



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XV

UTTAR PRADESH

PART I-A (i)

GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

P. P. BHATNAGAR

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

7-25-61
W6115118
10-3-2-7

With best compliments of

P. P. BHATNAGAR,

*Superintendent of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh.*



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XV

UTTAR PRADESH

PART I-A (i)

GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

P. P. BHATNAGAR

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

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE JOINT SUPD., PRINTING & STATIONERY, U. P.,
AT THE NEW GOVERNMENT PRESS, AISHBAGH, LUCKNOW
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI-8
1966

Price : (Inland) Rs.14.75 (Foreign) 34 sh. 7 d. or 5 \$ 31 cents.

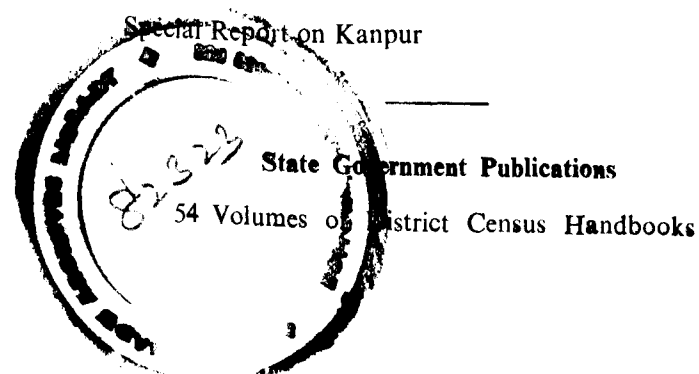


CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

Central Government Publications

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

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



PREFACE TO GENERAL REPORT, 1961 CENSUS

(BOOK ONE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Operations, 1961

- Chapter I—Uttar Pradesh—A Review.
- Chapter II—Growth and Movement of Population.
- Chapter III—Urban Population.
- Chapter IV—Rural Population.
- Chapter V—Migration.
- Chapter VI—Age, Sex and Marital Status.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS		Pages
INTRODUCTORY—CENSUS OPERATIONS 1961		
Section 1.	Historical Background	1—2
Section 2.	1961 Census—Enumeration—Census Schedules and Instructions ; Printing of Census Schedules and Instructions ; Census Calendar ; Determination of Urban Areas ; Location Code ; Census Divisions and Changes in Jurisdiction ; Census Agency ; Enumeration in non-Synchronous Areas ; Quality of House-lists and Block-Maps ; Quality of Household Schedules ; Quality of Individual Slips ; Grading of Areas by Quality of Enumeration ; Results of the Post-Enumeration Check and Accuracy of Census Count ; Re-Census in certain Villages	2—15
Section 3.	1961 Census Tabulation—Housing Tabulation: General Tabulation ; Coding ; Primary Census Abstract ; Box-Making ; Subsequent Sorting, Compilation and Tabulation ; State Tabulation	15—18
Section 4.	Conclusion	18—19
Appendix I—	Proformas and Instructions for House-list, Individual Slips, etc.	20—44
Appendix II—	Code numbers of Districts, Tahsils, Cities and Towns	45—49
CHAPTER I—UTTAR PRADESH—A REVIEW		
Section 1.	Introduction	50
Section 2.	Topography, Geology, Climate, Soil and Vegetation	50—54
Section 3.	Area, Population, Villages and Towns	54—55
Section 4.	Jurisdiction of Superintendents of Census Operations (1872—1961)—1872-81 ; 1881-91 ; 1891-1901 ; 1901-11 ; 1911-21 ; 1921-31 ; 1931-41 ; 1941-51 ; 1951-61	55—59
Section 5.	Changes in Divisions and Districts (1901-61)—1901-11 ; 1911-21 ; 1921-31 ; 1931-41 ; 1941-51 ; 1951-61	60—65
Section 6.	Changes in smaller Administrative Units (Tahsils) (1901-61)	66—68
Section 7.	The Decade 1951-61—Jurisdictional Changes ; Zamindari Abolition and Consolidation of Holdings ; Seasons and Crops ; 1950-51 ; 1951-52 ; 1952-53 ; 1953-54 ; 1954-55 ; 1955-56 ; 1956-57 ; 1957-58 ; 1958-59 ; 1959-60 ; 1960-61	68—71
Appendix I—	Governors and Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh since Independence	72
Appendix II—	Important Events during the period from March, 1951 to February, 1961	73—75
CHAPTER II—GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION		
PART A—DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY		
Section 1.	General Remarks	76—77
Section 2.	Population, Area, Density, Rate of Increase, Sex Ratio of India, States and Selected Countries	77—89
Section 3.	Distribution of Population of States in Villages and Towns by Sizes	89—91
Section 4.	Population and Area of Districts and Percentage Variation in Population	91—101
Section 5.	Distribution and Density of Population in Districts and Tahsils	101—130

PART B—DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES	Pages
PART C—GROWTH OF POPULATION	130—140
PART D—NATURAL GROWTH OF POPULATION	140—160
	160—167

CHAPTER III—URBAN POPULATION

Section 1. Introduction	168
Section 2. Definition and Classwise Distribution of Urban Areas	168—175
Section 3. Town-Groups	175—180
Section 4. Urban Growth and Zones of Conurbation—Zone I ; Zone II ; Zone III ; Zone IV	180—191
Section 5. Functional Classification of Cities, Towns, Town Groups	191—204
Section 6. Urban and Rural Morphology	204—218
Section 7. Pareto Law and Mathematical Model of Urban Population Growth	218—220
Section 8. Urbanization Trends—Classwise Distribution of Population—Growth and Decay of Towns during 1901-61	220—246
Section 9. Immigration into Urban Areas	246—258
Section 10. Sex and Age Composition in Urban Areas	258—271
Section 11. Working Pattern and Literacy ; Non-workers	271—310
Section 12. Language and Religion	310—316
Section 13. Conclusion	316—325

CHAPTER IV—RURAL POPULATION

PART A—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Section 1. Introduction	326—328
Section 2. Census Villages and Hamlets	328—330
Section 3. Census Villages in Uttar Pradesh and other States	330—336
Section 4. Distribution of Rural Population by Size Class of Villages	336—347
Section 5. Rural Road Densities	348—358
Section 6. Rural Electrification	358—361

PART B—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AMONG VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE

Section 1. Distribution of Villages by Size Class	361—368
Section 2. Distribution of Rural Population by Nine Categories of Workers and Non-Workers	368—373
Section 3. Literacy in Rural Areas	373—377
Section 4. Literacy and Work	377—388
Section 5. Rural Unemployment by Educational Levels and Age-Groups	388—391
Section 6. Non-workers	391—396
Section 7. Growth of Rural Population and Rural Density	396—400

CHAPTER V—MIGRATION

Section 1. Introduction	401—403
Section 2. Types of Migration	403—404
Section 3. Volume of Migration from and into Uttar Pradesh	404—405
Section 4. Persons born in the Place of Enumeration	405—406
Section 5. Rural-to-Rural Migration—(i) within the same district ; (ii) within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth ; (iii) from and to other parts of India	406—408
Section 6. Rural-to-Urban Migration—(i) within the same district ; (ii) within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth ; (iii) from and to other parts of India	408—412
Section 7. Urban-to-Urban Migration—(i) within the same district ; (ii) within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth ; (iii) from and to other parts of India	412—413
Section 8. Urban-to-Rural Migration—(i) within the same district ; (ii) within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth ; (iii) from and to other parts of India	413—416
Section 9. Heavy Immigration Areas—Inter district and Regional Migration	416—423
Section 10. Migration into Cities	423—428
Section 11. Displaced Persons from Pakistan	428—432
Section 12. Migration from Foreign Countries	432—435
Section 13. Migration from and outside the State	435—441
Section 14. Sex Ratio of Migrants from and to other States and Union Territories	441—442
Section 15. Migrants and Language	442—444
Section 16. Migration from other States and Union Territories—A. Rural-to-Rural Migration ; B. Urban-to-Urban Migration ; C. Migration into Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh	444—452
Section 17. Working Pattern of Migrants from and to outside the State—A. From Pakistan ; B. From Nepal ; C. From other States and Union Territories	453—464
Section 18. Seasonal and Periodic Migration	464—465
Section 19. Migration and Urban Growth Acknowledgement	465—468

CHAPTER VI—AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Section 1. Introduction	469—772
Section 2. Extent of Bias in Age Returns	472—475
Section 3. Graduation and Smoothing of Age>Returns	475—476

	<i>Pages</i>
Section 4. Age Composition —Age Composition of U. P., India, U. S. A. and U. K. ; Sundberg's Types of Population ; Median, Upper Quartile and Lower Quartile Ages ; Rural and Urban differentials ; Changes from 1921 to 1961 in Decennial, Younger, and Economically Productive and Unproductive Age-Groups	476—483
Section 5. Age and Sex Ratio —Sex Ratios of India, States and Selected Countries ; Variations in Sex Ratios of India and States, 1901-61 ; Age Composition and Sex Ratio in U. P., Divisions and Selected Districts and Cities ; Age Composition and Sex Ratio in the State, Districts and Cities by Broad Age-Groups ; Age Composition and Sex Ratios in Cities ; Age Composition and Sex Ratio in the State, Districts and Cities by Younger Age-Groups	483—516
Section 6. Marital Status	516—544

INSET TABLES

<i>Tables</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Chapter I—Uttar Pradesh—A Review	
1.1 Jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, 1872—1961	59
2 Area (in Sq. Miles) of Districts, 1901—1961	64-65
3 Tahsils Added or Deleted (1901—1961)	66—68
4 Production of Food and Non-Food Crops in Uttar Pradesh (From 1950-51 to 1960-61)	71
Chapter II—Growth and Movement of Population	
2.1 Rank of Uttar Pradesh among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of Population and Area, 1961 and 1951	78
2 Comparing State's Population, Annual Rate of Increase, Sex Ratio and Density per Sq. Mile/Sq. Kilometre with Other States and Union Territories	80
3 Comparing State's Population, Annual Rate of Increase, Sex Ratio and Density per Sq. Kilometre with India and Selected Countries of the World	82-83
4 Most Populous, Least Populous Districts and Average Population of Districts in the States and neighbouring Union Territories, 1961	84
5 The Largest and Smallest Districts and Average Size of Districts in States and neighbouring Union Territories, 1961	85-86
6 Number of Districts and their Total Population which are above or below the Average Population of District for each State, 1961	87
7 Number of Districts and their Total Areas which are above or below the Average Area of District for each State, together with their respective Population 1961	88
8 Persons per 10,000 of Population in Villages and Towns of Selected Population Sizes	89
9 Per cent of Villages and Towns among all Villages and Towns (including Cities and Town-Groups respectively) of Selected Population Sizes	90-91
10 Ranking of Districts within the State in terms of Population and Area, 1961 and 1951	92
11 Percentage Variations of Population in Uttar Pradesh and Districts from 1901 to 1961	93-94
11 A Districts which increased in Population during 1901-11 and 1911-21	95
12 Districts which have had a higher Per Cent Increase than the Average for the State, 1901—61	97
13 Districts which have had a lower Per Cent Increase than the Average for the State, 1901—1961	98
14 Districts arranged according as their Populations are above or below the Average Population of a District for the State	99
15 Districts arranged according as their Areas are above or below the Average Area of a District for the State	100
16 Number of Tahsils and their Total Populations which are above or below the Average Population of Tahsils of their respective Districts, 1961	101-102
17 Distribution of General Density (Persons per Sq. Mile) in the Tahsils of the State arranged by District	105-106

Tables		Pages
2.18	Character of Tahsils whose Densities are Higher than the Average for the State, 1961	
18 A	(a) Entirely Rural Tahsils	107-108
18 B	(b) Non-Industrial Tahsils (with one or more towns)	109-110
18 C	(c) Industrial Tahsils (with one or more industrial towns)	111-112
18 D	Metalled Road and Rail Mileage and Electricity Consumption in Districts of Industrial Zones	115
19	Character of Tahsil whose Densities are Lower than the Average for the State, 1961	115-116
19 A	(a) Entirely Rural Tahsils	117-118
19 B	(b) Non-Industrial Tahsils (with one or more towns)	118-119
19 C	(c) Industrial Tahsils (with one or more industrial towns)	119-120
20	High Density Tahsils in each District (Higher than District Average)	121
21	Lowest Density Tahsil in each District	123-126
22	Number of Census Households per Sq. Mile in the State (Rural Areas), 1901-1961	127-129
23	Average Number of Census Households per Census House by Rural and Urban Areas of each District, 1961	132-133
24	Density of Census Households per Census House in Class I Cities and Town Groups, 1951 and 1961	134-135
25	Distribution of 1,000 Households in Cities (Non-Slum Areas) by Number of Rooms Occupied, 1960	136
26	Distribution of 1,000 Households in Kanpur City (Slum Areas) by Number of Rooms Occupied, 1960	136
27	Number of Census Households per Sq. Mile in Cities and Towns of the State	137
28	Households per 1,000 Households in Cities and Towns classified by number of Rooms Occupied	138
29	Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according to Use in Cities and Towns	138
30	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Population in Districts and Tahsils during 1951-61	139
31	Rural and Urban Components of Increase in Populations of Tahsils which have shown Increases above the State Average	141-144
31 A	Tahsils showing high Increase due to comparatively high Increase in Rural Population, 1951-61	144-146
31 B	Tahsils showing high Increase due to comparatively high Increase in Urban Population, 1951-61	147-148
31 C	Tahsils in which the Growth of Rural Population has been comparable (i.e. within 5 points) with that of Urban Population, 1951-61	148-150
32	Tahsils showing high Increase in 1961 classified by the Proportion of Immigrants who have lived in the Tahsils not more than Ten years	151
33	Rural and Urban Components of Increase in Population of Tahsils which have shown Increases below 10 Per Cent	152-153
34	Tahsils of High and Low Densities and High and Low Percentage Increases, 1951 and 1961	155
35	Tahsils having Percentage Increase below the District Average, 1951-61	156-157
		158-168

Tables		Pages
2.36	Death Rate, Infant Death Rate, and Expectation of Life in India and certain Advanced Countries	162
37	Death Rate, Infant Death Rate and Expectation of Life for India, Uttar Pradesh and Other States, 1951-60	162
38	Ratio of Females to Males in the General Population, at Birth and at Death, 1961	163
39	Percentage of Age-Groups 0-14 and 15-59 and of Married Women (15-49) to Total Population and Children (0-4) to married women (15-49) in the State and Divisions, 1901-61	164-165
40	Birth Rates and Death Rates for India and States	166
Chapter III—Urban Population		
3.1	Number of Towns in each Class in the State, 1901-61	172
2	Geographical Distribution of Cities and Town-Groups	177-179
3 A	Districts showing proportionate urban increase exceeding 150 per cent, 1921-61	181
3 B	Districts showing urban increase exceeding 100,000, 1921-61	181
4	Discernible Zones of Conurbation in the State, 1961	183-185
5	The Growth of Zones of Conurbation, 1911-61	186-188
6	Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone I, 1911-61	189
7	Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone II, 1911-61	189
8	Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone III, 1911-61	190
9	Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone IV, 1911-61	191
10	Classification of Cities and Towns according to their predominant characteristics, 1961	192-193
11	Predominant characteristics of constituents of Town-Groups, 1961	197-198
	Pareto Law—Table A	218
	Pareto Law—Table B	219
	Pareto Law—Table C	219
	Pareto Law—Table D	220
12	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population in India and Uttar Pradesh, 1901-61	220
13	Proportion of Urban Population per 1,000 of General Population of the State, 1901-61	221-222
14	Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year found in Class I Cities and Town-Groups, 1901-61	224
15	Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year found in Class II Town-Groups/Towns, 1901-61	225
16	Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year found in Class III Town-Groups/Towns, 1901-61	226-227
17	Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year found in class IV Town-Groups/Towns, 1901-61	228-229
18	Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year found in Class V Town-Groups/Towns, 1901-61	229-230

<i>Tables</i>	<i>Pages</i>
19 Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population in each District in each Census Year found in Class VI Towns, 1901—61	231-232
20 Distribution of Population between Towns, District by District, with Population over 20,000 in 1961	233-234
21 Distribution of Population between Towns, District by District with Population over 20,000 in 1951	235-236
22 Progress of Population in Cities and Towns classified according to Character during 1901—61	237
23 Cities and Towns which have had more than 33.3 Per Cent decennial increase in any decade since 1921	238
24 Progress of Towns which are less populous in 1961 than 1901	239
25 Non-industrial Towns which declined in Population at certain Census 1921—61	240-241
26 Industrial Towns whose Population has fluctuated between 1921 and 1961	242
27 Proportion per 1,000 Urban Population in each District and City or Town-Group of Population of one lakh and above and classified by persons (i) born outside the city or town-group but elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (ii) born outside the district of enumeration but within the State and (iii) born in other States of India, 1961	247—249
28 Percentage of Population born outside the District in Class I Cities and Town-Groups, 1921—61	250
29A Proportion of Migrants born in India per 1,000 of Urban Population in Administrative, Residential and Educational Cities/Town-Groups	250
29B Proportion of Migrants born in India per 1,000 of Urban Population in Manufacturing and Industrial Cities/Town-Groups	251
30 Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Age-Groups	252
31 Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Educational Levels	252
32 Distribution of 1,000 Workers (except as Cultivators) among Migrants to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Important Occupational Groups	253
33 Distribution of 1,000 Migrants (Born in India) to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Duration and Place of Birth (Rural/Urban)	254
34 Females per 1,000 Males in different types of Cities and Towns, 1901—61	258—266
35 Distribution of Cities and Towns by Functional Characteristics and Ranges of Sex Ratio	267
36 Number of Cities and Towns by Functional Characteristics in which Sex Ratio rose or fell in each decade	267
37 Cities and Towns of 50,000 Population and Above with Low Sex Ratios and Distribution of Households by number of Rooms occupied and Density of Persons per Room therein	269
38 Females per 1,000 Males in Different Age-Groups in Various Types of Cities and Towns of Classes I and II	270
39 Age Composition of Males and Females in Different Age-Groups in Various Types of Cities and Towns of Classes I and II	270
40 Age Composition of Males and Females expressed as Percentage of Total Male and Female Population respectively in Cities of Population 200,000 and Above	271
41 Number per 1,000 of Total Workers, Males per 1,000 of Total Male Workers, Females per 1,000 of Total Female Workers in the Nine Industrial Categories of 1961 compared to their respective Proportions in Previous Censuses (1901—1961) for cities of Population 100,000 and above	272—276

<i>Tables</i>	<i>Pages</i>
3.42 Literates per 1,000 Urban Population in India, States and certain Union Territories	278
43 Distribution of 1,000 Persons in each Age-Group and Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts	278—284
44 Proportion of Literates and Matriculates and Above in KAVAI Town—Groups, 1961	285
45 Literates and Workers per 1,000 Males and 1,000 Females in each Age-Group in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts	286-287
46 Distribution of 1,000 Workers in selected Industrial Categories and of each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961	288—291
47 Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not at Work by Sex and 1,000 Non-Workers of each Sex by Activity in the Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts 1961	295
48 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at work by Age-Groups in the Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961	296
49 Number per 1,000 Population Aged 15+ and of Population of each Age-Group 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and Age not stated who are unemployed separately for Males and Females in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961	297
50 Distribution of 1,000 Males who are Unemployed in each Age-Group according to Educational Levels in the Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961	298—303
51 Distribution of 1,000 Lite rate Workers in each Occupational Division and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961	306—309
52 Number of 1,000 persons of same Religion who live in Towns, 1921-61	312—314
53 Changes in Classification of Cities, Town-Groups and Towns, 1901-61 (Class I 100,000 and over, Class II 50,000—99,999, Class III 20,000—49,999, Class IV 10,000—19,999, Class V 5,000—9,999 and Class VI under 5,000)	316—323
54 Population of the first 15 Cities of India (1961), Percentage Variation (1951-61) and Sex Ratio (1961)	324
Chapter IV Rural Population	
4.1 Percentage of Rural Population in States and neighbouring Union Territories	327
2 Average Population per Hamlet in State and Districts, 1961	330
3 Number of Villages (Inhabited and Uninhabited) and the Average Number of Persons per Inhabited Village in States and neighbouring Union Territories, 1961	331
4 Number of Villages (Inhabited and Uninhabited) in the State, 1901-61	332-333
5 Variations in the Number of Inhabited Villages, 1901-1961	334-335
6 Proportion of 10,000 Persons in each State and neighbouring Union Territories residing in Villages classified according to Population, 1961	336-337
7 Population per 1,000 Persons Residing in Villages in each District classified according to Population, 1961	338-339
8A Population per 1,000 persons residing in Villages classified by Population in each Natural Division	340
8B Population per 1,000 Persons residing in Villages classified by Population in each Administrative Division	341

<i>Tables</i>	<i>Pages</i>
4.9 Changes in the Proportion of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages classified according to Population in the State and Selected Districts, 1901-1961 ..	343-344
10 Changes in the Population of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages according to Population, 1891 and 1961 ..	345-347
11 Number of Linear Miles of Road per 1,000 Sq. Miles of Territory (excluding municipal roads) in the Year 1960-61 ..	348-349
12 Distribution of Districts by Ranges of Road Density per 1,000 Sq. Miles ..	350
13 Number of Linear Miles of Road (in the year 1960-61) related to One Million of Rural Population of 1961 ..	350-352
14 Distribution of Districts by Ranges of Road Density per Million Population ..	352
15 Districts of High and Low Road Densities related to the Proportions of workers in Industrial Categories and to Non-workers, 1961 ..	353-354
16A Road Mileage in India and Uttar Pradesh compared with Advanced Countries of the World ..	355
16B Road Densities for Surfaced Roads in India and Uttar Pradesh compared with Advanced Countries ..	356
17 Mileage of Surfaced and Unsurfaced Roads (excluding Municipal Road) in India and States, 1961 ..	356-357
18 Rural Road Densities for Surfaced Roads only in India and States, 1961 ..	357-358
19 Electrified Towns and Villages by Population Size Classes, 1962..	358
20 Number of Villages Electrified and the amount of Electricity consumed per 1,000 of Rural Population related to the Proportion of Workers in Industrial Categories and Non-Workers in the Rural Population, 1961 ..	359-360
21 Distribution of 1,000 Villages of certain Population Classes, 1961 ..	362-363
22 Changes in the Distribution of 1,000 Villages of certain Population Classes, 1931-61 ..	364-365
23 Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population in Villages of 2,000 and over and in Towns of Population below 20,000 (Number of Villages and Towns in each category in brackets) ..	367
24 Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Workers and by Non-Workers of the Rural Population of Districts, 1961 ..	369-370
25 Districts where the Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers of the Rural Population is distinctly different from that for the State as a whole, 1961 ..	371-372
26 Literacy Rates in Districts well above or well below the State Average ..	374
27 Distribution of 1,000 Persons in each Age-Group and Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils..	375-376
28 Distribution of 1,000 Workers in selected Industrial Categories and of each Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961 ..	378-382
29 Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers of each Sex and Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961 ..	384-386
30 Distribution of 1,000 Unemployed Males by Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961 ..	389-390
31 Number per 1,000 of Population aged 15+ and of Population of each Age-Group 15-34, 35-59, 60+ who are Unemployed separately for Persons, Males and Females in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961 ..	391

<i>Tables</i>	<i>Pages</i>
4.32A Distribution of 1,000 Males Not at Work by Age-Groups in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961 ..	392-393
32 B Distribution of 1,000 Females Not At Work by Age-Groups in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961 ..	393
33 Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not At Work by Sex and Type of Activity in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961 ..	395-396
34 Growth of Rural Population in Uttar Pradesh, 1901-1961 ..	396
Chapter V—Migration	
5.1 Percentage of Born at the Place of Enumeration by Sex and Rural/Urban in Uttar Pradesh, 1961 ..	405
2 Migration by Types within Uttar Pradesh and from and to other parts of India, 1961 ..	415
3 Districts having male Migrants from outside more than one-quarter above the State average ..	416
4 Interdistrict Migration in the State, 1921 and 1961 ..	417-418
4 (i) Distribution of Districts by percentage of Immigration to Total Population in 1961 and 1921 ..	418
4 (ii) Distribution of Districts by percentage of Outmigration to Total Population in 1961 and 1921 ..	419
5 Districts having large Net Immigration and Outmigration, 1961..	420
6 Interdistrict Migration between Contiguous Districts and other Districts of the State, 1961 ..	421-422
7 Migrants from Rural Areas of the State to Industrial Cities/Town-Groups ..	422
8 Inward and Outward Railway Passenger Bookings for Stations falling within Radius of 30 miles from Kanpur Central, 1960-61 ..	423
9 Proportion of Migrants to 1,000 Population in each City/Town-Group of Class I by Place of Birth ..	423
10 Migrants to Cities/Town-Groups Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels ..	425
11 Proportion of Literates among Immigrants and General Population in Cities/Town-Groups (0-14 years) ..	426
12 Literacy Rate among Immigrants and in the General Population of Cities/Town-Groups by Broad Age-Groups ..	426
13 Persons holding Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree in the Total Population and among Migrants to Cities/Town-Groups ..	427
14 Displaced Persons by Place of Origin and Year of Arrival, 1951 ..	428
15 Migrants from Pakistan in the State and Districts (Total, Rural and Urban), 1961 ..	429-430
16 Migrants from Pakistan in Duration—Group 11-15 years in the State and Selected Districts by Sex in Rural and Urban Areas, 1961 ..	431
17 Indian and Foreign Nationals by Country of Origin in the State in 1961, 1951 and 1931 ..	432
18 Migration between the State and other States and Union Territories of India and Immigration from Countries outside India, 1961 and 1951..	435
19 Migration between the State and other parts of India by States and Union Territories, 1961 ..	436

Tables

	<i>Pages</i>
5.20 Percentage of all Immigrants from outside State to its Total Population in each decade, 1921—61 ..	437-438
21 Females per 1,000 Males in Rural and Urban Areas of the State, 1961 ..	442
22 Immigrants into the State from other States compared to the Language Returns for the most predominant Language (s) of the respective States, 1961 ..	443
23 Immigration in Rural Areas of the State from Rural Areas of Other States and Union Territories of India, classified by Sex, 1961 ..	445-446
24 Immigration in Urban Areas of the State from Urban Areas of Other States and Union Territories of India, classified by Sex, 1961 ..	448-449
25 Immigration from other States of India into the State classified by Sex expressed as Percentage of Total, Rural and Urban Population of State, 1961 ..	451
26A Distribution in Selected Districts of Immigrants from Pakistan in Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers expressed as Percentages of Total Population under each Category, 1961 ..	452-453
26B Distribution in Selected Districts of Immigrants from Nepal in Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers expressed as Percentages of Total Population under each Category, 1961 ..	454
26C Distribution in Selected Districts of Immigrants from Other States and Union Territories of India in the Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers expressed as Percentages of Total Population under each Category, 1961 ..	455-456
27 Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers among the General Population and among Immigrants from Other States and Union Territories of India, 1961 ..	458
28 Outmigrants from Uttar Pradesh to States and Union Territories of India Classified by Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers and Sex, 1961 ..	459-461
29 Distribution by Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers of Immigrants from other States and Union Territories of India per 10,000 of all such Immigrant Population (T. R. U.) in the State and Selected Districts, 1961 ..	463

Chapter VI—Age, Sex and Marital Status

6.1 Indices of Concentration and Preference in Age Returns of India and Uttar Pradesh, 1961 ..	472
2 Myer's Index of Digital Preference in Age Returns of India and Uttar Pradesh, 1961 ..	473
3 Percentage Distortion at Individual Ages at Ages 0—59 in Uttar Pradesh, 1961 ..	473-474
4 Percentage Distortion in Age-groups in Uttar Pradesh, 1961 ..	475
5 Number of Males and Females (Unadjusted and Adjusted) in Quinquennial Age—Groups in Total Population of Uttar Pradesh, 1961 (in Thousands) ..	478
6 Median, Upper Quartile and Lower Quartile Ages for Uttar Pradesh, 1921—61 ..	479
7 Percentage Age Composition by Sex in Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh, 1961 ..	480
8 Females per 1,000 Males and Proportions of Persons of each Sex in Age-groups 0—14, 15—49 and 50+ expressed as per cent of the Total Population of each Sex, in the last Census ..	485

Tables*Pages*

6.9 Changes in Sex Ratio between 1901 and 1961 in India, States and certain Union Territories ..	487
10 Changes in Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males in Uttar Pradesh, 1901—1961 ..	488
11 Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex by Age—groups and Number of Females per 1,000 Males in each Age-group in the State and Divisions, 1961 ..	490—495
12 Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex by Age-groups and Number of Females per 1,000 Males in each Age-group in the State and Divisions, 1961 ..	497—502
13 Females per 1,000 Males and Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex in Broad Age-groups, 1961 ..	506—508
14 Proportion of certain Younger Age-groups to Total of each Sex, 1951 and 1961 ..	510—514
15 Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex in the Total, Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh by Marital Status, 1961 ..	517
16 Changes in Distribution Pattern of 1,000 Persons of each Sex by Marital Status in Uttar Pradesh, 1921—61 ..	517
17 Distribution of 1,000 Married Persons of each Sex by Broad Age-groups in Uttar Pradesh, 1951 and 1961 ..	517
18 Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex and Females per 1,000 Males in each Age-group by Marital Status for the State and Divisions, 1961 ..	518—522
19 Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of each Sex in Broad Age-groups ..	528—533
20 Ratio of Females to 1,000 Males for each Marital Status at Broad Age-groups ..	537—538
21 Ratio of Wives to 1,000 Husbands in each Age-group, 1961 ..	540—542

MAPS AND FIGURES

(A) Maps

<i>No.</i>	<i>Heading</i>	<i>Facing Page</i>
	Administrative Divisions	Frontispiece
I-A	Physiography	.. 51
II-A	Intercensal Change in Population, 1901—61—(By Districts)	.. 94
B	High Density Tahsils	.. 108
C	Low Density Tahsils	.. 118
D	Tahsils exhibiting Population Increase above State Average, 1951—61	.. 153
III-A	Town-Groups in 1961	.. 176
B	1. Town-Groups and Towns in 1901	Between Pages 180-181
	2. Town-Groups and Towns in 1911	Ditto 180-181
	3. Town-Groups and Towns in 1921	Ditto 180-181
	4. Town-Groups and Towns in 1931	Ditto 180-181
	5. Town-Groups and Towns in 1941	Ditto 180-181
	6. Town-Groups and Towns in 1951	Ditto 180-181
	7. Town-Groups and Towns in 1961	Ditto 180-181
C	Zones of Conurbation, 1961	.. 183
D	1. Bhowali N.A.(Class VI) and Villages Bohrakot and Sagurigaon	Between Pages 204-205
	2. Devaprayag N.A.(Class VI) and Villages Mundeth and Kurna	Ditto 204-205
	3. Chunar M.B.(Class V) and Villages Raipuria and Sarai Tekaur	Ditto 206-207
	4. Sandi M.B. (Class V) and Villages Durgaganj and Sadarpur	Ditto 206-207
	5. Rudauli N.A. (Class IV) and Villages Bani Kaudar and Dharauli	Ditto 206-207
	6. Dhampur M.B. (Class IV) and Villages Allahpur and Dhaka Karam Chand	Ditto 206-207
E	1. Kanpur Town-Group	Ditto 208-209
	2. Lucknow „	Ditto 208-209
	3. Agra „	Ditto 208-209
	4. Varanasi „	Ditto 208-209
	5. Allahabad „	Ditto 208-209
	6. Meerut „	Ditto 212-213
	7. Bareilly „	Ditto 212-213
	8. Moradabad „	Ditto 212-213
	9. Jhansi „	Ditto 212-213
	10. Dehra Dun „	Ditto 212-213
	11. Mathura „	Ditto 212-213
	12. Shahjahanpur „	Ditto 212-213

(xx)

No.	Heading	Facing Page
III-E 13.	Saharanpur City	Between Pages 214-215
14.	Aligarh City	Ditto 214-215
15.	Gorakhpur City	Ditto 214-215
16.	Rampur City	Ditto 214-215
17.	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal City	Ditto 214-215
F	Intercensal Change in Urban Population, 1951—61 (By Districts)	.. 223
IV-A	Settlement Pattern of Villages	Between Pages 328-329
B	Average Population per Hamlet (By Districts)	Ditto 328-329
C	Predominant Population Size Class of Villages (By Districts)	.. 342
D	Predominant Size Class of Villages (By Districts)	.. 362
E	Tahsils with more than 20 Villages of Population 2,000 and Above and 2 or more Towns of Population under 20,000	.. 367
F	Tahsils where Workers of Categories I and II are much above or below State Average	.. 371
G	Rural Percentage Increase/Decrease of Population (By Tahsils)	Between Pages 398-399
H	Rural Density of Population (By Tahsils)	Ditto 398-399
V-A	Immigrants (By Districts)	Ditto 416-417
B	Tahsils with Male Immigrant (Born outside the District) more than 25 Per cent above State Average	Ditto 416-417

(B) Figures

II 1.	Comparative Area and Population of Districts	.. 93
2.	Number of Registered Female Deaths per 1,000 Registered Male Deaths during the Decade 1951—60 in Uttar Pradesh and Selected Districts	.. 163
III 1.	Application of Pareto Law to Population Size and Number of Towns in Uttar Pradesh	Between Pages 218-219
2.	Index of Urban Population in each Census Year, with 1901 as Base, showing Observed and Expected Values	Ditto 218-219
IV 1.	Application of Pareto Law to Population Size and Number of Villages in Uttar Pradesh	.. 338
VI 1.	Single Year Age Returns 1961 for Males	Between Pages 474-475
2.	Single Year Age Returns 1961 for Females	Ditto 474-475
3.	Age Pyramids for Uttar Pradesh, India, U.S.A. and U.K.	Ditto 476-477
4.	Age Pyramids for Uttar Pradesh :	Ditto 476-477
A.	Unadjusted	..
B.	Adjusted Quinquennial Age-Groups	..

(xxi)

No.	Heading	Facing Page
VI 5.	Histogram showing Male and Female Population of Uttar Pradesh, 1961 by—	Between Pages 478-479
A.	Unadjusted	..
B.	Adjusted Quinquennial Age-Groups	..
6.	Summation Curve of Ages, 1961	Between Pages 478-479
7.	Age Pyramids for Uttar Pradesh, 1961—A. Rural and B. Urban	479
8.	Age Pyramids for Selected Cities of India	Between Pages 480-481
9.	Age Pyramids for Selected Cities of Uttar Pradesh	Between Pages 480-481
10.	Percentages of Decennial Age-Groups of Each Sex in Uttar Pradesh 1921—61 (Adjusted Age Data)	Between Pages 480-481
11.	Percentages of Younger Age-Groups of Each Sex in Uttar Pradesh 1921—61 (Adjusted Age Data)	Between Pages 480-481
12.	Percentages of Productive and Unproductive Age-Groups of Each Sex in Uttar Pradesh 1921—61 (Adjusted Age Data)	.. 482
13.	Sex Ratios at Different Age Periods 1901—61 (Adjusted Age Data)	.. 489
14.	Sex Ratios by Quinquennial Age-Groups Based on Ungraduated and Graduated data for	..
A.	Uttar Pradesh	Between Pages 504-505
B.	District Tehri Garhwal	Ditto. 504-505
C.	District Garhwal	Ditto. 504-505
D.	District Naini Tal	Ditto. 504-505
E.	District Dehra Dun	Ditto. 504-505
F.	Kanpur Town-Group	Ditto. 504-505
G.	Lucknow Town-Group	Ditto. 504-505
H.	Agra Town-Group	Ditto. 504-505
15.	Age Pyramids of Never-Married, Married, Widowed and Divorced and Separated in Uttar Pradesh, 1961	.. 518
16.	Ratio of Married to 1,000 of Each Sex in Each Age-Group in Uttar Pradesh, 1961	.. 539

CENSUS OPERATIONS 1961

1. Historical Background

Census has a long history in India. There is evidence to show that in early Mauryan times (third and fourth centuries B.C.) population Censuses used to be taken. Mention of these is found in the *Arthshashtra* of Kautilya. Unfortunately no regular record of ancient Censuses exists and the whole thing is lost in the mist of antiquity. Abul Fazal's *Ain-e-Akbari* relating to the sixteenth century A. D. also contains information on population, industry, wealth and other characteristics. But the process was not continuous and the Census tradition could not be kept up.

2. Attempts were made by the East India Company in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to estimate the population of towns like Madras, Masulipattam and Bombay. In 1789 the Collectors of Bengal and Bihar made an estimate of the population. H. T. Colebrooke estimated the population of Bengal in 1794 by applying the principles of sample survey. His methodology served as a model for Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton in 1808, when he started the statistical survey of Bengal.

3. England started its Census series in 1801. The British Parliament was desirous to know the population of its overseas possessions. Censuses were, therefore, organized at different times in diverse parts of scattered British domains. Many censuses were taken in different parts of the present Uttar Pradesh at different times between 1801 and 1846: 1808 — Moradabad, 1813 — Basti and Gorakhpur, 1821 — Garhwal and Almora, 1823 — Dehra Dun, 1824 — Allahabad, 1826 — Benares (Varanasi), 1828–30 — Bareilly and Pilibhit, 1831 — Agra, 1837 — Azamgarh, 1838 — Fatehpur, 1842 — Hamirpur, 1845 — Farrukhabad, and 1846 — Fatehpur. In 1847-48 a Census was organized in almost all areas which had by then come under British control. Shortly afterwards, Etawah and Mainpuri had another enumeration in 1849 and 1850 respectively.

Meanwhile in 1849 the East India Company had taken a decision in favour of the quinquennial Census. A full-scale Census was accordingly organized in 1852-53 by Mr. G. J. Christian in the North Western Provinces (approximately present Uttar Pradesh except Oudh, Tehri Garhwal and Rampur) with the exclusion of Dehra Dun and Jhansi. This was a regular house-to-house enumeration of all people on one single night, i.e., the night of the 31st December, 1852. The next Census was scheduled to be held throughout India in 1861, but could not materialize here owing to the disturbed conditions of 1857. It was only on the 10th January, 1865 that the next Census could be taken. It was organized by Mr. W. C. Plowden and covered all the non-hilly districts of the then North Western Provinces. This too was a simultaneous house-to-house enumeration by sex, religion, occupation and caste. The Census of Oudh (Avadh) was taken in 1869 by Mr. J. C. Williams, Assistant Settlement Officer on Special Duty.

4. Censuses in Madras were a regular feature. The second Census of Madras Presidency was taken in 1836-37. The quinquennial series started in 1851-52 continued uninterrupted till 1871, when it was merged in the decennial series. The Census of Punjab was taken in 1855 and 1868, of Central Provinces in 1866 and of Berar in 1867. In the meantime Censuses of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta cities had been taken in 1863, 1864 and 1866 respectively.

5. In 1865 Government of India decided that a general population Census should be taken in 1871. For this purpose Mr. W. W. Hunter was appointed as Director General of Statistical Survey in 1869. He decided to adopt model schedules and questionnaire prepared by Mr. W. C. Plowden for the North Western Provinces in 1865. Enumeration was spread over five years from 1867 to 1872, different parts of the country being enumerated in different

years. This series was called the Census of 1872. In the North Western Provinces and Rampur enumeration was carried out in 1872. This Census was not extended to Oudh (Avadh) as one had been taken there only 3 years before. It was not synchronous, nor did it have a central direction. Only the schedule was uniform. By this time concepts relating to sex, occupation, caste, age and types of houses had become clear to the popular mind. An attempt was also made to collect data on infirmities and male education. The 1872 Census is regarded as the first of the series of decennial Censuses. The next Census was taken in 1881 throughout the country. The problems of coverage and cartography had been fully tackled by the Statistical Survey and the Survey of India. This was a synchronous and comprehensive operation aiming at a scientific analysis of various characteristics. It established the tradition of associating with the Census noted actuaries, Sir George Hardy being the first. Since that year Census Operations have been regularly conducted throughout the country every tenth year. Up to 1931 the Census was a one-night affair which amounted to taking a Census photograph of the country's population at one instant. The entries used to be made on a General Schedule. From 1941 the Census count was staggered and enumeration was made directly on Individual Slips.

6. The earlier Censuses were overshadowed by castes and tribes. Incidentally, the Indian Census has become a rich treasure-house of anthropological studies. Even then the basic aim of economic and demographic analysis has always been kept in view. Much valuable information relating to age statistics, including *Life Tables*, has been compiled at each Census. Economic classification has been claiming more and more attention and is being constantly streamlined for international comparability.

7. The Indian Census has not been gagged by tradition and has always worked with a new vision paying due regard to the changing pattern of society and keeping in view official requirements. Officers connected with the Census have

¹ Given a higher appointment during the Census.

² Unfortunately, died in the midst.

endeavoured to present their analysis without fear or favour and have been shown by Government an amount of indulgence not commonly allowed in other spheres.

8. Names of Census Commissioners for India and Superintendents of Census Operations for the territories of present Uttar Pradesh are given below for the period from 1872 to 1951 :

Year	Census Commissioner for India	Census Superintendent for the present Uttar Pradesh
1872	Mr. W. W. Hunter	.. Mr. W. C. Plowden (North Western Provinces and Rampur only)
1881	.. W. C. Plowden	.. Mr. Edmund White
1891	.. J. A. Baines	.. D. C. Baillie
1901	.. H. H. Risley ¹	.. } R. Burn
	.. E. A. Gait	.. }
1911	.. E. A. Gait	.. E. A. H. Blunt
1921	.. J. T. Marten	.. E. H. H. Edey
1931	.. J. H. Hutton	.. A. C. Turner
1941	.. M. W. M. Yeatts	.. Shri Bhagwan Sahay
1951	.. M. W. M. Yeatts ²	.. } Shri Rajeshwari Prasad
	Shri R. A. Gopalaswami	

2. 1961 Census Enumeration

9. Preparations for the 1961 Census were commenced from July 1958, when Shri A. Mitra was appointed as the Registrar General-cum-Census Commissioner. The salient features of this Census will be described here.

Census Schedules and Instructions

10. Great attention is paid at every Census to the draft of schedules and questionnaire suited to the demand of the times. Census schedules for the 1961 Census, viz., the Houselist, the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip, were initially drafted in 1958 and subjected to a pre-test early in 1959. They were redrafted in the light of experience gained and were put to another pre-test in August, 1959 — this time through the agency which had to do actual enumeration later on. As a result, several important changes were introduced. They were discussed in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September, 1959 and adopted after necessary modifications.

11. The Houselist has been prepared at each Census, but it was for the first time that a uniform and detailed Houselist was adopted for the entire country, keeping in view the requirements of the Five-Year Plans. As usual, it recorded all dwellings and their house numbers along with the number of inmates. It collected further information as well, such as about wall and roof materials, number of rooms occupied by a household and whether the household lived in its own or rented house, all very important from the point of view of Housing. It further recorded for each establishment, workshop or factory names of products, repairs or service undertaken, average number of persons daily employed, kind of fuel or power used, so very significant for Industry. The Houselist was 51 cm × 33 cm in size, printed on both sides, and the forms were supplied in loose sheets.

12. The Household Schedule in the present form was an entirely new thing for the Census. Its purpose was to collect separately for every household information on cultivation and household industry, which are the chief economic activities of Indian households. The Household Schedule was so designed as to furnish useful statistics when tabulated by suitable ranges of cultivated land, nature of household industry, number of months of the year during which conducted and the number of family and hired workers engaged in either or both. This was to throw light on self-sufficiency or otherwise of cultivation and under-employment in cultivation and household industry. The Census Population Record at the back gave demographic details about each member of the household. The size of the Schedule was 16.5 cm × 21 cm. The forms were printed and supplied in books of 50 and 25 each.

13. The Individual Slip was the backbone of the Census and was required to be filled up for all persons, except non-Indian nationals on the staff of diplomatic and consular missions. The slip of 1951 carried only serial numbers of questions on it and not the questions themselves. This time questions were printed on the slip itself. It was no longer necessary to memorise the questionnaire and the serial order of ques-

tions. For ease in sorting, geometrical designs were introduced for recording answers, where it was possible to denote them by abbreviations. The first seven questions and the last one on sex were demographic in nature. The remaining five questions were economic laying stress on work. They included questions on cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry, other industry, profession, trade or service. The Individual Slip was 12.5 cm × 18 cm in size. The forms were printed and supplied in pads of 100 and 25 each.

14. At this Census uniform instructions for filling up the various Census schedules were adopted for the whole of the country. They were contained in two booklets: *Instructions for filling up the Houselist* and *Instructions to Enumerators*. They ensured a basic uniformity throughout the country which would have been lacking, if each Superintendent had been left to devise instructions for his State, as had been the practice at past Censuses. Census schedules and instructions were translated into regional languages. Entrusting the work to a professional translator has the risk of highflown language, unintelligible to the average enumerator. Simplicity is of greater importance than scholarship. Nuances of English require faithful translation. A uniform Hindi translation was adopted in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. There was no difficulty with the Houselist, but in the case of the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip Hindi equivalents of some terms were not so happy. In the Household Schedule *number of months in the year during which conducted* was translated as साल में कितने महीने चलते हैं, and *hired workers* as भाड़े के मजदूर. Sense would have been better conveyed by साल में कितने महीने काम होता है and नौकर respectively. In the Individual Slip *employer* was translated as मालिक which could also mean "proprietor", and *nature of establishment* as कारोबार या संस्था का नाम which meant "name of business or institution". Some of the departures were, however, beneficial. For example, काम का व्योरा and उद्योग का व्योरा conveyed better meaning than *nature of work* and *nature of industry* respectively.

15. The Houselist, the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip, both in English and in

Hindi versions, are given at the end of this chapter as Appendix I together with instructions in both languages in parallel columns.

Printing of Census Schedules and Instructions

16. Central printing was taken up for the first time at the 1941 Census, when the Individual Slip was introduced. For the 1961 Census all the three Census schedules and practice schedules of the Training Sample Census were printed centrally at the Government of India Presses located at Aligarh, Calcutta and Nasik. The printing of forms in Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi was entrusted to the Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh. Forms in other scripts were divided between Calcutta and Nasik. English printing was, however, done at all the three presses. The entire demands of Uttar Pradesh were met from Aligarh. This press also met almost the entire demand of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

17. Central printing has great advantages, as all work can be concentrated. Government of India Presses have a large capacity and can be geared up for turning out forms by millions at high speed. The Census being a Central subject, they considered this work as their own and adhered to the time-schedule in spite of their heavy preoccupations. They were, however, relieved of the responsibility for distribution. A representative of the Census was attached to the Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh, who took deliveries and arranged despatches to other States and the district of Uttar Pradesh. This a rangement of printing and distribution proved to be very satisfactory. The printing of Census instructions, manuals and other forms was done locally. In this State the work was entrusted to the New Government Press, Aishbagh, Lucknow. Utmost co-operation at all times was received from both presses and last-minute demands were met by them without demur.

Census Calendar

18. Enumeration is a series of large-scale operations involving immense organization. Every operation requires phasing and strict adherence to

time-schedule. The important stages in the Enumeration programme and the dates prescribed for each are given below :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Appointment of District Census Officers | by Nov. 15, 1959 |
| (2) Selection of Cities and Towns | by Nov. 30, 1959 |
| (3) Allotment of Code numbers to Tahsils and Towns | by Dec. 15, 1959 |
| (4) Allotment of Code numbers to Wards, Mohallas or Localities in Towns | by Jan. 15, 1960 |
| (5) Delimitation of Charges and Appointment of Charge Officers | by Feb. 29, 1960 |
| (6) Allotment of Code Numbers to Villages | by May 31, 1960 |
| (7) Delimitation of Circles and Blocks and Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators | by July 15, 1960 |
| (8) Training in Housenumbering and Houselisting and distribution of Houselisting forms—(1) <i>Urban Areas</i> in Housenumbering | Aug. 16 to 31, 1960
Oct. 16 to 31, 1960 |
| (2) <i>Rural Areas</i> in both | Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, 1960 |
| (9) Housenumbering (1) <i>Urban Areas</i> | Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, 1960 |
| (2) <i>Rural Areas</i> | Oct. 15 to Oct. 31, 1960 |
| (10) Houselisting | Nov. 1 to 21, 1960 |
| (11) Training of batches in Enumeration in two instalments and distribution of Enumeration forms | Dec. 1, 1960 to Jan. 27, 1961 |
| (12) Training Sample Census between two instalments of training | Dec. 15, 1960 to Jan. 21, 1961 |
| (13) Enumeration and Revisional Round | Feb. 10, to Nov. 5, 1961 |
| (14) Reporting of Provisional Totals | by March 9, 1961 |
| (15) Post Enumeration Check | Mar. 22 and 23, 1961 |
| (16) Submission of Census Records by districts | by Mar. 31, 1961. |

19. While the majority of the districts tried to keep abreast of the time-schedule, still there were unconscionable delays. Allotment of code numbers to villages took time. Appointment of enumerators and supervisors must be made soon after the enumeration blocks and circles are carved out and before the field work commences. Delays occurred in the recruitment of Census agency on account of non-availability of the requisite strength of personnel and the initial apathy shown by many towards taking up Census

work. Dislocation was caused at some places by departmental transfers necessitating changes in the Enumeration staff at a late stage.

20. The time for housenumbering in this State falls at the end of the rainy season. This is an extremely complicated operation in urban areas and takes more time. The local bodies were, therefore, asked to take it up in cities and towns from the beginning of September, and to conclude it by the middle of October, 1960. In rural areas housenumbering was done by enumerators in the second fortnight of October, 1960, after the *Diwali*. Training in housenumbering was given to local bodies staff in the second fortnight of August, 1960 and to rural enumerators and supervisors in September and the first half of October. This training of two day's duration was given in batches at suitable centres on different dates. The unprecedented rains and floods of October, 1960, upset the housenumbering programme in 13 districts. Other causes delayed the operation in the rural areas of 6 districts and the urban areas of 9 districts. The material used in this State for painting temporary housenumbers was mostly *gerru* mixed with oil.

21. Houselisting means the preparation of Houselists. This operation was carried out by Enumerators both in urban and in rural areas immediately after housenumbering. Training in houselisting was given to the field staff of urban areas in the second fortnight of October, 1960 and of rural areas in September and the first fortnight of October, 1960. The first three weeks of November were allotted for preparing Houselists in all areas. This period had to be extended by one week for flood-hit districts. The operation was delayed in rural areas of 11 districts and urban areas of 7 districts for other reasons as well.

22. Training of enumerators and supervisors in actual enumeration followed next. A period of about eight weeks from the 1st December, 1960 to the 27th January, 1961 was devoted to this work. A programme was drawn up for intensive oral and practical training at suitable centres on different dates, and the training was so arranged that it did not come in conflict with

panchayat elections in that area. It was imparted in two instalments of three day's duration each. The interval between them was utilized by the staff in reading up literature once again and filling up practice schedules and slips, which were examined at the second instalment of training.

23. The period of actual count was the same for the entire country. From the 10th February to the 28th February, 1961 enumerators visited all households in their blocks filling up Household Schedules and Individual Slips. An attempt was made to enumerate everyone at his normal place of residence, if he happened to be at home on *any* day in the enumeration period. Visitors and guests who remained away from their homes *throughout* this period were counted at their places of temporary stay. They were, however, asked not to get themselves enumerated again, if they happened to return home or go elsewhere. Enumeration was followed by a revisional round of five days (instead of three on account of the *Holi* falling on the 2nd March, 1961), and corrections were made with reference to the sunrise of the 1st March, 1961, the date of reference. All births, deaths or arrivals occurring between the last visit and the sunrise of the 1st March were accounted for by marking new slips or cancelling old slips and making corrections in Household Schedules.

24. Following the tradition of 1951 a sample verification of Census count was undertaken as Post-Enumeration Check on the 22nd and 23rd March, 1961. Errors caused by the omission of a house or by recording a non-existent house were determined by preparing an independent Houselist, and errors in count by re-enumeration of sample houses.

Determination of Urban Areas

25. Separation of urban areas from rural is a very important step and distinction between the two is maintained throughout the Census Operations. At the previous censuses no uniform definition for urban areas was adopted. In view of rapid industrialization of the country and growing need for international comparability, a uniform definition of urban areas was adopted

at this Census for the whole country. The following kinds of places were deemed to be urban :

(a) All Municipalities and Notified Areas

(b) All Cantonments

(c) Such Town Areas and other localities as had the following characteristics :

- (1) a population exceeding 5,000,
- (2) at least $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
- (3) the density of population exceeding 385 persons per sq. km (= approximately 1,000 per sq. mile).

All places fulfilling these conditions were treated as towns, and those with a population exceeding one lakh as cities. The work of selecting towns and cities for this Census was taken up in October, 1959.

26. Application of the criteria mentioned above led to the declassification of a large number of places treated as towns previously. The number of towns came down from 486 to 250. After the preparation of the Primary Census Abstract 18 other places were found to qualify as towns and one of the towns was found to attract disqualification. Thus the number of places qualifying as towns at this Census was 267.

27. Determination of areas of towns and constituents of town-groups is a complex problem. A large number of local bodies did not have authentic figures of their areas. In many cases changes have taken place from time to time without any attempt being made to work them out in areas. The result was that area figures of local bodies supplied by various sources differed. Repeated references were made to the local bodies and they set about the task of area determination. Maps showing up-to-date boundaries were prepared and areas ascertained with the help of graph paper, area comb, etc. This investigation started in 1961 came to a close only in 1963, and that too with great difficulty.

Even the area figures for 1951 underwent a change. However, it is still not quite certain that areas have become final in all cases and will not wilt under further investigation.

Location Code

28. For the purpose of identification a code number was given to every district, another to every tahsil or town, a third to every village or ward/mohalla of a town, and a fourth to every Census house and household. These four numbers were called the elements of the Location Code. At this Census districts were arranged in an entirely new order. They were taken up from the north-west to the south-east by Commissioner's Divisions, beginning from Uttar Kashi in the extreme north-west and ending with Mirzapur in the extreme south-east. Tahsils were then similarly taken up in the same geographical order within the district. Towns of each district were, however, taken up in the order of their 1951 population, and code numbers allotted to them in Roman numerals. In the case of town-groups constituent units were distinguished by subnumbers in ordinary Arabic numerals. Full Location Code down to tahsils and towns is printed as Appendix II at the end.

29. Villages of a tahsil were then arranged geographically by Development Blocks and Gaon Sabhas. At the last Census they had been arranged in the alphabetical order. To ensure complete coverage all villages, whether inhabited or uninhabited, were given code numbers running continuously throughout the tahsil. Hamlets were distinguished by subnumbers. A Census village was usually identical with a revenue *mauza*; but sometimes it differed, e.g., when an inhabited locality fell in two or more revenue *mauzas* or when part of a revenue *mauza* was included in a local body. In such cases the locality or the part of a *mauza* included in a local body was excluded from the revenue *mauza* concerned and treated as an independent Census village. A rural Town Area was treated as one Census village and not broken into constituent revenue *mauzas*. However, in some cases instructions were not followed, and the data for such Town Areas had to be reconstructed later

Census Divisions and Changes in Jurisdiction

32. It is of utmost importance to investigate changes in the boundaries of the State, districts and tahsils since the previous Census in order to ensure complete coverage. No transfer of territory from or to Uttar Pradesh took place between 1951 and 1961 at the time of Reorganization of States. At places where the inter-State boundary is marked by deep streams of rivers, it alters as the rivers change their course. Within the State three new districts, namely, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh were carved out from the old districts of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora respectively which suffered diminution in area. Inter-district transfers took place in 38 districts details of which are given in the next Chapter. In addition to this, transfer of villages from one tahsil to another within the same district took place in Rampur, Saharanpur, Mainpuri, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Gonda, Basti and Ghazipur districts. The five municipalities of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow were converted into Nagar Mahapalikas (Corporations) with inclusion of large rural tracts. Many other municipalities and local bodies also underwent change in area. All these changes were duly taken note of in the formation of Census divisions.

33. For complete coverage a graduated breaking up of the entire district into Census divisions is required. It has to be ensured that every square centimetre of the territory has been accounted for and nothing left out or duplicated. The district is first divided into charges. The practice prevailing up to 1931 was to treat each Kanungo circle as one charge. Owing to the staggering of the Census count in subsequent Census years, it became possible to do with larger charges. As at the 1951 Census, the whole rural area of a tahsil was treated as one charge. Notified Areas and Town Areas of less than 10,000 population were, however, included in the tahsil charge. The forest area of a tahsil lying outside revenue *mauzas* was treated as a separate charge, provided that it was large enough. Corporations, Municipalities, Cantonments, and Notified Areas and Town Areas exceeding 10,000 population constituted separate charges. Strictly

on. Forest ranges outside revenue *mauzas* were given a separate serial with the prefix F. In urban areas the third element of the Location Code was the code number of wards or mohallas, depending on the mode of housenumbering, taken in order prevailing in the local body.

30. The fourth element of the Location Code both in rural and in urban areas stood for the composite house or household number. The system of housenumbering needs to be explained in brief. Every detached structure or part thereof under separate ownership was deemed to be a *building*. Each building was given a code number in a continuous serial. A *Census house* was defined as a building or a part thereof, occupied or vacant, used for dwelling or otherwise, possessing independent exit. If a building had a number of independent portions, all having independent exits, each such portion was deemed to be a Census house and allotted a subnumber under the main building number. A *Census household* was defined as a group of related or unrelated persons eating from a common kitchen. Where more than one household occupied a Census house each was further distinguished by an alphabetical subnumber. In other words, if a building was occupied by only one household, or one shop, or one office it was given one number and that was the end of the matter. If it had several Census houses containing one or more households, they were differentiated by subnumbers.

31. The following examples will make the meaning of the Location Code clear :

Rural—38/3/112(3)/24 (1A)

Here '38' means district no. 38 (Lucknow), '3' means tahsil no. 3 (Mohanlalganj), '112 (3)' means village no. 112 (Bahrauli) hamlet no. 3, and '24 (1A)' means household no. 24 (1A).

Urban—38/I-1/8/24 (1A)

Here '38' means district no. 38 (Lucknow), 'I-1' means town no. I-1 (Lucknow Nagar Mahapalika), '8' means ward no. 8 (Aminabad), and '24 (1A)' means household no. 24 (1A).

Full Location Code was recorded on all Individual Slips and Household Schedules.

military areas in Cantonments, other Defence establishments, large Railway colonies, and other special areas engaged in the construction of dams, power projects, etc., were treated as special charges.

34. Charges were broken into compact enumeration blocks of convenient size. Up to 1931 an enumeration block used to have 30-40 households with an average population of only 175. In 1951 a whole Patwari circle was treated as one block. This time an approximate population of 750 was prescribed for a rural block, which could vary between the limits 550 and 950. There were thus 87,758 blocks in the rural area with an average population of 732 each. For administrative facility it was laid down that, depending on size, a rural block should either have a whole number of villages or a village should have a whole number of blocks. For urban or special areas an approximate population of 600 was laid down for each block, which could vary between 475 and 775. There were in all 13,302 urban and special blocks with an average population of 713 each. In 33 towns and town-groups block-carving was done by the National Sample Survey. Where a block formed by the N. S. S. was too large, it was broken into two or more blocks. At places such blocks cut across boundaries of municipal divisions. Special instructions were issued for determining the population of wards and mohallas from blocks in such cases.

35. About half-a-dozen blocks were grouped together to form a circle. There were 14,152 rural and 2,672 urban circles in the State.

36. There was a discrepancy of jurisdiction in some villages on the U. P.-Bihar border (Ballia-Shahabad district). Enumeration of villages lying on the left bank of the Ganga was done by U. P. Census authorities and of those on the other side by Bihar Census authorities, without prejudice to the claim of these States on these villages.

Census Agency

37. The Superintendent of Census Operations looks after Census work in the State or Union Territory. In districts enumeration is

the responsibility of District Officers. Each District Officer nominates a member of his gazetted staff for Census work, who is designated as the District Census Officer. The District Census Officer is the head of enumeration hierarchy in the district. Under him are placed Charge Officers (formerly called Charge Superintendents), each in control of a charge. The tahsil charge at this Census, as in 1951, was held by the Tahsildar. In Corporations, Municipalities, Cantonments (excluding strictly military areas), and Notified Areas and Town Areas of population exceeding 10,000, *Up Nagar Adhikaris*, Executive Officers or Secretaries acted as Charge Officers. Forest charges and special charges, such as strictly military areas in Cantonments and other Defence establishments, large Railway colonies, and project areas, etc., were placed under the control of departmental officers.

38. Enumerators and supervisors were appointed for blocks and circles. In 1941 there were 149,677 enumerators and 31,497 supervisors. In 1951 the size of the block and circles was increased, and the number was reduced to 60,096 and 4,171 respectively. At this Census the field staff consisted of 101,141 enumerators (including co-enumerators) and 16,825 supervisors. The supervisor-enumerator ratio has varied greatly. In 1941 it was 1 : 5; in 1951, 1 : 14; and in 1961, 1 : 6. For emergencies a provision was made for reserve enumerators and supervisors. The scale was one reserve enumerator for every supervisor circle and one reserve supervisor for every ten supervisors.

39. Sources of recruitment of enumeration staff were as follows :

Rural			
Enumerators		Supervisors	
School Teachers	59,835	School Teachers	5,832
Lekhpals and Patwaris (Hills)	17,941	Village Level Workers	4,175
Panchayat Secretaries	6,188	Govt. Employees	3,537
Government Employees	619	Patwaris (Hills)	124
Others	1,903	Others	394
Total	86,486	Total	14,062

Urban			
Enumerators		Supervisors	
School Teachers	9,890	School Teachers	1,305
Government Employees	2,393	Local Bodies' Employees	956
Local Bodies' Employees	1,917	Govt. Employees	411
Others	455	Others	91
Total	14,655	Total	2,763

(School teachers include teachers serving under Government or local bodies.)

40. In the rural area owing to the shortage of staff at some places sometimes one enumerator held charge of more than one block and one supervisor of more than one circle. In some large blocks and circles of urban areas co-enumerators and co-supervisors were appointed. At earlier censuses when enumeration was completed in one night, the number of enumerators used to be about three lakhs. In 1911 the number was 294,960. Besides adults a large number of school boys used to be pressed into service. The supervisor-enumerator ratio at these censuses was roughly 1 : 11.

41. A record of all enumerators and supervisors in a charge defining their territorial jurisdiction together with the approximate population of each block or circle was maintained in Charge Registers, which were brought up-to-date, from time to time.

42. The enumerator is the key-man of the Census. It is his duty to fill up Census schedules, namely, Houselists, Household Schedules and Individual Slips by making house-to-house visits. In the rural areas he does housenumbersing also. The supervisor's duty is to keep close contact with his enumerators and to see that they do their work properly. Intensive courses of training were arranged for making enumerators and supervisors familiar with their duties. Particular attention of the field staff was drawn during the training to the following :

- (1) New houses springing up here and there after houselisting.
- (2) Post-Enumeration Check coming up close on the heels of Enumeration.
- (3) Submission of records after Enumeration.
- (4) Method of approach to citizens.

A programme of training was drawn up by each Charge Officer in advance. Attendance was satisfactory, and there were not many absentees. A Census Staff Training Record was maintained to keep track of attendance, and special efforts were made to impart training to absentees.

43. Practical training included the filling up of schedules and slips of Training Sample Census for five persons picked up at random and for members of their households. The mistakes committed were discussed and corrected in the class. During the interval between the two instalments of training the field staff completed the remaining Training Sample Census schedules and slips, which were again discussed and corrected on the commencement of the second instalment of training.

44. The entire enumeration agency performed Census duties in addition to normal work, quite often at great personal inconvenience. By tradition Census in India has been a labour of love. For the first time in Indian Census history a small honorarium of Rs.20 was paid to the enumerator and of Rs.4 to the supervisor for a block of normal size to cover their out-of-pocket expenses.

Enumeration in Non-Synchronous Areas

45. *Snow-bound Areas*—Some 21 villages in tahsil Dharchula of Pithoragarh district were reported by the District Officer as getting snow-bound and inaccessible in the months of February and March. The greater part of the population migrates to warmer regions leaving a few persons behind. Arrangements were made for early enumeration of these areas in October, 1960, with the 21st October, 1960 as the date of reference. Instructions were given for issuing to the persons enumerated a slip or token to avoid double enumeration, and they were warned not to misplace them. Check-posts were established with the help of local staff at main places of entrance to these villages. A person entering such areas after enumeration was enumerated here, if he was going to stay in till February-March, 1961. The check-posts also counter-signed slips of all those who had been enumerated in these villages and

were migrating to other areas. The Census Calendar of these 21 villages was as follows :

Appointment of field staff	31-8-60
Training to field staff	20-9-60
Housenumbering	1-10-60
Houselisting	10-10-60
Enumeration	12-10-60 to 20-10-60
Revisional Round	21-10-60

The population of these villages was reported to be 6,001 persons, 3,140 males and 2,861 females. The Census records of these areas were received in November, 1960.

46. *Houseless and Mobile Population*—For those parts of cities which had considerable houseless population, special enumerators were appointed, and special enumeration blocks having an estimated population of not more than 100 houseless persons were carved out. Ordinary enumerators were warned not to enumerate houseless population in such areas. In other areas ordinary enumerators performed this job. The enumeration of houseless population in places having concentration of such population commenced on the night of the 26th February, 1961, but where the population was small the work was taken up on the night of the 28th February, 1961 and finished the same night. Care was taken not to treat a man found sleeping outside his house or an individual living in a hut or a hovel or in some one else's *kothri*, verandah, etc., as houseless. Police and other organizations were contacted for acquiring advance knowledge about places where such people congregated at night, but police help was not sought for in Enumeration.

Quality of Houselists and Block-Maps

47. The estimate of population based on the provisional enumeration made at the houselisting stage was of a high order. It gave a far more accurate forecast of the population than expected, considering that the number of inmates

recorded for a household was not with reference to any particular date, but for the day of the enumerator's visit, which varied from household to household and could be any day in the month of November, 1960 through which the operation dragged on.

48. In many cases entries about the purpose for which the Census house was used were omitted or made in an ambiguous manner. The concept of workshop was not very clear to some enumerators. There were instances wherein shops of barbers and washermen had been treated as workshops. In quite a number of cases full description of articles produced, processed, etc., or the number of daily workers or kind of fuel or power used was not recorded. In some cases the information in regard to the material of walls and roofs was too sketchy. In some instances population was omitted. Where omissions could not be made good or mistakes corrected from other entries, references were made to Charge Officers and in some cases officials called to Tabulation Offices. Other types of mistakes were incorrect recording or omission of code numbers of villages, entering of codes in wrong columns, making entries of 'owned' or 'rented' even for non-dwellings, failure to prepare houselists of different villages on separate sheets, failure to attach abstract and block maps. All such mistakes were caused by negligence in carrying out instructions. A comparison with the list of registered factories disclosed some important omissions and mistakes, which were investigated and made good or corrected. Some discrepancies came to light when an independent survey of selected handicrafts was made, but reconciliation was not possible at that stage. The preparation of houselists in the present form was a laborious task. Taking the total amount of work into consideration the incidence of mistakes was quite low and the work was remarkably well done.

49. Houselists and block maps were bound, paged and indexed in volumes of convenient size after Tabulation. Maps were arranged in order of code numbers of villages and serial numbers of urban blocks. Small maps were pasted on paper sheets to bring them to a uniform size.

Some sketch maps were of high quality, but the majority of them were just average. Unfortunately, maps of 24,372 blocks were not received at all from districts.

Quality of Household Schedules

50. There were omissions and mistakes in filling up the Household Schedule and the Census Population Record also. In the subpart on **Cultivation** rights on land were not correctly recorded in a number of cases. Undoubtedly, pressure on land is great, and cultivators are reluctant to give correct information regarding land owned, taken on hire, or leased out where a dispute exists over land or where the person in actual possession is different from the one recorded in revenue papers. In quite many cases the cultivators are ignorant of the correct area in their possession in acres or standard *bighas*, which leads to incorrect recording. Enumerators with no background of Land Records suffered from a handicap in recording rights on land and the area under cultivation. Leaving out 8 hill districts, for which recorded cultivated area is not available, it was found that in 42 districts the cultivated area thrown up by Household Schedules exceeded the recorded area and in four it fell short. Apparently groves, orchards and old fallows were included in cultivated land. However, this was the first attempt to gather information on household cultivation through a Population Census, and the results, on the whole, cannot be said to be discouraging.

51. Mistakes were committed in filling the subpart relating to **Household Industry**. In quite a number of cases household industry was treated as other industry and omitted. Sometimes other industry, trade, profession or service was recorded as household industry. Suitable transfers were made in Individual Slips at the sorting stage, but corresponding changes in Household Schedules could not be effected in a number of cases. In some instances instead of the number of months in the year in which a household industry was conducted, the number of days was shown. In the subpart meant for **Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry** in some cases no worker was shown against culti-

vation, notwithstanding cultivation existing in the first subpart, and where only the head was engaged in cultivation all members were shown as doing the same. Workers doing both cultivation and household industry instead of being shown against the relevant line were also shown against *Cultivation only* and *Household Industry only*. In the Census Population Record entries in some cases did not correspond to Individual Slips. Details of work were wanting in the relevant column and sometimes non-workers were entered therein. Besides the above, there were petty mistakes, e.g., the incorrect filling up of the Location Code and omission to record whether the household was an institution or belonged to a Scheduled Caste.

52. Some of the mistakes were due to difficulties arising from confusion over concepts and definition. Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) was defined for rural areas as being conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or in the village, and for urban areas, only at home. The test of industry was production, fabrication, processing, repairs or servicing of machines. Growing of vegetables; production of wood, bamboo and thatching grass, tapping of juices and growing plantation crops; production of charcoal, catechu, lac, gum, resins, fuel, fodder, etc.; fishing, rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; production of milk, wool, meat, eggs and honey; quarrying of chalk, limestone, sand, etc., did not come under the purview of this definition and their inclusion created complications. However, considering everything the quality of Household Schedules generally speaking was fairly good.

Quality of Individual Slips

53. The first seven questions were demographic and they appeared in a natural order. The question on sex was separate and given at the end, at the bottom right-hand corner for sorting facility. Omissions and mistakes were committed in respect of these questions by the carelessness of enumerators. Mistakes were appreciable in the record of 28 tahsils and a dozen class I and II towns in respect of questions on

age, marital status and literacy. Fortunately, most of the omissions or mistakes were of the kind which could be easily supplied or corrected in Tabulation Offices according to standing instructions.

54. Economic questions presented real difficulty. The chief among them were questions on agricultural labour, household industry, other industry, profession, trade or service whose import enumerators were not able to understand properly. *Nature of work* and *Nature of industry*, etc., were often confused, and entries of one were made against the other. *Household industry* was confused with *other industry, trade, profession or service*. Many activities such as washing of clothes, hair-cutting, cart-plying, midwifery, etc., were recorded as household industry. On the other hand, activities of an industrial nature obviously conducted in the village itself were recorded as other industry. The answers had, therefore, to be transposed, and great care had to be exercised in occupational and industrial coding. The classification of workers, particularly *employers* (confused with proprietors), *single workers* and *family workers* also presented difficulties, where one or more members of the family casually helped in work. Mistakes in economic questions were quite common in about 60 tahsils and a dozen class I and II towns.

55. Recasting and rearrangement of some economic questions might perhaps have been better. Industry might have been separated altogether from profession, trade or service, and household industry and other industry might have been made subquestions of industry. However, the quality of Individual Slips filled up by enumerators, on the whole, was of a high order.

Grading of Areas by Quality of Enumeration

56. Coverage of population has been discussed in the previous section. As regards quality it differed from district to district, tahsil to tahsil, and town to town. The following tahsils and towns were well above the average in the quality of work. They have been arranged in order of merit and the names of districts have been given within brackets :

Areas well above Average	
Tahsils (Rural)	Towns
1. Ukhi Math (Chamoli)	1. Meerut M. B. (Meerut)
2. Munsiri (Pithoragarh)	2. Jaunpur M. B. (Jaunpur)
3. Dharchula "	3. Machhlishahr T.A. (Jaunpur)
4. Didihat "	4. Mathura Cantt. (Mathura)
5. Pithoragarh "	5. Kannauj M. B. (Farrukhabad)
6. Devprayag (Tehri Garhwal)	6. Aligarh M. B. (Aligarh)
7. Rampur (Rampur)	7. Hathras M. B. (Aligarh)
8. Chhata (Mathura)	8. Mathura M. B. (Mathura)
9. Mat "	9. Govardhan T. A. (Mathura)
10. Kheragarh (Agra)	10. Etah M. B. (Etah)
11. Agra "	11. Kaimganj M. B. (Farrukhabad)
12. Etmadpur "	12. Chirgaon T. A. (Jhansi)
13. Soraon (Allahabad)	13. Orai M. B. (Jalaun)
14. Karwi (Banda)	14. Hamirpur M. B. (Hamirpur)
15. Shahganj (Jaunpur)	15. Shahganj N. A. (Jaunpur)
16. Ghazipur (Ghazipur)	16. Ballia M. B. (Ballia)
17. Zamania "	17. Varanasi M. C. (Varanasi)
18. Kasganj (Etah)	18. Bhadohi M. B. (Varanasi)
19. Kannauj (Farrukhabad)	19. Mughalsarai M. B. (Varanasi)
20. Kashipur (Naini Tal)	20. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B. (Mirzapur)
21. Naini Tal "	21. Chunar M. B. (Mirzapur)
22. Pilibhit (Pilibhit)	
23. Jansath (Muzaffarnagar)	
24. Kanpur (Kanpur)	
25. Moth (Jhansi)	
26. Mahroni "	
27. Jalaun (Jalaun)	
28. Misrikh (Sitapur)	
29. Kaisarganj (Bahraich)	
30. Sagri (Azamgarh)	
31. Phulpur "	
32. Milak (Rampur)	
33. Sultanpur (Sultanpur)	
34. Tehri (Tehri Garhwal)	
35. Almora (Almora)	
36. Ranikhet "	
37. Champawat "	
38. Meerut (Meerut)	
39. Naraini (Banda)	

40. Mau (Banda)
41. Bilgram (Hardoi)
42. Balrampur (Gonda)
43. Kunda (Pratapgarh)
44. Hata (Deoria)
45. Bhadohi (Varanasi)

57. The following tahsils and towns gave a performance well below the average :

Areas well below Average	
Tahsils (Rural)	Towns
1. Padrauna (Deoria)	1. Agra Cantt. (Agra)
2. Khalilabad (Basti)	2. Agra M. C. (Agra)
3. Salon (Rae Bareli)	3. Jhansi M. B. (Jhansi)
4. Dalmau "	4. Gorakhpur M. B. (Gorakhpur)
5. Lucknow (Lucknow)	5. Tanda M. B. (Faizabad)
6. Purwa (Unnao)	6. Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M.B. (Faizabad)
7. Safipur "	7. Balrampur M. B. (Gonda)
8. Meja (Allahabad)	8. Gonda M. B. (Gonda)
9. Karchhana "	9. Bhinga N. A. (Bahraich)
10. Chail "	10. Charbagh—Alambagh N. A. (Lucknow)
11. Kaimganj (Farrukhabad)	11. Lucknow Cantt. (Lucknow)
12. Aligarh (Etah)	12. Lucknow M. C. (Lucknow)
13. Bah (Agra)	13. Unnao M. B. (Unnao)
14. Mathura (Mathura)	14. Pahasu T. A. (Bulandshahr)
15. Roorkee (Saharanpur)	15. Khurja M. B. "
16. Nakur "	16. Ghaziabad M. B. (Meerut)
17. Jalalabad (Shahjahanpur)	17. Ranipur T. A. (Jhansi)
18. Tilhar "	18. Lalitpur M. B. "
19. Powayan "	19. Shamli M. B. (Muzaffarnagar)
20. Aonla (Bareilly)	20. Nakur T. A. (Saharanpur)
21. Budaun (Budaun)	21. Rampur T. A. "
22. Gunnaur "	22. Manglaur M. B. "
23. Bilari (Rampur)	23. Gangoh M. B. "
24. Dhampur (Bijnor)	24. Roorkee Cantt. "
25. Bijnor "	25. Roorkee M. B. "
26. Dunda (Uttar Kashi)	26. Hardwar M. B. "
27. Rajgarhi "	

28. Puraula (Uttar Kashi)
29. Faizabad (Faizabad)
30. Malihabad (Lucknow)
31. Budhana (Muzaffarnagar)
32. Ballia (Ballia)
33. Azamgarh (Azamgarh)
34. Sidhauri (Sitapur)
35. Unnao (Unnao)
36. Mohamdi (Kheri)
37. Hathras (Aligarh)
38. Nighasan (Kheri)
39. Hamirpur (Hamirpur)
40. Jasrana (Mainpuri)
41. Firozabad (Agra)
42. Khurja (Bulandshahr)
43. Shahjahanpur (Shahjahanpur)
44. Puranpur (Pilibhit)
45. Bisalpur "
27. Powayan T. A. (Shahjahanpur)
28. Shahjahanpur Cantt. (Shahjahanpur)
29. Bilasi (Budaun)
30. Dhanaura N. A. (Moradabad)
31. Chandausi M. B. "
32. Amroha M. B. "
33. Sambhal M. B. "
34. Moradabad Railway Settlement N. A. (Moradabad)
35. Moradabad M. B. (Moradabad)
36. Najibabad M. B. (Bijnor)
37. Ramnagar M. B. (Naini Tal)
38. Naini Tal Cantt. (Naini Tal)
39. Kotdwara M. B. (Garhwal)
40. Pauri M. B. "

Results of the Post-Enumeration Check and Accuracy of Census Count

58. As already mentioned, Post-Enumeration Check of the Census count was carried out on the 22nd and 23rd March, 1961. In rural areas one block was selected at random out of every 200, and in each such block 10 per cent houses were taken up. In urban areas one block was selected out of every 50, and in each such block 5 per cent houses. The rural sample was one in 2,000, and the urban sample one in 1,000. Errors in enumeration could exist on account of :

- (1) missing a Census house or recording a non-existent house, and
- (2) under-enumeration or over-enumeration in a Census house covered at the Census.

Errors in the coverage of houses were determined by preparing a censused Houselist and comparing it with the list of dwellings prepared from the Census Population Record. Errors in enumeration were determined by re-enumeration of sample houses.

59. In order to avoid bias the work in each sample block was entrusted to a supervisor who had nothing to do with the enumeration of that block. Four hundred and thirty-six rural and 245 urban enumeration blocks were selected for the Post-Enumeration Check. According to the censused Houselist there were 81,945 Census houses in the selected blocks. Three hundred and twenty-three houses, i.e., 0.39 per cent were found missing, and 43, i.e., 0.05 per cent were found duplicated or wrongly included. Out of these 81,945, 7,283 were taken up for verification of inmates. Of the 7,725 ghost entries, made to confuse, as many as 7,610 were detected. Under-enumeration was found to exist in 349 cases, over-enumeration in 115 cases, and doubtful enumeration in 148 cases out of a population of 42,936; the respective percentages being 0.81, 0.26 and 0.34.

60. For the whole State the Post-Enumeration Check revealed an under-enumeration of 0.89 per cent, 0.88 for rural and 0.91 for urban. Names of districts where overall error exceeded one per cent in rural or urban areas are given below:

(1) Rural				
District	Per cent Error	District	Per cent Error	
Under-Enumeration		Under-Enumeration		
1. Hardoi	3.97	8. Varanasi	1.57	
2. Mainpuri	3.15	9. Kheri	1.46	
3. Rampur	2.34	10. Allahabad	1.36	
4. Kanpur	2.08	11. Basti	1.25	
5. Gorakhpur	1.91	12. Mirzapur	1.24	
6. Agra	1.89	13. Etawah	1.11	
7. Meerut	1.80	14. Chamoli Over-Enumeration	2.44	
(2) Urban				
City/Town	Under-Enumeration			
1. Kheri	Lakhimpur M. B.	5.44		
2. Kanpur	Kanpur M. C.	5.37		
3. Hardoi	Shahabad M. B.	5.12		
4. Hamirpur	Mahoba M. B.	4.34		
5. Etawah	Etawah M. B.	4.16		

6. Bara Banki	Nawabganj M. B.	3.84
7. Agra	Firozabad M. B.	3.37
8. Mirzapur	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B.	3.30
9. Jhansi	Lalitpur M. B.	3.22
10. Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur M. B.	3.15
11. Saharanpur	Saharanpur M. B.	2.82
12. Varanasi	Varanasi M. C.	1.55
13. Jhansi	Jhansi M. B.	1.38
14. Lucknow	Lucknow M. C.	1.31
15. Pilibhit	Pilibhit M. B. Over Enumeration	2.94
16. Badaun	Badaun M. B.	1.53

Surprisingly enough, error was appreciable in the rural areas of Hardoi, Mainpuri, Rampur, Kanpur and Chamoli. The high incidence of error in urban areas is quite natural on account of their complex housing structure and mobility of population. The small dimension of the overall error speaks volumes of the accuracy of the Census count and the pains taken in organizing the whole operation.

Re-Census in certain Villages

61. A most unfortunate incident occurred in the Allahabad Tabulation Office resulting in the loss of Census records of 502 villages of Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh districts. Details are given below:

Villages			
Fatehpur	..	..	125
Allahabad	..	..	144
Banda	..	..	93
Rae Bareilly	..	..	49
Pratapgarh	..	..	91
			502

62. Partial Census was taken in some of these villages and total in the remaining ones. The Re-Census Calendar for these areas was as follows:

1. Appointment of Enumerators	By October 15, 1961
2. Supply of extracts of columns 11 and 12 of Houselist to Charge Officers	By November 1, 1961

3. Training	November 10 to 15, 1961
4. Re-check of Census households and preparation of their lists	By November 20, 1961
5. Enumeration	November 26 to 30, 1961
6. Revisional round	December 1 and 2, 1961
7. Submission of Census records by districts	By December 15, 1961

The sunrise of the 1st December, 1961 was fixed as the date and time of reference. As far as possible, old enumerators were put on the Re-Census job. Where they were not available Lekhpals were appointed as enumerators.

3. 1961 Census—Tabulation

Housing Tabulation

63. Housing Tables were prepared from Houselists for the first time at this Census. Three offices were set up for this purpose from December, 1960—one at Lucknow, another at Rampur and the third at Allahabad under the respective regional Deputy Superintendents. The records received from districts were examined for omissions and mistakes. Some of them required references to districts, and in a few cases officials had to be summoned for reconciling discrepancies.

64. Out of the five Housing Tables, E-I and E-III were prepared on total count and the remaining three, viz., E-II, E-IV, and E-V on 20 per cent sample basis. Every fifth household was marked SAMPLE with a rubber stamp for the purpose of these Tables. In order to extract information from the Houselists relevant columns were coded. For coding the name of product (s), repairs or servicing undertaken in the case of a workshop or factory the three-digit code of *A Standard Industrial Classification* was employed. For cities having a population of one lakh and over wardwise Housing Tables were prepared. A Special Table of Slum Areas was prepared for Kanpur. Besides eleven Subsidiary Tables were prepared as an aid to analysis.

65. The preparation of Housing Tables continued up to the beginning of February, 1962. For scrutiny and consolidation of these tables a State Housing Tabulation Unit was established at Lucknow from September, 1961, which continued to function till February, 1963. The work finally concluded in July, 1963.

66. The *Report on Housing and Establishments*, Housing Tables and Subsidiary Tables have been published as Part IVA and IVB of the 1961 Census Volume of Uttar Pradesh.

General Tabulation

67. Regional Tabulation Offices were established at Lucknow, Kanpur, Naini Tal, Rampur, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Gonda, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi from March, 1961. Lucknow and Kanpur offices did urban tabulation, each catering for 4 to 5 million population. The remaining offices did rural tabulation, each handling slips of 5 to 6 million population. Up to 1951 there used to be no separate Tabulation Office for urban areas. All offices did both urban and rural tabulation.

68. A Deputy Superintendent was placed in charge of a Tabulation Office. He was assisted by one Tabulation Officer, one Statistical Assistant and four Tabulation Assistants. The sorting, compilation and supervisory staff comprised about 200 sorters, 40 compiler-checkers, and 20 supervisors divided into teams—each team consisting of one supervisor, 2 compiler-checkers and 8–12 sorters.

69. Regional Tabulation Offices are set up for short periods in a hurry during which a large staff of various categories is appointed and trained. Except in the top echelons the staff is entirely temporary. There are numerous defections and replacements. Efficient running of these offices requires great administrative tact and skill.

70. Districts were allotted to the various urban and rural Tabulation Offices. Urban

records were sent by districts to the urban Tabulation Offices concerned and rural records to the rural. Delays occurred in the receipt of urban records from 7 and rural records from 15 districts. Records were thoroughly checked with lists and a careful search was made for missing records. Continuous effort bore fruit, and all missing or misplaced records were eventually traced out. The records were then examined for omissions and internal inconsistencies. All obvious omissions and mistakes were made good or corrected, as far as possible, in accordance with standing instructions, before breaking the pads for sorting.

Coding

71. At every Census slips are separated according to the economic classification approved for that Census. This time Census workers were divided into 9 categories. The tenth category was of non-workers. The names of categories are given below:

I—Cultivation	V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry
II—Agricultural Labour	
III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	VI—Construction VII—Trade and Commerce VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications IX—Other Services
IV—Household Industry	X—Non-workers

72. All workers except cultivators and agricultural labourers were classified by occupation in accordance with the *National Classification of Occupations* and by industry in accordance with *A Standard Industrial Classification*, and a three-digit code was adopted in both cases. Coding both by occupation and industry was a novel feature of 1961 Tabulation. Classification of industry is governed by the nature of industry (including household industry), trade, profession or service in which an individual is engaged and that of occupation by the nature of work the individual performs therein. Every care was exercised to ensure accuracy, but even then there were lapses. In the very nature of things it is not possible to obtain a hundred per

cent accuracy in this regard, as sometimes two different code numbers seem to answer equally well.

Primary Census Abstract

73. Sorting was taken up village by village for rural areas, and block by block for urban. First of all the population of Scheduled Castes (there being no Scheduled Tribe) and of others were separately determined by sex. Then sorting was done for literates and illiterates. Thereafter the slips were sorted for the 9 categories of workers and for non-workers. These operations were done in 3 Sorter's Tickets.

74. The Village Primary Census Abstract for this State has 34 columns. It was completed by the end of July, 1961. Areas of villages were obtained from tahsils. Names of villages and towns were made to conform to standard spelling, wherever the comparison revealed any discrepancy. The Primary Census Abstract was then subjected to a detailed scrutiny. Village Primary Census Abstracts are not being published separately. They are being printed along with other Tables in the District Census Handbooks concerned.

Box-Making

75. Slips are made up into boxes at each Census for the purpose of sorting for various Tables. The invariable rule is that *slips of males and females must be kept in separate boxes and should on no account be mixed up*. It is not necessary to wait for the completion of all Primary Census Abstracts for commencing this operation. As soon as the slips of a tahsil (rural), city, or the non-city urban area of a district become free, they can be made up into boxes. In the case of large cities it is not incumbent to wait for all the slips. Box-making for such cities can be taken up in instalments.

76. Each box contained about 7,500 slips in rural Tabulation Offices and about 6,000 in the urban; usually slips of literates and illiterates of one category if they happened to be in the same box, were separated by a cardboard parti-

tion. In urban Tabulation Offices there was a further separation by age-groups, which was effected by rubber or jute-twine bands. To prevent boxes being mixed up an identification card was attached to each box.

Subsequent Sorting, Compilation and Tabulation

77. With the issue of made-up boxes a new phase of sorting commences. For urban Tabulation Offices three Sorter's Tickets were different and three Sorter's Tickets were extra. Detailed instructions for the preparation of each Sorter's Ticket and a chart showing various stages of the same had been supplied to all the Tabulation Offices in advance. There were in all 27 Sorter's Tickets including the 3 Sorter's Tickets from which the Primary Census Abstracts were prepared. To ensure speedy work daily norms were laid down for each Sorter's Ticket, and the progress of sorting was carefully watched through sorters' diaries.

78. Data from Sorter's Tickets prepared at this stage of sorting were taken on to Compiler's Posting Statements which were 44 in number. This was done by compiler-checkers who also examined the work of sorters working under them.

79. Census Tables are prepared from Compiler's Posting Statements. Table forms had been decided upon in the Second Conference of State Census Superintendents held in August, 1960. They were, however, revised in the Third Conference held in February, 1962. Preparation of Tables in the regional Tabulation Offices commenced from December, 1961 on completion of sorting. The regional Tabulation Offices prepared almost the entire set of the prescribed Tables for their areas, except those of Faizabad, Lucknow and Rampur where some Tables could not be prepared. Quality of work was poor at Kanpur, Faizabad and Meerut. Tables prepared in these offices had to be corrected a good deal with the help of Compiler's Posting Statements. On the other hand, Tables prepared at Lakhimpur-Kheri, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal were of high quality.

80. It is customary for regional Tabulation

Offices to send Tables for the district as a whole and not for individual units (tahsils-rural, cities and non-city urban) along therewith. This causes much difficulty, when necessity is felt for unitwise data for some purpose at a later stage. It is, therefore, essential that all Tabulation Offices should send unitwise Tables along with district Tables.

State Tabulation

81. Consolidation of work done in the regional Tabulation Offices is effected at the Census headquarters, and an office is opened at each Census for this purpose. For this Census the office came into existence from January, 1962. The Housing Tabulation Unit, Social Studies Unit, Map Unit, and District Census Handbooks Unit were also located in the precincts of the State Tabulation Office. In the initial stages all staff of the State Tabulation Office was drawn from the regional Tabulation Offices.

82. The first task was to scrutinize the Primary Census Abstracts. Some discrepancies came to light, when references were received from the Elections Department in regard to Scheduled Caste population and total population of certain urban units and the rural Town Areas, and they were forthwith reconciled. Thereafter scrutiny of Census Tables received from regional Tabulation Offices was made and mistakes corrected. Some Table forms had altered in the meantime, and they had to be prepared afresh. As urban and rural Tabulation Offices were different at this Census, consolidation of data for rural and urban areas of districts had also to be undertaken in the State Tabulation Office.

83. Subsidiary Table forms were finalized in July, 1962, and were taken in hand soon after. There were 75 Subsidiary Tables for this Census, and in many of them calculations were required to be made for previous Census years also. Their preparation involved numerous calculations, requiring great amount of time and labour.

84. All Census Tables and Subsidiary Tables were submitted to the Central Tabulation Unit of the Registrar General's office for further check and scrutiny. They were treated as final only when confirmed by that Unit.

85. The Inset Tables for this Report were taken up side by side. They are 401 in number, many of them being of great length requiring a very large number of calculations.

4. Conclusion

86. The Indian Census resembles the mythical phoenix which completes its life-cycle by burning itself on the pyre to rise again from the ashes with renewed youth to live through another cycle. The office of the Registrar General now exists on a permanent footing, but in the States an officer is appointed every ten years to conduct the Census. In the words of Mr. Yeatts, "the questionnaires have to be settled, the whole country divided into enumeration units, a hierarchy of enumeration officers created and trained, millions of schedules or slips distributed over the face of the country, the whole process of enumeration carried out and checked, tabulation then carried out in offices located in any old place that can be found on make-shift pigeon-holes and furniture and with temporary staffs, rushed through the presses—and then, the whole system is wound up, the officers and the office staffs are dispersed and India makes haste to discard and forget as soon as possible all the experience so painfully brought together".

87. Enumeration comes first, as "first you count and then tabulate". Enumeration staff was large—about one lakh enumerators and seventeen thousand supervisors recruited and trained as a large-scale operation and given Census work in addition to their normal duties. The work of the enumerator was the most important, as it provided the basis of all statistical studies and national plans. Great pains were taken by the enumerator in this all-difficult task to catch every person once, and only once. His

handicaps and limitations were many. Being the employee of a Government department or a local body or a *zila parishad*, he was always hardpressed for time, and quite often he had to do his work at great personal inconvenience. To many he appeared to be an unmitigated nuisance. Nevertheless, efforts of this large army of workers deployed on this task after a few days' training were amply rewarded. The results of the Post-Enumeration Check more than testify the veracity of this statement. It is gratifying to note that under-enumeration in this State was only 0.89 per cent. While incorrect enumeration in congested localities, where several households are in occupation of a structure, or on the fringes of an extending city where scattered houses spring up, or in remote villages of dispersed clusters or solitary homesteads cannot be totally ruled out, yet considering the volume of work the coverage was remarkably good. The quality of enumeration too was, on the whole, excellent. No doubt there were lapses, some of them serious, yet taking into account the magnitude and complicated nature of the task, they were not far too many, and most of them were curable.

88. For Tabulation hand-sorting of slips is resorted to, which is a strenuous process requiring great patience. Tabulation Offices are manned by purely temporary staff, hastily recruited and trained for a highly technical job. Conditions of work are hardly satisfactory. Sorters have to squat for long hours on the floor, sorting slips into pigeon-holes. Quite often the rooms are ill-ventilated and possess a dismal look; for whatever accommodation is available has to be hired. The jobs being of short duration there is no incentive to stick on. Taking work from purely temporary staff and maintenance of discipline among them are in themselves great problems. Despite these handicaps the Tabulation Offices gave quite a good account of themselves. Coding was given the best possible attention, but mistakes did occur leading to a certain amount of inaccuracy in Economic Tables which, however, is not of a serious kind. Census data and their analysis require to be viewed in the light of these limitations.

89. I take this opportunity of expressing my debt of gratitude to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for their extremely helpful attitude throughout the Census Operations, and to the Defence, Cantonment and Railway authorities for their fullest co-operation in Enumeration. I am thankful to all the District Officers, *Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris*, Presidents of Municipal Boards and other local bodies and Presidents of *Antarim Zila Parishads* who gave their

utmost collaboration in the fulfilment of my task. Above all, I thank the vast multitude of Census workers from the District Census Officer down to the humblest enumerator for performing an onerous duty with great diligence. For Tabulation I am deeply indebted to my Deputy Superintendents, statistical staff and the large body of sorters, compiler-checkers and supervisors for their patient labours.

APPEN
CENSUS OF
HOUSE

Name of District.....(Code No.)
 Name of Island/Taluk/Tahsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)
 Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....(Code No.)

Line no.	Building number (Municipal or local authority or Census number, if any)	Building number (column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census house	Purpose for which Census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If the Census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average no. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Enumerator.....

DIX I
INDIA 1961
LIST

[illegible]

भारत की
मकान-

नाम जिला.....कोड नं०

नाम द्वीप/तालुक/तहसील/थाना/अंचल/नगर..... कोड नं०
नाम गांव/वार्ड/पोस्टा/.....

नाम गांव/वार्ड/मोहल्ला/(प्रगणक का ब्लॉक) कोड नं.
..... कोड नं.

लाइन नं०	भवन (बिल्डिंग) नम्बर (यूनि-सिपल या स्थानीय शासन या गणना नम्बर यदि कोई हो)	भवन (बिल्डिंग) नम्बर (खाना २) हर एक गणना मकान के बटा नम्बर के साथ	गणना-मकान का उपयोग किस प्रकार होता है, जैसे निवास, दुकान, दुकान व निवास, व्यापार, फैक्टरी, कारखाना स्कूल या अन्य संस्था, जेल, होस्टल, होटल, इत्यादि	यदि गणना-मकान कारखाना, फैक्ट्री, कारीबार या दुकान हो तो कारीबार या मालिक का नाम	वस्तुओं का नाम जो तैयार होती हों अथवा मरम्मत, सफाई व देखभाल (मरिंसिंग) होती हों	पिछले हफ्ते में प्रति-दिन काम पर लगाये हुये व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या (मालिक या परिवार के सदस्य सहित यदि काम करने हों)	यदि मशीन से काम किया जाता है तो इंधन या शक्ति-साधन व्योरा
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८
१							
२							
३							
४							
५							
६							
७							
८							
९							
१०							
११							
१२							
१३							
१४							
१५							
१६							
१७							
१८							
१९							
२०							

प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि ऊपर उक्त लेखी

प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह सूची सही है।

प्रमाणक के हस्ताक्षर-----

जनगणना, १९६१
सूची

[illegible]

पृष्ठ का जोड़

सादीख

Instructions for filling up the Houselist

Column 1—Line Number.

Only the unit digits have been printed. Other digits will be filled in by hand.

Column 2—Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).

Write the building number given by the local authority, if such a number exists. If no numbers have been given by the local authority, then the Census building number should be written here. If a building has a distinctive name that name should also be entered in this column.

Column 3—Building Number with sub-numbers for each Census House.

Census building number with sub-numbers for each Census House, if any, should be written.

Column 4—Purpose for which Census House used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.

The actual use to which a Census House is put should be written. In the case of a factory or workshop "factory" should be written, if registered, and "workshop", if unregistered. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing is undertaken. A shop is a place where articles are sold. Rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held by doctors, lawyers, etc., should be described as professional consultation rooms. If in addition medicines are prepared and sold, the place should be described as a dispensary. If it is a place of worship, it will be recorded as such; and, if it is unoccupied, it will be recorded as vacant. Where a Census House is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but not a factory or a workshop, the name of the proprietor, manager or director will be entered in column 18.

खाना १—लाइन नम्बर

केवल इकाई का अंक (हिन्दुमा) छापा गया है। दहाई, मेकड़ा इत्यादि के अंक हाथ में भर दिए जायेंगे।

खाना २—भवन (बिल्डिंग) नम्बर (म्यूनिसिपल या स्थानीय शासन या गणना नम्बर यदि कोई हो)

उत्त क्षेत्रों (इलाकों) में जहाँ पर म्यूनिसिपैलिटी या स्थानीय शासन में भवनों पर नम्बर पहले ही से डाल रखे हो वहाँ इस खाने में वही नम्बर लिखे जायेंगे। जिन म्यूनिसिपैलिटियों में या स्थानीय शासनों में भवनों पर नम्बर मौजूद न हों वहाँ इस खाने में जन गणना के लिये डाले गये नम्बर लिखे जायेंगे। यदि भवन का कोई नाम है जिससे वह पुराता जाता है तो ऐसी सूचना में भवन का नाम भी इस खाने में दर्ज कर देना चाहिए।

खाना ३—भवन (बिल्डिंग) नम्बर (खाना २) हर एक गणना मकान के बटानम्बर के साथ

यदि किसी भवन में एक से अधिक गणना मकान हों तो प्रत्येक का बटा नम्बर भवन नम्बर के साथ इस खाने में लिखा जायगा।

खाना ४—गणना मकान का उपयोग किस प्रकार होता है, जैसे निवास दूकान, दुकान व निवास, व्यापार, फैक्ट्री, कारखाना, स्कूल या अन्य संस्था, जेल, होस्टल, होटल इत्यादि।

गणना मकान को किस काम में लाया जा रहा है उसको यहाँ पर लिखा जायगा। फैक्ट्री या कारखाने के लिये, यदि वह इंडियन फैक्ट्रीज ऐक्ट के अनुसार रजिस्टर्ड हो, "फैक्ट्री" लिखा जाना चाहिए और यदि छोटी हो और रजिस्टर्ड न हो तो कारखाना लिखा जाना चाहिए। "कारखाना" उसको कहते हैं जहाँ पर कोई वस्तु बनती हो, मरम्मत या सर्विस होती हो, या जहाँ पर माल बनाया और बेचा जाता हो। उस प्रकार "दुकान" उसको कहते हैं जहाँ पर वस्तु नकद या उधार बेची जाती हो। ऐसे स्थान जहाँ कि डाक्टर, हकीम, वकील इत्यादि अपने पेशे से संबंधित परामर्श करते हैं "पेशेवर परामर्श स्थान" लिखे जाने चाहिए। दवाखानों के लिये जहाँ पर परामर्श के अलावा दवायें भी तैयार की और बेची जाती हैं, "दवाखाना" लिखा जायगा। यदि कोई गणना मकान पूजा इत्यादि या धार्मिक सभा के लिये इस्तेमाल हो तो "पूजा या धार्मिक सभा का स्थान" लिखिए। यदि खाली पड़ा हो तो उसके लिये खाली लिखिए। यदि गणना मकान एक दुकान, व्यापार का स्थान बैंक इत्यादि है, परन्तु फैक्ट्री या कारखाना नहीं है तो उसके लिए मालिक मैनेजर, या संचालक का नाम खाना १८ में लिखा जायगा।

Columns 5 to 8—If the Census House is used as an establishment, workshop or factory (*General heading*).

These columns apply only in cases where the Census House is a factory or a workshop. If it is not used for such purposes, write "X" in each of these columns.

Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor.

Write the name of establishment in case of factories. Write the name of proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments, where no distinct name has been given, e.g., *Halwai shop*, etc.

Column 6—Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.

Enter the actual work that is being done, e.g., paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working).

Write the average number of persons working during last week including the proprietor and his family, if working. In case of more than one product it is not necessary to give the breakdown for each product.

Column 8—Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.

If machinery is used, write the name of fuel or power consumed, e.g., kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery.

Columns 9 and 10—Description of Census House (*General heading*).

Column 9—Material of wall.

Write the name of material out of which most of the walls of the house are made, e.g., grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt brick, burnt bricks, stone, concrete, timber, etc. Where

खाना ५ से ८ तक—यदि गणना मकान कारखाना, फैक्ट्री, कारोबार या दुकान हो तो

यह खाने तभी प्रयोग में लाये जायेंगे जब कि गणना मकान एक फैक्ट्री या कारखाना हो। यदि गणना मकान फैक्ट्री या कारखाना के लिये प्रयोग में नहीं आ रहा है तो खाना ५ से ८ तक प्रत्येक में "X" लिख दीजिए।

खाना ५—कारोबार या मालिक का नाम

फैक्ट्रियों और बड़ी निर्माण शालाओं के लिये उनका नाम लिखिए। यदि छोटा कारखाना या कारोबार हो जिसका कोई नाम न हो तो उसके मालिक का नाम लिखिये जैसे—हलवाई की दुकान

खाना ६—वस्तुओं का नाम जो तैयार होती हैं अथवा मरम्मत, सफाई व देखभाल (सर्विसिंग) होती है

इस खाने में उसी वास्तविक काम को लिखिए जो कि कारोबार, फैक्ट्री या कारखाने में हो रहा हो, जैसे कि कागज बनाना, जूता बनाना, सायकिल की मरम्मत, मोटर की सफाई, देखभाल इत्यादि।

खाना ७—पिछले हफ्ते में प्रतिदिन काम पर लगाये हुए व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या (मालिक या परिवार के सदस्य सहित यदि काम करते हों)

पिछले हफ्ते में प्रतिदिन काम पर लगाये हुए व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या जिसमें मालिक और उसके परिवार के दूसरे सदस्य (यदि काम करते हों) को लिखिए। यदि कई वस्तुएं बनती हों तो यह आवश्यक नहीं कि प्रत्येक वस्तु के बनाने में कितने व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं।

खाना ८—यदि मशीन से काम किया जाता है तो ईंधन या शक्ति साधन का ब्यौरा।

यदि मशीन का उपयोग किया जाता है तो लिखिये कि कौन सा ईंधन या शक्ति साधन प्रयोग में आता है, जैसे भिट्टी का तेल, साफ्ट कोक, विद्युत्, पनचक्की इत्यादि।

खाना ९ तथा १०—गणना मकान का विवरण

खाना ९—किस पदार्थ से दीवार बनी है।

इस खाने में उत्त पदार्थ को लिखा जायगा जिससे मकान की अधिकांश दीवारें बनी है, जैसे घास-फूस, पत्तियां नरकुल बांस कच्ची भिट्टी, कच्ची ईंटें, पक्की ईंटें, पत्थर, कंक्रीट, लकड़ी

the walls in a house are made of different materials then the material out of which walls of main bed rooms are made is to be recorded.

Column 10—Material of roof.

Write the material out of which most of the roofs (not ceilings) are made, e.g., mud, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets, concrete, etc.

In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floors or walls will be deemed to be independent roofs and walls for the Census House concerned.

Column 11—Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number.

Write the Building number with sub-numbers, if any, for Census Houses or Census Households in full.

Column 12—Name of Head of Household.

Write the name of the Head of the Household commonly acknowledged as such. In messes, boarding houses, etc., the person who by common consent is regarded as head should be recorded.

If the Census House is used as a sitting place, cattle-shed, etc., write the use to which it is put adding the name of the owner in brackets.

Column 13—Number of rooms in Census Household.

Write the number of rooms occupied by each household. A room should have four walls with a door and a roof and should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, garage, cattle shed and bathroom, etc., which are not used for living or sleeping are not to be treated as rooms. Where two households share rooms in such a way that it is not possible to tell the number of rooms occupied by each, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both households.

Column 14—Does the household live in own or rented house?

इत्यादि। जहाँ पर एक मकान की कई हिस्सों की दीवारें अलग अलग पदार्थों से बनाई गई हों, वहाँ पर उस पदार्थ को लिखना चाहिए जिससे मुख्य सोने के कमरों की दीवारें बनाई गई हों।

खाना १०—किस पदार्थ से छत का ऊपरी भाग बनाया गया है।

जिस पदार्थ से छत के अधिकांश ऊपरी भाग (न कि निचला भाग) बने हों उनको लिखना चाहिए, जैसे कच्ची मिट्टी, खपरैल, छप्पर, नालीदार, (कास्तेड) लोहा, जस्ता या सीमेन्ट की चादरें अथवा कंक्रीट इत्यादि।

कई मंजिला मकानों में बीच के फर्श या दीवारें गणना मकान की नीचे की मंजिलों की छतें और दीवारें समझी जायेंगी।

खाना ११—गणना मकान के नम्बर के साथ प्रत्येक परिवार का बटा नम्बर

भवन नम्बर और यदि गणना मकान और परिवार को बटा नम्बर मिले हैं तो वे भी लिखिए।

खाना १२—परिवार के कर्ता का नाम

जो व्यक्ति वास्तव में परिवार का कर्ता माना जाता हो उसका नाम लिखिये। मेध होस्टल, आश्रम इत्यादि के मामले में उस व्यक्ति को जो सब की राय में प्रधान समझा जाता है, परिवार का कर्ता लिखना चाहिये।

यदि गणना मकान का उपयोग बैठक, मवेशी खाने इत्यादि के रूप में होता है तो जिस उपयोग में वह आता है, उसे लिखना चाहिये और मालिक का नाम साथ में कोष्ठों में लिखना चाहिये।

खाना १३—परिवार के कुल कमरों की संख्या

प्रत्येक परिवार जितने कमरों में रहता हो उनकी संख्या लिखना चाहिये एक कमरे में चार दीवारें कम से कम एक दरवाजा और छत होनी चाहिए और कम से कम ६ फुट लम्बा होना चाहिये। बिना ढका हुआ बरामदा, रसोई घर, मोटर खाना, मवेशी-खाना और पाखाना जो कि ग्राम तौर पर रहने या सोने के काम नहीं आते, कमरे नहीं माने जायेंगे। जहाँ पर एक से अधिक परिवार एक से अधिक कमरों को इस प्रकार बांटे हुए हैं कि यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि प्रत्येक परिवार कितने कमरों में रहता है, वहाँ पर दोनों परिवारों के उपयोग में आने वाले कमरों की संख्या कोष्ठक लगाकर लिखना चाहिए।

खाना १४—क्या परिवार अपने या किराये के मकान में रहता है ?

If the household lives in its own house write "O" in English and "अ" in Hindi. If the household lives in a rented house write "R" in English and "कि" in Hindi. In case of public buildings or places of worship write "X".

Columns 15 to 17—Number of persons residing in Census Household on day of visit.

Write the number of males residing in column 15, the number of females residing in column 16, and total in column 17. A person who is temporarily absent for a few hours should be treated as residing in the household. Similarly a person who arrived in the household for a few hours should not be treated as residing in it.

Column 18—Remarks.

If the Census House is a shop write the name of proprietor. If it is vacant and is likely to be occupied before enumeration, write "likely to be occupied shortly".

Write the name of the Scheduled Caste if the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste. If a Scheduled Caste is known by a synonym or a generic name, write the name as returned within the standard name in brackets. The list of standard names with synonyms is printed in the booklet *Instructions to Enumerators*. Write also the number of males over 18 years of age in a Scheduled Caste household in this column, as this special investigation is being made at the request of the State Government.

यदि परिवार अपने मकान में रहता है तो "O" अंग्रेजी में और "अ" हिन्दी में लिखिये। यदि परिवार किराये के मकान में रहता है तो "R" अंग्रेजी में और "कि" हिन्दी में लिखिये। सार्वजनिक इमारतों अथवा पूजा के स्थान के लिये "X" लिखिये।

खाना १५ से १७ तक—भेट के दिन परिवार में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या

परिवार में रहने वाले पुरुषों की संख्या खाना १५ में लिखिये, स्त्रियों की संख्या खाना १६ में लिखिये और कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या खाना १७ में लिखिये। वह व्यक्ति जो कुछ घंटों के लिये अनुपस्थिति हो परिवार में ही समझा जायगा। इसी प्रकार वह व्यक्ति जो कुछ घंटों के लिये आया हो परिवार के बाहर समझा जायगा।

खाना १८—विशेष

यदि गणना मकान एक दुकान के रूप में है तो उसके मालिक का नाम लिखिये। यदि गणना मकान खाली है और जन गणना के पहले आबाद हो जायगा "शीघ्र ही आबाद होने को" लिखिये।

यदि अनुसूचित जाति का परिवार हो तो अनुसूचित जाति का नाम लिखिये यदि अनुसूचित जाति के लिये कोई पर्यायवाची नाम या वर्गीय नाम है तो बतलाया हुआ नाम लिख लीजिये और प्रमाणिक नाम कोष्ठों (ब्रेकेट) में लिख दीजिये। प्रमाणिक नामों की सूची उनके पर्यायवाची नामों के सहित प्रगणकों आदेश की पुस्तिका में छपे हैं। इस खाने में अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार के १८ वर्ष से ऊपर वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या लिखिये क्योंकि यह विशेष जांच प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर की जा रही है।

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

Is this an institution?

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LOCATION CODE

Full Name of Head of Household_____

S.C.
S.T.

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

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

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry				
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept whole-time during current or last working season.				
Members of family working :				Hired workers
Head	Other males	Other females	Total	

Dated Signature of Supervisor

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

Dated Signature of Enumerator

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from Individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
	Male	Female				
	M]	F				
Total persons						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Instructions for filling up the Household Schedule and Census Population Record

PART I—Household Schedule

Location Code—Full Location Code of the Household will be recorded here as in the Individual Slips.

Full Name of Head of Household—Full name should be written of the person recorded as head in the first Individual Slip of the Household.

Is this an institution?—If the household is an institution, e.g., jail, hospital, mental hospital, ashram, dharmashala, hotel, hostel, charitable institution, etc., the kind of institution will be recorded in the rectangle provided. If the household is not an institution "X" will be put.

S. C./S. T.—In the parallelogram provided the name of the Scheduled Caste or Tribe will be put as in the Individual Slip of the head of household.

Sub-part A—Relating to cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallow). The share of the household in terms of area in the entire cultivation in that village and nearby villages will be recorded in this Part.

1. Land under cultivation by Household—

(i) Owned or held from Government—

Owned land includes occupancy tenancy. The local name of right on land owned or held from Government will be recorded against this item in column 1 and the area in acres (or pucca bighas or nalis, but this should be mentioned specifically) in column 2. In Zamindari Abolition areas *bhumidhari* and *sirdari* are examples of land owned or held from Government.

(ii) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share—

In Zamindari Abolition areas *asami* is an example of such tenure. The right on land will be recorded in column 1 and area in acres (or pucca bighas or nalis) in column 2.

भाग १—परिवार की पर्ची

स्थानीय कोड नम्बर—यहाँ पर परिवार का स्थानीय कोड, जो व्यक्तियों की पर्चियों में पड़ा हो, लिखा जायगा।

परिवार के कर्ता का पूरा नाम—उस व्यक्ति का पूरा नाम, जो परिवार की प्रथम व्यक्तिगत पर्ची में कर्ता माना गया हो, लिखना चाहिये।

क्या यह संस्था है? यदि परिवार एक संस्था हो जैसे कि जेलखाना, अस्पताल, मानसिक अस्पताल, आश्रम, धर्मशाला, होटल, छात्रावास, धर्मार्थ संस्था इत्यादि, तो आयत के अन्दर यह लिखिये कि वह कौन सी संस्था है। यदि परिवार संस्था न हो तो "X" लिखा जायगा।

अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा०

समानान्तर चतुर्भुज में अनुवृत्त जाति अथवा जनजाति का नाम, जो कि परिवार के कर्ता की व्यक्तिगत पर्ची में लिखा गया हो, लिखा जायगा।

उपभाग क—खेती से संबंधित है जो केवल उसी समय भरा जायगा जब कि परिवार स्वयं जमीन जोतता है (जमीन से यहाँ पर मतलब उस सभी जमीन से है जो कि साधारणतया खेती के काम में लाई जाती हो, जिसमें परती जमीन भी शामिल है)। इस भाग में परिवार की जात की कुल जमीन जो कि उस गाँव में और आस-पास के गाँवों में हो एकड़ों में लिखी जायगी।

१—परिवार की जात की जमीन—

(1) अपनी या सरकार से प्राप्त—

अपनी जात से मतलब उस जमीन से है जो अपनी मिल्कियत में हो। इस मद के खाने १ में अपनी या सरकार से प्राप्त हुई जमीन पर हक का स्थानीय नाम लिखा जायगा और खाना २ में क्षेत्रफल एकड़ में (अथवा पक्के बीघा में या नालियों में, परन्तु यह खास तौर पर लिखा जाना चाहिये) लिखा जायगा। जिन क्षेत्रों में जमीन्दारी उन्मूलन हो चुका है भूमिधरी और सिरदारी अपनी या सरकार से प्राप्त जमीन के उदाहरण हैं।

(11) अन्य लोगों या संस्थाओं से नकदी, जिन्स या बटाई पर प्राप्त—

जिन क्षेत्रों में जमीन्दारी उन्मूलन हो चुका है आसामी को इस श्रेणी का उदाहरण है। खाना १ में जमीन पर जातने वाले के हक और खाना २ में क्षेत्रफल एकड़ों में (अथवा पक्के बीघों में या नालियों में) लिखा जायगा।

(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii) —

Total of areas will be recorded in column 2.

2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share—

The tenure of the household on the land given to others and its area in acres (or pucca bighas or nalis) are to be written in columns 1 and 2. There is likely to be concealment in respect of such land which requires to be guarded against.

If the areas are recorded in acres, they should be given to the first two places of decimal. If they are recorded in bighas, they should be to the nearest biswas. The unit of area should be uniform throughout the district. If the household has no cultivation X will be put in all columns and big X in Sub-part A. If the household has a share in a co-operative farm, only that area will be recorded which belonged to it before. For rights on land in such cases 'co-operative farm' will be recorded.

Sub-part B relates to Household Industry whose definition is given in the form itself.

If more than two household industries are being carried on, the two most important industries are to be recorded in column 1. Column 2 is to be left blank for putting the code number later. The number of months in a year during which the household industry is conducted should be recorded in column 3. If the industry is conducted throughout the year, the entry should be '12'.

If the household is not engaged in household industry, X will be put in all columns and a big X on this Sub-part.

Sub-part C relates to workers at Cultivation or Household Industry—Definition is given in the form itself.

1. Household Cultivation only

If the household is engaged in household cultivation only, the number of workers engaged will be recorded against this item and X will be put in all columns against items 2 and 3. The breakdown of members of family into head, other males, and other females is to be given

(11) (1) और (11) का जोड़—खाना २ में कुल क्षेत्रफल का जोड़ लिखा जायगा।

२—अन्य लोगों की खेती के लिये नकदी जिन्स या बटाई पर दी गई जमीन

अन्य लोगों की खेती के लिए दी गई जमीन पर परिवार के हक को खाना १ में और क्षेत्रफल एकड़ों में (अथवा पक्के बीघों या नालियों में) खाना २ में लिखा जायगा। ऐसी जमीन के हकों को लोग छिपायेगे ऐसा संभावित है जिसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

यदि क्षेत्रफल एकड़ों में लिखा जा रहा है तो उसको दशमलव के प्रथम दो स्थानों तक लिखिये। यदि क्षेत्रफल बीघों में लिखा जा रहा है तो उसको बिसवों तक सही करके लिखिये। पूरे जिले में क्षेत्रफल एक ही माप में लिखा जाय। यदि परिवार के पास जोत की जमीन नहीं है तो सभी खानों और उपभाग क में "X" लिखा जायगा। यदि परिवार सहकारी फार्म का सदस्य है तो उसकी जमीन उतनी ही लिखी जायगी जितनी कि पहले उसकी थी। जमीन पर हक के स्थानीय नाम के खाने में सहकारी "फार्म" लिखा जायगा।

उपखण्ड "ख" पारिवारिक उद्योग से संबंध रखता है जिसकी परिभाषा फार्म में दी गई है।

यदि दो से अधिक पारिवारिक उद्योगों में काम होता हो तो दो मुख्य पारिवारिक उद्योग खाना १ में लिखे जायेंगे। खाना २ बाद में कोड नं० लिखने के लिये छोड़ दिया जायगा। उद्योग साल में कितने महीने चलते हैं खाना ३ में लिखिये यदि उद्योग पूरे साल चलाया जाता है तो "१२" लिखिये।

यदि कोई पारिवारिक उद्योग नहीं है तो हर खाने में "X" लिखिये और इस पूरे उपखण्ड को एक बड़ा "X" लगा कर काट दीजिये।

उपखण्ड (ग) का संबंध खेती या पारिवारिक उद्योग में काम करने वालों से है—इसकी परिभाषा फार्म में दी गई है।

१ केवल पारिवारिक खेती में

यदि परिवार केवल पारिवारिक खेती में लगा हो, तो इस मद के सामने काम पर लगे हुए लोगों की संख्या लिखी जायगी और मद २ और ३ के सामने सभी खानों में "X" लगा दिया जायेगा। परिवार के सदस्यों का विवरण कर्ता, अन्य पुरुष, अन्य स्त्रियों के खाने १, २ व ३ में लिखा जायगा

in columns 1, 2 and 3 and then total in column 4. The number of hired workers is to be given in column 5. Only he/she who does work or is engaged in active supervision or direction will be deemed to be a worker.

2. Household Industry only.

If the household is engaged in household industry only, the number of workers engaged will be recorded against this item and X will be put in all columns against items 1 and 3.

3. Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry.

If the household is engaged both in household cultivation and household industry, the number of workers will be recorded against this item and X will be put in all columns against items 1 and 2.

If a member is absent during the entire enumeration period, i.e., February 10 to 28, 1961, his Individual Slip will not be filled up in that household, but he shall be included among workers in the Household Schedule, if he is a worker in cultivation or household industry.

If there is no household cultivation or household industry, 'X' will be put in all columns and a big 'X' in this sub-part.

Part II—Census Population Record

This will be filled up with the help of the Individual Slips by the Enumerator at his leisure. Column 1—Name.

Names as recorded in Question 1 (a) of the Individual Slips will be recorded here. They will be recorded in the same serial order as they occur in the Individual Slips of this household.

Columns 2 and 3—Sex.

Sex of the person will be recorded in column 2 if male (M) and in column 3 if female (F).

Column 4—Relationship to Head.

Relationship to Head as recorded in Question 1 (b) of the Individual Slip will be entered.

तथा खाना ४ में सब का योग दिया जायगा। भाड़े के मजदूरों की संख्या खाना ५ में दी जायगी। काम करने वाला वही माना जायगा जो या तो वास्तव में काम कर रहा हो या काम की देख भाल या संचालन में लगा हो।

२—केवल पारिवारिक उद्योग में

यदि परिवार में केवल पारिवारिक उद्योग होता है तो इस मद के सामने काम पर लगे लोगों की संख्या लिखी जायगी और मद १ और ३ के खानों में 'X' लगा दिया जायगा।

३—पारिवारिक खेती और पारिवारिक उद्योग दोनों में

यदि परिवार पारिवारिक खेती और पारिवारिक उद्योग दोनों में लगा हो, तो इस मद के सामने काम में लगे लोगों की संख्या लिखी जायगी और मद १ और २ के सभी खानों में 'X' लगा दिया जायगा।

यदि गणना के दिनों में यानी फरवरी, १० से २८, १९६१ तक परिवार, का कोई व्यक्ति अनुपस्थित हो तो उसकी व्यक्तिगत पर्ची उस परिवार में नहीं भरी जायगी, परन्तु पारिवारिक पर्ची के लिये वह काम करने वालों में गिन लिया जायगा। यदि वह पारिवारिक खेती में या पारिवारिक उद्योग में काम करता है।

यदि कोई परिवार न तो पारिवारिक खेती में और न पारिवारिक उद्योग में लगा हो तो सभी खानों में 'X' लिख दिया जायगा और एक बड़ा 'X' से इस उप खण्ड को काट दिया जायगा।

भाग II—जन गणना रिकार्ड

यह परिवार के सदस्यों की व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों से प्रगणक द्वारा फुर्सत के समय भरा जायगा।

खाना १ नाम

व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों के प्रश्न १ (क) में जो नाम भरे गये हों वही नाम लिखे जायगे। इसमें नामों के इन्दराज उसी क्रम में होंगे जिसमें कि उस परिवार की व्यक्तिगत पर्चियां भरी गई हैं।

खाना २ और ३ लिंग

खाना २ में यदि वह पुरुष है तो पु० लिखा जायगा और खाना ३ में यदि वह स्त्री है तो स्त्री लिखा जायगा।

खाना ४ कर्त्ता से संबंध

कर्त्ता से संबंध लिखा जायगा जो वही होगा जो व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के प्रश्न १ (ख) में लिखा गया हो।

Column 5—Age.

Age as recorded in Question 2 of the Individual Slip will be entered here.

Column 6—Marital Status.

Marital status as recorded in Question 3 of the Individual Slip will be entered here.

Column 7—Description of work in the case of worker.

Give a brief description of work in the case of worker with the help of answer to Questions 8, 9, 10 (a) and 11 (a) of the Individual Slip using abbreviations in the cases of Agriculture and Agricultural Labour.

At the bottom, the total number of persons, males and females will be given under columns 1, 2 and 3.

खाना ५—उम्र

उम्र वही लिखी जायगी जो व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के प्रश्न २ में दर्ज हो।

खाना ६—वैवाहिक स्थिति

वैवाहिक स्थिति लिखी जायगी जो वही होगी जो व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के प्रश्न ३ में दर्ज हो।

खाना ७—काम करने वाले हो तो उनके काम का विवरण

काम करने वाले व्यक्ति के काम का संक्षिप्त व्योरा व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के प्रश्न ८, ९, १० (क) और ११ (क) को देखकर लिखा जायगा और कृषतकार और खेतिहर मजदूर के लिये संक्षिप्त रूप को लिखा जायगा।

अन्त में खाने १, २ और ३ के नीचे कुल व्यक्तियों और पुरुषों और स्त्रियों की संख्या दी जायगी।

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS 1961

Location Code _____

1 (a) Name _____

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

3 Marital Status _____ 4 (a) Birth place _____

4 (b) Born R/U 4 (c) Duration of residence, if born elsewhere

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

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

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

8 Working as Cultivator _____ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer _____

10 Working at Household Industry

(a) Nature of Work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If	Emp-loyee

11 Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10

(a) Nature of Work	(b) Nature of Industry	(c) Profession, Trade or Service	(d) Class of Worker
(d) Nature of Establishment			

12 Activity, if Not Working

13 Sex

गोपनीय

जनगणना, १९६१

स्थानीय कोड नं० _____

१ (क) नाम _____

१ (ख) कर्ता से संबंध _____ २ पिछले जन्म दिन पर उम्र

३ वैवाहिक स्थिति _____ ४ (क) जन्म-स्थान _____

४ (ख) जन्म गा/न ४ (ग) निवास काल यदि जन्म अन्यत्र हो

५ (क) राष्ट्रीयता _____ ५ (ख) धर्म _____

५ (ग) अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० _____ ६ साक्षरता व शिक्षा _____

७ (क) मातृभाषा _____ ७ (ख) अन्य भाषा (यें) _____

८ यदि कृषक _____ ९ यदि खेतिहर मजदूर _____

१० यदि पारिवारिक उद्योग में

(क) काम का व्योरा _____	(ख) पारिवारिक उद्योग का व्योरा _____	(ग) यदि नौकरी _____
-------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------

११ ८, ९ या १० को छोड़ कर अन्य कोई काम

(क) काम का व्योरा _____	(ख) उद्योग, पेशा, व्यापार या नौकरी का व्योरा _____	(ग) काम करने वाले का वर्ग _____
(घ) कारोबार या संस्था का नाम _____		

१२ काम नहीं करते तो क्या करते हैं १३ लिंग

Location Code

This has to be written in each case. In rural areas the first element will be the District Code No., the second will be the Tahsil Code No., the third will be the Village Code No. (the sub-number of hamlet, if any, to be written in brackets) and the fourth will be the composite Household Code No. (Building No. with sub-numbers of Census House and Census Households, if any). The following is an example :—

38/3/112(3)/24(1A)

In urban areas the first element will be the District Code No. and the second will be the City/Town Code No. (with sub-number of constituents, if any). Where housenumbering is wardwise the third element will be Ward Code No. and where it is mohallawise it will be Mohalla Code No. The fourth element will be the composite Household Code No. The following is an example :—

38/I-1/14/24(1A)

In cities and towns where block demarcation has been done by the National Sample Survey and their blocks cut across the boundaries of wards and mohallas, the third element will be the Census Ward Code No. followed by the serial no. of the Block within the Ward. Where housenumbering is wardwise the fourth element will be the Municipal Ward No. followed by composite Household Code No. and where it is mohallawise it will be the Municipal Mohalla No. followed by the composite Household Code No. The following is an example :—

38/I-1/14-17/42-24(1A)

For population not living in houses or portions thereof, or huts, tents, etc., 'X' will be put for Household Code No. in the fourth element of the location code.

Enumeration is to be done in the following order :—

Head, his wife, married sons and their families (if any), unmarried sons and daughters, married daughters and their families (if living in the household), other relatives and unrelated persons.

स्थानीय कोड नं०

प्रत्येक पच्ची पर यह लिखा जायगा। देहाती क्षेत्रों में पहले स्थान पर जिले का कोड नं० होगा, दूसरे स्थान पर तहसील, तीसरे स्थान पर गांव का (मजरा के लिए, यदि कोई हो तो उप नं० कोष्ठकों में लिखे जायेंगे) और चौथे स्थान पर परिवार का नं० (गणना भवन या परिवार का भवन नं० व उप नं० यदि कोई हो) लिखा जायगा। नमूना नीचे दिया गया है —

३८/३/११२(३)/२४(१क)

शहरी क्षेत्रों में पहले स्थान पर जिले का कोड नं० और दूसरे स्थान पर शहर/कस्बा का कोड नं० (उप नं० यदि, उस शहर के कोई हो) जहां पर मकान नम्बर वार्ड के अनुसार हों तीसरे स्थान पर वार्ड का कोड नं० होगा और जहां मुहल्लेवार हो इस स्थान पर मुहल्ले का कोड नं० होगा। चौथे स्थान पर परिवार का कोड नं० लिखा जायेगा। नमूना नीचे दिया गया है —

३८/I-१/१४/२४(१क)

जिन नगरों व कस्बों में नेशनल सेम्पुल सर्वे ने ब्लॉक बनाए हैं और वे ब्लॉक मौजूदा वार्ड और मुहल्लों की सीमाओं को काटते हैं तीसरे स्थान पर सेन्सस वार्ड नं० होगा और प्रगणक क ब्लॉक का नम्बर लिखा जायगा। जहां पर मकान नम्बर वार्ड के अनुसार हो चौथे स्थान पर म्युनिसिपल वार्ड नं० होगा और फिर परिवार का नम्बर लिखा जायगा और जहां पर यह मुहल्लेवार हो चौथे स्थान पर म्युनिसिपल मुहल्ला नं० और फिर परिवार का नम्बर होगा। नमूना नीचे दिया गया गया है —

३८/I-१/१४-१७/४२-२४(१क)

घर व उसके किसी भाग में न रहने वाली जन संख्या के लिए अथवा झोपड़ी तथा तम्बूओं इत्यादि में रहने वालों के लिए स्थानीय कोड नं० के चौथे स्थान पर परिवार कोड नं० के लिए "X" लिखा जायगा।

गणना निम्न क्रम में की जायगी :—

कर्ता, उसकी पत्नी, विवाहित पुत्र और उनके कुटुम्ब, यदि कोई हो, अविवाहित पुत्र और पुत्रियां, विवाहित पुत्रियां और उनके कुटुम्ब, यदि परिवार में रहती हों, दूसरे संबंधी गण तथा असम्बन्धित व्यक्ति।

1 (a) Name—

Name is to be written in full. In the case of a female whose name cannot be ascertained, describe her as the mother, wife, or daughter of so and so. In the case of babies who have not yet been named, baby of so and so should be written.

1 (b) Relationship to Head—

For the Head himself 'Head' should be written. Relationship should be specific and not in vague terms, such as nephew or niece. The head of a household can be a female; in that case all relationship should be with reference to her. If the recorded Head dies before March 1, another person is to be recorded as Head and all relationships are to be described with reference to him or her. In the case of unrelated persons 'unrelated' is to be entered.

In the case of messes, boarding houses, etc., the *de facto* manager should be recorded as Head and other members as 'unrelated'.

2. Age last birthday—

Completed years should be recorded omitting months. For children below one year write 'O', where a person is unable to tell his age the enumerator should help him in making an estimate. Age is to be recorded within the rectangle provided.

3. Marital Status—

For bachelors and maidens 'NM' is to be written. For married persons 'M' should be written, for widows and widowers 'W', and for separated or divorced persons 'S'.

4 (a) Birth-place—

If born at the place of enumeration 'PL' should be written, if born elsewhere in the district 'D', if born in another district of Uttar Pradesh the name of the district, if elsewhere in India the name of the district and the name of the State, and if born outside India, e.g., Pakistan, United Kingdom, etc., only the name of the country.

१ (क) नाम—

गणना किये जाने वाले व्यक्ति का पूरा नाम लिखिये। यदि किसी स्त्री का नाम कोई नहीं बतलाता तो उसके लिए अमुक (फलां) की माता, पत्नी या पुत्री लिखिये। जिन बच्चों का नाम अभी तक न रखा गया हो उनके लिए अमुक का बच्चा, बच्ची लिखिए।

१ (ख) कर्ता से संबंध—

परिवार के कर्ता के लिए 'कर्ता' लिखिये। संबंधों को पूरा-पूरा लिखिये और वह भ्रामक न हों जैसे कि भतीजा अथवा भतीजी। कर्ता स्त्री भी हो सकती है। ऐसी दशा में सभी संबंध उसी के रिश्ते से लिखे जाने चाहिये। यदि वह व्यक्ति जिसे पहिले कर्ता लिखा गया था, १ मार्च के पहिले मर गया है तो दूसरा व्यक्ति जो अब कर्ता माना जाता है कर्ता लिखिये और सभी संबंधों को उसके रिश्ते से लिखा जायगा। असम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के लिए 'असम्बन्धित' दर्ज किया जायगा।

पाकशाला (मैस), छात्रावास इत्यादि में उस व्यक्ति को परिवार का कर्ता लिखा जायगा जो मैनेजर हो और अन्य सदस्यों को 'असंबन्धित' दर्ज किया जायगा।

२—पिछले जन्म दिन पर उम्र—

जितने वर्ष पूरे हुए हों उनकी संख्या लिखिये। एक वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए "O" लिखिये। जहां पर कोई व्यक्ति अपनी उम्र न बतला पाये प्रगणक को उसकी उम्र के अनुमान में सहायता देनी चाहिये। उम्र दिए हुए आयत के अन्दर लिखिये।

३—वैवाहिक स्थिति—

अविवाहित पुरुष या स्त्री के लिये 'अवि' लिखिये विवाहिता के लिये 'वि', विधुर (रंडुपे) या विधवा के लिये 'म' और अलग हो चुके या तलाक शुदा व्यक्तियों के लिये 'अ०' लिखिये।

४ (क) जन्म स्थान—

यदि गिनती वाले गांव व नगर में जन्म हो तो उसके लिये 'मि' लिखिये यदि गिनती वाले जिले में अन्यत्र जन्म हुआ हो तो 'जि' यदि उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे जिलों में जन्म हुआ हो तो जिले का नाम, यदि भारतवर्ष में जन्म हुआ हो तो जिले और प्रदेश का नाम लिखिये और यदि भारत वर्ष के बाहर जन्म हुआ हो तो केवल उस देश का नाम लिखिये, जैसे कि पाकिस्तान, यूनाइटेड किंगडम इत्यादि।

4(b) Born R/U—

If born in a place which is now rural write 'R'. If born in a place which is now urban write 'U'. Entry is to be made within the circle provided.

4(c) Duration of residence, if born elsewhere—

If born at the place of enumeration 'X' should be written. If born elsewhere, completed number of years omitting months should be entered. 'O' should be written if the period is less than one year. Entry should be made within the dotted rectangle provided.

5(a) Nationality—

For Indians 'I' should be written. For others, full nationality is to be recorded.

5(b) Religion—

For Hindus 'H', for Muslims 'M', for Christians 'C', for Jains 'J', for Buddhists 'B' and for Sikhs 'S' should be written. For others, religion is to be recorded in full.

5(c) S. C./S. T.—

The name of the Scheduled Caste as returned by the person should be recorded. If he gives a generic name or synonym, that name should be recorded followed by the standard name in brackets. (There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh, but some communities have been selected for special study in this State). Scheduled Castes can exist only among Hindus and Sikhs.

If the person to be enumerated does not belong to any caste or tribe 'X' will be put.

6. Literacy and Education—

Those who cannot read or write 'O' will be written. For those who can read as well as write, but have not passed a written examination, equivalent to or higher than Lower Primary 'L' will be written. For those who have passed some examination the highest examination passed should be recorded.

४ (ख) जन्म गां/न०—

यदि जन्म उस स्थान पर हुआ हो जो अब देहात है तो 'गां' लिखिये। यदि जन्म ऐसी जगह में हुआ हो जो अब नगर समझा जाता है तो 'न' लिखिये। इन्द्राज दिए हुए वृत्त में की जायगी।

४ (ग) निवास काल यदि जन्म अन्यत्र हो—

गिनती वाली जगह में जन्म हुआ हो तो 'X' लिखिये। यदि जन्म अन्यत्र हुआ हो तो पूरे वर्षों को महीने छोड़कर लिखिये। यदि निवास काल की अवधि एक वर्ष से कम हो तो 'O' लिखिये। इन्द्राज बिन्दी दार आयत के अन्दर की जायगी।

५ (क) राष्ट्रीयता—

भारतीयों के लिए 'भा' लिखिये। अन्य के लिए पूरी राष्ट्रीयता लिखिये।

५ (ख) धर्म—

हिन्दुओं के लिये 'हि०' मुसलमान के लिये 'मु०' ईसाई के लिये 'ई०' जैन के लिये 'जै०' बौद्ध के लिए 'बो०' और सिख के लिए 'सि०' लिखिए। दूसरे धर्मों के लिए पूरा-पूरा लिखिये।

५ (ग) अ० जा/अ० ज० जा०—

अनुसूचित जाति का नाम जैसा कि व्यक्ति बताये लिखिये। यदि वह कोई वर्गीय या पर्यायवाची नाम बताये तो उस नाम को लिखिये और फिर प्रमाणित नाम कोष्ठकों में दीजिये (उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन-जाति नहीं है परन्तु कुछ जनजातियां विशेष अध्ययन के लिये इस प्रदेश में छांटी गई हैं)। अनुसूचित जातियां केवल हिन्दू या सिख धर्मों में हो सकती हैं।

यदि व्यक्ति किसी भी अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति का नहीं है तो 'X' लिखिये।

६—साक्षरता व शिक्षा—

जो पढ़ या लिख नहीं सकते उनके लिये 'O' लिखिये। वे व्यक्ति जो पढ़ना व लिखना दोनों जानते हैं परन्तु कोई लिखित परीक्षा नहीं पास की है जो लोअर प्राइमरी या उससे उच्च न हो तो उसके लिये 'सा' लिखिये। जिन व्यक्तियों ने कोई परीक्षा पास की हो तो सबसे ऊंची परीक्षा का नाम जो उसने पास की हो लिखिये।

7(a) Mother-Tongue—

This is the language spoken by a person in his early childhood. The actual name of the language returned should be recorded and every effort should be made to steer clear of linguistic controversies.

7(b) Any Other Language(s)—

If a person does not know any language other than his mother-tongue, 'X' will be put. If he knows some other language(s), then the name(s) of such language(s) not exceeding two in number should be recorded. The other language(s) should be different from the mother-tongue and should not be dialect(s) thereof.

8. Working as Cultivator—

For a person working as cultivator 'C' is to be written and for all others 'X'. Cultivation includes effective direction or supervision. It does not include horticulture, orchards, groves and plantations which will be recorded against Question 11. If a person has let out his land to others and does not even supervise his cultivation, he will not be deemed to be a cultivator.

9. Working as Agricultural Labourer—

For a person working in someone else's cultivation on wages in cash or kind 'AL' will be recorded and for all others 'X'.

10. Working at Household Industry—

Industry means production, fabrication, processing, repairs or servicing (of machines). Household industry is one which is not on the scale of a registered factory and is conducted by one or more members of the household with or without hired labour. In rural areas it can be located anywhere in the village in which the household lives, but in urban areas it must be located at home. A person might be working in the household industry of another household. He has also to be treated as a worker in the household industry.

10. (a) Nature of Work—

If a person is engaged in a household industry,

• ७ (क) मातृ भाषा—

यह वह भाषा होती है जिसमें व्यक्ति ने अपने बचपन में बात चीत की हो। भाषा का जो नाम बताया जाए उसे लिखिये और ऐसा प्रयत्न कीजिये जिससे भाषा संबंधी वाद विवाद साफ हो जाये।

७ (ख) अन्य भाषायें—

यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपनी मातृभाषा के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य भाषा नहीं जानता है तो 'X' लिख दीजिये। यदि वह कोई अन्य भाषायें भी जानता है तो ऐसी भाषायें दो से अधिक नहीं लिखिये। दूसरी भाषायें मातृभाषा के अतिरिक्त होनी चाहिये और उसकी शाखायें न होनी चाहिये।

८—यदि काश्तकार—

काश्तकारी में लगे हुए व्यक्ति के लिये 'का' लिखिये और अन्य सभी के लिये 'X' लिखिए। काश्तकारी में निगरानी व संचालन भी शामिल है। इसमें फल पैदा करना, या फल बाटिका या बाग लगाना और पीधों का लगाना शामिल नहीं होगा। वह प्रश्न ११ में दर्ज किया जायेगा। यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने अपनी जमीन किसी दूसरे को उठा दी है और वह खेती की निगरानी भी नहीं करता है तो उसे काश्तकारी के काम में लगा नहीं माना जायगा।

९—यदि खेतिहर मजदूर—

वह व्यक्ति जो किसी दूसरे की जमीन पर मजदूरी पर या जिन पर काम करता हो 'खे०' लिखिये और अन्य लोगों के लिये 'X' लिखिये।

१०—यदि पारिवारिक उद्योग में—

उद्योग का अर्थ उत्पादन, तैयारी, मरम्मत, सफाई (मशीनों) से है। पारिवारिक उद्योग वह है जो कि रजिस्टर्ड कारखाने की सीमा तक न हो और परिवार के एक या अधिक सदस्य, वैतनिक या अवैतनिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा काम होता हो। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उसी गांव में कहीं भी हो सकता है परन्तु शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल घर पर होना चाहिये। कोई व्यक्ति दूसरे के पारिवारिक उद्योग में काम करता हो, उद्योग में काम करने वाला माना जायगा।

१०—(क) काम का व्यौरा—

यदि कोई व्यक्ति पारिवारिक उद्योग में काम करता हो तो

the actual work performed by him is to be written here. If he is not engaged 'X' will be put.

10. (b) Nature of Household Industry—

The name of the household industry in detail has to be recorded here mentioning the articles produced, fabricated, processed, repaired or serviced. If the person is not engaged in a household industry, 'X' will be put.

10. (c) If Employee—

If the person concerned is an employee in household industry of another household 'EE' will be recorded within the triangle provided, otherwise, 'X'.

11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10—

If not doing any such work, 'X' will be recorded against sub-questions (a), (b), (c) and (d). Industry (other than household industry), profession, trade, service, raising of cattle, planting of orchards, groves and other plantations are included in this question. If a person is doing more than one thing which can be recorded here, that thing alone should be recorded on which he spends most time.

11. (a) Nature of Work—

The actual work performed by a person is to be recorded here in detail. If sufficient details have not been recorded, the enumerator will have to make a second visit.

11. (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade, or Service—

Sufficient details of industry, profession, trade or service should be recorded to enable correct classification. The names of articles produced, processed, serviced, repaired in case of industry; the name of calling in case of profession; names of articles bought and sold in case of trade; the department or kind of establishment in case of service should be recorded here. Vague terms should be avoided.

11. (c) Class of Worker—

For an employer 'MR' is to be written, for an employee 'EE', for a single worker 'SW'

जो काम वह करता हो उसको लिखिये। यदि वह काम न करता हो तो 'X' लिखिये।

१०—(ख) पारिवारिक उद्योग का व्योरा—

पारिवारिक उद्योग का नाम यहां पर व्योरे में दर्ज कीजिये तथा जिन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन, तैयारी, मरम्मत अथवा सफाई होती हो उसका वर्णन कीजिये। यदि व्यक्ति पारिवारिक उद्योग में काम न करता हो तो 'X' लिखिये।

१०—(ग) यदि नौकरी—

यदि व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे के पारिवारिक उद्योग में नौकर हो तो दिए हुए त्रिभुज के अन्दर 'नौ' लिखिये अन्यथा 'X' लिखिये।

११—८, ९ या १० को छोड़कर अन्य कोई काम—

यदि ऐसे कोई भी कार्य वह व्यक्ति नहीं कर रहा हो तो सभी उप-प्रश्न (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ) के सामने 'X' लिखिये। उद्योग (पारिवारिक उद्योग के अलावा) व्यवसाय, व्यापार, नौकरी, पशुओं का पालना, बाटिका लगाना बाग लगाना और दूसरे पेड़ पौधों को लगाना इस प्रश्न के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। यदि कोई व्यक्ति एक से अधिक कामों में लगा हो तो यहां पर उसका वह काम लिखिये जिसमें वह अधिक समय देता हो।

११—(क) काम का व्योरा—

कोई व्यक्ति जो काम करता हो उसके काम का व्योरा स्पष्ट तथा पूरा लिखिये। यदि पूर्ण व्योरा न लिखा हो, तो प्रश्नक को दुबारा जाना होगा।

११—(ख) उद्योग पेशा, व्यापार या नौकरी का व्योरा—

उद्योग, पेशा व्यापार या नौकरी का पूर्ण व्योरा लिखा होना चाहिये जिससे उसका सही वर्गीकरण किया जा सके। उद्योग में जिन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन, तैयारी, मरम्मत या सफाई होती हो, उनके नाम लिखने चाहिये, पेशा में संस्था का नाम, व्यापार में जिन वस्तुओं की खरीद और फरोकत होती हो, उनका नाम, नौकरी में कारोबार या संस्था का नाम यहां पर लिखा जायगा। अपूर्ण उत्तर नहीं लिखने चाहिये।

११—(ग) काम करने वाले का वर्ग—

मालिक के लिये 'मा०' लिखा जायेगा, नौकर के लिये 'नौ०' लिखा जायेगा, अकेले काम करने वाले के लिये 'अ० का०' और

and for a family worker 'FW'. The entry is to be made within the inverted triangle provided.

A private doctor employing a compounder is an employer. An officer or a manager who has the power to employ on behalf of Government or the proprietor or the Board of Directors is an employee and not an employer. A carpenter who works alone in his own shop is a single worker. If he is employed regularly anywhere, he is an employee. A single worker does his own work and is neither employed by anyone nor does he employ anyone, except casually. A partner in a firm or a member of a co-operative society should be deemed to be a single worker. A family worker is a member of the family (not necessarily confined to the household) who works with one or more members in industry (not household industry), business, trade, etc., without receiving wages in cash or kind.

11. (d) Name of Establishment—

The name of factory, workshop, shop, office, etc., together with the name of the place where located should be recorded here.

Important—If in respect of any person there are entries against more than one question out of Questions 8 to 11, he has to be asked as to which one of these is his principal work. Principal work is that in which he spends most time. The serial number of the question against which his principal work is recorded should be encircled, e.g., (10).

If there are entries against more than one question he has further to be asked as to which one is his next important work on which he spends most time. The serial number of the question against which this work is recorded should be ticked, e.g. 8 ✓.

12. Activity, if Not Working—

Entry will be made against this question in the parallelogram provided, only when 'X's'

पारिवारिक काम करने वाले के लिये 'पा० का०' लिखा जायेगा। इन्दराज दिए हुए उल्टे त्रिभुज में होगी।

एक घरेलू डाक्टर जो एक कम्पाउण्डर नौकर रखता हो तो वह मालिक होगा। डाक्टर यदि नौकरी में हो तो नौकर माना जायेगा। अफसर या मैनेजर जो सरकार की ओर से दूसरों को नौकर रखते हैं अथवा प्रोप्राइटर या बोर्ड के डाईरेक्टर नौकर ही माने जायेंगे, मालिक नहीं समझे जायेंगे। एक बटुई जो अपनी दूकान पर काम करता है अकेला काम करने वाला माना जायेगा। यदि वह कहीं पर नियमित रूप से नौकरी करता हो तो नौकर समझा जावेगा। अकेला काम करने वाला वह व्यक्ति होता है जो अकेले अपना काम करता है और न तो किसी को नौकर रखता है और न किसी का नौकर होता है, केवल आकस्मिक अवसरों को छोड़कर। एक फर्म का हिस्सेदार या सहकारी समिति का सदस्य अकेला काम करने वाला समझा जायेगा। पारिवारिक काम करने वाला परिवार का सदस्य होता है, जो बिना नगद अथवा जिन्स के रूप में मजदूरी लिये हुए किसी उद्योग (पारिवारिक उद्योग के अलावा) व्यवसाय, व्यापार इत्यादि को एक या अधिक सदस्यों से चलाता हो यह आवश्यक नहीं कि वह परिवार तक ही सीमित हो।

११—(घ) कारोबार या संस्था का नाम—

फैक्ट्री, कारखाना, दुकान, आफिस इत्यादि का पूरा नाम और उस जगह का नाम जहां पर स्थापित हो लिखिये।

आवश्यक—यदि किसी व्यक्ति के विषय में एक से अधिक इन्दराज प्रश्न ८ से ११ के उत्तर में हो तो पूछिये कि उन कामों में से मुख्य काम कौन सा है। मुख्य काम वह है जिसमें वह व्यक्ति अधिक समय लगाता हो। जिस प्रश्न के आगे मुख्य काम लिखा हो उस प्रश्न को गोलाई से घेर दीजिये जैसे (१०)

यदि दो से अधिक प्रश्नों के आगे इन्दराज हो तो पूछिये कि उसका कौन सा काम दूसरे महत्व का है जिस पर उस व्यक्ति का अधिक समय बीतता है। इस काम से संबंधित प्रश्न संस्था पर सही का निशान लगा दीजिये जैसे ८ ✓

१२—काम नहीं करते तो क्या करते हैं—

जिसके बारे में प्रश्न ८ से ११ तक सब जगह 'X' का चिन्ह लगा हो इस प्रश्न में 'इन्दराज समानान्तर

(crosses) have been put against Questions 8, 9, 10(a), (b), (c) and 11(a), (b), (c) and (d), otherwise 'X' will be put here.

If a person is not doing any kind of work contemplated in Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 he will be recorded as follows :

(1) A wholetime student not doing any other work — 'ST'.

(2) A house worker not engaged in any remunerative work — 'HW'.

(3) A dependant including infant or child not attending school or an old or disabled person (not in receipt of income and not seeking employment) not doing any work — 'D'.

(4) A retired person (not re-employed), rentier, royalty or dividend holder not doing any work — 'R'.

(5) A beggar, vagrant or a person with undisclosed source of income — 'B'.

(6) A convict or inmate of penal, mental or charitable institution — 'I'.

(An undertrial will be recorded as a worker against the relevant question if he was working before his arrest).

(7) A person in search of employment for the first time — 'NE'.

(8) A person having worked before and in search of further employment — 'UN'.

13. Sex—

For females 'F' will be recorded and for others 'M' in the bottom right hand corner.

चतुर्भुज के अन्दर की जायगी अन्यथा यहां पर 'X' लिखिये।

यदि कोई व्यक्ति ८, ९, १० और ११ में लिखे काम नहीं करता है तो उसके लिये निम्न लिखिये :—

(१) पूर्ण समय के विद्यार्थियों के लिये जो कोई दूसरा काम न करता हो 'पू० वि०' लिखिये।

(२) बिना वेतन या मजदूरी लिये घरेलू काम काज में लगे व्यक्तियों के लिये 'गृ' लिखिये।

(३) आश्रित व्यक्तियों के लिये जिनमें स्कूल न जाने वाला छोटा बच्चा बीमारी या वृद्धावस्था के कारण मदद के लिये काम करने में अशक्त जिसको किसी प्रकार की आमदनी न हो तो या नौकरी न खोज रहा हो, शामिल है 'प्रा' लिखिये।

(४) रिटायर्ड लोगों के लिये (जो फिर से काम पर नहीं लगे हों) लगान या किराया पाने वाले लोगों तथा राय-लट्टी या डेवीडेन्ट पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोगों के लिये 'रि' लिखिये।

(५) भिखारियों, बिना काम काज घूमने वालों के लिये या दूसरे लोगों जिनकी आमदनी का जरिया मालूम न हो 'भि' लिखिये।

(६) जेल के दण्डभोगी कैदियों, पागलखाने या धर्मार्थ संस्थाओं में रहने वालों के लिये 'सं०' (यदि कोई हवालाती कैदी गिरफ्तारी के पहले किसी काम पर लगा हुआ हो तो उसे काम करने वाला संबंधित प्रश्न के सामने लिखिये)।

(७) ऐसे लोगों के लिये जिन्होंने पहले कभी रोजगार नहीं किया हो, किन्तु पहली बार काम खोज रहे हों, 'प० का०' लिखिये।

(८) ऐसे लोगों के लिये जो पहले काम करने थे पर अब काम नहीं करते, पर काम खोज रहे हों 'अ० का०' लिखिये।

१३—लिंग

स्त्रियों के लिये 'स्त्री' और अन्य के लिये 'पु०' दाहिने हाथ की ओर नीचे कोने में लिखिये।

APPENDIX II

Code Numbers of Districts, Tahsils, Cities and Towns

(Places classified as Towns after Enumeration are given in italics. Changes in the local status of towns and acquisition of local status of Municipal Board or Notified Area since the Census are indicated in foot-notes. They are correct up to the end of December, 1963.)

Tahsils	Code No.	Cities and Towns	Code No.
1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand Division			
1. Uttar Kashi			
Puraula	1	Uttar Kashi (N.A.)*	I
Rajgarhi	2		
Dunda	3		
Bhatwari	4		
2. Chamoli			
Joshimath	1	A	
Karnaprayag	2	B	
Chamoli	3		
Ukhi Math	4		
3. Pithoragarh			
Munsiari	1	C	
Dharchula	2		
Didihat	3		
Pithoragarh	4		
Kumaon Division			
4. Tehri Garhwal			
Tehri	1	Tehri (N.A.)	I
Pratapnagar	2	Narendranagar (N.A.)	II
Devaprayag	3	Devaprayag (N.A.)	III
5. Garhwal			
Pauri	1	Pauri (M.B.)	I
Lansdowne	2	Kotdwara (M.B.)	II
		Lansdowne (Cantt.)	III
		Srinagar (N.A.)	IV
		Dogadda (N.A.)*	V
		Bah Bazar (part of Devaprayag N.A.)	
6. Almora			
Almora	1	Almora Town-group	I
Ranikhet	2	Almora (M.B.)	I-1
Champawat	3	Almora (Cantt.)	I-2
		Ranikhet (Cantt.)	II
D			

*Now Municipal Board.

AB Joshimath and Badrinathpuri were not treated as towns at the Census and had no local status. Made into Notified Areas since.

C Pithoragarh T.A. was treated as a town at the Census. Converted into a Municipal Board since.

D Bageshwar T.A. was not treated as a town at the Census. Converted into a Notified Area since.

7. Naini Tal

Haldwani	1	Haldwani-cum-Kath-	
Kashipur	2	godam (M.B.)	I
Kichha	3	Kashipur (M.B.)	II
Naini Tal	4	Naini Tal Town-	
		group	III
		Naini Tal (M.B.)	III-1
		Naini Tal (Cantt.)	III-2
		Ramnagar (M.B.)	IV
		Jaspur (T.A.)†	V
		Bhowali (N.A.)	VI
		Rudrapur (N.A.)	VII
E			

Rohilkhand Division

8. Bijnor

Najibabad	1	Bijnor (M.B.)	I
Bijnor	2	Najibabad (M.B.)	II
Nagina	3	Nagina (M.B.)	III
Dhampur	4	Kiratpur (T.A.)†	IV
		Chandpur (M.B.)	V
		Dhampur (M.B.)	VI
		Nihtaun (N.A.)	VII
		Manda var (T.A.)	VIII
		Afzalgarh (T.A.)	IX
		Tajpur	

9. Moradabad

Hasanpur	1	Moradabad Town-	
Sambhal	2	group	I
Amroha	3	Moradabad (M.B.)	I-1
Thakurdwara	4	Moradabad Railway	
Moradabad	5	Settlement (N.A.)	I-2
Bilari	6	Sambhal (M.B.)	II
		Amroha (M.B.)	III
		Chandausi (M.B.)	IV
		Hasanpur (M.B.)	V
		Kanth (T.A.)	VI
		Bilari (T.A.)	VII
		Bahjoi (T.A.)	VIII
		Thakurdwara (T.A.)	IX
		Dhanaura (N.A.)	X

10. Budaun

Gunnaur	1	Budaun (M.B.)	I
Bisauli	2	Sahaswan (M.B.)	II
Sahaswan	3	Ujhani (M.B.)	III
Budaun	4	Kakrala (N.A.)*	IV
Dataganj	5	Bilsi (M.B.)	V

11. Rampur

Suar	1	Rampur (M.B.)	I
Bilaspur	2	Tanda (T.A.)	II
Rampur	3		
Shahabad	4		
Milak	5		

†Now Notified Area.

E. Tanakpur T.A. was not treated as a town at the Census. Converted into a Notified Area since.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12. Bareilly				Budhana			
Baheri	1	Bareilly Town-group	I	Jansath	3	Shamli (M.B.)	III
Bareilly	2	Bareilly (M.B.)	I-1		4	Khatauli (M.B.)	IV
Aonla	3	Northern Rly. Colony	I-2			Kandhla (N.A.)*	V
Nawabganj	4	Izatnagar Rly. Colony	I-3			Miranpur (T.A.)	VI
Faridpur	5	Bareilly (Cantt.)	I-4			Jansath (T.A.)	VII
		Aonla (M.B.)	II	18. Meerut			
		Faridpur (M.B.)	III		1	Meerut Town-group	I
		Baheri (M.B.)	IV		2	Meerut (M.B.)	I-1
		Nawabganj (T.A.)	V		3	Meerut (Cantt.)	I-2
13. Pilibhit					4	Malyana	I-3
Pilibhit	1	Pilibhit (M.B.)	I		5	Hapur (M.B.)	II
Bisalpur	2	Bisalpur (M.B.)	II		6	Ghaziabad M.B. and Rly. Colony	III
Puranpur	3	Puranpur (T.A.)				Ghaziabad (M.B.)	III-1
						Ghaziabad Rly. Colony	III-2
14. Shahjahanpur						Baraut (M.B.)	IV
Powayan	1	Shahjahanpur Town-group	I			Mawana (M.B.)	V
Tilhar	2	Shahjahanpur (M.B.)	I-1			Sardhana (N.A.)	VI
Shahjahanpur	3	Shahjahanpur (Cantt.)	I-2			Modinagar (T.A.)†	VII
Jalalabad	4	Tilhar (M.B.)	II			Pilkhuwa (M.B.)	VIII
		Jalalabad (T.A.)	III			Garhmukteshwar (T.A.)	IX
		Powayan (T.A.)	IV			Kankar Khera (T.A.)	X
Meerut Division						Muradnagar (T.A.)	XI
15. Dehra Dun						Faridnagar (T.A.)	XII
Chakrata	1	Dehra Dun Town-group	I			Baghpat (N.A.)	XIII
Dehra Dun	2	Dehra Dun (M.B.)	I-1			Shahjahanpur	XIV
		Dehra Dun (Cantt.)	I-2	19. Bulandshahr			
		Forest Research Institute and College Area	I-2A		1	Khurja (M.B.)	I
		Clement Town (Cantt.)	II		2	Bulandshahr (M.B.)	II
		Rishikesh (M.B.)	III		3	Sikandrabad (M.B.)	III
		Mussoorie (M.B.)	IV		4	Jahangirabad (M.B.)	IV
		Landour (Cantt.)	V			Debai (M.B.)	V
		Chakrata (Cantt.)	VI			Shikarpur (T.A.)	VI
		Raipur				Siana (T.A.)	VII
16. Saharanpur						Gulaothi (T.A.)	VIII
Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur (M.B.)	I			Anupshahr (M.B.)	IX
Nakur	2	Hardwar (M.B.)	II			Dadri (T.A.)	X
Deoband	3	Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya	II-1			Pahasu (T.A.)	XI
Roorkee	4	Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya	II-2			Dankaur (T.A.)	
		Hardwar (M.B.)	II-3			Bugraji†	
		Roorkee Town-group	III				
		Roorkee (M.B.)	III-1	Agra Division			
		Roorkee (Cantt.)	III-2				
		Deoband (M.B.)	IV				
		Gangoh (M.B.)	V				
		Manglaur (M.B.)	VI				
		Rampur (T.A.)	VII				
		Nakur (T.A.)	VIII				
17. Muzaffarnagar							
Kairana	1	Muzaffarnagar (M.B.)	I				
Muzaffarnagar	2	Kairana (M.B.)	II				

*Now Municipal Board.
†Now Notified Area.
‡Now Town Area.

F Rosa was not treated as a town at the Census and had no local status. Made into a Notified Area since.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
22. Agra				28. Fatehpur			
Kiraoli	1	Agra Town-group	I	Bindki	1	Fatehpur (M.B.)	I
Kheragarh	2	Agra (M.C.)	I-1	Fatehpur	2	Bindki (M.B.)	II
Agra	3	Agra (Cantt.)	I-2	Khaga	3		
Etmadpur	4	Dayalbagh (T.A.)	I-3	29. Allahabad			
Firozabad	5	Swamibagh (T.A.)	I-4		1	Allahabad Town-group	I
Fatehabad	6	Firozabad (M.B.)	II		2	Allahabad (M.C.)	I-1
Bah	7	Fatehpur Sikri (M.B.)	III		3	Subedarganj Rly. Colony	I-2
		Etmadpur (T.A.)	IV		4	Allahabad (Cantt.)	I-3
		Shamshabad (T.A.)	V		5	Phulpur (T.A.)	II
		Tundla T.A. and Railway Colony	VI		6	Karchhana	III
		Tundla (T.A.)	VI-1		7	Mauauma (T.A.)	
		Tundla Railway Colony	VI-2		8		
		Fatehabad (T.A.)	VII	Jhansi Division			
		Achhnera (T.A.)		30. Jhansi			
		Bah (T.A.)			1	Jhansi Town-group	I
23. Etah					2	Jhansi (M.B.)	I-1
Kasganj	1	Kasganj (M.B.)	I		3	Jhansi (Cantt.)	I-2
Jalesar	2	Etah (M.B.)	II		4	Jhansi Rly. Settlement	I-3
Etah	3	Jalesar (M.B.)	III		5	Lalitpur (M.B.)	II
Aliganj	4	Soron (M.B.)	IV		6	Mauranipur (M.B.)	III
		Ganj Dundwara (M.B.)	V			Samthar (N.A.)	IV
		Marehra (M.B.)	VI			Babina (Cantt.)	V
		Aliganj (T.A.)				Ranipur (T.A.)	VI
24. Mainpuri						Chirgaon (T.A.)	VII
Jasrana	1	Mainpuri (M.B.)	II			Gursarai (T.A.)	
Shikohabad	2	Shikohabad (M.B.)	II				
Karhal	3	Bhongaon (T.A.)	III				
Mainpuri	4	Sirsaganj (T.A.)	IV				
Bhongaon	5	Karhal (T.A.)	V				
		Kuraoli (T.A.)	VI				
Allahabad Division							
25. Farrukhabad							
Kaimganj	1	Farrukhabad-cum-					
Farrukhabad	2	Fatehgarh Town-group	I				
Chhibramau	3	Farrukhabad-cum-	I-1				
Kannauj	4	Fatehgarh (M.B.)	I-2				
		Fatehgarh (Cantt.)	II				
		Kannauj (M.B.)	III				
		Kaimganj (M.B.)	IV				
		Chhibramau (T.A.)					
26. Etawah							
Etawah	1	Etawah (M.B.)	I				
Bharthana	2	Auraiya (M.B.)	II				
Bidhuna	3	Jaswantnagar (T.A.)	III				
Auraiya	4	Bharthana (T.A.)	IV				
27. Kanpur							
Bilaur	1	Kanpur Town-group	I				
Derapur	2	Kanpur (M.C.)	I-1				
Bhogpur	3	Kanpur (Cantt.)	I-2				
Akbarpur	4	Armapur Estate	I-3				
Kanpur	5	Northern Rly. Colony	I-4				
		Central Railway Colony	I-5				
		Chakeri Aerodrome	I-6				
		Rawatour Station Yard	I-7				
		Pukhrayan (T.A.)					
28. Fatehpur							
Bindki	1	Fatehpur (M.B.)	I				
Fatehpur	2	Bindki (M.B.)	II				
Khaga	3						
29. Allahabad							
Sirathu	1	Allahabad Town-group	I				
Manjhanpur	2	Allahabad (M.C.)	I-1				
Chail	3	Subedarganj Rly. Colony	I-2				
Soraon	4	Allahabad (Cantt.)	I-3				
Phulpur	5	Phulpur (T.A.)	II				
Handia	6	Mauauma (T.A.)	III				
Karchhana	7						
Meja	8						
Jhansi Division							
30. Jhansi							
	1	Jhansi Town-group	I				
	2	Jhansi (M.B.)	I-1				
	3	Jhansi (Cantt.)	I-2				
	4	Jhansi Rly. Settlement	I-3				
	5	Lalitpur (M.B.)	II				
	6	Mauranipur (M.B.)	III				
		Samthar (N.A.)	IV				
		Babina (Cantt.)	V				
		Ranipur (T.A.)	VI				
		Chirgaon (T.A.)	VII				
31. Jalaun							
	1	Orai (M.B.)	I				
	2	Konch (M.B.)	II				
	3	Kalpi (M.B.)	III				
	4	Jalaun (M.B.)	IV				
32. Hamirpur							
	1	Mahoba (M.B.)	I				
	2	Rath (M.B.)	II				
	3	Charkhari (M.B.)	III				
	4	Hamirpur (M.B.)	IV				
	5						
33. Banda							
	1	Banda (M.B.)	I				
	2	Chitrakut Dham (M.B.)	II				
	3	Manikpur					
	4	Rajapur (T.A.)					
	5						
Lucknow Division							
34. Kheri							
	1	Lakhimpur (M.B.)	I				
	2	Gola Gokaran Nath (M.B.)	II				
	3	Kheri (T.A.)	III				
		Mohamdi (M.B.)	IV				
35. Sitapur							
	1	Sitapur (M.B.)	I				
	2	Laharpur (T.A.)	II				
	3	Khairabad (M.B.)	III				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
35. Sitapur (concl'd.)				43. Faizabad			
Sidhauri ..	..	4 Biswan (M.B.) ..	IV	Faizabad ..	..	1 Faizabad Town-group	I
		Mahmudabad (T.A.)	V	Bikapur ..	..	2 Faizabad-cum-Ayo-	
		Misrikh-cum-Nimsar	VI	Akbarpur ..	..	3 dhya (M.B.)	I-1
		(M.B.)		Tanda ..	..	4 Faizabad (Cantt.)	I-2
36. Hardoi						Tanda (M.B.) ..	II
Shahabad ..	..	1 Hardoi (M.B.) ..	I			Jalalpur (T.A.) ..	III
Hardoi ..	..	2 Shahabad (M.B.) ..	II			Akbarpur (T.A.)	IV
Bilgram ..	..	3 Sandila (M.B.) ..	III	44. Sultanpur			
Sandila ..	..	4 Pihani (M.B.) ..	IV			1 Sultanpur (M.B.)	I
		Bilgram (M.B.) ..	V			2	
		Sandi (M.B.) ..	VI			3	
37. Unnao						4	
Safipur ..	..	1 Unnao (M.B.) ..	I			45. Pratapgarh	
Hasanganj ..	..	2		Kunda ..	..	1 Bela (M.B.)	I
Unnao ..	..	3		Pratapgarh ..	..	2	
Purwa ..	..	4		Patti ..	..	3	
38. Lucknow				Gorakhpur Division			
				46. Basti			
Malihabad ..	..	1 Lucknow Town-group	I			1 Basti (M.B.)	I
Lucknow ..	..	2 Lucknow (M.C.)	I-1			2 G	
Mohanlalganj ..	..	3 Lucknow (Cantt.)	I-2			3	
		Charbagh-Alambagh				4	
		(N.A.)	I-3			5	
		Malihabad (T.A.)	II			6	
39. Rae Bareilly						47. Gorakhpur	
Maharajganj ..	..	1 Rae Bareilly (M.B.)	I			1 Gorakhpur (M.B.)	I
Rae Bareilly ..	..	2 Jais (T.A.) ..	II			2 Barhalganj (T.A.)	II
Dalmou ..	..	3				3	
Salon ..	..	4				4	
Faizabad Division						48. Deoria	
						1 Deoria (M.B.)	I
						2 Gaura Barhaj (M.B.)	II
						3 Padrauna (M.B.)	III
						4	
40. Bahraich						49. Azamgarh	
Nanpara ..	..	1 Bahraich (M.B.)	I			1 Maunath Bhanjan (M.B.)	I
Kaisarganj ..	..	2 Nanpara (N.A.) ..	II			2 Azamgarh (M.B.) ..	II
Bahraich ..	..	3 Bhinga (N.A.) ..	III			3 Mubarakpur (T.A.)	III
						4 Kopaganj (T.A.) ..	IV
						5 Muhammadabad (T.A.)	V
						6	
41. Gonda						Varanasi Division	
Balrampur ..	..	1 Gonda (M.B.) ..	I			50. Jaunpur	
Utraula ..	..	2 Balrampur (M.B.)	II			1 Jaunpur (M.B.) ..	I
Gonda ..	..	3 Utraula (N.A.) ..	III			2 Machhlishahr (T.A.)	II
Tarabganj ..	..	4 Colonelganj (M.B.)	IV			3 Shahganj (N.A.)	III
		Tulsipur (T.A.)†	V			4 Badshahpur (N.A.)	IV
		Nawabganj (M.B.)	VI			5 Mariahu (T.A.) ..	
42. Bara Banki							
Fatehpur ..	..	1 Barabanki Town-group	I			51. Ballia	
Nawabganj ..	..	2 Nawabganj (M.B.)	I-1			1 Ballia (M.B.) ..	I
Ramsanehighat ..	..	3 Bara Banki (T.A.)	I-2			2 Rasra (N.A.) ..	II
Haidargarh ..	..	4 Military Petrol Depot	I-3			3	
		Rudauli (N.A.)	II				
		Zaidpur (T.A.)	III				
		Fatehpur (T.A.)	IV				

† Treated as urban before enumeration, but declassified later
Now Notified Area.

G Khaliabad was not treated as a town at the Census and had no local status. Made into a Notified Area since.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
52. Ghazipur				54. Mirzapur			
Saidpur ..	..	1 Ghazipur (M.B.) ..	I			Mughalsarai Town-	IV
Ghazipur ..	..	2 Saidpur (T.A.) ..	II			group	
Muhammabad ..	..	3 H				N.R.Colony Mughal-	IV-1
Zamania ..	..	4				sarai (N.A.)	
						Mughalsarai (M.B.)	IV-2
						Gopiganj (T.A.)	
53. Varanasi						I	
Bhadohi ..	..	1 Varanasi Town-group	I			54. Mirzapur	
Varanasi ..	..	2 Varanasi (M.C.)	I-1			1 Mirzapur-cum-Vin-	
Chandauli ..	..	3 Banaras Hindu Uni-	I-2			dhyachal (M.B.)	I
Chakia ..	..	4 versity	I-3			2 Pipri (N.A.) ..	II
		Varanasi (Cantt.)	I-4			3 Ahraura (N.A.) ..	III
		Varanasi Rly. Colony				4 Chunar (M.B.) ..	IV
		Bhadohi (M.B.)	II			Kachhwa (T.A.)	
		Ramnagar (M.B.)	III			Robertsganj (T.A.)	
						JKL	

H Muhammadabad T. A. was not treated as a town at the Census. Converted into a Notified Area since.

I—Mandua Dih was not treated as a town at the Census and had no local status. Made into Notified Area since.

IKL—Churk Ghurma, Chopan and Renukoot were not treated as towns at the Census and had no local status. Made into Notified Areas since.

CHAPTER I

UTTAR PRADESH - A REVIEW

I. Introduction

Uttar Pradesh, the land of Rama and Krishna of the Epics, has been the seat of ancient culture, religion and learning from times immemorial. It was here that the Buddha preached his first sermon in the Deer Park at Sarnath (District Varanasi) and attained *parinirvana* at Kushinagar (District Deoria). His birth-place, the Lumbini Gardens of Rummidei in Nepal, is just across the northern border. Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of holy places, such as Badrinath, Kedarnath, Hardwar, Mathura, Vrindaban, Nainisharanya (Nimsar), Brahmavarta (Bithoor), Ayodhya, Chitrakut, Prayag (Allahabad), Kashi (Varanasi), Sarnath and Kushinagar to which innumerable pilgrims flock from all over the country and outside.

2. Uttar Pradesh has always been considered the heart of India. In the Vedic period it was the centre of *Aryavarta*. The upper Ganga valley and the land adjoining the upper Yamuna on its western side bore the name of *Madhya-desa* and its core was the *dhruva madhyama dis*, the "firm middle country", extending as far east as Prayag. Of the sixteen *maha janapada* (States) existing in the early days of Buddhism, as many as seven were located in Uttar Pradesh, viz., (1) Kuru (Meerut and extending to Delhi and Thaneshwar), (2) Panchala (Bareilly, Budaun and Farrukhabad), (3) Surasena (Mathura region), (4) Vatsa (Allahabad region), (5) Kosala (Oudh), (6) Malla (Deoria district) and (7) Kasi (Varanasi). In the Middle Ages the great northern Indian plain was known as *Hindustan* and while the Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar and Bengal had their distinctive names, the areas comprised in the present Uttar Pradesh had no other and were completely identified with *Hindustan*. The area between the Ganga and the Yamuna was a land of great importance and was referred to as the *Doab*.

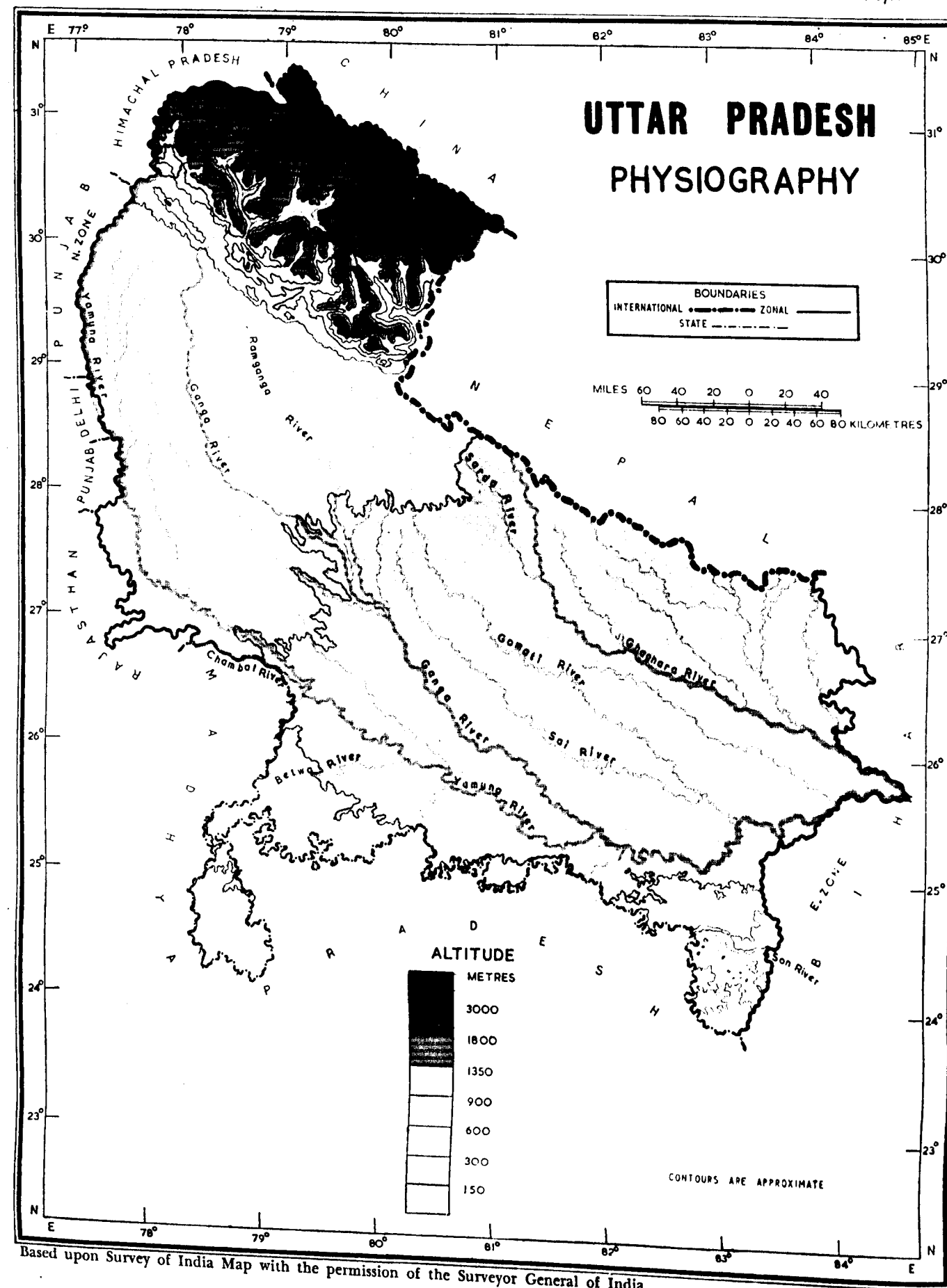
3. During the 19th Century the British

power gradually extended towards the west from Bengal. In 1836 the possessions of the East India Company in the present Uttar Pradesh and Delhi were combined under the name of *North Western Provinces* and placed under a Lieutenant-Governor. The remaining portions of Jalaun, Hamirpur and Jhansi districts were acquired during the period 1840-53. Oudh, which had remained out till then was annexed in 1856 and put under a Chief Commissioner.

4. In 1858 the whole of North Western Provinces, excluding the Delhi Division, was formed into a single Lieutenant-Governorship and the capital was transferred from Agra to Allahabad. In 1877 the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North Western Provinces and the Chief Commissionership of Oudh were amalgamated, and the combined province was known as the *North Western Provinces & Oudh*. The name was changed in 1902 to the *United Provinces of Agra & Oudh*. In 1921 it was constituted as a Governor's province. Some time afterwards the seat of the Government was transferred to Lucknow. In 1937 the name of the province was shortened to *United Provinces*. Two years and a half after the attainment of Independence, i.e., on the 12th January, 1950, these territories received their present name of *Uttar Pradesh* and the next day a large number of enclaves of neighbouring provinces, situated like so many islands, were absorbed therein. On the coming into force of the Constitution of India on the 26th January, 1950, Uttar Pradesh acquired the status of a State within the Indian Union. Though so many changes of nomenclature have taken place, this State has been known by its popular abbreviation *U. P.* ever since 1902.

2. Topography, Geology, Climate, Soil and Vegetation

5. Uttar Pradesh whose ancient name is *Madhya-desa* occupies a middle position on the



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

northern border of India, justifying its ancient as well as modern name. It lies between latitudes $23^{\circ} 52' N$ and $31^{\circ} 28' N$ and longitudes $77^{\circ} 4' E$ and $84^{\circ} 38' E$. On the north it has international frontier with Tibet (China) and Nepal. In the south it borders on Madhya Pradesh. In the north-west and the west are Himachal Pradesh, the Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan. The eastern border is entirely with Bihar.

6. Physiographically Uttar Pradesh can be divided into three distinct regions, viz., the Himalayan region in the north, the Gangetic plain in the middle, and the Hills and Plateau in the south. The *Himalayan Region* is mountainous and is traversed by several ranges extending from the bare region of perpetual snow to the densely wooded Siwalik hills enclosing within it the famous valley situated in the submontane area of Dehra Dun district. It comprises Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts, Naini Tal tahsil of Naini Tal district and Chakrata and a part of Dehra Dun tahsil of Dehra Dun district. The region is made of Tertiary, older sedimentary and granitic rocks. The Himalayan ranges are composed of highly folded and faulted marine sedimentary rocks, metamorphosed with granitic rocks. Some of the Himalayan peaks rise more than 7,000 metres above sea level, e.g., Badrinath (7,138), Kamet (7,756), Trisul (7,120), Dunagiri (7,066), and Nanda Devi (7,817). The perennial rivers, viz., the Yamuna, the Ganga, the Ramganga and the Ghaghara all rise in the great Himalayas. This region is sparsely populated. There is no large town, though there are a number of beautiful hill-stations such as Chakrata, Mussoorie, Lansdowne, Naini Tal, Ranikhet and Almora. In the Dun valley, however, is situated Dehra Dun, a town-group of population 156,341. The next region is the alluvial *Gangetic Plain* which covers the major portion of Uttar Pradesh. Nowhere it is more than 300 metres above sea level except in the northern portion of Saharanpur district at the foot of the Siwalik Range. In Ballia the height is only 58 metres above the mean sea level. The whole plain is a level featureless expanse unrelieved by the sight of

a single hill. The northern strip of the Gangetic Plain on the fringe of the Himalayas running from Saharanpur to Deoria is called the *Bhabhar* and *Tarai* and has distinctive features of its own. The *Bhabhar* is the piedmont zone skirting the Siwaliks, lying in Saharanpur, Bijnor, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Pilibhit and Gorakhpur districts, where the rivers suddenly flatten out and deposit the coarser boulders and gravels brought by them from their upper reaches. In this tract, of 20 miles width in the west and narrowing eastwards, smaller streams except when in spate, are lost in the loose talus. They reappear after some distance and deposit their finer material. A marshy tract covered with jungle and long grass is thereby formed, called the *Tarai*. Originally the *Tarai* was about 50 to 60 miles broad, but its width has been greatly diminished by settlement and reclamation. The true *Tarai* is now confined to a narrow strip parallel to the *Bhabhar*, lying in Saharanpur, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts. The *Bhabhar* and the *Tarai* and areas contiguous thereto are sub-Himalayan in character. West of the Ghaghara the sub-Himalayan belt covers the greater portions of Saharanpur, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Kheri districts intercepting the northern portions of Moradabad and Shahjahanpur districts. Across the Ghaghara it covers the major portions of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts. The trans-Yamuna portions of Agra and Mathura districts differ slightly from the Gangetic Plain. They are characterised by many ravines and some red-stone hillocks, which mark the eastern termination of the Aravalli hills. The slope of the Gangetic Plain is from the north to the south in the western portion and from the north-west to the south-east in the eastern. This great plain is watered by the Yamuna, the Ganga and its northern tributaries—the Ramganga, the Gomti and the Ghaghara. The Yamuna also joins the Ganga at Allahabad (Prayag). Geologically the region is composed of pleistocene and recent rocks which are unconsolidated sediment deposits in river valleys and along coasts. This region is

most vital for the economy of the State. It is densely populated and contains 14 out of the 17 cities and town-groups having more than 100,000 population in the State. The third *Vindhyan Hills and Plateau* region is a part of the Central Indian Plateau comprising Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts, Meja and Karchhana tahsils of Allahabad district, the whole of Mirzapur district south of the Ganga and Chakia tahsil of Varanasi district. This region forms a strip along the southern border of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Yamuna and the Ganga after its confluence with the Yamuna. The general slope of Bundelkhand is to the north-east, and it falls in broad steps from the foot of the Vindhyan scarp to the Yamuna. It presents an old erosion surface carved out of the gneissic granite. The height generally does not usually exceed 300 metres above sea level, and rarely 450 metres. Low hills exist here and there. The portion of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh is drained by the Betwa and the Kon which join the Yamuna from the south-west. The Vindhychal Range traverses the Karwi tahsil of Banda district. Mirzapur district is traversed by Mirzapur Hills and Kaimur hills on the north of the Son, a southern tributary of the Ganga flowing from the west to the east through the south of Mirzapur and joining the Ganga near Patna in Bihar. Geologically this part is composed of a remote geological time, perhaps pre-Cambrian which got uplifted and peneplained many times. The extreme south of Mirzapur district is physiographically a part of Baghelkhand. It consists of anticlinal hills and synclinal valleys, carved out of sandstone and limestone, called Sonpar hills. The Kaimur and Sonpar hills rise above 600 metres at places. This region again is not densely populated. Only two cities, Jhansi and Mirzapur, having a population of over one lakh each exist in this region.

7. On account of its geological formation Uttar Pradesh is not rich in minerals. Some gypsum is found at the foot of the Himalayas. A little graphite, kyanite and copper exist in the Himalayan rocks. Small coal deposits have been discovered near Singrauli in the extreme

south of Mirzapur. These minerals are not being exploited. Limestone is quarried in Dehra Dun and in the Bundelkhand Uplands and Vindhyan Scarplands. Lack of minerals has all along been a great handicap in the industrial development of the State.

8. Uttar Pradesh lies in the Warm Temperate Zone, but great variations in climate occur on account of altitude. The whole of Uttar Pradesh gets its major share of rain from the middle of June to the middle of September from the Bay of Bengal monsoon. There is some rain in winter months also from north-westerly cyclones, but it is appreciable only in the north-western districts. The Himalayan region has a cold climate except in the valleys. There is a great deal of snowfall from December to March, and some mountain peaks remain covered with perpetual snow. Rainfall is moderately heavy from June to September, usually between 100 to 200 cm. (roughly 40" to 80"), though at some places it exceeds 200 cm. It gets less and less towards the west. Except at heights exceeding 4,000 metres the mountains are usually clothed with rich Alpine, coniferous and broadleaved forests. The sub-montane portion of Dehra Dun district is a healthy area, but the same is not the case with the sub-Himalayan belt. The sub-Himalayan belt can be divided into two climatic regions, viz., the Sub-Himalaya West and the Sub-Himalaya East, the latter comprising the trans-Ghaghara tract. The annual rainfall here exceeds 100 cm. In the *Tarai* and *Bhabhar* there are abundant forests, thick jungles and tall grasses. The forest belt stretches from Saharanpur to Gorakhpur covering the northern portions of Saharanpur and Bijnor, southern portions of Garhwal and Naini Tal, northern portions of Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur. The forests are of the moist tropical deciduous variety, the main tree being the *sal* or *sakhu*. The climate is humid and enervating. Formerly malaria was endemic but due to the clearing of forests and anti-malarial measures this fell disease is fast disappearing and the areas are becoming more and more habitable. Outside the *Tarai* the districts of Sub-Himalaya West and Sub-Himalaya East are extensively

cultivated and well-populated. In fact, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria of Sub-Himalaya East have more than 350 persons to a sq. kilometre in the rural area, Deoria being the most densely populated district so far as the rural area is concerned. South of the sub-Himalayan belt the rainfall diminishes and the climate is healthier. Climatically the Gangetic Plain outside the sub-Himalayan belt can be divided into three portions, viz., western, central and eastern. The districts of the West Plain are Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Etawah excluding the portions of Moradabad and Shahjahanpur intercepted by the sub-Himalayan belt. The Central Plain comprises Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad (excluding Karchhana and Meja tahsils), Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh. There are only five districts in the East Plain, namely, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi (excluding Chakia tahsil). The annual rainfall in the West and Central Plains is generally between 60 and 100 cm. except Mathura district and the western portion of Meerut district where it is less than 60 cm. The East plain has an annual rainfall between 100 and 120 cm. barring the western portion of Jaunpur where it is less. It would thus appear that rainfall gets less and less in the Gangetic Plain towards the west and the south. Temperature is not so important. In January the range is from 12.5° to 17.5° C and in May from 27.5° to 32.5° C with extremes of 45° C or more. April to June are hot months and a hot wind called *loo* blows from the west. In the north-western districts winter is severe approximating to the Punjab winter. Winter rain is important only in the north-west. Hailstorms in February and March are not uncommon and quite often cause considerable damage to crops. Meerut district of the West Plain and all the 5 districts of the East Plain, namely, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi have high rural densities of population exceeding 350 persons per sq. kilometre. In the southern Hills and Plateau the south of Jhansi, Banda and Allahabad

districts, Chakia tahsil of Varanasi district and the whole of Mirzapur district have an annual rainfall exceeding 100 cm. The remaining portions of Jhansi and Banda and the whole of Jalaun and Hamirpur districts have less rainfall. A major portion of Jalaun district has less than 80 cm. of rain. Summer days of Bundelkhand are very hot on account of the bareness of the soil and its rocky nature, though the nights are pleasant. Winter is not severe. In portions of Bundelkhand there is a dry tropical deciduous forest of an open scrub variety especially in Jhansi district and the south of Banda district. Mirzapur district is heavily afforested. North of the Son is an open scrub and thorn forest and to its south an open *sal* forest.

9. Natural vegetation and cultivation are dependent on the quality of land and the climate. The Himalayas at lower heights are thickly wooded. On account of the stony nature of the land not much cultivation is possible. It is carried on in scattered areas—river valleys and terraced hill slopes, wherever culturable land is available. The Himalayan soils are generally described as forest and hill soils. The chief crops are rice and wheat. The sub-montane area of Dehra Dun produces rice and tea. Naini Tal and Almora are known for their orchards. The next region, the Gangetic Plain, is very fertile and most suited for agriculture. As much as 60 to 70 per cent of its area is cultivated. The sub-Himalayan belt is rich in forest, but clearances are used for cultivation. The chief crops are rice, wheat and sugarcane. The soils of the *Bhabhar* and *Tarai* are usually referred to as foot-hill and swampy soils. They cover almost the whole of Saharanpur district, northern portion of Bijnor district, the plains portion of Naini Tal district and a thin strip along the Nepal border. Soils of the Gangetic Plain outside the *Bhabhar* and *Tarai* are alluvial. Those of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah (part), Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur (part) are alkaline and impregnated with salts. The soils range from the very heavy *usar*—towards the west with alkaline *reh* in the more arid areas—through the

generally distributed *dumat*, i.e., loams to the sandy *bhur*. The reasonably heavy *matiyar* clays of the *Khadar* are most suited for rice. In the depressed rice lands of Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi districts clay becomes dark in colour on account of organic matter and is called *Kavail*. The soils of the lower *Doab* on the Yamuna side resemble the soils of Bundelkhand. As rainfall decreases towards the west, more and more irrigation is needed. The chief sources of irrigation in the West Plain and the Central Plain are the Ganga, Yamuna and Sarda canals and tube-wells and in the East Plain, wells and tanks. However, canals are making a headway there also. The chief crops of the Gangetic Plain are rice, wheat, millets (*bajra*, *jowar* and *maize*), gram, barley and sugarcane. Rice and millets are *kharif* crops sown in June-July and reaped in September-October. Wheat, gram and barley are *rabi* crops sown in October-November and reaped in March-April. As rainfall decreases towards the west, more and more wheat is cultivated. Sugarcane is the chief cash crop, and is grown all over, but most extensively in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Moradabad, Kheri and Deoria districts. Tobacco, another cash crop, is grown mainly in Farrukhabad. The southern Hills and Plateau are not so well suited for agriculture on account of the configuration of land. In Bundelkhand cultivated area is about one-half of the total area. The soils are mixed red and black. Most of the irrigation is by canals taken out from the southern tributaries of the Yamuna or from reservoirs formed by damming small rivers of the plateau. Next in importance are wells and tanks. The main *kharif* crop is *jowar* and the main *rabi* crops are gram and wheat. Mirzapur is more hilly than Bundelkhand and only one-fourth of its area is cultivated. Nearly one-third is under forest. The soils of Mirzapur are different from those of Bundelkhand. Those of the strip on both sides of the Ganga are of the same type as of the Gangetic Plain. Those of the plateau including Chakia tahsil of Varanasi district and Karchhana and Meja tahsils of Allahabad district are red. In the Son Valley there are areas of excellent loam, clay and black soil. On account of more plentiful rainfall in Mirzapur than in

Bundelkhand the *kharif* is more important, and rice is the main crop. Among *rabi* crop, barley is the most important followed by gram and wheat. Irrigation is done mainly by canals. Tanks and wells come next in importance.

10. Hitherto it has been customary to analyse Census data by natural divisions also. Up to 1931 eight natural divisions and sub-divisions were recognised as follows :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Himalaya West (Districts of Hill Divisions and Dehra Dun district) | 5. Indo-Gangetic Plain Central |
| 2. Sub-Himalaya West | 6. Indo-Gangetic Plain East |
| 3. Sub-Himalaya East | 7. Central India Plateau (Jhansi Division) |
| 4. Indo-Gangetic Plain West | 8. East Satpuras (Mirzapur district) |

In 1951 the Himalaya West natural division was renamed as the Himalayan and the Indo-Gangetic Plains West, Central and East natural divisions as West, Central and East Plains respectively. The Sub-Himalaya West and East natural divisions were merged with West and East Plains. The Central India Plateau and East Satpuras natural divisions were combined and renamed as Hills and Plateau. Thus the number of natural divisions in 1951 was reduced to five as given below :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Himalayan | 3. Central Plain |
| 2. West Plain | 4. East Plain |
| | 5. Hills and Plateau |

District boundaries do not necessarily follow natural boundaries. There are many districts portions of which fall in separate natural divisions. Since it was not practicable for the analysis of Census data to include one part of a district in one natural division and the other part in another, the whole district had to be included in one natural division, howsoever unsatisfactory the arrangement might be. As no natural classification can be both good and simple as well as satisfying to the purist, it has been regretfully decided at this Census not to present Census data by natural divisions for analysis. The absence of the familiar treatment will no doubt be missed by many.

3. Area, Population, Villages & Towns

11. According to the latest figures of Surveyor General of India the total area of Uttar

Pradesh is 294,364 sq. km. (113,654 sq. miles). In 1951 it was 113,409 sq. miles. This is simply due to revision of the area figures by the Surveyor General and to no other factor. On the basis of records of the Board of Revenue it is 294,947 sq. km. (113,879 sq. miles). The variation is due to the adoption of different methods by these two authorities. In extent Uttar Pradesh is the fourth largest State in India.

12. In population Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all States. Its population is now 73,746,401 consisting of 38,634,201 males and 35,112,200 females. The most populous district is Meerut. In 1951 it was Basti.

13. The State comprises 125,344 villages, of which 112,624 are inhabited and 12,720 uninhabited. The corresponding figure of inhabited villages in 1951 was 111,722.

14. Due to a stricter definition of urban areas followed at this Census, the number of towns has come down from 486 to 267. Where several towns adjoin each other so as to form a cluster, they constitute a town-group. Treating a whole town-group as one, the number of urban areas stands at 244. Towns with a population of one lakh and over are termed as cities. There are 17 cities in the State, namely, Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Rampur, Mathura, Shahjahanpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal. The last named attained the status of a city during the decade 1951–61.

4. Jurisdiction of Superintendents of Census Operations (1872–1961)

1872–81

15. The first decennial Census in the North Western Provinces was taken in 1872. The North Western Provinces approximated to the present Uttar Pradesh excluding Tehri Garhwal, Rampur, the 12 districts of Oudh and some Indian States forming small enclaves. Some villages belonging to the North Western Provinces lay outside, but for administrative purposes they were attached to certain districts. The North Western Provinces covered an area of 81,403 sq. miles and were divided into 35 districts

named below (spellings prevalent then, if they differ from modern spellings, given within brackets) :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Garhwal (Gurhwal) | 18. Mainpuri (Mynpoory) |
| 2. Kumaon | 19. Farrukhabad (Furruckabad) |
| 3. Tarai (Turrai) | 20. Etawah |
| 4. Bijnor (Bijnour) | 21. Kanpur (Cawnpore) |
| 5. Moradabad | 22. Fatehpur (Futtehpore) |
| 6. Budaun (Budaon) | 23. Allahabad |
| 7. Bareilly | 24. Jhansi (Jhansie) |
| 8. Shahjahanpur (Shah-jehanpore) | 25. Lalitpur (Lullutpore) |
| 9. Dehra Dun (Dehra) | 26. Jalaun (Jaloun) |
| 10. Saharanpur (Saharunpore) | 27. Hamirpur (Humeerpore) |
| 11. Muzaffarnagar (Mooz-uffernuggur) | 28. Banda |
| 12. Meerut | 29. Basti (Bustee) |
| 13. Bulandshahr (Boolundshuhur) | 30. Gorakhpur (Goruckpore) |
| 14. Aligarh (Allygurh) | 31. Azamgarh (Azimgurh) |
| 15. Mathura (Muttra) | 32. Jaunpur (Jounpore) |
| 16. Agra | 33. Ghazipur (Ghazeepore) |
| 17. Etah | 34. Varanasi (Benares) |
| | 35. Mirzapur (Mirzapore) |

These 35 districts made up Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi and Varanasi (Benares) Divisions. The population in 1872 was 30,769,056. A simultaneous Census was taken in Rampur State, but its population was not included in the Census Report of 1872. A Census had taken place in Oudh earlier in 1869 covering the following 12 districts (spellings prevalent then, if they differ from modern spellings, given within brackets) :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Kheri (Kherree) | 7. Bahraich (Baraich) |
| 2. Sitapur (Seetapoor) | 8. Gonda (Gondah) |
| 3. Hardoi (Hurdul) | 9. Bara Banki (Barabunkee) |
| 4. Unnao (Oonao) | 10. Faizabad (Fyzabad) |
| 5. Lucknow | 11. Sultanpur (Sultanpoor) |
| 6. Rae Bareilly (Roy Bareilly) | 12. Pratapgarh (Pertabgurh) |

These formed Sitapur (Seetapoor), Lucknow, Rae Bareilly (Roy Bareilly) and Faizabad (Fyzabad) Divisions. The population was 11,198,095.

16. In 1877 both the North Western Provinces and Oudh were united. The North Western Provinces in 1881 consisted of 37 districts. Kumaon had been renamed as Almora (Almorah). A new district, Pilibhit, was carved

out from Bareilly and another district, Ballia, from Azamgarh and Ghazipur on the 1st November, 1879. The districts of Oudh remained 12 as before. During the period 1872-81 Bahraich district gained one village from Nepal; Meerut gained one village and Bulandshahr three from Punjab. There were also some interdistrict transfers. Rampur, as already mentioned, had its first Census in 1872; the other State, Tehri Garhwal (then known as Native Garhwal) was brought into the Census fold in 1881. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations now extended to 49 districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh and also to Tehri Garhwal and Rampur States. The extent was more or less the same as present Uttar Pradesh excluding the enclaves. The total area was 111,236 sq. miles and the total population 44,849,619.

1881-91

17. During this decade Kumaon district reappeared in place of Almora. Jhansi, Sitapur and Rae Bareilly Divisions were abolished and a new Division, Gorakhpur, created on the 20th March, 1891. This reduced the number of Divisions to 9. The total number of districts continued to be 49 as before. The increase in the area of the North Western Provinces and Oudh from 106,111 sq. miles to 107,503 sq. miles was primarily due to more accurate measurements of later surveys and occurred almost wholly in the following districts :—

District	Area in 1881 (sq. miles)	Area in 1891 (sq. miles)	Increase (sq. miles)
Garhwal	5,500	5,629	129
Kumaon	6,000	7,151	1,151
Tarai	938	963	25
Jhansi	1,566	1,640	74

The figures for Kumaon in 1881 had been mere estimates and were replaced by those supplied by the Survey of India. The change in Tarai was also due to remeasurement and not to alteration of boundaries. In Jhansi there was a real increase owing to the transfer of Sindhia's territory, including the fort of Jhansi, on the 10th June, 1886. Changes in the remaining districts

were minor. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, including Tehri Garhwal and Rampur, spread over an area of 112,612 sq. miles.

1891-1901

18. On the 15th October, 1891 Kumaon was abolished. From a portion thereof Almora was recreated and the remaining portion was added to Tarai district to form a new district, Naini Tal. Lalitpur was abolished on the 1st December, 1891 and included in Jhansi. The number of districts was now reduced to 48. There was no change in Divisions. During the decade there were exchanges of several villages among Ballia and Ghazipur districts in North Western Provinces and Oudh and Shahabad district in Bihar (then included in Bengal) resulting in a net loss of 16 villages. The total area of the jurisdiction of Superintendent of Census Operations including Tehri Garhwal and Rampur States was 112,243 sq. miles. The diminution in area was mostly due to the incorporation of the results of surveys undertaken during the decade.

1901-11

19. During this decade some villages and permanently settled estates were exchanged between Ballia on one side and Shahabad and Saran districts of Bihar (then Bengal) on the other, resulting in the loss of a number of villages and estates. The total area of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, together with Tehri Garhwal and Rampur States in 1911 was 112,346 sq. miles which exceeded the area of 1901 by 103 sq. miles. Out of these 75 sq. miles were counted for in Jalaun district, where in 1901 the area of certain *Jagirs* which were in a state of semi-independence had been omitted. The remaining difference was due to remeasurement and alteration of boundaries by fluvial action.

1911-21

20. On the 1st April, 1911 Benares State came into existence. On the 2nd October, 1911 Jhansi Division was recreated raising the number of Divisions to 10. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1921 included the 48 districts of the United Provinces of Agra

and Oudh and Tehri Garhwal, Rampur and Benares States. The total area was 112,244 sq. miles which was 102 sq. miles less than in 1911. The details of changes in area are given below :

District	Area added (sq. miles)	Area subtracted (sq. miles)	Remarks
Muzaffarnagar	..	20	Changes in the deep stream of the Yamuna
Meerut	..	46	By transfer to the new province of Delhi (22nd Feb., 1915)
Ballia	7	28	Changes in the deep stream of the Ganga
Other districts	..	15	Minor changes
	7	109	
	Net loss = 102 sq. miles.		

1921-31

21. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1921 continued as before, but covered an area of 112,191 sq. miles. This was 53 sq. miles less than the 1921 area. An area of 8 sq. miles was reduced by transfer and of 45 sq. miles by the correction of old area, re-survey and map correction. Details of transfers are given below :

District	Area subtracted (sq. miles)	Remarks
Meerut	1	By transfer to Delhi (23rd September, 1923)
Bahraich	6	By transfer to Nepal in connexion with Sarda-Kitcha Project (31st October, 1927)
Ballia	1	By transfer to Bihar by diuvian

1931-41

22. The area of the United Provinces together with that of Tehri Garhwal, Rampur and Benares States in 1941 was 112,523 sq. miles, which was 332 sq. miles less than the 1931 area. A net area

of 11 sq. miles had been transferred during the decade as follows :

District	Area added (sq. miles)	Area subtracted (sq. miles)	Remarks
Dehra Dun	..	1	Changes in the deep stream of the Yamuna
Muzaffarnagar	3	1	Ditto.
Meerut	..	1	Ditto.
Bulandshahr	..	2	Ditto.
Ballia	..	9	Changes in the deep stream of the Ganga
	3	14	
	Net loss = 11 sq. miles.		

A net decrease of 60 sq. miles occurred on account of correction of old area and of resurvey. Thus there was a net reduction of 71 sq. miles only. The remaining reduction of 261 sq. miles was due to the adoption of Survey of India figures in 1941 instead of district figures which had been utilised at the 1931 Census.

1941-51

23. On the 9th March, 1947 Deoria district was created out of Gorakhpur district. The princely State of Tehri Garhwal and Rampur merged with the United Provinces on the 1st August and 1st December, 1949 respectively after Independence, and were constituted as separate districts. Benares State merged with Varanasi (then Benares) district on the 15th October, 1949. The number of districts now rose to 51. A considerable addition to area occurred during the decade 1941-51. According to district records 6.6 sq. miles were added to Saharanpur district by the fluvial action of the Yamuna, and 824.6 sq. miles were added by the net result of the transfer of enclaves under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950 promulgated on the 25th January, 1950, the eve of the Indian Republic. 495 villages and two

towns (Charkhari and Samthar) situated within the geographical limits of Uttar Pradesh were included in Mathura, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts, and 27 villages formerly included here but situated elsewhere, were excluded from Dehra Dun, Mathura, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, and Banda districts. Uttar Pradesh, one of the States of the new Indian Republic, was now a compact territory, with no enclaves and no outside villages, and the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, extended to the entire area. Net gain in the area by transfer of enclaves according to the Survey of India was 830 sq. miles as follows :—

District	Net gain or loss (sq. miles)	District	Net gain or loss (sq. miles)
Dehra Dun	—9	Jhansi	299
Mathura	20	Jalaun	171
Agra	—1	Hamirpur	301
Allahabad	—3	Banda	52
		= +843	
		—13	
Net gain=830 sq. miles			

The Surveyor General did not account for the gain in Saharanpur district by alluvion. The figures of the area of a large number of districts given at the 1941 Census were corrected by him by making an addition of 56 sq. miles. Thus the total increase in area was 886 sq. miles which made the 1951 area figure equal to 113,409 sq. miles.

1951—61

24. A general Reorganisation of States took place in 1956, but the boundaries of Uttar Pradesh and the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations remained unchanged.

Changes in area on account of the fluvial action of the Yamuna, Ganga and Ghaghara as per district records were as follows :—

District	Area added (sq. miles)	Area subtracted (sq. miles)	Remarks
Saharanpur	10.6	..	Changes in the deep stream of the Yamuna
Muzaffarnagar	2.5	13.1	Ditto.
Meerut	0.5	2.6	Ditto.
Bulandshahr	2.0	..	Ditto.
Aligarh	0.1	0.9	Ditto.
Ballia	33.0	52.0	Changes in the deep stream of the Ganga and the Ghagra
48.7		68.6	
Net loss=19.9 sq. miles			

The deep stream of the Ganga is the boundary between Ballia in Uttar Pradesh and Shahabad in Bihar and that of the Ghaghara between Ballia in Uttar Pradesh and Saran in Bihar. Changes in deep streams of these two rivers are frequent and villages are constantly changing hands between Ballia and these two districts. There is a proposal to have a fixed boundary between the two States not depending on the vagaries of these rivers. Whether a fixed boundary should be preferred or the present system should continue is engaging the attention of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments. No decision has been taken so far.

Three new districts, viz., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh were carved out from the 24th February, 1960 out of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts respectively. A new Division, Uttarakhand, comprising these new districts was formed. The number of districts was thus raised to 54 and of Divisions to 11. The Surveyor General again revised the area figures of most of the districts. The revised area of the State in 1961 according to the Survey of India is 113,651 sq. miles, which exceeds the 1951 area by 245 square miles.

25. The number of administrative divisions and districts, area, number of towns and villages,

and population of the province and princely States approximating to the present Uttar Pradesh, are given in the following Table for each Census year from 1872 to 1961 (area figures for a particular Census year given in the Table are the same as adopted at the Census) :—

TABLE 1.1: Jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations 1872—1961

Census year	Provinces and Princely States	Number of Administrative Divisions and Districts		Area in sq. miles	Number of Towns and Villages		Persons	Males	Females
		Divisions	Districts		Towns	Villages (inhabited)			
1	2	3A	3B	4	5A	5B	6	7	8
1872	North Western Provinces	7	35	81,403	204	90,480	30,769,056	16,406,833	14,362,223
1881	North Western Provinces and Oudh	11	49	106,111	297	105,124	44,107,869	22,912,556	21,195,313
	Tehri Garhwal State	..	..	4,180	..	2,449	199,836	102,340	97,496
	Rampur State	..	..	945	3	1,070	541,914	282,359	259,555
1891	North Western Provinces and Oudh	9	49	107,503	484	105,716	46,905,085	24,303,601	22,601,484
	Tehri Garhwal State	..	..	4,164	..	802	241,242	118,378	122,864
	Rampur State	..	..	945	6	1,510	551,249	291,092	260,157
1901	North Western Provinces and Oudh	9	48	107,164	453	105,068	47,691,782	24,616,942	23,074,840
	Tehri Garhwal State	..	..	4,180	..	2,456	268,885	133,427	135,458
	Rampur State	..	..	899	6	1,120	533,212	280,987	252,225
1911	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	9	48	107,267	418	106,023	47,182,044	24,641,831	22,540,213
	Tehri Garhwal State	..	..	4,180	..	1,187	300,819	148,462	152,357
	Rampur State	..	..	899	5	998	531,217	282,978	248,239
1921	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10	48	106,295	435	104,347	45,375,787	23,787,745	21,588,042
	Tehri Garhwal State	..	..	4,180	..	2,736	318,414	156,498	161,916
	Rampur State	..	..	899	6	1,085	453,607	243,014	210,593
	Benares State	..	..	870	5	1,556	362,860	181,718	181,142
1931	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10	48	106,248	441	105,640	48,408,763	25,445,006	22,963,757
	Tehri Garhwal State	..	..	4,180	..	2,918	349,573	173,317	176,256
	Rampur State	..	..	893	4	1,080	465,225	250,618	214,607
	Benares State	..	..	870	5	1,363	391,272	194,236	197,036
1941	United Provinces	10	48	106,247	445	102,388	55,020,617	28,860,214	26,160,403
	Tehri Garhwal State	..	..	4,516	..	1,192	397,369	201,084	196,285
	Rampur State	..	..	894	6	921	477,042	258,421	218,621
	Benares State	..	..	866	5	1,272	451,428	222,756	228,672
1951	Uttar Pradesh	10	51	113,409	486	111,722	63,215,742	33,098,866	30,116,876
1961	Uttar Pradesh	11	54	113,654	267	112,624	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200
*Census of Oudh 1869		4	12	23,992	58	23,591	11,198,095	5,804,042	5,394,053

5. Changes in Divisions and Districts (1901-61) 1901-11

26. In 1901 there were 9 Divisions, namely, Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Faizabad (Fyzabad), Gorakhpur and Varanasi (Benares). The total number of districts was 48. Names of districts comprised in each Division are given below:

Division	Districts
Kumaon	—Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal.
Rohilkhand	—Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.
Meerut	—Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.
Agra	—Mathura (Muttra), Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad (Farrukhabad) and Etawah.
Allahabad	—Kanpur (Cawnpore), Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
Lucknow	—Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao (Unao), Lucknow and Rae Bareilly.
Faizabad (Fyzabad)	—Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad (Fyzabad), Sultanpur and Pratapgarh (Partabgarh).
Gorakhpur	—Basti, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh.
Varanasi (Benares)	—Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi (Benares) and Mirzapur.

27. Apart from changes in Ballia district on account of interprovincial transfers and the error discovered in Jalaun district, inter-district transfers took place among Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Etah, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts. Areas of all districts underwent a revision on account of remeasurement. Only Garhwal remained an exception; its area did not change.

1911-21

28. In 1911 Jhansi Division was created. It comprised Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts, formerly included in the Allahabad Division. Farrukhabad and Etawah districts

were transferred from Agra Division to Allahabad Division. Aligarh was taken away from Meerut Division and added to Agra Division. The number of Divisions rose to 10, but the number of districts remained 48 as before. Inter-provincial transfers affecting Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Ballia districts have already been mentioned earlier. Benares State covering an area of 870 square miles was formed by taking out 5 square miles from Varanasi (then Benares) and 865 square miles from Mirzapur district. This reduced the area of Varanasi district from 1,008 to 1,003 square miles and of Mirzapur district from 5,233 to 4,368 square miles. Seventeen square miles were transferred from Garhwal to Almora and minor changes occurred in Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Etah, Kanpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts.

29. The area of Tehri Garhwal and Rampur States remained unchanged, i.e., 4,180 square miles and 899 square miles respectively, throughout the period 1901-21.

1921-31

30. The number of Divisions and districts remained unchanged. Inter-provincial transfers affected Meerut, Bahraich and Ballia districts. Areas of 11 districts, namely, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Agra, Etawah, Allahabad, Jhansi, Kheri, Sitapur, Gonda, Basti and Ballia and of Rampur State were found to have been incorrectly shown in 1921 and were set right. Re-survey and map correction caused changes in the areas of 23 districts. Changes in districts boundaries occurred in 1925, when as a measure of economy certain tahsils were abolished and merged with other tahsils. As a result of this readjustment Farrukhabad lost 40 square miles to Shahjahanpur, Banda 147 square miles to Hamirpur and Ghazipur 90 square miles to Varanasi. Other inter-district changes occurred among Bijnor, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts, but they were negligible.

31. Area of Tehri Garhwal and Benares States remained as before. The area of Rampur State as a result of the said correction was reduced to 893 square miles.

1931-41

32. The number of Divisions and districts remained unchanged. Changes in areas on account of inter-provincial transfers affecting Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Ballia districts have been indicated earlier. Areas of 8 districts, namely, Muzaffarnagar, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ballia and Ghazipur and of Benares State were discovered to have been wrongly entered in 1931. They were corrected. Resurvey in some districts preparatory to resettlement altered the area figures of Bijnor, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Gorakhpur districts. By inter-district transfer Shahjahanpur lost one village to Budaun, Bareilly lost one square mile to Budaun, Kanpur one square mile to Unnao, Muzaffarnagar 2 square miles net to Bijnor. Faizabad lost one square mile to Gorakhpur and gained 8 square miles from Basti.

NOTE.—Spellings current in 1901 are given within brackets wherever they differ. It will be seen that except in seven they were the same as modern. Much spelling reform had taken place between 1872 and 1901. The spelling of Farukhabad was changed to Farrukhabad during the decade 1901-11.

33. An important departure in respect of areas was made in 1941, when area figures given by the Survey of India were adopted instead of figures from district records. This changed the area figures of all districts and princely States.

1941-51

34. Changes effected by the transfer of enclaves in Dehra Dun, Mathura, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts, adding an area of 830 square miles according to the Surveyor General, have been described in the previous Section. The districts which gained more than 100 square miles each were Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun of Jhansi Division. Other changes in district boundaries occurred in 3 cases: Budaun lost 0.71 square miles to Etah and Hardoi 5.55 square miles to Farrukhabad and Pilibhit one village to Bareilly.

35. The Survey of India discovered errors in the figures of area supplied by them at the

1941 Census. This resulted in the change of areas of 21 districts as follows:

District	Gain (sq. miles)	District	Gain (sq. miles)
Tehri Garhwal	6	Muzaffarnagar	1
Garhwal	1	Etah	—4
Almora	—7	Mainpuri	1
Naini Tal	5	Farrukhabad	—35
Bijnor	—2	Etawah	1
Moradabad	1	Sitapur	1
Budaun	2	Hardoi	96
Rampur	6	Gonda	—1
Shahjahanpur	—61	Bara Banki	1
Saharanpur	—8	Varanasi	5
		Mirzapur	47

36. There was no change in Divisions. The creation of Deoria district and the merger of Banaras State with Varanasi, referred to earlier, effected the areas of Gorakhpur and Varanasi districts. The merger of Tehri Garhwal and Rampur with Uttar Pradesh did not affect the area of districts as they were formed into separate districts. The number of Divisions remained the same and that of the districts became 51.

37. There was no change in the area figures of Bareilly, Pilibhit, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Kheri, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Bahraich, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur districts as per Survey of India records.

38. After Independence the spellings of Muttra, Cawnpore, Unao, Fyzabad, Partabgarh and Benares were changed to Mathura, Kanpur, Unnao, Faizabad, Pratapgarh and Banaras respectively.

1951-61

39. During the decade Banaras was changed to Varanasi. The creation of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts and their

GENERAL REPORT

being constituted into Uttarakhand Division reduced the areas of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts and the Kumaon Division. Thus at the time the 1961 Census was taken there

were 11 Divisions and 54 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

40. The following inter-district transfers were made during the decade :

District		Gained from		Lost to
Tehri Garhwal	237	acres from Dehra Dun	..	..
Naini Tal	2,387	" " Rampur	5,061	acres to Rampur
	417	" " Pilibhit	57	" " Moradabad
Bijnor	2,296	" " Muzaffarnagar	..	..
Moradabad	57	" " Naini Tal	10,266	" " Rampur
Rampur	677	" " Bareilly	..	..
	5,061	" " Naini Tal	2,387	" " Naini Tal
	10,266	" " Moradabad	..	..
Bareilly	..	..	677	" " Rampur
Pilibhit	..	..	417	" " Naini Tal
Shahjahanpur	1,157	" " Farrukhabad	..	..
Dehra Dun	..	..	237	" " Tehri Garhwal
Muzaffarnagar	..	..	2,296	" " Bijnor
Aligarh	10	" " Mathura	..	..
Mathura	9	" " Agra	10	" " Aligarh
Agra	..	..	9	" " Mathura
Etah	8	" " Mainpuri	2	" " Farrukhabad
Mainpuri	17	" " Farrukhabad	3	" " Farrukhabad
			8	" " Etah
			8	" " Etawah
Farrukhabad	2	" " Etah	..	..
	3	" " Mainpuri	17	" " Mainpuri
			1,157	" " Shahjahanpur
Etawah	3	" " Mainpuri	..	..
Allahabad	9,907	" " Pratapgarh	8,269	" " Pratapgarh
	439	" " Varanasi	..	..
Jhansi	4,154	" " Jalaun	..	..
Jalaun	4,251	" " Hamirpur	4,154	" " Jhansi
Hamirpur	..	..	4,251	" " Jalaun
Kheri	2,282	" " Bahraich	2,252	" " Bahraich
Sitapur	16,842	" " Bahraich	..	..
	291	" " Hardoi	12	" " Hardoi
Hardoi	12	" " Sitapur	291	" " Sitapur

District		Gained from		Lost to
Bahraich	2,252	acres from Kheri	2,282	" " Kheri
	4,672	" " Bara Banki	16,842	" " Sitapur
Bara Banki	..	..	4,672	" " Bahraich
Faizabad	287	" " Azamgarh	3,280	" " Azamgarh
Sultanpur	7,894	" " Jaunpur	2,502	" " Jaunpur
Pratapgarh	8,269	" " Allahabad	9,907	" " Allahabad
			8,190	" " Jaunpur
Azamgarh	3,280	" " Faizabad	287	" " Faizabad
Jaunpur	8,190	" " Pratapgarh	..	..
	2,502	" " Sultanpur	7,894	" " Sultanpur
Ballia	437	" " Ghazipur	..	..
Ghazipur	..	..	437	" " Ballia
Varanasi	..	..	439	" " Allahabad
	..	..	159	" " Mirzapur
Mirzapur	159	" " Varanasi	..	..

41. The Surveyor General of India furnished revised figures of areas which affected the areas of 39 old districts as follows :

District	Gain (sq. miles)	District	Gain (sq. miles)
Uttar Kashi	241	Fatehpur	4
Tehri Garhwal		Allahabad	6
Chamoli		Jhansi	-20
Garhwal	2	Jalaun	2
Pithoragarh		Hamirpur	31
Almora	6	Banda	-15
Naini Tal		Sitapur	28
Bijnor	3	Hardoi	-96
Budaun	2	Unnao	12
Rampur	-5	Lucknow	1
Pilibhit	-1	Rae Bareilly	-7
Shahjahanpur	53	Bahraich	-34
Dehra Dun	8	Gonda	3
Saharanpur	6	Bara Banki	-9
Meerut	-1	Faizabad	-5
Bulandshahr	-2	Sultanpur	14
Aligarh	1	Pratapgarh	1
Agra	1	Basti	-1
Farrukhabad	38	Gorakhpur	2
Etawah	-1	Azamgarh	5
Kanpur	-15	Jaunpur	-12

This explains the difference between columns 2 and 4 in the Table 1.2. The districts which did

not undergo revision in area in the Survey of India records are Moradabad, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri, Kheri, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.

42. Changes in area on account of the fluvial action of rivers on the State border affecting Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Ballia districts have been noted in the previous Section.

43. All changes from 1901 to 1961 have been obtained from the previous Census Reports, Local Rules and Orders under Enactments applying to U. P., and districts.

44. Differences in Areas given by the Surveyor General of India and the State Director of Surveys (Board of Revenue) for 1961—Columns 2 and 3 of Table 1.2 give the 1961 areas of districts computed by the Survey of India and the Board of Revenue, respectively. The two sets of areas differ considerably, and the difference is due to separate methods adopted by the two agencies. The method adopted by the Survey of India is to calculate the area of the earth's level at mean sea level in quadrilaterals of 5' latitude by 5' longitude, taking into consideration the shape of the earth. The areas so cal-

culated are computed in the form of mathematical tables. If portions of two or more districts fall in one quadrilateral, the areas of such districts are obtained by means of the planimeter. The total of these areas should agree with the area of the quadrilateral. Any slight difference due to instrumental and personal errors is adjusted to the value of the table. The area figures of the Board of Revenue, on the other hand, are based on village records and maps prepared on the basis of surveys done at different times with the help of the plane-table. Moreover, the

areas of hill districts maintained by the Board of Revenue are merely conventional and not based on actual survey and areas of forests and other tracts for which revenue records are not maintained are not taken into consideration. The Board, however, recently undertook a complete revision of areas under forest in all the districts. The revised area of Uttar Pradesh according to the records of the Board of Revenue is 113,879 square miles, which is 381 square miles more than the area figures collected from districts in 1951.

TABLE 1.2 : Area (in sq. Miles) of Districts, 1901-51

District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Surveyor General of India	According to Board of Revenue (State Survey)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	113,654	113,879	113,409	112,523	112,191	112,214	112,346
Uttar Kashi	3,018						112,243
Tehri Garhwal	1,745	4,500	@ 4,522	State 4,516	State 4,180	State 4,180	State 4,180
Chamoli	3,525						
Garhwal	2,106	5,619	@ 5,629	5,628	5,612	5,612	5,629
Pithoragarh	2,788						
Almora	2,713	5,331	@ 5,495	5,502	5,389	5,389	5,372
Naini Tal	2,635	2,420	2,632	2,627	2,721	2,721	2,721
Bijnor	1,866	1,906	1,867	1,869	1,793	1,874	1,879
Moradabad	2,289	2,303	2,289	2,288	2,289	2,285	2,285
Budaun	1,998	2,036	1,996	1,994	2,010	2,014	2,010
Rampur	895	917	900	State 894	State 893	State 899	State 899
Bareilly	1,591	1,577	1,591	1,591	1,579	1,579	1,579
Pilibhit	1,352	1,548	1,353	1,353	1,349	1,350	1,350
Shahjahanpur	1,762	1,790	1,709	1,770	1,766	1,726	1,726
Dehra Dun	1,201	948	1,193	1,202	1,189	1,189	1,190
Saharanpur	2,132	2,126	2,126	2,134	2,133	2,133	2,135
Muzaffarnagar	1,683	1,664	1,683	1,682	1,651	1,657	1,673
Meerut	2,322	2,323	2,323	2,323	2,293	2,293	2,314
Bulandshahr	1,887	1,924	1,889	1,889	1,911	1,901	1,906
Aligarh	1,941	1,952	1,940	1,940	1,917	1,916	1,916
Mathura	1,467	1,455	1,467	1,447	1,450	1,450	1,450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agra	1,861	1,867	1,860	1,861	1,849	1,855	1,855	1,856
Etah	1,715	1,717	1,715	1,719	1,718	1,720	1,729	1,731
Mainpuri	1,680	1,679	1,680	1,679	1,674	1,674	1,674	1,697
Farrukhabad	1,645	1,679	1,607	1,642	1,643	1,683	1,683	1,719
Etawah	1,669	1,743	1,670	1,669	1,689	1,691	1,691	1,694
Kanpur	2,357	2,398	2,372	2,372	2,368	2,368	2,372	2,366
Fatehpur	1,625	1,667	1,621	1,621	1,642	1,642	1,642	1,631
Allahabad	2,801	2,880	2,795	2,798	2,847	2,858	2,858	2,833
Jhansi	3,885	3,963	3,905	3,606	3,619	3,634	3,634	3,587
Jalaun	1,764	1,771	1,762	1,591	1,549	1,549	1,549	1,477
Hamirpur	2,775	2,779	2,744	2,443	2,438	2,292	2,292	2,289
Banda	2,950	3,092	2,965	2,913	2,864	2,965	2,965	3,061
Kheri	2,972	3,106	2,972	2,972	2,968	2,976	2,976	2,963
Sitapur	2,236	2,232	2,208	2,207	2,246	2,250	2,250	2,206
Hardoi	2,320	2,332	2,416	2,320	2,323	2,332	2,332	2,286
Unnao	1,774	1,805	1,762	1,762	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,737
Lucknow	977	969	976	976	967	967	967	977
Rae Bareli	1,758	1,756	1,765	1,765	1,749	1,745	1,745	1,752
Bahraich	2,620	2,662	2,654	2,654	2,639	2,645	2,645	2,657
Gonda	2,829	2,869	2,826	2,827	2,842	2,809	2,809	2,819
Bara Banki	1,714	1,738	1,723	1,722	1,756	1,759	1,759	1,703
Faizabad	1,705	1,681	1,710	1,710	1,723	1,732	1,732	1,707
Sultanpur	1,713	1,722	1,699	1,699	1,712	1,713	1,713	1,701
Pratapgarh	1,458	1,420	1,457	1,457	1,442	1,443	1,443	1,458
Basti	2,821	2,838	2,822	2,822	2,819	2,802	2,802	2,753
Gorakhpur	2,439	2,462	2,437		4,524	4,534	4,528	4,596
Deoria	2,087	2,094	2,087					
Azamgarh	2,222	2,218	2,217	2,217	2,212	2,213	2,213	2,147
Jaunpur	1,543	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,551
Ballia	1,183	1,244	1,183	1,183	1,231	1,223	1,244	1,249
Ghazipur	1,306	1,302	1,306	1,306	1,302	1,392	1,392	1,391
Varanasi	1,965	2,037	1,965	1,094	1,093	1,003	1,008	1,009
				Benares State 866	Benares State 870	Benares State 870		
Mirzapur	4,369	4,263	4,369	4,322	4,368	4,368	5,233	5,223

@The Board of Revenue maintains only the conventional area of the hilly districts, viz., Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal (hill portion) and the areas of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh are included in the areas of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora respectively.

6. Changes in smaller Administrative Units (Tahsils) (1901—1961)

45. Numerous changes have been occurring among tahsils. For administrative convenience tahsils have been created and abolished from time to time. Sometimes tahsils have been renamed either because of the shifting of the tahsil headquarters to some other place within the

tahsil or for other reasons. It is not possible to give details of transfers from one tahsil to another over this long period of time. Inter-tahsil transfers during the decade 1951—61 are given in the Fly-leaf to Table A—I and Appendix I to Table A—I. Tahsils added or deleted in the districts of this State during 1901—1961 are given in the following Table :

TABLE 1.3—*Tahsils Added or Deleted*
(1901—1961)

Districts and Princely States	Decade	Name of Tahsil added	Name of Tahsil deleted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Kashi	1951—61	1. Puraula 2. Rajgarhi 3. Dunda 4. Bhatwari		Created out of the old Rawain tahsil of Tehri Garhwal district
Chamoli	1951—61	1. Joshimath 2. Karnaprayag 3. Chamoli 4. Ukhi Math		Created out of the old Chamoli tahsil of Garhwal district
Pithoragarh	1951—61	1. Munsiri 2. Dharchula 3. Didihat 4. Pithoragarh		Created out of the old Pithoragarh tahsil and two Pattis of Almora tahsil of Almora district
Tehri Garhwal (State up to 1949, then district)	1941—51	1. Pratapnagar 2. Devaprayag 3. Rawain		Created out of Tehri tahsil of former Tehri Garhwal State
	1951—61		Rawain	Transferred to form Uttar Kashi district
Garhwal	1911—21	1. Lansdowne 2. Chamoli		
	1951—61		Chamoli	Transferred to form Chamoli district
Almora	1911—21	1. Ranikhet 2. Pithoragarh		
	1951—61		Pithoragarh	Transferred to form Pithoragarh district
Rampur (State upto 1949, then district)	1951—61	Rampur	1. Huzur 2. Tanda	Renamed Merged with Suar tahsil
Bareilly	1921—31		Mirganj	
Dehra Dun.	1941—51	Dehra Dun	Dehra	Renamed
Aligarh	1921—31	Koil	Aligarh	Renamed
Mathura	1921—31		Mahaban	
Mainpuri	1941—51	Jasrana	Mustafabad	Renamed
Farrukhabad	1911—21		Tirwa	

1	2	3	4	5
Farrukhabad	1921—31		Aligarh	Allahganj portion of the tahsil transferred to Jalalabad tahsil of Shahjahanpur district and remaining portion to Farrukhabad tahsil
Kanpur	1911—21		1. Sheorajpur 2. Narwal	Merged with Akbarpur, Bilhaur, Ghatampur, Kanpur and Derapur tahsils
Fatehpur	1921—31		Ghazipur	
	1951—61	Bindki	Khajuha	Renamed
Allahabad	1921—31	Chail	1. Allahabad 2. Barah	Renamed
Jhansi	1941—51	Mauranipur	Mau	Renamed
Hamirpur	1921—31		Kulpahar	
	1941—51	1. Kulpahar 2. Charkhari		Created out of Mahoba tahsil From former Charkhari State
	1951—61		Kulpahar	Merged with Charkhari and Mahoba tahsils
Banda	1921—31		1. Pailani 2. Kamasin 3. Badausa	
	1941—51	Naraini	Girwan	Renamed
Unnao	1921—31	Hasanganj	Mohan	Renamed
Gonda	1951—61	Balrampur		Created out of Utraula tahsil within the district
Basti	1951—61	Naugarh		Created out of portions of Domariaganj and Bansi tahsils
Gorakhpur	1931—41	Pharenda		Created out of tahsil Maharaganj within the district
	1941—51		1. Hata 2. Padrauna 3. Deoria	Transferred to create Deoria district
Deoria	1941—51	1. Hata 2. Padrauna 3. Deoria 4. Salempur		Transferred from Gorakhpur district
				Created out of portions of Bansaon tahsil of Gorakhpur district and Hata, Padrauna and Deoria tahsils of Deoria district
Azamgarh	1901—11	Ghosi		Created out of portions of tahsils Sagri and Muhammadabad within the district
	1921—31	Ahraula	Mahul	Renamed
	1931—41	1. Azamgarh 2. Phulpur 3. Lalganj	1. Nizamabad 2. Ahraula 3. Deogaon	Renamed Renamed Renamed
Jaunpur	1921—31	Shahganj	Khutahan	Renamed
Ghazipur	1921—31		Zamania	Pargana Mahaich of the tahsil transferred to Chandauli tahsil of Varanasi district and remaining portion to Ghazipur tahsil

1	2	3	4	5
Ghazipur	1951—61	Zamania		Created out of Ghazipur tahsil
Varanasi	1911—21		Gangapur	
	1941—51	1. Bhadohi 2. Chakia		Transferred from former Benaras State
	1951—61	Varanasi	Benaras	Renamed
Mirzapur	1901—11	Dudhi		Created out of Robertsganj tahsil
	1911—21			Transferred to form Benaras State
Benares State [Created in 1911 and merged with Varanasi (Benares) in 1949]	1911—21	1. Gyanpur 2. Chakia 3. Ramnagar	1. Konrh 2. Chakia	Transferred from Mirzapur and Varanasi (Benares) districts
	1941—51		1. Bhadohi 2. Chakia 3. Ramnagar	Transferred to Varanasi (Benares) district Merged with tahsil Varanasi (Benares) of Varanasi (Benares) district

46. The number of tahsils is now 231 as against 221 in 1951. Besides, there are six peshkars in Kumaon Division, viz., Ramnagar and Kaladhungi in tahsil Haldwani, Sitarganj, Bampur and Khatima in tahsil Kichha of district Naini Tal, and Dhanaulti in tahsil Tehri of district Tehri Garhwal. The sub-divisions of district Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Almora and Dehra Dun districts are residential. In certain residential sub-divisions of the State sub-divisional and tahsil headquarters are not identical, e.g., in tahsil Devaprayag of district Tehri Garhwal the S.D.O. lives at Kirtinagar, in tahsil Champawat of district Almora he lives at Lohaghat and in tahsil Padrauna of district Deoria he lives at Kasia. In the plains Kashi (Naini Tal), Roorkee (Saharanpur), Ghaziabad (Meerut), Lalitpur (Jhansi), Mahoba (Hamirpur), Karwi (Banda), Balrampur (Gonda), and Gyanpur and Chakia (Varanasi) out lying sub-divisions are residential. S. D. Os. of other sub-divisions of the plains live at the district headquarters.

47. Tahsils and sub-divisions are generally co-extensive in this State. Some sub-divisions have two Tahsils each, but only three Tahsils, viz., Dehra Dun in Dehra Dun district, Varanasi and Chandauli in Varanasi district comprise more than one sub-division. The sub-division comprised in the first are Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, in the second are Varanasi (South)

and Varanasi (North), and in the last Chandauli (West) and Chandauli (East).

7. The Decade 1951—61

Jurisdictional Changes

48. Mention has already been made of the creation of one new Division and three new districts during the decade 1951—61. Uttar Kashi district was formed from the old Rawain tahsil of Tehri Garhwal district, Chamoli district from the old Chamoli tahsil of Garhwal district, and Pithoragarh district from the old Pithoragarh tahsil and two pattis, viz., Palla Athigaon and Walla Athigaon of Almora tahsil of Almora district. Each of these newly formed districts was divided into 4 tahsils as follows :

1. Uttar Kashi	1. Puraula	3. Dunda
	2. Rajgarhi	4. Bhatwari
2. Chamoli	1. Joshimath	3. Chamoli
	2. Karnaprayag	4. Ukhi Math
3. Pithoragarh	1. Munsiri	3. Didihat
	2. Dharchula	4. Pithoragarh

Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora lost one tahsil each on account of the formation of these new districts.

49. In addition to the above, the following new tahsils were created :

- (1) Tahsil Balrampur in Gonda district from a portion of Utraula tahsil,
- (2) Tahsil Naugarh in Basti district from portions of Domariaganj and Bansi tahsils, and

(3) Tahsil Zamania in Ghazipur district from a portion of Ghazipur tahsil.

50. The undernoted two tahsils were abolished :

(1) Tahsil Tanda in Rampur district merged with Suar tahsil, and

(2) Tahsil Kulpahar in Hamirpur district merged with Charkhari and Mahoba tahsils.

51. Huzur tahsil of Rampur district was renamed as Rampur, Khajuha tahsil of Fatehpur district as Bindki, and Banaras tahsil of Banaras district as Varanasi tahsil of Varanasi district.

52. Names of Divisions, districts and tahsils in existence on the 1st March, 1961 are given in Appendix II to *Census Operations, 1961*.

Zamindari Abolition and Consolidation of Holdings

53. The important legislative measures affecting land tenure and rural economy of the State were enacted during this decade. The first was the *Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act* which was put into effect on the 1st July, 1952. Zamindars who acted as intermediaries between the State and the tiller of the soil were abolished and land tenure was simplified. Formerly there used to be a very large number of land tenures which were reduced to four as follows :

- (1) *Bhumidhar*
- (2) *Sirdar*
- (3) *Adhivasi*
- (4) *Asami*

In due course *Adhivasis* were made *Sirdars* and only three kinds of tenures remained. Amongst these, *bhumidhari* is superior to others. A *bhumidhar* holds the right of transfer and can put his land to any purpose. A *sirdar* cannot transfer his land and can use it only for specified purposes. *Bhumidhari* rights can be purchased by *sirdars* on payment of ten times of annual rent. *Asamis* are temporary tenants of *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* of the *Gaon Samaj*. Letting of land is severely restricted and

is permissible only in special circumstances, as in the case of a widow, a person suffering from certain disabilities, a person employed in armed forces, etc.

54. Abolition of zamindari in urban areas commenced in September, 1958. The process is still continuing.

55. The other legislative measure is the *Consolidation of Holdings Act*. Quite many cultivators have small and scattered holdings, a circumstance not conducive to good agricultural production. In order to bring all holdings of a cultivator at one place and step up the yield, consolidation is very essential. The law was enacted in 1953, and actual work started in 1954. The first districts to be taken up were Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur. By now, 38 districts are under consolidation operations. The work is likely to conclude by 1975.

Season and Crops

56. Weather conditions were not very favourable on the whole during the decade 1951—61. The years 1956, 1958, 1960, and 1961 were particularly unpropitious owing to floods and drought both in the eastern and in the western Uttar Pradesh.

1950—51

57. Both the *kharif* and the *rabi* were adversely affected by heavy rains and hailstorms. The worst-affected districts were Faizabad, Etah, Jhansi, Budaun and Pilibhit. Damage to crops was caused in Almora, Budaun and Pilibhit districts by locusts.

1951—52

58. There was loss to the *rabi* in Mathura, Agra, Etah, Shahjahanpur, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Banda, Mirzapur, Aligarh, Jhansi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Kheri and Gonda districts by hailstorms accompanied by strong winds. Production of foodgrains in this year was the lowest in the whole decade.

1952—53

59. No report for the year is available. However, agricultural production recovered during the year.

1953-54

60. The standing *kharif* were badly injured by excessive rains and pests. Sugarcane, paddy and maize were particularly damaged by pests in Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Mainpuri and Bahraich districts. Wheat crop was spoilt by strong winds, winter rains and continuous cloudy weather.

1954-55

61. Kanpur and Jalaun districts were visited by locusts resulting in loss to crops. Paddy was badly damaged by drought in Varanasi, Jaunpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur and Ghazipur districts. Agricultural production in the State as a whole, however, recovered during these two years and the production of food-crops reached its peak in 1954-55.

1955-56

62. The *kharif* was adversely affected by high floods and heavy rainfall, particularly in the eastern districts of the State. In some districts rats and grasshoppers injured paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, maize and *jowar*. An abnormal rainfall during October in many districts of the State caused damage to *kharif* and delayed *rabi* sowings. Hailstorms caused loss to *rabi* crops in Agra, Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, Bulandshahr, Basti and Unnao districts. Production of food-crops fell during this year by more than a million tons.

1956-57

63. The *kharif* was largely damaged particularly in the eastern districts on account of excessive rains and floods. Except in Ballia, Jhansi, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Bahraich and Jaunpur, where the standing *rabi* crops were adversely affected by hailstorms, the condition of the crops on the whole was satisfactory and the production of food-crops made a marked recovery.

1957-58

64. As a result of heavy and incessant rains during the September many rivers were in spate particularly in the western part of the State,

inundating vast areas of cultivated land and causing widespread damage to the standing *kharif* crops. In the eastern districts there was drought adversely affecting paddy. Loss from hailstorms was reported from Dehra Dun, Meerut and Ram-pur districts. Food-crops, on the whole, suffered a fall during the year.

1958-59

65. There were heavy rain in the months of August and September causing widespread injury to the standing *kharif* crops. Floods in the Ganga and the Gomti in the first fortnight of October caused considerable havoc. *Kharif* was most affected in the districts of Agra, Meerut, and Lucknow divisions. *Rabi* crops were affected by heavy rains and hailstorms in certain areas of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Sitapur, Bahraich, Faizabad and Kheri districts. Strong westerly winds resulted in the thinning of grain in the districts of Gorakhpur and Sultanpur. In the districts of Meerut, Rohilkhand and Faizabad divisions wheat and barley were spoilt by rust. Production suffered a further fall.

1959-60

66. The *kharif* crop was adversely affected by weather and insufficient rains, especially in the eastern districts of the State, resulting in a further loss to the production of food-crops.

1960-61

67. During this year there were excessive rains resulting in floods in the Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti and other rivers. The unprecedented floods in the river Gomti inundated large areas of Lucknow city and numerous villages of Sitapur, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Sultanpur and Jaunpur districts. The floods and water-logging caused widespread damage to the standing *kharif* crops. The loss was heavy in the districts of Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Kheri, Gonda, Bahraich, Pratapgarh and Bara Banki. Hailstorms and strong westerly winds caused considerable damage to *rabi* crops. In spite of these calamities, however, the results in agricultural production during this year were encouraging. The production of foodcrops increased by more than one million

tons exceeding the record of 1954-55 by 270,000 tons. The following Table gives an idea of production of food and non-food crops from 1950-51 to 1960-61 :

TABLE 1.4 : *Production of Food and Non-Food Crops in Uttar Pradesh (from 1950-51 to 1960-61)*

	(In thousand tons)										
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Food Crops</i>											
1. Rice	1,760	1,320	1,648	2,255	2,155	2,547	2,286	2,301	2,782	2,223	2,898
2. Wheat	2,520	2,374	2,665	3,106	3,284	3,041	3,115	2,706	2,878	3,083	3,724
3. Coarse Foodgrains ..	3,555	3,558	3,798	3,899	4,474	3,405	3,807	3,474	3,439	3,852	3,369
4. Gram	1,431	1,274	1,572	1,740	1,775	1,443	1,507	1,417	1,758	1,486	1,802
5. Pulses	773	705	836	799	840	905	1,166	713	786	871	1,005
Total Food Crops ..	10,039	9,231	10,519	11,799	12,528	11,341	11,881	10,611	11,643	11,515	12,798
<i>Non-Food Crops</i>											
1. Sugarcane (in terms of gur) ..	..	317	2,651	2,073	2,828	2,940	3,497	3,070	3,076	3,223	5,365
2. Oil-seeds	..	248	454	206	247	216	274	219	263	252	252
3. Potato	..	666	636	642	641	676	607	716	759	827	762
4. Tobacco	..	17	18	12	15	15	15	11	12	12	15
(In thousand bales)											
5. Cotton	..	11	12	8	34	29	47	62	34	65	40
6. Jute	..	..	..	..	52	89	157	158	95	92	92

Source : Season and Crop Reports published by the Board of Revenue, U. P.

APPENDIX I

Governors and Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh since Independence

<i>Governors</i>		<i>Chief Ministers</i>	
1. Smt. Sarojini Naidu	From August 15, 1947 to March 2, 1949.	1. Sri Govind Ballabh Pant	From April 1, 1946 to December 28, 1954.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bidhubhusan Malik	From March 3, 1949 to May 1, 1949.	2. Dr. Sampurnanand	From December 28, 1954 to December 6, 1960.
3. Sri Hormasji Peroshaw Mody	From May 1, 1949 to June 1, 1952.	3. Sri Chandra Bhanu Gupta	From December 6, 1960 to October 2, 1963.
4. Sri Kanialal Maneklal Munshi	From June 2, 1952 to June 9, 1957.	4. Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	From October 2, 1963 to date.
5. Dr. Varahagiri Venkata Giri	From June 10, 1957 to June 30, 1960.		
6. Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao	From July 1, 1960 to April 15, 1962.		
7. Sri Biswanath Das	From April 16, 1962 to date.		

APPENDIX II

Important Events during the period from March, 1951 to February, 1961

1951 (From March)

1. 1951 Census Operations.
2. The Oudh Chief Court merged in the Allahabad High Court, and regarded as Lucknow Bench thereof.
3. Establishment of Lord Krishna Textile Mills at Saharanpur.
4. Establishment of Messrs Modern Industries at Sahibabad (Ghaziabad), Meerut.
5. Construction of Matatila Dam commenced.
6. Opening of Telephone Exchange at Ballia.
7. Installation of Telephone at Pilibhit.

1952

1. General Elections.
2. Enactment of Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act.
3. Establishment of Kendriya Sansthan at Agra (originally All-India Hindi Mahavidyalaya).
4. Establishment of Government Pottery Factory at Khurja (Bulandshahr).
5. Laying of foundation of Rihand Dam.
6. Completion of Saprar Dam in Jhansi.
7. Installation of Waterworks at Jhansi.
8. Installation of Telephone at Etah.
9. Installation of Telephone at Basti.
10. Functioning of Telephone Exchange at Pratapgarh.

1953

1. Enactment of Consolidation of Holdings Act.
2. Establishment of the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics at Agra.
3. Establishment of Kashmir Silk Mills at Dehra Dun.
4. Establishment of Technical Corporation Ltd., (Scientific Instruments) at Lucknow.
5. Establishment of Messrs Dewan Sugar Mills Ltd., at Sakoti Tanda, Meerut.

6. Opening of Telephone Exchange at Azamgarh.
7. Installation of Telephone at Sultanpur.

1954

1. Establishment of Uttar Pradesh State Observatory at Varanasi.
2. World Forest Congress at Dehra Dun.
3. Commencement of Consolidation of Holdings Operation.
4. Laying of foundation of Polytechnic at Handia, Allahabad.
5. Production in Government Cement Factory at Churk, Mirzapur, commences.
6. Establishment of Standard Refinery and Distillery Ltd., at Unnao.
7. Establishment of Unnao Tannery at Unnao.
8. Establishment of Panniji Sugar Mills at Bulandshahr.
9. Installation of Waterworks at Rampur.

1955

1. Establishment of Government Blanket Factory at Muzaffarnagar.
2. Establishment of Government Blanket Factory at Najibabad (Bijnor).
3. Establishment of Government Tannery Centre at Sirsaganj (Mainpuri).
4. Establishment of Imperial Surgical Industries (Scientific Instruments) at Lucknow.
5. Construction of the new building of the Allahabad Railway Station.
6. Construction of Arjun Dam at Charkhari.
7. Construction of Sirsi Dam in Mirzapur.
8. Completion of Pali Dam in Jhansi.
9. Completion of Narhat Dam in Jhansi.
10. Installation of Waterworks at Deoria.
11. Installation of Waterworks at Ghaziabad.
12. Installation of Waterworks at Basti.

13. Installation of Telephone at Amroha.
14. Installation of Telephone at Banda.

1956

1. Establishment of the Headquarters of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Dehra Dun.
2. Holding of the International Buddhist Fair at Sarnath.
3. Establishment of General Fibres Dealers Ltd., (Cotton Mill) at Lucknow.
4. Establishment of Messrs Bhagwati Glass Works (Private) Ltd., at Ghaziabad, Meerut.
5. Construction of new Railway Station at Sarnath.
6. Installation of Waterworks at Ballia.
7. Installation of Waterworks at Hamirpur.
8. Installation of Waterworks at Fatehpur.
9. Installation of Waterworks at Azamgarh.
10. Installation of Waterworks at Gorakhpur.
11. Installation of Waterworks at Pratapgarh.

1957

1. General Elections.
2. Establishment of Gorakhpur University.
3. Opening of G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.
4. Construction of Shaheed Smarak at Lucknow.
5. Establishment of E. M. C. Works for General and Jobbing Engineering at Kanpur.
6. Establishment of Government Sugar Factory at Qadriabad (Bijnor).
7. Establishment of Raman Iron Foundry and Metal Rolling Mill at Mathura.
8. Establishment of the Eveready Flash Light Co., (Electric Torches) at Lucknow.
9. Construction of Ramganga Road Bridge near Bareilly.
10. Completion of Yamuna Dam in Ghaziabad.
11. Construction of a Road from Basti to Lumbini Garden.
12. Installation of Waterworks at Etah.

13. Installation of Waterworks at Pauri.
14. Installation of Waterworks at Bulandshahr.
15. Installation of Waterworks at Firozabad.
16. Installation of Waterworks at Hapur.
17. Installation of Waterworks at Bareilly.
18. Installation of Telephone at Fatehpur.

1958

1. Establishment of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya at Varanasi.
2. Demise of Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhagwan Das at Varanasi.
3. Laying of foundation of Moti Lal Nehru Medical College at Allahabad.
4. Establishment of Lakshmi Kathla Factory in Bijnor.
5. Establishment of Saharanpur Engineering Works at Saharanpur.
6. Establishment of the Miniature Bulb Industries at Dehra Dun.
7. Construction of Road Bridge over the Ganga at Garhmukteshwar.
8. Completion of Karmanasa Road Bridge in Varanasi.
9. Electrification of Fatehpur.
10. Installation of Waterworks at Mainpuri.

1959

1. Laying of foundation of Moti Lal Nehru Regional Engineering College at Allahabad.
2. Establishment of Shyam Glass Works at Sasni (Aligarh).
3. Establishment of Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills at Naini (Allahabad).
4. Establishment of Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (Meerut).
5. Establishment of Messrs Geep Flash Light at Allahabad.
6. Establishment of J. K. Rayon Mill at Kanpur.
7. Establishment of Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd., at Bazpur (Naini Tal).

8. Establishment of Sahara Engineering Works at Hapur, Meerut.
9. Completion of the Northern Railway line from Etah to Barhan.
10. Construction of Road Bridge over the Yamuna at Mathura.
11. Construction of Khajuri Dam in Mirzapur.

1960

1. Establishment of Agricultural University at Pantnagar (Naini Tal).
2. Creation of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts and formation of Uttarakhand Division.
3. Establishment of Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur.
4. Establishment of Nagar Mahapalikas (Corporations) at Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi and Allahabad.
5. High Flood in Lucknow and neighbouring districts.
6. Establishment of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation at Pipri (Mirzapur).

7. Establishment of Messrs Allahabad Canning Co., at Bamrauli (Allahabad).

8. Establishment of Navin Engineering Works Industrial Colony at Naini (Allahabad).

9. Establishment of Messrs Liptons India (P) Ltd., at Naini (Allahabad).

10. Establishment of Star Paper Mill at Saharanpur.

11. Establishment of Canning Factory of Spencer & Co., for preservation of Fruits and Vegetables at Kanpur.

12. Establishment of Amitabh Textile Mills Ltd., at Premnagar, Dehra Dun.

13. Establishment of Co-operative Sugar Mills at Baghpat, Meerut.

14. Completion of Road Bridge over the Saryayan near Sitapur.

15. Completion of Road Bridge over the Hindan at Budhana.

1961 (up to February)

1. Establishment of Messrs General Electric (Private) Ltd., at Naini (Allahabad).

2. Installation of Waterworks at Sultanpur.

3. 1961 Census Operations.

CHAPTER II

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Part A—Distribution and Density

1. General Remarks

The question of population has engaged the attention of philosophers and administrators since early times. It is, however, only recently that scholars have attempted to analyse scientifically the factors of population growth or decline and the specific ways in which population changes influence social institutions and government policies at large. The population of the world is growing at a tremendous pace. According to the data published by the United Nations the world's population on the 1st July, 1961, reached the figure of 3,069 million¹ and it is swelling at the rate of 4.6 million per month. The average birth rate is 36 per thousand population and the average death rate 18 per thousand. With the present growth rate of 1.8 per cent, the population is likely to touch the 6,000 million mark by the end of the present century. It may even exceed, as there are indications of a greater rate of increase. In 1600 A. D. the estimated population of the world was merely 500 million. In these three centuries and a half the world population has increased five-folds. Central America and South America with an annual growth rate of 2.8 and 2.7 per cent respectively, are the fastest growing regions followed by South-West Asia and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) with their growth rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. Countries of Europe (excluding the U. S. S. R.) have a small growth rate of only 0.8 per cent. The population of Asia, excluding the portion which is a part of the U. S. S. R., is 1,721 million with an annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent. At this rate the population of Asia may reach the figure of 3,800 million at the turn of the century.

2. In developing countries the rate of increase is much higher than in the industrially and economically advanced countries of Europe.

¹United Nations, 1962 *Demographic Year Book*, p. 124.

Asia alone supports about three-fifths of the world's population. Two-thirds of the world's population lives in Asia and Africa and only one-third in Europe, the two Americas and Oceania. In Asia, China has most probably a population of 700 million. India's population borders on 140 million. These two countries between themselves possess three-eighths of the total population of the world. With the death rate declining and fertility yet to be controlled, India's population may reach the figure of 525 million by 1971 and 630 million by 1981. The mounting population has not only posed a threat in many under-developed countries, but the population explosion has alarmed the economists and demographers all the world over.

3. In India the Government and the Planning Commission are attempting solutions to a number of critical problems to ensure that the benefits reach the largest number of the people within the minimum time. With that end in view the various Five Year Plans have been prepared. All this planning necessarily involves the study of the population trends. The decennial rate of growth of Indian population during the period 1921-1950 ranged between 11.0 and 14.2 per cent. This found reflection in the formulation of the Five Year Plans drawn on the assumption of 1.25 per cent increase during 1951-60 and of 1.33 per cent during 1961-70, but the studies of the American scholars, Coale and Hoover in 1957 suggested a higher growth rate for 1951-60. This set the planners a thinking again and subsequent release of the results of the Fourteenth Round of the National Sample Survey showing natural increase at the rate of 1.9 per cent per annum during 1958-59 promoted them to revise their population estimates. Even the projection of Coale and Hoover which estimated India's 1961 population as 424 million

and of the Planning Commission Expert Committee which made an estimate of 431 million, fell far short of the actual population of 439 million obtained at the 1961 Census. The actual count showed an annual increase of 1.97 per cent and a decennial increase of 21.5 per cent.

These estimates appear to have failed to project the cumulative effects of the elimination of recurrent famines and epidemics on one hand and pandemic malaria on the other, the former after World War I, the latter after World War II, which had carved up the country, as it were between themselves in two distinct regions. A malaria map of India, reproduced in the All-India Census Report for 1941, must come as a shock to those to whom the era of famines and malaria is already a fading memory. . . . the tracts of recurrent malaria were almost coterminous with those of recurrent famine and epidemics and experienced recurrent crisis in population growth between 1881 and 1931. It is thus no accident that it is roughly this tract, formerly ravaged by both epidemic and scarcity, with recurrent bursts of famine, that has seen the highest reaches of increase in 1951-61 (21 to 30 per cent) while a much lower rate of increase (up to 20 per cent) is noticeable in the central and eastern tracts, the northern irrigation and the southern coastal belts, formerly in the endemic malarial zone and cholera of varying intensity and, therefore, subject to spates of recurrent crisis, relative stagnation or variable increase between 1881 and 1931.²

4. A close study of the trend of growth of population of India reveals that there are two distinct periods—(1) Before 1921 and (2) After 1921. The year 1921 has been said to mark the Great Divide in population trends: till then the population had grown at a sedate 12 million; the twenties saw an increase of 27 million, the thirties of 37 million, the forties of 44 million and the fifties of 8 million. We dare not think of moving into the sixties and seventies with this accelerated growth in full

² *Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962*, pp.X and XI.

³ Address of Shri Asoka Mehta at the Sixth Convocation of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay.

command.³ As in India, the year 1921 can be said to mark the dividing line for Uttar Pradesh also. During 1872-1901 there was an increase of 5.91 million and during 1901-21 a decrease of 1.96 million. Thus in the half century intervening between 1872 and 1921 the total increase was of 3.98 million amounting to only 9.33 per cent. The decrease in population between 1901 and 1911 can be attributed to the famine of 1907-8, an exceptionally severe epidemic of malaria and the plague and the decrease between 1911 and 1921 chiefly to the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. From 1921 onwards the population has continuously increased. During the ten years between 1921 and 1931 the number increased by 3,106,889, between 1931 and 1941 by 6,755,091, between 1941 and 1951 by 6,683,894 and between 1951 and 1961 by 10,530,659. During these 40 years since 1921 the population has increased by 27,076,536, the percentage increase being 58.02. This period has been free from natural calamities of the type referred to above which used to take such a heavy toll of life before.

2. Population, Area, Density, Rate of Increase, Sex Ratio of India, States and Selected Countries

5. As compared with other States and Union Territories, Uttar Pradesh occupies the first position in point of population, but in undivided India, Bengal used to be the first, except in 1911 when also this place was occupied by Uttar Pradesh. In rank of area Uttar Pradesh holds the fourth position. The same was the case in 1951. The 3 States which exceed it in area are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Those which did so in 1951 were Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madras. Maharashtra did not exist in 1951, and Madras was then a very extensive State, as Andhra Pradesh had not been created. The population of Uttar Pradesh, as recorded on March 1, 1961, is 73,746,101 consisting of 38,634,201 males and 35,112,200 females. Out of the total population, 61,266,506 persons are living in the rural areas and the remaining 9,479,895 in urban areas of the State. The total area of the State, as supplied by the Surveyor General, is 291,364

78

GENERAL REPORT

sq. km. (=113,654 sq. miles) and according to the Board of Revenue 291,917 sq. km. (=113,879 sq. miles). The density of population is 250 persons per sq. km. (=648 persons per sq. mile). It will be useful to compare this State with other States and Union Territories in respect of population, area and density.

6. The following Table gives the rank of all States and Union Territories in these respects for the years 1961 and 1951. They have been arranged according to their rank in population in 1961. Percentage of India's population and area for each has been given in columns 3 and 4 respectively. Population and rank for 1951 have been worked out for the present boundaries.

TABLE 2.1—Rank of Uttar Pradesh among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of Population and Area, 1961 and 1951

Rank in Population 1961	Name of State or Union Territory	Per cent of India's Population in 1961	Per cent of India's Area	Rank in Area	Rank in Population 1951	Density of population per sq. mile		Rank in Density	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Uttar Pradesh	16.79	9.27	4	1	648	555	8	8
2.	Bihar	10.58	5.45	8	2	694	579	6	7
3.	Maharashtra	9.00	9.63	3	3	334	271	12	12
4.	Andhra Pradesh	8.19	8.63	5	4	339	293	11	11
5.	West Bengal	7.95	2.78	14	6	1,021	760	5	5
6.	Madras	7.67	4.08	11	5	672	601	7	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7.37	13.76	1	7	192	154	19	19
8.	Mysore	5.37	6.01	6	8	319	263	13	13
9.	Gujarat	4.70	5.78	7	9	290	229	16	15
10.	Punjab	4.62	3.85	12	10	429	341	10	10
11.	Rajasthan	4.59	10.74	2	11	153	121	20	20
12.	Orissa	4.00	4.90	9	12	292	243	15	14
13.	Kerala	3.85	1.22	16	13	1,127	903	4	4
14.	Assam	2.70	3.85	13	14	251	187	18	17
15.	*Jammu and Kashmir	0.81	4.37	10	15	66	61	23	23
16.	Delhi	0.61	0.05	24	16	4,640	3,044	1	1
17.	Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.87	17	17	126	104	21	21
18.	Tripura	0.26	0.34	20	18	277	155	17	18
19.	Manipur	0.13	0.70	18	20	90	67	22	22
20.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.14	0.12	23	19	438	417	9	9
21.	Nagaland	0.08	0.52	19	22	58	33	24	25
22.	Pondicherry	0.08	0.01	26	21	2,040	1,753	3	3
23.	*North East Frontier Agency	0.08	2.56	15	N.A.	11	N.A.	27	N.A.
24.	Sikkim	0.04	0.23	22	23	58	49	25	24
25.	*Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.26	21	25	20	10	26	26
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.02	25	24	303	217	14	16
27.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0.01	0.001	27	26	2,241	1,955	2	2

*Surveyor General's Area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of India's Area and the Density as the State Survey figures are not available.

N.A.—Not Available.

Uttar Pradesh has the largest population among all the States and Union Territories on account of its large fertile plain and abundant irrigation facilities. It comprises more than one-

sixth of the entire population of India. Then come Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore in descending order. Other States have

less than one-twentieth of India's total population each. Jammu and Kashmir has the least population of all the States on account of its vast mountainous tracts and snow-bound areas. On comparing rankings in 1961 (column 1) and 1951 (column 6), it will be seen that all the States have retained the same rank except West Bengal and Madras in whose case the order has been reversed. This is mainly due to the influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan and migration from other places which has greatly increased West Bengal's population and to the low rate of growth in Madras during the decade. Among the Union Territories, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, on the border of Uttar Pradesh occupy the first two places. Delhi being the capital of India, though small in size, has a large population. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have the smallest population on account of their very small area.

7. Uttar Pradesh ranks fourth in area, occupying 9.27 per cent of India's total area. The 3 States larger than Uttar Pradesh in size are Madhya Pradesh (13.76), Rajasthan (10.74), and Maharashtra (9.63). Kerala (1.22) and West Bengal (2.78) are the two smallest States in area. Uttar Pradesh is larger than Kerala, West Bengal and Assam put together. The area of all Union Territories is nearly half of the area of this State.

8. Delhi with a density of 4,640 persons per sq. mile stands first among all the States and Union Territories. The reason for this exceptional density is the location within it of a large urban area with a fast-increasing population. Next come the small islands off the west coast and Pondicherry. The lowest density of 11 persons per sq. mile is in the North East Frontier Agency, as it is mostly hilly and barren. Other areas which have less than 100 persons per sq. mile are Manipur (90), Jammu and Kashmir (66), Nagaland (58) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (20). This is because large tracts in these territories are mountainous or covered with forests where conditions of life are difficult.

9. Kerala is the most densely populated State; and next to Jammu and Kashmir,

Rajasthan is the most sparsely populated. In Kerala (1,127) and West Bengal (1,021) the density exceeds 1,000 persons per sq. mile. Kerala is situated at the southern tip between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. The greater part is a coastal plain with copious rainfall. The soils are chiefly the red and yellow loams. West Bengal stands at the eastern extremity of the Indo-Gangetic Plain in the delta of the Ganga. The rainfall is fairly heavy and the soils are almost wholly alluvial ranging from red to brown loams with lateritic soils in the old alluvial area. Both Kerala and West Bengal have intensive cultivation. In density Uttar Pradesh (648) stands eighth among all States and Union Territories, and fifth among States only. This is so because about one-third of its area is covered by the Himalayan Hills and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau which are thinly populated. The Gangetic Plain is thickly populated, and as many as 10 districts there have a density exceeding 1,000 persons to a sq. mile, though in some cases the high density is due to the existence of a large city within the district. Apart from the mountainous Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan (153) and Madhya Pradesh (192) are the two most thinly populated States. The western portion of Rajasthan is covered by desert and the south-eastern by the Aravalli Hills. The greater part of Madhya Pradesh is a plateau traversed by hills and has large areas of teak and scrub forest. The high and low density areas follow natural divisions, rather than political, and cut across the State boundaries and sometimes district boundaries. Regions of high density are (1) the Indo-Gangetic Plain comprising the central districts of Punjab, a broad belt through Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar with a few districts south of the Ganga, and almost the whole of West Bengal, (2) the Malabar Coast comprising the whole of Kerala, (3) the Eastern Ghats and Coastal Region comprising almost the whole of Madras and some coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. All these have a density of more than 500 per sq. mile. On the other hand, the regions of low density, i.e., less than 200 persons per sq. mile are (1) the Great Indian Desert

and Kutch comprising the western portion of Rajasthan and the Runn of Kutch, (2) the Himalayan Region comprising Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, northern tracts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, southern Assam, North East Frontier Agency, Nagaland and Manipur, (3) the northern portion of Peninsular Hills and Plateau comprising south-eastern Rajasthan, several parts of Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra and south-western Orissa.

Table 2.2—Comprising State's Population, Annual Rate of Increase, Sex Ratio and Density per Sq. mile/Sq. Kilometre with other States and Union Territories

Serial number	Name of State/Union Territory	1961 Census Population			Annual per cent rate of increase	Sex Ratio	Density (population per sq. km.)
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	INDIA	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	1.98	941	358.138
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35,933,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	1.76	931	332.131
2.	Assam	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	3.00	876	251.997
3.	Bihar	45,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	1.92	994	604.733
4.	Gujarat	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	2.41	940	292.112
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,569,976	1,896,633	1,663,343	0.91	878	66.268
6.	Kerala	16,993,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	2.24	1,002	1,127.133
7.	Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	2.49	983	192.74
8.	Madras	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	1.13	982	672.789
9.	Maharashtra	39,531,718	20,428,352	19,124,836	2.14	946	334.129
10.	Mysore	23,536,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	1.97	959	319.123
11.	Orissa	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1.82	1,001	292.113
12.	Punjab	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	2.33	854	329.166
13.	Rajasthan	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	2.36	903	133.39
14.	Uttar Pradesh	73,746,301	38,631,701	35,112,200	1.55	939	611.980
15.	West Bengal	34,926,279	18,599,111	16,327,138	2.83	873	1,031.304
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53,548	39,304	24,244	7.48	617	20.8*
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57,963	29,524	28,439	3.31	953	303.117
18.	Delhi	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	4.30	785	4,640.1,792
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	1.99	923	126.49
20.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	24,468	11,935	12,533	1.31	1,020	2,241.331
21.	Manipur	739,037	387,058	352,979	3.05	1,015	91.13
22.	Nagaland†	369,230	191,027	178,203	1.32	933	51.22
23.	North East Frontier Agency	331,553	177,630	153,923	N.A.	894	11.4*
24.	Tripura	1,142,995	591,237	551,758	5.98	932	277.107
25.	Goa, Daman and Diu	625,667	302,534	323,133	0.50	1,071	433.169
26.	Pondicherry	369,079	183,347	185,732	1.50	1,013	2,040.787
27.	Sikkim	162,189	85,193	76,996	1.65	904	58.22

*Density based on Surveyor General's figures as the State Survey figures are not available.
N.A.—Not available.

†The area of Tuensang district in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Censuses. Thus for the purpose of annual percentage rate of increase the populations of 1951 and 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

11. The above Table gives the 1961 population, annual rate of increase during 1951–61, sex ratio, and density per sq. kilometre for India, States and Union Territories. Among the last only Delhi (2.66), Himachal Pradesh (1.35) and Tripura (1.14) have a population of more than one million. Jammu and Kashmir (3.56), Assam (11.87), Kerala (16.90) and Orissa (17.55) each have a population below 20 million and Uttar Pradesh (73.75), Bihar (46.46), Maharashtra (39.55) and Andhra Pradesh (35.98) have each a population exceeding 35 million. Among the States the highest rate of increase is observable in Assam (3.00), closely followed by West Bengal (2.88). The increase in Assam can be attributed to immigration of labour into plantations, mines, oil areas and various projects and influx from East Pakistan. The industrial areas of West Bengal have attracted immigrants from outside and there has been a large movement of population from East Pakistan, Tibet, and Nepal. Other States which have shown an annual rate of increase of more than 2 per cent are Gujarat (2.41), Rajasthan (2.36), Punjab (2.33), Kerala (2.24), Madhya Pradesh (2.19) and Maharashtra (2.14). Jammu and Kashmir (0.91) is the only State in which it is below one per cent. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (7.45) have the highest percentage increase among all the areas on account of great development in recent years. The annual rate of increase for Uttar Pradesh is 1.55 which is higher than that of Jammu and Kashmir (0.91), Madras (1.13) and Andhra Pradesh (1.46). Outmigration of Tamil labour class, among other factors, may to some extent explain the low rate of increase for Madras.

12. Tracts showing high and low rates of increase are spread over the map of India in a mosaic pattern. Those in which growth has exceeded 25 per cent during 1951–61 can be divided into 3 zones — (1) the whole of Punjab barring the north-western districts; north-western and south-eastern Rajasthan; almost the whole of Gujarat; north-western Maharashtra; and parts of Madhya Pradesh, (2) the coastal and adjoining districts of Mysore and almost the whole of Kerala, (3) eastern India

comprising West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. Those which have shown less than 10 per cent increase are Jammu and Kashmir, the Konkan coast from Bombay to Goa and parts of Madras. Out of the 78 districts (outside Kerala and West Bengal) in which the increase has been over 25 per cent, 27 have a density of less than 200 persons per sq. mile, 22 between 200 and 299, 16 between 300 and 499, and only 13 beyond 500. Thus, except for 13 districts which had a high density from before, large additions have occurred mostly in sparsely populated areas, partly owing to natural increase and partly to redistribution of population. In the 13 districts excepted above and 19 districts of Kerala and West Bengal which had a dense population, increases in some cases are due to immigration and in some to fast urban growth.

13. Sex ratio means the number of females per 1,000 males. The average for India is 941 which shows that females are numerically less than males. Among the States Kerala (1,022) exhibits the highest sex ratio and Orissa (1,001) comes next. Other States where it exceeds 980 are Bihar (994), Madras (992) and Andhra Pradesh (981). All the above States except Bihar are coastal lying to the south of 22° N latitude. The high sex ratio of Bihar can be attributed to large migration of male labour to the industrial areas of West Bengal. The lowest sex ratio obtains in Punjab (864). Other States with a low sex ratio are Assam (876), West Bengal (878), Jammu and Kashmir (878), Rajasthan (908) and Uttar Pradesh (909). In areas other than States females outnumber males in Goa, Daman and Diu (1,071), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (1,020), Manipur (1,015) and Pondicherry (1,013). Except Manipur which is landlocked, all are on the sea. However, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands manifest the lowest sex ratio (617) owing to migration of male workers in large numbers leaving their families behind. The next lowest is Delhi (785) containing a big city which also receives a large share of male workers from other areas. Considering the sex ratio by units smaller than States and Union Territories, tracts

showing a high or fairly high ratio (975 and above) can be grouped as follows:—

(1) Coastal areas on the West Coast and the East Coast, i.e., Kutch in Gujarat and the coastal strips of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(2) South-eastern Madhya Pradesh merging with Orissa coastal strip.

(3) Some Himalayan districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

(4) Bihar and central districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh merging therewith.

(5) Mizo Hills in southern Assam and Manipur.

11. A comparative picture of the State in respect of population, per cent rate of increase, sex ratio, density with the selected countries of the world is given in the following Table prepared from the U. N. Demographic Yearbook of 1962:

TABLE 2.8—Comparing State's Population, Annual Rate of Increase, Sex Ratio and Density per square kilometre with India and Selected Countries of the World

1962 Continent and Country	Latest Census	Population			Annual Rate of Increase	Sex Ratio	Density (Population per sq. km. of area in 1961)
		Persons	Males	Females			
Uttar Pradesh	March 1, 1961	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	1.55	909	250
India	March 1, 1961	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	1.98	941	138
AFRICA							
Nigeria ¹	July, 1952 and June, 1953	36,418,025	14,870,260	15,547,719	1.9	1,046	39
United Arab Republic ²	September 20, 1960	26,085,326	12,958,446	12,813,049	2.5	989	27
Kenya	August 15, 1962	8,676,000	..	..	2.2	..	13
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	June 1, 1961	18,238,247	9,218,893	9,019,354	2.2	978	2
Cuba	January 28, 1953	5,829,029	2,985,155	2,843,874	2.1	953	61
Mexico	June 8, 1960	34,923,129	17,415,320	17,507,809	3.1	1,005	18
U. S. A.	April 1, 1960	179,323,173	88,331,494	90,991,681	1.7	1,030	20
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	September 30, 1960	20,005,691	10,032,288	9,973,403	1.7	994	8
Venezuela	November 26, 1961	7,523,999	3,823,569	3,700,430	3.3	968	8
ASIA							
Burma	February 1, 1953	2,940,704	1,499,488	1,441,216	1.0	961	30
Combodia	April 18, 1962	5,748,842	2,887,505	2,861,337	..	991	33
Ceylon	March 20, 1953	8,097,895	4,268,730	3,829,165	2.7	897	155
China (Mainland) ³	June 30, 1953	582,603,417	297,553,518	276,652,442	2.4	930	72
China (Taiwan)	November 16, 1956	9,367,661	4,772,136	4,595,525	3.7	963	305

¹ Reason for discrepancy between figures shown for both sexes and sum of frequencies shown for male and female is inclusion in latter of rounded figures for Africa's population of the province of Sardauna (the former British Northern Cameroons).

² Male and female data exclude population of frontier districts.

³ Population registered. Data for both sexes include an estimate of 8,397,477 for persons living in out-lying areas where local registration offices were not established. No adjustment has been made for 0.1 per cent estimated net underenumeration.

1962 Continent and Country	Latest Census	Population			Annual Rate of Increase	Sex Ratio	Density (Population per sq. km. of area in 1961)
		Persons	Males	Females			
Japan ⁴	October 1, 1960	93,418,501*	45,871,193	47,535,636	0.9	1,036	254
Pakistan	November 1, 1961	93,720,613	49,308,645	44,411,968	2.1	901	100
Thailand	April 25, 1960	26,257,916	13,154,149	13,103,767	3.0	996	53
EUROPE							
France	March 7, 1962	46,530,000	..	..	1.0	..	83
Federal Republic of Germany	June 6, 1961	53,975,660	25,476,600	28,499,000	1.2	1,119	217
Greece ⁵	March 19, 1961	8,387,201	4,101,200	4,287,300	0.9	1,045	64
Hungary	January 1, 1960	9,976,530	4,815,838	5,160,692	0.5	1,072	108
Poland	December 6, 1960	29,731,009	14,374,349	15,356,660	1.4	1,068	96
Rumania	February 21, 1956	17,489,450	8,503,420	8,986,030	0.9	1,057	78
Spain	December 31, 1960	30,430,698	14,763,388	15,667,310	1.0	1,061	61
Portugal	December 15, 1960	8,874,640*	4,254,373†	4,634,923†	0.5	1,089	97
Italy	October 15, 1961	50,623,569	24,726,405*	25,737,357*	0.7	1,041	164
United Kingdom	April 23, 1961	52,675,556	25,477,837	27,197,719	0.7	1,068	217
Yugoslavia	March 31, 1961	18,538,150	9,028,666	9,509,484	1.1	1,053	73
OCEANIA							
Australia	June 30, 1961	10,508,186	5,312,252	5,195,934	2.2	978	1
New Zealand	April 18, 1961	2,414,984	1,213,376	1,201,608	2.0	990	9
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (Asia)	January 15, 1959	46,552,000	..	..	3.0	..	3
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (Europe)	January 15, 1959	162,274,000	..	..	1.4	..	30

⁴ Excluding diplomatic personnel outside country and Allied military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.

⁵ Male and female data based on a 2 per cent sample of Census returns.

* Provisional

† De jure population

Next only to China, India is the most populous country of the world. Since the population of China refers to 1953, it is presumed to have shot up to 700 million by now. Besides China and India, the only two countries having a population of over 100 million are the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. Uttar Pradesh, the most populous State of India, has a larger population than all other countries not yet considered, except Pakistan and Japan. Some of the industrially advanced countries of the world, such as the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, East Germany, Canada, etc., have a much smaller population than this State.

15. The annual rate of growth for Uttar Pradesh is 1.55 per cent and for India 1.98 per

cent. Of the selected countries the U. A. R., Kenya, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Ceylon, China (Mainland), China (Taiwan), Pakistan, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand have a higher rate of increase than India. The largest rate is for China (Taiwan) (3.7) followed by Venezuela (3.3), Mexico (3.1) and Thailand (3.0), and the smallest for Hungary and Portugal (0.5) followed by the United Kingdom and Italy (0.7).

16. The sex ratio for Uttar Pradesh is 909 and for India 941. Only Ceylon (897) and Pakistan (901) out of the countries listed in the above Table have a lower sex ratio than Uttar Pradesh. Nature produces more boys than girls,

but the balance is soon restored by higher mortality among boys. After some years selective mortality reduces the number of males to an extent that it falls below that of female, resulting in a high sex ratio which seems to be the law of nature. Low sex ratio is a reflection on social conditions indicating that for certain reasons the natural law has been reversed and the mortality rate is higher for females than for males. Girls are less cared for here than boys in their early years and the reproductive ages take a heavy toll of female lives. The advanced countries of the West and Japan in the East have more females than males, showing that the risk to female lives there is far less than in the under-developed countries of Asia.

17. The density of population in Uttar Pradesh is 250 persons per sq. kilometre and in India, 138. Only China (Taiwan) and Japan of the above list have higher densities. It is evident

TABLE 2.4—Most Populous, Least Populous Districts and Average Population of Districts in the State and neighbouring Union Territories, 1961

State/Union Territory	Most Populous district		Least Populous district		Average population of districts
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
States					
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,009,900	Adilabad	1,009,292	1,799,172
Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,079,343
Bihar	Darbhanga	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,683
Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dangs	71,567	1,213,726
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,664
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	2,00,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	Nilgiris	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baundh-Khondmals	514,427	1,349,911
Punjab	Ferozepur	1,619,116	Lahaul and Spiti	20,453	1,068,780
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal	24-Parganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,640	2,182,892
Union Territories					
Delhi	Delhi	2,658,612	Delhi	2,658,612	2,658,612
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	384,259	Kinnaur	40,980	225,191

19. The 24-Parganas (Alipore) district of West Bengal is the most populous and Lahaul and Spiti of Punjab the least populous in India. 24-Parganas is situated in the fertile delta of the Ganga and is contiguous to Calcutta. It is also the largest district of West Bengal in size having an area of 5,638 sq. miles. Large area and good situation have contributed to its emergence as the most populous district in

that Uttar Pradesh is one of the most thickly populated areas of the world. Countries with very low densities are Canada, Argentina, Venezuela, Australia and New Zealand. It will be useful to examine the relation between the rate of increase and density. The only countries which have a higher density than India as well as a higher rate of increase are China (Taiwan) and Ceylon. Other countries which exhibit higher densities, namely, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy have much lower rates of increase. Venezuela, Mexico and Thailand which have high rates of increase are thinly populated.

18. The population varies from district to district and its distribution among them is uneven. The following Table gives the most and least populous districts and average population per district for all States and adjoining Union Territories:

small population in spite of its area of 3,701 sq. miles. Among the least populous districts Lahaul and Spiti (Khyelang), Kinnaur (Kalpa) and Ladakh (Leh), nestling in the fields of the Himalayas, and Dangs (Ahwa) on the Western Ghats in Gujarat have each less than one lakh population. The last named is very small in area covering only 689 sq. miles. Three of the least populated districts have more than one million population each, viz., Adilabad, Dhanbad and Trichur in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala respectively. In Uttar Pradesh, Meerut (2,712,960) is the most populous and Uttar Kashi (122,836) the least populous district. Meerut has come to occupy this position for the first time. At the 1951 Census, Basti, and before that undivided Gorakhpur held this place. Meerut is an agriculturally and industrially advanced district of the State, and it has made tremendous progress after the Partition. Being very close to Delhi, a large number of persons working there reside at Ghaziabad and nearby places in Meerut district, owing to acute shortage of accommodation in Delhi. Uttar Kashi, the least populous district, is situated in the mountain fastnesses of the Himalayas where life is hard and difficult. At the 1951 Census by which time Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts had not been created, Naini Tal occupied the last place. Taking the districts by their 1951 jurisdiction Dehra Dun now stands at the bottom and Naini Tal holds the third place with Tehri Garhwal in-between.

20. Greater Bombay, Bangalore, and Jaipur, the capitals of the States of Maharashtra,

Mysore, and Rajasthan respectively, are situated in the most populous districts of their respective States.

21. The above Table reveals that the average population of districts exceeds 20 lakhs in Bihar, Madras, and West Bengal. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh form a group in which the average population per district is around 13 lakhs. Uttar Pradesh occupies the seventh position among States, the average population of its districts being 1,365,674. The average population depends on factors like density of population in the State and size and number of districts. Uttar Pradesh possesses the largest number of districts, i.e., 54, as against 13, 16 and 17 of Madras, West Bengal and Bihar respectively. This accounts for its comparatively less average district population. The average is below one million in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan on account of low density of population. Delhi has only one district with a population bordering on 27 lakhs. The difference between the most and the least populous districts is largest for West Bengal, i.e., 56.6 lakhs, and around 34 lakhs in Bihar, Madras and Maharashtra. In Uttar Pradesh the difference is of 25.9 lakhs. Population is more or less evenly distributed in the districts of Kerala and to a lesser extent in Andhra Pradesh.

22. The following Table shows the names and areas of the largest and smallest districts along with average area of a district in States and neighbouring Union Territories:

TABLE 2.5—The Largest and Smallest Districts and Average Size of Districts in States and neighbouring Union Territories, 1961.

State/Union Territory	Largest district		Smallest district		Average area of a district in sq. miles
	Name	Area (Sq. miles)	Name	Area (Sq. miles)	
States					
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,303
Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgong	2,200	4,296
Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937
Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dangs	689	4,180

India. Next comes Darbhanga in northern Bihar. The most populated districts in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have less than one million population. They are Anantnag and Mandi, both in the Himalayan Region. The least populated district of Lahaul and Spiti of Punjab also lies in this region almost completely hemmed in by Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This accounts for such a

GENERAL REPORT

State/Union Territory	Largest district		Smallest district		Average area of a district in sq. miles
	Name	Area (Sq. mile.)	Name	Area (Sq. miles)	
Jammu and Kashmir*	Ladakh*	37,754	Kathua	1,024	5,963
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,570	Alleppey	708	1,667
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,128	Datia	786	3,931
Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras Corporation	49	3,858
Maharashtra	Chanda	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549
Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887
Orissa	Korapur	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629
Punjab	Kangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,490
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	14,995	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,109
West Bengal	24-Parganas	5,638	Calcutta	40	2,137
Union Territories					
Delhi	Delhi	573	Delhi	573	573
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	3,131	Bilaspur	448	1,814

*Surveyor General's figures, as State Survey figures not available.

NOTE—The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integers.

A comparison of the above with Table 2.4 will show that the largest and the smallest districts do not necessarily have the greatest and the least populations respectively. Kozhikode, Salem and 24-Parganas are the only districts having the largest area as well as the largest population in their respective States; Dhanbad, Dangs, Datia and Coorg the only to have the smallest area and the smallest population. In the case of Ladakh and Jaisalmer the position is just the opposite. They are the largest districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan respectively, holding the smallest populations. Similarly, Greater Bombay is the smallest district in Maharashtra having the largest population. Such anomalies arise from unequal distribution of population. In Uttar Pradesh the biggest district is Mirzapur and the smallest Rampur, but from the point of view of numbers Meerut is the largest and Uttar Kashi the smallest. Before the formation of the districts of Uttarakhand Division the largest district in area was Garhwal followed by Almora and Tehri Garhwal. Mirzapur then occupied the fourth place.

23. Ladakh of Jammu and Kashmir is the largest district in India having an area of 37,754 sq. miles. The largest districts of Kutch (Bhuj), Bastar (Jagdalpur) and Jaisalmer of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively, have an area around 15,000 sq. miles with a very small population. Kurnool, Mizo Hills (Aijal), Chanda, Koraput and Kangra (Dharmasala) of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa and Punjab, respectively, also have a population density of less than 250 persons per sq. mile. Calcutta with an area of 40.00 sq. miles is the smallest district of the country. Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Corporation are entirely urban and have a large population. The average area per district is more than 5,000 sq. miles in Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The area of Ladakh has greatly influenced the average of the State. In Kerala, which is the smallest State of the Union, the average area per district is the lowest. An average district of Uttar Pradesh has 2,109 sq. miles which is the second lowest among all States on account of the large number of districts in it.

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The difference between the largest and smallest districts is greatest in Jammu and Kashmir (36,730 sq. miles). The difference in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is around 14,000 sq. miles. The minimum difference is in Kerala (1,862 sq. miles) in which both area

and population are evenly distributed. The difference in Uttar Pradesh is of 3,346 sq. miles.

24. The following Table gives the number and population of those districts which are above or below the average population of districts in the State concerned:

TABLE 2.6—Number of Districts and their Total Population which are above or below the Average Population of District for each State, 1961

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 2	Number of districts in the State which are below the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in the districts mentioned in column 4	Number of districts which are within 20 per cent ($\pm$) of the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10	22,225,178	10	13,758,269	11	20,075,312
Assam	7	10,557,603	4	1,315,169	2	2,500,431
Bihar	9	31,414,419	8	15,041,191	6	17,334,716
Gujarat	7	12,571,241	10	8,062,109	4	4,569,741
Jammu and Kashmir	4	2,416,370	5	1,144,606	1	326,061
Kerala	2	4,558,417	7	12,345,298	8	14,286,256
Madhya Pradesh	16	17,701,448	27	14,670,960	17	12,321,601
Madras	8	25,933,389	5	7,753,564	4	10,396,452
Maharashtra	10	20,484,032	16	19,069,686	13	19,064,184
Mysore	9	15,391,052	10	8,195,720	6	7,269,550
Orissa	6	11,221,169	7	6,327,677	4	5,626,923
Punjab	10	14,105,092	9	6,201,720	8	8,878,552
Rajasthan	13	13,724,250	13	6,431,352	9	6,964,404
Uttar Pradesh	24	46,101,676	30	27,644,725	24	32,670,154
West Bengal	6	21,154,333	10	13,771,946	3	6,559,905

For the sake of convenience the districts having less population than the State average will be called less populous districts and in the opposite case more populous. The above Table shows that the more and less populous districts are approximately equal in number in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan. In the

remaining States except Assam and Madras the less populous districts predominate. The greatest variation is in Madhya Pradesh where the less populous districts are 27 as against 16 more populous. The State comprises the Vindhya and Satpura ranges and large areas of forest and scrub land. The bulk of the population is concentrated in a few districts which

are comparatively more advanced. Except in Kerala the aggregate population comprised in the more populous districts is greater than the aggregate of the less populous ones. In Uttar Pradesh the districts of the former category are 24 as against 30 of the latter. The difference

is of only 6 which is mainly due to the north-western hill districts. Twenty four districts out of the total number of 54 have an average size population.

25. Similar study in respect of the area can be made from the following Table :

TABLE 2.7—Number of Districts and their Total Areas which are above or below the Average Area of District for each State together with their respective Population, 1961

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 2	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 5	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts which are within 20 per cent (±) of the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 8	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	10	67,100	47.82	10	38,953	52.18	9	50,135	42.70
Assam	4	24,592	21.66	7	22,665	78.34	4	16,278	56.25
Bihar	9	46,877	51.21	8	20,059	48.79	5	19,444	36.84
Gujarat	4	30,362	25.94	13	40,694	74.06	10	32,917	67.28
Jammu & Kashmir*	1	37,754	2.49	8	15,911	97.51	..	..	..
Kerala	5	11,024	58.26	4	3,979	41.74	2	3,807	21.99
Madhya Pradesh	15	91,977	47.74	28	77,065	52.26	18	68,642	39.25
Madras	8	41,584	74.54	5	8,570	25.46	4	15,509	33.31
Maharashtra	12	70,965	47.84	14	47,315	52.16	12	52,910	39.83
Mysore	10	49,526	59.08	9	24,320	40.92	9	34,088	51.36
Orissa	4	26,466	33.56	9	33,706	66.44	8	31,353	64.47
Punjab	7	28,007	40.44	12	19,298	59.56	5	11,862	31.14
Rajasthan	9	78,659	40.28	17	53,231	59.72	5	21,078	25.04
Uttar Pradesh†	19	51,360	47.14	29	47,069	52.86	28	54,580	61.17
West Bengal	6	21,033	51.79	10	13,161	48.21	5	10,667	22.27

*Surveyor General's figures as State Survey figures are not available.

†Area figures of the State Survey Office of the districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are not available separately as these districts have been carved out in the inter censal period. Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal are formed from the former district of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Chamoli districts from the former Garhwal district and Almora and Pithoragarh from the former district of Almora. The State Survey area figures are available only for the former districts of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, which are 4,500 sq. miles, 5,619.2 sq. miles, and 5,330.7 sq. miles respectively. The figures of these districts have been excluded and the figures of the remaining 48 districts taken for the preparation of this inset table.

Larger and smaller districts almost in equal number are found in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra and Mysore. In the remaining States, except Madras, the smaller districts are in preponderance. This is especially so in Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Orissa which have a few districts of much greater size than the rest. Barring Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the large districts taken together cover a greater area than the smaller. For Uttar Pradesh the 6 hill districts which have recently altered in area have been excluded because of the non-availability of their area figures in the records of the Board of Revenue. Considering the areas given by the Survey of India for these districts, 23 districts

are found to be above average and 31 below average. More than half of the districts have areas of more or less average size.

3. Distribution of Population of States in Villages and Towns by Sizes

26. The following Table gives the distribution of 10,000 persons in villages and towns of selected population sizes. Villages have been divided into four groups, viz., villages with population less than 200, 200–999, 1,000–4,999 and over 5,000. Towns have been divided into three categories—Cities and town-groups of Class I, towns and town-groups of Class II, and those of Classes III to VI.

TABLE 2.8—Persons per 10,000 of Population in Villages and Towns of Selected Population Sizes

State/Union Territory	Total 10,000	(a) Villages with				(b) Towns and Town Groups of Class III to VI	(c) Towns and Town Groups of Class II	(d) Cities and Town Groups of Class I
		Less than 200	200—999	1,000—4,999	Over 5000			
States								
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	852	148	744
Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171
Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363
Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	473	1,155	301	1,120
Jammu and Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	..	1,117
Kerala	10,000	N	9	926	7,554	744	174	593
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558
Madras	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	1,134	431	1,103
Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,833
Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921
Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	419	130	83
Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598
Rajasthan	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700
West Bengal	10,000	311	2,870	3,831	542	628	435	1,383
Union Territories								
Delhi	10,000	10	347	768	..	..	..	8,875
Himachal Pradesh	10,000	4,468	4,602	457	..	473	..	..

N—Negligible.

By adding the last 3 columns of the above Table it follows that Orissa, Assam and Bihar have more than 90 per cent population living in rural areas and less than 10 per cent in urban, while Maharashtra, Madras and Gujarat have less than 75 per cent of their population in their rural areas and more than 25 per cent

in urban. Only these three States can be said to have been urbanized to a fair extent. In all States except Orissa less than 10 per cent population is comprised in small villages of less than 200 souls each. Jammu and Kashmir in the north, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa (forming a compact

block in the middle), and Assam in the east have their largest population, between 41 and 56 per cent, living in medium villages of the size 200–999. Large villages of the population range 1,000–4,999 are preferred in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat (forming a compact block in the south), and Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal. Only Kerala has a large proportion living in villages of 5,000 and over. In Uttar Pradesh 87.14 per cent population is rural. Only 4.57 per cent of the total population lives in small villages, 41.51 per cent in medium villages, and 97.95 per cent in large villages, and only 3.11 per cent in very large villages.

27. The concept of village differs from State to State as will be explained in Chapter IV. The village in administrative sense is usually the mauza – a settled area with defined boundaries for which revenue records exist. In Kerala villages are particularly of a very large size. Villages with population less than 200 are not predominant anywhere. Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Assam have more than half of the total population living in villages of the size 200–999; while Andhra Pradesh and Madras have this proportion in villages of 1,000–4,999 population size. Only Kerala has the bulk of the total population, over 75 per cent in its very large size villages.

28. In Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal more than 57 per cent of the urban population lives in cities and town-groups of one lakh population and above (Class I). Jammu and Kashmir has two cities of this class, viz., Srinagar and Jammu. The remaining 39 towns are very small ranging

between 206 and 21,087 population. Maharashtra has one city, Greater Bombay of 41.52 lakh population and 12 other cities and town-groups of over one lakh population each. In Uttar Pradesh the number of places of more than one lakh population is as many as 17 and one of them, Kanpur, borders on ten lakhs. The chief city of West Bengal is Calcutta with a population of 29.27 lakhs and 10 other cities and towns of Class I. Other towns in these States, though comparatively large in number, do not contribute even one-half of the town population. Urban population in these States is concentrated in important and populous towns. The proportion of population in Class II towns (50,000 to one lakh) everywhere is low as their number is relatively small. Only Punjab, Madras and West Bengal have a little more than 4 per cent of their total population living in such towns. Towns with a population below 50,000 (Class III to VI) have been grouped together. In Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan more than one half urban population lives in them. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Madras, though the population living in these classes of towns predominates, yet the number residing in places of one lakh and over is quite comparable. In Uttar Pradesh 700 persons out of 1,286 residing in urban areas live in cities and town-groups of Class I, 151 in those of Class II, and 435 in those of Classes III to VI.

29. The distribution of population in villages and towns of various sizes has been studied so far. The distribution of villages and towns themselves will now be considered as shown by the following Table:

TABLE 2.9—Per cent of Villages and Towns among all Villages and Towns (including Cities and Town-Groups respectively) of Selected Population Sizes

State/Union Territory	Total 100	Villages				Total 100	Towns and Town-Groups		
		Less than 200	200–999	1,000–4,999	Over 5,000		Class III to VI	Class II	Class I
States									
Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
Assam	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	2	3
Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	8	7

State/Union Territory	Total 100	Villages				Total 100	Towns and Town-Groups		
		Less than 200	200–999	1,000–4,999	Over 5,000		Class III to VI	Class II	Class I
Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
Jammu and Kashmir	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	—	5
Kerala	100	N	1	29	70	100	90	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4
Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	8	4
Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
Orissa	100	46	48	6	N	100	93	5	2
Punjab	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3
Rajasthan	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7
West Bengal	100	27	53	19	1	100	77	16	7
Union Territories									
Delhi	100	9	54	37	..	100	..	..	100
Himachal Pradesh	100	83	17	N	..	100	100	..	..
N—Negligible									

It is evident from the above Table that the number of villages of size less than 200 population, though not predominant anywhere except in Himachal Pradesh, is considerable in many States. The highest percentage of such villages is in Orissa (46) followed by Assam (41), Madhya Pradesh (37), Jammu and Kashmir (35), Rajasthan (32) and Bihar (31). All these States comprise vast tracts of hilly and barren land. Small villages are almost non-existent in Kerala. The village of 200–999 population is predominant in all States except Kerala and Madras. Fifty per cent or more villages in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi are in the medium range. Large villages of the population range 1,000–4,999 are predominant in Madras and very large villages of 5,000 and more population in Kerala. This is largely due to the difference in the pattern of the formation of villages for revenue administration.

30. Towns of below 50,000 populations are predominant in all the States and in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. The percentage of such towns is 95 and above in Himachal

Pradesh, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir. West Bengal has the lowest proportion of small towns and the highest of large towns. Leaving Delhi, which has a large town-group of Class I and no town of any other class, the highest percentage of Class I cities and town-groups is found in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and the lowest in Orissa.

31. In Uttar Pradesh 29 per cent villages are small (less than 200 persons), 56 per cent medium (200–999 persons) and 15 per cent large (1,000 persons and above). Eighty-six per cent towns have population below 50,000, 7 per cent between 50,000 and one lakh, and another 7 per cent one lakh and above.

4. Population and Area of Districts and Percentage Variation in Population

32. So far comparison of this State has been made with other States and Union Territories of India and with other countries. Now a detailed analysis of population, area and percentage variation by districts will be undertaken. Uttar Pradesh is divided into 54 districts of which three, namely, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh, have been newly carved out from districts Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora

respectively. Deoria was carved out from Gorakhpur in 1946. Recast population figures, according to 1961 jurisdiction, of these 8 districts have been worked out for previous Censuses to ensure comparability. The following Table gives the ranking of districts within the State in terms of population and area for 1951 and 1961 :

TABLE 2.10—*Ranking of Districts within the State in terms of Population and Area, 1961 and 1951*

Rank in Population in 1961	Name of District	Percentage of State's Population in 1961	Percentage of State's Area in 1961	Rank in Area in 1961	Rank in Population in 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Meerut	3.68	2.03	18	2
2	Basti	3.56	2.48	9	1
3	Gorakhpur	3.48	2.15	14	3
4	Allahabad	3.31	2.52	7	6
5	Azamgarh	3.27	1.94	21	4
6	Kanpur	3.23	2.10	16	8
7	Deoria	3.22	1.83	24	5
8	Varanasi	3.20	1.78	26	7
9	Gonda	2.81	2.51	8	9
10	Moradabad	2.68	2.01	19	10
11	Agra	2.53	1.63	30	13
12	Aligarh	2.39	1.71	27	11
13	Bulandshahr	2.36	1.68	28	14
14	Jaunpur	2.34	1.36	46	12
15	Faizabad	2.22	1.47	40	15
16	Saharanpur	2.19	1.86	22	18
15	Sitapur	2.18	1.95	20	16
18	Hardoi	2.13	2.04	17	17
19	Bahraich	2.03	2.33	13	19
20	Bareilly	2.00	1.38	45	21
21	Muzaffarnagar	1.96	1.46	44	24
22	Bara Banki	1.92	1.52	37	22
23	Sultanpur	1.92	1.51	38	20
24	Budaun	1.91	1.78	25	23
25	Lucknow	1.82	0.85	52	27

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Ballia	1.81	1.09	51	25
27.	Ghazipur	1.79	1.14	50	26
28.	Rae Bareilly	1.78	1.54	34	29
29.	Etah	1.76	1.50	39	28
30.	Farrukhabad	1.76	1.47	42	31
31.	Kheri	1.71	2.72	4	33
32.	Pratapgarh	1.70	1.24	49	30
33.	Mirzapur	1.69	3.73	1	34
34.	Unnao	1.66	1.58	31	32
35.	Bijnor	1.62	1.67	29	37
36.	Etawah	1.60	1.52	36	38
37.	Mainpuri	1.60	1.47	41	36
38.	Shahjahanpur	1.53	1.57	32	35
39.	Jhansi	1.47	3.47	2	41
40.	Fatehpur	1.46	1.46	43	40
41.	Mathura	1.45	1.27	48	39
42.	Banda	1.29	2.70	5	42
43.	Hamirpur	1.08	2.43	11	43
44.	Rampur	0.95	0.80	54	44
45.	Jalaun	0.90	1.55	33	45
46.	*Almora	0.86	2.37	12	46
47.	Pilibhit	0.84	1.35	47	47
48.	Naini Tal	0.78	2.12	15	50
49.	*Garhwal	0.65	1.84	23	48
50.	Dehra Dun	0.58	0.83	53	49
51.	*Tehri Garhwal	0.47	1.53	35	51
52.	*Pithoragarh	0.36	2.44	10	52
53.	*Chamoli	0.34	3.08	3	53
54.	*Uttar Kashi	0.17	2.64	6	54

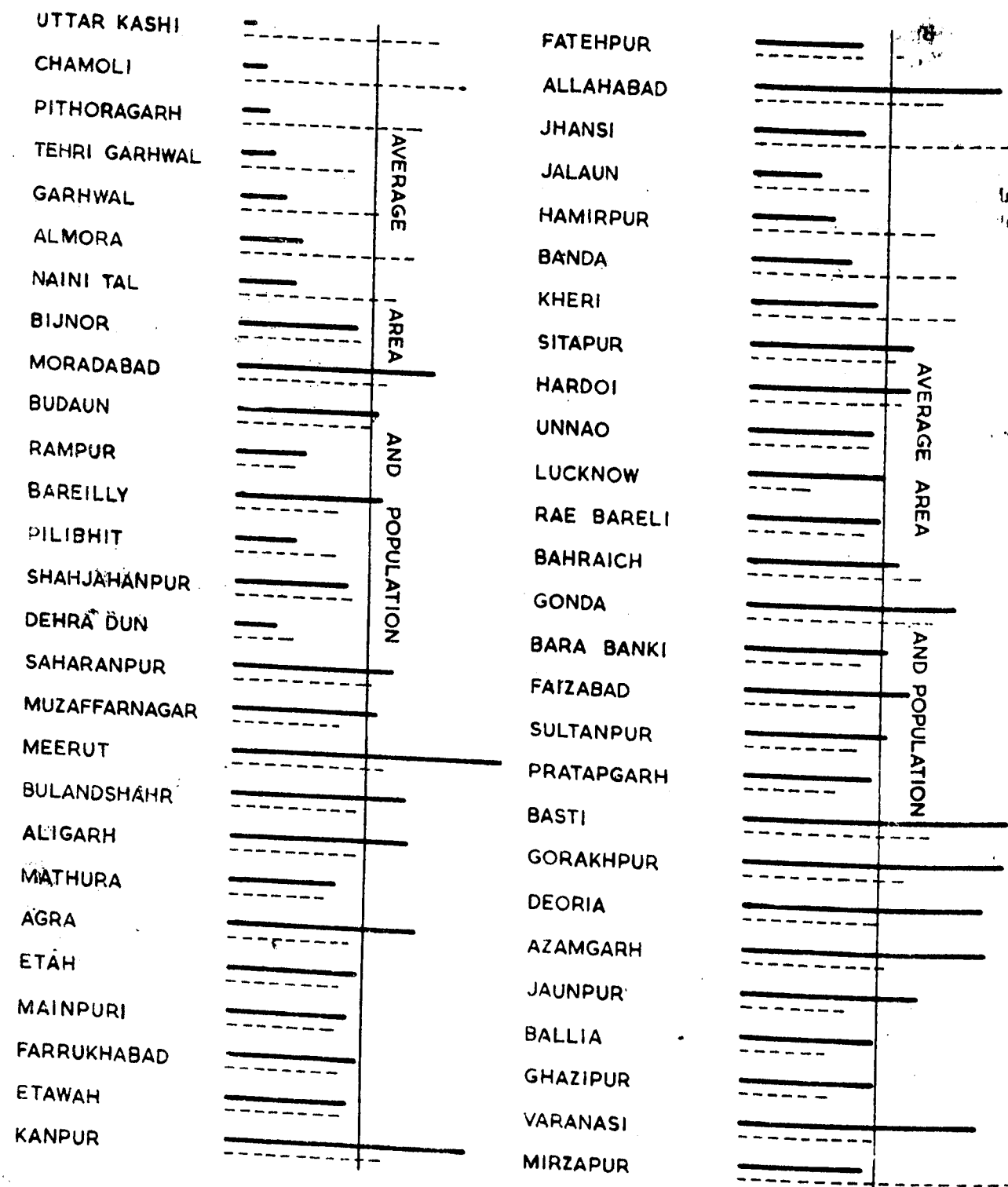
*Surveyor General's Area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of Uttar Pradesh's Area as separate figures of the State Survey, i.e., Board of Revenue for Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal; Chamoli and Garhwal; Pithoragarh and Almora are not available.

The above Table reveals that Meerut district has moved up to the first place displacing Basti which held the top position in 1951. This is mainly on account of migration in the wake of industrial development. There is no change in the rank of 17 districts, i.e., Uttar Kashi.

FIG. II/1 COMPARATIVE AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

AVERAGE AREA 2,117 SQ. MILES
AVERAGE POPULATION 1,365,674

AREA
POPULATION



PSUP-AP-6 CENSUS-1966-2000 (OFFSET)

Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Moradabad, Rampur, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad and Gorakhpur. Seventeen districts have moved up, namely, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Agra, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Kheri, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly and Mirzapur. The list includes most of the districts of Meerut and Allahabad Divisions. The 20 districts which have gone down are Garhwal, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Aligarh, Mathura, Etawah, Mainpuri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi. These include most of the districts of Agra, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. The district which has gained most in rank is Muzaffarnagar and those which have lost most are Shahjahanpur and Sultanpur. The reasons for large gains or losses in rank will come later.

33. All districts of Himalayan Hills and the districts of Rampur, Pilibhit and Jalaun have each a population less than one per cent of the State population. The total number of such districts is 11. Rampur and Dehra Dun are very small in area; Jalaun, Pilibhit, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal are slightly below the average in area; while Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Naini Tal and Almora have a much larger area than an average district. Hilly tracts, large forest areas and poor communications provide less scope for industrial and agricultural deve-

lopment which is the main cause for their low population. Eight districts have more than 3 per cent of the State population each. They are Meerut, Basti, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Kanpur, Deoria and Varanasi. Except the last two they are all large districts in area as well. It is significant that all districts of Gorakhpur Division have a very large population. Out of these 8 districts, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut and Gorakhpur have cities of over 180,000 population. The absolute 1961 population and area figures for all districts are given in Tables 2.14 and 2.15 *infra*.

34. District Mirzapur (3.73) has the highest percentage of the State's area. Other districts where the percentage is above 3 are Jhansi and Chamoli. Mirzapur and Jhansi are situated in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and Chamoli in the Himalayan Hills. They are all sparsely populated on account of their geographical configuration. Rampur (0.80), Dehra Dun (0.83) and Lucknow (0.85) are the smallest districts comprising less than one per cent of the area of the State. Each of them has a city of over one lakh population. Budaun is the only district which is average both in respect of area and population. Figure II/1 depicts comparative picture of area and population, 1961 of each district in the State.

35. The trend in change of population during last 60 years will now be examined. The percentage change in last six decades has been shown for each district in the Table given below:

TABLE 2.11—Percentage Variations of Population in Uttar Pradesh and Districts from 1901 to 1961

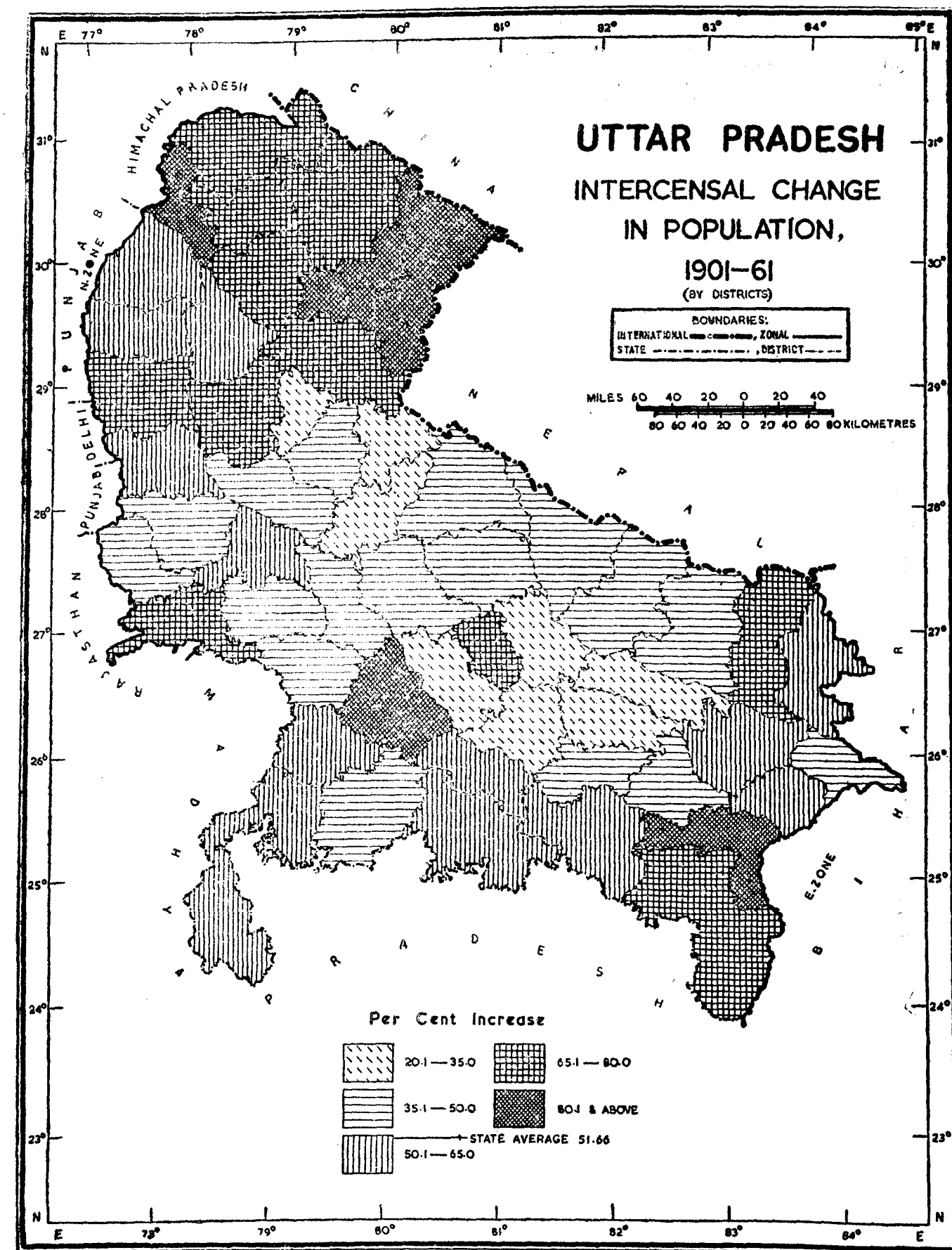
Rank in population in 1961	State/District	Per Cent Change 1961—1901	Decade Per Cent Change					
			1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61
	Uttar Pradesh	51.66	16.66	11.82	13.57	6.66	—3.08	—0.97
1	Meerut	78.02	18.93	20.28	18.39	6.89	—0.31	—1.35
2	Basti	42.30	10.03	9.24	5.18	7.94	5.18	—0.85
3	Gorakhpur	76.80	14.59	12.29	10.67	11.69	2.02	8.97
4	Allahabad	63.86	19.29	13.01	21.46	6.27	—4.27	—1.56
5	Azamgarh	55.19	14.77	15.33	15.98	2.81	2.40	—3.58
6	Kanpur	89.17	22.76	24.65	28.38	5.54	0.56	—9.26
7	Deoria	59.64	12.96	6.74	11.53	6.78	2.08	8.90

GENERAL REPORT

Rank in Popula- tion in 1961	State/District	Per Cent Change 1961-1901	Decade Per Cent Change					
			1961-51	1951-41	1941-31	1931-21	1921-11	1911-01
8	Varanasi	83.53	19.45	18.48	18.64	7.05	1.58	0.52
9	Gonda	47.72	10.43	9.18	9.11	6.96	4.31	0.64
10	Moradabad	66.79	19.74	12.75	14.72	7.12	-5.11	5.95
11	Agra	75.73	24.03	16.52	23.02	13.44	-9.56	-3.66
12	Aligarh	47.01	14.37	12.45	17.15	10.36	-8.92	-2.93
13	Bulandshahr	52.80	15.84	13.87	15.86	6.63	-5.04	-1.26
14	Jaunpur	43.74	14.01	9.35	12.24	7.00	-0.14	-3.86
15	Faizabad	33.67	10.54	12.31	9.52	2.80	1.54	-5.81
16	Saharanpur	54.44	19.34	14.67	12.99	11.37	-4.97	-5.62
17	Sitapur	36.22	15.94	6.73	10.82	7.13	-4.32	-3.09
18	Hardoi	44.03	15.54	9.88	9.97	3.97	-3.29	2.59
19	Bahraich	42.89	11.63	8.53	9.17	6.66	1.67	-0.37
20	Bareilly	35.66	16.51	7.91	9.68	5.77	-7.38	0.42
21	Muzaffarnagar	64.99	18.26	15.61	18.12	12.68	-1.64	-7.82
22	Bara Banki	20.34	12.23	8.75	9.28	3.31	-4.97	-8.09
23	Sultanpur	29.36	9.28	16.44	4.75	4.74	-4.21	-3.27
24	Budaun	37.56	12.83	7.64	15.03	3.56	-7.46	2.74
25	Lucknow	68.79	18.68	18.78	20.60	8.72	-5.24	-3.63
26	Ballia	35.34	11.79	13.36	15.45	9.88	-1.75	-14.32
27	Ghazipur	54.06	15.83	15.82	19.44	5.55	-0.88	-8.11
28	Rae Bareilly	27.20	13.68	8.63	9.31	4.03	-7.91	-1.63
29	Etah	50.46	15.59	14.18	14.44	3.71	-4.78	0.87
30	Farrukhabad	42.61	18.54	14.34	8.80	4.50	-4.82	-2.77
31	Kheri	39.03	18.90	3.35	8.42	3.39	4.77	5.97
32	Pratapgarh	37.89	13.14	6.78	14.96	5.98	4.97	-1.41
33	Mirzapur	70.44	22.79	13.04	14.15	8.87	0.08	-1.05
34	Unnao	25.63	14.98	11.20	12.14	4.46	10.08	-6.73
35	Bijnor	52.67	21.01	8.13	8.95	12.85	8.15	3.33
36	Etawah	46.53	21.79	9.90	18.40	1.70	-3.50	-5.79
37	Mainpuri	42.39	18.82	13.90	16.40	0.21	6.22	-3.83
38	Shahjahanpur	20.30	12.53	2.14	8.68	5.75	-11.16	2.53
39	Jhansi	63.78	23.54	5.61	12.22	13.21	-9.93	9.71
40	Fatehpur	56.32	18.04	12.65	17.15	5.58	-3.63	-1.38
41	Mathura	39.59	17.43	12.45	20.80	7.86	-5.70	-13.97
42	Banda	54.03	20.69	6.76	15.51	6.31	-6.57	4.20
43	Hamirpur	45.76	19.57	2.67	13.79	6.79	-4.21	2.00
44	Rampur	28.45	25.27	13.87	2.81	2.64	-14.44	-0.27
45	Jalaun	56.40	19.80	7.39	14.02	4.85	1.11	1.68
46	Almora	96.04	15.05	12.46	17.83	9.99	0.90	15.88
47	Pilibhit	31.04	22.18	2.79	9.33	3.99	-11.49	3.67
48	Naini Tal	79.19	73.10	14.92	5.26	0.15	-14.42	-0.15
49	Garhwal	69.98	14.12	6.23	12.78	10.04	1.16	11.69
50	Dehra Dun	141.74	18.61	36.08	15.63	8.48	3.59	15.25
51	Tehri Garhwal	74.02	13.53	3.72	13.67	9.78	5.85	11.88
52	Pithoragarh	102.00	18.54	12.46	17.83	9.99	0.90	15.88
53	Chamoli	73.77	16.67	6.23	12.78	10.04	1.16	11.69
54	Uttar Kashi	77.49	15.82	3.69	13.67	9.79	5.85	11.88

N.B.—N stands for negligible.

MAP II/A



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

As stated before, the percentage variation in population for all decades has been calculated on the recast population according to 1961 jurisdiction. Column 3 gives percentage variation during the period from 1901 to 1961. Considering the full span of 60 years the increase is substantial in all districts. The highest percentage increase is in the case of Dehra Dun (141.74), followed by Pithoragarh (102.00). Uttar Kashi, Almora, Naini Tal, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Gorakhpur and Varanasi have registered a rise between 75 and 100 per cent. Five of these are hill districts and the remaining five have large cities situated in populous areas. The lowest increase has been in Shahjahanpur district (20.30). Other districts where the increase is below 30 per cent are Rampur, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Bara Banki and Sultanpur. The last four are contiguous districts in the Central Plain. All these districts have been losing a considerable proportion of their population over the decades by out-migration.

36. The trend of growth of population of this State over the last 60 years may be examined now by decades. In the first decade the population remained almost stationary, there being an over-all decrease of 0.97 per cent. Thirty districts suffered a loss in population, while 24 gained. Districts which showed a decline of more than 10 per cent were Mathura and Ballia and those which showed a corresponding rise were Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Dehra Dun, all situated in the Himalayan Hills. The next decade saw a further decrease in population. The loss for the State was 3.08 per cent. The influenza of 1918-19 and epidemics of cholera and plague and endemic malaria played havoc with the human life. Population decreased in as many as 37 districts. Naini Tal, Rampur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur, which are contiguous districts, and Unnao were the worst sufferers and reported a fall of over 10 per cent. Only Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Basti showed a rise of about 5 per cent. Twelve districts had population increase in both decades.

TABLE 2.11-A—Districts which increased in Population during 1901–11 and 1911–21

District	1901-11	1911-21	District	1901-11	1911-21
1. Uttar Kashi	11.88	5.85	7. Dehra Dun	15.25	3.59
2. Chamoli	11.69	1.16	8. Jalaun	1.68	N
3. Pithoragarh	15.88	0.90	9. Gonda	0.64	4.31
4. Tehri Garhwal	11.88	5.85	10. Gorakhpur	8.97	2.02
5. Garhwal	11.69	1.16	11. Deoria	8.90	2.08
6. Almora	15.88	0.90	12. Varanasi	0.52	1.58

This rise in the second decade was nominal. It was much less than in the previous decade except in the case of Gonda and Varanasi. Besides the above, there were 4 districts which showed a net increase in both decades combined, viz., Moradabad (0.84), Kheri (1.20), Bahraich (1.30) and Basti (4.33). The remaining districts suffered a net loss of population during 1901–21.

37. After 1921, the population showed a continuously upward trend in all districts. Freedom from fevers and epidemics of a serious nature and relatively higher standard of public health were the chief characteristics of the third decade, the highest percentage increase being for Agra (13.44) and the lowest for Naini Tal (0.15). In no less than 9 districts, viz., Chamoli, Garhwal, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi and Gorakhpur, the increase in population was above 10 per cent. The first five form one compact block and Aligarh and Agra form another. The two districts which showed less than one per cent increase were Naini Tal and Mainpuri. Although the worldwide depression affected the whole State seriously in the early years of the decade 1931–41, there was an accelerated growth during this period. In Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, and Lucknow the population increased by more than 20 per cent. The highest percentage increase was recorded by Kanpur district (28.38) and the lowest by Rampur (2.81). The former was due to the phenomenal growth and development in Kanpur city. The districts

which recorded less than 7.5 per cent increase were Naini Tal, Rampur, Sultanpur and Basti. The conditions prevailing in the State in 1941-51 were normal as far as famines and epidemics were concerned, but there were disturbances of other types: World War II and Partition, the latter involving large-scale movements of population. The percentage increase in the population of the State slightly slowed down in this decade. In 3 districts, viz., Dehra Dun, Meerut and Kanpur the percentage increase was above 20, the highest increase occurring in Dehra Dun (36.08) on account of the influx of displaced persons. Shahjahanpur (2.14) showed the lowest increase. The increase in Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Hamirpur was less than 5 per cent.

38. The rapid growth rate continued unabated during the decade 1951-61 and an increase of 16.66 per cent, never attained before in the known demographic history of the State, was recorded. This increase is, however, less than the per cent increase in the country as a whole (21.50) which suggests a certain amount of outmigration from the State, though not of a high order. The variation during the decade needs to be considered in greater detail. The increased rate of growth is due to the enhanced birth rate and the diminished death rate which was the trend of the decade in this State. The lowering death rate is due to continuous improvements in measures of health. The highest percentage increase in population has been in districts Naini Tal, Rampur, Agra, Jhansi, Mirzapur, Kanpur, Pilibhit, Etawah, Bijnor and Banda. The increase in Naini Tal has been over 73 per cent and in the remaining 9 districts between 20 and 30 per cent. These districts form 3 continuous areas. Naini Tal, Bijnor, Rampur and Pilibhit constitute one group. Agra, Etawah, Kanpur and Banda another. Jhansi and Mirzapur, both lying in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, do not form part of any compact area. Clearance of jungles, drainage of marshy lands and subsequent reclamation of vast areas and colonization, adoption of anti-malaria measures, have together resulted in the

spectacular growth of rural population in these districts. Besides this, the general development of the surrounding areas and increase in trade accounts for their urban growth. The increase in districts falling in the second group is mainly due to accelerated urban growth. In Mirzapur the increase is mainly due to increased irrigation facilities and constructional works around Pipri (Rihand) and Chopan. Jhansi has shown considerable increase as more land has been brought under cultivation on account of increased irrigation facilities offered by dams. Establishment of Divisional Headquarters of Central Railways is an additional factor for its speedy growth. The population growth in these 10 districts is not wholly due to natural increase. Migration from other places has been a great contributory factor.

39. In districts Sultanpur, Basti, Gonda, Faizabad, Bahraich and Ballia the growth has been below 12 per cent. Except Ballia, all the aforesaid districts form one compact block. The reasons for low growth are that cultivation has not increased substantially enough to absorb the excess population. There has been substantial migration from these districts, especially from Sultanpur and Ballia, as would appear from their high sex ratio, to other places within and outside the State, mostly to Bombay and Calcutta. There seems to be considerable migration from urban areas also of Faizabad district as the growth therein is below 10 per cent while the urban areas of other districts of the list do not show such a low percentage. In the remaining 38 districts the decennial increase is below 12 and 20 per cent and no special comments are required.

40. As stated before, the trend of population growth has changed after 1921 which year can be deemed to be the dividing line. It will, therefore, be useful to study the increase in population for periods 1901-1961 and 1921-61. Districts which have manifested a higher percentage increase than the State during the period 1901-61 will be taken up first in the following Table:

TABLE 2.12—Districts which have had a higher Per Cent Increase than the Average for the State, 1901-1961

Name of District	Percentage Increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
Average for the State	51.66	58.02	16.66
1. Uttar Kashi	77.49	49.88	15.82
2. Chamoli	73.77	53.80	16.67
3. Pithoragarh	102.00	72.76	18.54
4. Tehri Garhwal	74.02	46.95	13.53
5. Garhwal	69.98	50.44	14.12
6. Almora	96.04	67.67	15.05
7. Naini Tal	79.19	109.70	73.10
8. Bijnor	52.67	60.86	21.01
9. Moradabad	66.79	65.90	19.74
10. Dehra Dun	141.74	102.48	18.61
11. Saharanpur	54.44	72.20	19.34
12. Muzaffarnagar	64.99	81.98	18.26
13. Meerut	78.02	81.02	18.93
14. Bulandshahr	52.80	62.96	15.84
15. Agra	75.73	101.69	24.03
16. Kanpur	89.17	107.32	22.76
17. Fatehpur	56.32	64.46	18.04
18. Allahabad	63.86	73.88	19.29
19. Jhansi	63.78	65.74	23.54
20. Jalaun	56.40	53.81	19.80
21. Banda	54.03	58.21	20.69
22. Lucknow	68.79	84.84	18.68
23. Gorakhpur	76.80	59.05	14.59
24. Deoria	59.64	43.60	12.96
25. Azamgarh	55.19	57.19	14.31
26. Ghazipur	54.06	69.14	15.83
27. Varanasi	83.53	79.74	19.45
28. Mirzapur	70.44	72.49	22.79

The population of this State has increased by 51.66 per cent during the period 1901-61. In 28 districts the percentage increase of the population during the period is greater than

that of the State. Districts at serial nos. 1 to 14 form a compact block comprising all the districts of Uttarakhand, Kumaon and Meerut Divisions and districts Bijnor and Moradabad of Rohilkhand Division cover a large chunk of territory in the north-western part of the State. Districts at serial nos. 16 to 21, and 23 to 28 form another compact block covering a large triangle with the southern border from Mirzapur to Jhansi (excluding Hamirpur) as the base and a broad strip in the eastern border from Gorakhpur — Deoria in the north to Mirzapur in the south (excluding Ballia in the middle). Agra and Lucknow, the remaining two KAVAI districts, are not included in any block.

41. The percentage increase for the State, as a whole, and districts Naini Tal, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Agra, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Banda, Lucknow, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur during 1921-61 is more than the percentage increase during the whole period 1901-61. This is in most cases due to the great diminution in population suffered during the first two decades, especially in the case of Naini Tal, Agra, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Kanpur and Lucknow. The districts where the percentage increase is above 100 during 1921-61 are Naini Tal (109.70), Dehra Dun (102.48), Agra (101.69) and Kanpur (107.32). Naini Tal and Agra took their greatest leap upward during the decade 1951-61, Dehra Dun in 1941-51, and Kanpur in 1931-41 for reasons already mentioned. The districts in which percentage increase between 75 and 100 during these 40 years are Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Lucknow and Varanasi. Lucknow had the highest percentage increase during 1931-41, Meerut during 1941-51, and Muzaffarnagar and Varanasi during 1951-61. The districts where the percentage increase is below the State average are Uttar Kashi (49.88), Chamoli (53.80), Tehri Garhwal (46.95), Garhwal (50.44), Jalaun (53.81), Deoria (43.60) and Azamgarh (57.19), the first four being situated in the western portion of the Himalayan Hills and the last two in the eastern Uttar Pradesh. This trend has been shown in the last decade as

well by all these districts except Chamoli in which case the growth rate has been almost at par with that of the State. The slower rate in these districts is to a large extent due to the shedding-off of a part of the population by migration as would appear from the high sex ratio prevailing in these districts. The districts which have shown reversal of the trend in the decade 1951-61 are of two types. Those which had a slower rate of growth than the State during 1921-51 but a higher one in the next decade are Chamoli and Jalaun and those which have shown a reverse trend are Almora, Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur.

42. Districts with a lower percentage increase in population than the State for the period 1901-1961 are being taken up in the following Table :

TABLE 2.13—Districts which have had a lower Per Cent Increase than the Average for the State, 1901-1961

Name of District	Percentage Increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
Average for the State	51.66	58.02	16.66
1. Budaun	37.56	44.68	12.83
2. Rampur	28.45	50.53	25.27
3. Bareilly	35.66	45.86	16.51
4. Pilibhit	31.04	42.80	22.18
5. Shahjahanpur	20.30	32.08	12.53
6. Aligarh	47.01	66.26	14.37
7. Mathura	39.59	72.05	17.43
8. Etah	50.46	56.64	15.59
9. Mainpuri	42.39	57.87	18.82
10. Farrukhabad	42.61	54.10	18.54
11. Etawah	46.53	61.16	21.79
12. Hamirpur	45.76	49.18	19.57
13. Kheri	39.03	37.76	18.90
14. Sitapur	36.22	46.91	15.94
15. Hardoi	44.03	45.16	15.54
16. Unnao	25.63	49.78	14.98
17. Rae Bareli	27.20	40.43	13.68

Name of District	Percentage increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
18. Bahraich	42.89	41.07	11.63
19. Gonda	47.72	40.71	10.43
20. Bara Banki	20.34	37.79	12.23
21. Faizabad	33.67	39.77	10.54
22. Sultanpur	29.36	39.62	9.28
23. Pratapgarh	37.89	47.19	13.14
24. Basti	42.30	36.45	10.03
25. Jaunpur	43.74	49.72	14.01
26. Ballia	35.34	60.76	11.79

Most of the districts of Rohilkhand, Agra and Lucknow Divisions and all of Faizabad Division are shown in this Table. They form a single block stretching from Rampur in the west to Jaunpur in the east surrounded by districts mentioned in the previous Table on the north-west, south and east. Only Hamirpur in the middle of the southern border of the State and Ballia in the middle of the eastern border fall outside the block.

43. In all districts the increase during the period 1921-61 has been greater than in the entire period 1901-61 except in the four contiguous districts of Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Basti on the Nepal border, in which there was no net loss in population during 1901-21 due to epidemics; on the other hand there was a slight gain. In districts Aligarh (66.26), Mathura (72.05), Etawah (61.16) and Ballia (60.76) the percentage increase in population during the period 1921-61 has been higher than even the State average. In these there has been a huge loss in population in the first two decades. The districts where the percentage increase during the period 1921-61 is below 42 are Shahjahanpur (32.08), Kheri (37.76), Rae Bareli (40.43), Bahraich (41.07), Gonda (40.71), Bara Banki (37.79), Faizabad (39.77), Sultanpur (39.62) and Basti (36.45) all contiguous, most of them belonging to Faizabad Division. Notwithstanding the comparatively low rate of increase during the period 1921-61, districts Rampur, Pilibhit, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Hamirpur and Kheri have registered a higher percentage increase than the State average in 1951-61. On the other hand, Aligarh and Ballia, which manifested a higher rate of increase

than the State, have shown a lesser rate in 1951-61. This decade has thus been of an accelerated growth in the first six and of a retarded growth in the remaining two districts.

44. By comparing the two Tables it is clear that the districts which have had a higher rate of growth than the State average during 1921-61 are Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Banda, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur. This list contains all the districts of Meerut Division and most of the districts of Allahabad and Varanasi Divisions. Fourteen out of the 17 Class I cities are included in these districts. The remaining Class I cities are Rampur, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. Twelve districts have fallen very much behind the State average in the matter of growth. They are Budaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti and Deoria. Of these Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Deoria lie on the Nepal border in the submontane region. This list includes 5 out of 6 districts of Faizabad Division. The rate of growth of all districts of Gorakhpur Division except Gorakhpur has been less than that of the State, as a whole, during 1921-61 and the growth rate of Gorakhpur district is only very slightly above the State growth rate.

45. In the following Table, districts which have population above and below the average State population are given, arranged in descending order of their population :

TABLE 2.14—Districts arranged according as their Populations are above or below the Average Population of a District for the State

(Average Population of a District—1,365,674.)

Name of District above average	Population	Name of District below average	Population
1	2	3	4
1. Meerut	2,712,960	1. Lucknow	1,338,882
2. Basti	2,627,061	2. Ballia	1,335,863
3. Gorakhpur	2,565,182	3. Ghazipur	1,321,578
4. Allahabad	2,438,376	4. Rae Bareli	1,314,949

1	2	3	4
5. Azamgarh	2,408,052	5. Etah	1,299,674
6. Kanpur	2,381,353	6. Farrukhabad	1,295,071
7. Deoria	2,375,075	7. Kheri	1,258,433
8. Varanasi	2,362,179	8. Pratapgarh	1,252,196
9. Gonda	2,073,237	9. Mirzapur	1,249,653
10. Moradabad	1,973,530	10. Unnao	1,226,923
11. Agra	1,862,142	11. Bijnor	1,190,987
12. Aligarh	1,765,275	12. Etawah	1,182,202
13. Bulandshahr	1,737,397	13. Mainpuri	1,180,894
14. Jaunpur	1,727,264	14. Shahjahanpur	1,130,256
15. Faizabad	1,633,359	15. Jhansi	1,087,479
16. Saharanpur	1,615,478	16. Fatehpur	1,072,940
17. Sitapur	1,608,057	17. Mathura	1,071,279
18. Hardoi	1,573,171	18. Banda	953,731
19. Bahraich	1,499,929	19. Hamirpur	794,449
20. Bareilly	1,478,490	20. Rampur	701,537
21. Muzaffarnagar	1,444,921	21. Jalaun	663,168
22. Bara Banki	1,414,547	22. Almora	633,407
23. Sultanpur	1,412,984	23. Pilibhit	616,225
24. Budaun	1,411,657	24. Naini Tal	574,320
		25. Garhwal	482,327
		26. Dehra Dun	429,014
		27. Tehri Garhwal	347,736
		28. Pithoragarh	263,579
		29. Chamoli	253,137
		30. Uttar Kashi	122,836

The above Table shows that out of 54 districts, 3 have a population above 25 lakhs each, 6 between 25 and 20 lakhs, 9 between 20 and 15 lakhs, 23 between 15 and 10 lakhs, 7 between 10 and 5 lakhs, and 6 below 5 lakhs. The largest number of districts lies in the population range 10-15 lakhs. The average population of a district in the State comes to 1,365,674. There are 24 districts with more than average population and 30 with less than average. The districts having more than 20 lakhs population are Meerut, Basti, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Kanpur, Deoria, Varanasi and Gonda, all situated in the eastern Uttar Pradesh

except Meerut in the west and Kanpur in the centre.

46. There are two regions in which the concentration of population is above the average population of a district. The first region is a triangle in the Western Plain with its base stretching from Saharanpur to Agra and its apex in Bareilly. The second is a straggling block, though compact with Hardoi as its north-westernmost and Varanasi as its south-easternmost district. Some of the districts are in the Central Plain and some in the East Plain. The districts of the first region are watered by the Ganga, Yamuna and the Ram Ganga and of the second by the Ganga and the Ghaghra. The districts which are below the State average and have a population less than 10 lakhs are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of Himalayan Hills, Rampur and Pilibhit of Rohilkhand Division and Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. The only 2 districts of this list which lie in the plains are Rampur and Pilibhit, but Rampur is very small in area and Pilibhit is heavily forested. Ballia and Ghazipur districts of the eastern Uttar Pradesh find their names among those of below-average population. This is due to their small area.

47. Similar study in respect of area will be made in the following Table which gives the names of districts arranged according to their areas :

TABLE 2.15—Districts arranged according as their Areas are above or below the Average Area of a District for the State

(Average Area of a District—21,117.12 sq. miles.)

Name of District above average	Area (sq. miles)	Name of District below average	Area (sq. miles)
1	2	3	4
1. Mirzapur	4,263.42	1. *Garhwal	2,106.00
2. Jhansi	3,962.96	2. Deoria	2,094.31
3. *Chamoli	3,525.00	3. Budaun	2,035.78
4. Kheri	3,106.36	4. Varanasi	2,036.98
5. Banda	3,091.56	5. Aligarh	1,951.47

1	2	3	4
6. *Uttar Kashi	3,018.00	6. Bulandshahr	1,924.43
7. Allahabad	2,879.66	7. Bijnor	1,905.78
8. Gonda	2,868.89	8. Agra	1,867.35
9. Basti	2,838.00	9. Unnao	1,805.10
10. *Pithoragarh	2,788.00	10. Shahjahanpur	1,790.08
11. Hamirpur	2,779.27	11. Jalaun	1,771.01
12. *Almora	2,713.00	12. Rae Bareilly	1,755.65
13. Bahraich	2,662.02	13. *Tehri Garhwal	1,745.00
14. Gorakhpur	2,461.51	14. Etawah	1,743.35
15. Naini Tal	2,419.82	15. Bara Banki	1,738.30
16. Kanpur	2,397.80	16. Sultanpur	1,722.09
17. Hardoi	2,331.97	17. Etah	1,717.40
18. Meerut	2,322.91	18. Faizabad	1,680.88
19. Moradabad	2,303.37	19. Mainpuri	1,679.38
20. Sitapur	2,231.65	20. Farrukhabad	1,679.05
21. Azamgarh	2,218.38	21. Fatehpur	1,666.62
22. Saharanpur	2,125.86	22. Muzaffarnagar	1,664.32
		23. Bareilly	1,576.80
		24. Jaunpur	1,555.33
		25. Pilibhit	1,547.86
		26. Mathura	1,455.43
		27. Pratapgarh	1,419.86
		28. Ghazipur	1,301.60
		29. Ballia	1,244.24
		30. Lucknow	968.64
		31. Dehra Dun	948.23
		32. Rampur	916.73

*Surveyor General's area has been taken as separate figures of the Board of Revenue are not available for these districts.

The average area of a district comes to 2,117 sq. miles. Twenty-two districts are above and 32 below the average. The area of Mirzapur is 4,263 sq. miles, more than twice the area of an average district. Jhansi, Chamoli, Kheri, Banda and Uttar Kashi are between 3,000 and 4,000 sq. miles each. All these large-sized districts are not heavily populated. Districts Rampur, Dehra Dun, and Lucknow are each less than 1,000 sq. miles in area. Districts which

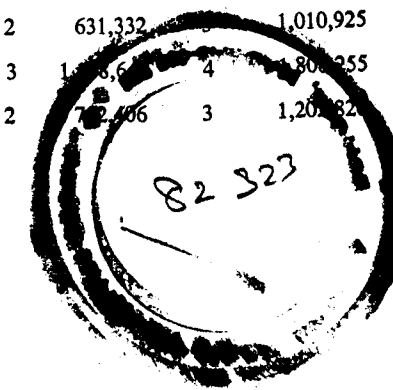
are above average both in population and in area are Moradabad, Saharanpur, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh. Districts which are less than 12 lakhs in population and 2,100 sq. miles in area are Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Bijnor, Rampur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Mathura, Mainpuri, Etawah, Fatehpur and Jalaun.

5. Distribution and Density of Population in Districts and Tahsils

48. After discussing the area, population of districts and variations in population therein, density of population in districts and tahsils requires to be considered. The following Table gives the number of tahsils in each district which have a larger or smaller population than the average population in each district :

TABLE 2.16—Number of Tahsils and their Total Populations which are above or below the Average Population of Tahsils of their respective Districts

Districts	Number of tahsils	Number of tahsils above the average tahsil population	Population comprised in tahsils in Col. 3	Number of tahsils below the average tahsil population	Population comprised in tahsils in Col. 5	Number of tahsils within 20 per cent (±) of the average tahsil population	Population comprised in tahsils in Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Uttar Kashi	4	1	43,471	3	79,365	2	57,929
2. Chamoli	4	2	180,143	2	72,994	2	129,954
3. Pithoragarh	4	2	200,636	2	62,943	Nil	Nil
4. Tehri Garhwal	3	1	152,836	2	194,900	2	194,900
5. Garhwal	2	1	304,459	1	177,868	Nil	Nil
6. Almora	3	2	552,843	1	80,564	1	246,249
7. Naini Tal	4	2	371,642	2	202,678	2	371,642
8. Bijnor	4	2	729,828	2	461,159	1	243,211
9. Moradabad	6	4	1,535,711	2	437,819	3	987,370
10. Budaun	5	2	657,638	3	754,019	3	837,004
11. Rampur	5	1	265,980	4	435,557	1	140,088
12. Bareilly	5	1	636,127	4	842,363	2	515,631
13. Pilibhit	3	2	498,172	1	118,053	1	233,422
14. Shahjahanpur	4	2	645,058	2	485,198	3	777,206
15. Dehra Dun	2	1	362,330	1	66,684	Nil	Nil
16. Saharanpur	4	2	1,021,424	2	594,054	1	482,941
17. Muzaffarnagar	4	2	813,589	2	631,332	4	1,010,925
18. Meerut	6	3	1,604,314	3	1,188,666	4	1,808,255
19. Bulandshahr	4	2	974,991	2	72,466	3	1,20,822



GENERAL REPORT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Aligarh	6	3	1,069,204	3	696,071	4	1,152,691
21. Mathura	4	1	372,545	3	698,734	2	488,319
22. Agra	7	1	663,280	6	1,198,862	2	509,500
23. Etah	4	3	1,139,703	1	159,971	2	711,223
24. Mainpur	5	3	843,681	2	337,213	3	713,418
25. Farrukhabad	4	1	449,878	3	845,193	2	590,595
26. Etawah	4	2	632,446	2	549,756	4	1,182,202
27. Kanpur	6	1	1,174,278	5	1,207,075	Nil	Nil
28. Fatehpur	3	1	419,882	2	653,058	3	1,072,940
29. Allahabad	8	1	678,804	7	1,759,572	5	1,379,767
30. Jhansi	6	2	523,190	4	564,289	2	297,073
31. Jalaun	4	1	247,377	3	415,791	2	299,055
32. Hamirpur	5	3	523,794	2	270,655	5	794,449
33. Banda	5	4	863,258	1	90,473	4	863,258
34. Kheri	3	1	503,304	2	755,129	3	1,258,433
35. Sitapur	4	1	455,269	3	1,152,788	4	1,608,057
36. Hardoi	4	1	453,286	3	1,119,885	4	1,573,171
37. Unnao	4	1	370,903	3	856,020	3	856,020
38. Lucknow	3	1	900,932	2	437,950	Nil	Nil
39. Rae Bareilly	4	1	378,236	3	936,713	4	1,314,949
40. Bahraich	3	1	583,127	2	916,802	3	1,499,929
41. Gonda	4	2	1,081,853	2	991,384	4	2,073,237
42. Bara Banki	4	2	816,912	2	597,635	2	717,905
43. Faizabad	4	1	494,147	3	1,139,212	3	1,139,212
44. Sultanpur	4	2	824,352	2	588,632	2	685,679
45. Pratapgarh	3	2	869,361	1	382,835	3	1,252,196
46. Basti	6	2	1,036,621	4	1,590,440	5	2,088,101
47. Gorakhpur	4	1	964,748	3	1,600,434	2	1,167,407
48. Deoria	4	3	1,816,515	1	558,560	4	2,375,075
49. Azamgarh	6	3	1,307,526	3	1,100,526	6	2,408,052
50. Jaunpur	5	3	1,103,199	2	624,065	5	1,727,264
51. Ballia	3	1	518,119	2	817,744	3	1,335,863
52. Ghazipur	4	1	425,357	3	896,221	3	896,221
53. Varanasi	4	1	1,234,890	3	1,127,289	1	520,036
54. Mirzapur	4	1	510,392	3	739,261	2	582,882

The State comprises 231 tahsils, the average per district being 4.3. Allahabad (8) has the highest number of tahsils followed by Agra (7). The districts which have 6 tahsils each are Moradabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Kanpur, Jhansi, Basti and Azamgarh. The lowest number of tahsils are in district Garhwal (2) and Dehra Dun (2). The districts which have 3 tahsils each are Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Kheri, Lucknow, Bahraich, Pratapgarh and Ballia. Districts having 4 tahsils each are most common and constitute half of the total number of districts of the State.

49. The average area of a tahsil is 493.0 sq. miles and the average population 319,248. The smallest tahsil in area is Milak in district Rampur covering only 156.9 sq. miles with a population of 111,106 and the largest outside the Himalayan Hills is Mirzapur with an area of 1,323.1 sq. miles and a population of 510,392. The smallest in population is Joshimath in Chamoli district. The exact area is not available and may be of the order of 1,540 sq. miles. The population is only 15,207. The most populous tahsil is Varanasi with an area of 588.7 sq. miles and a population of 1,234,890. Tahsil Kashipur of Naini Tal district, Rampur, Sahabad and Milak tahsils of Rampur district and Chakrata of Dehra Dun district are each less than 200 sq. miles in area. Those having an area between 200 and 250 sq. miles are Dunda (Uttar Kashi); Thakurdwara (Moradabad); Suar and Bilaspur (Rampur); Nawabganj and Faridpur (Bareilly); Iglas (Aligarh); Agra, Firozabad and Fatehabad (Agra); Jalesar (Etah); Karhal (Mainpuri); Sirathu (Allahabad); and Kerakat (Jaunpur). Tahsil Bhatwari of Uttar Kashi, Joshimath of Chamoli, Munsiri and Dharchula of Pithoragarh, Lansdowne of Garhwal, Almora of Almora, Lalitpur of Jhansi, Lakhimpur and Nighasan of Kheri, Nanpara of Bahraich, and Mirzapur and Dudhi of Mirzapur cover areas exceeding 1,000 sq. miles each. Those having an area between 750 and 1,000 sq. miles are Puraula (Uttar Kashi), Karnaprayag (Chamoli), Haldwani and Kichha (Naini Tal), Dehra Dun (Dehra Dun), Mahroni (Jhansi), Karwi (Banda), Bahraich (Bahraich), Balrampur (Gonda), and

Robertsganj (Mirzapur). Exact areas of tahsils situated in hill districts and printed in italics are not available, and the same have been very roughly estimated.

50. Seventeen tahsils have less than one lakh population. They are Puraula, Rajgarhi, Dunda and Bhatwari of Uttar Kashi district, Joshimath, Chamoli and Ukhi Math of Chamoli district, Munsiri, Dharchula and Didihat of Pithoragarh district, Tehri and Pratapnagar of Tehri Garhwal district, Champawat of Almora district, Kashipur of Naini Tal district, Bilaspur of Rampur district, Chakrata of Dehra Dun district and Mau of Banda district. Those which have a population between one lakh and 1.5 lakhs are:

Karnaprayag (Chamoli); Pithoragarh (Pithoragarh); Naini Tal and Haldwani (Naini Tal); Suar, Shahabad and Milak (Rampur); Puranpur (Pilibhit); Karhal (Mainpuri); Moth, Garautha and Mauranipur (Jhansi); Orai and Kalpi (Jalaun); Hamirpur and Charkhari (Hamirpur); and Chakia (Varanasi).

Four tahsils, namely, Varanasi (12.35), Kanpur (11.74), Gorakhpur (9.65) and Lucknow (9.01) have populations exceeding 7.5 lakhs each. All of them contain a large Class I city or town-group. Other tahsils having a population between 5.0 and 7.5 lakhs are:

Bareilly* (Bareilly); Saharanpur* (Saharanpur); Ghaziabad and Meerut* (Meerut); Bulandshahr (Bulandshahr); Agra* (Agra); Chail* (Allahabad); Lakhimpur (Kheri); Bahraich (Bahraich); Balrampur, Utraula and Gonda (Gonda); Khalilabad (Basti); Maharajganj and Bansaon (Gorakhpur); Mata, Padrauna, Deoria and Salempur (Deoria); Ballia (Ballia); Chandauli (Varanasi); and Mirzapur* (Mirzapur). The tahsils marked with an asterisk each contain a Class I city or town-group.

51. In 24 districts of 3 or more tahsils each, one tahsil greatly dominates the rest in population. The names of such tahsils are Dunda (Uttar Kashi), Devaprayag (Tehri Garhwal), Rampur, Bareilly, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Chail (Allahabad), Jalaun,

Lakhimpur (Kheri), Sitapur, Hardoi, Purwa (Unnao), Lucknow, Dalmau (Rae Bareli), Bahraich, Akbarpur (Faizabad), Gorakhpur, Ballia, Saidpur (Ghazipur), Varanasi and Mirzapur. Names of districts are given within brackets wherever they differ from those of tahsils. Dunda, Purwa and Dalmau are outlying tahsils of their respective districts and entirely rural. Jalaun, Akbarpur and Saidpur are also outlying tahsils, but each contains one or more towns. Other tahsils are sadar (headquarters) tahsils of their respective districts. The sadar towns of Rampur, Bareilly, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Chail, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur tahsils are all of Class I with a population exceeding one lakh. In 9 districts having 3 or more tahsils, there is one tahsil in each which falls much below the rest in population. These tahsils are Champawat (Almora), Thakurdwara (Moradabad), Puranpur (Pilibhit), Jalesar (Etah), Mau (Banda), Patti (Pratapgarh), Hata (Deoria), Chakia (Varanasi) and Dudhi (Mirzapur)—all outlying. Champawat, Patti, Hata and Chakia are entirely rural. None of the other has any large town. The population of Champawat, Thakurdwara, Puranpur, Jalesar, Mau, Chakia and Dudhi is below the average population of all tahsils in the State, but Patti and Hata, though they are the smallest in their respective districts, have more population than an average tahsil in the State. The population of Hata is as high as 5.59 lakhs.

52. Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Kanpur and Lucknow are the five districts in which none of the tahsils comes within 20 per cent (+) of the average tahsil population in that district. This shows the extent of unequal distribution of population among tahsils in these districts. In Kanpur and Lucknow districts the population of sadar tahsils is inordinately inflated by the existence of large urban areas. In Kanpur, however, the outlying tahsils have more or less equal population. Only one tahsil each in districts Almora, Bijnor, Rampur, Pilibhit, Saharanpur and Varanasi comes within 20 per cent (+) of the average population of tahsil in those districts. Etawah, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Rae Bareli, Bahraich,

Gonda, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia are 14 districts where all the tahsils come within 20 per cent (+) of the average population of tahsils in the districts concerned. Four of these lie in Lucknow Division and three in Faizabad. In these districts there is an almost equal distribution of population among the tahsils.

53. The general density of any area depends on the total population which has two components, rural and urban. The rural density is contingent on several geographical factors—configuration of land, climate, type of soil and natural vegetation. For agriculture good facilities of irrigation are also necessary, especially in areas where the monsoon is scanty or erratic. Hence the importance of canals, tube-wells, ordinary wells, tanks and ponds. There is a close correspondence between the density of population and gross cultivated area which in turn depends on the available agricultural water-supply. Rice grows chiefly in regions of good soil and abundant rainfall, hence rice-producing lands are usually very densely populated. The presence of urban areas greatly affects the general density. Districts with a large urban population stand out as patches of very high density in the surrounding area. Lucknow and Kanpur are instances in point. The growth of urban population depends on various extraneous factors which will be considered in the next chapter.

54. Variation in density in any area is directly proportional to variation in population which is governed by births, deaths and net balance of migration. The opening up of new areas for plantation and the expansion of industry induce the movement of population which is aided by good means of communications. Local famines and epidemic diseases used to have a greatly adverse effect on the density of population, but the development of road and rail transport and public health measures have nearly eliminated these factors.

55. Table 2.17 gives the total density for each district together with the number of tahsils in each district above and below the State average in density.

TABLE 2.17—Distribution of General Density (Persons per sq. mile) in the Tahsils of the State arranged by District (General Density for the State=648 per Sq. Mile)

Name of district	Density per Sq. mile	Number of tahsils whose densities are above the State average by					Name of district	Density per Sq. mile	Number of tahsils whose densities are below the State average by			
		More than 100%	76% to 100%	51% to 75%	26% to 50%	25% or less			25% or less	26% to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Kashi	41	..	..	..	..	..	Uttar Kashi	41	..	..	1	3
Chamoli	72	..	..	..	..	..	Chamoli	72	..	..	..	4
Pithoragarh	95	..	..	..	..	..	Pithoragarh	95	..	1	1	2
Tehri Garhwal	199	..	..	..	..	..	Tehri Garhwal	199	..	..	2	1
Garhwal	229	..	..	..	..	..	Garhwal	229	..	..	2	..
Almora	233	..	..	..	..	..	Almora	233	..	1	1	1
Naini Tal	237	..	..	..	..	..	Naini Tal	237	..	1	3	..
Bijnor	625	..	..	..	1	1	Bijnor	625	1	1	..	..
Moradabad	857	1	..	1	2	..	Moradabad	857	2	..	..	..
Budaun	693	..	..	..	..	2	Budaun	693	3	..	..	..
Rampur	765	1	..	..	..	3	Rampur	765	..	1	..	..
Bareilly	938	1	..	..	1	3	Bareilly	938	..	..	..	..
Pilibhit	398	..	..	..	..	1	Pilibhit	398	..	1	1	..
Shahjahanpur	631	..	..	..	1	1	Shahjahanpur	631	1	1	..	..
Dehra Dun	452	..	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun	452	..	2	..	..
Saharanpur	760	..	..	..	2	2	Saharanpur	760	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	868	..	..	1	2	1	Muzaffarnagar	868	..	..	..	..
Meerut	1,168	1	2	2	..	1	Meerut	1,168	..	..	..	..
Bulandshahr	903	..	..	1	2	1	Bulandshahr	903	..	..	..	..
Aligarh	905	..	1	1	1	3	Aligarh	905	..	..	..	..
Mathura	736	..	..	..	2	1	Mathura	736	1	..	..	..
Agra	997	2	..	..	1	2	Agra	997	2	..	..	..
Etah	757	..	..	..	1	3	Etah	757	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	703	..	..	..	1	2	Mainpuri	703	2	..	..	..
Farrukhabad	771	..	..	..	1	3	Farrukhabad	771	..	..	..	..
Etawah	678	..	..	..	..	2	Etawah	678	2	..	..	..
Kanpur	993	1	..	..	..	..	Kanpur	993	5	..	..	..
Fatehpur	644	..	..	..	..	2	Fatehpur	644	1	..	..	..
Allahabad	847	1	..	1	2	2	Allahabad	847	1	1	..	..
Jhansi	274	..	..	..	..	1	Jhansi	274	..	1	4	..
Jalaun	374	..	..	..	..	..	Jalaun	374	..	2	2	..
Hamirpur	286	..	..	..	..	..	Hamirpur	286	..	..	5	..
Banda	308	..	..	..	..	..	Banda	308	..	3	2	..
Kheri	405	..	..	..	..	..	Kheri	405	1	2	..	..
Sitapur	721	..	..	..	1	3	Sitapur	721	..	..	..	..
Hardoi	675	..	..	..	..	3	Hardoi	675	1	..	..	..
Unnao	680	..	..	..	..	4	Unnao	680	..	..	..	..
Lucknow	1,382	1	..	..	..	2	Lucknow	1,382	..	..	..	..
Rae Bareli	749	..	..	..	..	4	Rae Bareli	749	..	..	..	..
Bahraich	563	..	..	..	..	1	Bahraich	563	1	1	..	..
Gonda	723	..	..	..	2	1	Gonda	723	1	..	..	..
Bara Banki	814	..	..	..	2	2	Bara Banki	814	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Faizabad	972	..	1	1	2	..	Faizabad	972	..	..	..	..
Sultanpur	821	..	..	..	2	2	Sultanpur	821	..	..	..	..
Pratapgarh	882	..	..	1	2	..	Pratapgarh	882	..	..	..	..
Basti	926	..	..	2	4	..	Basti	926	..	..	..	..
Gorakhpur	1,042	1	..	1	1	1	Gorakhpur	1,042	..	..	..	..
Deoria	1,134	..	2	2	..	..	Deoria	1,134	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	1,085	..	3	2	1	..	Azamgarh	1,085	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	1,111	1	1	2	1	..	Jaunpur	1,111	..	..	..	..
Ballia	1,074	..	1	2	..	..	Ballia	1,074	..	..	..	..
Ghazipur	1,015	..	..	3	1	..	Ghazipur	1,015	..	..	..	..
Varanasi	1,160	1	..	2	..	..	Varanasi	1,160	..	..	1	..
Mirzapur	293	..	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur	293	..	2	1	1

The average density of population for the State is 648 persons per sq. mile. The lowest density is found in the Himalayan Hills on account of vast mountainous terrain in which agriculture is difficult and possible only in patches. The 3 districts of Uttarakhand have less than 100 persons per sq. mile, and those of Kumaon less than 250. The only district of the Himalayan Hills which has a comparatively higher density of 452 is Dehra Dun, but this is mainly due to the influence of urban areas and the Dun valley. Even here the rural density is only 262. The Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural division comprising Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda districts of Jhansi Division and Mirzapur of Varanasi Division is also sparsely populated, the density ranging between 250-375 persons per sq. mile. In the Gangetic plain Pilibhit and Kheri, with large forest areas, have a density around 400; all others, except Bahraich (which is somewhat like Kheri), have more than 600 persons per sq. mile. Nine districts are very densely populated, their population per sq. mile exceeding 1,000. They are (1) Meerut, (2) Lucknow, (3) Gorakhpur, (4) Deoria, (5) Azamgarh, (6) Jaunpur, (7) Ballia, (8) Ghazipur and (9) Varanasi. Lucknow has the highest density of 1,382 persons per sq. mile; however, this is chiefly due to the existence of a large city in a small district. Meerut has a considerable urban population, but the rural density is also high enough, being 950 per sq. mile. The remaining 7 districts form a solid compact strip, too deep, on the eastern border of the State adjoining Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Northern Bihar which have a

similar high density. The density in the Gangetic plain is highest in the east, as we go west it decreases up to a point beyond which it again shows an upward trend. In 1951 only Lucknow and Deoria exceeded 1,000 persons per sq. mile in density; Meerut, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Varanasi had densities between 900 and 1,000 and Ghazipur had a density of 879.

56. The density of population within a district sometimes differs substantially from tahsil to tahsil depending on the existence of urban areas and varying geographical factors. The number of tahsils classified by their density of population in terms of the State density are given in the Table. Twelve tahsils have a density exceeding 1,296 persons per sq. mile, i.e., more than 100 per cent above the State density. They are Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Meerut, Agra, Firozabad (Agra), Kanpur, Chail (Allahabad), Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur and Varanasi. Except Firozabad all are sadar tahsils, and barring Firozabad and Jaunpur, which have Class II towns, all contain Class I cities. Eleven tahsils having densities between 75 and 100 per cent of the State average, i.e., between 1,134 and 1,296 persons per sq. mile are Baghpat (Meerut), Ghaziabad (Meerut), Koil (Aligarh), Faizabad, Deoria, Salempur (Deoria), Azamgarh, Ghosi (Azamgarh), Muhammadabad (Azamgarh), Kerakat (Jaunpur) and Ballia.

57. All tahsils of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts, tahsil Naini Tal of Naini Tal district,

and both tahsils of Dehra Dun district are in the Himalayan Hills and have a density of population less than one-half of the average density for the State, i.e., less than 324 persons per sq. mile except tahsils Pithoragarh and Ranikhet which have slightly higher densities. Other tahsils of Naini Tal district are in the plain. All tahsils of Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts, tahsils Karchhana and Meja of Allahabad district, tahsil Chakia of Varanasi district, and all tahsils of Mirzapur district belong to the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural division and have a lower density than the State's average, with the sole exception of tahsil Jhansi the density of which has been inflated by a Class I city. Tahsil Karchhana of Allahabad has a density of 548 and Dudhi of Mirzapur of 120. All the rest have densities between 162 and 486 persons per sq. mile, i.e., between 25-75 per cent below the average density of the State. In the plains the following tahsils have a lower density of population than the State average:

District	Tahsil
1. Bijnor	Najibabad and Nagina
2. Moradabad	Hasanpur and Thakurdwara
3. Rampur	Bilaspur

TABLE 2.18—Character of Tahsils whose Densities are Higher than the Average for the State, 1951

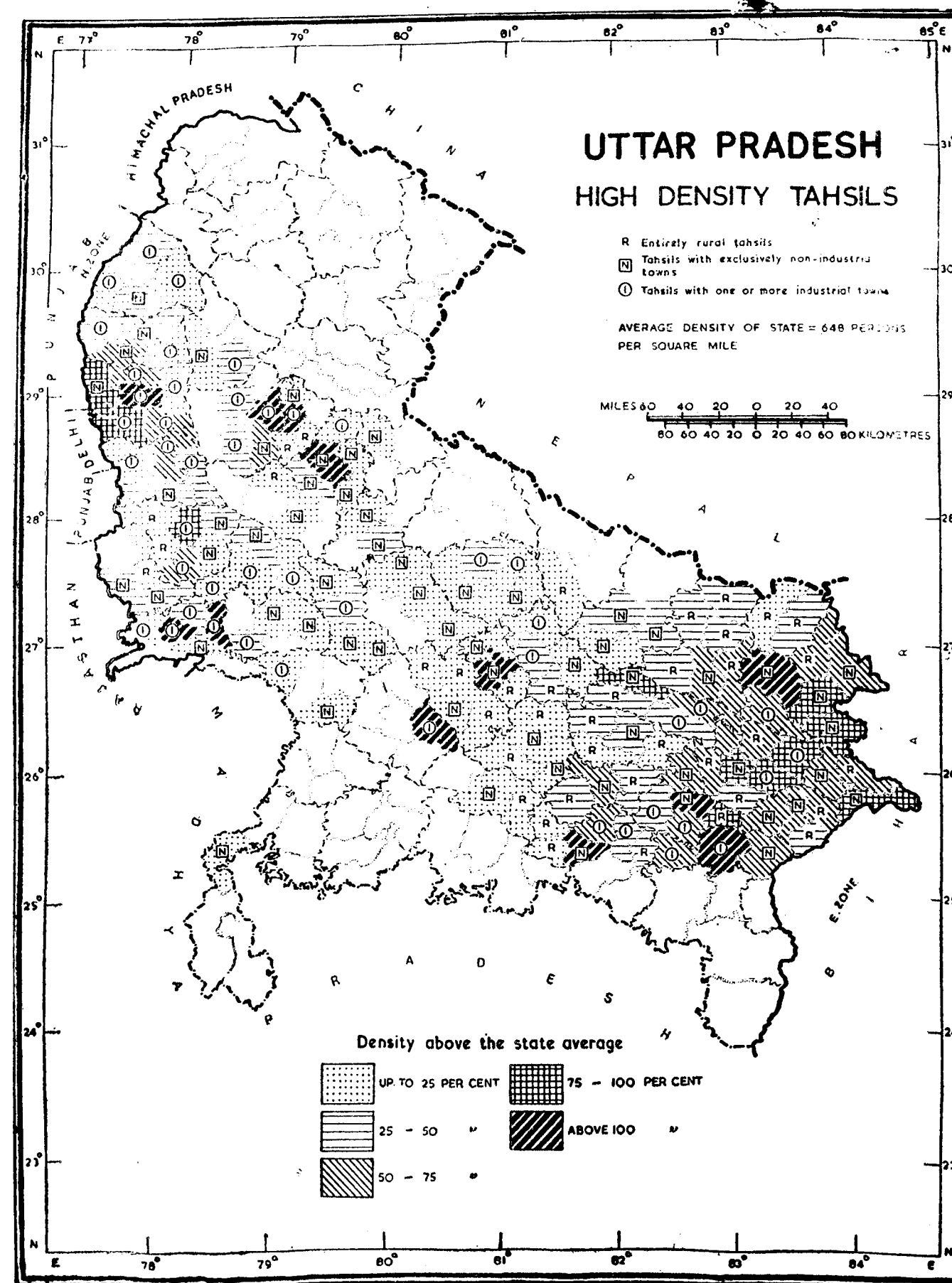
Name of District	No. of tahsils whose densities are above of the State as a whole														
	Above 100%			76%—100%			51%—75%			26%—50%			Up to 25%		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Bijnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
2. Moradabad	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3. Budaun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
4. Rampur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
5. Bareilly	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
6. Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7. Shahjahanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
8. Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
9. Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
10. Meerut	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1

District	Tahsil
4. Naini Tal	Haldwani, Kashipur and Kichha
5. Pilibhit	Bisalpur and Puranpur
6. Shahjahanpur	Powayan and Jalalabad
7. Kheri	All
8. Bahraich	Nanpara and Bahraich
9. Gonda	Bilrampur
10. Budaun	Gunnaur, Sahaswan and Dataganj
11. Mathura	Chhata
12. Agra	Kheragarh and Bah
13. Mainpuri	Jasrana and Karhal
14. Etah	Bharthana and Bichhna
15. Hardei	Bilgram
16. Kanpur	Bilaur, Derapur, Bhognipur, Akbarpur and Ghatampur.
17. Fatehpur	Bindki
Tahsils Najibabad, Nagina, Bilaspur, Haldwani, Kashipur, Kichha, Bisalpur, Puranpur, Powayan, Nighasan, Lakhimpur, Mohamdi, Nanpara, Bahraich and Balrampur stretching from Bijnor in the west to Gonda in the east in a long narrow strip lie in the submontane areas of the West and East Plains and possess the <i>Tarai</i> type of climate.	

58. Tahsils having densities above the State average of 648 persons per sq. mile are found in 41 districts. Table 2.18 gives the number of such tahsils in each of these districts. They are shown under 5 density ranges and have been classified into 3 types: (a) those which

58. Tahsils having densities above the State average of 648 persons per sq. mile are found in 41 districts. Table 2.18 gives the number

of such tahsils in each of these districts. They are shown under 5 density ranges and have been classified into 3 types: (a) those which



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

are entirely rural, (b) those which have one or more towns, but all non-industrial, and (c) those which have one or more industrial towns. Out of 147 high density tahsils, 39 are of (a) type, 61 of (b) type, and 47 of (c) type. The number of entirely rural tahsils is the smallest, but by no means insignificant. In all density ranges the number of tahsils of categories (b) and (c) is approximately equal except in the case when the density is within 25 per cent of the State average, i.e., between 648 and 810 persons per sq. mile. In this range the tahsils with exclusively non-industrial towns are more than twice the number of those possessing industrial towns. All tahsils of Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Farrukhabad in the West Plain and Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakh-

pur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur in the Central and East Plains are high density tahsils. On the other hand, Pilibhit, Kanpur, Jhansi and Bahraich have only one tahsil each of a density higher than the State average. The remaining districts have half or more than half of the total number of tahsils of above average density. Bareilly, Rampur, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria are submontane districts, but all or most of their tahsils are of high density. The Tarai has been overpowered and extensive cultivation has taken its place.

59. For closer study it would be more profitable to examine the distribution of (a), (b) and (c) types of high density tahsils separately in the various density ranges. To achieve this end, 3 separate Tables, viz., 2.18A, 2.18B and 2.18C have been prepared, one for each type.

TABLE 2.18A—(a) Entirely Rural Tahsils

District	Tahsils with density 76%—100% above that of State				Tahsils with density 51%—75% above that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Basti	..	..	..	..	1	538,960	516	1,045
Deoria	..	..	..	..	1	558,560	545	1,025
Azamgarh	..	..	..	..	2	800,491	798	1,003
Jaunpur	1	297,227	243	1,221	..	..	..	..
Ballia	..	..	..	..	1	391,282	374	1,047
Ghazipur	..	..	..	..	1	326,844	316	1,033
District	Tahsils with density 26%—50% above that of State				Tahsils with density up to 25% above that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Budaun	..	..	..	..	1	291,584	360	810
Rampur	..	..	..	..	2	219,747	324	678
Aligarh	..	..	..	..	2	436,649	617	707
Mathura	..	..	..	..	1	235,141	332	709
Fatehpur	..	..	..	..	1	321,294	485	662
Allahabad	1	287,660	298	966	2	379,805	508	748
Unnao	..	..	..	..	3	951,998	1,399	680
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	1	189,981	271	701
Rae Bareilly	..	..	..	..	2	697,874	941	742

GENERAL REPORT

District	Tahsils with density 26% 50% above that of State				Tahsils with density up to 25% above that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Bahraich	..	..	..	..	1	458,002	682	672
Bara Banki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faizabad	1	249,697	290	861	..	..	..	..
Sultanpur	1	377,949	454	832	..	..	..	..
Pratapgarh	1	324,137	400	811	2	626,037	814	769
Basti	2	821,802	989	831	..	..	..	..
Gorakhpur	4	1,590,440	1,830	869	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	1	566,893	685	828	1	433,027	587	738
Ghazipur	1	353,931	285	919	..	..	..	..
	1	280,675	297	946	..	..	..	..

Table 2.18A is the extract from Table 2.18 for 39 entirely rural tahsils, which do not contain any town. They are all outlying tahsils of districts; none of them is a sadar tahsil. Only 6 tahsils are situated in the West Plain as there are few tahsils in that natural division without towns, and they are not too densely populated, their densities being within 25 per cent of the State average. They are Milak and Shahabad of Rampur, Bisauli of Budaun, Khair and Iglas of Aligarh and Mat of Mathura. The first three form one block and the next three another. Seventeen tahsils lie in the Central Plain. They are Khaga (Fatehpur); Handia, Sirathu and Manjhanpur (Allahabad); Safipur, Hasanganj and Purwa (Unnao); Mohanlalganj (Lucknow); Maharajganj and Dalmat (Rae Bareilly); Haidargarh (Bara Banki); Bikapur (Faizabad); Musafirkhana, Amethi and Kadipur (Sultanpur); and Kunda and Patti (Pratapgarh). Handia, Haidargarh, Bikapur, Musafirkhana, Kunda and Patti have densities between 25-50 per cent above the State average and the remaining eleven within 25 per cent thereof. All these are contiguous areas. The 16 tahsils of the East Plain are Kaisarganj (Bahraich); Domariaganj, Naugarh, Bansi, Harraiya and Khalilabad (Basti); Maharajganj and Pharenda (Gorakhpur); Hata (Deoria); Sagri, Phulpur and Lalganj (Azamgarh); Kerakat (Jaunpur); Bansi (Ballia), and Muhammadabad and Zamania (Ghazipur). Kerakat has a density between 75-100 per cent above the State average, Khalilabad, Hata, Sagri, Phulpur, Bansi and Muhammadabad between 50-75 per cent above, Domariaganj, Naugarh, Bansi, Harraiya, Maharajganj, Lalganj and

Zamania between 25-50 per cent above and Kaisarganj and Pharenda within 25 per cent above. With the exception of Kaisarganj of Bahraich all lie in a compact area adjoining the Central Plain. All tahsils of Unnao, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Basti districts barring the sadar tahsils are of (a) type.

60. A glance on the map II/B reveals that for entirely rural tahsils the density steadily increases from the west to the east. There are two small patches of this type of tahsils in the middle of the West Plain, a small patch in Bahraich district, and a mosaic pattern in the south-eastern Central Plain and a greater part of the East Plain. None of these tahsils is situated in the mountainous or hilly tracts of the State. Tahsils having densities more than 50 per cent of the State average are confined to the East Plain.

61. Their height above the mean sea level is 100 metre (= 325 feet approx.) or less and the surface is an undulating plain sloping towards the south and the east. In this plain the main northern tributaries of the Ganga tend to come closer. The presence of a large number of rivers retards communication and inhibits the growth of town. The annual rainfall in an alluvial plain is greatly conducive to agriculture. The net cultivated area, including current fallow, in Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur districts ranges between 74.2 and 82.7 of the total area as against the average percentage of 69.3 for the plains. On account of dense population, however, per capita cultivated area is smaller. It varies between 0.43 and 0.49

acre in these districts except in the case of Basti where it is 0.53. This is smaller than the average area of 0.55 acre, the average for the districts of the plains. The land is not able to support the entire population, which leads to the migration of a large number of males to other places for livelihood. This is reflected in the high sex ratio prevailing in these districts ranging between 975 and 1,020, except in the

case of Basti where it is 949. The sex ratio for the State as a whole is 909. On account of the migration of large male population the proportion of female workers in these districts is consequently large.

62. The number of tahsils of high density (b) type in the various districts is shown in Table 2.18B.

TABLE 2.18B—(b) Non-Industrial Tahsils (with one or more towns)

District	Tahsils with density above 100% that of State				Tahsils with density 76%—100% above that of State				Tahsils with density 51%—75% above that of State			
	No. of tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Moradabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	355,445	330	1,067
Bareilly	1	636,127	423	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	301,586	286	1,053
Meerut	..	..	..	..	1	489,512	403	1,214	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	1	678,804	309	2,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucknow	1	900,932	366	2,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faizabad	..	..	..	..	1	401,947	344	1,168	..	..	..	..
Pratapgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	430,394	431	998
Basti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	497,661	492	1,012
Gorakhpur	1	964,748	656	1,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deoria	..	..	..	..	2	1,201,625	985	1,220	1	614,863	564	1,090
Azamgarh	..	..	..	..	1	395,161	313	1,262	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	1	397,919	282	1,414	..	..	..	..	1	356,886	353	1,011
Ballia	..	..	..	..	1	518,119	447	1,158	1	426,462	423	1,008
Ghazipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	714,059	689	1,037
Varanasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	520,036	510	1,020

District	Tahsils with density 26%—50% above that of State				Tahsils with density up to 25% above that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Bijnor	..	..	..	..	1	325,979	496	657
Budaun	..	..	..	..	1	366,054	460	796
Rampur	..	..	..	..	1	140,088	215	653
Bareilly	1	266,541	318	838	2	326,732	467	699
Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	1	264,750	371	713
Shahjahanpur	1	353,050	395	894	1	292,008	414	706
Saharanpur	1	314,171	385	816	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	1	433,996	459	945	..	..	..	..
Bulandshahr	1	385,738	459	841	..	..	..	..
Aligarh	1	304,524	348	876	1	259,422	339	766
Mathura	2	625,723	718	872	..	..	..	..
Agra	..	..	..	..	1	165,552	244	680
Etah	1	428,420	492	871	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	2	591,491	847	699

District	Tahsils with density 26%—50% above that of State				Tahsils with density up to 25% above that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Farrukhabad	..	..	..	..	3	845,193	1,196	707
Etawah	..	..	..	..	1	296,536	423	700
Fatehpur	..	..	..	..	1	419,882	642	654
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	1	301,565	464	650
Sitapur	..	..	..	..	2	778,954	1,149	678
Hardoi	..	..	..	..	3	1,200,203	1,738	691
Unnao	..	..	..	..	1	274,925	406	677
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	1	247,969	332	747
Rae Bareilly	..	..	..	..	2	617,075	815	757
Gonda	2	1,054,187	1,234	854	1	480,319	650	739
Bara Banki	..	..	..	..	1	446,944	584	765
Sultanpur	1	462,810	508	911	..	..	..	..

There are 61 tahsils of more than average density which have exclusively non-industrial towns. The towns are mostly of residential, administrative or business character. The map reveals that these tahsils are spread all over the West, Central and East Plains and none is situated in the Himalayan Hills or Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, except tahsil Jhansi on account of Jhansi city. All the districts in the plains have one or more such tahsils with the exception of Kanpur, Kheri and Bahraich. Kaisarganj tahsil of Bahraich has already been considered under entirely rural tahsils. The sadar tahsil of Kanpur is industrial and the remaining tahsils of these districts are below average in density. Tahsils decrease in number as their density rises. Those having densities more than double of the State in descending order are Lucknow, Chail (Allahabad), Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Jaunpur. Four of them have Class I cities and Jaunpur has a Class II town. Even the rural areas of these tahsils are of high density, those of Gorakhpur and Jaunpur having more than 1,200 persons per sq. mile. The tahsils in the range 76 to 100 per cent above the State average, in descending order, are Azamgarh, Deoria, Baghpat (Meerut), Salempur (Deoria), Faizabad and Ballia. Only Faizabad has a Class II town; others have towns of lower classes. The rural density in all cases

is high. Faizabad has a rural density of 987, while others of more than 1,000 persons to a sq. mile. Except for Baghpat in the West Plain and Faizabad in the Central Plain, all these tahsils are situated in the East Plain. Tahsils which are between 50–75 per cent above the State average in density again in descending order are Ghazipur, Padrauna (Deoria), Bilari (Moradabad), Budhana (Muzaffarnagar), Chandauli (Varanasi), Basti, Shahganj (Jaunpur), Rasra (Ballia), Pratapgarh and Saidpur (Ghazipur). None of them has any large town. Thirteen out of the 21 tahsils having densities more than 50 per cent above the State average are situated in the East Plain for reasons already stated. All high density non-industrial tahsils are agriculturally prosperous and four of them have large cities which owe their importance to past history and their being administrative headquarters, but these tahsils have been virtually bypassed in industrial progress.

63. Industrial tahsils of (c) type have at least one industrial town. Industrial towns are those which have the highest percentage of workers engaged in household industries and manufacturing or have at least 30 per cent workers therein. There are 47 industrial tahsils of above average density in Uttar Pradesh as shown in Table 2.18C:

TABLE 2.18C—(c) Industrial Tahsils (with one or more industrial towns)

District	Tahsils with density above 100% that of State				Tahsils with density 76%–100% above that of State				Tahsils with density 51%–75% above that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Monidabad	1	429,943	298	1,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rampur	1	265,980	173	1,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meerut	1	585,097	276	2,120	1	529,705	446	1,187	2	789,038	764	1,033
Bulandshahr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	534,571	477	1,121
Aligarh	..	..	..	..	1	450,872	357	1,265	1	313,808	291	1,077
Agra	2	927,379	409	2,267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanpur	1	1,174,278	402	2,924	..	..	..	..	1	277,815	263	1,055
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	359,316	352	1,022
Faizabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	600,514	534	1,124
Gorakhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	..	..	..	..	2	858,469	722	1,189	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	348,394	320	1,090
Varanasi	1	1,234,890	589	2,098	..	..	..	..	1	464,317	418	1,112

District	Tahsils with density 26%–50% above that of State				Tahsils with density up to 25% above that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Bijnor	1	403,849	462	875	..	..	..	..
Moradabad	2	750,323	853	880	..	..	..	..
Bareilly	..	..	..	..	1	249,090	369	675
Saharnpur	1	538,483	607	887	2	763,824	1,134	674
Muzaffarnagar	1	379,593	439	865	1	329,746	480	687
Meerut	..	..	..	..	1	319,608	434	737
Bulandshahr	1	440,420	464	949	1	376,668	525	718
Agra	1	245,401	281	873	1	179,276	274	653
Etah	..	..	..	..	3	871,194	1,225	711
Mainpuri	1	252,190	297	850	..	..	..	..
Farrukhabad	1	449,878	483	931	..	..	..	..
Etawah	..	..	..	..	1	335,910	447	752
Allahabad	1	271,921	290	939	..	..	..	..
Sitapur	1	4,552,69	511	891	1	373,834	571	654
Bara Banki	1	347,938	361	964	1	369,968	503	735
Faizabad	1	494,147	531	931	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	1	326,838	358	913	..	..	..	..

Districts containing such tahsils are Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Etawah in the West Plain, Kanpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, Bara Banki and Faizabad in the Central Plain, and Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and

District	Tahsil	Industrial Towns of Classes I to III				
1. Bijnor	Dhampur	..	..	..	..	..
2. Moradabad	1. Moradabad	..	..	..	..	I
	2. Sambhal	..	..	..	..	II
	3. Amroha	..	..	..	..	II
3. Rampur	Rampur	..	..	..	..	I
4. Bareilly	Baheri	..	..	..	..	..
5. Saharanpur	1. Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Nakur	..	..	..	..	I
	3. Roorkee	..	..	..	..	..
6. Muzaffarnagar	1. Kairana	..	..	..	..	III
	2. Jansath	..	..	..	..	III
7. Meerut	1. Meerut	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Ghaziabad	..	..	..	..	I
	3. Sardhana	..	..	..	..	II
	4. Mawana	..	..	..	..	III
	5. Hapur	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bulandshahr	1. Sikandrabad	..	..	..	..	II
	2. Bulandshahr	..	..	..	..	III
	3. Anupshahr	..	..	..	..	III
9. Aligarh	1. Koil	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Hathras	..	..	..	..	I
10. Agra	1. Agra	..	..	..	..	II
	2. Firozabad	..	..	..	..	I
	3. Kiraoli	..	..	..	..	II
	4. Etmadpur	..	..	..	..	..
11. Etah	1. Jalesar	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Etah	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Aliganj	..	..	..	..	III
12. Mainpuri	Shikohabad	..	..	..	..	..
13. Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	..	..	..	..	III
14. Etawah	Etawah	..	..	..	..	II
15. Kanpur	Kanpur	..	..	..	..	II
16. Allahabad	1. Soraon	..	..	..	..	I
	2. Phulpur	..	..	..	..	..
17. Sitapur	1. Sitapur	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Biswan	..	..	..	..	II
18. Bara Banki	1. Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fatchpur	..	..	..	..	III
19. Faizabad	1. Tanda	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Akbarpur	..	..	..	..	..
20. Gorakhpur	Bansgaon	..	..	..	..	III
21. Azamgarh	1. Muhammadabad	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Ghosi	..	..	..	..	..
22. Jaunpur	1. Machhlishahr	..	..	..	..	III
	2. Mariahu	..	..	..	..	..
23. Varanasi	1. Varanasi	..	..	..	..	I
	2. Bhadohi	..	..	..	..	III

It appears from the above that the distribution of tahsils containing industrial towns of Classes I, II and III is like this—3 in Moradabad, one

Varanasi in the East Plain. In this respect the centre of gravity has shifted from the East Plain to the West Plain. Names of these tahsils are given below together with the names of industrial towns of Classes I, II and III in ordinary letters and non-industrial towns of these classes in italics:

each in Rampur, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, 2 in Meerut, one each in Bulandshahr and Aligarh, 2 in Agra, one each in Mainpuri,

Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Bara Banki, Faizabad and Azamgarh, and 2 in Varanasi. Fourteen of these are in the West Plain, 3 in the Central Plain and 3 in the East Plain. The West Plain has the greatest share on account of the concentration of industrial towns in the western part of the State which is industrially more developed.

64. Tahsils having more than double of the State average are Rampur, Moradabad, Meerut, Agra, Firozabad (Agra), Kanpur and Varanasi. All these contain Class I cities with the exception of Firozabad which has a very large Class II town. Rampur and Moradabad are adjoining tahsils in 2 districts and Agra and Firozabad are in the same district. Except for these 2 small conglomerations, the high density tahsils are scattered—Meerut being in the extreme west, Kanpur in the centre, and Varanasi in the extreme east. Tahsils which have densities of between 75–100 per cent above the State average are Ghaziabad (Meerut), Koil (Aligarh), and Ghosi and Muhammadabad (Azamgarh). Koil has a Class I city, Aligarh. Tahsils which have a density between 50–75 per cent above the State average in geographical order are Sardhana (Meerut), Hapur (Meerut), Bulandshahr, Hathras (Aligarh), Tanda (Faizabad), Bansgaon (Gorakhpur), Soraon (Allahabad), Mariahu (Jaunpur), and Bhadohi (Varanasi). Only Tanda and Bhadohi have Class III industrial towns; the rest have industrial towns of lower classes. The number of tahsils having a density between 25–50 per cent above the State average is 14. Of these Saharanpur contains a Class I industrial city, Amroha, Sambhal and Farrukhabad, Class II industrial towns, and Kairana, Shikohabad and Nawabganj Class III industrial towns. The remaining 13 tahsils have densities within 25 per cent of the State average. None of them except Sikandrabad has any industrial town of Classes I, II, or III.

65. Terrain has an important influence on the distribution of industrial tahsils. They are all located in the plains and none in the hills. Easy means of communication, past tradition and enterprise, indigenous or imported, are the chief causes of the growth of industrial towns. Availability of raw material in close vicinity is not a very important factor in this State, as in the majority of cases raw materials are hauled over long distances. Densely populated industrial tahsils exhibit some demographic characteristics of their own. Not only do they have a lower sex ratio in their total population than other tahsils in the same district, on account of the presence of large industrial towns, but the sex ratio of their rural population is also lower. It appears that migration from their rural areas is usually not so predominantly male as from other tahsils in the same district. In the case of Meerut and Agra the sex ratio among migrants from various tahsils seems to be more or less equal.

66. The high density tahsils of the (c) type can be grouped into three Zones, namely, the Western Zone, the Central Zone, and the Eastern Zone. Considering those tahsils only which owe their importance to industrial towns of 20,000 population and over, the main Western Zone comprises Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Agra districts. This Zone has two bunchings: Rampur and Moradabad districts are joined in the middle and Farrukhabad and Mainpuri at the bottom. The Central Zone has two patches, one patch comprising the great industrial city of Kanpur and the other Bara Banki district. The Eastern Zone has two distinct portions—the northern comprising Faizabad and Azamgarh districts and the southern comprising Varanasi district. It will be useful to examine road and rail densities and the consumption of electricity in the districts of these zones as in the following Table:

TABLE 2.18 D—Metalled Road and Rail Mileage and Electricity Consumption in Districts of Industrial Zones

Zone/District	Metalled Road Mileage per		Rail Mileage per		Electricity Consumption (in mega units) per One Lakh Population (Tahsils containing class I cities)
	100 Sq. miles	One Lakh Population	100 Sq. miles	One Lakh Population	
Western Zone—					
1. Rampur	17.9	23.4	2.5	3.2	3.80
2. Moradabad	19.8	23.1	7.6	8.8	1.45

Zone/District	Metall-d Road Mileage per		Rail Mileage per		Electricity Consumption (in mega units) per One Lakh Population (Tahsils containing class I cities)
	100 Sq. miles	One Lakh Population	100 Sq. miles	One Lakh Population	
3. Saharanpur	20.0	26.4	5.9	7.7	1.42
4. Muzaffarnagar	20.4	23.5	3.1	3.6	..
5. Meerut	21.3	18.2	7.0	6.0	2.23
6. Bulandshahr	19.1	21.1	5.3	5.9	..
7. Aligarh	16.6	18.4	5.9	6.5	4.20
8. Agra	22.4	22.4	7.1	7.1	7.02
9. Mainpuri	21.1	30.1	4.5	6.4	..
10. Farrukhabad	15.9	20.6	5.7	7.3	..
Central Zone—					
11. Kanpur	23.6	23.8	8.7	8.8	22.64
12. Bara Banki	12.1	14.8	6.7	8.3	..
Eastern Zone—					
13. Faizabad	9.0	9.3	6.2	6.3	..
14. Azamgarh	23.6	21.8	4.3	4.0	..
15. Varanasi	20.8	17.9	9.3	8.1	3.73

Good communications and industrial advancement go hand in hand. Districts which have large-size industrial towns usually have a high road-and-rail mileage per unit area. Districts which have more than 25 miles of road and rail per 100 sq. miles of area in order are Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Meerut, Azamgarh, Moradabad, and Saharanpur. Those which have less than 20 miles are Bara Banki and Faizabad. Unfortunately, tahsilwise data of lengths of roads and railway lines could not be available. Electricity is now playing a greater and greater part in industry. More power needs to be provided to industrial districts where the consumption of electricity is meagre and a demand for it requires to be created, so that the expansion of industry, even within industrial zones, may be more evenly spread out.

67. The ratio of urban to rural population in the State is 1:6.8. Out of the 47 industrial tahsils, Kanpur, Agra, Rampur and Meerut have a greater urban population than the rural, that of Kanpur being five times and of Meerut almost at par. These tahsils are predominantly urban. There are six tahsils in which the ratio is less than 1:30. In ascending order they are Bansaon (Gorakhpur), Mariahu (Jaunpur), Soraon and Phulpur (Allahabad), Ghosi (Azamgarh), and Fatehpur (Bara Banki). They are overwhelmingly rural and have come to be included

in the industrial list on account of insignificant industrial towns located in them. Tahsils having a higher percentage of urban population than the State average in geographical order are Rampur, Moradabad, Sambhal and Amroha (Moradabad), Saharanpur, Kairana (Muzaffarnagar), Meerut, Ghaziabad and Hapur (Meerut), Bulandshahr, Koil and Hathras (Aligarh), Agra and Firozabad (Agra), Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Sitapur, Nawabganj (Bara Banki), Muhammadabad (Azamgarh) and Varanasi. These 21 tahsils are more urbanized than the average. The remaining 26 tahsils are less urbanized.

68. The proportion of workers to non-workers in the State is 64.3 per cent. Eleven tahsils have a higher percentage of workers and their names in descending order are Soraon and Phulpur of Allahabad district, Ghosi of Azamgarh district, Tanda of Faizabad district, Nawabganj and Fatehpur of Bara Banki district, Mariahu and Machhlisshahr of Jaunpur district, Akbarpur of Faizabad district, Bansaon of Gorakhpur district, and Muhammadabad of Azamgarh district. They are all situated in the eastern half of the State and do not possess towns of 50,000 population and over. Six tahsils have less than 45 workers to 100 non-workers. Their names in ascending order are Agra, Koil (Aligarh), Rampur, Etmadpur

(Agra), Moradabad, Kiraoli (Agra), situated in the western half of the State. Except Etmadpur and Kiraoli all have Class I cities.

69. The proportion of workers in Household Industry, Manufacturing, and Construction forming the secondary sector to those in Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications, and Other Services forming the tertiary sector is 67.6 per cent for the State. Twelve tahsils have more workers in the secondary sector than in the tertiary. Their names in descending order are Muhammadabad (Azamgarh), Tanda (Faizabad), Bhadohi (Varanasi), Mariahu (Jaunpur), Firozabad (Agra), Ghosi (Azamgarh), Akbarpur (Faizabad), Fatehpur (Bara Banki), Machhlisshahr (Jaunpur), Dhampur (Bijnor), Bansaon (Gorakhpur), and Sardhana (Meerut).

These tahsils mostly in the East Plain have predominantly manufacturing population in their urban areas. Only four of them, i.e., Firozabad, Tanda, Muhammadabad and Bhadohi have towns of 20,000 population and above. The industrial towns of the other 8 tahsils are very small but they have a concentration of manufacturing population.

In 5 tahsils the number of workers in the secondary sector is less than one-half of those in the tertiary. Three of them are in Saharanpur district, namely, Roorkee, Nakur and Saharanpur, the fourth is Etawah and the fifth is Etah. In the remaining 30 tahsils the proportion of workers in Household Industry, Manufacturing and Construction is between 50 and 100 per cent of those in Trade, Commerce, etc.

TABLE 2.19—Character of Tahsils whose Densities are Lower than the Average for the State, 1961

District	Number of tahsils whose densities are below the average for the State											
	Below 0—25%			26%—50%			51%—75%			76%—100%		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Uttar Kashi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
2. Chamoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
5. Garhwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
6. Almora	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
7. Naini Tal	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
8. Bijnor	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Moradabad	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Budaun	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Rampur	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13. Shahjahanpur	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Mathura	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Agra	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Mainpuri	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Etawah	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kanpur	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Fatehpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Allahabad	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
23. Jalaun	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
24. Hamirpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
25. Banda	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
26. Kheri	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27. Hardoi			1										
28. Bahraich				1		1							
29. Gonda			1										
30. Varanasi								1					
31. Mirzapur							2		1			1	
		9	13	3	6	11	4	5	19	2	10	2	
			25			21			26			12	

70. Table 2.19 gives the number of tahsils in each district which have densities below the State average of 648 persons per sq. mile. Eighty-four tahsils out of 231 in the State are represented in this Table. All tahsils situated in the Himalayan Hills in the north and the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau in the south, except the sadar tahsil of Jhansi district, have found their place in this Table. There are 23 Himalayan tahsils in all, i.e., all tahsils of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Dehra Dun districts and tahsil Naini Tal of Naini Tal district. The tahsils of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau shown in this Table are 26 in number, i.e., all tahsils of Jhansi except sadar, all tahsils of Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, and Mirzapur districts, tahsils Karchhana and Meja of Allahabad district and tahsil Chakia of Varanasi district. Thirty-five tahsils lie in the plains. Of these Najibabad and Nagina of Bijpur, Bilaspur of Rampur, Kashipur, Haldwani and Kichha of

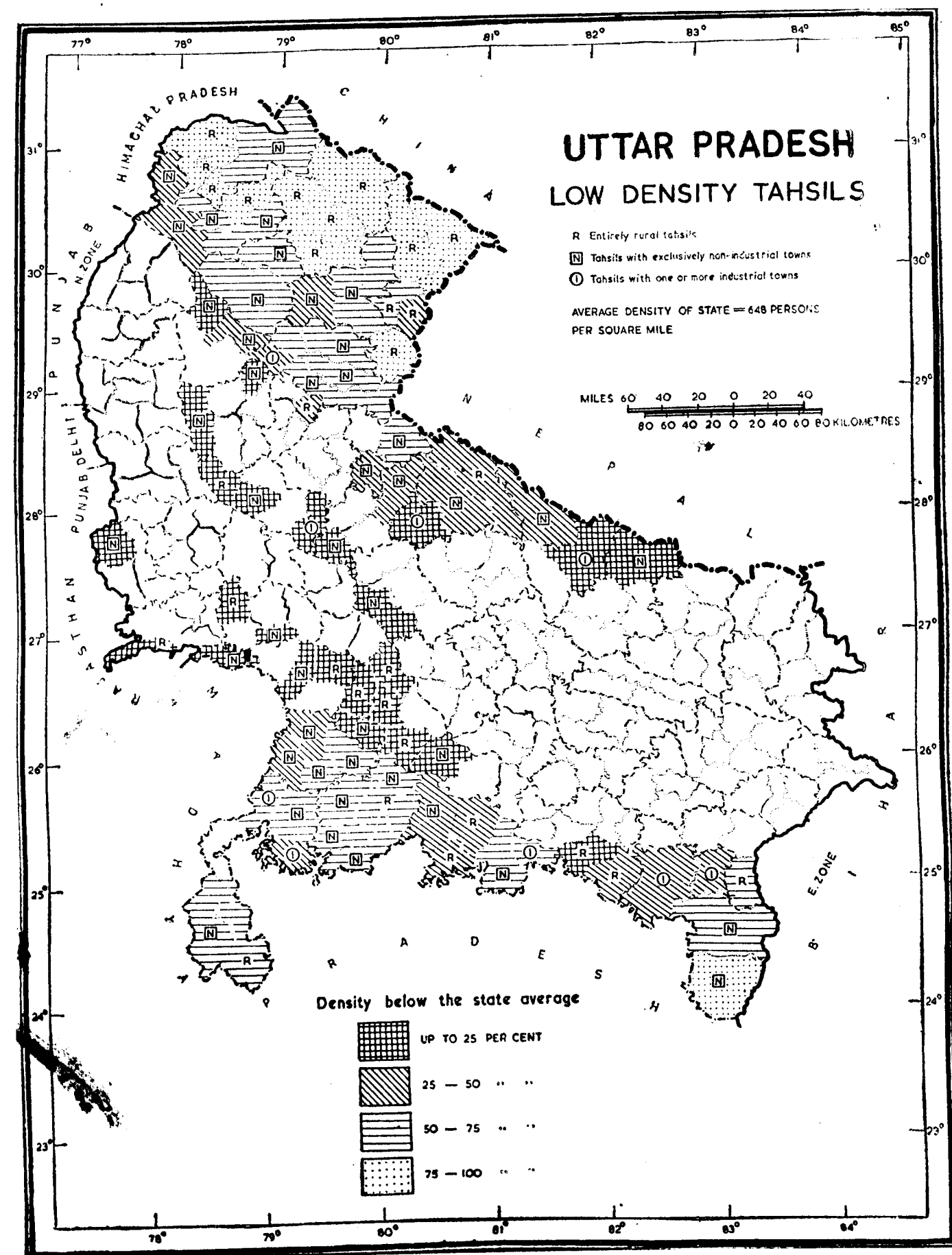
Naini Tal, Bisalpur and Purnapur of Pilibhit, Powayan of Shahjahanpur, all the three of Kheri, Nanpara and Bahraich of Bahraich, and Bahrampur of Gonda 15 in number are located in the submontane belt of the West and East Plains. The remaining 20 tahsils are Hasanpur and Thakurdwara of Moradabad, Gunmaur, Sahaswan and Daraganj of Budaun, Jalalabad of Shahjahanpur, Bilgram of Hardoi, Chhata of Mathura, Kheragarh and Bah of Agra, Jasrana and Karhal of Mainpuri, Bharthana and Bidhuna of Etawah, all tahsils except the sadar tahsil of Kanpur, and Bindki of Fatehpur. Out of the 81 tahsils having densities lower than the State average, 30 belong to the (a) type, 15 to (b) type and only 9 to (c) type. In all density ranges tahsils of the (b) type are predominant except in the lowest where their place has been taken by those of (a) type.

71. Density distribution of the various types of tahsils is shown in 3 separate Tables. That for (a) type tahsils is given in Table 2.19A:

TABLE 2.19A—(a) Entirely Rural Tahsils

District	Tahsils with density 0 to 25% below that of State				Tahsils with density 26% to 50% below that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Pithoragarh	..	..	..	..	1	104,118	308	338
Budaun	1	208,599	361	578	..	..	..	..
Rampur	..	..	..	..	1	75,722	205	370
Agra	1	168,805	309	546	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	1	199,045	318	627	..	..	..	..
Etawah	1	267,380	436	614	..	..	..	..
Kanpur	4	984,977	1,616	610	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	1	289,889	529	548	1	252,482	684	369
Banda	..	..	..	..	2	418,265	1,152	363
Kheri	..	..	..	..	1	392,989	1,183	332

MAP II/C



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

Government of India Copyright, 1961.

District	Tahsils with density 51 % to 75 % below that of State				Tahsils with density 76 % to 100 % below that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Uttar Kashi	1	43,471	246	177	2	57,929	1,157	50
Pithoragarh	1	96,518	362	267	2	62,943	2,118	30
Chamoli	..	..	..	..	4	253,137	3,525	72
Tehri Garhwal	..	..	..	..	1	97,505	606	161
Almora	..	..	..	..	1	80,564	648	124
Jhansi	1	151,370	823	184	..	..	..	..
Hamirpur	1	174,483	605	289	..	..	..	..
Varanasi	1	142,936	521	274	..	..	..	..

Of the 30 entirely rural tahsils, Puraula, Rajgarhi, Dunda, Joshimath, Karnaprayag, Chamoli, Ukhi Math, Munsiri, Dharchula, Didihat, Pithoragarh, Pratapnagar and Champawat are Himalayan. Joshimath and Pithoragarh are no longer rural as towns have been created in them since this Census. Mahroni, Maudaha, Baberu, Naraini, Karchhana, Meja and Chakia are in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. The densities of Mahroni of Jhansi, Maudaha of Hamirpur and Chakia of Varanasi are less than half of the State average and of Mahroni less than even 200 persons per sq. mile on account of their geographical features. Tahsils Bilaspur of Rampur and Nighasan of Kheri are in the submontane area of West Plain. Climate is the chief cause for low density,

while Nighasan is heavily forested. The remaining 8 tahsils, i.e., Gunnaur of Budaun, Kheragarh of Agra, Jasrana of Mainpuri, Bidhuna of Etawah and Bilhaur, Derapur, Akbarpur and Ghatampur of Kanpur are outside the submontane belt. The lesser densities of these tahsils are completely accounted for by the absence of urban areas as their densities are greater than the State rural average, except in the case of Kheragarh the density of which is only 546 as against the State rural average of 569. The reason for low density in Kheragarh seems to be the existence of ravines of rivers.

72. The 45 tahsils having one or more towns, but none industrial, are represented in the following Table 2.19B :

TABLE 2.19B—Non-Industrial Tahsils (with one or more towns)

District	Tahsils with density 0 to 25 % below that of State				Tahsils with density 26 % to 50 % below that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
Almora	..	..	..	..	1	246,249	719	342
Bijnor	1	243,211	468	520	1	217,948	480	454
Moradabad	2	437,819	820	534	..	..	..	..
Budaun	1	273,007	428	638	..	..	..	..
Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	1	233,422	531	440
Shahjahanpur	1	232,542	367	634	1	252,656	615	411
Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	2	429,014	948	452
Mathura	1	210,415	406	518	..	..	..	..

District	Tahsil with density 0 to 25% below that of State				Tahsils with density 26 % to 50% below that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Popula- tion	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Popula- tion	Area	Density in 1961
Agra	1	175,729	350	502	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	1	138,168	219	632	..	..	..	..
Etawah	1	282,376	438	645	..	..	..	..
Kanpur	1	222,098	380	584	..	..	..	..
Fatehpur	1	331,764	540	615	..	..	..	..
Jalaun	..	..	..	..	2	400,926	921	435
Banda	..	..	..	..	1	227,139	639	356
Kheri	..	..	..	..	1	503,304	1,233	408
Hardoi	1	372,968	594	628	..	..	..	..
Bahraich	..	..	..	..	1	458,800	1,027	447
Gonda	1	538,731	985	547	..	..	..	..

District	Tahsils with density 51% to 75 % below that of State				Tahsils with density 76 % to 100% below that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Popula- tion	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Popula- tion	Area	Density in 1961
Uttar Kashi	..	..	..	..	1	21,436	1,615	13
Tehri Garhwal	2	250,231	1,139	220	..	..	..	..
Garhwal	2	482,327	2,106	229	..	..	..	..
Almora	1	306,594	1,346	228	..	..	..	..
Naini Tal	3	485,569	2,232	218	..	..	..	..
Pilibhit	1	118,053	646	183	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	2	356,049	1,781	200	..	..	..	..
Jalaun	2	262,242	850	309	..	..	..	..
Hamirpur	4	619,966	2,175	285	..	..	..	..
Banda	1	217,854	903	241	..	..	..	..
Mirzapur	1	275,462	997	276	1	156,379	1,307	120

Out of these 45 tahsils, 10 are in the Himalayan Hills, 14 in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, and 21 in the plains. Ten of the last mentioned are submontane in character. The Himalayan tahsils are Bhatwari, Tehri, Devaprayag, Pauri, Lans-

downe, Almora, Ranikhet, Naini Tal, Chakrata and Dehra Dun. Only Dehra Dun tahsil has a Class I city and none else has a town of even 20,000 population. Garautha and Lalitpur of Jhansi, Jalaun, Konch, Orai and Kalpi of Jalaun,

Rath, Hamirpur, Charkhari and Mahoba of Hamirpur, Banda and Karwi of Banda, and Robertsganj and Dudhi of Mirzapur lie in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Only Lalitpur of Jhansi, Konch and Orai of Jalaun, Mahoba of Hamirpur, and Banda of Banda district have Class III towns. Tahsils Haldwani and Kichha of Naini Tal, Najibabad and Nagina of Bijnor, Bisalpur and Puranpur of Pilibhit, Powayan of Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur of Kheri, Nanpara of Bahraich, and Balrampur of Gonda are submontane. Of these Haldwani, Najibabad, Nagina, Lakhimpur and Balrampur only have Class III towns. Tahsils of the plains outside the submontane region are Hasanpur and Thakurdwara of Moradabad, Sahaswan of Budaun, Jalalabad of Shahjahanpur, Chhata of Mathura, Bah of Agra, Karhal of Mainpuri, Bharthana of Etawah, Bhognipur of Kanpur, Bindki of Fatehpur, and Bilgram of Hardoi. Of these 11 tahsils only Sahaswan in Budaun district has a Class III town.

73. Outside the Himalayan Hills, tahsils which have densities less than half of the State average are Haldwani and Kichha of Naini Tal, Puranpur of Pilibhit, Garautha and Lalitpur of Jhansi,

Orai and Kalpi of Jalaun, Rath, Hamirpur, Charkhari and Mahoba of Hamirpur, Karwi of Banda, and Robertsganj and Dudhi of Mirzapur district. Of these, Haldwani, Kichha and Puranpur are in the submontane belt and the rest in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Dudhi in which the Rihand Dam is located has a very small density of 120 persons per sq. mile. Other tahsils which have densities less than 250 per sq. mile are Haldwani (179), Puranpur (183), Lalitpur (191), Garautha (218) and Karwi (241). Haldwani is mainly *Bhabhar*, Puranpur has large forests, and Lalitpur, Garautha and Karwi are very rocky. As regards the 11 tahsils of the non-submontane plain, the cause of low densities in respect of 8 tahsils is small urban population—the rural density exceeding the State average. But in the case of Hasanpur (Moradabad), Chhata (Mathura), and Bah (Agra) the rural densities are less than the rural average for the State. They may be due to the comparative unproductiveness of the soil in these tracts; Bah tahsil is deeply intersected by ravines.

74. The 9 tahsils having one or more industrial towns are shown in the following Table:

TABLE 2.19C—Industrial Tahsils (with one or more industrial towns)

District	Tahsils with density 0 to 25% below that of State				Tahsils with density 26% to 50% below that of State				Tahsils with density 51% to 75% below that of State			
	No. of Tahsils	Popula- tion	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Popula- tion	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tahsils	Popula- tion	Area	Density in 1961
Naini Tal	..	..	..	..	1	88,751	188	472	..	..	..	..
Budaun	1	272,413	427	638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	1	145,703	425	343	1	132,792	470	282
Banda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90,473	380	227
Kheri	1	362,140	690	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahraich	1	583,127	953	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirzapur	..	..	..	..	2	817,812	1,959	417	..	..	..	..

Districts containing such tahsils are Jhansi, Banda and Mirzapur in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, Naini Tal, Kheri and Bahraich in the submontane region and Budaun in the West Plain out-

side the submontane tract. The densities of Moth and Mau are less than half of the State average, that of the latter being less than 250 persons per sq. mile on account of hill ranges.

District	Tahsil	(a) Entirely Rural (b) With Towns— all Non-Industrial (c) With one or more Industrial Towns	Towns with popula- tion of 20,000 and above (Classes I, II and III)	Remarks
8. Bijnor	1. Dhampur	.. (c)	..	..
	2. Bijnor	.. (b)	.. Bijnor	.. Sadar Tahsil
9. Moradabad	1. Moradabad	.. (c)	.. Chandpur	..
	2. Bilari	.. (b)	.. Moradabad	.. Sadar Tahsil
	3. Amroha	.. (c)	.. Chandausi	..
	4. Sambhal	.. (c)	.. Amroha	..
10. Budaun	1. Bisauli	.. (a)	.. Sambhal	..
	2. Budaun	.. (b)	..	..
11. Rampur	Rampur	.. (c)	.. Budaun	.. Sadar Tahsil
12. Bareilly	Bareilly	.. (b)	.. Rampur	.. Sadar Tahsil
13. Pilibhit	1. Pilibhit	.. (b)	.. Bareilly	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Bisalpur	.. (b)	.. Pilibhit	.. Sadar Tahsil
14. Shahjahanpur	1. Shahjahanpur	.. (b)	..	..
	2. Tilhar	.. (b)	.. Shahjahanpur	.. Sadar Tahsil
	3. Jalalabad	.. (b)	.. Tilhar	..
15. Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	.. (b)	..	..
16. Saharanpur	1. Saharanpur	.. (c)	.. Dehra Dun	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Deoband	.. (b)	.. Saharanpur	.. Sadar Tahsil
17. Muzaffarnagar	1. Budhana	.. (b)	.. Deoband	..
	2. Muzaffarnagar	.. (b)	..	..
18. Meerut	1. Meerut	.. (b)	.. Muzaffarnagar	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Baghpat	.. (c)	.. Meerut	.. Sadar Tahsil
	3. Ghaziabad	.. (b)	.. Baraut	..
		.. (c)	.. Ghaziabad	..
19. Bulandshahr	1. Bulandshahr	.. (c)	.. Modinagar	..
	2. Anupshahr	.. (c)	.. Bulandshahr	.. Sadar Tahsil Bulandshahr town non-industrial
20. Aligarh	1. Koil	.. (c)	.. Aligarh	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Hathras	.. (c)	.. Hathras	.. Hathras town non-industrial
21. Mathura	1. Mathura	.. (b)	.. Mathura	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Sadabad	.. (b)	.. Vrindaban	..
22. Agra	1. Agra	.. (c)	..	..
	2. Firozabad	.. (c)	.. Agra	.. Sadar Tahsil
23. Etah	Kasganj	.. (b)	.. Firozabad	..
24. Mainpuri	1. Shikohabad	.. (c)	.. Kasganj	..
	2. Bhongaon	.. (b)	.. Shikohabad	..

District	Tahsil	(a) Entirely Rural (b) With Towns— all Non-Industrial (c) With one or more Industrial Towns	Towns with popu- lation of 20,000 and above (Classes I, II and III)	Remarks
25. Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	.. (c)	.. Farrukhabad -cum-Fatehgarh	.. Sadar Tahsil
26. Etawah	1. Etawah	.. (c)	.. Etawah	.. Sadar Tahsil Etawah town non-industrial
	2. Auraiya	.. (b)	..	..
27. Kanpur	Kanpur	.. (c)	.. Kanpur	.. Sadar Tahsil
28. Fatehpur	1. Khaga	.. (a)	..	..
	2. Fatehpur	.. (b)	.. Fatehpur	.. Sadar Tahsil
29. Allahabad	1. Chail	.. (b)	.. Allahabad	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Soraon	.. (c)	..	..
	3. Handia	.. (a)	..	..
	4. Phulpur	.. (c)	..	..
30. Jhansi	1. Jhansi	.. (b)	.. Jhansi	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Mauranipur	.. (c)	.. Mauranipur	..
	3. Moth	.. (c)	..	..
31. Jalaun	1. Jalaun	.. (b)	..	..
	2. Konch	.. (b)	.. Konch	..
32. Hamirpur	1. Hamirpur	.. (b)	..	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Mahoba	.. (b)	.. Mahoba	..
	3. Maudaha	.. (a)	..	..
33. Banda	1. Baberu	.. (a)	..	..
	2. Naraini	.. (a)	..	..
	3. Banda	.. (b)	.. Banda	.. Sadar Tahsil
34. Kheri	1. Mohamdi	.. (c)	..	..
	2. Lakhimpur	.. (b)	.. Lakhimpur	.. Sadar Tahsil
35. Sitapur	Sitapur	.. (c)	.. Sitapur	.. Sadar Tahsil Sitapur town non-industrial
36. Hardoi	1. Hardoi	.. (b)	.. Hardoi	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Sandila	.. (b)	..	..
37. Unnao	Hasanganj	.. (a)	..	..
38. Lucknow	Lucknow	.. (b)	.. Lucknow	.. Sadar Tahsil
39. Rae Bareli	1. Dalmau	.. (a)	..	..
	2. Rae Bareli	.. (b)	.. Rae Bareli	.. Sadar Tahsil
40. Bahraich	1. Kaisarganj	.. (a)	..	..
	2. Bahraich	.. (c)	.. Bahraich	.. Sadar Tahsil Bahraich town non-industrial
41. Gonda	1. Utraula	.. (b)	..	..
	2. Gonda	.. (b)	.. Gonda	.. Sadar Tahsil
	3. Tarabganj	.. (b)	..	..
42. Bara Banki	1. Nawabganj	.. (c)	.. Nawabganj	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Haidargarh	.. (a)	..	..
43. Faizabad	1. Faizabad	.. (b)	.. Faizabad-cum- Ayodhya	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Tanda	.. (c)	.. Tanda	..
44. Sultanpur	Sultanpur	.. (b)	.. Sultanpur	.. Sadar Tahsil
45. Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	.. (b)	.. Bela	.. Sadar Tahsil

District	Tahsil	(a) Entirely Rural (b) With Towns, all Non-Industrial (c) With one or more Industrial Towns	Towns with popu- lation of 20,000 and Above (Classes I, II and III)	Remarks
46. Basti	1. Khalilabad	.. (a)	..	..
	2. Basti	.. (b)	..	..
	3. Bansi	.. (a)	.. Basti ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
47. Gorakhpur	1. Gorakhpur	.. (b)	..	..
	2. Bansaon	.. (c)	.. Gorakhpur ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
48. Deoria	1. Deoria	.. (b)	..	..
	2. Salempur	.. (b)	.. Deoria ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
49. Azamgarh	1. Azamgarh	.. (b)	..	..
	2. Muhammadabad	.. (c)	.. Azamgarh ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
	3. Ghosi	.. (c)	.. Maunath Bhanjan ..	..
50. Jaunpur	1. Jaunpur	.. (b)	..	..
	2. Kerakat	.. (a)	.. Jaunpur ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
51. Ballia	Ballia	.. (b)	..	..
52. Ghazipur	1. Ghazipur	.. (b)	.. Ballia ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Muhammadabad	.. (b)	.. Ghazipur ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
53. Varanasi	Varanasi	.. (a)	..	..
54. Mirzapur	1. Chunar	.. (c)	.. Varanasi ..	.. Sadar Tahsil
	2. Mirzapur	.. (c)	..	..
		.. (c)	.. Mirzapur -cum-Vindhyachal ..	.. Sadar Tahsil

79. So far tahsils of higher and lower densities than the State average have been considered. Now we shall take up tahsil densities in relation to the average densities of the districts concerned. One hundred and six tahsils have a higher density of population than the average of the districts of which they form part. Table 2.20 gives the names of such tahsils.

80. The exact areas of the tahsils of most of the Himalayan districts are not known and their densities are mere estimates. In these districts cultivation is possible only where level land, good soil and water are available and is done in river valleys or in hill-side terraces. Tahsils where such land is available in abundance are usually better populated than others. The existence of small towns makes a difference in the sparsely populated mountainous regions. In Dehra Dun district, though Dehra Dun tahsil has a much lower rural density than Chakrata tahsil, yet the presence of Dehra Dun city and other urban areas turns the scale and raises its density distinctly above that of Chakrata. Naini Tal district has 3 sub-

montane tahsils. Kashipur tahsil of this district is comparatively more suited to agriculture, has the greatest percentage of urban population, and consequently the highest density. As in the Himalayas, so in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau the density depends largely on the terrain. The soil of this natural division is often rocky and the water level low, but wherever there exist large stretches of level land with a tolerable soil agriculture is practised and human settlements come up. The highest-density tahsil of Jhansi district is Jhansi on account of its comparatively better soil and the presence of a Class I city. The highest-density tahsils of Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda are respectively Jalaun, Hamirpur and Baberu in regard to both general and rural density — Jalaun and Baberu being outlying tahsils of their districts. They have relatively the largest areas of the plain better suited for agriculture. The highest-density tahsil of Mirzapur is Chunar, which has proportionately the largest plain and the smallest forest area. These factors have put it above the sadar tahsil, Mirzapur, which despite its Class I

city is not the first on account of hill ranges and a large plateau.

81. In 13 districts of the West Plain sadar tahsils have the greatest density of population. The sadar tahsils of Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Bulandshahr, Agra and Farrukhabad have the highest rural density as well. However, in the case of Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura and Etawah sadar tahsils occupy the first position in density due to the existence of headquarters towns. In the remaining 6 districts of the West Plain, tahsils having the highest density are outlying. These districts are Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Mainpuri, and Kheri and their densest tahsils are Dhampur, Bisauli, Budhana, Kasganj, Shikohabad and Mohamdi. Of these only Kasganj in Etah and Shikohabad in Mainpuri have Class III towns. These tahsils have come to occupy the top place on account of their rural density. Among the Central Plain districts sadar tahsils of Kanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh have the highest density, both general and rural, while those of Allahabad and Bara Banki have come to occupy the first place on account of their towns. On the other hand, in Fatehpur, Unnao and Rae Bareilly entirely rural tahsils, i.e., Khaga, Hasanganj and Dalmau possess the highest density. In the East Plain the sadar tahsils of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh,

Jaunpur, Ballia and Varanasi have the highest general as well as rural density, but in Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Ghazipur the highest-density tahsils are respectively Kaisarganj, Utraula, Khalilabad and Muhammadabad. Factors causing high rural densities are better soil, better irrigation and often a greater percentage of cultivated area. In quite a large number of districts the sadar tahsil has the most densely populated rural area due to the presence of the district town which provides better facilities of all kinds which in turn induce greater growth.

82. Out of the 106 tahsils shown in Table 2.20, (a) 21 are entirely rural, (b) 51 have exclusively non-industrial towns, and (c) 34 have industrial towns. The proportion of entirely rural tahsils is naturally small. Among the 54 tahsils of highest density in the respective districts 10 are of (a) type, 26 of (b) type and 18 of (c) type. Those containing industrial towns of 20,000 population and above are Moradabad, Amroha, Sambhal, Rampur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Koil, Agra, Firozabad, Shikohabad, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Mauranipur, Nawabganj, Tanda, Muhammadabad (Azamgarh), Varanasi and Mirzapur.

83. There are 125 tahsils in the State which have lower than average density in the districts concerned. The lowest density tahsil of each district is shown in the following Table :

TABLE 2.21—Lowest Density Tahsil in each District

District	Tahsil	(a) Entirely Rural (b) With Towns all Non-Industrial (c) With one or more Industrial Towns	Towns with popu- lation of 20,000 and Above (Classes I, II & III)	Remarks
1. Uttar Kashi	Bhatwari	.. (b)	..	Sadar Tahsil (Bhatwari) below average
2. Chamoli	Joshimath	.. (a)	..	
3. Pithoragarh	Munsiari	.. (a)	..	
4. Tehri Garhwal	Pratapnagar	.. (a)	..	
5. Garhwal	Lansdowne	.. (b)	..	
6. Almora	Champawat	.. (a)	..	Sadar Tahsil below average
7. Naini Tal	Haldwani	.. (b)	Haldwani-cum-- Kathgodam	Sadar Tahsil below average Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam town non-industrial

GENERAL REPORT

District	Tahsil	(a) Entirely Rural (b) With Towns, all Non-Industrial (c) With one or more Industrial Towns	Towns with Popu- lation of 20,000 and Above (Classes I, II and III)	Remarks
8. Bijnor	Nagina	.. (b)	Nagina	Nagina town non-industrial
9. Moradabad	Hasanpur	.. (b)	..	
10. Budaun	Gunnaur	.. (a)	..	
11. Rampur	Bilaspur	.. (a)	..	
12. Bareilly	Baheri	.. (c)	..	
13. Pilibhit	Puranpur	.. (b)	..	
14. Shahjahanpur	Powayan	.. (b)	..	
15. Dehra Dun	Chakrata	.. (b)	..	
16. Saharanpur	Roorkee	.. (c)	1. Roorkee	Roorkee and Hardwar towns non-industrial
17. Muzaffarnagar	Jansath	.. (c)	2. Hardwar	
18. Meerut	Mawana	.. (c)	Mawana	Mawana town non-industrial
19. Bulandshahr	Sikandrabad	.. (c)	Sikandrabad	
20. Aligarh	Khair	.. (a)	..	
21. Mathura	Chhata	.. (b)	..	
22. Agra	Bah	.. (b)	..	
23. Etah	Aliganj	.. (c)	..	
24. Mainpuri	Jasrana	.. (a)	..	Sadar Tahsil below average, of Sadar Tahsil below average
25. Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	.. (b)	..	
26. Etawah	Bidhuna	.. (a)	..	
27. Kanpur	Bhognipur	.. (b)	..	
28. Fatehpur	Bindki	.. (b)	..	
29. Allahabad	Meja	.. (a)	..	
30. Jhansi	Mahroni	.. (a)	..	
31. Jalaun	Kalpi	.. (b)	..	
32. Hamirpur	Charkhari	.. (b)	..	Sadar Tahsil (Orai) below average
33. Banda	Mau	.. (c)	..	
34. Kheri	Nighasan	.. (a)	..	
35. Sitapur	Biswan	.. (c)	..	
36. Hardoi	Bilgram	.. (b)	..	
37. Unnao	Safipur	.. (a)	..	
38. Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	.. (a)	..	Sadar Tahsil below average
39. Rae Bareilly	Maharajganj	.. (a)	..	
40. Bahraich	Nanpara	.. (b)	..	

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

District	Tahsil	(a) Entirely Rural (b) With Towns, all Non-Industrial (c) With one or more Industrial Towns	Towns with popula- tion of 20,000 and Above (Classes I, II and III)	Remarks
41. Gonda	Balrampur	.. (b)	Balrampur	Balrampur town non-industrial
42. Bara Banki	Fatehpur	.. (c)	..	
43. Faizabad	Bikapur	.. (a)	..	
44. Sultanpur	Amethi	.. (a)	..	
45. Pratapgarh	Kunda	.. (a)	..	
46. Basti	Domariaganj	.. (a)	..	
47. Gorakhpur	Pharenda	.. (a)	..	
48. Deoria	Hata	.. (a)	..	
49. Azamgarh	Lalganj	.. (a)	..	
50. Jaunpur	Machhlishahr	.. (c)	..	
51. Ballia	Rasra	.. (b)	..	
52. Ghazipur	Zamania	.. (a)	..	
53. Varanasi	Chakia	.. (a)	..	
54. Mirzapur	Dudhi	.. (b)	..	

In the Himalayan districts the lowest density tahsils are those possessing high mountains and the most rugged terrain in which it is very difficult for human settlements to flourish. Greater parts remain covered with snow and forests. In Dehra Dun district Chakrata has a lower general density than Dehra Dun tahsil in spite of its higher rural density as the low rural density of the latter is more than made up by a large urban population. Haldwani being mostly *Bhabhar* has the lowest density in Naini Tal district. It has extensive forests and a low water level, and cultivation is possible only where irrigation facilities are available. In the submontane districts of the West Plain, viz., Saharanpur, Bijnor, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Kheri, the lowest-density tahsils are Roorkee, Nagina, Bilaspur, Baheri, Puranpur and Nighasan respectively. All these tahsils have an annual rainfall exceeding 100 cm. (=40 inches approximately), Bilaspur, Baheri and Puranpur getting even more than 120 cm. (=48 inches approximately) in the year. They include large forest areas and possess an unhealthy climate; Roorkee has some rocky soil as well on account of the Siwalik Range on its border. In the remaining tahsils of these

districts the submontane effect is less apparent. Baheri tahsil has a higher rural density than the State average, but suffers from a greater influence of the *Tarai* as compared to other tahsils of the district. The submontane districts of the East Plain are Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria. The lowest-density tahsils of these districts are Nanpara, Balrampur, Domariaganj, Pharenda and Hata, respectively—all situated on their northern borders. Nanpara and Balrampur have low densities on account of large forest areas. The densities of Domariaganj, Pharenda and Hata; though lowest in the respective districts, are higher than the State average, that of Hata exceeding 1,000 persons per sq. mile. In the 5 districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau the lowest-density tahsils are those which have an uneven terrain, a stony surface and lack of irrigation facilities. Mahroni in Jhansi, Kalpi in Jalaun, Charkhari in Hamirpur, Mau in Banda, and Dudhi in Mirzapur have the lowest densities. Mahroni is largely composed of jungles and rocks with very poor soil. Kalpi tahsil is much ravined by the Betwa and the Yamuna, the soil is poor and water level low. Charkhari is hilly and has extensive areas of barren land and Mau is

transversed by hill ranges. Dudhi is a tangled mass of hills covered with jungles interspersed with a few tracts of fertile land here and there in river valleys.

84. In the Gangetic Plain outside the sub-montane belt the density of population is high, but here and there are patches of land subject to alluvial action of rivers, out into ravines, or containing unproductive soil impregnated with salts. The lowest-density tahsils of the remaining districts of the West Plain are Powayan (Shahjahanpur), Hasanpur (Moradabad), Gunnaur (Budaun), Jansath (Muzaffarnagar), Mawana (Meerut), Sikandarabad (Bulandshahr), Khair (Aligarh), Chhata (Mathura), Bah (Agra), Jasrana (Mainpuri), Aliganj (Etah), Kaimganj (Farrukhabad), and Bidhuna (Etawah). In this case also the picture is relative. Only Powayan, Hasanpur, Chhata and Bah have lower rural densities than the State average. Powayan tahsil of Shahjahanpur runs as a wedge between Pilibhit and Kheri districts. It is submontane in character, possesses a damp and unhealthy climate, and has some forest. Tahsil Hasanpur of Moradabad has large tracts of Ganga *Khadir*. Tahsil Chhata of Mathura feels the influence of the hill range of Rajasthan and includes some precarious tracts. Bah tahsil in Agra resembles the Central Indian Plateau and is deeply ravined by the Yamuna and the Chambal. As regards the remaining 9 tahsils which have low densities only in a comparative sense, Gunnaur, Jansath and Mawana include the Ganga *Khadir* of the Ganga and Sikandrabad and Khair that of the Yamuna. Aliganj, Kaimganj, Jasrana and Bidhuna have poor quality soils and some precarious tracts. The lowest-density tahsils of the districts of the Central Plain are Bhognipur (Kanpur), Bindki (Fatehpur), Meja (Allahabad), Biswan (Sitapur), Bilgram (Hardoi), Safipur (Unnao), Mohanlalganj (Lucknow), Maharajganj (Rae Bareilly), Fatehpur (Bara Banki), Bikapur (Faizabad), Amethi (Sultanpur), and Kunda (Pratapgarh). Only Meja of Allahabad has a lower rural density than the State average. It is a trans-Yamuna tahsil and geographically of a piece with the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. With regard to other tahsils

it may be mentioned that their soil is not as fertile as of other tahsils in the respective districts. The districts which still remain to be considered are the non-submontane districts of the East Plain. The lowest-density tahsils in these districts are Lalganj (Azamgarh), Machhlisahar (Jaunpur), Rasra (Ballia), Zamania (Ghazipur) and Chakia (Varanasi). Of these, only Chakia of Varanasi has lower density than the State average. This too is a part of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Lalganj, Machhlisahar, Zamania and Rasra are, in fact, high-density tahsils—that of the last exceeding 1,000 persons per sq. mile. No special comments about them are called for. In the plains outside the sub-montane belt, the main factors affecting cultivation are the quality of the soil and the existence of irrigation facilities.

85. Sadar tahsils of districts Uttar Kashi, Almora, Naini Tal, Eath, Mainpuri, Jalaun and Unnao have densities below the district average in spite of the existence of the headquarters towns therein, none of which, however, is above Class III. Of the 54 lowest-density tahsils, (a) 24 are entirely rural, (b) 20 have exclusively non-industrial towns, and (c) 10 have industrial towns. Naturally the proportion of (a) type tahsils is the greatest and of (c) type tahsils the smallest. Out of the 30 tahsils having one or more towns, Roorkee tahsil has Class II town of Hardwar and one Class III town of Roorkee; Haldwani, Nagina, Mawana, Sikandrabad, and Balrampur have Class III town each of which only Sikandrabad is industrial. The remaining 24 tahsils have only small towns of Classes IV, V and VI.

Part B—Density of Census Houses

86. The density and distribution of population cannot be fully appreciated, unless the distribution of *Census houses* and *Census households* is also considered, as they are closely related to the population. Both have been defined in the chapter on 1961 *Census Operations*. It will, however, be useful to go over those definitions once again:

(1) A *Census house* is a structure or part thereof, occupied or vacant, which can be

a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of business, an office, a workshop, a school, etc., possessing an independent exit. If a building has a number of independent portions under different occupations, each having a separate exit of its own opening on the road or a common staircase, courtyard or gallery leading to the main gate, each such portion is deemed to be a separate Census house. If a structure is under one occupation it is one Census house irrespective of the number of exits. Only when it is occupied by several parties, has it been treated as so many Census houses provided that there is a separate main exit for each portion.

(2) A *Census household* comprises a group of persons, related or unrelated, who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. A hostel, mess, *ashram*, etc., is deemed to be a Census household, though of unrelated persons. If two households occupying the same structure do not enjoy separate main exits, both are lodged in the same Census house. In such cases a Census house may contain one or more Census households. A distinction is required to be made between the family and the Census household. A dependent son living in a boarding house away from home continues to be a member of the family though he is not a part of the household, while a resident servant who takes his food from the master's kitchen is a member of the Census household, though he does not belong to the family. It was for the first time in 1951 that the different concepts of *house* and *household* were recognized. From 1911 to 1941 a house (Census) was defined as "the dwelling place of a single commensal family, which uses the same *chulha*, whether it be a building or part of building or a temporary shelter", and no distinction was made between a *house* and a *household*. This definition was applied to define a *household* at the 1951 Census, which

defined a *house* separately as any human dwelling having a separate main entrance.

87. The density of households to a great extent depends on the population, but not entirely so since the average size of the household is liable to change. As compared to 1901 there was a sudden fall in the size of the households in 1911. It was attributed to the break-up of the joint family system, but to a large extent it was caused by the artificial inflation of the number of households owing to the prevalence of the plague which had resulted in the dispersal of population. The number recorded in 1911 requires to be reduced for this reason. In 1921 empty houses at some places were counted as occupied which increased the number of households. Applying the correction to the 1921 figures also, the average size of households showed reduction during the decade. It was estimated that about one-third of the decrease in population was caused by the reduction in the average household size and two-thirds by the wiping out of entire households mainly by the influenza epidemic. During the decade 1921–31 the population increased by 6.67 per cent and the number of households by 2.02 per cent. At least half of the increase in population was attributed to the rise in the size of the average household and the balance to the growth of households. The increase in the number of households was, in part, due to migration of labour to towns leaving the families behind and partly to the break-up of the joint family system. The urban households, on the other hand, decreased in size as the incoming labour was unaccompanied by families. During 1931–41 the population rose by 13.57 per cent and the number of households by 7.62 per cent. Slightly less than three-fifths growth of population was the result of increase in the number of households and the rest to the rise in the average household size. The size of the average rural household rose by 3.81 per cent and of urban household by 19.31 per cent. The reason for the phenomenal increase in the size of the latter was that the migrants to urban areas had to join the existing households owing to difficulties of housing. In 1951 the population increased by 12.19 per cent and the number

of households by 11.65 per cent. Thus almost the entire rise in population was due to the increase in the number of households which can be ascribed to the continued break-up of the joint family system, rural-urban migration and improvement in housing. Urban household size decreased in size by 7.72 per cent precisely for this reason. During 1951-61 the increase in population has been 16.66 per cent and that in the number of households by 12.05 per cent. Three-fourths of the population growth can be accounted for by the rise in the number of households and one-fourth by the increase in the household size. The average size of household has gone up from 5.04 in 1951 to 5.27 in 1961, the percentage increase in size being 4.56. Taking rural and urban areas separately, the size of the rural household has gone up from 5.07 in 1951 to 5.31 in 1961 and of the urban household from 4.87 to 5.00

during the same period. The sizes of both rural and urban households have expanded, the variation in the former being 4.73 per cent and in the latter 2.67 per cent. The actual percentages of variation will differ a little, if the rural and urban figures are recast on the basis of the 1961 urban definition.

88. Table 2.22 gives the density of households during the last six decades in the rural areas by districts. In order to make the data comparable the density of households has been worked out on recast rural population, as per jurisdiction and definition of urban areas of 1961 Census. For districts Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora figures for previous years have been given for undivided districts. In the same manner, figures for Gorakhpur and Deoria for the period prior to 1951 have been given for undivided Gorakhpur:

TABLE 2.22—Number of Census Households per Sq. Mile in the State (Rural Areas), 1901-1961

	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1. Uttar Kashi	8	18	15	18	14	10	8
2. Tehri Garhwal	42						
3. Chamoli	15	24	23	20	19	18	12
4. Garhwal	48						
5. Pithoragarh	19	29	26	23	21	19	16
6. Almora	46						
7. Naini Tal	37	24	21	21	23	25	26
8. Bijnor	105	92	85	83	81	88	79
9. Moradabad	128	113	108	99	92	110	68
10. Budaun	126	120	111	103	130	110	93
11. Rampur	120	98	97	101	122	120	109
12. Bareilly	147	139	134	128	157	141	76
13. Pilibhit	69	60	59	58	56	64	60
14. Shahjahanpur	109	105	98	97	94	107	71
15. Dehra Dun	51	44	30	38	35	36	33
16. Saharanpur	116	107	97	93	90	96	86
17. Muzaffarnagar	138	121	109	100	95	99	77
18. Meerut	167	144	135	121	124	123	96
19. Bulandshahr	143	129	118	109	113	108	74

	1951	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
20. Aligarh	141	132	119	112	105	112	111
21. Mathura	110	99	92	83	84	90	78
22. Agra	114	103	102	82	98	97	98
23. Etah	128	114	108	98	96	100	91
24. Mainpuri	121	109	98	92	92	97	99
25. Farrukhabad	130	115	109	102	97	106	70
26. Etawah	112	97	90	84	89	84	69
27. Kanpur	115	107	106	78	100	98	81
28. Fatehpur	120	103	94	87	87	92	79
29. Allahabad	136	122	110	99	47	104	94
30. Jhansi	42	38	37	34	31	30	27
31. Jalaun	60	54	51	42	48	49	39
32. Hamirpur	53	48	46	43	43	45	37
33. Banda	55	49	46	43	43	46	39
34. Kheri	81	71	66	62	61	64	49
35. Sitapur	135	125	113	106	99	103	80
36. Hardoi	123	110	101	95	91	98	89
37. Unnao	126	117	107	103	125	113	91
38. Lucknow	149	145	129	122	121	125	106
39. Rae Bareli	152	137	128	121	125	126	110
40. Bahraich	112	100	92	86	80	79	65
41. Gonda	135	126	113	105	102	98	86
42. Bara Banki	163	149	136	132	132	134	122
43. Faizabad	173	161	147	140	136	140	129
44. Sultanpur	161	152	139	135	131	133	127
45. Pratapgarh	176	160	148	141	135	136	131
46. Basti	172	161	147	136	127	124	113
47. Gorakhpur	178	159	149	140	130	129	109
48. Deoria	191	170					
49. Azamgarh	172	160	143	137	133	134	123
50. Jaunpur	185	170	161	152	153	152	135
51. Ballia	162	154	132	131	127	134	118
52. Ghazipur	153	139	124	101	95	119	113
53. Varanasi	150	137	127	104	109	106	93
54. Mirzapur	48	41	38	34	33	34	28

The above Table shows that all the districts of the Himalayan Hills and the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the submontane districts of Pilibhit and Kheri have less than 100 households per sq. mile. The low population density in these districts has already been explained. The districts which have a density of more than 160 households per sq. mile are Meerut of the West Plain, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, and Pratapgarh of the Central Plain and Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia of the East Plain. The highest densities are exhibited by Deoria and Jaunpur. Considering the decade 1951-61 only for the State as a whole the variation in the rural population has been 15.53 per cent and in the number of rural households, 10.82 per cent. About three-fourths rise in the rural population is attributable to the increase in the number of households and one-fourth to that in the size of households. In 8 districts, viz., Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Agra, Kanpur, Sitapur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur the average size of households has substantially increased as the following comparison between variation in rural population and that in the number of households will show:

District	Variation during 1951-61	
	Population	Households
Naini Tal	79.5	50.7
Shahjahanpur	12.3	5.5
Saharanpur	19.0	10.9
Agra	19.3	10.4
Kanpur	14.2	9.2
Sitapur	15.3	8.5
Azamgarh	13.7	8.2
Jaunpur	13.8	8.8

In the rural areas of Naini Tal district there has been a lot of immigration and a substantial proportion of immigrants has been absorbed in the existing households. In the remaining 7 districts the break-up of joint family system appears to be less marked than in the other districts of the State. In Uttar Kashi-Tehri Garhwal, Bijnor, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, and Ghazipur districts the percentage increase

in the number of rural households has been greater than in population which has resulted in reduction in the size of the average household particularly in Uttar Kashi-Tehri Garhwal, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Rae Bareilly and Ghazipur. The reason may be (1) dispersal of households, (2) break-up of the joint family system, or (3) outmigration.

89. Table 2.23 gives the average number of Census households per Census house in each district for rural and urban areas in 1961. Exact comparison is not possible between the figures of 1951 and 1961 and also between one district and another, because, while there is no difficulty in the concept of the *Census household* that of the *Census house* is to some extent subjective. Whether an egress is a separate main exit or not depends in some case upon how the enumerator looks at it. One enumerator may consider a wayout as a main and separate exit, but another may not. Provision of an extra door in a building in which two or more households are living may augment the number of Census houses, even though the total accommodation may remain unchanged.

TABLE 2.23—Average Number of Census Households per Census House by Rural and Urban Areas of each District, 1961

State/District	Rural	Urban
UTTAR PRADESH	1.15	1.26
1. Uttar Kashi	1.05	1.00
2. Chamoli	1.04	..
3. Pithoragarh	1.06	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	1.01	1.01
5. Garhwal	1.05	1.09
6. Almora	1.05	1.06
7. Naini Tal	1.06	1.08
8. Bijnor	1.04	1.14
9. Moradabad	1.20	1.34
10. Budaun	1.25	1.23
11. Rampur	1.32	1.38
12. Bareilly	1.28	1.39
13. Pilibhit	1.35	1.34

State/District	Rural	Urban
14. Shahjahanpur	1.28	1.40
15. Dehra Dun	1.03	1.29
16. Saharanpur	1.06	1.21
17. Muzaffarnagar	1.02	1.04
18. Meerut	1.05	1.10
19. Bulandshahr	1.12	1.13
20. Aligarh	1.19	1.43
21. Mathura	1.13	1.35
22. Agra	1.22	1.45
23. Etah	1.43	1.23
24. Mainpuri	1.30	1.21
25. Farrukhabad	1.23	1.29
26. Etawah	1.22	1.30
27. Kanpur	1.17	1.36
28. Fatehpur	1.10	1.09
29. Allahabad	1.09	1.31
30. Jhansi	1.08	1.17
31. Jalaun	1.14	1.10
32. Hamirpur	1.17	1.11
33. Banda	1.14	1.25
34. Kheri	1.28	1.25
35. Sitapur	1.24	1.19
36. Hardoi	1.33	1.26
37. Unnao	1.14	1.25
38. Lucknow	1.08	1.07
39. Rae Bareilly	1.07	1.14
40. Bahraich	1.22	1.16
41. Gonda	1.12	1.10
42. Bara Banki	1.08	1.15
43. Faizabad	1.05	1.18
44. Sultanpur	1.06	1.11
45. Pratapgarh	1.08	1.06
46. Basti	1.07	1.06
47. Gorakhpur	1.21	1.15
48. Deoria	1.14	1.15
49. Azamgarh	1.08	1.17
50. Jaunpur	1.20	1.13
51. Ballia	1.22	1.13
52. Ghazipur	1.11	1.13
53. Varanasi	1.22	1.80
54. Mirzapur	1.13	1.27

For Uttar Pradesh the number of Census households per Census house is 1.15 in rural and 1.26 in urban areas. These figures are slightly lower than the corresponding figures of 1.18 and 1.31 at the previous Census. No definite conclusion is, however, possible for reasons already stated. Districts which have a density of 1.25 or more Census households per rural Census house are Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Etah, Mainpuri, Kheri and Hardoi—all in a compact block. The joint family system may have broken up fast in these districts, and due to poverty and non-availability of resources separate houses have not been constructed in adequate number and the existing houses have been partitioned. In all the districts of the Himalayan Hills, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut of the West Plain, Allahabad, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh of the Central Plain, Basti and Azamgarh of the East Plain, and Jhansi of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, the density is less than 1.10 Census households per house. The districts of the Himalayan Hills and the West Plain form one compact block and those of the Central and East Plains another. Districts which have a density of 1.35 and over in their urban areas are Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur and Varanasi—the last mentioned having the highest (1.80). All these districts contain Class I cities. The districts in which the density is below 1.15 are Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Gonda, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur. Certain districts have both high rural and high urban densities. They are Rampur, Bareilly, and Shahjahanpur. Those which have both low rural and low urban densities include all the districts of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Basti.

90. The difference between the rural and urban figures is considerable and in a majority of districts the urban figures are higher than the rural. This conforms to well-known facts.

In the urban areas the rate of increase in population has been greater than the pace with which houses have been constructed, though, on the whole, there seems to be some easing of the situation during 1951-61. The figures can be taken as a rough index to the pressure of population on housing accommodation in urban areas. The following Table gives the comparative figures for 1951 and 1961 for Class I cities and town-groups:

TABLE 2.24—Density of Census Households per Census House in Class I Cities and Town-Groups, 1951 and 1961

City Town-Group	Density of Census Households per Census House	
	1961	1951
1. Kanpur	1.36	1.12
2. Lucknow	1.07	2.02
3. Agra	1.51	1.83
4. Varanasi	1.94	1.91
5. Allahabad	1.32	1.45
6. Meerut	1.05	1.31
7. Bareilly	1.42	1.40
8. Moradabad	1.42	1.83
9. Saharanpur	1.24	1.15
10. Dehra Dun	1.33	1.07
11. Aligarh	1.57	1.28
12. Rampur	1.38	1.57
13. Gorakhpur	1.15	1.01
14. Jhansi	1.23	1.28
15. Mathura	1.57	1.27
16. Shahjahanpur	1.41	1.49
17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	1.29	1.10

The greatest congestion is in Varanasi, Aligarh, Mathura, and Agra, and the least in Meerut and Lucknow. It will not be surprising if enumerators in Meerut and Lucknow did not clearly distinguish between a Census house and a Census household and numbered the households as houses. It is also possible that in Varanasi, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra they applied a too

narrow interpretation to the term 'separate main exit'. A general comparison between the 1951 and 1961 data shows that there has been some improvement in housing accommodation in Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Rampur, Jhansi and Shahjahanpur and deterioration in Kanpur, Varanasi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Mathura and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal. But, as stated above, very great reliance cannot be placed on these data. However, Varanasi undoubtedly continues to have quite a large number of Census households in an average Census house.

91. Cities have largely congested areas, and an investigation into housing accommodation by the number of persons occupying each room was made during the houselisting operation conducted in November, 1960. This subject has been dealt with at length in Chapter V of the *Report on Housing and Establishments*. The average number of persons per room exceeds 3.00 in the urban areas of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi. The two States possess highly industrialized cities, and the Union Territory of Delhi suffers from acute congestion on account of its spectacular growth during the decade. In the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh the average number of persons per room is 2.34. Densities less than 2.00 persons per room are found in Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. In certain cities of this State some wards have a density exceeding 3.50 persons per room. Three such wards exist at Kanpur and one each at Varanasi, Meerut, Moradabad, Rampur and Shahjahanpur. The heavy density in these wards of Kanpur is on account of industrial slums which will be considered subsequently. Distribution of households in the selected wards of the remaining five cities is given in the following Table:

TABLE 2.25—Distribution of 1,000 Households in Cities (Non-Slum Areas) by Number of Rooms Occupied, 1960

Name of City	Census Ward No.	Households occupying					
		No regular Room	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and Above
Varanasi	5	..	660	211	112	14	3
Meerut	2	..	637	178	69	23	93
Moradabad	1	..	555	327	51	48	19
Rampur	1	..	706	227	44	14	9
Shahjahanpur	3	13	721	144	81	18	23

For the Census a room has been defined as one with four walls, a door, and a roof above and spacious enough for a person to sleep in. Unenclosed verandahs, kitchens, bath-rooms, latrines, store-rooms, cattle-sheds, etc., stand excluded. The above Table shows that in Shahjahanpur alone there is an appreciable number of households living in no regular room. More than half of the total number of households in the wards shown in this Table live in one room only. Shahjahanpur has the percentage of 72.1. The average number of persons in these households in Moradabad is as high as 7.36 and in Meerut 5.41, which shows the acute state of congestion prevailing in these wards. 14.4 to 32.7 per cent households live in houses of 2 rooms and 4.4 per

cent to 11.2 per cent in those of three rooms. Households living in four rooms or more are very few, and if the percentages are plotted on a graph the curve goes more or less flat for households of this type.

92. Kanpur is the principal city of Uttar Pradesh with well-known slums. A special study of selected slum areas was undertaken and 172 enumeration blocks in Gwaltoli, Juhi Khurd, Colonelganj, Sisamau, Babupurwa, and Juhi Hamirpur Road (Chaks No. 12, 83, 83A, 101 to 103, 105, 132 and 133) comprising 26,150 households were taken up for this purpose. The following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 households in these areas by the number of rooms occupied:

TABLE 2.26—Distribution of 1,000 Households in Kanpur City (Slum Areas) by the Number of Rooms Occupied, 1960

Areas	No Regular Room	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms & Above
All Selected Blocks	2	750	182	40	14	12
Selected Blocks of Chak no. 12	4	842	107	29	8	10
Chaks No. 83&83A	8	667	251	47	11	16
Chaks No. 101 & 102	1	746	162	62	16	13
Chak No. 103	0	695	226	42	23	14
Chak No. 105	3	565	237	51	25	19
Chak No. 132	N	813	143	27	10	7
Chak No. 133	0	765	190	29	9	7

The average number of households occupying one room is 75.0 per cent signifying acute congestion. It is very high in the selected blocks of Chak No. 12-Gwaltoli, Chak No. 132-Babupurwa and Chak No. 133-Juhi Hamirpur Road. The distribution of all one-room households in the selected blocks by their size will highlight the extent of overcrowding as shown below:

One person	21.6 per cent
2-3	34.1 "
4-6	33.2 "
7-9	8.8 "
10 and more	2.3 "

44.3 per cent households occupying one room consist of four or more persons among these 2.3

per cent have ten or more inhabitants. The average number of persons in such households is 3.56. Taking into consideration that a year has seven hot months, the plight of the inhabitants for the greater part of the year can be better imagined than described. High densities exceeding 3.50 persons per room are found in N. S. S. Wards No. 23, 31, and 33 which comprise such congested areas as Sisamau, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Rathupurwa, Jatanpurwa, Dhaknapur, Babupurwa, Munshipurwa, Sujatganj, etc. Extreme congestion is found in Chak No. 102-Colonelganj in which the number of Census households per Census house is 4.45, the density of population per acre 506, and the average number of persons in one room households 4.79.

93. It would be useful to give the density of Census households per acre in cities and towns by localities; but, unfortunately, areas of wards and mohallas are not known. Hence cities and towns have been taken as a whole for Table 2.27. For the purpose of this Table a manufacturing town is one which has the largest number of workers in Categories IV and V, a commercial and transport town which has the largest number in Categories VI to VIII, and a service and administrative town which has the same in Category IX.

TABLE 2.27—Number of Census Households per Sq. Mile in Cities and Towns of the State.

Class of City or Town	Manufacturing	Commercial	Service and Administrative
Cities of Class I— (100,000 and Above)	2,423	3,414	3,067
Towns of Class II— (50,000—99,999)	5,481	3,544	1,813
Class III— (20,000—49,999)	1,970	2,052	1,750
Class IV— (10,000—19,999)	1,785	1,856	1,179
Class V— (5,000—9,999)	1,106	1,286	654
Class VI— (Below 5,000)	..	..	179

The above Table reveals that the largest number of households per sq. mile are in com-

TABLE 2.28—Households per 1,000 Households in Cities and Towns classified by Number of Rooms Occupied

Class of City or Town	Households occupying					
	No defined Room	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and Above
Class I	8	508	256	108	57	63
Class II	4	510	259	109	55	63
Classes III to VI	6	413	274	137	76	94

The percentages in both Class I and II cities and towns are almost the same. The proportion of households with no regular room is small. More than 50 per cent households have only one room each and little over 25 per cent 2 rooms each. Those having 4 rooms or more are about 12 per cent only. In towns of lower classes also

commercial and transport towns followed by manufacturing towns in nearly all the cases. In Class II towns the highest density is in manufacturing towns. There are no manufacturing or commercial and transport towns in Class VI. The urban density of population does not solely depend on residential localities, as large spaces are occupied by factories, public buildings, offices, commercial centres, parks, etc. There may even be extensive vacant grounds. Extension on municipal boundary to include the surrounding rural area also materially reduces the density of population. Thus the number of persons or households per sq. mile cannot be the true index of congestion in living accommodation. In general, the density of households decreases as we proceed from Class I to Class VI, except that in the case of manufacturing or commercial and transport towns it is higher in Class II than in Class I. In administrative towns, however, there is a continuous decrease from Class I to Class VI. This is because administrative and service staff increases with the status of the town. Big administrative cities like Lucknow have a large number of persons in public and private service. This is not always true of commercial and manufacturing localities.

94. Reverting to living accommodation in urban areas the following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 households of the different classes of towns by number of rooms occupied:

the majority of households occupy one room each, but their proportion is smaller. The percentage of those in occupation of 4 rooms or more is 17 as against 12 in the case of cities and in towns of Class I and II. This would show that in towns of less than 50,000 population living conditions are less congested. Among

Class I and II cities and towns Lucknow and Sitapur have more than one per cent of their households with no regular room to live in. To a great extent this can be explained by the occurrence of floods in October, 1960 which had rendered many families houseless at the house-listing stage. Firozabad, Kanpur, Saharanpur and Moradabad have more than 60 per cent households living in one room each, the percentage in the case of Firozabad being as high as 68.3. The lowest proportion is in the case of Jaunpur, i.e., 27.0 per cent. Other towns which have less than 40 per cent households living in one room only, in ascending order, are Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya, Jhansi, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Allahabad and Dehra Dun. Cities and towns which have more than 10 per cent of their households in occupation of five rooms and more, in

descending order, are Jaunpur, Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal and Varanasi. Jaunpur, Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal are particularly lucky in the matter of housing. Varanasi presents a paradox—while the number of Census households per house in this city is the largest, the percentage of households in occupation of multiple-room accommodation is 55.9. Probably the explanation lies in the peculiar construction of houses in which one main exit serves several households.

95. The various uses to which Census houses are put in urban areas may now be considered. The following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses in different use in the cities and towns of Uttar Pradesh:

TABLE 2.29—Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according to Use in Cities and Towns

Class of City/Town	Census Houses Used as							
	Vacant Census Houses	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Business Houses and Offices	Factories and Workshops, etc.	Educational Institutions	Others
Class I	42	746	9	9	6	27	4	157
Class II	67	704	5	5	7	25	3	184
Classes III to VI	96	641	12	15	9	28	4	195

Vacant Census Houses—The number of vacant Census houses per 1,000 Census houses is quite considerable and increases as the class goes down. These houses include ruins, deserted houses, and other unoccupied structures. Not all of them are fit for habitation. Among Class I and II cities and towns Sitapur has 11.1 per cent and Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya 9.8 per cent vacant houses. The reason for high proportion in Sitapur may be the floods of October, 1960 and in Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya the existence of a large number of places of stay for pilgrims which remain unoccupied for the best part of the year. Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Agra and Dehra Dun have low percentages.

Dwellings—Census houses used as dwellings are the most common. In all classes of towns more than 60 per cent houses belong to this category. The highest proportion is for Class I cities, next highest for Class II towns and the lowest for the towns of Classes III to VI. Among Class I and

II cities and towns Kanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad have more than 80 per cent Census houses in residential occupation and Mathura, Jaunpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal less than 67.5 per cent.

Shop-cum-Dwellings—The proportion of shop-cum-dwellings is very small. Class III to VI towns have the largest proportion and Class II town the lowest. Cities and towns of Classes I and II which have 2.0 per cent or more shop-cum-dwellings are Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya, Varanasi, Allahabad and Jaunpur.

Workshop-cum-Dwellings—Their proportion is also small. They are usually found in towns of lower classes. Only Varanasi among Cities and Sambhal among Class II towns have an appreciable proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings, the respective percentages being 7.0 and 3.2.

Business Houses and Offices—Census houses used as business houses and offices are also very few. Their proportion increases as the class

goes down. Among Class I and II cities and towns Dehra Dun, Meerut, Sitapur, Bahraich and Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya only have more than one per cent houses used for this purpose.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds—The proportion of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds is practically the same for all classes of towns. In the cities and towns of Classes I and II Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh has the highest proportion of 5.4 per cent. Other cities and towns having more than 1.0 per cent houses of this type in order are Sambhal, Firozabad, Meerut M. B., Mathura, Moradabad, Agra, and Etawah. Combining workshop-cum-dwellings and workshops and factories together, Varanasi (10.3), Sambhal (8.2), Meerut M. B. (6.8) and Etawah (6.2) top the list with more than 6.0 per cent Census houses in such use. In Varanasi the greater portion of manufacturing is in the shape of household industry. The industrialization of a town does not depend only on the proportion of Census houses used as workshops and factories, but also on their absolute number and the sizes of industrial establishments. If only this criterion were applied, Kanpur would go out of the list of industrial cities.

Schools and Other Educational Institutions—The proportion of Census houses used as schools and other educational institutions is low for all classes of cities and towns. Among those of Classes I and II it is about 0.5 per cent in Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Meerut M. B., Hapur, Aligarh, Mathura and Allahabad. In others it is much less.

Others—In this category are Census houses used as places of halt, shops, eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering, public health and medical institutions, etc. Their proportion goes down with the class of cities or towns.

96. The discussion about shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in towns is subject to certain limitations. A shop-cum-dwelling or a workshop-cum-dwelling in the strict sense

means a Census house, part of which is used as a shop or workshop and part as dwelling, with only one entrance or exit. If the two have separate exits, then instead of a shop-cum-dwelling or a workshop-cum-dwelling, there is one shop or workshop and one dwelling. The accuracy of returns of shop-cum-dwellings or workshop-cum-dwellings depends on how strictly the definition has been followed by the housenumbering staff and the enumerators. Wherever they have departed from the strict definition and have loosely treated structures, even where separate exits are in existence, as shop-cum-dwelling or workshop-cum-dwelling their number has increased.

Part C—Growth of Population

97. For studying the growth of population during 1951–61 it will be useful to have a Table showing the percentage of growth district by district and tahsil by tahsil. Percentage variations in the population of each district for each decade since 1901 have been given in Table 2.11 of Part A. In 27 districts the percentage increase has been above the State average and in as many below it. Districts in which it has exceeded 20 in descending order are Naini Tal (73.10), Rampur (25.27), Agra (21.03), Jhansi (23.54), Mirzapur (22.79), Kanpur (22.76), Pilibhit (22.18), Etawah (21.79), Bijnor (21.01), and Banda (20.69). Those in which it has been less than 13 per cent in ascending order are Sultanpur (9.28), Basti (10.03), Gonda (10.43), Faizabad (10.54), Bahraich (11.63), Ballia (11.79), Bara Banki (12.23), Shahjahanpur (12.53), Budaun (12.83) and Deoria (12.96). Among the districts which have manifested large increases Naini Tal, Jhansi, Mirzapur, Pilibhit, Bijnor and Banda are low-density districts. The increases in their case have served to fill up the depressions of population. Those which have shown low increases are all high-density districts with the exception of Bahraich and Shahjahanpur. The reasons for the high and low growths in the above-mentioned districts have already been given in paragraphs 38 and 39. The remaining 31 districts have marked percentage variations between 13 and 20.

TABLE 2.30—Percentage Increase or Decrease of Population in Districts and Tahsils during 1951–61

(Average increase for the State during 1951–61=16.66 per cent.)

NOTE 1—No Tahsil has shown decrease in its total population

NOTE 2—In all columns tahsils of any district are arranged in descending order of increase

Name of District	Number of tahsils	Increase						
		(a) Up to 9.9 %	(b) 10–19.9 %	(c) 20–24.9 %	(d) 25–29.9 %	(e) 30–39.9 %	(f) 40–49.9 %	(g) Above 50 %
1. Uttar Kashi	4	..	Puraula Dunda Rajgarhi	..	Bhatwari	..	..	..
2. Chamoli	4	..	UkhiMath Chamoli Karnaprayag	..	..	..	Joshimath	..
3. Pithoragarh	4	..	Munsiari Pithoragarh Didihat	..	..	Dharchula	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	3	Pratapnagar	Devaprayag Tehri	..	..	..	..	..
5. Garhwal	2	..	Pauri Lansdowne	..	..	..	..	..
6. Almora	3	..	Almora Ranikhet	Champawat	..	..	..	..
7. Naini Tal	4	..	..	Naini Tal	..	..	Haldwani	Kichha Kashipur
8. Bijnor	4	..	Bijnor Dhampur	Najibabad	..	Nagina	..	..
9. Moradabad	6	..	Hasanpur Amroha Sambhal	Thakurdwara Moradabad Bilari	..	..	..	..
10. Budaun	5	Gunnaur	Sahaswan Budaun Dataganj Bisauli	..	..	..	..	..
11. Rampur	5	..	Milak Shahabad Rampur	..	..	..	Suar	Bilaspur
12. Bareilly	5	..	Bareilly Nawabganj Faridpur Aonla	Baheri	..	..	..	..
13. Pilibhit	3	..	Bisalpur	..	Pilibhit	Puranpur	..	..
14. Shahjahanpur	4	..	Shahjahanpur Jalalabad Powayan Tilhar	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dehra Dun	2	..	Chakrata	Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..
16. Saharanpur	4	..	Deoband Roorkee	Nakur Saharanpur	..	..	..	..
17. Muzaffarnagar	4	..	Muzaffarnagar Jansath Budhana	Kairana	..	..	..	..

GENERAL REPORT

Name of District	Number of tahsils	Increase						
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10—19.9%	(c) 20—24.9%	(d) 25—29.9%	(e) 30—39.9%	(f) 40—49.9%	(g) Above 50%
18. Meerut	6	..	Sardhana Baghat Hapur Mawana	Ghaziabad Meerut	..	..	..	..
19. Bulandshahr	4	..	Sikandrabad Bulandshahr Anupshahr Khurja	..	..	..	..	..
20. Aligarh	6	..	Koili Khair Sikandra Rao Hathras Iglas Atrauli	..	..	..	..	..
21. Mathura	4	..	Mathura Chhata Mat Sadabad	..	..	..	..	..
22. Agra	7	..	Etmadpur Fatehabad Kheragarh Bah	Kiraoli	Agra	Firozabad	..	..
23. Etah	4	..	Aliganj Etah Kasganj Jalesar	..	..	..	..	..
24. Mainpuri	5	..	Kachal Bhongaon Jasrana	Mainpuri Shikohabad	..	..	..	..
25. Farrukhabad	4	..	Chhibramau Kaimganj Farrukhabad Kannauj	..	..	..	..	..
26. Etawah	4	..	..	Bidhuna Auraiya Bharthana Etawah	..	..	..	..
27. Kanpur	6	..	Ghatampur Derapur Bhognipur	Bilhaur Akbarpur	Kanpur	..	..	..
28. Fatehpur	3	..	Fatehpur Khaga	Bindki	..	..	..	..
29. Allahabad	3	..	Phulpur Manjhanpur Handia Sirathu Soraon Karchhana	Chail Meja	..	..	..	..
30. Jhansi	6	..	Mahroni Lalitpur	Garautha Mauranipur	Jhansi Moth	..	..	..
31. Jalaun	4	..	Jalaun	Kalpi Konch	Orai	..	..	..
32. Hamirpur	5	..	Hamirpur Rath Charkhari Mahoba	Maudaha	..	..	..	..

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Name of District	Number of tahsils	Increase						
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10—19.9%	(c) 20—24.9%	(d) 25—29.9%	(e) 30—39.9%	(f) 40—49.9%	(g) Above 50%
33. Banda	5	..	Karwi Mau	Naraini Baberu Banda	..	..	..	..
34. Kheri	3	..	Mohamdi Lakhimpur	Nighasan	..	..	..	..
35. Sitapur	4	..	Sitapur Biswan Sidhauli	Misrikh	..	..	..	..
36. Hardoi	4	..	Hardoi Sandila Bilgram Shahabad	..	..	..	..	..
37. Unnao	4	..	Unnao Safipur Hasanganj Purwa	..	..	..	..	..
38. Lucknow	3	..	Malihabad Mohanlalganj	Lucknow	..	..	..	..
39. Rae Bareli	4	Maharajganj	Rae Bareli Dalmau Salon	..	..	..	..	..
40. Bahraich	3	Kaisarganj	Nanpara Bahraich	..	..	..	..	..
41. Gonda	4	Gonda Utraula Tarabganj	Balrampur	..	..	..	..	..
42. Bara Banki	4	Haidargarh	Nawabganj Fatehpur Ramsanchighat	..	..	..	..	..
43. Faizabad	4	Faizabad Bikapur	Akbarpur Tanda	..	..	..	..	..
44. Sultanpur	4	Amethi Musafirkhana	Kadipur Sultanpur	..	..	..	..	..
45. Pratapgarh	3	..	Kunda Patti Pratapgarh	..	..	..	..	..
46. Basti	6	Harraiya Domariaganj	Khalilabad Naugarh Bansi Basti	..	..	..	..	..
47. Gorakhpur	4	Bansgaon	Maharajganj Gorakhpur Pharenda	..	..	..	..	..
48. Deoria	4	..	Hata Deoria Padrauna Salempur	..	..	..	..	..
49. Azamgarh	6	..	Ghosi Azamgarh Sagri Lalganj Phulpur	Muhamma- dabad	..	..	..	..

GENERAL REPORT

Name of District	Number of tahsils	Increase							
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10-19.9%	(c) 20-24.9%	(d) 25-29.9%	(e) 30-39.9%	(f) 40-49.9%	(g) Above 50%	
50. Jaunpur	5	..	Jaunpur Kerakat Mariahu Machhlisahr Shahganj	..	..	..	..	..	
51. Ballia	3	..	Rasra Bansdih Ballia	..	..	..	..	..	
52. Ghazipur	4	..	Zamania Saidpur Ghazipur Muhammadabad	..	..	..	..	..	
53. Varanasi	4	..	Bhadolhi Varanasi	Chakia Chandauli	..	..	..	..	
54. Mirzapur	4	..	Mirzapur	Chunar	Robertsganj	Dudhi	..	..	
98. Out of 221 tahsils	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

98. Out of 231 tahsils, 117 have shown a rate of growth above the State average. Table 2.30 reveals that variations in 197 tahsils are between 10 and 25 per cent. Eleven tahsils have had a percentage rise exceeding 30 per cent. Their names in descending order are Kichha, Bilaspur, Kashipur, Haldwani, Joshimath, Suar, Dharchula, Puranpur, Firozabad, Dudhi, and Nagina. All except Firozabad are in the Himalayan Hills, Sub-Himalaya West, or the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Tahsils which have registered less than 9 per cent increase in ascending order are Musafirkhana, Pratapnagar, Bikapur, Domariaganj, Harraiya, Tarabganj and Bansgaon—all except one in eastern U. P.

99. A separate Table has been prepared for the 117 tahsils in which the percentage increase exceeds the State average. It gives the increase separately for its rural and urban sectors as well. Tahsils within a district have been arranged in descending order of percentage increase. The base for calculations in each case is the population of 1951 as recast according to the 1961 jurisdiction. The urban population of 1951 has also been adjusted as per the definition of towns in 1961. The rural population has been obtained by subtracting urban population from the total population. This adjustment is needed for comparing figures for the decade by making the compared areas identical.

TABLE 2.31—Rural and Urban Components of Increase in Populations of Tahsils which have shown Increases above the State Average

NOTE 1—Tahsils within a district are arranged in descending order of increase

NOTE 2—Dashes in the last column means that the tahsil does not have any town

District/ Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil during 1951-61	Per cent increase of rural population of Tahsil 1951-61	Per cent increase of urban population of Tahsil 1951-61
1. UTTAR KASHI			
1. Bhatwari	29.95	22.69	122.16
2. Puraula	16.71	16.71	..
2. CHAMOLI			
3. Joshimath	46.69	46.69	..
3. PITHORAGARH			
4. Dharchula	35.80	35.80	..
5. Munsiri	19.81	19.81	..
6. Pithoragarh	17.62	17.62	..
4. TEHRI GARIHWAL			
7. Devaprayag	18.05	17.79	32.65
5. ALMORA			
8. Champawat	24.45	24.45	..

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil during 1951-61	Per cent increase of rural population of Tahsil 1951-61	Per cent increase of urban population of Tahsil 1951-61	District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil during 1951-61	Per cent increase of rural population of Tahsil 1951-61	Per cent increase of urban population of Tahsil 1951-61
6. NAINI TAL				16. BULANDSHAHR			
9. Kichha	145.13	135.44	3,057.52	43. Sikandrabad	18.73	18.34	21.93
10. Kashipur	87.56	138.70	39.34	44. Bulandshahr	17.31	16.78	20.01
11. Haldwani	49.17	50.21	47.28	17. MATHURA			
12. Naini Tal	20.36	20.98	17.01	45. Mathura	18.25	18.55	17.84
7. BUNOR				46. Chhata	18.05	17.34	28.09
13. Nagina	30.14	34.36	13.20	47. Mat	17.04	17.04	..
14. Najibabad	20.52	22.46	14.39	18. AGRA			
15. Bijnor	19.19	20.61	13.69	48. Firozabad	32.57	23.71	50.69
16. Dhampur	18.28	18.23	18.75	49. Agra	29.65	13.72	35.41
8. MORADABAD				50. Kiraoli	20.07	19.72	29.92
17. Thakurdwara	23.52	23.30	27.36	51. Etmadpur	19.62	18.65	30.32
18. Moradabad	20.85	22.79	18.52	52. Fatehabad	18.62	18.86	15.84
19. Bilari	20.51	18.77	30.49	53. Kheragarh	16.68	16.68	..
20. Hasanpur	19.20	19.21	19.04	19. ETAH			
21. Amroha	18.50	19.24	16.06	54. Aliganj	17.59	16.84	29.99
22. Sambhal	17.97	19.17	13.13	20. MAINPURI			
9. RAMPUR				55. Mainpuri	22.89	19.94	41.69
23. Bilaspur	99.03	99.03	..	56. Shikohabad	20.71	20.93	19.15
24. Suar	44.54	46.91	20.68	57. Karhal	18.34	17.99	24.64
25. Milak	19.15	19.15	..	21. FARRUKHABAD			
26. Shahabad	17.98	17.98	..	58. Chhibramau	19.89	19.70	25.07
10. BAREILLY				59. Kaimganj	18.88	18.69	22.62
27. Baheri	22.11	21.00	41.46	60. Farrukhabad	18.47	18.67	17.75
28. Bareilly	18.64	10.73	31.11	61. Kannauj	16.92	18.01	6.52
11. PILIBHIT				22. ETAWAH			
29. Puranpur	35.34	33.56	54.84	62. Bidhuna	23.22	23.22	..
30. Pilibhit	28.06	29.09	24.45	63. Auraiya	23.00	22.55	30.54
12. DEHRA DUN				64. Bharthana	20.73	19.60	57.26
31. Dehra Dun	20.00	25.18	15.87	65. Etawah	20.51	22.05	15.75
13. SAHARANPUR				23. KANPUR			
32. Nakur	22.87	23.20	19.70	66. Kanpur	25.97	(—)10.39	37.66
33. Saharanpur	20.20	17.94	24.78	67. Bilhaur	20.64	20.64	..
34. Deoband	17.63	17.79	16.54	68. Akbarpur	20.03	20.03	..
35. Roorkee	17.56	18.06	16.11	69. Ghatampur	19.92	19.92	..
14. MUZAFFARNAGAR				70. Derapur	19.69	19.69	..
36. Kairana	20.96	19.86	28.44	71. Bhognipur	18.52	18.10	38.74
37. Muzaffarnagar.	19.63	16.01	36.46	24. FATEHPUR			
38. Jansath	17.66	18.11	13.91	72. Bindki	20.11	20.29	16.45
15. MEERRUT				73. Fatehpur	17.24	17.29	16.55
39. Ghaziabad	24.58	17.07	57.11	74. Khaga	16.99	16.99	..
40. Meerut	20.58	18.08	23.14				
41. Sardhana	18.59	18.02	31.91				
42. Baghpat	17.30	16.19	36.33				

GENERAL REPORT

District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil during 1951-61	Per cent increase of rural population of Tahsil 1951-61	Per cent increase of urban population of Tahsil 1951-61	District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil during 1951-61	Per cent increase of rural population of Tahsil 1951-61	Per cent increase of urban population of Tahsil 1951-61
25. ALLAHABAD				33. UNNAO			
75. Chail	23.78	17.25	29.62	104. Unnao	17.07	16.96	17.99
76. Meja	22.30	22.30	..	34. LUCKNOW			
77. Phulpur	19.72	19.73	19.57	105. Lucknow	20.81	(- 1.46)	31.96
78. Manjhanpur	18.18	18.18	..	35. GORAKHPUR			
79. Handia	18.00	18.00	..	106. Maharajganj	17.70	17.70	..
26. JHANSI				107. Gorakhpur	17.13	13.49	36.11
80. Jhansi	29.63	16.08	40.16	36. AZAMGARH			
81. Moth	26.06	27.34	17.96	108. Muhammada- bad	20.36	18.48	31.22
82. Garautha	23.68	22.86	42.44	37. GHAZIPUR			
83. Mauranipur	22.17	21.63	24.62	109. Zamania	17.76	17.76	..
84. Mahroni	18.91	18.91	..	38. VARANASI			
85. Lalitpur	18.48	18.12	21.30	110. Chakia	24.87	24.87	..
27. JALAUN				111. Chandauli	20.31	19.72	36.42
86. Orai	26.82	23.11	39.18	112. Bhadohi	19.71	19.57	22.05
78. Kalpi	21.04	20.77	23.05	113. Varanasi	18.40	8.28	36.82
88. Konch	20.03	21.13	14.35	39. MIRZAPUR			
28. HAMIRPUR				114. Dudhi	31.57	22.26	1,625.65
89. Maudaha	20.49	20.49	..	115. Robertsganj	29.74	28.89	78.09
90. Hamirpur	19.93	19.17	28.95	116. Chunar	21.02	22.10	6.69
91. Rath	19.92	19.34	25.75	117. Mirzapur	17.99	18.50	16.08
92. Charkhar	19.09	19.58	14.65	100. The above Table includes all the tahsils of districts Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharapur, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Varanasi and Mirzapur and more than half of the tahsils of Pithoragarh, Rampur, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Allahabad, Jalaun and Kheri. The districts not represented in this Table are Garhwal, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Aligarh, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Jaunpur and Ballia. None of the 6 districts of Faizabad Division is represented. Kanpur and Lucknow tahsils have shown an actual decrease in their rural population. This is on account of the great pull exercised by Kanpur and Lucknow cities on the rural population, which leads to a large-scale migration.			
93. Mahoba	18.36	16.61	29.28				
29. BANDA							
94. Naraini	24.07	24.07	..				
95. Baberu	21.19	21.19	..				
96. Banda	20.00	19.15	24.46				
97. Karwi	19.64	16.61	59.23				
98. Mau	16.83	17.72	3.67				
30. KHERI							
99. Nighasan	24.17	24.17	..				
100. Mohamdi	19.00	17.43	42.43				
31. SITAPUR							
101. Misrikh	20.07	18.02	165.31				
102. Sitapur	16.91	15.55	18.53				
32. HARDOI							
103. Hardoi	16.91	16.41	22.90				

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The distribution of 117 tahsils by ranges of percentage increase in total population is given below :

Range of Percentage Increase	Number of Tahsils
Below 17.0	7
17.0 to 17.9	16
18.0 to 18.9	19
19.0 to 19.9	16
20.0 to 20.9	22
21.0 to 24.9	18
25.0 to 29.9	8
30.0 to 39.9	5
40.0 to 49.9	3
50.0 and above	3

The largest number of these tahsils exists in the increase range of 20 to 21 per cent. Rural and urban growth of tahsils which have towns will be discussed under Sub-Tables A, B and C of Table 2.31. So entirely rural tahsils need only be taken up at this stage. Twenty-eight tahsils of this Table have no towns. They can be distributed in the various ranges of increase as under :

16.67 to 17.99 per cent—Puraula (Uttar Kashi), Pithoragarh, Shahabad (Rampur), Mat (Mathura), Kheragarh (Agra), Khaga (Fatehpur), Maharajganj (Gorakhpur) and Zamania (Ghazipur).

18.00 to 19.99 per cent—Munsiari (Pithoragarh), Milak (Rampur), Derapur and Ghatampur (Kanpur), Manjhanpur and Handia (Allahabad), and Mahroni (Jhansi).

20.00 to 23.99 per cent—Bidhuna (Etawah), Bilhaur and Akbarpur (Kanpur), Meja (Allahabad), Maudaha (Hamirpur), and Baberu (Banda).

24.00 to 29.99 per cent—Champawat (Almora), Naraini (Banda), Nighasan (Kheri) and Chakia (Varanasi).

30.00 per cent and above—Joshimath (Chamoli), Dharchula (Pithoragarh) and Bilaspur (Rampur). In all these tahsils the increase in population is entirely rural. Those in which it exceeds 35 per cent are the three last named, viz., Bilaspur (99.03), Joshimath (46.69) and Dharchula (35.80). The high increases in Joshimath and Dharchula are due to large-scale development works in these sparsely populated hill areas. Bilaspur is the lowest-density tahsil of Rampur district entirely submontane in character which is showing signs of filling up rapidly on account of reclamation of land and the clearing of forests.

101. The Table 2.31-A given below denotes those tahsils of Table 2.31 in which the percentage of rural increase is 5 points or more above the percentage of urban increase, i.e., tahsils in which the increase in population in rural areas has been predominant :

TABLE 2.31-A—Tahsils showing high Increase due to comparatively high Increase in Rural Population, 1951-61

District/Tahsil	Per cent Increase of Tahsil	Percentage Increase in Rural Population					
		(a) 10-19.9	(b) 20-24.9	(c) 25-29.9	(d) 30-39.9	(e) 40-49.9	(f) Above 50
1. NAINI TAL							
1. Kashipur	87.56	..	..	..	..	..	138.70
2. BIJNOR							
2. Najibabad	20.52	..	22.46	..	..	..	..
3. Bijnor	19.19	..	20.61	..	..	..	..
4. Nagina	30.14	..	..	..	34.36	..	..
3. MORADABAD							
5. Sambhal	17.97	19.17	..	..	..	..	..
4. RAMPUR							
6. Suar	44.54	..	..	..	..	46.91	..

GENERAL REPORT

District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil	Percentage Increase in Rural Population					
		(a) 10—19.9	(b) 20—24.9	(c) 25—29.9	(d) 30—39.9	(e) 40—49.9	(f) Above 50
5. DEHRA DUN							
7. Dehra Dun	20.00	..	..	25.18	..	..	..
6. FARRUKHABAD							
8. Kannauj	16.92	18.01	..	..	..	..	..
7. ETAWAH							
9. Etawah	20.51	..	22.05	..	..	..	..
8. JHANSI							
10. Moth	26.06	..	..	27.34	..	..	..
9. JALAUN							
11. Kontch	20.03	..	21.13	..	..	..	..
10. BANDA							
12. Mau	16.83	17.72	..	..	..	..	..
11. MIRZAPUR							
13. Chunar	21.02	..	22.10	..	..	..	..

Besides the 28 tahsils discussed in para 100, there are 13 tahsils in which the increase in population is due to high increase in the rural population. These 13 tahsils lie in 11 districts. Bijnor has three such tahsils, viz., Nagina, Najibabad and Bijnor. Large rural increases have occurred in Kashipur (138.70) of district Naini Tal, Suar (46.91) of district Rampur, Nagina (34.36) of district Bijnor, Moth (27.34) of Jhansi and Dehra Dun (25.18) of Dehra Dun. The tremendous increase in Kashipur has occurred on account of rehabilitation of a large population and reclamation of land. Suar was a low-density area in the previous Censuses and has

filled up since the last Census. Sambhal, Kannauj and Mau have registered increases between 17.5 and 20.0 per cent. Their towns which are at least 5 points lower have not made any remarkable progress during the decade.

102. A Table similar to above has also been prepared for those tahsils which have comparatively greater increase in urban population. The number of such tahsils is 46 which is more than that of tahsils which have comparatively greater increase in rural population. This is because the growth of urban population is much faster than that of rural population on account of rural-urban migration.

TABLE 2.31-B—Tahsils showing high Increase due to comparatively high Increase in Urban Populations, 1951-61.

District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil	Percentage Increase in Urban Population					
		(a) 10—19.9	(b) 20—24.9	(c) 25—29.9	(d) 30—39.9	(e) 40—49.9	(f) Above 50
1. UTTAR KASHI							
1. Bhatwari	29.95	..	..	..	..	..	122.16
2. TEHRI GARHWAL							
2. Devaprayag	18.05	..	..	..	32.65	..	..
3. NAINI TAL							
3. Kichha	145.13	..	..	..	..	..	3,057.52

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil	Percentage Increase in Urban Population					
		(a) 10—19.9	(b) 20—24.9	(c) 25—29.9	(d) 30—39.9	(e) 40—49.9	(f) Above 50
4. MORADABAD							
4. Bilari	20.51	..	..	..	30.49	..	..
5. BAREILLY							
5. Baheri	22.11	..	..	..	..	41.16	..
6. Bareilly	18.64	..	..	..	31.11	..	..
6. PILIBHIT							
7. Puranpur	35.34	..	..	..	..	..	54.84
7. SAHARANPUR							
8. Saharanpur	20.20	..	24.78	..	..	..	..
8. MUZAFFARNAGAR							
9. Kairana	20.96	..	..	28.44	..	..	..
10. Muzaffarnagar	19.63	..	..	..	36.46	..	..
9. MEERUT							
11. Ghaziabad	24.58	..	..	..	..	..	57.11
12. Meerut	20.58	..	23.14	..	..	..	..
13. Sardhana	18.59	..	..	..	31.91	..	..
14. Baghpat	17.30	..	..	..	36.33	..	..
10. MATHURA							
15. Chhata	18.05	..	..	28.09	..	..	..
11. AGRA							
16. Firozabad	32.57	..	..	..	..	..	50.69
17. Agra	29.65	..	..	..	35.41	..	..
18. Kiraoli	20.07	..	..	29.92	..	..	..
19. Etmadpur	19.62	..	..	..	30.32	..	..
12. ETAH							
20. Aliganj	17.59	..	..	29.99	..	..	..
13. MAINPURI							
21. Mainpuri	22.89	..	..	..	..	41.69	..
22. Karhal	18.34	..	24.64	..	..	..	..
14. FARRUKHABAD							
23. Chhibramau	19.89	..	..	25.07	..	..	..
15. ETAWAH							
24. Auraiya	23.00	..	..	..	30.54	..	..
25. Bharthana	20.73	..	..	..	..	..	57.26
16. KANPUR							
26. Kanpur	25.97	..	..	..	37.66	..	..
27. Bhognipur	18.52	..	..	..	38.74	..	..
17. ALLAHABAD							
28. Chail	23.78	..	..	29.62	..	..	..

GENERAL REPORT

District/Tahsil	Per cent increase of Tahsil	Percentage Increase in Urban Population					
		(a) 10—19.9	(b) 20—24.9	(c) 25—29.9	(d) 30—39.9	(e) 40—49.9	(f) Above 50
18. JHANSI							
29. Jhansi	29.63	..	..	..	..	40.16	..
30. Garautha	23.68	..	..	..	..	42.44	..
19. JALAUN							
31. Orai	26.82	..	..	..	39.18	..	..
20. HAMIRPUR							
32. Hamirpur	19.93	..	..	28.95	..	..	..
33. Rath	19.92	..	..	25.75	..	..	..
34. Mahoba	18.36	..	..	29.28	..	..	..
21. BANDA							
35. Banda	20.00	..	24.46	..	..	..	..
36. Karwi	19.64	..	..	..	..	..	59.23
22. KHERI							
37. Mohamdi	19.00	..	..	..	..	42.43	..
23. SITAPUR							
38. Misrikh	20.07	..	..	..	..	..	165.31
24. HARDOI							
39. Hardoi	16.91	..	22.90	..	..	..	..
25. LUCKNOW							
40. Lucknow	20.81	..	..	..	31.96	..	..
26. GORAKHPUR							
41. Gorakhpur	17.13	..	..	..	36.11	..	..
27. AZAMGARH							
42. Muhammadabad	20.36	..	..	..	31.22	..	..
28. VARANASI							
43. Chandauli	20.31	..	..	..	36.42	..	..
44. Varanasi	18.40	..	..	..	36.82	..	..
29. MIRZAPUR							
45. Dudhi	31.57	..	..	..	..	..	1,625.65
46. Robertsganj	29.74	..	..	..	..	..	78.09

These 46 tahsils lie in 29 districts. Meerut, Agra, and Hamirpur have more than half of their tahsils included in this list. The highest urban increase has been exhibited by tahsil Kichha followed by tahsil Dudhi. The names of towns in these tahsils are respectively Rudrapur N. A. and Pipri N. A. which have registered phenomenal growth. Besides these, the tahsils which have shown a very high urban growth (more

than 50 per cent) are Misrikh (165.31), Bhatwari (122.16), Robertsganj (78.09), Karwi (59.23), Bharthana (57.26), Ghaziabad (57.11), Puranpur (54.84) and Firozabad (50.69). Of these only Ghaziabad and Firozabad have towns of population of 50,000 and over. The towns of Ghaziabad tahsil are Ghaziabad, Modinagar, Pilkhuwa, Muradnagar and Faridnagar. Firozabad tahsil has one town of the same name. These two

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

tahsils are experiencing fast growth in their urban areas. In Misrikh the abnormal increase in urban population is on account of the Misrikh Fair held during 1961 enumeration period some visitors to which were included in the urban population. Tahsils containing Class I and II cities and towns which have witnessed urban growth between 30 and 50 per cent are Jhansi (40.16), Kanpur (37.66), Varanasi (36.82), Muzaffarnagar (36.46), Gorakhpur (36.11), Agra (35.41), Lucknow (31.96) and Bareilly (31.11). The growth in Kanpur and Lucknow tahsils is entirely urban—in fact, the rural population has actually decreased as stated earlier. The same kind of tahsils in which the urban growth is between 20 and 30 per cent are Chail (29.62), Saharanpur (24.78) and Meerut (23.14).

103. The following Table shows tahsils in which there has not been appreciable difference in growth of urban and rural population. The difference within 5 points has been taken as the criterion for selection. There are 30 such tahsils in 20 districts.

TABLE 2.31-C—Tahsils in which the Growth of Rural Population has been comparable (i.e., within 5 points) with that of Urban Population, 1951–61

District/Tahsil	Per cent Increase of Tahsil	Per cent Increase of rural population	Per cent Increase of urban population
1. NAINI TAL			
1. Haldwani	49.17	50.21	47.28
2. Naini Tal	20.36	20.98	17.01
2. BIJNOR			
3. Dhampur	18.28	18.23	18.75
3. MORADABAD			
4. Hasanpur	19.20	19.21	19.04
5. Amroha	18.50	19.24	16.06
6. Thakurdwara	23.52	23.30	27.36
7. Moradabad	20.85	22.79	18.52
4. PILIBHIT			
8. Pilibhit	28.06	29.09	24.45
5. SAHARANPUR			
9. Nakur	22.87	23.20	19.70

	1	2	3	4
10. Deoband	17.63	17.79	16.54	
11. Roorkee	17.56	18.06	16.11	
6. MUZAFFARNAGAR				
12. Jansath	17.66	18.11	13.91	
7. BULANDSHAHR				
13. Sikandrabad	18.73	18.34	21.23	
14. Bulandshahr	17.31	16.78	20.01	
8. MATHURA				
15. Mathura	18.25	18.55	17.84	
9. AGRA				
16. Fatehabad	18.62	18.86	15.84	
10. MAINPURI				
17. Shikohabad	20.71	20.93	19.15	
11. FARRUKHABAD				
18. Kaimganj	18.88	18.69	22.62	
19. Farrukhabad	18.47	18.67	17.75	
12. FATEHPUR				
20. Bindki	20.11	20.29	16.45	
21. Fatehpur	17.24	17.29	16.55	
13. ALLAHABAD				
22. Phulpur	19.72	19.73	19.57	
14. JHANSI				
23. Mauranipur	22.17	21.63	24.62	
24. Lalitpur	18.48	18.12	21.30	
15. JALAUN				
25. Kalpi	21.04	20.77	23.05	
16. HAMIRPUR				
26. Charkhari	19.09	19.58	14.65	
17. SITAPUR				
27. Sitapur	16.91	16.55	18.53	
18. UNNAO				
28. Unnao	17.07	16.96	17.99	
19. VARANASI				
29. Bhadohi	19.71	19.57	22.05	
20. MIRZAPUR				
30. Mirzapur	17.99	18.50	16.08	

Moradabad, Saharanpur and Fatehpur districts have more than half of their tahsils in this list. Only Haldwani (49.17) and Pilibhit (28.06) tahsils of this list have registered more than 25 per cent rise during the decade. In the case of others it

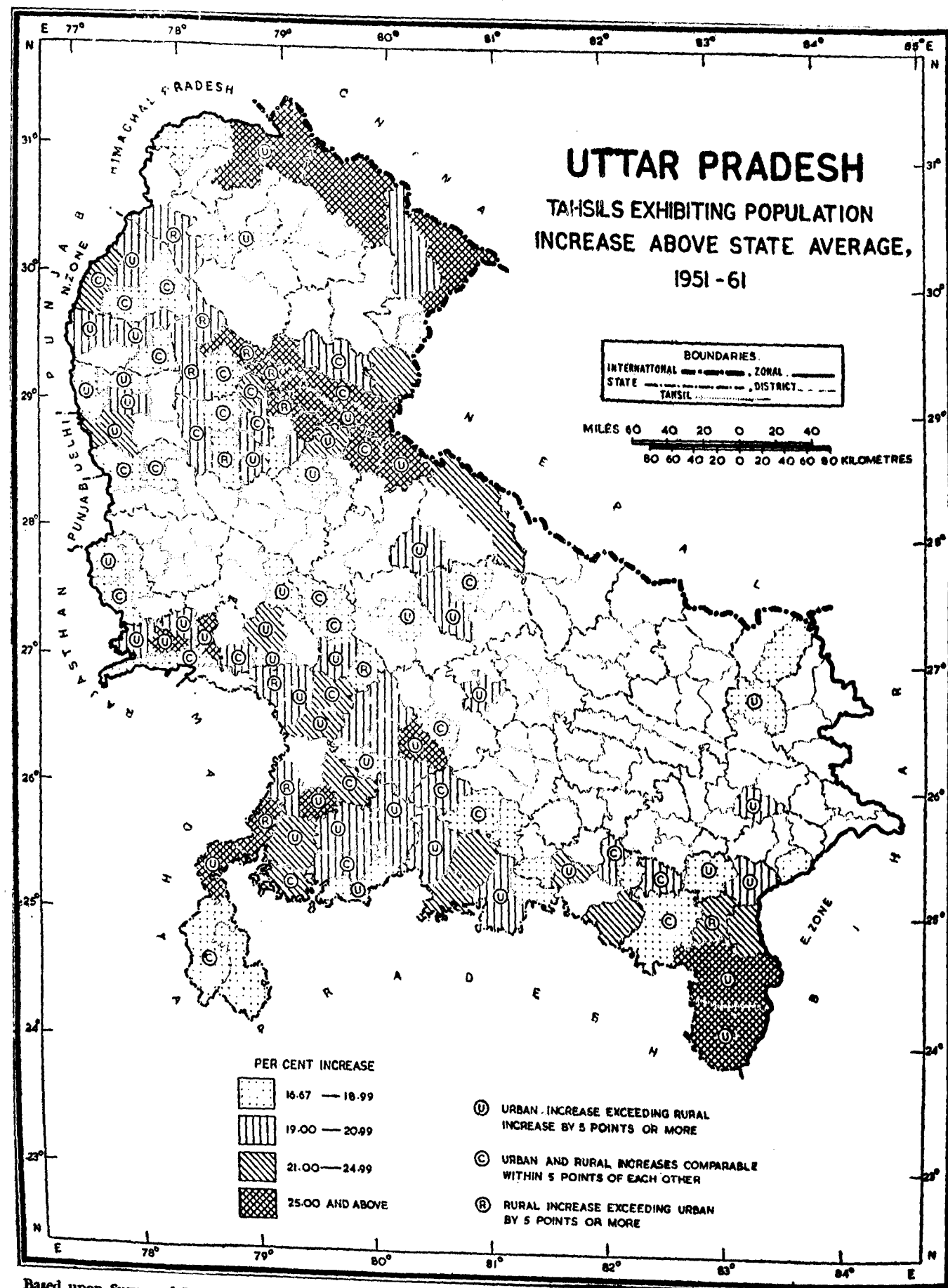
ranges between 16.91 and 23.52. Tahsils Moradabad, Mathura and Mirzapur contain Class I cities and tahsils Amroha, Pilibhit, Roorkee, Farrukhabad, and Sitapur Class II towns. The rural areas of these tahsils and the large towns existing in them are growing practically at the same rate. The decennial rates of increase in the urban areas of Moradabad, Mathura and Mirzapur tahsils are 18.52, 17.84, and 16.08 per cent and in those of Amroha, Pilibhit, Roorkee, Farrukhabad and Sitapur 16.06, 24.45, 16.11, 17.75 and 18.53 per cent respectively.

104. While large increases in urban areas are invariably due to the factor of migration it will be worthwhile to examine the incidence of immigration in tahsils which have shown an increase of 25 per cent and above in their rural areas. Out of 117 tahsils under consideration the rural population of 13 tahsils in 9 districts has increased by more than 25 per cent. They are Kashipur, Kichha and Haldwani of district Naini Tal, Bilaspur and Suar of district Rampur, Joshimath

of district Chamoli, Dharchula of district Pithoragarh, Nagina of district Bijnor, Puranpur and Pilibhit of district Pilibhit, Moth of district Jhansi, Robertsganj of district Mirzapur, and Dehra Dun of district Dehra Dun. Some of it is marriage migration which has nothing to do with the movement of population for employment and work. Immigrants in the rural areas of these tahsils have been shown in Table 2.32 by their place of birth (1) within the district, (2) outside district, but within Uttar Pradesh, and (3) outside Uttar Pradesh. Immigrants from within the district also include migrants from within the tahsil itself, who by migrating from their villages of birth do not go to increase the population of the tahsil. The data on immigration from within the district, therefore, require to be looked at with this reservation. Only those immigrants have been considered for this Table whose period of stay does not exceed 10 years, i.e., who have come to the place of enumeration after the 1951 Census.

TABLE 2.32—Tahsils showing high Increase in 1961 classified by the Proportion of Immigrants who have lived in the Tahsil not more than Ten years

District/Tahsil	Per cent Increase 1951-61	Per cent of Migrants to Total Population of Tahsil who have been born			Per cent of Rural Immigrants to Rural Population of	
		(a) Within the same district	(b) Outside the district but within the same State	(c) Outside the State	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAINI TAL						
1. Kashipur	138.70	2.29	22.46	15.11	39.86	95.15
2. Kichha	135.44	7.27	30.50	21.28	59.05	139.03
RAMPUR						
3. Bilaspur	99.03	6.73	6.70	15.06	28.49	56.69
NAINI TAL						
4. Haldwani	50.21	14.47	28.32	10.73	53.52	80.40
RAMPUR						
5. Suar	46.91	7.68	5.26	5.48	18.42	27.07
CHAMOLI						
6. Joshimath	46.69		Not Available			
PITHORAGARH						
7. Dharchula	35.80	11.79	1.22	4.20	17.21	23.37



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

© Government of India Copyright, 1961.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIJNOR						
8. Nagina	34.36	9.97	2.86	2.03	14.86	19.96
PILIBHIT						
9. Puranpur	33.56	12.62	8.91	5.96	27.49	36.72
10. Pilibhit	29.09	6.55	3.62	3.41	13.58	17.53
MIRZAPUR						
11. Robertsganj	28.89	14.07	2.00	2.10	18.17	23.42
JHANSI						
12. Moth	27.34	7.05	3.03	2.72	12.81	16.31
DEHRA DUN						
13. Dehra Dun	25.18	9.78	9.56	5.76	25.10	31.43

The tahsils have been arranged in descending order of percentage increase. The population of Kashipur and Kichha has increased by more than 100 per cent and of Bilaspur by almost 100 per cent during the last decade. Another tahsil, Haldwani of district Naini Tal, has registered more than 50 per cent increase. Immigration from within the district is the chief factor in all tahsils of the above list from no. 5 onwards. The proportion is, however, the highest in tahsil Haldwani. During the cold weather people from the hilly areas of Naini Tal and Almora districts come down and temporarily settle in this tahsil. Migration from within the district is also considerable in Robertsganj (14.07) and Puranpur (12.62) tahsils which have forest areas. It may again be pointed out that within-the-district migration includes within-the-tahsil migration and the real number of migrants may be much less.

105. The percentage of immigrants from other districts of the State is more than 20 in tahsils Kashipur (22.46), Kichha (30.50) and Haldwani (28.32), all situated in the *Tarai* and *Bhabar* tracts of district Naini Tal. These areas have attracted a very large number of immigrants from within the State. In these tahsils and tahsil Bilaspur of Rampur the proportion of migrants from outside the State is also very considerable. This is because of the rehabilitation of a very large number of displaced persons in these areas as has been noticed earlier also. The percentage given in the last column compared with the percentage increase is indicative of the effect of immigration within these 10 years on the decennial

increase. In every case it is more than half which shows that to a very great extent the large rise in population has been caused by migration to these areas. In Kashipur and Bilaspur the factor of migration alone is not sufficient to explain the abnormal growth. It has to be assumed that in these areas there has been a great amount of natural increase both in the 1951 population and in the immigrants who have come since. On the other hand, in Kichha, Haldwani, Puranpur and Dehra Dun the proportion of immigrants arriving in the decade is in excess of the actual rise which suggests that quite many people enumerated in 1951 left for other places. Outmigration from these tahsils is considerable though to a much lesser extent from immigration.

106. If all the 117 tahsils showing percentage increase above the State average of 16.66 per cent are plotted on a map they form distinct zones. The first zone consists of tahsils on the extreme northern and eastern borders of the Himalayan Natural Division of the State. The second zone forms a broad strip parallel to the above from Dehra Dun and Bulandshahr in the west to Kheri in the east joined to the first zone through Champawat tahsil of Almora. The third comprises all or most of the tahsils of Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad and Varanasi districts. Tahsil Unnao of Unnao and Zamania of Ghazipur are contiguous to this zone. The fourth zone which adjoins the third includes almost all the tahsils of the Vin-dhyar Hills and Plateau Natural Division. There is a small fifth zone also which can

be deemed to form an extension of the second zone comprising tahsils Mohandi of Kheri, Sitapur and Misrikh of Sitapur and tahsil Hardoi of Hardoi.

107. Entirely rural tahsils have not been specifically marked in the map. Those in which the rural percentage increase exceeds the urban increase by 5 points or more have been marked R. The map would show that there is a concentration of such tahsils in the middle and the second zone and 5 such tahsils, namely, Suar, Kashipur, Nagina, Najibabad and Bijnor are situated in contiguity. Tahsils in which urban percentage increase exceeds the rural percentage by 5 points or more have been marked U and those in which both increases are comparable marked C. A glance at the map shows that U is the more common of the two. Both are fairly well distributed except in the second zone where there is a preponderance of C especially in the districts of Naini Tal, Moradabad, Saharanpur and Bulandshahr. In these districts both rural and urban populations have shown an almost equal increase.

108. Tahsils which have shown more than 25 per cent increase have been divided into four subgroups, namely, (a) entirely rural, (b) higher increase in rural, (c) higher increase in urban and (d) comparable increase in rural and urban areas:

Entirely Rural	High Increase in Rural Areas	High Increase in Urban Areas	Comparable or Equal Increase in Urban/Rural Areas
1. Joshimath (Chamoli)	1. Kashipur (Naini Tal)	1. Bhatwari (Uttar Kashi)	1. Haldwani (Naini Tal)
2. Dharchula (Pithoragarh)	2. Nagina (Bijnor)	2. Kichha (Naini Tal)	2. Pilibhit (Pilibhit)
3. Bilaspur (Rampur)	3. Suar (Rampur)	3. Puranpur (Pilibhit)	
	4. Moth (Jhansi)	4. Agra (Agra)	
		5. Firozabad (Agra)	
		6. Kanpur (Kanpur)	
		7. Jhansi (Jhansi)	
		8. Orai (Jalaun)	
		9. Robertganj (Mirzapur)	
		10. Dudhi (Mirzapur)	

Some contiguity is observed within the subgroups. Taking subgroups (a) and (b) together Kashipur, Nagina, and Suar and Bilaspur adjoin each other. In the (c) subgroup Kichha and Puranpur are contiguous, so are Agra and Firozabad, and Robertganj and Dudhi. In the (d) subgroup both the tahsils of Haldwani and Pilibhit, though not having a common boundary, are close to each other.

109. Certain tahsils stand out isolated from the 5 zones. They are tahsils Lucknow, Muhammadabad (Azamgarh), Gorakhpur and Maharajganj (Gorakhpur). In tahsils Lucknow, Muhammadabad and Gorakhpur the urban percentage increase is much greater than the rural while Maharajganj is entirely rural. Lucknow and Gorakhpur tahsils have important growing Class I cities and Muhammadabad has two flourishing industrial towns of Maunath Bhanjan and Mubarakpur. The high increase in Maharajganj, which is situated in the *Tarai* region of Gorakhpur district, seems to be on account of better health, extension of cultivation, improvement in communications and growth of trade.

110. Now we shall take up tahsils which have shown less percentage increase than the State average. They are 114 in number out of which 15 have shown less than 10 per cent increase. Their names in ascending order are (1) Musafirkhana (Sultanpur) 6.21, (2) Pratapnagar (Tehri Garhwal) 7.66, (3) Bikapur (Faizabad) 8.16, (4) Domariaganj (Basti) 8.19, (5) Harraiya (Basti) 8.28, (6) Tarabganj (Gonda) 8.42, (7) Bansaon (Gorakhpur) 8.75, (8) Maharajganj (Rae Bareli) 9.24 (9) Kaisarganj (Bahraich) and (10) Amethi (Sultanpur), 9.50 each, (11) Faizabad 9.65, (12) Haidargarh (Bara Banki) and (13) Gunnaur (Budaun), 9.72 each, (14) Utraula (Gonda), 9.88 and (15) Gonda, 9.94. With the exception of Pratapnagar and Gunnaur, which are in the west and have lower densities than the State average, all these are heavy-density tahsils in the eastern half of the State. In the case of all these 15 tahsils a considerable extent of outmigration can be presumed. Of these, Musafirkhana, Amethi and Faizabad tahsils showed very high growth rates of 25.8, 20.9 and 15.5 per cent respectively during 1941-51 suggestive of considerable immigration

in that decade. The case of Musafirkhana is most peculiar. In the previous decade 1931-41 it registered a net decrease of 3.6 per cent in population. It is not possible to ascertain the causes of such wide fluctuations with any certainty after a long lapse of time.

111. The rural and urban components of growth in these tahsils can be studied from the following Table:

TABLE 2.33—Rural and Urban Components of Increase in Population of Tahsils which have shown Increase below 10 Per Cent

District/Tahsil	Per cent Increase during 1951-61	Per cent Increase of Rural Population 1951-61	Per cent Increase of Urban Population 1951-61
TEHRI GARHWAL			
1. Pratapnagar	7.66	7.66	Entirely Rural
BUDAUN			
2. Gunnaur	9.72	9.72	Do
RAE BARELI			
3. Maharajganj	9.24	9.24	Do
BAHRAICH			
4. Kaisarganj	9.50	9.50	Do
GONDA			
5. Tarabganj	8.42	8.30	12.04
6. Utraula	9.88	9.78	15.23
7. Gonda	9.94	8.27	33.56
BARA BANKI			
8. Haidargarh	9.72	9.72	Entirely Rural
FAIZABAD			
9. Bikapur	8.16	8.16	Do
10. Faizabad	9.65	10.33	7.03
SULTANPUR			
11. Musafirkhana	6.21	6.21	Entirely Rural
12. Amethi	9.50	9.50	Do.
BASTI			
13. Domariaganj	8.19	8.19	Do.
14. Harraiya	8.28	8.28	Do.
GORAKHPUR			
15. Bansaon	8.75	8.63	19.57

Two-thirds of these tahsils are entirely rural. Faizabad alone has a Class II town, Gonda has a Class III, and Tarabganj, Utraula and Bansaon merely towns of Classes IV and V. Only Gonda M. B. gives evidence of growth by immigration. Colonelganj M. B. of tahsil Tarabganj, Utraula N. A., and Barhalganj T. A. of tahsil Bansaon have a growth rate between 15 and 20 per cent which may for practical purposes be deemed to be unaffected by migration. The remaining 2 towns, viz., Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M. B. and Nawabganj M. B. of tahsil Tarabganj give evidence of pushing out an appreciable part of their population by outmigration. Lack of commercial and industrial development coupled with inadequate expansion of services has rendered these towns incapable of holding their own population.

112. Of the other 99 tahsils which have shown an increase 10 per cent but below State average, 31 are entirely rural. They are (1) Rajgarhi and (2) Dunda of Uttar Kashi; (3) Karnaprayag, (4) Chamoli and (5) Ukhi Math of Chamoli; (6) Didihat of Pithoragarh; (7) Bisauli of Budaun; (8) Iglas and (9) Khair of Aligarh; (10) Jasrana of Mainpuri; (11) Karchhana and (12) Sirathu of Allahabad; (13) Purwa, (14) Hasanganj and (15) Safipur of Unnao; (16) Mohanlalganj of Lucknow; (17) Dalmau of Rae Bareli; (18) Kadipur of Sultanpur; (19) Patti and (20) Kunda of Pratapgarh; (21) Bansi, (22) Naugarh and (23) Khalilabad of Basti; (24) Pharenda of Gorakhpur; (25) Hata of Deoria; (26) Phulpur, (27) Lalganj and (28) Sagri of Azamgarh; (29) Kerakat of Jaunpur; (30) Bansi of Ballia and (31) Muhammadabad of Ghazipur. Six tahsils are in the Himalayan Hills, 4 in the West Plain, 10 in the Central Plain, and 11 in the East Plain. Among the remaining 68 tahsils which have both rural and urban areas, the following have a rural growth of less than 10 per cent:

(1) Koil (Aligarh) 7.63, (2) Sultanpur 8.56, (3) Chakrata (Dehra Dun) 8.59, (4) Ballia 9.12, and (5) Basti 9.72.

and the following an urban growth of less than 10 per cent:

(1) Salempur (Deoria) minus 6.48, (2) Rampur 0.84, (3) Malihabad (Lucknow) 1.04, (4) Sidhauri (Sitapur) 2.92, (5) Aonla (Bareilly) 4.02, (6) Sandila (Hardoi) 5.79, (7) Khurja (Bulandshahr) 7.50 and (8) Budhana (Muzaffarnagar) 9.54.

The rural areas of tahsils Koil, Sultanpur, Chakrata, Ballia and Basti have experienced outmigration to their own towns and to other places. Gaura Barhaj M. B. in Salempur tahsil has suffered diminution in population one of the only two instances of their kind outside cantonments, the other being Bhowali. Rampur, a Class I city, has been almost stationary. Other tahsils of low urban growth have no large towns. The low growths in the rural and urban areas of these tahsils bespeak of outmigration from the areas concerned. What applies to Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya applies to Rampur with greater force. Rampur had shown a spectacular increase of more than 50 per cent during 1941-51. It appears that many of those who came to settle here remigrated elsewhere in search of better prospects. Tahsils which have manifested an urban growth of over, 33 per cent (1) Chakrata (Dehra Dun) 148.95, (2) Mawana (Meerut) 71.68, (3) Lansdowne (Garhwal) 59.57 (4) Tehri (Tehri Garhwal) 57.84 (5) Sultanpur 49.07 (6) Pauri (Garhwal) 44.72, (7) Pratapgarh 42.40, (8) Deoria 40.94, (9) Ghosi (Azamgarh) 38.95, (10) Balrampur (Gonda) 37.63, (11) Mariahu (Jaunpur) 37.11 and (12) Padrauna (Deoria) 33.84. Of these tahsils four are in the Himalayan Hills, one in the West Plain, two in the Central and five in the East. None of the towns is large enough to belong to Class I or Class II, but they have all experienced a lot of immigration during the decade.

113. It will be useful to compare the tahsils of high and low densities with those of high and low increases as in Table 2.34. The average density of the State is now 648 persons per sq. mile and in 1951 it was 555. Tahsils which have a density exceeding 972 now or had exceeding 837 in 1951 have been treated as high density tahsils and those which have a density of less than 432 now or had less than 372 in 1951 have been treated as low-density tahsils. As for percentage

increase, the State average for 1951-61 is 16.66. Tahsils which have had an increase of more than 25 per cent ($=16.66 \times 3/2$) during the period have been regarded as of high percentage increase and those with an increase of less than 11.11 ($=16.66 \times 2/3$) per cent as of low percentage increase. Density data for 1951 have been derived from recast population and area figures.

TABLE 2.34—Tahsils of High and Low Densities and High and Low Percentage Increases, 1951 and 1961

A—Tahsils of High Density and High Percentage Increase			
District/Tahsil	Density		Percentage Increase
	1961	1951	1951-61
AGRA			
1. Agra	3,218	2,482	29.65
2. Firozabad	1,301	981	32.57
KANPUR			
3. Kanpur	2,924	2,321	25.97
B—Tahsils of Low Density and Low Percentage Increase			
District/Tahsil	Density		Percentage Increase
	1961	1951	1951-61
UTTAR KASHI			
1. Rajgarhi	Less than 100		10.5
TEHRI GARHWAL			
2. Pratapnagar	161 (estimated)	149	7.66
ALMORA			
3. Ranikhet	342 (estimated)	309	10.79
SHAHJAHANPUR			
4. Powsayan	411	371	10.95
C—Tahsils of Low Density and High Percentage Increase			
District/Tahsil	Density		Percentage Increase
	1961	1951	1951-61
UTTAR KASHI			
1. Bhatwari	Less		29.95
CHAMOLI			
2. Joshimath	than		46.69
PITHORAGARH			
3. Dharchula	100		35.80
NAINI TAL			
4. Haldwani	179	120 (estimated)	49.17
5. Kashipur	472	252	87.56
6. Kichha	286	117	145.13

District/Tahsil	Density		Percentage Increase 1951-61
	1951	1961	
BIJNOR			
7. Nagina	454	349	30.14
RAMPUR			
8. Bilaspur	370	186	99.03
PILIBHIT			
9. Puranpur	183	135	35.34
JHANSI			
10. Moth	282	224	26.06
JALAUN			
11. Orai	323	255	26.82
MIRZAPUR			
12. Robertsganj	276	213	29.74
13. Dudhi	120	91	31.57
<i>D—Tahsils of High Density and Low Percentage Increase</i>			
District/Tahsil	Density		Percentage Increase 1951-61
	1951	1961	
RAMPUR			
1. Rampur	1,534	1,382	10.96
FAIZABAD			
2. Faizabad	1,168	1,065	9.65
3. Tanda	1,022	923	10.70
BASTI			
4. Basti	1,012	919	10.16
GORAKHPUR			
5. Bansaon	1,124	1,034	8.75
DEORIA			
6. Salempur	1,205	1,086	10.98
AZAMGARH			
7. Phulpur	1,009	909	11.07
BALLIA			
8. Bansdih	1,047	945	10.79
9. Ballia	1,158	1,051	10.14

List A has 3 tahsils, namely, Agra, Firozabad and Kanpur. They have high densities and at the same time shown a larger growth rate. The population of Agra and Kanpur tahsils is overwhelmingly urban and the large growth rate is due to substantial additions to the population of Agra and Kanpur cities. The increase in the rural population of Agra tahsil is below the State average, while the rural population of Kanpur

List A has 3 tahsils, namely, Agra, Firozabad and Kanpur. They have high densities and at the same time shown a larger growth rate. The population of Agra and Kanpur tahsils is overwhelmingly urban and the large growth rate is due to substantial additions to the population of Agra and Kanpur cities. The increase in the rural population of Agra tahsil is below the State average, while the rural population of Kanpur

tahsil has actually decreased. The percentage increase in the case of Firozabad in both rural and urban sectors is high, as they have attracted a large number of migrants from outside. List B has 4 tahsils of low density which have not experienced any remarkable growth during the decade. They are Rajgarhi, Pratapnagar and Ranikhet in the Himalayas and Powsayan in the submontane area of the West Plain. The causes for low densities in these areas hold good for low rates of increase also. They lose quite a portion of their population by outmigration as the absence of adequate agriculture, industries, special schemes and projects leaves not much scope for the absorption of the entire natural population. The 13 tahsils of List C are low-density tahsils which have, on the other hand, shown a large rate of growth. Of these, Bhatwari, Joshimath and Dharchula are adjoining tahsils of the northern border of the Himalayan natural division where development work has been undertaken. The densities there are so low that even a small addition means a big relative rise. Haldwani, Kashipur, Kichha, Nagina, Bilaspur and Purnapur of the submontane region have received a large number of migrants from outside on account of reclamation of land, new plantations and resettlement. Percentage increases in Kichha, Bilaspur, and Kashipur have been spectacular. The remaining tahsils are Moth, Orai, Robertsganj and Dudhi of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. These low density areas have shown signs of coming up owing to better facilities available for agriculture. Robertsganj and Dudhi have risen in importance owing to the Government Cement Factory at Churk and the Rihand Dam at Pipri. List D contains the names of 9 high-density tahsils which have registered low percentage increases. With the exception of Rampur tahsil, all are in the eastern half of the State. The small growth of Rampur tahsil is due to the almost stagnant population of its city, a fact which has been noted before. The other tahsils are Faizabad, Tanda, Basti, Bansaon, Salempur, Phulpur, Bansdih and Ballia. None of these tahsils except Faizabad has a town of 50,000 population and above, and the unprogressiveness of this town has been referred to already. These densely populated tahsils are unable to

GENERAL REPORT

support their whole natural population. There seems to be saturation of cultivated area without a commensurate increase in irrigation and other agricultural facilities. There are no large-scale industries or large new projects to take the load off agriculture, and large numbers have to leave for other places within and outside the State for their livelihood.

114. Table 2.35 gives the names of tahsils which have shown a smaller rate of increase than the district average. More than half of the tahsils of districts Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Bijnor, Rampur, Bareilly, Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hardoi, Lucknow, Bahraich, Gonda, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia are covered by the list. Tahsils within each district have been arranged in the ascending order of the decennial percentage growth. The causes for lower rates of increase *vis-a-vis* the State average have been analysed already. The same apply to lower rates at the district level *mutatis mutandis*.

TABLE 2.35—Tahsils having Percentage Increases below the District Average, 1951-61

District/Tahsil	Percentage increase
UTTAR KASHI	15.82
1. Rajgarhi	10.51
2. Dunda	12.91
CHAMOLI	16.67
3. Karnaprayag	13.57
4. Chamoli	16.45
5. Ukhri Math	16.61
PITHORAGARH	18.54
6. Didihat	14.23
7. Pithoragarh	17.62
TEHRI GARHWAL	13.53
8. Pratapnagar	7.66
9. Tehri	12.89
GARHWAL	14.12
10. Pauri	12.16
ALMORA	15.05
11. Ranikhet	10.79
District/Tahsil	Percentage increase
NAINI TAL	73.10
12. Naini Tal	20.36
13. Haldwani	49.17
BIJNOR	21.01
14. Dhampur	18.28
15. Bijnor	19.19
16. Najibabad	20.52
MORADABAD	19.74
17. Sambhal	17.97
18. Amroha	18.50
19. Hasanpur	19.20
BUDAUN	12.83
20. Guunaur	9.72
21. Bisauli	11.86
RAMPUR	25.27
22. Rampur	10.96
23. Shahabad	17.98
24. Milak	19.15
BAREILLY	16.51
25. Aonla	11.38
26. Farid ur	12.39
27. Nawabganj	13.40
PILIBHIT	22.18
28. Bisalpur	10.95
SHAHJAHANPUR	12.53
29. Tilhar	10.32
30. Powayan	10.95
DEHRA DUN	18.61
31. Chakrata	11.60
SAHARANPUR	19.34
32. Roorkee	17.56
33. Deoband	17.63
MUZAFFARNAGAR	18.26
34. Budhana	13.82
35. Jansath	17.66
MEERUT	18.93
36. Mawana	14.90
37. Hapur	15.40
38. Baghpat	17.30
39. Sardhana	18.59

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

District/Tahsil	Percentage increase	District/Tahsil	Percentage increase
BULANDSHAHR	15.84	ALLAHABAD	19.29
40. Khurja	13.39	68. Karchhana	13.69
41. Anupshahr	13.88	69. Soraon	15.96
ALIGARH	14.37	70. Sirathu	16.39
42. Atrauli	12.91	71. Handia	18.00
43. Iglas	13.02	72. Manjhanpur	18.18
44. Hathras	13.36	JHANSI	23.54
45. Sikandra R. 10	13.80	73. Lalitpur	18.48
MATHURA	17.43	74. Mahroni	18.91
46. Sadabad	16.08	75. Mauranipur	22.17
47. Mat	17.04	JALAUN	19.80
AGRA	24.03	76. Jalaun	15.93
48. Bah	15.72	HAMIRPUR	19.57
49. Kheragarh	16.68	77. Mahoba	18.36
50. Fatehabad	18.62	78. Charkhari	19.09
51. Etmadpur	19.62	BANDA	20.69
52. Kiraoli	20.07	79. Mau	16.83
ETAH	15.59	80. Karwi	19.64
53. Jalesar	10.27	81. Banda	20.00
MAINPURI	18.82	KHERI	18.90
54. Jasrana	15.85	82. Lakhimpur	15.03
55. Bhongaon	16.34	SITAPUR	15.94
56. Karhal	18.34	83. Sidhauili	12.38
FARRUKHABAD	18.54	84. Biswan	14.44
57. Kannauj	16.92	HARDOI	15.54
58. Farrukhabad	18.47	85. Shahabad	14.56
ETAWAH	21.79	86. Bilgram	15.00
59. Etawah	20.51	87. Sandila	15.41
60. Bharthana	20.73	UNNAO	14.98
KANPUR	22.76	88. Purwa	14.07
61. Bhognipur	18.52	89. Hasanganj	14.23
62. Derapur	19.69	LUCKNOW	18.68
63. Ghatampur	19.92	90. Mohanlalganj	13.32
64. Akbarpur	20.03	91. Malihabad	15.50
65. Bilhaur	20.64	RAE BARELI	13.68
FATEHPUR	18.04	92. Maharajganj	9.24
66. Khaga	16.99	BAHRAICH	11.63
67. Fatehpur	17.24	93. Kaisarganj	9.50
		94. Bahraich	11.48

District/Tahsil	Per-centage increase
GONDA	10.43
95. Tarabganj	8.42
96. Utraula	9.88
97. Gonda	9.94
BARA BANKI	12.23
98. Haidargarh	9.72
FAIZABAD	10.54
99. Bikapur	8.16
100. Faizabad	9.65
SULTANPUR	9.28
101. Musafirkhana	6.21
PRATAPGARH	13.14
102. Pratapgarh	11.41
103. Patti	12.08
BASTI	10.3
104. Domariaganj	8.19
105. Harraiya	8.28
GORAKHPUR	14.59
106. Bansgaon	8.75
107. Pharenda	13.63
DEORIA	12.96
108. Salempur	10.98
109. Padrauna	12.06
AZAMGARH	14.31
110. Phulpur	11.07
111. Lalganj	12.43
112. Sagri	12.80
113. Azamgarh	13.64
JAUNPUR	14.01
114. Shahganj	12.34
115. Machhlishahr	13.23
116. Mariahu	13.46
BALLIA	11.79
117. Ballia	10.14
118. Bansdih	10.79
GHAZIPUR	15.83
119. Muhammadabad	14.48
120. Ghazipur	15.53
VARANASI	19.45
121. Varanasi	18.40
MIRZAPUR	22.79
122. Mirzapur	17.99
123. Chunar	21.02

115. District rates of increase for 1951-61 have been discussed before in paragraphs 38 and 39 and need not be gone into again. Suffice it to say that (1) Naini Tal, (2) Rampur, (3) Agra, (4) Jhansi, (5) Mirzapur, (6) Kanpur, (7) Pilibhit, (8) Etawah, (9) Bijnor and (10) Banda districts in descending order have registered increases above 20 per cent — Naini Tal as high as 73.10 per cent and others between 20 and 30 per cent. On the other hand, the districts which have had low increases between 9 and 12 per cent in ascending order are (1) Sultanpur, (2) Basti, (3) Gonda, (4) Faizabad, (5) Bahraich and (6) Ballia. The reader is referred to those paragraphs for causes of high or low rates of growth in these 16 districts.

Part D—Natural Growth of Population

116. In Parts A and C of this chapter the growth of population in districts and tahsils has been analysed. Total growth has two components (1) natural growth, i.e., natural increase which is the excess of births over deaths and (2) net migration which is the difference between the total number of arrivals and departures. Hitherto crude decennial rates of growth have been considered, i.e., the percentage increase in 10 years on the population at the beginning of each decade. Natural growth is determined by eliminating the factor of migration and considering only the balance of births and deaths. The ratio of natural increase to the mean population of the decade is called the decennial rate of natural increase. The annual rate can be obtained by dividing it by 10. A more accurate method of determining the annual rate of increase is to assume that the population is growing in accordance with the exponential law. Such a population is called exponential population. A population not affected by migration attains, after the lapse of a sufficiently long time, a constant rate of increase and a permanent sex-age distribution and acquires the name of stable population. If fertility and mortality balance each other the rate of increase is nil, and the population becomes stationary.

117. The best source of studying natural growth should be *vital statistics*, i.e., the reported number of births and deaths during a specified

period, provided that they are reliable. Unfortunately, the *vital statistics* of this country have long been known for their inaccuracy, and various commissions and committees have from time to time laid stress on accurate registration of vital events. The registration of births and deaths is so faulty that no reliance can be placed on them. According to the Health Survey and Development Committee the defects in registration are mainly (i) omission to register an appreciable number of births, deaths and cases of notifiable diseases, and (ii) incorrectness of the recorded cause of death. The system of registration in this State was fairly satisfactory up to 1940, but it deteriorated rapidly during the years of the Second World War and the decline has continued ever since. The transfer of this work in 1951 from *chaukidars* to village panchayats instead of improving matters made them worse. During 1941-50 under-registration of births was 35.8 per cent and of deaths 39.3 per cent, while in 1951-60 it increased to 61.6 per cent and 63.0 per cent respectively. This shows the growing deterioration in the registration of vital events. Thus for all theoretical purposes recourse, of necessity, has to be taken to computed birth and death rates derived from Census data using adjusted Age Tables.

118. Though birth and death rates can be computed from Census data, but the latter can be used for the State as a whole and not for natural or administrative Divisions or districts owing to Life Tables and adjusted Age Tables not being available for them. Estimates of deaths and births are made by two methods—(i) *Differencing* and (ii) *Reverse Survival*. By the Differencing Method the death rate is estimated for the natural population which is obtained by subtracting the number of immigrants and adding the number of emigrants. The natural population is thus worked out for the beginning and the end of the decade, and the average of the two figures gives the mean natural population for the decade. The birth rate is obtained by using the formula—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean Birth Rate} \\ &= \text{Mean Growth Rate} + \text{Mean Death Rate} \\ &\quad - \text{Fresh Migration Rate} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the *Reverse Survival* Method makes a direct estimate of the birth rate from the adjusted Age Tables and Life Tables. A brief account of the two types of methods employed is given below :

(i) *Differencing Method*—The population aged 10 and over (adjusted data) of 1961 is subtracted from the total population of 1951. This gives the number of deaths in the 1951 population during the decade. It can be shown that this is almost equal to the deaths in the current population of persons aged 5 and above. Total deaths in the natural population during the decade are estimated by multiplying this number by the ratio of total registered deaths to registered deaths of persons aged 5 and over. Total deaths, thus estimated, divided by the mean natural population of the decade give the mean decennial death rate. The fresh migration rate is obtained by considering the emigrants and immigrants of 1951 and 1961 and changes in their numbers due to natural processes. Finally, the birth rate is obtained from the above formula. The fresh migration rate for Uttar Pradesh is a small negative quantity. For, on the whole, more people go out of the State than come to it.

(ii) *Reverse Survival Method*—A direct estimate of the birth rate can be made from Age Tables and Life Tables. The Life Tables for 1951-60 give the survivors of one lakh births at each age for the Central Zone, in which Uttar Pradesh is situated, and the Age Tables (1961) the adjusted population of Uttar Pradesh for each age. The population at each age from 0 to 9 years is divided by the number of survivors of one lakh and multiplied by one lakh. This gives the estimated number of births occurring in each year of the decade 1951-61. On being added they give the total number of births in the decade. By dividing the total number of births thus obtained by the mean population of the decade, the mean birth rate is obtained,

The death rate can be obtained with the help of the formula—

$$\text{Mean Death Rate} \\ = \text{Mean Birth Rate} - \text{Mean Growth Rate} \\ + \text{Fresh Migration Rate}$$

The Registrar General's office has worked out the birth rate of Uttar Pradesh as 41.5 per thousand and the death rate as 24.9 per thousand.

119. A scrutiny of the figures of birth and death rates of India and Uttar Pradesh reveals that there is a continuous tendency since 1921 for the population to rise owing to the falling death rate. Prior to 1921, the growth of population in all parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh was erratic; and it was only after that year that it assumed a definite trend. The year 1921 stands as the edge of a plateau in the history of population of this country. On one side the population stream meanders sluggishly; while, on the other hand it flows in a torrent. The birth rate in Uttar Pradesh from 1921 to 1950 remained almost stationary registering a slight increase during 1951-60. But the death rate has steadily come down from 33.5 in 1921-30 to 24.9 in 1951-60, resulting in an accelerated growth rate. The fall in the death rate can be attributed to the improvement in prophylactic and curative medicines, control of epidemics and better distribution of food stuffs in times of scarcity. A continuously falling death rate without appreciable decrease in fertility is bound to result in a quick boom in population.

120. Although the general death rate and the infant death rate of India have been declining from decade to decade, yet they are even now much higher and the expectation of life much lower than those prevailing in the economically advanced countries of the world, as the following Table would show:

TABLE 2.36—*Death Rates, Infant Death Rates, and Expectation of Life in India and certain Advanced Countries*

Territory or Country	Death Rate ^a	Infant Death Rate ^a	Expectation of Life ^a
1	2	3	4
India	22.8	139	41.2 (1951-60)
Japan	7.5	47	65.4 (1957)

1	2	3	4
U.S.S.R.	7.5	45	66.3 (1953-56)
U. K.	11.9	28	70.6 (1956)
France	11.5	45	68.1 (1952-56)
U. S.	9.5	29	69.6 (1956)
Australia	8.7	21	70.0 (1953-54)

A perusal of the above Table throws light on the waste of human life occurring in our country. The chief cause of the higher death rate in this country is the greater incidence of infant and child mortality. Infant mortality in other countries shown in the above list is very low. Out of every 1,000 children born in India, 11.5 per cent infants do not live to see the second year of life, and as many as 22.4 per cent succumb before their fifth year is out. The expectation of life in India is still only 41.2 years, though undoubtedly it has made considerable progress since the previous decade (32.06).

121. A comparison of the death rate and infant death rate of Uttar Pradesh with other States of India would show that they are on the high side resulting in a lower expectation of life. The highest infant death rate is found in this State.

TABLE 2.37—*Death Rate, Infant Death Rate and Expectation of Life for India, Uttar Pradesh and Other States, 1951-60*

	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Expectation of Life (Years)
INDIA	22.8	139	41.2
1. Andhra Pradesh	25.2	111	36.9
2. Assam	26.9	184	36.8
3. Bihar	26.1	145	37.6
4. Gujarat	23.5	110	40.0
5. Kerala	16.1	120	48.3
6. Madhya Pradesh	23.2	175	40.0
7. Madras	22.5	109	39.8
8. Maharashtra	19.8	109	45.2
9. Mysore	22.2	120	40.2
10. Orissa	22.9	159	40.9
11. Punjab	18.9	110	47.5
12. Rajasthan	19.4	117	46.8
13. Uttar Pradesh	24.9	186	38.9
14. West Bengal	20.5	120	44.3

^a 1962 Demographic Year book.

^b 1952 and 1958 Demographic Year books.

^c 1958 Demographic Year book.

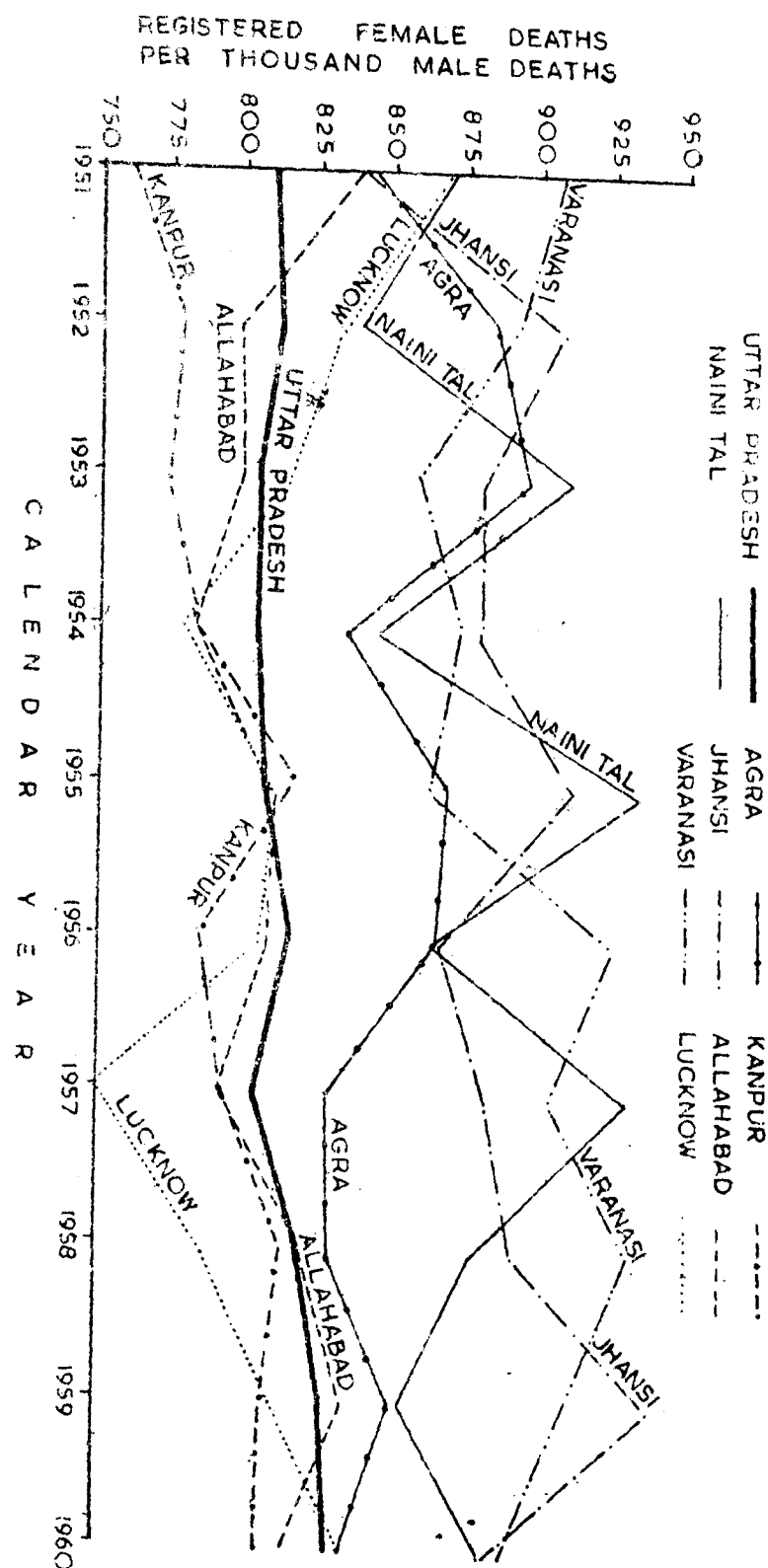


FIG. II / 2
NUMBER OF REGISTERED FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 REGISTERED MALE DEATHS
DURING THE DECADE 1951-60 IN UTTAR PRADESH AND SELECTED DISTRICTS

The expectation of life in India during 1941-50 was 32.06 years and in Uttar Pradesh 34.18 years. With the general fall in the death rate during the decade 1951-60, the expectation of life at birth has gone up everywhere. The all-India figure has moved up from 32.1 to 41.2, whereas that of Uttar Pradesh from 31.2 to 38.9 only.

122. It is a natural phenomenon that more boys are born than girls in all the countries of the world, and the death rate of females is generally lower than that of males. It will be of interest to study these tendencies in the various States of the Indian Union. It has to be remembered that vital statistics, on which the following Table is based, are grossly deficient and the data cannot be considered as reliable.

TABLE 2.38—Ratio of Females to Males in the General Population, at Birth and at Death, 1961

State	Number of females per 1,000 males in the general population	Number of female births to 1,000 male births during the decade 1951-60	Number of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths during the decade 1951-60
INDIA	941	N.A.	902
1. Andhra Pradesh	981	933	937
2. Assam	876	960	933
3. Bihar	904	915	876
4. Gujarat	940	906	935
5. Jammu & Kashmir	878	901	935
6. Kerala	1,022	N.A.	950
7. Madhya Pradesh	953	932	907
8. Madras	992	928	1,022
9. Maharashtra	936	N.A.	942
10. Mysore	959	938	957
11. Orissa	1,001	930	945
12. Punjab	864	878	894
13. Rajasthan	908	830	837
14. Uttar Pradesh	909	831	814
15. West Bengal	878	923	872

The sex ratio of the general population has already been discussed in para 13 and need not be gone into again. This Table leads to an inference that in India and Uttar Pradesh while fewer females are born more survive, which is not a fact. Except in the first year of infancy the female death rate is higher up to a fairly advanced age which results in the excess of males over females in every age-group up to the age of 69. Calculation of the number of male and female births from adjusted Age Table of Uttar Pradesh and the Life Table of the Central Zone yields a sex ratio of 943 at birth and 968 at the death for the period 1951-60. It, therefore, follows that under-registration in the case of females in births and deaths exists to a far greater extent than in the case of males.

123. It will be interesting to study the sex ratio at death for each year of the decade 1951-60 from the registered figures of vital statistics. Figure II/2 gives the number of registered female deaths per 1,000 registered male deaths in Uttar Pradesh and the districts of Naini Tal, Agra, Jhansi, Varanasi, Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow. The ratio for the State varies between 804 and 829. The districts of Naini Tal, Agra, Jhansi and Varanasi show a higher rate than the State, while those of Allahabad and Lucknow behave erratically. They show a much higher ratio at the beginning of the decade, but at the end Lucknow comes above and Allahabad goes below the State. The largest fluctuations are observable in the case of Lucknow. Kanpur district, except in the year 1955, has all along been below the State average.

124. The increase in births in a population depends on the age-sex distribution, the proportion of married women of reproductive ages and fertility. The percentage of children of ages 0-4 to the number of married women of ages 15-49 is a good guide of fecundity. These data for Uttar Pradesh and administrative Divisions are given in the following Table for the different Census years from 1901 to 1961, excluding 1941 for which figures are not available:

TABLE 2.39—Percentage of Age-Groups 0-14 and 15-59 and of Married Women (15-49) to Total Population and Children (0-4) to Married Women (15-49) in the State and Divisions, 1901-61

State, Division	Year	Percentage of persons, males, females to total population						Percentage of married women (15-49) to total population	Percentage of children (0-4) to married women (15-49)
		0-14			15-59				
		P	M	F	P	M	F		
UTTAR PRADESH	1901	37	19	18	57	29	28		
	1911	37	20	17	58	30	28	19	66
	1921	37	20	17	57	29	28	19	64
	1931	39	20	19	57	30	28	19	63
	1951	38	20	18	56	30	27	20	76
	1961	40	21	19	53	28	25	20	69
								20	73
	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961	38	19	19	55	26	29	..	..
								22	63
	1901	37	19	18	58	30	28		
	1911	35	17	18	57	29	28	20	67
	1921	37	19	18	57	29	28	20	57
	1931	37	19	18	58	29	29	21	57
	1951	37	19	18	59	30	29	22	66
	1961	37	19	18	57	28	29	21	62
		40	20	20	54	27	27	21	71
	1901	37	20	17	57	31	26	19	72
	1911	37	20	17	57	31	26	18	70
	1921	37	20	17	57	31	26	18	65
1931	39	21	18	57	31	26	19	84	
1951	37	20	17	56	31	25	19	75	
1961	40	21	19	53	29	24	19	81	
1901	38	20	18	56	30	26	19	73	
1911	37	20	17	58	32	26	19	63	
1921	37	20	17	57	31	26	19	66	
1931	39	21	18	57	31	26	19	81	
1951	38	20	18	57	32	25	19	75	
1961	41	22	19	53	29	24	19	79	
1901	39	20	19	58	31	27			
1911	37	20	17	58	32	26	20	66	
1921	37	20	17	58	32	26	18	63	
1931	39	21	18	58	32	26	18	67	
1951	39	21	18	56	31	25	19	83	
1961	41	22	19	53	29	24	19	74	
							19	78	

State/Division	Year	Percentage of persons, males, females to total population						Percentage of married women (15-49) to total population	Percentage of children (0-4) to married women (15-49)
		0-14			15-59				
		P	M	F	P	M	F		
5. Allahabad	1901	36	19	17	60	32	28	20	62
	1911	34	19	15	60	32	28	17	67
	1921	36	19	17	59	32	27	19	60
	1931	38	20	18	59	32	27	20	75
	1951	39	20	19	56	31	25	19	71
	1961	41	21	20	54	29	25	20	75
7. Jhansi	1901	36	19	17	60	30	30	19	60
	1911	39	22	17	59	30	29	19	71
	1921	39	21	18	56	29	27	19	65
	1931	39	20	19	58	30	28	20	79
	1951	40	21	19	56	30	26	20	71
	1961	41	22	19	55	29	26	21	77
8. Lucknow	1901	37	19	18	57	30	27	19	68
	1911	35	19	16	59	31	28	19	60
	1921	36	19	17	58	31	27	19	61
	1931	38	20	18	58	31	27	20	75
	1951	37	19	18	58	32	26	20	66
	1961	39	21	18	55	30	25	20	71
9. Faizabad	1901	37	20	17	57	28	29	20	63
	1911	35	18	17	59	29	30	20	56
	1921	36	19	17	58	29	29	21	58
	1931	38	20	18	57	29	28	21	58
	1951	37	19	18	56	29	27	20	63
	1961	39	21	18	54	27	27	21	66
10. Gorakhpur	1901	39	20	19	56	28	28	19	67
	1911	39	20	19	56	28	28	20	67
	1921	40	21	19	55	28	27	20	65
	1931	41	21	20	55	28	27	20	74
	1951	40	21	19	54	27	27	20	62
	1961	41	21	20	52	26	26	21	68
11. Varanasi	1901	37	19	18	57	27	30	19	63
	1911	37	19	18	57	28	29	19	66
	1921	39	20	19	55	28	27	19	68
	1931	41	21	20	55	28	27	20	80
	1951	41	21	20	52	26	26	19	68
	1961	43	22	21	51	25	26	21	73

The figures of married females (15-49) for 1901, 1911 and 1951 have been estimated.

The above Table shows that the percentage of married women in the age-group 15-49 to total population is around 20 for the State and all Divisions. In 1961 the highest percentage (22) is found to exist in Uttarakhand Division and the lowest (19) in Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra Divisions. In India marriage is almost

universal for females unlike the case in western countries where between 25 and 30 per cent of girls and women aged 15 and above are in the unmarried state. In Uttar Pradesh only 1.4 per cent of females of 15 years and above in rural and 4.7 per cent in urban are not married. The proportion of married women is the highest

in the age-group 25-29, after which it begins to fall on account of increasing cases of widowhood, widow remarriage being not yet common. Considering the various age-groups of high percentages together, the largest proportion of married women is found in the ages 20-31 which form the most reproductive period of woman's life. With some exceptions, marriage is practically the only career open to girls, but with the general advancement of women the marriage rate in urban areas is likely to register a decline.

125. The last column gives the proportion of surviving children aged 0-4 to married women aged 15-19. In the State and almost all Divisions the highest percentage obtained in 1931 after which a decrease set in, but from 1951 a rise is noticeable. This rise in part is due to decline in child mortality and in part due to increase in fertility. The percentage in 1961 is seen to be the highest in Rohilkhand Division followed by Meerut and the lowest in Uttarakhand Division followed by Faizabad. The general fertility rate, defined as the number of births occurring to 1,000 women aged 15-44 in one calendar year, can be calculated from the computed birth rate and the sex-age distribution at the Census. The proportion of women aged 15-44 vary within the close range of 20-22 per cent. The sex-age differences cannot, therefore, satisfactorily explain the differences in the birth rate. The nuptial fertility rate takes into account only married women of the specific ages. Due to the universality of marriage the percentage of married women in these ages is closely around 85 in most of the States. In Uttar Pradesh (92), however, it is the highest, and in Kerala (69) the lowest. These differences and the degree of fertility explain the variations in the birth rate from State to State. The nuptial fertility rate for Uttar Pradesh is 222, i.e., 222 children are born in a year to 1,000 married women of ages 15-44.

126. Table 2.39 also gives the percentage of juveniles of ages 0-14 and of adults of ages 15-59 by sex. According to Sundburg, if the percentage of the age-group 0-14 is around 40, 26.5 and 20 the population is respectively pro-

gressive, stationary or retrogressive. The population of Uttar Pradesh is obviously of the progressive type. The same also applies to the different Divisions. The percentage of juveniles has constantly increased since 1921, thereby reducing the percentage in the age-group 15-59. The increase in the percentage of the juvenile population during 1951-60 has been the greatest in Kumaon, Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions and the least in Jhansi and Gorakhpur Divisions. However, there is not a single Division not showing a progressive trend in population which augurs ill for the future. During all the decades 1911 to 1951 the State percentage of males in the age-group 0-11 has remained almost stationary at 20, while that of females has varied. In the Divisions the percentage of males has varied between 17 and 22 and of females between 15-21. In the age-group 15-59 percentage of population in the State has come down from 57 in 1921 to 53 in 1961 owing to the increase in the proportion of juveniles. The State percentage of males of these ages has varied from 28 to 30 and of females from 25 to 28.

127. The birth rate has shown an increase during 1951-60 over the previous decade in Uttar Pradesh as well as India and the death rate a decline as the following Table will show :-

TABLE 2.40 : *Birth Rates and Death Rates for India and States*

	1941-50		1951-60	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
INDIA	39.9	27.4	41.7	22.8
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	39.7	25.2
2. Assam	46.7	31.8	49.3	26.9
3. Bihar	39.0	26.6	43.4	26.1
4. Gujarat	42.2	24.9	45.7	23.5
5. Kerala	37.4	18.0	38.9	16.1
6. Madhya Pradesh	46.1	38.5	43.2	23.2
7. Madras	35.7	22.8	34.9	22.5
8. Maharashtra	41.0	24.9	41.2	19.8
9. Mysore	36.9	18.9	41.6	22.2
10. Orissa	37.2	29.9	40.4	22.9
11. Punjab	41.2	26.3	44.7	18.9
12. Rajasthan	42.5	27.2	42.7	19.4
13. Uttar Pradesh	38.6	27.2	41.5	24.9
14. West Bengal	35.4	28.6	42.9	20.5

The only exceptions in birth rate are Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

128. As observed earlier, the population is growing at a fast rate, particularly because of the falling death rate. It can be assumed that the death rate will come down still further in the course of time, which will make the already wide gap between the birth rate and the death rate still wider. The present birth and death rates in their own stride will lead to a quick natural increase in population, but a declining death rate and an increasing birth rate will inevitably lead to a mighty population explosion in no distant future, if the number of births is not substantially brought down. For arresting the spiral growth of population, drastic curtailment of the birth rate is essential. A concerted effort is needed not only to put a curb on the rising birth rate, but also to reverse its trend. Effective birth control measures are necessary to put a check on increase in numbers. A reduction in the birth rate will in itself induce a fall in the death rate as a result of improvement in the health of the mother, children and the family generally. There is thus all the more reason why a drastic cut in births is desirable, if the population is to be kept within reasonable limits. The rapid growth of population has upset the country's rural and urban economy

and is likely to bring in its trail grinding poverty and miserably low standards of living and acute shortage of food, unless, of course, there is an appreciable increase in agricultural and industrial output for which there is certainly ample scope. According to Fairchild Osborn, the internal enemy of India is too many people for the land to support. The degree of fertility, the widening gap between births and deaths and the age-sex distribution in India portends a still further rise in population. "The centre of population in the ECAFE Region will further gravitate toward and probably get securely lodged in the Indian sub-continent. The second reasonable inference is that the ratio of population aged 0-14 will continue to be in the region of 40 per cent indefinitely which will mean continued increments in the unproductive population for a prolonged period and infructuous cumulative expenditure on public health services, primary education, maternity and child care and so on. The third inference is that these countries will be compelled to continue large investments in agriculture at the expense of industrial development, as a consequence of which urban growth will be retarded. This retardation in its turn will slow down a very desirable redistribution of population among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry with its inevitable consequences on the national income."

¹1961 Census. Paper No. I of 1962 by A. Mitra, pp. xviii and six.

CHAPTER III

URBAN POPULATION

1. Introduction

Cities and towns have been known to exist in India for a very long time. Excavations at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa (now in Pakistan) have revealed a highly developed state of urban civilization flourishing in Indus Valley in the third millennium B. C. In the extant ancient literature mention is found of Hastinapur, Indraprastha, Kampilya, Ahichhatra, Sravasti, Ayodhya, Kausambi, Kashi, Vaishali, Pataliputra, Kapilvastu, Vidisa, Ujjayani and Takshashila. The medieval times saw the rise to pre-eminence of Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Hyderabad and sundry other places. With the advent of the British, the maritime towns of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta came into existence. Like all organic growths, towns come into existence, grow and flourish for a time, and then decay. Sometimes they are built again and again on the old site or close to it, as has happened in the case of Delhi. With the disappearance of old dynasties, dynastic capitals crumble to dust, military towns disappear, and trading outposts pass into oblivion as new means of communication replace the old. But the same is not true of religious centres which withstand the ravages of time making a mockery of it, while imperial capitals rise and fall.

2. Despite this State's long urban tradition, urbanization has not yet made much headway in the modern sense. However, towns depending for their growth on industry and commerce are coming up. Kanpur, the most populous city of Uttar Pradesh is of a comparatively recent origin. An insignificant place until 1778, it was made a cantonment in that year. In 1863 the introduction of the railway enabled it to become an important distributing centre, and then slowly it grew into the industrial capital and the first city of the State. Agra, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Rampur and many

others, built by different rulers for political or strategical reasons, gained their importance in the medieval times as capitals of kingdoms or principalities. Varanasi and Allahabad, whose original names are Kasi and Prayaga, owe their origin and importance to being centres of religion and culture, holding a very high position among the holy places of India. They evoke memories of the great ancient civilization of the country and both have ever been seats of learning. Like these two, Ayodhya, Mathura and Hardwar are also renowned places of pilgrimage. Allahabad has also been the seat of the provincial administration before its transfer to Lucknow in the twenties. Some other towns have also acquired importance as administrative headquarters of districts and tahsils. Commerce has been attracted to them, and in its turn has sustained and enlarged them. In most case trade has followed the town, instead of the town following trade. The one notable exception is Kanpur to which reference has been made already.

2. Definition and Classwise Distribution of Urban Areas

3. So far growth and movements of population have been studied with reference to districts and tahsils as a whole without any great distinction being drawn between urban and rural sectors. But the two sectors on account of their entirely different character deserve separate detailed treatment. The separation of urban areas from the rural is, therefore, a very important step in the Census Operations and the distinction between the two is maintained throughout. At the previous censuses no uniform definition of urban areas was adopted for the country as a whole. In Uttar Pradesh the usual practice was to treat all cantonments, municipal boards, notified areas, town areas and all places with a continuous *abadi* of 5,000 or over as

towns. In view of industrialization programmes and growing need for international comparability to the extent it may be possible, a uniform definition of urban areas has now been adopted for the whole country.

4. The following kinds of places have been deemed to be urban at this Census :

- (1) All Municipalities and Notified Areas
- (2) All Cantonments
- (3) All places satisfying the three conditions noted below :
 - (i) population exceeds 5,000
 - (ii) at least three-fourths of the working population depends on non-agricultural pursuits, and
 - (iii) density of population exceeds 1,000 persons per square mile.
- (4) All localities though not in themselves local bodies which are contiguous to a city or town and have urban characteristics mentioned at (ii) and (iii) above.

All such places have been treated as towns, and those of them as have a population of one lakh and above as cities. Further, towns have been divided into six classes. The criterion for classification has remained as before and is given below :

Towns of Population	Class
(a) 100,000 and over	I
(b) 50,000 and over but less than 100,000	II
(c) 20,000 and over but less than 50,000	III
(d) 10,000 and over but less than 20,000	IV
(e) 5,000 and over but less than 10,000	V
(f) Below 5,000	VI

5. The exact definition of *rural* and *urban* has defied demographers and concept of *urban* varies in different parts of the world. In many countries, all continuous habitations having population of 2,000 and over are deemed to be towns. Criteria for allocating the population of particular areas to the urban and rural sectors respectively are not the same everywhere. It is rather difficult to evolve a uniform definition of rural and urban classification applicable to all countries in the world. "The terms 'Rural' and

'Urban' have their connotations which refer to ways of life, cultural patterns, attitudes and other intangible aspects and it is difficult to pin down these in a census frame of reference. Historical, political, cultural and administrative considerations give the criteria for rural-urban classification. The different countries of the world express so much individuality in this respect that there is no uniform definition and classification. At its fourth session in April, 1949, the United Nations Population Commission made the recommendation to obtain the aggregate population of all identifiable agglomerations or clusters of population classified by size and other characteristics."¹ The definition of urban areas from Census to Census provide an interesting study. They show the evolution of the definition from 1901 to 1961 and are summarized as under :

1901 and 1911—A town was defined as :

(1) every continuous group of houses inhabited permanently by not less than 5,000 people and

(2) every area within which the *Chaukidari* Act or the Municipal Act or the Cantonment Act is in force.

1921—The definition remained as before except that for the above Acts, Act II of 1914 and Act II of 1916 were substituted. Two explanations were added :

(1) where several villages lie so close together that their homes form a continuous group with a population exceeding 5,000, such group is a town and

(2) where one village is broken up into distinct groups of homes, none of which contains more than 5,000 inhabitants, the place is not a town.

1931—The definition included all municipalities, notified areas, town areas and cantonments. The Census Superintendent was given the discretion to treat a place inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons as a town considering its character, importance and historical associations.

1911—As above.

In 1901 certain towns were called cities on account of their importance. In 1911 the city was not mentioned separately. In 1921 a city was defined as a "large town", declared to be such by the Local Government. In 1931 any town whose population in 1921 was not less than 100,000 as also any town which the Local Government declared to be a city for Census purposes, was treated as city. In 1951 a city was defined as a town whose population was not less than one lakh or any other town with an expected population of 50,000 or above which the State Census Superintendents with the sanction of the State Government might decide to treat as a city for Census purposes was also to be treated as such.

6. It will be seen that there has been a continuous evolution of the definition of urban areas which in 1961 have been differentiated from rural not only on the basis of the total number of persons, but also on the proportion of workers in economic activities other than agriculture and the density of population. The condition of a minimum of 5,000 population and continuity of groups of houses continue from previous censuses with the addition of the concept of urban economic activities as distinct from the rural pattern of life. The discretion of the State Census Superintendents has been subjected to statistical limitations to ensure uniformity throughout India. Population alone cannot be the sole criterion, as otherwise many large agricultural villages will also qualify for being included among towns. A town must have certain economic characteristics typical of an urban area, e.g., the preponderance of such activities as industry, construction, commerce, transport, communications and other services. The application of the new definition has severely curtailed the number of towns. Whereas 486 units were treated as towns in 1951, only 267 units have qualified as such in 1961. As many as 222 towns of 1951 have been declassified, 5 have been merged with neighbouring local bodies, and 8 new places have been added to the list of towns.

7. As already mentioned in paragraph 4, due to the change in the definition of urban area as many as 222 out of 486 towns of 1951 have been declassified and treated as rural at the 1961 Census. Out of these 9 were of Class IV, 85 of Class V and 128 of Class VI. Their names are given below, district by district, in descending order of class range and population :—

Districts and Classes of Town (Class according to 1951 population)	Deleted Towns (in descending order of population)
1. Pithoragarh Class VI ..	Pithoragarh.
2. Tehri Garhwal Class VI ..	Mini-Ki Reti, Kirtinagar.
3. Bijnor Class IV ..	Sierkot, Seohara.
Class V ..	Jaluli, Sahaspur, Haldaur, Girdawa, Sahaspur, Budhpura.
4. Meerut Class V ..	Lachraon, Sirsi, Kundarkhi, Nagawan, Madat.
5. Budhoni Class V ..	Lachraon, Bisauli, Gannaur, Madat.
Class VI ..	Dargaj, Gawan, Mundia, Usehat.
6. Etawah Class V ..	Shahabad, Milak, Suar, Kemri.
Class VI ..	Bilaspur.
7. Bareilly Class V ..	Sirauli, Senthali.
Class VI ..	Shahi, Richha, Shishgarh, Fatehganj East.
8. Pilibhit Class V ..	Neoria Husainpur.
Class VI ..	Bilsanda.
9. Shahjahanpur Class V ..	Katra.
Class VI ..	Khudaganj Lachhmanpur.
10. Dehra Dun Class VI ..	Choharpur.
11. Saharanpur Class VI ..	Chilkhana Sultanpur, Behat, Ambehtha, Nanauta, Titron, Sarsawa, Jhabrera.
12. Muzaffarnagar Class V ..	Thana Bhawan, Charthawal, Pur Qazi, Sisauli, Jalalabad, Budhana, Jhunjhana.
Class VI ..	Shahpur.
13. Meerut Class IV ..	Khekra.
Class V ..	Chhaprauli, Kithore, Lawar, Phal- auda, Parichhatgarh, Daurala.
Class VI ..	Tatiri, Kharkhauda, Aminnagar, Sarai, Abdullahpur, Dasna, Bakear Khora, Babugarh.

Districts and Classes of Town (Class according to 1951 population)	Deleted Towns (in descending order of population)	District and Classes of Town (Class according to 1951 population)	Deleted Towns (in descending order of population)
14. Bulandshahr Class V ..	Jewar, Aurangabad, Khanpur Gantu, Rabupura.	33. Lucknow Class V ..	Kakori, Amethi.
Class VI ..	Khalaur, Saidpur, Chhatari, Bilaspur, Kakore.	Class VI ..	Gosainganj.
15. Aligarh Class V ..	Jalali, Kheir, Mendu, Kauriganj.	34. Rae Bareilly Class V ..	Salon.
Class VI ..	Purdilnagar, Pilkhana, Harduaganj, Mursan, Jattari, Chharra, Bijai- garh, Beswan, Hasayan.	Class VI ..	Bachhrawan, Lalganj, Dalmau, Maharajanj.
16. Mathura Class V ..	Chbata.	35. Bithraich Class V ..	Ikauna.
Class VI ..	Sahpau, Mahaban, Raya, Baldeo, Sonkh, Farah, Gokul, Radha- kund.	36. Gonda Class V ..	Tulsipur.
17. Agra Class VI ..	Pinhat, Jagner.	Class VI ..	Khargapur, Katra.
18. Etah Class V ..	Sahawar, Bilram.	37. Bara Banki Class V ..	Daryabad.
Class VI ..	Patiali, Rampur, Amanpur, Nidh- auli, Mohanpur, Awagarh, Sakit.	Class VI ..	Ramnagar, Satrikh, Dewa, Tikait- nagar.
19. Mainpuri Class VI ..	Bewar, Jasrana, Pharah.	38. Faizabad Class VI ..	Bhadarsa, Gosainganj.
20. Farrukhabad Class V ..	Shamshabad.	39. Pratapgarh Class VI ..	Manikpur, Pratapgarh, Katra- Mendniganj.
Class VI ..	Talgram, Kamalganj, Ganj Tirwa.	40. Basti Class IV ..	Menhdawal.
21. Etawah Class V ..	Phaphund.	41. Gorakhpur Class V ..	Nautanwa, Siswa Bazar.
Class VI ..	Ekdil, Lakhana.	Class VI ..	Pipraich, Gola Urf Madri, Bens- gaon.
22. Kanpur Class VI ..	Bilhaur, Jhunjhak, Bithur.	42. Deoria Class V ..	Lar, Rudarpur.
23. Fatehpur Class VI ..	Jahanabad, Khaga, Kishanpur.	Class VI ..	Rampur, Captainganj.
24. Allahabad Class VI ..	Bharatganj, Sarai Aqil, Sirsa, Bharwari, Chamunda, Karma, Jhusi.	43. Azamgarh Class VI ..	Sarai Mir, Nizamabad, Dohrighat, Phulpur, Atraulia, Amila.
25. Jhansi Class V ..	Barwasagar.	44. Jaunpur Class VI ..	Kerakat, Zafrabad.
Class VI ..	Talbehat, Mahroni, Moth, Frich.	45. Ballia Class IV ..	Bairia.
26. Jalaun Class V ..	Rampura.	Class V ..	Sahatganj, Bansdih, Baragaon, Machar, Reoti, Sikandarpur, Ratsind, Kalan and Khurd.
Class VI ..	Umri, Jagmanpur, Madhogarh, Kadaura.	46. Ghazipur Class IV ..	Sherpur, Reotipur, Gahmar.
27. Hamirpur Class V ..	Maudaha, Sumerpur, Kulpahar.	Class V ..	Usia, Muhammadabad, Zamania,
28. Banda Class V ..	Atarra.	Class VI ..	Bara, Bahadurganj, Nauli.
Class VI ..	Naraini.	47. Varanasi Class VI ..	Suhwal.
29. Kheri Class V ..	Dhaurahra, Singahi, Palia.	48. Mirzapur Class VI ..	Chakia, Gyanpur, Gangapur.
Class VI ..	Oel.		Ghurawal.
30. Sitapur Class V ..	Tambaur-cum-Ahmadabad.		
31. Hardoi Class IV ..	Mallawan.		
Class V ..	Pali Khas.		
Class VI ..	Madhoganj, Beniganj.		
32. Unnao Class V ..	Purwa, Maurawan, Safipur, Bangarmau.		
Class VI ..	Bhagwantnagar.		

128 towns not being municipalities, notified areas and cantonments, have been dropped because their population was less than 5,000, and 94 towns because the proportion of non-agricultural workers in them was less than 75 per cent. The greatest effect of declassification is observable in Meerut district, where as many as 14 places which were regarded as towns in 1951 have been dropped for non-fulfilment of urban

conditions. Besides, 5 other places have been taken off the list of independent towns and merged or considered along with other urban areas.

District	Urban Areas	Remarks
Agra	Tundla Railway Colony	Considered along with Tundla T.A. in 1961
Banda	Karwi N.A.	Merged with Chittrakut T. A. of 1951 to form Chittrakut Dham M.B.
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Railway Colony	Merged with Gorakhpur M.B.
Varanasi	1. Sheopur 2. Banaras Hindu University	Merged with Varanasi M.C. Considered along with Varanasi M.C.

8. At the 1951 Census, 5 towns of 1941 were dropped. They are given below:

District	Deleted Towns	Population
Bijnor	Ganj Daranagar	1,305
Meerut	1. Loni 2. Farrukhnagar	3,275 2,754
Allahabad	1. Kara 2. Daranagar	4,445 4,196

Nine other towns of 1941 were merged in 1951 with adjacent local bodies and lost their separate entity.

District	Areas	Remarks
Dehra Dun	Rajpur	Merged with Dehra Dun M. B.
Mainpuri	Mainpuri Civil Station N. A.	Merged with Mainpuri M. B.
Kanpur	Juhi N. A.	Merged with Kanpur M. B.
Jhansi	Jhansi N. A.	Merged with Jhansi M. B.
Sitapur	1. Sitapur N.A. 2. Misrikh N. A.	Merged with Sitapur M. B. Merged with Neemsar to form a new town Misrikh-cum-Neemsar
Gonda	Baragaon Bazar N. A.	Merged with Gonda M. B.
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur N.A.	Merged with Gorakhpur M. B.
Mirzapur	Chunar Settlement N.A.	Merged with Chunar M. B.

9. Table 3.1 gives the number of town-groups/towns of different classes from 1901-1961. In this Table each town-group has been treated as one unit and classified by its total size of population. There are at present 19 town-groups comprising in all 42 towns. The concept of town-group will be explained at length in paragraph 17.

TABLE 3.1—Number of Towns in each Class in the State, 1901-1961

Class of Town-Group/Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Class I	17	16	12	8	7	7	7
Class II	16	12	11	11	12	10	11
Class III	52	42	40	29	18	17	20
Class IV	75	71	71	65	56	65	71
Class V	74	169	156	137	141	140	164
Class VI	10	153	144	182	210	181	185

Before a comparison of towns by classes for the last sixty years is made, it may be mentioned that owing to change in definition of urban area at the 1961 Census, the figures are comparable only up to 1951 (inclusive) as up to that year the definition of the urban area remained almost the same. The change in definition of urban area at the 1961 Census has rendered the figures for 1951 and 1961 uncomparable. The most affected is the number of smaller towns of Classes IV to VI. The differences in the number of town-groups and towns from one Census year to another are due to four causes:

- (1) Movement of a town from one class to another.
- (2) Elevation of a rural area to a township.
- (3) Amalgamation of a number of satellite towns with big towns, and
- (4) Elimination in 1961 of places regarded earlier as towns.

The 7 cities of Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly have continued to remain in Class I ever since 1901. In 1931 Moradabad acquired the status of Class I. In

1941 Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Jhansi qualified for this class. In 1951 Rampur, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Gorakhpur joined the rank of this class, and in 1961 Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal made its debut raising the number of Class I cities to 17.

10. There were 11 town-groups/towns of Class II in 1901, namely, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Rampur, Mathura, Shahjahanpur, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh and Faizabad. In 1911 Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal dropped to Class III due to heavy loss in its population from 66,071 in 1901 to 32,332 in 1911 on account of the plague. In 1921 it regained its class, and Dehra Dun also entered the list of Class II towns. In 1931 Moradabad rose to Class I, while no town of Class III found its way to Class II. The number of Class II towns was consequently reduced to 11. In 1941 Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Jhansi, made their exit from this class to join Class I, whereas Amroha, Sambhal, Budaun, and Etawah of Class III in 1931 qualified themselves for Class II. The total number of Class II towns, therefore, remained unaffected in 1941. In 1951 Rampur, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Gorakhpur qualified as Class I towns, but this did not mean a decrease in the number of Class II towns as Muzaffarnagar, Hathras, Firozabad, Hardwar and Jaunpur were added to it raising the total number to 12. At the 1961 Census Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal has found its way to Class I. At the same time, Pilibhit, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Sitapur and Bahraich have been added to Class II. This brings the number of Class II towns to 16 in 1961.

11. There were 20 Class III towns in 1901. Four of them, namely, Nagina (Bijnor), Deoband (Saharanpur), Vrindaban (Mathura) and Shahabad (Hardoi) dropped out of this class in 1911 due to decrease in their population. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal came down to this class from Class II during the same decade. In 1921, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal and Dehra Dun went out, and at the same time 3 Class IV towns, namely, Hapur (Meerut), Firozabad (Agra), and Kasganj (Etah), qualified as Class III towns. In 1931 the number of Class III towns shot up by

11. The 11 Class IV towns which joined the ranks of Class III were (1) Nagina, (2) Bijnor and (3) Najibabad (Bijnor), (4) Deoband (Saharanpur), (5) Bulandshahr, (6) Kannauj (Farrukhabad), (7) Shahabad (Hardoi), (8) Bara Banki, (9) Tanda (Faizabad), (10) Basti, and (11) Maunath Bhanjan (Azamgarh). In 1941 four towns namely, Sambhal, Amroha, Etawah, and Budaun were upgraded and joined the rank of Class II. On the other hand, as many as 15 towns qualified for Class III. They were (1) Sahaswan (Budaun), (2) Roorkee (Saharanpur), (3) Kairana (Muzaffarnagar), (4) Ghaziabad (Meerut), (5) Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), (6) Vrindaban (Mathura), (7) Fatehpur, (8) Lakhimpur (Kheri), (9) Hardoi, (10) Unnao, (11) Rae Bareilly, (12) Gonda, (13) Balrampur (Gonda), (14) Azamgarh and (15) Ballia. In 1951, five towns, namely, (1) Hardwar (Saharanpur), (2) Muzaffarnagar, (3) Hathras (Aligarh), (4) Firozabad (Agra) and (5) Jaunpur were upgraded to Class II. Simultaneously, seven towns of Class IV joined this class. They were (1) Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (Naini Tal), (2) Tilhar (Shahjahanpur), (3) Mainpuri, (4) Lalitpur (Jhansi), (5) Orai and (6) Konch (Jalaun), and (7) Deoria. In 1961 five towns, namely, Ghaziabad and Hapur of Meerut district, Pilibhit, Sitapur and Bahraich acquired the status of Class II towns. At the same time, 15 towns, namely, (1) Kashipur (Naini Tal), (2) Kiratpur and (3) Chandpur (Bijnor), (4) Shamli (Muzaffarnagar), (5) Modinagar, (6) Baraut and (7) Mawana (Meerut), (8) Etah, (9) Shikohabad (Mainpuri), (10) Mairanpur (Jhansi), (11) Mahoba (Hamirpur), (12) Sultanpur, (13) Bela (Pratapgarh), (14) Bhadohi and (15) Mughal-sarai (Varanasi), joined this class from the lower ranks, thus raising the total number of Class III towns to 52.

12. Towns of Classes IV, V and VI are too numerous to be mentioned by names individually. It would suffice to discuss the changes in them by their total number. The minimum number of Class IV towns was 56 in 1921 and the maximum 75 in 1961. For the towns of Classes V and VI comparison should be made only up to 1951, owing to large-scale declassification in 1961. The number of Class V towns was the smallest

In 1931 and greatest in 1951. As regards Class VI towns the smallest number obtained in 1941 and the greatest in 1921. As has been stated earlier, the number of town-groups and towns has decreased to almost half in 1961 owing to the stricter definition followed at this Census. The decrease is, however, not uniform for all classes. In fact, the number of the first three classes has gone up from 38 in 1901 to 85 in 1961. The population has almost trebled from 2,654,717 in 1901 to 7,852,695 in 1961. As against this, the number of towns of Classes IV, V and VI has gone down from 420 in 1901 to 393 in 1951 and 159 in 1961. The decrease in the number of towns of these classes has been for two reasons. Such of them as registered an increase in population moved up to higher classes and those that did not qualify as urban areas under the new definition bowed out.

13. Eight places in all have been newly regarded as town in 1961. Their names are given below:

District and Tahsil	Town	Population	Class
1. Garhwal T. Pauri	Bah Bazar	535	VI
2. Naini Tal T. Kichha	Rudrapur N.A.	9,662	V
3. Dehra Dun T. Dehra Dun	Raipur	8,344	V
4. Meerut T. Meerut	Shahjahanpur	6,214	V
5. Agra T. Agra	1. Dayalbagh T.A.	4,110	VI
	2. Swamibagh T.A.	1,210	VI
6. Banda T. Karwi	Manikpur	5,408	V
7. Mirzapur T. Dudhi	Pipri N.A.	11,907	IV

Rudrapur of Naini Tal and Pipri of Mirzapur are notified areas and satisfy all urban conditions. Dayalbagh and Swamibagh town areas have a population of less than 5,000 each. They have been treated as urban because their limits adjoin those of Agra Nagar Mahapalika and to all intents and purposes they form part of Agra city agglomeration. They have been regarded as extensions of the city beyond the Nagar Mahapalika limits. Raipur of Dehra Dun district, Shahjahanpur of Meerut and Manikpur of Banda have been deemed urban, as they answer to all

the three conditions for inclusion in urban areas, even though they are not local bodies, i.e., none of them is a town area, notified area, municipality or cantonment. The position of Bah Bazar of Garhwal district is peculiar. For local administration it is a part of Devprayag notified area of the adjoining district of Tehri Garhwal. The part of the notified area lying in Garhwal district has been deemed to be separate town for Census purposes. Devprayag is the solitary example in this State of a town administered as a local body cutting across the common boundary of two districts.² Shahjahanpur (Meerut) and the notified and town areas of the above list were treated as towns at the Enumeration stage, whereas Bah Bazar, Raipur, and Manikpur were brought on the list of towns at the stage of Tabulation.

14. Originally 236 towns were taken off the list of 1951 for non-fulfilment of conditions prescribed for urban areas and the concurrence of the State Government was obtained thereto. Subsequently 15 places which were not answering to the 1961 urban definition on the 1951 data were found fulfilling these conditions at the Tabulation stage and were restored to the list. Their names are given below:

District	Towns	Population	Class
Bijnor	Tajpur	5,496	V
Pilibhit	Puranpur T.A.	11,280	IV
Bulandshahr	1. Dankaur T.A.	7,995	V
	2. Bagrasi	5,924	V
Aligarh	Sasni T.A.	5,798	V
Agra	1. Achhnera T.A.	9,664	V
	2. Bah T. A.	5,641	V
Etah	Aliganj T.A.	8,015	V
Kanpur	Pukhravan T.A.	5,229	V
Jhansi	Gursarai T.A.	6,504	V
Banda	Rajapur T.A.	5,089	V
Jaunpur	Mariahu T.A.	6,140	V
Varanasi	Gopiganj T.A.	5,806	V
Mirzapur	1. Robertganj T.A.	6,584	V
	2. Kachhwa T.A.	5,856	V

² The township popularly known as Rishikesh lies in 3 districts, but the whole of it is not administered by one local body. The portion lying in Dehra Dun district is called Rishikesh Municipality and that in Tehri Garhwal district, Muni-ki-Reti T.A. The portion situated on the left bank of the Ganga is in Garhwal district.

Tulsipur T. A. of Gonda district, originally in the list of towns was found to disqualify at the Tabulation stage and was deleted.

15. Area, density of population, number of occupied residential houses and population of each town-group and town as in 1961 are given in Table A-I of Part IIA—General Population Tables. Town-groups and towns of 1961 classified by the size of population with variations from 1901 to 1961 along with their 1961 area are given in Table A-IV of the same publication. The Fly-leaf to Table A-IV gives the changes in the classification of all town-groups/towns from 1901 to 1961, number of town-groups/towns of different classes from 1901 to 1961, percentage of town-groups/towns in each class to the total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population 1901–1961, and percentage of area in each class of towns to total urban area of the State and density of population per urban sq. mile in each class in 1961. The Appendix to Table A-IV gives the list of new towns added in 1961 and of the towns of 1951 declassified in 1961 with their areas and population and the names and areas of villages from which constituted or to which relapsed. It will be observed that all districts have one or more towns with the exception of Chamoli and Pithoragarh, which are entirely rural. In March 1961, there was no place in these districts which could qualify as urban. Since then Joshimath and Badrinathpuri in Chamoli district have been made notified areas, and Pithoragarh in the district of the same name has been made a municipality.

16. In some cases part of a village (revenue mauza) fell within the jurisdiction of a town and part outside. The part of the village falling in the town was treated as urban and the remaining as rural. It was not an easy task to get the exact area figures of towns. To achieve this steps were taken as early as in 1959 to obtain up-to-date area figures from District Officers as well as for 1931, 1941 and 1951. Later on, it was considered necessary to publish the area figures of each local body for each of the decennial years 1901 to 1961 in Table A-IV. Hence in March, 1962 all heads

of civil urban local bodies and Executive Officers, Cantonment Boards were requested to furnish their areas for the Census years 1901, 1911 and 1921. Some of the town areas did not send their figures at all, which had to be collected through Tahsildars. Areas of Railway Colonies were obtained from the Assistant Engineer of the Colony or the Tahsildar. Quite often conflicting figures were reported by the same authority making reconciliation an uphill task. In some cases the area figures reported by the District Officers differed from those supplied by the local bodies, resulting in a good deal of correspondence. When it became very difficult to reconcile discrepancies, it was thought advisable to utilize the area figures as reported by local bodies. Since area figures for earlier years could not be had from quite a good number of local bodies despite best efforts, it was decided to publish them in Table A-IV for 1961 only. Although the best possible effort has been made to determine the area figures accurately for 1961, it cannot be vouchsafed that all area figures are correct. From 72 municipal towns areas differing from those of 1951 have been reported, although their jurisdiction remained unchanged during the decade. Six of these towns are of Class I, nine of Class II, thirty-one of Class III, twenty-four of Class IV and two of Class V. The names of Class I towns are (1) Moradabad, (2) Rampur, (3) Dehra Dun, (4) Meerut, (5) Jhansi and (6) Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, and of Class II towns (1) Amroha, (2) Budaun, (3) Hardwar, (4) Farukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh, (5) Etawah, (6) Sitapur, (7) Bahraich, (8) Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya and (9) Jaunpur. In the case of 8 towns there was change of jurisdiction as well as computational change in area. Their names are (1) Kanpur, (2) Bareilly, (3) Sambhal, (4) Muzaffarnagar, (5) Roorkee, (6) Shamli, (7) Vrindaban and (8) Balrampur.

3. Town-Groups

17. A reference has already been made to town-groups in paragraph 9. A town-group stands for a cluster of two or more towns, each enjoying some kind of local status, e. g., a municipality, notified area, town area or cantonment.

Quite often a town extends beyond its legally defined limits on account of the natural process of expansion or the coming up of new settlements, such as Defence, railway and industrial colonies, educational institutions, etc. These settlements, unless they acquire a local status of some kind, are not considered as independent towns, but are deemed to be extensions of neighbouring towns; if there are two or more towns in a cluster, each having some local status, an extension of this kind is treated as an appendage to the town with which it has the greatest affinity. To cite an instance, the urban area of Ghaziabad includes the municipality and the railway colony, but as the latter has no local status of its own Ghaziabad is not called a town-group. It is simply a town with two constituents (i) Ghaziabad Municipal Board and (ii) Ghaziabad Railway Colony. On the other hand, the urban area of Moradabad consists of (a) Moradabad Municipal Board and (b) Moradabad Railway Settlement Notified Area, both constituents enjoying local status, and is a town-group. The following example of Kanpur Town-Group will illustrate how two towns combine to form a town-group and how urban areas not having local status are bracketed with these two towns:

Kanpur Town-Group

- (a) Kanpur Municipal Corporation and Railway Colonies
- (i) Kanpur Municipal Corporation
 - (ii) Northern Railway Colony
 - (iii) Central Railway Colony
 - (iv) Rawatpur Station Yard
- (b) Kanpur Cantonment, Armapur Estate and Chakeri Aerodrome
- (i) Kanpur Cantonment
 - (ii) Armapur Estate
 - (iii) Chakeri Aerodrome

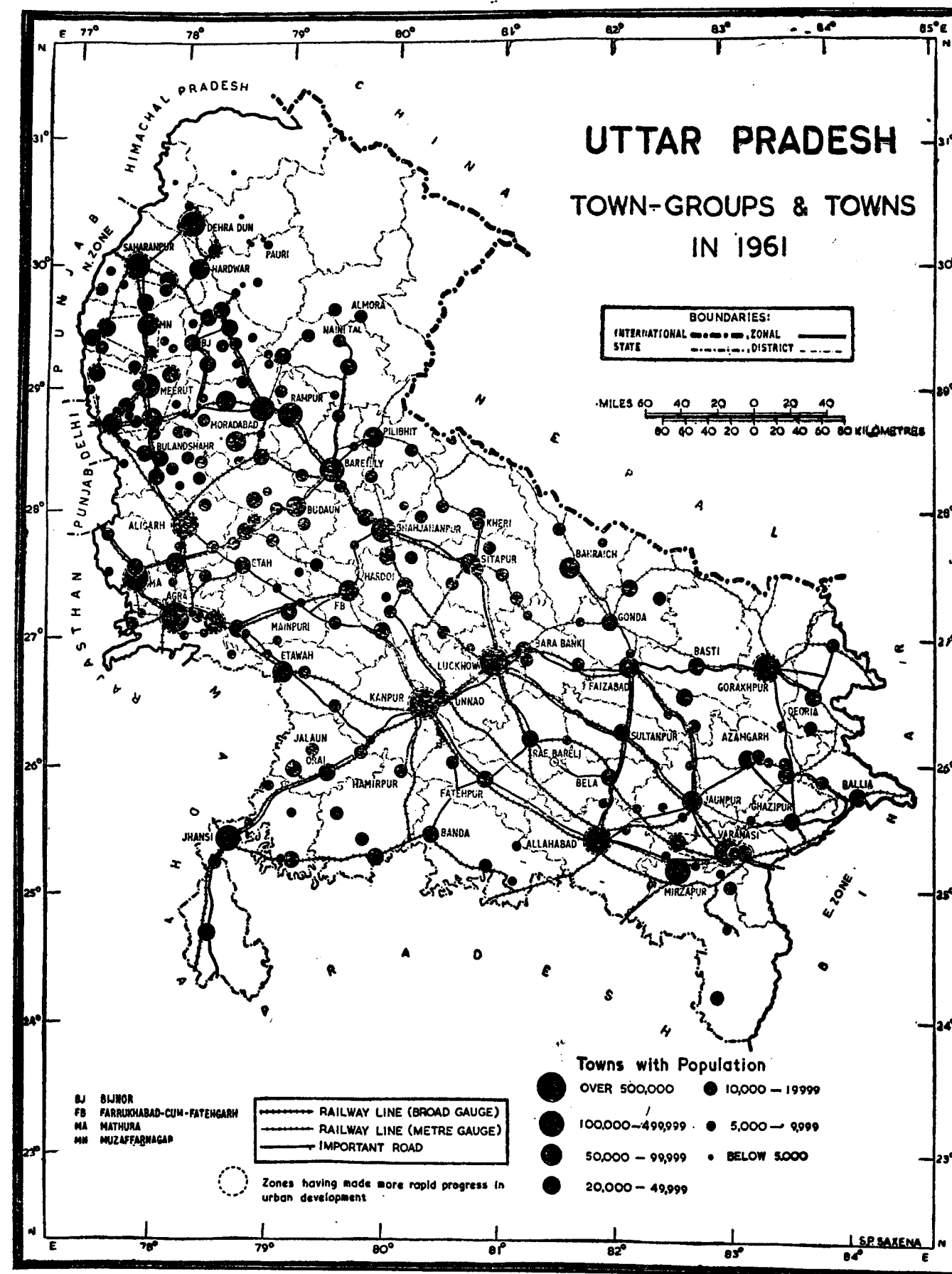
Though for local administration the constituent towns of a town-group are entirely separate, yet for communication, industry and commerce they form one indivisible unit and there is free and

constant movement of population between them for business and work. The town-group concept has worked out quite satisfactorily and has not created any difficulty. In 1951 thirty places were treated as cities—the city comprised all the constituent units, while each unit with a local status of its own was treated as a town. This was a concept closely corresponding to the town-group of 1961. Clusters outside the 30 cities were not recognized and each constituent local body was shown separately in the Table under the class it belonged to. In the population tables of 1961 there are in all 19 town-groups in this State. Out of them twelve have a population above 100,000 each. Every one of them includes a city of 100,000 population or above. There is no case in which while the aggregate exceeds this figure none of the constituent towns comes up to it.

18. The map opposite shows the location of the 19 town-groups in the State. The irregular ring round each indicates the direction(s) in which the town has expanded and the circle its population. The map reveals the following nature of development in the case of individual town-groups:

Cities and Town Groups	Nature of Developments
1. Almora	Developing on a saddle-shaped ridge
2. Naini Tal	Developing in the shape of a Q around the lake; cantonment forming the tail-end
3. Moradabad	Well-nucleated; expanding in the north-west direction
4. Rampur	Well-nucleated
5. Bareilly	Well-nucleated
6. Shahjahanpur	Linear development
7. Dehra Dun	Well-nucleated; expanding linearly in two directions
8. Saharanpur	Well-nucleated
9. Roorkee	Well-nucleated; divided almost in two equal areas by the Ganga Canal
10. Meerut	Well-nucleated
11. Aligarh	Well-nucleated
12. Mathura	Well-nucleated; tendency towards linear expansion along the Yamuna
13. Agra	Two well-nucleated areas

MAP III/A



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

<i>Cities and Town Groups</i>	<i>Nature of Developments</i>	<i>Cities and Town Groups</i>	<i>Nature of Developments</i>
14. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Two well-nucleated areas	20. Faizabad	Two well-nucleated areas
15. Kanpur	Well-nucleated; expanding in three directions on the right bank of the Ganga	21. Gorakhpur	Well-nucleated; linear development in the eastern direction
16. Allahabad	Well-nucleated area in the Doab; expanding westward in the Doab and beyond the bridges on the Ganga and the Yamuna	22. Varanasi	Three well-nucleated areas
17. Jhansi	Well-nucleated	23. Mughalsarai	Linear development
18. Lucknow	Well-nucleated; linear expansion in several directions	24. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Linear development along the right bank of the Ganga
19. Bara Banki	Well-nucleated	19. The population and density of the constituent units of each town-group and the density of the tahsil in which it is situated are given in the following Table :	

TABLE 3.2—Geographical Distribution of Cities and Town-Groups

District	Cities and Town-Group with Names of each unit	Population (with population of each unit)	Density (persons per sq. mile) of each Urban Area	Density of the Tahsil in which they are located	
				Total Density	Density of Rural Area
ALMORA	(1) Almora Town-Group	16,602	5,355	*228	*45
	(a) Almora (M. B.)	16,004	5,635	..	..
	(b) Almora (Cantt.)	598	2,300	..	..
NANI TAL	(2) Naini Tal Town-Group	16,080	2,908	*181	*154
	(a) Naini Tal (M. B.)	14,995	3,310	..	..
	(b) Naini Tal (Cantt.)	1,085	1,085	..	..
MORADABAD	(3) Moradabad Town-Group	191,828	42,628	1,442	811
	(a) Moradabad (M. B.)	180,100	47,395	..	..
	(b) Moradabad Rly. Settlement (N. A.)	11,728	16,754	..	..
RAMPUR	(4) Rampur (M. B.)	135,407	17,360	1,534	788
BAREILLY	(5) Bareilly Town-Group	272,828	17,705	1,505	892
	(a) Bareilly (M. B.), Northern Rly. Colony and Izatnagar Rly. Colony	259,623	29,503	..	..
	(i) Bareilly (M. B.)	254,409	30,875	..	..
	(ii) Northern Rly. Colony	2,564	25,640	..	..
	(iii) Izatnagar Rly. Colony	2,650	5,761	..	..
	(b) Bareilly (Cantt.)	13,205	1,998	..	..
SHAHJAHANPUR	(6) Shahjahanpur Town-Group	117,702	15,884	894	608
	(a) Shahjahanpur (M. B.)	110,432	30,255	..	..
	(b) Shahjahanpur (Cantt.)	7,270	1,934	..	..
DEHRA DUN	(7) Dehra Dun Town-Group	156,341	6,716	469	235
	(a) Dehra Dun (M. B.) and Forest Research Institute and College Area	129,764	8,548	..	..
	(i) Dehra Dun (M. B.)	126,918	10,577	..	..
	(ii) Forest Research Institute and College Area	2,846	895	..	..
	(b) Dehra Dun (Cantt.)	26,577	3,281	..	..

* Estimated

District	Cities and Town-Group with Names of each unit	Population (with population of each unit)	Density (persons per sq. mile) of each Urban Area	Density of the Tahsil in which they are located	
				Total Density	Density of Rural Area
SAHARANPUR	(8) Saharanpur (M. B.)	185,213	18,996	887	591
	(9) Roorkee Town-Group	45,801	7,328	671	511
	(a) Roorkee (M. B.)	33,651	11,604	..	..
	(b) Roorkee (Cantt.)	12,150	3,627	..	..
MEERUT	(10) Meerut Town-Group	283,997	13,160	2,120	1,146
	(a) Meerut (M. B.) and Malyana	208,663	26,752	..	..
	(i) Meerut (M. B.)	200,470	37,612	..	..
	(ii) Malyana	8,193	3,317	..	..
ALIGARH	(b) Meerut (Cantt.)	75,334	5,467	..	..
	(11) Aligarh (M. B.)	185,020	15,042	1,265	772
MATHURA	(12) Mathura Town-Group	125,258	14,876	911	539
	(a) Mathura (M. B.)	116,959	32,309	..	..
AGRA	(b) Mathura (Cantt.)	8,299	1,729	..	..
	(13) Agra Town-Group	508,680	14,835	3,218	900
	(a) Agra (M. C.)	462,020	19,364	..	..
	(b) Agra (Cantt.)	41,340	10,010	..	..
FARRUKHABAD	(c) Dayalbagh (T. A.)	4,110	1,245	..	..
	(d) Swamibagh (T. A.)	1,210	403	..	..
	(14) Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh Town-Group	94,591	16,566	931	744
	(a) Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (M.B.)	87,793	21,361	..	..
KANPUR	(b) Fatehgarh (Cantt.)	6,798	4,249	..	..
	(15) Kanpur Town-Group	971,062	8,478	2,924	708
	(a) Kanpur (M. C.) and Rly. Colonies	895,106	8,594	..	..
	(i) Kanpur (M.C.)	881,177	8,725	..	..
ALLAHABAD	(ii) Northern Rly. Colony	11,291	6,273	..	..
	(iii) Central Rly. Colony	774	5,160	..	..
	(iv) Rawatpur Station Yard	1,864	1,540	..	..
	(b) Kanpur (Cantt.), Armapur Estate and Chakeri Aerodrome	75,956	7,318	..	..
JHANSI	(i) Kanpur (Cantt.)	56,830	9,503	..	..
	(ii) Armapur Estate	15,284	6,114	..	..
	(iii) Chakeri Aerodrome	3,842	2,022	..	..
	(16) Allahabad Town-Group	430,730	13,696	2,197	894
JHANSI	(a) Allahabad (M. C.) and Subedarganj Rly. Colony	413,201	16,948	..	..
	(i) Allahabad (M.C.)	411,955	17,023	..	..
	(ii) Subedarganj Rly. Colony	1,246	6,922	..	..
	(b) Allahabad (Cantt.)	17,529	2,479	..	..
JHANSI	(17) Jhansi Town-Group	169,712	7,325	650	271
	(a) Jhansi (M.B.)	140,217	10,310	..	..
	(b) Jhansi (Cantt.)	21,126	3,035	..	..
	(c) Jhansi Rly. Settlement (N. A.)	8,369	3,207	..	..

District	Cities and Town-Group with Names of each unit	Population (with population of each unit)	Density (persons per sq. mile) of each Urban Area	Density of the Tahsil in which they are located	
				Total Density	Density of Rural Area
LUCKNOW	(18) Lucknow Town-Group	655,673	12,539	2,465	783
	(a) Lucknow (M. C.)	595,440	14,886	..	..
	(b) Lucknow (Cantt.)	40,150	3,795	..	..
	(c) Charbagh-Alambagh (N. A.)	20,083	11,744	..	..
BARA BANKI	(19) Bara Banki Town-Group	34,334	10,311	964	848
	(a) Nawabganj (M.B.) and Military Petrol Depot	27,476	16,552	..	..
	(i) Nawabganj (M.B.)	27,080	19,343	..	..
	(ii) Military Petrol Depot	396	1,523	..	..
FAIZABAD	(b) Banki (T. A.)	6,858	4,107	..	..
	(20) Faizabad Town-Group	88,296	4,468	1,168	967
	(a) Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya (M.B.)	83,717	6,885	..	..
	(b) Faizabad (Cantt.)	4,579	603	..	..
GORAKHPUR	(21) Gorakhpur (M.B.)	180,255	12,017	1,470	1,223
VARANASI	(22) Varanasi Town-Group	489,864	14,999	2,098	1,315
	(a) Varanasi (M.C.), Banaras Hindu University and Varanasi Railway Colony	485,083	15,760	..	..
	(i) Varanasi (M.C.)	471,258	16,535	..	..
	(ii) Banaras Hindu University	6,680	3,259	..	..
MIRZAPUR	(iii) Varanasi Rly. Colony	7,145	31,065	..	..
	(b) Varanasi (Cantt.)	4,781	2,543	..	..
	(23) Mughalsarai Town-Group	21,086	3,234	1,020	991
	(a) Mughalsarai (M.B.)	10,600	7,067	..	..
MIRZAPUR	(b) Northern Railway Colony Mughalsarai (N.A.)	10,486	2,089	..	..
	(24) Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (M.B.)	100,097	6,673	386	310

It would be seen from the above Table that out of the 17 cities Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Shahjahanpur form town-groups. The remaining 5 cities, viz., Saharanpur, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Rampur, and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal do not form town-groups, though the last-named is a composite town of 2 distinct parts—Mirzapur and Vindhyachal, both included in the same municipality. There are two town-groups of Class II, i.e., Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh, and Faizabad, three of Class III, i.e., Roorkee, Bara Banki, and Mughalsarai, and two of Class IV, i.e., Almora and Naini Tal. Six towns forming parts of town-groups have less than 5,000 population each. They are Almora Cantt., Naini Tal Cantt., Faizabad Cantt., Varanasi Cantt., Dayalbagh T. A. and Swamibagh T. A. The Northern Railway and Izatnagar Railway

Colonies of Bareilly, Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun, Central Railway Colony, Rawatpur Station Yard and Chakeri Aerodrome of Kanpur, Subedarganj Railway Colony of Allahabad, and Military Petrol Depot of Bara Banki are not towns in their own right and have less than 5,000 population each.

20. Among the 24 tahsils having cities and town-groups, the most densely populated tahsil is Agra (3,218) and the next is Kanpur (2,924). These two tahsils contain two big industrial cities of the State. The lowest-density tahsil containing a town-group is Naini Tal (181) followed by Almora (228), both of the Himalayan Hills. Rural density of above 1,200 persons per sq. mile is found in tahsils Varanasi (1,315) and Gorakhpur (1,223), both of the East Plain. Agra (900) and Kanpur (708) do not have so high rural

densities and their very high general densities are entirely due to their urban areas. In all cities and town-groups except (1) Almora, (2) Naini Tal, (3) Dehra Dun, (4) Kanpur, (5) Jhansi, (6) Faizabad, (7) Mughalsarai and (8) Mirzapur cum-Vindhyachal the urban densities are above the State average (9,903) of the urban population. It is surprising to find Kanpur Town-Group in the low-density list, though Kanpur tahsil is the second most densely populated tahsil among those represented in the Table. This is due to the inclusion of a very extensive rural area (75.65 sq. miles) within the city limits during 1958-59, which has diluted the density. Tahsils, possessing cities or town-groups, whose density is below the State average are (1) Almora, (2) Naini Tal, (3) Dehra Dun of the Himalayan Hills and (4) Mirzapur of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. In the majority of the towns constituting town-groups the density is above the urban density of the State. Such constituents as have densities below the urban density of the State are the cantonments (except Agra Cantonment) as well as Almora M. B., Naini Tal M. B., Dayalbagh T. A., Swamibagh T. A., Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika, Jhansi Railway Settlement N. A., Banki T. A., Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M. B., Mughalsarai M. B. and Northern Railway Colony Mughalsarai N. A. The highest density is found in Moradabad M. B. (47,395) followed by Mathura M. B. (32,309).

4. Urban Growth and Zones of Conurbation

21. Seven maps have been prepared, one for each Census year from 1901 to 1961, showing district boundaries as existing on the 1st March, 1961 and cities and towns as existing in the Census year concerned. The six classes of cities and towns have been shown with dots of different sizes. In the case of Class I cities a slightly bigger dot has been chosen for those of 500,000 population and above. This series of maps shows very vividly how certain areas of the State have made comparatively rapid progress in urban development and concentration of urban population. From a study of these maps and urban Census data for the years 1921-1961 certain districts have been selected showing greater propor-

tional and absolute urban development than others. During the decade 1921-31 nine districts registered an urban increase of more than 20 per cent, Kheri (57.1) showing the greatest percentage increase. The names of these districts are given below:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Kheri | 6. Pilibhit |
| 2. Sultanpur | 7. Gonda |
| 3. Basti | 8. Ghazipur |
| 4. Bahraich | 9. Agra |
| 5. Bijnor | |

During the next decade 1931-1941 the urban increase was larger. Names of first 12 districts which indicated an increase above 29.6 per cent are given below, Kanpur (96.9) showing the greatest percentage increase:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kanpur | 7. Lucknow |
| 2. Garhwal | 8. Fatehpur |
| 3. Gonda | 9. Jalaun |
| 4. Dehra Dun | 10. Bareilly |
| 5. Naini Tal | 11. Muzaffarnagar |
| 6. Allahabad | 12. Agra |

During 1941-51, 12 districts named below exhibited an urban increase of more than 33 per cent, Dehra Dun (83.0) being at the top:

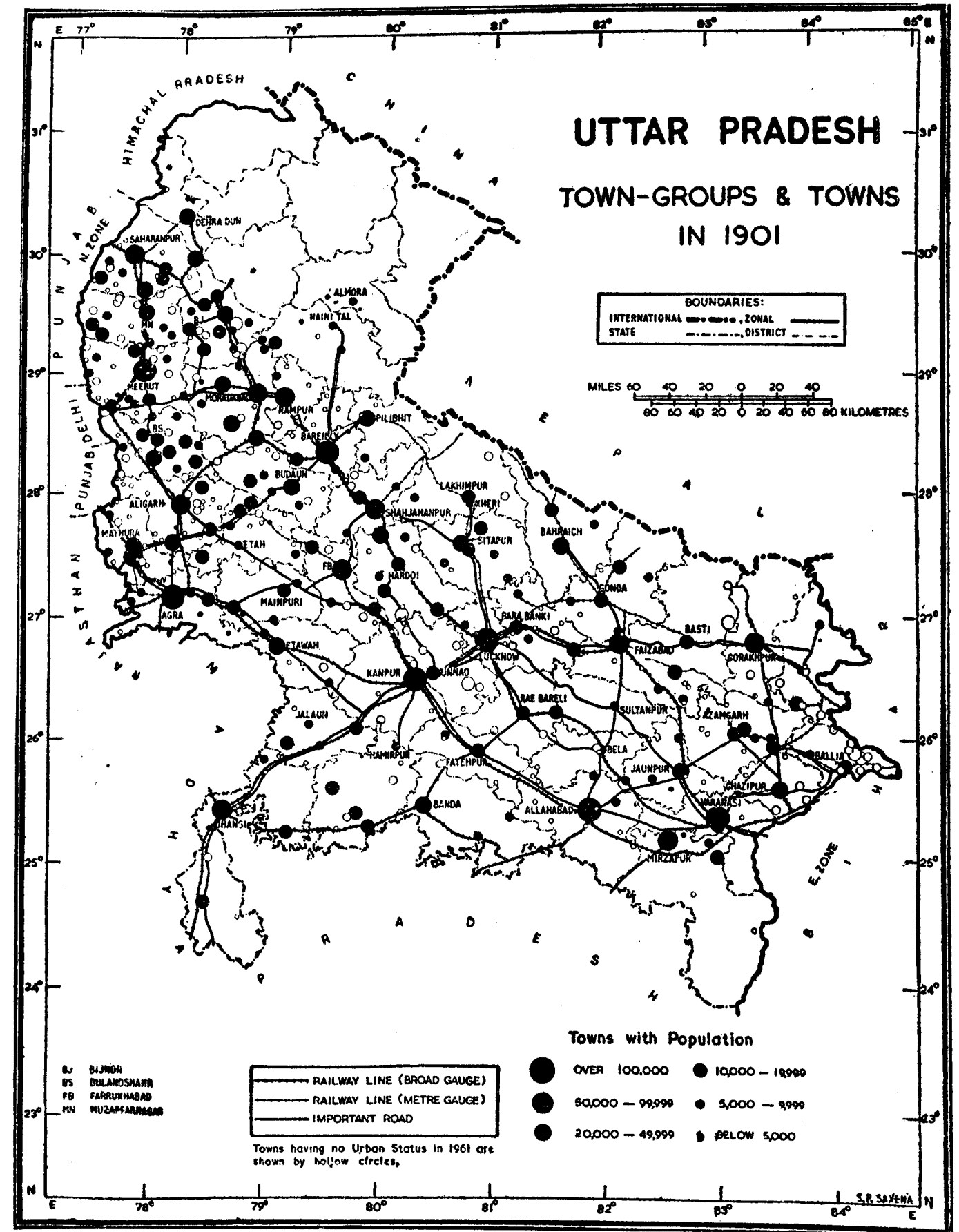
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Dehra Dun | 7. Kheri |
| 2. Garhwal | 8. Meerut |
| 3. Rampur | 9. Faizabad |
| 4. Kanpur | 10. Almora |
| 5. Jalaun | 11. Varanasi |
| 6. Hamirpur | 12. Sultanpur |

On the recast population the urban percentage increase during 1951-61 has been 26.8 in the State. Twelve districts mentioned hereunder manifested an urban increase exceeding 37.4 per cent, Garhwal (76.7) registering the highest percentage increase:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Garhwal | 7. Pratapgarh |
| 2. Naini Tal | 8. Jhansi |
| 3. Sultanpur | 9. Agra |
| 4. Banda | 10. Kanpur |
| 5. Tehri Garhwal | 11. Varanasi |
| 6. Pilibhit | 12. Mirzapur |

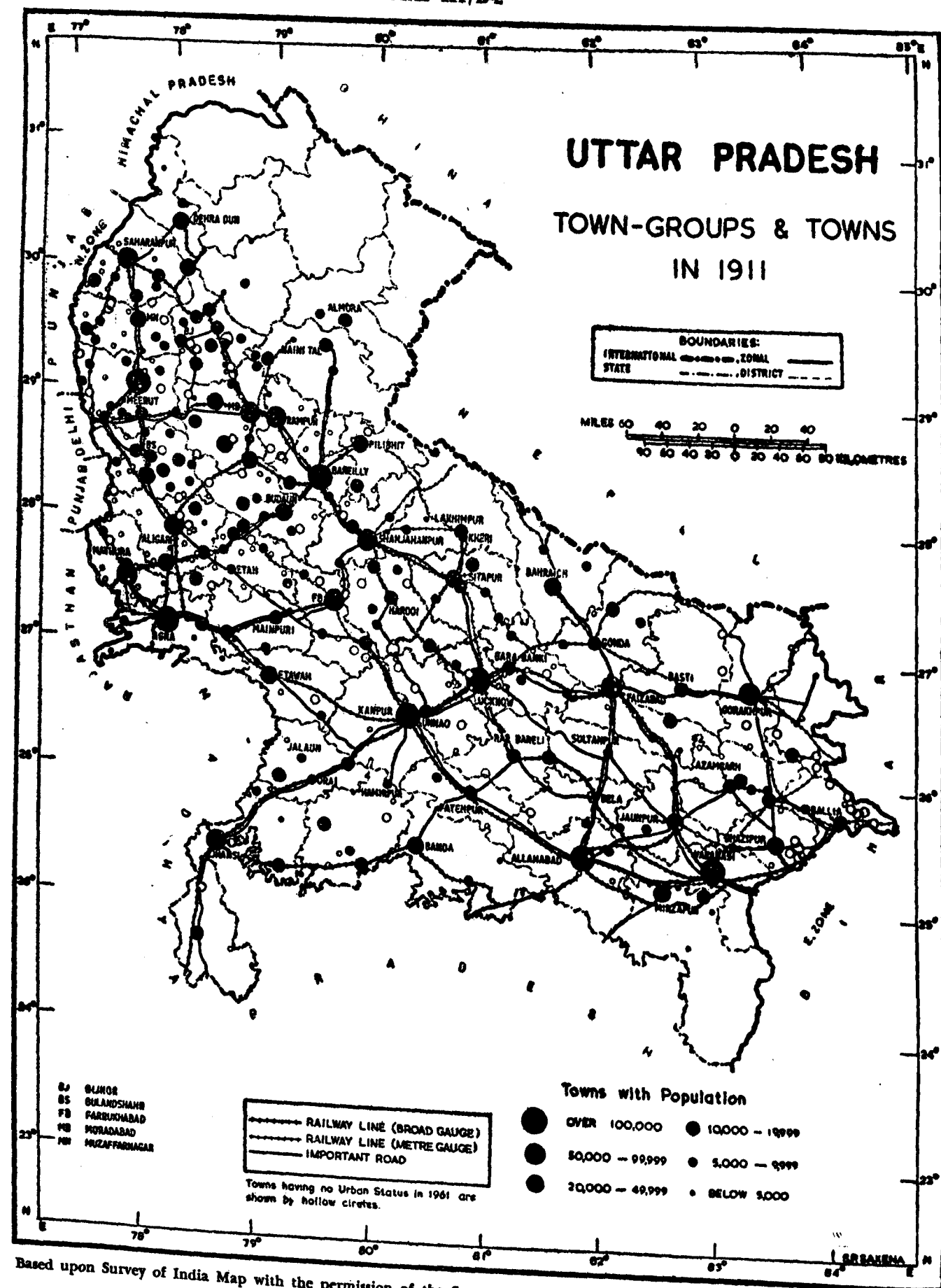
Considering overall increase during the 40 years between 1921-1961, 16 districts have displayed

MAP III/B-1



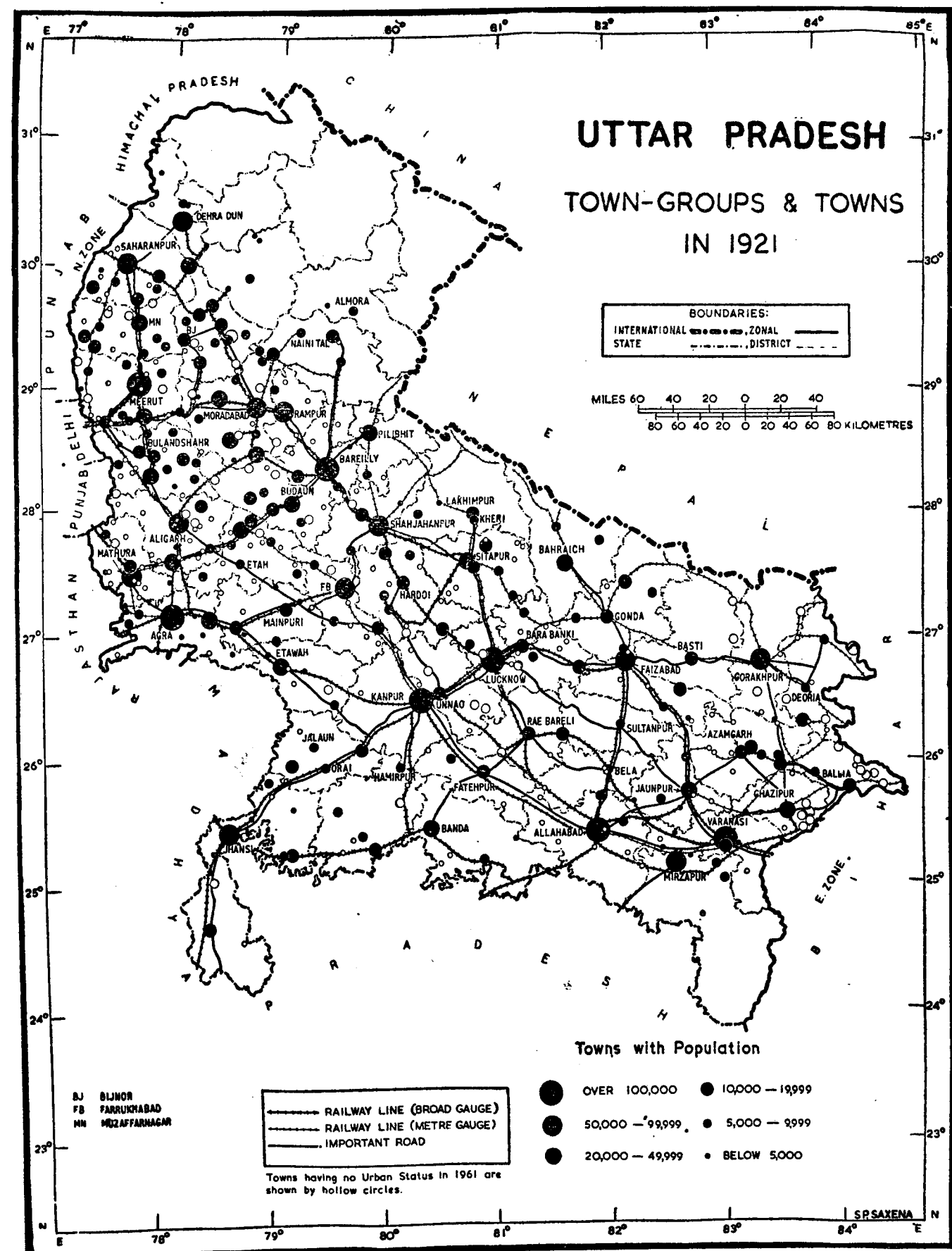
Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

MAP III/B-2



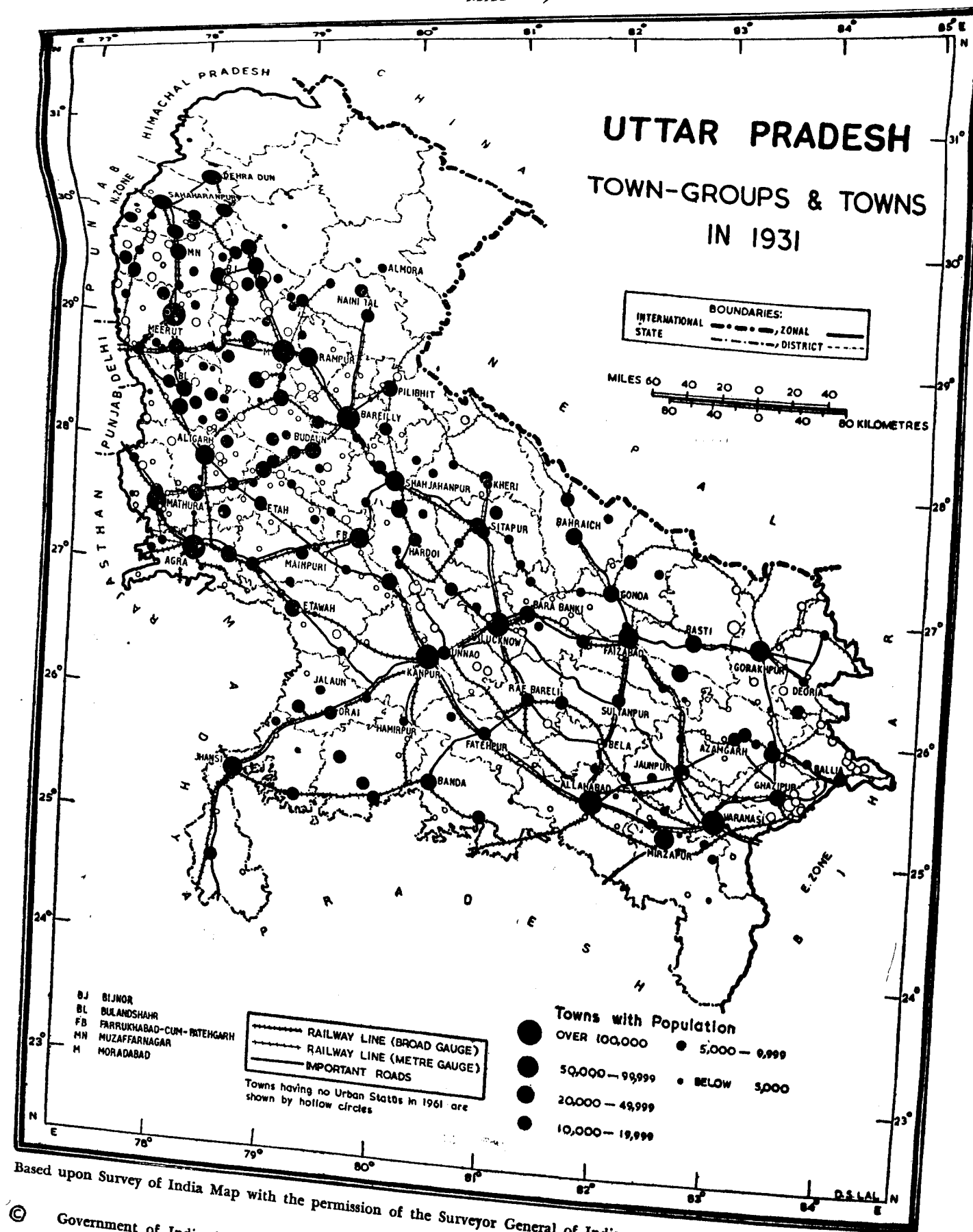
Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
© Government of India Copyright, 1961.

MAP III/B-3

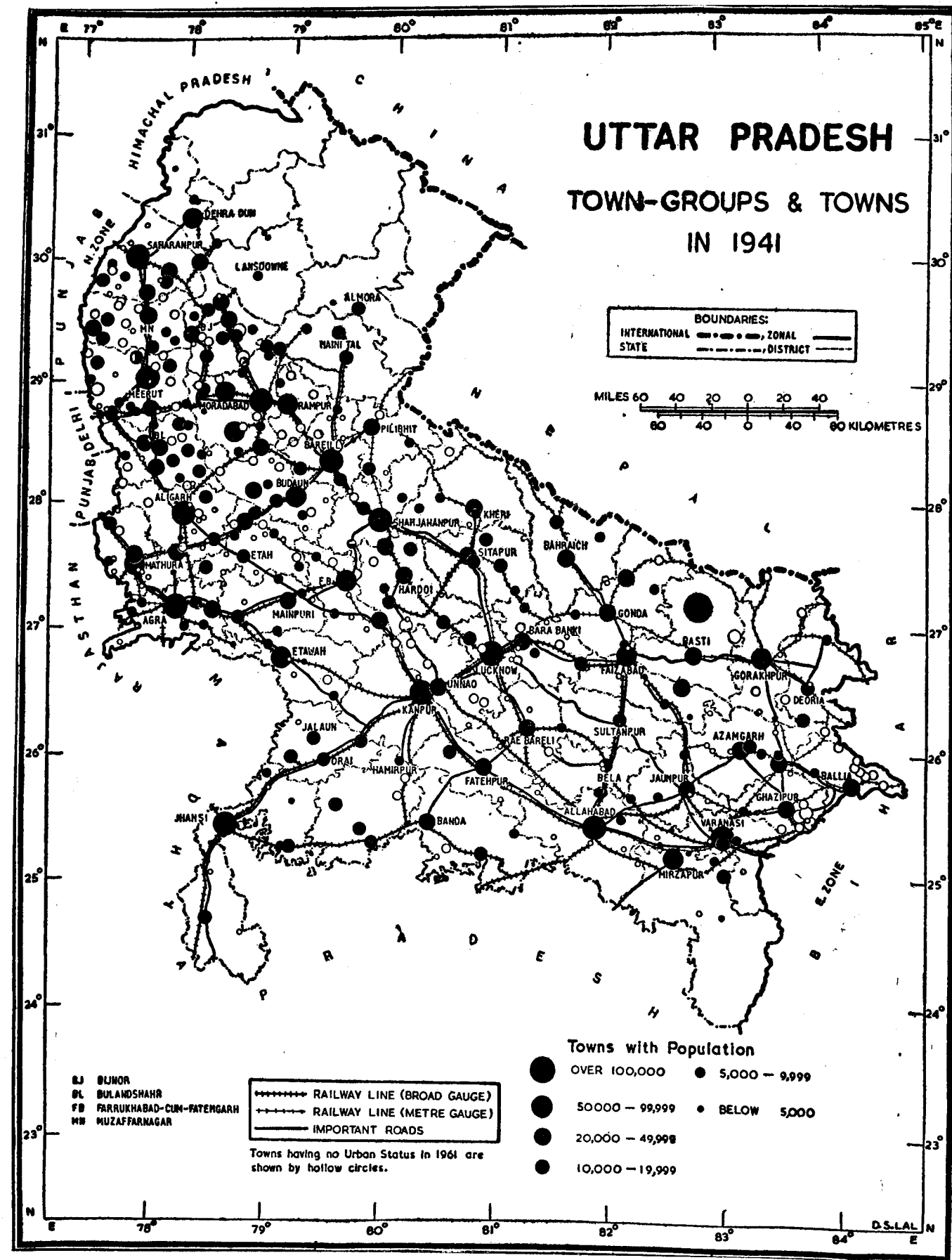


Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

© Government of India Copyright, 1961.



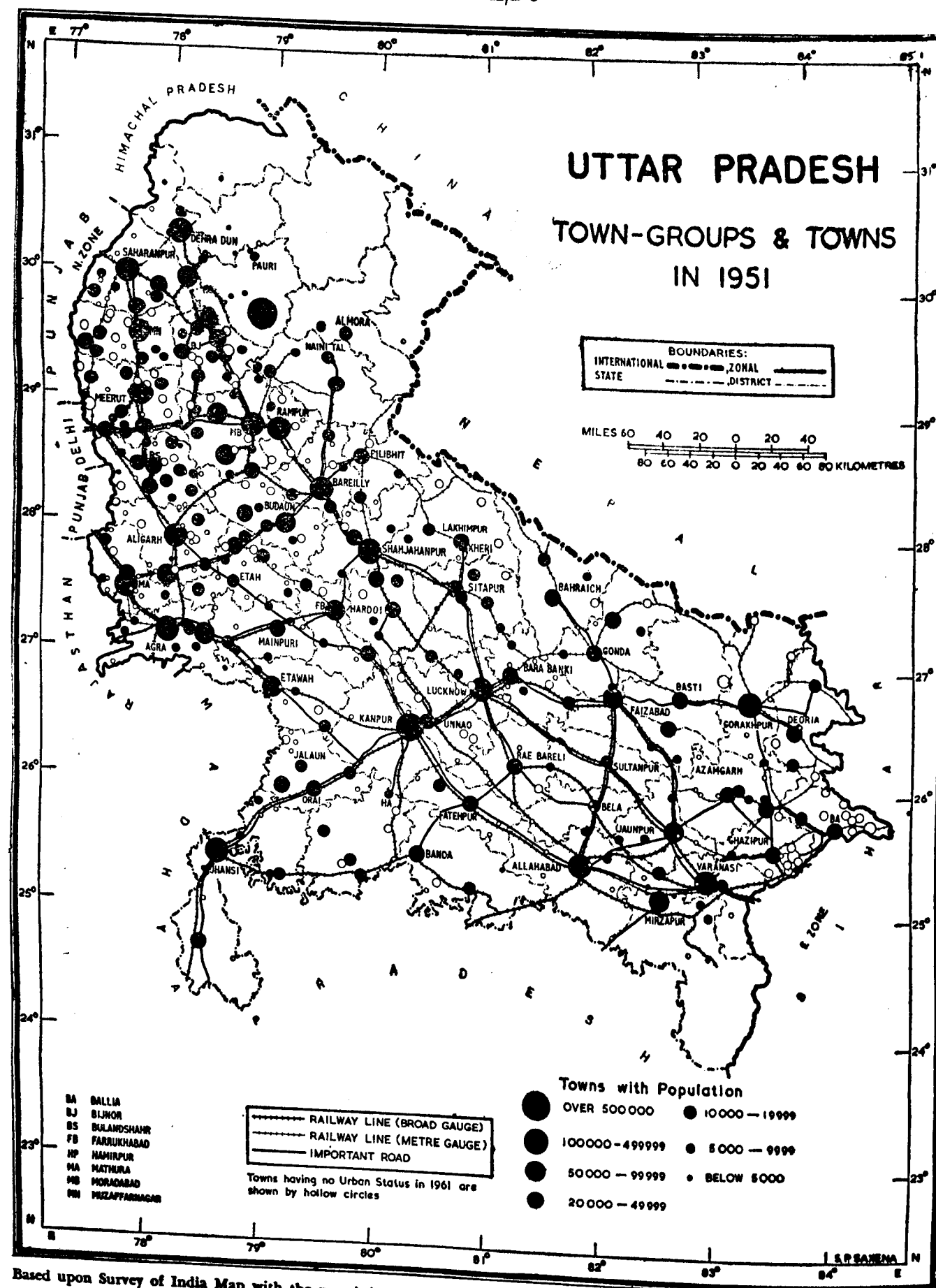
Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
© Government of India Copyright, 1961.



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

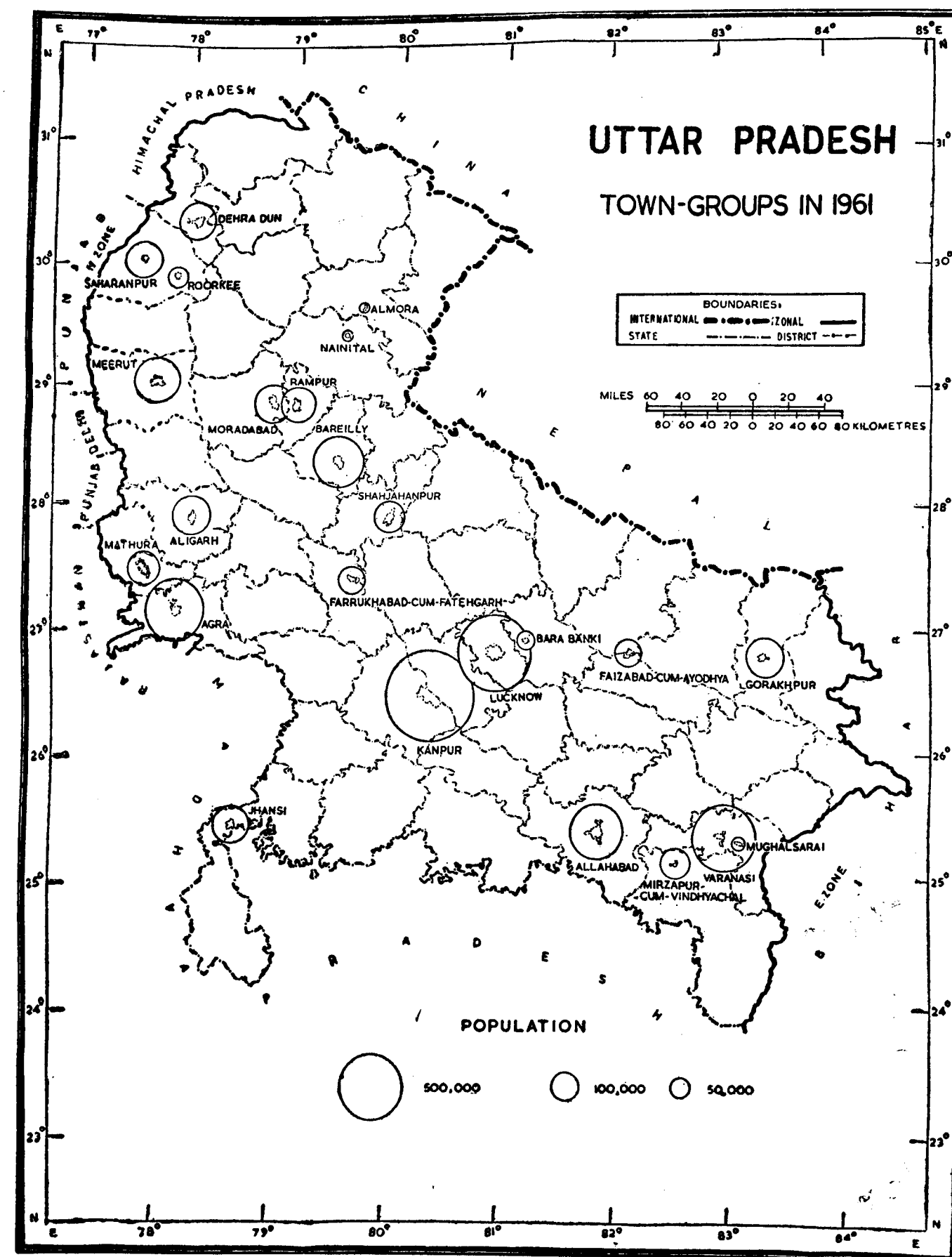
© Government of India Copyright, 1961.

MAP III/B-6



Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
© Government of India Copyright, 1961.

MAP III/B-7



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

© Government of India Copyright, 1961.

an increase in their urban population by more than 150 per cent. The names of these districts together with their percentage increases are given below :

TABLE 3.3A—Districts showing proportionate urban increase exceeding 150 per cent, 1921–61

1. Kanpur	351	9. Kheri	180
2. Garhwal	296	10. Meerut	179
3. Gorakhpur	223	11. Mainpuri	177
4. Deoria	218	12. Unnao	167
5. Dehra Dun	218	13. Lucknow	166
6. Agra	209	14. Allahabad	164
7. Sultanpur	195	15. Varanasi	159
8. Pratapgarh	191	16. Naini Tal	151

22. Districts Garhwal, Deoria, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Kheri, Mainpuri, Unnao and Naini Tal have shown high proportionate increases, but they do not have large urban populations on account of their small absolute bases. Another list has been prepared of those districts where the urban increase during these 40 years has been more than 100,000. They are shown in the following Table :

TABLE 3.3B—Districts showing urban increase exceeding 100,000, 1921–61

District	1921 (Recast)	1961	Absolute Increase
1. Kanpur	216,436	976,291	+ 759,855
2. Agra	216,009	667,984	+ 451,975
3. Lucknow	249,323	663,356	+ 414,033
4. Meerut	200,511	558,794	+ 358,283
5. Varanasi	213,175	553,146	+ 339,971
6. Allahabad	167,949	443,964	+ 276,015
7. Moradabad	218,456	437,697	+ 219,241
8. Saharanpur	154,492	372,091	+ 217,599
9. Bareilly	150,200	326,323	+ 176,123
10. Aligarh	130,897	286,698	+ 155,801
11. Jhansi	104,266	259,167	+ 154,901
12. Dehra Dun	62,019	197,835	+ 135,816
13. Gorakhpur	57,985	187,343	+ 129,358
14. Muzaffarnagar	78,335	191,133	+ 112,798
15. Mathura	74,225	179,627	+ 105,402
16. Bulandshahr	117,082	219,882	+ 102,800

The above Table includes all the five districts of Meerut Division, three districts of Agra Division and two districts of Rohilkhand Division. Taking proportionate as well as absolute increases in consideration 12 zones of towns can be discerned as having made more rapid progress in urban development and concentration of urban population. They are mentioned below and have been delineated in the urban map of 1961 :

1. Dehra Dun — Rishikesh
2. Saharanpur — Roorkee
3. Muzaffarnagar — Shamli — Khatauli
4. Meerut — Kankar Khera — Baraut — Modinagar — Ghaziabad — Hapur — Mawana
5. Aligarh
6. Mathura
7. Agra — Firozabad — Tundla
8. Kanpur
9. Allahabad
10. Lucknow
11. Gorakhpur
12. Varanasi — Mughalsarai — Bhadohi

Districts Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut are contiguous to each other and so are Aligarh, Mathura and Agra. They may be considered as forming two large zones of rapid urban increase in the western part of the State. The remaining 5 areas of fast urban growth are scattered over the Central and East Plains.

23. A study of the map of 1961 shows that the largest number of urban areas is in Meerut Division (52), followed by Rohilkhand Division (42) and Agra Division (36). It will be further noticed that not only these Divisions have the largest number of cities and towns, but their urban areas are closer together than those of other regions of the State. In these Divisions cities and large towns have been so expanding that they form clusters taking within their ambit several smaller towns. The first cluster contains the Class I and Class II cities and towns of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Hardwar, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Hapur and Ghaziabad besides smaller towns and constitutes Zone I. This Zone adjoins Delhi,

the capital city of India. The towns of Meerut and Bulandshahr districts are, in fact, well within the sphere of influence of Delhi. In the Agra Division, Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Agra and Firozabad, Classes I and II cities and towns form another cluster which includes several smaller towns constituting Zone II. Similarly Classes I and II cities and towns of Moradabad, Amroha, Sambhal, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, and Budaun form a third cluster which together with smaller towns constitutes Zone III. As against the above three clusters of towns which are all in the west, there is only one large cluster in the east. This is formed by the cities of Varanasi and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal and includes several smaller towns which together make Zone IV. The Class I city of Kanpur takes into its ambit Unnao, and that of Lucknow takes Malihabad and Bara Banki, but as the towns included in the cluster are too small, it will not be proper to call them zones. Similar is the case with Shahjahanpur which forms a cluster with Tilhar and Shahabad. The same holds good of Jhansi. The cities of Allahabad and Gorakhpur, though of considerable size and importance, are isolated in character, that is, they do not form part of any clusters with other cities and towns. Among smaller towns, Sitapur has formed a small cluster round itself, which includes Laharpur, Sitapur, Khairabad, Biswan and Misrikh. Bulandshahr, Gulaothi, Shikarpur, Khurja and Sikandrabad, five towns of Classes III and IV of Bulandshahr district, are also grouped into a cluster which may include some more neighbouring towns in times to come. There are several towns of Classes V and VI in the West Plain which are huddled close to one another. Their future expansion might result in the formation of several small clusters. For the present, they can be hardly called Zones.

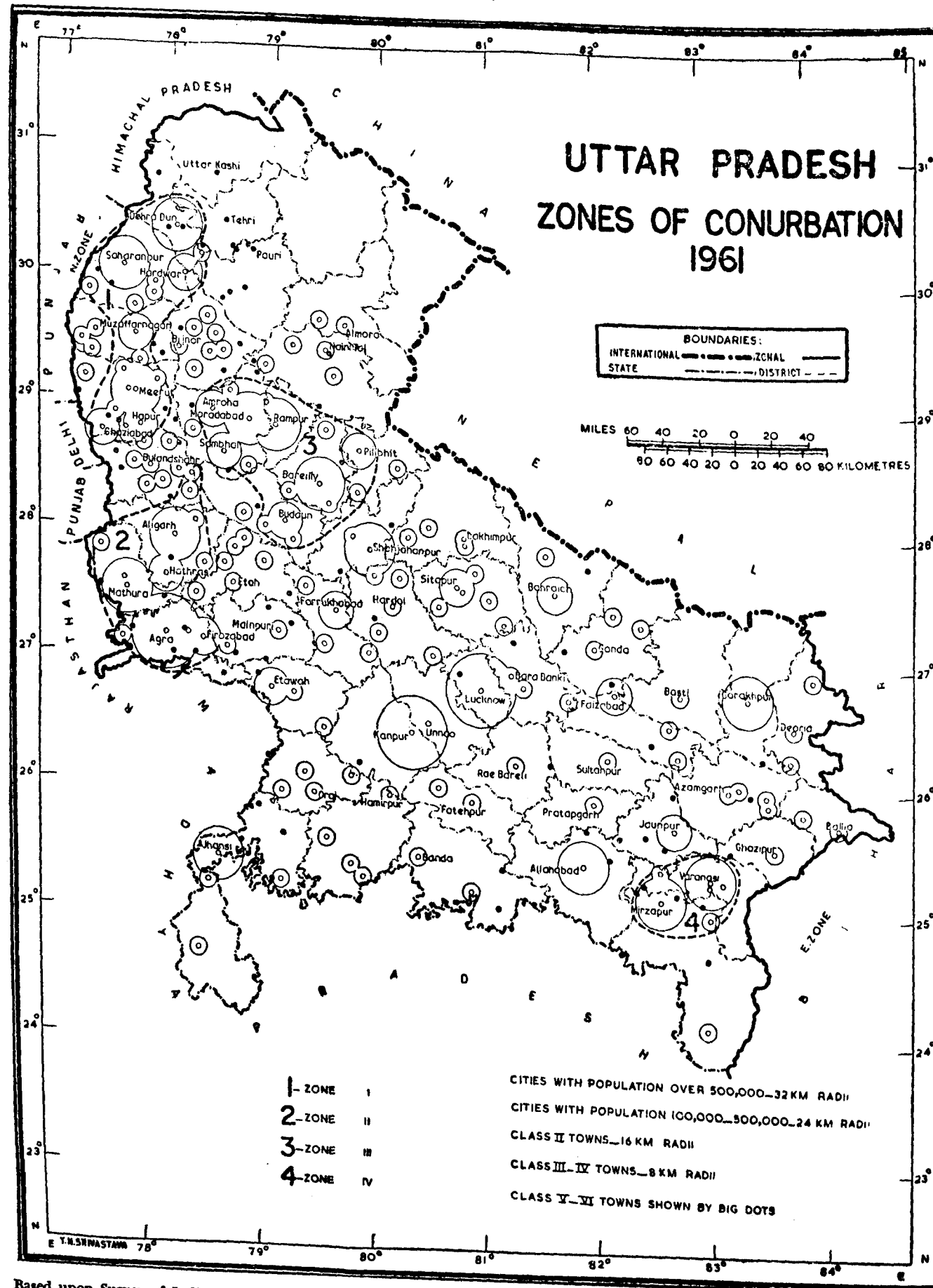
24. It will be worthwhile to revert to the zonal discussion of the various urban areas mentioned above. The maximum number of towns is in Zone I, which includes 3 Class I, 4 Class II, 4 Class III, 7 Class IV, 7 Class V, and one Class VI cities and towns. This is the largest Zone of conurbation covering about 12.5 per cent (1,184,794), of the total urban population of the State (9,479,895) and has the shape of an elongated

figure of eight. This Zone spreads over the districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut and adjoins Delhi on the western border of the State. 52.8 per cent of the population of this Zone is contained in the principal cities of Meerut, Saharanpur and Dehra Dun, 23.1 per cent in the towns of Class II and the remaining one-fourth in those of Classes III to VI. Landour Cantt. of Dehra Dun is the only Class VI town included in this Zone.

25. Zone II extends over the districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra, all contiguous to each other, and covers 12.2 per cent of the urban population of the State. This Zone has 3 cities, namely, Aligarh, Mathura, and Agra covering 71.0 per cent of its urban population. The two Class II towns, namely, Hathras and Firozabad account for 14.1 per cent population. The remaining 15 per cent population lives in the 15 towns of Classes III to V. Among these there is only one town of Class III, 7 each of Classes IV and V, and none of Class VI.

26. Zone III lies in the heart of Rohilkhand Division. It extends over the districts of Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, and Pilibhit, covering 10.8 per cent of the urban population of the State. There are 3 cities, namely, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Rampur which together account for 58.7 per cent population of this Zone. There are 4 Class II towns, viz., Sambhal, Amroha, Budaun and Pilibhit, covering 24.9 per cent population. Besides, there is one town of Class III, 8 towns of Class IV, and one of Class V covering about 16 per cent of its population. Very close to this Zone is the city of Shahjahanpur and some smaller towns like Tilhar, Powayan and Lalalabad of Shahjahanpur district which bid fair eventually to form part of this Zone.

27. Zone IV extends over Varanasi and Mirzapur districts. This Zone covers only 7.1 per cent of the total urban population of the State. There are 2 cities, namely, Varanasi and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal in this Zone, in both of which 87.0 per cent of its urban population lives. There is no town of Class II. There are 2 towns each of Classes III and IV and 3 towns of Class V within this Zone covering only 13 per cent of its population.



28. From the above it is clear that there is greater concentration of towns in the west and as we travel east, they become scarce. There is thus a lesser degree of urbanization in the east which is predominantly agricultural. Only 4,037,867, i.e., 42.6 per cent persons out of the total urban population of the State (9,479,895) live in these four Zones of Conurbation. Of these 4,037,867 persons, 65 per cent live in Class I towns; 17 per cent in Class II, 6 per cent in Class III and the remaining 12 per cent in towns of Classes IV to VI. The above would show that more than half of the total urban population, i.e., 57.4 per cent lives outside

these four zones of Conurbation, that is, the areas in which they live do not form any Zones although some of them have a tendency to form small clusters. The four discernible Zones of Conurbation in the State are shown below in Table 3.4 which gives the names of the town-groups/towns comprised in the said Zones together with the population of each. The Table also gives the proportion of the urban population of the Zones to the total urban population of the State, and in addition distribution of 1,000 urban population of each Zone among the six classes of town-groups/towns.

TABLE 3.4—Discernible Zones of Conurbation in the State, 1961

Zone of Conurbation (mention under each Zone the Town-Groups and Towns arranged by District and Tahsil in descending order of Population)	Population of each Town-Group and Town	Proportion of Urban population of the Zone as a whole to the Total Urban population of the State	Distribution of 1,000 Urban Population of each Zone among the six classes of Town-Groups and Towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ZONE I	1,184,794 (1,000)	12.5 per cent	528	231	102	90	48	1
Dehra Dun Town-Group	156,341							
Rishikesh M. B.	10,925							
Mussoorie M.B.	9,849							
Raipur	8,344							
Clement Town Cantt.	7,793							
Landour Cantt.	1,389							
Saharanpur M.B.	185,213							
Gangoh M.B.	18,886							
Nakur T.A.	7,166							
Deoband M.B.	29,980							
Rampur T.A.	9,879							
Hardwar M.B., Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya	59,960							
Roorkee Town-Group	45,801							
Manglaur M.B.	15,206							
Muzaffarnagar M.B.	87,622							
Khatauli M.B.	17,898							
Ghaziabad M.B. and Rly. Colony	70,438							
Modinagar T.A.	24,266							

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

Zone of Conurbation (mention under each Zone the Town-Groups and Towns arranged by District and Tahsil in descending order of Population)	Population of each Town-Group and Town	Proportion of Urban population of the Zone as a whole to the Total Urban population of the State	Distribution of 1,000 Urban Population of each Zone among the six classes of Town-Groups and Towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Pilkhuwa M.B.	16,025							
Muradnagar T.A.	8,258							
Sardhana N.A.	16,563							
Meerut Town-Group	283,997							
Kanker Khera T.A.	10,856							
Mawana M.B.	20,677							
Shahjahanpur	6,214							
Hapur M. B.	55,248							
ZONE II	1,152,899 (1,000)	12.2 per cent.	710	141	22	84	43	..
Debai M.B.	14,003							
Anupshahr M.B.	10,228							
Aligarh M.B.	185,020							
Hathras M.B.	64,04							
Sasni T.A.	5,798							
Atrauli M.B.	17,936							
Sikandra Rao M.B.	13,899							
Kosi Kalan M.B.	15,185							
Mathura Town-Group	125,258							
Vrindaban M.B.	25,138							
Govardhan T.A.	7,474							
Sadabad T.A.	6,572							
Fatehpur Sikri M.B.	10,579							
Achhnera T.A.	9,664							
Agra Town-Group	508,680							
Tundla T.A. and Rly. Colony	14,963							
Etmadpur T.A.	7,188							
Firozabad M.B.	98,611							
Shamshabad T.A.	6,715							
Fatehabad T.A.	5,943							
ZONE III	1,021,792 (1,000)	10.8 per cent.	587	249	48	109	7	-
Sambhal M.B.	68,940							
Amroha M.B.	68,965							

Zone of Conurbation (mention under each Zone the Town-Group and Towns arranged by District and Tahsil in descending order of Population)	Population of each Town-Group and Town	Proportion of Urban population of the Zone as a whole to the Total Urban population of the State	Distribution of 1,000 Urban Population of each Zone among the six classes of Town-Groups and Towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Kanth T.A.	10,315							
Moradabad Town-Group	191,828							
Chandausi M.B.	48,557							
Budaun M.B.	58,770							
Ujhani M.B.	17,542							
Kakrala N.A.	11,513							
Tanda T.A.	10,575							
Rampur M.B.	135,407							
Baheri M.B.	15,406							
Barcilly Town-Group	272,828							
Aonla M.B.	17,613							
Nawabganj T. A.	7,198							
Faridpur M.B.	13,278							
Pilibhit M.B.	57,527							
Bisalpur M.B.	15,530							
ZONE IV	678,382 (1,000)	7.1 per cent.	870	..	61	39	30	..
Bhadohi M.B.	20,302							
Gopiganj T.A.	5,806							
Varanasi Town-Group	489,864							
Ramnagar M.B.	16,088							
Mughalsarai Town-Group	21,086							
Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M.B.	100,097							
Kachhwa T.A.	5,856							
Ahraura N.A.	10,379							
Chunar M.B.	8,904							
Total of Zones	4,037,867 (1,000)	42.6 per cent.	652	171	58	85	33	1
Total Urban Population of the State	9,479,895 (1,000)	..	544	118	167	110	59	2

29. The growth of the town-groups/towns in the four Zones of Conurbation are given in Table 3.5 from 1911 to 1961. The three Zones of the West Plain form a sort of large triangle, its base stretching from Mussoorie in Dehra Dun

district to Shamshabad in Agra district and the vertex located at Pilibhit. The concentration of urban population in this triangle is due to the greater urban development of the areas comprising these Zones which attract a large popu-

lation from rural areas resulting in a heavy rural-urban migration. The same remarks apply to Zone IV and the growing isolated cities. The Table gives for each town-group/town the population and size class at each Census since 1911. There are 26 town-groups/towns comprised in Zone I, four of which have come up recently—Clement Town (Dehra Dun) and Modinagar (Meerut) in 1951 and Raipur (Dehra Dun) and Shahjahanpur (Meerut) in 1961. Zone II has 20 town-groups/towns;

Tundla and Shamshabad of Agra district joined the list of towns in 1911 and 1921 respectively. The number of town-groups/towns in Zone III is 17; of these all have been existing from before excepting Baheri which obtained recognition in 1941. Zone IV has only 9 town-groups/towns, of which three, namely Bhadohi, Gopiganj and Mughalsarai of Varanasi district joined the urban list in 1921. It will be of interest to discuss the urban growth over the decades, Zone by Zone.

TABLE 3.5—The Growth of Zones of Conurbation, 1911–1961
(Blank space for any particular year indicates that the place in question was not considered as a town in that year)

Zone of Conurbation 1961	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911	
	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion
ZONE I												
Dehra Dun Town-Group	..	1,184,794	..	947,872	..	665,740	..	509,362	..	441,619	..	417,923
Rishikesh M.B.	..	I 156,341	..	I 144,216	..	II 80,580	..	II 52,927	..	II 50,858	..	III 42,568
Mussoorie M.B.	..	IV 10,925	..	V 7,495	..	V 5,020	..	VI 3,975	..	VI 3,438	..	VI 2,319
Raipur	..	V 9,849	..	V 7,133	..	V 5,966	..	VI 4,966	..	V 8,297	..	V 6,552
Clement Town Cantt.	..	V 8,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landour Cantt.	..	V 7,793	..	V 7,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saharanpur M.B.	..	VI 1,389	..	VI 1,417	..	VI 1,206	..	VI 1,150	..	VI 1,405	..	VI 1,500
Gangoh M.B.	..	I 185,213	..	I 148,435	..	I 105,622	..	II 78,655	..	II 62,261	..	II 62,850
Nakur T.A.	..	IV 18,886	..	IV 16,033	..	IV 16,266	..	IV 12,812	..	IV 11,843	..	IV 11,373
Deoband M.B.	..	V 7,166	..	V 5,731	..	V 6,036	..	VI 4,513	..	VI 4,140	..	VI 4,136
Rampur T.A.	..	III 29,980	..	III 25,906	..	III 24,662	..	III 22,126	..	IV 17,891	..	IV 18,614
Hardwar M. B., Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya	..	V 9,879	..	V 8,296	..	V 6,829	..	V 6,795	..	V 6,165	..	V 6,899
Roorkee Town-Group	..	II 59,960	..	II 57,338	..	III 40,823	..	III 33,287	..	III 30,764	..	III 28,682
Manglaur M.B.	..	III 45,801	..	III 33,092	..	III 27,364	..	IV 17,476	..	IV 16,716	..	IV 16,584
Muzaffarnagar M.B.	..	IV 15,206	..	IV 13,751	..	IV 11,093	..	IV 10,044	..	V 8,852	..	V 9,282
Khatauli M.B.	..	II 87,622	..	II 64,213	..	III 46,758	..	III 35,347	..	III 23,937	..	III 23,811
Ghaziabad M. B. and Rly. Colony	..	IV 17,898	..	IV 16,443	..	IV 11,880	..	V 8,797	..	V 7,533	..	VI 4,751
Modinagar T. A.	..	II 70,438	..	III 43,745	..	III 23,834	..	IV 18,831	..	IV 12,343	..	IV 11,304
Pilkhuwa M.B.	..	III 4,266	..	IV 12,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muradnagar T.A.	..	IV 16,025	..	IV 11,491	..	V 8,520	..	V 6,766	..	V 6,606	..	V 6,385
Sardhana N.A.	..	V 8,258	..	V 6,194	..	V 5,529	..	VI 4,904	..	VI 4,955	..	V 5,298
	..	IV 16,563	..	IV 12,556	..	IV 12,607	..	IV 10,265	..	V 9,524	..	V 9,242

Zone of Conurbation 1961	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911	
	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion
Meerut Town-Group	..	I 283,997	..	I 233,183	..	I 169,290	..	I 136,709	..	I 122,609	..	I 116,631
Kankar Khera T.A.	..	IV 10,856	..	V 6,257	..	V 9,905	..	VI 4,316	..	VI 2,897	..	VI 2,804
Mawana M.B.	..	III 20,677	..	IV 15,663	..	IV 12,194	..	V 9,585	..	V 8,197	..	V 7,196
Shahjahanpur	..	V 6,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hapur M.B.	..	II 55,248	..	III 49,260	..	III 33,756	..	III 25,116	..	III 20,388	..	IV 19,142
ZONE II	..	1,152,899	..	888,585	..	700,588	..	547,781	..	459,551	..	461,493
Debai M.B.	..	IV 14,003	..	IV 12,610	..	IV 13,218	..	IV 11,269	..	V 9,697	..	V 9,573
Anupshahr M.B.	..	IV 10,228	..	V 9,358	..	V 8,315	..	V 7,499	..	V 6,872	..	V 6,419
Aligarh M. B.	..	I 185,020	..	I 141,618	..	I 112,655	..	II 83,878	..	II 66,963	..	II 66,344
Hathras M.B.	..	II 64,045	..	II 56,619	..	III 46,994	..	III 39,784	..	III 38,763	..	III 37,854
Sasni T.A.	..	V 5,798	..	VI 4,373	..	VI 4,265	..	VI 3,285	..	VI 3,363	..	VI 3,819
Atrauli M.B.	..	IV 17,936	..	IV 16,276	..	IV 16,323	..	IV 14,922	..	IV 13,018	..	IV 15,730
Sikandra Rao M.B.	..	IV 13,899	..	IV 10,959	..	IV 13,032	..	IV 10,175	..	V 8,153	..	IV 10,109
Mathura Town-Group	..	I 125,258	..	I 105,773	..	II 80,532	..	II 64,029	..	II 52,840	..	II 58,183
Vrindaban M.B.	..	III 25,138	..	III 22,119	..	III 20,718	..	IV 17,148	..	IV 14,632	..	IV 18,443
Govardhan T.A.	..	V 7,474	..	V 6,073	..	V 6,019	..	VI 4,410	..	VI 4,196	..	VI 2,853
Kosi Kalan M.B.	..	IV 15,185	..	IV 11,855	..	IV 10,126	..	V 7,294	..	V 6,753	..	V 7,188
Sadabad T.A.	..	V 6,572	..	V 5,456	..	VI 4,526	..	VI 3,862	..	VI 3,351	..	VI 3,710
Agra Town-Group	..	I 508,680	..	I 375,665	..	I 284,149	..	I 229,764	..	I 185,532	..	I 185,449
Firozabad M.B.	..	II 98,611	..	II 65,438	..	III 40,572	..	III 23,154	..	III 20,183	..	IV 13,571
Tundla T.A. and Rly. Colony	..	IV 14,963	..	IV 10,900	..	V 7,318	..	VI 2,716	..	VI 3,352	..	VI 3,863
Etmadpur T.A.	..	V 7,188	..	V 6,098	..	V 5,383	..	VI 4,900	..	VI 4,352	..	VI 3,758
Fatehpur Sikri M.B.	..	IV 10,579	..	V 8,959	..	V 8,196	..	V 6,998	..	V 5,173	..	V 6,132
Achnera T.A.	..	V 9,664	..	V 7,509	..	V 8,069	..	V 5,670	..	V 5,121	..	VI 4,884
Shamshabad T.A.	..	V 6,715	..	V 5,653	..	V 5,077	..	VI 3,057	..	VI 3,380	..	..
Fatehabad T.A.	..	V 5,943	..	V 5,274	..	V 5,101	..	VI 3,967	..	VI 3,857	..	VI 3,611
ZONE III	..	1,021,792	..	859,704	..	752,363	..	599,578	..	529,315	..	524,154
Sambhal M.B.	..	II 68,940	..	II 61,429	..	II 53,887	..	III 44,300	..	III 41,585	..	III 45,276
Amroha M.B.	..	II 68,965	..	II 59,105	..	II 55,957	..	III 44,948	..	III 40,448	..	III 42,410
Kanth T.A.	..	IV 10,315	..	V 9,202	..	V 9,011	..	V 7,625	..	V 7,504	..	V 7,247
Moradabad Town-Group	..	I 191,828	..	I 161,854	..	I 142,414	..	I 110,562	..	II 82,671	..	II 81,118
Chandausi M.B.	..	III 48,557	..	III 36,689	..	III 28,763	..	III 26,768	..	III 25,164	..	III 22,255
Budaun M.B.	..	II 58,770	..	II 53,521	..	II 52,077	..	III 45,455	..	III 39,118	..	III 38,230
Ujhani M.B.	..	IV 17,542	..	IV 14,163	..	IV 11,955	..	IV 12,178	..	IV 11,186	..	V 8,274
Kakrala N.A.	..	IV 11,513	..	V 8,899	..	V 8,603	..	V 6,961	..	V 6,722	..	V 6,926

Zone of Conurbation 1961	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911	
	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion	Class of Town	Popula- tion
Tanda T.A.	IV	10,575	V	8,763	V	8,404	V	7,240	V	6,963	VI	2,638
Rampur M.B.	I	135,407	I	134,277	II	89,322	II	74,216	II	73,156	II	74,316
Baheri M.B.	IV	15,406	IV	10,891	V	9,994	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bareilly Town-Group	I	272,828	I	208,083	I	192,688	I	144,031	I	129,459	I	129,462
Aonla M.B.	IV	17,613	IV	16,932	IV	16,660	IV	15,159	IV	13,132	IV	13,025
Nawabganj T.A.	V	7,198	V	5,663	VI	4,577	VI	4,346	VI	3,810	VI	4,321
Faridpur M.B.	IV	13,278	IV	11,010	IV	10,480	V	8,393	V	7,609	V	7,016
Pilibhit M.B.	II	57,527	III	46,225	III	44,709	III	36,892	III	32,344	III	31,554
Bisalpur M.B.	IV	15,530	IV	12,998	IV	12,862	IV	10,534	V	8,444	IV	10,086
ZONE IV	..	678,382	..	515,959	..	386,181	..	320,279	..	293,274	..	267,394
Bhadohi M.B.	III	20,302	IV	16,399	VI	2,038	V	9,701	VI	1,786	..	..
Gopiganj T.A.	V	5,806	VI	4,993	VI	4,159	V	5,293	VI	3,363	..	..
Varanasi Town-Group	I	489,864	I	355,777	I	266,002	I	207,650	I	203,022	I	205,420
Ramnagar M.B.	IV	16,088	IV	14,022	IV	12,953	IV	12,493	IV	10,723	IV	11,592
Mughalsarai Town-Group	III	21,086	IV	15,467	V	5,567	VI	3,545	VI	2,430	..	..
Mirzapur-cum-Vidhyachal M.B.	I	100,097	II	86,528	II	70,944	II	61,184	II	54,994	III	32,332
Kachhwa T.A.	V	5,856	VI	4,744	VI	4,330	VI	3,447	VI	3,345	VI	3,507
Ahaura N.A.	IV	10,379	V	9,853	IV	11,534	V	8,916	V	9,651	VI	4,452
Chunar M.B.	V	8,904	V	8,176	V	8,654	V	8,050	V	6,960	IV	10,091
ALL ZONES	..	4,037,867	..	3,212,120	..	2,504,872	..	1,977,000	..	1,723,759	..	1,670,964
Urban Population of the State	..	9,479,895	..	8,625,699	..	7,016,490	..	5,568,789	..	4,936,416	..	4,906,673
Urban Population of the State (Recast).	..	9,479,895	..	7,403,456	..	5,982,316	..	4,544,564	..	4,135,252	..	4,086,794

Zone I

30. The number of towns remained constant at 22 from 1911 to 1941. In 1951, Clement Town Cantt. of district Dehra Dun and Modinagar T. A. of district Meerut became Class V and IV towns respectively, raising the same to 24. Raipur of Dehra Dun and Shahjahanpur of Meerut, both Class V towns without local status, have been included at this Census which brings the total number of towns in this Zone to 26. The addition and deletion of town-groups/towns, under each of the six classes have already been discussed. Suffice it to say, there has throughout been a tendency for the movement of population from smaller towns to the bigger ones. In 1911 there was only one city of Class I, one town of Class II, 3 towns of Class III, 5 of Class IV, 7 of Class V and 5 of

Class VI. Now there are 3 cities of Class I, 4 towns each of Classes II and III, 7 each of Classes IV and V, and one of Class VI (Landour Cantt.). The 3 Class I cities are Meerut Town-Group, Saharanpur M. B. and Dehra Dun Town-Group; the 4 Class II towns are Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Hardwar, and Hapur; and the 4 Class III towns are Roorkee Town-Group, Deoband, Modinagar and Mawana. As in the State in 1921, the urban population of this Zone slightly increased from 417,923 to 441,619, i.e., 5.7 per cent. It further increased by 15.3 per cent in 1931. In 1941 there was a greater increase and the population rose by 30.7 per cent. In 1951, there was a big spurt, and the population shot up by 42.4 per cent. In 1961, the increase was moderate, i.e., 25 per cent which was slightly less than the State average. In the course of 40 years from

1921-61 the population of the Zone I has increased by more than 168 per cent, which appreciably exceeds the State average of 129 per cent. According to recast figures, 10.2 per cent of the urban population of the State was to be found in this Zone in 1911. This increased in 1921 to 10.7 per cent. In 1931, the percentage rose to 11.2, while it slightly decreased to 11.1 in 1941. In 1951 it went up to 12.8 and has now come down to 12.5. During 1951-61 this Zone has not made as much progress as other parts of the State.

31. There has been a continuous shift of the population towards bigger towns. The Table below gives the percentage of population living in Class I and II cities and towns to total urban population of the Zone from 1911 to 1961:

TABLE 3.6—Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone I, 1911-61

Year	Class I	Class II	Total of Classes I and II
1911	27.9	15.0	42.9
1921	27.8	25.6	53.4
1931	26.8	25.8	52.6
1941	59.3	12.1	71.4
1951	55.5	12.8	68.3
1961	52.8	23.1	75.9

It would be seen from the above that from 1921 onwards the majority of the population has been living in the cities and towns of Classes I and II. Now more than three-fourths population is living therein which is higher than the State average of 65.2. On the whole, the proportion of such population has been continuously increasing from decade to decade. The slight fall in the proportion in 1931 and 1951 has been contrary to the trend shown by the urban population of the State.

Zone II

32. The number of towns in 1911 was 19. In 1921 Shamshabad of Agra was recognized as a town and the number has remained constant at 20 ever since, though there has been movement of towns from one class to another on account of frequent change in the status of towns due to growth in population. In 1911 there was only one city of Class I, 2 towns of

Class II, one of Class III, 4 each of Classes IV and V, and 7 of Class VI. Now there are 3 cities of Class I, 2 towns of Class II, one of Class III, 7 each of Classes IV and V, and none of Class VI. The 3 cities of Class I are Agra Town-Group, Aligarh M. B. and Mathura Town-Group, the 2 towns of Class II are Firozabad and Hathras, and that of Class III is Vrindaban. Aligarh acquired the rank of city in 1941 and Mathura in 1951. In this Zone Class VI towns have disappeared. Their number was 7 up to 1931. From that year it declined and reached the figure of zero in 1961. This clearly shows how the towns are continually climbing the class ladder. Sasni of Aligarh was the only town which had remained in Class VI in 1951. Except for the decade 1911-21, the population of this Zone has been steadily increasing. In 1921 the population of this Zone was reduced by 0.4 per cent. This was largely due to movement of population from towns to rural areas on account of the influenza epidemic. The percentage increase during the successive decades was 19.2, 27.9, 26.9 and 29.8 respectively. The present population is 1,152,899, that is, more than 150 per cent above the population of 1921. The percentage increase is greater than the State average. The proportion of urban population living in this Zone to the urban population of the State, remained between 11 and 12 per cent in 1911 and 1921. In 1931 it went up to 12.1 per cent coming down to 11.7 in 1941. In 1951 it rose to 12.0 and now it is 12.2 per cent.

33. The proportion of the population of this Zone living in Classes I and II cities and towns will be clear from the following Table:

TABLE 3.7—Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone II, 1911-61

Year	Class I	Class II	Total of Classes I and II
1911	40.1	27.0	67.1
1921	40.3	26.1	66.4
1931	41.9	27.0	68.9
1941	56.6	11.5	68.1
1951	70.1	13.7	83.8
1961	71.0	14.1	85.1

The percentage of population in this Zone living in the cities and towns of Classes I and II is much above that of Zone I. From the very beginning, about two-third population has been living in them. Since 1941 more than half of this Zone has been living in Class I cities and now the proportion is nearly three-fourths. The bulk of the population, i.e. 85 per cent belongs to Classes I and II cities and towns of this Zone, while in the State 65.2 per cent urban population is living in cities and towns of these classes. This percentage was exceeded in this Zone even in 1911. This Zone has a partiality for large urban units and the smaller towns are of no great importance.

Zone III

34. This Zone lies in the centre of Rohilkhand Division. Number of town-groups/towns remained 16 up to 1931. In 1941 Baheri of Bareilly district was added to the list of towns which brought their number to 17. In 1911 there was only one Class I City, 2 towns of Class II, 5 of Class III, 2 of Class IV, 4 of Class V and 2 of Class VI. The size class distribution of towns now is Class I — 3, Class II — 4, Class III — 1, Class IV — 8, and Class V — 1. There is no Class VI town at present. The last town of this class, Nawabganj, became a Class V town in 1951. The three Class I cities are Bareilly Town-Group, Moradabad Town-Group and Rampur M. B., the four Class II towns are Amroha, Sambhal, Budaun and Pilibhit, and the only Class III town is Chandausi. Bareilly Town-Group has been Class I since the very beginning while Moradabad Town-Group and Rampur M. B., were added to this class in 1931 and 1951, respectively. During 1911–21 the increase in population was only nominal. The population has increased in all the successive decades, the greatest proportionate rise occurring in 1931–41. The percentage increase during 1921–31 was 13.3; during 1931–41, 25.5; during 1941–51, 14.3 and during 1951–61, 18.9. The urban population of this Zone at present is 1,021,792, nearly 93 per cent above its 1921 population, which is less than the average increase of 129 per cent for the State. This Zone has lagged behind other parts of the

State in urban development. The proportion of urban population living in this Zone to the urban population of the State remained at 12.8 per cent in 1911 and 1921. In 1931 it soared to 13.2 per cent and since then it is coming down. In 1941 it was 12.6, in 1951 it fell to 11.6, and in 1961 it further fell to 10.8. Since 1931 the urban areas of these zones have not kept pace with other urban areas of the State.

35. The proportion of population living in the cities and towns of Classes I and II of this Zone are given below:

TABLE 3.8—Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone III, 1911–61

Year	Class I	Class II	Total of Classes I and II
1911	24.7	29.7	54.4
1921	24.5	29.4	53.9
1931	42.5	12.4	54.9
1941	44.5	26.2	70.7
1951	58.7	20.3	79.0
1961	58.7	24.9	83.6

It is clear from the above that more than half of the population has been living in cities and towns of Classes I and II since 1911 and more than three-fourths since 1951. At present, it is as high as 83.6 per cent. In 1911 and 1921, the population of this Zone living in cities was lower than that living in Class II town-groups/towns, while after 1921 the case has been just the reverse. In this respect Zone III resembles Zone I more than Zone IV, which always had more population in cities.

Zone IV

36. This is the smallest Zone formed in the East Plain comprising two big urban areas, viz., Varanasi Town-Group and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B., and some smaller towns. The number of towns was 6 in 1911, but from 1921 Bhadohi, Gopiganj and Mughalsarai Town-Group have been added to the list raising their number to 9. In 1911 there was just one city of Class I, only one town of Class III, and 2 each of Classes IV and VI. Now there are 2

cities of Class I, 2 towns each of Classes III and IV, and 3 of Class V. The 2 cities of Class I have been mentioned above. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal has acquired the status of city only at this Census. The 2 towns of Class III are Mughalsarai Town-Group and Bhadohi. In this Zone as well, Class VI towns have vanished. The last to be promoted to Class V are Gopiganj of Varanasi and Kachhwa of Mirzapur. There was no wiping out of large chunks of population in this Zone during the decade 1911–21 unlike Zone I. In fact the population increased by 9.7 per cent. Percentage increases in the successive decades have been 9.2, 20.6, 33.6 and 31.5, respectively. The present population of the Zone is 678,382. The percentage increase in 40 years during 1921–61 has been above 131, which is just a shade higher than the State average. The proportion of urban population living in this Zone to the urban population of the State has varied within the limits of 6.5 and 7.1 per cent between 1911 and 1961.

37. The population of this Zone living in Class I and II cities and towns has been as under:

TABLE 3.9—Percentage of Urban Population living in Classes I and II Cities and Towns of Zone IV, 1911–61

Year	Class I	Class II	Total of Classes I and II
1911	76.8	..	76.8
1921	68.2	18.8	87.0
1931	64.8	19.1	83.9
1941	68.9	18.4	87.3
1951	69.0	16.8	85.8
1961	87.0	..	87.0

It will be seen from the above that more than three-fourths of the population of this Zone has been living in cities and towns of Classes I and II from the very beginning, i.e., Varanasi Town-Group and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, and now the proportion is nearly seven-eighths. Varanasi has always been more important, that is why there is more population in Class I than in Class II town, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, having been promoted to Class I and its population has been added to that of Varanasi Town-Group in that class.

5. Functional Classification of Cities, Towns and Town-Groups

38. Every town performs a multitude of functions, but at the same time specializes in some kind of activity. Not unoften several activities contend more or less equally for recognition. The number of functions which a town can perform depends on its size and the size in its turn is determined by the functions. For example, the population of an educational town depends on the number of persons in educational and ancillary services, and of an administrative town on the number of people in public services. Some functions can expand and new ones can be added. For instance, Delhi is not merely the chief administrative seat, being the capital of the country, but it has also become a clearing house of world news and has come to possess a large number of newspapers, printing presses, and press agencies. Also it has developed into a great centre of learning. In Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur had an humble beginning as a military outpost. Soon it became a centre of trade. In due course its trading function was outstripped by industry, and it emerged as the industrial metropolis of the State. New functions were gradually added, and now the place is also an educational centre and harbours a large number of public and other services.

39. There are several methods of classifying towns by their functions. One is quantitative, i.e., finding out what activity engages the largest number of people. This method has the advantage of exactitude and is capable of statistical analysis. However, there are cases where the most well-known function may not be numerically most important. To cite two instances, Bombay and Calcutta serve chiefly as ports and centres of commerce regardless of the number of people carrying on one activity or the other. Qualitative or empirical classification has, therefore, to be brought to the aid of quantitative classification. The functional role of a particular town as understood by the man in the street, is at times a better guide than dull statistics. A simple form of functional classification applicable to the cities and towns

of Uttar Pradesh is given below. This being a landlocked State, deficient in minerals, there are no port, fishing, mining or oil towns.

1. Trading and Commercial

- national and regional trade centres,
- local trade centres.

2. Industrial and Manufacturing

- large-scale industry,
- small-scale and household industry.

3. Transport and Communications

- railway centres,
- other transport and communication centres.

4. Administrative

- Civil centres—
 - of State importance,
 - of regional importance, and
- Military centres, e.g., cantonments.

5. Residential, Educational, etc.

- retirement centres,
- seats of higher learning,
- pilgrim centres,
- tourist or recreation centres, and
- others.

The greatest difficulty lies in choosing trading towns from statistical figures. Kanpur is an instance in point. Though it is the biggest commercial centre of the State, trade and commerce occupies the third rank after 'manufacturing' and 'other services'. Industrial towns too present difficulties, but not to similar extent. Meerut and Rampur known to be industrial centres have less workers in 'household industry' and 'manufacturing' combined than in 'other services'. Railway towns can be easily picked up, as all important towns of this class have a railway notified area or large railway colonies. The remaining cities and towns are administrative, residential, educational, pilgrim or tourist centres. They are not known for big commerce or industry and have a preponderance of workers in 'other services'. For their distribution into classes and sub-classes local knowledge has to be utilized.

40. Table 3.10 gives a list of cities and towns of this State according to their prominent characteristics in the light of observations made in the foregoing paragraph. Town-groups have been excluded from this Table, as they necessarily reflect a complex or composite quality in which several traits vie with each other for being recognized as the chief characteristic. They will be taken up separately later on.

TABLE 3.10—Classification of Cities and Towns according to their predominant characteristics, 1961
(Names in columns arranged in descending order of population for Class I—III; towns of each of the Classes IV—VI lumped together)

Trading & Commercial		Industrial & Manufacturing		Transport & Communications		Administrative		Residential, Educational, Etc.	
Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population
Class I..5 Cities									
..	..	3	505,640	..	..	2	280,352	..	..
		1. Saharanpur	185,213	..	..	1. Gorakhpur	180,255	..	..
		2. Aligarh	185,020	..	..	2. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	100,097	..	..
		3. Rampur	135,407						

NOTE—Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal has two distinct portions: Mirzapur and Vindhyachal. The latter is a place of pilgrimage.

URBAN POPULATION

Trading & Commercial		Industrial & Manufacturing		Transport & Communications		Administrative		Residential, Educational, Etc.	
Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population
Class II..14 Towns									
2	119,293	4	306,954	..	..	7	445,368	1	59,960
1. Hathras	64,045	1. Firozabad	98,611	..	..	1. Muzaffar-nagar	87,622	1. Hardwar, Gurukul	
2. Hapur	55,248	2. Ghaziabad and Railway Colony	70,438	..	..	2. Etawah	69,681	Kangri and	
		3. Amroha	68,965			3. Jaunpur	61,851	Jwalapur Ma-	
		4. Sambhal	68,940			4. Budaun	58,770	havidyalaya	59,960
						5. Pilibhit	57,527		
						6. Bahraich	56,033		
						7. Sitapur	53,884		

NOTE—(1) With Ghaziabad there is a Railway Colony which has no local status of its own. Its second important characteristics is 'Transport and Communications'.

(2) Hardwar is a pilgrim centre. With it are attached Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya which have no local status of their own and are educational localities.

Class III..49 Towns					
8	244,175	8	222,409	..	..
1. Chandausi	48,557	1. Maunath Bhanjan	48,785	1. Bulandshahr	44,163
2. Khurja	41,491	2. Tanda	32,687	2. Gonda	43,496
3. Kasganj	37,559	3. Shamli	26,397	3. Basti	38,403
4. Etah	24,719	4. Sikandrabad	26,290	4. Ballia	38,216
5. Kannauj	24,646	5. Modinagar	24,266	5. Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	38,032
6. Konch	23,708	6. Shikohabad	23,458	6. Banda	37,744
7. Baraut	22,818	7. Bhadohi	20,302	7. Ghazipur	37,147
8. Mawana	20,677	8. Mauranipur	20,224	8. Hardoi	36,725
				9. Najibabad	34,310
				10. Bijnor	33,821
				11. Mainpuri	33,610
				12. Azamgarh	32,391
				13. Lakhimpur	32,285
				14. Balrampur	31,776
				15. Nagina	30,427
				16. Deoband	29,980
				17. Rae Bareilly	29,940
				18. Unnao	29,780
				19. Orai	29,587
				20. Deoria	28,407
				21. Shahabad	28,399
				22. Fatehpur	28,323
				23. Kairana	26,454
				24. Sultanpur	26,081
				25. Lalitpur	25,220
				26. Mahoba	24,878
				27. Kashipur	24,258
				28. Tilhar	23,936
				29. Sahaswan	23,293
				30. Chandpur	22,017
				31. Bela	21,397
				32. Kiratpur	21,127

NOTE—Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam also has two distinct portions: Haldwani and Kathgodam.

Class IV..73 Towns					
15	196,685	24	333,468	1	14,963
				30	427,879
				3	38,153
Class V..74 Towns					
16	121,594	25	186,805	2	15,072
				29	220,778
				2	17,323
Class VI..10 Towns					
..	..	..	..	5	12,642
				5	9,156

The synopsis of the above Table showing the number of towns by population size classes and functions is presented below:

Class	Total	Trading & Commercial	Industrial & Manufacturing	Transport & Communications	Administrative	Residential, Educational, Etc.
I	5	...	3	..	2	...
II	14	2	4	..	7	1
III	49	8	8	..	32	1
IV	73	15	24	1	30	3
V	74	16	25	2	29	2
VI	10	..	..	..	5	5
Total	225	41	64	3	105	12

There is a preponderance of administrative and service towns in all size classes other than Class I particularly in Class III. Class I has a majority of industrial and manufacturing cities. Towns known chiefly as pilgrim and tourist centres or health resorts are usually small places which fill up at particular seasons. The largest number of them are in Class VI.

Trading and Commercial—Bigger towns do not usually have trade and commerce as their predominant characteristic, even though a large volume of trade passes through them. Forty-one towns are predominantly devoted to trading and their size class distribution is Class II — 2, Class III — 8, Class IV — 15, and Class V — 16. The trading towns of Classes II and III in geographical order are Chandausi (Moradabad); Hapur, Baraut and Mawana (Meerut); Khurja (Bulandshahr); Hathras (Aligarh); Etah and Kasganj (Etah); Kannauj (Farrukhabad); and Konch (Jalaun) — all in the western part of the State. The trade is mostly in grains.

Industrial and Manufacturing—Sixty-four towns are industrial and their population size class distribution is as under:

Class I — 3, Class II — 4, Class III — 8, Class IV — 24 and Class V — 25.

Industrial cities and towns of Classes I–III in geographical order are Rampur; Sambhal and Amroha (Moradabad); Saharanpur; Shamli (Muzaffarnagar); Modinagar and Ghaziabad (Meerut); Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr); Ali-

garh; Firozabad (Agra); Shikohabad (Mainpuri); Mauranipur (Jhansi); Tanda (Faizabad); Maunath Bhanjan (Azamgarh); and Bhadohi (Varanasi). Of these only the last 3 are in eastern Uttar Pradesh. The chief industries in these towns will be taken up in a subsequent paragraph.

Transport and Communications—Tundla T. A. (and Railway Colony) and Achhnera T. A. in Agra district and Manikpur in Banda district are the 3 railway towns, the first belonging to Class IV and the other two to Class V. Manikpur has no local status of its own. The majority of workers in these towns are in railway service.

Administrative—There are 105 administrative and service cities and towns of which 9 belong to population size Classes I and II. Their names in geographical order are Pilibhit, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Etawah, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal. Barring 2 towns, viz., Chandpur and Kiratpur of district Bijnor, all the 105 administrative and service towns are district or tahsil headquarters. These towns derive their importance chiefly from the existence of district, tahsil and other local offices of the Government, and a very large proportion of workers in them is to be found in public services of the Government and local bodies. As people have to live usually with their families, shops and commercial establishments spring up, and as children have to be given education, schools and colleges come into existence. The location of the population for lawyers and the health of the population for doctors, and thus professional services make their appearance. Eventually some industry may also be attracted. Thus a town grows, the various functions acting in a complementary manner to one another.

Residential, Educational, etc.—There are 12 towns which function as pilgrim or tourist centres or as health resort. Uttar Kashi N. A., Devprayag-Bah Bazar N. A., Srinagar N. A., Bhowali N. A., Mussoorie M. B., Rishikesh M. B., and Hardwar M. B., are in the Himalayan Hills, the last being the place where the Ganga finally enters the plains. Others are Vrindaban

M. B. and Govardhan T. A. (Mathura); Chitrakut Dham M. B. (Banda) and Misrikh-cum-Nimsar M. B. (Sitapur). With Hardwar are attached Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya which are educational localities. Chitrakut Dham and Misrikh-cum-Nimsar are both double towns, the first being composed of Chitrakut and Karwi and the latter of Misrikh and Nimsar. Bhowali is a health resort for T. B. patients, Mussoorie is a renowned hill station, and the remaining towns are places of pilgrimage. Of necessity, they have a fairly large number of establishments for housing transient visitors.

41. An attempt will be made to list all cities and towns (other than constituents of town-groups) which are known to be commercial or industrial—the latter classified by important industries. The number of manufacturing cities and towns being large, only those of Classes I to III will be considered, unless a town of a lower class cries out for recognition on account of some industry and craft for which it is famous. Quite a large number of smaller industrial towns have handloom industry. The trading and commercial towns of the State are given below classwise:

Class I		
*1. Saharanpur	*2. Aligarh	*3. Rampur
Class II		
*1. Muzaffarnagar	3. Hapur (Meerut)	
2. Hathras (Aligarh)	*4. Sitapur	
Class III		
1. Chandausi (Moradabad)	5. Kannauj (Farrukhabad)	
2. Khurja (Bulandshahr)	6. Konch (Jalaun)	
3. Kasganj (Etah)	7. Baraut (Meerut)	
4. Etah	8. Mawana (Meerut)	
Class IV		
1. Atrauli (Aligarh)	9. Gulao'hi (Bulandshahr)	
2. Auraiya (Etawah)	10. Rasra (Ballia)	
3. Kosi Kalan (Mathura)	11. Bharthana (Etawah)	
4. Bindki (Fatehpur)	12. Tanda (Rampur)	
5. Debai (Bulandshahr)	13. Ahraura (Mirzapur)	
6. Padrauna (Deoria)	14. Mahmudabad (Sitapur)	
7. Sikandra Rao (Aligarh)	15. Utraula (Gonda)	
8. Kaimganj (Farrukhabad)		

Class V

1. Jais (Rae Bareli)	9. Sirsaganj (Mainpuri)
2. Colonelganj (Gonda)	10. Kuraoili (Mainpuri)
3. Dadri (Bulandshahr)	11. Badshahpur (Jaunpur)
4. Jalalabad (Shahjahanpur)	12. Shamshabad (Agra)
5. Bahjoi (Moradabad)	13. Robertsganj (Mirzapur)
6. Shahganj (Jaunpur)	14. Nawabganj (Gonda)
7. Maliabad (Lucknow)	15. Fatehabad (Agra)
8. Karhal (Mainpuri)	16. Bah (Agra)

The cities and towns listed below are industrial and manufacturing:

A. Heavy Iron and Steel

Ghaziabad (Meerut): Rolling into basic form.

B. Metal Industries (including light iron and steel)

1. Aligarh—Rough casting, tube making and wire drawing—Ferrous; lock making—Non-Ferrous.

*2. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal—Tube making and wire-drawing—Non-Ferrous.

3. Ghaziabad (Meerut)—Rough casting—Ferrous.

*4. Hathras (Aligarh)—Rough casting—Ferrous; tube making and wire-drawing—Non-Ferrous.

C. Spinning and Weaving

(1) Cotton Mills

1. Saharanpur	4. Ghaziabad (Meerut)
2. Rampur	*5. Hathras (Aligarh)
*3. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	6. Modinagar (Meerut)

(2) Cotton and Silk Handlooms

*1. Gorakhpur	4. Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr)
2. Maunath Bhanjan (Azamgarh)	5. Mauranipur (Jhansi)
3. Tanda (Faizabad)	6. Mubarakpur (Azamgarh)
	7. Akbarpur (Faizabad)

(Mubarakpur is a Class IV town noted for its handloom silk, and Akbarpur a Class V town noted for its handloom cotton textiles).

(3) Carpet Weaving

*1. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	2. Bhadohi (Varanasi)
------------------------------	-----------------------

D. Electricity

1. Pipri (Mirzapur)	2. Mussoorie (Dehra Dun)
---------------------	--------------------------

(These produce large amount of power for consumption at other places).

E. Miscellaneous Industries

(1) Glass and Glass Products

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Firozabad (Agra) | *5. Ramnagar (Varanasi) |
| 2. Ghaziabad (Meerut) | *6. Bahjoi (Moradabad) |
| *3. Bijnor | 7. Etmadpur (Agra) |
| 4. Shikohabad (Mainpuri) | 8. Sasni (Aligarh) |

(2) Paper Mills Saharanpur

(3) Sugar Mills

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Saharanpur | 13. Modinagar (Meerut) |
| 2. Rampur | *14. Kashipur (Naini Tal) |
| 3. Amroha (Moradabad) | *15. Mawana (Meerut) |
| *4. Pilibhit | *16. Dhampur (Bijnor) |
| *5. Bulandshahr | *17. Khatauli (Muzaffarnagar) |
| *6. Basti | 18. Baheri (Bareilly) |
| *7. Hardoi | 19. Gola Gokaran Nath (Kheri) |
| *8. Bijnor | 20. Biswan (Sitapur) |
| *9. Balrampur (Gonda) | *21. Padrauna (Deoria) |
| *10. Deoband (Saharanpur) | *22. Baghpat (Meerut) |
| *11. Deoria | *23. Shahganj (Jaunpur) |
| 12. Shamli (Muzaffarnagar) | *24. Nawabganj (Gonda) |

(4) Wood and Wooden Products

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Saharanpur | 3. Sambhal (Moradabad) |
| 2. Amroha (Moradabad) | *4. Sitapur |

(Sitapur is noted for its plywood industry).

(5) Cigarette Manufacture Saharanpur

F. Mining Industry

NIL

G. Railway including Railway Towns

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *1. Gorakhpur | †3. Tundla Railway Colony (Agra) |
| †2. Ghaziabad Railway Colony (Meerut) | 4. Achhnera (Agra) |
| | †5. Manikpur (Banda) |
- (†without local status)

H. Rice, Oil and Cotton Ginning

(1) Rice Mills

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| *1. Etawah | *2. Bahraich | *3. Mainpuri |
|------------|--------------|--------------|

(2) Oil Mills

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Aligarh | *2. Hathras (Aligarh) | *3. Hapur (Meerut) |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|

(3) Cotton Ginning

*Hathras (Aligarh)

42. Very large commercial and industrial cities are not included in the above list, as they are all constituents of town-groups. Cities and towns marked with an asterisk (*) are those which have been presented in Table 3.10 under other functional characteristics. The cities of Saharanpur, Aligarh and Rampur have been denoted therein as industrial and manufacturing, and Muzaffarnagar and Sitapur towns as administrative. Still, they are important commercial towns, all the same. Similarly, a large number of towns listed in the foregoing paragraph as industrial and manufacturing have been shown in Table 3.10 under other functional characteristics, chiefly administrative. This brings home the composite nature of functions, which a large number of towns perform. A town may possess important industries for which it is reputed far and wide, yet it may be an administrative seat and may have a far larger number of persons in Other Services and be thus classed as administrative. Hathras (Aligarh), Mawana (Meerut), Padrauna (Deoria), Shahganj (Jaunpur), Bahjoi (Moradabad), and Nawabganj (Gonda) are primarily trading and commercial towns, yet each one of them has some important industry or industries. Hathras has metal industries, cotton, oil and cotton-ginning mills. Mawana, Padrauna, Shahganj and Nawabganj have sugar mills, while Bahjoi is noted for its glass works.

43. Now comes the turn of town-groups and their constituents and consideration of their functional characteristics. As said earlier, there are 19 town-groups in the State comprising 42 towns, besides certain localities not possessing any local status of their own. The town-groups and their constituents are shown in Table 3.11, the constituents being distributed according to their predominant characteristic.

TABLE 3.11—Predominant Characteristics of Constituents of Town-Groups, 1961

Town-Group	Predominant Characteristics of Constituents				
	Trading and Commercial	Industrial and Manufacturing	Transport, Storage and Communications	Administrative	Residential, Educational, Etc.
Class I—12 Town-Groups comprising 28 Towns					
1. Kanpur	..	Kanpur M. C. (881,177)	*Rly. Colonies (13,929) *Chakeri Aerodrome (3,842)	Kanpur Cantt. (56,830) *Armapur Estate (15,284)	..
2. Lucknow	..	..	Charbagh-Alambagh N. A. (20,083)	Lucknow M.C. (595,440) Lucknow Cantt. (40,150)	..
3. Agra	..	Agra M. C. (462,020)	..	Agra Cantt. (41,340)	Dayalbagh T. A. (4,110) Swamibagh T. A. (1,210)
4. Varanasi	..	@Varanasi M. C. (471,258)	*Rly. Colony (7,145)	Varanasi Cantt. (4,781)	*Banaras Hindu University (6,680)
5. Allahabad	..	..	*Subedarganj Rly. Colony (1,246)	@Allahabad M. C. (411,955) Allahabad Cantt. (17,529)	..
6. Meerut	..	Meerut M. B. (200,470) *Malyana (8,193)	..	Meerut Cantt. (75,334)	..
7. Bareilly	..	*Izatnagar Rly. Colony (2,650)	*N. R. Colony (2,564)	Bareilly M. B. (254,409) Bareilly Cantt. (13,205)	..
8. Moradabad	..	Moradabad M. B. (180,100)	Moradabad Rly. Settlement N. A. (11,728)	..	..
9. Jhansi	..	..	Jhansi Rly. Settlement N. A. (8,369)	Jhansi M. B. (140,217) Jhansi Cantt. (21,126)	..
10. Dehra Dun	..	..	..	Dehra Dun M. B. (126,918) Dehra Dun Cantt. (26,577)	*Forest Research Institute and College Area (2,846)
11. Mathura	..	..	..	Mathura Cantt. (8,293)	£Mathura M. B. (116,959)
12. Shahjahanpur	..	..	..	Shahjahanpur M. B. (110,432) Shahjahanpur Cantt. (7,270)	..
Class II—2 Town-Groups comprising 4 Towns					
13. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	..	†Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh M. B. (87,793)	..	Fatehgarh Cantt. (6,798)	..
14. Faizabad	..	..	..	†Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M. B. (83,717) Faizabad Cantt. (4,579)	..

Town-Group	Trading and Commercial	Industrial and Manufacturing	Transport, Storage and Communications	Administrative	Residential, Educational Etc.
Class III—3 Town-Groups comprising 6 Towns					
15. Roorkee	..	..	..	Roorkee M. B. .. (33,651) Roorkee Cantt. (12,150)	..
16. Bara Banki	..	Nawabganj M. B. .. (27,080) Banki T. A. (6,858)	*Petrol Depot (396)	..	..
17. Mughal sarai	Mughalsarai M.B. (10,600)	..	N. R. Colony Mughal arai N.A. (10,486)	..	..
Class IV—2 Town-Groups comprising 4 Towns					
18. Almora	..	..	..	Almora Cantt. (598)	£Almora M. B. (16,004)
19. Naini Tal	..	..	..	Naini Tal Cantt. (1,085)	£Naini Tal M. B. (14,995)

NOTE

(1) Places marked with an asterisk (*) have no local status of their own and are not independent towns.

(2) Places marked with a dagger (†) are double towns as indicated by their names. The components are separated from each other by a considerable distance, but together they constitute one municipality.

(3) Places marked with (@) have other important functions as well. For example, Varanasi is a great religious and cultural centre and Allahabad a great religious and educational centre.

(4) Places marked with (£) though chiefly pilgrim or tourist centres, are also administrative headquarters of their respective districts.

(5) The industrial cities and towns of Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, Moradabad, Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (Farrukhabad), and Nawabganj (Bara Banki) are also the administrative headquarters of their respective districts.

(6) All Cantonments have been treated as military administrative centres.

44. It will be more convenient to take up the different town-groups one by one.

1. Kanpur Town-Group

This town-group has several components grouped round two units, viz., (a) Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika (Municipal Corporation) and (b) Kanpur Cantonment. The Railway colonies, that is, the Northern Railway Colony, the Central Railway Colony and the Rawatpur Station Yard (North Eastern Railway), being civil areas not having local status of their own, have been tagged for Census purposes to Kanpur M. C. These Railway Colonies provide accommodation to Railway employees and their families. Kanpur being a big railway centre served by three Railways, it is but natural that the Railways should build here colonies for their workers. Kanpur M. C. is a huge complex. Originally a trading station, Kanpur quickly became a great manufacturing town and earned for itself the name "Manchester of the East". Besides, being the pivot of trade and industry and a railway nucleus, Kanpur is now a financial, educational and administrative centre. In 1847 it had a modest population of 108,796. The same has now swollen to 881,177. These figures speak for themselves. Kanpur Cantonment is older than

Kanpur Municipality and was established in 1778 for the cantoning of the British forces. In fact, the establishment of the Cantonment gave a great fillip to trade by providing protection to the British and Indian commercial communities. In the case of Kanpur, it was not the cantonment which followed the city, as usually happens, but the city in the beginning grew up as a satellite of the cantonment. Kanpur Cantonment is now a Class II town itself, its population being 56,830. It performs the usual military administrative functions. Two localities have been tagged to Kanpur Cantonment for Census purposes. They are the Armapur Estate and the Chakeri Aerodrome, which have no local status of their own and are all connected with Defence. These localities are engaged in manufacturing, transport and communications. The various components of Kanpur Town-Group, other than the Municipal Corporation, are not contiguous to one another and are separated by distance. Kanpur M. C., however, spreads all over the place and encircles all others. Within it the constituents are studded like so many islands in a sea. This has come to be so because of the continuous expansion of the city limits. Kanpur Town-Group does not owe its existence to a single factor. As stated above, it is a huge manufacturing centre, as also of trade and commerce; has important rail and road links and large railway colonies. Its cantonment is one of the oldest in the State. All these together go to the making of Kanpur composite in character.

2. Lucknow Town-Group

This town-group comprises the towns of (a) Charbagh—Alambagh N. A., (b) Lucknow Nagar Mahapalika (Municipal Corporation), and (c) Lucknow Cantonment. Charbagh—Alambagh is a Railway township consisting of railwaymen and their families. There is also a large Railway workshop employing about 5,000 workers. Lucknow M. C., the biggest constituent of this group, is multifunctional, though due to the predominance of its workers in Other Services, it has been classed as administrative. Lucknow is the State's capital and has a large number of offices which account for this predominance. In the eighteenth and nineteenth

centuries it was the capital of the kingdom of Avadh (Oudh). Lucknow Cantonment is the third constituent of this group and performs military administrative functions. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 256,239; now it stands at 655,673.

3. Agra Town-Group

This town-group consists of four towns, namely, (a) Agra Nagar Mahapalika (Municipal Corporation), (b) Agra Cantonment, (c) Dayalbagh T. A. and (d) Swamibagh T. A. Agra M. C. is the chief city of this town-group. It has predominance of workers engaged in manufacturing industries, especially the leather industry. Both Dayalbagh and Swamibagh are religious and residential colonies. The cantonment is a military administrative town. Swamibagh and Dayalbagh Town Areas are on the northern end of Agra M. C. and the cantonment at the southern. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 188,022; it now stands at 508,680. Agra is a historical city possessing a large number of famous monuments including the Taj Mahal. It was once the capital of the Mughal Empire, and later on the seat of Agra province. Like most big cities, Agra too is multifunctional. It is also a great centre of trade and education. According to the classification adopted here, it falls in the industrial and manufacturing class. It is a great tourist centre and attracts a large number of tourists from all over the world.

4. Varanasi Town-Group

This town-group has two components, (a) Varanasi Nagar Mahapalika (Municipal Corporation), Banaras Hindu University and Railway Colony, and (b) Varanasi Cantonment. Banaras Hindu University and Railway Colony, which have no local status of their own, have been grouped with Varanasi M. C. for Census purposes. The Railway Colony is meant for Railway employees, while the Banaras Hindu University is a great educational campus. Varanasi is believed to be the oldest living city of the world. A great religious and educational centre, it has also become a manufacturing town. The chief industry is the weaving of silk on handlooms, for which it is world famous. This Eternal

city of the East is also a great tourist and pilgrim centre, and a large number of persons come to it annually for sightseeing and in quest of learning and religious enlightenment. Varanasi Cantonment is a military administrative town. The chief offices of the district are also located in the Cantonment. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 215,223; now it stands at 489,864.

5. Allahabad Town-Group

This town-group comprises two towns, namely, (a) Allahabad Nagar Mahapalika (Municipal Corporation) and Subedarganj Railway Colony, and (b) Allahabad Cantonment. Subedarganj Railway Colony has no local status of its own and has been linked up with Allahabad M. C. for Census purposes. This colony is peopled by Railway workers and their families. The Cantonment is a military administrative town. The chief city of this town-group is Allahabad M. C. which is a big religious and educational centre. There are, besides, several large offices of the State and Central Governments. It became the seat of the provincial Government after the transfer of the capital from Agra in 1858 and remained so until Lucknow became the *de facto* capital in the twenties. The majority of the workers are, therefore, of Other Services, and the city has accordingly been classed as administrative. It is a great pilgrim centre, and its religious importance is enhanced by the great *Kumbh* fair, which is held every 12 years and draws vast multitudes from all corners of the land. The mammoth concourse of human souls from distant parts of the country on such occasions must have provided a tremendous uniting force to the people inhabiting this land in the days when means of communication were few. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 172,032; now it has increased to 430,730.

6. Meerut Town-Group

This town-group consists of two towns, namely, (a) Meerut M. B. and Malyana and (b) Meerut Cantonment. Meerut M. B. is the chief town of this town-group. Malyana, an industrial area, has no local status of its own and has been linked up with Meerut M. B. for Census purposes.

Meerut Cantonment is itself a Class II town, having a population of 75,334 and is a military administrative town. Meerut M. B. is noted for its large and small industries and has, therefore, been classed as such, though a greater number of its workers are in Other Services on account of being the Divisional and District Headquarters and the location of several offices of the State and Central Governments. It is also a big trading and educational centre of the west. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 118,539, to which a population of 165,458 has been added during the last 60 years, raising it to 283,997. Meerut Town-Group is industrial, administrative, commercial and educational and composite in nature.

7. Bareilly Town-Group

This town-group has two constituents, namely, (a) Bareilly M. B., Northern Railway Colony and Izatnagar Railway Colony and (b) Bareilly Cantonment. The Northern Railway Colony, with no local status of its own, is meant for the employees of Northern Railway. Izatnagar Railway Colony, which too has no local status of its own, is for the employees of the North Eastern Railway. It has also a large Railway workshop which employs the majority of its workers. For this reason it has been classed as industrial. These Railway Colonies have been attached for Census purposes to Bareilly M. B., which is the chief city. The large proportion of workers in Bareilly M. B. are in Other Services, hence it is an administrative town. Bareilly Cantonment is a military administrative town. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 133,167; now it is 272,828. During the last 60 years it has gained a population of 139,661. This town-group is composite in character consisting of industrial, commercial and administrative units.

8. Moradabad Town-Group

This town-group has two components, namely, (a) Moradabad M. B. and (b) Moradabad Railway Settlement N. A. Moradabad M. B. is an industrial city and specializes in brass industries. Moradabad Railway Settlement N. A. is a transport and communication town as most of the workers are in Railway service. The population

of this town-group in 1901 was 73,082, when it was a Class II town. It now belongs to Class I having a population of 191,828. It has registered an increase of 116,746 persons during the last 60 years.

9. Jhansi Town-Group

This town-group in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau has three components, viz., (a) Jhansi M. B., (b) Jhansi Cantonment and (c) Jhansi Railway Settlement N. A. The main city is Jhansi M. B. which is of an administrative nature as majority of its workers are in Other Services. Jhansi Cantonment is a military administrative town. Jhansi Railway Settlement N. A. is for Railway workers and their families. Jhansi has, however, a large Railway workshop employing over 3,000 workers. In 1901 it was a Class II town and its population then was only 55,724; now it is 169,712 and it belongs to Class I. During the last 60 years Jhansi Town-Group has gained a population of 113,988.

10. Dehra Dun Town-Group

This town-group has three components grouped into two units, i.e., (a) Dehra Dun M. B. and Forest Research Institute and College and (b) Dehra Dun Cantonment. The main town of this town-group is Dehra Dun M. B. The Forest Research Institute and College, which is a research and educational centre without any local status of its own, has been linked up with Dehra Dun M. B. for Census purposes. Dehra Dun M. B. has majority of its workers in Other Services and has been classed as administrative. Dehra Dun Cantonment is a military administrative town. The population of this town-group in 1901 was only 30,995, i.e., it belonged to Class III. Now its population stands at 156,341. There has thus been an increase of 125,346 in the population of this town during the last 60 years. There are a number of offices of the State and Central Governments located here. Dehra Dun is a picturesque town in the Dun Valley of the Himalayan Hills, and serves as the gateway to the popular hill-station of Mussoorie.

11. Mathura Town-Group

This town-group has two components, namely, (a) Mathura M. B. and (b) Mathura Canton-

ment. Mathura M. B., the chief town of this town-group, has majority of its workers in Other Services. It is one of the oldest towns in India, and was once the Indian capital of the Kushan Empire. In mythology it is associated with the name of Lord Krishna, being his birth-place. Like Varanasi, it has a peculiar sanctity in the eyes of Hindus and is a great pilgrim centre. It has, therefore, been classed as a pilgrim city. It is also the headquarters of the district of the same name. Mathura could have become a bigger city than what it is today, but for its being sandwiched between Delhi and Agra. Aligarh, another Class I city, is also pretty close. Mathura Cantonment is a military administrative town. The population of Mathura in 1901 was 60,042; now it stands at 125,258. The population increase during the past 60 years comes to 65,216. Mathura Town-Group does not perform a great variety of functions and is chiefly a religious centre.

12. Shahjahanpur Town-Group

This town-group has two constituents, namely, (a) Shahjahanpur M. B. and (b) Shahjahanpur Cantonment. In Shahjahanpur M. B. the majority of workers are in Other Services. The Cantonment performs the usual military administrative functions, but is also industrial to some extent. Both the constituents are primarily administrative in nature. There were 76,458 persons in this town-group in 1901, while its population now stands at 117,702. During these 60 years its population has increased by 41,244.

13. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh Town-Group

Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh Town-Group has two constituents, i.e., (a) Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh M. B. and (b) Fatehgarh Cantonment. In fact, Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh are two towns separated by a distance of about five miles, but they constitute one municipality. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh M. B. is an industrial town having the largest proportion of its workers in manufacturing industries, especially textile printing. Fatehgarh Cantonment performs military administrative functions. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 67,338 which, after an increase of 27,253 persons during the last 60 years, has now become 94,591.

14. Faizabad Town-Group

Faizabad town group also has two constituents, namely, (a) Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M. B. and (b) Faizabad Cantonment. Faizabad and Ayodhya, like Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh, are in reality two separate towns separated by a considerable distance, but form one municipality. Ayodhya, the birth-place of Lord Rama, is a great pilgrim centre, while Faizabad is the district and divisional headquarters. The largest proportion of its workers are in Other Services, and it is, therefore, administrative in nature. Faizabad Cantonment is a military administrative town. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 71,179 which, after an increase of 17,117 persons during the period 1901-61, has become 88,296.

15. Roorkee Town-Group

Roorkee town-group has two constituents, i.e., (a) Roorkee M. B. and (b) Roorkee Cantonment. Roorkee M. B., which is an administrative Class III town, has the largest proportion of its workers in Other Services. Roorkee is also an educational centre for instruction in engineering. Roorkee Cantonment is a military administrative town. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 17,148. During these 60 years it has registered an increase of 28,653, and now its population stands at 45,801.

16. Bara Banki Town-Group

This town-group has two components, i.e., (a) Nawabganj M. B. and Military Petrol Depot, and (b) Banki T. A. The Military Petrol Depot has no local status of its own and has been linked up with Nawabganj M. B. for Census purposes. Nawabganj M. B. is the chief town which has the largest proportion of its workers in manufacturing industries. It is also the district headquarters. Banki T. A. too is industrial. The population of this town-group in 1901 was 17,498; now it is 34,334. Thus, during the last 60 years it has gained a population of 16,836.

17. Mughalsarai Town-Group

This town-group has two constituents, namely, (a) Mughalsarai M. B. and (b) Northern

Railway Colony Mughalsarai N. A. The population of both these towns is almost equal but they are different in character. In Mughalsarai M. B., the largest proportion of workers is in trade, while Northern Railway Colony Mughalsarai N. A., is a big Railway centre. It has an overwhelming majority of its workers in transport and communications. There is also a Railway workshop employing more than 1,000 workers. This town-group came into existence in 1921, when its population was only 2,430. In 1951 the Northern Railway Colony Mughalsarai N. A., with a population of 8,135 was added to it. Now the population of the town-group stands at 21,086. During the last 40 years (1921-61) it has gained a population of 18,656. This town-group is dual in nature, Mughalsarai M. B. being in the category of trade and commerce and the Railway Colony in transport and communications.

18. Almora Town-Group

This town-group has two constituents, namely, (a) Almora M. B. and (b) Almora Cantonment. The majority of workers in Almora M. B., are in Other Services. But Almora M. B. is also a hill resort which people visit for health, rest and recreation. It is a hill station which, unlike Naini Tal and Mussoorie does not owe its birth to the British. It has an old history of its own. Again, unlike Naini Tal and Mussoorie, the population of Almora is not seasonal, but stays there throughout the year. It is also an educational centre of the hill region, and the number of retired Government servants form a sizable portion of its population. It has, therefore, been classed as residential and educational town. Almora Cantonment is a very small military administrative town. The population of Almora town-group in 1901 was 8,596. It has nearly doubled in the past 60 years and stands now at 16,602.

19. Naini Tal Town-Group

This town-group has two constituents, namely, (a) Naini Tal M. B. and (b) Naini Tal Cantonment. Naini Tal M. B., for long the summer capital of Uttar Pradesh, has the majority of its workers in Other Services. Naini Tal,

in fact, is mainly a hill resort and people from far and near come to reside here temporarily for health, rest and recreation. It is thus essentially a residential town. Naini Tal Cantonment serves military administrative purposes, and like all other cantonments it is administrative. The population of this town-group in 1901 was only 6,903; it is now 16,080. During the past 60 years the population has increased by 9,177. The population of Naini Tal is migratory in nature. The number of persons actually living in Naini Tal throughout the year is very much less than of those staying here during the summer months. Naini Tal town-group is consequently both residential and administrative.

45. All town-groups are composite in nature, each constituent serving one or more functions. Each group has developed into a complex organism with interdependent units. The municipal portion is by far the most important part in every case, and quite often it is multifunctional. The municipal towns of all the town-groups, with the exception of Roorkee and Mughalsarai are district headquarters, while Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Jhansi, Faizabad, and Naini Tal, are also headquarters of Divisions. In this sense they all are administrative. Varanasi, Allahabad, Mathura and Ayodhya are in addition important places of pilgrimage, Agra a tourist centre, and Naini Tal and Almora hill-stations. All large town-groups are also centres of education—Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Roorkee even possess universities. The following listing of constituents of town-groups under trade and important industries will throw further light on their functions:

Trade & Commerce

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| *1. Kanpur M.C. | *5. Moradabad M.B. |
| *2. Agra M.C. | *6. Mathura M.B. |
| *3. Varanasi M.C. | 7. Mughalsarai M.B. |

Industrial & Manufacturing

A. Heavy Iron and Steel

Kanpur M.C.

B. Metal Industries (including light iron and steel)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kanpur M.C. | 4. Meerut M.B. |
| 2. Agra M.C. | 5. Moradabad M.B. |
| 3. Varanasi M.C. | *6. Mathura M.B. |

C. Spinning and Weaving

(1) Cotton, Woollen, Silk and Jute Mills

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kanpur M.C. | 4. Varanasi M.C. |
| *2. Lucknow M.C. | *5. Allahabad M.C. |
| 3. Agra M.C. | *6. Dehra Dun M.B. |

(2) Cotton, Silk and Woollen Handlooms

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Varanasi M.C. | 4. Nawabganj (Bara Banki) M.B. |
| 2. Meerut M.B. | *5. Almora M.B. |
| *3. Dehra Dun M.B. | |

(3) Carpet Weaving

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Agra M.C. | *2. Shahjahanpur M.B. |
|--------------|-----------------------|

D. Electricity

All towns are electrified, but none produces power for supply in large amount to outside places.

E. Miscellaneous Industries

(1) Leather Footwear

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kanpur M.C. | *3. Dayalbagh T.A. |
| 2. Agra M.C. | |

(2) Glass and Glass Products

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kanpur M.C. | *3. Allahabad M.C. |
| *2. Lucknow M.C. | *4. Dehra Dun M.B. |

(3) Paper and Paper Products

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kanpur M.C. | 3. Meerut M.B. |
| *2. Lucknow M.C. | |

(4) Sugar Mills

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Meerut M.B. | 2. Nawabganj (Bara Banki) M.B. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|

(5) Wood and Wooden Products

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kanpur M.C. | *4. Bareilly M.B. |
| *2. Lucknow M.C. | *5. Dehra Dun M.B. |
| *3. Allahabad M.C. | |

(6) Tobacco Manufacture

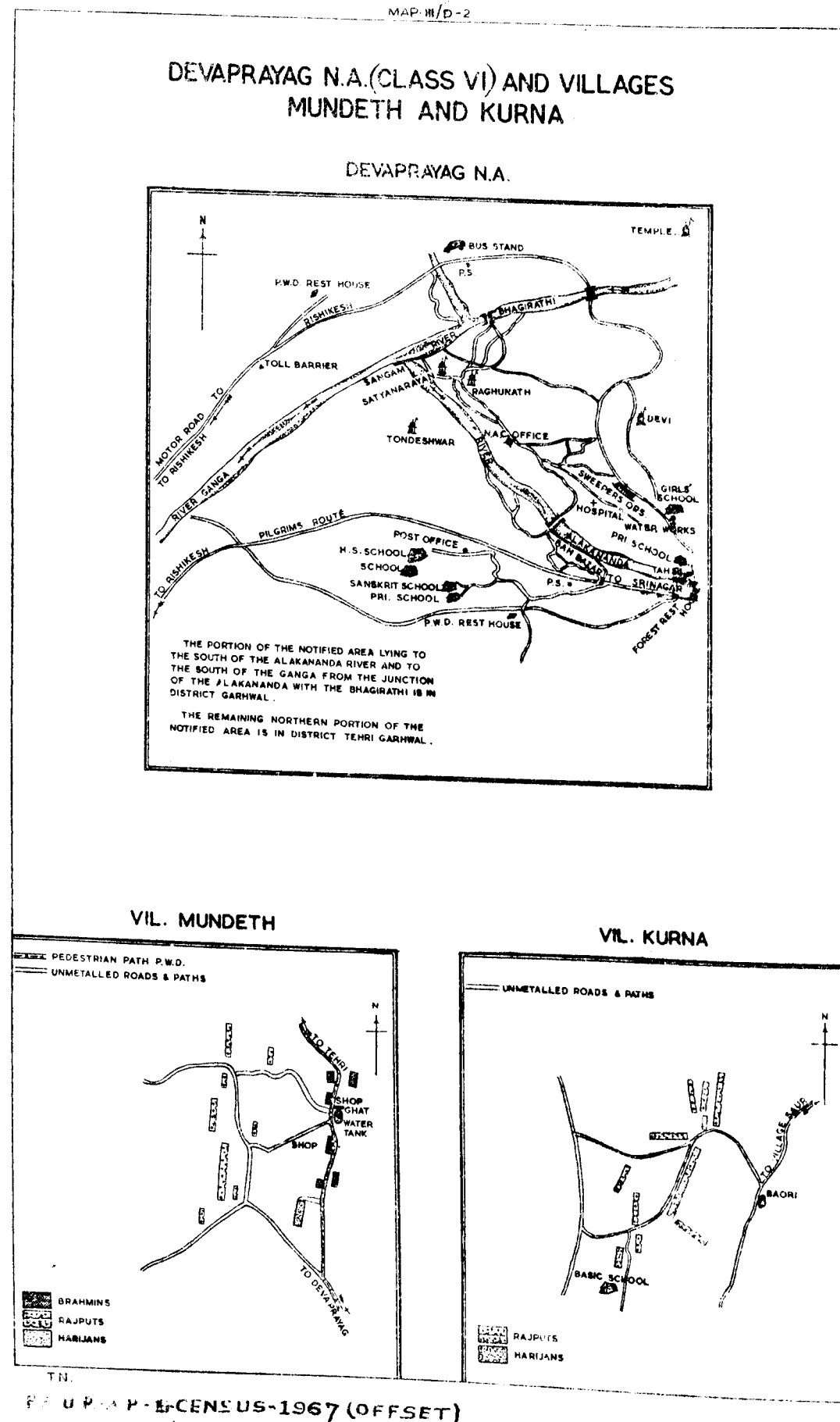
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| *1. Lucknow M.C. | 2. Varanasi M.C. |
|------------------|------------------|

F. Mining Industry

Nil.

G. Railway including Railway Towns

- | |
|---|
| †1. (a) Northern Railway Colony, Kanpur.
(b) Central Railway Colony, Kanpur.
(c) Rawatpur Station Yard, Kanpur. |
| 2. Charbagh Alambagh N.A., Lucknow. |
| †3. Railway Colony, Varanasi. |



do everything. Hence specialization, which leads to the division of society into different strata. Though initially different work did not mean any higher or lower hierarchies, in course of time such hierarchies did emerge. They were multifocal and vertical. In India these ultimately developed into castes, as we know them today. Religion became another decisive factor with the coming of people from outside professing different faiths which could not be absorbed by Hinduism. All these things are reflected in the morphology of human habitations, whether in the rural areas or urban. Thus it is that in every village or town, except in the more advanced urban localities, different communities are found living in different areas. Doubtless with the passage of time and spread of liberalism such barriers are breaking down. The coming of Europeans has to some extent influenced the growth of towns, but their development has not followed any set pattern. The larger towns are a curious mixture of indigenous and European features—sometimes well blended and sometimes in conflict. As a rule, there is a concentration of population at the centre and thinning out at the fringes. Lack of adequate transport facilities and low income result in congestion and not to the spreading out of population. The principles of prestige, protection and proximity as also of poverty operate in the disposition of population within the town. It is now proposed to study the morphology of some small towns and villages of the neighbourhood to observe points of similarity and dissimilarity. Towns of Class VI, i.e., of less than 5,000 population will be taken up first. They are only ten in number and all situated in the Himalayan Hills. They all happen to be Notified Areas or Cantonments, but for which they would have been classed as rural. Bhowali N. A. of district Naini Tal and Devaprayag N. A. of district Tehri Garhwal have been chosen as typical towns of this class. For the sake of comparison, Bohrakot and Sagurigaon villages of district Naini Tal and Mundeth and Kurna villages of district Tehri Garhwal have also been selected.

(1) *Bhowali N. A., Bohrakot and Sagurigaon*—Bhowali N. A., about 8 miles from Naini Tal, is

situated on the metalled road to Ranikhet. Several motor roads converge at Bhowali. Besides the office of the Notified Area Committee, it has a post office, police station, bus station, hospital and school. The famous King Edward Sanatorium for patients of Tuberculosis is also located here. The habitation is throughout of a linear pattern, i.e., along the metalled roads. It has two markets, both in the heart of the town. There are 2 temples on the extreme eastern corner and one in the middle near the market, mosques in the extreme south-west removed from the main habitation, and a church not far from the central market. Bohrakot and Sagurigaon are important villages of the locality. They enjoy the amenity of bus service and have post offices, police outposts, dispensaries, schools, panchayatghars and Block Development Office. The *abadi* of Bohrakot is well dispersed, while in the case of Sagurigaon part of it is along the road and the rest is dispersed. Brahmin, Harijan, and Muslim communities live separately—the Muslim quarter in each case being located near the mosque. Hindu temples exist in both villages, but there is no church. Bohrakot has extensive orchards surrounding residential and other houses. For the conversion of fruits into jam there is a factory. Sagurigaon has a market in the heart of the village on both sides of the road from Bhowali.

(2) *Devaprayag N. A., Mundeth and Kurna*—Devaprayag N. A., is situated at the confluence of the Alakananda and the Bhagirathi. It is from here that the two rivers take on the name of the Ganga. For this reason the place has acquired religious significance and is visited by a large number of pilgrims in the summer season. This is the first of the five Prayagas on the Haridwar-Badrinath route. In this respect it differs substantially from Bhowali which is not situated on any river. The town is on the border of district Tehri Garhwal, and a part of it called Bah Bazar lies across the Alakananda in district Garhwal. The Alakananda is spanned by a bridge at one place and the Bhagirathi at two. The main roads run parallel to the two rivers. The principal street of the town is also parallel to the Alakananda. Devaprayag is the headquarters of the

tahsil of the same name, the tahsil building being in the extreme north outside the habitation. The police station also is away from habitation in the extreme south across the Ganga. The office of the Notified Area Committee and the hospital are near the main habitation. The settlement pattern of the town is not compact and is composed of several detached clusters. In this respect also it differs from Bhowali which has all the habitation along the road. There are two main markets, one on the right bank of the Alakananda near the N. A. C. office, and the other on the left bank near the post office. There is one Higher Secondary School and several schools, all on the left side of the said river except the Girls' School which is on the right side. The bridge on the Alakananda is an important link between the two portions in which the town is divided by the river. Scheduled Caste people live separately from other castes in the Harijan basti close to which are situated sweepers' quarters. The two villages, Mundeth and Kurna, are structurally simple. The first has a majority of Rajputs, a sprinkling of Brahmans and some Harijans. All these castes live in separate compartments. Similar is the case in Kurna, except that there are no Brahmans there. A few shops exist in the former village and a *pathshala* in the latter. In Devaprayag N. A. watersupply is through pipe lines; while in the two villages under consideration water is obtained from *baoria* where it collects. These villages are away from the beaten track and quite primitive in character as compared with Bohrakot and Sagurigaon of Naini Tal.

48. Now towns of Class V, i.e., of population range 5,000–9,999 will be considered. There are 74 such towns in the State. Chunar M. B. of district Mirzapur and Sandi M. B. of district Hardoi are being picked for the aforesaid study. Two villages, viz., Raipuria and Sarai Tekaur of district Mirzapur and two of district Hardoi, viz., Sadarpur and Durgaganj are being selected for comparison.

(1) *Chunar M. B., Raipuria and Sarai Tekaur*—Chunar M. B. is situated on the right bank of the Ganga and lies on the main road from Varanasi to Mirzapur, approximately 25

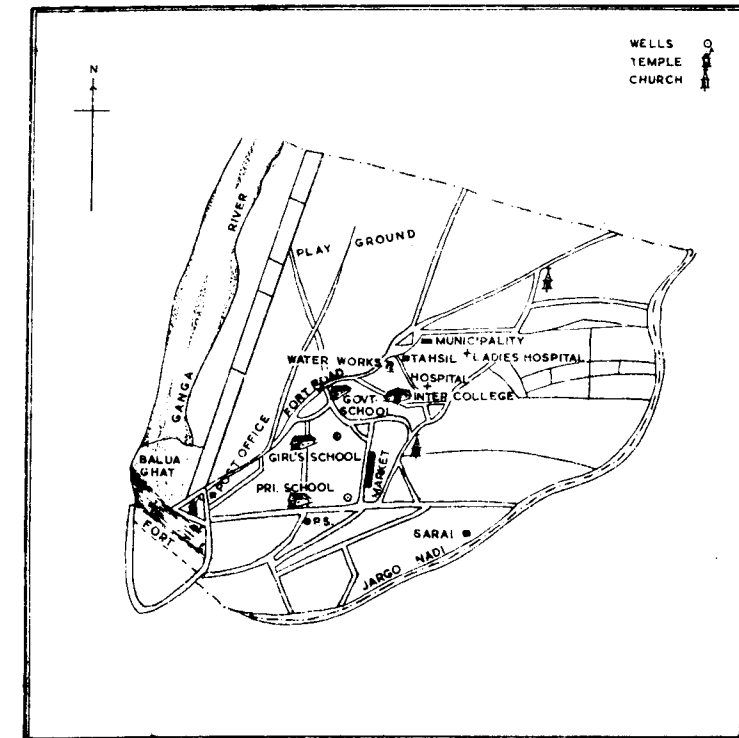
miles from the latter. It lies on the Delhi–Mughalsarai main line of the Northern Railway, and a branch line takes off to Churk from here. It is an industrial town known for its stone work and pottery. The place is important in history and an old fort exists in the south-western corner of the town. The *abadi* site is compact and concentrated in the south-western portion of the municipal area near to the Fort. The police station is close to the *abadi* on the southern side. Chunar is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. The tahsil and municipal buildings are well away from the habitation. The town has tube-well water supply. There is one male and one female hospital. Besides a Government school and Intermediate college for boys, there is also a girls' school. Extensive play and parade grounds exist outside the habitation. There are 2 churches and one temple. There is a network of roads and lanes within the town connecting the *abadi* with various places. Raipuria and Sarai Tekaur are important villages of the locality, close to the town. Both the villages are served by a number of lanes. The disposition of population in both is on the basis of caste. In Raipuria the residential blocks of the various communities nestle together, while in Sarai Tekaur they are situated at a distance from each other. The lower Scheduled Castes are concentrated in the southern portion. Sarai Tekaur, being close to the town also has a few bungalows. Both villages have schools; Raipuria also has a post office. Other amenities are lacking in both these villages. There is little Muslim population in village Raipuria, and no mosque, while there is one in Sarai Tekaur. Temples in both villages are situated well outside the habitation.

(2) *Sandi M. B., Durgaganj and Sadarpur*—Sandi town is situated on the bank of the river Garra at a distance of about 13 miles from Hardoi. It is not connected by rail but enjoys a bus service. The office of the Municipal Board is situated in the middle of the town. The police station and bus station are situated in the north-eastern corner and the hospital and the Development Block building in the east—all outside the main *abadi*. There are several schools in the various parts of the town. The chief business

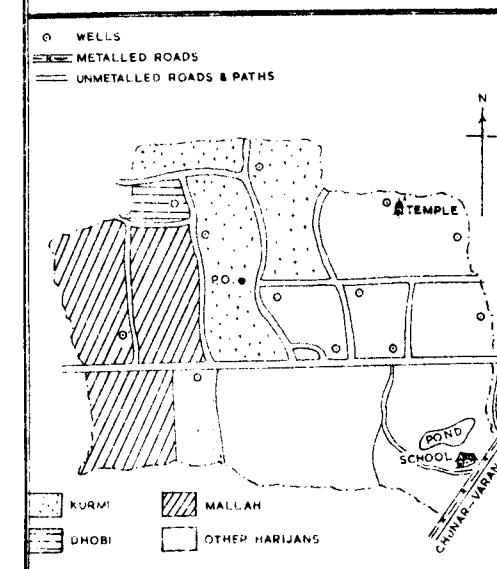
MAP III/D-3

CHUNAR M.B. (CLASS V) AND VILLAGES RAIPURIA AND SARAI TEKAUR

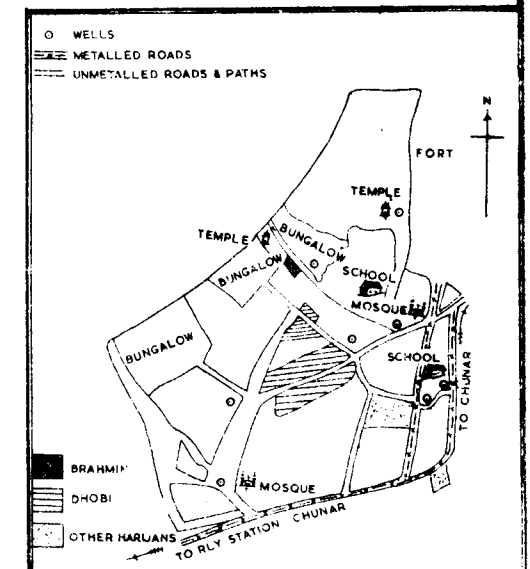
CHUNAR M.B.



VIL. RAIPURIA



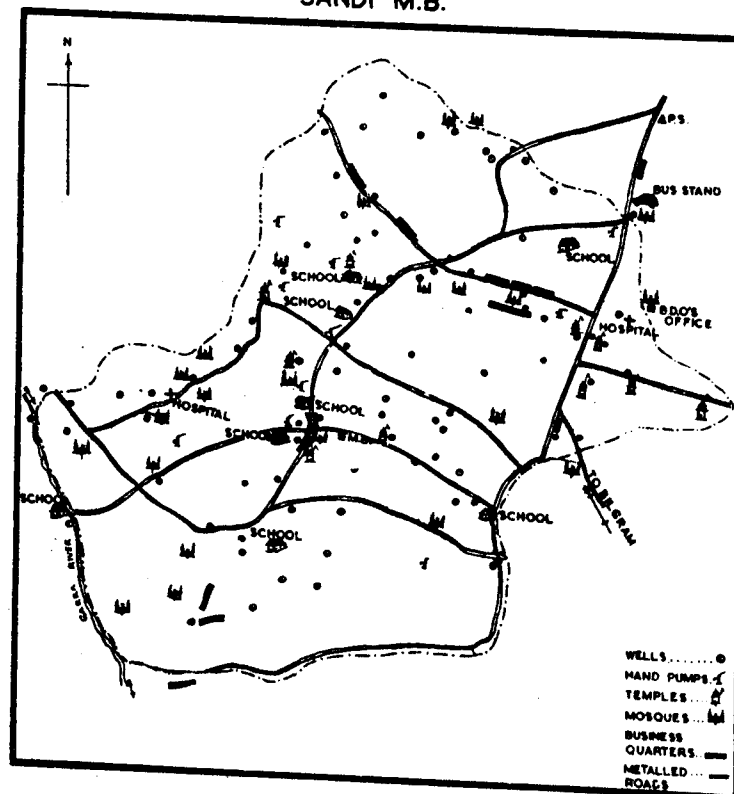
VIL. SARAI TEKAUR



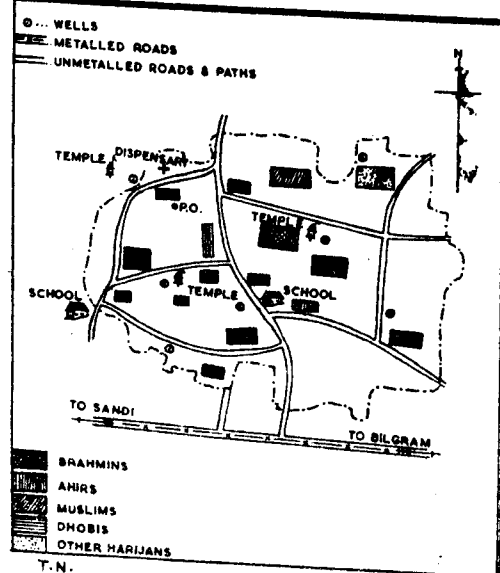
MAP III/D-4

SANDI M.B.(CLASS V) AND VILLAGES DURGAGANJ AND SADARPUR

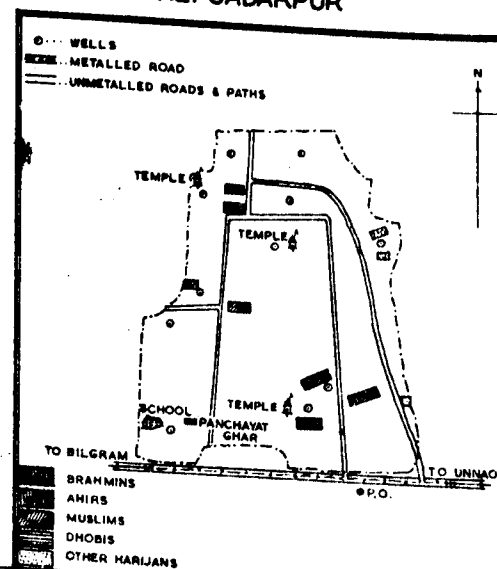
SANDI M.B.



VIL. DURGAGANJ



VIL. SADARPUR

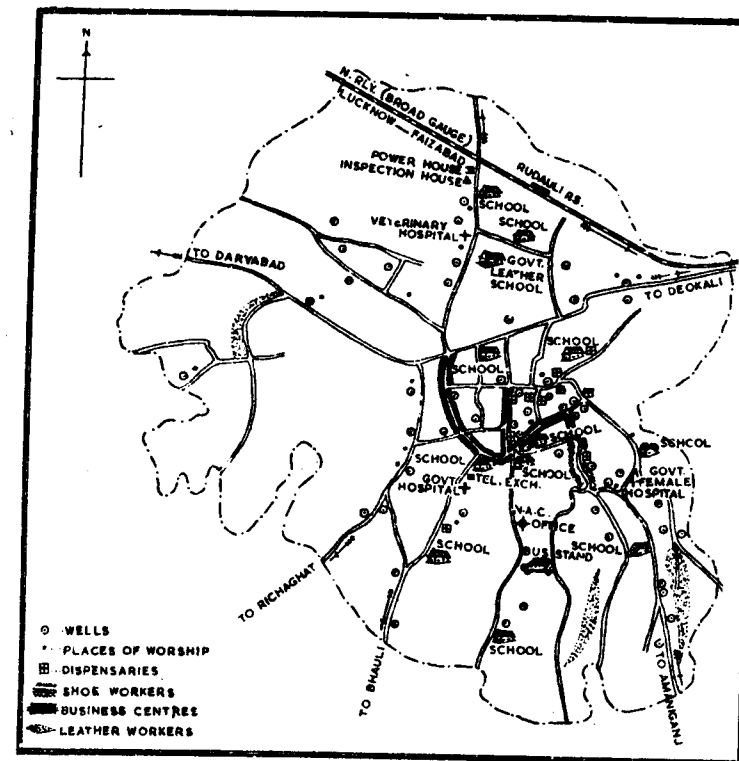


T.N.
P.S.U.P.-A.P.-3 CENSUS-1967-3000-(OFFSET)

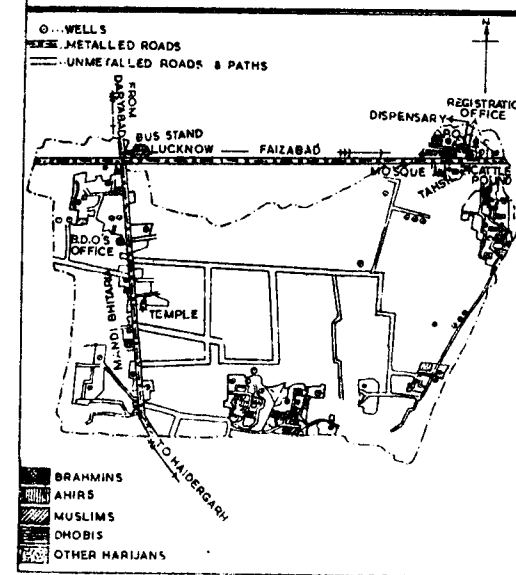
MAP III/D-5

RUDAULI N.A.(CLASS IV) AND VILLAGES BANIKAUDAR AND DHARAUJI

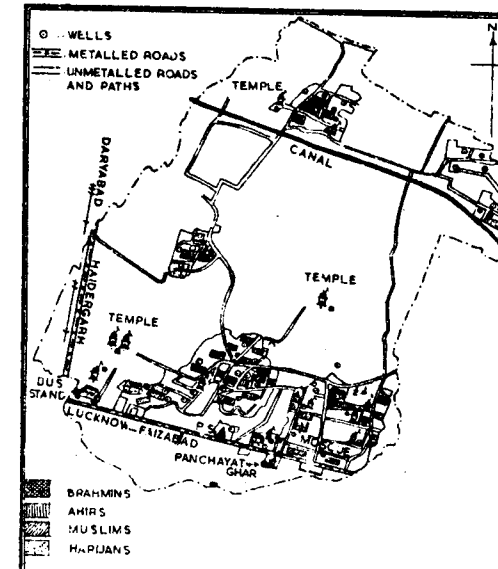
RUDAULI N.A.



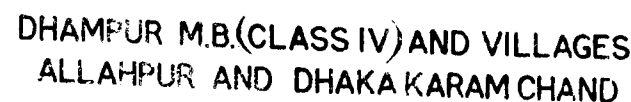
VIL. BANIKAUDAR



VIL. DHARAUJI



T.N.



49. In this paragraph it is proposed to take up towns of Class IV, i.e., of population range 10,000—19,999. There are 2 town-groups and 73 towns of this class in the State. The 2 towns selected are Rudauli N. A. of district Bara Banki and Dhampur M. B. of district Bijnor. For the sake of comparison two villages of neighbourhood of each town, viz., Bani Kaudar and Dharauli of district Bara Banki and Allahpur and Dhaka Karam Chand of Bijnor have also been selected.

(1) *Rudauli N. A., Bani Kaudar and Dhaurauli*—Rudauli N. A., about 40 miles south-east of Bara Banki in tahsil Ramsanehghat, is situated on the broad gauge of the Northern Railway. It does not lie on any main road. The Notified Area building is located in the southern portion of the town. Rudauli N. A. has many distinctive features. It has an electric power station, a telephone exchange, veterinary hospital, Government leather school, railway station and bus station, the last named being near the N. A. C. office. There are two Government hospitals, one exclusively for females. There are several other hospitals and dispensaries in the town. There are numerous places of worship within or near the *abadi* which is spread in a broad patch in the middle and in

scattered patches in the north-west and the south-east. The Scheduled Castes (particularly chamars) reside on the outskirts of the town in the extreme south and to a small extent in the north-west also. The business centres of the town are located in the middle along the main arterial road. The town is well served by numerous roads and lanes. Bani Kaudar and Dharauli are two villages adjoining each other in which the headquarters of tahsil Ramsanehighat and other ancillary Government offices are located. It will be more convenient to consider them jointly. They are situated on the 24th mile of the Lucknow-Faizabad Road at its crossing with the less important road from Daryabad to Haidargarh. The *abadi* of Bani Kaudar is along the latter road and also in several patches at a distance from each other, that of Dharauli is scattered and occurs in fragments. These patches and fragments can be deemed to be hamlets. They are well served by lanes and are interconnected. The villages are not connected by rail but enjoy bus service, the same bus station serving both. Bani Kaudar has a business quarter, viz., Mandi Bhitariya, which runs along the road to Haidargarh from its crossing with the Lucknow-Faizabad road. The tahsil, registration office, cattle-pound, hospital, post office, B. D. O.'s office and police station are located in one or the other of the two villages. There are numerous places of worship, such as temples and mosques, several schools and a panchayatghar. In both villages the disposition of population is castewise, the lower ranks of Scheduled Castes living on the outskirts of the hamlets concerned.

(2) *Dhampur M. B., Allahpur and Dhaka Karam Chand*—Dhampur M. B. is situated on the Saharanpur-Mughalsarai main line of the Northern Railway in Bijnor district. It is also well connected by road and buses run from here to various places and back. It is a flourishing town and the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. The main public buildings are the (1) tahsil, (2) municipality, (3) police station, (4) post office, (5) civil hospital, (6) female hospital, (7) veterinary hospital, and (8) power house. It has several educational institutions including an intermediate college for girls. All

public buildings and important educational institutions are outside the main habitation. At the south-eastern corner is located the *Bari Mandi*, a branch post office, press and a bank. Dhampur town enjoys good banking facilities and is served by the State Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank and the Co-operative Bank. The *abadi* is, on the whole, compact and a network of roads and lanes runs through it and all parts of the town. There are several places of worship, such as temples and mosques, including a temple for Jains. Village Allahpur and Naurangabad is very close to Dhampur and village Dhaka Karam Chand not far. Both the villages are on metalled roads, Allahpur having the additional advantage of being situated at the junction of two roads. For internal communication there are lanes running north-south with connecting lanes from west to east. In these villages most of the lanes are paved with bricks, which speak of their progressiveness. Allahpur is the headquarters of a Development Block and has a panchayatghar besides. An office of the cane society also is located there. Dhaka Karam Chand enjoys the facility of a post office. Both the villages possess schools and places of worship. The disposition of the population is communitywise, but some castes live at more places than one. The lower orders of Scheduled Castes live in the extreme north-west of Allahpur and the extreme north of Dhaka Karam Chand.

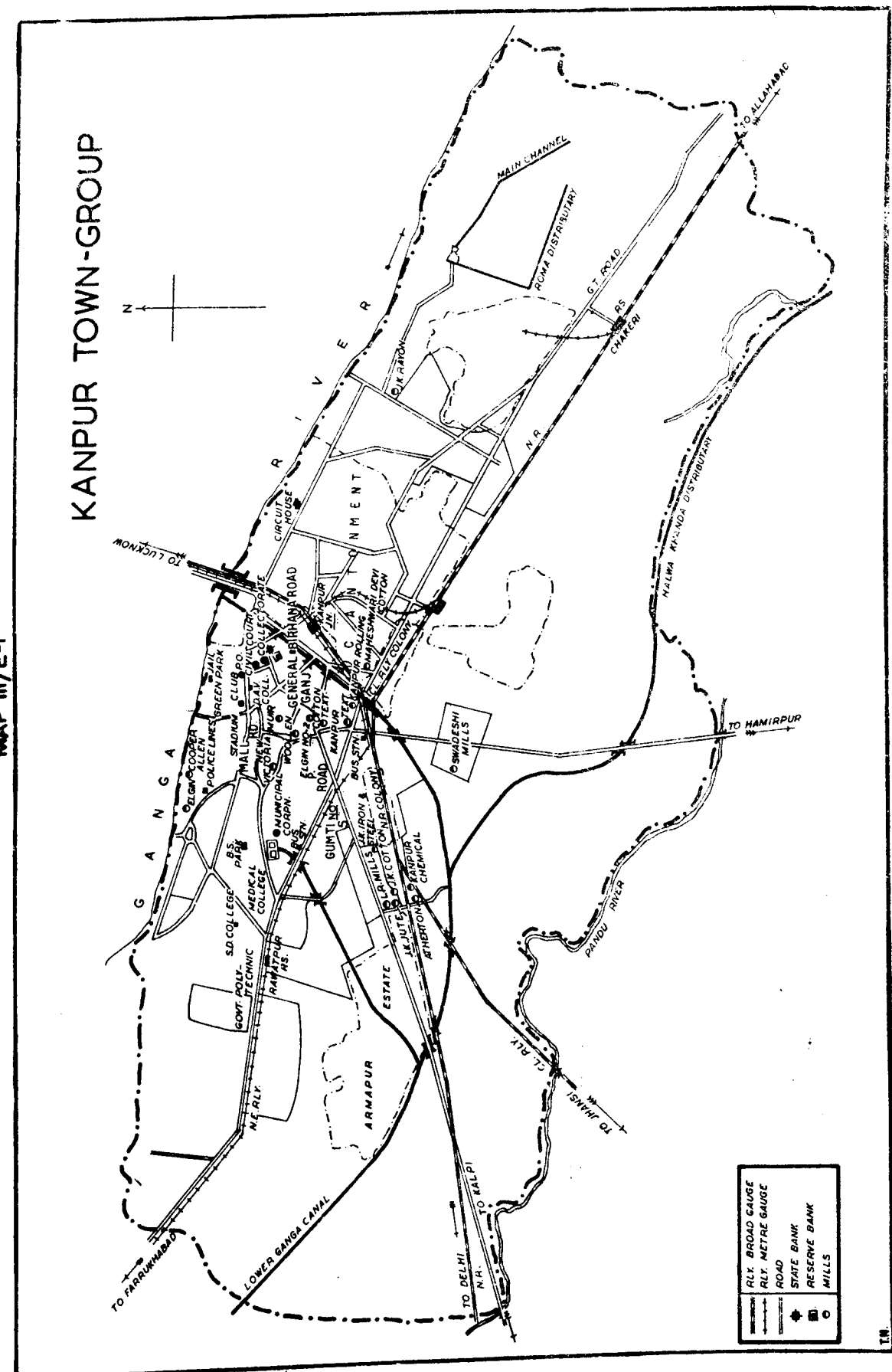
The foregoing treatment shows that the differences between urban and rural areas widen as the size and class of the town increases. Another thing that stands out is that the towns and villages in the west are much more advanced than those in the east and the centre.

50. After having noted the morphology of selected towns of Classes IV to VI vis-a-vis large size villages of neighbourhood, it will be in the fitness of things to take up cities and town-groups of Class I, one by one, and discuss by reference to their schematic maps how their structure favours or retards the growth of their predominant characteristics and in the case of town-groups how the city helps its constituents in conducting their business and drawing com-

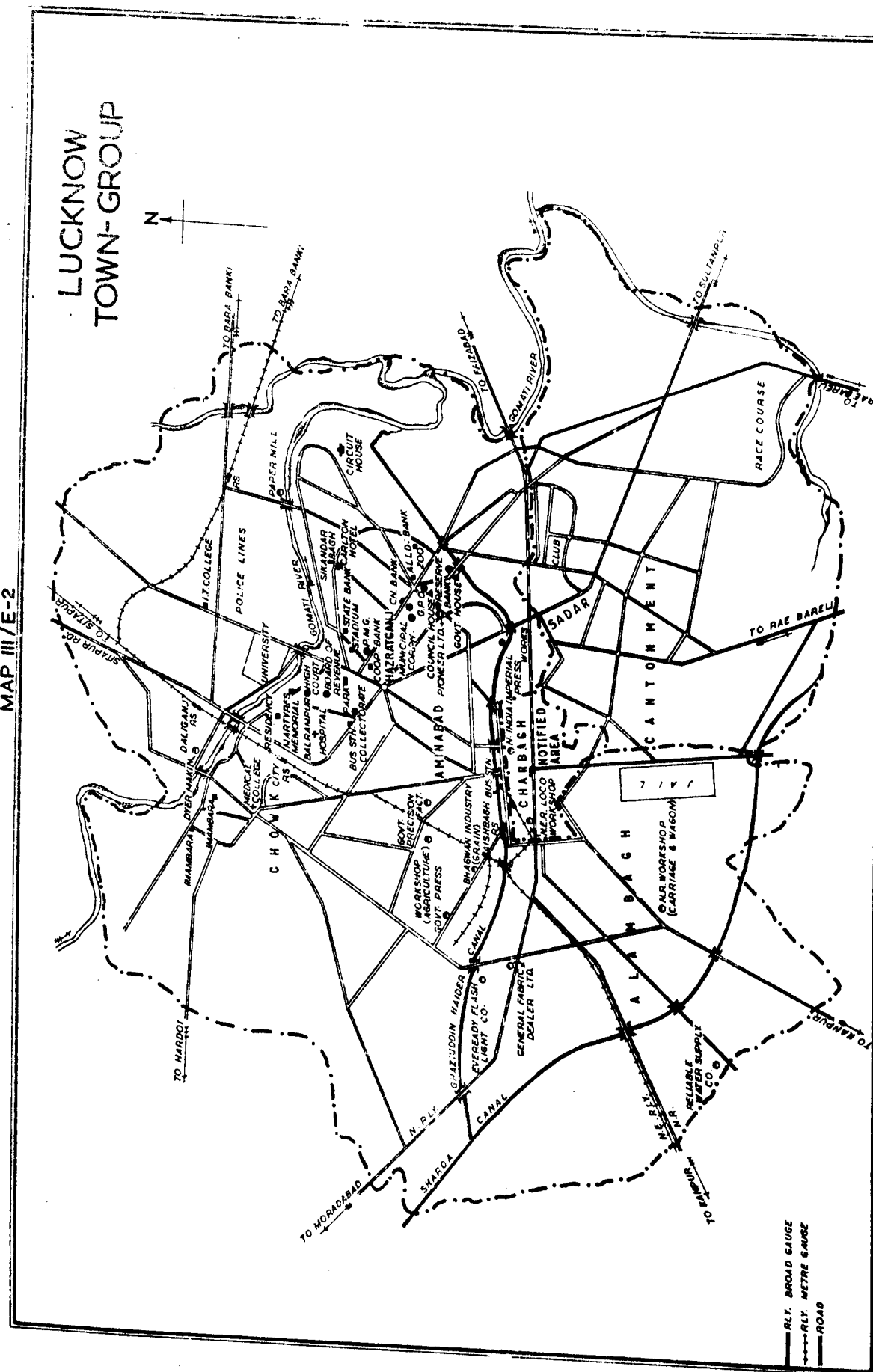
muters therefrom every day for that purpose. An account of the predominant functions of the constituents of 12 town-groups of this class (i.e., Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Shahjahanpur) has been given earlier in para 44. The treatment in this and succeeding paragraphs will, therefore, be brief. The five KAVAI town-groups will be taken up first.

Kanpur Town-Group—As already mentioned earlier, Kanpur had a modest beginning in 1778. It played a very significant role in 1857, when it became a centre of political struggle against the British. After the restoration of the peace in 1858, Kanpur embarked on its commercial and industrial career. It has come to occupy the top position in Uttar Pradesh since 1911. It is not only the industrial and commercial metropolis of the State, but also a leading manufacturing city of northern India. It is situated on the south-western bank of the Ganga at a height of 125.6 metres (=412 ft.) above the mean sea level in the Central Plain approximately in 26° 28' N latitude and 80° 24' E longitude. The Ganga is crossed by separate rail and road bridges in the western side of the Cantonment linking the place with Lucknow. The river obstructs the expansion of the city in that direction. It can grow only along the river front and towards south. Formerly its growth was hamstrung by the Cantonment boundary, but now the city has wholly engulfed it. Kanpur is very well connected by rail (the broad gauge Northern and Central Railways and the metre gauge North Eastern Railway) as well as by roads with the rest of the country. Since February, 1963, it has found a place on the air map also. There are two chief industrial areas (1) an extensive belt along the river front and (2) localities to the south of Cotton Mills and Kalpi Road. A large industrial estate has been set up recently on the Kalpi Road. The main business area lies in the city proper, which is an old congested locality interspersed by narrow and tortuous lanes, situated south of the Civil Lines. Another business centre is at the intersection of the Grand Trunk and Kalpi Roads.

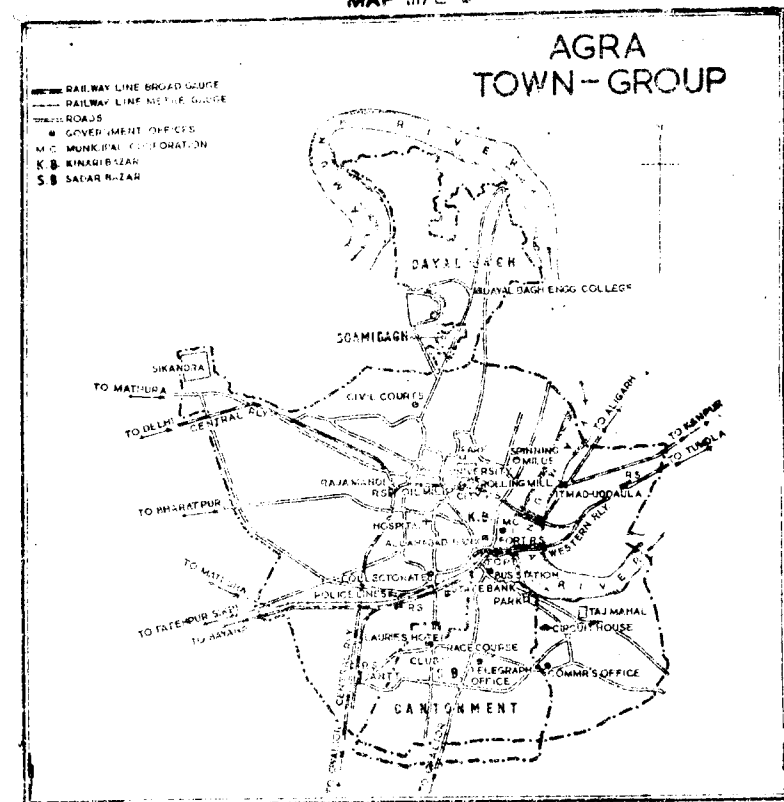
MAP III/E-1



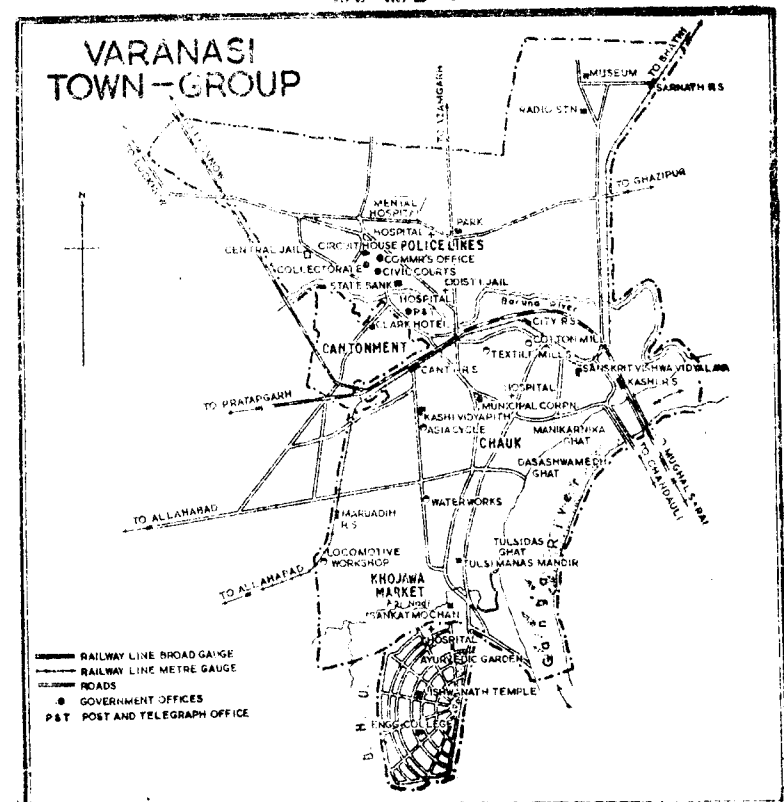
MAP III/E-2

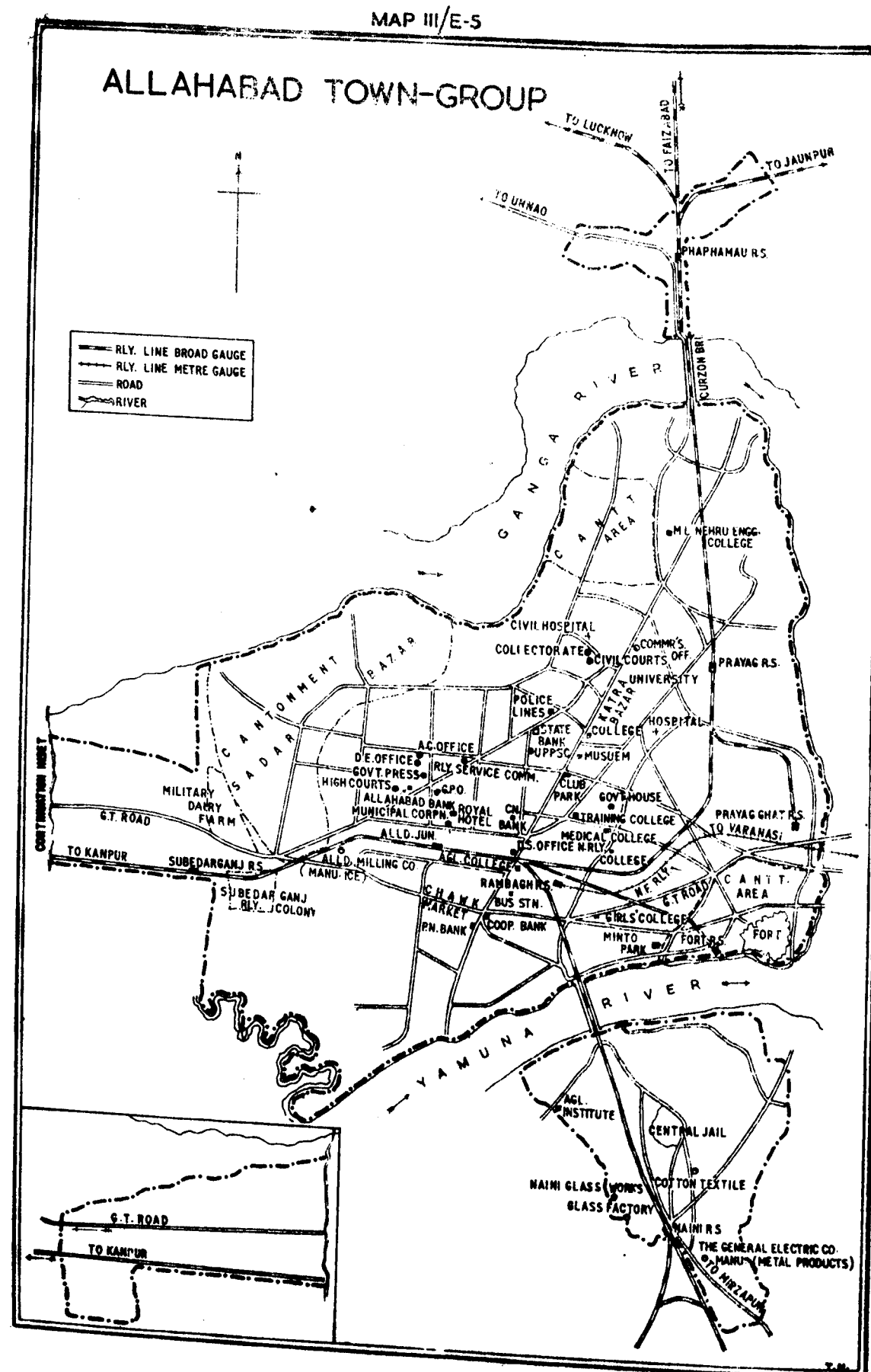


MAP III/E-3



MAP III/E-4





Railway colonies exist in narrow belts along the principal railway lines. The number of registered factories as per records of 1961 is 424 providing a total average employment of 76,320. Ten cotton textile mills, one woollen mill, two jute mills, one rayon factory, two iron and steel works, one leather works and one chemical works employ more than 500 workers each. The Swadeshi Cotton Mills alone employs over 7,500 workers. The importance of Kanpur in industry and labour is clearly reflected in the existence of the office of the Director of Industries and Labour Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh here. It enjoys banking facilities to no small degree, possessing even a branch of the Reserve Bank of India. There are many colleges providing education of all types and there is a proposal for the establishment of a University. A Medical College and an Industrial Training Institute have been recently established. With the exception of one or two colleges, all institutions of higher education are located in the northern sector of the city stretching from west to east. There is a large amount of daily traffic between the constituents of the town-group and within the Nagar Mahapalika, and a very large number of persons from the rural area of the district and from Unnao across the Ganga visit the city every day in connexion with work.

Lucknow Town-Group—Lucknow, known as the 'city of gardens', is quite an old city, but it acquired real prominence in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries during the rule of Nawab Wazirs of Oudh, who later on assumed the royal title. Like Kanpur, it played a prominent part in the political upheaval of 1857. After annexation by the British in 1856 it became the seat of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh until the establishment of the joint capital of North Western Provinces and Oudh at Allahabad in 1877. The pristine glory of Lucknow was greatly restored when the capital of the province was shifted to this place in the twenties of the present century. The city is situated in the Central Plain on the Gomati in latitude $26^{\circ} 55' N$ and longitude $80^{\circ} 59' E$. Originally it was entirely on the right bank of the Gomati, but of late a large population has sprung up on the other

side also. The city is now astride the river which is spanned by a number of bridges. The origin of the city is from a well-nucleated area. The Chowk being one of its oldest localities. Its expansion was accelerated by the construction of the Bund Road which serves as a protection for large areas from flood water. Across the Gomati is Daliganj, a famous grain mandi, the University, I. T. College and the new colony of Mahanagar. Important markets are Aminabad, Chowk, Sadar and Hazratganj, the last-named being studded with fashionable cafes and restaurants. Being the capital of Uttar Pradesh, it has the Government House, the Council Chamber, the Secretariat, the Lucknow Bench of the High Court and innumerable State and Central Government offices. It is also full of a large number of historical monuments of the Nawabi period. Lucknow enjoys first rate communications, being a centre of the broad gauge Northern Railway system and the metre gauge North Eastern Railway system. The latter connects it directly with North Bihar, North Bengal and Assam. It is also well served by roads. It further lies on the Delhi-Calcutta air route and large civil aerodrome has been constructed near Amausi. Lucknow is an administrative, residential and educational city. Its situation and the structure amply favour the growth of these predominant characteristics. For higher education, besides the University, there are numerous colleges including several institutions for girls and a Medical College. Lucknow does not have many large-scale industries, but of late the place is coming up on the industrial map also. A paper mill in Nishatganj and a brewery in Daliganj exist on the northern side of the Gomati. On the southern side are the industrial areas of Aishbagh and Talkatora, both close together, in which several large factories, including the Government Precision Instruments Factory, are located. An industrial estate has also been set up in Aishbagh. Among handicrafts are *chikan* work, embroidery and clay toys for which Lucknow is known. The other constituents of Lucknow town-group, viz., Lucknow Cantonment lies in the south-east and the Charbagh-Alambagh Notified Area in the south-west. Though self-contained in many respects, they

depend for many things on the city and there is considerable daily commerce between them and the latter. Charbagh-Alambagh N. A. is a railway colony containing two large railway workshops and an industrial training institute. The structure of the town-group prevents the expansion of the city southwards but permits it in all other directions.

Agra Town-Group—The historic city of Agra is situated on the right bank of the Yamuna. Only a very insignificant portion of it extends across the river. The Yamuna flowing from the north takes a sharp turn towards the east at the Agra Fort. Agra lies in the West Plain in latitude $27^{\circ} 10'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ} 5'$ E. It acquired great significance in the reign of Sikandar Lodi and was, later on, chosen to be the capital of Mughal Empire. It remained the Mughal seat till 1648, in which year Shahjahan moved to Delhi. Subsequently it became the capital of North Western Provinces, formed in 1836 by consolidating the possessions of the East India Co. in U. P., and continued to be such till 1858 when the capital was shifted to Allahabad. The Cantonment is situated in the southern portion of the Nagar Mahapalika, triangular in shape, with its northern vertex at the Agra Fort. The other two constituents viz., Dayalbagh T. A. and Swamibagh T. A. in the extreme north are a recent addition to the list of towns. The disposition of the river is a determining factor in the growth of the city which is further restricted towards the south by the Cantonment though the new limits of the Nagar Mahapalika have been extended beyond it. Real expansion is possible only towards the west. Agra is well connected by rail, roads and air, and is served both by the broad gauge Central, Northern and Western Railway systems and the metre gauge Western Railway and North Eastern Railway systems. The Yamuna is spanned by two bridges. One joining Yamuna Bridge and Agra City railway stations is a road and rail bridge. The other joining the former with Agra Fort railway station is only a rail bridge. The civil aerodrome is located near Kheria. Even the broad gauge systems have several stations in the city. The chief industry

of Agra is the manufacture of boots and shoes, but the place is famous for carpet weaving and marble work also. The industrial zone of Agra forms a narrow strip along the Yamuna before the river turns eastwards. It has cotton mills, oil mills and iron foundaries. As noted earlier, Agra is a tourist centre and a large number of persons from outside visit the place to see the Taj, Fort, Sikandra, Itmad-ud-Daula and also take a trip from here to Fatehpur Sikri, the abandoned capital of Akbar, 21 miles away to the south-west. The tourist traffic has given rise to a number of luxury hotels. Educational institutions are located to the north and west of the chief residential area. The University Offices, the Medical College and other institutions of higher education are in this zone. Swamibagh and Dayalbagh are colonies of the Radhasoami religious sect. Dayalbagh has in addition developed into an industrial colony. The city exercises a great influence on other constituents of the town-group which depend upon it for their daily needs and there is a regular daily movement of population to and fro.

Varanasi Town-Group—Varanasi whose original name was 'Kashi', owes its importance to its being a centre of religion and culture, holding a very high position among holy places. It is mentioned as one of the 16 *Mahajanapadas* in the annals of the sixth century B. C. It was here that Gautam Buddha preached his first sermon in the famous deer park at Sarnath about 2,500 years ago. The city lies in the East Plain in latitude $25^{\circ} 20'$ N and longitude $83^{\circ} 0'$ E. It stands on a high *kankar* ridge on the left bank of the Ganga. Here the river flows from south to north in the shape of a crescent. The entire river front is flanked by innumerable *ghats* facing east, presenting a very picturesque sight at the dawn of day. The most famous *ghats* are Dashashwamedh and Manikarnika. The area bounded on the north by the Varuna and on the south by the Assi is considered to be the holiest of spots; according to one Hindu belief, anyone breathing his last within these precincts attains salvation. The Cantonment is on the western side of the city in the middle. The Banaras Hindu University to the south of

the city is in the shape of a semicircle and the railway colonies are in scattered patches. Varanasi is known to possess a very large number of temples. The celebrated temple of Vishwanathji is near Dashashwamedh *ghat* and of Sankatmochan in the south. The Ganga and the temple of Vishwanathji have a great attraction for pilgrims. Varanasi is also a tourist centre and a large number of tourists from outside countries visit it every year. Some luxury hotels have made appearance to cater to their needs. The city is very well connected by roads, rail and air, being served by the broad gauge Northern Railway and the metre gauge North Eastern Railway systems. The Ganga is crossed by a stately bridge which serves both for rail and road traffic. The Varuna has two rail and several road bridges. The civil aerodrome is near Babatpur. The Ganga in the east and the Banaras Hindu University in the south limit the expansion of the city in these directions and real expansion is possible only in the west and a little to the north. The river bank being a high bed of *kankar*, the city is reasonably safe from floods and the river here does not change its course. The settlements on the bank known as *pakka mahals* are, therefore, permanent and very densely populated. The Dashashwamedh ward is the most congested locality, known for its narrow lanes and blind alleys. Areas in the western part of the city are more open. The main commercial areas are Bisheshwarganj, Chowk, Godaulia and Lahurabir. The principal civil administrative offices are located on the northern side of the Varuna. Varanasi is an industrial city famous for its handicrafts. The chief handicraft, i.e., manufacture of silk textiles on handlooms, is a household industry, the work being done mostly at home. The weavers live in the central zone both in the north and the south. Other handicrafts are the making of brass utensils, wooden toys and chewing tobacco. Among major industries there is a cotton mill in Chaukghat and a chemical fertilizer factory in Sahupuri. The different constituents of the town-group are all dependent to a very large extent on the city for their supplies and there is considerable daily movement of population from one constituent to another.

Varanasi has throughout the ages been reputed for learning, particularly the study of Sanskrit. Besides the Banaras Hindu University which has Medical and Engineering Colleges as well there are the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, the Kashi Vidyapith and a large number of colleges and other institutions.

Allahabad Town-Group—Its ancient name is 'Prayaga'. The city was renamed as Allahabad in the sixteenth century by Akbar the Great. It is located in the Central Plain in the latitude $25^{\circ} 28'$ N and longitude $81^{\circ} 54'$ E. As the earlier name 'Prayaga' implies, the city is situated at the *Sangam* (confluence) of two rivers, the Ganga and the Yamuna (also the invisible Saraswati), both held very sacred in the Hindu lore. It has a great significance as a religious and cultural centre and as a place of pilgrimage. Its importance as a pilgrim centre is recognized in the epithet 'Tirthraja' (King of all places of pilgrimage) applied to it. A fort constructed by Akbar stands at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The city lies in the tongue of land between the two rivers which encompass it on three sides. Both rivers being vagarious early settlements came up on the high ground between them. The oldest locality is the Chowk. It is an important business area intersected by narrow streets. Other business areas of importance are Muthiganj, Civil Lines and Katra-Colonelganj. Allahabad was made the capital of the North Western Provinces in 1858 and the Civil Lines were planned in 1860. In their layout, expanse and rectangular road system they are the most well-planned Civil Lines in the entire State. In the western portion thereof are located the High Court and numerous administrative offices of the State Government. The eastern portion is residential. Allahabad is an administrative, residential and educational city. Old residential areas are near the Yamuna, but new ones have sprung up to the north of the railway line. The University is located in the northern part of the city. Besides, there are a large number of colleges, including the Medical and Engineering Colleges and other educational institutions, scattered all over. The shifting of the capital to Lucknow in the twenties of

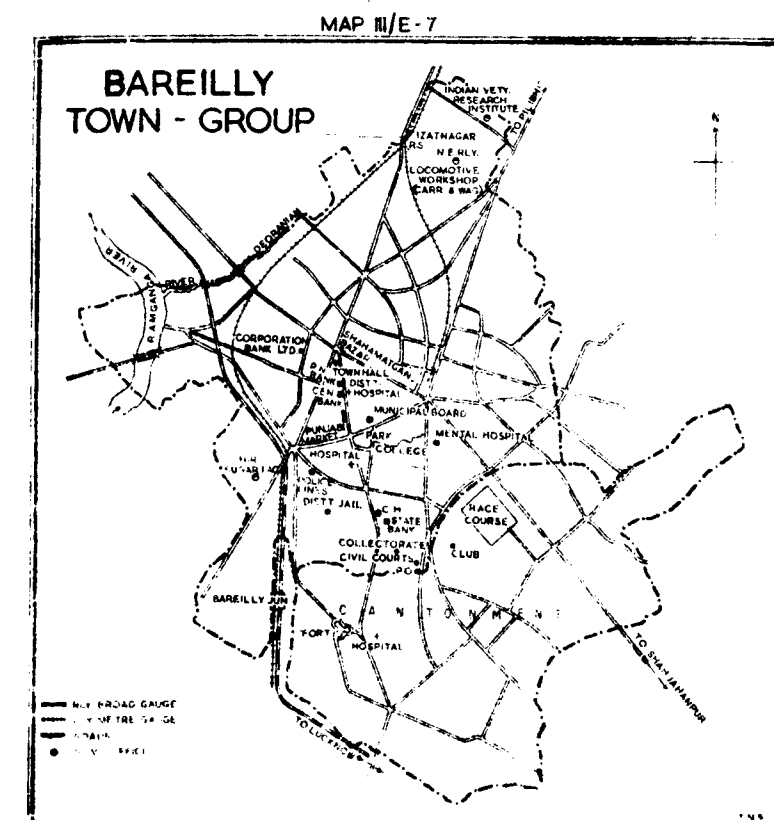
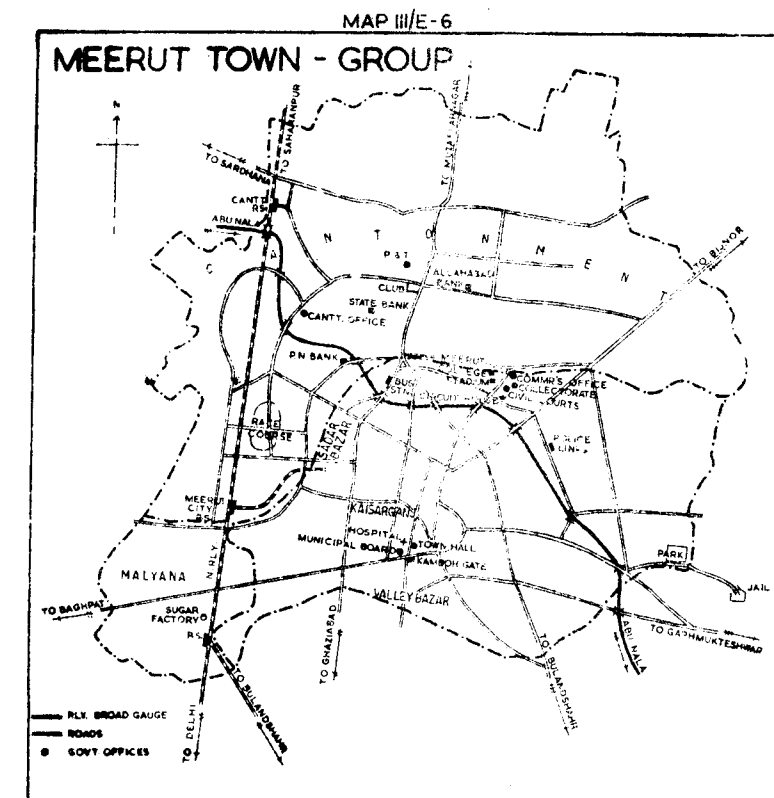
this century gave a set-back to the growth and development of Allahabad, but after sometime it began to make recovery. The growth of the city is severely restricted by the Ganga on the north and the east and the Yamuna on the south. Only recently the limits have been extended to include Phaphamau on the northern side of the Ganga and Naini on the southern side of the Yamuna. The Ganga is crossed by a long road and rail bridge near Phaphamau and the Yamuna near Naini. There is one metre gauge railway bridge also on the Ganga connecting Daraganj on one side and Jhusi on the other. The only direction in which its expansion is practically possible is towards the south-west. The Subdarganj Railway Colony lies in the western sector. There are three cantonments in Allahabad, viz., (1) Fort Cantonment in the south-east at the Sangam, (2) Old Cantonment in the north at the turn of the Ganga, and (3) New Cantonment in the north-west on the bank of the same river, all surrounded by the Nagar Mahapalika. By their very situation these localities depend for their everyday needs on the city and there is lot of daily traffic to and fro. The place is well connected by roads, rail and air; being served by the Northern and Central Railway systems of the broad gauge and the North Eastern Railway system of the metre gauge. It is also on the air route, having an aerodrome at Bamrauli. Allahabad is not industrial. The only industrial area of importance is Naini across the Yamuna, which has been recently incorporated within the city limits. The chief industries of Naini are the manufacture of cotton textiles and glass. Allahabad, however, has numerous printing presses, and printing and publishing provides employment to a large number of persons.

It will be seen that Agra is situated in the extreme west of the State and Varanasi in the extreme east. Lucknow and Kanpur are in the middle. Allahabad, though included in the Central Plain, is, in fact, located in the eastern parts of the State. All the five KAVAI cities are situated on river. Agra and Kanpur on the right banks of the Yamuna and the Ganga respectively, Varanasi on the left bank of the latter,

Allahabad between the two at their junction, and Lucknow astride the Gomati. All the five cities enjoy good communications and are very well connected by rail, road and air. All are in the fertile plain of the Upper and Middle Ganga valley and their geographical situation, coupled with historical antecedents, has been greatly conducive to their sustained growth. The importance of these cities has been recognized by raising them in 1960 to the status of Nagar Mahapalikas (Municipal Corporations). Kanpur, Varanasi and Agra are industrial, while Lucknow and Allahabad are administrative in character. Whereas the growth of Agra, Kanpur and Varanasi is impeded by the rivers on which they stand, the obstruction is not so great as in the case of Allahabad which is surrounded on two sides by the Ganga and on the third by the Yamuna. Varanasi and Allahabad have their roots in the hoary past; Agra and Lucknow in the later medieval period; Kanpur alone has sprung up in modern times, entirely a product of industry and commerce.

51. It is now proposed to consider other town-groups of Class I. Dehra Dun is situated in the Himalayan Hills; Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, Mathura and Shahjahanpur in the West Plain; Jhansi in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. These town-groups will be taken up in order of their population.

Meerut Town-Group—Meerut is situated 42 miles north-east of Delhi in the western part of the State in latitude $29^{\circ} 1' N$ and longitude $77^{\circ} 45' E$. Its proximity to Delhi brings it under the latter's economic influence. The Cantonment occupying more than half of the area of the town-group is to the north of the city. Malyana, an industrial area without local status, is in the extreme south-west. Both Malyana and the Cantonment are dependent on the city for their needs. Meerut is on the Amritsar-Delhi section of the Northern Railway, and branch line takes off from here to Bulandshahr and Khurja. Road connexions are also excellent. Meerut is an industrial city, the chief industries being the manufacture of sugar (in Malyana), hand-spinning and weaving, soap making, general engineering, and manufacture

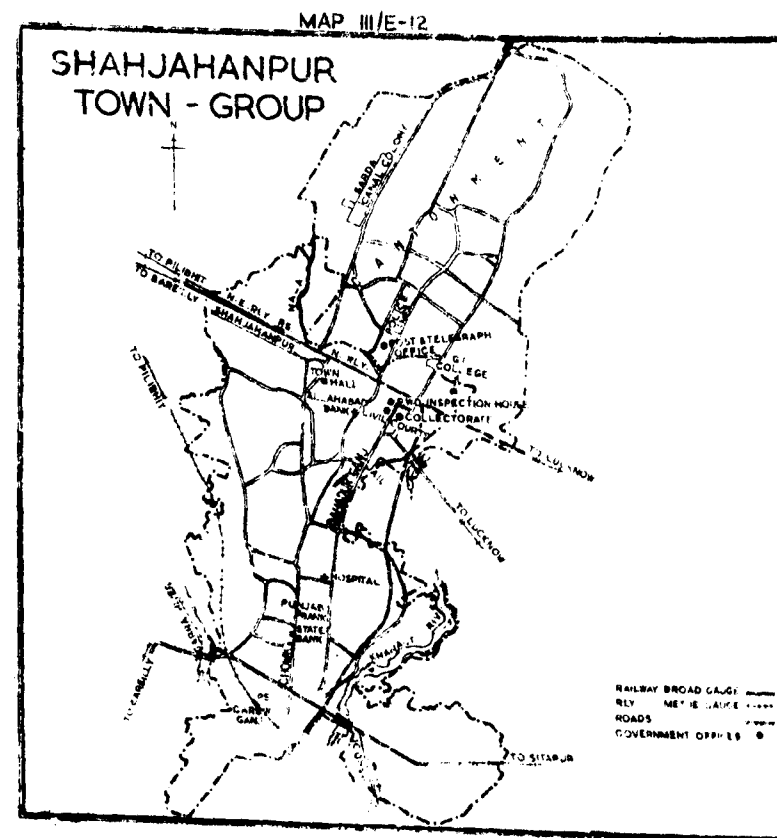


of musical instruments and scissors. Sadar Bazar and Valley Bazar are the chief commercial areas of the city. The principal administrative offices and buildings, such as Commissioner's Office, Collectorate, Civil Courts, Circuit House, are situated in a compact block in the northern part of the city near the Cantonment boundary. The Municipal Board office and the Hospital are close to the Valley Bazar in the south. There are several degree colleges, intermediate colleges and higher secondary schools. The most important is Meerut College, quite close to the Collectorate. Establishment of a University at Meerut is under contemplation. The growth of the city towards the north is hampered by the Cantonment. The railway line in the west is another limiting sector. The two possible directions of expansion are thus the south and the east.

Bareilly Town-Group—Bareilly stands to the left of the river Ramganga, in the latitude $28^{\circ} 22'$ N and longitude $79^{\circ} 27'$ E, touching it for a short distance where it bends towards south-west. It is served by the Amritsar-Mughalsarai main line of the Northern Railway and also by the metre gauge North Eastern Railway. Bareilly is also well connected by roads. There are several railway colonies of the Northern and North Eastern Railways, some of them within municipal limits and some outside. They are situated along the railway tracts in the south-western, north-western and northern parts of the town-group, and for all practical purposes may be considered to be integral parts of the city. Izatnagar Railway Colony has a large railway workshop. The Cantonment is situated to the south of the city. The river and the railway tracks in the west, the Izatnagar Railway Colony in the north, and the Cantonment in the south are limiting factors in these directions. The city can expand only towards the east and north-east. New areas of residential expansion have come up on the outskirts of the city in the north, north-east and south-west. The principal administrative offices and buildings, such as the Commissioner's Office, Collectorate, Civil Courts, and the Circuit House are in the southern part of the city near the Cantonment

boundary. The Mental Hospital, Bareilly College and the Mission Hospital adjoin the area of administrative offices on the north. There are five centres of wholesale trade in the western portion of the city. The Town Hall is located in this business zone. The city is chiefly administrative in character, but some important industries are found here, such as factories for producing sugar, turpentine and synthetic rubber and chemicals, the last two being situated at some distance from the city limits. Manufacture of wooden furniture is also an important industry of Bareilly. Several rice, flour and dal mills and plants for making *khandsari* sugar also exist.

Moradabad Town-Group—Moradabad is situated on the right bank of the river Ramganga in latitude $28^{\circ} 51'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ} 49'$ E. It lies on the Amritsar-Mughalsarai main line of the broad gauge Northern Railway and is also served by the metre gauge North Eastern Railway. It is well connected by roads. Moradabad is a very important junction of the Northern Railway, the importance being evident from the existence of the Moradabad Railway Settlement Notified Area which forms the other constituent of the town-group. This Notified Area containing several railway colonies and the office of the Divisional Superintendent, is situated to the west of the city. The city is bounded on one side by the Ramganga and on two sides by railway tracks. The only direction in which expansion is easily possible is towards the north-west. The shape of the city is rectangular, the longer side running north-west to south-east. The principal administrative offices and buildings and the Police Training College are in the north-western half of the city. The Town Hall and the District Hospitals are on the Station Road near the railway station. Close to these are some of the several educational institutions, other being located on the Ramganga side. The chief business area is along the road passing in front of the Town Hall and the Hospital. Moradabad is an industrial city famous for its brassware and *Moradabadi qalai* utensils. These are manufactured in small workshops spread over the main market and sundry other places.

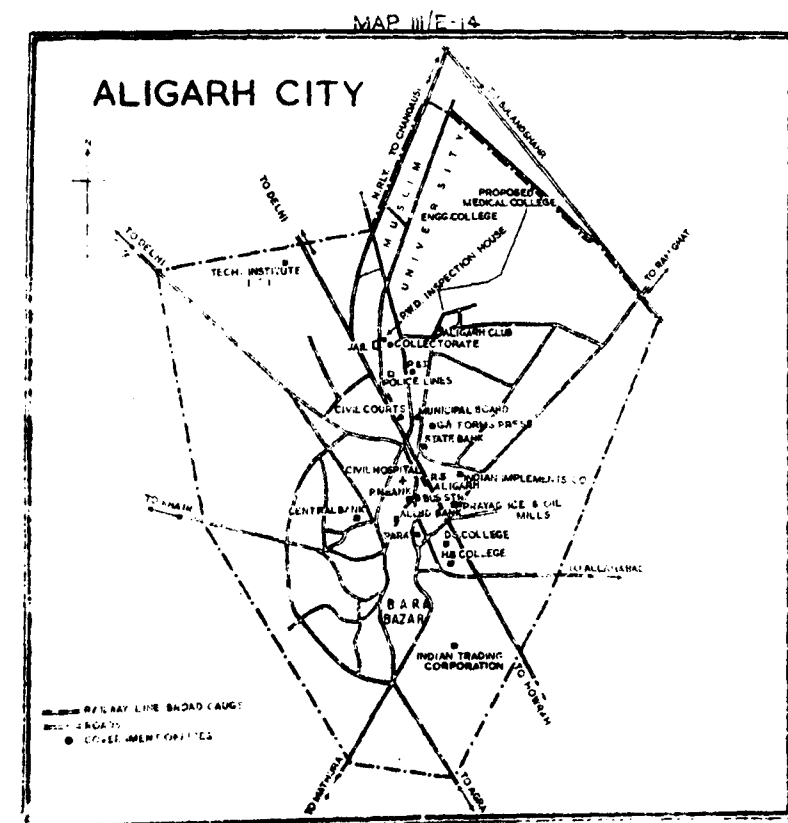
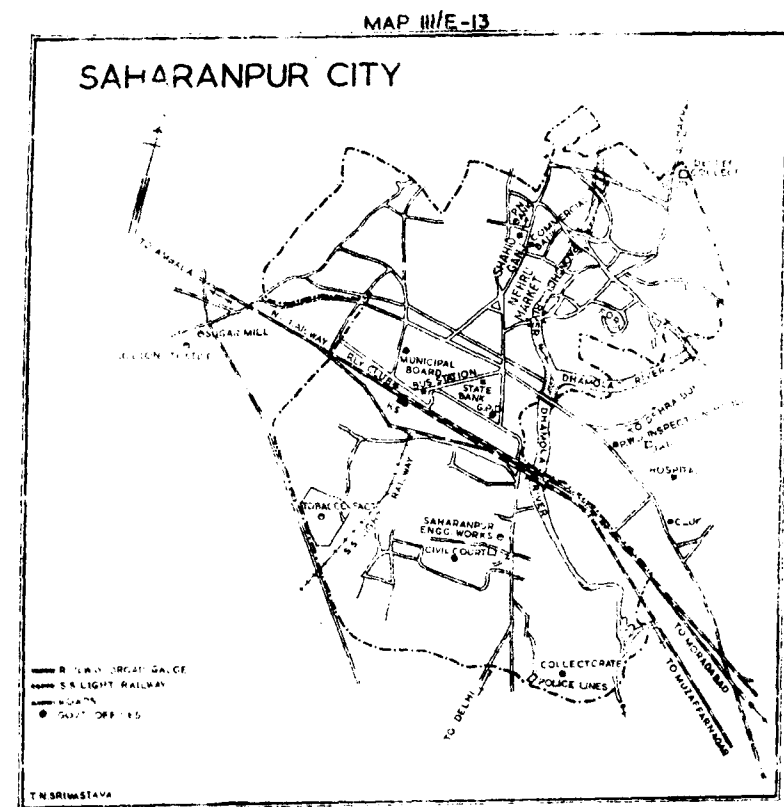


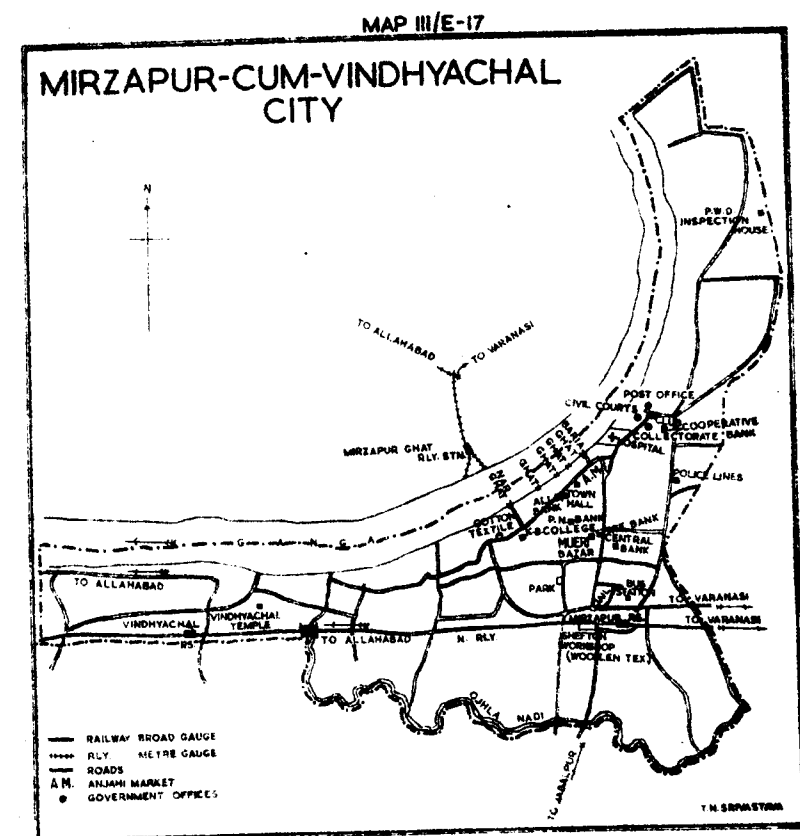
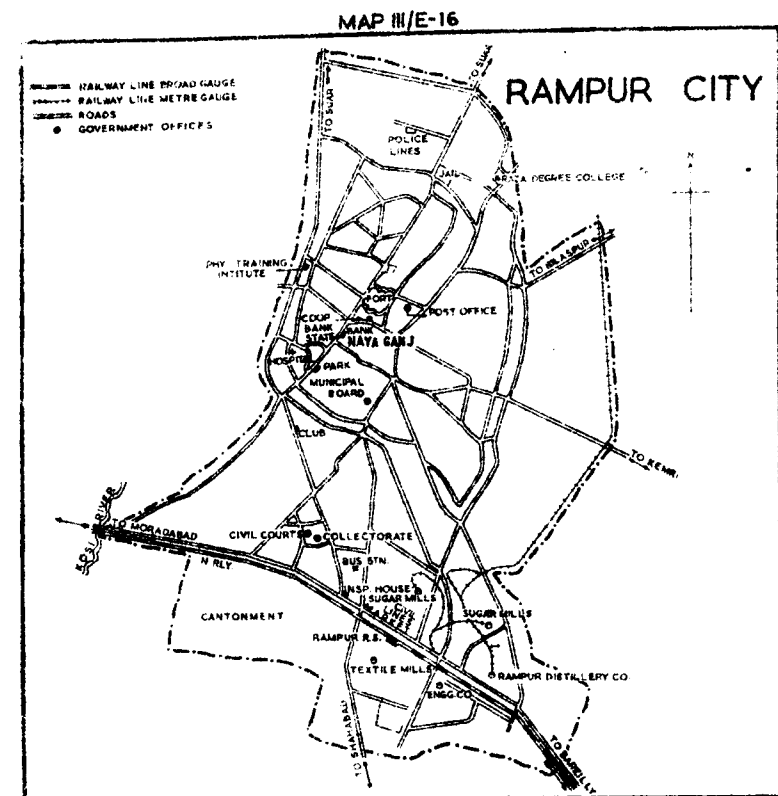
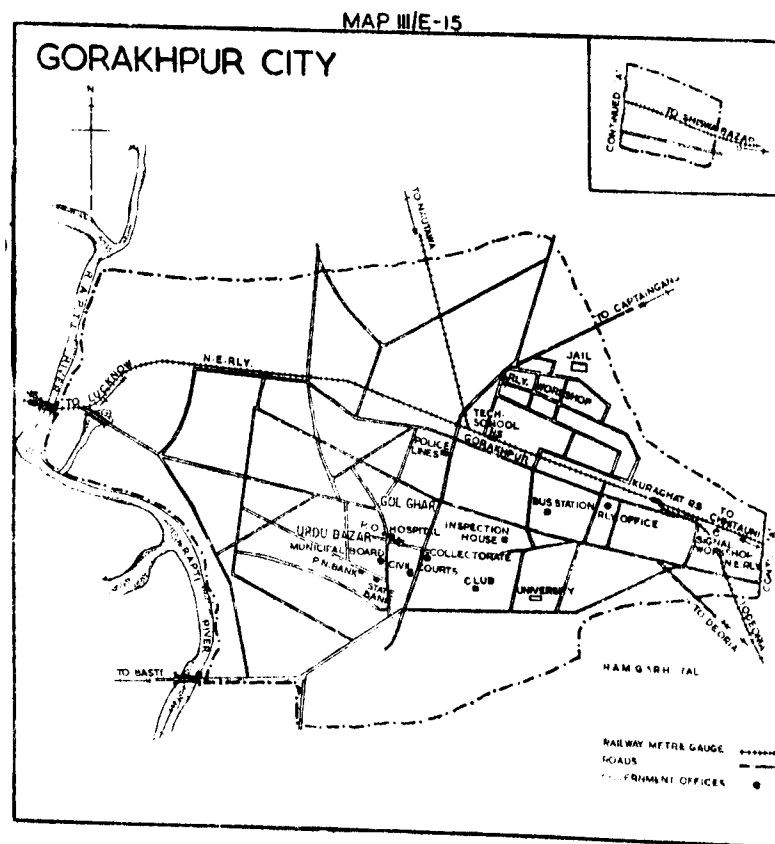
Jhansi Town-Group—Jhansi is situated at the western end of the southern part of the State on the neck of the peninsular shaped protrusion into Madhya Pradesh, in latitude $25^{\circ} 27' N$ and longitude $78^{\circ} 37' E$. The topography is of Bundelkhand Uplands, the soil being rocky and low-lying hills make their appearance here and there. The second constituent of the town-group, i.e., the Cantonment, is towards the south of the city and the third, i.e., Jhansi Railway Settlement Notified Area towards the south-west. Jhansi is the divisional headquarters and an important junction of the Central Railway and all trains from Delhi to Bombay, Madras and places further south pass through it. The Notified Area houses a great number of railway employees and a large railway workshop. Jhansi is very well connected by roads also. The existence of the Cantonment and the Notified Area mark out the future expansion of the city towards the north and east. The offices of the Commissioner, Irrigation Department, Municipal Board and the Circuit House are in the western part of the city, while the Collectorate and Civil Courts are situated in the south near the Cantonment boundary. The Degree College is close to the Commissioner's office. The main marketing centres are the Sadar Bazar in the Cantonment, Bara Bazar in the northern part of the city, and Sipri Bazar in the west beyond the railway line. The Fort, around which the old city is situated, is a historical landmark. It is associated with the name of Rani Lakshmi Bai who fought valiantly in the struggle of 1857. The Hospital is near the Fort. Jhansi is an administrative city. None of the industries is of any importance, except to some extent the manufacture of Ayurvedic preparations and confectionery.

Dehra Dun Town-Group—Dehra Dun is situated at a height of about 2,800 feet in the famous Dun Valley in latitude $30^{\circ} 19' N$ and longitude $70^{\circ} 4' E$. The Tons forms the north-western boundary of the town-group. The Forest Research Institute, which is outside the city and has no local status of its own, is in the extreme west and the Cantonment lies between it and the city. The city is longitudinal in shape, narrow

in the north and broader in the south, which seems to be a possible direction for its expansion. In the east lies the Rajpur canal. Dehra Dun is on the threshold of Mussoorie and the terminus of the broad gauge Northern Railway. It is linked with Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta by direct train services. It enjoys good road connexions and two beautiful hill roads connect it with Mussoorie and Chakrata. The city is administrative in character. Besides the usual district offices, many important offices of the Government of India are located here, such as the office of Survey of India and Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The well known Forest Research Institute and the Indian Military Academy are just outside. The City Board, Collectorate, Civil Courts and hospital are near the railway station in the south of the city. The chief business locality is also nearby. Industries are few, those which call for notice are cotton spinning and weaving, manufacture of miniature bulbs, processing of tea in factories, and production of rice, flour and dal. Dehra Dun is known for its tea, rice and limestone.

Mathura Town-Group—Mathura is an ancient city on the right bank of the river Yamuna and is held very sacred by Hindus on account of its being the birth place of Lord Krishna. For this reason it is a great pilgrim centre and a seat of Vaishnava culture. In history it was the second capital of the Kushan Empire in the first and second century A. D., and archaeological finds of that period can be seen in the Museum. It is situated in the latitude $27^{\circ} 28' N$ and longitude $77^{\circ} 41' E$ in the extreme west of the State on the Rajasthan border. Being on the main lines of the broad gauge Central and Western Railways and the metre gauge North Eastern Railway, the place enjoys good communications. It also possesses excellent road connexions. The length of the city is from north to south and it is split up in two portions by the Cantonment. The Yamuna flowing in the same direction is crossed by road and rail bridges and forms the eastern limit of the city. Owing to its situation expansion is possible only towards the north and west. The city is administrative in its functions. The principal administrative offices are located





in the southern portion and the *ghats* along the Yamuna in the northern. The famous Dwarkadish Temple and the chief business area are also located near the river. The Museum, other business localities, institutions of higher education and the residential Dampiernagar are all in the heart of the northern portion of the Municipality. Around Mathura are a number of places of pilgrimage, such as Vrindaban, Govardhan and Gokul. There are not many industries in Mathura. Those deserving passing reference are iron and steel (rough casting), vegetable and fruit preservation and preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. Mathura is famous for its sweets, e.g., *pera* and *khurchan*, both made from milk.

Shahjahanpur Town-Group—Shahjahanpur is flanked by the rivers Garra and Khannaut on the western and eastern sides, respectively and is situated in the latitude $27^{\circ} 54'$ N and longitude $79^{\circ} 57'$ E. It lies on the Amritsar-Mughalsarai main line of the Northern Railway and a branch line joins it with Sitapur. A branch line of the metre gauge North Eastern Railway connects it with Pilibhit. Shahjahanpur is reasonably well connected also by roads. The city is longitudinal in shape stretching in a north-south direction. The Garra is crossed by a road bridge, while the Khannaut by two bridges, one in the southern and the other in the northern portion of the city. In the last floods the Khannaut bridges were badly damaged with the result that communications with Lucknow remained disrupted for a long time. The expansion of the city is severely restricted by the rivers on three sides and the Cantonment in the north. Some area across the bridge lower down the Khannaut is, however, included in the municipality, which can expand to some extent. Some extension is also possible across its upper bridge and also to the north-west. The city is administrative in its functions. The main Government offices and the Town Hall are situated in its northern portion. The principal educational institutions are also situated there. The business locality of Bahadurganj is also on this side. The majority of the banking and commercial institutions are situated in the southern part towards the Chowk which contains whole-

sale markets and the *sarrafas*. All important localities of the city on account of its linear shape lie on the road from the Collectorate to Carewganj. There are no large-scale industries of any importance. The sugar factory and the distillery are in Rosa about 5 miles away. Shahjahanpur is known for its woollen and cotton-pile carpets prepared on a cottage industry basis and for making and tailoring of textile garments.

52. Now urban areas of Class I which are not town-groups remain to be considered. They are Saharanpur, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Rampur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal.

Saharanpur City—The city of Saharanpur is situated in the Sub-Himalaya West natural division in the latitude $29^{\circ} 58'$ N and longitude $77^{\circ} 23'$ E in the north-western parts of the State. Two small hill streams, the Paondho and Dhamola, join here. The climate is of the *tarai* type. Saharanpur is an important junction of the broad gauge Northern Railway system and lies on the Amritsar-Delhi and Amritsar-Mughalsarai routes. It is also served by the narrow gauge S. S. Light Railway running between it and Delhi-Shahadara. It is fairly well served by roads as well. The broad gauge railway line divides the city into almost two equal parts; the northern and the southern. The principal administrative offices are in the southern part, the Municipal Board and the chief commercial areas in the north. Institutions of higher education are located at the northern end on the road to Chakrata. Saharanpur is an industrial city. The chief industries are cigarette manufacture, sundry hardware, and woodwork. There are textile, sugar and paper mills also, but outside the city limits—the first two in the west and the last in the south-east.

Aligarh City—Aligarh lies in the West Plain in the latitude $27^{\circ} 54'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ} 6'$ E. It lies on the Delhi-Mughalsarai main line of the broad gauge Northern Railway and a branch line from here takes off to Bareilly. The shape of the city is like that of a polygon bifurcated by the main railway line into two equal parts: the north-eastern and the south-western. The

Muslim University is situated in the northern part of the city; Bara Bazar, the principal centre of trade and commerce, in the southern. The railway station is in the centre. The main Government offices and the Municipal Board offices are located in one compact area in the north-eastern half not far from the railway station. The hospital is on the other side. Aligarh is an industrial city. The chief industry is lock-making, done mostly at home or in small establishments, manufacture of geometrical instruments and other implements, oil pressing, and making of dairy products and other important industries. Government of India have a Forms Press here employing about a thousand hands.

Gorakhpur City—Gorakhpur city named after the renowned saint, Gorakhnath, is situated on the left bank of the Rapti, which is its western boundary. It is situated in the East Plain in the latitude $26^{\circ} 45' N$ and longitude $83^{\circ} 24' E$. It is the headquarters of the metre gauge North Eastern Railway system and is connected with Lucknow on the west and North Bihar, North Bengal and Assam on the east. Two branch lines take off from here to the Nepal border. A large railway colony is located to the north of the main railway line. There are two railway workshops for loco carriages and wagons employing about 8,000 persons. The shape of the city is spatular with extension towards the south-east along the main railway line which divides the city into two parts: northern and southern. On the south-east is the Ramgarh Tal. The main business areas are Urdu Bazar (also called Hindi Bazar), Mian Bazar (also called Maya Bazar), Sahebganj, Halseyganj, Shahabadganj, and Golghar. The central banking and commercial areas are close to these centres. The University and important institutions of higher education are located in the south-eastern part of the city, and one technical college on the northern side of the railway station across the railway tract. Gorakhpur is an administrative city. All the main Government offices are situated in the southern portion. The chief industry is the manufacture of cotton handloom goods. Recently a fertilizer factory has been established. On the western side the expansion of the city is completely blocked up by the Rapti, which is

crossed by a rail bridge and a pantoon bridge and on the south-east by Ramgarh Tal. A permanent road bridge on the Rapti is under construction.

Rampur City—Rampur before its merger was the seat of Rampur State ruled by the Nawab. It is situated in the West Plain in the latitude $28^{\circ} 48' N$ and longitude $79^{\circ} 5' E$. The municipal boundary touches the river Kosi in the west at one point, where it is crossed by the road-cum-rail bridge linking Rampur with Moradabad. Rampur lies on the main line of the broad gauge Northern Railway from Amritsar to Mughalsarai. The railway line runs close to the southern boundary of the city, and the major portion of the city is on its northern side. Rampur has good road connexions also. The city is north-south in direction. The Khas Bagh Palace is in the extreme south-west of the northern portion. Close to it are the main Government offices. The office of the Municipal Board is in the centre. Further north is the Fort and near it are the old city and the chief commercial localities. In the extreme north are the jail and police lines. One college is near the Fort and another in the extreme north-east of the city. Rampur is industrial in character. The chief manufactures are textiles, sugar, edible oils, wines and spirits, and agricultural implements. The industrial zone lies on both sides of the railway line in the south-eastern part of the city.

Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal City—Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, as the name implies, is comprised of two distinct units, viz., Mirzapur and Vindhyachal; but as both form part of the same local body the place has not been treated as a town-group. It is situated in the south-eastern corner of the State in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural division. Its geographical location is in the latitude $25^{\circ} 10' N$ and longitude $82^{\circ} 37' E$. Both Mirzapur and Vindhyachal are situated on the right bank of the Ganga, where it takes a turn towards the north. South of the thin strip along the river bank rise the Mirzapur Hills. Thus the city is hemmed in by the Ganga on one side and a low hill range on the other. The City can thus grow only lengthways between the

two. It has developed along the river front and its shape is that of a laterally inverted L. Mirzapur is on the Delhi-Mughalsarai main line of the broad gauge Northern Railway, running south of the Ganga. The major portion lies to the north of the railway line. The city is mainly administrative in its functions. Vindhyachal is a holy spot and a pilgrim centre. The principal administrative offices are situated close together down the Ganga in the northern portion of the city. The main commercial areas are in the heart of the city. There is a small factory for cotton and another small one for woollen textiles. Mirzapur is also noted for brasswork and woollen carpets. The carpets are in great demand and a large number of them are exported to other parts of the country and abroad. With the establishment of the Government Cement Factory at Churk and a dam and power station at Pipri on the Rihand, the importance of Mirzapur has increased as all traffic to and from these places passes through it. Mirzapur is a picturesque place and there are several spots of scenic beauty near the city.

It has not been possible to discuss in this short compass the layout of individual cities in detail, so we shall close this subject with some general remarks on urban morphology. The older parts of cities have irregular and narrow streets badly encroached upon by booths and projections. The main bazars are crammed with ill-looking shops. Along the main roads also, especially those connecting principal bazars and residential localities with railway stations and factories, ugly small shops crowd up. Usually there is a segregation of commodities in commercial areas, there being separate markets for different kinds of goods, sometimes close together and frequently at a distance from one another. This functional zoning is not the result of any legal measures, the system operates on account of custom. Upper storeys of shops and neighbouring sites are used for dwelling. Residential localities usually go by the name of *mohallas* which can be small or big enough to have several thousand population. A considerable amount of differentiation by communities and castes is found to exist as a result of social forces and

processes. Usually the older parts of a city suffer from a complete absence of the basic unity of layout and functions, and present a most unprepossessing appearance. There is no well defined separation of residential areas from commercial. Acute overcrowding and unplanned development are not the monopoly of old cities. Ahmedabad and Kanpur, which have grown up as industrial cities in recent times are examples of unplanned growth. In the cities very high densities of population are found at the core, gradually falling off towards peripheries. The cantonments, civil lines and railway colonies present a pleasing contrast. They have been planned with thought and care, different functions being assigned to different areas. They have properly aligned wide roads with buildings located at some distance from them, each, as a rule, having a compound of its own. They are not burdened with a high density of population. New localities are coming up under the various housing schemes are quite well planned and bear a new-fashioned look. They provide modern amenities of life to a reasonable degree. Usually people like to live within walking or cycling distance from their place of work owing to the non-availability of long-distance cheap transport. True suburbs are possible where such transport is readily available, such as the suburban trains of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Otherwise centrifugal forces become weakened and the spreading of population is slowed down. For future development of cities town-planning is essential. It involves—(1) zoning, (2) laying out of roads and bridges, (3) regulation of traffic, (4) provision of services, such as electricity, water supply, sewers, schools, parks, recreation, etc., and (5) slum clearance. Slums are areas of substandard housing in a city. Poverty is their chief cause. Examples of slums are the chawls of Bombay, bustees of Calcutta, cheries of Madras, and ahatas of Kanpur inhabited by the poorest section of the people. Private builders have created slums by large-scale construction of substandard dwellings and are thriving upon them, the ownership of slums being a profitable business on account of their low upkeep. Building programme alone will not succeed in clearing them.

Strict enforcement of existing bye-laws and health regulations and dissemination of social education are also necessary for civic resurgence.

7. Pareto Law and Mathematical Model of Urban Population Growth

53. The Pareto Law of distribution of income is successfully applied to income data in countries like United States, Great Britain and Germany. The Law states that if the cumulative frequency distribution of income is plotted on a double logarithmic scale, the points lie approximately on a straight line. Thus the Pareto Law expresses a relationship between the level of income and the corresponding number of income receivers. Thus if x denotes the level of income and y the corresponding number of income receivers, the equation connecting x and y may be symbolically represented in the form:

$$y = ax^{-b}$$

where a and b are two constants and b is positive. Taking logarithms:

$$\log y = \log a - b \log x.$$

Putting $\log y = Y$, $\log x = X$, and $\log a = A$ the equation reduces to:

$$Y = A - bX.$$

Now, it would be interesting to extend the application of Pareto Law to the study of the cumulative distribution of towns by size of class of population. In the present study, instead of the number of income receivers the number of towns at different levels of population and instead of the level of income level of population in the corresponding towns have been considered. The values of the constants a and b involved in the equation have been worked out by the Least Square Method. The Pareto curve fits to groups of States/State for each of the Census years from 1941. For the purpose of this study Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have been grouped together. The Law in general operates in the case of towns having populations 10,000 and over. The slope of the Pareto line may be interpreted as a measure of the degree of urbanization. The more steep the line the more even is the distribution of population in the corresponding towns. Migration of people from lower classes to higher

classes and vice versa will have a direct influence to alter the distribution of population in towns. The slope of the Pareto line is given in the following Table for different regions:

Pareto Law Table A

Region	Year		
	1961	1951	1941
1. Andhra Pradesh-Mysore	-1.1970	-1.2724	-1.3452
2. Gujarat	-1.3005	-1.2233	-1.3131
3. Kerala-Madras	-1.3190	-1.2529	-1.4051
4. Maharashtra	-1.1372	-1.3824	-1.5124
5. Orissa-Madhy Pradesh-Rajasthan	-1.1679	-1.1761	-1.2168
6. West Bengal-Assam-Bihar	-1.1113	-1.1630	-1.3598
7. Uttar Pradesh-Punjab	-1.0715	-1.0668	-1.1167
8. All States	-1.1761	-1.2244	-1.2627

It can be observed from the above that the modulus value of the slope in any region for 1941 is more than the corresponding value for 1951 and 1961. It reveals that Pareto line is more steep for 1941 than for 1951 or 1961, indicating the distribution of population was more even in 1941 than in 1951 and 1961. The largest slope is attained by Maharashtra followed by Kerala-Madras. The least slope is exhibited by U. P.-Punjab followed by Orissa-Madhy Pradesh-Rajasthan. It thus follows that in 1941 Maharashtra enjoyed the status of being called the most urbanized State in relation to others, whereas U. P.-Punjab group was considered as the least urbanized. During 1951-61 except for Gujarat, Kerala-Madras and U. P.-Punjab, the absolute value of slope for 1951 is greater than its value for 1961. There is no significant variation in the value of slope for 1951 and 1961 in the case of U. P.-Punjab. In the case of Gujarat the line becomes much steeper indicating acceleration of urbanization.

Fig III/1

APPLICATION OF PARETO LAW TO POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF TOWNS IN UTTAR PRADESH

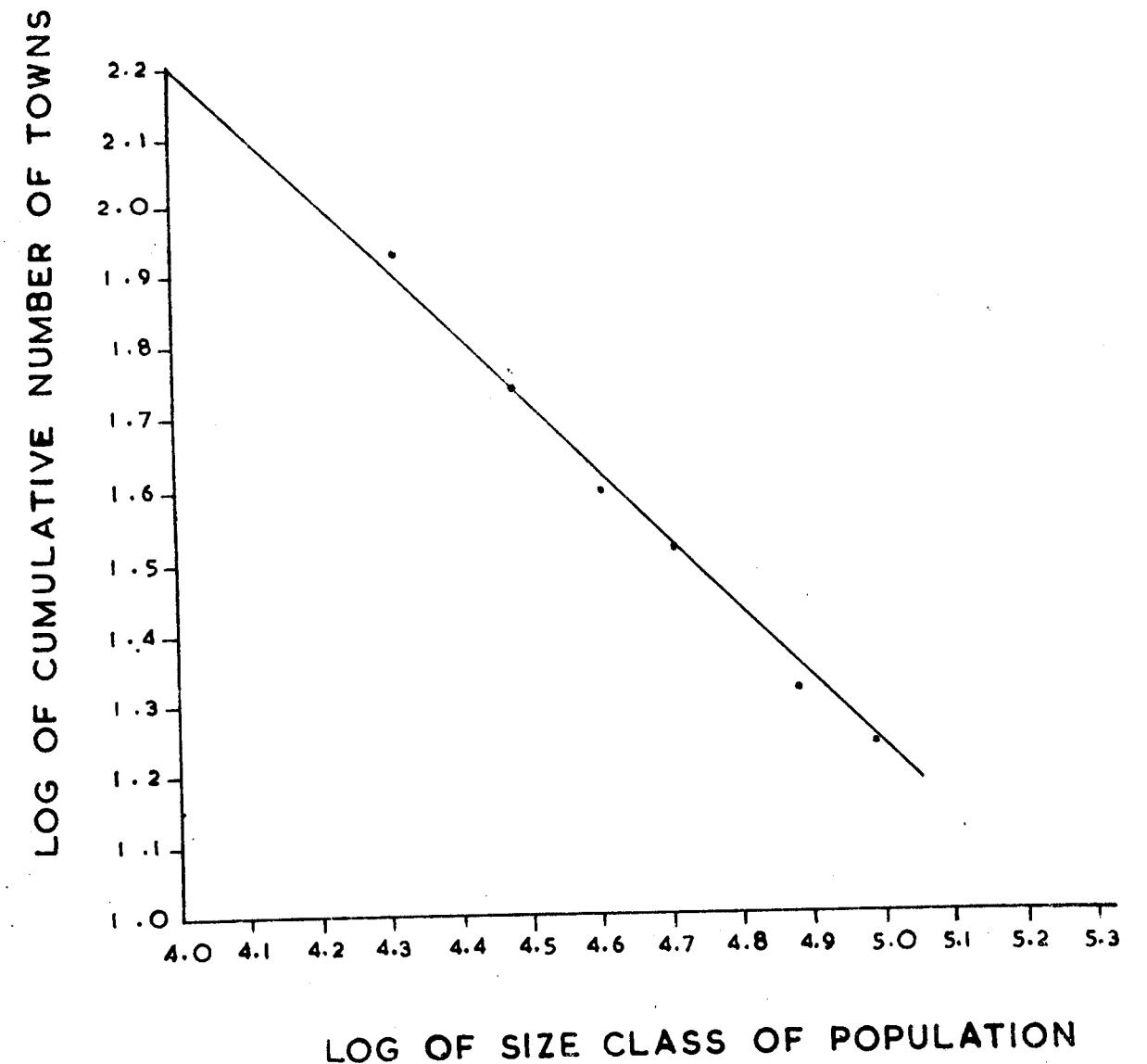
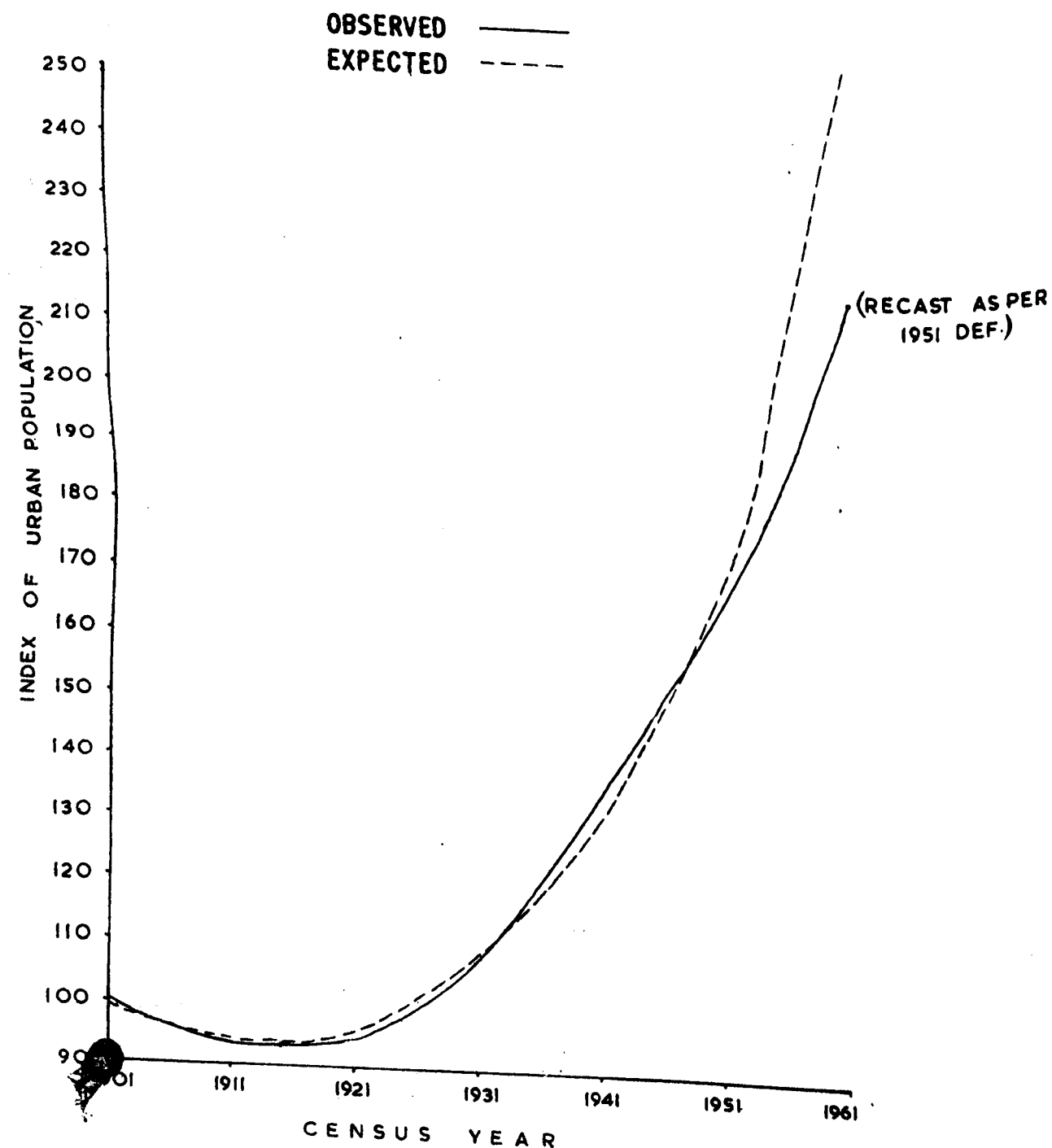


FIG III/2
INDEX OF URBAN POPULATION IN EACH CENSUS YEAR,
WITH 1901 AS BASE, SHOWING OBSERVED AND EXPECTED VALUES



RSUP-AP 6 CENSUS-1966-3000

The values of the constant A/b of the Pareto Law for different regions are given below:

Pareto Law—Table B

Region	Year		
	1961	1951	1941
1. Andhra Pradesh—Mysore	+6.0143	+5.8180	+5.6047
2. Gujarat	+5.6180	+5.5955	+5.4247
3. Kerala-Madras	+5.8875	+6.2114	+5.5857
4. Maharashtra	+5.9551	+5.5973	+5.3817
5. Orissa-Madhy Pradesh-Rajasthan	+5.9679	+5.8142	+5.6661
6. West Bengal-Assam-Bihar	+6.1985	+5.9714	+5.6333
7. Uttar Pradesh-Punjab	+6.2694	+6.1846	+6.0313
8. All States	+6.7272	+6.5288	+6.3398

The above indicates that the ultimate size of the population level is of the order of 10^7 . It may be noticed that value is not significantly different over regions. The value is lower in 1941 than the value in succeeding years. This is an indication that the ultimate size of population gets relatively larger and larger signifying scope for more acceleration of urban population. Except in the case of Kerala-Madras all other regions tend to increase the ultimate population level during 1941-61. It will be interesting to work out the application of Pareto Law in the towns of Uttar Pradesh alone from 1961 data. The number of town-groups and towns in the various population ranges according to 1961 Census population data is as under:

Pareto Law—Table C (U. P. 1961)

Population Class (lower limit = x)	Number of Towns	Number of Towns above the lower limit of each class (y)
Above 100,000	17	17
100,000—75,000	4	21
75,000—50,000	12	33
50,000—40,000	6	39
40,000—30,000	16	55
30,000—20,000	30	85
20,000—10,000	75	160

Indian Population Bulletin, No. II August 1961, Registrar General's Office, pp.321—331.

The logarithms of various values of x and y in the above Table are given below:

log x	log y
(x=100,000) 5.00	(y=17) 1.23
(x=75,000) 4.88	(y=21) 1.32
(x=50,000) 4.70	(y=33) 1.52
(x=40,000) 4.60	(y=39) 1.59
(x=30,000) 4.48	(y=55) 1.74
(x=20,000) 4.30	(y=85) 1.93
(x=10,000) 4.00	(y=160) 2.20

The values of log x and log y when plotted on the graph give almost a straight line.

From the Pareto line in the graph the slope can be read as 0.97, i.e.,

$$b=0.97.$$

The value of A can be determined by plotting on a graph with its origin at 0,0 or by method of substitution. It will be seen that

$$A=6.08.$$

Thus the Pareto Law equation for, Uttar Pradesh in respect of number of towns and their size class in 1961 is

$$\log y = 6.08 - 0.97 \log x.$$

The number of towns above the various population limits calculated from this formula and their actual number are noted below:

Above Population of	Number of Towns (Calculated)	Number of Towns (Actual)
100,000	17	17
75,000	22	21
50,000	33	33
40,000	41	39
30,000	55	55
20,000	81	85
10,000	160	160

If calculations are made for 1951 they would show that the absolute value of the slope has diminished from that year which is indicative of a certain amount of retardation in the process of urbanization.

54. Shri V. S. Swamy¹ has worked out the growth of urban population from 1901 on a

mathematical model. He took the year 1951 as the base and worked out the corresponding population figures for the previous Census years. This amounted to working out urban population from 1901 to 1951, using the definition of 'urban' adopted in 1951. He found that mathematical curves of the exponential form fitted to the indices and percentages of urban population for the years 1901-51. The figures for 1961 were obtained by extrapolation, making use of the mathematical model. The curves can be represented by an equation of the type.

$$y = e^{a+bt+ct^2}$$

$$(t=1,2,\dots)$$

$$\text{i.e., } \log y = Y = a + bt + ct^2$$

The value of constants a , b and c are obtained by the method of Least Squares.

For Uttar Pradesh he obtained the following values of the constants a , b and c —

	Index of Urban Population 1960-61 (Base Year 1901)	Percentage of Urban Population 1901-61
a	+1.05397	+1.02840
b	-0.07431	-0.03011
c	+0.01768	+0.00815

The indices and percentages of urban population for Uttar Pradesh, both observed and expected, are noted as under ;

Table D—Indices and Percentages of Urban Population (Uttar Pradesh, 1901-1961)

Census Year	Index of Urban Population		Percentage of Urban Population	
	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected
1901	100.0	99.4	10.31	10.15
1911	93.7	94.7	9.77	10.02
1921	95.1	97.8	10.22	10.27
1931	109.2	109.5	11.00	10.92
1941	139.0	133.2	12.32	12.06
1951	171.8	175.6	13.64	13.84
1961	188.9	251.3	12.85	16.85
	(216.0)		(14.69)	

The observed values of 1961 have suffered a diminution on account of declassification of a

large number of towns owing to the change in urban definition. The figures within brackets give the index and percentage for 1961 on the assumption that no declassification has taken place. Even then the values are substantially lower than expected, which shows the slackening of the pace of urbanization in the State.

8. Urbanization Trends—Classwise Distribution of Population—Growth and Decay of Towns during 1901-1961

55. The proportion of population living in cities and towns to the total population is the measure of urbanization. This proportion exhibits an upward trend, as cities and towns grow at a faster rate than village. Kingsley Davis has observed that the process of urbanization exhibits a pattern in which the rate of change is slow at first, then rises steeply as early stages of industrialization are reached, and tapers off gradually when the proportion begins to reach the saturation point. The curve of urbanization plotted against time is logistic resembling an elongated 'S'. In the United States of America the fastest rate occurred during the year 1820-70, in the United Kingdom during 1811-91, in Japan during 1888-1930, and in India it is still occurring. The fastest period has been 1831-51. The proportion of urban population from 1901 to 1961 in India and Uttar Pradesh is given by the following Table :

TABLE 3.12: Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population in India and Uttar Pradesh, 1901-1961.

Year	Percentage in	
	India	Uttar Pradesh
1901	17.97	12.85
1951	17.29	13.64
1941	13.86	12.42
1931	11.99	11.19
1921	11.18	10.58
1911	10.29	10.21
1901	10.84	11.09

The urban percentage of Uttar Pradesh in each case from 1911 onwards is less than that of

India, and the difference has been continually widening. The pace of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh, in spite of its large number of cities and towns, has been much slower than in the country as a whole. Even in India the percentage of urbanization has been tardy. The prophecy made in an earlier Census that 'India is in for urbanization on a big scale' has not been fulfilled. In 1961 the urban proportion has increased only nominally in India and actually declined in Uttar Pradesh. This is in a large measure due to the declassification of a large number of towns in 1961. However, if the urban population of Uttar Pradesh for 1951 is recast on the basis of the 1961 definition the urban percentage for that year would work out as 11.7. Even then, the increase during the decade 1951-

61 would be just ordinary. 'One cannot help observing that even if none of the 1951 Census towns were eliminated, the rate of urban growth during 1951-61 would still have belied widely-held expectations of rapid increase. In fact, even if the 1951 Census towns had all been retained the resultant of population would just have fitted the historic trend of urban growth between 1901-1951, whereas what was expected was a sudden sharp upward rise during 1951-61'.⁵ According to Kingsley Davis the probable reason for slowness of India's urbanization is a relative slowness of her economic development. The following Table shows the distribution of the urban population of the State among districts as the proportion to 1,000 general population of the State from 1901 to 1961 :

TABLE 3.13—Proportion of Urban Population per 1,000 of General Population of the State, 1901-61

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH	128.5	136.4	124.2	111.9	105.8	102.1	110.9
1. Uttar Kashi	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chamoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
5. Garhwal	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
6. Almora	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
7. Naini Tal	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
8. Bijnor	2.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.5
9. Moradabad	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2
10. Budaun	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
11. Rampur	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2
12. Bareilly	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
13. Pilibhit	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
14. Shahjahanpur	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
15. Dehra Dun	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8
16. Saharanpur	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.2
17. Muzaffarnagar	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.8
18. Meerut	7.6	7.9	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.7
19. Bulandshahr	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.8
20. Aligarh	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.5
21. Mathura	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9
22. Agra	9.1	7.9	6.7	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.9
23. Etah	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
24. Mainpuri	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
25. Farrukhabad	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6
26. Etawah	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
27. Kanpur	13.2	11.4	8.8	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.5
28. Fatehpur	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8

⁵Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1961 p. ix.

GENERAL REPORT

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
29. Allahabad	6.0	5.8	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.2	4.5
30. Jhansi	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.2
31. Jalaun	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
32. Hamirpur	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
33. Banda	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
34. Kheri	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
35. Sitapur	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6
36. Hardoi	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1
37. Unnao	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4
38. Lucknow	9.0	8.2	7.4	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0
39. Rae Bareli	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
40. Bahraich	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
41. Gonda	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2
42. Bara Banki	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
43. Faizabad	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.6
44. Sultanpur	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
45. Pratapgarh	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
46. Basti	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
47. Gorakhpur	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.3
48. Deoria	0.8	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
49. Azamgarh	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9
50. Jaunpur	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5
51. Ballia	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.3
52. Ghazipur	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
53. Varanasi	7.5	6.6	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.6
54. Mirzapur	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.3

N = Negligible

The above Table shows that large absolute increases in urban population (corresponding to an increase of more than half-point in proportion) took place in the districts listed below in the decades mentioned against each :

1. Rampur	1941—51
2. Bareilly	1931—41
3. Dehra Dun	1941—51
4. Saharanpur	1941—51
5. Meerut	1931—41, 1941—51
6. Agra	1921—31, 1931—41, 1941—51, 1951—61
7. Kanpur	1911—21, 1931—41, 1941—51, 1951—61
8. Allahabad	1931—41
9. Jhansi	1901—11
10. Lucknow	1931—41, 1941—51, 1951—61
11. Varanasi	1941—51, 1951—61

All of these districts possess large cities and towns.

56. The urban population of the State is spread over all the districts, except Chamoli and Pithoragarh which had no urban area in 1961, but some districts have a much larger urban population than the rest. The first 10 districts of the State in descending order of their urban population now are—(1) Kanpur, (2) Agra, (3) Lucknow, (4) Meerut, (5) Varanasi, (6) Allahabad, (7) Moradabad, (8) Saharanpur, (9) Bareilly, and (10) Aligarh. The last 10 districts from the bottom are (1) Uttar Kashi, (2) Tehri Garhwal, (3) Pratapgarh, (4) Sultanpur, (5) Almora, (6) Garhwal, (7) Unnao, (8) Basti, (9) Rae Bareli, and (10) Fatehpur. The first 8 districts contain more than 5.0 per

thousand each of the State's total population in their cities and towns; whereas the last 10 districts and 5 others, namely, Ghazipur, Ballia, Hamirpur, Banda and Kheri have less than one per thousand of the State's total population in their urban areas. The remaining 29 districts come inbetween. Lucknow district had the largest urban population till 1931. In 1901 Meerut held the second place, while in 1911 and 1921 it was replaced by Moradabad. From 1941 onwards Kanpur district has been occupying the top position. The second place in 1941 and 1951 was held by Lucknow, whereas at the 1961 Census Agra has come up second, while Lucknow district has been relegated to the third place. During the decade 1941-51 large increases in urban population took place in districts Kanpur, Meerut, Agra, Varanasi, Dehra Dun, Lucknow and Rampur. The urban increase in Naini Tal, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Bulandshahr, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Banda, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Gonda, Bara Banki, Pratapgarh and Gorakhpur districts was below the average increase in the total population of the State. The data for 1951 and 1961 are not comparable owing to the change in urban definition. For making exact comparison possible, recast urban population figures of 1951 require to be used. Using recast figures, it becomes apparent that large urban increases have occurred during 1951-1961 in Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow, and Meerut districts. Urban increases in Budaun, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Bara Banki, Faizabad and Ghazipur, on the contrary, have been less than the average increase in the total population of the State. Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow and Meerut have manifested large increases in the urban population during both the decades, their cities and towns have been expanding at a faster rate than of others. On the other hand, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Hardoi and Bara Banki districts, which figure as low-increase districts in both decades, have given evidence of urban stagnation. The changes in the urban population of the first 10 districts during 1951-61 are represented below by proportions:

	1961	1951 (Recast)
1. Kanpur	13.2	11.2
2. Agra	9.1	7.6
3. Lucknow	9.0	8.0
4. Meerut	7.6	6.7
5. Varanasi	7.5	6.4
6. Allahabad	6.0	5.4
7. Moradabad	5.9	5.8
8. Saharanpur	5.0	4.9
9. Bareilly	4.4	4.0
10. Aligarh	3.9	3.6

Only Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut and Lucknow districts, in the order named, show signs of a noteworthy pace of urbanization. Out of the 10 districts at the bottom of the scale, Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are situated in the Himalayan Hills and possess insignificant urban areas without industrial or commercial incentives to draw people from outside. Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Fatehpur, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh districts are in the Central Plain. The urban population of Unnao is ostensibly low, because a considerable number of its people succumb to the irresistible pulls from its two giant neighbours—the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow. Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh districts, which have no important trade or commercial centres of their own, are not in a position to attract immigrants to their urban areas from within or without. On the other hand, they experience a great pull from the neighbouring Class I cities of Kanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad which offer greater facilities of employment and other amenities. Basti lies in the submontane area of the East Plain which is industrially underdeveloped and sends out quite a good portion of its population to bigger places elsewhere, both inside and outside the State.

57. It now becomes necessary to take up the study of the distribution of the urban population of the State and districts among the six classes of cities and towns in separate tables for each class from 1901 to 1961. The following Table has been prepared for Class I cities and town-groups:

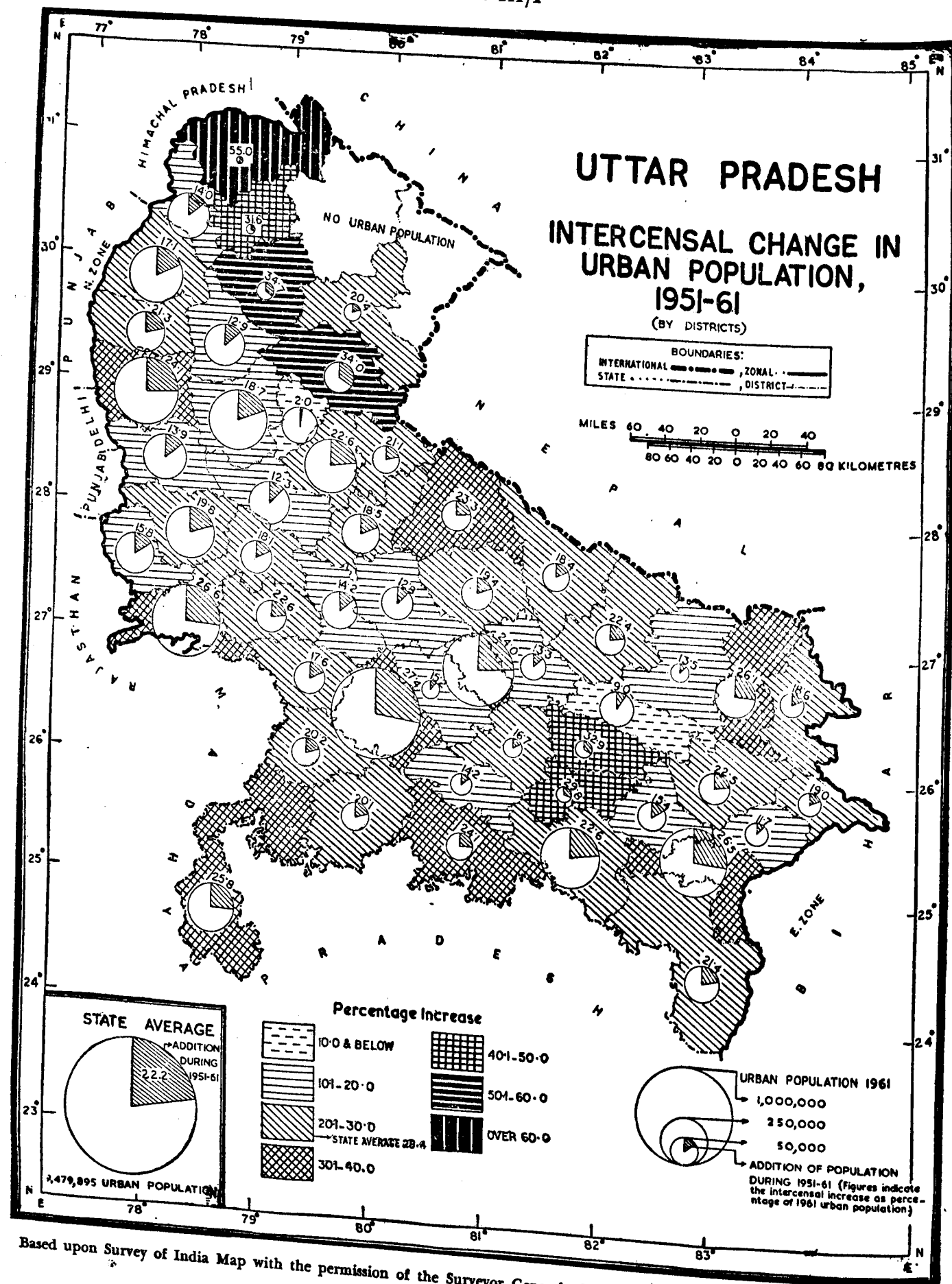


TABLE 3.14—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year found in Class I Cities and Town-Groups, 1901–61

(Districts which have no Class I Cities omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH							
1. Moradabad	544	452	374	275	251	253	239
2. Rampur	438	408	407	375	..	..	..
3. Bareilly	928	770	..	..	..	..	..
4. Shahjahanpur	836	742	744	722	724	717	718
5. Dehra Dun	747	697	734	..	..	..	..
6. Saharanpur	790	841	..	..	..	..	..
7. Meerut	498	439	395	..	..	..	..
8. Aligarh	508	467	468	474	477	458	433
9. Mathura	645	489	461	..	..	..	..
10. Agra	697	573	..	..	..	..	..
11. Kanpur	762	755	754	791	771	808	799
12. Allahabad	995	981	979	965	961	938	904
13. Jhansi	970	907	871	859	841	856	792
14. Lucknow	655	597	631	..	..	..	..
15. Gorakhpur	988	955	932	916	915	909	902
16. Varanasi	962	795	..	..	..	..	..
17. Mirzapur	886	856	895	837	893	947	940
	696	..	..	..	..	..	..

It would be seen from the above that the proportion of urban population living in Class I town-groups and cities has been progressively increasing. Transition of towns to higher classes as a result of the growth in population is a contributory factor. The largest increase in proportion occurred during 1931–41 aided by the promotion of Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Jhansi from Class II. The next largest increase took place during 1941–51, this time assisted by the upgrading of Rampur, Dehra Dun, Mathura, and Gorakhpur. The increase in proportion during 1951–61 appears to be quite high, but, in fact, it is not so, as the recast figure for 1951 is 522. A new city, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, has been added to the list in 1961. The number of Class I cities at present is about two and a half times that of 1901. More than half of the urban population of the State is now living in cities and town-groups of this class and less

than one-half in those of all other classes taken together. Even in Class I, those of above 400,000 population are the most important, as the five KAVAL town-groups among themselves account for about one-third urban population of the State. With the passage of time people are becoming more and more urban-oriented and prefer to live in bigger towns. Industrialization and expansion of trade and commerce, which offer better amenities and greater facilities for employment, exert the necessary pull. This explains why larger cities and towns are growing faster than the smaller ones. The proportion of urban population of each district in the urban areas of this class generally shows the same increasing trend from 1921 onwards. Here and there at some point of time, towns of lower classes have exhibited a faster growth. In such cases the urban proportion in Class I has shown a fall. It will not be out of place to iterate once again that

the rise in proportion in 1961 to some extent is the result of declassification of a large number of small towns of 1951 and earlier censuses. As a matter of fact, if recast urban population figures of 1951 are used, a decline in proportion would

appear in 8 districts, the chief of which are Dehra Dun, Meerut, Jhansi and Agra. The Table below gives the position in respect of Class II town-groups and towns for the period 1901 to 1961:

TABLE 3.15—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year, found in Class II Town-Groups/Towns, 1901–61

(Districts having no Class II Towns omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH	118	90	106	140	153	135	140
1. Moradabad	315	304	314	..	318	314	301
2. Budaun	493	368	372	..	..	..	..
3. Rampur	..	..	779	813	767	805	738
4. Pilibhit	682	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Shahjahanpur	..	..	..	673	661	633	634
6. Dehra Dun	..	..	860	822	767	..	..
7. Saharanpur	161	170	..	377	346	345	329
8. Muzaffarnagar	458	313	..	..	..	..	..
9. Meerut	225	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Aligarh	224	196	..	422	368	342	323
11. Mathura	..	..	516	489	465	476	421
12. Agra	148	131	..	..	..	..	..
13. Farrukhabad	661	574	553	528	509	515	535
14. Etawah	650	593	608	..	..	..	..
15. Jhansi	..	..	..	640	581	572	512
16. Sitapur	439	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Bahraich	704	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Faizabad	623	603	573	607	609	576	600
19. Gorakhpur	..	..	741	704	645	679	681
20. Jaunpur	677	622	..	..	..	..	..
21. Mirzapur	..	757	713	721	724	..	722

It will be seen that the proportion of population living in urban areas of Class II towns has fluctuated from Census to Census. During the last 60 years the highest proportion of urban population of the State lived in Class II town-groups/towns in 1921. This was due to the promotion of Dehra Dun and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal from the next lower class. Between

1951 and 1961 there has been a large increase in proportion. However, if the recast urban population is considered for 1951, the increase is from 105 to 118. The decrease in proportion in certain decades is chiefly due to the promotion of Class II town-groups/towns to Class I. It is true that towns from Class III and other lower classes also move up thereby

TABLE 3.17—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year, found in Class IV Town-Groups/Towns, 1901–61

(Districts which have no Class IV Towns omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH							
1. Almora	110	114	135	158	159	186	185
2. Naini Tal	1,000	588	692	..	..	646	..
3. Bijnor	259	401	892	700	487	559	308
4. Moradabad	170	414	377	420	629	662	599
5. Budaun	64	37	37	38	..	42	42
6. Rampur	244	98	86	250	250	172	168
7. Bareilly	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pilibhit	142	139	105	76	74	72	79
9. Shahjahanpur	318	173	178	165	..	197	..
10. Dehra Dun	..	..	128	148	151	163	158
11. Saharanpur	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Muzaffarnagar	91	88	102	193	258	256	85
13. Meerut	177	239	217	228	238	144	229
14. Bulandshahr	78	164	131	101	48	120	152
15. Aligarh	364	209	232	296	304	359	388
16. Mathura	111	94	120	126	72	136	128
17. Agra	85	64	65	131	129	151	..
18. Etah	38	..	..	..	..	59	72
19. Mainpuri	438	404	320	305	100	386	410
20. Farrukhabad	..	259	521	491	483	568	560
21. Etawah	167	76	..	..	180	157	230
22. Fatehpur	266	132	..	..	..	..	..
23. Jhansi	338	260	238	589	548	601	525
24. Jalaun	53	75	183	182	187	190	265
25. Hamirpur	371	289	937	559	559	566	526
26. Banda	626	599	565	550	249	443	444
27. Kheri	240	183	194	..	..	..	..
28. Sitapur	536	137	..	383	427	397	301
29. Hardoi	561	385	431	320	273	325	555
30. Unnao	350	320	444	431	486	637	503
31. Lucknow	..	..	..	381	302	256	344
32. Rae Bareli	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	750	736	744	726

URBAN POPULATION

229

State District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
33. Bahraich	183	184	215	220	..	..	242
34. Gonda	100	..	..	547	543	530	544
35. Bara Banki	369	168	177	180	456	286	444
36. Faizabad	79	..	..	..	194	204	159
37. Sultanpur	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
38. Pratapgarh	..	569	530	..	..	..	..
39. Basti	..	273	315	291	572	410	725
40. Deoria	507	367	477	267	378	243	148
41. Azamgarh	237	133	117	358	613	613	567
42. Ballia	239	184	..	237	274	230	323
43. Ghazipur	..	290	340	233	137	148	..
44. Varanasi	29	111	44	50	48	53	..
45. Mirzapur	155	..	116	..	..	184	..

It will be observed that the proportion of urban population living in Class IV towns was at its highest in 1911. This proportion has ever since been on the decline. The decrease from 1951 to 1961 would be greater than what the above Table shows if the recast figure of 135 is taken for 1951. The continuous decrease in the proportion of the population of this class clearly indicates that losses in this class have always been greater than gains. While declassification has meant an increase in the proportion of urban population of Classes I, II and III owing to none of the places of these classes having been deleted, it may mean both increase and decrease in the last three classes on account of substantial reduction in the number of such

towns. As more towns of Classes V and VI have been deleted than of Class IV, the sum total of the effect of declassification in the case of this class has actually been an overall rise in its urban proportion. There was no Class IV town in districts Rampur and Dehra Dun prior to 1961. Against this the districts of Shahjahanpur, Mainpuri, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti and Ghazipur do not have any town now of this class. The proportion is lowest in the district of Varanasi. The district of Almora has only two urban areas, viz., Almora Town-Group and Ranikhet Cantt. and both belong to Class IV. The proportion of population living in Class V towns is given in the following Table:

TABLE 3.18—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year, found in Class V Town-Groups/Towns, 1901–61

(Districts which have no Class V Towns omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH	59	139	154	168	195	195	210
1. Garhwal	801	293	564	..	533	664	..
2. Almora	..	412	..	720	697	354	726
3. Naini Tal	173	234	93	246	427	345	552
4. Bijnor	107	214	200	158	331	295	257
5. Moradabad	72	158	134	137	192	167	145
6. Budaun	68	313	318	271	328	382	416
7. Rampur	..	202	221	143	134	63	147
8. Bareilly	22	63	87	68	73	70	36

GENERAL REPORT

offsetting the loss, but this gain is sometimes more and sometimes less than the loss to Class I. Whereas once a town qualifies for Class I there is little chance of its ever changing its status, the same does not hold good for towns of lower classes, which are constantly in a state of efflux and influx. In 1951 Rampur, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Gorakhpur were promoted to Class I resulting in a decrease of 171,141 population in this class, whereas the gain due to the addition of Hardwar, Muzaffarnagar, Hathras, Firozabad, and Jaunpur which qualified for this class in the same year was only 65,093. The above Table shows that large proportions of urban population are found in Class II in those districts only which have no Class I urban areas.

In some districts Class II town-groups/towns have made their appearance only from a particular Census year and in some they have ceased to exist after a particular year. Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Mirzapur districts are, however, exceptions in the sense that in one intermediate Census year in each case they had no Class II towns. In the first 3 cases Class II towns climbed to Class I without any replenishment in the former class, while in Mirzapur district the chief town in 1911 sank to Class III due to substantial reduction in its population leaving no town in that year in Class II. The Table below gives the position in respect of Class III town-groups and towns for the period 1901 to 1961:

TABLE 3.16—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year, found in Class III Town-Groups/Towns, 1901–61

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
(Districts which have no Class III Towns omitted)							
UTTAR PRADESH							
1. Naini Tal	167	144	165	153	107	110	114
2. Bijnor	555	339	..	..	..	..	..
3. Moradabad	723	372	398	410	..	..	126
4. Budaun	111	93	82	393	413	426	422
5. Pilibhit	195	145	146	380	360	365	364
6. Shahjahanpur	..	615	621	580	633	615	611
7. Dehra Dun	152	141	..	..	..	..	..
8. Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	..	765	785
9. Muzaffarnagar	204	175	348	266	171	157	227
10. Meerut	277	113	397	262	211	210	174
11. Bulandshahr	121	186	159	87	79	..	..
12. Aligarh	509	429	420	321	168	164	159
13. Mathura	..	..	192	200	213	199	195
14. Agra	140	120	133	..	..	..	159
15. Etah	..	..	108	80	84	..	..
	498	229	229	203	206	..	..

URBAN POPULATION

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
16. Mainpuri	655	305	..	..	..	..	..
17. Farrukhabad	172	166	175	178	..	..	..
18. Etawah	..	..	..	646	616	705	609
19. Fatehpur	662	510	625	..	..	..	..
20. Jhansi	175	97	..	..	..	..	..
21. Jalaun	629	475	..	..	..	..	..
22. Hamirpur	374	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banda	595	516	508	514	496	585	555
24. Kheri	464	324	387	..	..	..	..
25. Sitapur	..	426	350	336	259	288	..
26. Hardoi	570	445	397	215	..	..	196
27. Unnao	1,000	446	383	..	..	..	..
28. Rae Bareli	751	495	459	..	..	..	..
29. Bahraich	..	625	659	637	651	622	622
30. Gonda	743	607	585	..	..	..	..
31. Bara Banki	489	348	293	318	..	..	..
32. Faizabad	231	214	260	196	..	..	..
33. Sultanpur	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Pratapgarh	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Basti	1,000	727	685	570	..	..	..
36. Deoria	493	277	..	..	..	..	..
37. Azamgarh	705	568	545	250	..	..	..
38. Jaunpur	..	..	602	581	569	576	576
39. Ballia	761	276	256	..	..	..	..
40. Ghazipur	823	268	293	304	332	310	571
41. Varanasi	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Mirzapur	..	..	..	..	..	589	..

It would be seen that the proportion of urban population living in Class III town-groups and towns has fluctuated between 100 and 175. Though a rise is perceptible during 1951–61, yet if the recast urban population is taken for 1951 there would be a slight fall as the proportion on recast population works out to be 168. The causes of variations are the growth of population and movement of towns from one class to another. As the Table would

show, there are no longer any towns of this class in districts Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Aligarh, Agra, Etawah, Sitapur, Bahraich, Jaunpur and Mirzapur. On the other hand, each of the districts Unnao, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Basti has only one town each and it belongs to this class. For the study of the urban population living in Class IV town-groups and towns the following Table has been prepared:

TABLE 3.17—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year, found in Class IV Town-Groups/Towns, 1901–61

(Districts which have no Class IV Towns omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH							
1. Almora	110	114	135	158	159	186	185
2. Naini Tal	1,000	588	692	..	..	646	..
3. Bijnor	259	401	892	700	487	559	308
4. Moradabad	170	414	377	420	629	662	599
5. Budaun	64	37	37	38	..	42	42
6. Rampur	244	98	86	250	250	172	168
7. Bareilly	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pilibhit	142	139	105	76	74	72	79
9. Shahjahanpur	318	173	178	165	..	197	..
10. Dehra Dun	..	..	128	148	151	163	158
11. Saharanpur	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Muzaffarnagar	91	88	102	193	258	256	85
13. Meerut	177	239	217	228	238	144	229
14. Bulandshahr	78	164	131	101	48	120	152
15. Aligarh	364	209	232	296	304	359	388
16. Mathura	111	94	120	126	72	136	128
17. Agra	85	64	65	131	129	151	..
18. Etah	38	..	..	..	..	59	72
19. Mainpuri	438	404	320	305	100	386	410
20. Farrukhabad	..	259	521	491	483	568	560
21. Etawah	167	76	..	..	180	157	230
22. Fatehpur	266	132	..	..	..	..	..
23. Jhansi	338	260	238	589	548	601	525
24. Jalaun	53	75	183	182	187	190	265
25. Hamirpur	371	289	937	559	559	566	526
26. Banda	626	599	565	550	249	443	444
27. Kheri	240	183	194	..	..	..	..
28. Sitapur	536	137	..	383	427	397	301
29. Hardoi	561	385	431	320	273	325	555
30. Unnao	350	320	444	431	486	637	503
31. Lucknow	..	..	..	381	302	256	344
32. Rae Bareli	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	750	736	744	726

URBAN POPULATION

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
33. Bahraich	183	184	215	220	..	..	242
34. Gonda	100	..	..	547	543	530	544
35. Bara Banki	369	168	177	180	456	286	444
36. Faizabad	79	..	..	..	194	204	159
37. Sultanpur	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
38. Pratapgarh	..	569	530	..	..	..	..
39. Basti	..	273	315	291	572	410	725
40. Deoria	507	367	477	267	378	243	148
41. Azamgarh	237	133	117	358	613	613	567
42. Ballia	239	184	..	237	274	230	323
43. Ghazipur	..	290	340	233	137	148	..
44. Varanasi	29	111	44	50	48	53	..
45. Mirzapur	155	..	116	..	..	184	..

It will be observed that the proportion of urban population living in Class IV towns was at its highest in 1911. This proportion has ever since been on the decline. The decrease from 1951 to 1961 would be greater than what the above Table shows if the recast figure of 135 is taken for 1951. The continuous decrease in the proportion of the population of this class clearly indicates that losses in this class have always been greater than gains. While declassification has meant an increase in the proportion of urban population of Classes I, II and III owing to none of the places of these classes having been deleted, it may mean both increase and decrease in the last three classes on account of substantial reduction in the number of such

towns. As more towns of Classes V and VI have been deleted than of Class IV, the sum total of the effect of declassification in the case of this class has actually been an overall rise in its urban proportion. There was no Class IV town in districts Rampur and Dehra Dun prior to 1961. Against this the districts of Shahjahanpur, Mainpuri, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti and Ghazipur do not have any town now of this class. The proportion is lowest in the district of Varanasi. The district of Almora has only two urban areas, viz., Almora Town-Group and Ranikhet Cantt. and both belong to Class IV. The proportion of population living in Class V towns is given in the following Table:

TABLE 3.18—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each District in each Census Year, found in Class V Town-Groups/Towns, 1901–61

(Districts which have no Class V Towns omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH							
1. Garhwal	801	293	564	..	533	664	..
2. Almora	..	412	..	720	697	354	726
3. Naini Tal	173	234	93	246	427	345	552
4. Bijnor	107	214	200	158	331	295	257
5. Moradabad	72	158	134	137	192	167	145
6. Budaun	68	313	318	271	328	382	416
7. Rampur	..	202	221	143	134	63	147
8. Bareilly	22	63	87	68	73	70	36

GENERAL REPORT

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
9. Pilibhit	..	176	164	162	165	113	180
10. Shahjahanpur	101	129	138	141	102	162	208
11. Dehra Dun	132	130	117	..	125	118	..
12. Saharanpur	46	42	67	33	84	89	210
13. Muzaffarnagar	88	313	362	482	400	459	566
14. Meerut	68	137	183	207	256	311	294
15. Bulandshahr	127	239	298	222	335	355	318
16. Aligarh	20	94	85	69	112	70	94
17. Mathura	78	103	86	103	119	114	211
18. Agra	52	89	104	43	43	27	76
19. Etah	64	202	326	293	434	367	252
20. Mainpuri	345	333	265	194	105	142	223
21. Farrukhabad	..	120	201	199	206	289	207
22. Etawah	84	202	259	239	179	186	292
23. Kanpur	5	..	11	..	..	..	57
24. Fatehpur	..	..	..	249	256	216	211
25. Allahabad	30	31	38	24	58	68	66
26. Jhansi	117	127	72	39	136	96	111
27. Jalaun	..	61	..	382	370	365	344
28. Hamirpur	..	401	435	340	472	283	373
29. Banda	165	135	210	187	201	223	326
30. Kheri	..	499	529	526	431	455	699
31. Sitapur	..	146	112	227	168	301	218
32. Hardoi	80	186	110	249	336	335	219
33. Unnao	..	499	558	587	527	457	498
34. Lucknow	12	39	36	75	74	58	79
35. Rae Bareli	249	274	318	250	142	138	274
36. Bahraich	113	191	126	143	349	378	136
37. Gonda	157	330	372	391	323	319	345
38. Bara Banki	142	289	370	288	234	498	353
39. Faizabad	67	126	74	71	62	90	115
40. Sultanpur	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
41. Pratapgarh	..	..	..	500	458	714	695
42. Basti	..	..	..	139	..	506	196
43. Gorakhpur	38	128	164	130	136	80	162
44. Deoria	..	246	387	657	420	415	752
45. Azamgarh	58	124	141	170	178	187	242
46. Jaunpur	323	244	283	279	203	209	287
47. Ballia	..	540	744	734	687	656	636
48. Ghazipur	177	406	324	380	403	361	258
49. Varanasi	10	..	18	61	..	..	48
50. Mirzapur	149	158	70	191	219	..	192

URBAN POPULATION

The proportion of urban population living in Class V towns has also shown a declining trend. The almost continuous fall in this class is mainly due to the faster increase exhibited by larger towns. The biggest decline is visible in the decade 1951-61. To a great extent it is due to the declassification of 85 towns of this class. Even if the recast figure of 88 is taken for 1951, the drop is significant. Whereas in Classes I to IV declassification had effected a rise in proportion, the effect in this class has been of substantial reduction. Class V towns

are now to be found in only 35 districts, though all districts, except Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Tehri Garhwal, have had a town of this class at one time or the other since 1901. The highest proportion is to be found in district Garhwal and the lowest in Kanpur. In Garhwal there are now 3 towns of Class V and none of any class higher than this. In Kanpur there is one town, Pukhrayan, of this class, the only other being Kanpur, the biggest town-group of the State. For the towns of Class VI the following Table has been prepared:

TABLE 3.19—Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population in each District in each Census Year, found in Class VI Towns, 1901-61

(Districts which have no Class VI Towns omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
UTTAR PRADESH	2	61	66	106	132	121	112
1. Uttar Kashi	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pithoragarh	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
3. Tehri Garhwal	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
4. Garhwal	199	707	436	1,000	467	336	1,000
5. Almora	..	..	308	280	303	..	274
6. Naini Tal	13	26	15	54	86	96	140
7. Bijnor	..	..	25	12	40	43	18
8. Moradabad	..	..	26	57	77	51	90
9. Budaun	..	76	78	99	62	81	52
10. Rampur	..	28	..	44	99	132	115
11. Bareilly	..	56	64	134	129	141	167
12. Pilibhit	..	36	37	93	202	75	209
13. Shahjahanpur	..	33	..	38	86	42	..
14. Dehra Dun	23	29	23	178	108	117	215
15. Saharanpur	..	86	88	131	141	153	149
16. Muzaffarnagar	..	22	24	28	151	187	31
17. Meerut	..	46	59	131	140	111	120
18. Bulandshahr	..	123	50	161	193	122	135
19. Aligarh	..	127	142	183	235	253	260
20. Mathura	..	140	200	277	287	259	209
21. Agra	..	25	34	86	102	106	53
22. Etah	..	165	125	199	260	247	338
23. Mainpuri	..	103	214	315	412	290	217

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
24. Farrukhabad	..	64	71	95	105	39	28
25. Etawah	..	73	133	115	205	109	99
26. Kanpur	..	19	10	35	39	62	39
27. Fatehpur	..	230	137	162	196	188	264
28. Allahabad	..	62	91	117	101	76	142
29. Jhansi	..	104	114	139	96	142	112
30. Jalaun	..	175	63	59	71	69	130
31. Hamirpur	..	..	..	110	279	274	183
32. Banda	..	166	88	299	303	192	119
33. Kheri	..	40	84	91	142	148	..
34. Sitapur	..	43	107	117	300	86	227
35. Hardoi	..	49	49	105	178	28	82
36. Unnao	..	55	59	32	171	287	158
37. Lucknow	..	6	7	9	11	33	19
38. Rae Bareli	..	231	223	..	122	118	..
39. Gonda	..	63	43	62	134	151	111
40. Bara Banki	..	195	160	214	310	216	203
41. Faizabad	..	57	93	126	135	130	126
42. Pratapgarh	..	431	470	500	542	286	305
43. Basti	..	..	..	..	428	84	79
44. Gorakhpur	..	77	95	166	219	241	157
45. Deoria	..	110	136	76	202	342	100
46. Azamgarh	..	175	197	222	209	200	191
47. Jaunpur	..	134	115	140	228	215	137
48. Ballia	..	..	..	29	39	114	41
49. Ghazipur	..	36	43	83	128	181	171
50. Varanasi	..	33	43	52	59	..	12
51. Mirzapur	..	85	101	88	57	227	86

The above Table reveals that the proportion of urban population living in towns of Class VI has been steadily falling since 1921 for two reasons—(1) some towns of this class have gone up in class status and (2) towns of higher classes have grown faster. The greatest reduction is discernible in 1961, in most part due to the declassification of 128 towns out of the 153 towns of 1951 belonging to this class. Fourteen towns have moved up; Sheopur has been merged with Varanasi Nagar Mahapalika, and

Chitrakut with Karwi to form Chitrakut Dham M. B. Only 9 Class VI towns of 1951 have now remained. These 9 towns and Bah Bazar (which in reality is a part of Devaprayag N. A.) constitute the 10 Class VI towns of 1961. If the 1961 definition of urban areas had been applied in 1951, only 10 towns would have qualified for this class in that year, namely, Kotdwara, Misrikh-cum-Nimsar, Lansdowne, Tehri, Bhowali, Landour, Narendranagar, Chakrata, Dogadla and Devaprayag. The 1951

population of these towns is 24,613 and the recast proportion of urban population living therein 4 per 1,000. As in the case of Class V, the effect of declassification has been a massive reduction in the proportion of urban population living in towns of this class. Even, if the recast population is taken into consideration, the urban proportion shows a decline in 1961. Most of the districts, at one time or the other, have possessed Class VI towns. But now on account

of the changed definition these towns are to be found only in five of the Himalayan districts, viz., Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun.

58. So far the distribution of urban population in six standard size classes has been considered. It is desirable to bring out the concentration of urban population in population ranges which are intermediate between the six standard class ranges as in the following Table:

TABLE 3.20—Distribution of Population between Towns, District by District, with Population over 20,000 in 1961

State/District	Average Population per Town	Number in Towns per 1,000 of General Population in District	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in Towns with a Population of:				
			100,000 and Above	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
UTTAR PRADESH	38,852	129	544	39	43	65	138
1. Uttar Kashi	2,677	22	..	..	..	..	..
2. Tehri Garhwal	2,532	22	..	..	..	..	..
3. Garhwal	4,583	57	..	..	..	..	..
4. Almora	13,622	43	..	..	..	..	..
5. Naini Tal	16,025	195	..	..	..	..	555
6. Bijnor	19,591	164	..	..	..	..	723
7. Moradabad	43,770	222	438	..	315	111	..
8. Budaun	23,832	84	..	..	..	493	195
9. Rampur	72,991	208	928	..	..	..	..
10. Bareilly	65,265	221	836	..	..	..	..
11. Pilibhit	28,112	137	..	..	..	682	..
12. Shahjahanpur	39,399	139	747	..	..	..	152
13. Dehra Dun	28,262	461	790	..	..	..	..
14. Saharanpur	46,511	230	498	..	..	284	81
15. Muzaffarnagar	27,305	132	..	458	..	..	277
16. Meerut	39,914	206	508	..	126	59	121
17. Bulandshahr	16,914	127	..	..	..	389	120
18. Aligarh	57,340	162	645	..	223	..	..
19. Mathura	35,925	168	697	..	..	..	140
20. Agra	74,220	359	762	136	..	..	..
21. Etah	17,873	96	..	..	..	..	498
22. Mainpuri	14,527	74	..	..	..	..	655
23. Farrukhabad	35,770	111	..	661	..	..	172

State/District	Average Population per Town	Number in Towns per 1,000 of General Population in District	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in Towns with a Population of:				
			100,000 and Above	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
24. Etawah	26,818	91	..	..	650	..	..
25. Kanpur	488,146	410	995	..	..	..	..
26. Fatehpur	21,379	40	..	..	..	..	662
27. Allahabad	147,988	182	970	..	..	..	..
28. Jhansi	32,396	238	655	..	..	..	175
29. Jalaun	21,169	128	..	..	..	..	629
30. Hamirpur	16,638	84	..	..	..	..	374
31. Banda	15,865	67	..	..	..	..	595
32. Kheri	17,399	55	..	..	..	..	464
33. Sitapur	20,459	76	..	..	..	439	..
34. Hardoi	19,048	73	..	..	..	..	570
35. Unnao	29,780	24	..	..	..	..	1,000
36. Lucknow	331,678	495	988	..	..	..	..
37. Rae Bareli	19,923	30	..	..	..	..	751
38. Bahraich	26,529	53	..	..	..	704	..
39. Gonda	20,251	49	..	..	..	430	314
40. Bara Banki	17,563	50	..	..	..	..	489
41. Faizabad	35,447	87	..	623	..	..	231
42. Sultanpur	26,081	18	..	..	..	..	1,000
43. Pratapgarh	21,397	17	..	..	..	..	1,000
44. Basti	38,403	15	..	..	..	..	1,000
45. Gorakhpur	93,672	73	962	..	..	..	..
46. Deoria	19,192	24	..	..	..	..	493
47. Azamgarh	23,035	48	..	..	..	424	308
48. Jaunpur	18,285	53	..	..	677	..	..
49. Ballia	25,121	38	..	..	..	..	761
50. Ghazipur	22,577	34	..	..	..	..	823
51. Varanasi	110,629	234	886	..	..	..	75
52. Mirzapur	23,955	115	696	..	..	..	..

In this Table a town-group has been treated as one urban unit. The proportion of urban population in the State and districts, noted in column 3, has been discussed earlier. It will be noticed that in the State and districts containing a Class I city or town-group the largest proportion of

population lives in places of 100,000 population and above. Among the four ranges between 100,000 and 20,000 the highest proportion is to be found in the lowest range of 20,000-40,000. The proportion then steadily decreases till the lowest is reached in the population range 80,000-

100,000. This is due to the fact that the number of towns decreases with the increase in their size. It will be seen that the average population per town is highest in district Kanpur (188,146), followed by Lucknow (331,678), Allahabad (147,988) and Varanasi (110,629), due to large urban population and the small number of towns in the districts concerned. The average is below 5,000 in districts Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal. Farrukhabad and Faizabad districts have more than half of their urban population in towns of 80,000-100,000 range. Etawah and Jaunpur in those of 60,000-80,000, Pilibhit and Bahraich in that of 40,000-60,000 and Naini Tal, Bijnor, Mainpuri, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Banda,

Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur Pratapgarh, Basti, Ballia and Ghazipur in those of 20,000-40,000. The position obtaining in 1951 is depicted by Table 3.21. The average population per town in 1951 was 15,321 as against 38,852 in 1961 on account of a very large number of urban areas in existence then. The highest proportion of population lived in Class I cities and town groups, as in 1961, but in other population ranges things were slightly different. *Towns of 60,000-80,000 population range contained fewer people than those of 80,000-100,000 in 1951, whereas the position is just the reverse at present.*

TABLE 3.21—Distribution of Population between Towns, District by District, with Population over 20,000 in 1951

State/District	Average Population per Town	Number in Towns per 1,000 of General Population in District	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in Towns with a Population of				
			100,000 and Above	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
UTTAR PRADESH	15,321	136	452	29	22	66	117
1. Uttar Kashi	1,205	11	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pithoragarh	1,844	9	..	..	..	..	..
3. Tehri Garhwal	1,189	14	..	..	..	..	..
4. Garhwal	3,589	28	..	..	..	..	..
5. Almora	7,231	28	..	..	..	..	..
6. Naini Tal	12,333	221	..	..	..	..	271
7. Bijnor	13,921	240	..	..	..	..	372
8. Moradabad	28,311	239	408	..	155	149	93
9. Budaun	11,180	130	..	..	..	368	145
10. Rampur	24,906	321	770	..	..	..	..
11. Bareilly	23,354	221	742	..	..	..	..
12. Pilibhit	15,028	149	..	..	..	615	..
13. Shahjahanpur	25,067	150	697	..	..	..	141
14. Dehra Dun	24,514	474	840	..	..	..	..
15. Saharanpur	22,503	249	439	..	..	170	175
16. Muzaffarnagar	13,981	168	..	..	313	..	113
17. Meerut	18,507	219	467	..	..	186	..
18. Bulandshahr	10,612	156	..	..	..	..	429
19. Aligarh	16,083	188	489	..	..	196	..
20. Mathura	13,191	202	573	..	..	..	120

GENERAL REPORT

State/District	Average Population per Town	Number in Towns per 1,000 of General Population in District	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in Towns with a population of				
			100,000 and Above	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
21. Agra	45,260	332	755	..	131	..	..
22. Etah	8,647	123	..	..	..	..	229
23. Mainpuri	8,364	76	..	..	..	..	305
24. Farrukhabad	17,483	128	..	574	..	..	166
25. Etawah	14,443	104	..	..	..	593	..
26. Kanpur	143,877	371	981	..	..	..	..
27. Fatehpur	9,523	52	..	..	..	..	510
28. Allahabad	40,681	179	907	..	..	..	..
29. Jhansi	16,404	243	597	..	..	..	97
30. Jalaun	9,827	159	..	..	..	..	475
31. Hamirpur	10,671	112	..	..	..	..	..
32. Banda	9,800	74	..	..	..	..	516
33. Kheri	9,658	73	..	..	..	..	324
34. Sitapur	14,895	76	..	..	..	426	..
35. Hardoi	12,265	90	..	..	..	..	445
36. Unnao	9,430	53	..	..	..	..	446
37. Lucknow	104,105	461	955	..	..	..	..
38. Rae Bareli	7,208	44	..	..	..	..	495
39. Bahraich	17,900	53	..	..	..	625	..
40. Gonda	11,435	49	..	..	..	..	607
41. Bara Banki	9,233	66	..	..	..	..	348
42. Faizabad	22,798	92	..	603	..	..	214
43. Sultanpur	17,496	14	..	..	..	..	..
44. Pratapgarh	6,604	24	..	..	..	..	..
45. Basti	22,835	19	..	..	..	..	727
46. Gorakhpur	23,804	74	795	..	..	..	..
47. Deoria	10,404	35	..	..	..	..	277
48. Azamgarh	9,830	51	..	..	..	..	568
49. Jaunpur	12,027	55	..	..	..	622	..
50. Ballia	11,105	93	..	..	..	..	276
51. Ghazipur	10,417	110	..	..	..	..	268
52. Varanasi	51,943	210	856	..	..	..	..
53. Mirzapur	19,043	112	..	757	..	..	..

URBAN POPULATION

The average population per town was highest in Kanpur (143,877), followed by Lucknow (104,105). The average was below 5,000 in districts Uttar Kashi (1,205), Pithoragarh (1,844), Tehri Garhwal (1,189) and Garhwal (3,589). Farrukhabad, Faizabad and Mirzapur had more than half of their urban population in the ranges 80,000–100,000, Pilibhit, Etawah, Bahraich and Jaunpur in the range 40,000–60,000 and Fatehpur, Banda, Gonda, Basti and Azamgarh in the range 20,000–40,000. A comparison with 1961, will show that the highest proportion of urban population in districts Farrukhabad, Faizabad, Pilibhit, Bahraich, Fatehpur, Banda and Basti has continued to remain in the same population ranges in both years. It should again be mentioned in passing that exact comparison

between 1951 and 1961 proportions is not possible on account of the artificial reduction of the number of towns in the lower class ranges owing to declassification.

59. Classification of towns according to the functional characteristics has been considered before. It will now be investigated whether towns of different characteristics exhibit different rates of growth. For this purpose it will not be proper to treat a town-group as one unit, because quite often its constituents do not perform the same function. The number of towns for this study will, therefore, be 267 instead of 244. The growth of population in towns having different functional characteristics is given in the following Table:

TABLE 3.22—Progress of Population in Cities and Towns classified according to Character during 1901–61

(Population in thousands. Percentage decennial variation shown under absolute figures)							
Class of Towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
A. Administrative, Residential and Educational (including agriculture products processing towns)	4,798 (+24%)	3,858 (+12%)	3,190 (+26%)	2,533 (+15%)	2,193 (-1%)	2,209 (-5%)	2,317 ..
B. Trading and Commercial	692 (+20%)	578 (+15%)	505 (+18%)	427 (+12%)	382 (+9%)	351 (-13%)	404 ..
C. Manufacturing and Industrial	3,908 (+31%)	2,988 (+30%)	2,307 (+36%)	1,697 (+15%)	1,478 (+1%)	1,464 (-5%)	1,542 ..
D. Railway Towns	80.7 (+49%)	54.1 (+107%)	26.1 (+212%)	8.4 (-1%)	8.5 (-3%)	8.7 (+63%)	5.4 ..

During 1901–11 all types of towns except railway towns suffered a reverse. In the next decade administrative towns and railway towns showed a slight decrease. During the period 1921–31 there was a further fall in the population of railway towns, while towns of other kinds showed a more or less uniform increase of 12 to 15 per cent. From 1931 great differentials in the rates of growth of various kinds of towns began to make appearance. In every decade railway towns have manifested the largest proportionate increase. Then come manufacturing and industrial towns followed by those possessing adminis-

trative, residential and educational characteristics. Trading and commercial towns have shown the slowest growth during these 30 years. It will, therefore, not be unsafe to assume that the future of urbanization lies with manufacturing and industrial towns and not with those preoccupied only with buying and selling. It will be especially instructive to pinpoint certain cities and towns which have shown extraordinary growth during certain decades. Since about two-thirds urban population is living in place of 50,000 population and above, it will be sufficient to take these cities and towns only into consideration.

Of these, the following have had an increase exceeding 33.3 per cent in the decades mentioned against each:

TABLE 3.23—*Cities and Towns which have had more than 33.3 Per Cent decennial increase in any decade since 1921.*

City/Town	Decade	Per Cent
1. (a) Kanpur M. C. and Rly. Colony	1931—41	106.4
	1941—51	43.5
	1951—61	37.0
(b) Kanpur Cantt., Azamgarh Estate, etc.	1931—41	40.1
	1941—51	61.6
	1951—61	35.0
2. Lucknow M. C.	1931—41	41.2
	1951—61	33.1
3. Agra M. C.	1951—61	38.5
4. Varanasi M. C., Rly. Colony and B. H. U.	1941—51	33.6
	1951—61	38.1
5. Allahabad M. C. and Subedargarh Rly. Colony	1931—41	41.6
6. (a) Meerut M. B. and Malyana	1941—51	35.2
(b) Meerut Cantt.	1941—51	43.5
7. Bareilly M.B., N. Rly. Colony and Izamgarh Rly. Colony	1931—41	34.5
	1951—61	33.4
8. Moradabad M.B.	1921—31	33.7
9. Saharanpur M.B.	1931—41	34.5
	1941—51	40.5
10. Aligarh M.B.	1931—41	34.3
11. Gorakhpur M.B.	1941—51	35.2
	1951—61	36.1
12. Jhansi M.B.	1931—41	36.1
13. Dehra Dun M. B., Forest Research Institute, and College Area	1931—41	37.8
	1941—51	95.5
14. Rampur M.B.	1941—51	50.3

City/Town	Decade	Per Cent
15. Sholajhampur M. B.	1931—41	33.4
16. Firozabad M. B.	1931—41	75.2
	1941—51	61.3
	1951—61	50.7
17. Faizabad cum Ayodhya M.B.	1941—51	38.7
18. Muzaffarnagar M.B.	1921—31	47.7
	1941—51	37.3
	1951—61	35.5
19. Ghaziabad M.B. and Rly. Colony	1921—31	56.6
	1941—51	83.5
	1951—61	61.0
20. Haridwar M. B., Gurukul Kangri, etc.	1941—51	40.5
21. Hapur M.B.	1931—41	31.4
	1941—51	45.0

Out of these 23 cities and towns, Kanpur, M. C., Agra M. C., Varanasi M. C., Meerut M. B., Moradabad M. B., Saharanpur M. B., Aligarh M. B., Rampur M. B., Firozabad M. B. and Ghaziabad M. B. are industrial. Hapur is mainly commercial and the rest administrative and residential. The cities and towns which have had large proportionate increases in any 3 out of the 4 decades since 1921 are Kanpur M. C., Kanpur Cantonment, Firozabad M. B., Muzaffarnagar M. B. and Ghaziabad M. B. Considering large increases, i.e. over 50 per cent, the following cities and towns stand out prominently:

1921—31 : Ghaziabad M. B.

1931—41 : Kanpur M. C. ; Firozabad M. B.

1941—51 : Dehra Dun M. B. ; Ghaziabad M. B. ; Kanpur Cantt., Firozabad M. B. ; and Rampur M. B.

1951—61 : Ghaziabad M. B., Firozabad M. B. Out of these 6 cities and towns 2 cities and 2 towns are industrial.

60. There is a general increase in the population of towns, but there are a few which are less populated in 1961 than in 1901. Eleven of them are of a residential character and six of industrial. The progress of these towns from decade-to-decade is shown in the following Table :

TABLE 3.24—*Progress of Towns which are less populous in 1961 than 1901*

District	Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
A—Residential								
1. Almora	Almora Cantt.	598	641	766	973	1,308	2,815	1,589
2. Bareilly	Bareilly Cantt.	13,205	13,404	12,162	9,852	10,284	11,941	13,828
3. Dehra Dun	Landour Cantt.	1,389	1,417	1,206	1,150	1,405	1,500	1,720
4. Bulandshahr	Pahasu	5,377	5,135	5,609	5,418	4,876	5,555	5,603
5. Hardoi	Bilgram	10,936	9,565	10,292	9,424	9,112	7,509	11,190
6. Rae Bareli	Jais	9,906	8,232	8,754	12,364	11,263	12,854	12,688
7. Gonda	Nawabganj	6,249	5,822	5,662	6,077	5,305	4,328	7,047
8. Faizabad	Faizabad Cantt.	4,579	5,916	2,417	5,726	5,278	7,136	6,097
9. Ghazipur	Ghazipur	37,147	33,498	31,326	27,498	24,708	22,165	39,429
10. Varanasi	Varanasi Cantt.	4,781	4,543	3,164	4,278	3,074	3,936	4,958
11. Mirzapur	Abraura	10,379	9,853	11,534	8,915	9,751	4,452	11,328
B—Industrial								
12. Allahabad	Faizpur	6,849	5,728	5,677	4,885	5,329	7,505	7,611
13. Allahabad	Mauana	6,385	5,508	5,722	5,078	5,400	6,412	6,769
14. Banda	Rajapur	5,089	4,909	5,240	4,485	4,162	4,969	5,491
15. Azamgarh	Muhammadabad	6,706	5,441	5,212	7,783	7,127	6,641	8,775
16. Jaunpur	Machhlisahr	8,087	7,302	8,488	7,075	6,547	5,744	8,725
17. Mirzapur	Chunar	8,904	8,176	8,654	8,050	6,960	10,091	9,926

The progress of population during the decades 1901—11 and 1911—21 was erratic in most places, so it will be more useful to consider such towns as have suffered a decline since 1921. These towns are seven in number and are shown below :

Town	1961 Popula- tion	1921 Popula- tion
A. Non-Industrial		
1. Almora Cantt. (Almora)	598	1,308
2. Landour Cantt. (Dehra Dun)	1,389	1,405
3. Mathura Cantt. (Mathura)	8,299	10,225
4. Malihabad (Lucknow)	7,683	8,757
5. Jais (Rae Bareli)	9,906	11,263
6. Faizabad Cantt. (Faizabad)	4,579	5,278
B. Industrial		
7. Mohammadabad (Azamgarh)	6,706	7,127

Four of the above mentioned places are small cantonments the population of which entirely depends on military disposition. Almora and Landour Cantts. used to be important in the pre-Independence period where British troops used to be cantoned for reasons of health. Malihabad in Lucknow district suffered a great setback during 1941—51 in which it lost over one-quarter of its population—a large number of persons having left for Pakistan. The population has almost remained constant between 1951 and 1961 on account of migration to Lucknow and Kanpur in the wake of zamindari abolition. From Jais of Rae Bareli and Muhammadabad of Azamgarh a large number of persons migrated to big cities during 1931—41 and some to Pakistan during 1941—51. The movement of population during 1931—41 to big cities was caused by the Second World War which offered scope for employment and work.

61. More than three-fourths places recognized as towns in 1961, have seen periods of decline. Their population has stagnated or decayed in certain decades, but improved later on. Table 3.25 gives the population variation in the non-industrial towns of this type.

TABLE 3.25—Non-Industrial Towns which declined in Population at certain Census 1921–1961

District	Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
Garhwal	Pauri	7,484	5,250	2,813	901	1,875
	Lansdowne Cantt.	6,381	4,419	6,174	4,399	5,070
	Srinagar	3,031	2,385	1,957	1,519	2,170
Almora	Almora Cantt.	598	641	765	973	1,308
Naini Tal	Naini Tal M.B.	14,995	12,350	9,539	9,741	10,392
	Naini Tal Cantt.	1,035	743	579	932	838
	Bhowali	1,457	1,895	1,018	705	1,074
Bijnor	Najibabad	34,310	29,362	26,898	28,473	18,504
	Kiratpur	21,127	19,103	19,415	17,205	14,869
	Mandawar	8,005	7,515	7,677	6,653	6,258
	Afzalgarh	7,364	5,434	5,759	5,289	5,629
Moradabad	Hasanpur	17,731	14,777	4,249	11,276	9,946
	Thakurdwara	8,417	6,609	6,220	5,758	6,113
	Dhanaura	6,331	5,437	12,905	3,853	3,411
Budaun	Ujhani	17,542	14,163	11,955	12,178	11,186
	Bilsi	8,041	6,854	6,236	5,470	5,772
Bareilly	Bareilly Cantt.	13,205	13,404	12,162	9,852	10,284
Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur M.B.	110,432	98,949	105,817	79,316	72,616
	Shahjahanpur Cantt.	7,270	5,886	4,346	4,448	..
	Jalalabad	8,575	6,699	7,217	6,314	5,941
	Powayan	7,383	5,720	6,072	5,001	4,981
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun Cantt.	26,577	27,812	21,045	9,721	13,773
	Mussoorie	9,849	7,133	5,966	4,966	8,297
	Chakrata Cantt.	3,194	1,283	957	1,374	1,459
	Landour Cantt.	1,389	1,417	1,205	1,150	1,405
Saharanpur	Nakur	7,166	5,731	6,036	4,513	4,140
	Roorkee Cantt.	12,150	9,853	10,030	3,532	4,470
Muzaffarnagar	Jansath	6,775	5,923	7,541	6,165	5,454
Bulandshahr	Debai	14,003	12,610	13,218	11,269	9,697
	Siana	12,729	10,105	10,882	7,647	7,485
	Dankaur	7,995	4,500	5,289	4,839	5,177
	Pahasu	5,377	5,135	5,609	5,418	4,876
Aligarh	Atrauli	17,936	16,276	16,323	14,922	13,018
	Sikandra Rao	13,899	10,959	13,032	10,175	8,153
Mathura	Mathura Cantt.	8,299	7,221	3,816	3,439	10,225
Agra	Agra Cantt.	41,340	42,135	26,781	24,277	21,782
	Shamshabad	6,715	5,653	5,077	3,057	3,389
	Bah	5,641	4,543	4,738	3,713	3,049
	Tundla	7,571	5,651	7,318	2,716	3,352
	Achhnera	9,664	7,509	8,069	5,670	5,121
Etah	Aliganj	8,015	5,836	6,378	6,398	5,313

District	Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
Mainpuri	Karhal	7,612	6,107	5,811	5,034	5,364
Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh Cantt.	6,798	6,127	9,838	3,851	3,236
Etawah	Bharthana	11,112	7,066	4,553	2,015	3,236
Fatehpur	Fatehpur	28,323	24,301	27,436	18,947	14,948
Allahabad	Allahabad Cantt.	17,529	20,036	14,404	10,019	11,615
Jhansi	Jhansi Cantt.	21,126	16,075	11,132	12,121	12,047
	Gursarai	6,504	4,566	4,029	3,229	3,235
Jalaun	Kalpi	17,278	14,042	11,530	9,843	10,037
Hamirpur	Charkhari	13,335	11,631	12,638	11,064	9,582
Sitapur	Misrikh-cum-Nimsar	12,008	4,526	4,422	5,513	3,161
Hardoi	Sandila	18,407	17,400	17,526	15,034	14,074
	Bilgram	10,936	9,565	10,292	9,424	9,112
	Pihani	10,716	10,360	13,101	8,107	7,446
Lucknow	Malihabad	7,683	7,604	10,521	9,940	8,757
Rae Bareli	Jais	9,906	8,232	8,754	12,364	11,263
Gonda	Balrampur	31,776	23,088	35,461	19,311	16,131
	Nawabganj	6,249	5,822	5,662	6,077	5,305
Faizabad	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M.B.	83,717	76,582	55,215	59,992	51,342
	Faizabad Cantt.	4,579	5,916	2,417	5,726	5,278
Deoria	Gaura Barhaj	15,264	16,322	14,582	14,286	12,497
Ballia	Ballia	38,216	30,638	23,520	18,143	18,215
Varanasi	Varanasi Cantt.	4,781	4,543	3,164	4,278	3,074
Mirzapur	Ahaura	10,379	9,853	11,534	8,916	9,651

Twenty-six towns suffered a reduction in population between 1921 and 1931, 16 between 1931 and 1941, 32 between 1941 and 1951, and 9 between 1951 and 1961. Leaving cantonments out of consideration since their population is affected by military movements, the names of towns showing decline in the particular decades are given below together with the loss suffered by each in population :

1921–31 : Ballia (72), Kalpi (194), Naini Tal M. B. (651), Tundla (636), Bharthana (1,221), Ahaura (735), Mussoorie (3,331), Thakurdwara (355), Bilsi (302), Dankaur (338), Karhal (330), Pauri (974), Afzalgarh (340), Shamshabad (323), Gursarai (6), Srinagar (651), and Bhowali (369).

1931–41 : Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya (4,777), Najibabad (1,575), Hasanpur (7,027), Ujhani (223), Naini Tal M. B. (202), Misrikh-cum-Nimsar (1,091),

Jais (3,610), Aliganj (20), and Nawabganj (Gonda) (415).

1941–51 : Shahjahanpur M. B. (6,868), Balrampur (12,373), Fatehpur (3,135), Kiratpur (312), Sandila (126), Atrauli (47), Tundla (1,667), Debai (608), Sinkandra Rao (2,073), Charkhari (1,007), Siana (777), Bilgram (727), Pihani (2,741), Ahaura (1,681), Jais (522), Achhnera (560), Jalalabad (518), Aliganj (542), Mandawar (162), Dankaur (789), Malihabad (2,917), Powayan (352), Afzalgarh (325), Nakur (305), Jansath (1,618), Dhanaura (7,468), Bah (195), and Pahasu (474).

1951–61 : Gaura Barhaj (1,058) and Bhowali (438).

Towns in the above list have been arranged in accordance with their 1961 population. The

largest number decreased during the decade 1941-51. The chief cause of reduction in population has been the movement towards bigger towns and cities, migration to Pakistan being an additional reason in the decade 1941-51. Balrampur experienced a population decrease of more than 10,000 persons in that decade. Certain towns, apart from cantonments, have decreased in population in more than one decade. They are noted below :

1. Naini Tal M. B. (Naini Tal District) 1921-31 and 1931-41
2. Tundla T. A. (Agra District) 1921-31 and 1941-51
3. Ahraura N. A. (Mirzapur District) 1921-31 and 1941-51

TABLE 3.26—Industrial Towns whose Population has fluctuated between 1921 and 1961

Name of the District	Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
Naini Tal	Jaspur	9,675	7,756	18,250	6,037	6,688
Saharanpur	Gangoh	18,886	16,033	16,266	12,812	11,843
Meerut	Garhmukteshwar	8,717	6,555	5,950	5,366	6,018
	Sardhana	16,563	12,556	12,607	10,265	9,524
	Faridnagar	6,280	6,000	5,383	6,238	5,522
	Muradnagar	8,258	6,194	5,529	4,904	4,955
	Kankar Khera	10,856	6,257	9,905	4,316	2,897
Bulandshahr	Bugrasi	5,924	4,934	5,918	4,660	..
	Shikarpur	13,383	11,475	11,783	10,655	9,795
Aligarh	Sasni	5,798	4,373	4,265	3,285	3,363
Allahabad	Phulpur	6,849	5,728	5,677	4,885	5,329
	Mauaima	6,385	5,508	5,722	5,078	5,400
Jhansi	Chirgaon	7,514	5,460	4,674	3,569	3,594
	Ranipur	6,793	5,698	5,211	4,549	5,347
Banda	Rajapur	5,089	4,909	5,249	4,485	4,162
Sitapur	Khairabad	14,687	13,400	13,643	12,160	11,522
Faizabad	Jalalpur	11,241	9,001	2,247	4,056	3,898
	Akbarpur	9,563	8,206	7,376	7,675	5,801
Gorakhpur	Barhalganj	7,088	5,928	3,446	4,430	4,157
Azamgarh	Mubarakpur	16,133	14,337	11,580	12,493	12,500
	Kopaganj	11,158	8,030	8,649	6,716	5,982
	Muhammabad	6,706	5,441	5,212	7,783	7,127
Jaunpur	Machhlisahar	8,087	7,302	8,488	7,075	6,547
Varanasi	Bhadohi	20,302	16,399	2,038	9,701	1,786
	Gopiganj	5,806	4,993	4,159	5,293	3,363
Mirzapur	Chunar	8,904	8,176	8,654	8,050	6,960

62. Table 3.26 gives the variations in the population of towns classed as industrial in 1961 which have shown decline in some decade or the other.

4. Jais T. A. (Rae Bareilly District) 1931-41 and 1941-51.
5. Aliganj T. A. (Etah District) 1931-41 and 1941-51
6. Dankaur T. A. (Bulandshahr District) 1921-31 and 1941-51
7. Afzalgarh T. A. (Bijnor District) 1921-31 and 1941-51
8. Bhowali N. A. (Naini Tal District) 1921-31 and 1951-61

Nine towns of the above list decreased in population during 1921-31, 8 during 1931-41, 12 during 1941-51, and none during 1951-61. Their names are given below along with the loss in population :

1921-31 : Mubarakpur (7), Jaspur (651), Garhmukteshwar (652), Muradnagar (51), Chirgaon (25), Phulpur (444), Ranipur (798), Mauaima (322) and Sasni (78).

1931-41 : Bhadohi (7,663), Mubarakpur (913), Jalalpur (1,809), Akbarpur (299) Barhalganj (984), Muhammadabad (2,571), Faridnagar (855) and Gopiganj (1,134).

1941-51 : Gangoh (233), Sardhana (51), Khairabad (243), Shikarpur (308), Kopaganj (619), Kankar Khera (3,648), Jaspur (10,494), Chunar (478), Machhli Shahr (1,186), Mauaima (214), Bugrasi (948) and Rajapur (340).

1951-61 : Nil.

In this list also, towns against each decade have been arranged in the order of their 1961 population. The largest reduction took place in Jaspur (1941-51) and Bhadohi (1931-41). The reasons for diminution of population are the same as for non-industrial towns. The following 3 towns decreased in population in more than one decade :

1. Mubarakpur T. A. (Azamgarh District) 1921-31 and 1931-41
2. Jaspur T. A. (Naini Tal District) 1921-31 and 1941-51
3. Mauaima T. A. (Allahabad District) 1921-31 and 1941-51

63. In paras 60-62, towns which have decreased in population in some decade or the other have been dealt with in a general way. During the first two decades a very large number of towns lost a considerable population on account of the plague, cholera, influenza and malaria. No useful purpose will, therefore, be served by taking into consideration the variations in the population from 1901 to 1921. The following excerpts from the 1921 Census Report are quite illuminating :

"The ravages of plague had been immense 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 breakdown. The malaria epidemic of 1908 also used enormous loss. . . . 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. . . .

"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 prevalent than in normal years.

"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.

"Influenza persisted in 1919-20. 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 the disease in any form."⁶

After 1921, things are entirely different. Famines and pestilences have been brought under control by better distribution of food and advances in prophylactic and curative medicine. If during these years the population has shown a fall, some special reasons must have existed. It is now proposed to take up individually all towns which have undergone reduction in population in any period after 1921. Old records whatever available have been consulted and enquiries conducted through local officers for ascertaining reasons for decline in individual towns. Cantonments have been omitted, as in their case military move-

⁶Census of India, 1921, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Part I Report pp. 10-13

ment is the most important factor in determining their population. Reasons for decline, town by town, as ascertained are given as under :

(Decade 1921-31)

District	Town with present local status	Reasons for Decline in Population
Garhwal	Pauri M.B.	Prevalence of the plague, cholera and other diseases and dispersion of population to neighbouring rural areas.
	Srinagar N.A.	An important town on the pilgrim routes to Badrinath and Kedarnath. Often fell a prey to cholera epidemic during the decade ; malaria and influenza took their own tolls. Dispersion of population to neighbouring areas.
Naini Tal	Naini Tal M.B.	Prevalence of cholera and the plague and consequent migration of the people.
	Jaspur T. A.	Prevalence of the plague in 1931.
	Bhowali N.A.	Destruction of turpentine factory, which engaged a large number of persons, by fire.
Bijnor	Afzalgarh T.A.	Prevalence of the plague in 1930.
Moradabad	Thakurdwara T.A.	Migration of large number of persons to other places for work and business.
Budaun	Bilsi M.B.	Decline in trade due to agricultural slump and economic depression and shifting of population.
Dehra Dun	Mussoorie M.B.	The Census of 1921 was taken in March and of 1931 in October. Yet there was a decline. This was due to lack of constructional activities and consequent absence of labourers in the year of count.
Meerut	Garhmukteshwar T.A.	Havoc wrought by the floods in the Ganga.
	Muradnagar T.A.	Migration of labour to Ghaziabad and Modinagar for better wages.
Bulandshahr	Dankaur T.A.	Decline in trade due to agricultural slump and economic depression.
Aligarh	Sasni T.A.	Migration to Delhi and Bombay for better employment and outbreak of the plague before the Census count.

District	Town with present local status	Reasons for Decline in Population
Agra	Shamshabad T.A.	Decline in trade and serious famine in 1928.
	Tundla T.A.	Shifting of the office of Divisional Traffic Superintendent (Railway) to Allahabad.
Mainpuri	Karhal T.A.	Migration of workers in glass-bangle industry to Firozabad on account of decline in this industry locally.
Etawah	Bharthana T.A.	Decline in trade due to general economic depression.
Allahabad	Phulpur T.A.	The economic depression and agricultural slump affected the 'Bangli Bazar', a big mandi of the town adversely. Decline in 'Laleh' and cotton trade.
	Mauauma T.A.	Migration of a large number of weavers to Bombay, Bhimri and other places to work on power looms.
Jhansi	Chirgaon T.A.	Decline in trade due to general economic depression.
	Ranipur T.A.	Migration of 'Koris' employed in weaving to other places.
	Gursarai T.A.	Decline in trade on account of the economic depression and agricultural slump.
Jalaun	Kalpi M.B.	Ditto.
Azamgarh	Mubarkapur T.A.	Ditto.
Ballia	Ballia M.B.	Five villages of the M. B. were affected by the floods of the Ganga as a result of which some inhabitants were displaced and migrated to places outside the municipal limit.
Mirzapur	Ahaura N.A.	Outbreak of the plague and cholera.

(Decade 1931-41)

Naini Tal	Naini Tal M.B.	The Census of 1941 was taken in March and of 1931 in October, which prevented enumeration of persons who migrate to plains in winter and return in March-April. This was the chief cause of reduction ; another cause was decline in business.
-----------	----------------	--

District	Town with present local status	Reasons for Decline in Population	District	Town with present local status	Reasons for Decline in Population
Bijnor	Najibabad M.B.	Outbreak of the plague and cholera during 1931-36.	(Decade-1941-51)		
Moradabad	Hasanpur M.B.	Migration of persons to bigger places for better prospects in the War period.	Naini Tal	Jaspur T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan due to Partition of the country in 1947.
Budaun	Ujhani M.B.	Migration of mendicants and other nomadic tribes, who were in the town at the 1931 Census.	Bijnor	Kiratpur T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of some people to Bombay for work.
Meerut	Faridnagar T.A.	Movement of a large number of weavers to Meerut and of labourers to Modinagar.		Mandawar T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan.
Etah	Aliganj T.A.	Enlistment of some residents in the Army ; migration of some persons to other places for War work.	Moradabad	Dhanaura N.A.	Ditto.
Sitapur	Misrikh-cum-Nimsar M.B.	Collapse of a flourishing grain mandi and consequent migration of labourers and traders.	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur M.B.	Ditto.
Rae Bareilly	Jais T.A.	Decline in the trade of food-grains and tobacco ; movement of Khatiks doing wood work and brick-and-lime business to other places.		Jalalabad T.A.	Ditto.
Gonda	Nawabganj M.B.	Migration to other places for better opportunities during the War period.		Powayan T.A.	Ditto.
Faizabad	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M.B.	Ditto.	Saharanpur	Gangoh M.B.	Ditto.
	Jalalpur T.A.	Outbreak of epidemics.		Nakur T.A.	Ditto.
	Akbarpur T.A.	Outbreak of cholera and the plague in the preceding years.	Muzaffarnagar	Jansath T.A.	Ditto.
Gorakhpur	Barhalganj T.A.	Decline in trade.	Meerut	Sardhana N.A.	Ditto.
Azamgarh	Muhammabad T.A.	Exclusion of some portion from the Town Area.		Kankar Khera T.A.	Ditto.
	Mubarakpur T.A.	Ditto.	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi	Ditto.
Varanasi	Bhadohi M.B.	Movement of population to bigger places on account of deterioration of local trade and industry in the War period.		Shikarpur T.A.	Ditto.
	Gopiganj T.A.	Ditto.		Debai M.B.	Ditto.
				Siana T.A.	Ditto.
				Dankaur T.A.	Ditto.
				Pahasu T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of Zamindars on the eve of the Zamindari Abolition.
			Aligarh	Atrauli M.B.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of a section of population to other towns for better prospects.
				Sikandra Rao M.B.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan.
			Agra	Bah T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of handloom weavers and brass workers to other industrial places like Firozabad.
				Tundla T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan.
				Achhnera T.A.	Ditto.
			Etah	Aliganj T.A.	Ditto.

District	Town with present local status	Reasons for Decline in Population
Fatehpur	Fatehpur M.B.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of some persons to Kanpur for better prospects.
Allahabad	Mauauma T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of Zamindars to other places.
Hamirpur	Charkhari M.B.	Migration of some population due to the merger of Charkhari State with Vindhya Pradesh and subsequent transfer to Uttar Pradesh.
Banda	Rajapur T.A.	Decline in trade.
Sitapur	Khairabad M.B.	Deterioration in cottage industry and migration of weavers to bigger places.
Mardoi	Sandila M.B.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan; decline in handloom production; Migration of Zamindars on the eve of Zamindari Abolition.
	Bilgram M.B.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of Zamindars to other places on the eve of Zamindari Abolition.
	Pihani M.P.	In 1941, a fairly large number of nomadic tribes were enumerated in this town, who subsequently settled down in nearby villages; migration to other places due to decline in trade.
Lucknow	Malihabad T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of Zamindars on the eve of Zamindari Abolition.
Rae Bareilly	Jeis T.A.	Ditto.
Gonda	Balrampur	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan.
Azamgarh	Kopaganj T.A.	Ditto.
Jaunpur	Machhlishahr T.A.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan and of a large number of Julahas, engaged in manufacturing silver armlets, on account of decline in trade.
Mirzapur	Chunar M.B.	Migration of some Muslims to Pakistan; decline in trade, handloom industry and stone marble industry; shifting of certain administrative offices such as the Reformatory School.

District	Town with present local status	Reasons for Decline in Population
Mirzapur	Ahaura N.A.	Decline in food-grains trade, silk and leather industries; shortage of cocoons affecting the production of 'Ahaura Silk'.

(Decade—1951—61)

Naini Tal	Bhowali N.A.	Opening of T. B. Sanatoria at other places and setting up new lines of treatment of consumptives.
Deoria	Gaura Barhaj M.B.	Decline in molasses trade of which it was a leading centre and shifting of brick-layers to big cities like Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, etc.

9. Immigration into Urban Areas

64. We shall next investigate the extent of immigration into urban areas. As mentioned earlier, migration is a very important factor in urban growth. It will be useful to examine the contribution of migrants to the total population in the urban areas of the State. From Table D-II a Table has been prepared giving the proportion of immigrants to 1,000 urban population by persons, males and females. Immigrants have been divided into 3 categories: (a) born outside the place of enumeration but within the district, (b) born outside the district, but within the State and (c) born in other States of India. The Table gives the aforesaid proportions for the State and districts as well as Class I cities and town-groups. 34.8 per cent of the State's urban population is outside-born, i.e., born outside the place of enumeration within the country. About one-third of immigrants were born within the district, one-half outside the district but within the State, and the rest in other places in India. The contribution of other States and Union Territories to the urban population of the State comes to only 5.2 per cent. Although the proportion of female migrants to the female population is higher than the proportion of male migrants to male population in all the three categories of migrants, yet female migrants exceed male migrants in absolute numbers only among those born within the district outside the place of enumeration. The larger proportion of females in all categories can be ascribed to marriage migration.

TABLE 3.27—Proportion per 1,000 Urban Population in each District and City or Town-Group of Population of one lakh and above classified by persons (i) born outside the city or town-group but elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (ii) born outside the district of enumeration but within the State and (iii) born in other States of India, 1961

State, District and City/Town-Group with Population of One Lakh and over	Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the City or Town-Group but elsewhere in the district of Enumeration			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of Enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females
UTTAR PRADESH	812	121	100	147	175	167	185	52	50	54
Uttar Kashi	517	218	200	252	418	459	339	53*	65	32
Tehri Garhwal	567	335	385	248	274	257	305	18	18	17
Garhwal	527	326	341	298	259	272	233	72	70	74
Almora	595	319	348	271	197	187	213	78	98	45
Naini Tal	737	70	65	78	407	413	399	38	37	39
Bijnor	896	166	101	239	78	65	93	13	14	13
Moradabad	880	95	70	124	92	65	123	19	21	18
Moradabad T. G.	845	82	70	97	100	79	124	26	26	25
Budaun	853	113	66	167	101	68	139	10	8	11
Rampur	855	20	13	27	93	85	102	17	20	14
Rampur M. B.	850	14	12	16	85	86	83	16	20	10
Bareilly	841	68	51	89	152	139	167	33	38	27
Bareilly T. G.	841	57	44	73	156	147	166	36	41	31
Pilibhit	852	106	88	127	191	162	226	18	17	19
Shahjahanpur	870	102	78	131	146	122	173	18	19	16
Shahjahanpur T. G.	868	84	67	104	159	140	180	22	23	20
Dehra Dun	717	64	68	58	220	211	234	142	145	139
Dehra Dun T. G.	804	54	55	52	218	211	227	128	122	137
Saharanpur	786	104	77	137	127	108	152	62	58	67
Saharanpur M. B.	821	102	94	113	113	93	136	63	52	68
Muzaffarnagar	812	150	167	128	154	116	200	50	32	72
Meerut	805	144	119	176	148	143	154	87	91	82
Meerut T. G.	802	111	101	124	147	157	134	93	107	75
Bulandshahr	866	214	161	276	133	92	180	32	30	36
Aligarh	841	83	48	125	109	54	174	24	14	35
Aligarh M.B.	825	63	39	92	76	39	121	17	10	26
Mathura	828	103	82	127	158	134	187	115	93	142

GENERAL REPORT

State, District and City/Town-Group with Population of One Lakh and over	Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the City or Town-Group but elsewhere in the district of Enumeration			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of Enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females
Mathura T. G.	814	89	75	105	179	157	206	98	85	116
Agra	821	112	97	129	143	131	157	72	60	86
Agra T.G.	824	96	87	106	103	103	103	80	68	95
Etah	866	151	119	189	200	126	286	16	13	20
Mainpuri	821	166	144	192	226	160	306	25	22	29
Farrukhabad	856	140	107	178	182	136	236	19	20	18
Etawah	840	173	155	195	187	147	235	31	24	38
Kanpur	739	82	74	94	325	349	292	56	54	59
Kanpur T.G.	739	81	73	93	326	350	293	56	54	58
Fatehpur	857	229	198	265	145	113	183	14	14	15
Allahabad	783	106	102	111	165	178	148	54	54	56
Allahabad T.G.	778	103	103	104	168	181	150	56	55	57
Jhansi	837	137	101	180	99	89	112	166	165	167
Jhansi T.G.	840	112	96	131	118	112	125	162	175	147
Jalaun	841	202	144	272	136	97	182	26	19	34
Hamirpur	877	183	106	272	105	90	121	54	28	83
Banda	852	157	123	197	138	120	160	45	30	63
Kheri	810	156	127	191	246	241	251	22	22	22
Sitapur	785	202	166	247	187	180	197	16	17	16
Hardoi	842	185	137	242	125	85	173	8	8	9
Unnao	784	204	196	215	234	223	249	14	12	16
Lucknow	790	46	44	47	285	298	270	59	61	56
Lucknow T.G.	789	45	43	47	285	297	269	59	61	57
Rae Bareli	868	195	192	197	133	99	173	13	12	15
Bahraich	850	147	124	174	107	94	121	13	11	15
Gonda	835	201	166	242	162	146	182	25	23	27
Bara Banki	858	221	164	287	160	150	172	14	14	14
Faizabad	829	138	100	183	155	140	173	33	41	24
Sultanpur	790	257	244	272	213	196	235	37	34	41
Pratapgarh	839	194	195	192	218	199	242	35	29	42
Basti	769	172	196	142	117	133	96	14	17	11

URBAN POPULATION

State, District and City/Town-Group with Population of One Lakh and over	Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the City or Town-Group but elsewhere in the district of Enumeration			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of Enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females
Gorakhpur	763	155	148	163	197	215	173	61	59	64
Gorakhpur M. B.	757	154	151	158	200	221	172	64	61	66
Deoria	808	243	200	297	137	117	162	38	40	35
Azamgarh	880	177	135	225	96	78	117	14	10	19
Jaunpur	887	160	123	202	137	109	169	10	8	12
Ballia	806	300	252	359	115	109	123	47	30	69
Ghazipur	902	227	223	232	129	102	158	27	18	37
Varanasi	809	119	97	146	128	139	114	63	62	66
Varanasi T.G.	782	111	93	133	125	142	105	58	55	62
Mirzapur	838	133	95	179	146	119	179	52	51	52
Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B.	893	118	75	165	126	103	152	23	18	29

The above Table reveals that districts in which the proportion of migrants in their urban areas from other parts of India is more than 50 per cent above the State average of 34.8 per cent are Uttar Kashi (68.9), Garhwal (65.7), Tehri Garhwal (62.7), and Almora (59.4)—all situated in the Himalayan Hills. In Uttar Kashi migration is chiefly from other districts of the State, while in Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora mostly from within the districts. Due to difficult living conditions in rural areas their population is pushed to towns which provide some sort of employment. In Uttar Kashi a large number of persons have come from other districts on account of various developmental schemes undertaken there. These districts on account of the high proportion of migrants depict a much lower sex ratio than the State urban average of 812. Districts in which the proportion of immigrants is between 25 and 50 per cent above the State average are Naini Tal (51.5), Sultanpur (50.7), Kanpur (46.3), Ballia (46.2), Unnao (45.2) and Pratapgarh (44.7). The only Class I city/town-group which has more than 25 per cent immigrants above the State average is Kanpur (46.3). Districts in which the proportion is more than 25

per cent below the State average are Rampur (13.0), Moradabad (20.6), Aligarh (21.6), Budaun (22.4), Bareilly (25.3), and Bijnor (25.7). Five of these six districts are situated in Rohilkhand Division. Similar trend is discernible in Class I cities and town-groups of Rampur (11.5), Aligarh (15.7), Moradabad (20.8) and Bareilly (24.9). It will be observed that the bigger cities of Uttar Pradesh do not have a large proportion of immigrants. Kanpur and Lucknow have 46.3 and 38.9 per cent respectively; while Agra (27.9), Varanasi (29.4) and Allahabad (32.7) have lower percentages than even the State average. The proportion of migrants from other States of India is more than 50 per cent above the State average of 5.2 per cent in Class I cities and town-groups of Jhansi (16.2), Dehra Dun (12.8), Mathura (9.8), Meerut (9.3), and Agra (8.0). All these are important cities on the western border of Uttar Pradesh. Jhansi is a big railway centre and Dehra Dun has many offices of Central Government. Except in Mathura and Agra there is a preponderance of male immigrants in them. Class I cities and town-groups in which the proportion of immigrants from other States is low are Rampur

(1.6), Aligarh (1.7), Shahjahanpur (2.2), Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (2.3), Moradabad (2.6) and Bareilly (3.6). The stream of migrants to cities has visibly slowed down after 1951. The percentage of population born outside the district increased during 1921-31 in 9 cities and decreased in 6. In the next 20 years, 1931-51, it increased in all except Jhansi. Thus from 1921 to 1951 the general trend was towards increase. From 1951 this tendency has been reversed. During the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 the outborn percentage has gone down in 11 cities. The six to register some sort of increase are Bareilly, Rampur, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Shahjahanpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal. Table 3.28 below gives the percentage of persons born outside the district including those born in Pakistan and other foreign countries in the 17 Class I cities and town-groups of Uttar Pradesh in the Census years 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961.

TABLE 3.28—Percentage of Population born outside the District in Class I Cities and Town-Groups, 1921-61

City/Town-Group	1921	1931	1951	1961
1. Kanpur	42.5	40.1	52.7	41.4
2. Lucknow	22.8	31.2	42.0	38.4
3. Agra	11.8	22.2	25.0	23.1
4. Varanasi	14.0	17.0	21.3	20.5
5. Allahabad	20.3	19.6	25.8	24.6
6. Meerut	21.0	21.9	34.7	30.9
7. Bareilly	12.8	12.7	17.4	22.9
8. Moradabad	10.6	11.5	20.9	15.6
9. Saharanpur	16.4	17.5	39.7	27.8
10. Dehra Dun	..	..	67.0	52.4
11. Aligarh	23.0	14.3	21.8	10.1
12. Rampur	5.4	3.3	11.2	12.3
13. Gorakhpur	13.8	13.4	23.3	28.8
14. Jhansi	23.1	35.4	29.5	30.5
15. Mathura	8.3	30.3	36.4	32.2
16. Shahjahanpur	10.8	10.8	16.9	19.9
17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	6.4	10.4	14.8	15.1

65. Table 3.29A gives the proportion of migrants born within the country per 1,000 of urban population in Administrative, Residential and Educational Class I cities and town-groups, namely, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Mathura, Shahjahanpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal.

TABLE 3.29A—Proportion of Migrants born in India per 1,000 of Urban Population in Administrative, Residential and Educational Cities/Town Groups

Females per 1,000 males	805
Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the city but elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	
(a) Persons per 1,000 urban population	80
(b) Males per 1,000 males	74
(c) Females per 1,000 females	88
Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State :	
(a) Persons per 1,000 urban population	202
(b) Males per 1,000 males	206
(c) Females per 1,000 females	198

Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India :

(a) Persons per 1,000 urban population	67
(b) Males per 1,000 males	68
(c) Females per 1,000 females	67

The sex ration in these cities and town-groups is slightly lower than the State urban average of 812, though among the immigrants it is a little higher (821). The higher figure suggests some degree of marriage migration. The percentage of immigrants born within India in the population of these cities is 34.9 which is almost equal to the State average of 34.8. The largest number of migrants have poured into these cities from other districts of the State. Males outnumber females in all categories. However, sex ratio among persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration is quite high (969). This is partly due to marriage migration and partly to the fact that a very large volume of migration from within the district is in terms of whole families. The sex ratio is lowest (776) for migrants from other districts of the State and next lowest (797) for migrants born

facturing and Industrial cities and town-groups of the State, namely, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Rampur are given in the following Table :

TABLE 3.29B—Proportion of Migrants born in India per 1,000 of Urban Population in Manufacturing and Industrial Cities/Town-Groups

Females per 1,000 males	793
Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the city but elsewhere in the district of enumeration :	
(a) Persons per 1,000 urban population	90
(b) Males per 1,000 males	78
(c) Females per 1,000 females	103
Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State :	
(a) Persons per 1,000 urban population	183
(b) Males per 1,000 males	191
(c) Females per 1,000 females	173
Persons per 1,000 urban population born in other States of India :	
(a) Persons per 1,000 urban population	58
(b) Males per 1,000 males	56
(c) Females per 1,000 females	61

The general sex ratio in the manufacturing and industrial cities and town-groups is lower than the State urban average, but among the immigrants it is higher (822) for reasons already discussed. 33.1 per cent of the population of these places was born within the country but outside the place of enumeration. This is slightly lower than the State average of 34.8 per cent. Manufacturing and industrial cities of this State attract migrants to a somewhat lesser extent than administrative cities. As in the case of the latter the largest proportion of migrants is from other districts of the State. The sex ratio of migrants born elsewhere in the district is quite high (1,048), which suggests marriage migration and movement of whole families to these cities/town-groups. Migration from other districts of the State is mostly masculine in character, the sex ratio being quite low (718). Among those from other parts of the country it is better (861). A comparison of the two Tables reveals that in both types of cities/town-groups the sex ratio among migrants is higher than in the general population. Manufacturing and industrial cities

town-groups attract more persons from within the district than those of administrative, residential and educational type. But they exercise lesser pull on places outside the district. Out of 320,694 migrants from other States and Union Territories of India in Class I cities and town-groups of Uttar Pradesh, the highest percentage is from Punjab (32.9) followed by Bihar (19.6), Madhya Pradesh (12.6), West Bengal (9.9), Rajasthan (9.8) and Delhi (6.5), all on the border of this State except West Bengal. Taking the cities individually it will be seen that in Mathura and Jhansi the largest number of migrants from within the country has come from the bordering States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh respectively, while Bihar sends the largest number to Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur which are close to it. In the remaining 12 cities/town-groups of the State the largest number hails from Punjab.

66. The facilities of employment and the urge to lead a better life impel people to migrate to urban areas in general and cities in particular. It is quite natural that population in the working age-groups will shift in greater numbers to big cities. But other factors also exercise a pull on the population to move to urban areas. Lack of educational facilities in rural areas draws younger age-groups for pursuing courses of study. Table D-IV gives migrants to cities by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in the case of workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups. Therefrom Table 3.30 has been prepared which gives the distribution of 1,000 migrants to selected cities and town-groups by age-groups. The criterion of selection is the proportion in the age-group 0-14. Taking all cities and town-groups of Class I together, the proportion of migrants in the age-group to every thousand is 187, much less than the proportion of 402 existing in the general population. There are two reasons for this difference. One is that juveniles migrate in relatively much smaller numbers and the other is that children of migrants born in the city of enumeration are not treated as migrants in the Census. In Dehra Dun, Saharanpur and Rampur the proportion of immigrants in the age-group 0-14 is well above the

State average, i.e., nearer the State average, in the general population; while in Kanpur, Aligarh and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal it is very low.

In them the balance is very heavily tilted in favour of older age-groups.

TABLE 3.30—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Age-Groups

City/Town-Group	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	A. N. S
All Cities	1,000	187	468	284	61	N
1. Dehra Dun	1,000	271	449	238	42	N
2. Saharanpur	1,000	238	456	259	47	N
3. Rampur	1,000	236	365	312	87	N
4. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	1,000	178	406	330	86	..
5. Aligarh	1,000	171	418	347	64	..
6. Kanpur	1,000	155	496	300	49	N
All Cities (General Population)	1,000	402	344	206	48	N

The age-group 15–34 calls for particular attention, the proportion of population in this age-group being significantly high (468). In Kanpur out of the selected cities and town-groups its proportion is still higher. The other working age-group 35–59 also has a high proportion of migrants (28.4). In Aligarh, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Rampur and Kanpur the proportion in this age-group is even greater. The ratio between the numbers in the age-groups 35–59 and 15–34 is greater among the migrants than in the general population. The reason can be two-fold—(1) persons of the younger age-group after spending a few years in colleges go back to their homes and (2) a considerable proportion of

workers among immigrants belongs to the older age-group. Having examined the age-structure, it will also be useful to examine the educational levels of migrants to Class I cities and town-groups. Table 3.31 gives the distribution of 1,000 migrants to selected cities and town-groups by educational levels. It will be observed that the proportion of literates is much higher among migrants than in the general population. The highest literacy rate among migrants obtains in Allahabad and lowest in Saharanpur. Allahabad Dehra Dun and Lucknow are well above the average in this regard and Saharanpur, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal and Aligarh very much below.

TABLE 3.31 :—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Educational Levels

City/Town-Group	Total	Illiterate	Literate(without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and Above
All Cities	1,000	474	260	133	133
1. Allahabad	1,000	382	273	142	203
2. Dehra Dun	1,000	411	252	195	142
3. Lucknow	1,000	412	241	160	187
4. Aligarh	1,000	591	246	91	72
5. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	1,000	598	253	91	58
6. Saharanpur	1,000	624	213	110	53
All Cities (General Population)	1,000	565	240	104	91

Taking all Class I cities and town-groups together, 526 out of 1,000 migrants are literate. About half of them, i.e., 260, can only read and write and have not attained any educational level. 133 have passed the High School or equivalent examination, of them 29 hold non-technical and 2 technical degrees. In Allahabad and Lucknow the proportion of migrants of higher qualifications is considerable. Allahabad is a great educational centre and Lucknow is the State Capital. Many offices of the Central and State Governments are located at these places. Highly qualified persons born outside are holding jobs or pursuing still higher courses of study. In Saharanpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal the proportion of those possessing technical or non-technical degrees among migrants is very low. Having considered age-groups and educational levels in the migrant population, it will be profitable to examine the more impor-

tant occupational groups in which they are divided. The selection of Class I cities and town-groups for this purpose is based on the proportion of workers (except as cultivators) among migrants. In Kanpur (451), Allahabad (407) and Meerut (406) the proportion of migrant workers is well above the State average of 391 while in Aligarh (281), Saharanpur (298) and Moradabad (299) it is much below. The proportion of workers among migrants is much greater than in the general population (297) because of smaller representation of very young and juvenile age-groups. Migration (except marriage migration among females) is usually motivated by work and employment, and naturally the proportion of workers among migrants is much greater. The following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 workers among migrants to Class I cities and town-groups by important occupational groups:

TABLE 3.32—Distribution of 1,000 Workers (except as Cultivators) among Migrants to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Important Occupational Groups

City/Town-Group	Total Workers (except cultivators)	Occupational Groups												
		05	10	28	29	30	33	64	70	73	75	89	91	93
All Cities	1,000	27	90	47	29	91	50	49	76	13	34	104	39	22
1. Kanpur	1,000	14	47	25	19	83	43	57	175	19	43	139	14	15
2. Allahabad	1,000	23	127	59	44	71	31	93	10	5	16	108	58	6
3. Meerut	1,000	28	220	37	23	144	61	21	42	8	38	69	23	33
4. Moradabad	1,000	38	2	46	40	70	96	183	3	59	84	84	56	5
5. Saharanpur	1,000	15	..	22	33	85	32	117	98	31	42	94	25	22
6. Aligarh	1,000	58	28	40	48	37	17	8	34	9	32	105	69	83

The above Table reveals that taking all cities and town-groups together the highest proportion of migrant workers (other than cultivators) is to be found in the occupational group 89—Labourers, not elsewhere classified (104), followed by 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades (91) and 10—Administrators and Executive Officials, Government (90). In the general population of the urban areas of the State the most predominant occupational group is 30 and the next 89. It, therefore, follows that Government executive services are manned mainly

by people who have come to cities from outside. Traders are mostly from the local-born population. The most predominant occupational group for Kanpur is 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers; for Allahabad and Meerut 10—Administrative and Executive Officials, Government; for Moradabad and Saharanpur 64—Drivers Road Transport; and for Aligarh 89—Labourers, not elsewhere classified. It shows that a very large proportion of immigrants to Allahabad and Meerut are engaged in Government offices; those of Moradabad

and Saharanpur in road transport; those of Kanpur in spinning and weaving, while unskilled workers constitute the largest proportion of immigrants to Aligarh. The next most important occupational groups for the selected cities and town-groups are these: Kanpur and Allahabad 89—Labourers, not elsewhere classified; Meerut 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades; Moradabad 33—Salesman, Shop Assistants and Related Workers; Saharanpur 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers; Aligarh 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers. Table D-V shows population born locally, migrants from rural areas, and migrants from other towns in the 17 Class I cities/town-groups of the State. It also gives the information about the migrants by sex and duration of residence of less than 3 years and of 3 years and above. From it Table 3.33 has been prepared which gives the distribution of 1,000 migrants (born in India) to selected cities and town-groups by duration and place of birth.

TABLE 3.33—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants (Born in India) to Selected Cities and Town-Groups by Duration and Place of Birth (Rural/Urban)

	Selected Cities and Town-Groups						
	All Cities 1,000	Kanpur 1,000	Gorakhpur 1,000	Dehra Dun 1,000	Moradabad 1,000	Aligarh 1,000	Rampur 1,000
Total Migrants (Born in India)							
<i>Born in Rural Areas</i>							
Born in rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years	41	31	63	18	66	96	23
Born in rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more	132	98	255	57	150	182	66
Born in rural areas outside the district (but within the country) and resident in the city for less than 3 years	127	125	134	132	55	77	180
Born in rural areas outside the district (but within the country) and resident in the city for 3 years or more	321	451	327	316	134	232	233
<i>Born in Urban Areas</i>							
Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years	18	13	11	14	45	32	7
Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more	45	24	27	47	114	83	16
Born in urban areas outside the district (but within the country) and resident in the city for less than 3 years	89	54	48	124	102	106	149
Born in urban areas outside the district (but within the country) and resident in the city for 3 years and more	227	204	135	292	334	192	326

Among the selected cities and town-groups the proportion of immigrants to Kanpur (46.3), Gorakhpur (41.8) and Dehra Dun (40.0) is well above the average and in Rampur (11.5), Aligarh (15.7) and Moradabad (20.8) much below. Migrants from rural areas far outnumber those from urban. About five-eighths (621) of the immigrant population are rural-born and three-eighths (379) urban-born. Seeing that the urban population of the State is only one-eighth of the total population, the contribution of urban areas to the growth of Class I cities and town-groups assumes a significance of its own. They exercise a pull not only on the rural areas, but also on smaller towns and to a greater extent. About three-fourths (725) of the immigrants have been living for three years and more—those of less than three years' stay being just a little above one-fourth (275). The proportion of immigrants of duration less than 3 years is relatively greater in urban-born (107/272) than in the rural-born (168/453).

Considering the cities and town-groups selected from Table 3.33 individually the following characteristics are revealed:

(1) In Moradabad town-group the number of urban-born far exceeds that of rural-born (595/405), which is against the general trend. In Rampur (498/502) and Dehra Dun (477/523) also the proportion is quite high.

(2) Relative contribution of outside districts (including both rural-born and urban-born) to migrant population is very high in Dehra Dun (864) and Kanpur (834), in the case of districts having high proportion of immigrants. In the case of districts having a small proportion, it is very high in Rampur (888).

(3) In the rural-born population, those coming from outside the district exceed those from within the district, except in Moradabad town-group where a larger number of migrants come from villages of the same district (216/189). The contribution of the rural areas of the same district is the largest in Gorakhpur M. B. (318) and very low in Dehra Dun town-group (75) and Rampur M. B. (89).

(4) In the urban-born population also far larger numbers come from outside the district than from the other towns of the same district. Contribution of outside districts is very large in the case of Rampur M. B. (475), Moradabad town-group (436), and Dehra Dun town-group (416). Gorakhpur is at the bottom, the proportion obtaining there being very low (183). As regards immigrants from urban areas of the same district, Moradabad town-group (159) is at the top followed by Aligarh M. B. (115). Contribution from urban areas of the same district is quite low in Rampur M. B. (23), Kanpur town-group (37) and Gorakhpur M. B. (38). This is because the remaining towns of Rampur, Kanpur and Gorakhpur districts are very insignificant.

67. The urban part of Table D-II shows that females outnumber males among those who have come from other parts of the same district (M—523, 358; F—624,596). Usually whole families migrate from rural areas to the towns of the same district and at the same time there is considerable marriage migration. As regards migrants from other districts of the State

(M—871,549; F—786,977) as also from other States (M—259,528; F—229,786) males predominate. However, there are some States and Union Territories from which female migration is greater. They are Madhya Pradesh (M—29,153; F—37,386), Rajasthan (M—23,188; F—26,724), West Bengal (M—20,025; F—21,738) and Delhi (M—16,011; F—18,418). Except West Bengal all are on the border of Uttar Pradesh. Some degree of marriage migration from these areas is indicated. From the border Union Territory, Himachal Pradesh, and the border State, Punjab, in the north-west and west and the border State of Bihar in the east the volume of female migration is less. The ratio of females to males in the incoming population goes on falling as distance increases. The disparity between the number of males and females is very remarkable in the case of migrants to this State from Assam (M—3,909; F—1,358), Kerala (M—4,064; F—1,269), Mysore (M—1,916; F—900) and Orissa (M—1,425; F—695). Differences of language and the way of life to a considerable extent account for the smaller female migration from these areas. The low ratio supports the view that men come singly for jobs first, and females follow after the men have settled. From all States and neighbouring Union Territories urban-born population has come to the cities and towns of this State in larger numbers except Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa and Kerala from where the majority is of rural-born. Immigrants from other States belong mostly to non-agricultural classes and come to U. P.'s urban areas for jobs other than manual. In the rural-born population, whether coming from other districts of this State or other parts of India, the number of males exceeds that of females, while the opposite is the case with urban-born immigrants. Persons coming from rural areas quite frequently leave their families behind for three reasons: (1) paucity of living accommodation in cities and towns, (2) higher cost of living, and (3) the need of someone in the village to look after fields and cattle. Table D-III gives the statistics of migrants by duration of residence at the place of enumeration. Male immigrants to urban areas are greater in number than females by 29,982. The difference between the two sexes

goes down with the increase in duration. Amongst the immigrants of less than 5 years there are 820,353 males and 627,030 females, the number of females per thousand males being 764. In the duration group 6-10 years there are 300,276 males and 288,546 females; in this case the ratio is 961. In the next duration-group of 11-15 years males are 295,542, females 288,170 and the ratio 972. In the last duration-group of 16 years and above females predominate. The number of males is 304,208 and of females 485,195 and the female-male ratio 1,595. These figures throw a flood of light on the differential migration pattern of the two sexes. In the case of persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, males exceed females only in the duration-group of less than 5 years; in all other groups they are far less. Among migrants from other districts of the State and enumerated in urban areas male migrants dominate in all duration-groups except the last one of 16 years and above. As regards migrants from outside the State, in those from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh males outnumber females in all duration-groups.

68. Let us revert to Table D-IV which gives the number of working migrants classified by Occupational Divisions and Groups and of non-workers, by sex and broad age-groups in Class I cities and town-groups. Since women do not, as a rule, take part in economic activities and grown-up women are mostly engrossed in household duties, females exceed males as non-workers in age-groups of 15 and above. In absolute numbers the greatest disparity between the two sexes is found in the younger working age-group 15-34 in which the number of females exceeds that of males by 288,247 (M-117,339 and F-405,586), followed by the older working age-group of 35-59 in which the difference is 183,437 (M-20,468 and F-203,905). The least disparity exists in the age-group 0-14, where males outnumber females by 12,173 (M-182,677 and F-170,504). This is because at these ages very few boys take to work. The difference is also small in the highest age-group of 60 years and above in which females outnumber males by

28,616 (M-25,176 and F-53,792). A better comparison can be made by observing ratios. In the juvenile age-group 0-14, the number of non-working females is 0.93 times that of males, in 15-34 it is 3.46 times, in 35-59 as much as 9.87 times and in ages of 60 years and over 2.16. The greatest disparity in ratios is to be found in the age-group 35-59 in which almost all males and very few females are engaged in gainful work. Considering the age-group 15-34 in individual cities and town-groups, it will be observed that females exceed 5 times the number of males in Kanpur and Jhansi town-groups and Aligarh and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. Bs. and are less than twice in Gorakhpur M. B. and Varanasi town-group. As regards the older working age-group of 35-59, the number of females is about 7 times that of males in Rampur M. B. and Varanasi town-group and more than 15 times in Meerut town-group and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B. It would thus appear that in Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal the proportion of non-working females in the age-group 15-59 among immigrants is very high. In the working population males outnumber females in every age-group. In the age-group 0-14 the difference is 9,166 (M-10,473; F-1,307), in 15-34 it is 345,568 (M-367,972; F-22,404), in 35-59 it is less, i.e. 281,847 (M-305,160; F-23,313) and in ages of 60 years and above 31,594 (M-35,414; F-3,820). In the juvenile ages the number of male workers is about 8.01 times that of female, in 15-34 as much as 16.42 times, in 35-59 it is 13.09 times and in 60 years and above 9.27 times. The greatest disparity is obviously in the younger working age-group 15-34 followed by the older group 35-59. In cities, Occupational Divisions 4 and 5 are not at all important, so only the following will be considered:

Division	Name
0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers
1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2	Clerical and Related Workers
3	Sales Workers
6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
7-8	Craftsmen, Production Process workers, and Labourers, not elsewhere classified
9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

The above is according to the *National Classification of Occupations*. As female workers are comparatively few, they will be considered first. The largest number is found in Divisions 7-8 (18,621) followed by Division 9 (14,820). To the first Varanasi town-group and to the second Kanpur town-group contribute the greatest number. The age-group 35-59 is more important for females in all Divisions except 0, 2 and 6 in which 15-34 leads. As regards males, the largest number is found in Divisions 7-8 (260,214) followed by Division 3 (105,023). In all Divisions taken together the largest number of males is found in age-group 15-34. The only exception is Division 0, in which the age-group 35-59 has a small lead over 15-34. Male workers predominate in all age-groups in every Division. Divisions 7-8 hold the first place in all the cities and town-groups except Shahjahanpur, Mathura and Jhansi, where the largest number of workers from outside are found in Division 1. The next most important Division for each city/town-group is as under:

Division 0—Aligarh M. B.

Division 1—Dehra Dun, Meerut and Allahabad town groups

Division 2—Lucknow town-group and Gorakhpur M. B.

Division 3—Agra, Kanpur and Varanasi town-groups and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B.

Division 6—Moradabad town-group and Saharanpur M. B.

Division 7-8—Shahjahanpur, Mathura and Jhansi town-groups

Division 9—Rampur and Bareilly town-groups

It will be useful to compare D-IV with columns 7, 8, and 9 of Table B-XVII which gives information about single-member households in the urban areas of the State. At the outset, it is important to note that these figures are not strictly comparable. While Table B-XVII (based on 20 per cent sample) gives information about all urban areas, statistics for migrants in Class I cities and town-groups only have been shown in Table D-IV. According to

Table B-XVII, there are 38,514 single-member male households in the State. Multiplying this figure by 5 the actual figure works out to be 192,570. The estimated number for cities and town-groups of Class I is 114,975. The excess of males over females in the ages 15 and above in these cities and town-groups according to Table D-IV is 158,709. Comparison of the two figures of 158,709 and 114,975 can lead to a tentative conclusion, that is more than two-thirds of the immigrants come singly to set up their own households and the rest join the existing ones.

69. Before closing this portion dealing with urban migration, we shall refer to Table D-V again. In the cities and town-groups of Class I, considered as a whole, among migrants from the same district, whether from rural or urban areas, males predominate in the duration-group of less than 3 years and females in that of 3 years and more. There is an overall excess of females among migrants of this type reasons for which have already been given in paragraph 67. However, in Aligarh M. B. and Agra town-group there are more females from rural areas of the same district in the duration-group of less than 3 years; whereas in Allahabad, Meerut and Dehra Dun town-groups and Gorakhpur M. B. there are more males in the duration-group of three years and more. Migration from urban areas of the same district is unimportant, the other urban areas usually being quite small; for this reason exceptions among cities and town-groups need not be sought for. As regards migrants from rural areas of other districts of Uttar Pradesh as also of other parts of the country, males outnumber females in both duration-groups; reasons for this phenomenon also have been given in the aforesaid paragraph. The exceptions in the duration of less than 3 years in the case of migrants from rural areas of other districts of Uttar Pradesh are Saharanpur and Aligarh M. Bs. and Jhansi town-group; and in the case of migrants from rural areas of other parts of the country, Agra, Jhansi, and Mathura town-groups and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B. In the duration-group of 3 years and above Moradabad, Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Shah-

jahanpur town-groups and Saharanpur, Aligarh and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. Bs. stand out as exceptions for migrants from rural areas of other districts of Uttar Pradesh; Aligarh and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. Bs. and Dehra Dun town-group in respect of migrants from rural areas of other parts of the country. In the cities and town-groups cited as exceptions female immigrants are greater in number than male immigrants. Migrants from urban areas of other districts of Uttar Pradesh have more males than females in both duration-groups; while those from urban areas of other parts of the country have more males in the duration-group of less than 3 years and more females in the other duration-group. In regard to migrants from the urban areas of other districts of Uttar Pradesh, Meerut, Moradabad and Mathura town-groups and Aligarh and Gorakhpur M. Bs. form exceptions to the general rule for the duration-group of less than 3 years; while Bareilly, Moradabad, Mathura and Shahjahanpur town-groups and Saharanpur, Aligarh, Rampur, and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. Bs. in the

duration-group of 3 years and more. As far as migrants from urban areas of other parts of the country are concerned Agra and Mathura town-groups and Aligarh and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. Bs. are exceptions in the duration-group of less than 3 years; while Kanpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Jhansi and Shahjahanpur town-groups in the other. In other words, female migration from other districts within as well as outside the State exceeds male migration in the case of following cities and town-groups:

From Rural Areas

Below 3 years—Jhansi.

Three years and above—Aligarh, Dehra Dun and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal

From Urban Areas

Below 3 years—Aligarh and Mathura.

Three years and above—Bareilly, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Rampur, Mathura and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal.

10. Sex and Age Composition in Urban Areas

TABLE 3.34—Females per 1,000 Males in different types of Cities and Towns, 1901–1961

Administrative, Residential and Educational Cities and Towns		Females per 1,000 Males in						
District	Town-group/ Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
(i) Places with 1,001 and more Females per 1,000 Males in 1961								
Agra	Swamibagh	1,017	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961								
Deoria	Gaura Barhaj	974	960	947	927	895	913	973
Bara Banki	Rudauli	969	963	940	977	973	1,040	1,113
Bijnor	Mandawar	962	930	974	951	960	990	1,124
	Kiratpur	959	940	915	884	940	970	1,125
(iii) Places with 851 to 950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961								
Ghazipur	Saidpur	925	884	811	811	913	964	1,036
Jhansi	Samthar	915	928	896	852	864	959	840
Bijnor	Chandpur	911	898	905	929	967	987	1,067
Hardoi	Sandila	909	913	927	908	900	980	1,058
Hamirpur	Mahoba	900	967	944	921	1,004	1,009	1,055

URBAN POPULATION		Females per 1,000 Males in						
District	Town-group/ Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Bareilly	Aonla	900	886	899	907	917	875	949
Bulandshahr	Dankaur	900	883	888	807	877	836	882
Moradabad	Hasanpur	899	911	873	877	907	957	985
Ghazipur	Ghazipur	897	881	829	832	861	846	1,005
Jhansi	Jhansi	896	903	919	905	769	832	871
Bijnor	Najibabad	895	906	926	777	925	903	1,051
Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	894	918	892	901	941	908	917
Bulandshahr	Anupshahr	893	815	807	779	800	854	884
Mirzapur	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	893	910	923	880	918	918	1,011
Hardoi	Shahabad	892	892	1,035	898	925	922	922
Jalaun	Kalpi	890	905	911	920	910	1,003	1,025
Kheri	Kheri	890	897	978	977	962	977	1,042
Etah	Soron	890	892	867	879	920	890	912
Hamirpur	Rath	889	925	1,041	1,058	1,044	1,070	1,049
Bulandshahr	Siana	887	857	953	840	858	884	947
Jhansi	Lalitpur	886	955	935	965	948	961	989
Hamirpur	Charkhari	883	977	957	1,011	987	1,041	1,032
Bijnor	Nagina	883	887	879	756	903	948	1,018
Budaun	Sahaswan	881	871	922	920	900	887	943
Etah	Aliganj	881	869	825	802	845	889	1,001
Muzaffarnagar	Kandhla	879	865	845	836	831	846	931
Mathura	Vrindaban	879	920	900	856	877	873	839
Muzaffarnagar	Kairana	876	890	899	896	894	915	977
Bijnor	Bijnor	875	851	878	819	845	834	911
	Tajpur	874	859	..	Declassified	..	916	973
Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur M. B.	874	862	799	858	905	951	1,003
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	872	868	850	851	874	918	1,011
Bahraich	Nanpara	871	921	931	932	921	973	963
Bijnor	Afzalgarh	870	970	928	947	983	1,033	1,115
Hardoi	Bilgram	869	872	962	918	913	872	1,004
Budaun	Ujhani	867	861	828	809	693	821	893
Farrukhabad	Chhibramau	866	866	898	900	886	888	942
Muzaffarnagar	Jansath	866	815	845	855	908	872	886
Bareilly	Faridpur	864	843	877	842	920	876	950
Moradabad	Thakurdwara	863	884	930	923	835	906	934
Kheri	Mohamdi	862	865	840	883	949	923	976

GENERAL REPORT

District	Town-group/ Town	Females per 1,000 Males in						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Banda	Banda	861	867	870	824	942	998	1,039
Mathura	Mathura M.B.	860	860	811	828	790	811	869
Naini Tal	Kashipur	858	850	830	864	919	947	963
Shahjahanpur	Powayan	857	843	839	822	884	816	916
Jalaun	Jalaun	857	902	918	893	890	959	1,019
Pilibhit	Pilibhit	856	839	856	885	902	976	938
Hardoi	Sandi	854	885	910	936	897	861	947
Bareilly	Bareilly M. B. and Rly. Colonies	852	864	832	842	817	834	877
Saharanpur	Deoband	851	798	709	783	798	849	920
Fatehpur	Fatehpur	851	867	904	873	917	943	1,003
(iv) Places with less than 850 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961								
Pilibhit	Puranpur	849	889	712	769	..	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli	848	769	745	780	827	812	971
Budaun	Bilsi	847	856	884	852	841	760	873
Bareilly	Nawabganj	847	871	852	811	843	865	963
Saharanpur	Nakur	844	823	754	834	864	962	942
Mathura	Sadabad	843	856	843	838	889	811	888
Meerut	Baghpat	842	838	866	823	801	722	817
Bahraich	Bahraich	842	838	849	815	860	891	913
Budaun	Budaun	841	867	874	884	913	907	974
Moradabad	Dhanaura	840	788	900	892	923	775	885
Pilibhit	Bisalpur	840	846	852	861	866	851	945
Bijnor	Dhampur	839	866	829	759	843	834	874
Pratapgarh	Bela	839	811	786	794	794	849	804
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	838	815	840	795	800	819	908
Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	831	811	768	747	765	815	836
Etawah	Etawah	830	820	853	844	850	870	892
Mainpuri	Mainpuri	829	857	822	737	787	793	834
Banda	Chitrakut Dham	829	853	958	875	913	931	934
Gonda	Balrampur	829	924	910	849	875	936	955
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun M. B. and F.R.I.	827	732	657	617	462	568	658
Bulandshahr	Pahasu	825	846	854	892	897	893	916
Mathura	Govardhan	824	840	814	766	789	724	793
Gonda	Gonda	824	797	798	756	755	810	N.A.
Faizabad	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M.B.	822	795	649	717	703	759	833
Moradabad	Bilari	819	851	789	891	887	823	935

URBAN POPULATION

District	Town-group/ Town	Females per 1,000 Males in						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Kheri	Lakhimpur	819	811	755	706	740	716	700
Saharanpur	Rampur	818	794	763	837	793	880	936
Jhansi	Gursarai	815	910	972	1,000	964	1,052	..
Varanasi	Varanasi Cantt.	815	564	573	443	..	..	..
Lucknow	Lucknow M.C.	805	804	767	745	773	794	875
Hamirpur	Hamirpur	804	831	883	830	888	889	940
Mainpuri	Bhongaon	801	892	788	794	839	878	915
Sitapur	Sitapur	800	763	718	725	718	746	759
Hardoi	Pihani	799	911	538	916	889	947	1,035
Azamgarh	Azamgarh	792	768	681	726	761	855	870
Allahabad	Allahabad M.C. and Rly. Colony	791	805	773	776	753	785	875
Sultanpur	Sultanpur	790	768	749	659	788	797	831
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	789	757	684	673	746	704	719
Tehri Garhwal	Devprayag	787	944	..	..	..	..	..
Varanasi	Ramnagar	785	874	878	841	897	847	935
Unnao	Unnao	784	769	790	701	749	709	915
Jalaun	Orai	783	858	867	823	869	893	874
Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur Cantt.	778	745	340	740	..	..	952
Ballia	Ballia	777	791	782	717	799	917	990
Hardoi	Hardoi	775	749	728	683	698	698	711
Saharanpur	Hardwar	773	770	686	718	678	725	770
Kanpur	Pukhrayan	773	709	..	..	..	..	..
Basti	Basti	769	740	758	679	728	750	768
Garhwal	Srinagar	758	799	887	899	839	883	897
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	757	777	877	729	830	821	968
Saharanpur	Roorkee M.B.	751	760	700	687	518	607	710
Agra	Dayalbagh T.A.	747	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naini Tal	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	745	662	618	615	610	589	589
Deoria	Deoria	727	677	691	525	581	781	982
Almora	Almora	725	698	770	692	773	615	762
Meerut	Meerut Cantt.	702	630	584	628	..	..	..
Agra	Agra Cantt.	699	681	804	684	..	..	..
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun Cantt.	696	619	250	315	..	..	..
Naini Tal	Ramnagar	682	591	565	557	451	459	386

GENERAL REPORT

District	Town-group/ Town	Females per 1,000 Males in						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Kanpur	Kanpur Cantt.	682	682	645	683	..	..	..
Naini Tal	Bhowali	681	542	2,021	621	541	..	..
	Rudrapur	642	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bareilly	Bareilly Cantt.	638	592	645	502	..	..	..
Naini Tal	Naini Tal M.B.	608	539	477	392	459	480	462
Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh Cantt.	605	515	161	551	..	..	..
Garhwal	Pauri	605	581	534	719	679	..	..
Lucknow	Lucknow Cantt.	598	618	393	512	..	..	..
Dehra Dun	Raipur	595	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garhwal	Kotdwara	591	424	..	Declassified	409	252	336
Jhansi	Jhansi Cantt.	572	620	485	484	..	..	..
Tehri Garhwal	Narendra Nagar	571	546	..	..	..	..	..
Faizabad	Faizabad Cantt.	555	640	453	332	..	..	..
Jhansi	Babina	554	239	..	..	..	..	..
Dehra Dun	Landour	540	561	361	307	336	343	379
Naini Tal	Naini Tal Cantt.	539	523	517	456	..	..	..
Allahabad	Allahabad Cantt.	531	652	433	602	..	..	..
Almora	Almora Cantt.	518	358	637	253	..	..	..
Uttar Kashi	Uttar Kashi	517	759	..	..	..	..	..
Garhwal	Bah Bazar	507	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehri Garhwal	Tehri	507	541	..	..	..	..	..
Dehra Dun	Rishikesh	475	550	352	300	307	254	..
	Clement Town	463	314	..	..	..	..	..
Almora	Ranikhet	437	398	479	475	422	307	424
Sitapur	Misrikh-cum-Nimsar	397	744	755	737	534	563	865
Dehra Dun	Mussoorie	391	434	332	326	361	316	313
Garhwal	Dogadda	386	502	..	..	..	..	..
Mathura	Mathura Cantt.	350	349	300	461	..	..	..
Garhwal	Lansdowne	341	354	212	324	223	224	208
Dehra Dun	Chakrata	225	404	327	221	364	254	255
Saharanpur	Roorkee Cantt.	222	427	128	358	..	..	..

Trading and Commercial Towns

(i) Places with 1,001 and more Females per 1,000 Males in 1961

Nil

(ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961

Rae Bareilly	Jais	964	941	985	910	970	1,067	1,099
--------------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------

District	Town-group/ Town	Females per 1,000 Males in						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
(iii) Places with 851 to 950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961								
Mirzapur	Ahaura	947	951	975	977	885	1,011	1,007
Rampur	Tanda	927	914	896	957	942	995	960
Jaunpur	Badshahpur	917	931	916	895	987	972	917
Ballia	Rasra	906	903	833	803	928	911	1,099
Farrukhabad	Kannauj	905	904	933	899	883	939	1,022
	Kaimganj	901	899	861	846	854	548	951
Etawah	Auraiya	898	800	776	767	837	800	885
Sitapur	Mahmudabad	898	842	889	886	893	877	921
Aligarh	Atrauli	895	893	881	863	915	930	998
Gonda	Utraula	886	903	926	935	956	1,008	1,024
Lucknow	Malihabad	884	921	929	936	952	928	909
Aligarh	Sikandra Rao	881	847	810	798	870	894	922
Bulandshahr	Gulaothi	879	898	877	861	793	955	924
Gonda	Colonelganj	877	912	897	892	864	908	989
Bulandshahr	Debai	876	885	825	844	856	872	923
Etah	Kasganj	874	844	810	815	860	779	847
Jaunpur	Shahganj	874	873	807	809	831	884	952
Jalaun	Konch	872	937	900	908	909	919	924
Agra	Shamshabad	872	909	910	917	974	..	..
Fatehpur	Bindki	869	854	845	803	820	885	838
Aligarh	Hathras	863	835	800	754	753	772	844
Moradabad	Chandausi	862	837	830	797	790	800	893
Agra	Bah	860	791	684	847	836	820	967
Moradabad	Bahjoi	859	792	743	722	748	..	..
Mathura	Kosi Kalan	859	815	782	812	788	856	918
Bulandshahr	Dadri	856	834	825	845	844	..	..
Mainpuri	Kuraoli	855	883	900	781	795	810	926
	Sirsaganj	853	821	909	789	830	704	800
Bulandshahr	Khurja	853	844	806	825	842	882	918
Shahjahanpur	Jalalabad	851	876	851	873	966	917	979

(iv) Places with less than 850 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961

Meerut	Hapur	847	851	828	761	769	779	902
	Mawana	834	795	811	807	931	856	934
Agra	Fatehabad	820	872	935	828	845	832	899

GENERAL REPORT

District	Town-group/ Town	Females per 1000 Males in					
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
Etah	Etah	818	795	832	700	698	744
Deoria	Padrauna	814	745	768	798	882	871
Mainpuri	Karhal	808	833	827	749	781	863
Varanasi	Mughalsarai M.B.	805	704	824	733	787	..
Etawah	Bharthana	800	716	612	589	775	..
Gonda	Nawabganj	799	797	680	721	866	839
Meerut	Baraut	760	711	701	696	685	731
Mirzapur	Robertsganj	752	851	1,006	798	..	..
<i>Manufacturing and Industrial Towns</i>							
(i) Places with 1,001 and more Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Azamgarh	Kopaganj	1,064	966	976	915	966	999
(ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Mirzapur	Kachhwa	984	938	1,016	1,032	1,058	1,108
Allahabad	Mauauma	982	1,006	962	957	985	1,027
Moradabad	Amroha	978	964	1,011	995	1,024	1,064
Jaunpur	Machhlishahr	978	899	961	934	981	962
Azamgarh	Mubarakpur	957	973	937	970	974	991
Jhansi	Chirgaon	954	983	935	951	823	883
Bara Banki	Zaidpur	954	940	949	926	956	927
(iii) Places with 851 to 950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Gorakhpur	Barhalganj	950	967	928	919	925	1,031
Jhansi	Ranipur	945	984	1,020	1,018	994	996
Azamgarh	Muhammabad	941	985	925	976	1,001	972
Moradabad	Sambhal	926	907	913	910	938	949
Sitapur	Laharpur	920	915	935	913	930	992
Bijnor	Nihtaur	920	891	888	971	965	1,008
Sitapur	Khairabad	916	921	945	950	916	955
Agra	Fatehpur Sikri	912	876	875	844	874	880
Etah	Marehra	911	919	921	891	959	945
Jaunpur	Mariahu	909	942	1,010	971	984	1,034
Bulandshahr	Shikarpur	907	889	877	876	906	937
Faizabad	Tanda	906	917	919	927	934	1,011
Azamgarh	Maunath Bhanjan	900	856	913	915	953	1,013
Allahabad	Phulpur	896	924	930	915	992	955
Saharanpur	Gangoh	893	859	976	927	915	932

URBAN POPULATION

District	Name of Town-group and Town	Females per 1,000 Males in					
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
Bulandshahr	Bugrasi	891	871	937	947	..	..
Banda	Rajapur	891	883	845	846	920	962
Varanasi	Bhadohi	885	960	982	884	956	..
Bulandshahr	Sikandrabad	884	883	854	888	871	883
Meerut	Faridnagar	882	863	1,017	856	903	883
Jhansi	Mauranipur	882	933	983	989	997	993
Mirzapur	Chunar	882	901	893	852	943	760
Aligarh	Sasni	878	853	773	849	834	819
Meerut	Muradnagar	874	830	833	837	892	863
Bulandshahr	Jahangirabad	873	886	818	831	896	921
Bahraich	Bhinga	873	906	1,006	883	932	914
Bara Banki	Fatehpur	870	875	910	930	965	948
Meerut	Sardhana	869	775	893	854	882	936
Varanasi	Gopiganj	869	904	921	857	996	..
Etah	Jalesar	865	869	838	843	834	990
	Ganj Dundwara	864	887	852	843	930	896
Naini Tal	Jaspur	862	862	864	870	809	803
Etawah	Jaswantnagar	860	897	865	904	846	813
Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatchgarh M.B.	858	894	856	831	831	856
Faizabad	Akbarpur	858	842	860	815	916	1,001
Saharanpur	Manglaur	856	856	844	861	879	915
Muzaffarnagar	Miranpur	853	845	862	..	876	886
Meerut	Shahjahanpur	852	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Places with 850 and less Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Rampur	Rampur	850	938	888	874	872	914
Meerut	Kankar Khara	848	817	888	864	807	704
Moradabad	Moradabad M.B.	847	842	852	802	850	871
Meerut	Meerut M.B. and Malyana	842	816	777	750	707	753
Budaun	Kakrala	841	947	887	980	898	922
Meerut	Pilkhuwa	838	852	870	856	844	873
Agra	Agra M. C.	838	839	819	813	783	830
Bara Banki	Nawabganj M.B. and Petrol Depot	835	794	811	698	814	790
Aligarh	Aligarh	825	812	765	738	761	779
Saharanpur	Saharanpur	821	805	740	737	728	775

GENERAL REPORT

District	Name of Town-group and Town	Females per 1,000 Males in						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Agra	Etmadpur	812	859	1,002	803	869	890	910
Varanasi	Varanasi M. C., Rly. Colony and Banaras Hindu University	812	815	784	801	869	926	924
Meerut	Garhmukteshwar	808	930	829	804	835	778	674
	Ghaziabad M. B. and Rly. Colony	805	833	759	711	818	781	817
Moradabad	Kanth	804	838	781	840	862	934	932
Mainpuri	Shikohabad	801	798	795	814	784	829	906
Sitapur	Biswan	795	759	813	797	856	920	965
Agra	Firozabad	789	762	928	774	796	889	920
Faizabad	Jalalpur	776	922	880	990	974	999	1,024
Barcilly	Baheri	756	719	585	..	..	..	..
Kanpur	Kanpur M.C. and Rly. Colonie.	744	700	644	696	668	728	770
Muzaffarnagar	Shamli	738	693	656	636	662	709	762
Kheri	Gola Gokaran Nath	705	666	597	725	865	745	..
Meerut	Modinagar	635	552	..	..	..	..	..
Bara Banki	Banki T.A.	605	580	662	599	631	734	697
Mirzapur	Pipri	396	..	..	..	..	..	..

Railway Towns

(i) Places with 1,001 and more Females per 1,000 Males in 1961

Nil.

(ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961

Nil.

(iii) Places with 851 to 950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961

Agra	Achhnera	871	853	902	820	828	826	854
------	----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(iv) Places with less than 850 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961

Banda	Manikpur	822	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moradabad	Moradabad Rly. Settlement N. A.	815	808	..	..	..	..	..
Agra	Tundla T.A. and Rly. Colony	808	766	768	786	638	840	..
Jhansi	Jhansi Rly. Settlement N.A.	737	799	795	..	..	..	..
Lucknow	Charbagh-Alambagh N.A.	737	641	600	..	..	..	..
Varanasi	N.R. Colony Mughalsarai N.A.	584	619	..	..	..	..	..

70. The sex ratio of urban areas is generally less than that of rural. The rural and urban sex ratios (females per 1,000 males) in 1961 for India are 963 and 845 respectively. The corresponding figures for Uttar Pradesh are still lower, being 924 and 812, respectively. All urban areas are, however, not alike, and the sex ratio varies widely from town to town. It will be instructive to study how it has changed over the decades in individual cities and towns. This decade-to-decade comparison has been done in Table 3.34. For this Table all urban areas have been divided into 4 types according to their functional characteristics; as—

- (1) Administrative, Residential and Educational,
- (2) Trading and Commercial,
- (3) Manufacturing and Industrial, and
- (4) Railway Towns.

and each type has been divided into four under-mentioned ranges according to their sex ratios in 1961:

- (i) 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males
- (ii) 951 to 1,000 do.
- (iii) 851 to 950 do.
- (iv) 850 and less do.

and, further, towns in each class and range have been arranged in the descending order of sex ratio. The above Table reveals that the largest number of cities and towns have 850 or less

females per 1,000 males. Next comes the range 851 to 950. There are very few towns having sex ratios of 951 to 1,000 and the 2 towns of Kopaganj and Swamibagh, with sex ratios exceeding 1,000. The distribution of towns by functional characteristics and ranges of sex ratio is indicated in the following Table prepared from the preceding Table:

TABLE 3.35—Distribution of Cities and Towns by Functional Characteristics and Ranges of Sex Ratio

Range	Administrative, Residential and Educational	Trading and Commercial	Manufacturing and Industrial	Railway
Exceeding 1,000	1	Nil	1	Nil
951 to 1,000	4	1	-	Nil
851 to 950	51	30	38	1
850 and less	90	11	26	6

Railway towns have an overwhelming low sex ratio. Sixty-three per cent of civil and military administrative cities and towns have very low sex ratio, i.e., below 850. Trading and commercial as well as manufacturing and industrial cities and towns are, however, in a slightly better position in this respect — the majority of them have sex ratios falling in the range of 851 to 950. It will be worthwhile to consider the rise and fall in sex ratios of towns of all types together and individually over the past 60 years from decade to decade. Towards this end another Table has been prepared from Table 3.34, as given below:

TABLE 3.36—Number of Cities and Towns by Functional Characteristics in which Sex Ratio rose or fell in each decade

	(R=Rise F=Fall)											
	1961—51		1951—41		1941—31		1931—21		1921—11		1911—01	
	R	F	R	F	R	F	R	F	R	F	R	F
All Cities and Towns	139	114	139	106	143	98	75	146	73	141	31	178
Administrative	71	66	76	55	77	53	42	71	38	73	14	95
Trade and Commerce	27	15	27	15	26	16	12	29	14	22	7	29
Manufacture and Industrial	37	31	34	34	39	28	20	45	20	45	10	53
Railway	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

The above Table shows that the first three decades were the years of decline during which sex ratio fell in more than twice as many towns as registered an increase. Deterioration in the largest number occurred during 1901-11 and the second largest during 1921-31. The reasons for this general decline were (1) predominantly masculine rural-urban migration, and (2) selective mortality owing to plague, cholera, influenza, malaria and other causes. After 1931 Census the period is of recovery for all types of towns brought about by a more balanced migration, greater control, and pestilence and decline in female mortality. In each decade thereafter, the number of towns which showed improvement in sex ratio has exceeded the number of those which did not. The decade 1931-41 was the peak period during which the largest number of towns recovered after 30 years of downward trend. All types of towns have followed the State pattern generally. During 1941-51, in manufacturing and industrial towns the number of those in which sex ratio increased was equal to those registering a decline. Considering the entire period of 60 years, the number of towns in which sex ratio has increased is less than of those in which it has registered a fall. This is true of all types of towns except Railway towns. This will be further illustrated by the fact that whereas there were 51 cities and towns with sex ratios above 1,000 in 1901, there are only two such towns, Kopaganj and Swamibagh, in 1961. The number of urban places with sex ratios between 951 and 1,000 is only 12, namely, Kachhwa, Mauaima, Amroha, Machhlisahr, Gaura Barhaj, Rudauli, Jais, Mandawar, Kiratpur, Mubarakpur, Chirgaon and Zaidpur - 4 of these are administrative and residential, 7 manufacturing and industrial, and one trading and commercial. In as many as 26 towns, sex ratio is below 600. Of them 14 are cantonments, 10 other administrative and residential towns, one industrial and one railway town. The 14 cantonments in descending order are Lucknow, Jhansi, Faizabad, Babina, Landour, Naini Tal, Allahabad, Almora, Clement Town, Ranikhet, Mathura, Lansdowne, Chakrata and Roorkee. They are all small military towns where army personnel is stationed. Roorkee (222) and Chakrata (225) cantonments have the lowest sex ratios

in the State. The remaining 10 administrative and residential towns with low sex ratios are Raipur, Kotdwara, Narendra Nagar, Uttar Kashi, Bah Bazar, Tehri, Rishikesh, Misrikh-cum-Nimsar, Mussoorie and Dogadda. All except one are hill towns to which men usually move in search of work leaving their womenfolk in villages to look after the fields and tend cattle. Moreover, people who can afford to send their families to warmer places during the winter. A special reason exists for the low sex ratio of Misrikh-cum-Nimsar. At the time of the 1961 Census count a large fair was being held there which inflated the number of males. The newly created town of Pipri and the Northern Railway Colony Mughalsarai complete the list. Pipri is in fact a construction town, and male labourers constitute the bulk of its population. The Northern Railway Colony consists mainly of railway workers who do not always keep their families with them. But though sex ratio has generally fluctuated over the past 60 years, a few towns have shown continuous decrease or increase. Out of the 267 towns of all types only eight, i.e., Devaprayag, Uttar Kashi, Tehri, Dogadda, Utraula, Shamshabad, Tanda and N. R. Colony Mughalsarai, have declined in every decade, and ten towns, namely, Pukhrayan, Narendra Nagar, Babina, Naini Tal Cantt., Clement Town, Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam, Baheri, Modinagar, Moradabad Railway Settlement and Charbagh-Alambagh have registered an increase at every Census.

71. Sex ratio can be low for a variety of reasons. It will be relevant to examine here to what extent this is so in cities and large towns due to housing scarcity. For if accommodation is not available, people cannot bring in their families. Subsidiary Tables 1 and 2 of Housing Table E-V give the distribution of households by the number of rooms as also the average number of persons per room. The average density of persons per room for the urban areas of the State is 2.34. The following Table has been prepared for the twelve cities and towns which have sex ratios either equal to or lower than the State urban average of 812, showing average density of persons per

room and distribution of 1,000 households by the number of rooms occupied :

TABLE 3.37—Cities and Towns of 50,000 Population and Above with low Sex Ratios and Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms occupied and Density of Persons per Room therein

	Sex Ratio	Persons per Room	Distribution of 1,000 Households occupying		
			One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms and Above
1. Varanasi M. C., BHU and Railway Colony	812	2.11	439	244	315
2. Lucknow M. C.	805	2.63	494	245	235
3. Ghaziabad M.B. and Railway Colony	805	2.57	469	303	228
4. Sitapur M. B.	800	2.15	452	235	298
5. Allahabad M. C. and Subedarganj Railway Colony	791	1.98	380	258	359
6. Firozabad M. B.	789	3.10	683	156	152
7. Muzaffarnagar M. B.	789	2.27	465	293	242
8. Hardwar M. B., Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya	773	1.97	567	226	206
9. Gorakhpur M. B.	757	2.45	506	235	257
10. Kanpur M.C. and Railway Colonies	744	2.72	624	237	129
11. Meerut Cantt.	702	2.56	431	377	192
12. Kanpur Cantt., Armapur Estate and Chakeri Aerodrome	682	2.89	614	252	128

In Firozabad M. B., Kanpur Cantt. (including Armapur Estate and Chakeri Aerodrome), Kanpur M. C. (including Railway Colonies), Lucknow M. C., Ghaziabad M. B. (including Railway Colony), Meerut Cantonment and Gorakhpur M. B., the average density of persons exceeds the State average of 2.34 persons per room. Paucity of housing accommodation is an important factor contributing towards low sex ratio. In Firozabad M. B., Kanpur M. C., Kanpur Cantt., Hardwar M. B., etc., and Gorakhpur M. B. more than half of the households occupy one room only. The density is highest in Firozabad M. B. (3.10) famous for its bangle manufacture. In these towns quite a large number of workers cannot keep their families with them for want of sufficient accommodation. On the other hand in Hardwar M. B. (including Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya), Allahabad M. C. (including Subedarganj Railway Colony), Varanasi M. C. (including BHU and Railway Colony), Sitapur M. B.

and Muzaffarnagar M. B. the density per room is lower than the State average and the reasons for low sex ratio in these places are to be sought elsewhere, such as leaving families in villages for looking after cultivation.

72. So far sex ratios of individual cities and towns and their variation from 1901 to 1961 have been considered. It will be useful to consider the composition of sex ratio in different age-groups in various types of cities and large towns. For this purpose, as in the preceding paragraph, only cities and towns of population exceeding 50,000 will be considered. Constituents of town-groups of Classes I and II which have a smaller population will not be taken into account. The following Table gives the sex ratio in different age-groups in 35 cities and towns of Classes I and II of various functional characteristics :

TABLE 3.38—*Females per 1,000 Males in Different Age-Groups in Various Types of Cities and Towns of Classes I and II*

Age-Groups	Females per 1,000 Males in		
	Adminis- trative, Resi- dential and Educational Towns	Trading and Commercial Towns	Manufac- turing and Industrial Towns
All Ages	814	856	809
0—14	897	887	896
15—34	796	882	806
35—59	702	788	671
60 and over	808	752	753
Age not stated	741	Nil.	777
Number of Cities and Towns	20	2	13

The above Table reveals that among large cities and towns the sex ratio is the worst in those having a manufacturing and industrial bias and the best in those having trade and commerce as their predominant characteristic. Only 2 towns, viz. Hapur and Hathras are of the latter type and both belonging to Class II. The aforementioned disposition of sex ratio, however, does not hold good for individual age-groups. Among the three types presented in the above Table, the highest sex ratio in the juvenile (0—14) and elderly (60 and over) age-groups and the lowest in the first half (15—34) of the working period are found in administrative, residential and educational towns. As against this, the lowest sex ratios in the juvenile (0—14) and elderly (60 and over) age-groups and the highest in both halves (15—34 and 35—59) of the working period exist in the two trading and commercial towns. The manufacturing and industrial towns do not distinguish themselves with a high sex ratio in any age-group, and they have the lowest ratio (671) among all the 3 types in the second half (35—59) of the working period. Comparing the data vertically, while all the 3 types of towns have the highest sex ratio in the age-group 0—14, the lowest in those of administrative, residential and educational character as also of manufacturing and industrial exists in the age-group 35—59. In the case of trading and com-

mercial towns the lowest sex ratio is found in ages of 60 years and over. The following tentative conclusions can be drawn:

(1) To manufacturing and industrial towns migration generally is more masculine in character than in towns of other types.

(2) To administrative, residential and educational towns migration in the age-group 15—34 has a higher proportion of males than in those of other types.

(3) On the other hand, to manufacturing and industrial towns migration in the age-group 35—59 has a higher proportion of males than in the case of other types. At the same time, females who had accompanied their menfolk earlier begin to return to their villages around the age of 45.

(4) From trading and commercial towns female migrants in their old age return to their villages in much higher proportion than from towns of other types.

73. The distribution of males and females separately among different age-groups in the various types of cities and towns of Classes I and II will now be considered. The following Table gives the age composition for the 35 cities and towns by types:

TABLE 3.39—*Age Composition of Males and Females in Different Age-Groups in Various Types of Cities and Towns of Classes I and II (all ages together for each sex being 100)*

Age-Groups	Number of each Sex in each Age-Group expressed as percentage of Total of All Ages for each Sex in					
	Adminis- trative, Residential and Educational Towns		Trading and Commercial Towns		Manufacturing and Industrial Towns	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
0—14	38	42	42	43	39	43
15—34	35	34	30	31	34	34
35—59	22	19	22	20	22	18
60 and over	5	5	6	6	5	5
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Number of Cities and Towns	20		2		13	

It is apparent from the above Table that juveniles of both sexes (0—14) predominate in all types of towns. The age-group 15—34 is more prominent for both sexes in administrative, residential and educational towns than in other types. In the next age-group 35—59 males exist in the same proportion in towns of all types. In the case of females, however, the highest percentage obtains in the towns pre-occupied primarily with trade and commerce. Whatever be the dissimilarity in sex ratio, the age-composition of both sexes is almost alike in the towns of the first and the third types, but it is materially different in those devoted to

trade and commerce. They have a much higher proportion of juveniles (0—14) and a correspondingly lower proportion of persons in the first half (15—34) of the working period, which shows that there is less influx of persons of these ages in them.

74. It is now proposed to study the age composition by broad age-groups in cities of 200,000 and above population individually. The town-groups of Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly fall in this size class. The age composition of male and female population in these town-groups is given in the following Table:

TABLE 3.40—*Age Composition of Males and Females Expressed as Percentage of Total Male and Female Population respectively in Cities of Population 200,000 and Above*

Age-Group	Number of each Sex in each Age-Group expressed as per cent of Total of All Ages for each Sex in													
	Kanpur T.G.		Lucknow T.G.		Agra T.G.		Varanasi T.G.		Allahabad T.G.		Meerut T.G.		Bareilly T.G.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0—14	36	43	36	41	41	44	37	42	37	42	39	44	41	44
15—34	35	35	37	35	33	33	35	33	36	34	35	33	33	33
35—59	25	18	22	19	21	18	22	19	22	19	20	18	21	18
60 and over	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	5	5

It follows from the above Table that in Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi and Allahabad town-groups the percentage of juveniles among males is 36-37, in Meerut 39, and in Agra and Bareilly 41. Among females the percentage is consistently higher, ranging between 41 and 44. This is so because of their lesser proportion in higher age-groups. The percentage in the ages 15—34 is more or less uniform both for males and females, fluctuating between 33 and 37. The percentage of males in the age-group 35—59 is 25 in the highly industrialized Kanpur town-group and between 20 and 22 in others. That of females is much lower and comprised in the narrow range of 18-19. Elderly persons of 60 years and over are 4 per cent in Kanpur and 6 per cent in Varanasi. In other town-groups their proportion is intermediate between these

two figures. From Kanpur old persons remigrate to their permanent homes relatively in a larger proportion. The converse is the case with Varanasi to which people flock in their old age on account of its importance in Hindu religious sentiment.

11. Working Pattern and Literacy

75. The working pattern of the city population during the last 60 years now claims attention. Profound changes have occurred during this long period. No economic data unfortunately exist for 1941. For Rampur they are unavailable for 1901 as well, and for Dehra Dun for all years prior to 1951. Table 3.41 shows the distribution of 1,000 total workers, 1,000 male workers and 1,000 female workers in the 9 industrial categories of work adopted at this

Census. Since different economic classifications had been adopted at the previous censuses, their data had to be recast to come into accord with the 1961 industrial classification. In this Table the figures of Categories I, II and III when added together give the proportion of workers in what is classed the Primary Sector, the sum of figures of Categories IV, V and VI their proportion in the Secondary Sector, and that of Categories VII, VIII and IX in the Tertiary Sector. The 9 categories of work in which the working population has been divided are given below:

Primary Sector

I As Cultivator

II As Agricultural Labourer

III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.

Secondary Sector

IV At Household Industry

V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry

VI In Construction

Tertiary Sector

VII In Trade and Commerce

VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications

IX In Other Services

TABLE 3.41—Number per 1,000 of Total Workers, Males per 1,000 of Total Male Workers, Females per 1,000 of Total Female Workers in the Nine Industrial Categories of 1961 compared to their respective proportions in previous Census (1901–61) for Cities of population 1 00,000 and above

Census Years	Workers																												
	I As Cultiva- tor			II As Agricul- tural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities			IV+V In Manufac- turing including Household Industry			VI In Con- struction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions			IX In Other Services							
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
Kanpur Town-Group																													
1961	27	26	47	7	7	18	6	6	7	377	385	180	25	26	15	180	183	112	80	83	15	298	284	606					
1951	9	8	22	1	1	3	5	5	12	448	459	175	18	19	4	197	198	182	69	71	20	253	239	582					
1931	22	24	7	20	16	55	12	13	7	284	300	130	9	9	4	199	200	189	51	55	15	403	383	593					
1921	35	37	26	3	2	11	3	3	9	199	207	137	14	14	9	152	147	190	71	80	2	523	510	616					
1911	21	22	10	6	6	8	14	14	16	203	200	226	9	10	1	122	121	133	63	71	4	562	556	602					
1901	149	88	404	24	10	82	7	7	4	220	233	164	9	11	..	113	127	54	76	95	2	402	429	290					
Lucknow Town-Group																													
1961	16	16	17	2	2	8	6	6	5	237	241	169	36	37	10	172	179	80	119	126	12	412	393	699					
1951	19	18	31	1	1	9	11	10	18	210	216	124	14	15	1	176	176	175	103	108	20	466	456	622					
1931	41	43	16	29	28	32	19	20	6	138	140	123	19	20	1	160	160	165	94	102	1	500	487	656					
1921	37	33	57	10	4	35	6	7	..	131	137	107	10	12	..	117	115	125	86	107	3	603	585	673					
1911	55	63	22	15	10	40	19	21	11	234	206	347	70	77	40	140	142	133	88	107	9	379	374	398					
1901	66	71	49	23	14	50	20	21	19	215	182	318	22	29	3	173	187	129	57	73	7	424	423	425					

URBAN POPULATION

Workers

Census Years	I As Cultiva- tor			II As Agricul- tural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities			IV+V In Manufac- turing including Household Industry			VI In Constr- uction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions			IX In Other Services		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Agra Town-Group																								
1961	10	10	8	4	4	2	7	7	5	312	316	217	33	34	14	198	203	76	95	99	13	341	327	665
1951	16	15	54	3	3	7	11	11	18	258	261	144	33	34	6	205	209	69	87	89	25	387	378	677
1931	37	38	14	12	12	15	10	10	16	287	289	262	24	26	4	200	208	101	55	59	2	375	358	586
1921	71	72	57	4	4	8	9	9	11	296	283	407	39	41	21	149	153	114	69	76	10	363	362	372
1911	49	51	37	34	25	75	9	11	1	301	299	312	11	12	9	141	156	76	58	70	4	397	376	486
1901	84	88	36	6	6	..	18	19	10	249	245	291	32	36	1	180	192	65	53	58	7	378	356	590
Varanasi Town-Group																								
1961	16	14	35	3	2	8	6	6	5	400	392	473	24	26	4	196	206	106	84	93	6	271	261	363
1951	18	17	20	2	2	1	11	10	23	358	362	327	18	13	58	219	227	160	67	73	16	307	296	395
1931	129	127	141	35	35	35	36	33	48	314	324	274	3	3	..	145	137	176	51	61	12	287	280	314
1921	33	34	27	72	55	125	31	32	29	358	359	355	16	22	..	139	153	96	17	21	3	334	324	365
1911	37	39	31	4	4	6	9	10	6	326	322	336	29	33	17	172	183	138	30	36	9	393	373	457
1901	27	30	19	4	3	7	13	13	12	323	324	318	21	29	..	159	167	136	21	28	3	432	406	505
Allahabad Town-Group																								
1961	15	14	20	10	8	43	12	12	8	213	216	181	32	34	15	166	170	118	128	138	14	424	408	601
1951	28	26	42	2	1	7	11	9	34	202	211	117	30	32	14	183	185	157	109	118	13	435	418	616
1931	104	76	194	74	88	26	90	78	132	133	154	66	4	5	..	192	165	277	48	58	17	355	376	288
1921	52	49	62	30	27	42	12	14	4	137	151	84	9	11	1	148	145	162	73	91	3	539	512	642
1911	40	45	22	15	8	47	21	20	27	158	162	138	34	39	12	150	141	192	72	84	12	510	501	550
1901	256	218	346	56	51	68	4	1	6	137	168	62	9	13	..	62	82	17	20	29	1	456	438	500
Meerut Town-Group																								
1961	14	14	15	12	11	14	11	12	8	255	248	375	32	33	6	179	187	39	80	85	4	417	410	539
1951	40	37	90	11	11	8	8	8	18	181	180	195	10	11	..	167	173	72	67	69	17	516	511	600
1931	56	59	18	8	8	5	19	20	10	143	144	132	8	9	..	172	177	120	43	45	10	551	538	705
1921	214	224	135	66	69	43	10	11	6	145	136	218	16	17	4	132	136	99	25	27	4	392	380	491
1911	30	33	10	40	34	74	15	17	4	185	168	294	30	35	..	139	139	140	39	45	3	522	529	477
1901	71	72	61	31	28	50	16	18	6	197	185	273	18	21	..	172	190	61	75	87	..	420	399	544

GENERAL REPORT

Census Years	Workers																							
	I			II			III			IV+V			VI			VII			VIII			IX		
	As Cultiva- tor			As Agricul- tural Labourer			In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities			In Manufac- turing including Household Industry			In Cons- truction			In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions			In Other Services		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
<i>Bareilly Town-Group</i>																								
1961	21	21	20	2	2	..	11	11	4	280	284	211	42	44	7	185	191	55	145	151	5	314	296	698
1951	30	26	86	3	3	4	8	9	7	249	253	186	24	23	36	192	199	90	118	124	32	376	363	559
1931	40	42	29	9	9	5	19	20	13	240	241	227	28	31	1	150	152	122	87	93	18	427	412	585
1921	75	78	58	2	2	1	3	3	1	232	214	345	24	27	4	150	158	100	60	68	9	454	450	482
1911	61	67	33	4	4	2	17	19	5	270	244	397	25	30	2	143	148	120	66	78	2	414	410	439
1901	91	95	69	6	7	2	16	17	11	299	270	457	27	31	..	167	181	92	41	49	1	353	350	368
<i>Moradabad Town-Group</i>																								
1961	12	12	5	3	4	..	12	12	23	369	374	241	20	20	1	213	218	69	141	146	6	230	214	655
1951	28	27	37	3	3	2	17	17	14	315	325	170	13	14	..	212	216	155	102	107	38	310	291	584
1931	30	30	28	3	3	2	9	8	14	250	255	190	19	21	..	189	191	166	84	91	3	416	401	597
1921	92	103	42	1	1	2	20	17	37	264	266	250	22	27	..	171	184	109	31	35	13	399	367	547
1911	48	53	25	4	4	1	19	20	18	302	283	399	21	24	2	167	166	174	64	74	14	375	376	367
1901	132	80	340	8	4	26	22	28	..	278	276	286	13	16	..	128	157	9	30	38	..	389	401	339
<i>Saharanpur Municipal Board</i>																								
1961	14	14	5	5	5	1	11	11	13	310	308	351	22	24	1	214	223	10	140	146	4	284	269	615
1951	35	34	60	13	13	27	13	13	19	249	254	103	25	26	..	231	236	90	123	126	34	311	298	667
1931	57	57	48	18	17	38	10	9	23	191	187	242	20	22	..	219	225	136	96	103	5	389	380	508
1921	138	149	43	13	11	26	12	14	2	146	135	248	17	18	3	194	199	155	86	94	10	394	380	513
1911	45	50	19	19	17	26	22	26	3	201	179	310	26	30	4	161	175	91	76	91	4	450	432	543
1901	42	48	10	50	56	16	37	43	8	180	176	199	15	18	..	131	144	63	27	32	..	518	483	704
<i>Aligarh Municipal Board</i>																								
1961	20	20	10	6	6	3	7	7	3	312	319	198	28	30	6	202	209	105	60	63	19	365	346	656
1951	21	21	17	7	7	3	11	9	20	335	342	212	33	35	15	243	251	108	73	76	18	277	259	607
1931	39	42	12	5	5	6	12	12	13	260	261	240	17	19	1	199	205	144	38	41	6	430	415	578
1921	149	169	48	19	23	1	7	6	8	248	259	194	32	35	15	152	165	88	31	37	1	362	306	645
1911	91	93	82	36	37	31	12	13	6	302	290	366	10	11	1	124	135	65	18	20	8	407	401	441
1901	102	116	17	37	40	20	19	21	..	262	250	336	11	13	..	121	131	57	20	24	..	428	405	570

URBAN POPULATION

Census Years	Workers																							
	I			II			III			IV+V			VI			VII			VIII			IX		
	As Cultiva- tor			As Agricul- tural Labourer			In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities			In Manufac- turing including Household Industry			In Cons- truction			In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions			In Other Services		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Gorakhpur Municipal Board																								
1961	17	16	28	7	6	17	10	11	9	283	278	325	20	21	9	150	153	116	210	232	9	303	283	487
1951	47	45	59	1	1	1	13	11	19	223	250	78	14	17	..	154	165	97	152	177	17	396	334	729
1931	152	142	199	65	65	65	25	22	36	187	195	149	6	6	7	173	181	134	63	76	7	320	313	403
1921	177	165	209	146	145	149	27	18	54	164	164	167	8	9	5	174	173	173	40	46	22	264	280	221
1911	73	87	34	7	6	8	27	29	22	232	220	267	22	24	15	180	166	220	87	115	7	372	353	427
1901	46	41	63	7	5	18	38	34	52	299	282	364	10	13	..	189	207	121	50	58	19	361	360	363
Jhansi Town-Group																								
1961	10	9	23	4	3	9	10	10	11	212	200	325	36	38	14	132	131	135	209	229	23	387	380	460
1951	35	29	75	6	3	22	28	30	16	254	243	321	18	21	..	171	172	165	124	140	26	364	362	375
1931	45	47	34	9	6	24	12	10	24	163	155	213	69	79	10	132	116	220	151	177	1	419	410	474
1921	124	137	70	4	3	8	17	19	10	156	128	266	19	23	7	114	104	153	133	163	14	433	423	472
1911	29	30	25	8	4	20	21	21	25	198	164	320	46	58	1	105	96	138	79	100	4	514	527	467
1901	84	92	63	16	9	33	20	16	34	223	218	237	9	12	..	82	77	96	125	169	..	441	407	537
Dehra Dun Town-Group																								
1961	7	6	12	7	6	14	25	26	12	149	153	91	18	17	29	163	174	32	76	81	8	555	537	802
1951	16	14	60	2	2	2	28	26	54	111	113	91	27	27	17	169	175	60	55	59	5	591	584	711
Rampur Municipal Board																								
1961	45	41	125	10	10	6	8	8	13	310	312	270	41	43	5	183	190	33	73	76	1	330	320	547
1951	41	41	39	6	6	3	12	12	12	282	289	164	33	35	..	196	207	26	69	71	50	361	339	706
1931	77	81	39	31	33	12	9	9	3	133	129	176	7	7	3	195	193	181	40	44	1	507	499	585
1921	133	138	113	35	38	21	41	34	67	200	139	426	10	12	4	131	139	103	43	58	9	402	442	257
1911	42	41	45	1	1	1	16	19	3	208	189	297	32	38	3	194	208	128	30	36	1	477	468	522
Mathura Town-Group																								
1961	12	11	23	6	6	4	10	10	8	174	173	195	38	40	7	203	210	99	81	86	9	476	464	655
1951	26	27	12	3	3	9	18	17	34	178	180	145	37	39	12	204	213	84	101	108	22	433	413	682
1931	41	40	42	67	74	15	12	14	1	163	160	186	24	26	..	186	194	121	58	64	10	449	428	625
1921	39	38	46	3	3	2	19	17	31	136	118	229	33	32	38	233	243	183	34	39	7	503	510	464
1911	36	36	37	8	7	16	22	25	3	188	181	235	40	46	..	197	203	160	52	59	5	457	443	544
1901	64	75	7	7	5	16	23	28	4	151	164	85	10	11	..	160	177	73	35	41	5	548	499	810

GENERAL REPORT

Census Years	Workers																							
	I			II			III			IV+V			VI			VII			VIII			IX		
	As Cultiva- tor	As Agricul- tural Labourer	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	As Cultiva- tor	As Agricul- tural Labourer	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	In Manufac- turing including Household Industry	In Manufac- turing including Household Industry	In Manufac- turing including Household Industry	In Con- struction	In Con- struction	In Con- struction	In Trade and Commerce	In Trade and Commerce	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	In Other Services	In Other Services	In Other Services	In Other Services
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Shahjahanpur Town-Group																								
1961	46	47	32	28	29	10	12	13	6	165	162	212	31	32	2	192	198	61	85	90	1	441	429	676
1951	78	80	52	18	19	4	8	7	20	255	260	187	17	17	..	193	201	82	62	65	13	369	351	642
1931	69	75	21	26	27	12	14	15	5	211	207	246	31	35	3	215	219	179	78	87	6	356	335	528
1921	113	122	59	27	31	10	22	23	13	239	222	336	15	17	..	188	187	198	42	49	2	354	349	382
1911	98	112	42	48	58	8	19	20	15	286	235	490	18	22	2	148	161	99	53	65	5	330	327	339
1901	98	111	45	23	28	4	25	24	28	246	227	325	10	12	..	116	129	63	32	39	4	450	430	531
Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal Municipal Board																								
1961	32	27	61	8	6	23	8	9	6	315	324	260	33	38	5	208	211	187	76	88	1	320	297	457
1951	36	30	70	2	1	5	18	14	42	308	324	222	29	34	1	230	235	203	85	97	22	292	265	435
1931	116	123	98	83	85	79	23	22	24	207	222	168	32	38	13	145	139	160	82	107	11	312	264	447
1921	595	490	735	99	158	19	93	89	100	93	103	79	..	..	..	40	54	22	4	7	..	76	99	45
1911	121	103	166	49	47	55	15	11	25	214	223	191	9	9	11	165	160	174	26	36	2	401	411	376
1901	85	100	46	30	25	42	43	37	60	239	245	222	6	7	2	137	149	106	36	40	25	424	397	497

76. Comparing the 1961 and 1901 proportion sectorwise, the proportion in the primary sector has decreased considerably in all cities. The proportion of workers in the case of Rampur is not available for 1901, hence for this city 1911 has been considered as the base. In Rampur the primary sector has registered a slight rise on account of increase in the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers, which may be ascribed to farm holders and occasional farm workers coming to live here (or alternatively some city dwellers doing farming outside the city). The general fall in the primary sector is symptomatic of further shift towards urban vocations. In fact, this sector is not at all important for urban areas. The secondary sector has shown a general upward trend, the exceptions being Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Shahjahanpur which have registered a decrease in manufacturing. Category VI — Construction of the secondary sector has shown an increase all over. The tertiary sector like the secondary has manifested an ascending trend,

the only cities which have registered a fall in this sector being Kanpur, Varanasi, Saharanpur and Rampur. In this sector the proportion in trade and commerce has risen in all cities except Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Rampur. In transport, storage and communications it has increased and in other services decreased everywhere. (Dehra Dun has been excluded in this comparison as its data prior to 1951 do not exist.) Confining the discussion to the decade 1951-61 it will be observed that the proportion in the primary sector has fallen in all the cities except Kanpur and Rampur. The reasons for increase in Rampur have been given above. In the case of Kanpur, it has been caused by the inclusion of a large rural area within the city's limits during the decade. The general trend of the secondary sector during the decade has been towards increase. The 5 cities which have shown an opposite trend are Kanpur, Aligarh, Jhansi, Mathura and Shahjahanpur, in which the proportion of workers in manufacturing (including

URBAN POPULATION

household industry) has shrunk. The construction component of this sector has, however, made a general progress, the only 3 cities to record a fall are Saharanpur, Aligarh and Dehra Dun. In Kanpur, Aligarh, Jhansi, Mathura and Shahjahanpur the rise in tertiary sector has had a depressing effect on the secondary. Taking the various components of this sector one by one, the proportion in trade and commerce has declined everywhere except in Meerut and Moradabad; in transport, storage and communications it has manifested an increase in all cities except Aligarh, Mathura and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, while in other services it has shown a fall in all but Kanpur, Aligarh, Jhansi, Mathura, Sahjahanpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal. The general trend during the decade has been the expansion of the secondary sector and a contraction of the primary and tertiary sectors. The most industrialized city of the State, namely, Kanpur, has not made progress in manufacturing industries commensurate with the growth of its population. Miscellaneous services have absorbed the bulk of the added numbers to the working force. The tertiary sector occupies the most important place in the working pattern of all cities. In every city more than half of the workers are comprised in this sector; whereas in Dehra Dun (794) and Mathura (760) more than three-fourths. In Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Rampur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal the secondary sector has acquired an importance in 1961, as never before during the span of 60 years. In Kanpur, Aligarh, and Jhansi the proportion of workers in this sector was the highest in 1951—the 10 years since then have witnessed a decline. For Bareilly and Gorakhpur 1901 and for Lucknow, Mathura and Shahjahanpur 1911 were the years of highest proportions. Considering the manufacturing (including household industry) component of this sector separately, 1961 has been a peak year for 10 cities—Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Rampur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal.

77. Since male workers are in an overwhelming majority, it is not necessary to

examine separately the working pattern of the male population or the shifts that have occurred therein. What is true of the general population applies *mutatis mutandis* to the male population. Female workers, however, call for a separate treatment, as their working pattern differs materially in some respects from that of males. While over the decade there has been a reduction in the proportion of male workers in all cities on account of the lowering of the work-participation rate all round, that in the case of females is astounding. For example, in Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Jhansi and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal the percentage of workers among females was more than 20 in 1901; now it is less than 10. The woman used to be man's partner in earning bread to a far greater extent in the past than she is today. That role of hers has shrivelled beyond recognition. This is partly due to economic reasons and partly to changes occurring in social concepts. Female workers have far less importance now than they were in the past, save in some specialized professions. The distribution of female workers in the 9 categories of work and changes therein may now be taken up for consideration. As compared to 1901, the proportion in the primary sector has gone down in 13 cities. The exceptions are Rampur, Mathura and Varanasi—in Mathura and Varanasi the trend has been the opposite of that exhibited by the male working force. In the secondary sector, 8 cities have registered a rise and another 8 a fall. While the proportion of males has increased in Lucknow, Agra, Bareilly, Moradabad, Aligarh, Gorakhpur and Rampur, that of females has decreased. Lastly, in the tertiary sector their proportion has risen in 10 cities and fallen in 6—in Meerut, Jhansi and Mathura the decrease, and in Kanpur the increase being contrary to the trend displayed by male workers. During the decade 1951-61 the proportion in the primary sector has increased in Kanpur, Varanasi and Rampur and decreased in the remaining 14 cities, that in the secondary has risen in all cities except Bareilly and Aligarh, and the same in tertiary has gone down in all, but Bareilly, Aligarh, Jhansi, Dehra Dun and Shahjahanpur. The tertiary sector is the most important sector

for female workers—even more important than in the case of males. Only in Varanasi the secondary sector claims the largest number of female workers due to their participation in the household industry of handloom silk weaving. In Lucknow (791), Agra (754), Bareilly (758), Aligarh (780), Dehra Dun (842), and Mathura (763) more than 75 per cent of them are engaged in the tertiary sector—mostly in other services.

78. Having examined the shifts in the working pattern of cities, it will be profitable to look into the extent of literacy and education in the urban areas of districts. The number of literates per 1,000 urban population aged 5 years and over of the State is 469 which is much below the all-India average of 544. The proportion of literates per 1,000 urban population (excluding the age-group 0-4) in the States of India and neighbouring Union Territories of U. P. is given in the following Table:

TABLE 3.42—*Literates per 1,000 Urban Population in India, States and certain Union Territories*

INDIA		States		Territories	
					544
1. Andhra Pradesh	482	4. Gujarat			570
2. Assam	657	5. Jammu and Kashmir			328
3. Bihar	502	6. Kerala			638

TABLE 3.43—*Distribution of 1,000 Persons in each Age-Group and Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts*

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
(a) Males								
UTTAR PRADESH								
5+	422	299	147	98	1	3	27	3
5-14	493	344	156	7	N	N	..	..
15-34	337	253	179	175	2	5	45	4
35-59	443	317	108	92	1	2	32	5
60+	533	309	76	58	1	2	18	3

7. Madhya Pradesh	514	12. Punjab	555
8. Madras	577	13. Rajasthan	446
9. Maharashtra	588	14. Uttar Pradesh	469
10. Mysore	514	15. West Bengal	596
11. Orissa	505		

Union Territories

1. Delhi	658
2. Himachal Pradesh	636

Only Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan are below Uttar Pradesh in urban literacy—all others are above, Assam (657) being at the top followed by Kerala (638). States in which the proportion of literates is less than half are Andhra Pradesh (482), Uttar Pradesh (469), Rajasthan (446) and Jammu and Kashmir (328). Within the State Almora (770), Tehri Garhwal (727), Dehra Dun (657), Garhwal (645), Gorakhpur (565), and Allahabad (553) are much above the State average in urban literacy. Four of these districts are Himalayan. Eight districts which are substantially below average are Rampur (323), Budaun (338), Bara Banki (355), Shahjahanpur (355), Bijnor (358), Moradabad (361), Bulandshahr (369) and Pilibhit (377). Of them 6 districts belong to Rohilkhand Division. The distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females by educational levels in various age-groups in the State and the 14 selected districts is given in the following Table:

URBAN POPULATION

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
(b) Females								
5+	669	215	82	27	N	1	5	1
5-14	628	267	102	3	..	N	..	N
15-34	619	208	100	57	N	2	13	1
35-59	763	173	40	14	N	1	3	1
60+	863	122	11	3	N	N	1	N

A. Districts much above the State Average

DISTRICT ALMORA

(a) Males								
5+	155	279	333	191	..	1	35	6
5-14	226	396	370	8	..	..	..	..
15-34	101	223	342	282	..	..	45	7
35-59	192	280	293	174	..	1	49	11
60+	215	295	241	202	..	10	29	8
(b) Females								
5+	363	285	259	69	1	1	15	7
5-14	296	430	268	6	..	..	..	..
15-34	308	175	315	152	1	1	34	14
35-59	495	290	180	22	2	N	6	5
60+	701	212	69	11	..	..	7	..

DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL

(a) Males								
5+	174	230	330	187	17	26	29	7
5-14	271	382	341	2	..	4	..	..
15-34	126	128	357	285	32	26	39	7
35-59	170	287	274	170	2	45	38	14
60+	243	349	257	72	..	53	26	..
(b) Females								
5+	458	306	187	44	..	..	3	2
5-14	273	517	210	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	431	222	240	99	..	..	4	4
35-59	681	242	61	12	..	..	4	..
60+	702	146	152	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non- technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post- graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post- graduate degree
DISTRICT DEHRA DUN								
(a) Males								
5+	269	300	229	149	N	1	46	6
5-14	292	401	303	4	..	..	..	..
15-34	228	233	231	231	N	1	70	6
35-59	302	306	167	161	1	2	51	10
60+	344	338	127	131	1	5	43	11
(b) Females								
5+	449	269	189	70	1	3	15	4
5-14	379	391	225	5	..	..	..	..
15-34	412	193	216	139	1	4	31	5
35-59	566	253	119	40	2	5	10	5
60+	728	211	34	23	1	1	2	1
DISTRICT GARHWAL								
(a) Males								
5+	243	277	323	136	1	N	19	1
5-14	287	429	281	3	..	..	..	..
15-34	211	205	371	189	1	..	22	1
35-59	260	290	268	144	1	1	32	4
60+	333	331	198	105	9	..	22	2
(b) Females								
5+	589	231	139	33	N	1	4	3
5-14	463	390	146	1	..	..	..	..
15-34	564	170	181	68	..	1	8	8
35-59	765	143	68	18	1	1	2	2
60+	868	83	46	3	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT GORAKHPUR								
(a) Males								
5+	307	326	146	169	N	N	49	3
5-14	391	432	169	8	..	..	..	..
15-34	212	253	162	287	N	N	82	4
35-59	353	331	103	158	1	N	50	4
60+	465	342	73	82	1	..	35	2

URBAN POPULATION

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non- technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post- graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post- graduate degree
DISTRICT GORAKHYUR—(contd.)								
(b) Females								
5+	609	284	72	29	..	..	5	1
5-14	552	357	87	4	..	..	..	..
15-34	561	276	90	60	..	..	11	2
35-59	728	222	33	13	..	..	4	N
60+	842	144	8	5	..	..	1	N
DISTRICT ALLAHABAD								
(a) Males								
5+	338	299	165	100	1	39	55	3
5-14	415	315	262	8	..	..	..	..
15-34	252	261	162	146	2	84	89	4
35-59	372	333	87	123	N	17	63	5
60+	431	342	47	116	N	5	54	5
(b) Females								
5+	591	250	99	37	N	10	12	1
5-14	544	301	150	5	..	N	..	..
15-34	537	240	103	75	N	19	26	N
35-59	701	215	42	24	N	10	8	N
60+	796	177	16	8	..	N	3	..
B. Districts much below the State Average								
DISTRICT RAMPUR								
(a) Males								
5+	590	193	139	60	N	2	14	2
5-14	660	163	174	3	..	..	..	..
15-34	523	165	166	119	N	3	22	2
35-59	573	252	82	63	N	5	22	3
60+	669	259	39	21	1	5	5	1
(b) Females								
5+	781	137	62	14	N	3	2	1
5-14	773	129	96	2	..	..	..	..
15-34	733	158	64	33	N	6	5	1
35-59	838	134	20	6	N	1	1	N
60+	916	80	4	N	..	N	..	..

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non- technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post- graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post- graduate degree
DISTRICT BUDAUN								
(a) Males								
5+	602	203	113	62	2	3	13	2
5—14	665	237	94	4	..	..	..	..
15—34	528	167	152	124	4	2	21	2
35—59	616	204	94	54	4	5	20	3
60+	647	224	76	32	2	9	8	2
(b) Females								
5+	734	183	60	18	N	2	2	1
5—14	713	216	68	3	..	..	..	..
15—34	688	181	81	39	N	4	6	1
35—59	796	160	33	7	1	1	1	1
60+	864	121	13	1	N	1	N	..
DISTRICT BARA BANKI								
(a) Males								
5+	547	221	146	69	1	N	14	2
5—14	612	267	118	3	..	..	..	..
15—34	479	181	184	131	1	N	21	3
35—59	547	226	134	64	3	N	22	4
60+	649	220	96	26	2	1	6	..
(b) Females								
5+	761	165	57	15	N	..	2	..
5—14	741	197	60	2	..	..	..	..
15—34	708	173	82	32	1	..	4	..
35—59	831	136	26	6	..	..	1	..
60+	915	81	4	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT SHAHAJAHANPUR								
(a) Males								
5+	563	191	154	73	1	1	15	2
5—14	687	185	125	3	..	..	..	..
15—34	464	167	199	141	1	1	24	3
35—59	547	226	134	68	1	3	18	3
60+	620	206	119	40	1	4	7	3

URBAN POPULATION

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non- technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post- graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post- graduate degree
DISTRICT SHAHAJAHANPUR—(Concl'd.)								
(b) Females								
5+	741	158	81	16	N	N	3	1
5—14	725	186	87	2	..	..	..	..
15—34	693	156	107	36	N	1	6	1
35—59	802	141	47	8	1	N	1	N
60+	881	102	16	N	..	..	..	1
DISTRICT BUNOR								
(a) Males								
5+	552	245	128	59	1	..	14	1
5—14	606	272	120	2	..	..	..	..
15—34	476	209	163	125	..	..	27	N
35—59	569	250	110	50	2	..	16	3
60+	610	278	78	28	..	..	6	..
(b) Females								
5+	745	176	60	16	..	..	3	N
5—14	704	223	71	2	..	..	..	N
15—34	690	187	79	37	..	..	6	1
35—59	848	117	28	5	..	..	1	1
60+	894	98	7	1	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT MORADABAD								
(a) Males								
5+	538	227	140	75	1	1	17	1
5—14	603	260	134	3	..	..	..	..
15—34	455	179	181	149	2	N	32	2
35—59	541	247	110	74	N	4	22	2
60+	645	244	69	33	..	2	6	1
(b) Females								
5+	756	120	92	27	N	N	5	N
5—14	760	115	122	3	..	..	..	..
15—34	680	139	106	62	N	N	12	1
35—59	837	106	43	11	N	N	2	1
60+	908	77	10	5	..	..	N	N

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non- technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post- graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post- graduate degree
DISTRICT BULANESHAHR								
(a) Males—								
5+	521	241	142	73	1	2	18	2
5—14	563	252	180	5	..	..	..	..
15—34	438	208	160	153	1	5	32	3
35—59	544	272	95	61	1	..	25	2
60+	640	243	71	33	..	1	10	2
(b) Females								
5+	759	160	58	19	1	N	3	N
5—14	712	224	62	2	..	..	..	..
15—34	719	167	74	34	N	N	6	N
35—59	839	94	41	23	2	N	1	N
60+	917	69	11	2	..	..	1	..
DISTRICT PILIBHIT								
(a) Males								
5+	535	225	148	72	1	3	11	5
5—14	610	259	128	3	..	..	..	..
15—34	459	185	184	140	2	3	19	8
35—59	539	237	129	67	N	6	16	6
60+	591	248	114	28	3	6	6	4
(b) Females								
5+	729	168	81	19	N	1	2	N
5—14	705	203	89	3	..	..	..	..
15—34	683	166	101	41	..	1	5	1
35—59	789	143	58	7	N	2	1	N
60+	891	96	13	N	..	..	..	..

N—Stands for Negligible

The above Table reveals that in the State 578 males and 331 females out of every 1,000 males and 1,000 females are literate. Literacy among both sexes is maximum in the age-group 15—34. The next highest age-group for males is 35—59 and for females 5—14. The reasons for this difference are twofold: (1) the literacy drive among females started much later than among

males, and (2) some of the men who were not fortunate enough to get the benefit of education in their childhood have made a conscious effort to acquire proficiency in literacy at a later age. The extent of literacy is the lowest in elderly persons of both sexes aged 60 years and above, for the simple reason that in the early years of the century education did not

URBAN POPULATION

receive adequate attention. The primary or junior basic level of education is found to the largest extent in the age-group 15—34 among males and 5—14 among females. The proportion in this educational level among females progressively decreases as age-group advances. This is because whatever smattering of knowledge is acquired by them is in their young ages, and married and older women do not have the time or inclination to further their studies. As far as the High School level is concerned, the proportion in the case of both sexes is highest in the age-group 15—34 declining sharply in older groups. Thirty out of 1,000 males and 6 out of 1,000 females have attained the University (technical and non-technical) education in which also the proportion falls as the age-group advances.

79. As already stated, maximum literacy in both sexes is found in the age-group 15—34. In males the next is 35—59 followed by 5—14, the age-group 60 plus coming last. Among the districts presented in the above Table, Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit, form an exception inasmuch as the age-group 5—14 is the lowest in literacy, and not 60 plus. The reason for the reversal of trend in these districts is that a good number of persons reported as 60 years and above acquired rudimentary knowledge of reading and writing late in their life. As far as females are concerned, the next age-group in literacy is 5—14, followed by 35—59 and 60 plus. Of the 14 districts under consideration Almora, Tehri-Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Gorakhpur and Bulandshahr depart from the general rule in having their maximum in the age-group 5—14. This is because the female literacy drive in the urban areas of these districts is comparatively recent, and naturally the age-group most benefiting therefrom is 5—14. In the urban areas of 4 districts only, i.e., Almora (233), Tehri-Garhwal (266), Gorakhpur (221) and Dehra Dun (202) the proportion of males who have passed the High School or higher examinations exceeds 200. The proportion of male graduates is above 50 in the urban areas of Allahabad (58), Lucknow (55), Pratapgarh (55), Gorakhpur (52) and Dehra Dun (52). Of

these Lucknow and Pratapgarh do not find mention in Table 3.43 on account of their literacy rates (inclusive of all educational levels) not being much above or below the State average. KAVAL town-groups on account of their importance need to be examined separately. The proportion of literates and those who have passed the High School or higher examinations in these town-groups is given as under:

TABLE 3.44—Proportion of Literates and Matriculates and Above in KAVAL Town-Groups, 1961

State/ Town-Group	Proportion to 1,000			
	Literates		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh	578	331	132	34
Kanpur	627	416	139	39
Lucknow	641	425	198	69
Agra	552	316	116	33
Varanasi	601	317	129	26
Allahabad	665	418	202	62

Male literacy in these town-groups except Agra is higher than the State urban average, but in female literacy Agra and Varanasi are significantly below. The extent of literacy among males is the largest in Allahabad and among females in Lucknow. The proportion of High School and higher examinations passed is above the State average in Allahabad, Lucknow and Kanpur and less in Agra and Varanasi. The highest proportion attaining this educational level among males is found in Allahabad and among females in Lucknow. Agra occupies the lowest place as regards males and Varanasi as regards females.

80. It will be useful to compare the number of literates and workers of each sex in the selected high-literacy and low-literacy districts by broad age-groups. For this purpose the following Table has been prepared:

TABLE 3.45—*Literates and Workers per 1,000 Males and 1,000 Females in each Age-Group in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts*

Age-group	Literates		Workers		Age-Group	Literates		Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH					DISTRICT ALLAHABAD				
5+	578	331	517	(All ages)	5+	662	409	499	(All ages)
5—14	507	372	38	(0—14)	5—14	585	456	35	(0—14)
15—34	663	381	765		15—34	748	463	700	
35—59	557	237	947		35—59	628	299	945	
60+	467	137	659		60+	569	204	591	
				94					110
A. Districts much above the State Average in Literacy					B. Districts much below the State Average in Literacy				
DISTRICT ALMORA					DISTRICT RAMPUR				
5+	845	637	557	(All ages)	5+	410	219	514	(All ages)
5—14	774	704	31	(0—14)	5—14	340	227	52	(0—14)
15—34	899	692	719		15—34	477	267	803	
35—59	808	505	950		35—59	427	162	936	
60+	785	299	575		60+	331	84	730	
				109					69
DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL					DISTRICT BUDAUN				
5+	826	542	573	(All ages)	5+	398	266	495	(All ages)
5—14	729	727	74	(0—14)	5—14	335	287	48	(0—14)
15—34	874	569	706		15—34	472	312	748	
35—59	830	319	978		35—59	384	204	927	
60+	757	298	671		60+	353	136	733	
				34					94
DISTRICT DEHRA DUN					DISTRICT BARA BANKI				
5+	731	551	539	(All ages)	5+	453	239	538	(All ages)
5—14	708	621	24	(0—14)	5—14	388	259	45	(0—14)
15—34	772	588	755		15—34	521	292	808	
35—59	698	434	942		35—59	453	169	949	
60+	656	272	568		60+	351	85	682	
				74					128
DISTRICT GARHWAL					DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR				
5+	757	411	624	(All ages)	5+	437	259	525	(All ages)
5—14	713	537	62	(0—14)	5—14	313	275	36	(0—14)
15—34	789	436	811		15—34	536	307	795	
35—59	740	235	965		35—59	453	198	954	
60+	667	132	721		60+	380	119	696	
				167					77
DISTRICT GORAKHPUR					DISTRICT BUNOR				
5+	693	391	505	(All ages)	5+	448	255	498	(All ages)
5—14	609	448	36	(0—14)	5—14	394	296	40	(0—14)
15—34	788	439	703		15—34	524	310	788	
35—59	647	272	955		35—59	431	152	946	
60+	535	158	633		60+	390	106	703	
				132					103
					DISTRICT MORADABAD				
5+					5+	462	244	503	(All ages)
5—14					5—14	397	240	52	(0—14)
15—34					15—34	545	320	797	
35—59					35—59	459	163	960	
60+					60+	355	92	709	
									68

Age-group	Literates		Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
DISTRICT BULANDSHAHR				
5+	479	241	516	(All ages)
5—14	437	288	35	(0—14)
15—34	562	281	791	
35—59	456	161	971	
60+	360	83	741	
				84
DISTRICT PILIBHIT				
5+	465	271	528	(All ages)
5—14	390	295	36	(0—14)
15—34	541	315	806	
35—59	461	211	969	
60+	409	109	745	
				99

A study of the above Table shows that in Uttar Pradesh the proportion of male literates of 5 years and over is greater than that of male workers of all ages. Taking all ages into consideration for literacy, the proportion of male literates works out to be 500, which is slightly lower than the proportion of 517 for male workers. In the juvenile ages the number of male literates far exceeds that of male workers, as these ages include school-going boys who are too young to take up work. In higher age-groups, i.e., 15—34, 35—59 and 60 plus male literates are far fewer than male workers. High literacy districts are exceptions in the sense that in them even among males, the number of literates is far greater than that of workers, while the opposite is the case in low-literacy districts. However, even in high-literacy districts there are fewer literates in the age-group 35—59 than workers. As regards females, the number of workers in each age-group is far less than that of literates, for the simple reason that women as a rule take to household duties which are not treated as work for Census purposes. Garhwal and Bara Banki districts offer exceptions in the age-groups 35—59 and 60 plus and Bulandshahr in 60 plus. In these districts in the age-groups concerned the proportion of female workers is large and of literates small. A perusal of the last two columns of the Table shows that in both sexes the proportion of

workers goes on increasing with age reaching the maximum in the age-group 35—59. From the age of 60 years it shows a sharp fall, for around this age physical infirmities begin to overtake men and women and they progressively become more and more unfit for work.

81. Table B-III Part A of General Economic Tables gives the industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels for urban areas. Its subsidiary Table 2 gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and each sex by educational levels. A perusal of that Table shows that out of 1,000 male workers 561 are literates. This is slightly lower than the general male literacy rate of 578, the reason being that literacy among non-workers is greater on account of inclusion of full-time students. Out of these 561 literate male workers, 141 have passed the High School or some higher examination. Of these 141 attaining this educational level, 32 hold a non-technical University degree and 4 a technical degree or diploma equivalent to a degree or a post-graduate degree in engineering, medicine and teaching. The number of workers among females is small. Even in this small number, only 185 per 1,000 are literate and as few as 68 have attained the High School standard. Out of these, 15 hold a non-technical degree and 9 possess a technical degree in medicine or teaching (chiefly the latter). The ratio of degree holders to matriculates is 24/68 for females as against 36/141 for males, which shows that out of those who have done their High School a relatively larger number of females go up for higher education. Considering literacy categorywise, male workers in Category VII—Trade and Commerce (667) and female workers in Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications (329) have the largest proportion of literates followed by Category IX—Other Services in both cases. The high rate of male literacy in Category VII is accounted for by the fact that in trade some knowledge of reading and writing is essential. The same applies to women in Category VIII which includes services in the railways, post offices and telephone exchanges. Category II—Agricultural Labour has the lowest degree of literacy both among males

and among females. Category IX has the highest proportion of High School passed persons for males and Category VIII for females, and Category II—Agricultural Labour lowest for both the sexes. Category IX has the highest proportion of non-technical male graduates and Category VIII of female for reasons already stated. Category II has the lowest proportion in both sexes. As regards technical graduates of both sexes, their proportion is the largest in Category IX, followed by Category VI—Construction (engineering) in the case of males and Category VIII in that of females. Coming to districts, it will be observed that in literacy among urban male workers Almora (835), Tehri Garhwal (815), Uttar Kashi (759), Garhwal (737) and Pratapgarh

(708) are much above the State average and Budaun (380) and Rampur (393) much below. As far as female literacy is concerned, in Almora (485), Tehri Garhwal (452), Dehra Dun (443), Lucknow (301) and Ghazipur (301) literacy is much higher than the State average and in Basti (nil), Bara Banki (61), Deoria (73), Hamirpur (74), Jaunpur (76) and Mirzapur (76) much lower. Almora and Tehri Garhwal are high in literacy in regard to both male and female workers. The distribution of 1,000 workers of the State of each sex in all the categories of work and in selected categories of certain districts (which differ widely from the State average) by educational levels is given in the following Table:

TABLE 3.46—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Selected Industrial Categories and of each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961

Industrial Classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
UTTAR PRADESH									
Total	M	439	298	122	102	1	2	32	4
	F	815	85	32	39	2	3	15	9
I	M	687	200	83	24	N	1	5	N
	F	911	70	17	2	N	N	N	N
II	M	867	110	21	2	N	N	N	N
	F	993	7	N	N	N	N	N	N
III	M	711	175	51	48	1	N	13	1
	F	973	22	3	2	N	N	N	N
IV	M	574	346	68	11	N	N	1	N
	F	882	109	8	1	N	N	N	N
V	M	447	353	126	62	N	1	10	1
	F	839	116	30	11	N	1	3	N
VI	M	577	243	70	87	2	N	16	5
	F	940	42	11	6	N	N	1	N
VII	M	333	396	155	95	N	1	20	N
	F	906	76	11	6	N	N	1	N
VIII	M	449	234	108	173	1	2	32	1
	F	671	86	52	142	N	9	39	1
IX	M	387	247	132	148	2	5	68	11
	F	729	75	56	78	4	7	32	19

URBAN POPULATION

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree
A. Districts much above the State Average									
DISTRICT UTTAR KASHI									
IV	M	270	461	247	22	..	..	..	..
V	M	296	426	130	130	..	18	..	..
VI	M	286	186	164	286	7	..	57	14
VII	M	48	524	222	206	..	..	..	..
IX	M	184	290	249	188	2	..	81	6
	F	467	..	267	200	..	..	..	66
DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL									
IV	M	265	418	255	41	..	21	..	..
V	M	305	254	407	25	9	..	..	..
VII	M	78	389	342	152	..	18	18	3
IX	M	142	204	264	259	35	31	50	15
	F	315	146	236	213	..	..	45	45
DISTRICT GARHWAL									
V	F	500	250	250	..	..	..	..	..
VI	M	353	245	164	205	8	..	15	10
IX	M	220	259	325	158	1	N	35	2
DISTRICT ALMORA									
IV	M	326	330	330	14	..	..	..	..
VI	M	106	183	281	358	..	..	55	17
VII	M	111	286	409	179	..	..	15	..
IX	M	152	320	281	186	..	1	47	13
	F	457	154	103	144	13	2	51	76
DISTRICT MORADABAD									
VIII	F	375	146	208	229	..	..	42	..
DISTRICT BUDAUN									
VIII	F	334	333	333	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR									
VI	F	667	..	..	333	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT DEHRA DUN									
IV	F	737	237	21	5	..	..	..	..
V	F	521	274	153	47	..	..	5	..
VI	M	411	306	131	118	1	1	22	10
	F	641	233	87	39	..	..	..	..
VII	F	756	155	74	15	..	..	..	..

GENERAL REPORT

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree
DISTRICT ALIGARH									
VII	F	610	339	15	43	..	..	2	..
DISTRICT JHANSI									
VIII	M	302	308	132	216	1	..	37	4
DISTRICT LUCKNOW									
VIII	F	377	13	38	377	..	6	189	..
DISTRICT BAHRAICH									
V	F	597	234	130	26	..	..	13	..
DISTRICT GONDA									
VIII	F	384	154	154	308	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT SULTANPUR									
VIII	M	304	234	236	204	..	..	22	..
DISTRICT PRATAPGARH									
V	M	272	421	252	52	..	..	3	..
DISTRICT GOPAKHPUR									
V	M	308	388	175	116	N	N	12	1
VIII	M	232	155	90	395	..	N	126	2
	F	191	128	362	213	..	..	85	21
DISTRICT AZAMGARH									
IV	F	738	262	N	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT JAUNPUR									
VI	F	667	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT GHAZIPUR									
V	F	471	500	29	..	..	..	..	..
B. *Districts much below the State Average									
DISTRICT BUNOR									
IX	M	588	173	110	84	3	..	38	4
DISTRICT MORADABAD									
V	M	622	246	98	30	..	N	4	N
DISTRICT RAMPUR									
VI	M	733	163	42	48	5	N	6	3
VII	M	544	303	90	50	..	4	8	1
VII	M	773	130	53	40	..	..	4	..

URBAN POPULATION

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree
DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR									
IX	M	574	142	101	116	1	2	59	3
DISTRICT FATEHPUR									
IV	F	976	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT HAMIRPUR									
IX	F	901	27	28	26	..	1	17	..
DISTRICT UNNAO									
IV	F	976	16	8	..	..	..	..	..
VI	M	730	135	63	60	..	..	9	3
DISTRICT BARA BANKI									
IV	F	978	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT BASTI									
VI	M	793	100	54	48	..	..	5	..
VIII	M	786	112	37	47	..	..	18	..
DISTRICT DEORIA									
IV	F	981	8	11	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE: 'N' stands for 'Negligible'.

*In the districts named below, female literacy is 'Nil' in certain categories. These districts have, therefore, been omitted from those categories:

Uttar Kashi V; Tehri-Garhwal IV and VII; Garhwal VII and VIII; Almora V and VIII; Bijnor VI, VII and VIII; Budaun VI; Rampur VI and VIII; Bareilly VI; Pilibhit VI; Muzaffarnagar VI; Bulandshahr VI; Mathura VI; Etah VI; Mainpuri VI and VIII; Farrukhabad VI; Etawah VI; Fatehpur VI and VIII; Hamirpur V and VI; Banda VI and VIII; Kheri VI; Sitapur VI and VIII; Hardoi VI and VIII; Unnao VI; Bahraich VI; Gonda VI; Bara Banki V and VIII; Raizabad VI; Sultanpur VI and VIII; Pratapgarh VI and VIII; Basti IV, V, VII and IX; Deoria VI and VIII; Azamgarh VIII; Ballia VI and VIII; Ghazipur VI and VIII and Mirzapur VIII.

The selected districts are much above or below the State average in the categories and sexes presented in the Table. Categories I, II and III of the primary sector are unimportant in urban areas; hence they have been left out under the districts. In a very large number of districts, mentioned at the bottom of the Table, female literacy is nil. These districts have not, therefore, been shown in the Table itself to

avoid increase in its size. Each category will now be taken up one by one for analysis:

Category IV—Household Industry—Literacy among male workers is high in districts Tehri-Garhwal (735), Uttar Kashi (730) and Almora (674). The proportion of High School passed in the first mentioned district is 62 to 1,000 and in others less. No district is strikingly below the

State average in male literacy. As regards female workers, districts Dehra Dun (263) and Azamgarh (262), have significantly high proportions of literates as compared to the State average. The proportion of High School passed among female workers is very small—in Dehra Dun it is only 5. In districts Basti (nil), Deoria (19), Bara Banki (22), Unnao (24) and Fatehpur (24) literacy is very low among female workers in household industry.

Category I—Manufacturing other than Household Industry—Male literacy is high in Pratapgarh (728), Uttar Kashi (704), Tehri Garhwal (695), and Gorakhpur (692). In Uttar Kashi (148) and Gorakhpur (129) more than one-tenth of workers have attained the High School standard. Moradabad (378) is strikingly below the State average. Ghazipur (529), Garhwal (500), Dehra Dun (479), and Bahraich (403) are prominent for high female literacy. In Dehra Dun and Bahraich 52 and 39 females per 1,000 respectively have passed the High School examination. The districts on the low side are Uttar Kashi, Almora, Hamirpur, Bara Banki and Basti in which literacy among female workers is nil.

NOTE—Of the districts considered for Categories IV and V, only Azamgarh and Bara Banki have industrial towns engaged in cotton-weaving on handlooms. Towns of other districts are not industrial in character.

Category VI—Construction—Districts Almora (894), Uttar Kashi (714), Garhwal (647), and Dehra Dun (589) are high in male literacy, the proportions of High School passed to 1,000 in these districts being 430, 361, 238 and 152 respectively. On the other hand, Basti (207), Rampur (267), and Unnao (270) are very low in the scale of literacy. As regards females, the literacy rate is high in Dehra Dun (359), Shahjahanpur (333) and Jaunpur (333) and nil in as many as 27 districts.

Category VII—Trade and Commerce—This category has the highest literacy rate. Top districts in male literacy are Uttar Kashi (952), Tehri Garhwal (922) and Almora (889). The proportions of High School passed in these dis-

tricts are 206, 191, and 194 respectively. Rampur (456) comes at the bottom. Among females, literacy is high in Aligarh (390) and Dehra Dun (244). The proportion of females who have attained High School standard in these districts is 45 and 15 respectively. In Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Bijnor, and Basti female literacy in this category is nil.

Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications—In male literacy Gorakhpur (768), Jhansi (698) and Sultanpur (696) are much above the average. The proportion of High School passed in these districts is 523, 258 and 226 respectively. Gorakhpur and Jhansi have a large staff serving in the railways. For Sultanpur road transport is important. Basti (214) and Rampur (227) are low in male literacy. As regards females Gorakhpur (809), Budaun (666), Moradabad (625), Lucknow (623) and Gonda (616) are high in literacy. Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Moradabad are important railway centres employing many women. In these 3 districts the proportion of those who have attained the High School standard is 319, 572 and 271 respectively. In as many as 17 districts female workers in this category are entirely illiterate.

Category IX—Other Services—This includes all services not covered in the previous categories. Districts Tehri Garhwal (858), Almora (848), Uttar Kashi (816) and Garhwal (780) are much above the State average in male literacy. The proportions of those who have done their High School in these districts is respectively 390, 247, 277 and 196. Bijnor (412) and Muzaffarnagar (426) come very low in male literacy. As far as female literacy is concerned, Tehri Garhwal (685), Almora (543), and Uttar Kashi (533) are top-ranking districts. The proportion of female workers of this category who have done their High School is 303, 286 and 266 respectively in these districts. Two districts, namely, Basti (nil) and Hamirpur (99) have very low proportion of female literates in other services.

The number of female workers in each district being comparatively small, literacy rates among

male workers will give a more realistic picture of the extent of literacy in the various categories of work. Six categories have been considered in this analysis. Uttar Kashi figures as a high-literacy district in five categories (IV, V, VI, VII and IX), Tehri Garhwal in four (IV, V, VII, and IX), and Almora also in four (IV, VI, VII and IX). All these are Himalayan Districts. At the other end of the scale, Rampur of Rohilkhand Division figures as a low-literacy district in three categories (VI, VII and VIII).

82. Table B—III Part A referred to in the previous paragraph reveals that 3 or more graduates in Engineering have been reported in Category I from district Shahjahanpur (3) and in Category VII from Lucknow (13). Obviously these engineers are not doing the job for which they were trained. Perhaps some of them in Category VII are engaged in the sale of engineering goods. They have also been reported in Category IX from a very large number of districts 35 of which have 3 or more engineers in this category. Out of these, only Lucknow (144), Dehra Dun (131), Saharanpur (128), Varanasi (124) and Kanpur (105) deserve mention. It appears that in these and other districts engineers engaged in production, construction and transport, storage and communications have been placed in Category IX—Other Services for want of sufficient details in enumeration slips. Three or more graduates in Medicine have been reported in Category V from Saharanpur (4), Meerut (5), Kanpur (5), Sitapur (6) and Lucknow (4)—they are probably doctors in industrial concerns. In Category VII from Naini Tal (4), Rampur (4), Muzaffarnagar (4), Meerut (4), Aligarh (6), Mathura (8), Farrukhabad (3), Kanpur (13), Sitapur (3) and Gorakhpur (6)—these doctors appear to be running chemist shops—and in Category VIII from Moradabad (8), Saharanpur (5), Kanpur (7), Allahabad (11), Jhansi (4), Lucknow (8), Gorakhpur (11) and Varanasi (5)—these doctors are serving railways and transport undertakings. Three or more graduates in Agriculture have been reported in Category V from Lucknow (3), in Category VI from Allahabad (8), and in Category VII from Meerut (4). Apparently they are not serving

agriculture for which they obtained their training. Nine graduates in Veterinary and Dairying have been reported in Category VI from Allahabad and appear to be misemployed. As for graduates in Teaching, it may be observed that 3 or more L. T.'s, B. T.'s and B. Ed's have been reported in Category V from Meerut (6) and Lucknow (5) and in Category VII from Bareilly (3), Dehra Dun (3), Meerut (6) and Lucknow (6)—these persons after obtaining their degrees in Teaching and not finding scope in educational services, have taken to manufacturing and trade.

Non-Workers

83. Let us now turn our attention to non-workers. In the urban areas of the State 690 persons out of every 1,000 are non-working. Among males the proportion is 483 and among females 947. Districts which have substantially higher proportions are Bijnor (712), Moradabad (717), Budaun (713), Bareilly (713), Aligarh (717), Agra (721), Unnao (721) and Ghazipur (712); while those having substantially lower proportions are Uttar Kashi (478) Tehri Garhwal (615), Garhwal (544), Almora (619) Faizabad (645), Azamgarh (608) and Mirzapur (646). The proportion is the highest in Agra and Unnao and the lowest in Uttar Kashi. Among the cities the highest proportion is found in Agra town-group (728) followed by Aligarh (724) and the lowest in Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (667). Subsidiary Table B-IX.3 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and of 1,000 workers of each sex by types of their 'activities' in urban areas. In the State out of every 1,000 non-workers only 386 are males and the rest females. This male-female ratio among non-workers is the smallest in Shahjahanpur (360/640). In Himalayan districts this ratio is on the high side, there being relatively more male and lesser female non-workers than in other districts. In Uttar Kashi (534/466) the number of males not at work actually exceeds that of females. In these districts the pattern of work is different from that in the State generally, the females participating in work to a much greater extent than elsewhere. Non-workers have been divided into 8 types of 'activities'. The distribution of 1,000

male and 1,000 female non-workers into these 8 types at the State level is as follows :

	Males	Females
(i) Full-time students	369	111
(ii) Engaged in household duties	2	491
(iii) Dependants, infants and disabled	577	393
(iv) Retired people, rentiers or persons with independent means	22	4
(v) Beggars, vagrants, etc.	3	1
(vi) Inmates of institutions	8	N
(vii) Persons seeking employment for the first time	11	N
(viii) Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	8	N

It will be seen that the greatest proportion of male non-workers belongs to type (iii) followed by (i). In the case of female non-workers the largest proportion belongs to type (ii) and the next largest to (iii). About half of the females are engaged in household duties. Himalayan districts with their high literacy have the greatest proportion of full-time students of both sexes. The proportion exceeds 500 in the case of males in districts Dehra Dun (685), Almora (624), Tehri Garhwal (617), Garhwal (555) and Uttar Kashi (518) and 200 in that of females in Almora (306), Dehra Dun (227), and Tehri Garhwal (213). The low-literacy districts of Rohilkhand Division have the lowest proportions. Bijnor (244), Rampur (219), Budaun (267) and Shahjahanpur (283) have less than 300 full-time students per 1,000 male non-workers. These districts strike low for female full-time students as well. Household duties are not important for males; only 3 districts show a fair proportion of male household workers namely, Azamgarh (16), Muzaffarnagar (13) and Basti (11). Uttar Kashi (314) and Pratapgarh (336) have comparatively fewer females in household work; while Sitapur (659) and Saharanpur (604) have more than 600 per 1,000. The young of both sexes, who are neither working nor studying, are included in dependant, infants, etc. Owing to the large proportion of full-time students in Himalayan districts, non-workers of this type there are relatively much less than the State average. In Dehra Dun (244), Almora (299),

Uttar Kashi (336) and Tehri Garhwal (355) male non-workers of this type are less than 400 per 1,000, and in two of these, namely, Tehri Garhwal (269) and Almora (286) females less than 300. On the other hand, in districts Bijnor (708), Budaun (682), Bulandshahr (674) and Rampur (671) the proportion of male non-workers and in district Azamgarh (517) that of female non-workers of this type is quite high. The remaining types of 'activities' are comparatively unimportant. Retired people, rentiers and persons of independent means are more than 30 per 1,000 among males in districts Lucknow (39), Almora (35), Kanpur (33) and Unnao (31) and 10 per 1,000 among females in district Mathura (12) only. For beggars, vagrants, etc., (including religious mendicants) and inmates of institutions (including convicts) it would be better to consider absolute figures rather than proportions. The number of male beggars and vagrants exceeds 500 in the urban areas of districts Sitapur (874), Dehra Dun (742), Agra (561), Mathura (524), Lucknow (516) and Saharanpur (513) and of females in Pratapgarh (1,620). Sitapur and Pratapgarh do not have large cities and in their case some explanation has to be found. The number of beggars and vagrants in district Sitapur has been inflated by the *mela* which was held at Misrikh during the Census count and in Pratapgarh by the fact that a nomadic tribe happened to be camping there at the time. Agra (3,706), Varanasi (3,208), Faizabad (2,675) Allahabad (1,226) and Unnao (1,016) have more than a thousand males as inmates of institutions. While Agra, Varanasi and Allahabad have a large population living in jails and mental institutions and Varanasi, Faizabad and Allahabad have various kinds of residential institutions of a religious nature, no ready explanation seems to be forthcoming in the case of Unnao. As regards unemployment in urban areas, there are 19 unemployed males out of every 1,000 male non-workers who are seeking employment for the first time or a subsequent time. This subject will be taken up in detail later on. The proportional distribution of male and female non-workers by the 8 types of 'activities' in the State and selected districts is given in the following Table :

URBAN POPULATION

TABLE 3.17 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Sex and 1,000 Non-Workers of each Sex by Activity in the Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers by sex		Distribution of 1,000 of non-workers in each sex by type of activity																			
		Total Non-working Population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependants, Infants and D'sabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work			
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
UTTAR PRADESH																					
1,000	386	614	1,000	1,000	369	111	2	491	577	393	22	4	3	1	8	N	11	N	8	N	
DISTRICT UTTAR KASHI																					
1,000	534	466	1,000	1,000	518	183	2	314	336	463	..	3	118	37	..	..	13	..	13	..	
DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL																					
1,000	442	558	1,000	1,000	617	213	..	513	355	269	16	1	..	3	5	1	3	..	4	..	
DISTRICT GARHWAL																					
1,000	453	547	1,000	1,000	555	177	..	433	407	380	14	2	3	2	11	6	6	N	4	N	
DISTRICT ALMORA																					
1,000	448	552	1,000	1,000	624	396	2	400	299	286	35	2	4	3	5	N	20	2	11	1	
DISTRICT DEHRA DUN																					
1,000	403	597	1,000	1,000	685	227	5	458	244	304	29	6	14	3	1	1	14	1	8	N	
DISTRICT BIJNOR																					
1,000	372	628	1,000	1,000	244	67	9	490	708	440	14	3	3	N	2	..	11	..	9	N	
DISTRICT BUDAUN																					
1,000	382	618	1,000	1,000	267	75	N	500	682	423	17	1	2	1	19	..	9	N	4	..	
DISTRICT RAMPUR																					
1,000	369	631	1,000	1,000	249	61	2	503	671	432	27	3	6	1	5	..	22	N	18	N	
DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR																					
1,000	360	640	1,000	1,000	283	71	6	536	650	389	22	4	2	N	11	N	16	N	10	N	
DISTRICT SAHARANPUR																					
1,000	382	618	1,000	1,000	376	105	N	604	591	281	14	9	5	1	2	N	7	N	5	N	
DISTRICT BULANDSHAHR																					
1,000	371	629	1,000	1,000	315	89	1	520	674	390	8	1	N	N	N	..	2	N	N	N	
DISTRICT MATHURA																					
1,000	392	608	1,000	1,000	368	122	..	479	570	385	28	12	11	1	10	1	7	N	6	..	
DISTRICT SITAPUR																					
1,000	377	623	1,000	1,000	312	88	3	659	610	246	14	1	29	3	10	3	10	N	12	N	
DISTRICT PRATAPGARH																					
1,000	379	621	1,000	1,000	366	100	..	336	582	382	28	2	8	180	..	..	13	..	3	..	
DISTRICT AZAMGARH																					
1,000	424	576	1,000	1,000	337	80	16	402	627	517	4	1	1	N	3	N	7	N	5	..	
N=Negligible																					

N=Negligible

84. Subsidiary Table B-IX-2 gives the distribution of non-workers in the State and districts by age-groups. It will be observed from that Table that out of every 1,000 male non-workers 773 are in the age-group 0-14, 165 in the age-group 15-34, 24 in the age-group 35-59 and 38 have crossed the age of 60. There is thus a steep fall in proportion up to the age-group 35-59 and thereafter a rise. The case of females is slightly different. Out of every 1,000 female non-workers, 449 are in the age-group 0-14, 327 in the age-group 15-34, 175 in the age-group 35-59, and 49 are of 60 years and over. The fall in female proportions as age-groups advance is steady and slow. The difference in the distribution pattern of the two sexes is due to a very large number of females of 15 years and above being occupied with household duties. As almost all males take up one work or another as they grow, the proportion of male non-workers falls as the age-group advances. They remain non-workers only during their young ages and sometimes during adolescence, if they are studying or undergoing some kind of training. This is why more than three-fourths of the non-working male population is concentrated in the juvenile ages. After 60 years the proportion again rises on account of physical infirmities brought about by advanced age. The exceptions are Uttar Kashi and Unnao as in them the proportion does not rise in the age-group 60+. In Moradabad (822), Pilibhit (828), Etah (832), Farrukhabad (824) and Mirzapur (831) the proportion of male non-workers in the ages 0-14 exceeds even the figure of 820. In these districts non-working males in higher age-groups are relatively fewer. On the contrary, the proportion of non-workers in this age-group is below 700 in districts Uttar Kashi (664), Tehri Garhwal (646), Almora (652) and Unnao (657). In these districts the proportion of male non-workers in the age-group 15-34 is much higher than the State average. Only in Uttar Kashi (582) and Azamgarh (567) districts, more than half female non-workers are in the youngest age-group 0-14 which is due to a large number of grown-up women in these districts taking to work. Elsewhere they are less than half in ages 0-14. Table 3.48 gives the proportional distribution of male and female non-

workers by age-groups in the State and selected districts.

TABLE 3.48—Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at work by Age-Groups in the Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961

		Age-groups							
All Age-groups		0-14		15-34		35-59		60+	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH									
1,000	1,000	773	449	165	327	24	175	38	49
DISTRICT UTTAR KASHI									
1,000	1,000	664	582	199	284	71	77	66	57
DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL									
1,000	1,000	646	414	319	351	11	169	24	66
DISTRICT ALMORA									
1,000	1,000	652	464	289	339	24	154	35	43
DISTRICT MORADABAD									
1,000	1,000	822	467	124	310	16	174	38	49
DISTRICT PILIBHIT									
1,000	1,000	828	441	129	322	15	188	28	49
DISTRICT ETAH									
1,000	1,000	832	454	114	309	18	185	36	52
DISTRICT FARRUKHABAD									
1,000	1,000	824	432	119	323	20	190	37	55
DISTRICT UNNAO									
1,000	1,000	657	430	241	337	57	186	45	47
DISTRICT AZAMGARH									
1,000	1,000	811	567	144	246	17	138	28	49
DISTRICT MIRZAPUR									
1,000	1,000	834	455	122	322	16	166	28	57

85. Data on unemployment have also been collected by broad age-groups and educational levels. Subsidiary Table B-IX.1 gives the proportion of the unemployed to 1,000 of each sex of 15 years and over and their proportion to 1,000 in each broad age-group. Out of every 1,000 males in urban areas who have attained the age of 15 years, 14 are unemployed. This figure would appear to be rather small in the context of urban unemployment, but in the Census

only those not doing *gainful work of any kind* and in search of employment are recorded as unemployed. Thus if a person is doing some kind of work, whether or not it keeps him fully occupied or gives him sufficient return, he is deemed to be a worker for the purpose of the Census. The Census data do not, therefore, take into account under-employment and mis-employment whatever their extent. They represent unemployment only in the absolute sense. Unfortunately, absolute unemployment figures are too small to attract adequate notice. But they have their own value and need to be investigated for whatever they are worth. Unemployed females are in a negligible proportion even in urban areas, because very few females report themselves as being on the look out for a job. An overwhelming majority of girls get married on coming of age and are returned as performing household duties, even if a handful may be wanting to do a job of some kind during marriage. Taking up broad age-groups one by one, there are 21 unemployed males out of every 1,000 in the age-group 15-34, 7 out of every 1,000 in the age-group 35-59, and 5 per 1,000 in ages exceeding 60 years. The proportion is the highest in the ages 15-34, which is quite natural, because it is at this stage of life that young men seek work. The proportion in the age-group 60+, though small, is not negligible. It shows that circumstances not unoften compel even old men to find work which is difficult to get at that age. As regards unemployed females, the only age-group in which they have an identifiable proportion is 15-34, one out of a thousand females in this age-group being unemployed. Table 3.49 gives the position obtaining in the State and selected districts.

TABLE 3.49—Number per 1,000 Population Aged 15+ and of Population of each Age-group 15-34, 35-59, 60+ and Age not stated who are Unemployed separately for Males and Females in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961

		Unemployed in each Age-group							
Population	15+	15-34		35-59		60+			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH (Unemployed 47,037)									
14	N	21	1	7	N	5	N		

Population	15+	15-34		35-59		60+			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DISTRICT BUNOR (Unemployed 1,036)									
17	N	26	N	5	..	20	..		
DISTRICT MORADABAD (Unemployed 1,541)									
12	N	18	N	4	N	3	..		
DISTRICT RAMPUR (Unemployed 1,332)									
29	N	40	N	16	..	17	..		
DISTRICT BAREILLY (Unemployed 1,527)									
14	N	22	N	6	..	3	..		
DISTRICT DEHRA DUN (Unemployed 1,210)									
15	1	23	2	3	1	2	N		
DISTRICT SAHARANPUR (Unemployed 1,077)									
8	N	11	N	5	N	4	..		
DISTRICT MEERUT (Unemployed 2,076)									
11	N	16	N	5	N	2	N		
DISTRICT AGRA (Unemployed 3,197)									
15	N	20	N	9	N	6	..		
DISTRICT KANPUR (Unemployed 8,503)									
23	1	32	2	11	1	9	..		
DISTRICT ALLAHABAD (Unemployed 2,995)									
19	1	28	1	7	N	7	9		
DISTRICT LUCKNOW (Unemployed 4,443)									
18	1	26	1	9	N	7	1		
DISTRICT VARANASI (Unemployed 1,823)									
10	N	13	N	6	..	2	..		

Selection of districts has been made on the basis of the total number of unemployed persons reported from them. Out of the 12 selected districts all except Bijnor have Class I Cities, and the list includes all the districts containing KAVAI town-groups. The largest number of unemployed persons, as expected, is to be found in the urban areas of Kanpur District (8,503) followed by those of Lucknow (4,443). The problem of urban unemployment needs particular attention in the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow. While the State proportion of the male urban unemployed is 14, Rampur (29) and Kanpur (23) have more than 20 unemployed males per 1,000 males. Urban unemployment is relatively important in Rampur District as well.

In the age-group 15-34 the proportion exceeds 25 in district Rampur (40), Kanpur (32), Allahabad (28), Bijnor (26), and Lucknow (26). Rampur (16), and Kanpur (11) hold the first and second positions in the age-group 35-59 as well. But, in the ages 60 and over, the first place is held by Bijnor (20) and the second by Rampur (17). Figures of female unemployment do not call for any comments. Now let us

look into the distribution of unemployed males in each age-group by educational levels. Subsidiary Table B-VIII Part A.1 gives such distribution for the State and the districts. As female unemployment is not of any statistical importance it is proposed to leave it out of further consideration. From the said Subsidiary Table the following inset Table has been prepared for the State and the 12 selected districts:

TABLE 3.50—Distribution of 1,000 Males who are Unemployed in each Age-group according to Educational Levels in the Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
UTTAR PRADESH								
A—Seeking Employment for the First Time								
15—19	268	258	281	177	..	3	12	1
20—24	159	189	243	302	1	9	96	1
25—29	197	277	180	222	..	7	114	3
30—34	263	324	201	136	..	6	69	1
35+	401	335	131	99	1	1	31	1
B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time								
15—19	328	284	236	122	1	2	27	..
20—24	220	244	237	226	..	6	65	2
25—34	312	296	181	155	..	5	49	2
35—44	360	364	143	102	..	1	29	1
45—59	385	373	140	83	..	1	17	1
60+	440	377	120	47	2	..	11	3
DISTRICT BIJNOR								
A—Seeking Employment for the First Time								
15—19	161	402	253	173	..	..	11	..
20—24	32	257	284	326	..	..	101	..
25—29	38	419	143	314	..	..	86	..
30—34	..	692	179	103	..	..	26	..
35+	154	308	192	231	..	..	115	..

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
DISTRICT BIJNOR—(Concl.)								
B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time								
15—19	167	250	437	146	..	..	..	..
20—24	135	135	337	348	..	..	45	..
25—34	148	347	218	238	..	..	49	..
35—44	250	438	250	62	..	..	..	..
45—59	175	421	298	88	..	..	18	..
60+	83	662	165	90	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT MORADABAD								
A—Seeking Employment for the First Time								
15—19	440	139	323	89	..	..	7	2
20—24	211	94	322	272	7	..	94	..
25—29	296	99	268	239	..	..	98	..
30—34	452	143	238	72	..	..	95	..
35+	500	257	172	71	..	..	..	..
B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time								
15—19	279	221	230	172	8	..	90	..
20—24	133	179	341	278	..	..	69	..
25—34	333	167	214	214	..	16	56	..
35—44	377	319	275	15	..	14	..	..
45—59	339	446	138	62	..	15	..	..
60+	692	205	103	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT RAMPUR								
A—Seeking Employment for the First Time								
15—19	500	203	188	105	..	..	4	..
20—24	292	146	254	227	..	19	62	..
25—29	283	261	174	185	..	54	43	..
30—34	333	417	..	208	..	..	42	..
35+	545	327	55	55	..	..	18	..
B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time								
15—19	634	178	129	59	..	..	..	..
20—24	281	182	297	165	..	17	58	..
25—34	408	320	128	104	..	16	16	8

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
-----------	------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	---	---

DISTRICT RAMPUR—(Concl'd.)

B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time—Concl'd.

35—44	452	346	144	48	..	10	..	..
45—59	491	373	109	18	..	9	..	..
60+	514	347	111	28	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT BAREILLY

A—Seeking Employment for the First Time

15—19	266	224	319	185	..	..	6	..
20—24	140	80	326	345	..	..	109	..
25—29	222	131	243	283	..	..	121	..
30—34	323	64	290	129	..	..	194	..
35+	415	366	98	97	..	..	24	..

B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time

15—19	266	307	282	121	..	..	24	..
20—24	178	211	339	211	..	..	61	..
25—34	225	203	257	262	..	..	53	..
35—44	355	302	177	135	..	..	31	..
45—59	284	329	273	80	..	..	34	..
60+	464	321	179	36	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT DEHRA DUN

A—Seeking Employment for the First Time

15—19	164	157	386	278	..	..	11	4
20—24	92	79	203	476	..	..	140	10
25—29	121	136	258	242	..	..	243	..
30—34	80	320	320	160	..	..	120	..
35+	526	53	263	158	..	..	..	..

B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time

15—19	349	121	361	169	..	..	..	..
20—24	95	87	314	397	..	..	87	..
25—34	120	254	387	183	..	..	49	7
35—44	818	46	45	91	..	..	..	..
45—59	420	260	220	80	..	..	20	..
60+	500	200	300	..	..	..	..	..

URBAN POPULATION

Age-group	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
-----------	------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	---	---

DISTRICT SAHARANPUR

A—Seeking Employment for the First Time

15—19	279	324	231	158	..	..	8	..
20—24	205	235	199	307	..	..	54	..
25—29	379	394	91	91	..	..	45	..
30—34	586	207	69	34	..	..	104	..
35+	342	570	18	17	..	..	53	..

B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time

15—19	223	536	98	134	..	..	9	..
20—24	297	515	16	109	..	..	63	..
25—34	477	395	58	35	..	..	35	..
35—44	800	83	67	50	..	..	..	..
45—59	763	188	12	37	..	..	..	..
60+	469	469	31	31	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT MEERUT

A—Seeking Employment for the First Time

15—19	190	239	196	371	..	..	4	..
20—24	120	207	174	376	2	..	119	2
25—29	116	360	116	266	..	..	142	..
30—34	78	333	178	355	..	..	56	..
35+	221	319	159	257	9	..	35	..

B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time

15—19	310	309	167	202	..	..	12	..
20—24	176	206	267	321	..	..	30	..
25—34	307	247	220	181	..	6	33	6
35—44	337	326	141	141	..	..	55	..
45—59	343	393	186	64	..	..	14	..
60+	417	375	125	83	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT AGRA

A—Seeking Employment for the First Time

15—19	373	304	147	167	..	..	9	..
20—24	222	275	158	243	..	..	102	..

GENERAL REPORT

Age-groups	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical Degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree
DISTRICT AGRA—(Concl'd.)								
<i>A—Seeking Employment for the First Time—concl'd.</i>								
25—29	187	345	34	241	..	..	123	15
30—34	262	492	77	92	..	..	77	..
35+	509	294	92	86	..	..	19	..
<i>B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time</i>								
15—19	327	413	132	79	..	..	49	..
20—24	282	300	121	243	..	..	50	4
25—34	337	431	100	106	..	..	23	3
35—44	365	358	80	139	..	..	58	..
45—59	410	390	108	80	..	..	12	..
60+	697	263	40	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT KANPUR								
<i>A—Seeking Employment for the First Time</i>								
15—19	297	316	256	118	..	..	13	..
20—24	289	222	235	187	1	..	65	1
25—29	299	306	179	119	..	..	97	..
30—34	351	353	146	82	..	..	68	..
35+	538	295	81	60	..	5	21	..
<i>B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time</i>								
15—19	351	239	247	102	..	..	61	..
20—24	292	236	194	182	..	..	95	1
25—34	395	291	133	120	..	..	57	4
35—44	479	361	70	62	..	..	26	2
45—59	459	343	101	85	..	..	12	..
60+	556	333	43	43	..	..	19	6
DISTRICT ALLAHABAD								
<i>A—Seeking Employment for the First Time</i>								
15—19	230	279	282	145	..	40	21	3
20—24	103	194	216	230	..	109	145	3
25—29	127	300	105	247	..	84	132	5
30—34	195	363	182	52	..	104	104	..
35+	496	351	54	90	9	..	..	..

URBAN POPULATION

Age-groups	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
DISTRICT ALLAHABAD—(Concl'd.)								
<i>B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time—concl'd.</i>								
15—19	227	331	282	113	5	23	14	..
20—24	146	297	181	203	..	95	78	..
25—34	198	295	169	177	..	78	78	5
35—44	190	487	139	133	..	..	51	..
45—59	452	331	64	89	..	..	48	16
60+	552	310	52	69	17	..	..	..
DISTRICT LUCKNOW								
<i>A—Seeking Employment for the First Time</i>								
15—19	309	184	302	183	..	..	21	1
20—24	157	131	207	332	..	1	172	..
25—29	181	216	175	281	..	..	147	..
30—34	278	173	257	167	..	..	125	..
35+	247	363	130	164	..	..	82	14
<i>B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time</i>								
15—19	495	175	251	70	..	..	9	..
20—24	376	206	194	149	..	..	75	..
25—34	355	270	186	129	2	..	58	..
35—44	419	251	141	137	..	..	48	4
45—59	451	315	114	91	..	..	26	3
60+	469	328	97	62	..	..	44	..
DISTRICT VARANASI								
<i>A—Seeking Employment for the First Time</i>								
15—19	106	384	257	232	..	..	21	..
20—24	87	293	149	385	..	..	86	..
25—29	77	231	85	342	..	..	265	..
30—34	314	314	100	215	..	..	57	..
35+	213	463	111	148	..	..	65	..
<i>B—Seeking Employment for a Subsequent Time</i>								
15—19	172	500	198	121	..	..	9	..
20—24	205	305	200	200	..	..	90	..
25—34	331	350	123	141	..	..	55	..
35—44	218	506	129	129	..	..	18	..
45—59	179	538	117	111	..	..	55	..
60+	286	500	72	71	..	..	71	..

86. The proportion of male literates to 1,000 males in the urban areas of the State is 578. As against this, the literacy rate is much higher among the unemployed—as many as 733 males out of 1,000 unemployed males have acquired the rudiments of reading and writing. Unemployment thus exists to a greater extent among the literate and educated people. Table 3.50 above gives the distribution of 1,000 unemployed males in each age-group by educational levels. The unemployed have been divided into two classes: (A) those who are seeking employment for the first time and (B) those who were employed before, but are now out of employment and seeking work. For analysis it will be more convenient, if the two classes are taken up separately.

A. *Persons seeking employment for the first time*—Among the unemployed males of the State the highest proportion of literates is to be found in the age-group 20–24 (841) and the lowest in ages of 35 years and over (599). Of the 12 selected districts, in Rampur, Agra and Varanasi the proportion of literates is highest in the age-group 25–29 and in Bijnor, Dehra Dun and Meerut in that of 30–34. As regards low proportions in literacy, Saharanpur and Varanasi have their lowest in ages 30–34 instead of 35+ and Bijnor and Lucknow in ages 15–19. The proportion of matriculates without a University degree is also highest among the unemployed of the age-group 20–24 (302), except Allahabad where the highest proportion is in the age-group 25–29. The lowest proportion is found in the ages 35+. In this respect both Allahabad and Bijnor are exceptions inasmuch as their lowest proportion is to be found in the age-group 30–34. As regards unemployed graduates without technical degrees, their proportion is the highest in the age-group 25–29 and the lowest in the ages 35 and above (excluding the age-group 15–19 in which the chances of graduation are rare). In Rampur, Allahabad and Lucknow, however, the highest proportion of non-technical graduates among the unemployed is in the age-group 20–24, in Bareilly and Saharanpur in that of 30–34, and in Bijnor in 35+. In regard to low proportions, Saharanpur has its lowest in the age-group 25–29 and Bijnor and Varanasi in 30–34. Largest proportion of technical degree

holders among the unemployed is in the age group 25–29. Only Moradabad, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow of the selected districts deserve mention in this connexion as they only have unemployed persons of these qualifications in any sizable proportion. In Dehra Dun, Meerut and Kanpur the highest proportion obtains in the age-group 20–24, in Lucknow in the ages 35 years and over, and in Moradabad in the age-group 15–19.

B. *Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work*—For every 11 males who are seeking employment for the first time, there are 8 who are seeking it for a subsequent time. The largest proportion of literates, matriculates and non-technical degree holders among the employment-seekers of the second type is in the age-group 20–24 and the smallest in 60+. It, therefore, follows that many young men take to work at a comparatively early age, but it being of short duration or not sufficiently remunerative they have to quit it and find themselves once again in search of another before their 25th year. In Saharanpur district, however, the largest proportion of unemployed matriculates of this type is in the age-group 15–19; there this situation arises much earlier. In Bareilly district it is in the age-group 25–34. In Bijnor holders of non-technical University degrees among the unemployed are found in the largest proportion in the age-group 25–34, in Meerut and Agra district in that of 35–44, and in Moradabad in the age-group 15–19. As regards unemployed males holding technical degrees, they are found in identifiable proportions only in urban areas of Rampur, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow among the selected districts. In Agra the maximum concentration is in the age-group 20–24; in Rampur, Dehra Dun and Meerut 25–34; in Lucknow 35–44; in Allahabad 45–59; and in Kanpur in ages of 60 years and above. It is obvious that in Kanpur technically qualified people get out of job at a fairly advanced age, numerous branches of industry being in existence to keep them occupied throughout.

As mentioned earlier, 733 out of every 1,000 unemployed males in the State are literate—271

are literate without educational level, 218 have attained the primary or junior basic standard, 186 are matriculates, one has technical and 5 have non-technical diplomas not equal to degree; 51 have non-technical University degrees, and one has a technical degree. In the cities and towns of the following 6 districts the number of unemployed persons (males as well as females) holding non-technical University degrees exceeds 100:

1. Kanpur	392 (A-214 ; B-178)
2. Lucknow	370 (A-276 ; B-94)
3. Allahabad	222 (A-163 ; B-59)
4. Agra	146 (A-92 ; B-54)
5. Varanasi	122 (A-82 ; B-40)
6. Meerut	117 (A-99 ; B-18)

In the urban areas of 5 districts the number of unemployed persons holding some kind of a technical degree exceeds 6:

1. Allahabad	19 (Engineering 5; Medicine 2; Agriculture 1; Teaching 8; Others 3)
2. Dehra Dun	19 (Engineering 1; Medicine 1; Teaching 17)
3. Lucknow	10 (Engineering 2; Medicine 5; Agriculture 1; Teaching 2)
4. Budaun	10 (Teaching 10)
5. Kanpur	7 (Engineering 3; Medicine 3; Teaching 1)

Table B–VIII Part A with all its limitations is expected to be of great use to planners, as it gives the breakdown of the unemployed persons in urban areas by educational levels and age-groups. It spotlights the places where particular skills and qualifications are wasting away, albeit temporarily, for lack of opportunity and calls forth efforts for creating conditions in which the surplus labour force can be utilized to the best advantage of the individual and the State.

87. Let us turn our attention again to workers—this time to literate workers. Table B–VI gives the Occupational Divisions of

persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas. The Subsidiary Table gives the distribution of 1,000 literate workers in each Occupational Division and in each sex by educational standards. Table 3.51 has been prepared therefrom for the State and 6 selected districts. The criterion of selection has been a minimum number of 75,000 workers in the urban areas of the districts concerned. In all there are 11 Occupational Divisions according to the *National Classification of Occupations* as follows:

- 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers
- 1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
- 2 Clerical and Related Workers
- 3 Sales Workers
- 4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (excluding families 400, 401 and 414 relating to 'Cultivators' and 'Agricultural Labourers')
- 5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
- 6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
- 7–8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers, not elsewhere classified
- 9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
- X Workers not classifiable by Occupation

Since there are not many workers in Divisions 4, 5, 6, and X, these Divisions have been omitted under the districts. Considering all Divisions together, the proportion of matriculates, non-technical degree-holders and technical degree-holders is higher among literate female workers than among male; for literate females as a rule look for work after they have attained a reasonable educational standard unlike males who must take up some job—good, bad or indifferent—to support themselves irrespective of the degree of their educational level.

TABLE 3.51—Distribution of 1,000 Literate Workers in each Occupational Division and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State and Selected Districts, 1961

Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Sex	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to Post-graduate degree
UTTAR PRADESH								
All Occupational Divisions	M	528	215	184	2	4	59	8
	F	449	174	214	12	19	84	48
0	M	246	145	254	11	17	259	68
	F	179	232	324	22	17	134	92
1	M	314	269	290	1	5	114	7
	F	371	144	271	4	6	163	41
2	M	280	185	430	1	9	94	1
	F	441	139	320	1	9	88	2
3	M	611	235	131	N	2	21	N
	F	818	119	52	1	2	7	1
4	M	713	174	87	2	1	20	3
	F	809	134	36	..	..	21	..
5	M	583	193	138	42	2	38	4
	F	829	79	53	..	39	..	..
6	M	500	223	236	2	2	36	1
	F	288	124	448	..	24	112	4
7—8	M	721	208	65	N	1	5	N
	F	772	102	72	N	31	23	N
9	M	636	255	93	N	2	14	N
	F	839	128	29	N	N	3	1
X	M	522	201	204	3	4	61	5
	F	664	131	143	..	..	58	4
DISTRICT KANPUR								
All Occupational Divisions	M	542	201	187	2	3	60	5
	F	339	354	275	..	..	29	3
0	M	229	135	276	11	15	267	67
	F	164	424	367	..	..	41	4
1	M	347	155	372	1	3	118	4
	F	912	44	35	..	..	9	..

URBAN POPULATION

Occupational Division (N.C.O.)

Sex	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to Post-graduate degree
DISTRICT KANPUR—Concl'd.							
2	M	287	181	403	5	3	121
	F	245	460	259	..	..	36
3	M	567	227	163	1	6	36
	F	798	66	131	..	..	5
7—8	M	711	217	64	1	N	7
	F	704	266	28	..	..	2
9	M	635	237	104	..	7	17
	F	691	217	92	..	..	..
DISTRICT LUCKNOW							
All Occupational Divisions	M	420	222	249	2	1	94
	F	233	131	325	16	21	161
0	M	169	114	294	13	4	291
	F	87	133	357	25	29	199
1	M	268	266	297	2	1	159
	F	94	49	491	..	18	294
2	M	208	127	491	1	N	173
	F	127	76	632	..	10	148
3	M	540	255	170	N	1	34
	F	761	152	43	..	11	33
7-8	M	608	276	107	N	1	8
	F	742	190	59	..	7	2
9	M	649	247	88	..	..	16
	F	830	156	14	..	..	..
DISTRICT AGRA							
All Occupational Divisions	M	653	140	155	3	..	40
	F	636	99	178	5	..	34
0	M	318	90	237	6	..	230
	F	467	126	257	9	..	55
1	M	412	180	316	3	..	85
	F	752	87	134	..	..	27
2	M	409	134	383	5	..	64
	F	832	60	101	..	..	7
	M	711	148	118	1	..	22
	F	875	56	55	..	..	14

GENERAL REPORT

Occupational
Division (N.C.O.)

Sex	Literate (without educa- tional level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non- technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post- graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post- graduate degree
DISTRICT AGRA—Concl'd.							
7-8							
M	804	135	57	1	..	3	N
F	902	60	38	..	..	..	..
9							
M	746	148	88	..	..	17	1
F	914	59	22	..	..	5	..
DISTRICT VARANASI							
M	718	95	126	N	1	54	6
F	657	111	113	..	1	76	42
0							
M	416	71	183	1	5	270	54
F	323	174	228	..	1	173	101
1							
M	455	111	247	N	2	175	10
F	423	135	250	..	..	154	38
2							
M	416	105	385	..	..	94	N
F	515	..	364	..	..	121	..
3							
M	767	108	103	..	..	22	N
F	784	171	45	..	..	..	..
7-8							
M	885	78	33	..	..	4	N
F	920	64	14	..	2	..	..
9							
M	764	144	80	..	..	12	N
F	924	50	23	..	..	3	..
DISTRICT MEERUT							
M	471	248	205	1	2	64	9
F	300	141	280	45	17	108	109
0							
M	182	133	290	8	18	287	82
F	116	138	368	65	24	132	157
1							
M	251	388	260	2	1	93	5
F	115	115	289	19	..	289	173
2							
M	285	161	438	1	1	112	2
F	347	14	347	14	..	278	..
3							
M	551	260	165	N	N	23	1
F	795	128	51	..	26	..	..
7-8							
M	663	239	91	1	N	6	N
F	778	174	46	..	..	2	..

URBAN POPULATION

Occupational Division (N. C. O.)	Sex	Literate (without educa- tional level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non- technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post- graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to Post- graduate degree
DISTRICT MEERUT—concl'd.								
9	M	624	245	117	..	N	14	..
	F	825	133	33	9	..	..	..
DISTRICT ALLAHABAD								
All Occupational Divisions	M	501	172	178	1	39	101	8
	F	266	138	273	..	153	110	60
0	M	218	94	170	6	62	392	58
	F	59	16	80	..	..	58	787
1	M	297	243	236	1	55	160	8
	F	631	105	159	..	..	105	..
2	M	249	120	365	N	109	155	2
	F	167	133	300	..	200	200	..
3	M	657	176	136	N	1	30	N
	F	811	90	72	..	18	9	..
7-8	M	736	180	74	N	4	6	N
	F	233	155	312	..	178	122	..
9	M	647	251	71	N	10	15	N
	F	445	222	111	..	111	111	..

Age-groups are shown in Table B-VI, but have not been shown in the above. Calculations made from the main Table reveal that out of every 1,000 literate workers 536 are in the age-group 15-34, 401 in 35-59, 50 in 60+ and 13 in 0-14. For analysis of Table 3.51 it will be convenient to take up each sex and each educational level separately.

(a) Males

Matriculates—The proportion of matriculates to 1,000 literate male workers in the urban areas of the State for all Occupational Divisions is 184. In this, Lucknow is more than 25 per cent above and Varanasi more than 25 per cent below the State average. The highest proportion of matriculates in the State and selected districts is found in Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers. The lowest at the State level is in Divisions 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers n.e.c., but Lucknow

and Allahabad have their lowest proportion in Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers.

Non-Technical Degree-holders—The proportion in the State is 59 for all Occupational Divisions, Lucknow and Allahabad are much above and Agra much below the State average in this regard. The highest proportion of non-technical graduates in the State and selected districts is found in Division O—Professional, Technical and Related Workers and the lowest in Divisions 7-8.

Technical Degree-holders—The proportion of technical degree-holders in the State for all Occupational Divisions is only 8. Lucknow is substantially above and Kanpur substantially below the State average in this respect. In absolute numbers Kanpur is next to Lucknow, but the large figure of its literate workers reduces its proportion, so much so that among

the 6 selected districts it stands at the bottom. As naturally expected, the highest proportion of technical degree-holders is to be found in Division O—Professional, Technical and Related Workers in the State and all the selected districts.

(b) Females

Matriculates—Their proportion in the State for all Occupational Divisions is 214. Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Allahabad are more than 25 per cent above and Varanasi more than 25 per cent below the State average. The highest proportion of female matriculates in the State is in Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, which has not been shown under districts. The next highest is in Division O—Professional, Technical and Related Workers. In Lucknow and Varanasi the highest proportion obtains in Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers, and in Allahabad rather unexpectedly in Divisions 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers, n.e.c. In Allahabad a large number of female matriculates had to be put in these Divisions for want of sufficient details in enumeration slips. The lowest proportion in the State is in Division 9—Service, Sports and Recreation Workers, but in Kanpur and Varanasi the lowest is in Divisions 7-8 and in Allahabad in Division 3—Sales Workers.

Non-technical Degree-holders—The proportion for the State for all Occupational Divisions is 84. As in the case of matriculates Lucknow, Meerut and Allahabad stand much above the State average. The districts markedly below average are Kanpur and Agra. The highest proportion of non-technical graduates in the State is found in Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers, but in Kanpur, Agra and Varanasi it is in Division O, and in Allahabad in Division 2. In Division 5 everywhere the number is nil.

Technical Degree-holders—The State proportion for all Occupational Divisions is 48. Lucknow and Meerut are much above and Kanpur much below the State average in this regard. The highest proportion of technical

degree-holders at the State level is found in Division O—Professional, Technical and Related Workers, but Meerut has its highest in Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers and Kanpur surprisingly enough in Division 3—Sales Workers. This peculiarity is due to the very small number of female workers in this Division on which valid conclusions cannot be based.

12. Language and Religion

88. As many as 142 mother-tongues have been returned at this Census from the various parts of the State, out of which 115 are spoken by less than 2,000 persons. These obscure and lesser known languages are of no more than academic interest. They will be taken up in detail in Chapter VIII. In the present chapter only those mother-tongues will be considered which are spoken in the district or the city concerned by more than one person out of 2,000. From 30 districts four or more languages satisfying this condition have been reported. In 15 districts their number exceeds half a dozen. The names of these districts are given below, with the number of languages against each within brackets:

1. Dehra Dun (27)	6. Agra (9)	11. Almora (7)
2. Naini Tal (16)	7. Jhansi (8)	12. Saharanpur (7)
3. Lucknow (13)	8. Garhwal (8)	13. Allahabad (7)
4. Uttar Kashi (13)	9. Varanasi (8)	14. Kheri (7)
5. Kanpur (11)	10. Tehri Garhwal (7)	15. Gorakhpur (7)

Out of these 15 districts, 6 are situated in the Himalayan Hills. Of the remaining 9 districts of the plains, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Jhansi, Varanasi, Saharanpur, Allahabad and Gorakhpur have large urban areas. Hills have always had an attraction for persons wanting to lead sequestered lives; moreover, of late special attention is being paid towards their development. Urban areas afford greater avenues of work and opportunities for cultural activities and naturally draw people from outside. The only district of the plains not possessing a city which has reported more than 6 mother-tongues spoken by a sizeable

proportion of population is Kheri. Of late, there has been a considerable amount of migration to this district from outside of people speaking different tongues. It is proposed to take up all the 9 cities, one by one. Dehra Dun has returned the largest number of languages. It is a hill district and at the same time has a flourishing city of 156,341 souls. Out of the 27 languages spoken in Dehra Dun town-group by more than one per 2,000 persons, as many as 20 have their origin outside the State. The names of these 20 languages are—

1. Afghani	6. English	11. Kannada	16. Punjabi
2. Bihari	7. Gorkhali	12. Malayalam	17. Tamil
3. Bengali	8. Gujarati	13. Marathi	18. Telugu
4. Jamuali	9. Gurmukhi	14. Nepali	19. Tibetan
5. Dogri	10. Kangri	15. Sindhi	20. Kashmiri

Obviously, they are spoken by people who themselves or their ancestors came from outside. This may be related to Migration Table D-II which gives the number of immigrants by the place of birth. Afghani is the language of Afghanistan, Tibetan of Tibet, English of English-speaking countries and Anglo-Indians, and Sindhi of Sindh now in Pakistan. Among the Indian languages, Bihari is spoken in Bihar, Bengali in West Bengal, Jamuali, Dogri and Kashmiri of Jammu & Kashmir, Gorkhali and Nepali of Nepal, Gujarati of Gujarat, Gurmukhi, Kangri and Punjabi of Punjab, Kannada of Mysore, Malayalam of Kerala, Marathi of Maharashtra, Tamil of Madras, and Telugu of Andhra Pradesh. While Afghani and Tibetan languages have been returned in sizeable proportions, Afghan and Tibet nationals are not reflected in the Migration Table in corresponding numbers. It appears that most of the persons who have returned these languages as their mother-tongues were born in this State. On the contrary, there is a sizeable proportion of persons born in Assam, Orissa and Burma without corresponding returns of Assamese, Oriya and Burmese. It seems that quite many of them are of Bengali origin and a large number are of this State speaking Hindi, though born in Assam, Orissa or Burma. For all the rest, Migration Table shows that persons born in places, where these lan-

guages are mother-tongues are living here. As regards English, the number of Anglo-Indians and nationals of English-speaking countries is perhaps not enough to account for the returns of this language. It seems that some persons whose mother-tongue is not English have also returned it as such for reasons of their own. From the remaining 8 cities comparatively fewer languages have been reported. Arabic has been returned in sizeable proportion from Lucknow (340), Jhansi (367) and Allahabad (324) and English from all except Varanasi. Migration Table D—II, however, shows that the number of Arab nationals in these three cities is negligible. It is obvious that Arabic has been returned by persons of State origin because of their proficiency in that language. Sanskrit, the classical language of India, has been reported in fair proportion from Allahabad for the same reason. As regards English the remarks recorded earlier hold good. Nepali and Gorkhali have been returned from all the cities under study except Allahabad and Jhansi. However, a fair number of Nepal-born persons live even in these two cities, but a large number of them have returned Hindi as their mother-tongue. Bengali and Punjabi have been reported from all these cities. Persons of Bengali origin have been living in Uttar Pradesh for quite a long time. Their number has gone up on account of migration from East Pakistan. Punjabis migrated to this State in large numbers, especially to the western cities, as a result of the Partition, though they have existed in fair numbers even from before. Gujarati has been reported from all cities except Gorakhpur, Marathi and Tamil from all except Saharanpur, and Malayalam from all except Varanasi and Saharanpur. Sindhi has been returned from Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Varanasi; Telugu from Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Lucknow and Varanasi; Kannada and Oriya from Jhansi; and Marwari from Gorakhpur. No comments are required regarding these languages. Kashmiri has not been reported from Saharanpur, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Lucknow, though there are quite a number of people born in Jammu and Kashmir living in these cities. Most of them have returned Hindi or Urdu as their

mother-tongue. The same applies to Assam-born people in Saharanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Varanasi who have mostly returned their mother-tongue as Bengali. There are migrants in Saharanpur from Maharashtra, Mysore and Madras, in Agra from Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, in Allahabad from Mysore and Ceylon, in Lucknow from Mysore and Burma, in Gorakhpur from Burma and in Varanasi from Kerala and Mysore without corresponding returns of languages of these areas. Such persons have reported other languages as their mother-tongues. A large number of the speakers of languages having their origin outside the State are naturally bilingual, as they have to know the regional languages, such as Hindi and Urdu, or the widely current language English to make daily commerce possible. The largest returns of subsidiary languages are, therefore, for Hindi, English being a close second.

89. It might be of interest to take notice of the changes in the composition of major religious communities during 1921-61 in urban areas. Hinduism and Islam are the two most important religions of the State and as such this

discussion mainly centres round them. As Hindus are in more than two-thirds majority in urban areas, districts for this study may be selected with reference to appreciable changes in the proportion of this community. The total change from 1921 to 1961 in its case has been 86 points. Districts in which increase has been more than 25 per cent above the State average in descending order are Dehra Dun (167), Muzaffarnagar (131), Meerut (121), Saharanpur (120), Agra (114), and Lucknow (112). Allahabad (104), Kanpur (44) and Varanasi (25) do not qualify for this list, as in their case the increase has been less than 25 per cent above the State average. Districts in which the proportion of Hindus has actually decreased during these 40 years are Azamgarh (-72), Rae Bareilly (-37), Garhwal (-35), Basti (-29), Jalaun (-22), Bahraich (-9), Ghazipur (-8), Gonda (-7) and Ballia (-6). In Azamgarh, Rae Bareilly, Garhwal, Basti and Jalaun the reduction in proportion has been over 20 points. Table 3.52 given below shows changes in the proportion of the major religious communities in the State and the selected districts :-

TABLE 3.52 : Number of 1,000 Persons of same Religion who live in Towns, 1921-61

A. Districts in which Hindus have increased by more than 105 points in urban areas								
Religion	Census Year	U. P.	Dehra Dun	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Saharanpur	Agra	Lucknow
1. Hindu	1961	680	843	625	687	610	772	679
	1951	660	838	601	672	603	758	650
	1941	595	693	525	563	463	637	579
	1931	595	681	520	554	452	625	561
	1921	594	676	494	566	490	658	567
2. Muslim	1961	292	56	338	258	349	182	290
	1951	313	38	364	273	350	191	320
	1941	381	229	441	387	492	326	391
	1931	382	236	444	399	512	336	401
	1921	374	227	474	383	472	302	402
3. Sikh	1961	14	74	10	27	22	16	18
	1951	13	93	5	25	29	20	15
	1941	9	41	2	14	10	4	7
	1931	2	11	N	3	5	5	4
	1921	1	10	1	4	5	1	2

URBAN POPULATION								
Religion	Census Year	U. P.	Dehra Dun	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Saharanpur	Agra	Lucknow
4. Jain	1961	7	7	25	22	14	20	2
	1951	7	8	28	23	14	23	2
	1941	7	10	28	19	22	21	2
	1931	6	7	25	20	20	12	1
	1921	6	5	23	21	15	16	1
5. Christian	1961	6	18	2	5	5	7	11
	1951	7	22	2	7	4	8	13
	1941	6	23	4	7	4	1	13
	1931	14	63	11	24	11	21	32
	1921	15	81	8	26	14	23	28
6. Buddhist	1961	1	2	N	1	N	3	N
	1951	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N	O	O	N	O	N	N
	1921	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Others	1961	N	N	O	N	O	O	N
	1951	N	1	N	N	N	N	N
	1941	2	4	N	10	9	11	8
	1931	1	2	..	O	N	1	1
	1921	10	1	N	N	4	N	N

B. Districts in which Hindus have decreased by more than 20 points in urban areas

Religion	Census Year	Azamgarh	Rae Bareilly	Garhwal	Basti	Jalaun
1. Hindu	1961	443	551	890	730	737
	1951	509	593	920	771	783
	1941	568	559	917	755	784
	1931	534	568	891	767	758
	1921	515	588	925	759	759
2. Muslim	1961	554	429	70	258	259
	1951	487	396	44	224	214
	1941	425	439	65	241	211
	1931	462	428	74	231	239
	1921	481	408	56	236	234
3. Sikh	1961	1	16	10	9	2
	1951	3	8	7	4	1
	1941	4	N	6	2	N
	1931	2	1	7	N	N
	1921	1	1	N	O	N

GENERAL REPORT

Religion	Census Year	Azamgarh	Rae Bareli	Garhwal	Basti	Jalaun
4. Jain	1961	O	2	2	1	1
	1951	O	1	3	O	1
	1941	N	1	3	O	N
	1931	N	N	8	N	1
	1921	O	N	4	O	3
5. Christian	1961	2	2	24	2	1
	1951	1	2	26	1	1
	1941	2	1	4	2	1
	1931	2	3	20	2	1
	1921	1	3	15	O	4
6. Buddhist	1961	O	O	4	N	N
	1951	O	O	O	O	N
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	O	O	O	O	O
	1921	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Others	1961	O	O	O	O	O
	1951	N	O	O	O	O
	1941	1	O	5	O	4
	1931	N	O	O	O	1
	1921	2	N	O	5	O

N Stands for Negligible; O For Nil and N.A. for Not Available

Hindus—The proportion of Hindus in the total population has continuously gone down since 1921 except during the decade 1941–51, varying between 830 and 851 to one thousand population. In the urban areas of the State, it remained almost constant at 595 from 1921 to 1941; in 1951 it went up to 660 and in 1961 rose further to 680. The reason for the phenomenal increase since 1941 is to be found in rural-urban migration which is preponderantly Hindu. During 1941–51 the influx of Hindu displaced persons from Pakistan and the exodus of Muslims from India was an additional factor. Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut on the Punjab border of the State, the industrial city of Agra and the State capital, Lucknow, all had more than their normal share of displaced persons. The cities and towns of these districts happened to be big and flourishing enough to absorb the stream of displaced persons and provide them with work and employ-

ment. The districts which have shown considerable decline in the proportion of Hindus in their urban areas are Garhwal, Jalaun, Rae Bareli, Basti and Azamgarh—none possessing a large city. The population upheaval in the wake of the Partition did not affect these districts to any appreciable extent. Districts in which the Hindus in urban areas exceed four-fifths of the population are Uttar Kashi (966), Tehri Garhwal (930), Garhwal (890), Almora (900), Dehra Dun (843), Mathura (860), Jhansi (820), Banda (804), Deoria (833), Ballia (836) and Mirzapur (808) and districts in which they form less than one-half of the urban population are Rampur (313), Bijnor (399), Bahraich (439), Azamgarh (443) and Moradabad (480).

Muslims—The proportion of Muslims in the total population has been constantly growing from 1921 to 1961, but for the interlude between 1941 and 1951, and has ranged between 143 and 155 to one thousand population. Muslims are

URBAN POPULATION

relatively more numerous in urban areas than in rural. Their urban proportion increased from 374 in 1921 to 382 in 1931, remained almost static during 1931–41, fell precipitately to 313 in 1951 and further went down to 292 in 1961. The decline during the period 1921–61 exceeds 100 points in Dehra Dun (171), Muzaffarnagar (136), Meerut (125), Saharanpur (123), Agra (120), Lucknow (112) and Rampur (104). On the other hand, in Azamgarh (73), Jalaun (25), Basti (22), and Rae Bareli (21) districts their urban proportion has risen by more than 20 points. Muslims are in majority in the cities and towns of Rampur (671), Bijnor (584), Bahraich (555), Azamgarh (554) and Moradabad (508). As Hindus and Muslims together constitute 97 per cent of the urban population, increases and decreases in their proportion are complementary to each other. Reasons which operate for the rise in proportion in the population of one community operate in the opposite direction in the case of the other. It has, however, to be understood that the general decrease in the proportion of Muslims in towns is mainly due to greater preponderance of Hindus among migrants from rural areas which has an attenuating effect on Muslims.

Sikhs—The proportion of Sikhs has gone up in the urban population of the State from one per 1,000 in 1921 to 14 in 1961; the greatest spurt occurring in 1931–41, when it went up from 2 to 9, followed by the decade 1941–51 in which it further increased to 13. Sikhs are fairly numerous in the urban areas of Dehra Dun (74), Naini Tal (32), Sultanpur (28), Meerut (27), Kanpur (24) and Saharanpur (22). In 1951 Tehri Garhwal, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur and Jhansi had more than 20 Sikhs per thousand in their urban population. Sikhs are found in greater or smaller numbers in all cities and towns; their proportion is, however, very low in the towns of Azamgarh and Fatehpur districts which have only one Sikh to one thousand population. Out of the districts mentioned here, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Agra and Azamgarh have been presented in Table 3.52.

Jains—Jains are a small minority. Their proportion in the urban areas of the State has ranged between 6 and 7 per thousand during these 40 years. Districts in which Jains are more than 10 per thousand in the urban population are Saharanpur (14), Muzaffarnagar (25), Meerut (22), Agra (20), Etah (16), Mainpuri (36), Etawah (17) and Jhansi (20). Their proportion exceeds 20 in districts Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut in the order named. It is, however, negligible in Bareilly, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur districts. The returns of Jains are vitiated by the fact that some of them return themselves as Jains or Hindus as fancy may dictate.

Christians—Christians constitute another small minority community. In 1921 and 1931 the proportion of Christians to one thousand urban population was around 14; in 1941 it suddenly came down to 6 and has continued at that figure since with slight fluctuations. The main cause for reduction is the reversion of imperfectly converted Christians to their original religion, departure of the British and a large body of Anglo-Indians from the country, and migration of Christians to more developed areas in search of better prospects. Districts which have more than 10 Christians per thousand urban population are Almora (27), Garhwal (24), Dehra Dun (18), Jhansi (15), Allahabad (14) and Lucknow (11). The reasons for comparatively high proportions in Garhwal and Almora can be traced to the greater activity of Christian missionaries in those areas. In the urban areas of Tehri Garhwal, Rampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Kheri, Bahraich, Jaunpur and Ballia districts there is only one Christian to a thousand population, and in Uttar Kashi none.

Buddhists—The proportion of Buddhists prior to 1961 was negligible. Even now, there is only one Buddhist in one thousand urban population. Districts in which their urban proportion is 2 or more are Garhwal (4), Aligarh (3), Agra (3), Dehra Dun (2) and Mirzapur (2). One reason for the increase during 1951–61 is the neo-Buddhist movement which gathered momentum at this period, and the other lies in the influx

of Tibetans in 1959 when the Dalai Lama came to India. 13 districts have no Buddhists at all in their urban areas.

Others—These constitute negligible proportion in the urban population and require no comments.

All minority communities, viz., Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians, and Buddhists have an urban bias, their proportion in the urban population being much greater than in the rural. On the contrary, the chief religious community, i.e., the Hindus, has a better concentration in rural areas.

Religious Community	Proportion to 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Hindus	871	680
Muslims	125	292
Sikhs	2	14
Jains	1	7
Christians	1	6
Buddhists	N	1

TABLE 3.53—Changes in Classification of Cities, Town-Groups and Towns, 1901–61 (Class I, 100,000 and over, Class II 50,000–99,999, Class III 20,000–49,999, Class IV 10,000–19,999, Class V 5,000–9,999 and Class VI under 5,000).

Cities, Town-Groups and Towns in descending order of Population		Class of Town and Population at the Census of							
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	
Town-Group and Towns									
Kanpur	T.G.	I 971,062	I 705,383	I 487,324	I 243,755	I 216,436	I 178,557	I 202,797	
Lucknow	T.G.	I 655,673	I 496,861	I 387,177	I 274,659	I 240,566	I 252,114	I 256,239	
Agra	T.G.	I 508,680	I 375,665	I 284,149	I 229,764	I 185,532	I 185,449	I 188,022	
Varanasi	T.G.	I 489,864	I 355,777	I 266,002	I 207,650	I 200,022	I 205,420	I 215,223	
Allahabad	T.G.	I 430,730	I 332,295	I 260,630	I 183,914	I 157,220	I 171,697	I 172,032	
Meerut	T.G.	I 283,997	I 233,183	I 169,290	I 136,709	I 122,609	I 116,631	I 118,539	
Bareilly	T.G.	I 272,828	I 208,083	I 192,688	I 144,031	I 129,459	I 129,462	I 133,167	
Moradabad	T.G.	I 191,828	I 161,854	I 142,414	I 110,562	II 82,671	II 81,118	II 75,082	
Saharanpur	M.B.	I 185,213	I 148,435	I 105,622	II 78,655	II 62,261	II 62,850	II 66,254	
Aligarh	M.B.	I 185,020	I 141,618	I 112,655	II 83,878	II 66,963	II 66,344	II 72,084	
Corbeilpur	M.B.	I 180,255	I 132,456	II 95,127	II 75,644	II 57,985	II 56,892	II 64,148	
Jhansi	T.G.	I 169,712	I 127,365	I 103,254	II 93,112	II 74,861	II 76,126	II 55,724	
Etah Dun	T.G.	I 156,341	I 144,216	II 80,580	II 52,927	II 50,858	III 42,568	III 30,995	
Rampur	M.B.	I 135,407	I 134,277	II 89,322	II 74,216	II 73,156	II 74,316	II 78,758	
Mathura	T.G.	I 125,258	I 105,773	II 80,532	II 64,029	II 52,840	II 58,183	II 60,042	

13. Conclusion

90. Urban population has been dealt with in a variety of ways. Towns have been defined and classified, their progress from Census to Census delineated and the formation of zones of conurbation noticed. Predominant characteristics of cities, town-groups and towns have also been discussed at length. The waxing and waning of towns and cities, characteristics of migrants, age and sex composition, educational levels, nature of work, the state of employment and languages spoken by town men have all been considered, and changes in the composition of various religious communities and their preferences for rural or urban life brought to the fore. It will now be permissible to take a panoramic view of all the cities, town-groups and towns and to trace changes in their population and their movement from one class to another in the following comprehensive Table :—

Cities, Town-Groups and Towns in descending order of Population		Class of Town and Population at the Census of							
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	
Town-Group and Towns									
Shahjahanpur	T.G.	I 117,702	I 104,835	I 110,163	II 83,764	II 72,616	II 71,778	II 76,458	
Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	M.B.	I 100,097	II 86,528	II 70,944	II 61,184	II 54,994	III 32,332	II 66,071	
Firozabad	M.B.	II 98,611	II 65,438	III 40,572	III 23,154	III 20,183	IV 13,571	IV 16,849	
Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	T.G.	II 94,591	II 80,332	II 69,418	II 60,354	II 51,567	II 59,647	II 67,338	
Faizabad	T.G.	II 88,296	II 82,498	II 57,632	II 65,718	II 56,620	II 54,655	II 71,179	
Muzaffarnagar	M.B.	II 87,622	II 64,213	III 46,758	III 25,347	III 23,939	III 23,811	III 23,444	
Ghaziabad M.B. & Rly. Colony		II 70,438	III 43,745	III 23,834	IV 18,831	IV 12,343	IV 11,804	IV 11,275	
Etawah	M.B.	II 69,681	II 59,986	II 53,114	III 46,948	III 41,558	III 45,350	III 42,570	
Amroha	M.B.	II 68,965	II 59,105	II 55,957	III 44,948	III 40,448	III 42,410	III 41,071	
Saunbhal	M.B.	II 68,940	II 61,429	II 53,887	III 44,300	III 41,585	III 45,276	III 42,838	
Hathras	M.B.	II 64,045	II 56,619	III 46,994	III 39,784	III 38,763	III 37,854	III 42,578	
Jaunpur	M.B.	II 61,851	II 52,351	III 44,833	III 37,675	III 32,569	III 30,473	III 42,771	
Hardwar M.B. etc.		II 59,960	II 57,338	III 40,823	III 33,287	III 30,764	III 28,682	III 25,597	
Budaun	M.B.	II 58,770	II 53,521	II 52,077	III 45,455	III 39,118	III 38,320	III 39,031	
Pilibhit	M.B.	II 57,527	III 46,225	III 44,709	III 36,892	III 32,344	III 31,554	III 33,490	
Bahraich	M.B.	II 56,033	III 44,741	III 39,963	III 33,783	III 27,371	III 26,907	III 27,304	
Hapur	M.B.	II 55,248	III 49,260	III 33,756	III 25,116	III 20,383	IV 19,142	IV 17,796	
Sitapur	M.B.	II 53,884	III 44,397	III 35,249	III 27,820	III 21,584	III 21,578	III 22,557	
Maunath Bhanjan	M.B.	III 48,785	III 34,807	III 29,357	III 21,354	IV 17,998	IV 16,751	IV 17,696	
Chandausi	M.B.	III 48,557	III 36,689	III 28,763	III 26,768	III 25,164	III 22,255	III 25,711	
Roorkee	T.G.	III 45,801	III 33,092	III 27,364	IV 17,476	IV 16,716	IV 16,584	IV 17,148	
Bulandshahr	M.B.	III 44,163	III 37,496	III 29,701	III 24,898	IV 19,509	IV 19,383	IV 18,959	
Gonda	M.B.	III 43,496	III 32,566	III 29,023	III 23,488	IV 17,159	IV 16,273	IV 18,810	
Khurja	M.B.	III 41,491	III 38,462	III 35,376	III 31,279	III 25,719	III 27,387	III 29,277	
Basti	M.B.	III 38,403	III 33,203	III 23,893	III 22,526	IV 17,691	IV 11,447	IV 14,761	
Ballia	M.B.	III 38,216	III 30,638	III 23,520	IV 18,143	IV 18,215	IV 16,684	IV 15,278	
Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	M.B.	III 38,032	III 25,065	IV 17,976	IV 11,288	V 8,536	V 7,605	V 7,498	
Banda	M.B.	III 37,744	III 30,327	III 27,070	III 22,415	III 20,029	III 21,061	III 22,565	
Kasganj	M.B.	III 37,559	III 31,554	III 28,465	III 23,100	III 20,988	IV 16,429	IV 19,686	
Ghazipur	M.B.	III 37,147	III 33,498	III 31,326	III 27,498	III 24,708	III 22,165	III 39,429	
Hardoi	M.B.	III 36,725	III 29,881	III 24,252	IV 17,069	IV 14,412	IV 13,855	IV 12,174	
Bara Banki	T.G.	III 34,334	III 28,958	III 22,840	III 20,800	IV 15,723	IV 16,738	IV 17,498	

GENERAL REPORT

Cities, Town-Groups and
Towns in descending
order of Population

Class of Town and Population at the Census of

Town-Group and Towns			1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901
Najibabad	M.B.	III	34,310	III	29,362	III	26,893	III	28,473	IV	18,504	IV	18,460	IV	19,568
Bijnor	M.B.	III	33,821	III	30,646	III	27,900	III	23,520	IV	18,095	IV	17,439	IV	17,583
Mainpuri	M.B.	III	33,610	III	22,932	III	21,221	IV	16,483	IV	15,697	IV	17,653	IV	19,000
Tanda	M.B.	III	32,687	III	29,288	III	26,128	III	21,177	IV	18,058	IV	19,378	IV	19,853
Azamgarh	M.B.	III	32,391	III	26,632	III	24,307	IV	18,046	IV	14,788	IV	10,834	IV	18,835
Lakhimpur	M.B.	III	32,285	III	25,055	III	21,235	IV	17,497	IV	12,396	IV	11,431	IV	10,110
Balrampur	M.B.	III	31,776	III	23,088	III	35,461	IV	19,311	IV	16,131	IV	13,937	IV	16,723
Nagina	M.B.	III	30,427	III	27,947	III	26,077	III	25,427	IV	18,736	IV	19,625	III	21,412
Deoband	M.B.	III	29,980	III	25,906	III	24,662	III	22,126	IV	17,891	IV	18,614	III	20,167
Rae Bareilly	M.B.	III	29,940	III	24,958	III	20,945	IV	18,180	IV	16,183	IV	17,329	IV	15,880
Unnao	M.B.	III	29,780	III	25,240	III	20,107	IV	16,282	IV	11,147	IV	11,809	IV	13,109
Orai	M.B.	III	29,587	III	21,258	IV	17,242	IV	11,349	V	8,914	V	9,151	V	8,458
Deoria	M.B.	III	28,407	III	20,156	IV	15,198	V	7,251	V	5,579	VI	3,339	VI	2,151
Shahabad	M.B.	III	28,399	III	24,627	III	22,213	III	21,101	IV	18,696	IV	19,545	III	20,036
Fatehpur	M.B.	III	28,323	III	24,301	III	27,436	IV	18,947	IV	14,948	IV	16,939	IV	19,281
Kairana	M.B.	III	26,454	III	23,163	III	22,644	IV	19,589	IV	16,633	IV	16,293	IV	19,304
Shamli	M.B.	III	26,397	IV	17,986	IV	12,416	V	8,940	V	8,425	V	7,312	V	7,478
Sikandrabad	M.B.	III	26,290	III	24,080	III	23,307	IV	18,974	IV	16,857	IV	18,946	IV	18,290
Sultanpur	M.B.	III	26,081	IV	17,496	IV	13,126	IV	11,334	V	8,846	V	9,519	V	9,550
Lalitpur	M.B.	III	25,220	III	20,792	IV	16,881	IV	13,715	IV	11,504	IV	12,449	IV	11,560
Vrindaban	M.B.	III	25,138	III	22,119	III	20,718	IV	17,148	IV	14,632	IV	18,443	III	22,717
Mahoba	M.B.	III	24,878	IV	19,244	IV	17,224	IV	13,164	IV	11,648	IV	11,027	IV	10,074
Etah	M.B.	III	24,719	IV	18,214	IV	14,120	IV	11,473	V	9,597	V	7,295	V	8,796
Kannauj	M.B.	III	24,646	III	23,138	III	21,994	III	20,360	IV	18,258	IV	18,105	IV	18,552
Modinagar	T.A.	III	24,266	IV	12,304										
Kashipur	M.B.	III	24,258	IV	16,597	IV	13,223	IV	11,276	IV	10,576	IV	12,773	IV	12,023
Tilhar	M.B.	III	23,936	III	21,203	IV	19,256	IV	18,372	IV	16,584	IV	18,446	IV	19,091
Konch	M.B.	III	23,708	III	20,732	IV	18,530	IV	15,150	IV	14,503	IV	16,480	IV	15,888
Shikohabad	M.B.	III	23,458	IV	19,502	IV	14,061	IV	11,865	IV	10,374	IV	11,383	IV	10,798
Sahaswan	M.B.	III	23,293	III	21,107	III	20,443	IV	17,644	IV	15,972	IV	18,009	IV	18,004
Baraut	M.B.	III	22,818	IV	16,928	IV	11,464	V	9,390	V	9,304	V	7,776	V	7,703
Chandpur	M.B.	III	22,017	IV	17,994	IV	15,935	IV	13,999	IV	11,032	IV	11,832	IV	12,586
Bela	M.B.	III	21,397	IV	15,026	IV	12,829	V	9,437	V	7,341	V	6,300	V	8,041
Kiratpur	T.A.	III	21,127	IV	19,103	IV	19,415	IV	17,205	IV	14,869	IV	13,902	IV	15,051

URBAN POPULATION

Cities, Town-Groups and
Towns in descending
order of Population

Class of Town and Population at the Census of

Town-Group and Towns			1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901
Mughalsarai	T.G.	III	21,086	IV	15,467	V	5,567	VI	3,545	VI	2,430		..		..
Mawana	M.B.	III	20,677	IV	15,663	IV	12,194	V	9,585	V	8,197	V	7,196	V	9,207
Bhadohi	M.B.	III	20,302	IV	16,399	VI	2,038	V	9,701	VI	1,786		..		..
Mauranipur	M.B.	III	20,224	IV	15,981	IV	13,105	IV	12,797	IV	12,554	IV	12,927	IV	17,231
Gangoh	M.B.	IV	18,886	IV	16,033	IV	16,266	IV	12,812	IV	11,843	IV	11,373	IV	12,971
Sandila	M.B.	IV	18,407	IV	17,400	IV	17,526	IV	15,034	IV	14,074	IV	15,241	IV	16,843
Dhampur	M.B.	IV	17,984	IV	14,148	IV	12,046	IV	10,205	V	7,486	V	7,548	V	7,027
Atrauli	M.B.	IV	17,936	IV	16,276	IV	16,323	IV	14,922	IV	13,018	IV	15,730	IV	16,561
Khatauli	M.B.	IV	17,898	IV	16,443	IV	11,880	V	8,797	V	7,533	VI	4,751	V	8,695
Hasanpur	M.B.	IV	17,731	IV	14,777	VI	4,249	IV	11,276	V	9,946	IV	10,682	V	9,579
Aonla	M.B.	IV	17,613	IV	16,932	IV	16,660	IV	15,159	IV	13,132	IV	13,025	IV	14,383
Ujhani	M.B.	IV	17,542	IV	14,163	IV	11,955	IV	12,178	IV	11,186	V	8,274	V	7,917
Auraiya	M.B.	IV	17,463	IV	13,378	V	9,840	V	7,087	V	6,470	V	5,836	V	7,393
Rath	M.B.	IV	17,419	IV	13,852	IV	12,785	IV	10,472	V	9,372	IV	10,169	IV	11,424
Kalpi	M.B.	IV	17,278	IV	14,042	IV	11,530	V	9,843	IV	10,037	IV	10,568	IV	10,139
Jahangirabad	M.B.	IV	17,149	IV	14,679	IV	12,922	IV	10,745	IV	10,279	IV	11,218	IV	11,572
Laharpur	T.A.	IV	16,854	IV	14,275	IV	13,218	IV	11,380	IV	11,185	IV	11,510	IV	10,997
Almora	T.G.	IV	16,602	IV	12,757	IV	10,995	V	9,688	V	8,359	IV	10,560	V	8,596
Sardhana	N.A.	IV	16,563	IV	12,556	IV	12,607	IV	10,265	V	9,524	V	9,242	IV	12,467
Mubarakpur	T.A.	IV	16,133	IV	14,337	IV	11,580	IV	12,493	IV	12,500	IV	12,562	IV	15,433
Ramnagar	M.B.	IV	16,088	IV	14,022	IV	12,953	IV	12,493	IV	10,723	IV	11,592	IV	10,882
Naini Tal	T.G.	IV	16,080	IV	13,093	IV	10,118	IV	10,673	IV	11,230	IV	10,270	V	6,903
Pilkhuwa	M.B.	IV	16,025	IV	11,491	V	8,520	V	6,766	V	6,606	V	6,385	V	5,859
Kandhla	N.A.	IV	15,990	IV	14,598	IV	13,594	IV	11,052	IV	10,365	V	8,691	IV	11,563
Bisalpur	M.B.	IV	15,530	IV	12,998	IV	12,862	IV	10,504	V	8,444	IV	10,086	V	9,851
Rudauli	N.A.	IV	15,491	IV	13,956	IV	13,755	IV	11,813	IV	10,327	V	9,279	IV	11,708
Baheri	M.B.	IV	15,406	IV	10,891	V	9,994		..		..		..		..
Soron	M.B.	IV	15,265	IV	13,190	IV	12,886	IV	12,200	IV	10,175	IV	11,524	IV	12,175
Gaura Barhaj	M.B.	IV	15,264	IV	16,322	IV	14,582	IV	14,286	IV	12,497	IV	12,294	IV	10,054
Nihtaur	N.A.	IV	15,250	IV	13,413	IV	12,549	IV	10,752	V	9,522	IV	10,626	IV	11,740
Gola Gokaran Nath	M.B.	IV	15,231	IV	10,586	V	7,679	V	5,164	VI	4,131	VI	4,258		..
Chitrakut Dham	M.B.	IV	15,220	IV	12,955	IV	12,580	IV	10,319	V	9,879	V	9,993	V	9,581
Manglaur	M.B.	IV	15,206	IV	13,751	IV	11,093	IV	10,044	V	8,852	V	9,282	IV	10,763
Kosi Kalan	M.B.	IV	15,185	IV	11,855	IV	10,126	V	7,294	V	6,753	V	7,188	V	9,565

GENERAL REPORT

Cities, Town-Groups and
Towns in descending
order of Population

Class of Town and Population at the Census of

Town-Group and Towns		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901
Biswan	M.B. IV	15,125	IV	12,484	IV	10,549	V	8,753	V	8,309	V	8,101	V	8,484
Jalesar	M.B. IV	14,976	IV	13,378	IV	12,743	IV	11,138	V	8,937	IV	13,283	IV	14,348
Tundla T.A. and Rly. Colony	IV	14,963	IV	10,900	V	7,318	VI	2,716	VI	3,352	VI	3,863		
Khairabad	M.B. IV	14,687	IV	13,400	IV	13,643	IV	12,160	IV	11,522	IV	12,769	IV	13,774
Nanpara	N.A. IV	14,576	IV	13,192	IV	13,048	IV	11,656	V	8,468	V	9,782	IV	10,601
Bindki	M.B. IV	14,434	IV	12,395	IV	10,454	V	8,005	V	6,966	V	6,073	V	7,728
Ganj Dundwara	M.B. IV	14,130	IV	11,200	V	8,519	V	7,308	V	7,035	V	7,050	VI	4,273
Jalaun	M.B. IV	14,101	IV	11,559	IV	10,375	V	8,236	V	7,324	V	8,277	V	8,573
Debai	M.B. IV	14,003	IV	12,610	IV	13,218	IV	11,269	V	9,697	V	9,573	IV	10,579
Padrauna	M.B. IV	13,906	IV	10,390	V	9,399	V	8,599	V	7,322	VI	4,690	V	7,031
Sikandra Rao	M.B. IV	13,899	IV	10,959	IV	13,032	IV	10,175	V	8,153	IV	10,109	IV	11,372
Babina	Cantt. IV	13,751	VI	3,531										
Shikarpur	T.A. IV	13,383	IV	11,475	IV	11,783	IV	10,655	V	9,795	IV	10,278	IV	12,249
Charkhari	M.B. IV	13,335	IV	11,631	IV	12,638	IV	11,054	V	9,582	V	9,879	IV	11,718
Faridpur	M.B. IV	13,278	IV	11,010	IV	10,480	V	8,393	V	7,609	V	7,016	V	6,635
Kaimganj	M.B. IV	13,053	IV	10,645	V	9,466	V	8,862	V	8,324	V	7,439	IV	10,369
Ramnagar	M.B. IV	13,014	V	9,593	V	6,216	V	5,649	V	5,051	VI	3,925	VI	4,038
Siana	T.A. IV	12,729	IV	10,105	IV	10,882	V	7,647	V	7,485	V	8,274	V	7,615
Gulaothi	T.A. IV	12,457	V	9,862	V	7,901	V	6,527	V	5,692	V	6,027	V	7,208
Rasra	N.A. IV	12,025	IV	10,057	V	9,865	V	8,411	V	7,235	V	9,300	V	9,896
Misrikh-cum-Nimsar	M.B. IV	12,008	VI	4,526	VI	4,422	V	5,513	VI	3,161	V	8,218	V	5,306
Pipri	N.A. IV	11,907												
Mohandi	M.B. IV	11,871	V	8,442	V	7,618	V	6,545	V	5,918	V	6,151	V	6,278
Kakrala	N.A. IV	11,513	V	8,899	V	8,603	V	6,961	V	6,722	V	6,926	V	5,954
Puranpur	T.A. IV	11,280	V	7,285	V	6,281	VI	4,772						
Jalalpur	T.A. IV	11,241	V	9,001	VI	2,247	VI	4,056	VI	3,898	VI	4,002	V	7,265
Kopaganj	T.A. IV	11,158	V	8,030	V	8,649	V	6,716	V	5,982	V	5,604	V	7,039
Bharthana	T.A. IV	11,112	V	7,066	VI	4,553	VI	2,015	VI	3,236				
Bilgram	M.B. IV	10,936	V	9,565	IV	10,292	V	9,424	V	9,112	V	7,509	IV	11,190
Rishikesh	M.B. IV	10,925	V	7,495	V	5,020	VI	3,975	VI	3,438	VI	2,319		
Hamirpur	M.B. IV	10,921	V	8,469	V	8,144	V	7,195	V	6,769	V	7,452	V	6,721
Kankar Khera	T.A. IV	10,856	V	6,257	V	9,905	VI	4,316	VI	2,897	VI	2,804	VI	2,641
Chhibramau	T.A. IV	10,791	V	8,628	V	7,202	V	6,326	V	5,563	V	6,515	V	6,526
Pihani	M.B. IV	10,716	IV	10,360	IV	13,101	V	8,107	V	7,446	V	5,963	V	7,616

URBAN POPULATION

Cities, Town-Groups and
Towns in descending
order of Population

Class of Town and Population at the Census of

Town-Group and Towns		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901
Ranikhet	Cantt. IV	10,642	V	8,937	VI	4,894	VI	3,772	VI	3,632	V	5,781	VI	3,246
Fatehpur Sikri	M.B. IV	10,579	V	8,959	V	8,196	V	6,998	V	5,173	V	6,132	V	7,147
Tanda	T.A. IV	10,575	V	8,763	V	8,404	V	7,240	V	6,963	VI	2,638	V	7,983
Marchra	M.B. IV	10,450	V	9,042	V	8,485	V	8,164	V	7,794	V	7,348	V	8,622
Zaidpur	T.A. IV	10,445	V	9,877	V	8,785	V	7,645	V	7,495	V	7,363	V	9,700
Ahaura	N.A. IV	10,379	V	9,853	IV	11,534	V	8,916	V	9,651	VI	4,452	IV	11,328
Kanth	T.A. IV	10,315	V	9,202	V	9,011	V	7,625	V	7,504	V	7,247	V	7,092
Anupshahr	M.B. IV	10,228	V	9,358	V	8,315	V	7,499	V	6,872	V	6,419	V	8,601
Kheri	T.A. IV	10,210	V	9,287	V	8,210	V	7,071	V	6,583	V	6,924	V	6,223
Mahmudabad	T.A. IV	10,193	V	9,904	V	9,738	V	7,938	V	5,723	V	8,275	V	8,664
Utraula	N.A. IV	10,065	V	8,735	V	8,112	V	7,452	V	6,246	V	6,523	V	6,756
Miranpur	T.A. V	9,997	V	8,070	V	7,306			V	5,938	V	6,986	V	7,209
Fatehpur	T.A. V	9,980	V	8,142	V	7,160	V	6,173	V	5,841	V	6,801	V	8,180
Jais	T.A. V	9,906	V	8,232	V	8,754	IV	12,364	IV	11,263	IV	12,854	IV	12,688
Ranipur	T.A. V	9,879	V	8,296	V	6,829	V	6,795	V	6,165	V	6,899	V	7,945
Mussoorie	M.B. V	9,849	V	7,133	V	5,966	VI	4,966	V	8,297	V	6,552	VI	4,741
Jaspur	T.A. V	9,675	V	7,756	IV	18,250	V	6,037	V	6,688	V	6,610	V	6,480
Colonelganj	M.B. V	9,670	V	8,386	V	7,760	V	6,715	V	5,910	V	5,119	V	6,817
Achhnera	T.A. V	9,664	V	7,509	V	8,069	V	5,670	V	5,121	VI	4,884	V	5,375
Rudrapur	N.A. V	9,662												
Akbarpur	T.A. V	9,563	V	8,206	V	7,376	V	7,675	V	5,801	V	8,536	V	7,116
Samthar	N.A. V	9,449	V	8,920	V	8,196	V	6,966	V	6,447	V	7,441	V	8,286
Sandi	M.B. V	9,103	V	7,858	V	7,416	V	6,837	V	6,517	V	7,139	V	9,072
Jaswantnagar	T.A. V	9,015	V	8,002	V	6,942	V	5,192	VI	4,836	VI	3,480	V	5,405
Bhinga	N.A. V	8,979	V	7,999	V	7,654	V	7,580	V	6,191	V	6,553	V	5,972
Chunar	M.B. V	8,904	V	8,176	V	8,654	V	8,050	V	6,960	IV	10,091	V	9,926
Garhmukteshwar	T.A. V	8,717	V	6,555	V	5,950	V	5,366	V	6,018	V	6,123	V	7,616
Dadri	T.A. V	8,693	V	6,668	VI	4,419	VI	4,036	VI	3,092				
Jalalabad	T.A. V	8,575	V	6,699	V	7,217	V	6,314	V	5,941	V	6,260	V	7,017
Bilari	T.A. V	8,530	V	7,058	V	6,121	V	5,296	V	5,025	V	6,866	VI	4,766
Baghpat	N.A. V	8,437	V	5,998	V	5,519	VI	4,927	VI	4,612	V	5,346	V	5,972
Thakurdwara	T.A. V	8,417	V	6,609	V	6,220	V	5,758	V	6,113	V	8,537	V	6,111
Raipur	V	8,344												
Muradnagar	T.A. V	8,258	V	6,194	V	5,529	VI	4,904	VI	4,955	V	5,298	VI	4,659

Cities, Town-Groups and Towns in descending order of Population

Towns in descending order of Population			Class of Town and Population at the Census of												
Town-Group and Towns			1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901
Kotdwara	M.B.	V	8,148	VI	4,648		..	..	VI	396	VI	821	VI	1,029	
Shahganj	N.A.	V	8,139	V	6,971	V	6,550	V	6,005	V	5,088	VI	3,933	V	6,430
Maclhlishahr	T.A.	V	8,087	V	7,302	V	8,488	V	7,075	V	6,547	V	5,744	V	8,725
Bahjoi	T.A.	V	8,083	V	6,654	V	5,049	VI	3,769	VI	3,374		..		..
Bilsi	M.B.	V	8,041	V	6,854	V	6,236	V	5,470	V	5,772	V	5,509	V	6,035
Aliganj	T.A.	V	8,015	V	5,836	V	6,378	V	6,398	V	5,313	V	6,432	V	5,835
Saidpur	T.A.	V	8,007	V	6,390	V	6,059	VI	3,593	VI	2,202	VI	3,992	VI	4,260
Mandawar	T.A.	V	8,005	V	7,515	V	7,677	V	6,653	V	6,258	V	6,531	V	7,210
Dankaur	T.A.	V	7,995	VI	4,500	V	5,289	VI	4,839	V	5,177	V	5,340	V	5,444
Clement Town	Cantt.	V	7,793	V	7,720		..	..		..		..			..
Malihabad	T.A.	V	7,683	V	7,604	IV	10,521	V	9,940	V	8,757	V	8,759	V	7,554
Karhal	T.A.	V	7,612	V	6,107	V	5,811	V	5,034	V	5,364	V	6,913	V	6,268
Bhongaon	T.A.	V	7,586	V	6,475	V	5,844	V	5,521	VI	4,682	VI	4,806	V	5,582
Chirgaon	T.A.	V	7,514	V	5,460	VI	4,674	VI	3,569	VI	3,594	VI	4,034	VI	4,028
Pauri	M.B.	V	7,484	V	5,250	VI	2,813	VI	901	VI	1,875		..		..
Sirsaganj	T.A.	V	7,484	V	6,466	VI	4,563	VI	3,748	VI	3,641	VI	2,036	VI	3,655
Govardhan	T.A.	V	7,474	V	6,073	V	6,019	VI	4,410	VI	4,196	VI	2,853	V	6,738
Kuraoli	T.A.	V	7,409	V	6,017	V	5,315	VI	4,881	VI	4,717	VI	3,617	VI	4,339
Powayan	T.A.	V	7,383	V	5,720	V	6,072	V	5,001	VI	4,981	V	5,984	V	5,408
Afzalgarh	T.A.	V	7,361	V	5,434	V	5,759	V	5,289	V	5,629	V	7,080	V	6,474
Badshahpur	N.A.	V	7,208	V	6,238	V	6,055	V	5,008	VI	4,966	V	5,293	V	6,130
Nawabganj	T.A.	V	7,198	V	5,663	VI	4,577	VI	4,346	VI	3,810	VI	4,321	VI	4,199
Etmadpur	T.A.	V	7,188	V	6,098	V	5,383	VI	4,900	VI	4,352	VI	3,758	V	5,322
Nakur	T.A.	V	7,166	V	5,731	V	6,036	VI	4,513	VI	4,140	VI	4,136	V	5,030
Barhalganj	T.A.	V	7,088	V	5,928	VI	3,446	VI	4,430	VI	4,157	VI	3,651	V	5,181
Phulpur	T.A.	V	6,849	V	5,728	V	5,677	VI	4,885	V	5,329		7,505	V	7,611
Ranipur	T.A.	V	6,793	V	5,698	V	5,211	VI	4,549	V	5,347	VI	4,955		..
Jansath	T.A.	V	6,775	V	5,923	V	7,541	V	6,165	V	5,454	V	5,932	V	6,507
Shamshabad	T.A.	V	6,715	V	5,653	V	5,077	VI	3,057	VI	3,380		..		..
Muhammabad	T.A.	V	6,706	V	5,441	V	5,212	V	7,783	V	7,127	V	6,641	V	8,775
Robertsganj	T.A.	V	6,584	VI	3,697	VI	2,885	VI	2,389		..		..		..
Sadabad	T.A.	V	6,572	V	5,456	VI	4,526	VI	3,862	VI	3,351	VI	3,710	VI	4,091
Gursarai	T.A.	V	6,504	VI	4,566	VI	4,029	VI	3,229	VI	3,235	VI	4,165		..
Mauauma	T.A.	V	6,385	V	5,508	V	5,722	V	5,078	V	5,400	V	6,412	V	6,769

Cities, Town-Groups and Towns in descending order of Population

Cities, Town-Groups and Towns in descending order of Population		Class of Town and Population at the Census of													
Town-Group and Towns		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
Lansdowne	Cantt.	V	6,381	VI	4,419	V	6,174	V	4,399	V	5,070	V	6,281	VI	3,943
Dhanaura	N.A.	V	6,331	V	5,437	IV	12,905	VI	3,853	VI	3,411	VI	4,238	VI	4,019
Faridnagar	T.A.	V	6,280	V	6,000	V	5,383	V	6,238	V	5,522	V	5,554	V	5,620
Nawabganj	M.B.	V	6,249	V	5,822	V	5,662	V	6,077	V	5,305	VI	4,328	V	7,047
Shahjahanpur		V	6,214		..		..		..		..		..		..
Mariahu	T.A.	V	6,140	VI	4,478	VI	4,094	VI	3,538	VI	2,841	VI	2,296	VI	3,626
Fatehabad	T.A.	V	5,943	V	5,274	V	5,101	VI	3,967	VI	3,857	VI	3,611	VI	4,673
Bugrahi		V	5,924	VI	4,934	V	5,918	VI	4,660		..		..		..
Kachhwa	T.A.	V	5,856	VI	4,744	VI	4,330	VI	3,447	VI	3,345	VI	3,507	VI	3,371
Gopiganj	T.A.	V	5,806	VI	4,993	VI	4,159	V	5,293	VI	3,363		..		..
Sasni	T.A.	V	5,798	VI	4,373	VI	4,265	VI	3,285	VI	3,363	VI	3,819	VI	4,126
Bah	T.A.	V	5,641	VI	4,543	VI	4,738	VI	3,713	VI	3,049	VI	4,005	VI	3,867
Tajpur		V	5,606	V	5,146		..		..		..	VI	4,719	V	5015
Manikpur		V	5,408		..		..		..		..		..		..
Pahasu	T.A.	V	5,377	V	5,135	V	5,609	V	5,418	VI	4,876	V	5,555	V	5603
Pukhrayan	T.A.	V	5,229	VI	3,769		..		..		..		..		..
Rajapur	T.A.	V	5,089	VI	4,909	V	5,249	VI	4,485	VI	4,162	VI	4,969	V	5,491
Tehri	N.A.	VI	4,508	VI	2,856		..		..		..		..		..
Chakrata	Cantt.	VI	3,194	VI	1,283	VI	957	VI	1,374	VI	1,459	VI	1,890	VI	1,250
Srinagar	N.A.	VI	3,031	VI	2,385	VI	1,957	VI	1,519	VI	2,170	VI	2,357	VI	2,091
Uttar Kashi	N.A.	VI	2,677	VI	1,205		..		..		..		..		..
Dogadda	N.A.	VI	1,919	VI	1,241		..		..		..		..		..
Narendra Nagar	N.A.	VI	1,632	VI	1,288		..		..		..		..		..
Bhowali	N.A.	VI	1,457	VI	1,895	VI	1,018	VI	705	VI	1,074		..		..
Devaprayag	N.A.	VI	1,456	VI	1,040		..		..		..		..		..
Landour	Cantt.	VI	1,389	VI	1,417	VI	1,206	VI	1,150	VI	1,405	VI	1,500	VI	1,720
Bah Bazar		VI	535		..		..		..		..		..		..

91. It will be in the fitness of things to compare large cities of Uttar Pradesh with those of India. Out of the 113 cities of more than 100,000 population in India, 17 are in this State. The first five cities/town-groups of Uttar Pradesh, i.e., Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi and Allahabad collectively called KAVAL (formerly CABAL) town-groups are among the first fifteen

in India. Their position against the all-India background might as well be considered. Seven cities/town-groups in India, according to the 1961 Census, have more than one million population each. They are Greater Bombay (41.52 lakhs), Calcutta (29.27 lakhs), Delhi (23.59 lakhs), Madras (17.29 lakhs), Hyderabad (12.51 lakhs), Bangalore (12.07 lakhs), and Ahmeda-

bad (12.06 lakhs). Delhi has the pride of place as the capital of India and the remaining six of their respective States. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are important ports and owe their origin to being maritime centres of commerce. Kanpur, the first city of Uttar Pradesh, nearing the million mark, holds the eighth rank in India, Lucknow eleventh, Agra thirteenth, Varanasi fourteenth and Allahabad fifteenth. The percentage addition to the population of Class I cities and town-groups of this State during 1951-61 has been 32.03 which is lower than the all-India figure of 44.47. Delhi town-group has shown the largest proportionate increase (64.17 per cent); Bangalore (53.49 per cent) comes next. In Uttar Pradesh the greatest percentage

increase has been exhibited by Varanasi (37.69), followed by Kanpur (37.66), and the least by Allahabad (29.62). The sex ratio of Class I cities and town-groups of Uttar Pradesh and India are almost the same being 798 and 799 respectively. Calcutta (612), Howrah (630) and Greater Bombay (663) have struck an all time low in this respect. On the contrary, Hyderabad (929) and Madras (901) in the south have fairly high sex ratios. Among the KAVAI town-groups Kanpur (739) has the lowest sex ratio and Agra (824) the highest. Data on population, percentage variation and sex ratio in respect of the first 15 cities of India are presented in the following Table :-

TABLE 3.54—Population of the first 15 Cities of India (1961), Percentage Variation (1951-61) and Sex Ratio (1961)

Cities and Town Groups	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage Variation 1951-61	Sex Ratio
All Class I Cities and Town-Groups in India	38,176,907	21,223,162	16,953,745	+44.47	799
All Class I Cities and Town-Groups in U.P.	5,159,667	2,868,954	2,290,713	+32.03	798
1. Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	4,152,056	2,496,176	1,655,880	+39.95	663
2. Calcutta (West Bengal)	2,927,289	1,815,791	1,111,498	+8.48	612
3. Delhi T.G. (Delhi)	2,359,408	1,327,386	1,032,022	+64.17	777
4. Madras M.C. (Madras)	1,729,141	909,701	819,440	+22.11	901
5. Hyderabad T.G. (Andhra Pradesh)	1,251,119	648,575	602,544	+10.77	929
6. Bangalore Metropolitan (Mysore)	1,206,961	644,047	562,914	+53.49	874
7. Ahmedabad T.G. (Gujarat)	1,206,001	668,447	537,554	+37.46	804
8. Kanpur T.G. (Uttar Pradesh)	971,062	558,490	412,572	+37.66	739
9. Poona T.G. (Maharashtra)	737,426	394,247	343,179	+22.83	870
10. Nagpur T.G. (Maharashtra)	690,302	365,968	324,334	+42.25	886
11. Lucknow T.G. (Uttar Pradesh)	655,673	366,501	289,172	+31.96	789
12. Howrah (West Bengal)	512,598	314,538	198,060	+18.21	630
13. Agra T.G. (Uttar Pradesh)	508,680	278,953	229,727	+35.41	824
14. Varanasi T. G. (Uttar Pradesh)	489,864	270,326	219,538	+37.69	812
15. Allahabad T. G. (Uttar Pradesh)	430,730	242,191	188,539	+29.62	778

92. The urban way of life differs materially from the rural. Urban occupations are all non-agricultural. From the economic point of view, the urban family is merely a consuming unit, while the rural family produces as well as con-

sumes. The social orientation is also different. While the rural society has daily contact with the field and there is a continuous communion among its members, the urban society is more exclusive. Sometimes, and in large cities very

often, people are not acquainted with their neighbours. Children, as a rule are an economic asset for the cultivator, but an economic liability for the townsman. In villages women-folk enjoy a far greater share in economic activity than in towns, where the wife ordinarily is either a complete dependant on her husband or earns her living separately. The need for recreation also differs from town to village. The townsman, unless engaged in manual work, needs physical exercise and relief from nervous tension. On the other hand, the recreation of village people has to be such as would provide them intellectual stimulation. Cities and towns offer more amusement and entertainment, and the lure of city lights is not a negligible factor in exercising a pull on villages. Except during the period of epidemics, villages are generally healthier than cities. To a large extent health differentials are due to factors other than natural and are directly attributable to the urban way of life. Diseases of the mind and the heart take a far greater toll in cities. This is due to unnatural food, unhealthy living, and the stress and strain of the city life. Congested living, excessive noise, strain of competition, and social conflict are some of the factors causing the upsetting of mental equilibrium. In addition to these are certain occupational hazards. Cities and towns differ from villages in yet another respect. There is more vice and social crime in the shape of drug addiction, alcoholism, gambling, juvenile delinquency and organized crime. It will be of interest to contemplate on the future growth of cities and towns. Kingsley Davis has made several estimates of the urban population of India up to the year 2000, based on the United States model. He summarizes the urban problem in these words :

"The volume of new housing, water supply, transportation, and urban employment that will be required to accommodate this mass movement . . . into cities is

staggering. When we realize that this will be only part of the growth of the cities, that the cities will also be growing rapidly from natural increase, we see that the work of accommodation in Indian cities almost defies imagination."

The future of urban life has tempted scholars to make all kinds of speculations. Marx and Hegel hold the city as something abominable and Spengler regards it as a destructive evil which kills everything including itself. Mumford and Churchill are also critical in their approach. In spite of their gloomy forebodings, cities are growing and the urban way of life has come to stay. However, like all living organisms, with the passage of time they will also have an altered appearance. Transformation will be wrought by social pressures as well as deliberate planning. According to one school of thought, planning should aim at a 'garden city' where each home has a garden of its own and the functions of the various parts of the city are clearly separated. While this has many points to commend itself, it will certainly mean covering long distances for work, business and social visits, shopping, recreation, etc. The concept of 'garden city' needs to be leavened with the concept of convenience, which would make every locality self-sufficient so far as everyday needs are concerned. The general inertia and resistance to rapid change, inherent in man, will effectively slow down to translation of the 'garden city' concept into reality. People are far more emotionally attached to old structures, old streets and old localities than is generally believed. Thus, to all intents and purposes, while new localities are being added and the population of cities continues to move towards the peripheries, while functional segregation becomes more and more marked, and while fresh industries are dispersed to new centres, the older areas of cities will not undergo any revolutionary metamorphosis in the foreseeable future.

CHAPTER IV RURAL POPULATION Part A — Preliminary Remarks

1. Introduction

Man's earliest occupation after the stage of hunting was agriculture along with which he carried on cattle-tending. Soon after he took to a settled way of life, clusters of habitation sprang up here and there which provided him protection from wild beasts and other hostile elements. These small dispersed settlements were precursors of the latter-day hamlets and villages. As population grew, the processes of displacement and diffusion came into operation. The spirit of adventure and exploration sent man deep into forests and mountain ranges, which were cleared and scaled. Gradually he came to occupy almost every habitable piece of land which he brought under use. The site of habitation was generally chosen with a view to convenience, but at times even an inconvenient spot had to be selected. Potable water, defensible site and fertile soil are the main factors which determine the location and size of villages. Land forms, climate, vegetation and communications also determine village sites. Potable water is obtainable from a spring, a well, a reservoir, a stream or a canal. So where these are found at the outskirts of a sand dune, a mountain ridge, a river bend, a raised ground in a marshy land, a lake, etc., hamlets and villages are established.¹ A large number of villages are located by the river-side at an elevation, for fear of floods. Severe floods are a deterrent, but not unoften people live in villages subject to inundation year after year (e.g., Ballia district) as the area of the land is too large to be left uninhabited. They vacate such villages when the rivers are in spate and reoccupy them when the floods recede. In hills, the availability of sun is another factor which determines settlement. The sunny side is naturally preferred

¹ *India's Population Problem* by Mamoria, P. 166

and the selected hill-side is usually such as can be terraced for cultivation. Land which becomes frequently waterlogged or is covered with stagnant pools is usually not fit for habitation, e.g., the *Tarai* which is sparsely populated on account of its damp malarial climate. Draining of land and anti-malarial measures are now making it habitable. In times of trouble, people prefer to live in compact villages, even though they may have to walk long distances to their fields. But when all is well, they prefer to be near their cultivation, and the village population is scattered into hamlets. Thus the existence of small hamlets in an intensely cultivated zone bespeaks of peace and tranquility.

2. While most of the villages are inhabited predominantly by the agricultural people with representatives of other professions and ranks to complete the village economy, some of them were found to serve particular ends. Quite a few served as halting places where unserviceable animals and vehicles could be left and new ones drafted. To begin with, such villages were simple in character, occupied by a particular class of people. In course of time, they grew into composite villages where all classes of people, irrespective of caste and profession came to live together.

3. The villages as compact communities have withstood the onslaughts of history. Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1832 aptly described this in these words. "The village communities are little republics having nearly everything they can want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds revolution . . . but the village communities, each one forming a

separate little state in itself, has, I conceive, contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the peoples of India, through all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered, and is in a high degree conducive to their happiness, and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence." Still later in 1850, Sir George Birdwood in his *Industrial Arts of India* wrote, "India has undergone more religious and political revolutions than any other country in the world; but the village communities remain in full municipal vigour all over the peninsula. Scythian, Greek, Saracen, Afghan, Mongol and Maratha have come down from its mountains and Portuguese, Dutch, English, French and Dane out of its seas and set up their successive dominations in the land, but the religious trade union villages have remained as little affected by their coming and going as a rock by the rising and falling of the tide."

4. The development of towns and characteristics of urban population have been treated in detail in the preceding chapter. Urban population can be defined as the people living in cities and towns of which a definition has already been given. No direct definition of rural population is possible. It can be defined only as the population which lives outside cities and towns. In other words, population which is not urban is rural. India is predominantly a rural country and all the States share this common characteristics, as would appear from the following Table :

TABLE 4.1 : *Percentage of Rural Population in States and neighbouring Union Territories.*

State/Union Territory	Percentage
INDIA	82.0
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	82.6
2. Assam	92.3
3. Bihar	91.6
4. Gujarat	74.2
5. Jammu and Kashmir	83.2
6. Kerala	84.9

RURAL POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Percentage
7. Madhya Pradesh	85.7
8. Madras	73.3
9. Maharashtra	71.8
10. Mysore	77.7
11. Orissa	93.7
12. Punjab	79.9
13. Rajasthan	83.7
14. Uttar Pradesh	87.1
15. West Bengal	75.5
Union Territories	
(i) Delhi	17.6
(ii) Himachal Pradesh	95.9

The above Table shows that Uttar Pradesh stands fourth in regard to the proportion of rural population after Orissa, Assam and Bihar. The States which have a lower proportion than India as a whole are Maharashtra, Madras, Gujarat, West Bengal, Mysore and Punjab in the ascending order. The Union Territory of Delhi is marked for a very small rural proportion, whereas Himachal Pradesh has a very high proportion thereof.

5. The following settlement pattern of villages are found in India :

- (1) Dispersed clusters and isolated homesteads.
- (2) Shapeless clusters of the massive or dispersed types.
- (3) Linear clusters with a straight lane between parallel rows of houses.
- (4) Square clusters with straight lanes running parallel or perpendicular to each other.

Dispersed clusters and isolated homesteads are found in the Himalayan Region covering Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, northern districts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and parts of Assam. They are also found in a long stretch from the Aravalli Hills in the north almost to Cape Camorin in the south along the Western Ghats, including the coastal regions of Maharashtra and almost the whole of Kerala. They occur with shapeless clusters in western

Rajasthan, eastern and north-eastern Uttar Pradesh, north Bihar, and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the North-Central Hills and Plateau and North-East Plateau Sub-Region. Shapeless clusters occur in Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal outside the Himalayan Region, South Assam, Rajasthan and greater part of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Linear clusters are found in Gujarat, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and some of the eastern and southern parts of Madhya Pradesh. With dispersed clusters they are found in parts of Assam and with shapeless clusters in parts of Madhya Pradesh and south Bihar on the Orissa border, and Manipur. The eastern part of Mysore, southern part of Andhra Pradesh, and the northern and the extreme southern portion of Madras have both linear and square clusters. In Uttar Pradesh dispersed clusters and isolated homesteads are predominant in the Himalayan districts—isolated homesteads being most confined to Mirzapur district. In the rest of the State villages are of the shapeless cluster type. In the eastern and north-eastern parts of the State dispersed clusters occur side by side with shapeless clusters. Linear or square clusters do not exist in Uttar Pradesh. Examples of the kinds of settlement pattern found in Uttar Pradesh are shown in the sketch maps given opposite.

2. Census Village and Hamlets

6. A census village has been defined in this State for the 1961 Census as follows:

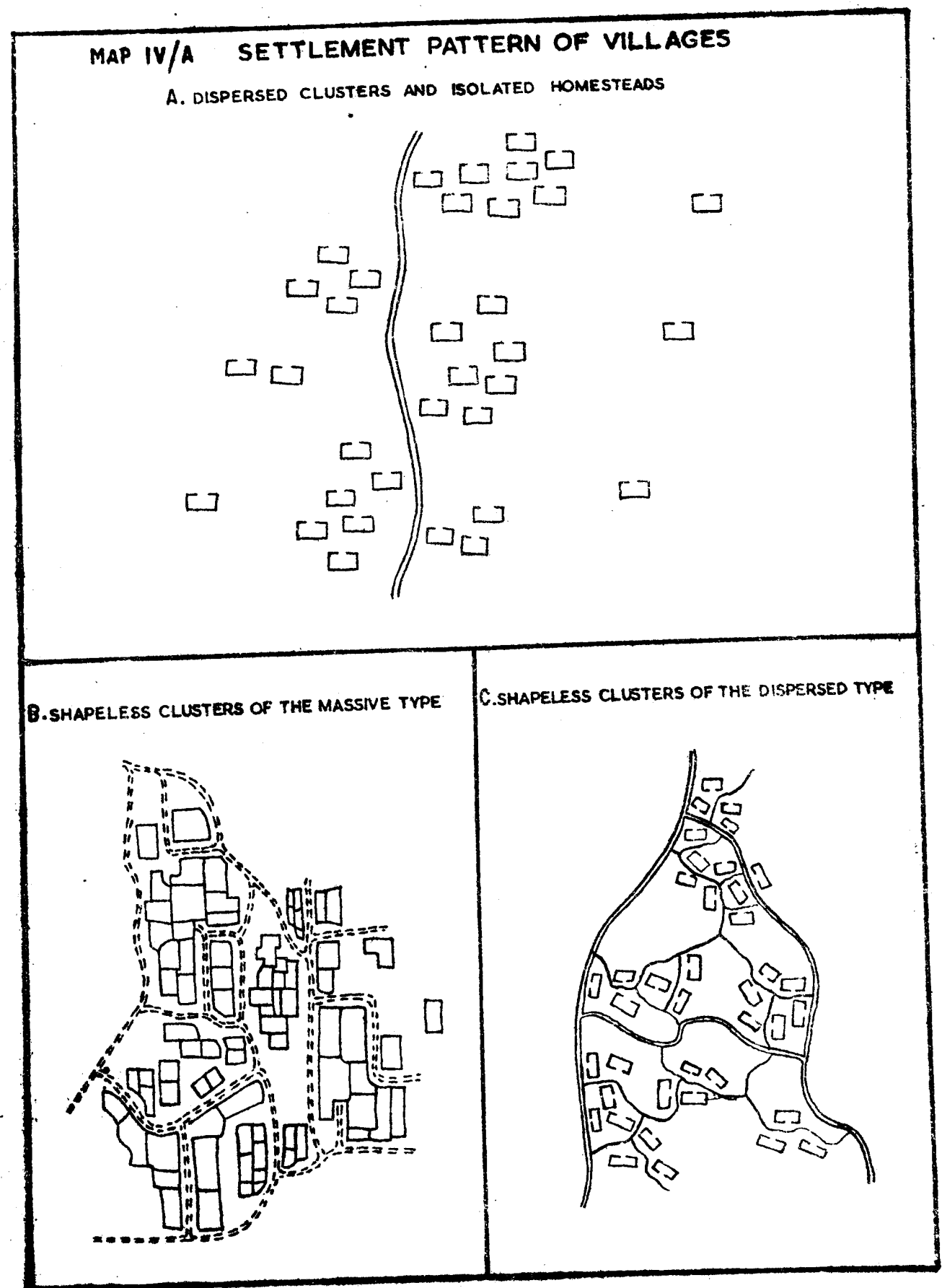
"A Census village is ordinarily the same thing as a revenue *mauza*, but in some cases differs therefrom. Sometimes population springs up in a locality comprised in two or more revenue *mauzas*, the name of the locality not finding place in revenue records. The locality may be important from commercial, industrial or administrative point of view. Such a locality is treated as a separate Census village and the area occupied by it is excluded from the revenue *mauzas* concerned. In case such a Census

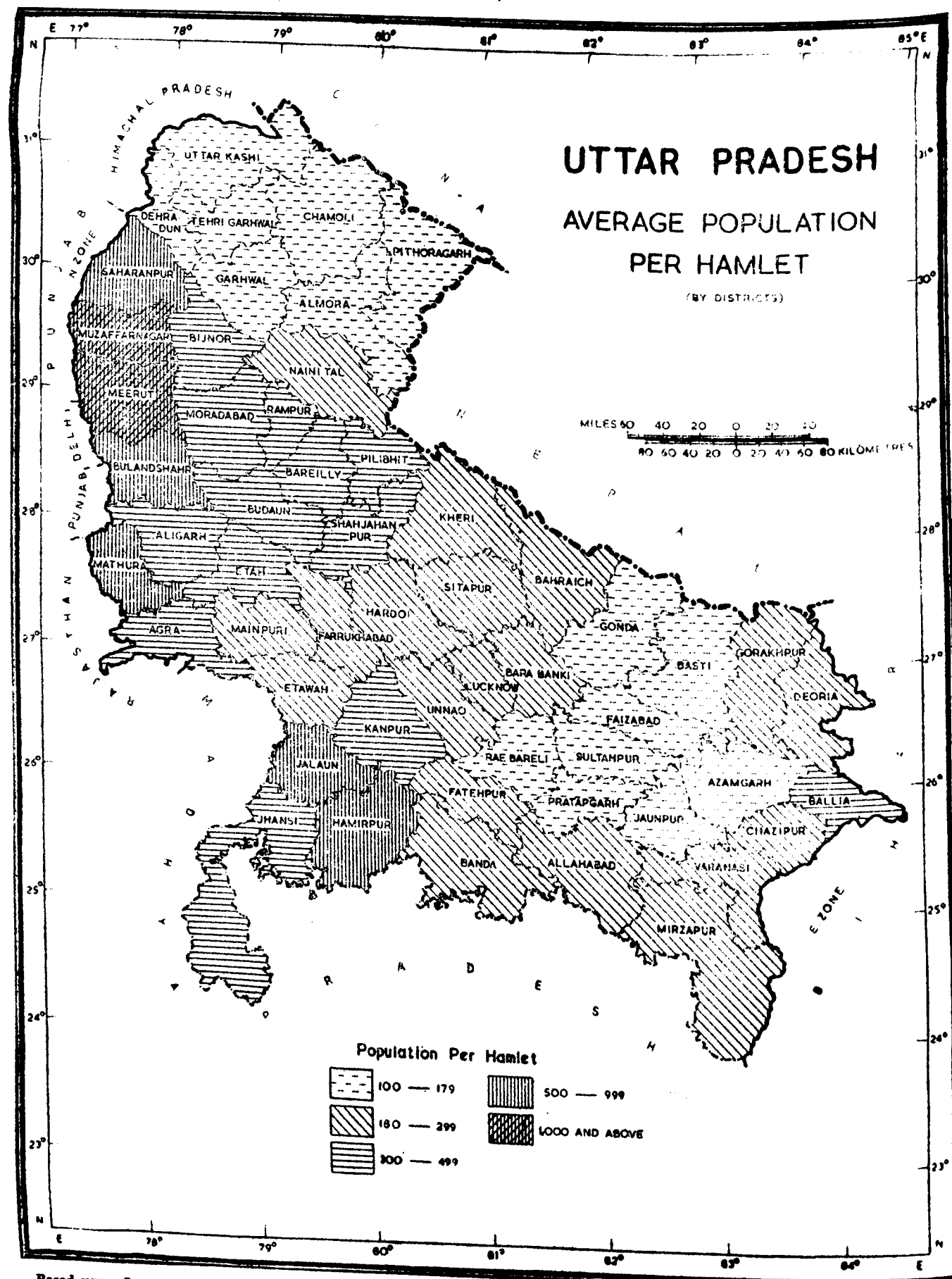
village bears the name of one of the *mauzas* it is distinguished by the addition of a suitable suffix. The remainder of each revenue *mauza* is treated as one Census village. Also there may be a revenue *mauza* part of which is rural and part has been absorbed in an urban area. The part which remains rural is to be treated as a full-fledged Census village, and the part absorbed in the urban area loses its identity altogether."

Each forest range has been deemed to be an independent unit, provided that it lies wholly in one tahsil. Where a forest range lies in two tahsils, it has been treated as two units. A forest village or *abadi* situated within a forest range has been regarded as a hamlet. Forest tracts lying within revenue *mauzas* have not been treated separately, but considered as part of the *mauzas* concerned.

7. It will be observed from the above definition that except for (i) some localities comprised in two or more revenue *mauzas* which sprang up due to commercial, industrial or administrative necessity, (ii) parts of revenue *mauzas* included in an urban body, and (iii) forest ranges outside revenue administration, the Census village is identical with the revenue *mauza*. A revenue *mauza* is defined as the 'survey and settlement village which is a parcel of ground with definite boundaries which may contain one or more groups of houses or even no houses at all.' Legally a village means 'any local area whether compact or otherwise, in the records of the district concerned and includes any area which the State Government may by a general or special order publish in a gazette, declare to be a village.'

8. Every village, besides human dwellings has tracts of cultivable land, pasture land and unculturable waste. An average inhabited village in Uttar Pradesh has two or three nuclei of population, i.e., clusters of agglomerations of houses usually called *hamlets*. About three-fifths of villages have only one nucleus of population and the remaining two-fifths have multiple nuclei. A hamlet is a cluster of human habi-





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

© Government of India Copyright, 1961.

tations set closer together than other clusters or groups of habitations, from which it is separated by fields, waste land ditches, jungles, etc. One hamlet is usually bigger than others and the revenue village is usually named after it. In the beginning, a village had a single nucleus with a few houses close to each other in view of danger from without. As conditions got settled and cultivation increased, the tillers of soil built houses close to their holdings. These small clusters developed gradually into hamlets. Thus the distribution of hamlets though, of course, dependent on topography, has also been determined by the course of history. Districts of Uttar Pradesh, considered by the average number of hamlets per village (including the main village which can be regarded as its chief hamlet), exhibit a very definite pattern. All districts of Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions (except Dehra Dun), district Aligarh of Agra Division, forming a large compact block, three contiguous districts, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur of Jhansi Division, and two contiguous districts, Varanasi and Mirzapur of Varanasi Division have, on the average, less than two hamlets per village. District Dehra Dun of Meerut Division is an isolated district in the north-west having between two and three hamlets per village. Other districts of this kind have two distinct groupings. The first group consists of the districts Mathura, Agra and Etah of Agra Division, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Fatehpur of Allahabad Division, Kheri, Hardoi, Lucknow and Unnao of Lucknow Division, and Bahraich of Faizabad Division. The other group consists of all districts of Gorakhpur Division and the districts Ballia and Ghazipur of Varanasi Division. Districts having between three and four hamlets per village again form two groups. The first is a small one in the west comprising Mainpuri district of Agra and Etawah district of Allahabad Division. The second large group comprises Allahabad and Banda districts of Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions respectively, Sitapur and Rae Bareilly of Lucknow Division, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh of Faizabad Division and Jaunpur of Varanasi Division. The only district having

more than 5 hamlets per village is Gonda (6.0) of Faizabad Division. Thus 24 districts have, on the average, between 1.0 to 1.9 hamlets per village, 18 between 2.0 and 2.9, 11 between 3.0 to 4.9 and one above 5.0. If the distribution of hamlets is plotted on a map it will clearly show that the number of hamlets is small in the northern and western parts of the State (with the solitary exception of district Dehra Dun). Then there is a gradual thickening towards the east, reaching its saturation in a belt stretching from Gonda in the north to Banda and Allahabad in the south. Thereafter, the hamlets again thin out. The villages of Gonda have the largest number of hamlets.

9. As hamlets are the real units of habitation in rural areas, the dispersion of rural population can be best studied with reference to the average population per hamlet. The average for the State is 246. Districts which have less than the average of 180 persons per hamlet are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, and Dehra Dun of Himalayan Hills, Rae Bareilly, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh of the Central Plain, and Gonda, Basti, Azamgarh and Jaunpur of the East Plain. In these 15 districts the population is well dispersed, the greatest dispersion existing in Gonda where the average per hamlet is only 116. Large clusters of habitation, with more than 500 people per hamlet, occur in five western districts, viz., Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Mathura and two districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, viz., Jalaun and Hamirpur. In the districts Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, known for large agglomerations, the average exceeds even 1,000—being 1,295 and 1,068 respectively. The map opposite shows the average population per hamlet for each district. It will be seen that the greatest dispersion of population into small units exists in the Himalayan Hills and a large block in the middle of the eastern part of the State, while there is concentration of population in large units in the districts of the west and also in Ballia in the extreme east. Details of the average population per hamlet for the State and the districts are given in the following Table:

TABLE 4.2: Average Population per Hamlet in State and Districts, 1961

State/District	Population per Hamlet	State/District	Population per Hamlet
UTTAR PRADESH	246	38. Lucknow	269
1. Uttar Kashi	138	39. Rae Bareli	162
2. Chamoli	168	40. Bahraich	280
3. Pithoragarh	127	41. Gonda	116
4. Tehri Garhwal	161	42. Bara Banki	201
5. Garhwal	133	43. Faizabad	143
6. Almora	141	44. Sultanpur	134
7. Naini Tal	203	45. Pratapgarh	139
8. Bijnor	440	46. Basti	165
9. Moradabad	481	47. Gorakhpur	235
10. Budaun	486	48. Deoria	285
11. Rampur	365	49. Azamgarh	164
12. Bareilly	498	50. Jaunpur	171
13. Pilibhit	394	51. Ballia	339
14. Shahjahanpur	333	52. Ghazipur	245
15. Dehra Dun	135	53. Varanasi	262
16. Saharanpur	650	54. Mirzapur	260
17. Muzaffarnagar	1,068		
18. Meerut	1,295		
19. Bulandshahr	788		
20. Aligarh	477		
21. Mathura	503		
22. Agra	369		
23. Etah	313		
24. Mainpuri	248		
25. Farrukhabad	250		
26. Etawah	240		
27. Kanpur	348		
28. Fatehpur	289		
29. Allahabad	186		
30. Jhansi	465		
31. Jalaun	507		
32. Hamirpur	688		
33. Banda	231		
34. Kheri	260		
35. Sitapur	198		
36. Hardoi	268		
37. Unnao	251		

3. Census Villages in Uttar Pradesh and other States

10. As already mentioned, though a uniform and rigid definition of a town has been achieved for the whole of India, yet a uniform definition for a Census village which could bring about comparability in villagewise data from State to State has eluded successive censuses ever since 1872. It is intriguing to note that 'in Kerala the village agglomeration typical of most of the country is scarcely to be found, while in not too distant Madras, the Census village is apt to comprise half a dozen, or even more in some cases, distinct agglomerations. Hence it is obvious that no meaningful comparison of village data can be made for all parts of the country'. As the search of a uniform definition has so far proved fruitless, recourse perforce has to be taken to the legal definition of the village in spite of wide divergences from State to State and quite often within the State itself. The ideal thing would be to show the population of each agglomeration separately under the total population of the village, as in reality the units of population are the individual agglomerations or hamlets. While each hamlet was separately accounted for in Enumeration,

it has not been possible to show it separately at the stage of Tabulation on account of the magnitude of the work involved. However, the number of hamlets (including the main village or the chief hamlet) in each village has been shown since 1951 against the name of the village in the Village Directories.

11. The fact that the administrative or revenue definition of the village not only varies from State to State, but also within some States, makes comparison of the number of villages or even the average population of village, State by State, a trifle artificial, as would be reflected by the following Table:

TABLE 4.3—Number of Villages (Inhabited and Uninhabited) and the Average Number of Persons per Inhabited Village in States and neighbouring Union Territories, 1961

State/Union Territory	Number of Villages		Average number of Persons per Inhabited Village
	Un-inhabited	Inhabited	
INDIA	54,868	567,351	635
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,913	27,084	1,097
2. Assam	1,565	25,702	426
3. Bihar	10,428	67,665	629
4. Gujarat	433	18,584	824
5. Jammu and Kashmir	167	6,559	452
6. Kerala	2	1,573	9,122
7. Madhya Pradesh	6,429	70,414	394
8. Madras	615	14,124	1,749
9. Maharashtra	3,016	35,851	792
10. Mysore	2,972	26,377	695
11. Orissa	5,659	46,466	354
12. Punjab	1,405	21,269	763
13. Rajasthan	2,285	32,241	523
14. Uttar Pradesh	12,720	112,624	571
15. West Bengal	3,486	38,465	686
Union Territories			
(i) Delhi	24	276	1,084
(ii) Himachal Pradesh	1,316	10,438	123

The heterogeneous distribution of uninhabited and inhabited villages in different States does not make it possible to attempt an inter-State comparison. As the Census Commissioner for 1921 observes, "... The term village has for the most part an arbitrary connotation which differs enormously in various parts of India. There is no single homogeneous unit which can be described as a village; and while the regional figures are of some local interest as showing the variations in the distribution of the population in the villages considered as local population units, no comparison can be made between such statistics over different parts of India". The proportion of uninhabited villages varies widely from State to State. It is almost negligible in Kerala and as high as 13 per cent in Bihar. The proportion in Uttar Pradesh is rather on the high side, 10 per cent villages being without habitation. Uttar Pradesh possesses the largest number of inhabited villages (112,624), though in order of area it ranks after Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The villages of Kerala have the largest population, the average per village being 9,122. Next come Madras (1,749) and Andhra Pradesh (1,097). All these three States having large-size villages are in the south. Orissa (354) and Madhya Pradesh (394) have villages of very small size. The average number of persons per inhabited village in Uttar Pradesh is 571, which is less than the average for India.

12. An *uninhabited village* is a unit of area recognized for revenue purposes which does not have human dwellings. It is also called *ghairabad* or *la-chirag*. The area may be entirely uncultivated or some of it may be under cultivation. In the latter case, cultivators have their dwellings in neighbouring villages from which they visit their fields for agricultural operations. The existence of uninhabited villages bring out fully the force of the legal definition of the village. For, if only agglomerations of houses were considered for enumeration, there would not be a single uninhabited village in the Census records.

13. The Census is compelled to adopt the legal village for the purposes of population

count. In the first place, this satisfies the requirements of revenue and administrative authorities who require population and other statistics for the legal units. Secondly, it serves the needs of village authorities. With the introduction of the Panchayat Raj Act, all villages by themselves or in groups form *gaon sabhas*, and several of the *gaon sabhas* together constitute a *nyaya panchayat*. In the Village Directory of each district villages are being presented in a manner

which makes the calculation of population for *gaon sabhas*, *nyaya panchayats* and Development Blocks very convenient. Thirdly, conformity to the legal definition ensures that no area is missed or duplicated, as every square centimetre of the State's territory is accounted for. This is one of the explanations of the extraordinarily complete coverage of the Indian Census, and the very low percentage of population left out of count.

TABLE 4.4—Number of Villages (Inhabited and Uninhabited) in the State, 1901–61

State/District	1961		1951		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited
UTTAR PRADESH	12,720	112,624	13,300	111,722	105,773	111,001	109,724	108,208	108,644
1. Tehri Garhwal (including Uttar Kashi)	85	2,602	78	2,533	1,192	2,918	2,736	1,187	2,456
2. Garhwal (including Chamoli)	488	4,623	560	4,583	2,800	4,523	3,383	3,321	3,600
3. Almora (including Pithoragarh)	587	5,545	732	5,294	5,165	5,066	5,091	5,036	4,928
4. Naini Tal	90	1,729	312	1,629	1,136	1,442	1,336	1,831	1,513
5. Bijnor	985	2,108	1,094	2,044	2,218	2,103	2,075	2,139	2,132
6. Moradabad	521	2,449	301	2,466	2,404	2,492	2,485	2,490	2,450
7. Budaun	264	1,818	258	1,822	1,890	1,841	1,845	1,836	1,807
8. Rampur	74	1,101	138	1,015	921	1,080	1,085	998	1,120
9. Bareilly	218	1,924	208	1,924	1,870	1,957	1,953	1,938	1,924
10. Pilibhit	164	1,093	218	1,037	1,029	1,034	1,058	1,068	1,056
11. Shahjahanpur	378	2,048	235	2,042	2,096	2,096	2,050	2,062	2,034
12. Dehra Dun	22	761	39	804	835	424	466	423	416
13. Saharanpur	515	1,668	530	1,626	1,602	1,620	1,613	1,605	1,628
14. Muzaffarnagar	163	928	185	915	897	909	917	929	913
15. Meerut	180	1,480	183	1,467	1,444	1,458	1,332	1,502	1,494
16. Bulandshahr	130	1,539	136	1,524	1,517	1,523	1,514	1,521	1,509
17. Aligarh	48	1,714	51	1,746	1,745	1,779	1,724	1,774	1,753
18. Mathura	153	861	48	845	846	838	838	832	837
19. Agra	48	1,188	45	1,188	1,136	1,201	1,195	1,205	1,197
20. Etah	87	1,531	102	1,528	1,556	1,537	1,518	1,521	1,466
21. Mainpuri	44	1,385	42	1,383	1,386	1,400	1,378	1,380	1,380
22. Farrukhabad	148	1,636	161	1,623	1,643	1,635	1,672	1,669	1,689
23. Etawah	86	1,479	81	1,477	1,450	1,493	1,476	1,481	1,474
24. Kanpur	161	1,893	181	1,950	1,977	1,977	1,982	1,978	1,962

State/District	1961		1951		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited
25. Fatehpur	177	1,382	179	1,375	1,454	1,427	1,382	1,363	1,403
26. Allahabad	470	3,526	513	3,524	3,540	3,533	3,525	3,505	3,473
27. Jhansi	155	1,461	151	1,472	1,329	1,329	1,317	1,321	1,331
28. Jalaun	210	942	166	928	853	850	841	836	837
29. Hamirpur	224	917	232	911	855	800	757	753	756
30. Banda	104	1,194	108	1,187	1,175	1,146	1,183	1,211	1,188
31. Kheri	125	1,635	157	1,652	1,366	1,602	1,730	1,677	1,659
32. Sitapur	31	2,330	22	2,328	2,357	2,335	2,332	2,321	2,302
33. Hardoi	91	1,886	88	1,887	1,701	1,895	1,897	1,889	1,888
34. Unnao	112	1,696	108	1,687	1,548	1,687	1,680	1,654	1,633
35. Lucknow	13	907	16	930	914	934	934	924	932
36. Rae Bareli	31	1,748	28	1,734	1,692	1,733	1,748	1,740	1,736
37. Bahraich	58	1,873	69	1,885	1,883	1,873	1,979	1,853	1,881
38. Gonda	27	2,835	29	2,823	2,627	2,803	2,762	2,794	2,760
39. Bara Banki	38	2,054	38	2,054	2,060	2,059	2,070	2,054	2,052
40. Faizabad	156	2,758	150	2,737	2,569	2,746	2,706	2,746	2,661
41. Sultanpur	43	2,492	42	2,479	2,533	2,477	2,490	2,479	2,458
42. Pratapgarh	39	2,195	40	2,185	2,167	2,185	2,190	2,186	2,167
43. Basti	665	6,966	686	6,948	5,423	6,969	6,951	6,921	6,903
44. Gorakhpur (including Deoria)	798	7,638	849	7,654	6,942	7,632	7,596	7,550	7,544
45. Azamgarh	735	4,916	727	4,889	4,404	4,852	4,814	4,805	4,688
46. Jaunpur	189	3,214	230	3,188	3,270	3,184	3,134	3,169	3,152
47. Ballia	550	1,900	589	1,872	2,061	1,876	1,925	1,943	1,784
48. Ghazipur	873	2,502	928	2,432	3,399	2,439	2,555	2,540	2,489
49. Varanasi	608	3,624	608	3,631	3,566*	3,474*	3,535*	1,991	1,972
50. Mirzapur	559	2,930	629	2,865	3,330	2,815	2,969	4,257	4,257

*Includes the figures of Benares State also which was formed out of Varanasi and Mirzapur districts in 1911 and was merged with Varanasi district in 1949.

14. Table 4.4 gives the number of villages in the State from 1901 to 1961 (figures of uninhabited villages available for 1951 and 1961 only). Districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh have not been shown separately, because they were formed in 1960. Their figures have been included in those of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora respectively. Similarly, figures for Gorakhpur and Deoria districts have

been combined, because Deoria was formed out of Gorakhpur in 1946. The figures of Varanasi district during 1921, 1931 and 1941 are inclusive of the figures of the erstwhile Benares State which was created after the Census of 1911 and merged in the district in 1949. The salient features of the decade-to-decade variations in the number of inhabited villages are summarized below :

1901-11: There was a decrease of 436 in the total number of inhabited villages in the State. In 36 districts there was an increase and in 12 a decrease. The largest increase (318) took place in Naini Tal district and the largest decrease (1,269) in Tehri-Garhwal (Including Uttar Kashi).

1911-21: The decade marked a large increase of 1,516 in the number of inhabited villages. Thirty districts exhibited an increase and 20 districts a decrease. The largest increase (1,549) occurred in Tehri Garhwal including Uttar Kashi. The large increase (1,544) in Varanasi district is due to the villages of the erst-while Benares State being shown in this district. This is reflected in the decrease (1,288), in the number of villages in Mirzapur district.

1921-31: There was again an increase of 1,277 in the number of villages in the State. It is shared by most of the districts but the largest increase took place in Garhwal district (1,140).

1931-41: There was an abrupt fall in the number of inhabited villages by 5,228 in the State. Amongst districts, large decreases took place in Tehri

Garhwal (1,726), Garhwal (1,723) and Basti (1,546).

1941-51: There was an almost balancing increase in the number of villages by 5,949. Large increases took place in districts Tehri Garhwal (1,341), Garhwal (1,783) and Basti (1,525). The increases corresponded more or less with the decreases of 1911. It appears that the criterion adopted in 1911 was slightly different which effected an artificial reduction in the number of villages.

1951-61: During this decade there has been an increase of 902 in the number of inhabited villages in the State, shared chiefly by Almora (251), Naini Tal (100), Tehri Garhwal (69), Garhwal (40), Bijnor (64), Rampur (86), Pilibhit (56), Saharanpur (42), Ghazipur (70), and Mirzapur (65). In all 35 districts have registered an increase and 12 a decrease. The district showing the largest decrease is Kanpur (57) followed by Dehra Dun (43), Aligarh (32), and Lucknow (23). The variations in the number of villages from decade to decade are exhibited in Table 4.5.

TABLE 4.5-Variations in the Number of Inhabited Villages, 1901-1961

State/District	Variations in the Number of Inhabited Villages					
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61
UTTAR PRADESH	- 436	+ 1,516	+ 1,277	- 5,228	+ 5,949	+ 902
1. Tehri Garhwal(including UttarKashi)	- 1,269	+ 1,549	+ 182	- 1,726	+ 1,341	+ 69
2. Garhwal(including Chamoli)	- 279	+ 62	+ 1,140	- 1,723	+ 1,783	+ 40
3. Almora (including Pithoragarh)	+ 108	+ 55	- 25	+ 99	+ 129	+251
4. Naini Tal	+ 318	- 495	+ 106	- 306	+ 493	+100
5. Bijnor	+ 7	- 64	+ 28	+ 115	- 174	+ 64
6. Moradabad	+ 40	- 5	+ 7	- 88	+ 62	- 17
7. Budaun	+ 29	+ 9	- 4	+ 49	- 68	- 4
8. Rampur	- 122	+ 87	- 5	- 159	+ 94	+ 86
9. Bareilly	+ 14	+ 15	+ 4	- 87	+ 54	..
10. Pilibhit	+ 12	- 10	- 24	- 5	+ 8	+ 56

Variations in the Number of Inhabited Villages

State/District	Variations in the Number of Inhabited Villages					
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61
11. Shahjahanpur	+ 28	- 12	+ 46	..	- 54	+ 6
12. Dehra Dun	+ 7	+ 43	- 42	+ 411	- 31	- 43
13. Saharanpur	- 23	+ 8	+ 7	- 18	+ 24	+ 42
14. Muzaffarnagar	+ 16	- 12	- 8	- 12	+ 18	+ 13
15. Meerut	+ 8	- 170	+126	- 14	+ 23	+ 13
16. Bulandshahr	+ 12	- 7	+ 9	- 6	+ 7	+ 15
17. Aligarh	+ 21	- 50	+ 55	- 34	+ 1	- 32
18. Mathura	- 5	+ 6	..	+ 8	- 1	+ 16
19. Agra	+ 8	- 10	+ 6	- 65	+ 52	..
20. Etah	+ 55	- 3	+ 19	+ 19	- 28	+ 3
21. Mainpuri	..	- 2	+ 22	- 14	- 3	+ 2
22. Farrukhabad	- 20	+ 3	- 37	+ 8	- 20	+ 13
23. Etawah	+ 7	- 5	+ 17	- 43	+ 27	+ 2
24. Kanpur	+ 16	+ 4	- 5	..	- 27	- 57
25. Fatehpur	- 40	+ 19	+ 45	+ 27	- 79	+ 7
26. Allahabad	+ 32	+ 20	+ 8	+ 7	- 16	+ 2
27. Jhansi	- 10	- 4	+ 12	..	+ 143	- 11
28. Jalaun	- 1	+ 5	+ 9	+ 3	+ 75	+ 14
29. Hamirpur	- 3	+ 4	+ 43	+ 55	+ 56	+ 6
30. Banda	+ 23	- 28	- 37	+ 29	+ 12	+ 7
31. Kheri	+ 18	+ 53	-128	- 236	+ 286	- 17
32. Sitapur	+ 19	+ 11	+ 3	+ 22	- 29	+ 2
33. Hardoi	+ 1	+ 8	- 2	- 194	+ 186	- 1
34. Unnao	+ 21	+ 26	+ 7	- 139	+ 139	+ 9
35. Lucknow	- 8	+ 10	..	- 20	+ 16	- 23
36. Rae Bareli	+ 4	+ 8	- 15	- 41	+ 42	+ 14
37. Bahraich	- 28	+ 126	-106	+ 10	+ 2	- 12
38. Gonda	+ 34	- 32	+ 41	- 176	+ 196	+ 12
39. Bara Banki	+ 2	+ 16	- 11	+ 1	- 6	..
40. Faizabad	+ 85	- 40	+ 40	- 177	+ 168	+ 21
41. Sultanpur	+ 21	+ 11	- 13	+ 56	- 54	+ 13
42. Pratapgarh	+ 19	+ 4	- 5	- 18	+ 18	+ 10
43. Basti	+ 18	+ 30	+ 18	- 1,546	+ 1,525	+ 18
44. Gorakhpur (including Deoria)	+ 6	+ 46	+ 36	- 690	+ 712	- 16
45. Azamgarh	+117	+ 9	+ 38	- 448	+ 485	+ 27
46. Jaunpur	+ 17	- 35	+ 50	+ 86	- 82	+ 26
47. Ballia	+159	- 18	- 49	+ 185	- 189	+ 28
48. Ghazipur	+ 51	+ 15	-116	+ 960	- 967	+ 70
49. Varanasi	+ 19	+1,544	- 61	+ 92	+ 65	- 7
50. Mirzapur	..	-1,288	-154	+ 515	- 465	+ 65

Variations in the number of villages apart from transfer of area can occur on account of the following reasons:

- (i) Changes in the definition of urban areas.
- (ii) Certain uninhabited villages becoming inhabited.
- (iii) Certain sparsely populated villages becoming uninhabited.
- (iv) Changes in the demarcation of *mauza* boundaries.
- (v) Fluvial action of rivers.
- (vi) Certain areas being treated as separate Census villages, though they are not independent revenue *mauzas*.
- (vii) Merger with adjacent towns on account of the expansion of the boundaries of the latter.

The lists of villages require to be thoroughly examined by the revenue staff at least a year before each Census and explanation furnished

for each variation from the previous Census. As the Census village is the foundation of Census Operations, it is imperative that the Census should achieve one hundred per cent accuracy in this respect. This would be useful not only from the point of view of statistical accuracy, but the village-level data would also achieve the necessary perfection and provide a solid base for revenue records from decade to decade.

4. Distribution of Rural Population by Size Class of Villages

15. It has been observed in the preceding pages that the average population per village does not evince inter-State comparability due to variations in the legal definition of the village from State to State. It may, however, be of interest to investigate how the distribution of population by size of villages behaves in different States. The following Table gives the proportion of 10,000 persons in each State and the two adjacent Union Territories, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, residing in villages classified according to population class ranges:

TABLE 4.6—Proportion of 10,000 Persons in each State and neighbouring Union Territories residing in Villages classified according to Population, 1961

State/Union Territory	Proportion of 10,000 Persons residing in villages inhabited by						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000 and Above
INDIA	495	1,600	2,329	2,486	2,129	620	341
States							
1. Andhra Pradesh	175	562	1,433	2,890	3,845	981	114
2. Assam	951	2,395	3,184	2,419	982	69	..
3. Bihar	517	1,644	2,278	2,469	2,284	677	131
4. Gujarat	237	1,188	2,481	2,945	2,512	581	56
5. Jammu and Kashmir	825	2,567	3,101	2,398	995	114	..
6. Kerala	N	1	10	60	1,030	2,888	6,011
7. Madhya Pradesh	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,817	787	59	..
8. Madras	33	182	983	2,769	4,252	1,173	608
9. Maharashtra	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128
10. Mysore	354	1,569	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	..
11. Orissa	1,218	2,948	3,030	2,024	725	55	..
12. Punjab	282	1,248	2,347	2,954	2,521	549	99

State/Union Territory	Proportion of 10,000 Persons residing in villages inhabited by						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000 and Above
13. Rajasthan	662	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,689	355	..
14. Uttar Pradesh	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45
15. West Bengal	412	1,512	2,287	2,725	2,347	585	132
Union Territories							
(i) Delhi	94	628	2,453	2,811	4,014	..	..
(ii) Himachal Pradesh	4,690	3,480	1,350	447	33	..	..

In India only 5 per cent population lives in villages with a population of less than 200 size, 16 per cent in villages of size 200—499, 23 per cent in villages of size 500—999, 25 per cent in villages of size 1,000—1,999, 21 per cent in villages of size 2,000—4,999, 6 per cent in villages of size 5,000—9,999 and only about 4 per cent in villages of size 10,000 and above. The largest population is distributed in villages of one to two thousand population. The States show a wide contrast. Kerala is predominantly top heavy with the largest proportion of population living in villages of 10,000 and above. Madras and Andhra Pradesh have their largest population living in villages with a population of between two and five thousand. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir are on other extreme, having the bulk of their population living in villages of less than 1,000. West Bengal is very close to the all-India pattern, followed closely by Uttar Pradesh. The small rural area of Delhi has its largest proportion of population in villages of 2—5 thousand size. In Himachal Pradesh over 95 per cent population lives in villages of size smaller than 1,000. The States which have the largest proportion of rural population in villages of size 500—999 are Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Union Territories and States on the border of Uttar Pradesh are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar. The largest proportion of the population of Himachal Pradesh lives in villages of size less than 200, of Madhya Pradesh in those of 200—499, of Bihar and Punjab in those of size 1,000—1,999, of Delhi in those of 2,000—4,999 and that of Rajasthan in those of 500—999 like Uttar Pradesh.

16. A comparison of the above Table with Table 4.3 reveals that the preference of any State for particular population class ranges is governed by the legal definition of the village differing from area to area. While in most cases, the size of the village having the largest proportion of population living is just one step higher than the population size of the average village, in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan the two are in the same range which shows that the distribution of villages in these States is more homogeneous. Basic differences between State and State are due to the local definition. In the words of the Census Commissioner for 1931, "the mauza . . . which is the revenue unit, is rather administrative than geographical and may consist of quite separate hamlets or even contain no houses at all. This indeterminate nature of the village unit, which may be a definite residential site, walled or palisaded, or may be an administrative unit containing several residential villages or a number of scattered houses, impairs the significance of the figures of the population as distributed in villages of various sizes. Population, for instance, shown as residing in a village of 2—5 thousand persons may really be the population of a mauza containing several small residential villages of less than 500 persons each, whereas a number of villages of less than 500 may really be contiguous hamlets of scattered houses that might just as well be shown as one large village".

17. It will be interesting to see whether there exists any relationship between the population of different class ranges in the State. An analysis at the State level is preferable, as it evens out the interdistrict variations. An

attempt will be made here to study the distribution of inhabited villages by size class of population in accordance with the applied Pareto Law. The original law states that if the cumulative frequency distribution of incomes is plotted on a double logarithmic scale, the points are approximately on a straight line. If the number of income-receivers is replaced by the number of villages, and the level of income by population in the corresponding size class, an approximately same relationship might hold good. In case it is so, it can be deduced that there is a close relationship between the number of villages and the size class. If X denotes the population in a size class and Y the corresponding number of villages in that class the equation connecting the two would be of the form $Y = a + b \log X$, where a and b are constants. Using the data for Uttar Pradesh, the equation

works out to be $\log Y = 10.2 - 2.1 \log X$ and the graph given opposite depicts the relationship.

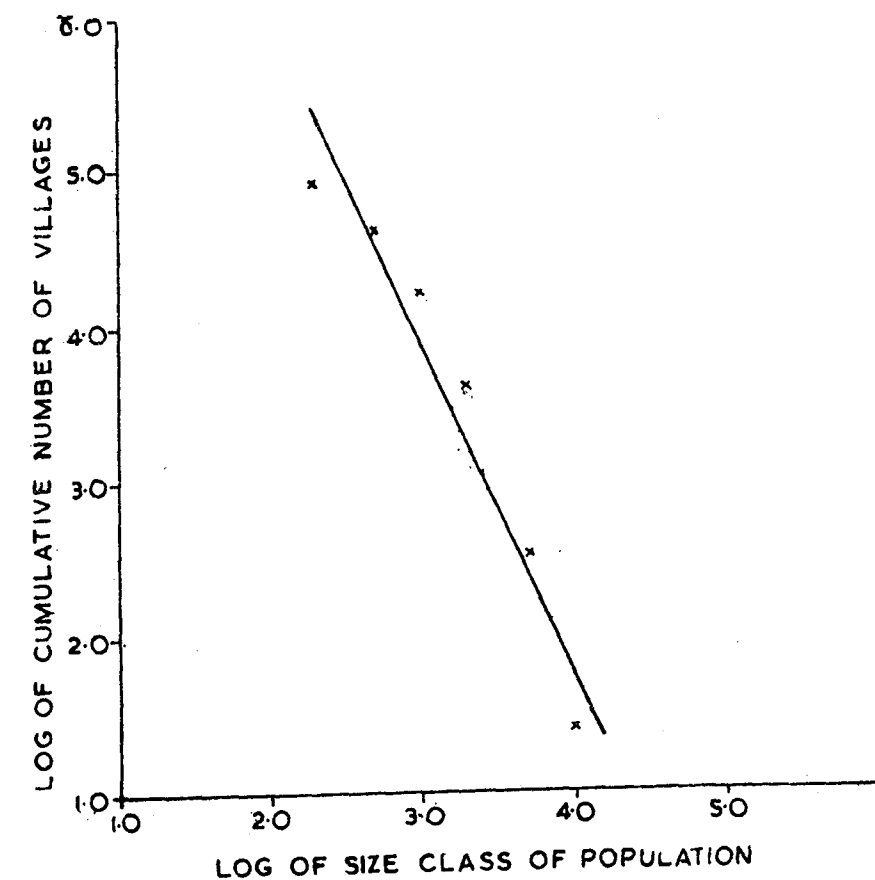
A better approximation would be an equation of the type $\log Y = a + b \log X - c (\log X)^2$. The curve is very steep which indicates that the number of villages falls sharply with the rise in size. The size class 1-200 has not been considered, because it behaves in an irregular manner.

18. In Table 4.6 the proportion of rural population living in villages of different population sizes has been given for all States and contiguous Union Territories. Now the distribution of rural population among villages of different size classes of population in the districts of Uttar Pradesh will be studied. The same is given in Table 4.7.

TABLE 4.7—Population per 1,000 Persons residing in Villages in each District Classified according to Population, 1961

State/District	Population per 1,000 Rural Population in Villages by Size Class of Population					
	5,000 +	2,000 — 4,999	1,000 — 1,999	500 — 999	200 — 499	Under 200
UTTAR PRADESH	36	166	269	284	192	53
1. Uttar Kashi	..	..	9	117	472	402
2. Chamoli	..	10	13	172	446	359
3. Pithoragarh	..	37	38	130	402	393
4. Tehri Garhwal	..	..	..	126	490	384
5. Garhwal	..	17	14	78	401	490
6. Almora	..	4	13	133	433	417
7. Naini Tal	..	106	136	237	320	201
8. Bijnor	77	78	181	331	266	67
9. Moradabad	46	111	251	352	209	31
10. Budaun	36	151	290	341	160	22
11. Rampur	75	97	198	306	261	63
12. Bareilly	37	111	267	331	212	42
13. Pilibhit	28	79	198	388	251	56
14. Shahjahanpur	15	83	200	350	292	60
15. Dehra Dun	100	96	140	181	286	197
16. Saharanpur	32	185	337	288	135	23

FIG. IV/1
APPLICATION OF PARETO LAW TO POPULATION SIZE
AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN UTTAR PRADESH



State/District	Population per 1,000 Rural Population in Villages by Size Class of Population					
	5,000 +	2,000— 4,999	1,000— 1,999	500— 999	200— 499	Under 200
17. Muzaffarnagar	160	375	272	145	39	9
18. Meerut	115	416	301	128	36	4
19. Bulandshahr	34	256	370	251	80	9
20. Aligarh	39	233	315	274	126	13
21. Mathura	88	324	288	207	80	13
22. Agra	40	317	308	235	89	11
23. Etah	36	184	338	274	147	21
24. Mainpuri	35	241	293	270	141	20
25. Farrukhabad	45	202	262	294	169	28
26. Etawah	12	198	304	300	161	25
27. Kanpur	28	167	329	295	159	22
28. Fatehpur	57	232	267	262	153	29
29. Allahabad	4	146	280	314	209	47
30. Jhansi	23	136	248	322	223	48
31. Jalaun	19	157	290	301	192	41
32. Hamirpur	73	235	296	252	118	26
33. Banda	41	241	318	239	133	28
34. Kheri	54	185	302	281	150	28
35. Sitapur	..	80	359	337	193	31
36. Hardoi	22	201	343	267	147	20
37. Unnao	66	174	265	276	193	26
38. Lucknow	19	196	302	300	162	21
39. Rae Bareli	24	225	278	289	157	27
40. Bahraich	19	139	363	337	123	19
41. Gonda	29	113	325	347	161	25
42. Bara Banki	17	155	282	321	195	30
43. Faizabad	3	119	280	316	229	53
44. Sultanpur	..	118	291	313	231	47
45. Pratapgarh	4	127	271	331	220	47
46. Basti	14	69	140	286	389	102
47. Gorakhpur	21	164	277	307	186	45
48. Deoria	48	143	286	307	184	32
49. Azamgarh	12	122	233	317	243	73
50. Jaunpur	..	107	271	342	222	58
51. Ballia	117	238	256	203	141	45
52. Ghazipur	39	161	218	262	202	68
53. Varanasi	10	123	264	316	224	63
54. Mirzapur	20	84	227	278	277	114

The above Table shows that in the State the maximum proportion of rural population resides in villages of the size 500-999 followed by the size 1,000-1,999. Thus, more than half of the rural population, i.e., 55.3 per cent inhabits villages of population ranging between 500 and 2,000. Only 36 persons out of every 1,000 live in villages with a population of over 5,000. Some of these villages are really of a very large size. Their data were examined to see whether they qualified for being treated as urban, but it was found that their economic pattern did not satisfy the urban requirements.

19. The distribution of population by different size classes in the districts of the State has its own peculiarities. The hill districts of the State including Dehra Dun have majority of their population dispersed in villages of sizes 'under 200' and '200 to 499'. Between these two size classes, in general, more population resides in villages of the latter type, except in district Garhwal where the former predominates. As a matter of fact, in districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora over 75 per cent people live in villages of less than 500 population, and in Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts about 50 per cent. The only district of the plains which has a very large proportion living in villages of less than 500 is Basti (49.1 per cent). Mirzapur is another district which has a fairly high proportion (39.1 per cent) of population residing in such villages. In the remaining districts of the State, the proportion of population residing in villages of size 'under 200' range from 0.4 per cent in Meerut district to 7.3 per cent in Azamgarh district. Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar districts have less than one per cent population living in such villages. Twenty-five districts have their maximum population in villages of 500-999 size class. They include all the district of Rohilkhand Division, Farrukhabad and Allahabad of Allahabad Division, Jhansi and Jalaun of Jhansi Division, Unnao and Rae Bareilly of Lucknow Division, all districts except Bahraich of Faizabad Division, all except Basti of Gorakhpur Division, and all except Ballia of Varanasi Division. Pilibhit (38.8 per cent) is at the top and Ghazipur (26.2 per

cent) at the bottom. Sixteen districts have their maximum population in villages of 1,000 to 1,999 size class. They are Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Bahraich and Ballia—Bulandshahr (37.0 per cent) being at the top and Ballia (25.6 per cent) at the bottom. Only 4 districts, namely, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura and Agra in the west have their maximum population in villages of 2,000-4,999 size class. Large villages populated by 5,000 or more people are quite common in Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Ballia, and 10 per cent and more of their population lives in them. Muzaffarnagar and Meerut have predilection for large villages, more than half of their people residing in villages of 2,000 people and over.

20. Since nearly whole Divisions are falling in these clusters, it may be interesting to see how the distribution behaves in the natural and administrative divisions of the State. The two Tables below summarize the position:

TABLE 1.8A—Population per 1,000 Persons residing in Villages classified by Population in each Natural Division

State/Natural Divisions	Proportion of Population in villages of size					
	5,000+	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	200-499	Under 200
UTTAR PRADESH	36	166	269	284	192	53
Himalayan Hills	13	33	45	147	407	355
East Plain	36	138	263	303	207	53
Central Plain	20	162	296	302	187	33
West Plain	53	202	278	282	157	28
Vindhyan Hills and Plateau	35	171	276	278	189	51

The Himalayan Hills differ widely from the pattern of the State and other natural divisions. The State, Central Plain, East Plain, and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have their maximum population in villages of the size 500-999 followed by the size classes 1,000-1,999 and 200-499. In the Himalayan Hills the maximum population is found in villages of the size 200-499, followed by under 200 and 500-999.

In the West Plain the maximum population is to be found in villages of the size 500-999, followed by the sizes, 1,000-1,999 and 2,000-4,999.

TABLE 4.8B—Population per 1,000 Persons residing in Villages classified by Population in each Administrative Division

State/Administrative Division	Proportion of Population in villages of size					
	5,000+	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	200-499	Under 200
UTTAR PRADESH	36	166	269	284	192	53
Uttarakhand	..	19	23	144	433	381
Kumaon	..	32	41	144	408	375
Rohilkhand	44	106	236	342	227	45
Meerut	88	313	313	194	75	17
Agra	45	256	310	255	119	15
Allahabad	26	182	289	296	175	32
Jhansi	40	195	288	277	165	35
Lucknow	30	173	311	292	168	26
Faizabad	13	127	304	329	191	36
Gorakhpur	23	123	232	304	254	64
Varanasi	43	141	250	286	213	67

In this Table again, Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions stand apart, forming a distinct entity. The maximum concentration of their population is in villages of the size 200-499. Meerut, Agra, Jhansi and Lucknow Divisions have their maximum population in villages of the size 1,000-1,999 and the remaining 5 Divisions in those of 500-999.

21. An attempt is being made here to group districts having similar characteristics of population distribution among villages of different size classes:

Group I—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class under 200, followed by size class 200-499

1. Garhwal

Group II A—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class 200-499, followed by size class under 200

1. Uttar Kashi 4. Tehri Garhwal
2. Chamoli 5. Almora
3. Pithoragarh 6. Dehra Dun

Dehra Dun district has a good percentage of population living in villages of size class 1,000-1,999 as well as 2,000-4,999 and 5,000 and over.

Group IIB—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class 200-499, followed by size class 500-999

1. Naini Tal 2. Basti

Group IIIA—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class 500-999, followed by size class 200-499

1. Bijnor 4. Shahjahanpur
2. Rampur 5. Azamgarh
3. Pilibhit 6. Mirzapur

Group IIIB—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class 500-999, followed by size class 1,000-1,999

1. Moradabad 11. Bara Banki
2. Budaun 12. Faizabad
3. Bareilly 13. Sultanpur
4. Farrukhabad 14. Pratapgarh
5. Allahabad 15. Gorakhpur
6. Jhansi 16. Deoria
7. Jalaun 17. Jaunpur
8. Unnao 18. Ghazipur
9. Rae Bareilly 19. Varanasi
10. Gonda

In all districts except Farrukhabad and Rae Bareilly the third important size is 200-499. In these 2 districts it is 2,000-4,999.

Group IVA—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class 1,000-1,999, followed by size class 500-999

1. Saharanpur 8. Hamirpur
2. Aligarh 9. Kheri
3. Etah 10. Sitapur
4. Mainpuri 11. Hardoi
5. Etawah 12. Lucknow
6. Kanpur 13. Bahraich
7. Fatehpur

In Sitapur the third important size class is 200-499, while in others 2,000-4,999.

Group IVB—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class 1,000-1,999, followed by size class 2,000-4,999

1. Bulandshahr 3. Ballia
2. Banda

Group V—Districts having largest proportion of population in villages of size class 2,000–4,999, followed by size class 1,000–1,999

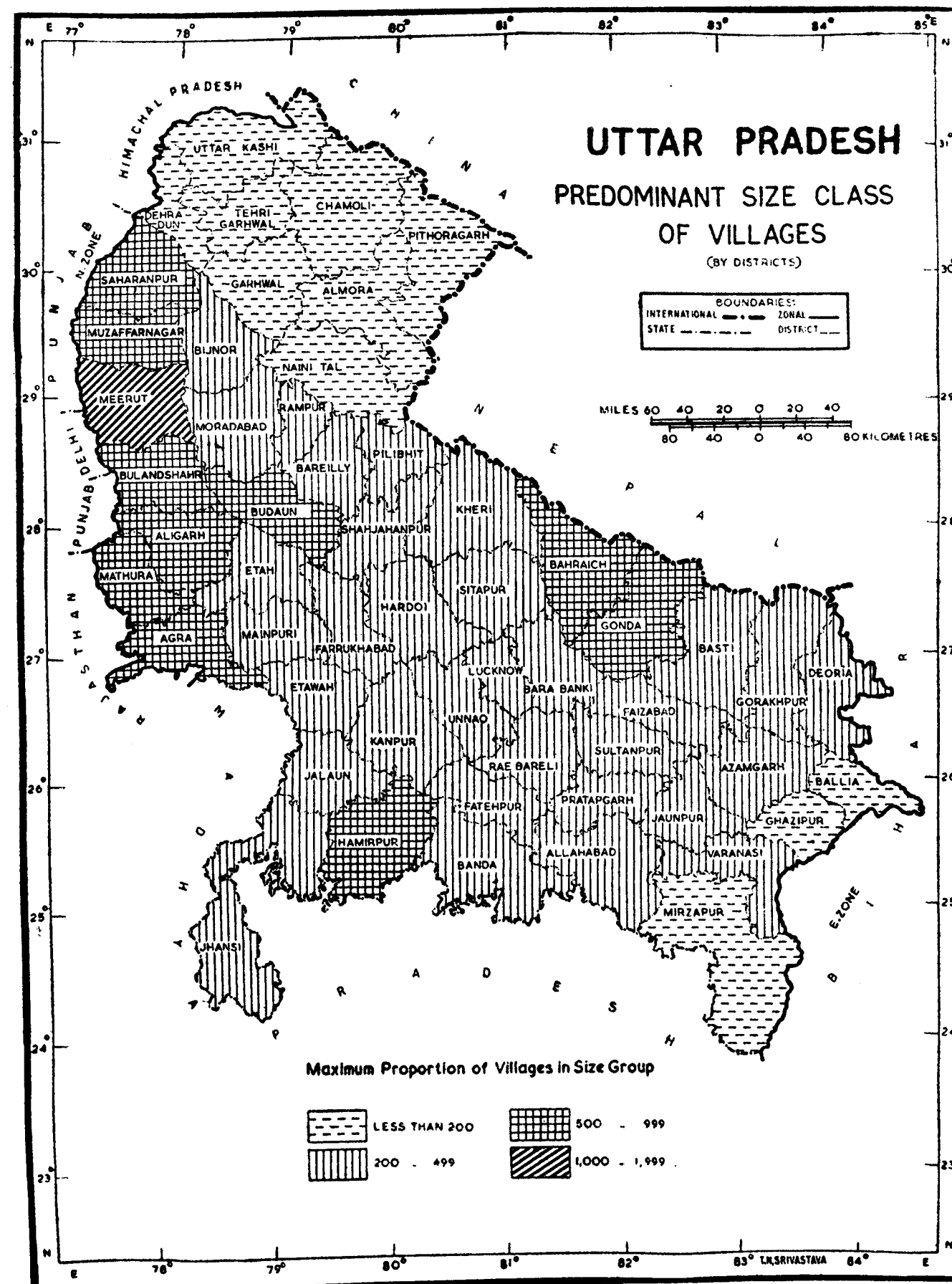
1. Muzaffarnagar
2. Meerut
3. Mathura
4. Agra

In Muzaffarnagar and Meerut more than 10 per cent population lives in villages of 5,000 and over.

22. The geographical distribution of districts by the size class of villages containing the maximum population is shown in the map opposite. The letter 'A' and 'B' denote that the next important size class is respectively just below and just above the class in which the maximum concentration is found. The map shows distinct groupings of districts and speaks for itself. The hill districts of the north on account of their mountainous terrain and the system of cultivation in river valleys or terraced hill slopes naturally have most of their population scattered in small villages of under 500 population. Some dissidence is shown by districts Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, because of a large submontane area. Another district which has partiality for small villages is Basti. The broad belt between the Himalayas and the Ganga, taking into its stride the districts of Farrukhabad and Mirzapur to the south of the Ganga, has predominantly medium-size villages of population between 500 and 999, with the exception of the northern districts of Avadh and the district of Ballia in the extreme east. Such villages are prominent in the trans-Yamuna districts of Jhansi and Jalaun as well. The Ganga-Yamuna Doab (excluding Farrukhabad district) shows preference to large-size villages of population exceeding 1,000. The northern districts of Avadh, the extreme eastern district of Ballia, and the remaining trans-Yamuna districts of Hamirpur and Banda in the south also favours villages of this size. Of the districts of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab, the four in the extreme west, i.e., Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura and Agra have a partiality for very large-size agglomerations, their population being concentrated in villages of size 2,000 and over.

23. After noting the distribution of the 1961 rural population among different sizes of villages, it will be useful to study what variations have occurred from 1901 to 1961 within the State as a consequence of the growth of population. The study is expected to indicate the likely trends in future. Table 4.9 provides a historical comparison of the proportion of 1,000 rural population among villages classified according to population from 1901 to 1961 in the State and 16 selected districts. Only 5 size classes common to the tabulation in all these decades have been shown. Most of the selected districts differ from the State trend. The Table reveals that at the State level there was an increase in the proportion of population in the size class under 500 up to 1921, whereafter there has been a gradual fall. The increase during the period 1901 to 1921 was due to the retreat of villages from higher size classes of lower as a result of a large number of deaths from epidemics and other causes. After this the proportion has been continually declining owing to increase in the size of villages as a result of the growth of population which produced a shift from this size class to the higher class. The higher size class 500–999 remained almost steady up to 1931. It showed an upsurge during 1931–41 owing to many smaller villages qualifying for this class. After 1941 this size class too began to register a decline. Whatever was gained from the lower class, more was lost to the next higher class. The proportion of population living in villages of higher size classes has been showing a steady increase from 1921 onwards, before which there was a decline owing to loss of population due to the plague, cholera and influenza. As the majority of villages belong to size classes below 1,000, the higher size classes are showing a continuously rising trend. In 1901 nearly 67 per cent of the rural population lived in villages with a population less than 1,000, in 1921 the percentage rose to 70. During the 40 years between 1921–61 it has come down to 53. In the villages of size class 1,000 and above the proportion during these forty years has gone up from 30 to 47 per cent. The centre of gravity of the rural population will first shift to the population size class 1,000–1,999 and thereafter

MAP IV/C



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

to 2,000-4,999 owing to growth of population. The result of natural growth is to move the concentration of rural population from villages of lower size class to those of higher. Up to 1931, the small villages of under 500 contained the largest proportion of the rural population. 1941-61 has been the hey-day of the villages of the size 500-999. From 1971 the maximum proportion of the population will be living in villages of the size 1,000-1,999 which will be supplanted in due course by those of 2,000 population and over.

TABLE 4.9—Changes in the Proportion of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages classified according to Population in the State and Selected Districts 1901-1961

State/Selected Districts	Year	Population per 1,000 Rural Population in Villages by Size Class of Population				
		5,000 and above	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	Under 500
UTTAR PRADESH	1961	36	166	269	284	245
	1951	14	135	253	298	300
	1941	13	109	221	337	320
	1931	15	88	219	299	379
	1921	4	81	212	300	403
	1911	6	94	215	302	383
	1901	7	104	218	299	372
	1961	..	106	136	237	521
	1951	..	24	53	197	726
	1941	112*	36	46	152	654
1. Naini Tal	1931	..	13	61	137	789
	1921	..	30	39	126	805
	1911	..	27	41	156	776
	1901	..	45	58	213	684
	1961	77	78	181	331	333
	1951	..	71	149	322	458
2. Bijnor	1941	9	66	122	273	530
	1931	..	72	121	257	550
	1921	8	66	98	276	552
	1911	10	55	130	284	521
	1901	..	69	113	275	543
	1961	100	96	140	181	483
3. Dehra Dun	1951	35	121	124	159	561
	1941	36	103	115	134	612
	1931	..*	298	235	169	298
	1921	35	218	231	181	335
	1911	..	242	229	197	332
	1901	..	209	253	184	354
4. Meerut	1961	115	416	301	128	40
	1951	67	377	324	172	60
4. Meerut conold.	1941	57	328	327	206	82
	1931	34	267	350	234	115
	1921	22	264	347	237	130
	1911	22	278	335	236	129
	1901	34	265	330	236	135
5. Aligarh	1961	39	233	315	274	139
	1951	4	191	308	304	193
	1941	6	150	303	310	231
	1931	..	98	305	311	286
	1921	..	105	256	312	327
	1911	..	108	296	312	284
6. Farrukhabad	1901	..	115	297	310	278
	1961	45	202	262	294	197
	1951	17	177	230	316	260
	1941	..	106	199	367	328
	1931	..	127	216	303	354
	1921	..	102	226	300	372
7. Allahabad	1911	..	133	223	301	343
	1901	32	172	243	277	276
	1961	4	146	280	314	256
	1951	8	89	252	325	326
	1941	..	92	217	324	367
	1931	..	26	220	301	453
8. Jalaun	1921	..	42	178	315	465
	1911	..	52	198	304	446
	1901	7	58	184	315	436
	1961	19	157	290	301	233
	1951	..	111	288	288	313
	1941	..	88	262	336	314
9. Hamirpur	1931	..	103	278	285	334
	1921	..	83	287	276	354
	1911	..	98	282	267	353
	1901	..	98	252	280	370
	1961	73	235	296	252	144
	1951	30	180	302	292	196
10. Unnao	1941	..*	190	313	290	207
	1931	16	140	326	281	237
	1921	..	135	290	305	270
	1911	19	142	310	290	239
	1901	..	143	325	286	246
	1961	66	174	265	276	219
	1951	23	177	245	276	279
	1941	11	179	230	288	292
	1931	14	133	226	267	360
	1921	13	118	231	272	366
	1911	22	157	222	279	320
	1901	7	188	228	272	305

State/Selected Districts	Population per 1,000 Rural Population in Villages by Size Class of Population						State during 1921-61. Their names are given below:		
	Year	5,000 and above	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	Under 500	Class	State trend 1921-1961	Districts showing opposite trend
11. Rae Bareilly	1961	24	225	278	289	184	Less than 500	Decreasing	Dehra Dun
	1951	10	182	285	293	230	500-999	Decreasing	Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Jalaun, Unnao, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Mirzapur
	1941	5	176	273	288	258			
	1931	5	141	259	308	287			
	1921	..	137	263	294	306			
	1911	5	161	268	299	267			
12. Faizabad	1961	3	119	280	316	282	1,000-1,999	Increasing	Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut
	1951	..	101	190	315	394	2,000-4,999	Increasing	Dehra Dun
	1941	5	29	182	464	320	5,000 and above	Increasing	Mainpuri and Sitapur
	1931	5	48	217	320	410			
	1921	..	38	230	314	418			
	1911	..	55	211	316	418			
13. Basti	1961	24	67	206	302	401			
	1951	14	69	140	286	491			
	1941	5	58	127	270	540			
	1931	3	28	95	464	410			
	1921	8	49	101	242	600			
	1911	3	38	100	227	632			
14. Azamgarh	1961	5	39	92	216	648			
	1951	..	45	96	221	638			
	1941	12	122	233	317	316			
	1931	10	77	224	318	371			
	1921	7	57	187	341	408			
	1911	..	53	156	295	496			
15. Jaunpur	1961	..	33	165	298	504			
	1951	..	37	175	285	503			
	1941	..	63	179	285	473			
	1931	..	107	271	342	280			
	1921	..	71	244	340	345			
	1911	..	33	223	325	419			
16. Varanasi	1961	..	44	183	338	435			
	1951	..	72	195	287	446			
	1941	..	33	180	334	453			
	1931	..	44	356	343	257			
	1921	..	103	264	317	286			
	1911	..	7	91	222	324			

Note—Entries marked with asterisk * show unexplained deviations.

24. It is proposed to examine which districts have manifested a trend opposite to that of the

Dehra Dun figures prominently as a dissentient to the general trend. A large increase of population took place in villages of size "under 500" during 1931-41, with a corresponding decrease in those of population of 1,000 and above. After 1941 the normal trend was restored, except that in 1961 a very large number of villages were transferred from the size class 2,000-4,999 to that of 5,000 and above, reducing the proportion in the former size class. The dissentient districts shown against the size class 500-999 are gaining a large number of villages from the next lower class, but are losing a lesser number to the next higher class. This rising trend will continue till these villages in large numbers start growing into the next higher size class. Districts Meerut and Muzaffarnagar have their rural population concentrated in very large size villages. More villages of the size class 1,000-1,999 are gaining admittance to size class 2,000-4,999, and less of 500-999 are coming up to this class owing to their comparatively little importance in these districts. In district Mainpuri very large-size villages are getting fewer, and in Sitapur they have disappeared altogether. A very large village on being conferred local status becomes a town and its population is counted as urban. As a consequence, the proportion of the rural population living in such villages falls.

25. The preceding Table has been restricted to five size classes only, for the sake of uniformity

from 1901 to 1961. The 1891 data, however, had as detailed a classification as obtaining in 1961. Therefore, it would be useful to make a historical comparison between these two years for all the six size classes. This will also give a clear indication of the trends in shifts from lower to higher size class, without the view being blurred by the upsetting of the natural growth of population during 1901-21. Table 4.10 presents comparative figures for districts which have remained practically unaffected by territorial changes. This Table shows large shifts of population from lower size classes to higher. In most of the districts there were no villages in the size class of 5,000 and above in 1891, while in 1961 the majority of districts have a fair amount of population in such villages. In the size class 'less than 200' all districts except Dehra Dun have shown marked decline. The strange behaviour of Dehra Dun appears to be due to the fact that the total number of inhabited villages nearly doubled in 1941 over those in 1891. This seems to have been as a result of (i) splitting up of villages and formation of a large number of smaller villages, and (ii) formation of new villages through

clearance of forests. The same trend also continues in the next size class of 200-499, though with smaller difference. Dehra Dun again is the only exception for the reasons already stated. The next size class of 500-999 shows an increasing trend in the case of 12 districts and a decreasing trend in other districts except Jaunpur. These 12 districts have a greater population in small villages as compared to the rest. In the next higher group 1,000-1,999, only five districts show a decreasing trend. They are Dehra Dun, Meerut, Hamirpur Rae Bareilly and Ghazipur. The explanation offered for Dehra Dun in respect of its behaviour in lower size classes also holds good in the reverse manner for this size class also. Meerut, Hamirpur, Rae Bareilly and Ghazipur have reserved the increase for villages of very large population, i.e. of size classes 2,000-4,999, and 5,000 and above. In the next size class of 2,000-4,999, only district Dehra Dun has exhibited a lower proportion of population in 1961 as compared to 1891. This is partly due to a shift of villages of this size class to the next higher, without being fully compensated for by the shift from lower for reasons already mentioned.

TABLE 4.10—Changes in the Population of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages according to Population, 1891 and 1961

State/Selected Districts	Census Year	Proportion of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages inhabited by					
		Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000+
UTTAR PRADESH	1891	102	284	303	210	97	4
	1961	53	192	284	269	166	36
1. Bijnor	1891	168	373	283	116	60	..
	1961	67	266	331	181	78	77
2. Moradabad	1891	104	344	318	157	77	..
	1961	31	209	352	251	111	46
3. Budaun	1891	71	297	329	214	82	7
	1961	22	160	341	290	151	36
4. Rampur	1891	172	330	315	145	38	..
	1961	63	261	306	198	97	75
5. Bareilly	1891	67	311	363	191	68	..
	1961	42	212	331	267	111	37
6. Pilibhit	1891	79	359	355	133	74	..
	1961	56	251	388	198	79	28

State/Selected Districts	Census Year	Proportion of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages inhabited by					
		Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
7. Shahjahanpur	1891	104	316	336	181	63	—
	1961	60	292	350	200	83	45
8. Dehra Dun	1891	169	195	180	222	234	—
	1961	197	286	181	140	96	100
9. Saharanpur	1891	63	247	342	258	90	—
	1961	23	135	288	337	185	32
10. Muzaffarnagar	1891	27	141	270	265	289	8
	1961	9	39	145	272	375	160
11. Meerut	1891	24	143	268	336	229	—
	1961	4	36	128	301	416	115
12. Bulandshahr	1891	50	260	347	237	106	..
	1961	9	80	251	370	256	34
13. Aligarh	1891	60	283	320	258	79	—
	1961	13	126	274	315	233	39
14. Mathura	1891	36	162	261	282	229	30
	1961	13	80	206	288	325	88
15. Agra	1891	36	188	277	279	206	14
	1961	11	89	235	308	317	40
16. Etah	1891	100	299	309	223	69	..
	1961	21	147	274	338	184	36
17. Mainpuri	1891	67	240	273	235	152	33
	1961	20	141	270	293	241	35
18. Farrukhabad	1891	99	273	296	224	108	—
	1961	28	169	294	262	202	45
19. Etawah	1891	79	276	323	230	92	..
	1961	25	161	300	304	198	12
20. Kanpur	1891	62	253	301	265	119	..
	1961	22	159	295	329	167	28
21. Fatehpur	1891	81	264	265	214	168	8
	1961	29	153	262	267	232	57
22. Allahabad	1891	105	319	327	183	62	4
	1961	47	209	314	280	146	4
23. Jalaun	1891	100	269	288	244	99	..
	1961	41	192	301	290	157	19
24. Hamirpur	1891	46	161	296	339	158	..
	1961	26	118	252	296	235	73

State/Selected Districts	Census Year	Proportion of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages inhabited by					
		Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
25. Banda	1891	49	199	269	317	166	..
	1961	28	133	239	318	241	41
26. Kheri	1891	53	223	355	267	102	..
	1961	28	150	281	302	185	54
27. Sitapur	1891	79	303	404	178	36	..
	1961	31	193	337	359	80	..
28. Hardoi	1891	55	222	304	309	110	..
	1961	20	147	267	343	201	22
29. Unnao	1891	58	258	271	246	167	..
	1961	26	193	276	265	174	66
30. Lucknow	1891	54	245	342	238	107	14
	1961	21	162	300	302	196	19
31. Rae Bareilly	1891	50	214	275	280	165	16
	1961	27	157	289	278	225	24
32. Bahraich	1891	51	248	392	228	81	..
	1961	19	123	337	363	139	19
33. Gonda	1891	54	254	391	215	82	4
	1961	25	161	347	325	113	29
34. Bara Banki	1891	57	242	339	229	133	..
	1961	30	195	321	282	155	17
35. Faizabad	1891	97	297	325	212	69	..
	1961	53	229	316	280	119	3
36. Sultanpur	1891	83	286	330	229	72	..
	1961	47	231	313	291	118	..
37. Pratapgarh	1891	97	326	312	196	69	..
	1961	47	220	331	271	127	4
38. Basti	1891	224	433	209	98	36	..
	1961	102	389	286	140	69	14
39. Azamgarh	1891	128	299	289	220	58	6
	1961	73	243	317	233	122	12
40. Jaunpur	1891	100	308	342	203	47	..
	1961	58	222	342	271	107	..
41. Ghazipur	1891	113	236	281	231	127	12
	1961	68	202	262	218	161	89

5. Rural Road Densities

26. A large volume of transport in this country is carried by the bullock-cart. In the countryside, and even in smaller towns the bullock-cart is indispensable by reasons of its working economy and is not likely to be supplanted altogether by faster and better means of transport. Large tracts are still ill-served by road. For the most part, unsurfaced country roads are unbridged fair-weather tracks in the plains and bridle or even footpaths in the hills. Road-planning in a predominantly rural State has to give due weight to the distribution pattern of villages in different areas. It is generally believed that the size class of villages is intimately related to the density of roads in rural areas. Where the density of roads is high, the population will tend to live in one pattern of size class of villages, and where it is low the pattern may be somewhat different. Acting on this principle, the Chief Engineers of various provinces laid down the 'Grid and Star' formula for the requirement of road mileage on the basis of size classification in a meeting held in 1943 at Nagpur. The following formula for unmetalled roads in rural areas deserves special mention:

Total Unmetalled Mileage required

$$= \frac{V}{5} + \frac{Q}{2} + R + 2S + D$$

where V stands for the number of villages with a population of 500 or less, Q for the number of villages with a population of 501-1,000, R for the number of villages with a population of 1,001-2,000, S for the number of villages with a population of 2,001-5,000, and D for allowance for agricultural and industrial development. Unmetalled roads particularly depend on settlement formations and their subsequent dispersions and diffusions. Thus the total mileage should not only be correlated to the area of a district, but also to the number of villages of different size classes. The hill districts have a large area and small population living in widely dispersed settlement. Though the large area may require a great network of roads, yet their utility is

severely limited by the small number of people who can be directly benefited. Thus it becomes necessary to study road mileage not only with reference to the area, but also with reference to the population of a district.

27. The following Table shows the number of linear miles of road (excluding municipal roads) per 1,000 rural sq. miles for the year 1960-61. Column 3 of the Table is based on the metalled road mileage of National Highways and the State roads maintained by the Public Works Department of the State. Columns 4 and 5 give respectively the density of metalled and total mileage under Zila Parishads and rural Town Areas. Column 2 gives the density of all kinds of roads including the National Highways and the roads maintained by the P. W. D., Zila Parishads and rural Town Areas.

TABLE 4.11—Number of Linear Miles of Road per 1,000 Sq. Miles of Territory (excluding municipal roads) in the Year 1960-61

State/District	Total of all types of Roads	Government Roads (including National and State Highway) (excluding non-motorable Roads)	District or Local Board Roads (excluding non-motorable Roads)	District or Local Board Roads (including non-motorable Roads)
UTTAR PRADESH				
1. Uttar Kashi	51	..	..	..
2. Chamoli	227	..	..	138
3. Pithoragarh	183	14	..	36
4. Tehri Garhwal	236	63	..	57
5. Garhwal	555	52	..	364
6. Almora	429	132	N	192
7. Naini Tal	218	86	..	53
8. Bijnor	363	160	12	183
9. Moradabad	327	149	8	167

RURAL POPULATION

State/District	Total of all types of Roads	Government Roads (including National and State Highway) (excluding non-motorable Roads)	District or Local Board Roads (excluding non-motorable Roads)	District or Local Board Roads (including non-motorable Roads)	State/District	Total of all types of Roads	Government Roads (including National and State Highway) (excluding non-motorable Roads)	District or Local Board Roads (excluding non-motorable Roads)	District or Local Board Roads (including non-motorable Roads)
10. Budaun	345	99	20	241	36. Hardoi	290	87	17	179
11. Rampur	386	141	9	70	37. Unnao	473	108	39	353
12. Bareilly	324	136	19	180	38. Lucknow	492	257	48	229
13. Pilibhit	255	78	2	154	39. Rae Barli	349	115	41	228
14. Shahjahanpur	307	122	5	158	40. Bahraich	299	61	..	234
15. Dehra Dun	593	145	139	376	41. Gonda	242	108	5	124
16. Saharanpur	276	137	11	130	42. Bara Banki	425	93	46	332
17. Muzaffarnagar	315	172	10	107	43. Faizabad	514	139	33	375
18. Meerut	357	207	12	141	44. Sultanpur	539	111	26	410
19. Bulandshahr	364	139	42	212	45. Pratapgarh	501	107	45	371
20. Aligarh	314	124	52	189	46. Basti	332	136	6	175
21. Mathura	396	195	27	202	47. Gorakhpur	340	158	12	142
22. Agra	449	193	24	233	48. Deoria	413	178	3	187
23. Etah	351	101	35	246	49. Azamgarh	376	141	96	229
24. Mainpuri	308	139	29	168	50. Jaunpur	458	142	37	316
25. Farrukhabad	651	113	27	538	51. Ballia	559	146	25	404
26. Etawah	340	138	31	202	52. Ghazipur	497	152	25	336
27. Kanpur	504	174	6	309	53. Varanasi	491	208	11	244
28. Fatehpur	359	144	28	200	54. Mirzapur	301	82	5	209
29. Allahabad	723	177	16	542	The above Table shows a haphazard pattern of density of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of area. The average for Uttar Pradesh for all kinds of roads is 358 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles. Districts which have an average density of less than 250 are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh,				
30. Jhansi	369	123	22	216					
31. Jalaun	406	112	17	280					
32. Hamirpur	253	89	9	162					
33. Banda	218	76	11	137					
34. Kheri	202	69	3	120					
35. Sitapur	354	152	24	186					

Tehri Garhwal, Naini Tal, Banda, Kheri and Gonda. Those which have an average exceeding 500 are Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Allahabad, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Ballia. Districts Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Allahabad form a zone of high road densities in the State. The West Plain is virtually a land mass with road densities ranging between 300 and 400 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles.

28. Considering metalled roads only, the density for the State as a whole is 135 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles of area. Twelve districts have a density of below 100. They are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Naini Tal of the Himalayan Hills, the submontane districts of Pilibhit, Kheri and Bahraich having large tracts of forests, and Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Districts which have densities exceeding 200 are seven — Dehra Dun of Himalayan Hills, Meerut, Mathura and Agra of the West Plain, Lucknow of the Central Plain, and Azamgarh and Varanasi of the East Plain. The distribution of districts by density ranges is given in Table 4.12.

TABLE 4.13—Number of Linear Miles of Road of Rural Population of 1961

State/District	Mileage of Roads		Total Rural Population	Number of Linear Miles of Road per Million of Rural Population	
	Total	Metalled		Total	Metalled
UTTAR PRADESH					
1. Uttar Kashi	40,374	15,209	64,266,506	628	237
2. Chamoli	153	..	120,159	1,273	..
3. Pithoragarh	801	..	253,137	3,164	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	510	38	263,579	1,935	144
5. Garhwal	412	93	340,140	1,211	273
6. Almora	1,168	109	454,829	2,568	240
7. Naini Tal	1,165	360	606,163	1,922	594
8. Bijnor	524	206	462,142	1,134	446
9. Moradabad	686	326	995,079	689	328
10. Budaun	745	358	1,535,833	485	233
	699	242	1,292,498	541	187

TABLE 4.12—Distribution of Districts by Ranges of Road Density per 1,000 Sq. Miles

Density Range	Number of Districts	Density Range	Number of Districts
Below 50	3	150—199	20
50—99	9	200—249	6
100—149	14	250 and above	2

The largest number of districts have densities between 150—199. For every village to be within 5 miles of a metalled road, roughly a density of 200 linear miles of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of area is required. Only the seven districts named above satisfy this criterion. Dehra Dun and Lucknow have densities exceeding 250. Of these Lucknow is more fortunate having 305 miles of metalled roads per 1,000 sq. miles. This is because the city of Lucknow is the seat of the State's capital and a large number of roads converge to it, and as they all pass through rural areas they raise the rural road density.

29. An attempt will now be made to study road density in relation to population. Table 4.13 gives the linear miles of rural road per million rural population for the year 1960-61.

State/District	Mileage of Roads		Total Rural Population	Number of Linear Miles of Road per Million of Rural Population	
	Total	Metalled		Total	Metalled
11. Rampur	350	136	555,555	630	245
12. Bareilly	503	241	1,152,167	437	209
13. Pilibhit	394	123	531,888	741	231
14. Shahjahanpur	546	225	972,660	561	231
15. Dehra Dun	524	251	231,179	2,267	1,086
16. Saharanpur	578	311	1,243,387	465	250
17. Muzaffarnagar	521	301	1,253,788	416	240
18. Meerut	809	497	2,154,166	376	231
19. Bulandshahr	697	348	1,517,515	459	229
20. Aligarh	607	341	1,478,577	411	231
21. Mathura	572	320	891,652	642	359
22. Agra	819	396	1,194,158	686	332
23. Etah	600	233	1,174,560	511	198
24. Mainpuri	514	282	1,093,735	470	258
25. Farrukhabad	1,083	233	1,151,990	940	202
26. Etawah	591	293	1,074,931	550	273
27. Kanpur	1,151	410	1,405,062	819	291
28. Fatehpur	597	286	1,030,183	580	278
29. Allahabad	2,056	549	1,994,412	1,031	275
30. Jhansi	1,450	569	828,312	1,751	687
31. Jalaun	715	226	578,494	1,236	391
32. Hamirpur	701	271	727,896	963	372
33. Banda	672	267	890,270	755	300
34. Kheri	624	223	1,188,836	525	188
35. Sitapur	782	389	1,485,306	526	262
36. Hardoi	672	240	1,458,885	460	165
37. Unnao]	853	264	1,197,143	713	221
38. Lucknow	450	279	675,526	666	413
39. Rae Bareli	612	272	1,275,103	480	213
40. Bahraich	795	161	1,420,341	560	113
41. Gonda	693	321	1,971,981	351	163
42. Bara Banki	736	240	1,344,297	547	179
43. Faizabad	851	284	1,491,572	571	191
44. Sultanpur	926	235	1,386,903	668	169

State/District	Mileage of Roads		Total Rural Population	Number of Linear Miles of Road per Million of Rural Population	
	Total	Metalled		Total	Metalled
45. Pratapgarh	710	216	1,230,799	577	176
46. Basti	940	402	2,588,658	363	155
47. Gorakhpur	832	414	2,377,839	350	174
48. Deoria	862	385	2,317,498	372	166
49. Azamgarh	830	522	2,292,879	362	228
50. Jaunpur	705	269	1,635,839	431	164
51. Ballia	691	219	1,285,622	537	170
52. Ghazipur	643	229	1,276,424	503	179
53. Varanasi	977	436	1,809,033	540	241
54. Mirzapur	1,277	368	1,105,926	1,155	333

All Himalayan districts as well as Jhansi, Jalaun and Mirzapur districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have high road densities with population as base on account of sparse habitation. Among the districts of the plains, only Allahabad has a high density. Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur districts in the east and Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar Meerut and Aligarh districts in the west, on the other hand, have low densities on account of their dense population. The hill districts have the largest concentration of their rural population in villages of population up to 499, while the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Aligarh have the greatest concentration of their rural population in large villages inhabited by 1,000-4,999 people. This obviously shows an inverse correlation between the road density with population as base and the distribution of rural population by size class of villages in the case of districts at the two extremes of density. This fact is, however, not so obvious in the case of other districts, as diverse factors, viz., topography and the road-building programme come into operation. Districts Jhansi, Jalaun and Mirzapur have high road densities due to their being sparsely populated. Their topography is closer to the Himalayan Hill districts than the plains, yet they do not show the same pattern of distribution of rural population by size class of villages as the districts of Himalayan Hills. Districts Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh do not also evince similarity with

districts Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh, though all of them have low road densities, in respect of population distribution in villages of different sizes.

30. Now considering only metalled roads in regard to road density per million population, it will be observed that the average for the State is 237. The distribution of districts by density ranges is given in the following Table :

TABLE 4.14—Distribution of Districts by Ranges of Road Density per Million Population

Density Range	Number of Districts	Density Range	Number of Districts
Below 120	3	240—359	17
120—179	12	360—479	4
180—239	15	480 and above	3

As many as 32 districts lie in the range 180-359. The 3 districts in the lowest range are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Bahraich, and the 12 in the next are Pithoragarh, Hardoi, Gonda, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur. The districts in the highest density range in descending order are Dehra Dun (1,086), Jhansi (687) and Almora (594) and those in the next range are Naini Tal, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Lucknow. Comparing this list with the list in para 28 the following districts stand out as districts of high road densities from both considerations :

1. Dehra Dun
2. Lucknow

and the undermentioned as those of low road densities :

1. Uttar Kashi
3. Pithoragarh
2. Chamoli
4. Bahraich

31. In this context it may be useful to study whether the road density has any marked effect on the distribution of population by the various categories of workers and non-workers. Table 4.15 gives the names of the first 12 and the last 12 districts arranged in the descending order of road densities per million rural population

together with the proportional distribution of their rural population by groups of categories of workers and non-workers. Group I consists of Categories I to III — cultivators, agricultural labourers and workers in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, animal husbandry, orchards and allied activities. Group II consists of Categories IV and V — household industry and manufacturing. Group III consists of Categories VI to IX — construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications, and other services. The last column gives the proportion of non-workers.

TABLE 4.15—Districts of High and Low Road Densities related to the Proportions of workers in Industrial Categories and to Non-workers, 1961

Districts arranged in descending order of road density	Number of miles of road per million population	Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers				
		Workers				Non-workers X
		As Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Animal Husbandry, Orchards and Allied Activities (I—III)	At Household Industry, in Manufacturing other than Household Industry (IV and V)	In Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage, Communications, Other Services (VI—IX)		
UTTAR PRADESH	628	337	28	38		597
1. Chamoli	3,164	585	31	37		347
2. Garhwal	2,568	556	14	27		403
3. Dehra Dun	2,267	319	59	82		540
4. Pithoragarh	1,935	532	22	45		401
5. Almora	1,922	565	12	26		397
6. Jhansi	1,751	362	29	49		560
7. Uttar Kashi	1,273	633	23	38		306
8. Jalaun	1,236	336	18	40		606
9. Tehri Garhwal	1,211	618	16	16		350
10. Mirzapur	1,155	398	33	45		523
11. Naini Tal	1,134	412	36	71		481
12. Allahabad	1,031	410	33	37		520
13. Hardoi	450	322	17	23		638
14. Bulandshahr	459	236	35	57		672
15. Bareilly	437	290	19	39		652

Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers

Districts arranged in descending order of road density	Number of miles of road per million population	Workers				Non-workers X
		As Cultivator Agricultural Labourer, in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Animal Husbandry, Orchards and Allied Activities (I—III)	At Household Industry, in manufacturing other than Household Industry (IV and V)	In Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage, Communications, Other Services (VI—X)		
16. Jaunpur	431	358	28	23	591	
17. Muzaffarnagar	416	209	52	84	655	
18. Aligarh	411	221	35	65	679	
19. Meerut	376	186	72	83	659	
20. Deoria	372	378	16	15	591	
21. Basti	363	462	21	18	499	
22. Azamgarh	362	332	34	24	610	
23. Gonda	351	423	16	24	537	
24. Gorakhpur	350	404	22	25	549	

The first 12 districts which have high road densities with rural population as base are in the Himalayan Hills and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, with the exception of Allahabad, which too in its southern portion has settlements of dispersed cluster type with isolated homesteads—so characteristics of the hill districts and district Mirzapur. In Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Naini Tal road densities with area as base are very low on account of mountainous terrain. Dehra Dun, on the other hand, has a high road density per 1,000 sq. miles. So has Allahabad. The Himalayan Hill districts, except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, have over 50 per cent population in Categories I to III and the proportion of non-workers is significantly low. As against this, the districts of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau possessing high road densities have a low proportion of population in these categories and the proportion of non-workers is quite high. Among these 12 districts, Dehra

Dun has the smallest proportion of population in Categories I to III and a high proportion (141) in non-agricultural activities. Naini Tal (107) closely follows Dehra Dun as regards the non-agricultural sector. The next 12 districts having low road densities, with the exception of Hardoi which is in the centre, form two clusters—one in the west and the other in the east. Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh are in the west, while Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur are in the east. Of these, Gonda has a low road density also from consideration of area. The districts of western U. P. have a very low proportion of population in Categories I to III and a comparatively high in non-agricultural pursuits. The districts of the east have an opposite kind of distribution to those of the west.

32. Districts of high road densities classified into (i) those having high proportion of non-

agricultural workers, and (ii) those having low proportion of non-agricultural workers are given below :

(i) High proportion of non-agricultural workers

District	Road Density	Proportion of Workers in Categories IV & V	Proportion of Workers in Categories VI to IX
Dehra Dun	2,267	59	82
Naini Tal	1,134	36	71
Mirzapur	1,155	33	46
Jhansi	1,751	29	49

(ii) Low proportion of non-agricultural workers

Tehri Garhwal	1,211	16	16
Almora	1,922	12	26
Garhwal	2,568	14	27

The first group includes two districts, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, of Himalayan Hills and two districts, Jhansi and Mirzapur, of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. These four districts are much different from other districts of their respective regions. They show a greater partiality for non-agricultural pursuits than the rest. The second group comprises three districts of the Himalayan Hills which are much behind the State average in the non-agricultural sector, having a very high concentration of their population in the primary sector.

33. The length of all kinds of extra-municipal roads maintained by Government and local bodies has been provisionally given as 37,901 miles (12,919 miles surfaced and 24,982

miles unsurfaced) on the 31st March, 1961, in *Basic Road Statistics of India*, while the actual figure for that date is 40,374 miles (15,209 surfaced and 25,165 unsurfaced) which has been used in Table 4.13. Besides the extra-municipal roads of Government and local bodies there is a large net work of *kachcha* roads constructed in Development Blocks, the aggregate length of which on the aforementioned date is 23,359 miles. Taking them into account, Uttar Pradesh has 15,209 miles of surfaced and 48,524 miles of unsurfaced roads — total 63,733 miles. On this road length, the rural road density per 1,000 sq. miles works out as 564 miles and per million population as 992 miles as against the figures of 358 and 628 shown in Tables 4.11 and 4.13, respectively. In the paragraphs which follow, actual figures will be presented for Uttar Pradesh instead of the provisional figures given in the aforesaid publication.

34. Road mileage figures, chiefly of surfaced roads, are important indicators of the material advancement of a country. Table 4.16A gives the comparative figures of road mileage and road density for India, Uttar Pradesh, U. S. A., U. K., France and Japan. The population and area figures for foreign countries have been derived from *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of July, 1964 and 1962 *Demographic Yearbook* of the U.N.O. The data on road mileage, except in the case of Uttar Pradesh, have been obtained from *Basic Road Statistics of India*, 1962. The densities have been calculated on total area and total population instead of rural area and rural population in the following Table :

TABLE 4.16A—Road Mileage in India and Uttar Pradesh compared with Advanced Countries of the World

Population, area, road, mileage, etc.	U.S.A.	U.K.	France	Japan	Indian Union	Uttar Pradesh
1. Population in millions	184	53	46	94	439	74
2. Area in thousand square miles	3,615	94	213	143	1,228	114
3. Total mileage of roads in thousand miles	3,547	215	766	598	441	64
4. Linear miles of roads per 1,000 square miles of area	981	2,287	3,601	4,189	361	561
5. Road mileage per 1,000 population	19.30	4.07	16.60	6.34	1.01	0.86

NOTE—In the case of U. K. and Japan the data are for surfaced roads only.

Japan has the highest density of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of area, but per 1,000 population U.S.A. and France are in a much better position. The lower road density of Japan on population

basis is due to its high density of population. Its area is one and a half times that of the United Kingdom, and the road mileage is more than two and a half times. The road density

per 1,000 sq. miles and per 1,000 population is much less in India and Uttar Pradesh as compared to U. S. A., France, Japan and U. K. Japan is roughly one and a quarter times of Uttar Pradesh in area and population. Its population density (659) is comparable with that of this State (648), yet the length of roads there is roughly nine times the length of roads here in U. P. The United States of America has large open spaces, which reduces the road density based on area, but the same is about 2.75 times the density obtaining in our country. As surfaced roads are decidedly more important, it would be beneficial to compare the different countries in regard to surfaced roads:

TABLE 4.16B—Road Densities for Surfaced Roads in India and Uttar Pradesh compared with Advanced Countries

Country/State	Surfaced Road Mileage per	
	1,000 Sq. Miles	1,000 Population
ASIA—		
Japan	4,189	6.34
India	121	0.34
Uttar Pradesh	134	0.21
EUROPE—		
France	2,187	10.08
United Kingdom	2,287	4.07
AMERICA—		
U. S. A.	706	13.88

Japan has the highest density of surfaced roads per unit area. It is succeeded, though with a

large gap, by the United Kingdom which is closely followed by France. The United States of America has a much lower density as compared with these three countries on account of its vast expanses. India and Uttar Pradesh have low road densities. The road density for surfaced roads per thousand of population has a different story to tell. U. S. A. has the highest density followed by France; then come Japan and the United Kingdom. The figures for India and Uttar Pradesh are below one mile per 1,000 people on account of lack of resources as compared to the materially advanced countries. Surfaced road mileage is closely linked to the national income. In the case of Japan and France the ratio of surfaced road mileage to national income is much higher than in U. K. and U. S. A.

35. After viewing the position of this State against the international background, it will be useful to make a comparative assessment of road statistics of other States. The following Table gives road densities of the rural areas of various States. The road mileage figures have been taken from *Basic Road Statistics of India, 1962*, with the necessary correction applied to Uttar Pradesh, and pertain to the year ending March, 1961. They refer to extra municipal roads maintained by P. W. D., local bodies and those constructed in Development Blocks:

TABLE 4.17—Mileage of Surfaced and Unsurfaced Roads (excluding Municipal Road) in India and States, 1961

India/States	Rural Area (Square Miles)	Rural Population in thousands	Total Mileage	Road Mileage per 1,000 Rural Population	Road Mileage per 1,000 Square Miles of Rural Area
INDIA	1,213,535	360,298	442,919	1.23	364
States					
1. Andhra Pradesh	104,607	29,709	33,636	1.13	322
2. Assam	47,141	10,960	18,143	1.66	385
3. Bihar	66,147	42,542	50,347	1.18	761
4. Gujarat	70,323	15,317	15,215	1.00	216
5. Jammu and Kashmir	53,547	2,968	6,539	2.20	122
6. Kerala	14,571	14,350	12,139	0.85	833

India/States	Rural Area (Square Miles)	Rural Population in thousands	Total Mileage	Road Mileage per 1,000 Rural Population	Road Mileage per 1,000 Square Miles of Rural Area
7. Madhya Pradesh	168,322	27,745	29,518	1.06	175
8. Madras	48,138	24,696	29,541	1.20	614
9. Maharashtra	115,736	28,391	31,725	1.12	274
10. Mysore	72,662	18,320	38,922	2.12	536
11. Orissa	59,775	16,439	19,446	1.18	325
12. Punjab	46,873	16,218	18,869	1.16	403
13. Rajasthan	129,771	16,874	25,614	1.52	197
14. Uttar Pradesh	112,922	64,267	63,733	0.99	564
15. West Bengal	33,536	26,385	40,307	1.53	1,202

Uttar Pradesh stands first in population and first in total mileage of roads. But it has the second lowest density (0.99) of road mileage per 1,000 population, the only State below it being Kerala (0.85). All the remaining States have at least one mile of road per 1,000 population. Jammu and Kashmir has the highest road density (2.20) on account of its sparse population, followed closely by Mysore (2.12). Uttar Pradesh stands fourth in area and occupies the fifth place in road density on area basis. The density is 564 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles. The States of West Bengal (1,202), Kerala (833), Bihar (761) and Madras (614) have higher road densities than U. P. The road density of West Bengal per 1,000 sq. miles exceeds the figure of 1,000. The lowest road density is to be found in Jammu and Kashmir (122) on account of its excessively mountainous terrain. Other States at the tail end having road densities below 200 are Madhya Pradesh (175) and Rajasthan (197). The former has large expanses of difficult tracts and the latter of desert. The various States have been distributed in ranges of densities per 1,000 sq. miles of area in the following chart:

Density Range	States
100—199	Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
200—299	Gujarat and Maharashtra
300—399	Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Assam
400—599	Punjab, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh
600—799	Madras and Bihar
800 & Above	Kerala and West Bengal

Applying both criteria simultaneously, i.e., area and population, West Bengal has a high road density for both considerations, while Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have low densities.

36. We shall close this section on road densities after considering the road densities for surfaced roads in the rural areas of India and States. Road mileage for rural surfaced roads in India per 1,000 population is 0.41 miles, and per 1,000 sq. miles 123 miles. The data for various States are given in the following Table:

TABLE 4.18—Rural Road Densities for Surfaced Roads only in India and States, 1961

India/States	Road Mileage per 1,000 of Rural Population	Road Mileage per 1,000 Sq. Miles of Rural Area
INDIA	0.41	123
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.55	156
2. Assam	0.16	37
3. Bihar	0.19	125
4. Gujarat	0.48	105
5. Jammu and Kashmir	0.43	24
6. Kerala	0.35	343
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.54	89
8. Madras	0.71	362
9. Maharashtra	0.54	131

India/States	Road Mileage per 1,000 of Rural Population	Road Mileage per 1,000 Sq. Miles of Rural Area
10. Mysore	0.91	229
11. Orissa	0.31	85
12. Punjab	0.40	137
13. Rajasthan	0.49	64
14. Uttar Pradesh	0.24	135
15. West Bengal	0.32	253

In regard to road density as per population base, the three States from the top are Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, and the three from the bottom Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. As regards density per 1,000 square miles of area the first four States, each having more than 200 linear miles of surfaced road per 1,000 square miles, are Madras, Kerala, West Bengal and Mysore. The five States having less than 100 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles in ascending order are Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Mysore and Madras have high road densities from both considerations, while Assam and Orissa have low densities from both. The rural road density for surfaced roads in Uttar Pradesh per 1,000 population is 0.24, which is lower than the all-

TABLE 4.19—*Electrified Towns and Villages by Population Size Classes, 1962*

India/States	Inhabited Villages and Towns		Towns and Villages electrified by Population Size Classes				
	Villages	Towns	Total	Below 5,000	5,000—10,000	10,001—20,000	20,001 and Above
INDIA	567,351	2,700	27,184	24,155	1,734	729	566
1. Andhra Pradesh	27,084	223	2,338	1,968	247	75	48
2. Assam	25,702	60	63	41	8	7	7
3. Bihar	67,665	153	1,924	1,787	75	33	29
4. Gujarat	18,584	181	938	757	96	39	46
5. Jammu and Kashmir	6,559	43	209	197	9	2	1
6. Kerala	1,573	92	1,662	1,240	280	106	36
7. Madhya Pradesh	70,414	219	519	395	57	36	31
8. Madras	14,124	339	6,480	5,862	404	137	77
9. Maharashtra	35,851	266	1,242	1,000	117	64	61
10. Mysore	26,377	231	1,843	1,663	95	50	35
11. Orissa	46,466	62	174	135	24	8	7
12. Punjab	21,269	189	3,841	3,677	97	34	33
13. Rajasthan	32,241	145	189	82	48	31	28
14. Uttar Pradesh	112,624	267	4,353	4,093	130	61	69
15. West Bengal	38,465	184	481	357	30	44	50

India average on account of the dense population of the State, whereas its density per 1,000 sq. miles is slightly above the all-India level.

6. Rural Electrification

37. Electricity has now become the *sine qua non* for a developing economy. For the development of irrigation, household and cottage industries, it is essential that the pace of rural electrification should be rapid. The vast rural areas of the State require to be woken up from the lethargy of ages and towards this end electrification would play an important part. The subject of rural electrification has now begun to attract attention. The following Table taken from *Public Electric Supply, All India Statistics 1961-62* presents a comparative picture of India and States in respect of number of villages and towns electrified by 1962. Unfortunately, separate figures of villages are not available. But as villages have generally a population below 5,000 and towns of this size class are comparatively few, the Table will serve the purpose in showing the comparative progress of rural electrification in different States. The total number of towns and inhabited villages in each State have also been given in the Table.

It will appear from the above Table that in Kerala almost all villages are electrified. Next comes Madras where the percentage is roughly 45. The percentage in Punjab is approximately 18. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have between 5 and 10 per cent electrified villages. Elsewhere (as in India taken as a whole) the percentage is below 5. The percentage for Uttar Pradesh is 3.8. In absolute figures, Uttar Pradesh stands second after Madras, but since the number of villages is very large, the percentage comes down very low.

38. The far-flung rural areas of Uttar Pradesh have varied levels of economic development in different parts of the State. It will be useful to have a comparative assessment of the position obtaining in the districts in respect of the proportion of workers in different categories of workers and non-workers vis-a-vis rural electrification. This may throw some light on the effect of the varied levels of rural electrification

on the distribution pattern of workers and non-workers. The same three groups for categories of work have been chosen as for Table 4.15 Group I comprises Categories I, II and III, Group II Categories IV and V, and Group III the remaining Categories VI to IX. The proportion of non-workers in the total population has also been taken into consideration. In an agricultural economy, there is bound to be a high proportion of workers in the primary sector and a low proportion of non-workers. The proportion in other categories will also be low. Electrification helps in the growth of industries and other activities, relieving to some extent the pressure on land and thereby lowering the proportion of workers in the primary sector. Table 4.20 gives the number of electrified villages, electric consumption in fully electrified villages per 1,000 rural population of the district, and the proportion of workers in the three Groups and of non-workers per 1,000 of rural population.

TABLE 4.20—*Number of Villages Electrified and the amount of Electricity consumed per 1,000 of Rural Population related to the Proportion of Workers in Industrial Categories and Non-Workers in the Rural Population, 1961*

State/District	Number of Villages		Amount of electricity consumed per 1,000 of rural Population in fully electrified Villages	Distribution of 1,000 Persons as Workers and Non-Workers			
	Partly electrified	Fully electrified		Workers			Non-workers X
				(I,II & III)	(IV & V)	(VI,VII, VIII & IX)	
UTTAR PRADESH	4,513	161	221	337	28	38	597
1. Almora	2	2	45	565	12	26	397
2. Naini Tal	33	24	2,768	412	36	71	481
3. Bijnor	164	5	616	216	55	63	666
4. Moradabad	662	3	150	288	23	31	658
5. Budaun	293	3	184	311	14	25	650
6. Rampur	80	4	660	308	14	25	653
7. Bareilly	135	8	200	290	19	39	652
8. Pilibhit	10	..	—	288	20	42	650
9. Shahjahanpur	32	5	272	320	21	30	629
10. Dehra Dun	1	1	N.A.	319	59	82	540
11. Saharanpur	79	1	N.A.	198	41	105	656
12. Muzaffarnagar	101	5	349	209	52	84	655

State/District	Number of Villages		Amount of electricity consumed per 1,000 of rural Population in fully electrified Villages	Distribution of 1,000 Persons as Workers and Non-Workers			
	Partly electrified	Fully electrified		Workers			Non-workers X
				(I, II & III)	(IV & V)	(VI, VII, VIII & IX)	
13. Meerut	340	6	803	186	72	83	659
14. Bulandshahr	460	2	..	236	35	57	672
15. Aligarh	308	2	..	221	35	65	679
16. Mathura	6	..	..	267	29	63	641
17. Agra	5	..	..	235	36	50	679
18. Etah	125	1	N.A.	271	19	40	670
19. Mainpuri	60	2	75	264	24	38	674
20. Farrukhabad	130	6	195	285	20	33	662
21. Kanpur	4	3	31	281	21	45	653
22. Fatehpur	..	1	47	370	28	46	556
23. Allahabad	2	..	9	410	33	37	520
24. Kheri	3	1	155	330	14	21	635
25. Sitapur	10	6	267	326	16	24	634
26. Hardoi	2	5	276	322	17	23	638
27. Unnao	..	2	228	338	20	29	613
28. Lucknow	9	..	..	344	24	40	592
29. Rae Bareilly	1	3	..	396	22	35	547
30. Bahraich	77	3	72	415	15	21	549
31. Gonda	31	2	99	423	16	24	537
32. Bara Banki	22	2	92	384	29	29	558
33. Faizabad	177	4	92	377	26	23	574
34. Sultanpur	80	3	92	363	26	27	584
35. Basti	248	7	49	462	21	18	499
36. Gorakhpur	172	11	2,312	404	22	25	549
37. Deoria	214	8	217	378	16	15	591
38. Azamgarh	155	5	67	332	34	24	610
39. Jaunpur	13	..	..	358	28	23	591
40. Ballia	118	6	6	282	41	43	634
41. Ghazipur	149	4	1	326	34	41	599
42. Varanasi	..	5	..	287	50	48	615
N. A. = Not available							
30. In the whole State							

N. A. = Not available

39. In the whole State there are 4,513 villages which are partly electrified and 161 villages fully electrified. These figures differ slightly from those given in Table 4.19 as in some cases the

Central Water and Power Commission had to form their own estimates. At the State level 337 persons are in the first group of categories, 28 in manufacturing, 38 in other economic

activities, and 597 are non-workers. There are two distinct zones in the State in which the districts have more than 100 electrified villages each. One is in the west and other in the north-east. The western zone is the bigger of the two and includes districts Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, and Farrukhabad. The north-eastern zone includes Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur. Moradabad, Bulandshahr and Meerut have 665, 462 and 346 electrified villages respectively. All districts of Uttarakhand Division, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal of Kumaon Division and all districts of Jhansi Division show a complete lack of electrified villages. The largest number of fully electrified villages is in district Naini Tal.

40. Because the two zones are far apart and denote widely differing conditions, it will be desirable to take them up separately for analysis. In the first zone, district Meerut, which has the highest rural consumption of electricity in fully electrified villages, has the lowest proportion (186) of population in agricultural pursuits, followed by Muzaffarnagar (209) and Bijnor (216). They have a comparatively high proportion of workers in manufacturing and household industry and the group of activities comprising trade and commerce, transport and communications and other services. Saharanpur district, though not included in the zone because of only 80 electrified villages, has a markedly high proportion (105) in the third group of categories. Budaun, Bareilly, Etah and Farrukhabad, on the other hand, have a low proportion of workers in household industry and manufacturing. Moradabad has the largest number of electrified villages, but it has not shown any predilection for secondary and tertiary activities. Coming to the second zone in the north-east, it will be observed that no visible intensification in non-agricultural activities is displayed by them. Only Ballia has a comparatively lower proportion in the primary sector and a higher proportion in household industry and manufacturing and activities of the third group of categories. Deoria has the lowest proportion of workers in non-agricultural pursuits. Varanasi which is

outside the zone has the highest proportion in the east in Categories IV and V and Categories VI to IX. Obviously the rural industries and crafts of Varanasi do not depend on electricity. The number of electrified villages in the districts of this State is so small that it is not yet possible to observe shifts in the rural working pattern of the districts as a whole, particularly when the bulk of electricity in rural areas is being used for irrigation purposes. When a fair percentage of villages has been electrified and some time has elapsed, it will be possible to observe the change in the working pattern of rural areas. As admitted by the State planners, rural electrification programme has so far been carried out on somewhat haphazard lines without much regard to the existing or potential loads in the area. But the defect is being remedied, and the programme is being chalked out in a manner which will integrate it with programmes of industrial and agricultural development. The electrification programme of villages bristles with numerous difficulties. The problem of laying long transmission lines with low yield in the beginning is the greatest deterrent. The Census of 1971 will be in a better position to observe the shifts in the working pattern of the population, when the programme would have made some headway at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan which aims at the electrification of all villages of 1,000 population and above.

Part B—Distribution Of Population Among Villages Classified by Size

1. Distribution of Villages by Size Class

41. The distribution of 1,000 rural population of the State and districts among villages of different size classes has been given in Table 4.7. The largest proportion of the rural population of Uttar Pradesh lives in villages of the population size 500–999 followed by the size 1,000–1,999. The distribution of villages themselves will now be considered by their population size. While only 53 persons out of 1,000 of the State live in villages of the size 'less than 200', the number of such villages is not so

GENERAL REPORT

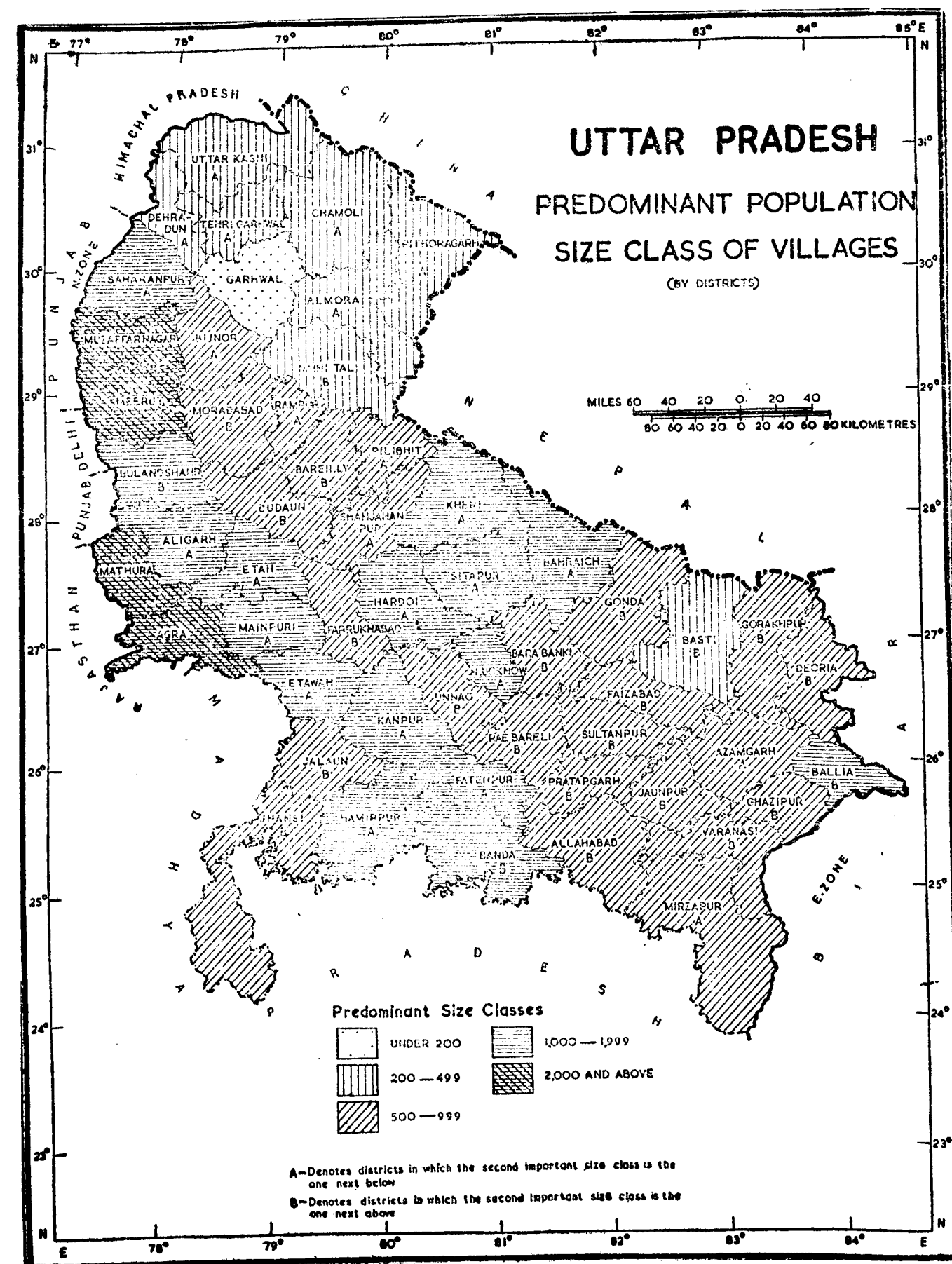
inconsiderable. As many as 29.0 per cent villages of the State are peopled with less than 200 population each. Whereas 36 persons out of 1,000 are found in villages of 5,000 and above, the number of such villages is very small, being only 0.3 per cent. Table 4.21 gives the distribution of 1,000 villages by population classes in 1961 in the State and districts. In the State, as a whole, the size class 200-499 claims the largest number of villages, followed by the lowest size class "less than 200". The number of villages in the size class 500-999 is also quite large. Out of every 1,000 villages, 290 are of less than 200 population size, 328 of 200-499 size, 231 of 500-999 size, 114 of 1,000-1,999 size, 31 of 2,000-4,999 size, and only 3 of 5,000 population and above. The map opposite shows the predominant size class in each district. All the

8 districts of the Himalayan Hills have over 50 per cent of their villages in the size class 'less than 200'. Districts Ballia and Ghazipur of the East Plain and Mirzapur of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau also have the maximum concentration of villages in this very size class, though in their case the proportion is between 32 and 44 per cent. Meerut district has the largest number of villages in the size class 1,000-1,999. Budaun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra club together in having the maximum number of their villages in the size class 500-999. Bahraich and Gonda in the submontane area of the East Plain and Hamirpur of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau also have the same characteristic. All the remaining districts of the State have the largest number of their villages in the size class 200-499.

TABLE 4.21—Distribution of 1,000 Villages of certain Population Classes, 1961

State/District	Villages with population					
	less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000+
UTTAR PRADESH	290	328	231	114	34	3
1. Uttar Kashi	677	287	35	1	..	..
2. Chamoli	684	266	48	2	N	..
3. Pithoragarh	745	216	32	5	2	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	673	293	34	..	..	..
5. Garhwal	780	199	18	2	1	..
6. Almora	732	233	33	2	N	..
7. Naini Tal	601	268	95	27	9	..
8. Bijnor	307	386	226	65	13	3
9. Moradabad	154	383	317	117	25	4
10. Budaun	135	324	345	155	38	3
11. Rampur	281	398	225	74	17	5
12. Bareilly	184	379	287	122	24	4
13. Pilibhit	280	362	267	74	15	2
14. Shahjahanpur	258	413	241	73	14	1
15. Dehra Dun	592	285	78	30	11	4
16. Saharanpur	158	301	303	183	51	4
17. Muzaffarnagar	122	151	269	258	169	31
18. Meerut	67	142	252	311	203	25
19. Bulandshahr	83	219	338	266	89	5

MAP IV/D



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

RURAL POPULATION

363

State/District	Villages with population					
	less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
20. Aligarh	87	306	333	198	71	5
21. Mathura	119	240	299	216	111	15
22. Agra	85	252	327	220	109	7
23. Etah	131	327	295	191	51	5
24. Mainpuri	130	326	303	172	66	3
25. Farrukhabad	169	346	293	136	51	5
26. Etawah	148	333	305	162	51	1
27. Kanpur	128	335	309	179	45	4
28. Fatehpur	178	332	279	145	59	7
29. Allahabad	250	348	255	118	29	N
30. Jhansi	237	373	258	103	27	2
31. Jalaun	223	351	264	126	34	2
32. Hamirpur	201	269	278	176	69	7
33. Banda	210	292	256	172	66	4
34. Kheri	185	319	282	163	45	6
35. Sitapur	150	359	300	172	19	..
36. Hardoi	131	332	289	189	56	3
37. Unnao	142	393	280	135	43	7
38. Lucknow	118	347	318	164	51	2
39. Rae Bareli	160	337	296	146	58	3
40. Bahraich	130	265	358	204	42	1
41. Gonda	137	324	334	172	30	3
42. Bara Banki	151	377	296	138	36	2
43. Faizabad	248	371	245	112	24	N
44. Sultanpur	226	379	249	121	25	..
45. Pratapgarh	220	374	265	114	27	N
46. Basti	343	449	138	40	9	1
47. Gorakhpur	270	321	252	121	34	2
48. Deoria	186	347	290	138	34	5
49. Azamgarh	341	344	212	81	21	1
50. Jaunpur	292	334	249	105	20	..
51. Ballia	328	289	194	125	54	10
52. Ghazipur	373	316	191	84	31	5
53. Varanasi	313	335	228	101	22	1
54. Mirzapur	440	331	151	65	12	1

N = Negligible

42. Let us now investigate which districts have more than half of their villages in the size class 'less than 200' and the size classes 'less than 200' and 200-199, i.e., under 500. All the districts of the Himalayan Hills have over 50 per cent villages populated by less than 200 people. The percentage is the highest in district Garhwal (78.0) and the lowest in district Dehra Dun (59.2). Districts Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur of Rohilkhand Division; Farrukhabad, Fatehpur and Allahabad of Allahabad Division; Jhansi, Jalaun and Banda of Jhansi Division; Kheri, Sitapur and Unnao of Lucknow Division; Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh of Faizabad Division; and all districts of Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions have more than half of their villages populated by less than 500 persons each. More than half of the districts of Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Jhansi and Faizabad Divisions and all of Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions are of this type.

43. In this context, it will be instructive to analyse the trend of distribution of villages by broad population classes since 1931. For the sake of comparability Uttar Kashi has been com-

bined with Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli with Garhwal, Pithoragarh with Almora, and Deoria with Gorakhpur. Table 4.22 shows changes in the distribution of 1,000 villages in three important population classes. As already stated in paragraph 14, some different criterion seems to have been adopted at the 1911 Census which substantially reduced the number of villages. It will, therefore, be advisable to leave out the year 1941 from discussion altogether. The Table reveals that in the population class of under 500 the State has exhibited a decreasing trend since 1931. In the next population class the trend has been towards increase. The trend in the next class 1,000-1,999 is also of increase, but of a higher order than the preceding class. Owing to natural increase in population, the population of villages is continually swelling, and they are being constantly elevated from lower to higher size classes. This naturally causes a rise in the proportion of large villages and a consequent reduction in the proportion of villages of small size. The trend observed in the over-all State picture is generally distributed over the constituent districts, with a few exceptions which

TABLE 4.22—Changes in the Distribution of 1,000 Villages of certain Population Classes, 1931-1961

State/District	Proportion of villages with population 'under 500' to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population '500-999' to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population '1,000-1,999' to 1,000 of all villages			
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931
UTTAR PRADESH												
1. Tehri Garhwal (including Uttar Kashi)	618	675	675	748	231	208	228	173	114	91	77	65
2. Garhwal (including Chamoli)	966	979	759	992	34	20	225	8	N	..	15	..
3. Almora (including Pithoragarh)	970	985	920	992	27	14	79	8	2	1	..	..
4. Naini Tal	963	974	981	986	33	24	18	13	3	2	1	1
5. Bijnor	869	945	939	964	95	47	48	30	27	6	6	6
6. Moradabad	693	777	835	835	226	172	128	129	65	42	29	28
7. Budaun	537	635	686	758	317	264	233	186	117	83	64	47
8. Rampur	459	551	618	650	345	286	255	246	155	141	108	94
9. Bareilly	679	778	743	786	225	169	206	162	74	40	38	43
10. Pilibhit	563	628	667	686	287	258	242	234	122	95	73	67
11. Shahjahanpur	642	703	714	752	267	233	229	204	74	56	49	38
	671	727	752	765	241	203	191	181	73	58	47	48

RURAL POPULATION

State/District	Proportion of villages with population 'under 500' to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population '500-999' to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population '1,000-1,999' to 1,000 of all villages			
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931
12. Dehra Dun	877	913	932	797	78	55	41	92	30	21	18	68
13. Saharanpur	459	532	588	631	303	287	261	242	183	152	126	109
14. Muzaffarnagar	273	337	385	452	269	267	275	265	258	239	212	197
15. Meerut	209	265	322	396	252	282	299	289	311	280	246	224
16. Bulandshahr	302	380	445	521	338	328	323	306	266	229	172	141
17. Aligarh	393	481	534	608	333	306	286	246	198	162	143	124
18. Mathura	359	444	507	581	299	276	260	239	216	189	151	128
19. Agra	337	421	456	563	327	306	307	256	220	188	170	135
20. Etah	458	531	607	662	295	283	251	230	191	156	119	95
21. Mainpuri	456	548	613	677	303	269	240	216	172	134	111	85
22. Farrukhabad	515	594	620	697	293	265	278	204	136	100	80	75
23. Etawah	481	573	579	701	305	275	288	203	162	125	119	88
24. Kanpur	463	556	615	672	309	274	253	219	179	134	105	90
25. Fatehpur	510	592	635	712	279	244	223	177	145	118	114	92
26. Allahabad	598	671	710	763	255	222	208	172	118	90	68	60
27. Jhansi	610	688	664	734	258	220	234	196	103	77	82	61
28. Jalaun	574	665	653	702	264	208	230	187	126	106	100	92
29. Hamirpur	470	543	552	603	278	268	257	231	176	143	137	136
30. Banda	502	574	592	657	256	238	253	210	172	147	130	109
31. Kheri	504	574	451	601	282	266	365	265	163	125	140	106
32. Sitapur	509	566	609	650	300	302	277	266	172	122	105	89
33. Hardoi	463	537	483	619	289	265	319	227	189	163	167	132
34. Unnao	535	614	616	711	280	239	245	186	135	108	101	79
35. Lucknow	465	538	582	636	318	287	277	251	164	137	109	88
36. Rae Bareli	497	560	593	631	296	265	246	238	146	132	122	102
37. Bahraich	395	457	504	536	358	337	328	317	204	175	142	128
38. Gonda	461	509	519	579	334	327	339	309	172	139	119	98
39. Bara Banki	528	589	632	665	296	272	254	237	138	112	94	82
40. Faizabad	619	659	600	743	245	225	326	183	112	98	68	66
41. Sultanpur	605	647	670	719	249	234	263	201	121	98	55	73
42. Pratapgarh	594	644	642	730	265	250	269	200	114	87	69	59
43. Basti	792	825	696	867	158	136	268	106	40	32	31	22
44. Gorakhpur (including Deoria)	564	626	571	705	270	245	318	205	129	102	90	74
45. Azamgarh	685	732	741	823	212	187	195	133	81	68	54	37
46. Jaunpur	626	688	731	761	249	215	195	181	105	84	67	52
47. Ballia	617	654	723	738	194	184	187	153	125	108	57	77
48. Ghazipur	689	732	842	829	191	174	129	120	84	72	23	44
49. Varanasi	648	712	742	797	228	199	208	157	101	73	42	40
50. Mirzapur	771	827	860	878	151	121	124	90	65	45	15	27

N=Negligible

show an opposite tendency. The following chart gives in a nutshell the names of districts exhibiting tendency opposite to that of the State :

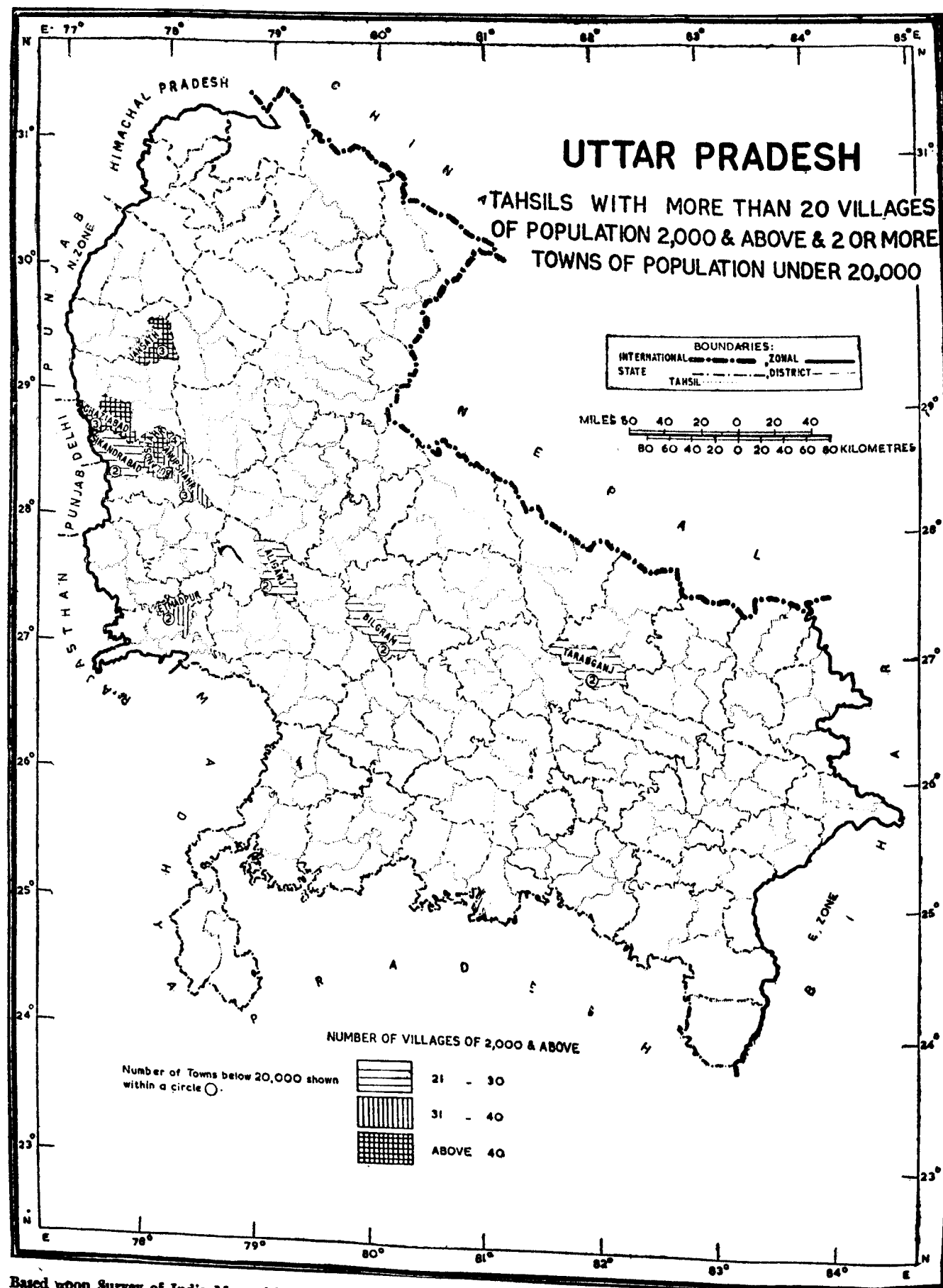
Class	State Trend (1931—61)	Districts showing opposite trend
Less than 500	Decreasing	Dehra Dun (1931—41)
500—999	Increasing	Dehra Dun (1931—41) and Meerut (1931—51 and 1951—61)
1,000—1,999	Increasing	Dehra Dun (1931—41)

Dehra Dun is a unique case. It showed a complete reversal of the general trend during the decade 1931—41. Reason for this lies in the fact that the number of inhabited villages in this district nearly doubled in 1931—41 which caused a large increase in the proportion of small villages and a corresponding decline in that of villages of large size. It appears that with the clearing of the forests a large number of small villages came into existence. Further more, some large villages seem to have been broken up into smaller villages. The transference of villages from higher population classes to lower being obviously contrary to the general growth of population, the district came to manifest an opposite trend in all the three population classes considered above. Meerut has an altogether different reason for departure from the general trend. It is a district of large-size villages which are generally singly nucleated. The villages of the population size 500—999 have been finding their way to the next higher class in far greater number than the villages of population size 'under 500' to this size class, on account of there not being very many small villages.

44. The preceding analysis has shown that some districts have a large number of big villages than others. The number of villages of population 2,000 and over in the State is 4,126 and of towns (other than constituents of town-groups) of under 5,000 population, 10. Districts which in 1961 have more than 100 villages of population size 2,000 and above, in descending order, are Meerut (337), Muzaffarnagar (186), Gorakhpur (147), Bulandshahr (145), Agra (138), Deoria (138), Aligarh (131), Ballia (122), Hardoi (110), Mathura (109), Azamgarh (108), Rae Bareilly

(107), and Allahabad (104). Of these, 6 districts are the westernmost districts of the West Plain, 3 districts are situated in the Central Plain and the remaining 4 districts in the north-eastern corner of the East Plain. All the 10 towns of population under 5,000 are in the Himalayan Hills. They have earned urban status because of their being notified areas or cantonments (Bah Bazar has no independent local status of its own, but is a part of Devaprayag N. A.) ; otherwise these places would not have qualified for being treated as towns at all. The districts of Himalayan Hills have very few big villages. Uttar Kashi has none, Chamoli—1, Pithoragarh—4, Tehri Garhwal—none, Garhwal—3, Almora—1, Naini Tal—16 and Dehra Dun—11. The Himalayan districts specialize in small villages and small towns which owe their existence to being administrative headquarters, cantonments, sanatoria and health resorts, recreation spots, or being on pilgrim routes. There is no correlation between villages of 2,000 population and over and towns of under 5,000 in Uttar Pradesh. If any, it is of the inverse type. This has come about as a result of the declassification of a large number of small towns. If the 1951 towns had not been declassified, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Azamgarh, Rae Bareilly, and Allahabad would have 4 or more towns of Class VI in 1961 and a direct correlation could have been deducible in their case.

45. An endeavour will now be made to ascertain mutual relation, if any, between the existence of large villages and small towns side by side. For this purpose, a district would be too big a unit. So we should try to find out if there is a concentration of villages of the population size 2,000 and above and towns of under 20,000 population in particular tahsils. Out of the tahsils which have more than 20 large-size villages Bisauli, Khair, Mat, Kheragarh, Khaga, Baberu, Nighasan, Purwa, Maharajganj (Rae Bareilly), Dalmau, Kaisarganj, Musafirkhana, Kunda, Pharenda, Maharajganj (Gorakhpur), Hata, Kerakat, Bansdih and Zamania are entirely rural. Tahsils Bareilly, Kairana, Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, Kannauj, Fatehpur, Chail, Banda, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Gonda, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia and



Chaudauli have only towns of 2,000 population and over. These 37 tahsils have no towns of Classes IV, V, or VI, and in them the correlation is inverse. Some of them, e.g., Mat (31), Khaga (32), Nighasan (47), Maharajganj (Rae Bareilly) (31), Pharenda (31), Maharajganj (Gorakhpur) (37), Hata (45), Bansdih (39), Zamania (11) of the first list and Kairana (47), Muzaffarnagar (48), Fatehpur (36), Hardoi (40), Gorakhpur (62) and Ballia (58) of the second list have more than 30 large-size villages each. The absence of towns of Classes IV, V and VI is in a good measure due to declassification. In some districts, of which these tahsils form part, even more than 6 towns have been declassified, e.g., Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Mathura, Ballia and Ghazipur.

villages of 2,000 population and above, one or more towns of Classes IV and V exist. These tahsils are Deoband, Roorkee, Budhana, Jansath, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Sardhana, Meerut, Mawana, Hapur, Sikandrabad, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Anupshahr, Atrauli, Sikandra Rao, Chhata, Mathura, Sadabad, Etmadpur, Kasganj, Etah, Aliganj, Mainpuri, Bhongaon, Chhibramau, Bharthana, Bindki, Lakhimpur, Bilgram, Sandila, Salon, Nanpara, Bahraich, Utraula, Tarabganj, Nawabganj, Padrauna, Salempur, Ghosi, Rasra, and Varanasi. Of this list, tahsils Jansath of Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad of Meerut, Sikandrabad, Bulandshahr and Anupshahr of Bulandshahr, Etmadpur of Agra, Aliganj of Etah, Bilgram of Hardoi, and Tarabganj of Gonda possess 2 or more towns of these classes. These tahsils are shown in the map opposite and in the following Table:

46. In 42 tahsils which have more than 20

TABLE 4.23—Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population in Villages of 2,000 and over and in Towns of Population below 20,000

(Number of Villages and Towns in each category given in brackets)

Districts and Tahsil in which the majority of Villages and Towns with the given characteristics are situated	Proportion of Rural Population to 1,000 of Total Population	Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population in Villages of			Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population in Towns of		
		2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+	Class VI under 5,000	Class V 5,000—9,999	Class IV 10,000—19,999
MUZAFFARNAGAR							
Jansath	895	362 (42)	58 (3)	..	..	51 (2)	54 (1)
MEERUT							
Ghaziabad	764	312 (54)	70 (6)	..	..	27 (2)	30 (1)
BULANDSHAHR							
1. Sikandrabad	886	218 (30)	..	..	..	44 (2)	..
2. Bulandshahr	834	243 (47)	33 (3)	..	..	11 (1)	72 (3)
3. Anupshahr	906	241 (35)	25 (2)	..	..	..	94 (3)
AGRA							
Etmadpur	910	345 (29)	132 (5)	..	..	29 (1)	61 (1)
ETAH							
Aliganj	937	179 (21)	63 (4)	..	..	23 (1)	40 (1)
HARDOI							
Bilgram	946	149 (20)	..	36 (1)	..	24 (1)	29 (1)
GONDA							
Tarabganj	967	172 (28)	34 (2)	..	..	33 (2)	..

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

Besides towns of Classes IV or V, Ghaziabad tahsil of Meerut has one town of Class II and another of Class III, and Bulandshahr and Sikandraabad tahsils of Bulandshahr district one town each of Class III.

47. The districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr form one compact block and those of Agra and Etah another in the extreme west of the State. The remaining two districts, viz., Hardoi and Gonda are isolated districts in the Central Plain and the East Plain respectively. Villages in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut are large agglomerations of more than 1,000 average population each, in Bulandshahr of 788, in Agra and Etah of between 300 and 400 each, in Hardoi of 268 and in Gonda of only 116. Thus in the case of the last town of these districts, and especially Hardoi and Gonda, large villages owe their existence solely on account of legal definition. In the tahsils represented in Table 4.23 large villages and small towns go hand in hand. In tahsil Jansath (Muzaffarnagar) 42.0 per cent population lives in large villages and 10.5 per cent in small towns; only less than half in small villages. Similar is the case with tahsil Etmadpur (Agra) in which 47.7 per cent live in large villages and 9.0 per cent in small towns.

2. Distribution of Rural Population by Nine Categories of Workers and Non-Workers

48. After completing the study of the general features of rural areas, it appears desirable to survey the economic pattern of their population as disclosed by Census data. Let us first examine the distribution of rural population in the nine industrial categories of workers and the tenth category of non-workers. Table 4.24 gives the proportional distribution in these categories in the rural areas of the State and districts. Category I relates to cultivation and claims the largest number of workers followed by Category II relating to agricultural labour. The number of agricultural labourers is about one-sixth of the total number of cultivators in the State. Together these categories claim one-third of the total population, i.e., 335 persons out of every 1,000. Next in order comes Category IX which relates to other services (26), closely followed by workers

in Category IV concerned with household industry (24), which has its own importance in the rural economy. Other categories are of little importance and none of them has even one per cent population in it. Non-workers form about three-fifth of total rural population. Agriculture being the chief occupation in rural areas, it will be of interest to see which districts have a much higher or much lower proportion of their population than the State average in Categories I and II combined. Districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora of Himalayan Hills and Gonda and Basti, submontane districts of the East Plain, have a very high proportion of their population in these categories, i.e., more than 25 per cent above the State average. Districtwise proportions to 1,000 population are these: Uttar Kashi—615; Chamoli—582, Pithoragarh—528, Tehri Garhwal—613, Garhwal—536, Almora—558, Gonda—422, and Basti—462. These are underdeveloped districts where agriculture is almost exclusively the only occupation. In the hill districts owing to difficult conditions all except the very young have to help in cultivation to eke out a living. One thing also stands out in hill districts — the almost negligible number of agricultural labourers. Contrary to the position obtaining in these 8 districts, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Agra, forming a longitudinal landless in the extreme western portion of the State, have a low proportion of their population in these categories. In fact the proportion in these districts is less than the State average by over 25 per cent. Actual proportions in these districts are as under:

Bijnor—209, Saharanpur—194, Muzaffarnagar—209, Meerut—185, Bulandshahr—234, Aligarh—221, and Agra—233.

Only Mathura district on the western border of the State is left out of this chain. Even there, the proportion is quite low—262. In these districts the proportion of agricultural labourers varies between 30 and 44, except in Meerut and Agra which have 19 and 23 agricultural labourers respectively to 1,000 population.

TABLE 4.24—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Workers and by Non-Workers of the Rural Population of Districts, 1961

State/District	Total Popula- tion	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as										Non- workers
		Workers										
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
UTTAR PRADESH	1,000	403	285	50	2	24	4	2	8	2	26	597
1. Uttar Kashi	1,000	694	609	6	18	22	1	21	3	1	13	306
2. Chamoli	1,000	653	580	2	3	30	1	12	4	1	20	347
3. Pithoragarh	1,000	599	523	5	4	21	1	9	5	2	29	401
4. Tehri Garhwal	1,000	650	611	2	5	15	1	3	1	1	11	350
5. Garhwal	1,000	597	533	3	20	11	3	5	2	2	18	403
6. Almora	1,000	603	554	4	7	11	1	4	3	2	17	397
7. Naini Tal	1,000	519	295	69	48	27	9	17	8	5	41	481
8. Bijnor	1,000	334	173	36	7	46	9	3	7	2	51	666
9. Moradabad	1,000	342	265	22	1	19	4	1	6	2	22	658
10. Budaun	1,000	350	293	18	N	13	1	1	7	1	16	650
11. Rampur	1,000	347	275	31	2	10	4	1	8	1	15	653
12. Bareilly	1,000	348	268	21	1	14	5	3	9	2	25	652
13. Pilibhit	1,000	350	252	32	4	13	7	3	7	2	30	650
14. Shahjahanpur	1,000	371	295	25	N	18	3	1	7	2	20	629
15. Dehra Dun	1,000	460	257	33	29	47	12	10	11	5	56	540
16. Saharanpur	1,000	344	156	38	4	32	9	2	9	3	91	656
17. Muzaffarnagar	1,000	345	165	44	N	42	10	3	13	3	65	655
18. Meerut	1,000	341	166	19	1	59	13	4	13	4	62	659
19. Bulandshahr	1,000	328	204	30	2	29	6	3	9	3	42	672
20. Aligarh	1,000	321	184	37	N	28	7	3	11	4	47	679
21. Mathura	1,000	359	231	31	5	26	3	3	11	4	45	641
22. Agra	1,000	321	210	23	2	19	17	3	11	6	30	679
23. Etah	1,000	330	252	18	1	17	2	2	8	2	28	670
24. Mainpuri	1,000	326	250	13	1	17	7	2	8	2	26	674
25. Farrukhabad	1,000	338	264	21	N	17	3	1	8	2	22	662
26. Etawah	1,000	328	260	17	N	13	3	2	7	2	24	672
27. Kanpur	1,000	347	246	34	1	18	3	1	8	2	34	653
28. Fatehpur	1,000	444	314	55	1	27	1	1	10	2	33	556
29. Allahabad	1,000	480	312	96	2	29	4	1	10	3	23	520
30. Jhansi	1,000	440	320	39	3	27	2	4	7	3	35	560
31. Jalaun	1,000	394	291	43	2	17	1	2	6	1	31	606

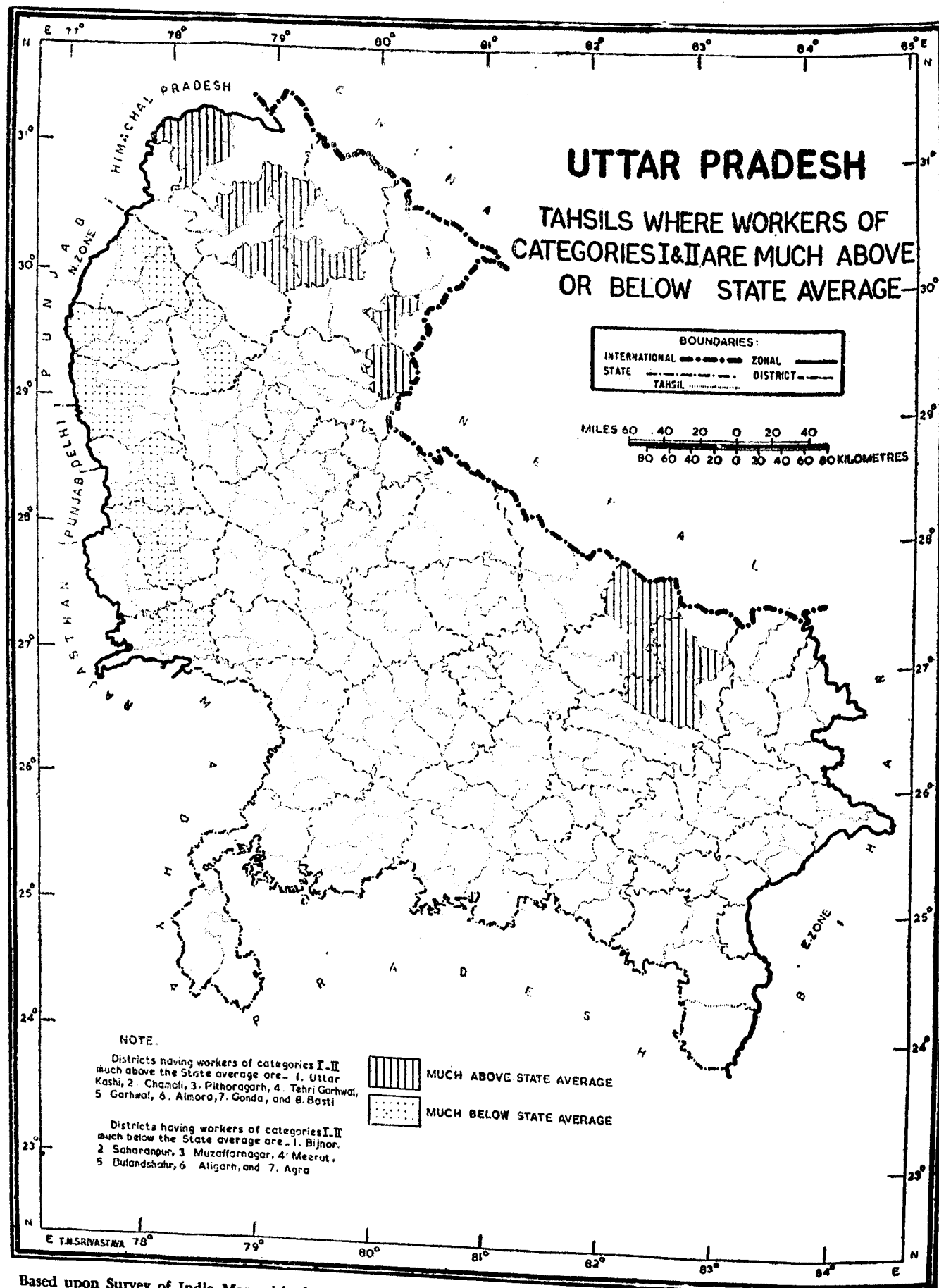
State/District	Total Popula- tion	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as											Non- workers
		Workers											
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
32. Hamirpur	1,000	481	306	72	2	36	1	2	8	1	53	519	
33. Banda	1,000	470	313	95	2	25	N	1	7	2	25	530	
34. Kheri	1,000	365	296	31	3	12	2	1	5	1	14	635	
35. Sitapur	1,000	366	304	22	N	14	2	1	5	1	17	634	
36. Hardoi	1,000	362	302	20	N	15	2	1	6	1	15	638	
37. Unnao	1,000	387	310	28	N	18	2	1	8	1	19	613	
38. Lucknow	1,000	408	316	28	N	18	6	3	8	3	26	592	
39. Rae Bareli	1,000	453	326	69	1	20	2	1	9	1	24	547	
40. Bahraich	1,000	451	368	46	1	13	2	1	6	1	13	549	
41. Gonda	1,000	463	365	57	1	14	2	1	7	2	14	537	
42. Bara Banki	1,000	442	341	42	1	27	2	1	7	2	19	558	
43. Faizabad	1,000	426	289	87	1	23	3	1	6	1	15	574	
44. Sultanpur	1,000	416	262	100	1	24	2	1	8	1	17	584	
45. Pratapgarh	1,000	460	322	83	1	25	2	N	8	3	16	540	
46. Basti	1,000	501	390	72	N	19	2	N	7	1	10	499	
47. Gorakhpur	1,000	451	310	93	1	16	6	1	6	2	16	549	
48. Deoria	1,000	409	307	71	N	11	5	1	4	1	9	591	
49. Azamgarh	1,000	390	263	68	1	32	2	1	7	2	14	610	
50. Jaunpur	1,000	409	298	58	2	24	4	1	7	2	13	591	
51. Ballia	1,000	366	209	72	1	38	3	1	11	2	29	634	
52. Ghazipur	1,000	401	256	66	4	31	3	1	10	2	28	599	
53. Varanasi	1,000	385	200	84	3	39	11	2	11	6	29	615	
54. Mirzapur	1,000	477	253	134	11	25	8	5	8	6	27	523	

N= Negligible

N=Negligible

As stated earlier, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts have very few agricultural labourers. Almost everyone in agriculture works on his own field. In Naini Tal and Dehra Dun the respective proportions are 69 and 33. Outside the Himalayan Hills, the proportion of agricultural labourers exceeds 75 in Allahabad (96), Banda (95), Faizabad (87), Sultanpur (100), Pratapgarh (83), Gorakhpur (93), Varanasi (84) and Mirzapur (2134)—all contiguous districts forming an inverted T. In these districts a very large number of labourers work on other people's fields for wages in cash or kind, the proportion in Mirzapur district being the highest in the State.

49. It will be relevant simultaneously to pinpoint the districts of the State which have high and low proportions of non-workers. Adopting the same criterion as for workers in agriculture, it will be observed that there is no district in the State which has a proportion higher than 25 per cent of the State average of 597. Districts which have two-thirds or more population as non-working are Aligarh (679), Agra (679), Mainpuri (674), Etawah (672), Bulandshahr (672), and Etah (670). Those which have proportions between 666 and 650 are Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Farrukhabad and Kanpur. These 17 districts form a large compact



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

block from Saharanpur in the north-west to Kanpur in the south-east. In the 6 Himalayan districts which have very large proportions of their population in Categories I and II the proportion of non-workers is lower by more than 25 per cent than the State average. As almost everybody except young children have to help in agriculture owing to difficult mountain conditions, the proportion of non-workers is very low—in each case below 404, of Uttar Kashi—306, Chamoli—347, Pithoragarh—401, Tehri Garhwal—350, Garhwal—403, and Almora—397. Naini Tal does not come within this limit, but even there the proportion of non-workers is quite low, i.e., 481.

50. Table 4.25 shows the distribution of population among the nine categories of workers and the tenth category of non-workers in the 8 districts of the State in which the proportion of workers in Categories I and II is more than 25 per

cent above the average of the State and in 7 districts wherein the proportion is more than 25 percent below the State average. Categorywise distribution of population has also been given for those tahsils in the selected districts which go to accentuate these characteristics. The names of these tahsils are Puraula and Rajgarhi of Uttar Kashi, Karnaprayag and Ukhi Math of Chamoli, Didihat of Pithoragarh, Pratapnagar of Tehri Garhwal, Pauri of Garhwal, Champawat of Almora, Balrampur and Utraula of Gonda and Domariaganj, Bansi, Harraiya and Basti of Basti in the first set of districts, and Najibabad and Dhampur of Bijnor, Saharanpur and Roorkee of Saharanpur, Kairana and Budhana of Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Ghaziabad and Meerut of Meerut, Bulandshahr and Khurja of Bulandshahr, Khair, Koil, Iglas and Hathras of Aligarh, and Agra, Etmadpur and Firozabad of Agra in the second set of districts. These 32 tahsils are denoted on the map opposite.

TABLE 4.25—Districts where the Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers of the Rural Population is distinctly different from that for the State as a whole, 1961

District/Tahsil	Total Popula- tion	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as										
		Workers									Non- workers X	
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		IX
UTTAR PRADESH	1,000	403	285	50	2	24	4	2	8	2	26	597
Districts having proportion of workers in Categories I and II above 25 per cent of State Proportion												
UTTAR KASHI	1,000	694	609	6	18	22	1	21	3	1	13	306
1. Puraula	1,000	717	624	11	28	10	1	22	4	3	14	283
2. Rajgarhi	1,000	705	630	4	5	20	2	28	3	1	12	295
CHAMOLI	1,000	653	30	2	3	30	1	12	4	1	20	347
1. Karnaprayag	1,000	642	586	2	4	15	1	11	3	1	19	358
2. Ukhi Math	1,000	657	619		1	14	1	2	3	1	14	343
PITHORAGARH	1,000	599	523	5	4	21	1	9	5	2	29	401
Didihat	1,000	599	557	4	5	11	1	2	2	1	16	401
TEHRI GARHWAL	1,000	650	611	2	5	15	1	3	1	1	11	350
Pratapnagar	1,000	668	643	N	3	11	N	1	2	1	7	332
GARHWAL	1,000	597	533	3	20	11	3	5	2	2	18	403
Pauri	1,000	597	553	2	2	12	2	5	2	2	17	403

GENERAL REPORT

District/Tahsil	Total Population	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as										
		Workers										Non-workers X
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
ALMORA	1,000	603	554	4	7	11	1	4	3	2	17	397
Champawat	1,000	644	584	1	21	11	N	10	3	1	13	356
GONDA	1,000	463	365	57	1	14	2	1	7	2	14	537
1. Belrampur	1,000	516	360	95	2	23	2	2	10	1	21	484
2. Utraula	1,000	476	386	50	1	15	1	N	8	1	14	524
BASTI	1,000	501	390	72	N	19	2	N	7	1	10	499
1. Domariaganj	1,000	542	439	68	N	15	1	N	8	1	10	458
2. Bansi	1,000	520	430	57	N	20	1	N	4	1	7	480
3. Harraiya	1,000	502	400	73	1	11	1	N	7	1	8	498
4. Basti	1,000	497	393	73	N	11	4	1	5	1	9	503
Districts having proportion of workers in Categories I and II below 25 per cent of State Proportion												
BIJNOR	1,000	334	173	36	7	46	9	3	7	2	51	666
1. Najibabad	1,000	344	159	45	17	35	6	3	8	4	67	656
2. Dhampur	1,000	326	159	34	5	55	12	3	8	2	48	674
SAHARANPUR	1,000	344	156	38	4	32	9	2	9	3	91	656
1. Saharanpur	1,000	349	148	30	4	41	7	2	10	3	104	651
2. Roorkee	1,000	347	155	35	6	27	14	4	8	5	93	653
MUZAFFARNAGAR	1,000	345	165	44	N	42	10	3	13	3	65	655
1. Kairana	1,000	344	160	42	N	40	7	2	13	2	78	656
2. Budhana	1,000	347	169	34	1	55	6	3	17	3	59	653
MEERUT	1,000	341	166	19	1	59	13	4	13	4	62	659
1. Baghpat	1,000	333	165	14	N	58	7	3	13	3	70	667
2. Ghaziabad	1,000	348	165	16	N	61	22	4	13	8	59	652
3. Meerut	1,000	324	136	19	1	60	17	6	14	5	66	676
BULANDSHAHR	1,000	328	204	30	2	29	6	3	9	3	42	672
1. Bulandshahr	1,000	323	186	26	4	35	8	3	9	4	48	677
2. Khurja	1,000	313	188	41	3	22	6	2	11	3	37	687
ALIGARH	1,000	321	184	37	N	28	7	3	11	4	47	679
1. Khair	1,000	314	173	26	N	30	4	3	11	4	63	686
2. Koil	1,000	326	167	44	1	33	11	3	10	5	52	674
3. Iglas	1,000	328	177	34	N	34	4	3	12	4	60	672
4. Hathras	1,000	316	161	46	N	28	14	3	10	8	45	684
AGRA	1,000	321	210	23	2	19	17	3	11	6	30	679
1. Agra	1,000	312	163	24	3	25	23	6	15	13	40	688
2. Etmadpur	1,000	311	180	24	1	26	17	4	13	11	35	689
3. Firozabad	1,000	322	169	11	2	19	65	3	10	5	38	678

N=N. gligible

Tahsils which have over 600 out of 1,000 persons in Categories I and II are Puraula and Rajgarhi of Uttar Kashi, Ukhi Math of Chamoli, and Pratapnagar of Tehri Garhwal, and those which have between 500 and 600 are Karnaprayag of Chamoli, Didihat of Pithoragarh, Pauri of Garhwal, Champawat of Almora, and Domariaganj of Basti. Out of these 9 tahsils, Puraula and Rajgarhi have less than 300 non-workers to 1,000 population and Karnaprayag, Ukhi Math, Pratapnagar and Champawat between 300 and 399. Tahsils of the second set which have less than 200 persons in Categories I and II out of every 1,000 population are Dhampur of Bijnor, Saharanpur and Roorkee of Saharanpur, Baghpat, Ghaziabad and Meerut of Meerut, Khair of Aligarh, and Agra and Firozabad of Agra. The remaining 9 tahsils of this set have proportions between 202 and 229. The proportion of non-workers in each of these tahsils varies between 651 and 689. Names of tahsils where non-workers are more than 675 out of every 1,000 persons, in descending order, are Etmadpur, Agra, Khurja, Khair, Hathras, Firozabad, Bulandshahr and Meerut.

51. After considering workers in cultivation, agricultural labourers and non-workers, who cover over 90 per cent of the population in the rural areas, let us go down to other categories of work to see if the districts of the State show some special features. Districts Uttar Kashi, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of Himalayan Hills and Mirzapur of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau exhibit comparatively high proportions in Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Animal Husbandry, Orchards and Allied Activities—which is quite natural. In Category IV—Household Industry—Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Hamirpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi are fairly above the average—Meerut (59), being at the top. In Category V—Manufacturing—Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra and Varanasi are much above the average—Agra (17) occupying the first position. In categories IV and V combined Meerut (72) is first. The average for the State is only 28 which shows that less than 3 per cent rural population of the State is engaged in industries and crafts. In Category VI

Construction—Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun have a much higher proportion than the State average on account of large-scale developmental activities undertaken in certain hill districts. Category VII—Trade and Commerce—claims 10 or more persons out of every 1,000 in districts Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi. Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications—is not of much importance anywhere. Category IX—Other Services—has 40 or more persons out of every 1,000 in districts Naini Tal, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura and Hamirpur. A comparison of the lists of above-average districts in Categories IV, V, VII and IX shows that Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut figure quite frequently—all situated in the extreme west of the State. In the east only Varanasi, and less prominently Azamgarh, make their appearance with any frequency. As compared to other districts, the rural population of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Varanasi is taking a more noticeable part in non-agricultural pursuits. More than one-eighth of the population of the first four districts is working in Categories IV to IX. As many as 15 districts have less than one-twentieth of their population in these categories. They are Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Budaun, Rampur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria. To relieve the pressure on land a larger and larger proportion of the rural population should take to secondary and tertiary sectors of economic activities, and a movement in that direction will be a sign of progress.

3. Literacy in Rural Area.

52. Detailed investigation into literacy will be undertaken in Chapter VII. Here a little discussion on rural literacy will not be out of place. In this discussion children of less than 5 years have been excluded. The proportion of literates in rural India to 1,000 persons of ages 5 years and above is 224. States which are more than a quarter above the all-India average are Kerala (535), Assam (301), Gujarat (288) and Madras

(286). Those which are more than a quarter below are Jammu and Kashmir (89), Rajasthan (130) and Madhya Pradesh (153). The proportion for Uttar Pradesh is 169, which is considerably below the all-India figure. In Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of literates is more than 25 per cent above the State average in 13 districts. These districts in order of their literacy rates are given below :

1. Naini Tal	275	8. Jalaun	241
2. Pithoragarh	275	9. Almora	226
3. Dehra Dun	265	10. Farrukhabad	225
4. Chamoli	254	11. Varanasi	218
5. Garhwal	251	12. Ballia	216
6. Etawah	249	13. Mainpuri	213
7. Kanpur	247		

Six of these districts are in the Himalayan Hills; Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun form a compact block in the south-west of the State; while Ballia and Varanasi are in the extreme east. The undermentioned 9 districts are more than 25 per cent below the State average in literacy rates :

1. Budaun	93	6. Gonda	121
2. Rampur	96	7. Shahjahanpur	122
3. Bareilly	106	8. Bahraich	123
4. Moradabad	107	9. Pilibhit	123
5. Kheri	121		

Bahraich and Gonda are two contiguous districts in the submontane region of the East Plain; while the remaining 7 districts form a solid block from Moradabad to Kheri. Six of these 9 low-literacy districts are in the Rohilkhand Division. Considering male and female literacy in the State by sex, the average proportion for males is 278 and for females only 49. The following districts are more than 25 per cent above or below the State average in literacy in respect of persons as well as males and females :

TABLE 4.26—Literacy Rates in Districts well above or well below the State Average

A. More than 25 per cent above the State Average.

District	Proportion per 1,000		
	Persons	Males	Females
1. Naini Tal	275	378	122
2. Pithoragarh	275	493	68
3. Dehra Dun	265	372	129
4. Etawah	249	373	98
5. Kanpur	247	367	104
6. Jalaun	241	389	74
7. Ballia	216	355	83

B. More than 25 per cent below the State Average

1. Budaun	93	144	30
2. Rampur	96	155	24
3. Bareilly	106	169	28
4. Moradabad	107	169	33
5. Kheri	121	195	33
6. Pilibhit	123	195	34

The highest rates of literacy are found in the Himalayan Hills and the lowest in the districts of Rohilkhand Division. As regards education of High School standard and above, only 16 males per thousand males have attained this standard. Districts in which this proportion is 24 or more are Ballia (34), Dehra Dun (30), Naini Tal (29), Meerut (26), Bulandshahr (25), Deoria (25) and Gorakhpur (24). Three of these districts are situated in eastern U. P. Districts in which the proportion is 8 or less are Budaun (8), Rampur (7), Pilibhit (8), Shahjahanpur (8), Bahraich (7), and Bara Banki (8). Four of these belong to Rohilkhand Division. The proportion of females who have attained this level is negligible in most of the districts. It exceeds the figure of one only in Dehra Dun (5) and Naini Tal (4) districts.

53. The Subsidiary Table of Table C-III Part C gives the distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas. The following extract therefrom has been prepared for the State and for those districts which substantially differ in literacy rates from the State average and tahsils which accentuate the characteristics of the districts concerned :

TABLE 4.27—Distribution of 1,000 Persons in each Age-Group and Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and selected Districts and Tahsils

Age-group	Illiterate		Literate without Educational level		Primary or Junior, Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH								
5+	722	951	191	41	71	8	16	N
5-14	718	934	225	57	56	9	1	N
15-34	667	941	184	47	111	11	38	1
35-59	772	975	172	22	47	3	9	N
60+	820	988	147	11	29	1	4	N
A. Districts much above the State Average								
DISTRICT NAINI TAL								
5+	622	878	242	88	107	30	29	4
5-14	606	825	306	142	88	33	N	N
15-34	604	871	208	80	138	41	50	8
35-59	550	943	241	44	85	11	24	2
60+	710	972	225	23	49	4	16	1
Tahsil Haldwani								
5+	591	838	205	98	177	60	27	4
5-14	541	755	288	172	171	73		N
15-34	590	836	167	79	198	77	45	8
35-59	623	927	198	48	159	23	20	2
60+	653	963	216	27	106	7	25	3
Tahsil Naini Tal								
5+	400	857	418	110	147	29	35	4
5-14	370	762	486	198	143	40	1	N
15-34	339	863	369	93	220	36	72	8
35-59	477	940	434	51	64	7	25	2
60+	621	969	330	26	34	2	15	3
DISTRICT PITHORAGARH								
5+	507	932	302	50	168	17	23	1
5-14	503	901	363	78	134	21	N	N
15-34	431	920	245	51	269	25	55	4
35-59	561	969	310	25	111	6	18	N
60+	661	986	264	13	71	1	4	N
Tahsil Pithoragarh								
5+	410	907	303	62	252	28	35	3
5-14	443	871	361	92	195	37	1	N
15-34	313	891	210	64	399	39	78	6
35-59	452	955	338	34	178	9	32	1
60+	542	976	334	21	117	3	7	N

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group

	Illiterate		Literate without Educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DISTRICT DEHRA DUN								
5+	628	871	231	94	111	30	30	5
5-14	606	814	306	155	88	31	N	N
15-34	560	852	213	92	169	46	58	10
35-59	700	949	202	39	75	10	23	2
60+	762	970	176	26	48	2	14	2
Tahsil Dehra Dun								
5+	563	831	275	125	124	38	38	6
5-14	569	779	347	188	84	33	N	N
15-34	499	808	237	120	191	58	73	14
35-59	613	924	262	58	92	15	33	3
60+	691	956	230	38	59	4	20	2
B. Districts much below the State Average								
DISTRICT BUDAUN								
5+	855	970	93	24	44	5	8	1
5-14	855	960	110	34	35	6	N	N
15-34	823	964	91	27	68	8	18	1
35-59	882	983	86	15	28	2	4	N
60+	907	993	71	7	20	N	2	N
Tahsil Gunnaur								
5+	876	978	85	19	32	3	7	N
5-14	883	969	98	28	19	3	N	..
15-34	846	974	82	21	56	5	16	N
35-59	893	936	83	13	20	1	4	N
60+	919	994	69	6	10	N	2	..
Tahsil Sahaswan								
5+	887	981	87	18	22	1	4	N
5-14	889	976	102	23	9	1	N	N
15-34	856	974	94	23	39	3	11	N
35-59	908	990	74	9	17	1	1	..
60+	937	996	53	4	9	N	1	..
DISTRICT RAMPUR								
5+	845	975	113	19	35	5	7	N
5-14	857	918	125	28	18	4	N	N
15-34	816	972	108	20	62	7	14	1
35-59	862	988	109	10	24	2	5	N
60+	881	994	104	6	13	N	2	..
Tahsil Rampur								
5+	904	991	71	8	22	1	3	N
5-14	893	988	94	10	13	2	N	..
15-34	882	989	69	9	42	1	7	1
35-59	933	995	53	4	13	1	1	N
60+	946	997	48	3	5	..	1	..

N=Negligible

It is clear from the above that in Uttar Pradesh literacy (inclusive of all educational levels) among males is maximum in the age-group 15-34 and among females in the age-group 5-14. This is due to two reasons—(1) male education started much earlier than female education and (2) some males who were denied the benefit of instruction in their youth try to acquire some knowledge of reading and writing in their later ages owing to the pressure of circumstances. Among females, literacy is highest in the age-group 5-14 decreasing gradually in older age-groups. This is because whatever literacy is acquired by the females is in their young ages, and there is little effort on the part of elderly women to gain a rudimentary knowledge of reading and writing. The Primary or Junior Basic level of education is found to the largest extent in the age-group 15-34, both in the case of males and females. The same is true of High School standard and above. Persons enumerated in the age-group 15-34 were born between 1926 and 1945 and those enumerated in the age-group 35-59 between 1901 and 1925. The percentage of literacy and education in persons born after 1925 is considerably higher than in those born earlier. All the districts and tahsils presented in the above Table exhibit the same trend by age-groups in total literacy as well as educational levels, whether they are above or below the average of the State in literacy rates, with the following exceptions :

(1) Male literacy rates

In tahsil Haldwani the proportion of literates (including all educational levels) is greater in the age-group 5-14. This indicates that the reasons which are responsible for a higher proportion in the age-groups 15-34 do not operate in this tahsil.

(2) Female literacy rates

In tahsils Naini Tal and Rampur the proportion of females who have attained the Primary or Junior Basic educational standard is the greatest in the age-group 5-14 instead of the age-group 15-34 as elsewhere. This seems to be the result of rather late emphasis on female education in these tahsils.

There is mass illiteracy in the rural areas, especially in females. Only 8 districts have 75 or more literates per 1,000 female population and only three above 100 :

1. Dehra Dun	129	5. Farrukhabad	98
2. Naini Tal	122	6. Ballia	83
3. Kanpur	104	7. Mainpuri	81
4. Etawah	98	8. Ghazipur	77

In 9 districts mentioned below the proportion is 30 or under :

1. Tehri Garhwal	16	6. Gonda	27
2. Uttar Kashi	17	7. Bareilly	28
3. Bahraich	20	8. Budaun	30
4. Rampur	24	9. Allahabad	30
5. Banda	26		

These 9 districts can be grouped into 4 distinct blocks. The first comprises Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal districts, i.e., the old Tehri Garhwal, the second comprises Rampur, Bareilly and Budaun districts of Rohilkhand Division, the third Allahabad and Banda districts on the southern border, and the fourth the northern Bahraich and Gonda districts of Faizabad Division.

4. Literacy and Work

54. The distribution of male and female population by broad educational levels and age-groups has been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. It will now be pertinent to enquire into literacy and educational levels of workers under nine categories and non-workers. These data are contained in Subsidiary Tables B-III Part B. 1 and 2. Out of every 1,000 male workers in the rural areas of the State, 249 are literate. Of these, 171 are without any educational level, 62 have attained primary or junior basic standard, and only 16 have passed the High School or a higher examination. Illiterates preponderate in all categories of work, except Category VII—Trade and Commerce; for some knowledge of account-keeping is indispensable in this branch of work. Category II—Agricultural Labour has the highest degree of illiteracy — as many as 909 men out of 1,000 being unlettered. Next to Trade and Commerce in literacy is Category

VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications. This category has the largest proportion of those who have acquired some degree of educational level. Female illiterate workers predominate in all categories and range between 948 and 996 per 1,000. Only in Category IX—Other Services does the proportion of those attaining some educational level exceeds 25. Categories I and II are the most important categories for rural areas. It will be a rewarding study to consider the extent of literacy in these categories by administrative Divisions, which can be taken to be homogeneous units. In the State out of every 1,000 male cultivators 242 are literate — 173 without any educational level, 60 having attained primary or junior basic and 9 High School standard. The proportion of literacy among male cultivators is the highest in Uttarakhand Division (375) followed by Kumaon Division (348) and the lowest in Rohilkhand Division (109), followed by Lucknow Division (197). The proportion of those attaining High School or higher standard exceeds 10 in Meerut (17), Varanasi (16), Allahabad (13), Agra (11) and Gorakhpur (11) Divisions. The lowest proportion (4) exists in Rohilkhand, Uttarakhand and Lucknow Divisions. The proportion of literate and educated females in cultivation is so insignificant that no discussion is needed. In Category II—Agricultural Labour illiterates are in an overwhelming proportion. Only 91 out of 1,000 male agricultural labourers in the State are literate. Of these, 14 have acquired the primary or junior basic educational standard and only one has passed the High School or some higher examination. Uttarakhand Division (277) has the highest proportion of literates, and Faizabad (40) the lowest. Among agricultural labourers there are a few who have passed High School or higher examination. In Agra and Allahabad Divisions 2 per 1,000 agricultural labourers have attained this standard. The existence of the High School passed among agricultural labourers raises serious questions about the avenues of employment open to village lads who have acquired some education, though how far this might be the result of enumeration error, is not known. As regards female agricultural labourers, it will suffice to say that only Kumaon (168) and Uttarakhand (158) Divisions have any sizable propor-

tion of literates.

55. The distribution of 1,000 workers of the State of each sex in all the categories of work and in selected categories of certain districts and tahsils is given in the following Table:

TABLE 4.28—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Selected Industrial Categories and of each Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961.

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matri-culation and above
UTTAR PRADESH					
I	M	758	173	60	9
	F	984	14	2	N
II	M	909	76	14	1
	F	996	4	N	N
III	M	707	187	79	27
	F	969	24	7	N
IV	M	725	214	56	5
	F	954	36	9	1
V	M	556	274	118	52
	F	956	33	7	4
VI	M	594	244	103	59
	F	974	25	1	..
VII	M	445	397	131	27
	F	956	38	5	1
VIII	M	526	248	132	94
	F	948	38	8	6
IX	M	653	149	112	86
	F	950	23	20	7
(a) Districts much above the State Average					
DISTRICT CHAMOLI					
VII	M	134	457	334	75
IX	M	127	280	375	218
Tahsil Joshimath					
VII	M	70	546	291	93
Tahsil Karnaprayag					
VII	M	96	445	349	110

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matri-culation and above	Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matri-culation and above
Tahsil Chamoli						DISTRICT ALMORA					
IX	M	96	342	329	233	VII	M	124	486	309	81
DISTRICT PITHORAGARH						VIII	M	143	301	403	153
III	M	188	294	263	255	IX	F	648	65	189	98
IV	M	215	349	266	170	Tahsil Ranikhe					
	F	440	415	145	..	VIII	M	75	221	517	187
V	M	69	451	358	122	Tahsil Champawat					
IX	M	179	235	451	135	VII	M	88	507	298	107
Tahsil Munsiri						IX	F	563	62	250	125
III	M	..	438	187	375	DISTRICT NAINI TAL					
IV	F	325	624	51	..	II	F	761	228	11	..
V	M	..	917	..	83	III	M	412	426	136	26
IX	M	83	912	..	5		F	855	94	51	..
Tahsil Didihat						IV	M	371	380	187	62
IV	M	120	233	496	151	VIII	M	151	428	334	87
V	M	..	435	356	209	IX	F	511	102	348	39
Tahsil Pithoragarh						Tahsil Haldwani					
III	M	24	273	234	469	II	F	619	363	18	..
IV	M	163	435	266	136	IX	F	323	134	536	7
DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL						Tahsil Kichha					
VII	M	122	522	305	51	III	M	35	757	183	25
Tahsil Tehri							F	678	206	116	..
VII	M	62	611	275	52	IV	M	125	481	276	118
Tahsil Pratapnagar						VIII	M	..	529	420	51
VII	M	95	467	387	51	DISTRICT BIJNOR					
DISTRICT GARHWAL						I	F	914	80	5	1
VII	M	140	533	252	75	Tahsil Nagina					
IX	M	143	263	376	218		F	721	279	..	..
Tahsil Lansdowne						Tahsil Dhampur					
VII	M	132	538	252	78	I	F	849	136	12	3
Tahsil Pauri											
IX	M	111	315	372	202						

GENERAL REPORT

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matri-culation and above	Industrial classification	Sex	Illiter..tc.	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matri-culation and above
DISTRICT BUDAUN						Tahsil Kaimganj					
II	M	715	215	70	N	IX	F	596	387	17	..
Tahsil Bisauli						DISTRICT GHAZIPUR					
II	M	361	628	11	N	VII	F	835	144	19	2
DISTRICT RAMPUR						Tahsil Muhammadabad					
II	M	651	329	13	7	VII	F	755	218	27	..
Tahsil Rampur						(b) Districts much below the State Average					
II	M	23	965	10	2	DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL					
DISTRICT BAREILLY						IV	F	997	1	2	..
IV	M	385	398	217	N	Tahsil Devaprayag					
Tahsil Baheri						IV	F	1,000	..	..	..
IV	M	147	534	319	..	DISTRICT BIJNOR					
DISTRICT PILIBHIT						III	F	1,000	..	..	..
V	M	183	491	296	30	DISTRICT BUDAUN					
VI	M	197	265	402	136	I	M	921	55	24	N
Tahsil Pilibhit						Tahsil Bisauli					
V	M	127	534	317	22	I	M	968	23	9	..
Tahsil Puranpur						DISTRICT RAMPUR					
VI	M	49	289	490	172	VI	M	861	103	21	15
DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR						VII	M	798	169	30	3
II	M	681	318	1	..	VIII	M	946	44	7	3
Tahsil Powayan						IX	F	990	5	3	2
II	M	149	851	..	..	Tahsil Suar					
DISTRICT AGRA						IX	F	1,000	..	..	..
I	F	910	81	9	N	Tahsil Rampur					
Tahsil Kiraoli						VI	M	1,000	..	..	..
I	F	789	181	30	..	VII	M	1,000	..	..	..
DISTRICT MAINPURI						VIII	M	1,000	..	..	..
I	F	916	77	7	N	Tahsil Shahabad					
Tahsil Mainpuri						VI	M	1,000	..	..	..
I	F	885	106	9	..	VII	M	909	91	..	..
DISTRICT FARRUKHABAD						IX	F	1,000	..	..	..
IX	F	821	136	41	2	Tahsil Milak					
						VIII	M	1,000	..	..	..
						IX	F	1,000	..	..	..

RURAL POPULATION

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matri-culation and above	Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matri-culation and above
DISTRICT BAREILLY						Tahsil Kaimga					
I	M	939	49	8	4	VII	M	1,000	..	..	..
Tahsil Baheri						VIII	M	1,000	..	..	..
I	M	960	30	6	4	IX	M	953	38	9	..
Tahsil Aonla						Tahsil Farrukhabad					
I	M	978	11	7	4	IV	M	1,000	..	..	..
DISTRICT SAHARANPUR						V	M	1,000	..	..	..
III	F	1,000	..	..	..	Tahsil Chhibramau					
DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR						VII	M	978	22	..	..
IX	M	828	91	45	36	Tahsil Kannauj					
Tahsil Muzaffarnagar						VIII	M	1,000	..	..	..
IX	M	839	88	41	32	DISTRICT ALLAHABAD					
Tahsil Jansath						III	F	1,000	..	..	..
IX	M	829	88	54	29	DISTRICT JHANSI					
DISTRICT MEERUT						VI	F	998	..	2	..
V	F	997	2	1	..	Tahsil Moth					
Tahsil Baghpat						VI	F	1,000	..	..	..
V	F	1,000	..	..	..	Tahsil Garautha					
Tahsil Ghaziabad						VI	F	1,000	..	..	..
V	F	1,000	..	..	..	Tahsil Mauranipur					
Tahsil Saranath						VI	F	1,000	..	..	..
V	F	1,000	..	..	..	Tahsil Jhansi					
DISTRICT MATHURA						VI	F	1,000	..	..	..
III	M	976	14	6	4	Tahsil Mahroni					
Tahsil Mat						VI	F	1,000	..	..	..
III	M	1,000	..	..	..	DISTRICT BAHRAICH					
DISTRICT FARRUKHABAD						II	M	975	20	5	N
IV	M	873	108	13	6	IV	F	997	3	N	..
V	M	900	65	25	10	Tahsil Nanpara					
VII	M	929	49	22	N	II	M	997	3	N	N
VIII	M	863	86	47	4	IV	F	1,000	N	..	..
IX	M	875	67	46	12	DISTRICT GONDA					
						I	F	996	4	..	..

382

GENERAL REPORT

Industrial classification	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above
Tahsil Gonda					
I	F	997	2	1	..
DISTRICT BARA BANKI					
I	F	995	4	1	..
Tahsil Nawabganj					
I	F	997	3	N	..
Tahsil Ramsanehighat					
I	F	996	4	N	N
DISTRICT MIRZAPUR					
III	F	1,000	..	..	..
VII	F	997	2	1	..
Tahsil Mirzapur					
VII	F	1,000	..	..	..
Tahsil Chunar					
VII	F	1,000	..	..	..
Tahsil Dudhi					
VII	F	1,000	..	..	..

N=Negligible

The selected districts are much above or below the State average in the categories and sexes presented in the above Table. Tahsils which tend to widen the gap have also been shown. It requires special mention that since the number of female workers is small, only those districts have been selected in their case which apart from exhibiting proportions much above or below the State average have more than 500 female workers in the categories concerned to avoid lopsided conclusions being drawn from small absolute bases. This limitation needs to be borne in mind in the following categorywise analysis:

Category I—In no district literacy among male workers is strikingly above the State average. But in districts Bareilly (61) and Budaun (79) it is much below the same. The low proportion in district Bareilly is pre-eminently due to its tahsils Baheri (40) and Aonla (22) and in district Budaun to tahsil Bisauli (32). As regards female workers, districts Agra (90), Bijnor (86) and Mainpuri (84) have significantly higher pro-

portions of literates than the State average of 16. Tahsils Kiraoli (211), Nagina (279), Dhampur (151) and Mainpuri (115) of these districts are responsible for raising the proportions. As compared to these districts, Gonda (4) and Bara Banki (5) have very low proportions. Their tahsils Gonda (3), Nawabganj (3) and Ramsanehighat (4) have lower proportions than even the district averages.

Category II—In the six Himalayan districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora the proportion of agricultural labourers is very small. They are, therefore, not being considered. The proportion of literate male workers is 91 and of female workers 4 in the State. Districts Rampur (349), Shahjahanpur (319) and Budaun (285) are much above the State average. Tahsil Rampur (977), of district Rampur has a very high proportion of literate male agricultural workers: similarly, tahsil Powayan (851) of district Shahjahanpur and tahsil Bisauli (639) of district Budaun have high proportions. On the contrary, district Bahraich (25) is marked out for a strikingly low proportion. Tahsil Nanpara (3) of this district is responsible for lowering its average. In regard to female workers of this category, Naini Tal district (239) has a high proportion of literates, and tahsil Haldwani (381) has helped to raise its average.

Category III—The State average for male literate workers is 293. Districts Pithoragarh (812) and Naini Tal (588) figure very high in this respect. Tahsils Munsiri and Pithoragarh of Pithoragarh and tahsil Kichha of Naini Tal have more than 90 per cent male literates. District Mathura is at the other extreme end; its tahsil Mat did not register even a single literate male worker. District Naini Tal (145) is again noted for having the highest proportion of literate females, and once more Kichha tahsil has contributed to raise its average. At the bottom are Bijnor, Saharanpur, Mathura, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts which do not have a single literate female worker in this category.

Category IV—The State average of literate males in this category is 275. Districts Pithoragarh (785), Naini Tal (629) and Bareilly (615)

Moradabad (51.3) and Ghazipur (51.3) distinctly lower. It will be observed that the two lists of districts, i.e., one for the age-group 15–59 and the other for 0–14 are more or less complementary, as should normally be expected.

In this connexion the reader's attention is also invited to Table 2.39 and paragraph 126 of Chapter II in which changes in the percentage of age-groups 0–14 and 15–59 to total population, for the State and Divisions, based on unadjusted data have been traced from 1901 to 1961.

Age-group 60 and over—There was a continuous increase in proportion during 1921–51 among both the sexes (for females the proportion stood equal in 1921 and 1931). The proportion has again gone down in 1961. One reason of decline is the phenomenal increase in the proportion of the juvenile age-group of under 15 years, but that is not the full explanation. There has been a real fall as would appear from comparison with the age-group 15–59. In 1951 the ratio between the two age-groups was 5.4/57.6 for males and 6.1/55.9 for females. The corresponding ratios of 1961 are 5.0/55.0 for males and 5.4/53.6 for females, which are decidedly lower. It would thus appear that in spite of the lowering of the general death rate the probability of survival beyond the age of 60 years has not increased. This is the conclusion based on adjusted age data, though on the basis of unadjusted age returns the proportion of persons in ages 60 years and above has actually registered an increase. The age returns at 60 and above get extremely distorted and the error in adjustment at these ages is also perceptible, hence no firm conclusion can be drawn.

According to Census age returns distinctly higher-than-average proportion of males in ages 60 years and above is to be found in districts Budaun (9.9) and Bulandshahr (7.7) and lower-than-average in districts Jhansi (4.1) and Jalaun (4.5). As for females, districts much above the average are Bara Banki (7.9) and Sultanpur (7.9) and those much below are Naini Tal (4.4) and Etawah (4.6). As in the case of the juvenile age-group, migration trends effect the proportion in ages 60 years and above

considerably. Outmigration of persons of ages 15–59 tends to increase the percentage while immigration tends to reduce the same.

5. Age and Sex Ratio

Sex Ratios of India, States and Selected Countries

25. Nowhere in the world males and females are found in equal numbers. Even within a country the inequality differs from place to place. The index number measuring the relative difference is called the *sex ratio*. In the United States of America it is 'the number of males per 100 females', whereas in the United Kingdom it is 'the number of females per 1,000 males'. The Census of India follows the latter definition. In India females have always been fewer than males. Western scholars at the beginning of the century, who were used to high sex ratios in their own countries, looked askance at Indian figures. Their contention was strongly refuted by the Census Commissioner for India in the 1911 Census Report. Now the low sex ratios of the Indian Census are an accepted fact and no longer in doubt. In all countries of the world more boys are born than girls, but as the incidence of mortality is higher among males the excesses are wiped out in the course of years and eventually females outnumber males. This is the position obtaining in the advanced countries of the West. Why more males are born than females has not been quite satisfactorily explained? Perhaps the difference is due to deficiency of one chromosome in the body cells of the male which makes him more prone to sickness and death. In India the natural law which takes off more males from each age-group does not fully operate. Differential female mortality in younger ages and the reproductive period, particularly around 35, is so high that the balance is never reached and females are outnumbered by males in every age-group except the very oldest of 70 years and over.

26. The sex ratios obtaining in the selected countries of the world and the States and Union Territories of India are given in Tables 2.3 and 2.2 respectively of Chapter II. The sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh in 1961 is 909 and of India 911. Only Ceylon (897) and Pakistan (901)

out of the selected countries represented in Table 2.3 have a lower sex ratio than Uttar Pradesh. The United States of America, Mexico, most of the countries of Europe, Nigeria and Japan have more females than males; whereas Cuba, India, Venezuela, Burma, Ceylon, China (Mainland), China (Taiwan) and Pakistan have less than 975 females to 1,000 males. Thus the risk to female lives in the advanced western countries and Japan is much less than in the underdeveloped countries of Asia. The sex ratio within India varies greatly from one part of the country to another, as would appear from Table 2.2 referred to above, but still a pattern is discernible. This has been dealt with at some length in para 13 of that chapter, but a repetition thereof in this context will not come amiss. As noted therein, tracts showing a high or fairly high sex ratio (975 and above) can be grouped as follows:

(1) Coastal areas on the West Coast and the East Coast, i.e. Kutch in Gujarat and the coastal strips of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(2) South-eastern Madhya Pradesh merging within the Orissa coastal strip.

(3) Some Himalayan districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

(4) Bihar and central districts of Uttar Pradesh merging therewith.

(5) Mizo hills in southern Assam and Manipur.

It will be observed that proximity to the sea has for some reasons a beneficial effect on the sex ratio. Selective migration by sex also has its effect on the sex ratio. The districts of Uttar Pradesh having a comparatively high sex ratio are those from which males migrate in appreciable numbers to other places for livelihood and work.

27. Part D of Chapter II deals with the natural growth of population. Table 2.38 in paragraph 122 thereof gives the ratio of females to males in the general population at the 1961

Census and also their ratios at birth and death during 1951-60 for the States, and Fig. II/2 in paragraph 123 gives the number of registered female deaths per 1,000 registered male deaths in each year of the decade 1951-60 in Uttar Pradesh as well as Naini Tal, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Lucknow and Varanasi districts. Since the data are based on registered vital statistics, not much reliance can be placed on them. From adjusted Age Tables and Life Tables the computed sex ratio at birth for the period 1951-60 works out as 946 and at death 968 (neglecting migration).

28. We shall take up the comparison of 1961 sex ratios of India, Uttar Pradesh and other States, as also of certain countries of the world once again and study the distribution of population of each sex by Sundbarg's age-groups. This has been done in Table 6.8. The selected countries are the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and Japan. In all of them the sex ratio is above 1,030, the highest obtaining in France (1,085). Among the States, Kerala (1,022) and Orissa (1,001) have sex ratios exceeding 1,000. Those in which the ratios range between 975 and 1,000 are Bihar (994), Madras (992) and Andhra Pradesh (981); while Punjab (864), Assam (876), West Bengal (878), and Jammu and Kashmir (878) have sex ratios below 900. Rajasthan (908), Uttar Pradesh (909), Maharashtra (936), Gujarat (940), Madhya Pradesh (953) and Mysore (959) occupy intermediate positions. The sex ratio of the neighbouring Union Territory of Delhi is only 785 and of Himachal Pradesh 923. All the States, with the exception of Bihar, possessing sex ratios above 975 are coastal and are situated to the south of 22°N latitude. The high sex ratio of Bihar is to a considerable extent caused by the migration of large number of males to West Bengal and other places. This is the analysis by States and Union Territories. If smaller units, say districts, are considered, the pattern as described in paragraph 26 will appear.

RURAL POPULATION										385
Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion and above	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion and above	
DISTRICT FARRUKHABAD					DISTRICT GHAZIPUR					
F	918	68	13	1	F	919	74	6	‡	
Tahsil Farrukhabad					Tahsil Zamania					
F	913	70	16	1	F	887	105	8	N	
Tahsil Kannauj					DISTRICT VARANASI					
F	905	91	3	1	M	719	200	62	19	
DISTRICT ETAWAH					F	941	53	6	N	
M	717	195	72	16	Tahsil Varanasi					
F	918	65	16	1	M	709	194	77	20	
Tahsil Bharthana					F	933	60	7	N	
M	681	212	8†	21	Tahsil Chandauli					
F	912	65	23	N	M	709	210	61	20	
Tahsil Auraiya					F	926	67	7	N	
M	701	200	79	20	(b) Districts much below the State Average					
F	907	67	24	2	DISTRICT UTTAR KASHI					
DISTRICT KANPUR					F	977	17	5	1	
M	709	212	67	12	Tahsil Dunda					
F	909	76	15	N	F	1,000	..	..	..	
Tahsil Bilhaur					DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL					
M	675	231	79	15	F	982	15	3	N	
F	894	81	24	1	Tahsil Pratapnagar					
DISTRICT JALAUN					F	985	13	2	N	
F	930	64	6	N	DISTRICT MORADABAD					
Tahsil Jalaun					M	858	78	58	6	
F	920	72	8	N	F	973	20	7	N	
DISTRICT AZAMGARH					Tahsil Moradabad					
F	937	58	5	N	M	922	36	30	12	
Tahsil Ghosi					F	973	16	10	1	
F	898	91	11	N	DISTRICT BUDAUN					
DISTRICT BALLIA					M	884	75	36	5	
M	701	180	91	28	F	975	20	5	N	
F	915	70	14	1	Tahsil Sahaswan					
Tahsil Ballia					F	984	15	1	N	
M	683	183	100	34	Tahsil Dataganj					
F	909	77	14	N	M	913	54	33	..	

Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion and above	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricula- tion and above
DISTRICT RAMPUR					Tahsil Karwi				
M	898	81	19	2	F	981	17	2	N
F	981	15	4	N	Tahsil Mau				
Tahsil Rampur					F	979	17	4	N
M	921	64	14	1	DISTRICT KHERI				
F	994	6	N	..	F	972	21	7	N
Tahsil Shahabad					Tahsil Nighasan				
M	971	27	2	N	F	980	15	5	N
F	986	11	3	N	DISTRICT SITAPUR				
DISTRICT BAREILLY					F	971	23	6	N
M	850	89	53	8	Tahsil Biswan				
F	976	18	6	N	F	981	15	4	N
Tahsil Baheri					DISTRICT BAHRAICH				
M	942	N	55	3	M	870	94	33	3
F	979	16	5	N	F	979	17	4	N
DISTRICT PILIBHIT					Tahsil Nanpara				
M	862	105	30	3	M	888	87	23	2
F	971	21	8	N	F	984	14	2	N
Tahsil Pilibhit					DISTRICT GONDA				
F	980	18	2	N	F	970	27	3	N
Tahsil Purnapur					Tahsil Gonda				
M	917	62	19	2	F	978	19	3	N
DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR					DISTRICT BARA BANKI				
M	848	95	52	5	F	967	28	5	N
F	968	26	6	N	Tahsil Fatehpur				
Tahsil Tilhar					F	968	27	5	N
M	934	52	11	3	N=Negligible				
F	972	24	4	N	In the State 221 out of every 1,000 male non-workers are literate. Among these, 59 have acquired primary or junior basic standard and 11 have passed the High School or some higher examination. Districts Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of Himalayan Hills and districts Etawah, Kanpur, Ballia and Varanasi are more than 25 per cent above the State average in literacy among male non-workers. At the other end of the scale, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Bahraich are more than 25 per				
DISTRICT ALLAHABAD									
F	966	30	3	1					
Tahsil Manjhanpur									
F	977	23	N	N					
DISTRICT BANDA									
F	973	23	4	N					

cent below the State average and all but one lie in Rohilkhand Division. These districts are arranged below in (a) descending and (b) ascending order of their literacy rates among male non-workers :

(a) Markedly above State Average		(b) Markedly below State Average	
1. Garhwal	376	1. Rampur	102
2. Pithoragarh	349	2. Budaun	116
3. Chamoli	338	3. Bahraich	130
4. Almora	326	4. Pilibhit	138
5. Dehra Dun	299	5. Moradabad	142
6. Ballia	299	6. Bareilly	150
7. Kanpur	291	7. Shahjahanpur	152
8. Etawah	283		
9. Naini Tal	283		
10. Varanasi	281		

Among female non-workers only 47 out of 1,000 are literate, of which 7 are of the primary or junior basic educational level. The proportion of High School passed is negligible. All the districts mentioned above in connexion with male literacy deserve mention in female literacy also, except Almora in which the proportion is within 25 per cent of the average of the State. The female literacy proportion (47) is so low that plus and minus 25 per cent form a very small range, so much so that as many as 29 districts fall on this or that side thereof. Hence for highs and lows of female literacy, only the districts selected for male literacy (except Almora) have been considered in Table 4.29.

57. Tahsils which tend to widen the gaps in the districts concerned may now be noticed. In district Chamoli, tahsil Ukhi Math has 383 literate male non-workers against the district average of 388. Tahsil Chamoli of the district is responsible for raising the district average of female literacy. It has 77 literate females as against the district average of 61. Tahsil Pithoragarh of district Pithoragarh has higher male and female literacy, the proportion being 399 for males and 102 for females, as against the district averages of 349 and 74 respectively. Tahsil Pauri of district Garhwal is responsible for the high proportions

of male and female non-worker literates, i.e., 385 and 77 respectively as against the district averages of 376, and 72. Tahsil Naini Tal, hilly tract of the district, is marked for high proportions, i.e. 447 and 281 as against the district averages of 283 and 111, respectively for male and female non-workers. In district Dehra Dun, the sadar tahsil has high proportions of 328 and 147 as against 299 and 124 respectively of the district. The high proportions of 283 and 82 respectively for male and female literate non-workers in district Etawah are due to consistently high proportions of 319 and 88 in tahsil Bharthana and of 299 and 93 in tahsil Auraiya. Tahsil Bilhaur alone widens the gap in the case of district Kanpur. It has proportions of 325 and 106 respectively as against the district averages of 291 and 91. The sadar tahsil of district Ballia is responsible for high proportions of the district, its respective proportions being 317 and 91 against the corresponding district averages of 299 and 85. Similarly, tahsils Varanasi and Chandauli have high proportions of 291 and 67 and of 291 and 74 respectively as against 281 and 59 of the district. District Almora stands out in male literacy only. Its tahsil Ranikhet has 352 literate male non-workers against the district average of 326. Not all the tahsils have any significant proportion of educated persons who have attained the High School standard. Only in tahsils Naini Tal (16), Dehra Dun (19), Bharthana (21), Auraiya (20), Bilhaur (15), Ballia (34), Varanasi (20) and Chandauli (20) the number of males who have attained this standard exceeds 10 per 1,000. It needs to be mentioned that the category of non-workers includes full-time students as well as house-wives devoted exclusively to household duties.

58. Now coming to tahsils which widen the gulf for male and female literate non-workers in respect of low literacy, tahsil Moradabad of district Moradabad, tahsils Rampur and Shahabad of district Rampur, tahsil Baheri of district Bareilly, tahsil Tilhar of district Shahjahanpur and tahsil Nanpara of district Bahraich have much lower literacy proportion than their districts as regards both male and female literacy. The worst amongst them are tahsils Rampur and

Shahabad with 79 and 29 literate male non-workers respectively and only 6 and 14 literate female non-workers respectively per 1,000 each of male and female non-workers. The remaining tahsils range from 58 (Baheri) to 78 (Moradabad) in male literacy per mille and from 21 (Baheri) to 28 (Tilhar) in female literacy. In districts Budaun and Pilibhit which too have low proportions of both male and female literate non-workers one tahsil pulls down the male and the other the female proportion. Tahsils Dataganj and Puranpur pull down the male literacy rate and tahsils Sahaswan and Pilibhit the female in the concerned districts. Only tahsil Moradabad (12) of this list has more than 10 per 1,000 male non-workers who have acquired the High School educational level.

5. Rural Unemployment by Educational Levels and Age-Groups

59. It will be quite opposite to the matter in hand to study literacy and educational levels of the unemployed persons in the rural areas of U. P. As already pointed out in Chapter III, Census data do not truly reflect the unemployment picture; for those who are under-employed or misemployed have been included as workers engaged in some kind of economic activity. Very few females are returned as unemployed. Married women mostly perform household duties and young women are waiting to get married; only those on the look out for job are recorded as unemployed—and they are not many. The number of persons reported as unemployed from rural areas of the State is only 37,435, of whom 34,952 are males and 2,483 females. In only 10 districts their number exceeds 1,000. These districts are Varanasi (2,460M; 187F), Meerut (2,368 M; 150 F), Ballia (1,541 M; 126 F), Ghazipur (1,420 M; 22F), Gorakhpur (1,367M; 14F), Faizabad (1,146M; 40F), Deoria (952M; 217F), Aligarh (1,041M; 22F), Azamgar (1,005 M; 52F), and Unnao (867M; 140F). Subsidiary Table B-VIII. B.1 gives the distribution of 1,000 unemployed males and females in rural areas by educational levels. Out of every 1,000 unemployed males in the State 713 are literate, as against the proportion of 278 literate

males out of every 1,000 male population of 5 years and over. The proportion of males acquiring primary or junior basic educational level is 243 and of those High School standard 288—very much greater than in the general case. The extent of literacy is obviously much higher among the unemployed. In other words, there is greater unemployment among literates and educated people. These are obviously the educated unemployed of rural areas who are unable to go back to rural occupations and are seeking work. The number of unemployed females in the entire State is 2,483. Only in Deoria district it is 217, in 9 districts it is between 100 and 200 and in the remaining, less than 100 each. Out of these 2,483 unemployed females, only 347 are literate—as few as 82 are of primary or junior basic standard and 57 of High School. The proportion of unemployed females decreases with the increase in the educational level which is consistent with their general distribution by educational levels. It will be quite permissible to restrict the analysis to males only, because the number of unemployed females is very small and the problem of female unemployment in the Indian rural economy is as yet insignificant. Confining the attention to male unemployment by educational levels, it will be noted that in 5 districts, namely, Garhwal, Mainpuri, Chamoli, Almora and Faizabad more than 875 out of 1,000 unemployed males are literate. On the other hand in 7 districts, i.e., Kheri, Sitapur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Jalaun and Hardoi the proportion is less than 500. In Bulandshahr (454), Mainpuri (437), Gonda (423), Chamoli (420), Aligarh (412), Muzaffarnagar (411), Basti (408), Ballia (403), Tehri Garhwal (394), Azamgarh (378), Jaunpur (368) and Almora (362) districts the proportion of those who have passed High School or higher examinations among the unemployed males is more than 25 per cent above the State average. The names of districts in which the actual number of unemployed males exceeds 400 are given below:

1. Meerut	698	5. Gorakhpur	451
2. Ballia	621	6. Bulandshahr	443
3. Varanasi	619	7. Aligarh	429
4. Ghazipur	461	8. Faizabad	405

These districts are facing the problem of educated unemployment in their rural areas in a more acute form than others and some outlet in the secondary and tertiary sectors is needed so that the unemployed persons may be absorbed in gainful work. Ballia, Bulandshahr and Aligarh are high both in absolute numbers and in proportions. The districts which are more than 25 per cent below the State average in this respect are Kheri (57), Uttar Kashi (91), Rampur (116), Jalaun (125), Bareilly (128), Shahjahanpur (136), Pilibhit (137), Unnao (139), Sitapur (144), Banda (156), Lucknow (158), Hardoi (165), Jhansi (170), Farrukhabad (196), Etawah (203), Naini Tal (205), and Mirzapur (211). Districts in which the actual number is below 50 are noted below:

1. Uttar Kashi	2	5. Chamoli	34
2. Rampur	5	6. Jalaun	34
3. Pilibhit	17	7. Jhansi	37
4. Tehri Garhwal	28	8. Kheri	43

In Uttar Kashi, Rampur, Pilibhit, Jalaun, Jhansi, and Kheri both the absolute numbers and the proportions are small. The problem of educated unemployment in the rural areas of these districts is quite insignificant.

TABLE-4.30—Distribution of 1,000 Unemployed Males by Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961

Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above
UTTAR PRADESH				
1,000	287	182	243	288
(a) Districts much above the State Average				
DISTRICT CHAMOLI				
1,000	99	61	420	420
Tahsil Joshimath				
1,000	59	118	588	235
Tahsil Chamoli				
1,000	67	67	400	466
DISTRICT GARHWAL				
1,000	79	275	358	288
Tahsil Lansdowne				
1,000	66	264	311	359
DISTRICT MAINPURI				
1,000	94	113	356	437
Tahsil Mainpuri				
1,000	67	60	485	388
Tahsil Bhongaon				
1,000	48	87	376	489
(b) Districts much below the State Average				
DISTRICT BAREILLY				
1,000	542	152	178	128
Tahsil Bareilly				
1,000	624	159	134	83
DISTRICT PILIBHIT				
1,000	540	65	258	137
Tahsil Pilibhit				
1,000	567	..	367	65
Tahsil Puranpur				
1,000	682	113	182	23
DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR				
1,000	527	126	211	136
Tahsil Powayan				
1,000	826	..	174	..
Tahsil Jalalabad				
1,000	623	132	179	66
DISTRICT JALAUN				
1,000	506	179	190	125
Tahsil Jalaun				
1,000	562	177	160	101
Tahsil Kalpi				
1,000	559	147	176	118
DISTRICT KHERI				
1,000	750	100	93	57
Tahsil Nighasan				
1,000	771	95	88	46

Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above
	Tahsil Lakhimpur			
1,000	784	99	67	50
	DISTRICT SITAPUR			
1,000	558	125	173	144
	Tahsil Misrikh			
1,000	583	28	200	189
	Tahsil Sidhauri			
1,000	607	295	77	21
	DISTRICT HARDOI			
1,000	502	157	176	165
	Tahsil Hardoi			
1,000	581	89	98	232

60. Let us now see the distribution of unemployed males by educational levels in districts which have proportions of literate unemployed much above or below the State average. Table 4.30 above gives the distribution of 1,000 unemployed males by educational levels in the State as well as in 10 selected districts. Below each of these districts, tahsils which tend to accentuate its particular trait have also been shown. The much-above-average districts are Chamoli, Garhwal and Mainpuri, the first two being contiguous to each other. Among the much-below-average districts Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi form a solid block; the only district to fall outside is Jalaun. In Chamoli, Garhwal and Mainpuri the literacy rate among the unemployed males is above 90 per cent. Tahsils Joshimath (941) and Chamoli (933) of district Chamoli, tahsil Lansdowne (934) of district Garhwal, and tahsils Mainpuri (933) and Bhongaon (952) of district Mainpuri raise the proportions of their respective districts. In Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Jalaun, Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi the literacy rate is between 45 and 50 per cent. Tahsils which tend to lower the district proportions are Pilibhit (433) and Puranpur (318) of district Pilibhit, Powayan (174) and Jalalabad (377) of district

Shahjahanpur, Jalaun (438) and Kalpi (441) of district Jalaun, Nighasan (229) and Lakhimpur (216) of district Kheri, Misrikh (417) and Sidhauri (393) of district Sitapur, and Hardoi (419) of Hardoi. In tahsil Powayan of Shahjahanpur and tahsils Lakhimpur and Nighasan of Kheri less than 25 per cent among the unemployed males are literate. Out of the tahsils presented in the above Table, the proportion of the High School passed among the unemployed males exceeds 40 per cent in Bhongaon (489) and Chamoli (466) and is less than 5 per cent in Powayan (Nil), Sidhauri (21), Puranpur (23) and Nighasan (46).

61. Apart from data on unemployment by literacy and educational levels, the 1961 Census also collected information on unemployment by broad age-groups. Subsidiary Table B-IX. 1 gives the proportion of unemployed to 1,000 of each sex of 15 years and above and also in the broad age-groups of 15-34, 35-59, and 60 years and above. In the rural areas of the State, there are 3 unemployed males out of every 1,000 males in the age-group 15-34, 1 out of every 1,000 in the age-group 35-59, and a negligible number in the ages of 60 years and above. Taking all ages of 15 years and above together, the number of unemployed males comes to 2 per 1,000. Unemployed females, as expected, are in a negligible proportion in all age-groups for reasons mentioned hereinbefore. The above figures show that there is very little total unemployment in rural areas (though there exists a great degree of under-employment). Whatever unemployment is visible, is chiefly due to the growing literacy and education and to the effort on the part of the educated section to obtain work in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Table 4.31 gives the proportion of unemployed persons, males and females in those districts which have much greater or smaller proportion of unemployed males as compared to the State average. The selection of districts has been made on the basis of the proportion of unemployed males in ages 15 years and above. The negligible proportion of unemployed females in different broad age-groups does not warrant any analysis. Tahsils which accentuate their district traits have also been shown in this Table.

TABLE 4.31—Number per 1,000 of Population aged 15+ and of Population of each Age-Group 15-34, 35-59, 60+ who are Unemployed separately for Persons, Males and Females in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961

15 and above			15-34			35-59			60 and above		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH											
1	2	N	2	3	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
A—Districts much above the State Average of Unemployed Males aged 15 and above											
DISTRICT PITHORAGARH											
2	3	N	3	6	N	N	1	N	N	1	N
Tahsil Dharchula											
4	6	2	5	8	2	2	3	1	3	5	..
DISTRICT DEHRA DUN											
2	4	N	4	6	N	1	2	..	N	1	..
Tahsil Dehra Dun											
3	5	N	5	8	N	1	2	..	1	1	..
DISTRICT MEERUT											
2	3	N	3	6	N	1	1	N	N	1	N
Tahsil Ghaziabad											
3	5	N	5	9	N	1	2	N	1	2	N
DISTRICT BALLIA											
2	4	N	4	8	N	1	1	N	N	N	..
Tahsil Ballia											
3	5	N	4	9	N	1	2	..	N	N	..
DISTRICT GHAZIPUR											
2	4	N	4	8	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
Tahsil Zamania											
4	9	N	8	16	N	1	2	N	N	N	1
DISTRICT VARANASI											
3	5	N	4	8	N	1	1	N	N	N	N
Tahsil Chandauli											
4	7	N	6	12	1	1	2	N	N	N	N
B—Districts much below the State Average of Unemployed Males aged 15 and above											
DISTRICT RAMPUR											
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tahsil Suar											
N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Tahsil Milak											
N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	..	1
DISTRICT GONDA											
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	N
Tahsil Tarabganj											
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	..	..

Districts Pithoragarh (3), Dehra Dun (4), Meerut (3), Ballia (4), Ghazipur (4) and Varanasi (5) have 3 or more unemployed males per 1,000 males of ages 15 years and above. Tahsils Dharchula (6), Dehra Dun (5), Ghaziabad (5), Ballia (5), Zamania (9) and Chandauli (7), have a higher proportion of unemployed males than the district average. As against this, in only 2 districts, i.e., Rampur and Gonda, unemployed males are negligible in number. Tahsils Suar and Milak of the former and Tahsil Tarabganj of the latter are at the bottom, effectively reducing the proportions of their respective districts. Unemployment is comparatively greater in the age-group 15-34. In all the above average districts presented in the preceding Table the proportion is between 6 and 8, and in the selected tahsils 8 and more. The proportion in tahsil Zamania, however, is as high as 16 and in tahsil Chandauli 12.

6. Non-Workers

62. The 'activities' in which non-workers are engaged also call for attention. Before analysing the distribution of non-workers by 8 types of 'activities', let us first examine their distribution pattern by broad age-groups. Subsidiary Table B-IX.2 presents the distribution of persons of each sex not at work by age-groups in the State and districts. In the rural areas of the State, out of every 1,000 male non-workers, 910 are in the age-group 0-14, 61 in the age-group 15-34, 9 in the age-group 35-59, and 19 have crossed the age of 60. The steep fall up to the age-group 35-59 and an increase thereafter in the case of males does not hold good for females. Out of every 1,000 female non-workers, 476 are in the age-group 0-14, 284 in the age-group 15-34, 176 in the age-group 35-59 and 63 are of 60 years and over, the fall in their case being progressive. The difference in the distribution patterns of males and females is due to the pre-occupation of a very large number of grown-up females with household duties. Males predominate in work in all parts of State, except in certain hill districts. Females usually remain at home, mostly with their parents or husbands, and are in general treated as non-working from the economic point of view. Thus the almost total

concentration in the age-group 0-14 and an increase in proportion in ages above 60 years does not, therefore, apply to them except in the districts of Himalayan Hills. In Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, which are wholly mountainous districts, the distribution of female non-workers by ages differs widely from the trend in other districts. It tends to come closer to the general distribution of male non-workers in the State. This is obviously due to the high participation rate of females of these areas in economic activities.

63. Table 4.32-A gives the distribution of 1,000 males not at work by age-groups in the rural areas of the State and selected districts and tahsils. The districts selected are those which have significantly high and low proportions of male non-workers in the age-group 0-14, the group which contains over 90 per cent of male non-workers in the State. Districts Moradabad, Rampur, Pilibhit, Bahraich and Gonda have proportions varying from 934 to 946 as against the State average of 910. Tahsils Moradabad (937) and Bilari (936) of district Moradabad, tahsil Suar (967) of district Rampur, tahsil Puranpur (952) of district Pilibhit, tahsil Kaisarganj (952) of district Bahraich and tahsils Balrampur (960) and Gonda (960) of district Gonda are responsible for raising the proportions of their districts in the age-group 0-14 significantly above the State average. As against these, districts Tehri Garhwal, Meerut and Farrukhabad have strikingly low proportions of 878, 875 and 849 respectively in this age-group. In these districts the proportion of non-workers in the ages 15-34 is particularly high. Tahsil Devaprayag (808) of district Tehri Garhwal, tahsils Baghpat (868) and Ghaziabad (865) of district Meerut, and tahsil Farrukhabad (797) of district Farrukhabad tend to lower the district proportions. In 2 tahsils, i.e., Devaprayag and Farrukhabad as many as 156 and 130 per 1,000 non-workers respectively are of ages 15-34.

TABLE 4.32-A : Distribution of 1,000 Males Not At Work by Age-Groups in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961

All Age-groups	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
UTTAR PRADESH					
1,000	910	61	9	19	1
A—Districts much above the State Average					
DISTRICT MORADABAD					
1,000	934	41	5	20	N
Tahsil Moradabad					
1,000	937	40	5	18	..
Tahsil Bilari					
1,000	936	39	4	20	1
DISTRICT RAMPUR					
1,000	945	32	8	14	1
Tahsil Suar					
1,000	967	16	4	13	N
DISTRICT PILIBHIT					
1,000	934	41	10	15	N
Tahsil Puranpur					
1,000	952	29	7	12	N
DISTRICT BAHRAICH					
1,000	946	31	7	16	N
Tahsil Kaisarganj					
1,000	952	30	5	13	N
DISTRICT GONDA					
1,000	938	38	7	16	1
Tahsil Balrampur					
1,000	960	25	3	11	1
Tahsil Gonda					
1,000	960	20	11	9	N
B—Districts much below the State Average					
DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL					
1,000	878	91	9	22	N
Tahsil Devaprayag					
1,000	808	156	16	20	N

All Age-groups 0-14 15-34 35-59 60+ Age not stated

DISTRICT MEERUT					
1,000	875	83	10	30	2
Tahsil Baghpat					
1,000	868	90	7	34	1
Tahsil Ghaziabad					
1,000	865	91	15	28	1
DISTRICT FARRUKHABAD					
1,000	849	102	27	20	2
Tahsil Farrukhabad					
1,000	797	130	46	25	2

64. Similarly, Table 4.32-B gives the distribution of 1,000 females not at work by age-groups in the rural areas of the State and selected districts and tahsils. The criterion of selection is the same as in case of male non-workers. The Himalayan districts of Chamoli (867), Pithoragarh (882), and Almora (866) have a significantly large proportion of female non-workers in the age-group 0-14 as against the State average of only 476. The remaining hill districts (except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun) also stand close, but they have not been shown with a view to restrict the dimensions of the Table. These districts have more than 865 per 1,000 females non-workers in the age-group 0-14 and very small proportions in age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. The reason is that most of the grown-up women of these districts, like men of other areas, are workers—the non-workers being largely confined to juvenile ages. Tahsil Karnaprayag (871), Didihat (909) and Almora (901) have even higher proportions in the age-group 0-14 and are responsible for pulling up the district averages. As compared to these, districts Shahjahanpur (398), Kheri (391) and Sitapur (397) are pointedly below the State average. This is due to the age-structure prevailing in these districts according to which the proportion of females in juvenile ages is much less than the State average, and not to participation of females in work in early ages. Naturally in these cases, the proportions in age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 are correspondingly higher than those for the State. Their tahsils Tilhar (394), Lakhimpur (382) and Biswan (384) further help to lower the district averages in the age-group 0-14.

TABLE 4.32 B : Distribution of 1,000 Females Not At Work by Age-Groups in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961

All Age-groups	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
UTTAR PRADESH					
1,000	476	284	176	63	1
A—Districts much above the State Average					
DISTRICT CHAMOLI					
1,000	867	19	21	93	N
Tahsil Karnaprayag					
1,000	871	16	22	91	..
DISTRICT PITHORAGARH					
1,000	882	32	23	63	..
Tahsil Didihat					
1,000	909	21	16	54	..
DISTRICT ALMORA					
1,000	866	37	32	65	N
Tahsil Almora					
1,000	901	24	17	58	..
B—Districts much below the State Average					
DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR					
1,000	398	317	218	66	1
Tahsil Tilhar					
1,000	394	316	223	67	N
DISTRICT KHERI					
1,000	391	321	219	69	N
Tahsil Lakhimpur					
1,000	382	317	227	74	N
DISTRICT SITAPUR					
1,000	397	317	211	74	1
Tahsil Biswan					
1,000	384	319	221	76	N

65. Eight types of 'activities' of non-workers have been recognized at this Census as follows:

- Full-time students
- Those engaged in household duties
- Dependants, infants and disabled

- (iv) Retired persons, rentiers or people of independent means
- (v) Beggars, vagrants, etc.
- (vi) Inmates of institutions
- (vii) Persons seeking employment for the first time
- (viii) Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work

The contrast between the numbers of male and female full-time students shows the difference in the emphasis on education of the two sexes; the second type is an almost exclusive preserve of grown-up females; the third type chiefly comprises the young of both sexes. The remaining types do not account for more than 8 males and one female per 1,000 non-workers of each sex. In the light of the above, we may now proceed to examine the Subsidiary Table B-IX.3 which gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and type of activities in the rural areas of the State. At the State level there are 355 males and 645 females out of every 1,000 non-workers. Out of every 1,000 male non-workers 207 are full-time students, 2 in household duties, 784 dependants, etc., one retired person, rentier, etc., 2 beggars and vagrants, one inmate of institution, 2 person seeking employment for the first time and one for a subsequent time. Among 1,000 non-working females, 15 only are full-time students, 507 in household duties, 477 dependants, etc., and one a beggar or vagrant.

66. The same Subsidiary Table shows that the hill districts which possess high literacy have the highest proportion of full-time students of both sexes. As against the proportion of 207 for males and 15 for females in the State, the proportions in the Himalayan districts range from 288 in Tehri Garhwal to 378 in Chamoli for males and from 18 in Tehri Garhwal to 69 in Pithoragarh for females. The proportions are very low in the districts of the Rohilkhand Division, the lowest figure of full-time students obtaining in the case of Rampur (101). In the case of female full-time students Moradabad (8) and Budaun (8) of the same Division are very low, but the lowest in Bahraich (7) of Faizabad Division. A very large proportion of

females in these districts are engaged in household duties. As expected very few male non-workers perform these duties; only two districts show a fair proportion, namely, Farrukhabad (19) and Almora (15). The hill districts have very few female non-workers in household work, as they look after cultivation as well and are thus gainfully employed. Dependants, infants and the disabled constitute a large chunk of both male and female non-workers. In the State 784 males and 477 females out of every 1,000 non-workers of each sex belong to this type. Owing to a large proportion of full-time male students in the hill districts, dependants, etc., are relatively fewer than the State average. On the other hand, the proportion of females in this type of non-workers is very high, Tehri Garhwal (901) coming at the top. It needs to be reiterated that in the hills only the very young girls are non-workers, hence very large proportions of females as dependants, infants, etc. The extraordinary large proportion in district Tehri Garhwal (901) is due to the very small proportion (18) of female full-time students in this district as against comparatively large proportions in sister districts. Among the districts of Rohilkhand Division which have high proportions of males of this type, Rampur (894) soars the highest due to relatively very few school-going children. Bareilly district (376) of this Division has the lowest proportion of such females, because from their early age to old age girls and women in this district are engaged in household duties, the proportion (609) therefore being the highest in the State. Retired persons, rentier and people of independent means form a negligible proportion in the rural areas. Only Dehra Dun district (6) has a fair proportion of non-workers of this type. Except in Pithoragarh district (2) females nowhere exceed the proportion of one to 1,000. Beggars, vagrants, etc., and inmates of institutions are also relatively few. The former are found in some numbers in Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Mathura, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Gonda and Bara Banki, while the latter in Naini Tal, Bareilly, Farrukhabad and Mirzapur.

67. Table 4.33 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and type of 'activity'

in the rural areas of the State and selected districts and tahsils. Districts which have a larger number of male non-workers than female non-workers are Chamoli (533), Pithoragarh (535), Tehri Garhwal (522), Garhwal (520) and Almora (531) in the Himalayan Hills. Uttar Kashi district, though quite high, has slightly fewer non-working males than females; so it has been left out. In these 5 districts females command a majority among workers of both sexes. Tahsils Ukhi Math (552), Pithoragarh (538), Pratapnagar (511), Pauri (532) and Almora

(545) further accentuate the particular trait of these districts. As against them, districts Rampur (305), Shahjahanpur (303), Kheri (301) and Sitapur (311) are at the other end, where female non-workers greatly outnumber male non-workers. Tahsil Shahabad of district Rampur has only 224 males and as many as 776 females per 1,000 non-workers. As regards the remaining 3 districts, tahsils Powayan (295; 705), Nighasan (295; 705) and Biswan (296; 704) pull down and pull up the proportion of male and female non-workers respectively in the districts concerned.

TABLE 4.33 : Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not At Work by Sex and Type of Activity in the Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts and Tahsils, 1961

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers by sex	Distribution of 1,000 of non-workers in each sex by type of activity																			
	Total non- working popula- tion			Full- time students		House- hold duties		Depen- dants, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or inde- pendent means		Beggars, or vagrants, etc.		Inmates of Institu- tions		Persons seeking employ- ment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
UTTAR PRADESH																				
1,000	355	645	1,000	1,000	207	15	2	507	784	477	1	N	2	1	1	N	2	N	1	N
A.—Districts much above the State Proportion of Male Non-Workers and much below the State Proportion of Female Non-Workers																				
DISTRICT CHAMOLI																				
1,000	533	467	1,000	1,000	378	59	..	51	615	885	1	N	4	5	N	..	2	N	N	..
Tahsil Ukhi Math																				
1,000	552	448	1,000	1,000	374	48	..	29	622	915	1	..	3	8	..	..	N	..	N	..
DISTRICT PITHORAGARH																				
1,000	535	465	1,000	1,000	370	69	N	45	621	881	1	2	2	3	1	N	3	N	2	N
Tahsil Pithoragarh																				
1,000	538	462	1,000	1,000	399	78	1	69	591	854	2	2	2	6	1	N	3	N	1	N
DISTRICT TEHRI GARHWAL																				
1,000	522	478	1,000	1,000	288	18	..	78	707	901	1	N	2	2	1	1	1	N	N	N
Tahsil Pratapnagar																				
1,000	544	456	1,000	1,000	301	17	..	43	698	939	N	N	1	1	..	..	N	..	N	..
DISTRICT GARHWAL																				
1,000	520	480	1,000	1,000	372	65	..	103	621	828	1	N	2	4	1	..	2	..	1	N

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers by sex			Distribution of 1,000 of non-workers in each sex by type of activity																	
			Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, or vagrants, etc.		Inmates of Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of the employment and seeking work	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1,000	532	468	1,000	1,000	383	76	..	61	609	857	2	1	2	5	N	..	2	..	2	..
Tahsil Pauri																				
DISTRICT ALMORA																				
1,000	531	469	1,000	1,000	329	42	15	70	650	886	1	N	2	2	N	N	2	N	1	N
Tahsil Almora																				
1,000	545	455	1,000	1,000	334	56	29	35	630	905	1	N	2	3	1	1	2	N	1	N
B--Districts much below the State Proportion of Male Non-Workers and much above the State Proportion of Female Non-Workers																				
DISTRICT RAMPUR																				
1,000	305	695	1,000	1,000	101	11	2	568	894	421	1	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tahsil Shahabad																				
1,000	224	776	1,000	1,000	130	25	N	517	863	458	2	N	5	N	N	N	N	..	N	..
DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR																				
1,000	303	697	1,000	1,000	145	10	3	596	846	394	2	N	2	N	N	N	1	N	1	N
Tahsil Powayan																				
1,000	295	705	1,000	1,000	146	8	1	586	845	405	4	1	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DISTRICT KHERI																				
1,000	301	699	1,000	1,000	150	9	N	588	844	403	1	N	2	N	N	N	2	..	1	..
Tahsil Nighasan																				
1,000	295	705	1,000	1,000	95	6	..	555	899	439	1	N	1	N	N	..	1	..	3	..
DISTRICT SITAPUR																				
1,000	311	689	1,000	1,000	154	9	1	595	838	396	2	N	2	N	N	N	2	N	1	N
Tahsil Biswan																				
1,000	296	704	1,000	1,000	124	6	1	619	871	374	1	N	2	1	N	N	1	..	N	..
N=Negligible																				

7. Growth of Rural Population and Rural Density

68. Before closing this chapter, it would be worthwhile to examine the growth of rural population since 1901. Recasting of population as per present jurisdiction has been done in Table A-II for previous Census years. Rural figures can be obtained by subtracting the urban figures as they stood at each Census from the recast total figures. The rural population of the State for each Census year calculated in the manner indicated is given in Table 4.34:

TABLE 4.34 : Growth of Rural Population in Uttar Pradesh, 1901-61

Census Year	Rural Population	Percentage Variation
1901	43,234,699	..
1911	43,245,600	N
1921	41,733,449	- 3.5
1931	44,207,965	+ 5.9
1941	49,515,358	+ 12.0
1951	54,590,043	+ 10.3
1961	64,266,506	+ 17.7

These population figures differ to some extent from those given in Table 99 on page 123 of the 1951 Census Report on account of different methods adopted for computation. It follows from the above that there was a nominal increase in the rural population during 1901-11. This increase was more apparent than real, as the total population of the State actually suffered a decline of one per cent. Many towns at the time of the 1911 Census had been evacuated on account of the plague, and the evacuees were counted in the rural population. While the rural population, on the whole, remained constant, some districts exhibited great variations. Areas which registered an increase of more than 10 per cent were those which are comprised in the present boundaries of Uttar Kashi (11.9), Chamoli (11.7), Pithoragarh (15.9), Tehri Garhwal (11.9), Garhwal (11.3), Almora (11.8), Gorakhpur (10.3) and Deoria (10.6). Those which lost more than 10 per cent were Mathura (-13.9) and Ballia (-11.8). In the second decade the rural population of the State suffered a decline of 3.5 per cent, chiefly on account of the influenza epidemic. No district manifested a percentage increase of more than 6.5 per cent, but Naini Tal (-17.8), Rampur (-18.9), Agra (-13.7) and Mirzapur (-36.2) suffered in population by more than 10 points as compared to the State average. After 1921 the tide turned, and the population of the State since then has continuously followed an upward trend, though some districts here and there have shown an occasional decline. The average increase in rural population during 1921-31 was 5.9 per cent. Districts in which the increase was more than 5 points above or below the State average are noted below:

(1921-31)

Above 10.9 per cent		Below 0.9 per cent	
1. Garhwal	11.2	1. Naini Tal	(-) 1.0
2. Dehra Dun	13.7	2. Mainpuri	(-) 0.2
3. Muzaffarnagar	11.7		
4. Jhansi	13.3		
5. Hamirpur	12.8		
6. Gorakhpur	12.4		

In the next decade, 1931-41, the rural population of the State rose by 12.0 per cent. Districts which had percentage increases above 17.0 or

below 7.0 per cent are represented below:

(1931-41)

Above 17 per cent		Below 7 per cent	
1. Pithoragarh	17.8	1. Naini Tal	(-) 2.1
2. Almora	17.8	2. Rampur	(-) 4.2
3. Mathura	21.2	3. Bareilly	5.1
4. Agra	20.5	4. Shahjahanpur	6.8
5. Etawah	18.2	5. Dehra Dun	4.0
6. Allahabad	18.4	6. Sultanpur	4.2
7. Ghazipur	19.6	7. Basti	5.5
8. Varanasi	18.4		

During 1941-51 the average percentage increase for the State was 10.3. Such districts as had 15.3 and above or less than 5.3 per cent increase are noted as under:

(1941-51)

15.3 per cent and above		Below 5.3 per cent	
1. Naini Tal	16.2	1. Uttar Kashi	2.5
2. Muzaffarnagar	15.3	2. Tehri Garhwal	3.7
3. Meerut	16.0	3. Garhwal	4.6
4. Kanpur	15.3	4. Rampur	4.0
5. Sultanpur	16.2	5. Pilibhit	2.5
6. Azamgarh	15.6	6. Shahjahanpur	2.5
7. Ghazipur	15.7	7. Jhansi	0.8
		8. Jalaun	2.5
		9. Hamirpur	1.4
		10. Kheri	1.2

The decade 1951-61 has seen a 17.7 per cent increase in the rural population (if the adjusted rural population as per 1961 definition of urban areas is taken for 1951, then the percentage increase is 15.3). The undernoted districts have registered an increase of 22.7 per cent and above or less than 12.7 per cent:

(1951-61)

22.7 per cent and above		Below 12.7 per cent	
1. Naini Tal	79.3	1. Garhwal	12.4
2. Bijnor	33.1	2. Lucknow	11.2
3. Moradabad	22.7	3. Bahraich	11.7
4. Rampur	44.0	4. Gonda	10.4
5. Pilibhit	23.9	5. Faizabad	11.2
6. Muzaffarnagar	23.3	6. Sultanpur	8.7
7. Etawah	23.6	7. Basti	10.5
8. Jhansi	24.2		
9. Jalaun	24.4		
10. Hamirpur	23.8		
11. Ghazipur	25.6		

Comparing the two lists of 1941-51 and 1951-61, it will be observed that Naini Tal, Muzaffarnagar and Ghazipur have had consistently high and Garhwal low rates of increase in both decades. On the other hand, Sultanpur had a large percentage increase in 1941-51 and a small increase in 1951-61; while Rampur, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Hamirpur had very small increase during 1941-51 and quite large during 1951-61. Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur which gained vastly due to the large scale transference of enclaves from Vindhya Pradesh (now included in Madhya Pradesh) during 1911-51 should have shown an increase. The decrease, therefore, is pointed by due to loss from rural to urban and heavy drift of seasonal labour to the adjacent neighbouring states. Rural increases in Naini Tal (79.3), Rampur (44.0) and Bijnor (33.1) have been quite striking on account of the reclamation of the *tarai* and introduction of colonization schemes which have enabled large numbers from outside to settle in these areas. Considering the whole span of 60 years, the average increase in the State has been 49.2 per cent. Districts which have registered increase above 66.6 per cent or below 33.3 are as under:

Above 66.6 per cent		Below 33.3 per cent	
1. Uttar Kashi	77.5	1. Rampur	25.6
2. Chamoli	173.8	2. Bareilly	27.0
3. Pithoragarh	102.0	3. Pilibhit	28.0
4. Tehri Garhwal	74.0	4. Shahjahanpur	18.8
5. Almora	94.9	5. Unnao	31.7
6. Dehra Dun	67.5	6. Rae Bareli	28.2
7. Muzaffarnagar	69.2	7. Bara Banki	21.3
8. Meerut	72.5	8. Sultanpur	28.1
9. Gorakhpur	75.2		
10. Ghazipur	75.0		
11. Varanasi	70.8		
12. Mirzapur	77.8		

Of the above list Muzaffarnagar and Ghazipur have manifested high rates of increase and Sultanpur a low rate during 1951-61 also; while Rampur and Pilibhit which generally showed a low trend in the past have registered large increases during this decade. The hill districts

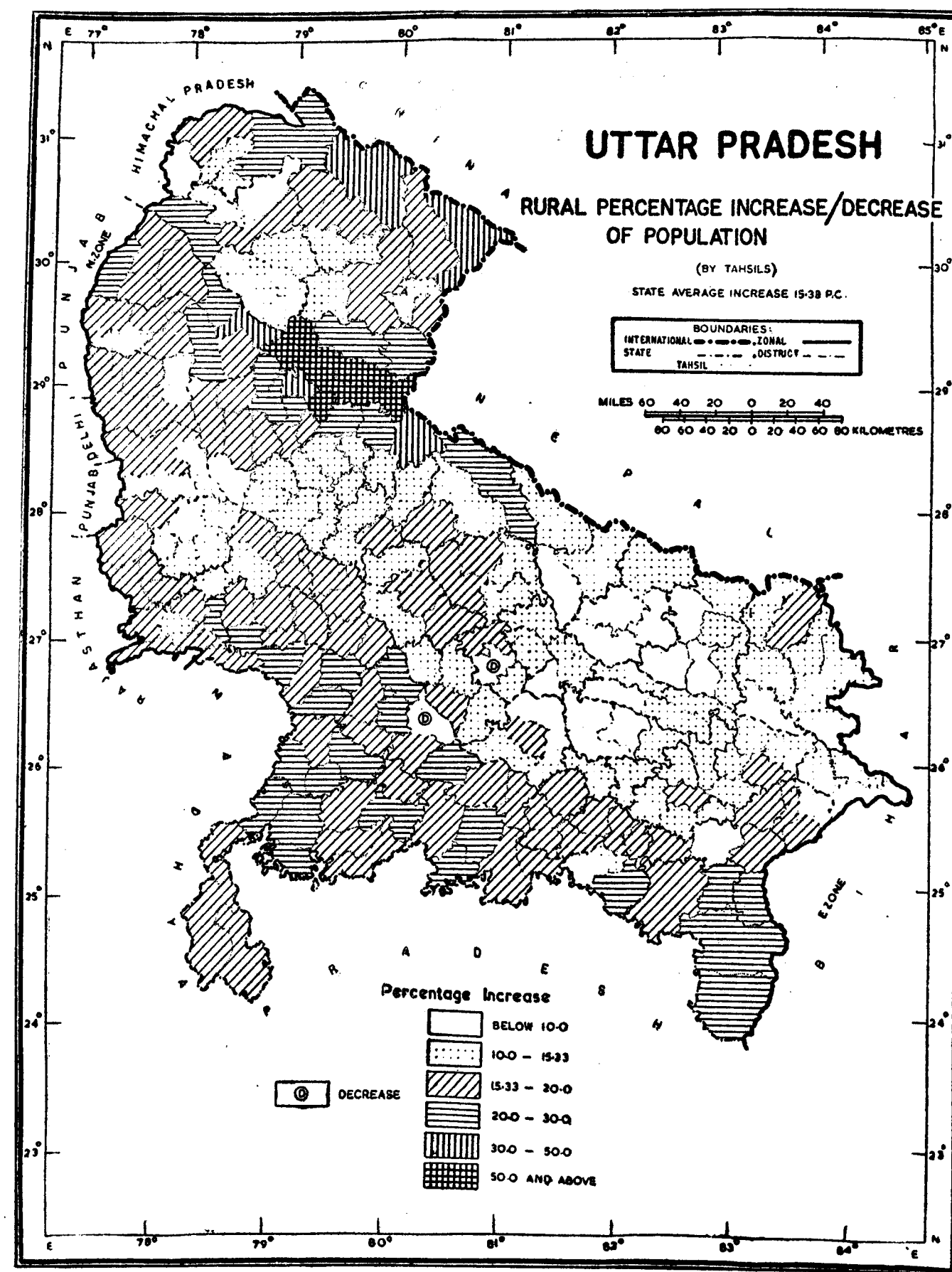
due to near immunity from the natural causes which played havoc during 1901-1921 have shown large increases chiefly due to natural increase and partly from the development works which are opening up these areas long asleep in the arms of the mountainous terrain.

69. Percentage increase during the decade 1951-61 requires a closer study. For this purpose the tahsil would be a better and more compact unit than the district, as it forms the lowest stratum of Census tabulation. For exact comparison the 1951 rural population of each tahsil requires to be adjusted to the urban definition adopted in 1961. On adjusted data the average increase of population in the rural areas of the State during 1951-61 works out as 15.33 per cent. The tahsils of the State may be divided into the following 7 convenient ranges of rural increase or decrease:

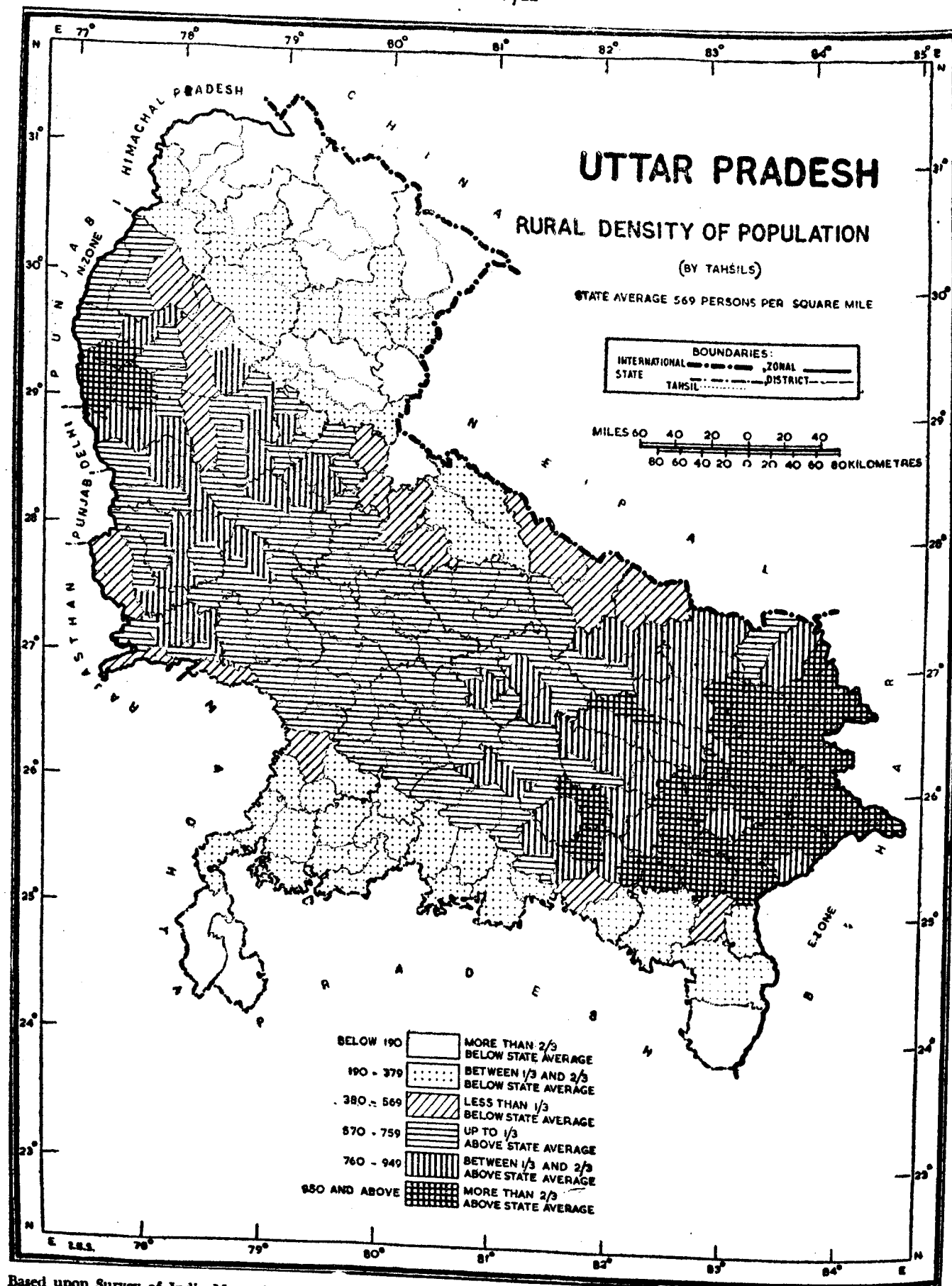
Range	Number of Tahsils
(1) Tahsils showing decrease in rural population	2
(2) Tahsils showing increase below 10 per cent	20
(3) Tahsils showing increase between 10 per cent and State average of 15.33 per cent	76
(4) Tahsils showing rural increase between the State average of 15.33 per cent and 20 per cent	89
(5) Tahsils showing increase above 20 per cent and below 30 per cent	35
(6) Tahsils showing increase above 30 per cent and below 50 per cent	5
(7) Tahsils showing increase of 50 per cent and above	4

Two tahsils, viz., Kanpur and Lucknow, have shown an actual decrease in their rural population. They have lost their population in large numbers by migration to the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow and other areas. The 20 tahsils which have shown rural increase of less than 10 per cent are Pratapnagar of Tehri Garhwal, Gunnaur of Budaun, Chakrata of Dehra Dun, Koil of Aligarh, Maharajganj of Rae Bareli, Kaisarganj of Bahraich, Utraula, Gonda and Taraijanj of Gonda, Haidargarh of Bara Banki,

MAP IV/G



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



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

© Government of India Copyright, 1961.

Bikapur of Faizabad, Musafirkhana, Amethi and Sultanpur of Sultanpur, Domariaganj, Harraiya and Basti of Basti, Bansgaon of Gorakhpur, and tahsils Ballia and Varanasi. There seems to have been an appreciable degree of outmigration from the rural areas of these tahsils to other places in search of better prospects. The 9 tahsils which have shown percentage increases above 30 are Joshimath (16.7) of Chamoli, Dharchula (35.8) of Pithoragarh, Haldwani (50.2), Kashipur (138.7), and Kichha (135.4) of Naini Tal, Nagina (34.4) of Bijnor, Suar (46.9) and Bilaspur (99.0) of Rampur, and Purnapur (33.6) of Pilibhit. They are all situated in Himalayan Hills or the submontane region of the West Plain which are opening up. There has been a lot of immigration into these tahsils, particularly in Kashipur, Kichha, Bilaspur and Haldwani. Percentage increase of population by tahsils during 1951-61 has been shown in the map printed opposite.

70. Density closely follows the changes in population, both being in direct proportion to each other. The average density of population in the rural areas of the State is 569 persons per sq. mile, as against 487 in 1951. For the study of rural density, it will be advisable to consider districts as well as tahsils. The distribution of districts and tahsils by convenient density ranges is given below:

Density Ranges	Number of Districts	Number of Tahsils
(1) More than 66.7 per cent below State average, i.e., below 190 persons per sq. mile	3	18
(2) Between 33.3 and 66.7 per cent below the State average, i.e., between 190-379 persons per sq. mile	11	37
(3) Less than 33.3 per cent below the State average, i.e., between 380-569 persons per sq. mile	4	18
(4) Up to 33.3 per cent above the State average, i.e., between 570-759 persons per sq. mile	21	79
(5) Between 33.3 and 66.7 per cent (nearly) above the State average, i.e., between 760 and 949 persons per sq. mile	8	46
(6) More than 66.7 (nearly) per cent above the State average, i.e., 950 and above persons per sq. mile	7	33

Districts having rural densities below 380 persons per sq. mile are the 8 districts of Himalayan Hills, the five of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, and the heavily forested submontane district of Pilibhit. The 3 districts of the Uttarakhand Division have densities below 190 persons per sq. mile. As regards tahsils, all tahsils of the 8 districts of the Himalayan Hills, tahsils Nagina of Bijnor, Bilaspur of Rampur, Purnapur of Pilibhit and Nighasan and Lakhimpur of Kheri in the submontane region of the West Plain, and all tahsils of Jhansi, Jalaun (except tahsil Jalaun), Hamirpur and Banda, tahsil Meja of Allahabad, tahsil Chakia of Varanasi, and all tahsils (except Chunar) of Mirzapur district of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have rural densities below 380 persons per sq. mile. Out of these 18 have densities of less than 190 persons per sq. mile. They include all the tahsils of Uttar Kashi, and Chamoli districts, tahsils Dharchula and Munsiri of Pithoragarh, Pratapnagar of Tehri-Garhwal, Champawat of Almora, Naini Tal and Haldwani of Naini Tal, Purnapur of Pilibhit in the north of the State, and Lalitpur and Mahroni of Jhansi, and Dudhi of Mirzapur district in the south of the State. The 7 districts which have rural densities 950 persons and above per sq. mile are Meerut, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Ghazipur—all except the first situated in the East Plain. Of these, Deoria, (1,111), Azamgarh (1,038), Jaunpur (1,063) and Ballia (1,039) have more than 1,000 persons to a sq. mile. As for tahsils, with the exception of four forming a small compact cluster in the extreme west of the State, viz., Budhana of Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Sardhana and Meerut of Meerut, all high density tahsils having 950 persons or more per sq. mile cluster in the eastern part of the State. They include the sadar tahsils of Faizabad and Pratapgarh, Soraon and Handia of Allahabad, Khalilabad of Basti, Gorkhpur and Bansgaon of Gorakhpur, all tahsils of Deoria, all except Lalganj of Azamgarh, all except Machhlishahr of Jaunpur, all of Ballia, all except Zamania of Ghazipur, and all except Chakia of Varanasi. Rural density of population by tahsils has been shown in the map opposite.

71. A comparison of rural densities and rural percentage increases shows that 2 tahsils, viz., Pratapnagar of Tehri Garhwal and Chakrata of Dehra Dun possessing low densities of below 380 persons per sq. mile have shown low percentage increases, i.e., of less than 10 per cent. These are undeveloped hill tahsils in the interior apparently not able to support their entire natural increase which of necessity has to find an outlet. The low increase in Chakrata tahsil can also be ascribed to the system of polyandry prevalent therein and the fact that a great many Jaunsari women go to other places in marriage. Low-density tahsils which have shown high percentage increases are Joshimath of Chamoli, Dharchula of Pithoragarh, Haldwani, Kashipur and Kichha of Naini Tal, Nagina of Bijnor, Bilaspur of Rampur, and Purampur of Pilibhit. In Joshimath and Dharchula the absolute rise in number is not appreciable and whatever increase has taken place is chiefly on account of developmental activities. In the remaining 6 tahsils large increases are due to the clearing of forests, eradication of malaria, and colonization. Three high-density tahsils have shown an increase of less than 10 per cent. They are Bansgaon (Gorakhpur), Ballia and Varanasi. These heavily populated tahsils are unable to sustain the natural increase which has to move out to other place for work and livelihood.

72. Population has been steadily growing since 1921. The rural increase is less than the general, owing to the rural-urban migration factor, yet even the rural growth is terrific. From 41.7 million in 1921 the rural population has soared to 61.3 million in 1961, i.e., more than 22.5 million have been added during 40 years. It would be helpful to separate the administrative and demographic factors influencing the growth of the rural population from 1921 onwards. In 1931 as many as 28 towns of 1921 having a total population of 92,489 were excluded and 12 towns

with a total population of 48,895 were added. Thus, on the whole, the rural population gained something from the revision of the list of towns. In 1941 the rural population suffered a small loss due to changes in the list of towns. Thirteen towns of 1931 with a total population of 46,559 were declassified and 17 new towns with a total population of 79,213 were included in the urban list. In 1951 also the rural population suffered some loss on account of these changes. Five towns of 1941 having a total population of 8,217 were deleted and 41 new towns (excluding Moradabad Railway Settlement which was formerly a part of Moradabad town-group, and Samthar and Charkhari which were included as a result of merger) having a total population of 186 thousand were added. The result was reduction of rural population by about 178 thousand. The effect of declassification of a very large number of towns in 1961 has been to increase the rural population. While 8 new towns having a total population of 47,390 have been added to the list in 1961, as many as 222 towns having a total population of 1,352,631 in 1961 and 1,147,187 in 1951 have been taken off and their population counted as rural. The administrative changes, therefore, do not account for more than a small fraction of variations in the rural population. The large increases are undoubtedly due to the demographic factor. The fast growth is steadily reducing the land area *per capita*. Our rural areas depend overwhelmingly on agriculture which is not in a position to absorb the additions taking place to the rural labour force. This is resulting in growing under-employment which does not augur well for the future. Not only are positive steps necessary to put a curb on the growing population, but efforts are also needed to provide employment to a greater fraction of the rural population in the secondary and tertiary sectors to reduce the pressure on land.

CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

1. Introduction

Movements of population from one area to another all over the world, and in all ages, are facts of history. In fact, 'human life swings between two poles; movement and settlement'. In a sense, everyone is a migrant, as man is no longer confined to the still undiscovered region where he originally evolved. In the earliest stages he was not an aimless wanderer; he confined himself to a limited area from which he derived sustenance. In due course he domesticated animals and took to agriculture. The domestication of animals necessarily meant a wandering pastoral life continuously moving to new grazing grounds. Though agriculture tended to tie him to land, it could not be for long. As numbers grew and land became scarce, the surplus had to move in search of more arable land. Thus dire need made men move to 'fresh fields and pastures new'. Great migrations have occurred at different times in history. Waves after waves of migration have resulted in repeated redistribution of the world's population. Masses forcibly uprooted from their homes have travelled long distances; sometimes in their forward movement they have turned into invaders, conquering territories through which they have passed. The invasion of Europe by the Huns (a nomad race of Central Asia) in the fourth and fifth centuries is an instance of migration on a gigantic scale. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have seen a great volume of emigration from the old European world to America. Motives which lead to migration are of a most varied kind—pressure of population on land, natural calamities such as persistent famine, forcible expulsion by hostile tribes, spirit of adventure, greed of conquest, and the openings which new climes offer. While the basic motive of all large-scale migrations is economic, factors political and religious also play a significant part. Religious

persecution compelled large numbers to flee from Europe to America and the mass movement of population at the time of the Partition between the respective territories, now forming India and Pakistan, was essentially politico-religious in character.

2. India has seen many great migrations in the course of her long history. Hordes after hordes of tribes and races have poured into the country from the north-west and built empires, the chief of them being the Persians, Greeks, Sakas, Kushans, Huns, Turks, Afghans and Mughals. Even the Aryans, according to one school of thought, came from the same direction settling first in Punjab and then spreading towards the east and the south. The Europeans who appeared in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and carved out an empire for themselves, however, came from beyond the seas. When the British rule was firmly established in the greater part of India the stream of immigrants visibly thinned. Burma, Malaya and Ceylon from where immigration could be possible were themselves importers rather than exporters of labour. The British rule being solidly entrenched on the Indian soil ruled out forcible immigration of other powers. "Those who did migrate to India came from a diversity of motives. Some found new advantages (Chinese carpenters and shoemakers in Calcutta); some traded their foreign wares (Afghans); some became highly prized soldiers (Gurkhas); some came to rule (English); others to return to the ancestral home (descendants of Indians abroad); others to worship (Tibetan Buddhists); and others to marry (Nepalese). But the total number who were impelled by these diverse motives was quite small".¹ It is not true that India has all the time remained at the receiving end. Contrary to the general belief that the Indian is a stay-at-home person, the people of this country in early centuries emigrated in large numbers and settled in Ceylon, Burma and

¹ *The Population of India and Pakistan*: Kingsley Davis, p. 93

South-East Asian countries which still bear marks of Indian civilization. Even in the not remote past there was sizable emigration to Mauritius, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji, Canada and various parts of Africa. Apart from this, a great internal circulation of population has been occurring all the time—impenetrable forests and swamps, inaccessible mountains and arid deserts slowly and steadily have been brought under heel and made habitable as far as humanly possible. The process is continuous and still goes on.

3. Migration is a very important branch of demographic studies. Any change in population is as a result of three factors—births, deaths and net migration. Migration depends on so many variables, independent of each other and often unpredictable. It is not easy to define a migrant in the strict sense. Should a person who works in the city in the day and returns to his village home be deemed to be a migrant? Or is a person who works elsewhere and goes to his family at week-ends a migrant? Or, lastly, is a student who studies elsewhere and goes to live with his parents in long vacations a migrant? As a matter of fact, the Census does not pretend to go into all these niceties. For the sake of simplicity, it studies migration solely with reference to the place of birth and the place of enumeration. This naturally places limitations on migration data. The place of birth or even the place where a person happens to be at the time of enumeration may at times be accidental having no connexion with the usual residence. Though the staggered Census count has to a large degree eliminated the element of chance in regard to the place of enumeration, yet some fortuitous cases keep on lurking. Children born at the parental home of the mother or in a hospital outside the place of enumeration become migrants when they come to live in their father's home. In the case of persons born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration, the Census takes into account only one migratory move, i.e., from the place of birth to the place of enumeration. Intermediate moves, howsoever numerous, are not noticed. Remigration to the place of birth is completely

masked. For example, a person born in a village or town, who has worked his whole life in outlandish places, but has returned to his native place in his old age or has come on leave, ceases to be a migrant in the usual connotation of the term as used in the Census.

4. Besides the question on birth-place, two new questions have been asked at this Census: (1) Whether the place of birth was rural or urban and (2) duration of residence at the place of enumeration, if born elsewhere. 'These two questions indicate the push and pull exercised on migrations by a person's birth-place and place of residence.' In the earlier Censuses the question on birth-place elicited only the district of the birth for persons born in the State and the name of the State for persons born in other States, which gave some indication of inter-district and inter-State migration. But it did not yield any information on rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, and urban-rural migration. The absence of information on the duration of stay put every migrant at par whatever his date of arrival. This was a great drawback indeed, as there was nothing to indicate whether the volume of migration was swelling or shrinking. As in the case of the birth-place the data on duration of residence are not without their own limitations. Intermediate migratory movements being entirely ignored, the returns indicate the period elapsed since leaving the place of birth, while in fact that period might have been much longer. An example will make this thing more explicit. Suppose a man born in a village is enumerated in a city and gives his duration of residence as five years. A direct inference will follow that this is the case of rural-urban migration of five years' duration. But the facts may be otherwise. He might have left his village 15 years back for some other city where he spent 10 years and then came to the city of enumeration 5 years ago. His is the case of rural-urban migration of 10 years' duration and urban-urban migration of 5 years' duration. To this extent the migration returns get vitiated. But, on the whole, they are fairly reliable and broad and valid conclusions can safely be drawn from them.

5. It will be as well to reproduce the questions on migration put at the 1961 Census and the instructions issued in regard to them:

Q. 4(a) *Birth place*—If born in village/town in which enumerated write PL (प्ल). If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated, write D (डि). If born in another district in the State of enumeration write the name of district. If born in another State in India, write the name of the State and the district, if name of district is known, otherwise write the name of State. If born in a country outside India, e.g., Pakistan or any other country, write the name of the country. Persons born at sea or air or in railway carriages or on road transport, e.g., buses, etc., should be entered as such.

Q. 4(b) *Whether born in Village or Town*—If born in village, write R (रि). If born at a place which is considered to be a town at the present time, even if it was not so considered at the time of birth, write U (यु). Entry should be made in the circle provided.

Q. 4(c) *Duration of Residence*—For a person born in the village, town or city in which enumerated write X. For a person born in another village or town or city of the district of enumeration or who was born outside the district of enumeration, write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holidays or tour or business). If the duration of residence is less than one year, write O. If the duration of residence is one year or over, write the actual number of completed years of residence.

Besides, one question was asked about nationality as follows:

Q. 5(a) *Nationality*—For Indian nationals write I (इ). For other nationals write the nationality in full.

The information collected in response to the above questions has been incorporated in the following

Census Tables:

D-I Non-Indian Nationals

D-II Place of Birth

D-III Migrants classified by Place of birth and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration.

D-IV Migrants to Cities/Town-Groups classified by Sex, Broad Age-Groups, Educational Levels, and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups

D-V Cities/Town-Groups showing population born locally, Migrants from Rural Areas and Migrants from other Towns and Cities

D-VI Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-Workers by Place of Birth. From the above Migration Tables, nine Subsidiary Tables have also been prepared.

6. These Tables give information only about immigrants. They do not give any data on emigration. However, the statistics of emigrants from Uttar Pradesh at the State level have been obtained from the Migration Tables of other States. Since the district of birth in the case of persons born in other States was not properly recorded by enumerators in the individual slip, districtwise emigration data could not be compiled in spite of all efforts, and only State figures are available.

2. Types of Migration

7. T. Lynn Smith has classified migration into the undermentioned types:

- (1) Colonization and settlement,
- (2) Farm to farm,
- (3) Rural-Urban Exchange
 - (a) from country to city and
 - (b) from urban to rural,
- (4) Intercity, i.e., from one city to another, and
- (5) Intracity, i.e., change of residence from one part of the city to another

depending on the place from where the migrant comes and where he has settled. If migration is considered with reference to rural and urban only, then four types emerge:

- (1) Rural to rural,
- (2) Rural to urban,
- (3) Urban to urban and
- (4) Urban to rural

In this chapter each of the above types of migration will be studied as occurring (i) within the district, (ii) within the State, and (iii) from other States.

8. The above classification does not take into account the nature of migration or the duration of stay of the migrant at his present place of residence. Migration under each of the above heads can be of the following kinds:

(a) *Birth Migration*—A child born at a place other than its parental home on coming to its father's residential place, and enumerated there becomes a migrant.

(b) *Marriage Migration*—This is a special type of migration almost exclusively female in character, as girls on marriage leave their homes permanently and go to live with their husbands. Cases are rare in which the husband leaves his own home and settles with his father-in-law.

(c) *Seasonal and temporary migration of labour*—In an agrarian country like India labour is in demand during a particular season. Thus, both at the sowing and harvesting periods of the *rabi* and *kharif*, there is movement of labour from one place to another which returns to its native place after the season is over. Workers of sugar mills which operate seasonally also belong to this category. Big construction works, such as dams and canals, require a large number of men. Movement of labour to construction sites takes place on a gigantic scale when the projects are taken up.

(d) *Periodic Migration*—Many people go elsewhere during holidays, leave or illness. Periodic migration also includes the movement of hill people to the plains or lower heights for the winter.

(e) *Casual Migration*—This includes visits to relatives, friends and other places. An attempt was made in the Census to enumerate every one at his normal place of residence. But there were

persons who were away from their normal place of residence during the entire period of enumeration and had to be enumerated elsewhere.

(f) *Semi-permanent Job Migration*—The Indian migrant's link with his home village/town is very strong and the possibility of an ultimate return is not ruled out. A large number of people working or serving outside, leave their families at their old homes for a variety of reasons, but continue to visit them during festivals, other holidays and leave. Finally they come back to their old homes in old age or on retirement. This is a common type of rural-urban migration, which is the cause of the low sex ratio among urban immigrants.

(g) *Permanent Job Migration*—At times shifting of large population takes place on account of political or economic pressures. In this type of migration people leave their homes permanently and settle in new lands along with their families. In such cases males and females are almost equally represented. Sometimes this is in the nature of colonization. New plantations attract a large number of peasants who rush into them with their families. Even in other occupations there are people who move with their families to their place of work and for all practical purposes sever their connexions with their former home. Eventually they settle in their new abode in their old age. There are also cases of permanent migration.

3. Volume of Migration from and into Uttar Pradesh

9. On the whole, the net effect of migration so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned is negative. More people go out of this State for a number of reasons than come to it from outside. It will be of interest to estimate the extent of migration from and to the State between 1951 and 1961.

1951			
1. Total Population	= P ₁	63,215,742	
2. Total Immigrants	= I ₁	1,388,103	
3. (a) Emigrants to other States and Territories in India		1,534,876	
(b) Emigrants to other Countries including Pakistan (estimated)		700,000	
(c) Total Emigrants (estimated) = E ₁		2,234,876	
4. Natural Population (estimated)		64,062,515	

1961

1. Total Population	= P ₂	73,746,401
2. Total Immigrants	= I ₂	1,651,554
3. (a) Emigrants to other States and Territories in India		2,583,879
(b) Emigrants to other Countries including Pakistan (estimated)		500,000
(c) Total Emigrants (estimated) = E ₂		3,083,879
4. Natural Population (estimated)		75,178,726
Migration Change (E ₁ - I ₁) - (E ₂ - I ₂)	=	-585,552
and E ₂ - I ₂	=	1,432,325

Subsidiary Tables D-II.1 and D-II.2 give the variation in the natural population of the State as also migration between this State and other parts of India. They, however, do not take into consideration the number which has emigrated outside India. The figures presented in D-II.1 yield a negative migration change of 785,552 for 1951-61. The estimated number of emigrants outside India reduces its absolute value by 200,000. Fresh migration rate is obtained by making allowance for deaths among migrants. The changing migrant population can be represented by the mean migrant population at the mid-censal point to which an overall death rate of 22 per thousand may be applied over a period of half decade.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fresh Migration} &= \text{Migration Change} - 0.22 \text{ of} \\ & (E_2 - I_2) - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.22 \text{ of Migration Change} \\ &= -836,253 \end{aligned}$$

The fresh migration rate can be obtained by dividing the above by the mean enumerated population of 1951-61, i.e., $\frac{1}{2} (P_1 + P_2)$, which is 68,481,072.

Fresh Migration Rate = -1.22 per thousand, which is not high, but it shows that there is a net outmigration from this State. This is on account of the pressure on land and industrial backwardness of the State which impel sizable numbers to go out in search of better means of livelihood. This fact has been emphasized in the reports of the Planning Commission. Migrants from the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh are found in considerable numbers in

the industrial zone comprising Burdwan, Hoogly, Howrah, 24 Parganas and Calcutta.

4. Persons born in the Place of Enumeration

10. Out of the total population of 73,746,401 at this Census 51,596,235 persons, i.e., 70.0 per cent were born in the place of enumeration. This figure includes almost all children and those who are settled at their places of birth on account of family holdings or property or due to other occupations and did not have to move out to earn their livelihood or for any other reason, as well as those who had been away for long or short periods and returned during the enumeration period. Quite a number of persons who were born in the place of enumeration have hardly travelled outside their place of origin. The percentage of the local-born population in the rural areas is slightly higher, i.e., 71.1 and in the urban 62.0. 'Undoubtedly the bulk of India's population lives and dies at or near the place of birth' which has given rise to the belief that the rural population of India is immobile. Analysis by sex shows that the percentage of male population born at the place of enumeration is 87.7 and of females very much less, i.e. 50.5. The lower proportion in the case of the latter is due to marriage migration, that is, girls on coming of age marry and leave their parental homes to go to settle at their husband's. The proportion of local-born population by sex and rural/urban is indicated in the following Table:

TABLE 5.1—Percentage of "Born at the Place of Enumeration" by Sex and Rural/Urban in Uttar Pradesh, 1961

	Persons	Males	Females
Total	70.0	87.7	50.5
Rural	71.1	91.2	49.4
Urban	62.0	65.3	57.9

It would appear that in the rural areas of the State as many as 91.2 per cent males were born in those very villages in which they have been enumerated. In the case of females the proportion of local-born is lower in villages than in towns, the reason being that instances of girls being married in the village of their birth are

far fewer than those of marriages of girls in their home towns. Coming to districts, the rural areas of Naini Tal (36.2) and Dehra Dun (57.8) have a much lower percentage of local-born population than the State average. There has been quite an influx into the rural areas of these districts from outside for reason of cultivable land becoming available owing to the clearance of forests, eradication of malaria and colonization schemes. Similarly, the urban areas of Uttar Kashi (29.7), Tehri Garhwal (32.9), Garhwal (28.0), Almora (38.4), Naini Tal (42.2), Dehra Dun (40.3) of the Himalayan Hills and Sultanpur (48.2) have less than 50 per cent local-born population. A large number of people is in trade and services in the towns of these districts and their families have come from outside. On the other hand, in the towns and cities of Bijnor (72.8), Moradabad (77.2), Budaun (76.3), Rampur (71.4), Sahibganj (71.5), and Shahjahanpur (71.9) in Rohilkhand Division and of Aligarh (77.5), Bahraich (72.6), and Azamgarh (70.8) more than 70 per cent of the population is local-born and only less than 30 per cent outside-born. These places, which have a high percentage of Muslim population, are not attracting the same proportion of people from outside as others. It is not quite easy to say how far these two facts are correlated.

5. Rural-to-Rural Migration

(i) within the same district

11. Rural-to-rural migrants within the same district are 1,790,191 males and 1,259,822 females in the whole State. The number of female migrants is above 6 times that of males. This is in main due to marriage migration. Such excess is found in every duration-group. In the case of males more than half of the migrants are of less than 10 years' duration (893,595), while in that of females of more than 10 years' (6,596,386). Barring the omnibus group of 16 years and over, the largest numbers in both cases are in the duration-group 1-5 years (M-568,217; F-1,709,447). The number of those whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year is by no means insignificant (M-268,998; F-1,034,893), being 15 per cent for males and 9 per cent for females. It espe-

cially includes casual visitors and seasonal migrants as well as people who periodically move out during winters, besides reflecting other kinds of migration such as those connected with birth and marriage.

12. Taking up districts individually, Meerut, Ghazipur and Saharanpur have the largest rural-to-rural male migration within the district followed at a distance by Gonda (71,334), Gorakhpur (65,405), Mirzapur (60,721), Bahraich (59,298) and Basti (59,083). As most of these districts have large rural population, the incidence of migration is required to be studied by proportions. The districts in which the proportion to rural population exceeds 10 per cent, in descending order, are Meerut (17.1), Mirzapur (10.7) and Dehra Dun (10.5). Meerut district has numerous industries located in its rural areas. In Mirzapur district the construction of the Rihand Dam and other projects, the establishment of the Government Cotton Factory at Churk, and the bringing in of new areas under cultivation by increased irrigation have resulted in substantial movement of the rural population. In Dehra Dun the shift is due to the clearance of forests and the opening of new areas. The largest number of female migrants from one rural area to another within the same district is to be found in Basti district followed by Gorakhpur, Deoria, Gonda and Azamgarh all heavily populated districts situated in the East Plain. Proportionately, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts of the Himalayan Hills come at the top having more than 50 per cent migrants of this kind in their female population. The incidence of internal marriage migration in these districts is very high.

(ii) within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth

13. Migrants of this class in the State are 716,842 males and 3,346,734 females. The volume of rural-to-rural inter district migration is much less than the same kind of movement within the district. The number of female migrants is about four and a half times that of male migrants. The reasons responsible for this striking difference in all durations have already been explained. However, in Uttar Kashi, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts the number of male migrants exceeds

that of females. More males than females have come to the rural areas of these districts from other districts to work in plantations and clearance of forests. More than half of male migrants are of less than 5 years' duration (367,037). In the case of females, the duration-group of 16 years and over is the most numerous (1,440,802) comprising a little less than half of their total strength. Those who have come within a year form a considerable proportion of the total number of migrants of this class. The number of males belonging to this class is 176,595 and of females 396,583—their respective percentages being 25 and 12.

14. Names of districts into which male migration from other districts of the State is large are Naini Tal (84,680), Kheri (28,516), Meerut (23,859), Kanpur (22,566), and Gorakhpur (20,878). Districts in which their proportion to rural population exceeds 5 per cent in descending order, are Naini Tal (31.4), Dehra Dun (11.2), Uttar Kashi (8.2), Pilibhit (5.9), and Rampur (5.1). This is in the main due to the clearance of forests and opening up of the *tarai*. To the rural areas of Uttar Kashi and Dehra Dun most of these people came less than one year before the Census count, while in Naini Tal, Pilibhit and Rampur between one and five years before that date. Districts into which female migration has been large are Aligarh (146,832), Mainpuri (125,162), Bulandshahr (123,385), Jaunpur (108,757), Farrukhabad (108,299) and Azamgarh (108,260). Those in which their proportion to rural population exceeds 15 per cent in order are Naini Tal (27.0), Mainpuri (24.7), Aligarh (21.4), Farrukhabad (20.6), Pilibhit (16.5), and Budaun (15.1). Naini Tal and Pilibhit are common to both male and female lists. The *Tarai* and *Bhabhar* tracts of Naini Tal, particularly have drawn to a very large extent on the male and female population of other districts for their growth.

(iii) from and to other parts of India

15. The number of migrants from the rural areas of other parts of India who have come to the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh is 553,722 (M-132,835; F-420,887). The volume of migration

from other parts of India is very small as compared with that of internal migration. The States and Union Territories which have sent more than 10,000 migrants from their rural areas to the rural parts of this State are:

1. Bihar	161,628 (M-22,542; F-139,086)
2. Madhya Pradesh	146,893 (M-23,611; F-123,282)
3. Punjab	138,110 (M-60,474; F-77,636)
4. Rajasthan	68,484 (M-10,821; F-57,663)
5. Delhi	13,930 (M-1,827; F-11,203)

All the above mentioned are on the borders of Uttar Pradesh and from each females have come in far greater numbers than males for reasons already stated. Districts having more than 2 per cent migrants of this class in their rural areas are Naini Tal (5.9), Rampur (2.3), Dehra Dun (3.7), Mathura (3.9), Agra (3.8), Jhansi (5.7), Jalaun (2.1), Hamirpur (2.8), Deoria (3.0), Ballia (2.6), and Mirzapur (2.1). The above districts, with the exception of Rampur, are border districts of Uttar Pradesh. The largest number of immigrants is in Deoria district (69,204), and the largest percentage obtains in Naini Tal district (5.9) followed by Jhansi (5.7). In Dehra Dun district the largest numbers are from Himachal Pradesh; in Naini Tal and Rampur, from Punjab; in Mathura and Agra from Rajasthan; in Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Mirzapur from Madhya Pradesh; and in Deoria and Ballia from Bihar. While Naini Tal and Rampur have attracted large numbers from Punjab, in the case of Dehra Dun, Mathura, Agra, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mirzapur, Deoria and Ballia migration is entirely in accordance with their geographical location. We shall revert to the subject of rural-to-rural migration from other States and Union Territories and take it up again in greater detail in Section 16A.

16. As many as 752,910 persons (M-297,799; F-455,111) born in the rural parts of Uttar Pradesh have settled in the rural areas of other States and Union Territories. Names of important areas in which more than 10,000 migrants from Uttar Pradesh have settled are given below:

1. Madhya Pradesh	225,041 (M-73,610; F-151,431)
2. Bihar	204,281 (M-72,160; F-132,181)
3. Punjab	128,132 (M-47,911; F-80,221)

4. Rajasthan	66,204 (M—13,769 ; F— 52,435)
5. West Bengal	39,371 (M—30,386 ; F— 8,985)
6. Delhi	29,853 (M— 13,980 ; F— 15,873)
7. Assam	22,758 (M—16,560 ; F— 6,198)
8. Maharashtra	12,691 (M— 9,652 ; F— 3,039)

The number of persons gone out to every State is larger than of those who have come therefrom, save in the case of Punjab and Rajasthan from which inflow has been greater. Except Maharashtra, Assam and West Bengal all the above are on the borders of Uttar Pradesh. In all cases except these, more females have gone out than males. The volume of marriage migration is greater between the border States and Uttar Pradesh.

6. Rural-to-Urban Migration

17. 'Rural-to-urban migration is by far the major component of urbanization and is the chief mechanism by which all of the world's great urbanization trends have been accomplished'.² It is customary to introduce 'push' and 'pull' factors in the study of rural-urban migration. The pressure on land in the country-side tends to exert a 'push' and the many opportunities and attraction of the city a 'pull' on the surplus rural population. So long as land for cultivation is available, the greater part of the surplus rural population moves into it, the expansion being spatial in character. But when land becomes scarce, people have to quit their village homes as there is nothing there to support them. To it may be added a lower level of incomes and paucity of social and cultural services, and absence of diversity in the avenues of employment in villages. The ejected surplus rural population finds its way to cities and towns which tend to be swamped by it. The 'push' exerted by the country-side is usually considered to be the most potent reason of rural-urban migration, but it is certainly not the only reason. Cities and towns do exercise a definite 'pull' on villages, drawing from them workers needed for their multifarious needs. Sometimes people are allured to them by their dazzle. Every village has

some of its residents in one city or another who act as links and tend to draw greater and greater numbers to the city. Apart from this, cities offer certain advantages. There are more employment opportunities on account of expansion of services and industry and wage rates are better.

'The dynamic factors in modern society, namely, Government, industry, foreign trade, the professions and science and technology are all urban in their bias, if not in their philosophy and these lead to a certain degree of progressiveness, in addition to higher incomes and some diversified opportunities for both production and consumption in the urban areas. Inevitably, therefore, urban areas exercise a 'pull' over the rural areas and a constant exodus of the rural population takes place leading to a steady growth of urban population by immigration'.³ On the balance, however, *push is a more important factor than pull*, at least at present. Opportunities for work in towns not being unlimited, they cannot absorb all the surplus. The prospect of unemployment is the greatest retarding force in rural-urban migration.

The appraisal of rural-urban migration is a most rewarding study and its importance in the age of urbanisation and industrialization cannot be overstated. As mentioned earlier, only for the first time data on this all-too-important theme of duration of residence have become available. Kingsley Davis has estimated that the least net migration during the second half of the century will be of the order of 85.76 million; while actual movement will be far greater. 'A rapidly urbanizing nation is involved in a huge and troublesome geographical shift in its population . . . This is a problem so formidable that few Governments seem willing to face it realistically; yet, if rapid economic development is to be achieved, the territorial shift must also take place rapidly'. Even large shifts fail to affect marked rise in the urban population; for there is the rural population simultaneously growing at a fast rate. In Uttar Pradesh the process of urbanisation has been slower than in

the rest of India. At this Census 3,604,192 persons (M—1,817,087 ; F—1,787,105), born elsewhere have been enumerated in the cities and towns of Uttar Pradesh of whom 2,081,785 (M—1,081,573 ; F—1,000,212) were born in villages and 1,209,916 (M—570,555 ; F—639,391) in other urban areas of India. The breakdown of *rural-born population enumerated in urban areas* is as under :

(1) Born within the district	849,230 (M-393,177 ; F-456,053)
(2) Born within the State but outside the district of birth.	1,014,108 (M-563,718 ; F-450,390)
(3) Born elsewhere in India	218,447 (M-124,678 ; F-93,769)

(i) within the same district

18. The number of persons enumerated in urban areas born in the same district is 849,230, i.e., less than a million. Of these, 393,177 are males and 456,053 females. As in the case of rural-to-rural movement of population females outnumber males for the same reason, but the disparity is not so great. In fact, if marriage migration, that is of girls of rural origin coming to cities and towns in marriage, is excluded (of which there is no exact record), then the volume of rural-urban migration of females would be much less than that of males. This is indicative of the fact that migration from rural to urban areas is predominantly masculine in character. Men come over first leaving behind their families in villages and womenfolk join them only after they have well settled in their new surroundings. This is amply borne out by the number of migrants classified by sex and duration of residence. Among those of less than one year's duration, there are 58,124 males and 36,428 females, and among those of 1-5 years' duration the corresponding figures are 122,907 and 97,900. In longer durations, females outnumber males, the proportion increasing with the length of duration. About half the number of males are of less than 6 years' period of stay, 1-5 years being the dominant duration-group. The percentage of those who have not completed one year, is 15, which is quite considerable. As regards females, the largest number is in the duration-group of 16 years and over, the percentage of arrivals within a year being only 8.

19. Coming to individual districts, all the districts of the Himalayan Hills which have urban areas, viz., Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, district Muzaffarnagar of the West Plain, districts Allahabad, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, and Pratapgarh of the Central Plain, and districts Basti, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur of the East Plain depart from the State pattern inasmuch as the number of male migrants from the rural areas of the same district exceeds that of females. In these districts internal rural-urban migration is much more masculine in nature than in the State generally. In the urban areas of Almora, Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar and Pratapgarh males outnumber females even in the duration-group of 16 years and over. It does not seem customary in these districts for women to join their menfolk in towns even after several years' time-lag. The reasons may be of a social and cultural nature. Districts which have more than 10,000 male and 10,000 female migrants in their cities and towns from within the district are Kanpur (M—30,208 ; F—30,324), Meerut (M—28,610 ; F—31,214), Agra (M—21,575 ; F—27,519), Varanasi (M—20,756 ; F—23,403), Allahabad (M—18,878 ; F—15,313), Gorakhpur (M—13,902 ; F—11,369), Bulandshahr (M—13,251 ; F—18,592), Lucknow (M—1,969 ; F—11,162) and Sitapur (M—10,022 ; F—10,756). The majority of these districts have large cities. Considering the districts by proportions, Garhwal (30.9), Tehri Garhwal (30.8), Almora (29.9), Ballia (26.9), Sultanpur (25.7), Deoria (21.8), Uttar Kashi (21.8), Fatehpur (21.0) and Unnao (20.4) have drawn upon their own rural areas for more than 20 per cent of their urban population. In male population, Tehri Garhwal (35.9), Almora (33.1), Garhwal (32.7), Sultanpur (24.4), Ballia (22.9), Ghazipur (20.1) and Uttar Kashi (20.0) qualify for this category; and in female population with a standard of 25 per cent and above, Ballia (32.0), Sultanpur (27.2), Deoria (26.4) and Uttar Kashi (25.2). It will be seen later that Uttar Kashi and Unnao draw on the rural areas of other districts to a greater extent still.

² *India's Urban Future*—edited by Roy Turner, Chapter II, Bogue and Zachariah.

³ *Urbanization: Reality and Ideal* Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

⁴ *India's Urban Future* edited by Roy Turner, Chapter I, Kingsley Davis.

(ii) *within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth*

20. Migrants in urban areas born in rural parts of other districts of the State are 1,014,108 — a figure higher than that of within the district migration. Out of them males number 563,718 and females 450,390. For the first time in this chapter we come across a migration of the type in which the overall number of males is greater than that of females. If marriage migration could be excluded, males would seem to be far in excess of females. Rural-urban migration from other districts is preponderantly male. Females follow their men after a considerable lapse of time, and quite often not at all. A study of numbers by sex and duration would be rewarding. In all duration-groups up to 15 years, there are more males than females, only in that of 16 years over they are outnumbered. Male and female migrants of this class in the various duration-groups are as under :

Duration Group	Males	Females
Less than one year	88,832	52,140
1—5 years	184,778	119,240
6—10 years	91,663	76,606
11—15 years	84,880	62,320
16 years and over	93,240	124,178
Period not stated	20,325	15,906

About half the number of males are of less than 6 years' period of stay, the preponderant duration-group being 1—5 years. The proportion of those who have not completed one year is 16 per cent, which is quite significant. The largest number of females is in the duration-group 16 years and over, followed by 1—5 years.

21. Individual districts show great variations. While 28 districts have more male migrants than females, the opposite holds good in the case of 24. The latter are Moradabad, Budaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Hardoi, Rae Bareilly, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Mirzapur. In 13 districts male migrants are more than 50 per cent

above the number of female migrants. These districts are Uttar Kashi, Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal in the Himalayan Hills; Kanpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, Unnao and Lucknow in the Central Plain; and Basti, Gorakhpur, Ballia and Varanasi in the East Plain. Male migrants in the cities and towns of these districts are joined by their womenfolk after a considerable lag or not at all. In Uttar Kashi, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Allahabad and Lucknow, males are in excess even in the duration-group of 16 years and over. Names of districts in the urban areas of which male migrants of this class number more than 10,000 are Naini Tal (M—17,516; F—11,066), Bareilly (M—12,842; F—10,645), Dehra Dun (M—14,569; F—12,854), Saharanpur (M—11,854; F—12,919), Meerut (M—27,430; F—20,101), Agra (M—27,977; F—24,817), Kanpur (M—144,280; F—85,796), Allahabad (M—28,401; F—14,277), Lucknow (M—77,129; F—47,797), Gorakhpur (M—17,384; F—9,582), and Varanasi (M—30,636; F—17,540). Out of these all but Naini Tal have one Class I city each. The largest number of male migrants is found in Kanpur, followed by Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra and Meerut. The KAVAI districts and Meerut attract large numbers from the rural areas of other districts, chiefly neighbouring districts, to their cities and towns. Considering by proportions it will be observed that male migrants of this class exceed 15 per cent of the urban male population in districts Uttar Kashi (32.5), Naini Tal (27.1), Kanpur (25.7), Lucknow (20.8), Garhwal (17.5) and Gorakhpur (16.4). In Uttar Kashi, Naini Tal and Kanpur, more than one-quarter of the male urban population is from the rural areas of other districts of the State. In Naini Tal (23.1) and Kanpur (20.7) more than one-fifth of the female urban population is similarly drawn.

(iii) *from and to other parts of India*

22. The number of persons born in rural areas of other States and Union Territories and enumerated in the urban parts of Uttar Pradesh is only 218,447 (M—124,678; F—93,769). The cities and towns of Uttar Pradesh are not advanced and developed enough to exercise great

pull beyond the State. Among the migrants of this class as well males exceed females; and the remarks recorded in para 20 apply to them also. The States and Union Territories which have sent more than 3,000 migrants born in their rural areas to the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh are :

1. Punjab	79,848 (M—46,405; F—33,443)
2. Bihar	41,948 (M—26,701; F—15,247)
3. Madhya Pradesh	30,423 (M—13,399; F—17,024)
4. Rajasthan	25,913 (M—12,744; F—13,169)
5. West Bengal	12,565 (M—6,548; F—6,017)
6. Maharashtra	4,846 (M—3,337; F—1,509)
7. Delhi	3,925 (M—2,074; F—1,851)
8. Gujarat	3,613 (M—1,919; F—1,694)
9. Madras	3,518 (M—2,552; F—966)

Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi are on the borders of this State; while West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madras are situated at a considerable distance. Quite a large number of persons from West Bengal come to Uttar Pradesh in services and other urban occupation. Migrants from Mysore (M—675; F—166) and Orissa (M—766; F—308) are the fewest. This is due to great distance and also difference of language and culture. Males outnumber females amongst the migrants from all States except Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan from which females have come in larger numbers, indicative of a good degree of marriage migration from these States. Even from them there are more males than females among recent arrivals. Duration of residence shows that except from Madras, from where the largest number has come within a year, in the case of all the above States and the Union Territory of Delhi the dominant duration-group for males is 1—5 years. For females also it is generally the same; except those from Punjab for whom it is 11—15 years and from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal for whom it is 16 years and above. Districts which have more than 10,000 migrants of this class in their urban areas are Kanpur (25,251), Jhansi (20,581), Meerut (20,274), Agra (18,644), Varanasi (17,933), Lucknow (16,132), Dehra Dun (10,951), and Allahabad (10,096). These include all the KAVAI districts as well as Dehra Dun, Meerut and Jhansi which are situated on the western border of the State running from north to south. In proportion Jhansi

(7.9), Dehra Dun (5.5), Mathura (5.5) and Almora (5.5) have more than 5 per cent migrants of this class in their urban areas. The high proportion in Jhansi is on account of the peculiar situation of the district — being surrounded on all sides by Madhya Pradesh except for a small neck opening into Uttar Pradesh. In Almora and Dehra Dun the largest numbers are from Punjab, in Mathura from Rajasthan and in Jhansi from Madhya Pradesh.

23. A large number of persons, i.e., 1,155,226 (M—860,722; F—294,504), born in the rural parts of Uttar Pradesh have migrated to the urban areas of other parts of India. This number is more than 5 times the number of those who have come from outside. Villages offer little opportunity for work in secondary and tertiary occupations, and the cities and towns of this State are not in a position to absorb all the rural surplus. Thus there is a gradual flow of population to urban areas of other States of India. Names of States and Union Territories in which more than 3,000 migrants of this class from Uttar Pradesh have settled are as under :

1. Maharashtra	272,058 (M—232,188; F—39,870)
2. Delhi	250,887 (M—171,557; F—79,330)
3. West Bengal	242,142 (M—187,816; F—54,326)
4. Madhya Pradesh	123,993 (M—80,632; F—43,361)
5. Punjab	94,383 (M—68,621; F—25,762)
6. Bihar	64,248 (M—43,231; F—21,017)
7. Gujarat	49,215 (M—37,730; F—11,485)
8. Rajasthan	29,581 (M—16,189; F—13,392)
9. Assam	13,850 (M—11,454; F—2,396)
10. Andhra Pradesh	5,677 (M—4,384; F—1,293)
11. Orissa	4,268 (M—3,202; F—1,066)

While all the border States have attracted migrants, the distant States of Maharashtra and West Bengal and the neighbouring Union Territory of Delhi have taken away very large numbers in industry, trade and services. A large volume of labour flows into the industrial States of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat. A comparison with figures of the previous paragraph will show that in every case the outflow is greater than the inflow. The number of migrants is, however, very small to such States as Kerala (M—301; F—41), Jammu and Kashmir (M—433; F—196), and Madras (M—503; F—258) on account of distance and differences of climate and

culture. The extent of migration is the greatest in the duration-group of 1-5 years in the case of all States and Delhi considered above. The sex-ratio of outmigrants is lop-sided, males being far in excess of females. The majority of men who go to work in the cities and towns of other parts of India go by themselves leaving their families permanently behind.

7. Urban-to-Urban Migration

(i) within the same district

24. Migration into cities and towns is not only taking place from rural areas alone, but movement also takes place from one city or town to another. Large cities build themselves not only at the expense of rural areas but also of smaller towns. The volume of migration from one town to another within the same district depends upon the average number of towns which the district has. If there is only one town in a district, there cannot be any urban-urban migration within that district. At this Census a very large number of small towns have been eliminated; but the enumeration staff erroneously treated many of them as urban while recording the answer to the question 'Born R/U'. This has resulted in the inflation of figures of urban-urban migration and the corresponding reduction in those of rural-urban migration. The data on urban migration have, therefore, to be interpreted with this limitation in mind. However, the recorded number of migrants in the entire State who have moved from one town to another within the same district is 297,947 (M-129,718; F-168,229). The number of females is greater than that of males on account of marriage migration. If this could be excluded; males would exceed. About half the number of males are of less than 6 years' stay, the most important duration-group being 1-5 years. The largest number of females are in the duration-group of 16 years and above followed by 1-5 years. Districts which have more than 15,000 migrants of this kind are Agra (25,385), Varanasi (21,571), Meerut (20,703), Kanpur (19,609), Moradabad (19,430), and Bulandshahr (15,222). Those in which the proportion of such migrants exceeds 5 per cent are Bulandshahr (6.9), Bijnor (6.8), Muzaffarnagar (6.4), and Jhansi (5.5).

(ii) within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth

25. The volume of this migration is considerable. The total number of migrants of this class in the whole State is 641,780 (M-306,362; F-335,418). The same remarks as recorded in the preceding para hold good in this case for the male-female ratio. As in the previous case about half of the male migrants are of less than 6 years' duration and the dominant group is 1-5 years. In the case of females also it is the same. Districts which have more than 20,000 migrants of this class are Kanpur (86,327), Lucknow (63,962), Agra (42,455), Meerut (34,944), Allahabad (30,039), Bareilly (26,006), Moradabad (24,833), Varanasi (22,518) and Saharanpur (22,434). They include all the five KAVAI districts and four others containing Class I cities. Kanpur has by far the largest number of such migrants followed by Lucknow. For their growth Kanpur and Lucknow draw upon other cities and towns to a considerable extent. In regard to proportion Naini Tal (15.3) Uttar Kashi (13.9), Garhwal (10.5), Kheri (10.3), and Unnao (10.0) have 10 per cent or more migrants in their urban areas from the towns of other districts.

(iii) from and to other parts of India

26. There are 270,219 migrants (M-134,475; F-135,744) from cities and towns outside Uttar Pradesh to the urban areas of this State. The volume of this migration is much less than of internal migration of the same type. Parts of India from where more than 5,000 migrants have arrived into this State are:

1. Punjab	91,243	(M-47,866; F-43,377)
2. Madhya Pradesh	36,021	(M-15,693; F-20,328)
3. Delhi	30,479	(M-13,923; F-16,556)
4. West Bengal	29,112	(M-13,425; F-15,687)
5. Rajasthan	23,975	(M-10,432; F-13,543)
6. Bihar	19,211	(M-9,790; F-9,421)
7. Maharashtra	11,998	(M-6,561; F-5,437)
8. Madras	5,432	(M-3,029; F-2,403)
9. Gujarat	5,232	(M-2,531; F-2,701)

The sex-ratio among these migrants does not call for any comments, save that from Madhya

Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat more females than males have arrived. This is due to a considerable degree of marriage migration from these areas. By far the largest number of migrants are from Punjab. Except West Bengal, the first six areas are all on the borders of this State. West Bengal, though situated at a distance, sends out large numbers to Uttar Pradesh for working in literary and technical professions and services generally. The dominant duration-group for males in every case is 1-5 years. The same is true of females except in the case of those from Punjab and Rajasthan. For the former it is 11-15 years, and for the latter 16 years and over. Among those arrived within a year, males from every State outnumber females, barring West Bengal from where female migration is slightly greater. Districts having more than 10,000 migrants in their cities and towns from the urban areas of other States are Agra (29,436), Kanpur (29,223), Meerut (28,256), Lucknow (22,747), Jhansi (22,303), Dehra Dun (17,129), Varanasi (17,098), Allahabad (13,951), Saharanpur (13,749), and Mathura (10,738). All these have large cities and towns and the list includes all the five KAVAI districts. In proportion Dehra Dun (8.7), Jhansi (8.6), Mathura (6.0) and Meerut (5.1) have more than 5 per cent migrants of this class in their urban population. All these districts are on the western border of the State running from Dehra Dun in the north to Jhansi in the south. In Dehra Dun and Meerut the largest influx is from Punjab; in Mathura from Rajasthan; in Jhansi from Madhya Pradesh entirely in conformity with geographical configuration. As for the remaining districts, in Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow and Saharanpur the largest numbers are from Punjab, and in Varanasi and Allahabad from West Bengal. Among the cities of Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi and Allahabad are much preferred by the Bengalis for taking up residence, particularly the former. This subject will be taken up again in greater detail in Section 16-B.

27. While 720,219 persons born in urban areas of other parts of India have been found in the cities and towns of Uttar Pradesh, more than double of this number of the urban-born population of this State has been enumerated in cities

and towns outside the State. The exact figure is 594,137 (M-364,388; F-229,749). Not only do the advanced and developed urban areas of other parts of the country attract migrants from our villages, but they draw large numbers from our cities and towns as well. Areas to which more than 5,000 migrants of this class have gone are:

1. Delhi	137,180	(M-77,566; F-59,614)
2. Maharashtra	131,878	(M-99,952; F-32,816)
3. Madhya Pradesh	103,362	(M-56,644; F-46,718)
4. West Bengal	91,240	(M-43,124; F-18,216)
5. Punjab	50,176	(M-26,041; F-24,135)
6. Rajasthan	49,643	(M-20,073; F-20,570)
7. Bihar	25,121	(M-13,751; F-12,370)
8. Gujarat	25,286	(M-16,917; F-8,369)

Geography doubtless plays an important role, but only secondary to the pull exercised by the large industrial and commercial cities of India. Delhi tops the list, being the capital of India and situated on the border of Uttar Pradesh. It exercises a great pull on the urban areas of this State, particularly those situated in the State's western parts. Except in the case of Punjab and Madras more people have gone to the areas under consideration than have come therefrom. As for Punjab (50,176) and Madras (2,181), the numbers that have gone to them are much smaller than of those who have migrated from there to this State. An analysis of figures by sex will reveal that the number of outgoing males is far in excess of the outgoing females, particularly to Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat which have large industrial cities, such as Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad. Urban-to-urban migration to places outside the State is overwhelmingly masculine. As regards duration of residence of these migrants at their new abodes, 1-5 years is the dominant duration-group in all cases for males, and all but one for females — the solitary exception being Bihar. The dominant duration-group for migrants to Bihar is 16 years and over.

8. Urban-to-Rural Migration

(i) within the same district

28. The general flow of population is from rural to urban areas. However, the reverse type

of migration is also taking place all the time but in a much attenuated form. The causes can be one or more of the following :

(a) birth of a child to a rural mother in a town hospital and transfer of the child to the parental village home,

(b) children born in a town coming to the rural area, when the family eventually returns to the ancestral village home after spending some years in the city,

(c) townsmen taking to farming in rural areas,

(d) town-born youths setting up or joining some industry or service in villages,

(e) town-born girls being married in rural areas,

(f) temporary and seasonal migration to villages for harvesting, and

(g) long visits to relatives in villages on the occasion of festivals, such as the Holi.

The above is not an exhaustive list and is merely illustrative.

29. Urban-to-rural migrants within the same district in the entire State are only 321,416 (M—87,222 ; F—234,194). Females among them are more numerous than males. It appears that quite a considerable number of urban-born girls go to villages in marriage. Analysing by duration of residence, the most dominant duration-group for both males and females is '16 years and over'. The next important for males is 'less than one year' and for females '1—5 years'. In all duration-groups females greatly outnumber males. Taking up districts individually, it will be observed that in Meerut (106,121), Bijnor (14,462), and Moradabad (12,150) the number of migrants of this class is over 10,000. In Meerut (4.9), Bijnor (1.5) and Dehra Dun (1.3) the proportion of such migrants to the rural population is more than one per cent. The volume of urban-rural migration in Meerut district, both in absolute figure and in proportion, is very significant. While 59,824 persons born in the villages of the district have been enumerated in its city and various towns, as many as 106,121 born in the urban areas of the district have been

found in its rural parts. Thus the outflow from urban to rural areas in this district is far in excess of the inflow from rural to urban. This is in some measure due to the setting up of large and small industries in rural areas leading to the development of the country-side. Perhaps other causes also exist.

(ii) *within Uttar Pradesh outside the district of birth*

30. Migrants in rural areas born in urban areas of other districts of the State are 179,023 (M—59,390 ; F—119,633). The volume of this migration is naturally smaller than that obtaining within the same district; for it is not usual for persons born in towns to go and settle in distant rural areas. Among this class of migrants also, females far outnumber males. Quite a number of girls born in urban areas do go in marriage to rural areas of other districts. Some of them may have gone to villages of neighbouring districts for harvesting during the enumeration period. As regards duration of residence, the duration-group '1—5 years' has the largest number of males and that of '16 years and over' the largest number of females. The number of females is larger than of males in every duration-group. Considering migration by districts, the rural areas of Meerut (16,768), Naini Tal (7,436), Bulandshahr (6,975), and Aligarh (6,594) have more than 6,000 migrants from urban areas of other districts. Meerut is easily at the top and the same reasons as apply to within-the-district migration apply to this type of migration as well. The rural areas of Naini Tal have also opened up on account of clearance of forests and eradication of malaria, and they have attracted progressive farmers from outside. In percentage Naini Tal (1.6) comes first, Dehra Dun (0.9) next, and Meerut (0.8) third.

(iii) *from and to other parts of India*

31. The number of persons born in the urban areas of India outside Uttar Pradesh and enumerated in the rural areas of this State is 60,673 (M—24,356 ; F—36,317). In this class of migrants also females are greater in number than males. Areas from which more than 4,000

migrants of this class have come to the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh are noted below :

1. Punjab	12,972	(M—6,362 ; F—6,610)
2. Delhi	10,391	(M—3,541 ; F—6,850)
3. West Bengal	9,872	(M—4,685 ; F—5,187)
4. Madhya Pradesh	9,740	(M—2,870 ; F—6,870)
5. Rajasthan	5,692	(M—1,514 ; F—4,178)
6. Maharashtra	4,274	(M—2,047 ; F—2,227)
7. Bihar	4,092	(M—1,421 ; F—2,671)

In every case the number of females is much greater than that of males speaking of marriage migration. Except West Bengal and Maharashtra all the above are bordering States. The largest number of males and females from Delhi are in the duration-group of less than one year and from Rajasthan of 16 years and above. In the case of other States the largest duration group for males is 1—5 years and for females 16 years and over except in the case of Maharashtra in which it is 1—5 years. Districts which have more than 2,000 migrants of this class are Meerut (7,002), Mathura (2,866), Jhansi (2,692), Agra (2,621), Bulandshahr (2,428) and Naini Tal (2,159). In Naini Tal the largest numbers are from Punjab; in Meerut and Bulandshahr from Delhi; in Mathura and Agra from Rajasthan; in Jhansi from Madhya Pradesh. Taking up districts by the percentage of such migrants, Dehra Dun (0.7) is at the top followed by Naini Tal (0.5) in both of which the largest numbers are from Punjab.

32. The number of persons who have gone from the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh to the rural areas of other States and Union Territories is 74,192 (M—37,074 ; F—37,118). The States in which more than 4,000 such migrants have settled are :

1. Madhya Pradesh	26,062	(M—11,692 ; F—14,370)
2. Punjab	13,890	(M—6,253 ; F—7,637)
3. Rajasthan	8,486	(M—3,201 ; F—5,285)
4. Bihar	8,465	(M—4,229 ; F—4,236)
5. West Bengal	4,067	(M—2,546 ; F—1,521)
6. Maharashtra	4,059	(M—2,942 ; F—1,117)

The first four at the top are neighbouring States. The male-female ratio is higher for migrants to the distant States of West Bengal and Maharashtra and lower for the neighbouring States with which there is a greater degree of marriage

migration. As for the duration-group of less than one year it is important for male migrants to Madhya Pradesh and 1—5 years for others. Similarly the duration-group 1—5 years is important for female migrants to Maharashtra and West Bengal and of '16 years and above' for others.

33. The volume of migration within the State and from and to other States and Territories is summarized in the following Table :

TABLE 5.2 : *Migration by Types within Uttar Pradesh and from and to other parts of India, 1961 (in thousands)*

INTERNAL MIGRATION	Rural- Rural	Rural- Urban	Urban- Urban	Urban- Rural	Total
1. Within P the district	13,090	849	298	321	14,558
M	1,790	393	130	87	2,400
F	11,300	456	168	234	12,158
2. Within P the State outside districts of birth	4,064	1,014	641	179	5,898
M	717	564	306	59	1,646
F	3,347	450	335	120	4,252
Total Internal Migration	P 17,154	1,863	939	500	20,456
M	2,507	957	436	146	4,046
F	14,647	906	503	354	16,410
EXTERNAL MIGRATION					
1. From P other parts of India	P 554	219	270	61	1,104
M	133	125	134	25	417
F	421	94	136	36	687
2. To other parts of India	P 753	1,156	594	74	2,577
M	298	861	364	37	1,560
F	455	295	230	37	1,017
Net Out-migration to other parts of India.	P 199	937	324	13	1,473
M	165	736	230	12	1,143
F	34	201	94	1	330

The following facts emerge from the above Table:

within the State

(1) Females migrate in greater numbers than males, except in the rural-urban interdistrict movement in which they are outnumbered by males.

(2) The largest movement of male population is rural-to-rural followed by rural-to-urban, urban-to-urban, and urban-to-rural. The movement of female population is also in the same order except that the volume of migration within the district is greater for urban-to-rural than for urban-to-urban.

(3) The volume of rural-to-rural and urban-to-rural migration within the same district is much greater than between district and district.

(4) On the other hand, the volume of rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migration within the same district is less than between district and district, except in the case of females migrating from rural to urban areas.

from and to other parts of India

(1) Movement from and to other parts of India is much less than internal movement.

(2) In migration from outside the State females exceed males in all cases, except in movements from rural areas of other States and Union Territories to the urban areas of this State in which males outnumber females.

(3) In such migrations the largest movement of male population is urban-to-urban followed by rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, and urban-to-rural. The order of movement of female population is rural-to-rural, urban-to-urban, rural-to-urban, and urban-to-rural.

(4) In every type of migration Uttar Pradesh attracts far less people from other States and Union Territories than it sends out. This is because of the pressure of population on land and comparative industrial backwardness of the State.

(5) In migrations to other parts of India males exceed females in all cases, except from the rural areas of this State to the rural areas of other States and Union Territories in which they are outnumbered by females.

(6) In such migrations the largest movement of the male population is rural-to-urban followed by urban-to-urban, rural-to-rural and urban-to-rural. As for females the order of movement is rural-to-rural, followed by rural-to-urban, urban-to-urban, and urban-to-rural.

9. Heavy Immigration Areas—Interdistrict and Regional Migration

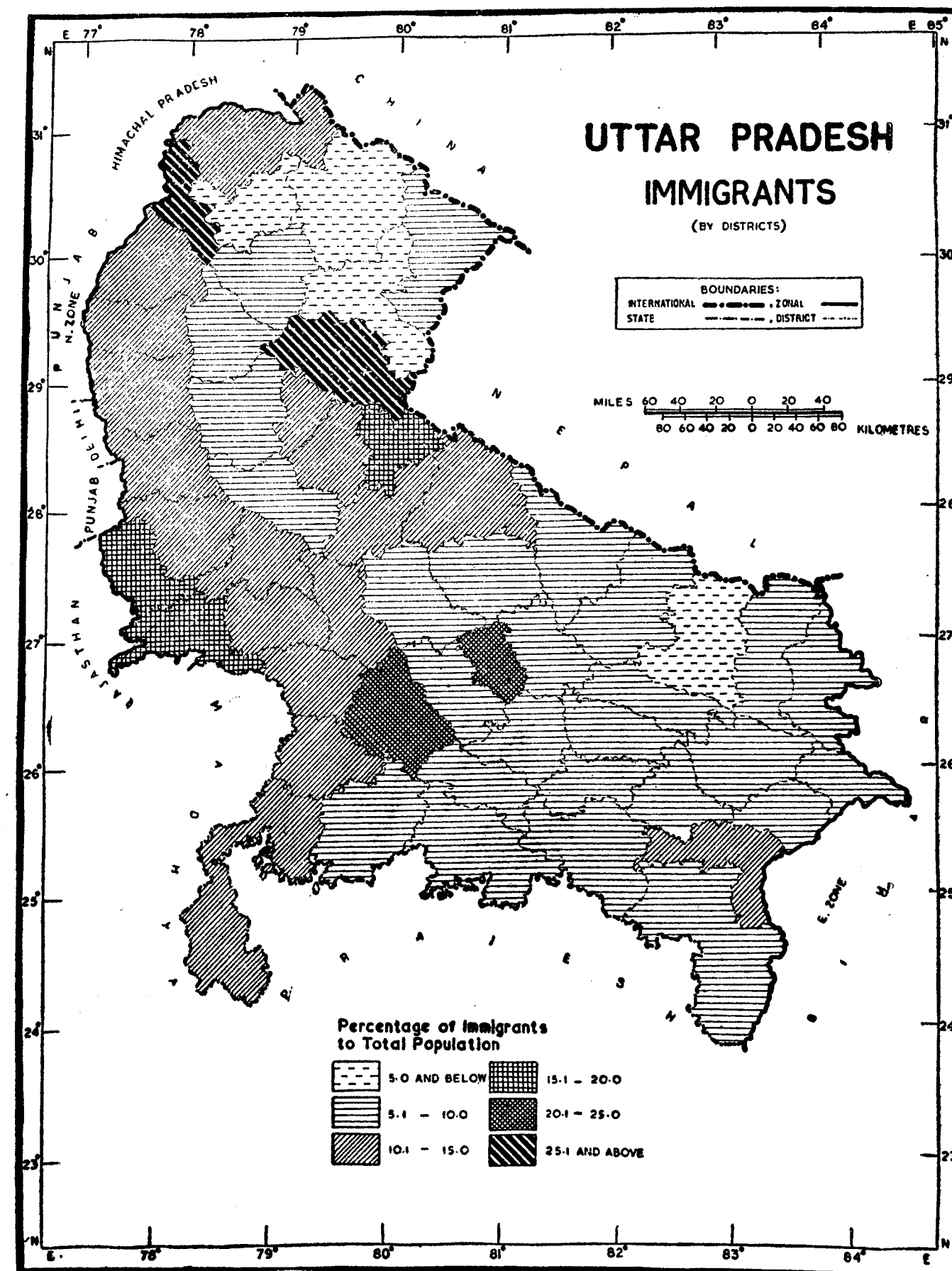
31. The State average for persons born outside the district of enumeration whether within the State or outside is 10.3 per cent. In Naini Tal (48.8), Dehra Dun (31.9), Lucknow (24.1), Kanpur (22.0), Mathura (16.6), Agra (16.3), Pilibhit (15.6), Mainpuri (14.6), Rampur (14.2), Muzaffarnagar (13.6), Etah (13.4), Jhansi (13.2), Farrukhabad (13.1) and Meerut (13.0) the proportion is more than one-quarter above the State average. But as this includes a large volume of marriage migration, it would be more useful to consider male migrants only. The State proportion of male migrants born outside the district to the male population is 6.09 per cent. In 13 districts this proportion is more than 25 per cent above the State average and they can be justly called 'heavy immigration areas'.

TABLE 5.3—Districts having male Migrants from outside more than one-quarter above the State average

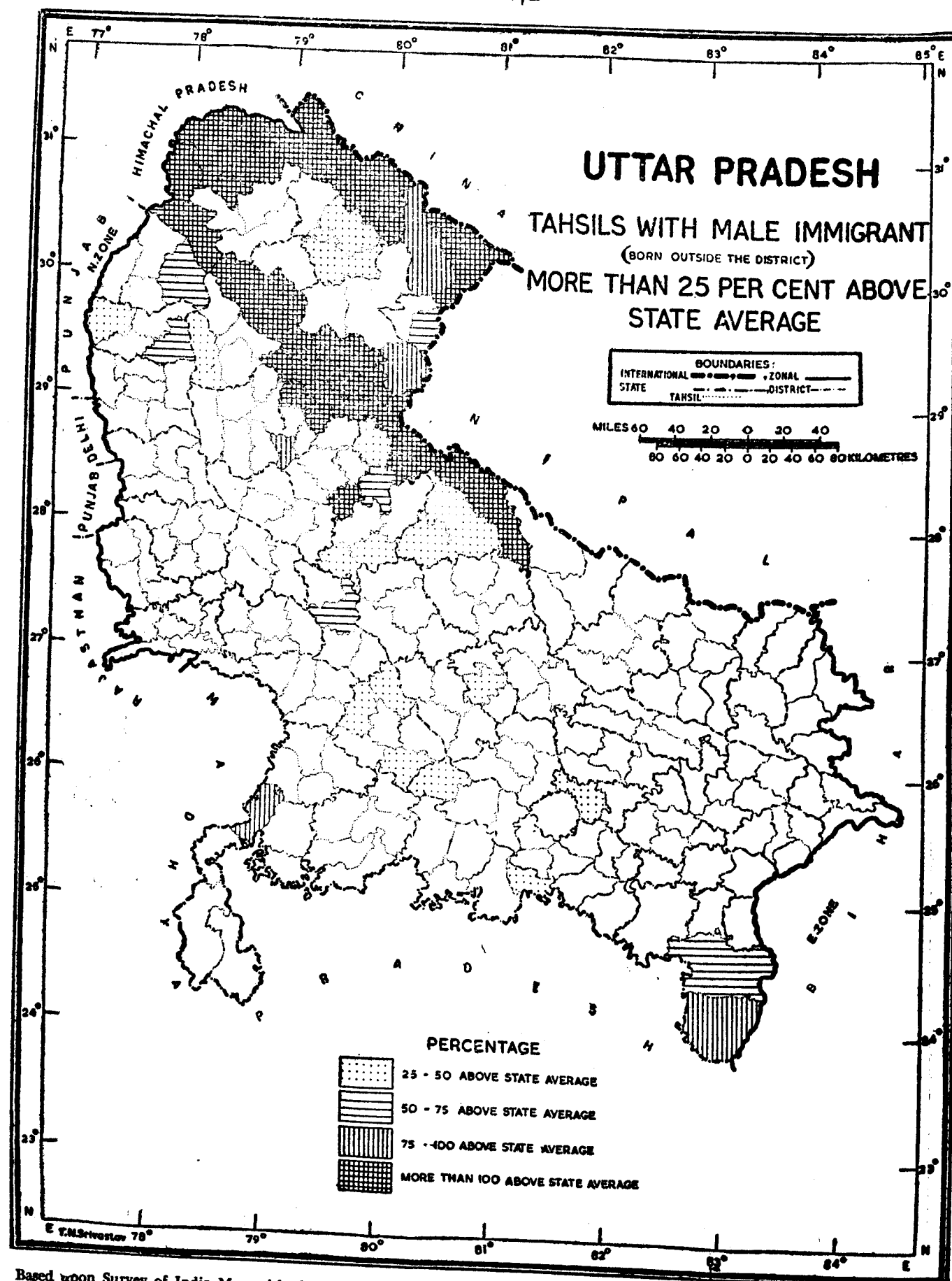
District	Male population	Male Migrants born outside the District	Per cent
1. Naini Tal	334,197	173,765	52.0
2. Dehra Dun	242,987	83,414	34.3
3. Lucknow	728,214	160,346	22.0
4. Kanpur	1,314,673	271,372	20.6
5. Uttar Kashi	62,534	7,521	12.0
6. Pilibhit	334,599	38,626	11.5
7. Garhwal	222,892	24,115	10.8
8. Rampur	374,945	39,506	10.5
9. Agra	1,012,056	101,468	10.0
10. Jhansi	573,703	51,432	9.0
11. Saharanpur	885,109	77,664	8.8
12. Meerut	1,472,006	130,093	8.8
13. Kheri	679,011	53,292	7.8

Districts Uttar Kashi, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Rampur, Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur and Kheri are in the Himalayan Hills and the submontane part of the State. Large-scale development works have been started in the Himalayan districts, and the submontane areas are opening up with the clearance of forests enabling more land to be brought under cultivation. Moreover, districts Dehra Dun, Rampur and Saharanpur have Class I cities. Districts Meerut and Agra are situated on the western boundary of the West

MAP V/A



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



Plain, Lucknow and Kanpur in the Central Plain and Jhansi in the south-west of the State in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. All of them have large cities, Kanpur and Lucknow being the largest cities of the State. Of these districts Naini Tal (73.1), Rampur (25.3), Agra (24.0), Jhansi (23.5), Kanpur (22.8) and Pilibhit (22.2) have registered large increases in population during 1951-61. In 45 tahsils, which have been shown on map V/B, the percentage of male migrants in the rural areas from outside the district exceeds 4.0, i.e., more than one-quarter above the State average. In as many as 18 tahsils, viz., all tahsils of districts Uttar Kashi, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun; Joshimath of Chamoli; Dharchula of Pithoragarh; Lansdowne of Garhwal; Suar and Bilaspur of Rampur; Faridpur of Bareilly; Puranpur of Pilibhit and

Nighasan of Kheri, the percentage is more than double of the State average. In tahsils Kashipur (88.6), Haldwani (59.7), and Kichha (55.6) of Naini Tal district, and Puranpur (31.1) of Pilibhit district, the percentage is exceptionally high. Districts of low immigration, which have less than 3 per cent migrants in their male population, are Budaun, Aligarh, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Bahraich, Gonda, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur.

35. It is now proposed to consider total migration to and from individual districts within the State only. Table 5.4 gives inter-district migration in the State for the years 1961 and 1921, as well as density of population per sq. mile. Unfortunately data for 1951 are not available.

TABLE 5.4—Inter-district Migration in the State, 1921 and 1961

District	Density per sq. mile		Percentage of Inter-district immigration to population of district		Percentage of Inter-district emigration to population of district		Percentage of net migration to population of district	
	1961	1921	1961	1921	1961	1921	1961	1921
1. Uttar Kashi	41	N.A.	8.4	0.9	1.8	2.0	+ 6.6	- 1.1
2. Chamoli	72	N.A.	3.8	1.8	4.1	3.4	- 0.3	- 1.6
3. Pithoragarh	95	N.A.	3.1	1.1	5.4	9.5	- 2.3	- 8.4
4. Tehri Garhwal	199	70	3.2	0.9	8.9	2.0	- 5.7	- 1.1
5. Garhwal	229	86	5.1	1.8	10.9	3.4	- 5.8	- 1.6
6. Almora	233	97	3.3	1.1	16.8	9.5	- 13.5	- 8.4
7. Naini Tal	237	105	33.1	35.3	8.0	5.1	+ 25.1	+ 30.2
8. Bijnor	625	397	4.8	3.0	8.1	6.2	- 3.3	- 3.2
9. Moradabad	857	524	6.4	5.7	9.0	8.0	- 2.6	- 2.3
10. Budaun	693	489	8.3	7.9	12.8	10.0	- 4.5	- 2.1
11. Rampur	765	504	10.0	9.0	9.8	9.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5
12. Bareilly	938	637	9.0	7.5	9.3	8.9	- 0.3	- 1.4
13. Pilibhit	398	319	12.3	11.3	8.9	9.8	+ 3.4	+ 1.5
14. Shahjahanpur	631	501	9.5	8.6	11.8	11.5	- 2.3	- 2.9
15. Dehra Dun	452	178	16.4	19.3	5.3	1.4	+ 11.1	+ 17.9
16. Saharanpur	760	441	7.0	4.0	5.6	3.5	+ 1.4	+ 0.5
17. Muzaffarnagar	868	472	10.9	8.2	10.3	6.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.9
18. Meerut	1,168	645	8.5	6.6	6.7	5.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.6
19. Bulandshahr	903	564	9.8	7.6	8.4	6.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.8
20. Aligarh	905	547	11.2	9.2	12.1	9.9	- 0.9	- 0.7
21. Mathura	736	424	10.2	8.7	8.1	8.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.7
22. Agra	997	496	9.7	6.2	5.9	6.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.2
23. Etah	757	484	13.0	10.9	15.3	10.1	- 2.3	+ 0.8
24. Mainpuri	703	445	13.9	8.6	14.1	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
25. Farrukhabad	771	523	12.3	10.4	13.1	8.8	- 0.8	+ 1.6
26. Etawah	678	439	10.4	7.7	12.0	6.1	- 1.6	+ 1.6

District	Density per sq. mile		Percentage of Inter-district immigration to population of district		Percentage of Inter-district emigration to population of district		Percentage of net migration to population of district Immigration (+) Emigration (-)	
	1961	1921	1961	1921	1961	1921	1961	1921
27. Kanpur	993	484	18.1	11.1	7.2	5.9	+ 10.9	+ 5.2
28. Fatehpur	644	402	6.3	7.1	8.8	4.9	- 2.5	+ 2.2
29. Allahabad	847	502	5.9	3.3	6.2	4.2	- 0.3	- 0.9
30. Jhansi	274	167	4.1	2.2	2.7	4.5	+ 1.4	- 2.3
31. Jalaun	374	245	7.9	6.4	8.2	4.3	- 0.3	- 2.1
32. Hamirpur	286	194	4.9	7.2	6.3	8.1	- 1.4	- 0.9
33. Banda	308	203	3.5	3.4	5.9	5.4	- 2.4	- 2.0
34. Kheri	405	307	8.6	6.6	5.3	4.6	+ 3.3	+ 2.0
35. Sitapur	721	493	6.5	5.6	7.0	6.1	- 0.5	- 0.5
36. Hardoi	675	449	6.2	5.0	10.2	8.0	- 4.0	- 3.0
37. Unnao	680	465	6.4	4.5	9.6	7.9	- 3.2	- 3.4
38. Lucknow	1,382	742	19.2	12.6	7.5	7.3	+ 11.7	+ 5.3
39. Rae Bareilly	749	531	6.2	4.8	7.9	5.6	- 1.7	- 0.8
40. Bahraich	563	401	4.8	4.3	3.5	2.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.0
41. Gonda	723	521	5.7	4.7	6.2	4.1	- 0.5	+ 0.6
42. Bara Banki	814	598	6.8	4.6	7.7	6.5	- 0.9	- 1.9
43. Faizabad	972	685	6.8	4.9	8.9	5.5	- 2.1	- 0.6
44. Sultanpur	821	591	8.4	5.9	9.6	6.1	- 1.2	- 0.2
45. Pratapgarh	882	587	7.1	6.3	9.9	5.7	- 2.8	+ 0.6
46. Basti	926	682	3.8	3.0	5.7	4.2	- 1.9	- 1.2
47. Gorakhpur	1,042	662	6.1	1.6	6.5	1.4	- 0.4	+ 0.2
48. Deoria	1,134	793	2.8	1.6	4.2	1.4	- 1.4	+ 0.2
49. Azamgarh	1,085	690	5.6	3.7	6.2	5.1	- 0.6	- 1.4
50. Jaunpur	1,111	743	7.7	3.3	9.9	7.5	- 2.2	- 4.2
51. Ballia	1,074	702	4.0	2.4	6.2	2.7	- 2.2	- 0.3
52. Ghazipur	1,015	598	6.1	4.5	7.4	4.4	- 1.3	+ 0.1
53. Varanasi	1,160	669	7.1	5.8	6.2	5.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.6
54. Mirzapur	293	166	6.6	4.0	6.5	4.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7

Columns 3 and 4 of the above Table indicate the contribution of migration towards the growth of population of each district. The number of districts in different percentage ranges of immigration are as under :

TABLE 5.4 (i) —Distribution of Districts by Percentage of Immigration to Total Population in 1961 and 1921

Percentage Range	Number of Districts	
	1961	1921
Less than 5	12	25
5—10	29	22
10—15	9	5
15 and above	4	2

It is evident from the above that the largest number of districts (29) falls in the range 5—10 in 1961, whereas in 1921 the largest number (25) was in the lowest range of less than 5. In other words, the volume of immigration in 1961 is greater than in 1921. The first 8 districts of 1961 are Naini Tal (33.1), Lucknow (19.2), Kanpur (18.1), Dehra Dun (16.4), Mainpuri (13.9), Etah (13.0), Farrukhabad (12.3) and Pilibhit (12.3). The first 7 districts in 1921 were Naini Tal (35.2), Dehra Dun (19.3), Lucknow (12.6), Pilibhit (11.3), Kanpur (11.1), Etah (10.9), and Farrukhabad (10.4). There is a striking similarity between the two lists. Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and

Pilibhit in the Himalayan Hills and the sub-montane region are low density districts; whereas Lucknow and Kanpur are high density districts on account of large cities. The reasons for large migration into these districts have been explained before. The 12 districts in the lowest range in 1961 are Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora of the Himalayan Hills, Bijnor of the West Plain, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, and Bahraich, Basti, Deoria and Ballia of the East Plain. The last 12 districts in 1921 were Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Bijnor, Jhansi, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ballia. The two lists are again strikingly similar. Now we shall take up outmigration to other districts of the State. The following Table gives the distribution of districts by the percentage of outmigration to total population :

TABLE 5.4 (ii) —Distribution of Districts by Percentage of Outmigration to Total Population in 1961 and 1921

Percentage Range	Number of Districts	
	1961	1921
Less than 5	5	19
5—10	38	32
10—15	9	3
15 and above	2	...

Both in 1921 and 1961 the largest number of districts are in the range 5—10. In 1921 Shahjahanpur and Etah were the only 2 districts where the percentage was more than 10. The districts from which outmigration in 1961 is more than 10 per cent are Almora (16.8), Etah (15.3), Mainpuri (14.1), Farrukhabad (13.1), Budaun (12.8), Aligarh (12.1), Etawah (12.0), Shahjahanpur (11.8), Garhwal (10.9), Muzaffarnagar (10.3), and Hardoi (10.2). Of these, Garhwal and Almora are low-density and Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh high-

density districts. The 5 districts in the lowest range are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Jhansi, Bahraich and Deoria. The last five in 1921 were Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur and Deoria. Uttar Kashi and Deoria happen to be common to both the lists. The number of districts in higher percentage ranges is now larger than in 1921 on account of greater mobility and other factors.

36. At this stage, the net effect of interdistrict migration of population in the State may be examined. Table No. 5.4 reveals that the combined effect of immigration and outmigration has led to increase of population of 18 districts of the State in 1961 and to decrease in 36. In 1921 the combined effect of these two factors led to increase in the population of 24 districts and decrease in 30. The number of districts losing in population on account of interdistrict migration in both cases has been greater than of those which have gained. Districts where the gain by net migration has been more than 5 per cent in 1961 are Naini Tal (25.1), Lucknow (11.7), Dehra Dun (11.1), Kanpur (10.9 and Uttar Kashi (6.6). In 1921 they were Naini Tal (30.2), Dehra Dun (17.9) Lucknow (5.3) and Kanpur (5.2). The population of Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Kanpur has increased by more than 100 per cent, during 1921—61; while the increase in Lucknow is only a little less. These 4 districts figure in both the lists. Districts in which net outmigration has been more than 5 per cent in 1961 are Almora (13.5), Garhwal (5.8) and Tehri Garhwal (5.7), while those in 1921 were Almora (8.4), and Pithoragarh (8.4). Almora has been sending out its population in large numbers, chiefly to Naini Tal, and part of this migration to Bhabhar area is seasonal in character. Uttar Kashi, Rampur, Jhansi and Mirzapur districts which had a preponderance of outmigration in 1921 have recorded positive immigration in 1961. The opposite trend is visible in districts Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Gonda, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ghazipur. Those exhibiting net immigration and outmigration in large proportions are shown in the following Table :

TABLE 5.5—Districts having large Net Immigration and Outmigration, 1961

District	A. Immigration			
	Districts contributing the largest numbers by net immigration			
	Districts	Persons	Males	Females
1. Naini Tal	1. Almora	72,523	39,757	32,766
	2. Moradabad	15,402	9,607	5,795
	3. Bareilly	10,138	7,537	2,601
	4. Rampur	8,985	6,715	2,270
	5. Garhwal	6,464	4,114	2,350
2. Lucknow	1. Bara Banki	18,353	9,326	9,027
	2. Gonda	14,285	9,796	4,489
	3. Hardoi	14,170	5,200	8,970
	4. Rae Bareli	11,782	5,158	6,624
	5. Sitapur	10,348	6,408	3,940
	6. Unnao	9,922	2,947	6,975
3. Dehra Dun	1. Saharanpur	13,365	7,408	5,957
	2. Tehri Garhwal	12,155	7,541	4,614
	3. Garhwal	9,951	5,613	4,338
4. Kanpur	1. Unnao	25,942	15,438	10,504
	2. Fatehpur	23,026	8,209	14,817
	3. Pratapgarh	15,824	12,459	3,365
	4. Farrukhabad	14,311	4,242	10,069
	5. Rae Bareli	12,914	9,542	3,372
	6. Hamirpur	12,540	3,525	9,015
5. Uttar Kashi	1. Tehri Garhwal	6,792	3,563	3,229
	B. Outmigration			
	Districts taking away the largest numbers by net outmigration			
	Districts	Persons	Males	Females
1. Almora	1. Naini Tal	72,523	39,757	32,766
2. Garhwal	1. Dehra Dun	9,951	5,613	4,338
	2. Naini Tal	6,464	4,114	2,350
3. Tehri Garhwal	1. Dehra Dun	12,155	7,541	4,614
	2. Uttar Kashi	6,792	3,563	3,229

It is apparent from the above that, with a few exceptions, districts have gained or lost most by migration from or to contiguous districts. Lucknow has an exception in the case of Gonda and Kanpur in that of Pratapgarh and Rae Bareli. In Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Uttar Kashi net migration from all the districts is preponderantly masculine. As regards Lucknow, more males than females come from Bara Banki, Gonda and Sitapur, while the opposite is the case from Hardoi, Rae Bareli and Unnao. Kanpur attracts more males than females from Unnao, Pratapgarh and Rae Bareli and less

from Fatehpur, Farrukhabad and Hamirpur. It is significant that the male-female ratios among the migrants from the non-contiguous district of Gonda to Lucknow and of Pratapgarh and Rae Bareli to Kanpur are singularly high. There is not much of marriage migration between them and males go from there to Lucknow and Kanpur leaving their families in villages to look after cultivation. That the volume of migration is the heaviest between contiguous districts can generally be taken to be correct; for the near excludes the remote, though exceptions occur here and there. The

truth of this aphorism will be evident from the following Table which gives immigration and outmigration from and to contiguous districts as well as other districts of the State. Only in Jhansi, Lucknow and Kanpur the immigration of males from contiguous districts is less than

from other districts. In outmigration, the number of males going out to contiguous districts from Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Lucknow, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultaupur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ballia is smaller than to other districts of the State.

TABLE 5.6—Interdistrict Migration between Contiguous Districts and other Districts of the State, 1961

District	Immigration				Outmigration			
	From Contiguous Districts		From Other Districts		To Contiguous Districts		To Other Districts	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Uttar Kashi	4,509	4,057	1,409	386	1,077	858	205	41
2. Chamoli	4,014	4,544	621	310	3,441	5,636	902	396
3. Pithoragarh	1,663	3,529	1,354	1,712	3,836	3,587	3,666	3,157
4. Tehri Garhwal	2,554	6,157	1,447	974	15,569	13,482	1,336	386
5. Garhwal	10,829	10,347	2,648	686	22,066	1,6034	9,079	6,208
6. Almora	5,685	11,839	1,558	1,672	45,602	40,626	12,143	8,144
7. Naini Tal	98,586	61,313	17,750	12,190	20,103	15,327	5,954	4,463
8. Bijnor	12,436	34,261	4,552	5,467	19,074	65,253	7,289	4,439
9. Moradabad	23,036	87,757	5,137	9,650	72,101	70,928	18,130	16,225
10. Budaun	11,036	92,448	5,449	7,922	25,047	137,334	9,361	9,078
11. Rampur	20,274	43,224	2,847	3,631	31,155	30,416	3,662	3,724
12. Bareilly	23,458	67,409	20,308	20,905	65,980	40,803	12,460	18,187
13. Pilibhit	18,148	34,514	7,415	15,171	26,221	20,376	3,838	4,425
14. Shahjahanpur	16,712	65,717	8,671	15,447	17,509	94,074	8,255	13,607
15. Dehra Dun	28,644	24,704	10,823	5,847	5,345	5,617	5,474	5,336
16. Saharanpur	23,900	59,650	12,117	14,558	13,740	58,314	8,760	9,755
17. Muzaffarnagar	27,280	120,062	5,069	5,424	28,751	108,229	5,738	6,192
18. Meerut	41,842	127,821	29,230	30,020	23,703	138,760	10,924	7,060
19. Bulandshahr	17,671	134,116	4,480	13,631	15,610	104,441	12,432	12,874
20. Aligarh	12,469	140,984	9,170	34,912	40,126	123,073	20,945	28,500
21. Mathura	12,193	79,159	9,089	8,608	17,546	49,214	10,891	9,470
22. Agra	36,277	87,452	23,329	32,256	18,818	54,893	9,867	29,803
23. Etah	23,748	131,377	4,634	8,680	19,182	163,823	8,128	8,029
24. Mainpuri	20,280	134,288	2,865	6,313	25,349	123,385	8,567	9,093
25. Farrukhabad	27,730	123,297	4,076	4,344	28,586	122,079	9,918	8,955
26. Etawah	19,574	89,766	5,104	8,354	14,596	110,356	9,221	7,523
27. Kanpur	79,182	125,841	140,807	83,991	30,886	94,837	15,505	31,269
28. Fatehpur	11,988	51,423	2,008	2,353	15,525	67,337	5,683	5,226
29. Allahabad	32,515	73,700	22,933	14,223	26,795	88,558	15,896	20,964
30. Jhansi	7,445	14,362	9,821	12,909	5,916	8,371	6,520	8,293
31. Jalaun	7,996	38,756	2,009	3,281	5,742	43,985	2,535	2,207

	Immigration				Outmigration			
	From Contiguous Districts		From Other Districts		To Contiguous Districts		To Other Districts	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
32. Hamirpur	7,889	27,211	2,065	2,069	8,604	36,996	2,199	2,031
33. Banda	7,661	18,775	3,024	3,486	8,010	30,098	5,959	12,329
34. Kheri	27,996	55,502	11,608	13,200	8,381	49,420	4,346	4,320
35. Sitapur	16,731	64,916	10,313	12,366	15,819	80,348	9,302	6,967
36. Hardoi	10,881	76,243	4,257	5,318	49,457	94,548	6,592	6,728
37. Unnao	11,872	56,762	4,696	5,648	30,499	73,986	6,125	7,243
38. Lucknow	44,400	79,730	78,164	54,089	14,236	41,319	22,488	21,919
39. Rae Bareilly	10,780	62,763	2,384	5,529	14,576	64,474	13,861	10,422
40. Bahraich	14,695	40,593	7,312	9,869	11,280	31,127	8,635	7,034
41. Gonda	18,198	78,402	8,259	12,846	9,479	72,125	26,771	20,527
42. Bara Banki	15,616	67,703	5,292	6,943	15,676	75,271	8,328	8,980
43. Faizabad	16,530	77,224	6,696	10,698	17,567	84,960	23,962	19,429
44. Sultanpur	11,371	98,831	3,032	5,537	7,606	87,060	20,249	21,241
45. Pratapgarh	10,044	70,646	2,511	5,655	7,093	75,479	22,161	19,521
46. Basti	13,734	71,784	2,788	11,514	9,849	100,750	22,956	16,194
47. Gorakhpur	32,026	91,369	12,097	20,806	10,730	100,858	27,141	27,741
48. Deoria	10,493	48,430	3,120	4,157	13,702	48,376	19,691	16,795
49. Azamgarh	13,970	110,740	3,841	5,198	21,619	95,083	16,642	16,387
50. Jaunpur	7,768	107,673	7,339	9,487	16,461	120,540	12,368	22,375
51. Ballia	6,519	39,840	2,453	4,205	11,849	42,789	14,927	13,615
52. Ghazipur	9,770	62,913	2,397	3,028	17,703	58,416	11,121	10,437
53. Varanasi	38,326	94,302	19,647	15,058	14,684	102,118	13,547	16,887
54. Mirzapur	12,901	49,468	10,021	9,308	13,969	48,647	9,391	9,756

37. Industries play a vital role in the economy of a State. It is, therefore, useful to study the inflow of migrants from agricultural areas of the State to industrial areas. For this purpose rural areas of the State can be deemed to be agricultural areas, since Uttar Pradesh is primarily an agricultural State, and the 8 industrial cities/town-groups of the State as chief industrial areas, since most of the industries are concentrated in cities. The following Table gives the number of migrants from rural areas of the State to the industrial cities/town-groups:

TABLE 5.7—Migrants from Rural Areas of the State to Industrial Cities/Town-Groups
(Cities/Town-Groups arranged in order of number of Migrants from Rural Areas of the State)

City/Town-Group	Total	From Rural Areas within the District		From Rural Areas of other Districts of the State	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Kanpur	288,353	29,610	29,536	143,773	85,434
2. Varanasi	78,034	17,792	18,558	27,534	14,150
3. Agra	58,447	12,897	18,104	14,662	12,784
4. Meerut	45,828	11,918	11,203	15,214	7,493
5. Saharanpur	26,395	3,976	8,743	6,786	6,890
6. Aligarh	15,783	2,646	5,659	1,980	5,498
7. Moradabad	14,966	4,388	4,330	3,035	3,213
8. Rampur	6,642	700	732	3,393	1,817

The above Table reveals that Kanpur exercises the largest pull not only on the rural area of its own district, but also on those of other districts. In all cities/town-groups there are more male migrants from the rural areas of other districts, except in Aligarh and Moradabad which have a greater share from the rural areas of their own districts. There are more males than females among migrants in Kanpur, Meerut and Moradabad from the rural areas of the same districts. Among migrants from rural areas of other districts of the State, there are more males than females in Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Meerut and Rampur. In all other cases females outnumber males on account of marriage migration.

38. In the context of migration it will be interesting to study the inward and outward railway passenger traffic between Kanpur, the largest metropolitan area of the State, and the railway stations within 30 miles thereof. The following figures, as supplied by the Railway Administration, Kanpur give an idea of the passenger traffic (excluding season tickets) to stations within this radius for the year 1960-61:

TABLE 5.8—Inward and Outward Railway Passenger Bookings for Stations falling within Radius of 30 miles from Kanpur Central, 1960-61.

Railway Route	Total Inward Traffic (Passengers)	Total Outward Traffic (Passengers)
Kanpur to		
1. Allahabad	250,019	254,386
2. Delhi	521,961	246,978
3. Lucknow	521,168	436,130
4. Balamau	117,987	46,556
5. Rae Bareilly	189,217	402,215
6. Jhansi	116,881	326,302
7. Banda	195,961	265,117
8. Farrukhabad	240,198	209,818
Total	2,153,392	2,187,502

This is indeed a huge volume for short-distance traffic. To it must be added the very large number of passengers who travel from and to Kanpur within this radius by road by the numerous buses of the U. P. Government Roadways and other means.

10. Migration into Cities

39. Migration to urban areas of the State, with special reference to the cities and town-groups of Class I, has been dealt with in paragraphs 64-69 of Chapter III. In this Section we shall refer to some aspects of the subject once again. The following information has been extracted from Table 3.27 and 3.28 given in para 64 of that Chapter:

TABLE 5.9—Proportion of Migrants to 1,000 Population in each City/Town-Group of Class I by Place of Birth

City/Town-Group	Total	Born elsewhere in the district	Born outside the district but within the State	Born in other States of India	Born in other countries
1. Kanpur	495	81	326	56	32
2. Lucknow	429	45	285	59	40
3. Agra	327	96	103	80	48
4. Varanasi	316	111	125	58	22
5. Allahabad	349	103	168	56	22
6. Meerut	420	111	147	93	69
7. Bareilly	286	57	156	36	37
8. Moradabad	238	82	100	26	30
9. Saharanpur	380	102	113	63	102
10. Dehra Dun	578	54	218	128	178
11. Aligarh	164	63	76	17	8
12. Rampur	137	14	85	16	22
13. Gorakhpur	442	154	200	64	24
14. Jhansi	417	112	118	162	25
15. Mathura	411	89	179	98	45
16. Shahjahanpur	283	84	159	22	18
17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	269	118	126	23	2

The following conclusions emerge from the above Table:

(1) Cities and town-groups which have a high proportion of migrants from outside are Dehra Dun (578), Kanpur (495), Gorakhpur (442), Lucknow (429), Meerut (420), Jhansi (417), and Mathura (411).

(2) Those which have a low proportion are Rampur (187) and Aligarh (164).

(3) In no city/town-group migration from within the district contributes the largest proportion of migrants. That from other districts within the State contributes the largest numbers in all cases except Jhansi, in which the largest influx is from other States (chiefly Madhya Pradesh).

(4) Large contributions by other States of India have been made in the case of Jhansi (162), Dehra Dun (128), Mathura (98), Meerut (93) and Agra (80) — all near the western border of Uttar Pradesh. Contribution of other States is very little in the case of Rampur (16), Aligarh (17), Shahjahanpur (22) and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (23).

(5) Persons born in other countries (chiefly displaced persons from Pakistan) are found in large proportions in Dehra Dun (178), Saharanpur (102) and in moderate proportion in Meerut (69). These cities/town-groups lie in contiguous districts on the north-western border of Uttar Pradesh. Their proportion is very low in Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (2), Aligarh (8) and Shahjahanpur (18).

40. Migration Tables D-IV and D-V deal exclusively with cities and town-groups of 100,000 population and above. Table D-IV gives migrants to cities/town-groups classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels, and in case of workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups. This Table has also been analysed in paras 66 and 68 of the aforesaid chapter. It is proposed to deal here with the rate of influx of different age-groups into cities/town-groups cross-classified by educational qualifications. Before doing so, it will be profitable to refer to Tables 3.30 and 3.31 of that chapter and to recapitulate in brief the conclusions drawn therefrom:

(1) The proportion of persons in the age-group 0-14 is much less and in other age-groups much greater among immigrants than in the general population of these cities/town-groups. In Kanpur, Aligarh and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal the proportion of immigrants in the juvenile age-group is particularly low.

Age-Group	Proportion to 1,000 in	
	General Population	In-migrants
0-14	402	187
15-34	344	468
35-59	206	284
60 and over	48	61

The reasons for these differences are as under:

(a) Males in older age-groups migrate in larger numbers to cities for work. Migration among females also is greater in older age-groups, whether it be marriage migration or on account of accompanying or following their husbands to new places.

(b) The comparatively higher representation of 35-59 years among immigrants is due to (i) greater influx of persons of 35 years and over and (ii) return of a section of younger people in the age-group 15-34 years to their original homes from cities after completion of their studies, etc.

(c) Children of migrants born in the city of enumeration do not increase the proportion of the age-group 0-14 among migrants, as they count towards its natural population.

(2) Literacy rate is higher among immigrants than in the general population of these cities, town-groups.

	Proportion to 1,000 in	
	General Population	In-migrants
Illiterate	565	474
Total Literate	435	526
Literate (without educational level)	240	260
Primary or Junior Basic	104	133
Matriculation and Above	91	133

Literacy among immigrants is the highest in Allahabad (618) followed by Dehra Dun (589) and Lucknow (588). The proportion of those who have attained the High School or a higher standard is the highest in Allahabad (203) and next highest in Lucknow (187) — the first is a great educational centre and the second the State capital. In both large numbers of educated per-

sons from different parts of the State as well as areas outside the State are settled. migrants to all the 17 cities/town-groups combined classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels.

41. Table 5.10 gives the actual numbers of
TABLE 5.10 : Migrants to Cities/Town-Groups Classified by Sex, Broad Age-Group and Educational Levels

	All Ages	Age-Group				Age not stated
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	
Total Population :						
Males	2,868,954	1,093,140	998,215	637,441	139,355	803
Females	2,290,713	982,119	774,571	423,090	110,332	601
Immigrants :						
Males	1,064,806	193,150	485,311	325,628	60,590	127
Females	884,719	171,811	427,990	227,218	57,612	88
<i>Educational Levels of Immigrants</i>						
Literate without educational level						
Males	294,848	57,185	122,586	96,714	18,346	17
Females	216,547	41,657	105,982	54,539	10,367	2
Primary or Junior Basic						
Males	170,666	38,671	86,142	40,433	5,418	2
Females	88,372	20,998	51,080	15,190	1,104	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary						
Males	146,153	2,495	97,242	40,331	6,082	3
Females	43,538	1,226	35,617	6,297	398	—
Technical Diploma not equal to degree						
Males	905	14	641	220	30	..
Females	140	..	79	58	3	..
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree						
Males	6,532	..	5,536	910	86	..
Females	1,430	4	1,119	301	6	..
University Degree or Post-Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree						
Males	47,450	..	30,337	14,937	2,171	..
Females	8,917	..	7,704	1,160	53	..
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree						
Males	3,100	..	1,693	1,201	206	—
Females	1,086	..	848	227	11	..

It is apparent from the above Table that in the total population of the cities the largest numbers are in the age-group 0-14 and the smallest in the age-group 60+. The largest numbers of immigrants are, however, to be found in the age-group 15-34 (M-45.6%; F-48.4%) followed by 35-59 (M-30.6%; F-25.7%). The reasons for heavy concentration in these age-groups have been stated before. Among immigrants in the

age-group 0-14 years more than half of the males are literate. The proportion of female literates is less than one-third. Most of the literates in this age-group are without any educational level or have attained only the Primary or Junior Basic standard. Immigrants who have passed the High School or a higher examination are only a few. In the age-group 15-34 the largest numbers of literate immigrants are doubtless

without any educational level; but among males the next largest number has attained the High School standard, while among females it has attained only the Primary or Junior Basic. The number of persons holding a University degree or a post-graduate degree (non-technical) is quite considerable in this age-group as also of those holding technical degrees or diplomas of degree standard. In the older age-groups the number of persons, both males and females gradually declines as the educational level rises.

42. Now we shall consider the age-group 0-14 years, in some detail and examine the number of literate immigrants in relation to their total number and also their proportion as compared to that of literates in the general population. Presuming that a substantial proportion of the literate immigrants is still receiving education, their figures will throw light on the number of boys and girls who have flocked to cities for education or have come there with their parents and are being educated. In this connexion the following Table will be useful:

TABLE 5.11: *Proportion of Literates among Immigrants and General Population in Cities/Town-Groups (0-14 years)*

City/Town-Group	Total Immi-grants	Literate Immi-grants	Per cent Literate among Immi-grants	Per cent Literate in General Population
	0-14	0-14	0-14	0-14
ALL CITIES	364,961	162,250	44.5	30.8
1. Kanpur	74,513	28,787	38.6	35.5
2. Lucknow	50,715	25,343	50.0	33.4
3. Agra	31,303	13,286	42.4	27.6
4. Varanasi	31,495	12,219	38.8	27.5
5. Allahabad	27,619	15,030	54.4	34.4
6. Meerut	23,716	12,605	53.1	34.5
7. Bareilly	15,334	7,582	49.4	28.4
8. Moradabad	8,465	3,669	43.3	22.7
9. Saharanpur	16,906	5,798	34.3	23.4
10. Aligarh	5,175	1,663	32.1	27.7
11. Gorakhpur	15,039	8,743	58.1	34.9
12. Jhansi	15,760	4,885	31.0	29.4
13. Dehra Dun	24,527	11,576	47.2	45.2
14. Rampur	4,373	1,884	43.1	19.9
15. Mathura	9,217	4,428	48.0	30.1
16. Shahjahanpur	6,007	8,615	43.5	18.5
17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	4,797	2,137	44.5	27.0

The total literate population of the cities/town-groups in this age-group is 639,316 out of which 162,250 are immigrants. Literacy rate in the general population is 30.8 per cent and among immigrants 44.5 in this age-group. In all cities town-groups the literacy rate among immigrants is higher than in general population. In Kanpur, Aligarh, Jhansi and Dehra Dun, the difference between the two literacy rates is very low, i.e., less than 5 per cent. Places where the literacy rate in migrants is more than double are Rampur and Shahjahanpur. It appears that in these two places advantage of education is taken mainly by outsiders. The following Table gives the literacy rate of immigrants and the general population in different age-groups for all cities/town-groups combined:

TABLE 5.12: *Literacy Rate among Immigrants and in the General Population of Cities/Town-Groups by Broad Age-Groups*

Age-Group	Literacy Rate among Immigrants (Per cent)	Literacy Rate in General Population (Per cent)
All Ages	52.6	43.5
0-14	44.5	30.8
15-34	59.8	58.6
35-59	49.3	43.3
60+	37.5	35.4

The above Table reveals that while the literacy rate for immigrants is higher in every age-group the difference is very remarkable in the youngest age-group of 0-14. Children who have migrated to cities are acquiring literacy and education to a much greater extent than children locally born. The reason, as stated above, is twofold: (1) that a good number of children come to cities for education and (2) that people coming from outside are more education-minded and have their children educated in the cities. After considering literacy in general, it will be in the fitness of things to examine the extent of migrants holding technical degrees and diplomas equivalent to degree or post-graduate degree. The proportion of migrants among technically qualified personnel in the cities/town-groups is quite substantial as the following Table will show:

TABLE 5.13: *Persons holding Technical Degree or Diplomas equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree in the Total Population and among Migrants to Cities/Town-Groups*

City/Town-Group	Holders of Technical Degrees etc., in the total Population	Migrants holding Technical Degree, etc.
1. Kanpur	1,177	293
2. Lucknow	2,251	1,314
3. Agra	1,112	416
4. Varanasi	833	366
5. Allahabad	838	314
6. Meerut	710	355
7. Bareilly	333	144
8. Moradabad	213	35
9. Saharanpur	307	75
10. Aligarh	492	195
11. Gorakhpur	331	15
12. Jhansi	231	140
13. Dehra Dun	701	187
14. Rampur	139	64
15. Mathura	402	171
16. Shahjahanpur	166	95
17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	60	7

These technical degrees and diplomas include degrees in Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying, Technology, Teaching, etc. Figures of technically qualified personnel in the general population are not available in any Census Table, and they had to be worked out or estimated from Table C-III Part B. The above Table throws light on a city's capacity to draw technically and educationally qualified personnel locally and from outside. The largest number of technically qualified migrants is found in Lucknow followed by Agra and Varanasi. They include a large number of teachers who hold such degrees as L.T., B.T., B.Ed., and M.Ed.

43. Migration Table D-V gives for all Class I cities and town-groups population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities by duration of residence. From it Table 3.33 has been prepared and analysed in paragraph 66 of Chapter III. Conclusions reached therein are summarized below:

(1) 62.1 per cent of immigrants are rural-born and 37.9 per cent urban-born.

(2) Considering that the urban population is less than one-fifth of the total population of India, the relative migration from other urban areas is much greater. Thus cities exercise a pull not only on the rural areas, but to a greater extent on other cities and towns.

(3) Only 27.5 per cent of the immigrants have come to cities/town-groups within 3 years of the date of enumeration; while 72.5 per cent arrived more than 3 years before.

(4) The proportion of immigrants of less than 3 years' duration is slightly greater among the urban-born (107/272) than in the rural-born (168/453).

Table D-V has been further analysed in para 69 of the said chapter by sex and duration-groups for cities/town-groups as a whole as well as for individual places. Migrants of more than 3 years' duration exceed those of less than 3 years in all cases except the following:

(1) In Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal among male migrants from rural areas of other districts of Uttar Pradesh there is a majority of those whose duration of stay has been less than 3 years.

(2) In Meerut and Bareilly among male migrants from rural areas of other States and Union Territories there are again more males of less than 3 years' duration of stay. The greater volume of migration during the last 5 years in the exceptional cases indicates that these cities/town-groups are still exerting a powerful pull on the areas concerned. However, on the whole, the number of migrants who have come within 3 years of the date of enumeration is much less than of those who had arrived earlier. Analysing migrants by sex and place of birth, it will be observed that males exceed females in all cases of less than 3 years' duration. In durations of 3 years and over they also exceed except in the following cases in which females outnumber males:

(1) Migrants from rural and urban areas of the same district (M-136,146; F-153,151).

(2) Migrants from urban areas of other States and Union Territories (M-60,902; F-63,985)

In migration from within the district males arrive first and females follow after a considerable lag of time. This explains why the number of females in the duration-group of 3 years and over is larger than that of males. The same applies to some extent to migrants from cities and towns of other States in India, unless they are too distant. It is needless to discuss this Table once again with reference to individual cities/town-groups, as this has been done earlier in Chapter III.

TABLE 5.14: Displaced Persons by Place of Origin and Year of Arrival, 1951

Year	From West Pakistan			From East Pakistan			Unclassifiable		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	448,703	241,154	207,549	9,598	4,707	4,891	21,969	11,286	10,683
1946	4,529	2,303	2,226	200	142	58	178	90	88
1947	346,316	187,364	158,952	6,272	3,029	3,243	15,107	7,897	7,210
1948	67,268	34,803	32,465	2,069	925	1,144	3,313	1,733	1,580
1949	5,797	2,953	2,844	315	167	148	769	363	406
1950	2,859	1,427	1,432	535	325	210	862	295	567
1951	476	283	193	25	14	11	168	125	43
Year un-stated	13,371	8,118	5,253	144	77	67	1,065	540	525
Children born in India	8,087	3,903	4,184	38	28	10	507	243	264

The total number of displaced persons enumerated in 1951, including children born in India (P-8,632; M-4,174; F-4,458) was 480,270 (M-257,147; F-223,123). Most of the displaced persons were from West Pakistan. The province-wise breakdown of arrivals by percentage is given below:

West Pakistan	93.4 per cent
West Punjab	63.1 per cent
Sindh	14.5 per cent
N. W. F. Provinces	13.0 per cent
Baluchistan	1.2 per cent
Other areas	1.6 per cent

11 Displaced Persons from Pakistan

44. People of minority communities began to cross into what are known today as India and Pakistan, even before the Partition was affected. The movement commenced as a trickle in 1946 and reached its tempo in August, 1947. The arrivals continued to be of considerable magnitude till December, 1947. The stream slowed down thereafter and consisted mainly of the spill-over from the part of Punjab which is now in India. This continued throughout 1948, after which fresh arrivals became few. The following table gives the total number of displaced persons in Uttar Pradesh by their place of origin enumerated at the 1951 Census:

East Pakistan	2.0 per cent
East Bengal	2.0 per cent
Sylhet	N
Unclassifiable	4.6 per cent.
Districts which contributed more than 20,000 each were Lahore (38,519), Gujarat (35,756), Rawalpindi (32,198), Sukkur (23,920), Montgomery (23,450), Lyallpur (23,413) and Multan (22,059). The displaced persons from Pakistan spread to all districts of the State. Those which received more than 5,000 to their share were:	

1. Meerut	68,113	10. Allahabad	13,817
2. Saharanpur	65,684	11. Naini Tal	13,688
3. Dehra Dun	48,080	12. Mathura	12,299
4. Kanpur	45,251	13. Aligarh	9,880
5. Agra	44,695	14. Varanasi	9,112
6. Lucknow	29,478	15. Jhansi	8,339
7. Bareilly	16,259	16. Rampur	6,676
8. Moradabad	15,766	17. Bijnor	5,593
9. Muzaffarnagar	15,126	18. Faizabad	5,311
		19. Bulandshahr	5,279

The preference of the displaced population was in favour of urban as opposed to rural. Western districts have more cities and towns than the Eastern, that is why the greater portion settled in the west. Secondly, as most of the displaced persons came from West Pakistan, there was a greater concentration of them in the western parts of the State. Districts registering less than 1,000 displaced persons each in 1951 were Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Haridwar, Unnao, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur. Six of these districts are rugged mountainous regions, and the rest of them except Mirzapur do not possess any city or a large town. Even Mirzapur could not hold any attraction being situated too far in the south-east on the edge of a plateau. The urban character of the displaced population is evident from the fact that out of the 480,270 displaced persons enumerated in 1951, as many as 431,082 settled in urban areas and only 49,188 in rural.

The exact number of persons who left Uttar Pradesh during that period and migrated to Pakistan is not known. But their number is estimated to be smaller than that of persons who came into this State from there. Emigration to Pakistan was chiefly from the western districts of the State.

45. The number of Pakistan-born persons enumerated in 1951 (including displaced per-

sons as also those who had come from those territories long before the Partition) was 491,499 (M-268,943; F-222,556). Since then there have been changes in this population on account of the natural process, movement within the State and from and to other States and Union Territories of India, and fresh migration from East Pakistan. The number of immigrants from Pakistan in Uttar Pradesh as per 1961 Census count is 335,085 (M-174,817; F-160,268). The reduction in numbers to a large extent can undoubtedly be ascribed to the aforesaid factors, yet the possibility of under-enumeration cannot be entirely overlooked. It is possible that quite a few persons born in the part of Punjab now in Pakistan carelessly returned 'Punjab' as the place of birth, and were recorded as born in the part of Punjab which is now in India. The following Table gives the distribution of Pakistan-born population by total, rural and urban:

TABLE 5.15: Migrants from Pakistan in the State and Districts (Total, Rural and Urban), 1961

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
UTTAR PRADESH	335,085	68,003	267,082
1. Uttar Kashi	175	87	88
2. Chamoli	65	65	..
3. Pithoragarh	92	92	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	287	53	234
5. Garhwal	841	180	661
6. Almora	317	33	284
7. Naini Tal	36,737	31,002	5,735
8. Bijnor	4,796	2,078	2,718
9. Moradabad	9,446	753	8,693
10. Budaun	1,516	158	1,358
11. Rampur	12,257	9,182	3,075
12. Bareilly	11,302	1,520	9,782
13. Pilibhit	7,388	6,291	1,097
14. Shahjahanpur	2,461	204	2,257
15. Dehra Dun	27,485	1,734	25,751
16. Saharanpur	38,486	3,333	35,153
17. Muzaffarnagar	13,550	2,267	11,283
18. Meerut	37,552	1,648	35,904

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
19. Bulandshahr	2,466	231	2,235
20. Aligarh	2,827	108	2,719
21. Mathura	6,706	322	6,384
22. Agra	25,159	177	24,982
23. Etah	797	58	739
24. Mainpuri	1,610	136	1,474
25. Farrukhabad	881	101	780
26. Etawah	1,149	231	918
27. Kanpur	27,644	143	27,501
28. Fatehpur	59	23	36
29. Allahabad	8,302	362	7,940
30. Jhansi	4,985	272	4,713
31. Jalaun	586	18	568
32. Hamirpur	173	46	127
33. Banda	724	103	621
34. Kheri	2,225	1,358	867
35. Sitapur	805	56	749
36. Hardoi	388	60	328
37. Unnao	309	73	236
38. Lucknow	21,481	101	21,380
39. Rae Bareli	748	179	569
40. Bahraich	1,375	1,195	180
41. Gonda	1,232	336	896
42. Bara Banki	398	101	297
43. Faizabad	2,634	72	2,562
44. Sultanpur	323	159	164
45. Pratapgarh	294	100	194
46. Basti	300	149	151
47. Gorakhpur	2,692	214	2,478
48. Deoria	482	273	209
49. Azamgarh	476	124	352
50. Jaunpur	308	69	239
51. Ballia	161	73	88
52. Ghazipur	111	51	60
53. Varanasi	8,900	74	8,826
54. Mirzapur	622	175	447

It follows from the above Table that the first 19 districts having the largest number of immigrants from Pakistan are Saharanpur, Meerut, Naini Tal, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Agra, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Varanasi, Allahabad, Pilibhit, Mathura, Jhansi, Bijnor, Aligarh and Gorakhpur. As compared with the list of the preceding paragraph, Faizabad and Bulandshahr have gone out, while Pilibhit and Gorakhpur have been added. Table 5.15 shows that in all districts except Naini Tal, Rampur, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich and Deoria which are in the *tarai* belt there are more people settled in the urban areas than in the rural. This is because the number of agriculturists among the displaced persons coming to this State was very small. For them culturable land has been provided in the *tarai*, where it has become lately available. Tahsils which have more than 1,000 Pakistan-born population in their rural areas are Kashipur (4,879), and Kichha (25,125) of Naini Tal; Bilaspur (5,577) and Suar (3,504) of Rampur; Pilibhit (1,665), Bisalpur (2,433), and Puranpur (2,213) of Pilibhit; Dehra Dun (1,652) of Dehra Dun; Roorkee (1,139) of Saharanpur; Kairana (1,571) of Muzaffarnagar and Nighasan (1,044) of Kheri district. With the exception of tahsil Kairana of district Muzaffarnagar all are situated in the submontane region. Districts which have less than 1,000 Pakistan-born persons are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur.

46. Since the majority of immigrants from Pakistan came during the period 1946-50, it will be of interest to ascertain from Table D-III the pattern of settlement of those whose duration of residence has been 11-15 years. The total number of such persons in 1961 is only 133,051 (M-72,787; F-60,264). The great difference in the number enumerated in 1951 and this figure can be explained by the reasons stated earlier, but the most important factor which has led to diminution is the *change of residence during the*

intercensal period. For if any displaced person changed his or her residence by shifting to some new place after 1950, he or she would be recorded as having been living at the place of enumeration for less than 11 years. The figure of 133,051 thus indicates the number of displaced persons who had been settled at the place of enumera-

tion by 1950 and have been continuously living there ever since. Of these, only 13,009 (M-8,316; F-4,693), have been returned from rural areas and 120,042 (M-64,471; F-55,571) from urban. The following Table gives the details of these people for the State and selected districts:

TABLE 5.16—Migrants from Pakistan in Duration—Group 11-15 Years in the State and Selected Districts by Sex in Rural and Urban Areas, 1961

State/Selected Districts	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH	72,787	60,264	8,316	4,693	64,471	55,571
1. Naini Tal	5,694	2,216	4,611	1,417	1,083	799
2. Bijnor	709	992	144	113	565	879
3. Moradabad	2,704	3,005	208	146	2,496	2,859
4. Rampur	2,023	1,546	681	650	1,342	896
5. Bareilly	2,577	2,674	..	..	2,577	2,674
6. Pilibhit	566	561	242	280	324	281
7. Dehra Dun	6,151	5,916	429	317	5,722	5,599
8. Saharanpur	8,479	6,920	326	518	8,153	6,402
9. Muzaffarnagar	3,027	2,632	650	528	2,377	2,104
10. Meerut	7,150	9,144	17	21	7,133	9,123
11. Mathura	1,857	1,527	67	54	1,790	1,473
12. Agra	7,699	1,259	15	11	7,684	1,248
13. Kanpur	6,735	7,378	21	16	6,714	7,362
14. Allahabad	1,838	1,488	67	48	1,771	1,440
15. Kheri	299	181	107	56	192	125
16. Lucknow	5,960	5,038	16	6	5,944	5,032
17. Bahraich	41	35	8	14	33	21
18. Varanasi	1,694	1,670	1	1	1,693	1,669

Among selected districts, such immigrants exceed 5,000 in Meerut (16,294), Saharanpur (15,399), Kanpur (14,113), Dehra Dun (12,067), Lucknow (10,998), Agra (8,958), Naini Tal (7,910), Moradabad (5,709), Muzaffarnagar (5,659) and Bareilly (5,251). Save Naini Tal and Muzaffarnagar, all these districts possess Class I cities. The population is mainly urban in character; in Naini Tal alone the rural figure exceeds the urban. The sex-ratio is tilted in favour of males. Out of the districts which have a subs-

tantial rural population of these immigrants only in Pilibhit and Saharanpur females exceed males in the rural area. In urban population females outnumber males in Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Meerut and Kanpur districts and are less in the remaining 13 districts. Districts in the rural areas of which there are more than 500 such immigrants are Naini Tal (6,028), Rampur (1,331), Muzaffarnagar (1,178), Saharanpur (844), Dehra Dun (746) and Pilibhit (522). Barring Muzaffarnagar, large parts of these

districts lie in the submontane region where agriculturists from Pakistan have been settled in cultivation. In Muzaffarnagar more than half of the Pakistan-born population belongs to the 11-15 years duration-group. Names of district in whose cities and towns more than 5,000 of these immigrants have settled are Meerut (16,256), Saharanpur (14,555), Kanpur (14,076) Dehra Dun (11,321), Lucknow (10,976), Agra (8,932), Moradabad (5,355), and Bareilly (5,251). In Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad and Bareilly the percentage of immigrants of this duration-group exceeds 50 which means that a very large proportion of migrants became permanently settled in these places, soon after their arrival. In other places movement of population continued for some time more and a large section of the people finally settled down after 1950.

12. Migration from Foreign Countries

47. Migration Table D-II gives the distribution of population by place of birth. This Table shows that 12 countries are such that persons born there and enumerated in this State exceed the figure of 100. They are Pakistan (335,085), Nepal (111,718), Burma (5,643),

Tibet (1,617), United Kingdom (587), Malaya (532), U. S. A. (426), Union of South Africa (407), China (excluding Tibet) (383), Afghanistan (377), Thailand (186), and Ceylon (167). Migration Table D-I gives the number of persons who declared themselves as belonging to some non-Indian nationality. Countries whose nationals returned at this Census are more than 100 are Nepal (43,028), Pakistan (6,362), Tibet (1,545), China (excluding Tibet) (619) U. S. A. (321), United Kingdom (242), and Burma (158). There is a considerable difference between the figures of persons born in foreign countries and nationals of that country. This is because a person born in a particular country is not necessarily a national thereof and children born in India of foreign nationals can still have foreign nationality. In some cases, particularly those of persons of Nepalese origin, people did not declare their nationality at the time of enumeration with the result that there is a gaping difference between the number of Nepalese-born and of the nationals of Nepal. The following Table gives the number of persons born in selected foreign countries and nationals of those countries :—

TABLE 5.17—Indian and Foreign Nationals by Country of Origin in the State in 1961, 1951 and 1931

Name of Foreign Country	Persons Born						Nationals					
	1961		1951		1931		1961		1951		1931	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Pakistan	174,817	160,268	268,943	222,556	..	..	3,320	3,042	331	10	..	..
2. Nepal	63,661	48,057	49,234	34,666	27,431	16,063	35,194	7,834	19,364	5,615	N.A.	N.A.
3. Burma	3,226	2,417	4,078	2,935	15	15	64	94	47	24	N.A.	N.A.
4. Tibet	826	821	175	134	373	182	808	737	108	73	N.A.	N.A.
5. U. K.	209	378	531	254	14,766	2,807	114†	128†	540	469	N.A.	N.A.
6. Malaya	261	271	103	65	7	11	22*	5*	15	6	N.A.	N.A.
7. U.S.A.	235	191	137	152	34	82	176	145	103	112	N.A.	N.A.
8. Union of South Africa	247	160	129	94	..	..	48	6	14	5	N.A.	N.A.
9. China	239	144	199	72	72	41	352	267	86	56	N.A.	N.A.
10. Afghanistan	290	87	176	11	1,292	94	78	3	68	13	N.A.	N.A.
11. Thailand	110	76	27	52	6	5	4	6	4	4	N.A.	N.A.
12. Ceylon	140	27	78	63	36	38	19	13	14	6	N.A.	N.A.

*Includes Nationals of Singapore and British Borneo

†Includes Nationals of North Ireland

48. The total number of persons born outside India and enumerated in this State is 457,890 (M-244,578 ; F-213,312). Out of this number as many as 335,085 are from Pakistan, 111,718 from Nepal, 5,643 from Burma and 1,647 from Tibet constituting 73.2, 24.4, 1.2 and 0.4 per cent of the immigrant population respectively. As many as 99.2 per cent immigrants are from these countries. It will be profitable to take up immigration from these countries one by one :

From Pakistan—Pakistan did not exist in 1931. Therefore, figures for that year are not available. Immigration data for 1951 and 1961 have been discussed at length in the preceding Section, so we need not go over them once again. Suffice it to say that 64 per cent of Pakistan-born population is concentrated in the districts of Saharanpur, Meerut, Naini Tal, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Agra and Lucknow. All displaced persons who came to this State during 1946-50 have not settled at the places to which they originally came, but have moved on to new ones, as the following distribution of population by duration of residence will show :

TABLE 5.18—Immigrants from Pakistan classified by Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration, 1961

Duration	Number	Per cent
All duration	335,085	100.0
Less than one year	29,537	8.8
1-5 years	63,337	18.9
6-10 years	57,947	17.3
11-15 years	133,051	39.7
16 years and over	41,347	12.3
Period not stated	9,866	3.0

It is apparent from the above that though there has been considerable movement of population of displaced persons, still the largest proportion is settled at the original places of arrival.

The nationals of Pakistan are concentrated in Naini Tal (1,220), Saharanpur (1,764), and Meerut (629) districts.

From Nepal—Migration from Nepal which is on the northern border of this State has been

continuously on the increase. In 1931 the number of Nepalese-born people was 43,494 ; in 1951 it was 83,900 ; and in 1961 it has further increased to 111,718. These include children born to Indian nationals settled in Nepal temporarily, but the bulk consists of Nepalese who did not declare themselves as Nepal nationals at the time of enumeration. However, the ties between the people of this State and Nepal are very intimate and much importance is not attached to this aspect. The Nepalese-born people are concentrated chiefly in 7 districts, namely, Naini Tal 19,345 (M-15,740 ; F-3,605), Dehra Dun 12,536 (M-8,173 ; F-4,363), Gorakhpur 11,746 (M-3,123 ; F-8,623), Basti 9,896 (M-1,156 ; F-8,740), Bahraich 9,125 (M-2,409 ; F-6,716), Garhwal 7,421 (M-6,819 ; F-602) and Kheri 6,852 (M-3,976 ; F-2,876), which contain 68.9 per cent of this population. All these districts except Dehra Dun and Garhwal are on the border of Nepal. Immigration into hill districts of this State is partly periodic in character. Numerous persons of Nepalese origin are in various civil and military services in the State, and a large number in private service. While in Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Kheri their population is preponderantly masculine, in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich females greatly outnumber males. This is mainly due to marriage migration from neighbouring areas of Nepal into these districts. 28.6 per cent of the Nepalese-born have been in the State for less than one year, 23.7 per cent for 1-5 years, 11.9 per cent for 6-10 years, 11.3 per cent for 11-15 years and 21.4 per cent for 16 years and over on the date of enumeration. The remaining 3.1 per cent are those who did not give their period of stay. The large percentages in short duration suggest that the border districts of this State are still exerting a powerful pull on the Nepalese population.

The 43,028 who declare their nationality as Nepalese are concentrated in Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Kheri, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Almora, and Pithoragarh districts which contain 83.5 per cent of them. Those in which the number exceeds 5,000 are Naini Tal

(12,828), Dehra Dun (7,135), and Garhwal (7,113). In all these 8 districts the number of males far exceeds the number of females.

It is not possible to give precise figures of persons born in the State and living in Nepal. But reciprocal marriage relations, especially in border districts, do exist. A considerable number of our people have gone to Nepal in business and works. Emigration to Nepal to some extent is periodic beginning in October and ending in May.

From Burma—In 1931 there were 30 persons in this State born in Burma; in 1951 their number rose to 7,013. This was the result of the squeeze applied to the Indian community in Burma which caused large number of Indians to come back to their homeland. The Japanese occupation of Burma during the Second World War hastened this process. Among those who thus migrated to India were many who were born in Burma. They mostly belonged to Faizabad and Sultanpur districts and other districts of the Central and the East Plains. The number of Burmese-born has come down to 5,643 partly due to natural causes and partly to internal movement. These persons are concentrated in Faizabad (1,006), Sultanpur (587), Lucknow (435), Gonda (351), Kanpur (347), Gorakhpur (245), Allahabad (240), Azamgarh (221), and Pithoragarh (209) districts, which contain 64.5 per cent of their total population. In every case males outnumber females.

Burmese nationals are mainly found in Bahraich (38), Lucknow (22), and Allahabad (20).

From Tibet—In 1931 there were 555 persons born in Tibet; in 1951 they were 309; and in 1961, their number has risen to 1,647. This is in part due to movement of population from Tibet after its occupation by China. At the time of enumeration these persons were mainly found in Pithoragarh (1,233), Garhwal (96), Dehra Dun (92), Uttar Kashi (62), and Chamoli (50). Most of them belong to the Bhotia community. All these districts are either on the border of Tibet or quiet near it. Sex-ratio calls for notice

only in Dehra Dun (M-8; F-84) and Chamoli (M-48; F-2) districts.

Tibetan nationals have been chiefly reported from Pithoragarh (1,272), Garhwal (94), Chamoli (86), and Uttar Kashi (60). In their case the sex-ratio does not call for any comment.

From other Foreign Countries—In 1931 there were 17,573 persons from the United Kingdom. Their number sharply fell to 785 in 1951 on account of the departure of a large number of British civilian and army men from India on the achievement of Independence by the country in 1947. It has further fallen to 587 in 1961. The number of persons from Afghanistan also fell abruptly from 1,386 in 1931 to 187 in 1951, though in the next decade it registered a slight rise to 377. The Afghans in the past used to come for selling dry fruits, *heeng* as also for usury. Now their numbers are small. The "Cabuliwallah" is no longer the common sight he used to be in the olden days. On the other hand, arrivals from Malaya, Union of South Africa, Thailand and Ceylon have been progressively increasing though their numbers are not large. These for the most part relate to the return of Indians from those countries along with their children born there. The number of Americans from the U. S. A. has gone up on account of greater collaboration in industry and business since Independence. The number of Chinese has also gone up. They are mostly in shoemaking and other trades; some are visitors and pilgrims.

Data on non-Indian nationals are not available for 1931. In 1951, the number of British nationals substantially exceeded that of the British-born (1,009; 785), because roughly one-fourth of them had been born in India. The same is the case in 1961, with Chinese nationals (619; 383), about half of whom are India-born. Nationals of the United Kingdom only among the selected countries have manifested a decrease, reasons for which have already been stated above.

Districts from which persons born in foreign countries considered here have been reported in

sizable numbers are noted below:

United Kingdom	Dehra Dun (157); Lucknow (106); Kanpur (74); and Naini Tal (30)
Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo	Azamgarh (135); Dehra Dun (86); Gorakhpur (78); Varanasi (49); Saharanpur (42) and Jaunpur (32)
United States of America	Allahabad (62); Lucknow (53); Mirzapur (49); Dehra Dun (45) and Bareilly (39)
Union of South Africa	Lucknow (83); Meerut (47); Gonda (44); Dehra Dun (38); Kanpur (36) and Saharanpur (33)
China	Kheri (214); Varanasi (25); Dehra Dun (23); Chinese nationals reported from Dehra Dun (290); Kheri (214) and Saharanpur (35)
Afghanistan	Aligarh (81); Lucknow (78) and Kanpur (34)
Thailand	Gorakhpur (125); Faizabad (14) and Dehra Dun (12)
Ceylon	Lucknow (107); Naini Tal (14) and Almora (13)

13. Migration from and to outside the State

49. The volume of migration from and into Uttar Pradesh has been dealt with the section 3. On the whole, outmigration exceeds immigration, the annual rate of net outmigration for the decade 1951-61 being 1.22 per thousand. In 1951 approximately 802 thousand persons born in other parts of India were enumerated in Uttar Pradesh as against 1,535 thousand Uttar Pradesh-born enumerated there. In 1961 the numbers of both immigrants and outmigrants have risen, the latter swelling to a decidedly greater extent. According to the 1961 Census data 1,106 thousand persons born in other parts of the country have been enumerated in Uttar Pradesh, whereas 2,584 thousand born here are living in other States and Union Territories. The net number of outmigrants in 1961 is more than double of that in 1951. The chief reason for this is the comparatively backward economy of the State. The immense pressure on land has resulted in surplus population to absorb which sufficient industries do not exist. So this surplus has to find an outlet to other States and Union Territories which can afford better scope

in industry and activities of the tertiary sector. The following Table gives comparative figures of migration between Uttar Pradesh and the rest of India and of total immigration from all areas outside the State (including foreign countries) for 1951 and 1961:

TABLE 5.18: Migration between the State and other States and Union Territories of India and Immigration from Countries outside India, 1961 and 1951

	(In thousands) 1961			(In thousands) 1951		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1. (a) Total Population	73,746	38,634	35,112	63,216	33,099	30,117
(b) Unclassifiable Place of Birth	88	40	48	..	..	..
(c) Population with known Place of Birth	73,658	38,594	35,064	63,216	33,099	30,117
2. Immigrants from Other States and Union Territories	1,106	418	688	802	323	479
3. Outmigrants to Other States and Union Territories	2,584	1,565	1,019	1,535	940	595
4. Net Outmigration to Other States and Union Territories (3)-(2)	1,478	1,147	331	733	617	116
5. Immigrants from Countries outside India	458	245	213	586	324	262
6. Total Immigrants from outside the State (2)+(5)	1,564	663	901	1,388	647	741

The above contention is supported by the sex distribution of immigrants and outmigrants. Among those who come from other parts of the country there are more females than males (the excess number is on account of marriage migration), whereas among the outmigrants males greatly outnumber females. These males, not finding adequate opportunities at home, go out to other places in search for a living.

50 Migrants from and to other parts of the country recorded in 1961 are given in the following Table, State by State :

TABLE 5.19: Migration between the State and other parts of India by States and Union Territories, 1961

State/Union Territory	(In thousands)			(In thousands)		
	Immigrants			Outmigrants		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	1,106	418	688	2,584	1,565	1,019
States—						
1. Andhra Pradesh	6	4	2	11	7	4
2. Assam	7	5	2	41	31	10
3. Bihar	227	60	167	304	134	170
4. Gujarat	11	6	5	83	61	22
5. Jammu and Kashmir	9	6	3	4	3	1
6. Kerala	6	4	2	1	1	N
7. Madhya Pradesh	224	56	168	479	223	256
8. Madras	11	7	4	4	3	1
9. Maharashtra	24	13	11	422	345	77
10. Mysore	3	2	1	5	3	2
11. Orissa	3	2	1	10	8	2
12. Punjab	323	162	161	287	149	138
13. Rajasthan	124	35	89	145	53	92
14. West Bengal	60	28	32	348	264	84
Union Territories—						
1. Delhi	58	22	36	421	265	156
2. Himachal Pradesh	10	6	4	9	6	3
3. Other Union Territories	N	N	N	10	9	1

The above Table reveals that immigration of males is greatest from Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi and of females from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and West Bengal. All of these with the exception of the last named are adjacent to Uttar Pradesh. There is reason to believe that the figures of immigrants from

Punjab are inflated, and a good number of immigrants from West Pakistan have been recorded as from Punjab. This has been already alluded to in section 11 from a comparative study of the number of Pakistan-born in 1951 and 1961. This is further confirmed by the number of migrants from Punjab in these two Census years. While in 1951 figure of persons born in Punjab was only 176,197 it has soared up to 323,008 in 1961. Among the migrants from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi females are in excess of males, suggestive of marriage migration. The greatest excess is found in the migrants from Madhya Pradesh. For outmigration the first six States/Union Territories, as far as males are concerned are Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Bihar. As before, with the exception of Maharashtra and West Bengal all are adjacent areas. Very large numbers of workers go out to the industrial cities and towns of Maharashtra and West Bengal and to Delhi for earning their livelihood. There are fewer females among outmigrants than males except among those gone to Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. It is evident that with these two States Uttar Pradesh has a large-scale both-ways marriage traffic between neighbouring districts across the border. It is further evident from the above Table that outmigration to all States is greater than immigration therefrom, save in the undermentioned in which it is substantially smaller :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Punjab | 3. Madras |
| 2. Jammu and Kashmir | 4. Kerala. |

In regard to immigration from Punjab comments have been recorded already. More persons have been coming from Jammu and Kashmir situated at the extreme northern end of the country and Madras and Kerala at the extreme southern than have gone out to them. Among immigrants from these three States males have a lead over females, showing that men come from those parts largely unaccompanied by families.

51. From Table 5.18 the percentage of migrants from outside the State in 1961 works out as 2.12 (M=0.90; F=1.22) as against 2.19 (M=1.02; F=1.17) in 1951. If however, the

figure of immigrants is worked out by merely excluding persons known to be born in the State from the total population and the percentage calculated therefrom the same for 1961 is raised to 2.24 (M=0.95; F=1.29). The number of female immigrants is considerably higher than that of males owing to the factor of marriage migration. Districts to which migration of males from outside the State is well above the State average are Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Jhansi, Kheri, Lucknow, Varanasi and Mirzapur and those to which female

migration is similarly much higher are Pithoragarh, Naini Tal, Rampur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Lucknow, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur. Those in which both are large are Pithoragarh, Naini Tal, Rampur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Jhansi, Lucknow, Varanasi and Mirzapur. The percentage of male and female migrants from outside the State to total population are given for the State and individual districts for 1961, 1951 and 1931 in the following Table :

TABLE 5.20: Percentage of all Immigrants from outside State to its Total Population in each decade 1921-61

State/District	1961		1951		1931		1921	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	0.95	1.29	1.02	1.17	0.51	0.62	0.27	0.31
1. Uttar Kashi	1.30	0.57	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chamoli	0.56	0.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	1.52	1.46	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	0.35	0.37	0.41	0.12	0.24	0.08	0.37	0.10
5. Garhwal	2.21	0.77	0.75	0.17	0.69	0.15	0.38	0.11
6. Almora	0.74	0.30	0.54	0.32	0.36	0.24	0.39	0.34
7. Naini Tal	10.00	5.72	7.88	3.55	3.23	0.80	2.57	0.67
8. Bijnor	0.77	0.71	0.61	0.41	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.06
9. Moradabad	0.63	0.56	0.73	0.60	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.04
10. Budaun	0.23	0.17	0.27	0.36	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.01
11. Rampur	2.34	1.83	1.04	0.78	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.02
12. Bareilly	1.29	0.77	1.09	0.83	0.07	0.12	0.24	0.15
13. Pilibhit	2.12	1.24	0.80	0.43	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.05
14. Shahjahanpur	0.70	0.54	0.43	0.23	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.03
15. Dehra Dun	10.21	8.28	14.31	10.13	4.93	2.19	5.66	2.00
16. Saharanpur	2.57	2.78	3.74	3.42	0.91	0.74	0.75	0.72
17. Muzaffarnagar	0.98	1.65	1.19	1.31	0.39	0.60	0.30	0.64
18. Meerut	2.17	2.35	2.96	2.26	0.93	0.99	0.74	0.95
19. Bulandshahr	0.50	1.17	0.48	0.47	0.31	0.77	0.22	0.74
20. Aligarh	0.37	0.75	0.65	0.71	0.24	0.24	0.11	0.16
21. Mathura	1.83	4.53	3.33	4.81	0.30	3.94	0.39	0.67

GENERAL REPORT

State/District	1961		1951		1931		1921	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
22. Agra	2.24	4.45	3.27	4.87	2.15	3.33	0.44	0.23
23. Etah	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.03
24. Mainpuri	0.32	0.44	0.32	0.39	0.15	0.22	0.03	0.02
25. Farrukhabad	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.28	0.16	0.09	0.05	0.04
26. Etawah	0.36	1.14	0.52	1.14	0.51	1.04	0.13	0.05
27. Kanpur	2.14	1.82	2.81	1.99	0.54	0.33	0.54	0.21
28. Fatehpur	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.04
29. Allahabad	0.94	1.07	1.24	1.17	0.68	0.66	0.44	0.21
30. Jhansi	3.14	5.96	3.27	6.16	3.80	5.95	0.84	0.47
31. Jalaun	0.53	2.00	0.65	2.00	1.37	2.87	0.05	0.06
32. Hamirpur	0.62	2.84	0.85	2.46	1.96	3.27	0.13	0.25
33. Banda	0.50	1.65	0.75	1.82	0.92	1.51	0.07	0.07
34. Kheri	1.07	0.73	0.92	0.42	0.51	0.17	0.24	0.14
35. Sitapur	0.15	0.11	0.20	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.02
36. Hardoi	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
37. Unnao	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.02
38. Lucknow	2.79	2.15	2.98	2.27	1.51	0.55	1.01	0.39
39. Rae Bareli	0.21	0.25	0.18	0.26	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.05
40. Bahraich	0.35	0.62	0.27	0.42	0.22	0.27	0.15	0.21
41. Gonda	0.27	0.33	0.24	0.27	0.13	0.17	0.06	0.10
42. Bara Banki	0.12	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03
43. Faizabad	0.50	0.37	0.49	0.35	0.20	0.08	0.21	0.07
44. Sultanpur	0.31	0.28	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03
45. Pratapgarh	0.13	0.18	0.10	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
46. Basti	0.12	0.40	0.17	0.39	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.22
47. Gorakhpur	0.55	0.77	0.56	0.53	0.29	0.44	0.34	0.78
48. Deoria	0.42	2.68	0.31	1.88	..	..	..	..
49. Azamgarh	0.15	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05
50. Jaunpur	0.18	0.30	0.09	0.16	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.06
51. Ballia	0.29	2.52	0.31	2.03	0.35	1.38	0.25	1.37
52. Ghazipur	0.28	1.63	0.21	1.26	0.26	1.35	0.21	1.17
53. Varanasi	1.25	1.68	1.35	1.60	1.00	1.10	0.89	1.14
54. Mirzapur	1.04	1.70	0.81	1.33	0.90	1.41	0.49	0.54

The percentage of immigrants to the State has increased during each decade except the last in which it has remained almost constant. The largest increase took place during 1946-50 as a result of disturbances prior to the formation of Pakistan and following the Partition of the

country. The districts which gained substantially in percentage were Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Saharanpur, Kanpur, Meerut, Lucknow and Agra. During 1951-61 large increases in the percentage of male immigrants have taken place in Naini Tal, Garhwal, Rampur and Pilibhit and in that of females in Naini Tal and Rampur. Large decreases in the percentage of male immigrants have occurred in Dehra Dun, Mathura, Saharanpur and Agra and in that of females in Dehra Dun during this period. In these 10 years a large circulation of immigrant population has taken place in the western parts of the State. It will be seen that in a majority

of districts the number of female immigrants is in excess of male immigrants. The exceptions in 1961 are all districts of Himalayan hills except Chamoli and Tehri Garhwal, all the seven districts of Rohilkhand Division, Farrukhabad and Kanpur of Allahabad Division, Kheri, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Faizabad and Sultanpur of Oudh lying in the north and middle of the State stretching from Uttar Kashi to Sultanpur which have attracted more males. It is now proposed to take up the districts which have a comparatively large proportion of immigrants in 1961, one by one :

A. Districts in which both male and female migrants are well above average

1. *Dehra Dun*
(M-10.21 ; F-8.28 per cent)
Pakistan (13,168 ; 14,317) ; Nepal (8,173 ; 4,363)
Punjab (9,344 ; 8,631) ; Himachal Pradesh (2,620 ; 2,690)
2. *Naini Tal*
(M-10.00 ; F-5.72 per cent)
Pakistan (20,950 ; 15,787) ; Nepal (15,740 ; 3,605)
Punjab (16,051 ; 11,029) ; Bihar (1,005 ; 227) ; West Bengal (608 ; 542)
3. *Jhansi*
(M-3.14 ; F-5.96 per cent)
Pakistan (2,782 ; 2,203) ; Nepal (240 ; 76)
Madhya Pradesh (17,182 ; 55,291) ; Punjab (5,747 ; 2,321)
4. *Agra*
(M-2.24 ; F-4.45 per cent)
Pakistan (12,599 ; 12,560) ; Nepal (1,264 ; 243)
Rajasthan (9,320 ; 42,075) ; Punjab ; (6,673 ; 7,028) ; Madhya Pradesh (3,595 ; 12,720).
5. *Mathura*
(M-1.83 ; F-4.53 per cent)
Pakistan (3,506 ; 3,200) ; Nepal (1,065 ; 199)
Rajasthan (5,369 ; 27,947) ; Punjab (3,999 ; 11,130)
6. *Saharanpur*
(M-2.57 ; F-2.78 per cent)
Pakistan (20,404 ; 18,082) ; Nepal (1,229 ; 296)
Punjab (11,849 ; 18,346) ; Delhi (1,241 ; 1,492)
7. *Lucknow*
(M-2.79 ; F-2.15 per cent)
Pakistan (11,010 ; 10,471) ; Nepal (2,822 ; 958)
Punjab (8,107 ; 5,810) ; Bihar (3,161 ; 2,091) ; West Bengal (2,454 ; 2,499)
8. *Meerut*
(M-2.17 ; F-2.35 per cent)
Pakistan (19,043 ; 18,509) ; Nepal (1,576 ; 189)
Punjab (22,561 ; 23,540) ; Delhi (5,031 ; 14,520)
9. *Rampur*
(M-2.34 ; F-1.83 per cent)
Pakistan (6,742 ; 5,515) ; Nepal (144 ; 68)
Punjab (7,933 ; 6,233) ; Bihar (542 ; 202) ; Delhi (220 ; 232)
10. *Kanpur*
(M-2.14 ; F-1.82 per cent)
Pakistan (14,306 ; 13,338) ; Nepal (1,549 ; 780)
Punjab (9,507 ; 9,565) ; Bihar (5,523 ; 2,587) ; Madhya Pradesh (4,104 ; 4,109)
11. *Pithoragarh*
(M-1.52 ; F-1.46 per cent)
Nepal (2,481 ; 2,774) ; Tibet (651 ; 582)
Himachal Pradesh (232 ; 6) ; Punjab (105 ; 38)
12. *Varanasi*
(M-1.25 ; F-1.68 per cent)
Pakistan (4,284 ; 4,616) ; Nepal (1,356 ; 1,036)
Bihar (10,688 ; 19,523) ; West Bengal (4,245 ; 5,365)
13. *Mirzapur*
(M-1.04 ; F-1.70 per cent)
Pakistan (344 ; 278) ; Nepal (138 ; 106)
Madhya Pradesh (3,612 ; 9,237) ; Bihar (3,957 ; 7,875)

B. Districts in which male migrants are well above average

1. *Garhwal*
(2.21 per cent)
Nepal (6,819) ; Pakistan (486)
Punjab (1,041) ; Delhi (554)
2. *Pilibhit*
(2.12 per cent)
Pakistan (4,388) ; Nepal (134)
Punjab (7,675) ; Delhi (154)

GENERAL REPORT

3. *Uttar Kashi*
(1.30 per cent)
4. *Bareilly*
(1.29 per cent)
5. *Kheri*
(1.07 per cent)

Nepal (443); Pakistan (119)
Himachal Pradesh (711); Punjab (129)
Pakistan (6,017); Nepal (630)
Punjab (4,775); Bihar (1,342)
Nepal (3,976); Pakistan (1,236)
Punjab (6,781); Rajasthan (564)

C. Districts in which female migrants are well above average

1. *Hamirpur*
(2.84 per cent)
2. *Deoria*
(2.68 per cent)
3. *Ballia*
(2.52 per cent)
4. *Jalaun*
(2.00 per cent)
5. *Muzaffarnagar*
(1.65 per cent)
6. *Barda*
(1.65 per cent)
7. *Ghazipur*
(1.63 per cent)

Pakistan (84); Nepal (9)
Madhya Pradesh (21,031); Punjab (122)
Nepal (250); Pakistan (237)
Bihar (61,738); West Bengal (453)
Pakistan (82); Nepal (66)
Bihar (32,165); West Bengal (1,008)
Pakistan (283); Nepal (9)
Madhya Pradesh (11,857); Rajasthan (229)
Pakistan (7,395); Nepal (41)
Punjab (11,477); Delhi (1,673)
Pakistan (308); Nepal (17)
Madhya Pradesh (14,493); Punjab (65)
Pakistan (60); Burma (40)
Bihar (19,327); West Bengal (1,044)

In the above list most of the districts are on the border of the State or have large urban areas. In all the 13 districts which have a comparatively high proportion of migrants from outside the State the largest number from other countries are from Pakistan and the next largest from Nepal, which is across the northern border of this State except Pithoragarh where the largest number is from Nepal. As for migrants from other parts of the country the largest contribution in Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Rampur and Kanpur has been made by Punjab, in Agra and Mathura by Rajasthan, in Jhansi and Mirzapur by Madhya Pradesh, in Pithoragarh by Himachal Pradesh and in Varanasi by Bihar. The Punjab-born population in numerical strength predominates over population born in other States not only in the border districts, but also in many others. No comments are needed in respect of Agra, Mathura, Jhansi, Varanasi and Mirzapur which draw the largest share from neighbouring States. Considering these districts for male and female immigrants from States and foreign countries together Uttar Kashi gets the largest number from Himachal Pradesh; Pithoragarh and Garhwal

from Nepal; Naini Tal, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Kanpur and Lucknow from Pakistan; Rampur, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Kheri from Punjab; Mathura and Agra from Rajasthan; Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur from Madhya Pradesh; Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi from Bihar. West Bengal is the second important State of India for Pilibhit, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi. Barring Pilibhit all these districts are on the eastern border of Uttar Pradesh nearest to West Bengal. Pilibhit's case does not call for special notice as the number of the West Bengal-born is only 295.

52. Male migration is mostly in connexion with work, and it will be of advantage to consider this with reference to natural divisions. Districts of the Himalayan Hills which have a comparatively high percentage of male immigrants are Dehra Dun (10.21), Naini Tal (10.00), Garhwal (2.21), Pithoragarh (1.52), and Uttar Kashi (1.30); those of the West Plain Saharanpur (2.57), Rampur (2.34), Agra (2.24), Meerut (2.17), Pilibhit (2.12), Mathura (1.83), Bareilly (1.29) and Kheri (1.07); of the Cen-

MIGRATION

tral Plain Lucknow (2.79) and Kanpur (2.14) of the East Plain Varanasi (1.25); of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau Jhansi (3.14) and Mirzapur (1.04). Saharanpur, Rampur, Pilibhit, Bareilly and Kheri of the West Plain are situated in the submontane region. Some of the more important districts from the migration point of view are dealt with below:

Dehra Dun and Naini Tal—These two districts have attracted the largest proportion of immigrants. Apart from displaced persons from Pakistan who have settled here, there are large numbers from Punjab and Nepal. Many labourers from Punjab and Nepal come to Dehra Dun to earn their livelihood by working in the forests and tea plantations. A more or less similar pattern emerges in district Naini Tal. There are many hill stations and the abundant forests provide jobs to many labourers. Besides, much land has been brought under cultivation in the rural submontane area which has drawn a large number of immigrants. The Nepalese men come mostly by themselves leaving their families in their village homes. In Naini Tal the percentage of immigrants has been going up in each decade. In Dehra Dun there was a great spurt in the decade ending 1951; during 1951–61 it has climbed down a little.

Saharanpur and Rampur—Both are submontane districts of the West Plain. As in the case of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur registered the highest percentage in 1951, and similar to Naini Tal the percentage of Rampur has been continuously on the rise. Again like Naini Tal, it is the rural area which has attracted the largest number of immigrants. In Saharanpur the chief contribution is by Pakistan and Punjab, and in Rampur by Punjab and Pakistan. The rural tahsil to gain most by migration during 1951–61 is Bilaspur of Rampur district.

Agra and Meerut—These districts are on the western border of the West Plain containing large cities. In both the percentage of immigrants was the highest in 1951. Agra has attracted largest numbers from Pakistan and Rajasthan and Meerut from Punjab and Pakistan. The cities and towns of these districts

offer opportunities for employment in industry, trade and other services which have attracted large number of immigrants from outside the State.

Lucknow and Kanpur—These are the districts of the Central Plain. In both the proportion was the highest in 1951. The largest numbers are from Pakistan and Punjab. The first is the seat of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the second the greatest industrial trading centre of the State. The cities of both districts exert a pull on large numbers from outside the State in their services, trade and industry.

Varanasi—This is the only district of the East Plain to have a higher proportion of immigrants than the State average. In all others it is very low owing to already high density of population. As in other cases, the proportion was highest in 1951. The largest numbers are from Bihar, West Bengal and Pakistan come as distant second and third. The 'external city' draws quite a large number of people from outside the State especially from the neighbouring State of Bihar.

Jhansi—Besides Mirzapur, this is the only district of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau to have a substantially high percentage of immigrants from outside the State. In this district the highest percentage was obtained in 1931. The largest numbers are from Madhya Pradesh which surrounds it on three sides. Punjab is a far second. From both of them, urban areas of the district have attracted greater numbers than rural areas of the district. Jhansi, being one of the most important cities of Central India, holds great attraction for employment to the adjoining districts of the neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh.

14. Sex Ratio of Migrants from and to other States and Union Territories

53. The number of male and female migrants from countries outside India and other States and Union Territories to Uttar Pradesh as well as of migrants from this State to those areas has been considered in the preceding pages. Now we shall specifically take up the sex ratio of migrants from and to these places. The

country from which the largest number of immigrants has arrived is Pakistan and their sex ratio is 917. The next country is Nepal and the sex ratio of immigrants therefrom is 755. Other countries from the point of view of migration are unimportant; the sex ratio of migrants from them is 818. Taking all foreign countries together, the number of male immigrants is 244,578 and of female immigrants 213,312 and their sex ratio 872. We shall now consider immigrants from other States and Union Territories to Uttar Pradesh and out-migrants from this State to them. The following Table gives the sex ratio of migrants in the rural and urban areas of the State:

TABLE 5.21—*Females per 1,000 Males in Rural and Urban Areas of the State, 1961*

Description	Females per 1,000 Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Actual Population of the State	909	924	812
Immigrant Population from adjacent States and Union Territories	1,835	3,146	920
Immigrant Population from States and Union Territories other than adjacent States and Union Territories	820	994	767
Outmigrant Population from State to adjacent States and Union Territories	982	1,018	884
Outmigrant Population from State to States and Union Territories other than adjacent States and Union Territories	277	240	391
Natural Population of State (ignoring migration from and to other countries)	891	906	797

The sex ratio of the actual total population of the State is 909. If all foreign immigrants are excluded it is slightly reduced to 908.6, which is almost the same. Internal migration within the country, however, has a marked effect on the sex ratio of this State in the total as well as rural and urban population. It will appear from the above Table that in every case migra-

tion has improved the sex ratio. This is because, on the whole, among the immigrants there are more females than males and among out-migrants males exceed females. The sex ratio of immigrants from all other States and Union Territories of India is 1,649 in the total population. The sex ratio is as high as 1,835 among immigrants from adjacent States and Union Territories and as low as 820 among those from areas farther afield. Taking up adjacent States and Union Territories one by one the sex ratio of immigrants from Madhya Pradesh is 3,017, from Bihar 2,752, from Rajasthan 2,499, from Delhi 1,694, from Punjab 999 and from Himachal Pradesh 681. The differentials are very large among immigrants to rural and urban areas. While the sex ratio of immigrants from adjacent States and Union Territories into the rural areas of this State is 3,146 that into the urban is only 920, though even this is better than the sex ratio obtaining in the natural population of the State's urban areas. The sex ratio of immigrants from distant States into rural areas of this State is 994 and into the urban areas 767. The latter figure is lower than the sex ratio of the natural urban population of the State. As regards outmigrants to adjacent States and Union Territories, the sex ratio of those who have gone from the rural area of this State is 1,018 and of those who have gone from its urban area 884. Outmigration to States and Union Territories which are farther away is almost completely masculine. Among those who have gone out from the rural areas of the State, the sex ratio is 240 and those who have gone out from the urban 391. Thus in both the cases of immigration and out-migration the sex ratio is much higher in movement between adjacent areas than between distant ones. There is plenty of marriage migration between adjacent States which augments the sex ratio. On the other hand, between distant States there is not only little marriage migration, but the movement is also more or less exclusively male.

15. Migrants and Language

54. There is an intimate relationship between the figures of migrants from areas

where languages in common use are other than the common language of the State of enumeration and the returns of those languages. A comparison of Table D-II — Place of Birth and Table C-V — Mother-Tongue in this connexion will be of interest. The following Table has been prepared with this purpose in view:

TABLE 5.22—*Immigrants into the State from other States compared to the Language Returns for the most predominant Language(s) of the Respective States (thousands), 1961*

State of origin	Immigrants into the State		Population speaking the numerically predominant language of State of origin as mother-tongue			
	M	F	M	F		
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	Telugu	
2. Assam	5.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	Assamese	
3. Gujarat	5.6	5.3	7.7	5.2	Gujarati	
4. Jammu and Kashmir	5.6	3.2	1.0	0.4	Kashmiri	
5. Kerala	4.3	1.3	5.3	2.4	Malayalam	
6. Madras	6.5	4.1	9.2	3.2	Tamil	
7. Maharashtra	13.3	10.4	9.2	5.2	Marathi	
8. Mysore	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.4	Kannada	
9. Orissa	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	Oriya	
10. Punjab	161.6	161.4	189.5	155.7	Punjabi (and Hindi)	
11. West Bengal	28.6	31.7	54.0	50.5	Bengali	

In the preparation of the above Table areas in which Hindi is the numerically predominant language have been omitted because no conclusions can be drawn from their data — Hindi being the predominant language of Uttar Pradesh as well. We shall now take up the comparative data on language and immigrants in the following order of languages:

Punjabi—Not only does a considerable section of migrants from Punjab speak this language as their mother-tongue, but also the Punjabis who have been living in this State for generations as well as a large proportion of displaced persons from the part of Punjab now in West Pakistan. It is estimated that the population which has come to this State from these two areas consists of 266 thousand males and 256 thousand females. Against this the speakers of Punjabi are 190 thousand males and 156 thousand females. The difference in the case of males is 76 thousand and in that of females 100 thousand. It is, therefore, evident that a very large slice of the migrant population from Punjab is from its Hindi-speaking area, particularly where females are concerned.

Bengali—This language is spoken not only by an overwhelming majority of people born in West Bengal and East Pakistan who have migrated to this State, but also by Bengalis settled in Uttar Pradesh for a very long time and born and bred here. There are less females than males in the Bengali-speaking population, whereas among migrants from West Bengal females are greater in number. It appears that among migrants there is a fairly large number of persons, especially females, who though born in Bengal are not of its indigenous population but had settled there from elsewhere. It may well be that quite a number of girls of Uttar Pradesh families settled in Bengal come to this State in marriage.

Marathi—The number of speakers of this language is much less than the number migrating from Maharashtra. Children born to Uttar Pradesh families in Maharashtra (a fairly good number of these families is to be found in Bombay and other places) when they come to their own State are counted as migrants. The true Maratha population is reflected by the number of Marathi-speakers.

Gujarati—Gujarati-speaking males are in excess of male migrants from Gujarat, while in the case of females the numbers are almost the same. A comparison of figures indicates that among Gujaratis coming to Uttar Pradesh there is a preponderance of males while from among those belonging to Uttar Pradesh families settled in Gujarat and coming over here there is an excess of females. This suggests that a large number of Uttar Pradesh girls born in Gujarat come in marriage to their home State.

Kashmiri—The Kashmiri-speaking population is much less than migrants from Jammu and Kashmir. This is because a large number of Kashmir-born speak Urdu and Punjabi as mother-tongue.

Oriya—The same applies to Oriya. Quite a number of persons born in Orissa and enumerated here are not Oriyas. They are outsiders who have returned Bengali, Hindi, etc., as their mother-tongue.

Assamese—As in the case of Oriya.

Tamil—This is the chief language of Madras. Tamil-speaking males are more than male migrants from Madras, whereas Tamil-speaking females are less than female migrants from there. Quite a number of Tamilians have been born and bred in Uttar Pradesh. A comparison of figures suggests that there is a preponderance of males among Tamilians coming from Madras to Uttar Pradesh and a very large number of Tamil girls born in Uttar Pradesh go out to Madras and other places in marriage.

Malayalam—This is the chief language of Kerala. Malayalam-speakers are greater in number than Kerala-born people enumerated here. A fair section of Malayali population is U. P.-born. The much smaller proportion of females suggests that Malayali men mostly come from Kerala by themselves and a considerable number of Malayali girls born here go out of this State in marriage.

Telugu—This is the main language of Andhra Pradesh. The number of male and female Telugu-speakers is less than migrants from Andhra Pradesh. A considerable proportion of people from Andhra enumerated in this State is non-Telugu-speaking. The same remarks as for Malayalis apply to this population.

Kannada—This is the main language of Mysore. Remarks recorded for Telugu apply to Kannada also *mutatis mutandis*.

16. Migration from other States and Union Territories

A. Rural-to-Rural Migration

55. Migration from places outside the State has been considered in section 13. Now it is proposed to concentrate on migration from other States and Union Territories into Uttar Pradesh. This will be dealt with in three subsections: A. Rural-to-Rural, B. Urban-to-Urban, and C. Migration into Rural and Urban Areas. The first two types of migration have already been briefly touched upon in Sections 5 (ii) and 7 (iii) respectively. We shall now study them in greater detail by sex with reference to (a) adjacent States and Union Territories, and (b) other parts of India for the State as a whole and individual districts. The total number of migrants enumerated in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh from the rural areas of other parts of the country is 553,722 (M-132,835; F-420,887) out of whom as many as 535,561 (M-123,489; F-412,072) are from adjacent States and Union Territories and only 18,161 (M-9,346; F-8,815) from other areas. As regards male migrants largest numbers are from Punjab (60,474) followed by Madhya Pradesh (23,611), Bihar (22,542) and Rajasthan (10,821); females in largest numbers are from Bihar (139,086), Madhya Pradesh (123,282), Punjab (77,636), Rajasthan (57,663) and Delhi (11,203). Other States have contributed less than 5,000 each. All these are adjacent areas; from each more females have migrated into Uttar Pradesh than males, which is indicative of marriage migration. The following Table has been prepared for rural-to-rural migration into this State:

MIGRATION

TABLE 5.23: Immigration in Rural Areas of the State from Rural Areas of Other States and Union Territories of India, classified by Sex (thousands), 1961

State/District	Rural population of State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States, etc. other than adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States, etc., of India		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States, etc. of India to rural population of State	
							Total of columns (4+6)	Total of columns (5+7)		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	33,402	30,865	123	412	10	9	133	421	0.40	1.31
1. Uttar Kashi	61	59	1	N	N	N	1	N	1.33	0.68
2. Chamoli	120	133	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.23	0.04
3. Pithoragarh	128	135	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.25	0.04
4. Tehri Garhwal	153	187	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.24	0.09
5. Garhwal	205	250	1	N	N	N	1	N	0.39	0.13
6. Almora	287	319	1	N	N	N	1	N	0.24	0.03
7. Naini Tal	270	193	16	10	1	1	17	11	6.17	5.46
8. Bijnor	531	464	3	2	N	N	3	2	0.58	0.49
9. Moradabad	826	710	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.13	0.12
10. Budaun	704	588	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.02	0.03
11. Rampur	296	259	7	6	N	N	7	6	2.44	2.22
12. Bareilly	629	523	2	1	N	N	2	1	0.25	0.19
13. Pilibhit	289	243	7	3	N	N	7	3	2.47	1.38
14. Shahjahanpur	535	438	3	2	N	N	3	2	0.49	0.45
15. Dehra Dun	128	103	4	4	N	N	4	4	3.44	3.97
16. Saharanpur	677	567	5	11	N	N	5	11	0.72	1.86
17. Muzaffarnagar	680	574	3	8	N	N	3	8	0.51	1.46
18. Meerut	1,162	992	5	18	1	N	6	18	0.50	1.85
19. Bulandshahr	806	711	2	12	N	N	2	12	0.20	1.74
20. Aligarh	793	686	1	3	N	N	1	3	0.09	0.40
21. Mathura	485	407	4	30	N	N	4	30	0.85	7.43
22. Agra	645	549	5	41	N	N	5	41	0.73	7.40
23. Etah	630	545	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.04	0.09
24. Mainpuri	587	507	1	2	N	N	1	2	0.12	0.41
25. Farrukhabad	627	525	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.05	0.09
26. Etawah	582	493	1	10	N	N	1	10	0.24	1.95

GENERAL REPORT

State/District	Rural population of State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States etc. other than adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States etc., of India		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States, etc. of India to rural population of State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total of columns (4+6)	Total of columns (5+7)	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27. Kanpur	753	652	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.12	0.19
28. Fatehpur	537	493	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.06	0.10
29. Allahabad	1,015	979	3	10	N	N	3	10	0.33	1.01
30. Jhansi	432	396	7	40	N	N	7	40	1.62	10.14
31. Jalaun	306	273	2	10	N	N	2	10	0.56	3.83
32. Hamirpur	377	351	3	18	N	N	3	18	0.73	5.08
33. Banda	466	424	3	12	N	N	3	12	0.71	2.92
34. Kheri	641	548	7	4	N	N	7	4	1.06	0.77
35. Sitapur	796	689	1	N	N	N	1	N	0.06	0.05
36. Hardoi	785	674	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.02	0.02
37. Unnao	632	565	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.05	0.09
38. Lucknow	358	318	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.07	0.07
39. Rae Bareli	648	627	1	2	N	N	1	2	0.08	0.30
40. Bahraich	747	673	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.13	0.11
41. Gonda	1,018	954	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.08	0.12
42. Bara Banki	709	635	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.07	0.06
43. Faizabad	746	745	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.08	0.06
44. Sultanpur	686	701	N	1	N	N	N	1	0.06	0.08
45. Pratapgarh	596	635	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.09	0.14
46. Basti	1,326	1,262	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.01	0.01
47. Gorakhpur	1,191	1,187	2	3	N	1	2	4	0.19	0.32
48. Deoria	1,155	1,163	8	62	N	N	8	62	0.67	5.29
49. Azamgarh	1,124	1,169	N	1	N	1	1	2	0.05	0.14
50. Jaunpur	790	846	N	2	N	N	N	2	0.06	0.22
51. Ballia	629	657	2	30	N	1	2	31	0.39	4.72
52. Ghazipur	631	646	2	19	N	N	2	19	0.33	2.96
53. Varanasi	906	903	2	14	N	N	2	14	0.27	1.56
54. Mirzapur	566	540	6	16	1	N	7	16	1.30	2.97

'N'—Denotes that the figure is less than 500

District totals do not tally with State figures due to rounding

MIGRATION

Districts which have more than 5,000 male migrants from adjacent States and Union Territories are Naini Tal (15,863), Deoria (7,487), Rampur (7,195), Pilibhit (7,021), Kheri (6,723), Jhansi (6,719), Mirzapur (6,379) and Meerut (5,271). In the contiguous submontane districts of Naini Tal, Rampur, Pilibhit and Kheri the majority of immigrants are from Punjab, in Jhansi from Madhya Pradesh, in Deoria from Bihar, and in Mirzapur from Madhya Pradesh (closely followed by Bihar). Districts in which their numbers are less than 500 each are Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Budaun, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur. Districts in which female immigrants of this type number more than 15,000 are Deoria (61,263), Agra (40,488), Jhansi (39,981), Ballia (30,441), Mathura (29,978), Ghazipur (18,572), Meerut (17,956), Hamirpur (17,758) and Mirzapur (15,581). In Meerut the largest numbers are from Punjab, in Mathura and Agra from Rajasthan, in Jhansi, Hamirpur and Mirzapur from Madhya Pradesh, and in Deoria, Ballia and Ghazipur from Bihar. This is strictly in accord with the geographical configuration. Those in which their numbers are less than 500 are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Budaun, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow and Bara Banki.

Let us now take up migration from the rural areas of States and Union Territories which are not adjacent. There is no district in which the number of male or female migrants of this type exceeds 1,000. Those in which male migrants are between 500 and 1,000 are Mirzapur (981), Naini Tal (764) and Meerut (547). The largest number in Mirzapur is from Assam (closely followed by Madras), in Naini Tal from West Bengal and in Meerut from Maharashtra. In Naini Tal (615), Ballia (566), Azamgarh (519) and Gorakhpur (518) female migrants of this type number between 500 and 1,000; in all of them the largest number is from

West Bengal. Columns 10 and 11 of the above Table give the percentage of such migrants to the rural population of districts. Those in which the percentage of male migrants from the rural areas of other States and Union Territories exceeds one per cent are Naini Tal (6.17), Dehra Dun (3.44), Pilibhit (2.47), Rampur (2.44), Jhansi (1.62), Uttar Kashi (1.33), Mirzapur (1.30) and Kheri (1.06). As for female migrants from other parts of India, districts Jhansi (10.14), Mathura, (7.43), Agra (7.40), Naini Tal (5.46), Deoria (5.29), Hamirpur, (5.08), Ballia (4.72), Dehra Dun (3.97) and Jalaun (3.83) have more than 3 per cent in their rural areas. Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Jhansi are common to both the lists and in them male as well as female migrants from the rural areas of other States and Union Territories are more than double of the State average.

B. Urban-to-Urban Migration

56. The number of migrants from the urban areas of other States and Union Territories enumerated in Uttar Pradesh is 270,219 (M-134,475; F-135,744) which is less than half of the figure of rural-to-rural migration. It will be seen that in this case, although the number of females exceeds that of males, the disparity is not so great. Names of States and Union Territories from where more than 5,000 males or females have arrived in this State in descending order are Punjab (M-47,866; F-43,377), Madhya Pradesh (M-15,693; F-20,328), Delhi (M-13,923; F-16,556), West Bengal (M-13,425; F-15,687), Rajasthan (M-10,432; F-13,543), Bihar (M-9,790; F-9,421), and Maharashtra (M-6,561; F-5,437). All save West Bengal and Maharashtra are adjacent States/Union Territory. Males outnumber females in urban-to-urban migration from Punjab, Bihar and Maharashtra and are exceeded among those from Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal and Rajasthan. The excess of females in such cases can be ascribed to marriage migration. For the study of urban-to-urban migration in this State the following Table has been prepared:

TABLE 5.24: Immigration in Urban Areas of the State from Urban Areas of Other States and Union Territories of India, classified by Sex (thousands), 1961

State/District	Urban population of State	Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States, etc., other than adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States, etc., of India		Percentage of urban immigrants from urban areas of States, etc. of India to urban population of State	
		Total of columns (4+6)		Total of columns (5+7)					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	5,233	4,247	98	104	36	32	134	136	2.57
1. Uttar Kashi	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	2.38
2. Chamoli	There is no urban area in these districts								
3. Pithoragarh									
4. Tehri Garhwal	5	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.93
5. Garhwal	18	9	N	N	N	N	N	N	2.35
6. Almora	17	10	N	N	N	N	N	N	1.96
7. Naini Tal	65	48	1	1	N	N	1	1	1.77
8. Bijnor	103	93	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.85
9. Moradabad	233	205	4	3	N	N	4	3	1.61
10. Budaun	64	55	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.59
11. Rampur	79	67	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.79
12. Bareilly	177	149	2	2	1	1	3	3	1.77
13. Pilibhit	46	39	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.81
14. Shahjahanpur	84	73	1	1	N	N	1	1	1.17
15. Dehra Dun	115	83	7	5	3	2	10	7	8.87
16. Saharanpur	208	164	6	6	1	1	7	7	3.16
17. Muzaffarnagar	105	86	2	2	N	1	2	3	1.69
18. Meerut	310	249	13	12	2	1	15	13	4.89
19. Bulandshahr	118	102	2	2	N	N	2	2	1.80
20. Aligarh	156	131	1	2	N	1	1	3	0.79
21. Mathura	98	81	3	5	1	2	4	7	4.24
22. Agra	367	301	10	13	3	3	13	16	3.62
23. Etah	67	58	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.77
24. Mainpuri	48	39	1	1	N	N	1	1	1.40
25. Farrukhabad	77	66	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.77
26. Etawah	58	49	1	1	N	N	1	1	1.16
27. Kanpur	561	415	11	9	5	4	16	13	2.80

State/District	Urban population of State	Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States, etc., other than adjacent States, etc.		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States, etc., of India		Percentage of urban immigrants from urban areas of States, etc. of India to urban population of State	
		Total of columns (4+6)		Total of columns (5+7)					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28. Fatehpur	23	20	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.71
29. Allahabad	249	195	4	4	3	3	7	7	2.77
30. Jhansi	141	118	10	9	3	1	13	10	8.89
31. Jalaun	46	39	N	1	N	N	N	1	0.95
32. Hamirpur	35	31	1	1	N	N	1	1	1.52
33. Banda	34	29	N	1	N	N	N	1	1.46
34. Kheri	38	31	N	N	N	N	N	N	1.19
35. Sitapur	69	54	1	1	N	N	1	1	0.99
36. Hardoi	62	52	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.46
37. Unnao	17	13	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.84
38. Lucknow	371	293	8	7	4	4	12	11	3.14
39. Rae Bareilly	21	19	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.75
40. Bahraich	43	37	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.61
41. Gonda	55	46	1	1	N	N	1	1	1.01
42. Bara Banki	38	32	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.67
43. Faizabad	78	64	N	1	N	N	1	1	1.19
44. Sultanpur	15	12	N	N	N	N	N	N	1.33
45. Pratapgarh	12	10	N	N	N	N	N	N	1.33
46. Basti	22	17	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.83
47. Gorakhpur	106	81	1	1	1	1	2	2	1.90
48. Deoria	32	26	N	N	N	N	N	N	1.08
49. Azamgarh	61	54	N	1	N	N	N	1	0.53
50. Jaunpur	48	43	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.29
51. Ballia	28	22	N	1	N	N	N	1	0.80
52. Ghazipur	24	21	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.81
53. Varanasi	306	247	4	5	4	4	8	9	2.73
54. Mirzapur	78	66	N	1	1	1	1	2	1.40

'N'—Denotes that the figure is less than 500

District totals do not tally with State figures due to rounding

Urban-to-urban migrants from adjacent States and Union Territories are 201,970 (M-98,103; F-103,567) and from the remaining ones 68,239 (M-36,062; F-32,177). Thus about three-fourths of them are from neighbouring areas. Seven districts which have more than 5,000 male or 5,000 female migrants of this type in their urban areas are Meerut (M-12,903; F-11,786), Kanpur (M-10,605; F-9,214), Agra (M-9,844; F-13,189), Jhansi (M-9,619; F-8,408), Lucknow (M-7,368; F-7,264), Dehra Dun (M-7,226; F-5,106) and Saharanpur (M-5,503; F-6,490). Except Kanpur and Lucknow, which are in the middle of the State, all others are on its western border. In Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow the largest numbers of both males and females are from Punjab and in Jhansi from Madhya Pradesh. The number of such male migrants is less than 500 each in all districts except Naini Tal of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, Budaun and Pilibhit of Rohilkhand Division, Fatehpur of Allahabad Division, Jalaun and Banda of Jhansi Division, all except Lucknow and Sitapur of Lucknow Division, all except Gonda of Faizabad Division, and all except Gorakhpur and Varanasi of Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. As regards female migrants, they are less than 500 in all districts except Naini Tal of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, Budaun and Pilibhit of Rohilkhand Division, Fatehpur of Allahabad Division, all except Sitapur and Lucknow of Lucknow Division, all except Gonda and Faizabad of Faizabad Division, all except Gorakhpur and Azamgarh of Gorakhpur Division and Jaunpur and Ghazipur of Varanasi Division.

Migration from urban areas of States and Union Territories which are not adjacent may now be considered. In 9 districts the number of such male migrants is above 1,000. They are Kanpur (5,139), Lucknow (4,258), Varanasi (4,018), Agra (3,438), Dehra Dun (3,001), Allahabad (2,992), Jhansi (2,896), Meerut (2,228) and Saharanpur (1,081). All these districts have large cities, and there is a fair sprinkling of migrants from all States. However, in Dehra Dun and Meerut the largest numbers are from Assam, in Agra and Jhansi

from Maharashtra (the chief cities of both districts lie on the direct Delhi-Bombay route), and in Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad and Saharanpur from West Bengal. The largest number of the West Bengal-born is in Varanasi which holds a special attraction for Bengalis. In 10 districts urban-urban female migrants from other districts exceed the figure of 1,000. These are Kanpur (4,265), Varanasi (4,230), Lucknow (3,857), Agra (2,965), Allahabad (2,833), Mathura (1,857), Dehra Dun (1,796), Jhansi (1,350), Meerut (1,339), and Mirzapur (1,092). In Jhansi the largest contribution is by Madhya Pradesh; in all others by West Bengal. As in the case of males, the largest number of West Bengal-born females is in Varanasi. The KAVAI districts and Dehra Dun, Meerut and Jhansi occur in both the lists. Considering migration into urban areas of this State from those of other parts of India, districts Jhansi (8.89; 8.26), Dehra Dun (8.87; 8.36), Meerut (4.89; 5.27), Mathura (4.24; 8.08), Agra (3.62; 5.37) and Saharanpur (3.16; 4.38) are very high from the point of view of both male and female immigrants. All these districts are on the western border of the State. Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi and Allahabad are not included among the first 6 districts of the State, selected on the basis of percentage. Their large urban population has reduced the percentage in their cases. In Jhansi both male and female immigrants of this type are predominantly from Maharashtra and in Saharanpur and Mathura from West Bengal; in Agra males in large proportion are from Maharashtra and females from West Bengal; in Dehra Dun and Meerut males chiefly from Assam and females from West Bengal.

C. Migration into Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh

57. We shall now study migration into the rural and urban areas of the State as a whole from other States and Union Territories. In this connexion the following Table will be useful:

MIGRATION

TABLE 5.25 : Immigration from other States of India into the State classified by Sex expressed as percentage of Total, Rural and Urban Population of State, 1961

Population of the State (thousands)	Percentage of total immigration from other States of India to actual population of State			Percentage of immigration from States adjacent to the State to actual population of State			Percentage of immigration from States other than those adjacent to State to actual population of State		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total 73,746	1.50 (1,106)	0.57 (418)	0.93 (688)	1.31 (966)	0.46 (341)	0.85 (625)	0.19 (140)	0.11 (77)	0.03 (63)
Rural 64,266	0.76 (617)	0.25 (158)	0.71 (459)	0.90 (581)	0.22 (140)	0.68 (441)	0.06 (36)	0.03 (18)	0.03 (18)
Urban 9,480	5.16 (489)	2.74 (260)	2.42 (229)	4.07 (385)	2.12 (201)	1.95 (184)	1.09 (104)	0.62 (59)	0.47 (45)

Absolute figures of immigrants rounded to thousands have been given within brackets under the percentages. The following conclusions emerge from the above Table:

(1) The percentage of migrants to this State from all other parts of India to the total population of the State is only 1.50. The overall proportion of females among them is more than 1.6 times that of males.

(2) Migration into urban areas is smaller in volume than into its rural areas, but is relatively much greater, as the respective percentages would show. In fact, in the case of male immigrants their absolute figure in urban areas is actually greater than that in rural.

(3) Far greater numbers come from adjacent States and Union Territories than from remote. However, in urban areas the contribution of distant States is relatively much higher, being more than one-fifth. Thus cities and towns exercise their pull much more extensively than villages.

(4) More migrants from distant States come to the urban areas of this State than to its rural areas. Long distance migration is mainly urban. This shows that not only in extent, but also in intensity, cities and towns exercise a much greater pull than villages.

(5) Though migration into the rural areas of this State from adjacent States and

Union Territories is overwhelmingly feminine, that from remote ones is evenly balanced. As for urban areas, male immigrants outnumber female immigrants in both cases. The bulk of marriage migration takes place between adjacent States and that too is largely concentrated in the rural areas of border districts. Migration to urban areas is chiefly for work and employment, and quite a large number of men move to them leaving their families at their permanent homes.

58. Before parting with this subject it would be of interest to consider the percentage of migrants in other States and Union Territories. The names of the first seven States in descending order are West Bengal (6.41), Madhya Pradesh (4.48), Mysore (4.41), Assam (4.13), Maharashtra (3.92), Punjab (3.51) and Rajasthan (3.21). Among all the States and Union Territories the percentage is highest in Delhi (36.55). The names of States from which the above have obtained the largest numbers of migrants are given below:

Delhi—From Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

West Bengal—From Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh—From Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Mysore—From Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

Assam—From Bihar and West Bengal.

Maharashtra—From Gujarat, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

Punjab—From Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Rajasthan—From Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

In Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab the largest number of migrants are from Uttar Pradesh. In Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal, the second position in this respect is held by Uttar Pradesh. No State or Union Territory sends its largest number to this State. The largest number of migrants from Uttar Pradesh has gone to Madhya Pradesh; next in order are Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan.

17. Working Pattern of Migrants from and to outside the State

59. We shall now study the working pattern of migrants from outside the State *vis-a-vis* that of the total population and see wherein the difference lies. Migration Table D-VI gives the distribution of rural and urban population by sex in the nine categories of workers and the tenth category of non-workers, classified by place of birth. It is for the first time in the Indian Census history that such a Table has been prepared. This Table gives a wealth of information on the types of work engaging the population born in (a) the place of enumeration, (b) elsewhere in the district, (c) other districts of the State, (d) other States of India, and

(e) other countries of the world. It also indicates the position of females in the working force and the extent to which their migration is occasioned by marriage. The two foreign countries from which the largest numbers of immigrants have come to this State are Pakistan and Nepal. Most of the immigrants from Pakistan are displaced persons who came to India during 1946–50, as a consequence of the Partition of the country in August, 1947. Displaced persons from East Pakistan have also come sporadically from time to time depending on the state of affairs obtaining there. The other country Nepal is just across the northern border of this State and the volume of movement from and to that country is quite considerable. It is, therefore, proposed to study the working pattern of immigrants in three sub-sections namely, A. From Pakistan, B. From Nepal, and C. From other States and Union Territories of India.

A. From Pakistan

60. The following Table gives the number of workers in (a) total population and (b) immigrant population from Pakistan in various categories of work as also (c) percentage of Pakistan immigrants in each category for the State and selected districts:

TABLE 5.26-A: Distribution, in selected Districts, of Immigrants from Pakistan in Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers expressed as Percentages of Total Population under each Category, 1961

State/District	Industrial Categories of Workers									Non-Workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
UTTAR PRADESH										
(a) Total population (thousands)	18,428	3,261	172	1,802	801	214	1,063	399	2,710	44,896
(b) Immigrant population (thousands)	12	3	2	7	22	2	39	10	34	204
(c) (b) expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.07	0.08	1.10	0.40	2.73	1.04	3.69	2.64	1.24	0.45
Naini Tal										
(a) Total Population	137,842	31,823	23,054	16,176	7,848	9,605	10,505	6,152	34,765	296,560
(b) Immigrant population	5,159	591	989	3,121	4,040	423	2,581	304	1,298	18,231
(c) (b) expressed as per cent of '(a)'	3.74	1.86	4.29	19.29	51.48	4.40	24.57	4.94	3.73	6.15

State/District	Industrial Categories of Workers									Non-Workers X
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
<i>Rampur</i>										
(a) Total population	155,353	17,461	1,206	8,004	12,782	2,122	12,445	3,578	22,037	466,549
(b) Immigrant population	19	1,528	213	282	449	153	626	196	540	8,251
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.01	8.75	17.66	3.52	3.51	7.21	5.03	5.48	2.45	1.77
<i>Pilibhit</i>										
(a) Total population	136,439	17,054	2,468	8,971	7,882	2,493	9,074	2,634	24,674	404,536
(b) Immigrant population	2,415	79	7	38	73	17	269	28	313	4,149
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	1.77	0.46	0.28	0.42	0.93	0.68	2.96	1.06	1.27	1.03
<i>Dehra Dun</i>										
(a) Total population	60,281	8,254	8,546	11,706	10,396	3,926	12,311	5,512	51,374	256,708
(b) Immigrant population	164	27	206	155	1,760	140	3,617	318	2,659	18,439
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.27	0.33	2.41	1.32	16.93	3.57	29.38	5.77	5.18	7.18
<i>Saharanpur</i>										
(a) Total population	197,546	49,355	6,762	46,763	33,234	5,951	33,987	15,336	157,976	1,068,568
(b) Immigrant population	500	17	199	1,378	2,327	180	3,741	2,186	5,735	22,223
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.25	0.03	2.94	2.95	7.00	3.02	11.01	14.25	3.63	2.08
<i>Meerut</i>										
(a) Total population	363,994	43,814	3,481	139,408	64,209	13,610	58,955	22,882	191,266	1,811,341
(b) Immigrant population	349	127	23	328	3,074	178	3,607	1,479	4,134	24,253
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.10	0.29	0.66	0.24	4.79	1.31	6.12	6.46	2.16	1.34
<i>Agra</i>										
(a) Total population	253,917	28,501	3,835	35,066	73,056	9,731	50,022	25,465	90,676	1,291,873
(b) Immigrant population	15	1	5	165	1,369	110	4,697	435	2,516	15,846
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.01	N	0.13	0.47	1.87	1.13	9.39	1.71	2.77	1.23
<i>Kanpur</i>										
(a) Total population	353,611	49,620	3,115	37,481	112,451	9,973	69,285	27,867	141,971	1,575,979
(b) Immigrant population	28	5	5	243	2,098	132	3,315	748	3,427	17,643
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.65	1.87	1.32	4.78	2.68	2.41	1.12
<i>Lucknow</i>										
(a) Total population	216,849	19,703	1,549	19,004	45,928	9,394	41,017	26,394	102,372	856,672
(b) Immigrant population	8	2	14	86	1,598	179	2,502	1,160	2,589	13,343
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	N	0.01	0.90	0.45	3.48	1.91	6.10	4.39	2.53	1.56

The above Table shows that in Uttar Pradesh the largest number of immigrants from Pakistan is in trade and commerce, the second largest in other services and the third in manufacturing. As compared with the rest of the population the

displaced persons have the greatest predilection for trade and commerce. Manufacturing comes second and transport, storage and communications third. Among the selected districts the population of displaced persons is mainly rural

in Naini Tal, Rampur and Pilibhit. The largest number in Naini Tal and Pilibhit is doubtless in cultivation, but manufacturing and trade and commerce respectively have relatively much higher representation of immigrants workers than other categories. In absolute figures the largest number of workers in Rampur is in agricultural labour followed by trade and commerce. Relatively the category pertaining to plantations and livestock-raising has the highest percentage of immigrants. In the remaining selected districts the Pakistan-born population is mainly urban. Trade and commerce followed by other services claim the largest numbers in Dehra Dun and Agra; while in Saharanpur, Meerut, Kanpur and Lucknow the order is reversed. Considering the proportion of immigrant workers to total workers

in each category of work, it will appear that in Dehra Dun, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow districts the percentage is highest in trade and commerce, whereas in Saharanpur and Meerut it is highest in transport, storage and communications. Displaced persons from Pakistan in the main belonged to the trading class, and they took to similar vocations on their rehabilitation in India. Many of them were of great enterprise and set up big and small workshops and factories for turning out manufactured goods. A good number took to transport services and about a quarter of them to other services.

B. From Nepal

61. A similar Table for immigrants from Nepal is given below for the State and selected districts:

TABLE 5.26-B: Distribution, in selected Districts, of Immigrants from Nepal in Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-Workers expressed as Percentages of Total Population under each Category, 1961

State/District	Industrial Categories of Workers									Non-Workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
UTTAR PRADESH										
(a) Total population (thousands)	18,428	3,261	172	1,802	801	214	1,053	399	2,710	44,896
(b) Immigrant population (thousands)	23	7	10	2	3	4	2	2	15	44
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.12	0.21	5.89	0.12	0.37	1.92	0.22	0.54	0.56	0.10
Garhwal										
(a) Total population	243,746	1,331	9,176	5,307	2,267	2,701	2,379	2,136	14,893	198,391
(b) Immigrant population	1,140	27	3,769	53	238	797	19	404	609	365
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.47	2.03	41.07	1.00	10.50	29.51	0.80	18.91	4.09	0.18
Naini Tal										
(a) Total population	137,842	31,823	23,054	16,176	7,848	9,605	10,505	6,152	34,765	296,550
(b) Immigrant population	3,306	923	2,746	40	183	2,151	90	465	719	8,722
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	2.40	2.90	11.91	0.25	2.33	22.39	0.86	7.56	2.07	2.94
Dehra Dun										
(a) Total population	60,281	8,254	8,546	11,706	10,396	3,926	12,311	5,512	51,374	256,708
(b) Immigrant population	1,072	355	850	166	320	583	309	146	3,872	4,863
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	1.78	4.30	9.95	1.42	3.08	14.85	2.51	2.65	7.54	1.89
Kheri										
(a) Total population	353,453	36,471	4,070	15,530	5,764	1,922	10,665	2,961	24,817	802,780
(b) Immigrant population	1,267	952	944	233	27	31	21	40	277	3,060
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.36	2.61	23.19	1.50	0.47	1.61	0.20	1.35	1.12	0.38
Bahraich										
(a) Total population	525,121	65,271	2,195	20,074	6,288	1,812	14,727	2,699	28,117	833,625
(b) Immigrant population	2,523	650	290	284	23	3	83	9	221	5,039
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.48	1.00	13.21	1.41	0.37	0.17	0.56	0.33	0.79	0.60

The population of Nepalese in Uttar Pradesh is predominantly rural. It is so in all the selected districts except Dehra Dun, in which 57 per cent population is settled in urban areas and 43 per cent in rural. In the State the largest number of immigrants from Nepal is in cultivation and the second largest in other services. The categories which have the highest and the second highest representation of Nepal-born population respectively are (1) forestry and plantation, and (2) construction. Large number of immigrants from Nepal find work in the forests of hill and submontane districts. In Naini Tal, Kheri and Bahraich the largest numbers are in cultivation. The category which shows the highest representation of these immigrants in Naini Tal is construction, and in Kheri and Bahraich forestry and plantation. In Garhwal forestry tops both in absolute numbers and in percentage. In Dehra Dun where these immigrants are mainly urban the largest numbers are in other services and the largest representation is in construction. About 600 persons

of Nepal origin in this district are engaged in construction works.

C. From other States and Union Territories

62. Districts which have more than 30,000 immigrants from other States and Union Territories are Agra (M-27,296; F-68,939), Jhansi (M-30,846; F-62,121), Meerut (M-36,476; F-43,489), Deoria (M-9,327; F-63,076), Mathura (M-13,919; F-44,108), Kanpur (M-31,815; F-25,790), Varanasi (M-21,889; F-31,006), Saharanpur (M-17,726; F-22,479), Lucknow (M-22,902; F-16,885), Dehra Dun (M-21,830; F-16,415), Ballia (M-3,734; F-33,449) and Naini Tal (M-20,302; F-13,268). Out of these, only in Kanpur, Lucknow, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal male immigrants exceed female immigrants. As in the case of immigrants from Pakistan and Nepal, the following Table has been prepared for the working pattern of migrants from other States and Union Territories:

TABLE 5.26-C: Distribution, in selected Districts, of Immigrants from other States and Union Territories of India in Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-Workers expressed as Percentages of Total Population under each Category, 1961

State/District	Industrial Categories of Workers									Non-Workers X
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
UTTAR PRADESH										
(a) Total population (thousands)	18,428	3,261	172	1,802	801	214	1,063	399	2,710	44,896
(b) Immigrant population (thousands)	96	27	4	23	38	9	39	25	122	723
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.52	0.82	2.39	1.29	4.71	4.34	3.69	6.24	4.50	1.61
Naini Tal										
(a) Total population	137,842	31,823	23,054	16,176	7,848	9,605	10,505	6,152	34,765	295,
(b) Immigrant population	6,231	1,466	354	991	440	424	1,223	1,250	2,841	18,350
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	4.52	4.61	1.54	6.13	5.61	4.41	11.64	20.32	8.17	6.19
Dehra Dun										
(a) Total population	60,281	8,254	8,546	11,706	10,396	3,926	12,311	5,512	51,374	256,708
(b) Immigrant population	2,268	301	400	873	997	356	1,815	1,222	7,506	22,507
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	3.76	3.65	4.68	7.46	9.59	9.07	14.74	22.17	14.61	8.77
Mathura										
(a) Total population	207,638	27,598	5,111	25,356	8,867	4,928	21,015	7,865	65,516	697,385
(b) Immigrant population	7,807	1,420	60	907	727	253	1,377	702	5,303	39,001
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	3.76	5.15	1.17	3.58	8.20	5.13	6.55	8.93	8.86	5.59

GENERAL REPORT

State/District	Industrial Categories of Workers									Non-Workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
<i>Agra</i>										
(a) Total population	253,917	28,501	3,835	35,066	73,056	9,731	50,022	25,465	90,676	1,291,873
(b) Immigrant population	2,665	723	107	1,229	3,207	422	2,238	1,047	8,363	76,234
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	1.05	2.54	2.79	3.50	4.39	4.34	4.47	4.11	9.22	5.90
<i>Jhansi</i>										
(a) Total population	270,575	32,465	3,710	31,576	10,205	6,974	16,854	14,584	59,084	641,452
(b) Immigrant population	15,657	2,725	183	2,906	1,551	1,617	1,499	2,982	13,556	50,291
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	5.79	8.39	4.93	9.20	15.20	23.19	8.89	20.45	22.94	7.84
<i>Hamirpur</i>										
(a) Total population	226,047	53,528	1,641	27,926	2,167	2,023	8,502	2,076	46,084	424,455
(b) Immigrant population	5,946	2,724	47	980	85	163	341	121	1,634	13,389
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	2.63	5.09	2.86	3.51	3.92	8.06	4.01	5.83	3.55	7.15
<i>Lucknow</i>										
(a) Total population	216,849	19,703	1,549	19,004	45,928	9,394	41,017	26,394	102,372	856,672
(b) Immigrant population	73	18	32	324	2,415	247	2,239	1,632	8,699	24,108
(c) '(b)' expressed as per cent of '(a)'	0.03	0.09	2.07	1.70	5.26	2.63	5.46	6.18	8.50	2.81

The above Table reveals that the largest numbers of migrants from other States and Union Territories are in other services and the next largest in cultivation. In proportion the category of transport, storage and communications has the highest representation of such migrants followed by that of manufacturing and other services. States which have sent large numbers of workers to Uttar Pradesh in descending order are Punjab (121,185), Madhya Pradesh (84,084), Bihar (73,238), Rajasthan (32,582) and West Bengal (19,268) and the neighbouring Union Territories of Delhi (12,449) and Himachal Pradesh (5,765). Considering these States and Union Territories individually (they are not shown separately in the above Table) the following pattern of distribution of workers in the various categories of work emerges:

From Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh—The numerically largest category is of cultivators and the second largest of those in other services. Persons born in the neighbouring districts of Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have acquired cultivation in the border districts of this State with the people of which they have close ties of blood. The largest number of workers born in Madhya Pradesh

has been enumerated in Jhansi district (31,599) and the next largest in Hamirpur (11,526). Those of Himachal Pradesh are chiefly to be found in Dehra Dun (2,596).

From Punjab, Bihar, Rajasthan and Delhi—These too are neighbours of Uttar Pradesh. The numerically largest category is of other services and the next of cultivation. Workers from Bihar have a comparative weightage in industrial labour. 12.7 per cent of Bihar workers are in manufacturing, as against 12.4 of Delhi which is second and of 2.1 for Himachal Pradesh which comes last. Punjab-born workers are found in the largest number in Meerut district (15,597) followed by Naini Tal. Those from Bihar are concentrated in the eastern districts of the State chiefly in Deoria (22,582) and Ghazipur (8,922). On the other hand, workers from Rajasthan have a special bias for constructions as well as trade and commerce. Delhi comes next in both categories of work. Delhi-born workers are settled mainly in the neighbouring district of Meerut (3,375) as also in Dehra Dun (1,199). 4.0 per cent of Rajasthan-born workers are in construction and 16.7 per cent in trade and commerce as against 3.3 and 14.8 per cent, respectively

MIGRATION

of those born in Delhi. Workers born in Rajasthan are to be found in border districts, chiefly Mathura (7,979) and Agra (7,605).

From West Bengal—Almost half of Bengal-born workers, i.e. 47.3 per cent, are in other services, about one-ninth in trade and commerce and a little less in transport and communications. Migrants from no other State have such high proportions in other services and services connected with transport and communications. Delhi comes next with 36.5 per cent workers in the former and 8.3 per cent in the latter. West Bengal, though not a border State, sends out considerable population to Uttar Pradesh to work in academic and technical professions and services of diverse kind. Bengali workers are sprinkled all over the State, but there is concentration in Varanasi (2,677), Lucknow (1,762) and Allahabad (1,430). For Varanasi they have a special preference.

The working pattern of migrants from other States and Union Territories in the selected districts is as follows:

Naini Tal—Workers from outside are chiefly from Punjab (11,883). About 40 per cent workers are in cultivation; next come other services with less than one-fifth. However, the category of transport, storage and communications has the highest representation of such migrants and second to it is trade and commerce. The Punjabi population of Naini Tal has taken to these vocations to a much greater extent than the general population.

Dehra Dun—In this district too workers from outside are chiefly from Punjab (6,218), though Himachal Pradesh (2,596) has also contributed a sizable proportion. About half of the workers are in other services and 15 per cent in cultivation. The two categories which have the highest representation of immigrants are the same as in the case of Naini Tal.

Mathura—The largest number of workers from outside is from Rajasthan (7,979) closely followed by Punjab (7,660).

A striking feature in the case of both is the excess of female workers—Rajasthan (M-3,974; F-4,005) and Punjab (M-2,886; F-4,774). It appears that quite a number of females from these two States coming to Mathura in marriage take to work especially in the primary sector and household industry. About 40 per cent of workers are in cultivation and 30 per cent in other services. However, the category of transport, storage and communications has the highest proportion of immigrants and that of other services the next highest.

Agra—As in the case of Mathura, the largest number of workers from outside is from Rajasthan (7,605) closely followed by Punjab (4,464). In this district, the peculiarity pointed out above does not exist. About 40 per cent workers are in other services and 15 in manufacturing. Categorywise representation is highest in other services and the next highest in trade and commerce. Services, manufacturing, and trade have attracted migrants from other States to this district.

Jhansi—The bulk of workers from outside the State is from Madhya Pradesh (31,599). In them, males are greatly outnumbered by females (M-12,516; F-19,083). About three-eighths are in cultivation and one-third in other services. However, the category of construction has the highest representation of such immigrants closely followed by that of other services. Considerable construction of dams and irrigation projects has taken place in this district, in which Madhya Pradesh labour has taken part. A good proportion of women who came from outside has taken to work and participation is particularly significant in the primary sector and household industry.

Hamirpur—As in the case of Jhansi, most of the workers from outside the State are from Madhya Pradesh (11,526), and males are fewer than females (M-2,649; F-8,877). Female migrants are greater in number in the primary sector, household industry and other services. Females who come to the

district from outside in marriage participate in work. Cultivation and agricultural labour absorb more than 70 per cent of workers from outside. The category of construction, however, has the highest proportion of immigrants followed by that of transport, storage and communications.

Lucknow—About one-third workers from outside are from Punjab (5,530) and 15 per cent from Bihar. Males are in far greater number than females. The largest number of workers, that is more than half, is in other services and about 16 per cent in manufacturing. As regards category-wise percentage representation, it is again highest in other services followed by transport, storage and communications. Lucknow is the capital and the biggest administrative city of the State and no wonder that it attracts large numbers from outside to its various kinds of services.

TABLE 5.27: *Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-Workers among the General Population and among Immigrants from other States and Union Territories of India, 1961*
(thousands)

	Popula- tion of State	Immi- grants from States in India	Immi- grants from States adjacent to State	Immi- grants from States other than adjacent States	Percentage of Immigrants from States of India to population of State			Percentage of population aged 15-59 to Total of its Category		
					Persons	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	73,746	1,106	966	140	1.50	0.57	0.93	53.19	46.22	6.97
Primary Sector	21,861	127	121	6	0.58	0.26	0.32	83.53	82.71	0.82
Industrial Category—										
I	18,428	96	92	4	0.52	0.22	0.30	83.38	82.71	0.67
II	3,261	27	26	1	0.82	0.35	0.47	84.29	83.39	0.90
III	172	4	3	1	2.39	2.05	0.34	84.69	68.97	15.72
Secondary Sector	2,817	70	61	9	2.49	2.03	0.46	85.14	56.62	28.52
Industrial Category—										
IV	1,802	23	21	2	1.29	0.70	0.59	81.29	67.81	13.48
V	801	38	33	5	4.71	4.50	0.21	91.65	32.39	59.26
VI	214	9	7	2	4.34	3.98	0.36	93.17	53.11	40.06
Tertiary Sector	4,172	186	147	39	4.46	3.68	0.78	89.73	49.94	39.79
Industrial Category										
VII	1,063	39	32	7	3.69	3.49	0.20	87.41	41.57	45.84
VIII	399	25	21	4	6.24	6.18	0.06	95.90	35.07	60.83
IX	2,710	122	94	28	4.50	3.38	1.12	89.72	55.41	34.31
Non-workers—										
X	44,896	723	637	86	1.61	0.34	1.27	33.02	27.46	5.56

63. We have seen that the total number of migrants in Uttar Pradesh from all other States and Union Territories is 1,106 thousands of whom as many as 966 thousand are from adjacent areas and only 140 thousand from others. We have also seen that the percentage of immigrants to the total population of the State is 1.50, of which 0.57 per cent is contributed by males and 0.93 per cent by females. The actual figures of males and females are 418 thousand and 688 thousand respectively, the number of the latter being more than 1.6 times that of the former. We have further seen that the greatest number of immigrants is in other services and the next greatest in cultivation, but as far as relative proportions are concerned the category of transport, storage and communications has the highest percentage and that of manufacturing the next highest. All these data and some others are comprised in the following summary Table prepared for the State as a whole:

The above Table shows that not only in the total number but also in individual categories of work migrants from adjacent areas are far in excess of those from the remote. However, the relative contribution of remote States differs from sector to sector. In the primary sector it is 6/127 (4.7 per cent), in the secondary 9/70 (12.9 per cent), and in the tertiary 39/186 (21.0 per cent). Among the more important categories of work, other services have 23.0 per cent representation of non-adjacent States and construction of 22.2 per cent. The Table further shows that the number of females among non-workers is much greater than that of males. This is not to be wondered at. What is more striking is that the number of female immigrants is substantially greater than that of male immigrants in cultivation and agricultural labour. However, in Categories III, V, VI, VII and VIII the working class is overwhelmingly masculine, the number of females being less than one-fifth of males. In transport, storage and communications the number of females at work is very small indeed, i.e., less than one-hundredth of the number of males.

The last three columns of the Table give the percentage of population in the working age-group 15-59 years to the total population in each category of work. The data are for migrants and non-migrants combined. It would appear that more than 80 per cent of workers belong to this age-group. In the primary sector the contribution of this age-group is 83.5 per cent, in secondary 85.1 and in tertiary 89.7. The category which has the lowest percentage of this age group is household industry (81.3). It is because quite a number of juveniles partici-

pate in this activity which is conducted at home or in the village itself. This age-group has the highest percentage in transport and communications (95.9) and the next highest in construction (93.2). In transport and communications and construction juveniles and old persons above 60 years of age take the least part. As only one-eighth of the total population is urban the figure shown in the last column under urban is generally smaller than that in the preceding column under rural. As would be naturally expected, the urban percentage in cultivation and agricultural labour is very small. In manufacturing, trade and commerce, and transport, storage and communications, however, the urban figure is higher than the rural as these activities are to be found much more in cities and towns than in villages.

64. Table 5.19 gives the number of outmigrants from Uttar Pradesh to other States and Union Territories of India. Out of 2,584 thousand outmigrants (M-1,565; F-1,019) from this State as many as 1,645 thousand (M-830; F-815) have gone to adjacent areas and 939 thousand (M-735; F-204) farther afield. The contiguous areas in descending order of outmigrants are Madhya Pradesh (479), Delhi (421), Bihar (304), Punjab (287), Rajasthan (145) and Himachal Pradesh (9). Other States to which more than 10 thousand each have gone are, in the same order, Maharashtra (422), West Bengal (348), Gujarat (83), Assam (41), Andhra Pradesh (11) and Orissa (10). To all these non-adjacent States as well as Delhi, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh more males have migrated than females. Table 5.28 gives the distribution of outmigrants by categories of work:

TABLE 5.28: *Outmigrants from Uttar Pradesh to States and Union Territories of India Classified by Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers and Sex, 1961*

Emigrants to States	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non- Workers X
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1. Andhra Pradesh										
Males	64	12	908	109	964	97	612	235	3,053	1,488
Females	6	3	25	43	18	3	28	6	127	3,350
Total	70	15	933	152	982	100	640	241	3,180	4,838

Emigrants to	GENERAL REPORT									
	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-Workers X
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
2. Assam										
Males	2,225	201	2,687	116	2,925	1,000	4,213	2,740	10,378	4,439
Females	695	17	1,374	46	49	6	90	19	339	7,232
Total	2,920	218	4,061	162	2,974	1,006	4,303	2,759	10,717	11,671
3. Bihar										
Males	10,971	7,107	25,241	3,900	16,048	2,702	8,774	9,479	19,019	30,366
Females	26,278	15,727	1,035	4,080	757	111	1,234	77	4,693	116,230
Total	37,249	22,834	26,276	7,980	16,805	2,813	10,008	9,556	23,712	146,596
4. Gujarat										
Males	260	115	736	1,293	28,362	855	4,475	5,726	9,439	10,286
Females	41	13	5	116	90	22	64	15	263	21,133
Total	301	128	741	1,409	28,452	877	4,539	5,741	9,702	31,419
5. Jammu and Kashmir										
Males	32	3	7	9	25	26	15	8	1,733	765
Females	17	—	1	5	3	—	2	—	24	1,129
Total	49	3	8	14	28	26	17	8	1,757	1,894
6. Kerala										
Males	—	—	2	—	24	—	12	48	381	259
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	299
Total	—	—	2	—	24	—	12	48	382	558
7. Madhya Pradesh										
Males	19,383	6,491	10,281	7,892	35,268	13,082	14,447	13,453	49,973	52,576
Females	50,260	9,269	3,233	5,262	1,582	692	1,710	124	7,947	175,990
Total	69,643	15,760	13,514	13,154	36,850	13,774	16,157	13,577	57,920	228,566
8. Madras										
Males	13	2	8	4	322	10	228	88	950	955
Females	18	3	1	6	4	—	1	1	41	1,424
Total	31	5	9	10	326	10	229	89	991	2,379
9. Maharashtra										
Males	1,260	891	11,065	7,538	126,474	3,360	56,839	28,115	63,347	46,259
Females	421	319	105	1,266	1,641	60	636	160	1,877	70,639
Total	1,681	1,210	11,170	8,804	128,115	3,420	57,475	28,275	65,224	116,898
10. Mysore										
Males	8	3	29	30	352	47	207	61	1,695	895
Females	4	—	2	11	16	6	2	4	32	1,474
Total	12	3	31	41	368	53	209	65	1,727	2,369

Emigrants to	MIGRATION									
	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-Workers X
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
11. Orissa										
Males	132	31	280	205	895	130	668	759	3,182	1,534
Females	16	2	32	34	7	—	38	—	167	2,189
Total	148	33	312	239	902	130	706	759	3,349	3,723
12. Punjab										
Males	5,983	4,935	2,806	7,991	30,284	10,698	5,310	8,005	38,530	34,504
Females	15,365	2,106	231	2,848	2,403	497	266	52	3,787	110,326
Total	21,348	7,041	3,037	10,839	32,687	11,195	5,576	8,057	42,317	144,830
13. Rajasthan										
Males	3,822	890	873	767	4,865	2,300	2,417	5,946	14,593	16,836
Females	12,878	855	78	781	359	87	192	39	2,148	74,466
Total	16,700	1,745	951	1,548	5,224	2,387	2,609	5,985	16,741	91,302
14. West Bengal										
Males	1,430	729	9,841	1,664	87,847	5,075	37,033	24,171	43,598	52,837
Females	244	125	578	207	3,405	140	720	136	2,418	75,198
Total	1,674	854	10,419	1,871	91,252	5,215	37,753	24,307	46,016	128,035
Union Territories										
1. Delhi										
Males	793	819	1,657	2,298	54,804	7,975	26,919	12,089	98,486	59,054
Females	1,887	261	311	677	2,875	348	423	73	5,447	144,024
Total	2,680	1,080	1,968	2,975	57,679	8,323	27,342	12,162	103,933	203,078
2. Himachal Pradesh										
Males	680	96	1,687	213	320	294	132	119	1,373	848
Females	894	21	48	83	4	2	6	—	66	1,807
Total	1,574	117	1,735	296	324	296	138	119	1,439	2,655

Maharashtra (422), Delhi (421) and West Bengal (348) have attracted more than 300 thousand migrants each from Uttar Pradesh. Considering the great distance of Maharashtra and West Bengal and the small size of Delhi, the high figures require explanation. They are indicative of the immense pull exerted by these three, obviously because of large metropolitan and industrial areas comprised in them of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The least volume of out-migration has been to the southernmost States

of Kerala, Madras and Mysore and the northernmost Himalayan State of Jammu and Kashmir—Kerala with only 1,026 outmigrants from Uttar Pradesh coming at the tail end. A very large majority of males in every case is engaged in some kind of work or the other, but a few States deserve mention on account of female participation in work. In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh more than 30 per cent females from Uttar Pradesh are workers. The largest number in each case is in cultivation, while the

second largest number in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh in agricultural labour and in Himachal Pradesh in household industry. On the other hand, 90 per cent of the female outmigrants in Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi are non-workers. It will be of interest to find out from the above Table the categories of work in which male migrants from Uttar Pradesh are chiefly engaged in each State. The categories of work engaging substantial number of workers from Uttar Pradesh in each State are given below :

<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	Other Services ; Manufacturing ; Mining, Quarrying, Forestry ; Plantation, etc.
<i>Assam</i>	Other Services ; Trade and Commerce.
<i>Bihar</i>	Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Plantation, etc. ; Other Services ; Manufacturing.
<i>Gujarat</i>	Manufacturing ; Other Services.
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	Other Services.
<i>Kerala</i>	Other Services.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	Other Services ; Manufacturing and Cultivation.
<i>Madras</i>	Other Services ; Manufacturing ; Trade and Commerce.
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Manufacturing ; Other Services ; Trade and Commerce.
<i>Mysore</i>	Other Services.
<i>Orissa</i>	Other Services ; Manufacturing.
<i>Punjab</i>	Other Services ; Manufacturing.
<i>Rajasthan</i>	Other Services ; Transport, Storage and Communications ; Manufacturing.
<i>West Bengal</i>	Manufacturing ; Other Services ; Trade and Commerce.
<i>Delhi</i>	Other Services ; Manufacturing ; Trade and Commerce.
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Plantation, etc. ; Other Services.

Large numbers go to the industrial areas of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat and the coal-fields

of Bihar to work as labourers. Considering total workers, i.e., males and females together, it will be seen that in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh the largest number of out-migrants are in the primary sector, in Gujarat in the secondary sector and in Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras and Kerala in the tertiary sector. While the dominant sector in the case of migrants to Madhya Pradesh is primary, the tertiary sector comes quite close to it. In Bihar and Himachal Pradesh the dominance of the primary sector is really due to Category III. Reasons for the largest representation of this category are obvious—in Bihar minerals are being extensively exploited and in Himachal Pradesh forests. Among migrants to Maharashtra, West Bengal and Punjab, however, the secondary sector and among those to Rajasthan the primary sector come very close to the tertiary. In Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat manufacturing accounts for the largest number of migrants due to the existence of the industrial cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad. In Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi large numbers of workers are found in the category of construction as well, drawn by numerous projects undertaken in the Five Year Plans.

65. Table 5.26 C gives the absolute figures of migrants from other States and Union Territories in the nine categories of work as well as non-workers for the State and selected districts. It is now intended to study the distribution of 10,000 immigrants in total, rural and urban areas of the State into various categories. The overall percentage of workers among immigrants in the State is 34.66. In rural areas it is 32.65, and in the urban 37.20. Urban areas have obviously attracted a larger proportion of workers than rural. In the State, as a whole, the largest number of workers are in other services and the next largest in cultivation. In the rural areas of the State, however, cultivation comes first followed by other services ; whereas in urban, other services occupy the top place, trade and commerce second, and manufacturing third. The nine categories of work, in numerically descending

order, are arranged below for rural and urban areas separately :

<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
(1) Category I	(2) Category IX	(1) Category IX	(2) Category VII
(3) Category II	(4) Category IV	(3) Category V	(4) Category VIII
(5) Category V	(6) Category VII	(5) Category IV	(6) Category VI
(7) Category VIII	(8) Category VI	(7) Category I	(8) Category III
(9) Category III		(9) Category II	

The proportionate distribution of immigrants into the various categories of workers and non-workers for the State and selected districts is given in Table 5.29.

TABLE 5.29 : *Distribution by Industrial Category of Workers and non-Workers of Immigrants from other States and Union Territories of India per 10,000 of all such Immigrant Population (Total Rural Urban) in the State and Selected Districts, 1961.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
UTTAR PRADESH	T	871	242	37	210	341	84	355	225	1,101	6,534
	R	1,540	429	54	266	159	59	113	67	578	6,735
	U	29	7	16	139	571	115	658	425	1,760	6,280
Naini Tal	T	1,856	437	106	295	131	126	364	373	846	5,466
	R	2,107	500	97	306	74	114	303	368	813	5,318
	U	120	2	163	221	526	210	790	401	1,080	6,487
Dehra Dun	T	593	79	105	228	261	93	474	319	1,963	5,885
	R	2,147	256	304	750	267	214	331	101	551	5,079
	U	35	15	33	41	258	50	526	398	2,470	6,174
Mathura	T	1,345	245	10	156	125	44	237	121	999	6,718
	R	2,058	375	4	191	31	27	57	48	303	6,906
	U	57	9	22	93	295	74	562	253	2,258	6,377
Agra	T	277	75	11	128	333	44	232	109	869	7,922
	R	546	150	12	153	50	24	50	26	170	8,819
	U	8	1	10	102	616	64	415	191	1,569	7,024
Jhansi	T	1,684	293	20	313	167	174	161	321	1,458	5,409
	R	3,071	539	28	377	37	95	73	33	401	5,346
	U	68	7	10	237	317	266	264	656	2,691	5,484
Hamirpur	T	2,338	1,071	19	385	33	64	134	48	643	5,265
	R	2,684	1,196	16	396	7	60	96	16	588	4,941
	U	211	306	34	317	197	87	368	239	981	7,260
Lucknow	T	18	5	8	82	607	62	563	410	2,186	6,059
	R	760	204	..	295	181	125	737	408	918	6,372
	U	..	..	8	77	617	61	559	410	2,215	6,052

Analysis of workers by categories of work in the total population of immigrants in the selected districts has been done already in paragraph 62. We shall, therefore, confine our discussion in this paragraph to rural and urban population of immigrants only.

Naini Tal—The immigrants are settled mostly in the rural area of the district and are chiefly from Punjab. Percentage of workers is high in both rural and urban areas. The largest number in the rural area is in cultivation followed by other services and agricultural labour. In the urban, other services come first, trade and commerce next, and manufacturing third.

Dehra Dun—The immigrant population is mainly urban. They are chiefly from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Percentage of workers in the rural area is high. The largest number in the rural area is to be found in cultivation followed by household industry; while in urban in other services, trade and commerce, and transport, storage and communications.

Mathura—In this district the immigrant population is chiefly rural and comes from Rajasthan and Punjab. The largest number in the rural area is in cultivation and the next largest in agricultural labour. In the urban the most predominant category is other services followed by trade and commerce.

Agra—In this district the immigrant population is evenly balanced between rural and urban, and, as in the case of Mathura, comes mainly from Rajasthan and Punjab. The percentage of workers among immigrants is low in urban areas and very low in rural. In the rural area cultivation claims the largest number followed by other services; whereas in the urban other services are at the top and manufacturing comes next. Agra is a manufacturing centre of leather goods, especially boots and shoes, and attracts large number of workers in this industry.

Jhansi—In this district immigrants in the rural area exceed those in the urban to some extent. They are mostly from Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of workers is high both in rural and in urban areas. In the rural side, cultivation and next to it agricultural labour claim the largest number of immigrants; in the urban

other services followed by transport, storage and communications. Out of the districts considered here, workers in construction in the immigrant population are found in the largest proportion in the urban areas of this district.

Hamirpur—In this district immigrants are to be found mainly in the rural area and are chiefly from Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of workers is lower than the State average in the urban area, but very much higher in the rural. As in the case of Jhansi, cultivation and agricultural labour hold the first and second position in the rural area. In the urban, other services occupy the first and trade and commerce the second place.

Lucknow—Immigrant population in this district is almost exclusively urban. It has been contributed by numerous States, the chief of them being Punjab. It is significant that in both rural and urban areas the dominant category is of other services. In the rural the next in importance is cultivation, and in the urban manufacturing followed by trade and commerce. Lucknow being the administrative seat of the State has numerous offices and establishments of the State and Central Governments. It has drawn a large number of workers from outside the State in services. What is most striking is that though Lucknow is not a border district, it has a substantial proportion of immigrants from other States even in industry and trade.

18. Seasonal and Periodic Migration

66. A special study was undertaken in Uttar Pradesh to determine the volume of seasonal migration. There is a section of population, particularly in the districts of the hill region which leaves its permanent abode in the winter season for warmer places and returns there when it is over. At the time the higher reaches get covered with snow, people move down to plains or to lower heights to escape the rigours of winter and to find work. During the harvesting season also there is movement of labour in some areas from one place to another which returns to its native place on the conclusion of the season. Such migrants were especially enumerated by a distinguishing entry on the Household Schedule. Unfortunately, omissions have occurred and, the

coverage has not been as complete as was desired. In all 55,829 seasonal migrants (M—35,822; F—20,007) have been returned from 32 districts. Of these, only the undermentioned 12 districts are important, as they have returned more than 500 seasonal migrants each :

1. Naini Tal	25,082
2. Garhwal	7,959
3. Chamoli	4,873
4. Pithoragarh	2,497
5. Bijnor	2,154
6. Muzaffarnagar	2,143
7. Almora	1,852
8. Uttar Kashi	1,792
9. Dehra Dun	1,681
10. Kheri	1,597
11. Saharanpur	1,019
12. Pilibhit	840

It will be observed that with the exception of Muzaffarnagar all the above districts are in the Himalayan Hills or in the submontane region of the West Plain. Other districts which have returned more than 100 each are Tehri Garhwal (431), Gonda (327), Jhansi (323), Lucknow (215), Basti (204), Kanpur (142), Mainpuri (141), Moradabad (132) and Bahraich (126). The greatest number has been returned from Naini Tal. Thousands of people come down from Almora as well as from the hilly portion of Naini Tal in winter to work in the forests, do some cultivation and graze their cattle. They go back to their permanent homes in summer. The returns are overwhelmingly rural. Seasonal migrants enumerated in rural areas are 53,444 (M—34,444; F—19,000) and those enumerated in urban only 2,385 (M—1,378; F—1,007). Only 5 districts have returned such migrants in their urban areas :

1. Naini Tal	1,399
2. Muzaffarnagar	661
3. Lucknow	215
4. Fatehpur	99
5. Hardoi	11

67. The breakdown of seasonal migrants by place of arrival is given below :

A. From within the same district	18,753
B. From other districts in the State	24,480
C. From other parts of India	986
D. From outside India	5,860
E. Unclassifiable	5,750

In districts Uttar Kashi (1,153), Chamoli (4,687), Pithoragarh (2,493), Almora (1,434), and Muzaffarnagar (1,532) the bulk of seasonal migrants are from within the districts concerned. In Garhwal (2,954), Naini Tal (17,817), Pilibhit (630) and Dehra Dun (982) they are from other districts of the State, and in Bijnor (1,024), Saharanpur (341) and Kheri (627) from outside the country. The number of seasonal migrants from outside the country (chiefly Tibet and Nepal) in districts Garhwal (2,081), Naini Tal (1,573) and Bijnor (1,024) exceeds the figure of 1,000. Seasonal migration being of the greatest volume in Naini Tal, figures of migrants by sex and place of arrival for this district are given below :

	Males	Females
A. From within the same district	3,550	2,117
B. From other districts of U. P.	10,226	7,591
C. From other parts of India	10	..
D. From outside India	1,236	337
E. Unclassifiable	12	3
Total	15,034	10,048

19. Migration and Urban Growth

68. That migration plays a very vital role in the growth of cities and towns has been emphasized earlier. Migration into the cities and towns of Uttar Pradesh from rural parts of the State as well as from other States and Union Territories and outmigration therefrom to rural areas of the State and to other parts of the country have been studied in Sections 6 to 8. Nevertheless, the importance of the subject compel a brief reference thereto once again. Fast urban growth is not peculiar to this State or the country; for a number of large cities have emerged in this century, revealing a phenomenal rate of growth, in certain

countries of Asia and South America, such as China, Japan, Indonesia, Argentina and Brazil, in many of which industry is only in the initial stage as in India. Commercial cities, especially those connected with international trade, have grown very fast, much faster than purely industrial cities, because 'the trade city seems to grow at the expense of other urban places, while industrial cities add new centres to already existing urban settlements'. Rural areas have largely contributed to urban growth, as large numbers are being continuously added to urban population by the process of rural-urban migration. As mentioned earlier, the factors of 'push' and 'pull' exert their influence in this process, the former being the more important of the two. The city does not attract workers so much; it is the villages that throw out their excess population. The flooding of Indian markets with goods manufactured in Europe and the gradual rise of industrial cities in India gave a severe blow to village handicrafts and the population which had hitherto depended upon them was also rendered idle.

(1) *Within the State (in thousands)*

	Rural to Urban		Urban to Rural		Net Immigration	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
From the same District	393	456	87	234	306	222
From other Districts of the State	564	450	59	120	505	330
Total within the State	957	906	146	354	811	552

(2) *From and to other States, etc. (in thousands)*

	From		To		Net Immigration	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rural areas of other parts of India	125	94	37	37	88	57
Urban areas of other parts of India	134	136	364	230	(-)230	(-)94
Total from other parts of India	259	230	401	267	(-)142	(-)37

Considering that migration from other districts of the State is from 53 districts, the greatest volume of migration is relatively from the rural areas of the same district. Migration from other districts of the State and other parts of India, therefore, comes next in importance. Among other States and Union Territories, those adjacent to the State contribute the largest num-

bers. Those who could not be absorbed in agriculture swelled the ranks of the rural surplus. Replacement of handicrafts by machine-made goods has the effect of causing unemployment by reducing the requirement of manual labour; but as civilization advances life becomes more and more complex and needs continue to multiply. These in their turn give rise to new industries and services which begin to provide employment to large numbers, e.g., chemical industries, railways, motor transport, telegraph and telephone, cinema and highly specialized professional services such as engineers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc., besides a large array of officials in various grades of public services. They exert a certain amount of pull on the rural population; yet as stated before it is not the opportunities offered by the city, but their absence in villages, which causes rural-urban movement. The net movement of population to the urban areas of this State can be judged from the following statement:

bers. At the same time, the cities and towns of this State lose an appreciable amount of their population to the huge urban complexes of Maharashtra (Bombay), Delhi, West Bengal (Calcutta), and Gujarat (Ahmedabad). We have also seen that very large cities, e.g., Kanpur and Lucknow, have not only a greater number of immigrants, but also a *higher proportion of*

them than most of the urban areas of the State. These observations generally conform to the "laws" of migration enunciated by Weber:⁵

1. The current migration is towards cities and yet the bulk of migration is for short distances only.

2. The distance travelled by migrants varies in the same ratio as the magnitude of the city which is their destination.

3. The percentage of immigrants increase in the same ratio as the magnitude of the cities, but in inverse ratio with the magnitude of rural communities.

69. The earliest "laws" of migration were laid down by Ravenstein. He believed that the process of migration was a gradual one — people moving from villages to smaller towns of the neighbourhood and thence to large cities. He also believed that to every migratory current there was a compensating countercurrent. T. L. Smith working on this problem in the late forties laid down some "principles" and observed that 'long-distance migrants go immediately to the great centres of trade and industry'. The laws are not inflexible and do not hold true for all conditions. They are applicable only to normal times and not to periods of great stress and strain. A question now arises, "Who migrates?" Naturally those who are not wanted, i.e., those who have no opportunity at their original place of residence. This applies to some groups to a greater extent than to others. This makes migratory movements selective in character—the principles being sex, age, education, health and character. Unfortunately, we have no data on health and character. *Prima facie*, persons of strong physique are required in the cities for hard manual labour; hence strong and robust men without means of livelihood come from the country-side to the cities for work. At the same time, persons of poor physique who are unable to work in the fields move to cities in search of employment not requiring exacting physical labour. The selective principle in regard to character is in the main negative. Bad

⁵ *The Growth of Cities in the 19th Century* By A. Weber, p. 259.

characters (except perhaps village bullies) are not easily tolerated in villages; they come to cities where they are not particularly noticed in the turmoil of daily life. Education is not an important factor from the point of view of numbers, as an overwhelming majority in rural areas of this country is still illiterate; however, the educated person tends to move to the city for want of adequate opportunity in the village where agriculture and agricultural labour are the chief occupations. 'Thus the country is apt to lose some of its best intellects and its worst characters' to towns. Migration data by sex and age are now fortunately available, and it will be useful to analyse the part played by them in migration.

Sex—Ravenstein had discovered quite early that females have more migratory tendencies than males. This is true of all short-distance migration. Except for young children migrating with their parents, in western countries 'the male leaves in search of an occupation, the female in search of a husband. Career women are rarely born on farms.' In Indian conditions, where marriage is universal and arranged by parents, the second contention requires modification in so far as females migrate from rural areas to cities with their husbands (more frequently they follow after their men have settled) or go to cities in marriage. Long-distance rural-urban migration is predominantly masculine. It is of semi-permanent type in which the male migrates for work leaving his family at his permanent village home. In the overall picture there are more males than females among migrants to urban areas.

Age—Age has an important bearing on migration. The proportion of juveniles is much less among immigrants than in the general population, and it is especially lower in males. This is because boys, unless they have accompanied their parents, usually migrate to cities from their rural homes when they are fit enough to work except those who come for education. Though the largest number of migrants is in the ages 15–34, the age-group 35–59 has their highest representation.

In support of Ravenstein's law and T. L. Smith's principle of countercurrent, there is a considerable degree of urban-rural migration, though much less in volume than rural-urban. In this, females predominate owing to the factor of marriage migration. The causes of urban-rural movement have been enumerated in paragraph 28. To some extent this type of migration is the result of accidental causes—the available data being based on the place of birth and the place of enumeration exaggerate its volume. Urban-rural migration of males for work has to some extent been aided by the opening up of some avenues in the secondary and tertiary sectors of work in rural areas, but it can never be the exact counter-balance of the main current of rural-urban migration. In many countries 'for sentimental and economic reasons, statesmen, reformers, and romanticists have tried again and again to move the urban surplus back to the farms but in vain.' Rousseau's cry "Return to nature" had no effect other than to invent a new society game: masquerading as shepherds.

6 *Urban Sociology* by E. E. Bergel, Chapter 11.

70. The total net gain to the urban areas of the State from migration is 669 thousand males and 515 thousand females. Actual net gain from rural areas is 899 thousand males and 609 thousand females, and actual net loss to urban areas of other States and Union Territories 230 thousand males and 94 thousand females. The spurt in rural-urban migration took place in the latter part of the decade 1931-41 and continued throughout the Second World War and for a few years thereafter. Thus the period 1931-51 saw the largest increase in the proportion of urban immigrants. During 1951-61 in all but 6 cities this tendency has shown a reverse trend and the migration stream has exhibited definite signs of sluggishness.

Acknowledgment

The author acknowledges the deep debt of gratitude owed by him to E. E. Bergel⁶ for the theories on the dynamics of population movement and the "laws" and "principles" of Weber and Smith governing domestic migration.

CHAPTER VI

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

1. Introduction

Age, sex and marital status are important subjects of study in demography and information on these items has been collected at every Census since 1881. In fact, tables on age and sex statistics are the most important demographic tables prepared at each Census. Data on age and sex also serves as the basis for examination of certain other characteristics, such as economic, occupational, educational, cultural and ethnic which assume a much greater significance when analysed by age-groups and sex.

2. *Age*—The study of age composition gives valuable information as to whether a population is expanding or contracting and on the number of persons in working ages. A high proportion in ages below 15 years is an indicator of an expanding population and implies comparatively shortage of personnel in the working age-groups. A population which is burdened with a high proportion of juveniles requires a large expenditure on maternity, children's care and primary education and continued heavy investments on agriculture in preference to industry. This retards the diversion of population to secondary and tertiary sectors of work and adversely affects the growth of national income. Age data can be put to a variety of uses. Information on the age-structure of the population is essential for many purposes, including the analysis of the factors of population change and preparation of correct population estimates and forecasts; the calculation of morbidity and mortality rates as a guide for public health activities and as a measure of their success; actuarial analyses, for commercial and other purposes, of the probability of survival and related measures; analysis of the factors of labour supply and of manpower for military purposes; and the study of problems of dependency represented by persons in the very young and very old age-groups. The applications of data

on age are, in fact, so numerous and so varied that it is of utmost importance in a population census to obtain detailed information on this subject with the greatest possible accuracy.¹

3. It will be of interest to study how age data have been obtained at successive Censuses. Up to 1921 the instructions for recording age were "Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old enter the word *bachcha*". In other words the age to the last birthday was to be recorded. Errors caused by the use of this epithet at the 1921 and earlier Censuses were pointed out by Mr. Edye in his report for the 1921 Census. In 1931 the instructions given were: "Enter the number of years to the nearest birthday or the nearest age (in years) known. For infants less than six months old enter 0; for infants six months old but less than eighteen months enter 1. In every case the age must be shown in whole years. Months are never to be entered". The change in definition from the last birthday to the nearest birthday did not materially change the position. Mr. Meikle, Actuary to Government of India, gave weighty arguments to show that in spite of instructions the age to the nearest birthday had been generally entered in 1921 and earlier enumerations. However, the dropping of the word *bachcha* in 1931 tended to result in more accurate returns. The definition was again changed in 1941. At the time of enumeration age was recorded in years and months, but was corrected at the tabulation stage to age last birthday. Children under 1 year were tabulated as of age 0. In 1951 also the age was entered as at last birthday. The instructions were: "Write age last birthday; that is, the actual number of completed years. Write 0 for infants below 1". In 1961 also the age has been reckoned as at last birthday. The instructions were "Write age last birthday, i.e., the actual number of completed years omitting months. For children below one

¹ United Nations: *Population Census Methods* p. 14.

year write 0". Thus there is complete identity of concept and definition since 1911. The definition of age being adopted since that year is also in line with the one recommended by the United Nations Population Commission.

4. Despite all precautions taken and diligence exercised, age statistics are subject to gross errors—largely—and the preparation of Age Tables has always presented a baffling problem. The main cause of difficulty in age enumeration in this country is its large illiterate population. Most persons have no more than a vague idea about their age, and sometimes no idea of it at all. In fact, ignorance about correct age is so great that errors arising on account of definition are very small as compared to errors arising out of sheer ignorance. When people do not know their own age exactly, they cannot tell the ages of other members of the household with any degree of preciseness. Reported age of members has sometimes been inconsistent with the age of the head of the household. To help such people to estimate ages enumerators were provided with a calendar of important events, so that informants could recollect their own ages as well as of members of their household with reference thereto. Deliberate misstatement also plays part, though not to any great extent, in wrong reporting of ages. Educated men prefer to give their 'recorded' age rather than their correct age for consideration of their academic and employment careers. Old men and women are apt to overstate their age, as the length of years brings more respect. Sometimes for social reasons ages of unmarried daughters are suppressed. But, by and large, as Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, Registrar General for the 1951 Census puts it, we do not share one weakness prominently observed in some other countries, i.e., our womenfolk are not keen on being recorded as younger than what they are. However, age returns in the Indian Census fall much below the level of accuracy reached in advanced countries. The age recorded is at best an estimate of the informant in an atmosphere of mass illiteracy and general ignorance. In these circumstances, the estimates are made by quinquenniums or decades. Others who attempt to be more accurate make involuntary

preferences for some digits resulting in heaping of certain ages. Ages ending in 0 and 5 are naturally reported in large numbers, except the age 0 (infants under one year) in which case there is under-enumeration. In ages under 30 preference has been shown to 3, 8, 12, 18, 22 and 28 also—ending in 2 and 8 barring the first. Beyond the age of 7 years, ages ending in digits 1, 3, 7, and 9 have been subconsciously discarded. They are 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 47, 49, 51, 53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 67, 69, etc. The graph of single-year age returns shows deep troughs at these ages and high crests at those for which preference is shown. Despite very clear instructions about age-recording of infants and children they have been missed in good numbers and children in age-group 3–6 over-enumerated. In some communities, the practice is to give the running years, and in others it is the year completed. Possibly nearest birthday may be the basis in a few sophisticated groups. Some such predilections may have disturbed the correct recording of the ages of infants and children aged 1 and 2. However, at higher ages, the heavy distortions in age returns arise due to the problem of estimation. Refinements like age last birth, next birthday have little meaning in the situation, except for a very small percentage of the population². The following broad conclusions can be drawn:—

- (i) In the age-group 0–4 years there is under-enumeration at every age except 3 years.
- (ii) In the age-group 5–9 years preference to digits is in the order 5, 8 and 6.
- (iii) At ages 10 years and over, 0 is the most popular end digit (ages often being quoted to the nearest 10). The next digit is 5. Ages ending in 2 and 8 are quite popular up to 30 years; thereafter their popularity is only relative.
- (iv) Beyond the age of 7 years, ages ending in the digits 1, 3, 7 and 9 are extremely unpopular.
- (v) At older ages, say over 70, the errors are very large and returns are of little value.
- (vi) There is least distortion at ages 4, 7, 15, and 32.

5. For reasons mentioned above, it is not safe to place reliance on the single-year age returns. Age statistics require to be subjected to a 'purification ceremony' before they can be put to use. In 1931 and at some earlier Censuses the Census Actuary by using elaborate mathematical processes produced 'smoothed' Age Tables by eliminating the predilections shown for and against certain digits. The tradition of preparing 'smoothed' or adjusted Age Tables has continued in 1951 and 1961. The idiosyncrasies observable in single-year age returns are to a great extent if not entirely, eliminated, if characteristics are presented by age-groups instead of by individual ages. Presentation of data by broad age-groups based on unadjusted ages is quite sufficient for ordinary purposes.

6. Sex—"The classification by sex is one of the most important in almost all types of population statistics, and at the same time one of the easiest to obtain in a Census. Its importance is attested by the fact that a classification by sex has been obtained in probably every Census where any attempt was made to go beyond a simple count of the number of inhabitants".³ The information on sex has been collected at every Indian Census and the distinction of sex has been maintained in all Census Tables. The instructions on this question were very simple; "Write 'M' for males, 'F' for females. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites write 'M'". In other words, all who were not females were to be treated as males. Some eunuchs insisted on being recorded as females because of their preference for female dress and mode of address, but they were recorded as males in view of these instructions which at times gave rise to interesting situations. Since, however, the number of eunuchs and hermaphrodites is insignificant they have no statistical importance. It was thought that the question on sex should not present any difficulty, but there were cases of wrong recording of sex owing to carelessness. Fortunately, mistakes of this kind could be easily corrected with reference to the name of the individual and/or his/her relationship to the head of the house-

hold. Classification of population by sex has an important economic bearing inasmuch as it governs the supply of labour through marriage and fecundity. Imbalance between the two sexes leads to a number of social problems such as white slave traffic, prostitution, promiscuity, perversion and affects the health of the community. If there is an excess of females over males, many women have to end as spinsters; if there is an excess of males over females, a large number of men have to go about as confirmed bachelors. The excess of males tends to lower the age of marriage for females, since the number of females falls short of the number of the opposite sex. This results quite often in considerable disparity in age between husbands and wives and in increased incidence of widowhood. In the economic sphere, the excess of males means that more workers will be available. A higher proportion of women means fewer workers and a greater degree of economic dependence.

7. Marital Status—Classification of population by marital status has also been followed at all Censuses. Correct data on marital status are of great demographic importance, as the marital status has profound effect on the birth rate of the population—the number of children born depending on the number of married females in the reproductive age-span. In addition to their demographic importance such statistics have an evident value for the study of sociological and medical problems connected with bachelorhood, spinsterhood, widowhood and divorce. Data on marital status are also of primary importance in many kinds of economic analyses, including the enumeration of "consumer units", the estimation of demand for housing and other goods, and the analysis of problems of dependency and of factors affecting the supply of labour'.⁴

8. The scope of the question on marital status has slowly widened. Up to 1921 the question included only married, unmarried and widowed. In 1931 the instructions were to include the divorced in widowed. In 1941 though the question was asked, the marital status was not tabulated. In

³ United Nations, *Population Census Methods* p. 14.
⁴ United Nations, *Population Census Methods* p. 21.

GENERAL REPORT

1951 divorced persons were enumerated separately, but at the time of tabulation they were lumped with widowed. Their number in the State as a whole was, however, given in the fly-leaf to the relevant table. At the 1961 Census for the first time divorced or separated persons have been tabulated separately. The following instructions were issued to enumerators in this connexion:

"For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for person in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute write the marital status as declared by her".

In the recording of marital status also, there were frequent errors. Sometimes incorrect abbreviations were used, and sometimes marital status was inconsistent with relationship. Most of the mistakes were, nevertheless, of a kind which could easily be corrected.

2. Extent of Bias in Age Returns

9. Brief reference to bias in favour of or against certain ages has been made in para 4. It is proposed to go deeper into this matter in order to determine the extent of distortion in the returns of age and to investigate the nature of preferences. This subject has been dealt with in very great detail in *Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Age Tables* published by the Registrar General's office. There are several ways of determining the concentration of certain digits and preferences shown to them. As seen earlier, large heapings occur at ages which are multiples of 5. The percentage of persons in an age range, say 23-62 years, who have made returns in such multiples to one-fifth of the total population in

that range gives the concentration of ages ending in 0 or 5. This is called Whipple's Index of Concentration. If there exists no bias in favour of such ages the percentage will be 100, but if only these ages are returned, to the exclusion of all others, it will be 500. Whipple's Index will thus lie between 100-500. Another method for determining over all preference is known as Myer's Index of Preference. A series of 10 totals for successive values of the unit digit $q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 9$ of population counted at ages $10p+q$, where $p=2, 3$ and 4 in the age range 20-49 is obtained. A similar series for $p=3, 4$ and 5 is obtained in the age range 30-59. The two series are blended into one series by adding the first weighted by u and the corresponding term of the second weighted by v , such that $u+v=10$, where u successively takes the value of 1, 2, $\dots, 10$ and v of 9, 8, $\dots, 0$. If ages are correctly reported, every term of the blended series will be one-tenth of the total of the series. The deviations give the total measure of preference. Whipple's and Myer's indices for the age returns of India and Uttar Pradesh are given in the following Table for total, rural and urban areas respectively:

TABLE 6.1 :—Indices of Concentration and Preference in Age Returns of India and Uttar Pradesh, 1961

		Whipple's Index of Concentration		Myer's Index of Preference	
		M	F	M	F
INDIA	T	282	294	70.7	75.1
	R	286	293	72.5	74.9
	U	262	296	63.8	76.2
Uttar Pradesh	T	324	314	86.8	82.7
	R	327	312	88.0	81.9
	U	301	330	78.9	89.9

The indices for India are quite high and for Uttar Pradesh still higher. The age returns of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, and Punjab have been found to be the most distorted, while those of Assam, Kerala and West Bengal the least. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Bihar and Orissa take an intermediate position

One thing needs to be mentioned in this connexion. The age returns of 1961 instead of showing improvement over those of 1951 have distinctly deteriorated, as will appear from the corresponding indices for 1951 which are much smaller:

	Whipple's Index of Concentration 1951		Myer's Index of Preference 1951	
	M	F	M	F
INDIA Total	247	258	57.4	61.4
Uttar Pradesh Total	254	258	66.1	63.0

Both in 1951 and 1961 indices for females are higher than for males in India; Uttar Pradesh had the same pattern in 1951, but in 1961 the indices for females are lower. Among males rural indices are higher than urban, while among females they are lower, both in India and Uttar

TABLE 6.2—Myer's Index of Digital Preference in Age Returns of India and Uttar Pradesh, 1961

		Index of Digital Preference									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	Males	8.8	1.1	2.8	1.2	1.4	7.7	2.0	1.4	2.6	1.0
	Females	10.0	1.0	2.8	1.1	1.5	8.2	1.9	1.3	2.9	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	Males	16.0	1.2	4.0	1.4	1.8	13.3	2.7	1.5	3.4	1.0
	Females	14.8	0.9	3.7	1.3	2.0	11.8	2.4	1.2	4.3	1.0

As the ranking of digits does not materially differ in rural and urban areas, the index in the above Table has been given only for the total. The Table reveals that the most popular end digit is 0 followed by 5. The next two popular digits in order for males are 2 and 8 and for females the same in reverse order. Among males the least preferred digits are 9 and 1 and among females again the same in the opposite order. In the *Paper* under reference Zelnik's Age Ratio has been calculated for India alone and not for States hence Talbe on that ratio is not being

given here.

11. A method of ascertaining the degree of distortion is by comparing the Census population at given ages by the population given in the Table showing Adjusted Population by Single Years of Age. If t_x the true population at age x , is known the percentage excess or deficit of the enumerated population r_x can be measured by $100(t_x - r_x)/t_x$. Table 6.3 gives the percentage distortion at each age ($10p+q$) from 0 to 59:

TABLE 6.3—Percentage Distortion at Individual Ages at Ages 0-59 in Uttar Pradesh 1961 (Age= $10p+q$)

10p=	q=	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	Males	-20.5	-24.3	-13.5	5.7	-0.8	34.5	22.7	1.5	33.8	-14.8
	Females	-20.6	-17.5	-7.3	12.2	1.9	26.9	17.4	-2.4	22.2	-16.8
10	Males	52.7	-28.4	36.6	-29.8	-8.0	-3.7	-2.1	-53.0	22.5	-53.0
	Females	32.0	-30.8	13.1	-34.9	-13.9	-14.9	-1.2	-54.7	30.3	-55.7

GENERAL REPORT

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Males	67.7	-51.4	17.1	-54.8	-35.9	151.4	-28.6	-56.0	3.2	-75.0
	Females	112.4	-54.1	31.9	-46.0	-13.0	166.3	-28.3	-58.6	33.9	-74.6
30	Males	205.7	-75.7	3.4	-70.7	-65.9	192.6	-30.2	72.5	-42.6	-79.3
	Females	209.8	-80.2	-2.8	-71.0	-60.1	171.3	-37.9	76.4	18.3	-77.0
40	Males	278.3	-78.6	-34.9	-78.2	-73.3	235.5	-63.8	75.7	45.1	-81.8
	Females	272.7	-82.1	-33.0	-75.6	-69.3	218.5	-67.3	78.2	22.4	-78.7
50	Males	341.2	-77.2	-43.5	-77.4	-68.4	164.5	-59.5	78.6	57.3	-79.9
	Females	329.4	-81.7	-51.9	-77.1	-70.1	171.5	-62.6	81.6	46.9	-83.0

Digitwise analysis of the above Table is given below :-

Digit 0—There is a substantial deficit in age 0, but there is heaping at 10 which goes on increasing as higher multiples are reached.

Digit 5—The next preferred digit is 5. There is heaping at all ages ending in 5 except at 15 at which age there is a small deficit—more in the case of males than females. Though 5 comes after 0 in preference, 25 is an exception—the excess at 25 being much greater than at 20. The excess at ages ending in 5 continues to increase in each decade after 15 until it shows a decline at 55.

Digits 2 and 8—At the age 2 there is a slight deficit, but at 12 and 22 there is an excess in the case of both males and females. At 32 there is a small excess in males and a small deficit in females. At 42 there is a marked deficit which goes on increasing.

Ages 8, 18 and 28 are in excess, after which there is a mounting deficit. Thus the popularity of ages ending in 2 or 8 is confined to the span 8–28 years.

Digits 4 and 6—Age 4 is in slight deficit in the case of males and in slight excess in that of females. In this, Uttar Pradesh differs from the all-India pattern according to which there is a small heaping at the age 4 for both sexes. From 14 upwards ages ending in 4 are in deficit, the deficit progressively increasing.

Age 6 is in excess while all other ages ending in 6 are in progressively increasing deficit.

Digits 3 and 7—Similar remarks as for digit 2 apply to digit 3.

The U. P. pattern differs from the all-India pattern in regard to digit 7. In India, there is a small excess at age 7 and deficit at all other ages ending in 7. In Uttar Pradesh, there is a small excess at 7 only in males and a small deficit in females. At other ages ending in this digit the two patterns are similar.

Digits 1 and 9—Ages ending in 1 and 9 are in deficit throughout, the deficit growing as the age advances. The excess and deficits at each age from 0 to 70 years have been vividly brought out graphically in Figures VI/1 and VI/2 for males and females respectively. They are summarised below for decennial age-groups—

0–9—There are heavy deficits at ages 0, 1, 2 and 9 and excesses at 3, 5, 6 and 8 with high crests at 5, 8 and 3 and deep troughs at 1 and 9 in the order given. Ages 4 and 7 form troughs but there is little distortion. It is noteworthy that ages 3 and 7 are in heavy deficit in other age-groups.

10–19—High crests exist at 10, 12 and 18 in the order named and deep troughs at 11, 13, 17 and 19. Ages 14, 15 and 16 are in deficit, but the amount of distortion is not much. It is significant that 15 is the only age ending in 5 which is in deficit.

20–29—High crests occur at 25, 20, 22 and 28 taken in order and deep troughs at 21, 23, 27 and 29. Ages 24 and 26 are in slight deficit. Age 25 stands out prominently in so far as the enumerated population at this age far exceeds the population enumerated at the age 20 which is the preceding multiple of 10. No other age ending in 5 has this distinction.

30–39—There are large heapings at 30 and 35 and large deficits at 31, 33, 34, 36–39. Age 32 is in slight excess for males and in slight deficit for females, but the amount of distortion at

Fig. VI/1
SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS FOR MALES, 1961

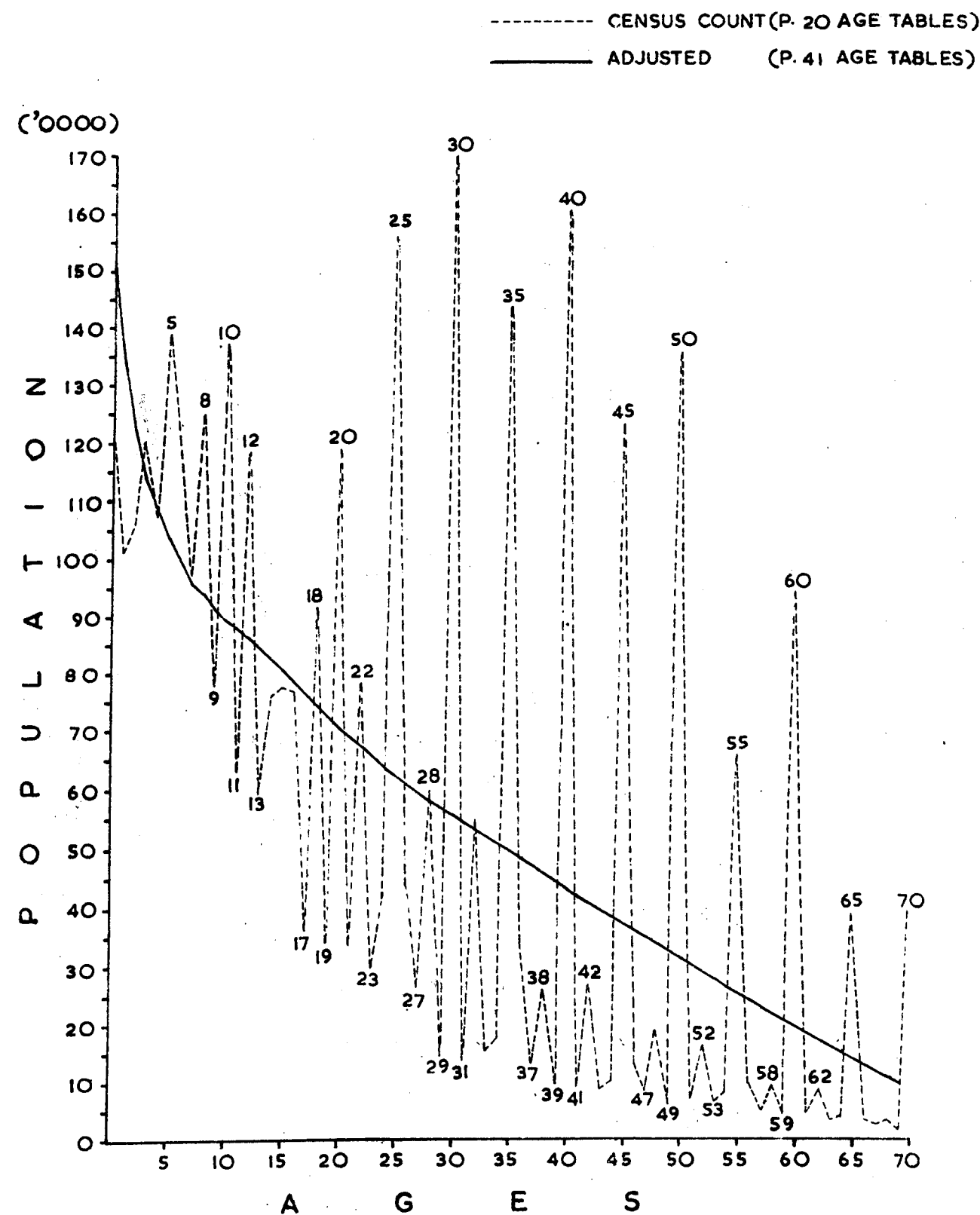
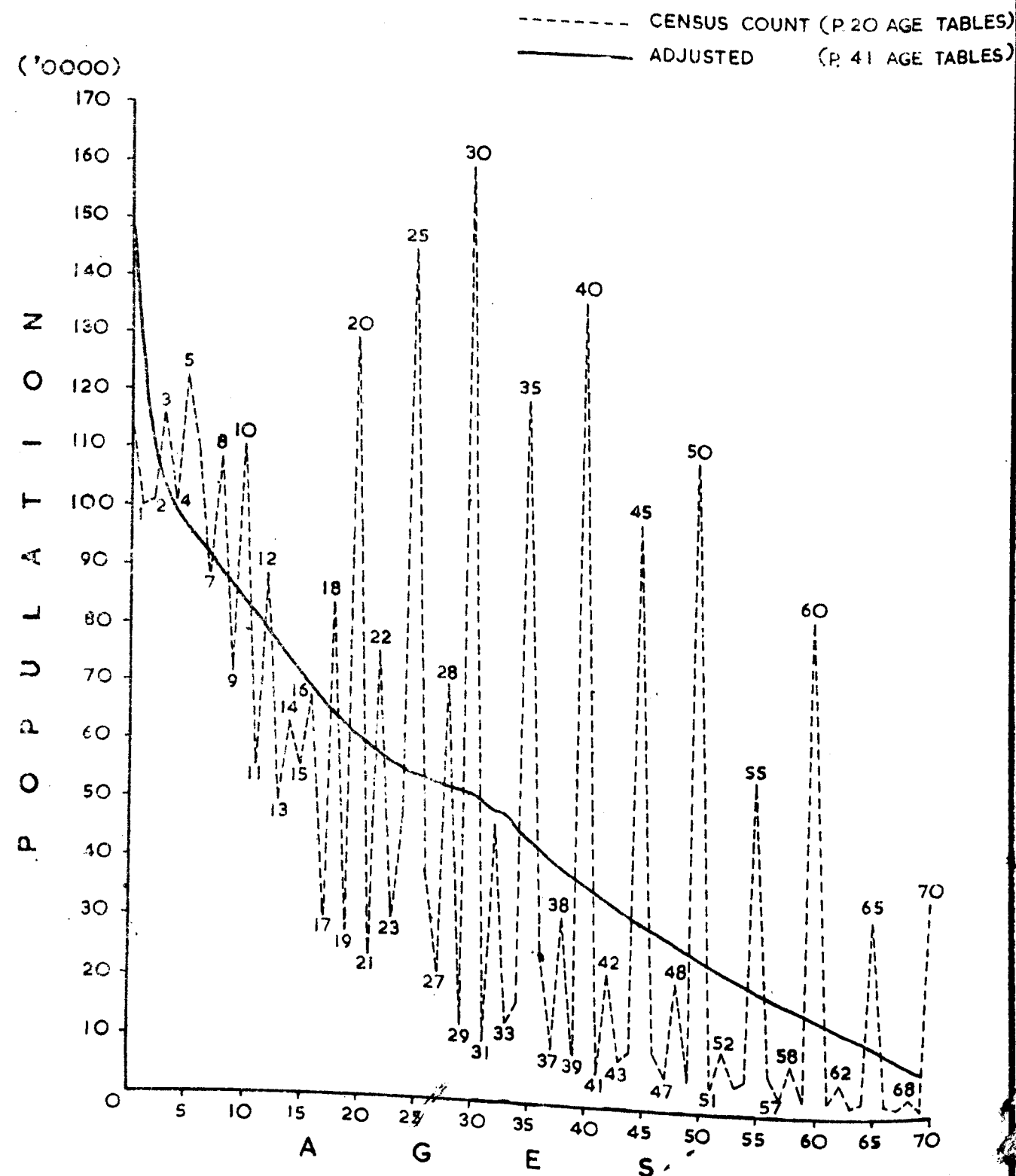


FIG. VI/2

SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS FOR FEMALES, 1961



this age is negligible. As the age 32 is better preferred than 31 and 33 there is a crest at 32. The highest crests are at 30 and 35 and the deepest troughs at 31 and 39, taken in order.

40-49—High crests occur at the ages ending in 0 and 5 (i.e. 40 and 45), the first being more preferred. Deep troughs occur at ages ending in 1, 3, 7 and 9. Ages ending in 2, 4, 6 and 8, though in deficit, are preferred to those ending in 1, 3, 7 and 9.

50-59—As above.

60-69—Same as above. However, the amount of preference shown to ages ending in 2, 4, 6 and 8 is distinctly smaller than in the preceding age groups.

12. The distortion in age-returns for individual ages has been discussed so far. The same for quinquennial age-groups is given below:

TABLE 6.4—Percentage Distortion in Age-Groups in Uttar Pradesh, 1961

Age-group	Percentage Distortion	
	Males	Females
0-4	-11.83	-7.85
5-9	+16.08	+9.91
10-14	+5.11	-6.28
15-19	+1.62	-1.76
20-24	-17.45	-18.93
25-29	-10.38	+7.43
30-34	+1.00	+8.58
35-39	+1.99	-2.39
40-44	-7.31	-1.16
45-49	-3.15	-4.31
50-54	+6.78	+7.06
55-59	-1.90	-1.47
60-64	+22.01	+16.49
65-69	-17.14	-15.72
70+	+1.75	+0.90
60 and above	+36.26	+36.30
	-14.90	-15.34
	+56.87	+18.48
	+27.01	+16.47

Age-groups 0-4, 15-19, 35-39, 45-49, 55-59 and 65-69 have been under-enumerated and 5-9, 25-29, 40-44, 50-54, 60-64 and 70+ over-enumerated in the case of both males and females. Even in this, there is a definite pattern. Coming to broad age-groups used in the 1961 Census Tables, there is a small excess of males and small deficit of females in the age-group 0-14, a moderate deficit of 7 per cent in males and a small deficit of one per cent in females in the age-group 15-34, and a small excess in both males and females in the higher age-group of 35-59. Thus if unadjusted ages are shown by broad age-groups the errors mostly cancel each other and the figures for all practical matters become quite trustworthy. However, in the last age-group 60 years and over deviations are large. The extent of distortion in the case of males is 27 per cent and in that of females 16. But as the population at the ages of 60 and over is only 5 per cent of the total population and is economically not very active the deviation can be ignored.

3. Graduation and Smoothing of Age-Returns

13. Reference has been made in para 5 to the process of smoothing to which single-year age-returns have to be subjected, before any reliable age statistics can be obtained. The process is highly mathematical and a detailed discussion thereof is beyond the scope of this work. Only broad outlines can be attempted here. For fuller treatment the reader is referred to Chapter II of *Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Age Tables*. The various steps of the method applied at this Census are outlined below:

(1) Single-year age returns were first smoothed by the 11-term moving average, which largely removed wide fluctuations and gave a first approximation to true distribution. The assumptions in this process are (i) that the total of any 11 consecutive terms represents the true total of the group, i.e., individual errors cancel out and (ii) that the average gives the true population at the mid-age. In the 11-term average (a) a series ending in all digits is covered, (b) the interval is short enough to permit assumption of linearity, and (c) it is long enough to minimise linear annual fluctuations. As the assumptions

are not strictly true, only the first approximation to the true series is obtained. This process was not applied to ages beyond 72 on account of poor reliability of returns.

(2) The adjusted individual age populations as obtained in (1) were totalled in quinquennial groups starting with the age-group 3-7. Small excesses and shortage occur symmetrically around ages in multiples of 5, hence this kind of grouping is preferred.

(3) These quinquennial groups were further smoothed by the formula $W_0 = \frac{1}{4}(w_{-1} + 2w_0 + w_1)$ where W_0 is the corrected group total and w_{-1}, w_0 and w_1 are the successive group totals. The method of moving averages gave the population at age 5. Five times this value was taken to be equal to the corrected total population of age-group 3-7. Corrected populations for further groups up to 68-72 were obtained from the above formula.

(4) The adjusted quinquennial totals were distributed into single-year population as in 1951 by applying Kozakeiwicz's Osculatory Interpolation Formulae. This yielded populations between 8-67.

(5) Special methods were adopted to obtain corrected populations at ages 0-7 and 68, 69 and 70+.

(6) The adjusted quinquennial group totals were graduated with a standard curve selected for 1951 Census age distribution to fill in the gap of 8-27, which is noticeable in most of the States, if the group totals are plotted on a graph. The explanation of this feature may be traced in the process of moving averages in a situation of sharp heapings and deficits.

The graduation was done by fitting a cubic to $\log T_a/T'_a$ where T_a and T'_a are popula-

tions above the age 'a' in the given and selected standard distribution. To ensure a smooth junction between the graduated values of 8-27 and the smoothed values for ages over 28, the value of the group total for 28-32 was taken to be the average of the two. The selection of the standard curve was done by the trial and error method and proved to be a very tedious and laborious task. The per cent extent of modification for this State by graduation in the various age-groups is given below:

	8	12	13	17	18	22	23	27	28	32
Males	7.5	1.9	4.4	0.9	0.75					
Females	4.1	4.5	1.1	6.3	1.65					

(6) The smoothed quinquennial group totals in ages 8-67 thus obtained were reduced by a correction factor equal to the ratio of the population actually enumerated in this age range less half the excess at age 8 to the sum of the quinquennial group totals.

Special Methods for 0-7, 68, 69 and 70+

14. Population at 68 and 69 were determined by applying the average of single-year differences found in the age-group 63-67 (the age-group distributed into single years of age by Osculatory Interpolation). The method of obtaining adjusted populations for ages 0-7 is too complicated to be discussed even briefly. Suffice it to say that the formula adopted was $P_x = A + Hx + Bx^2$ where p represents the population at age x , $c = .65$ for males (for females it worked out as .687) and A , H and B are constants. The determination of constants to fit the equation was the most difficult part of the whole job. The values of A , H and B and their ratios for all-India are given as under:

	A	H	B	Ratios		
				A	H	B
Males	6,531,621	-119,879	2,294,687	1,000	-18.4	351
Females	6,071,328	-107,313	2,708,670	1,000	-17.7	446

4. Age Composition

Age Composition of U. P., India, U. S. A. and U. K.

15. Age composition of a population depends

on a number of factors, such as the birth rate and death rate, longevity, the past and present history of famines and epidemics, and migration trends. In fact, age composition has been called the living record of a nation's biological

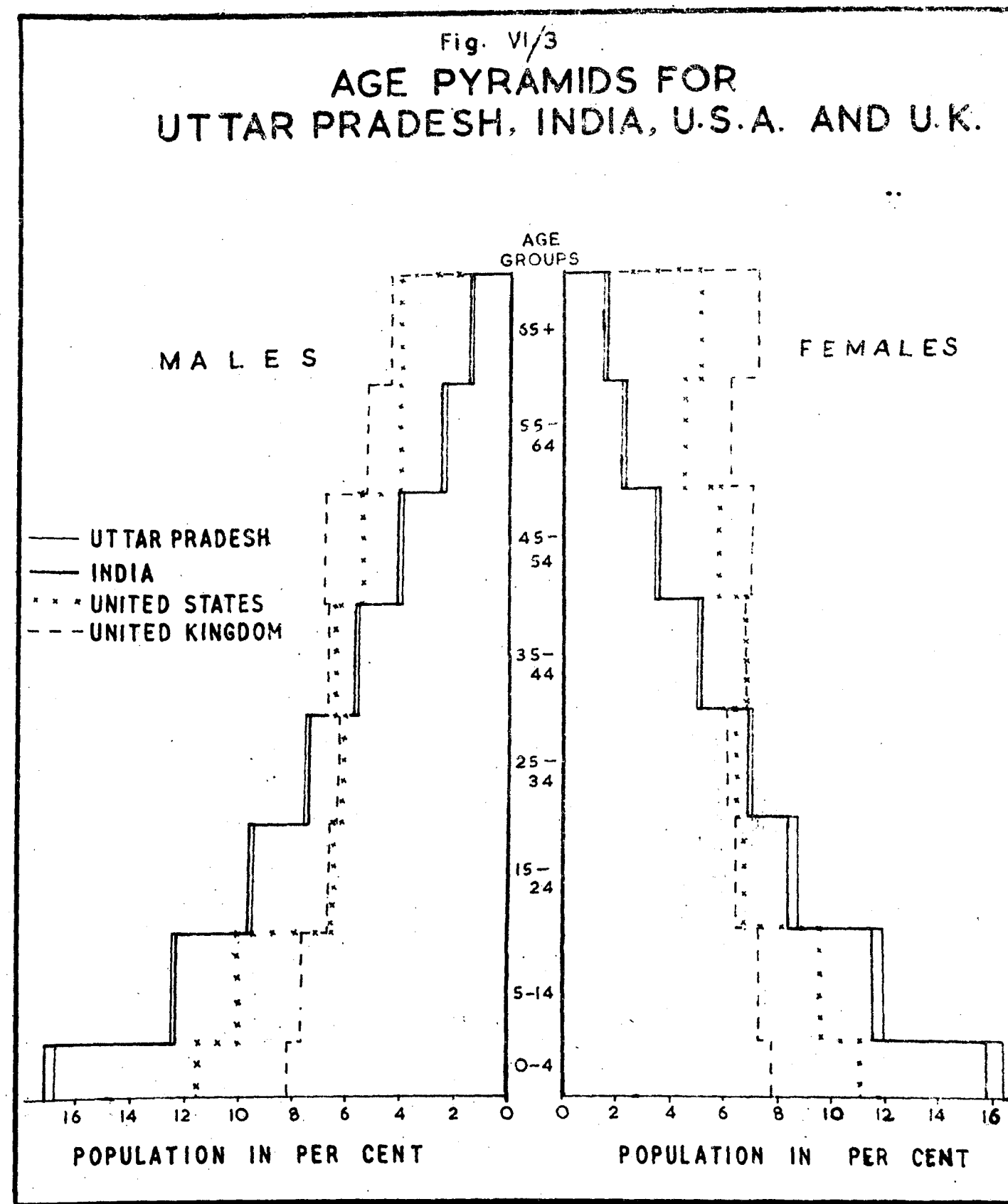
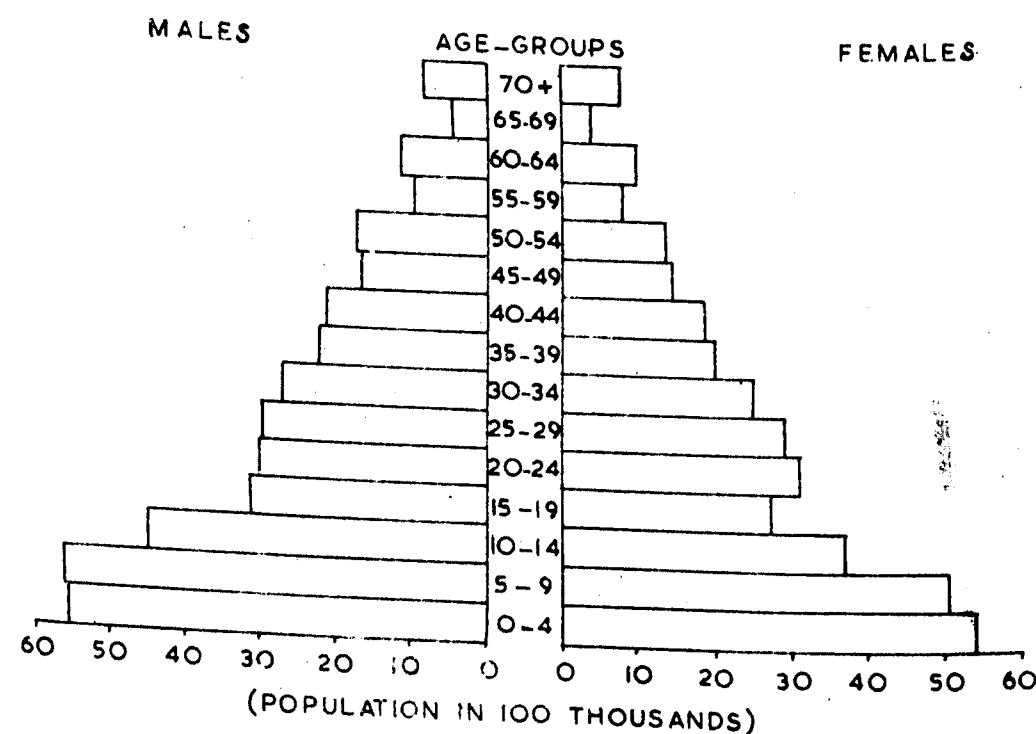
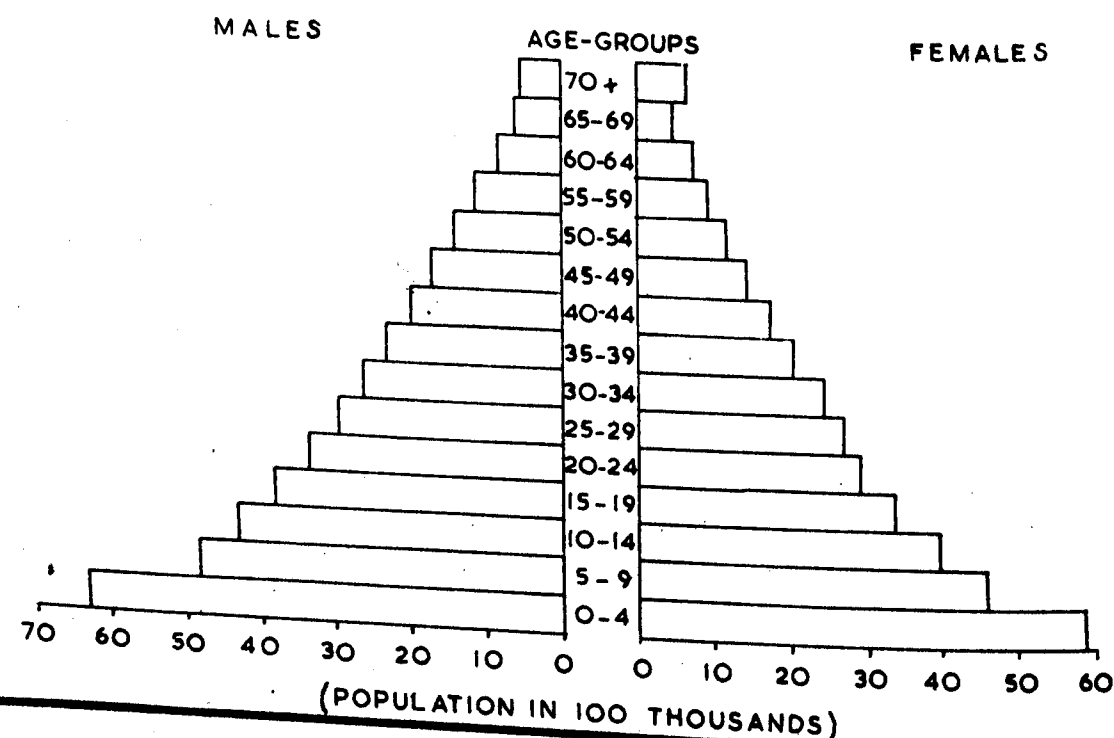


Fig. VI/4
AGE PYRAMIDS FOR UTTAR PRADESH¹

A. UNADJUSTED QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS



B. ADJUSTED QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS



history. High birth rates tend to produce a "young population", one with a large percentage of children; low birth rates, and especially diminishing annual numbers of births, tend to bring about a high percentage of adults, and eventually aged persons in the population. The age structure is modified by the conditions of mortality, which determine the proportion of each generation of children who survive in adulthood and to old age. Immigration normally has the immediate effect of increasing the percentage of young adult in the population, and emigration reduces this percentage. However, fluctuations in the volume or direction of migration are reflected in subsequent variations of the age structure throughout the range from early adulthood to old age. The age structure likewise is influenced by annual variations in the numbers of births and deaths due to wars, epidemics, famines, business cycles, etc.; their effects in the form of abnormally shrunken or swelled generations may be seen in the changes of age distributions for many decades after the event.⁵ On the other hand, age composition has a profound effect on birth and death rates. A large proportion of young adults tends to give rise to a high birth rate; while a large proportion of infants and people past their prime to fewer births and an increased risk of death.

16. Let us compare the age composition of Uttar Pradesh and India with that of the United States of America and the United Kingdom. This has been done diagrammatically for adjusted ages in Fig. VI/3 in the form of an age pyramid. Percentage of population has been shown by decennial age-groups, except in the youngest which represents 0-4 years; therefore, the bottom slab is only half as high. The percentage of this population had to be multiplied by 2 for making comparison with other age-groups possible. It will be noticed that the width of every subsequent slab gets smaller; for it has fewer people. The age composition of Uttar Pradesh and India is strikingly similar. The age pyramid of Uttar Pradesh tightly envelops

the age pyramid of India except in the male age-group of 25-34 and the female age-groups of 0-4, 5-14, 15-24 and 25-34. Marked differences exist only in the following cases:

1. Males 0-4 years. In U.P. the percentage is higher.
2. Females 0-4 years } In U.P. the percentages are lower.
5-14 years }
15-24 years }

These differences are due to the lower sex ratios obtaining in these age-groups in Uttar Pradesh than in India considered as a whole. Taking up comparison with other countries by age-groups, it will be observed that the bottom slab of the United States is shorter than of India, and of the United Kingdom still shorter. In those countries infants and young children are in much smaller proportion than in India. The same applies, but to a lesser degree, to the adjacent slab representing boys and girls. The next two slabs apply to young men and women. The slabs of the U. S. A. and the U. K. representing the age-group 15-24 are distinctly shorter than ours, while those of 25-34 only slightly shorter. Beyond this stage, things take an opposite turn. The next two slabs of 35-44 and 45-54 represent middle-aged men and women. Both the slabs of the U. K. as well as the U. S. A. are broader than ours, indicating that the proportion of middle-aged persons is much greater there than here. The last two slabs of elderly and old people of age-groups 55-64 and 65 and over are much broader for the U. K. and the U. S. A. than for India and Uttar Pradesh. The huge difference between the advanced western countries and India as regards the age-groups 0-4 and 5-14 represented by the two bottom slabs deserves special notice. In the U.K. only 22.9 per cent and in the U.S.A. 31.1 per cent are under 15 years of age; whereas the corresponding percentages for India and Uttar Pradesh are 41.1 and 40.5 respectively. This shows that a greater proportion of the nation's resources is required to be spent on the food, upbringing, education, and medical care of the children in this country, and when it is considered that the country is not much advanced in the material sense, the drag on its economy can well be realised. A poor country with a large

⁵ United Nations: *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, P. 141.

GENERAL REPORT

juvenile population cannot afford to provide full amenities for rearing children, as the amount available per child is severely limited. "The dry figures tell their story quite clearly—in terms of food, shelter, care and attention during illness, education and every kind of preparation for life, the Indian child is handicapped unmistakably and of necessity".⁶

17. It will be in the fitness of things to examine the age composition of Uttar Pradesh in greater detail by quinquennial age-groups. Figure VI/1 gives the age pyramids for the total population of Uttar Pradesh for A. Unadjusted and B. Adjusted age returns. As a rule, the width of each slab should decrease as age advances; but in Fig. A, the slabs representing 5-9 years, 50-54 years, and 60-64 years in the case of males, and those representing 20-24 years and 60-64 years in that of females, are wider than the preceding slabs on account of the distortions introduced by incorrect reporting. The same cause has made the female returns exceed male returns in the age-group of 20-24 years. These distortions as well as the excess of males in almost every age-group have affected the symmetry of the pyramid. Fig. B which gives adjusted population shows a gradual reduction in the width of slabs with advancing age. The pyramid is more symmetrical in shape as distortions caused by incorrect reporting have been evened out; but that pyramid is still weighted towards the left side on account of the excess of males in every age-group except the highest one of 70 years and above, in which females preponderate. The number of males and females in the various age-groups according to unadjusted and adjusted data are given in the following Table :

TABLE 6.5: Number of Males and Females (Unadjusted and Adjusted) in Quinquennial Age-Groups in Total Population of Uttar Pradesh 1961 (in thousands).

Age-group	Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	5,561	5,395	6,308	5,859
5-9	5,606	5,043	4,829	4,588

⁶ 1951 Census, India Part I-A. Report, P. 66.

Age-group	Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	4,527	3,713	4,307	3,962
5-9	3,160	2,731	3,828	3,368
10-14	3,004	3,134	3,353	2,917
15-19	2,992	2,906	2,962	2,677
20-24	2,683	2,802	2,631	2,443
25-29	2,233	1,974	2,305	2,063
30-34	2,124	1,858	1,989	1,735
35-39	1,657	1,138	1,699	1,459
40-44	1,710	1,393	1,401	1,196
45-49	917	803	1,107	953
50-54	1,128	989	828	726
55-59	476	419	559	495
60-64	829	795	528	671
65-69				
70 years and above				

The age — and — sex distribution is depicted in another way in the histograms shown in Fig. VI/5. In the age pyramids the slabs depicting male and female population are horizontal, those of males pointing towards the left-hand side and of females towards the right-hand side. In the histograms both point vertically upwards overlapping each other.

Sundbarg's Types of Population

18. The age composition of India and Uttar Pradesh portends rapid population growth. Sundbarg in the earlier part of this century defined three types of population, viz., *progressive*, *stationary* and *regressive*. Whipple has introduced two more types; *accessive* and *secessive*—in the first the population gains, and in the second it loses by migration. In Sundbarg's progressive type the percentage of juveniles of under 15 years is around 40, in a stationary type around 26.5, and in a regressive type around 20. Standard proportions by percentages in Sundbarg's three types of population are given below :

Type	0-14	15-49	50 and over
Progressive	40	50	10
Stationary	26.5	50.5	23.0
Regressive	20	50	30

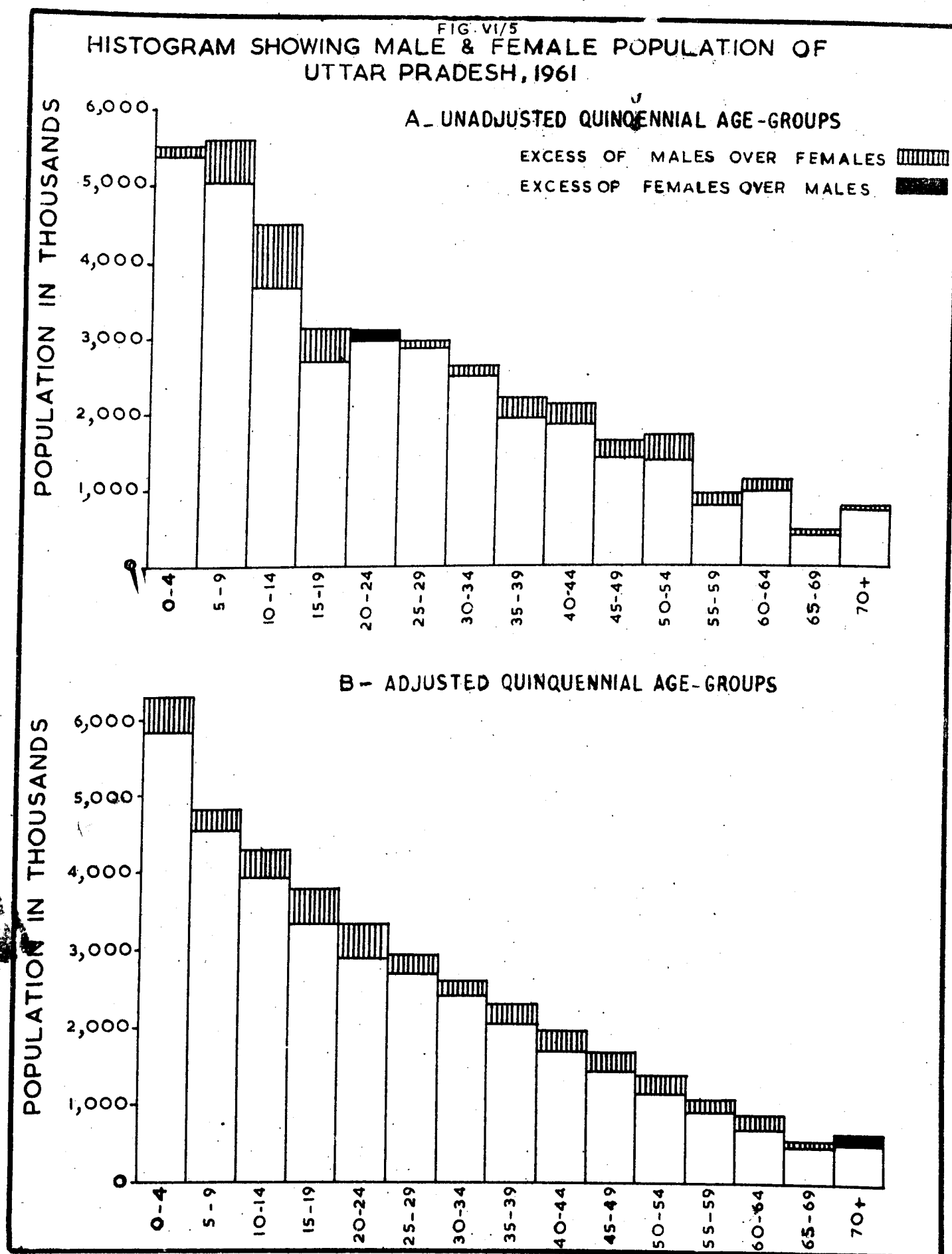


Fig. VI/6

SUMMATION CURVE OF AGES, 1961

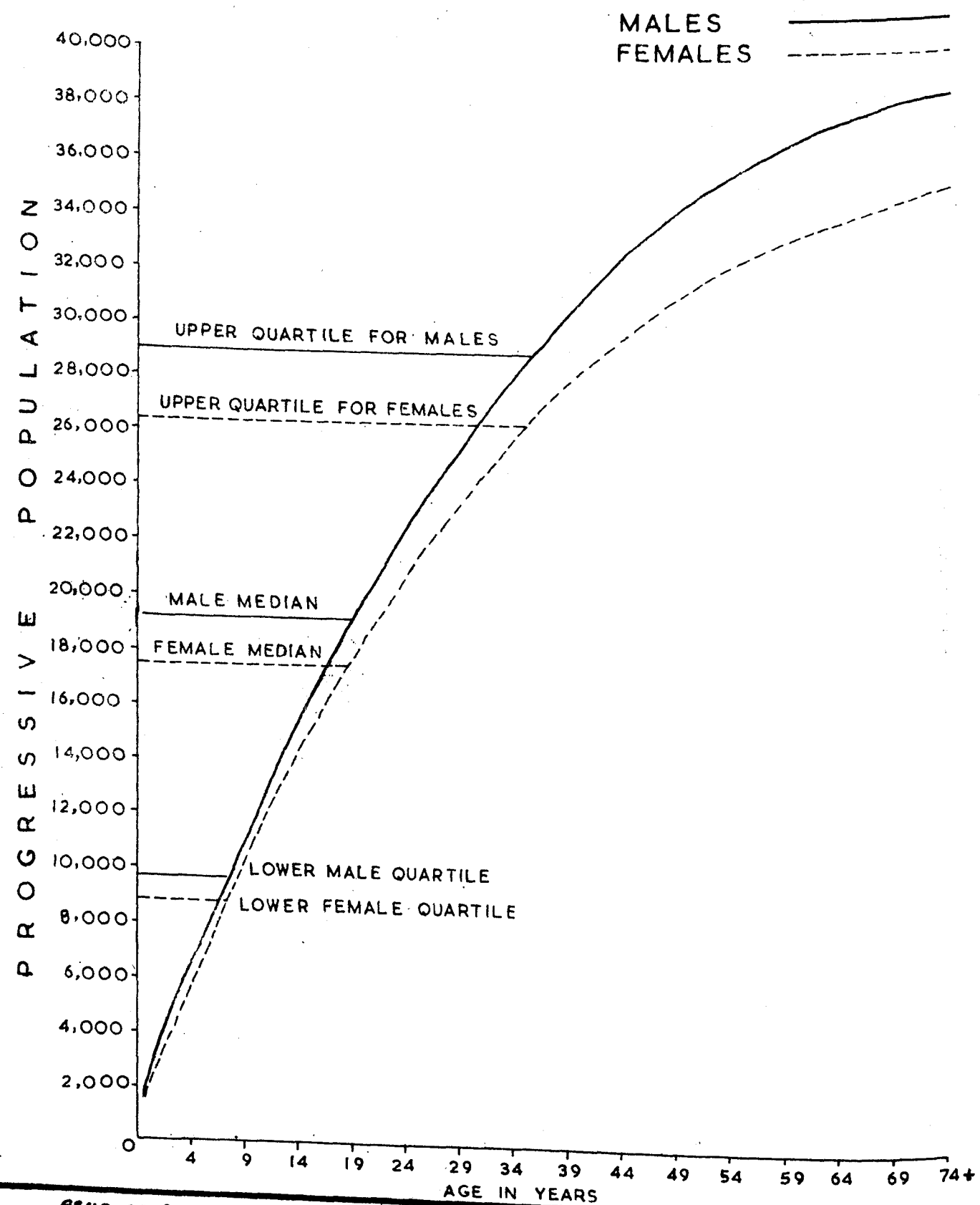
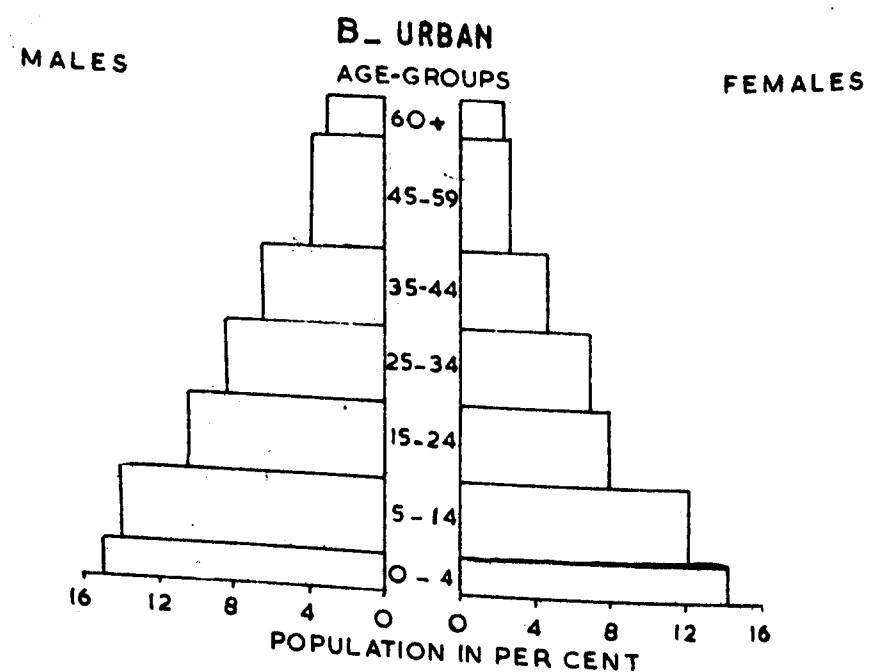
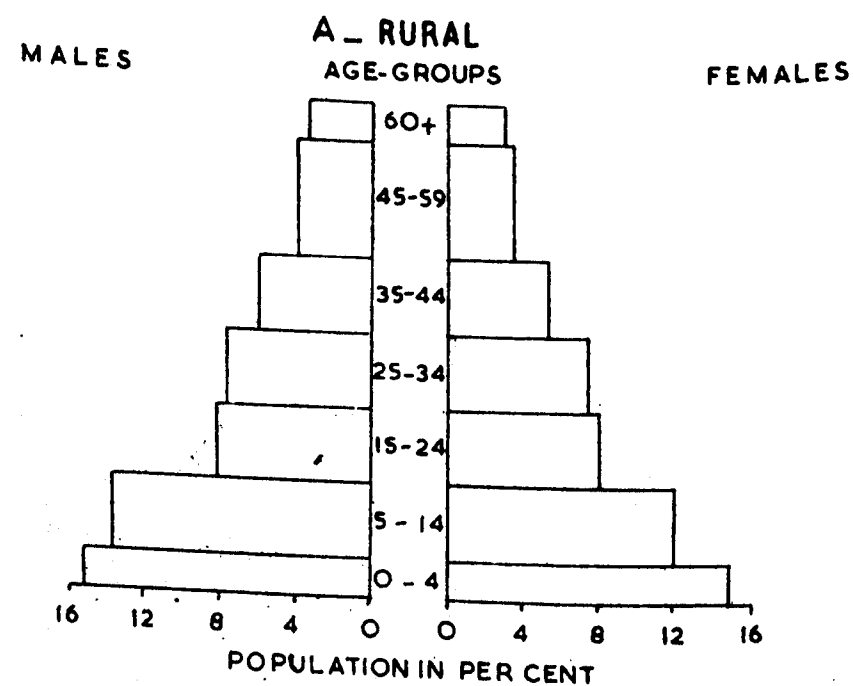


FIG. VI/7
AGE PYRAMIDS FOR UTTAR PRADESH, 1961



The percentages in these age-groups in Uttar Pradesh in 1961 according to adjusted age returns are as under :

0-14	40.5
15-49	48.0
50 and over	11.5

The population of Uttar Pradesh (as of India) is of the progressive type. Unless fertility is drastically curtailed there is bound to be an enormous growth of populations, ill effects of which have been pointed out already.

Median, Upper Quartile and Lower Quartile Ages

19. An index of age distribution is the *Mean Age*. By this is meant the average age of all persons enumerated at the Census. Another index is the *Median Age*. If the whole population were placed in a line in order of their ages, the median age would be the age of person or persons in the exact middle of the line. It can be directly calculated from adjusted age data or can be indirectly obtained from what is known as the *Summation Curve*. A curve is plotted to show the total number of males and females up to each year of age. It needs to be mentioned that where adjusted age returns are not available, the summation curve is the only possible method for determining the median age. The summation curve of Uttar Pradesh for 1961 based on adjusted age data is given in Fig. VI/6. The median age for males is 19.06 years and for females 18.65 years. The following Table gives the median, upper quartile and lower quartile ages for the different Census years from 1921 to 1961 :

TABLE 6.6 : Median, Upper Quartile and Lower Quartile Ages for Uttar Pradesh, 1921-61

Year	Median		Upper Quartile		Lower Quartile	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(Adjusted ages)						
1961	19.06	18.65	35.57	35.18	7.39	7.10
1951	20.68	20.19	37.16	36.82	8.76	8.22

Year	Median		Upper Quartile		Lower Quartile	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(Unadjusted ages)						
1951	20.27	19.77	36.90	35.88	8.70	8.05
1941	20.81	21.22	36.24	36.41	8.01	7.56
1931	21.00	21.25	35.75	36.00	9.00	8.75
1921	22.25	22.75	37.50	38.50	9.83	9.33

The above Table reveals that the lower quartile for males has always been greater than for females, while the upper quartile is smaller up to 1941 and greater thereafter. The median age has behaved in a similar manner, i.e., up to 1941 it was smaller for males, but from 1951 the trend has been reversed. In addition, the median age both for males and for females has been continuously coming down. The reduction during 1951-61 has been quite substantial—1.62 years for males and 1.54 years for females. The lowering of the median age can be due to the following causes :

- (1) A general rise in mortality rates, particularly in ages of 25 years and above and/or
- (2) A proportionately greater increase in the population of under 15 years owing to
 - (i) the stepping up of the birth rate
 - (ii) greater survival in younger ages.

The first cause is obviously inapplicable. The lowering of the median age in this State is due to the rise in the birth rate and decline in mortality rates of children of one year and above. (It has to be noted that there has been no reduction in the mortality rate of infants under one year—in fact, the infant death rate has registered a rise from 159 per thousand in 1941-50 to 186 per thousand in 1951-60).

Rural and Urban Differentials

20. We shall now consider age composition by rural and urban differentials. Figure VI/7 shows the age pyramids of Uttar Pradesh for A. Rural and B. Urban, based on Census returns, as adjusted age data separately for rural and urban areas are not available. The age-groups selected for this purpose are 0-4, 5-14, 15-24.

25-31, 35-41, 45-59 and 60 and over. The first represents a quinquennium, while the sixth a period of 15 years. The percentage of the former had, therefore, to be doubled and of the latter multiplied by 2/3, so that in each case the area of the slab represents the population. A comparison of the two pyramids shows that the female age-groups depicting ages 35 years and above are represented in the urban areas to a much smaller degree. At the same time, the age-group of males depicting ages 15-44 years have a greater representation in urban areas, particularly the age-group 15-24. The differences are due to selective rural-urban migration by age and sex. This type of migration in the case of males is mainly confined to ages 15-44. The falling off of urban female proportions in ages 35 years and above is explained by two circumstances:

(1) females who migrate are generally workers' wives and are considerably younger than their husbands and (2) females begin to return to their village homes in relatively larger numbers after passing their middle age. The percentages of males and females in age-groups represented in the pyramids are given in the following Table:

TABLE 6.7: Percentage Age Composition by Sex in Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh, 1961

Age-group	Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F
0-4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.1
5-14	13.7	11.8	13.9	12.1
15-24	8.1	8.0	10.4	7.9
25-34	7.6	7.4	8.3	6.9
35-44	5.8	5.3	6.5	4.6
45-59	5.8	5.1	5.7	3.9
60 and above	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.3
Total	51.9	48.1	55.2	44.8

The urban pyramid is comparatively more weighted on the left side on account of the greater preponderance of males in net rural-urban migration.

21. The differences in age composition between the rural and urban population become all the greater in cities. Fig. VI/8 gives the age pyramids for Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and Fig. VI/9 for Kanpur, Dehra Dun and Gorakhpur which have a large proportion of migrant population. Males are over-represented in ages 15-44 and females generally in ages 15-34 and particularly in the age-group 25-34, as compared with the urban areas of the State taken as one whole. The abnormal excess of males over females in cities makes the left side of the pyramid much heavier than the right.

Changes from 1921 to 1961 in Decennial, Younger, and Economically Productive and Unproductive Age-Groups

22. It will be of interest to study changes in the age composition of the population of Uttar Pradesh since 1921. Fig. VI/10 represents it diagrammatically by decennial age-groups for male and female populations separately from the Census year 1921 onwards. The total of percentages is 100 for each sex. As stated earlier, age-and-sex distribution at any given point of time reflects the cumulative result of all vital factors which have influenced human life so far. Famines, epidemics and war profoundly effect mortality. Trends of mortality, birth and migration — all leave their impress on the age structure.

Age-Group 0-9—This age-group represents the survivors of children born during 10 years preceding each census. It showed a rise in portion in the period 1921-31, then a fall which continued upto 1951, and again a rise during 1951-61. The proportion for both sexes have registered an all time high in 1961. The spectacular increase during 1951-61 has been caused by the accelerated birth rate and decline in child mortality.

Age-Group 10-19—This age-group showed a decrease from 1921 to 1941, an increase during 1941-51, and a slight decrease in 1951-61. The proportion was the highest in 1921.

Age-Group 20-29—It marked a decrease for males and an increase for females in 1921-31.

Fig. VI/8
AGE PYRAMIDS FOR SELECTED CITIES OF INDIA

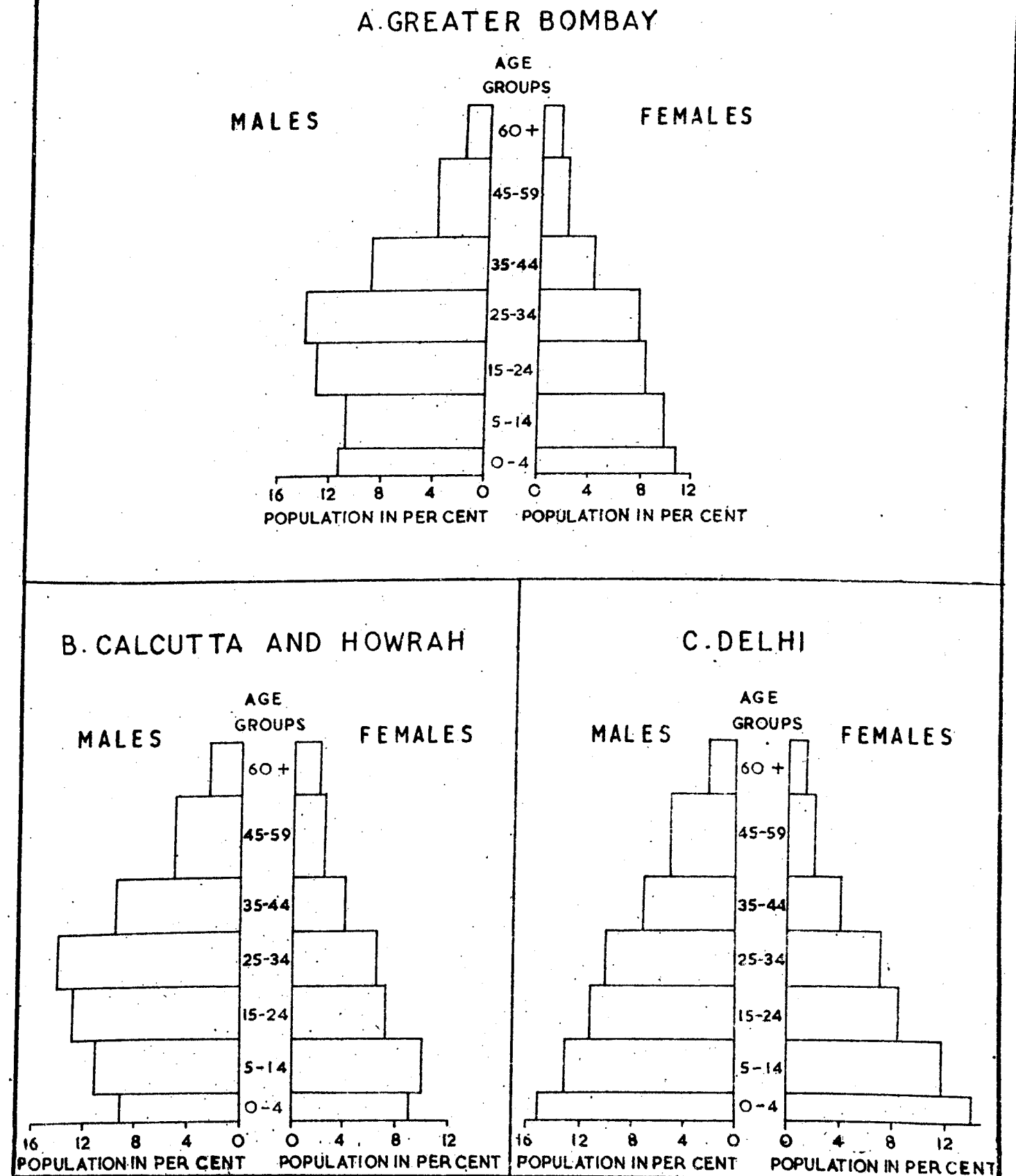


Fig VI/9

AGE PYRAMIDS FOR SELECTED CITIES OF UTTAR PRADESH

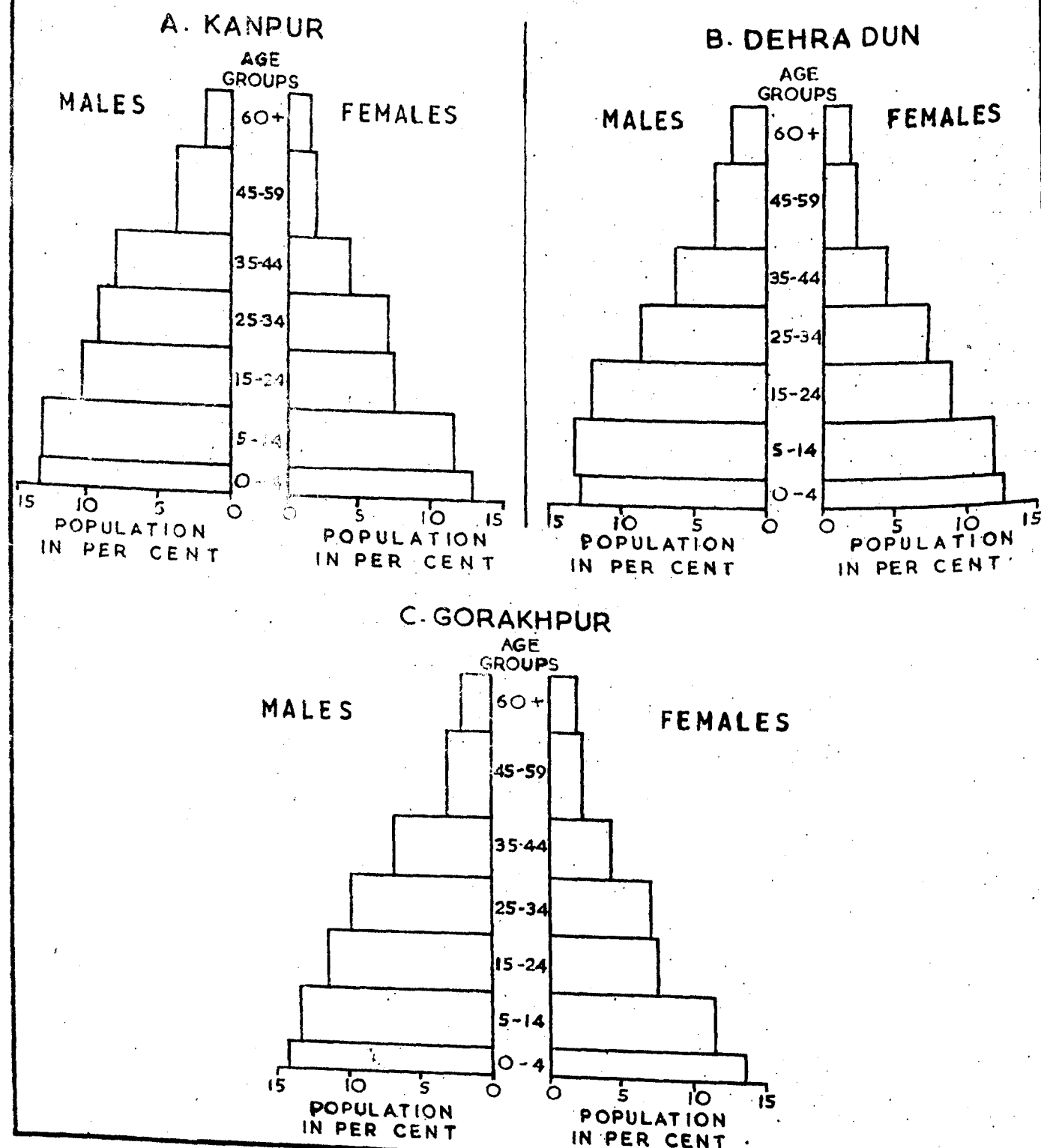


FIG VI/10
PERCENTAGES BY DECENNIAL AGE-GROUPS OF EACH SEX IN UTTAR PRADESH, 1921 - 61

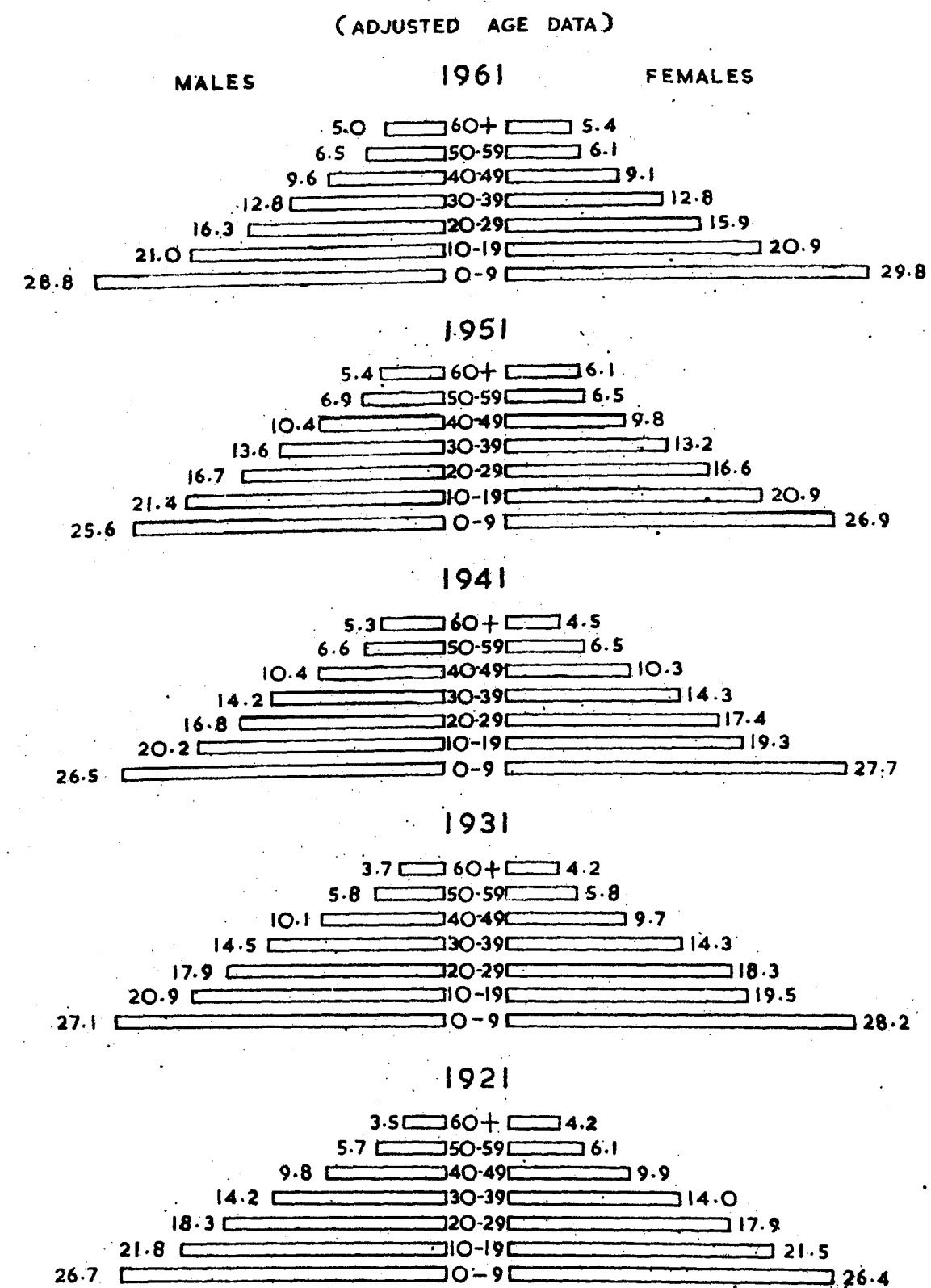
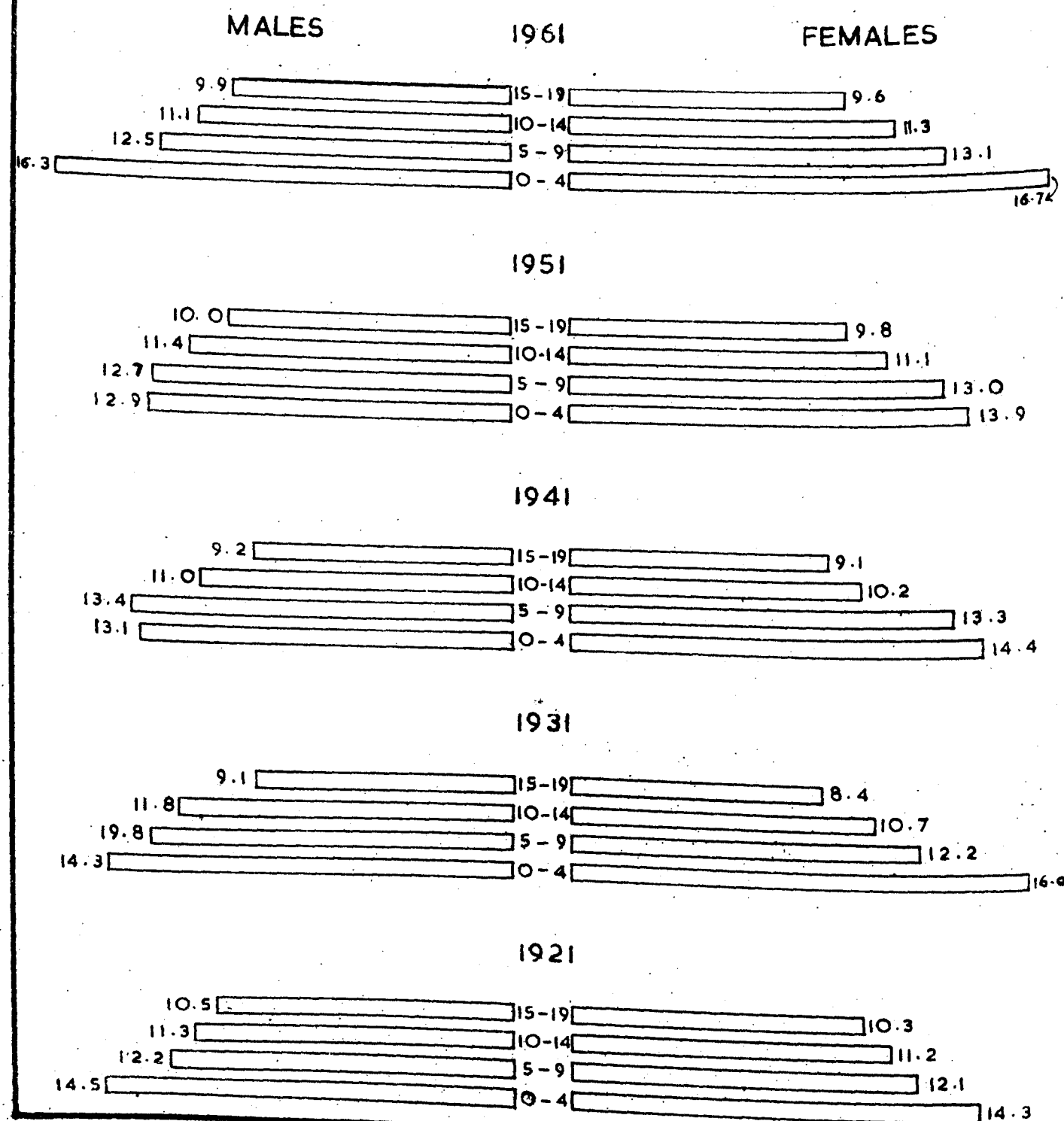


Fig. VI/II

PERCENTAGES OF YOUNGER AGE GROUPS OF EACH SEX IN UTTAR PRADESH, 1921-1961 (ADJUSTED AGE DATA)



P.S.U.P.-AP-6-CENSUS-1966-3000 (OFFSET)

From then it has shown a continuous decrease. The proportion in this age-group was the highest for males in 1921 and for females in 1931.

Age-Group 30-39—It registered a rise during 1921-31 and a fall in the next decade 1931-41 in the case of males. Among females there was a rise during 1921-31 and the proportion stood equal in 1931 and 1941. Since 1941 there has been a continuous fall in proportion for both sexes. In the case of males it was highest in 1931 and in that of females equally in 1931 and 1941.

Age-Group 40-49—It showed a rise for males and a fall for females during 1921-31 and a rise for both in 1931-41. Since 1941 there has been a continuous fall (for males the proportion stood at the same figure in 1941 and 1951). The proportion in the case of males is highest in 1941 and 1951, being equal and among females it is highest in 1941.

Age-Group 50-59—It registered a rise for males and a decline for females during 1921-31. Thereafter it showed a continuous increase up to 1951. In the decade 1951-61 it has registered a fall. The proportion of males was the highest in 1951 and for females in 1941 and 1951.

Age-Group 60 and over—It showed a continuous rise till 1951 (for females the proportion stood at the same figure in 1921 and 1931, and after that a decline. The proportion in the case of both sexes was the highest in 1951. Data used in these diagrams are based on adjusted age returns. During the decade 1951-61 all age-groups representing ages of 10 years and above have exhibited a fall in proportions except in the age-group 10-19 for females where it is equal; the only age-group to manifest an increase is 0-9 years. The rise in the proportion of children has been to such an extent as to bring down proportions in all higher age-groups. The population during the decade has definitely been younger, a fact which retards the economic growth of the country.

23. It is intended to take up younger age-groups in greater detail in this paragraph. The respective percentages of ages 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 years for the Census years 1921-61

have been represented diagrammatically in Fig. VI/11.

Age-Group 0-4—It registered a slight decrease during 1921-31 in the case of males and a substantial increase in that of females. The increase in the proportion of females was due to loss of a large number of female children in the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which had affected the Census returns of 1921. From 1931 to 1951 this age-group showed a continuous decrease, mainly as a consequence of the loss suffered by the reproductive age-groups in the said epidemic which affected total fertility of this period. Its influence completely wore off during 1951-61, and the result has been a phenomenal increase in the percentage of children of 0-4 years in this period. The highest proportion for both sexes for this age-group has been reached in 1961.

Age-Group 5-9—This age-group marked an increase in proportion during 1921-41 and a decrease during 1941-51. In the period 1951-61 the proportion has shown a small decline in the case of males and a small rise in that of females. The decline in the proportion of males is solely caused by the large rise exhibited by the preceding age-group, but an explanation is needed in regard to females. The rise in their case is probably due to better survival of female children than in the past. The highest proportion for both sexes was recorded in 1941.

Age-Group 10-14—The proportion in respect of males rose and in that of females fell during 1921-31. In the decade 1931-41 both registered a decline, and in 1941-51 both exhibited a rise. During 1951-61 the proportion has fallen in respect of males and risen in that of females, as in the case of ages 5-9. The observations made in regard to that age-group apply with equal force to this also. The highest proportion in the case of males existed in 1931, but in that of females has been reached in 1961.

Age-Group 15-19—It showed a decrease during the period 1921-31 and an increase in 1931-51. During 1951-61 both have suffered a small decline. This is in the main due to the large increase exhibited by the youngest age-group

0-4. The proportion for both sexes stood at the highest figure in 1921.

The reasons for rise and fall in the proportions of individual age-groups are of a highly complicated nature, since so many factors enter into consideration. An attempt has been made to explain here the variations occurring in the period between 1951 and 1961. For a detailed analysis of causes operating before 1951 the reader is referred to *U. P. Census Report, 1951*. The trend of 1951-61 can be summarized like this. The proportion of 0-4 has manifested an upsurge in both sexes, those of 5-9 and 10-14 have shown a small decrease in males and a small increase in females, while that of 15-19 has somewhat dwindled in both. In other words, the proportion of males has shown a high increase in the lowest age-group of 0-4 and a fall in all other age-groups, whereas that of females has risen in all age-groups except 15-19.

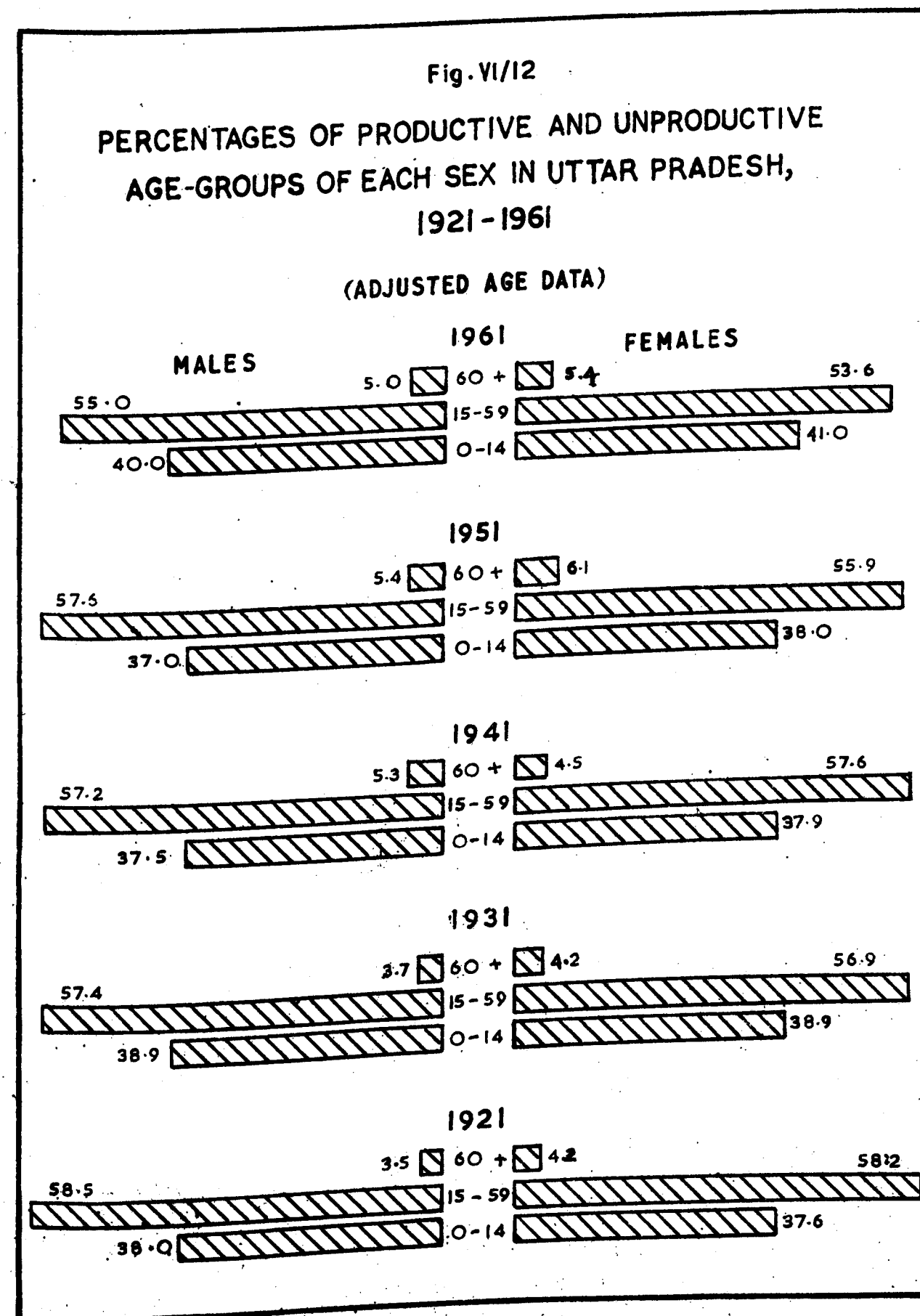
24. We shall now take up economically productive and unproductive age-groups and trace the changes occurring therein from 1921 to 1961. The respective percentages of males and females of ages 0-14 years, 15-59 years, and 60 years and over are shown diagrammatically in Fig. VI/12.

Age-Group 0-14—Reference to this age-group has been made in paragraph 18, wherein it has been shown that the population of India and Uttar Pradesh is of the progressive type in Sundbarg's terminology. The proportion of this age-group evinced a rise in the decade 1921-31, a fall in the next two decades among males only and among females there is a fall in 1931-41 but a slight rise in 1941-51. There is, however, a spectacular rise for both sexes in 1951-61. The increase in the case of males is exclusively due to the youngest age-group 0-4 and in that of females to all the quinquennial age-groups comprised in ages 0-14. The increasing proportion of population under 15 years is indeed an alarming feature. The 1961 proportion for males is 40.6 and females 40.3 per cent according to unadjusted age data. As would appear from Table 6.13 given elsewhere, Jaunpur (46.2), Azamgarh (45.6), and Ghazipur (45.0) are the first 3 districts to have the largest proportion of males under

15 years and Rampur (43.7), Naini Tal (43.5) and Agra (43.0) to have the largest of females under that year. On the contrary, Uttar Kashi (32.1), Naini Tal (31.7), and Dehra Dun (35.2) are the first 3 districts to have the lowest proportion of males and Uttar Kashi (31.4), Tehri Garhwal (35.4) and Chamoli (36.3) of females. It has to be remembered that these percentages do not depend on the birth rate and survival rate only, but also on migration trends. A large outmigration or immigration of higher age-groups tends to augment or reduce the proportion of population under 15 years.

Age-Group 15-59—This age-group comprises the main working ages, as an overwhelming majority of males in these ages consists of workers engaged in economically productive work. From 1921 to 1951 the proportion of males in this age-group remained within a close range of 57.2 to 58.5 per cent, but has suffered a severe set-back in 1961 in which year the percentage has fallen to 55.0. The diminishing figure is indeed a shocking revelation of the state of affairs at the moment. The depletion of economically productive ages and the swelling of population under 15 years not only means a rising degree of economic dependence of a larger and larger proportion of population, but also increasing diversion of the country's resources to the primary sector and children's welfare from industry. In the case of females, the proportion in the age-group 15-59 went down in 1921-31, rose during 1931-41, and has been falling ever since.

Districts which have a comparatively high proportion of males in this age-group are Uttar Kashi (61.8), Naini Tal (60.7), Dehra Dun (59.1), Shahjahanpur (57.0) and Kanpur (57.0) and those with a comparatively low proportion Jaunpur (47.4), Ghazipur (47.5), Azamgarh (47.8), Ballia (47.9), Garhwal (48.5), and Pratapgarh (48.7). The first set generally consists of districts which have a large volume of immigration and the second of those having a considerable volume of outmigration. As for females Uttar Kashi (61.2), Tehri Garhwal (57.6) and Chamoli (56.8) have a distinctly higher proportion in this age-group, whereas Rampur (50.7),



Moradabad (51.3) and Ghazipur (51.3) distinctly lower. It will be observed that the two lists of districts, i.e., one for the age-group 15-59 and the other for 0-14 are more or less complementary, as should normally be expected.

In this connexion the reader's attention is also invited to Table 2.39 and paragraph 126 of Chapter II in which changes in the percentage of age-groups 0-14 and 15-59 to total population, for the State and Divisions, based on unadjusted data have been traced from 1901 to 1961.

Age-Group 60 and over—There was a continuous increase in proportion during 1921-51 among both the sexes (for females the proportion stood equal in 1921 and 1931). The proportion has again gone down in 1961. One reason of decline is the phenomenal increase in the proportion of the juvenile age-group of under 15 years, but that is not the full explanation. There has been a real fall as would appear from comparison with the age-group 15-59. In 1951 the ratio between the two age-groups was 5.4/57.6 for males and 6.1/55.9 for females. The corresponding ratios of 1961 are 5.0/55.0 for males and 5.4/53.6 for females, which are *decidedly lower*. It would thus appear that in spite of the lowering of the general death rate the probability of survival beyond the age of 60 years has not increased. This is the conclusion based on adjusted age data, though on the basis of unadjusted age returns the proportion of persons in ages 60 years and above has actually registered an increase. The age returns at 60 and above get extremely distorted and the error in adjustment at these ages is also perceptible, hence no firm conclusion can be drawn.

According to Census age returns distinctly higher-than-average proportion of males in ages 60 years and above is to be found in districts Budaun (9.9) and Bulandshahr (7.7) and lower-than-average in districts Jhansi (4.1) and Jalaun (4.5). As for females, districts much above the average are Bara Banki (7.9) and Sultanpur (7.9) and those much below are Naini Tal (4.4) and Etawah (4.6). As in the case of the juvenile age-group, migration trends affect the proportion in ages 60 years and above

considerably. Outmigration of persons of ages 15-59 tends to increase the percentage while immigration tends to reduce the same.

5. Age and Sex Ratio

Sex Ratios of India, States and Selected Countries

25. Nowhere in the world males and females are found in equal numbers. Even within a country the inequality differs from place to place. The index number measuring the relative difference is called the *sex ratio*. In the United States of America it is 'the number of males per 100 females', whereas in the United Kingdom it is 'the number of females per 1,000 males'. The Census of India follows the latter definition. In India females have always been fewer than males. Western scholars at the beginning of the century, who were used to high sex ratios in their own years, but that is not the full explanation. There contention was strongly refuted by the Census Commissioner for India in the 1911 Census Report. Now the low sex ratios of the Indian Census are an accepted fact and no longer in doubt. In all countries of the world more boys are born than girls, but as the incidence of mortality is higher among males the excesses are wiped out in the course of years and eventually females outnumber males. This is the position obtaining in the advanced countries of the West. Why more males are born than females has not been quite satisfactorily explained? Perhaps the difference is due to deficiency of one chromosome in the body cells of the male which makes him more prone to sickness and death. In India the natural law which takes off more males from each age-group does not fully operate. Differential female mortality in younger ages and the reproductive period, particularly around 35, is so high that the balance is never reached and females are outnumbered by males in every age-group except the very oldest of 70 years and over.

26. The sex ratios obtaining in the selected countries of the world and the States and Union Territories of India are given in Tables 2.3 and 2.2 respectively of Chapter II. The sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh in 1961 is 909 and of India 941. Only Ceylon (897) and Pakistan (901)

out of the selected countries represented in Table 2.3 have a lower sex ratio than Uttar Pradesh. The United States of America, Mexico, most of the countries of Europe, Nigeria and Japan have more females than males; whereas Cuba, India, Venezuela, Burma, Ceylon, China (Mainland), China (Taiwan) and Pakistan have less than 975 females to 1,000 males. Thus the risk to female lives in the advanced western countries and Japan is much less than in the underdeveloped countries of Asia. The sex ratio within India varies greatly from one part of the country to another, as would appear from Table 2.2 referred to above, but still a pattern is discernible. This has been dealt with at some length in para 13 of that chapter, but a repetition thereof in this context will not come amiss. As noted therein, tracts showing a high or fairly high sex ratio (975 and above) can be grouped as follows:

(1) Coastal areas on the West Coast and the East Coast, i.e. Kutch in Gujarat and the coastal strips of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(2) South-eastern Madhya Pradesh merging within the Orissa coastal strip.

(3) Some Himalayan districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

(4) Bihar and central districts of Uttar Pradesh merging therewith.

(5) Mizo hills in southern Assam and Manipur.

It will be observed that proximity to the sea has for some reasons a beneficial effect on the sex ratio. Selective migration by sex also has its effect on the sex ratio. The districts of Uttar Pradesh having a comparatively high sex ratio are those from which males migrate in appreciable numbers to other places for livelihood and work.

27. Part D of Chapter II deals with the natural growth of population. Table 2.38 in paragraph 122 thereof gives the ratio of females to males in the general population at the 1961

Census and also their ratios at birth and death during 1951-60 for the States, and Fig. 11/2 in paragraph 123 gives the number of registered female deaths per 1,000 registered male deaths in each year of the decade 1951-60 in Uttar Pradesh as well as Naini Tal, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, and Varanasi districts. Since the data are based on registered vital statistics, not much reliance can be placed on them. From adjusted Age Tables and Life Tables the computed sex ratio at birth for the period 1951-60 works out as 946 and at death 968 (neglecting migration).

28. We shall take up the comparison of 1961 sex ratios of India, Uttar Pradesh and other States, as also of certain countries of the world once again and study the distribution of population of each sex by Sundbarg's age-groups. This has been done in Table 6.8. The selected countries are the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and Japan. In all of them the sex ratio is above 1,030, the highest obtaining in France (1,085). Among the States, Kerala (1,022) and Orissa (1,001) have sex ratios exceeding 1,000. Those in which the ratios range between 975 and 1,000 are Bihar (994), Madras (992) and Andhra Pradesh (981); while Punjab (864), Assam (876), West Bengal (878), and Jammu and Kashmir (878) have sex ratios below 900. Rajasthan (908), Uttar Pradesh (909), Maharashtra (936), Gujarat (940), Madhya Pradesh (953) and Mysore (959) occupy intermediate positions. The sex ratio of the neighbouring Union Territory of Delhi is only 785 and of Himachal Pradesh 923. All the States, with the exception of Bihar, possessing sex ratios above 975 are coastal and are situated to the south of 22°N latitude. The high sex ratio of Bihar is to a considerable extent caused by the migration of large number of males to West Bengal and other places. This is the analysis by States and Union Territories. If smaller units, say districts, are considered, the pattern as described in paragraph 26 will appear.

TABLE 6.8: Females per 1,000 Males and Proportions of Persons of each Sex in Age-Groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ expressed as per cent of the Total Population of each Sex, in the last Census

Name of State/Union Territory and Country	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0-14		15-49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
INDIA	941	40.9	41.2	47.2	47.1	11.9	11.7	N	N
<i>States</i>									
1. Andhra Pradesh	981	39.5	39.6	47.6	47.6	12.9	12.8	N	N
2. Assam	876	42.7	47.2	46.9	44.4	19.3	8.3	0.1	0.1
3. Bihar	994	43.4	41.2	45.4	46.8	11.2	12.0	N	N
4. Gujarat	940	43.2	42.5	46.5	46.8	10.3	10.7	N	N
5. Jammu & Kashmir	878	39.5	41.9	48.9	49.0	11.4	8.9	0.2	0.2
6. Kerala	1,022	43.6	41.7	44.8	46.4	11.6	11.9	N	N
7. Madhya Pradesh	953	40.9	40.7	48.2	47.5	10.8	11.6	0.1	0.1
8. Madras	992	37.7	37.5	49.6	50.2	12.7	12.3	N	N
9. Maharashtra	936	40.2	41.2	48.7	47.7	11.1	11.1	N	N
10. Mysore	959	41.5	42.8	46.7	45.7	11.8	11.4	N	0.1
11. Orissa	1,001	39.3	38.8	48.4	48.2	12.2	12.9	0.1	0.1
12. Punjab	864	42.9	44.3	43.5	44.7	13.6	11.0	N	N
13. Rajasthan	908	42.6	42.7	46.0	46.4	11.3	10.8	0.1	0.1
14. Uttar Pradesh	909	40.6	40.3	46.2	47.1	13.1	12.5	0.1	0.1
15. West Bengal	878	39.2	42.9	50.0	46.1	10.8	11.0	N	N
<i>Union Territories</i>									
16. Delhi	785	38.1	43.6	52.7	48.0	9.2	8.4	N	N
17. Himachal Pradesh	923	37.2	39.0	47.1	48.3	15.7	12.7	N	N
<i>OTHER COUNTRIES</i>									
U.S.A.	1,030	32.1	30.1	45.5	45.7	22.4	24.2	..	..
U.K.	1,068	24.4	21.8	48.1	45.2	27.5	33.0	..	..
France	1,085	26.8	24.4	46.5	42.6	26.7	33.0	..	..
Japan	1,036	31.1	28.9	52.2	53.1	16.7	18.0	..	..

We have already referred to Sundbarg's classification of the types of population depending on the proportion enjoyed by the juvenile age-

group 0-14 years. In the selected foreign countries the proportion is well below 33.0 per cent, the lowest being in the United Kingdom.

The figure for Japan is 31.1 per cent for males and 28.9 per cent for females. The corresponding percentages for India are 40.9 and 41.2, based on unadjusted age returns. Among the States the lowest proportion obtains in Madras (M-37.7; F-37.5), and the highest for males in Kerala (43.6) and for females in Assam (47.2). Uttar Pradesh comes in the middle (M-40.6; F-40.3). The population of India, as also of all States, is of the progressive type. The proportion reached by the age-group 15-49 years in the selected countries varies between 42.6 and 53.1 per cent. In India it is 47.2 per cent for males and 47.1 per cent for females. The corresponding figures for Uttar Pradesh are 46.2 and 47.1. The proportion of this age-group varies within the limits of 43.5 and 50.2 per cent in States and does not evoke any specific comment. The last age-group of 50 years and above demands special consideration. In Japan the proportion is 16.7 per cent for males and 18.0 per cent for females, whereas in the United Kingdom the respective percentages are 27.5 and 33.0. More than 30 per cent of the population in the United Kingdom is above the age of 50 years. In India the proportion for males is only 11.9 per cent and for females 11.7, i.e., still less. In all the foreign countries listed in the Table the proportion is higher for females, but in India the opposite holds good. Among the States the highest proportion for males obtains in Punjab (13.6) and for females in Orissa (12.9), while the lowest for males in Assam and Gujarat (10.3 each) and for females in Assam (8.3). Uttar Pradesh comes in the middle (M-13.1; F-12.5). The proportions observed in India and States are nothing as compared to those of advanced countries blessed with long expectation of life. High ratios for ages under 15 years and low for ages over 50 years go together. It is no mere truism that a reasonably high percentage can hope to live beyond the middle age only where the juvenile proportion is low.

29. It has been noticed in paragraph 24 that the proportion of the juvenile age-group has shown a marked increase during 1951-61. This is due to the upward trend shown by the birth

rate and the lowering of the death rate during this period. The mean birth rate for the decade 1941-50 was 38.6 per thousand and the mean death rate 27.2; whereas the corresponding figure for 1951-60 are 41.5 and 24.9. Towards the close of the 19th century the proportions of juveniles and elderly persons in England and Wales and U. S. A. were more or less the same as in Uttar Pradesh. During the span of 80 years the proportion of juveniles in England and Wales and the U. S. A. has gone down, while that of elderly persons has gone up. In France, even in the eighties of the last century, the proportion of juveniles was low and that of elderly persons comparatively high. The former has shrunk further and the latter has gone still higher during this period. On the other hand, in Uttar Pradesh (the same applies to India) the proportion have not changed appreciably, and the population has continued to be of the progressive type.

Variations in Sex Ratios of India and States, 1901-61

30. Before discussing changes in the sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh and districts, it will be as well to take stock of changes occurring in the States generally during 1901-61. Table 6.9 gives the changes in sex ratio during this period in India, States and the neighbouring Union Territories. It will be seen that the ratio has been continuously falling in the country as a whole at the average rate of 5.2 points per decade. While at the beginning of the century, and even up to 1921, four States, viz. Bihar, Orissa, Kerala, and Madras had more females than males, the number of such States during 1931-51 was three, and now it is only two. Bihar and Madras no longer figure in the list. If the same trend persists, it will not be at all surprising if at the next Census only Kerala is left with a larger female population. Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Madras have registered an uninterrupted fall throughout this period. Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab have exhibited sex ratios under 900 all the time, while Assam and West Bengal since

1931. The States which have shown improvement in the period 1951-61 are Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal. Delhi registered a continuous decrease up to 1941, whereafter an increase is perceptible. However, the sex ratio of this Union Territory is still very low (785), being the lowest in India barring Andaman and Nicobar Islands (617). The sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh has shown a fluctuating trend. Uttar Pradesh has given evidence of a continuous fall up to 1931, a rise

during 1931-51, and again a fall in 1951-61. The sex ratio of this State has always been below that of India. Union Territories other than Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have not been shown in this Table, but a brief reference to them is needed. Manipur, Pondicherry, and Goa, Daman and Diu have consistently had sex ratios above 1,000; whereas Andaman and Nicobar Islands throughout very low. This is due to the history of these islands as they were being used as a penal settlement in the past.

TABLE 6.9—Changes in Sex Ratio between 1901 and 1961 in India, States and certain Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
INDIA	941	946*	945†	950†	955*	964*	972**
States							
1. Andhra Pradesh	981	986	980	987	993	992	985
2. Assam	876	877	886	886	908	927	933
3. Bihar	994	990	996	994	1,016	1,044	1,054
4. Gujarat	940	952	941	945	944	946	954
5. Jammu and Kashmir	878	873††	869	865	870	876	N.A.
6. Kerala	1,022	1,028	1,027	1,022	1,011	1,008	1,004
7. Madhya Pradesh	953	967	970	973	974	986	990
8. Madras	992	1,007	1,012	1,027	1,029	1,042	1,044
9. Maharashtra	936	941	949	947	950	966	978
10. Mysore	959	966	960	965	969	981	983
11. Orissa	1,001	1,022	1,033	1,067	1,086	1,056	1,037
12. Punjab	864	858	850	830	821	807	848
13. Rajasthan	908	921	906	907	896	908	905
14. Uttar Pradesh	909	910	907	904	909	915	937
15. West Bengal	878	865	852	890	905	925	945
Union Territories							
16. Delhi	785	768	715	722	733	793	862
17. Himachal Pradesh	923	915	897	906	902	904	885

* Excludes N.E.F.A.

† Excludes N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry

** Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry

†† For calculating sex ratio arithmetic mean of 1941-61 population sex-wise taken.

Sex ratio depends on differentials in the birth and survival rates of males and females as well as on the numerical strength of each sex in net migration. The volume of migration in India, as a whole, is very negligible and the country can be deemed to possess a "closed population". The above Table reveals the distressing feature of the Indian sex ratio, i.e., the widening excess of males over females. A larger proportion of boys as compared to girls seems to be born in this country than in western countries. At the same time, the natural law which marks males for greater risk of death is reversed in certain ages. The toll on female lives is so heavy that the deficiency is never made up except beyond the age of three score years and ten. A study of the Life Tables of 1961 for India reveals that though under one year of age the risk to males is greater, yet from 1-22 and 25-50 the risk is greater to females. In the earlier years the risk differential is quite large in ages 1-4, being largest at one year. In the age-span 25-50 the risk differential goes on mounting until the age of 35 years is reached, when it gradually begins to subside. In the Central Zone (in which Uttar Pradesh is situated) the mortality rate is higher for females between 1-21 and again between 28-50. As in the case of India, the largest difference in the younger ages occur at one year and in the later ages at 35 years.

Beyond the age of 50 the risk to male lives is comparatively greater. Heavier female mortality between 1-7 years indicates that girls seem to suffer from comparative neglect vis-a-vis boys. In the later years repeated pregnancies and child-births and the strain of bringing up children tells very much on their health.

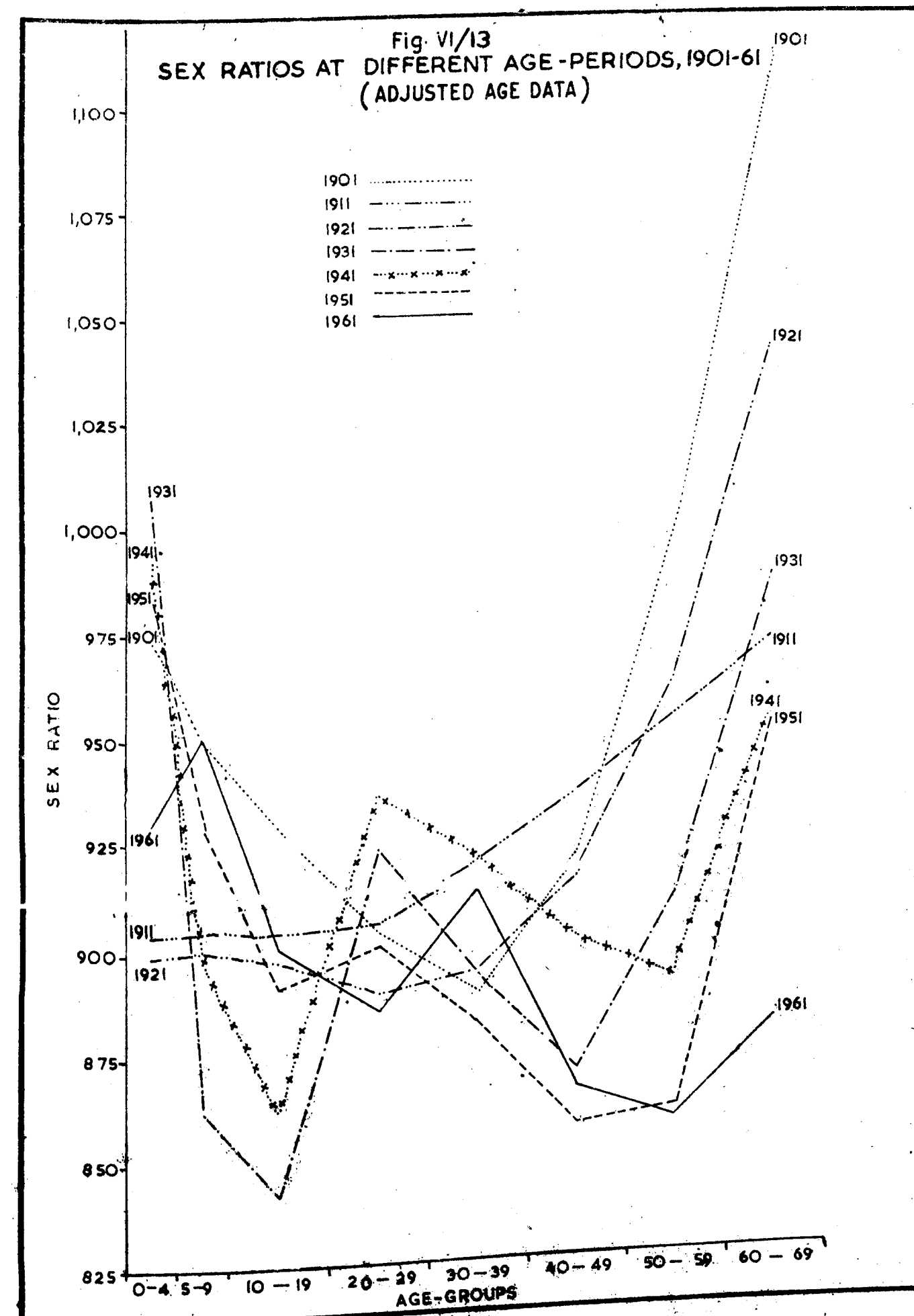
31. Between 1881 and 1901 the sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh continuously increased from 925 to 937. The downward trend exhibited in four out of the six decades of this century is indeed a distressing feature. From 1901 to 1931 it showed a continuous decline, during 1931-51 some improvement, while in the decade 1951-61 again a decline. In the span of 80 years between 1881 and 1961 the sex ratio has never gone above 937. It will be instructive to study the changes in the sex ratio by age-periods from 1901 to 1961 in order to spot out age-groups which contribute most to the low sex ratio, i.e. in which the hazards of life are definitely greater for females than for males. Table 6.12 based on adjusted age data has been prepared for this purpose. Adjusted age data for 1901, 1911 and 1921 have been derived from the *Actuarial Reports* for the years concerned. In 1931 smoothed age data were given in the Tables. For 1941, 1951 and 1961 *Age Tables* issued by the Registrar General's Office for the years 1951 (comprising data of 1941 as well) and 1961 have been utilized.

TABLE 6.10: Changes in Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males in Uttar Pradesh, 1901-61

Census Year	All Ages	(Adjusted Age Data) Females per 1,000 males in age-groups								
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1961	909	929	950	901	866	913	866	837	880	1,270
1951	910	984	930	892	901	882	857	860	950	1,143
1941	907	996	899	863	936	920	901	891	951	..
1931	904	1,008	863	842	923	893	869	910	985	1,086
1921	909	899	901	898	890	895	916	962	1,041	1,214
1911	915	904	905	904	907	919	935	947	970 (For 60+)	
1901	937	972	950	928	904	890	919	997	1,122 (For 60+)	

Note : —(1) For 1901 and 1911 information is not available for 60-69 and 70+, but for 60+.

(2) Age data of 1941 for ages 70+ deemed to be defective and as such not shown above.



The sex ratios in the different age-groups have been graphically depicted in Fig. VI/13. The curve of 1901 rapidly descends reaching its minimum in the age-group 30-39, after which it rapidly ascends, and is U-shaped. That of 1911 is almost horizontal up to 20-29, from which stage it climbs up slowly. Similarly, the curve of 1921 is fairly horizontal up to 30-39 after which it rapidly rises. The 1931 curve descends rapidly till 10-19, ascends in 20-29, then goes on descending till 40-49, but from this stage onwards it begins to take an upward course. It is shaped like a W. The shape of 1941 curve is also like a W as in 1931. The curve descends steeply till 10-19, ascends rapidly in 20-29, then goes on descending till 50-59, finally ascending after 60. The curve of 1951 descends rapidly up to 10-19, ascends a little in 20-29, again takes a downward course until the age-group 40-49 is reached, and then starts to ascend. It is also shaped like a W. The curve of 1961 exhibits a peculiarity in ages 0-4 and 5-9 (probably due to the different mode of adjustment applied at this Census). From 5-9 it begins its descent which continues till 20-29, in 30-39 it goes up starting to fall again till 50-59 is reached, after which it makes a very slow ascent. In the earliest stages it looks like an inverted V, and thereafter like an ill-shaped, elongated W. The age-groups having the minimum sex ratios in the respective years are noted as under :

Year	Age-group	Year	Age-group
1901	30-39	1941	10-19
1911	10-19	1951	40-49
1921	20-29	1961	50-59
1931	10-19		

From 1931 to 1961 the age-group having the lowest sex ratio has been constantly rising. A comparison of the curves of 1951 and 1961 shows that there is an exact difference of 10 years between the ages showing similar trends in these two Census years, e.g., the sex ratio in 1951 rose as one passed from the age-group 10-19 to 20-

29, whereas in 1961 it does so in moving from the age-group 20-29 to 30-39.

Age Composition and Sex Ratio in U. P., Divisions and Selected Districts and Cities

32. So far age-and-sex composition of the State as a whole has been studied. It will be instructive to study the same on regional basis also in order to spot out areas which differ from the general pattern of the State. Owing to its vast expanse, the State is not homogeneous, being composed of a number of physical and climatic regions. Each region has its own birth, death and survival rates as well as its individual age-and-sex structure. Then there are differing migratory trends which exercise their own influence. In rural-urban migration, juvenile and elderly ages play a comparatively lesser role and males predominate, which creates striking rural and urban differentials. The situation is accentuated in areas containing fast-growing cities where these differentials are much more pronounced. The age pyramids shown in Fig. VI/6 to 8 illustrate the differences between the ages and-sex structure of rural and urban areas. The conclusions arrived at in paragraphs 20 and 21 in this context require to be restated as follows :

(1) Males of ages 15-44 have a greater representation in urban areas than rural particularly in the age-group 15-24.

(2) Females of ages 5-14 have a greater representation in urban areas than rural.

(3) Females of 15 years and above are less represented in urban areas than rural, the difference mounting as age advances.

(4) There is no material difference between rural and urban sex ratios in ages 0-14. From 15 years onwards the urban sex ratio is distinctly smaller than rural.

It is now proposed to study by quinquennial age-groups the age-and-sex composition of the rural and urban areas of the State and Divisions in the following Table :

UNGRADUATED AGES

TABLE 6.11—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex by Age-Groups and Number of Females per 1,000 Males in each Age-Group in the State and Divisions, 1961

Under each age-group: A denotes ratio of males in that age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together

B ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-group together
C number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group.

Age-group	Uttar Pradesh			Uttarakhand Division			Age-group	Kumaon Division			Rohilkhand Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
0 A	31	32	29	34	34	21	0 A	32	33	25	31	32	28
B	34	34	33	30	30	34	B	33	33	37	39	41	31
C	999	1,009	929	939	940	838	C	1,028	1,033	965	1,066	1,091	932
1 A	26	27	24	27	27	21	1 A	28	29	22	27	27	27
B	29	29	28	26	26	46	B	27	27	29	31	31	30
C	987	992	951	1,022	1,021	1,167	C	962	967	901	968	972	949
2 A	27	28	27	29	29	16	2 A	29	29	22	28	28	28
B	29	29	31	27	27	20	B	28	28	30	31	31	33
C	959	961	945	960	961	643	C	976	983	902	944	937	976
3 A	31	32	29	26	26	16	3 A	29	30	22	29	30	32
B	33	33	36	27	27	36	B	30	30	36	34	33	38
C	963	960	988	1,090	1,089	1,138	C	1,045	1,042	1,085	1,009	961	1,026
4 A	28	28	27	28	28	20	4 A	31	31	23	28	27	31
B	29	29	31	28	28	36	B	30	29	33	30	29	33
C	944	947	925	1,072	1,072	917	C	976	979	937	915	912	931
5-9 A	145	146	137	136	136	83	5-9 A	138	141	114	140	136	156
B	144	142	152	126	126	132	B	133	132	154	142	139	153
C	900	890	897	977	977	816	C	962	967	906	862	866	844
10-14 A	117	117	115	121	121	102	10-14 A	116	117	110	114	113	119
B	106	104	117	106	106	93	B	109	108	122	105	102	123
C	820	819	830	925	928	472	C	938	958	747	784	760	896
15-19 A	82	80	94	85	85	137	15-19 A	83	79	118	79	77	89
B	78	77	86	96	96	87	B	92	93	89	75	72	85
C	864	887	739	1,193	1,201	326	C	1,110	1,213	504	803	799	824
20-24 A	78	75	94	77	77	107	20-24 A	79	75	113	78	77	82
B	89	89	91	92	92	93	B	90	90	93	87	87	86
C	1,043	1,092	792	1,260	1,267	452	C	1,136	1,235	554	953	965	899
25-29 A	78	77	78	71	71	111	25-29 A	77	75	94	80	81	72
B	83	83	84	83	83	92	B	83	83	86	84	85	79
C	971	988	865	1,234	1,241	429	C	1,075	1,141	612	894	884	952

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Uttar Pradesh			Uttarakhand Division			Age-group	Kumaon Division			Rohilkhand Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
30-34 A	69	69	72	65	65	79	30-34 A	68	67	76	74	75	66
B	71	71	70	71	71	81	B	69	69	70	70	71	67
C	932	955	793	1,152	1,156	529	C	1,023	1,076	615	808	796	876
35-39 A	58	57	61	55	55	71	35-39 A	56	55	61	59	60	54
B	56	57	54	56	56	71	B	56	56	52	55	56	51
C	884	912	715	1,064	1,068	516	C	1,002	1,057	564	797	793	820
40-44 A	55	55	57	49	49	56	40-44 A	51	50	55	57	58	54
B	53	53	49	52	52	42	B	51	51	46	51	51	49
C	875	903	700	1,121	1,125	388	C	1,003	1,058	565	751	744	782
45-49 A	43	43	41	48	48	52	45-49 A	45	45	41	41	42	38
B	41	42	34	43	43	30	B	42	42	32	40	41	34
C	863	890	677	956	956	297	C	930	972	526	827	836	776
50-54 A	44	45	41	48	48	36	50-54 A	45	46	39	47	48	43
B	40	40	35	44	44	34	B	42	42	31	40	41	37
C	815	833	690	985	987	484	C	909	946	529	721	719	734
55-59 A	24	24	21	35	35	23	55-59 A	30	31	22	22	23	21
B	23	24	18	28	28	16	B	26	27	16	23	24	18
C	876	899	700	873	875	366	C	880	912	489	865	893	722
60-64 A	29	30	25	31	31	25	60-64 A	29	30	21	32	32	28
B	26	29	24	30	30	27	B	27	27	20	29	30	24
C	877	891	769	1,027	1,029	581	C	921	944	623	769	776	731
65-69 A	12	13	10	15	15	7	65-69 A	14	15	8	11	11	11
B	12	12	9	14	14	11	B	13	13	8	11	11	9
C	881	899	732	961	961	769	C	904	916	707	842	869	706
70+ A	22	22	18	20	20	17	70+ A	20	21	13	23	23	21
B	23	23	18	21	21	19	B	19	19	16	23	24	20
C	959	976	831	1,111	1,114	567	C	933	940	827	854	867	788
Age not stated A	1	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated A	..	1	1	..	..	..
B	1	..	..	..	..	..	B	..	1	..	..	..	..
C	884	889	820	561	561	..	C	1,011	1,070	..	917	913	991

GENERAL REPORT

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Meerut Division			Agra Division			Age-group	Allahabad Division			Jhansi Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
0 A	33	33	30	34	35	28	0 A	29	30	28	37	36	50
B	38	38	34	39	40	37	B	36	37	30	39	39	39
C	972	983	923	992	970	1,102	C	1,056	1,111	836	941	1,004	665
1 A	26	26	25	25	26	22	1 A	27	28	22	27	27	25
B	29	29	28	29	29	26	B	31	32	27	30	29	35
C	951	962	905	966	965	969	C	999	1,006	965	1,019	993	1,190
2 A	28	28	29	27	27	27	2 A	26	27	26	28	29	22
B	29	29	31	29	29	31	B	29	29	31	31	30	30
C	881	866	857	918	912	942	C	968	983	915	969	946	1,160
3 A	30	30	29	31	31	31	3 A	32	33	29	32	34	23
B	33	33	35	34	31	37	B	40	34	35	36	36	38
C	925	923	945	942	932	988	C	909	901	938	1,009	967	1,383
4 A	29	29	29	28	28	27	4 A	24	24	23	29	29	32
B	30	30	31	29	29	32	B	28	28	31	28	28	26
C	862	864	853	906	892	968	C	1,060	1,070	1,024	859	889	694
5—9 A	140	141	134	143	142	149	5—9 A	144	148	131	140	140	141
B	141	139	147	145	143	153	B	152	151	155	141	139	149
C	847	840	877	863	864	856	C	914	915	907	906	908	893
10—14 A	119	121	111	117	116	121	10—14 A	115	116	111	118	113	114
B	117	116	122	109	106	116	B	106	104	117	98	103	106
C	828	817	879	790	786	808	C	805	805	812	787	837	790
15—19 A	86	84	97	82	79	92	15—19 A	84	82	91	84	83	90
B	85	84	90	78	77	85	B	80	79	85	80	79	84
C	832	860	737	817	832	762	C	830	865	713	862	875	791
20—24 A	79	75	95	84	81	95	20—24 A	84	80	98	85	83	92
B	190	90	93	96	97	92	B	94	94	94	93	94	90
C	963	1,024	768	977	1,025	801	C	971	1,051	736	996	1,027	825
25—29 A	74	73	77	80	81	75	25—29 A	81	81	82	83	84	81
B	82	82	83	87	87	84	B	83	82	89	83	83	82
C	933	953	956	926	924	934	C	896	912	837	893	900	849

Age-group	Meerut Division			Agra Division			Age-group	Allahabad Division			Jhansi Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
30—34 A	66	65	69	68	68	67	30—34 A	71	69	78	72	72	71
B	68	68	69	68	69	67	B	70	69	75	70	70	68
C	873	894	796	854	858	835	C	854	890	738	876	887	806
35—39 A	56	55	59	54	54	55	35—39 A	61	58	71	56	56	61
B	54	54	52	53	53	52	B	54	54	57	56	56	52
C	812	839	711	840	852	790	C	780	832	623	894	923	726
40—44 A	53	53	55	54	53	55	40—44 A	56	53	64	54	55	53
B	50	50	48	50	50	49	B	50	50	48	56	56	51
C	789	811	703	794	806	742	C	780	848	576	928	946	812
45—49 A	41	41	40	40	41	38	45—49 A	45	45	44	46	47	40
B	38	40	34	38	39	32	B	39	41	33	43	43	38
C	789	817	671	798	817	714	C	755	803	579	840	847	788
50—54 A	44	45	40	44	45	43	50—54 A	43	43	40	42	43	39
B	37	38	34	39	40	36	B	36	38	32	41	41	38
C	708	715	672	749	760	701	C	749	785	612	867	873	823
55—59 A	24	25	21	25	26	19	55—59 A	24	24	20	22	23	21
B	22	23	19	22	23	18	B	21	23	16	22	22	19
C	783	792	739	752	751	756	C	798	842	611	879	892	794
60—64 A	33	34	28	31	31	28	60—64 A	25	26	20	23	23	23
B	26	26	23	27	27	25	B	24	25	21	26	25	25
C	665	660	687	743	741	752	C	831	838	793	1,008	1,018	945
65—69 A	14	15	11	12	13	10	65—69 A	12	13	8	9	9	9
B	11	11	9	10	11	9	B	10	11	9	10	10	10
C	653	660	619	693	693	696	C	750	747	765	1,008	1,020	931
70+ A	24	25	21	21	22	18	70+ A	18	19	14	13	13	13
B	19	19	18	18	19	17	B	17	18	15	16	15	19
C	643	637	674	731	718	796	C	850	854	829	1,123	1,107	1,216
Age not stated A	1	1	..	..	1	..	Age not stated A	..	1	..	..	1	..
B	1	1	..	..	1	..	B	..	1	..	1	..	..
C	886	898	757	656	652	768	C	792	778	1,188	1,056	1,063	917

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Lucknow Division			Faizabad Division			Age-group	Gorakhpur Division			Varanasi Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
0 A	30	31	25	32	32	29	0 A	28	28	25	31	31	27
B	34	35	30	33	33	30	B	27	27	39	27	27	26
C	980	984	949	988	955	860	C	974	962	1,260	992	992	986
1 A	23	23	23	28	28	31	1 A	27	27	26	27	28	21
B	28	28	27	28	28	29	B	27	27	29	27	27	26
C	1,067	1,087	927	973	984	786	C	984	988	910	989	985	1,023
2 A	25	25	25	26	27	24	2 A	28	29	27	30	30	26
B	28	28	29	26	26	30	B	29	28	33	30	30	31
C	972	978	930	950	946	1,048	C	996	996	991	1,025	1,030	986
3 A	32	33	28	30	30	27	3 A	31	31	29	34	34	29
B	34	34	34	30	30	34	B	31	32	27	34	34	36
C	933	929	963	967	963	1,052	C	995	1,005	746	1,015	1,015	1,022
4 A	25	25	25	26	26	23	4 A	30	30	27	33	34	27
B	27	26	29	26	26	27	B	30	30	32	32	32	30
C	929	938	920	942	939	992	C	995	997	939	958	961	930
5—9 A	138	139	129	145	146	135	5—9 A	157	158	136	158	162	134
B	142	141	149	136	135	152	B	148	148	158	149	149	152
C	901	898	926	896	894	943	C	932	932	932	938	938	934
10—14 A	110	110	111	114	114	114	10—14 A	124	124	119	126	127	116
B	97	95	113	96	95	107	B	109	108	119	111	111	112
C	770	764	811	804	806	781	C	866	869	805	879	889	800
15—19 A	81	79	95	81	80	93	15—19 A	77	76	103	86	84	99
B	75	73	88	73	73	82	B	71	71	80	82	81	86
C	809	821	744	871	880	739	C	916	935	625	949	987	714
20—24 A	78	75	98	72	71	81	20—24 A	73	72	94	72	69	96
B	88	87	96	85	84	92	B	86	86	93	88	88	91
C	982	1,022	778	1,127	1,138	946	C	1,166	1,138	793	1,214	1,297	779
25—29 A	81	80	83	77	78	75	25—29 A	74	74	84	70	69	79
B	84	84	85	84	84	85	B	80	80	85	78	78	80
C	915	929	824	1,043	1,048	951	C	1,062	1,075	813	1,114	1,159	829

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Lucknow Division			Faizabad Division			Age-group	Gorakhpur Division			Varanasi Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
30—34 A	75	75	75	71	70	80	30—34 A	68	68	74	61	60	71
B	74	75	73	75	76	71	B	74	74	73	69	68	70
C	867	880	776	1,025	1,042	739	C	1,073	1,087	790	1,101	1,162	811
35—39 A	62	62	63	62	62	63	35—39 A	56	55	64	53	52	61
B	59	59	55	61	61	59	B	57	58	51	54	55	54
C	824	844	698	944	952	785	C	1,020	1,040	634	1,018	1,063	736
40—44 A	61	61	60	56	56	58	40—44 A	55	55	54	49	48	56
B	55	56	50	58	58	51	B	56	56	52	52	51	52
C	801	822	667	977	990	738	C	1,004	1,015	764	1,098	1,095	757
45—49 A	44	45	43	46	46	47	45—49 A	43	44	34	41	41	42
B	42	43	36	45	45	36	B	42	42	29	40	41	36
C	832	857	661	936	953	634	C	963	973	683	967	1,002	714
50—54 A	47	48	42	44	44	42	50—54 A	44	44	35	41	41	41
B	41	42	36	43	43	35	B	41	41	37	38	37	34
C	763	773	681	936	947	710	C	923	926	842	912	943	690
55—59 A	22	22	21	24	24	22	55—59 A	23	23	24	24	25	19
B	23	24	18	26	26	22	B	23	23	15	21	22	17
C	907	941	663	1,023	1,031	865	C	955	976	509	893	908	756
60—64 A	30	31	24	30	30	25	60—64 A	29	29	21	28	28	25
B	30	31	23	32	33	25	B	30	30	21	27	28	27
C	874	886	769	1,046	1,056	832	C	1,041	1,048	816	983	995	883
65—69 A	12	12	10	13	13	10	65—69 A	12	12	11	13	14	10
B	12	13	9	15	15	12	B	13	13	9	12	13	10
C	924	948	735	1,069	1,074	944	C	1,082	1,102	622	940	946	872
70 + A	23	23	19	23	23	21	70 + A	21	21	13	23	23	20
B	26	25	20	28	29	21	B	26	26	18	25	25	23
C	988	1,004	855	1,197	1,213	864	C	1,213	1,214	1,165	1,095	1,109	978
Age not stated A	1	1	1	..	..	..	Age not stated A	..	..	..	..	..	1
B	1	1	..	..	..	..	B	..	..	..	..	..	1
C	977	1,003	804	1,051	1,056	851	C	941	946	816	787	800	755

The above Table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups (un-graduated ages) and the sex ratio for each age-group in the State and Divisions. Since the age-

groups are quinquennial and the ages have not been graduated, distortions are bound to occur. Hence the discussion will be confined only to the most obvious features. Let us first take the indi-

vidual ages from 0 to 4. The proportion is higher in rural than in urban areas. The number of young children at each of the ages 1, 2, 3 and 4 years is smaller than the number of infants aged 0. Among Revenue Divisions the proportion at the age 0 is the highest in Jhansi Division followed by Uttarakhand and the lowest in Gorakhpur Division. Only in Jhansi Division this age has a higher representation in urban areas, elsewhere in rural.

The next age-group 5-9 in this Table has a greater population. This is because of a negative distortion caused to 0-4 and a positive to 5-9 by incorrect reporting of ages. The population in subsequent age-groups goes on continuously falling except in the age-groups 50-54 and 60-64 in which it shows a rise. This is again due to distortion caused by the heaping of ages at 50 and 60. Owing to a very high percentage of rural population in the State, rural proportions are almost the same as they are in the total area. Urban proportions are less than rural in ages under 15 years and greater in ages 15-44 and again less in ages of 45 and over. Rohilkhand and Agra Divisions form exceptions inasmuch as in certain younger age-groups urban proportions exceed rural while in certain age-groups of the period 15-44 they are smaller. In urban areas also the population diminishes as the age-group advances, but in the urban areas of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions the numbers in the age-group 15-19 are greater than in 5-9.

Females—As in the case of males the number of young children at each of the ages 1, 2, 3 and 4 is generally less than at age 0. The proportion at age 0 is the highest in Rohilkhand, Agra and Jhansi Divisions and the lowest in Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. The population in each age-group goes down with advancing age, but in two age-groups 20-24 and 60-64 a rise is perceptible. This is caused by the heaping of ages at 20 and 60. The rural pattern is the same as general pattern. In urban areas too exceptions occur in age-groups 20-24, 50-54 and 60-64, but in this case solely due to heaping at 20, 50 and 60. The proportions in age-groups under 30 years are greater in urban areas than

in rural.

As compared with males, the proportion of females is greater in the age-group 0-4 both in rural and in urban areas, in the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14 in urban areas, in age-group 20-24 in rural, in 25-29 both in rural and urban, and in 30-34 in rural only.

Sex Ratio—In the age-group 0-4 the sex ratio progressively falls from 0 to 4. The fall is continuous up to the age-group 0-14. In 15-19 and 20-24 the sex ratio manages to rise, but again begins to fall from 25-29 which continues until the age-group 55-59 is reached, from which it again begins to rise. Thus in the younger ages the sex ratio is the lowest in the age-group 10-14, and in older around the age of 50. The rural sex ratio follows the same pattern as total, but that of urban is some what different. The sex ratio fluctuates at ages between 0 and 4 and then continuously falls up to the age-group 15-19. During the period 20-29 it shows a marked rise, and in the period commencing from 30-34 a marked fall which continues until the fifties are reached.

At the individual ages of the age-group 0-4 sometimes the rural sex ratio is higher and sometimes the urban. However, in the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14 the rural sex ratio is appreciably lower than urban; whereas in older age-groups it is decidedly higher.

Sex ratios exceeding 1,000 are found in several age-groups in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. Low sex ratios, i.e., below 800 in many age-groups especially from 40 years onwards are found in Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra and Allahabad Divisions.

33. Correct picture can be formed from adjusted age data only. Adjusted data in the Age Tables are given for the total area of the whole State and not for rural and urban areas separately, nor for units smaller than the State. Recourse has, therefore, been taken to graduate the ages in accordance with the method adopted in West Bengal in 1951.⁷ Table 6.12 on the same pattern as 6.11 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and also the sex ratio of each age-group in the State and Divisions by graduated ages.

GRADUATED AGES

TABLE 6.12—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex by Age-Groups and Number of Females per 1,000 Males in each Age-Group in the State and Divisions, 1961

Under each age-group A denotes ratio of males in that age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together

Age-group			B ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together								
			C number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group			Kumaon Division			Rohilkhand Division		
			Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand Division		T	R	U	T	R	U
0	A	B	45	46	41	48	48	32	47	48	36
			49	49	47	43	43	58	55	57	46
			995	1,004	936	964	964	946	1,035	1,054	938
1	A	B	28	27	25	28	23	17	23	27	28
			29	29	29	26	26	32	31	31	31
			972	976	943	989	989	935	955	954	963
2	A	B	29	29	28	27	28	16	29	28	39
			31	31	33	27	27	29	33	32	35
			961	960	968	1,023	1,023	897	959	950	1,003
3	A	B	31	32	30	28	28	18	30	30	33
			32	32	34	27	27	34	33	33	36
			935	936	931	1,035	1,036	1,000	926	925	934
4	A	B	32	33	31	30	30	20	31	31	35
			32	32	34	28	28	34	33	32	35
			909	913	880	996	996	886	883	891	853
5-9	A	B	136	137	130	131	131	91	133	136	112
			131	130	140	120	120	122	127	125	144
			873	873	875	970	971	694	840	828	892
10-14	A	B	116	117	113	115	116	106	113	114	105
			109	107	119	108	108	100	108	105	123
			851	851	855	984	987	487	808	788	901
15-19	A	B	85	83	100	87	87	128	85	81	120
			86	85	95	96	96	92	87	85	93
			925	954	711	1,168	1,175	372	862	859	875
20-24	A	B	85	82	96	78	78	115	82	78	116
			91	90	95	93	94	94	89	89	92
			970	1,000	801	1,260	1,267	424	887	883	906
25-29	A	B	78	77	80	73	73	98	78	76	93
			83	83	83	85	84	91	82	82	78
			966	987	836	1,227	1,233	480	853	854	911

⁷ An account of Land Management in West Bengal, 1870-1950 by A. Mitra, pp 297-312.

GENERAL REPORT

CENSUS REPORT															
Uttar Pradesh				Uttarakhand Division				Kumaon Division				Rohilkhand Division			
Age-group		T	R	U	T	R	U	Age-group		T	R	U	T	R	U
30—34	A	69	69	72	65	65	88	30—34	A	69	68	78	71	72	65
	B	70	70	69	72	72	87		B	72	71	71	69	70	65
	C	923	947	773	1,122	1,176	510		C	1,039	1,076	605	826	819	862
35—39	A	59	58	62	55	55	71	35—39	A	56	55	62	60	61	57
	B	57	58	54	57	57	62		B	57	57	52	55	56	52
	C	885	916	704	1,083	1,087	456		C	1,003	1,059	559	779	776	799
40—44	A	50	50	51	48	49	55	40—44	A	48	47	50	50	50	47
	B	48	49	42	48	48	35		B	47	48	41	46	47	43
	C	875	908	666	1,044	1,049	327		C	986	1,040	541	795	797	785
45—49	A	45	46	43	49	49	44	45—49	A	47	47	42	46	47	43
	B	42	43	37	46	46	34		B	43	44	33	44	46	37
	C	847	868	707	985	988	397		C	924	964	530	815	828	759
50—54	A	34	35	31	42	42	32	50—54	A	38	39	32	35	35	33
	B	32	33	27	37	37	29		B	35	36	24	32	33	27
	C	857	880	694	941	943	456		C	905	941	514	782	793	726
55—59	A	28	29	24	36	36	27	55—59	A	32	33	23	29	29	27
	B	27	28	22	32	32	24		B	29	30	19	27	28	22
	C	878	896	737	935	937	468		C	902	930	548	812	828	724
60—64	A	21	21	18	26	26	20	60—64	A	23	24	15	21	21	20
	B	20	21	16	24	24	19		B	21	22	14	20	20	16
	C	879	897	739	966	968	486		C	901	923	598	796	812	715
65—69	A	13	13	11	15	15	7	65—69	A	14	15	8	13	13	12
	B	13	13	10	14	14	11		B	13	13	8	12	13	10
	C	908	929	744	988	988	833		C	894	903	741	823	845	713
70+	A	15	16	14	19	17	15	70+	A	16	16	10	17	17	16
	B	17	17	14	17	17	14		B	14	14	12	14	14	15
	C	963	982	819	1,053	1,056	481		C	905	913	794	743	733	794
Age not stated	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated	A	..	1	1	..	..	..
	B	1	..	..	..	..	..		B	..	1	..	..	..	..
	C	884	889	820	561	561	..		C	1,011	1,070	..	917	913	991

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group		Meerut Division			Agra Division			Age-group		Allahabad Division			Jhansi Division			
		T	R	U	T	R	U			T	R	U	T	R	U	
0	A	46	47	42	47	49	40	0	A	43	45	39	52	50	62	
	B	53	54	49	54	55	51		B	52	54	44	55	55	57	
	C	966	977	917	984	969	1,063			C	1,037	1,077	874	962	1,001	774
1	A	27	27	27	26	26	25	1			A	28	27	24	28	28
	B	29	29	29	28	29	28		B		30	30	29	30	30	33
	C	913	922	878	940	937	954			C	983	994	937	993	968	1,176
2	A	29	29	29	29	28	29	2			A	29	30	27	30	31
	B	31	31	33	31	31	34		B		32	31	33	33	33	34
	C	904	905	902	931	923	966			C	935	936	928	991	956	1,277
3	A	31	31	30	31	31	32	3			A	31	32	28	32	33
	B	32	32	34	33	32	35		B		33	33	35	34	33	35
	C	883	879	901	903	898	922			C	923	920	935	948	933	1,060
4	A	32	32	31	32	32	33	4			A	31	31	28	32	32
	B	32	32	33	33	32	35		B		33	33	34	32	32	34
	C	844	840	862	867	867	864			C	939	940	932	889	897	842
5—9	A	134	136	128	134	133	138	5—9			A	132	134	123	132	132
	B	133	132	140	132	130	141		B		135	134	141	125	124	132
	C	836	829	870	836	834	848			C	891	892	886	855	858	836
10—14	A	116	117	111	115	114	120	10—14			A	114	115	109	112	112
	B	115	114	121	111	108	122		B		112	111	119	105	104	113
	C	836	829	867	820	814	845			C	856	862	833	845	844	847
15—19	A	89	86	101	90	88	100	15—19			A	90	87	100	89	88
	B	94	93	98	93	93	92		B		91	90	96	90	90	93
	C	886	920	770	879	910	763			C	877	922	737	914	932	810
20—24	A	85	82	98	88	87	93	20—24			A	89	86	98	90	89
	B	92	91	95	96	96	96		B		92	91	98	90	91	84
	C	914	955	777	932	951	857			C	900	943	763	910	936	758
25—29	A	75	74	78	78	79	75	25—29			A	80	79	85	83	84
	B	81	81	81	83	83	84		B		82	81	87	82	83	80
	C	914	937	826	910	907	924			C	885	1,426	790	892	902	830

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Meerut Division			Agra Division			Age-group	Allahabad Division			Jhansi Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
30—34 A	66	66	69	68	68	67	30—34 A	72	70	79	72	72	77
B	68	68	68	68	69	64	B	69	68	73	71	71	72
C	862	883	781	853	866	796	C	835	874	709	894	900	859
35—39 A	57	56	60	56	55	58	35—39 A	61	58	71	58	58	60
B	54	55	53	54	54	53	B	55	54	55	59	60	54
C	806	832	706	820	836	754	C	781	844	596	914	940	761
40—44 A	48	48	50	48	48	48	40—44 A	52	50	57	51	51	50
B	46	46	43	45	45	42	B	46	47	42	51	52	45
C	796	825	683	801	821	720	C	771	832	575	899	922	754
45—49 A	44	45	42	44	44	41	45—49 A	45	45	44	46	47	41
B	39	40	35	40	41	35	B	40	41	34	44	44	39
C	749	767	673	776	787	724	C	765	812	592	857	866	795
50—54 A	35	35	31	34	34	32	50—54 A	34	35	31	34	34	29
B	31	31	27	31	32	27	B	31	32	25	33	33	29
C	748	761	689	776	791	708	C	784	826	615	879	885	836
55—59 A	30	31	26	30	31	26	55—59 A	26	28	22	24	24	23
B	26	26	23	26	26	23	B	25	26	20	26	26	24
C	716	717	711	741	746	717	C	809	831	703	945	956	872
60—64 A	23	24	19	22	23	19	60—64 A	19	20	15	17	16	17
B	18	19	16	18	19	16	B	18	18	15	18	18	18
C	678	676	683	710	708	720	C	801	812	749	994	1,011	891
65—69 A	15	15	12	13	14	11	65—69 A	12	12	9	9	9	8
B	11	11	9	11	11	10	B	11	11	8	10	10	10
C	631	632	624	699	686	766	C	806	822	722	1,040	1,044	1,016
70+ A	17	18	16	15	15	13	70+ A	14	15	11	9	9	10
B	14	14	13	13	13	12	B	13	14	12	11	11	14
C	657	655	666	728	728	730	C	841	834	876	1,113	1,101	1,178
Age not stated A	1	1	..	..	1	..	Age not stated A	..	1	..	..	1	..
B	1	1	..	..	1	..	B	..	1	..	1	..	..
C	886	898	757	656	652	768	C	792	778	1,188	1,056	1,063	917

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Lucknow Division			Faizabad Division			Age-group	Gorakhpur Division			Varanasi Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
0 A	42	43	37	46	46	45	0 A	41	42	38	45	46	38
B	48	49	44	47	48	45	B	41	41	54	44	44	46
C	1,005	1,013	942	983	991	834	C	977	971	1,137	991	990	997
1 A	24	24	24	27	27	27	1 A	28	28	26	28	29	24
B	28	28	28	27	2	20	B	28	27	31	28	28	29
C	1,016	1,029	929	961	964	905	C	991	992	953	1,008	1,009	1,002
2 A	29	29	26	28	28	25	2 A	30	30	28	31	32	28
B	31	31	31	28	28	32	B	30	30	30	32	32	34
C	949	950	948	959	955	1,050	C	995	1,001	861	1,020	1,022	1,005
3 A	31	31	29	30	31	29	3 A	33	33	30	35	36	30
B	33	32	33	30	30	33	B	32	32	31	34	34	34
C	934	933	937	935	935	927	C	970	975	844	971	972	958
4 A	29	29	29	31	31	33	4 A	36	36	31	37	38	31
B	31	31	38	29	30	32	B	34	34	36	35	35	33
C	934	937	911	905	909	827	C	948	949	935	931	934	899
5—9 A	129	130	124	135	135	127	5—9 A	147	148	131	149	152	129
B	126	124	136	121	121	134	B	136	135	145	137	137	139
C	853	849	879	866	865	886	C	913	914	889	920	924	889
10—14 A	112	113	108	116	116	109	10—14 A	121	121	116	125	127	114
B	104	102	115	102	101	113	B	110	109	119	113	113	117
C	838	802	846	840	838	871	C	895	898	821	901	907	852
15—19 A	85	82	101	82	82	93	15—19 A	80	79	104	86	84	104
B	85	83	98	81	81	91	B	80	80	91	90	89	94
C	874	892	773	949	957	819	C	998	1,015	705	1,036	1,085	746
20—24 A	87	84	101	81	81	88	20—24 A	78	77	99	78	75	100
B	89	88	109	87	86	94	B	84	84	94	89	89	93
C	901	921	787	1,022	1,029	901	C	1,061	1,078	762	1,134	1,202	765
25—29 A	82	82	85	77	77	79	25—29 A	76	76	84	69	68	81
B	84	84	85	85	85	84	B	84	84	84	78	78	79
C	90	916	891	1,052	1,062	883	C	1,081	1,095	806	1,129	1,181	814

Age-group	Lucknow Division			Faizabad Division			Age-group	Gorakhpur Division			Varanasi Division		
	T	R	U	T	R	U		T	R	U	T	R	U
30—34 A	74	74	75	71	70	77	30—34 A	68	68	76	62	60	71
B	73	73	71	74	74	70	B	72	72	69	67	65	68
C	862	879	753	938	1,012	764	C	1,946	1,062	723	1,080	1,127	790
35—39 A	64	64	64	62	61	66	35—39 A	58	58	63	54	52	61
B	60	60	55	62	62	58	B	60	60	55	56	55	55
C	821	842	680	968	982	735	C	1,023	1,040	698	1,036	1,081	752
40—44 A	53	53	5	52	52	534	40—44 A	50	50	47	46	46	50
B	50	51	44	53	53	47	B	50	50	42	47	47	45
C	827	852	657	974	988	720	C	938	1,000	717	1,016	1,058	734
45—49 A	47	48	44	46	46	46	45—49 A	45	45	37	43	42	43
B	43	44	37	46	46	37	B	43	44	35	41	41	37
C	802	820	671	948	962	678	C	950	958	753	945	979	703
50—54 A	35	35	32	34	34	32	50—54 A	34	34	28	33	33	30
B	33	34	27	35	36	28	B	33	34	27	31	31	26
C	834	855	683	985	997	738	C	977	984	774	923	949	713
55—59 A	27	28	22	29	29	25	55—59 A	28	28	24	28	28	23
B	28	29	22	31	31	25	B	28	28	19	26	27	23
C	896	909	782	1,041	1,050	838	C	1,007	1,021	649	939	953	815
60—64 A	20	21	18	22	22	18	60—64 A	20	20	18	21	21	17
B	21	22	16	24	24	19	B	22	22	15	20	20	18
C	895	917	725	1,059	1,068	857	C	1,053	1,069	656	961	973	854
65—69 A	13	13	13	14	14	11	65—69 A	12	12	9	13	14	10
B	14	15	10	16	16	12	B	14	15	9	13	14	12
C	939	979	661	1,123	1,131	930	C	1,156	1,168	894	1,006	1,014	923
70+ A	16	16	14	17	17	16	70+ A	15	15	11	17	17	15
B	18	19	15	21	21	17	B	19	19	14	19	19	17
C	984	1,002	842	1,207	1,226	857	C	1,212	1,219	1,021	1,091	1,107	956
Age not stated A	1	1	1	..	..	..	Age not stated A	..	..	..	..	..	1
B	1	1	..	..	..	..	B	..	..	..	..	..	1
C	977	1,033	804	1,051	1,056	851	C	941	945	816	787	800	755

As said earlier, on account of the large proportion of rural population in the State the rural pattern is almost the same as the total pattern. It is proposed to study the rural and urban patterns separately, as the age composition of rural and urban areas presents striking differences, largely as a result of migration.

Rural—Proportions for males and females are being discussed simultaneously, so that a comparative study may be made. In the State the proportions for both males and females are high at the age 0, and comparatively much lower at each of the ages 1, 2, 3 and 4. The same holds good for all Revenue Divisions. In the State as well as in Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi and Lucknow Divisions females are in a larger proportion than males in the age-group 0—4; while in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions the opposite is the case. In Faizabad Division both are in almost the same proportion. The proportion of males and females steadily goes down as the age-group advances. However, in the system of graduation adopted here the age-group 20—24 is an exception in certain cases. In the total area of the State the number of females in this age-group is greater than in the previous age-group 15—19, and of males equal. But it is not so in the 1961 *Census Age Tables* according to which both male and female populations continuously decrease, as age goes up. The difference is due to the different methods of adjustment followed in the two cases. As per Table 6.12 there are more females in ages 20—24 than in the preceding age-group in Agra, Allahabad, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions while in Rohilkhand and Lucknow Divisions the same is true of males as well. The age-group 0—4 has already been considered above. In the age-group 5—14 the proportion of females is less than that of males, in 15—34 greater, in 35—39 equal, in 40—59 less, in 60—69 again equal, and in 70+ greater. This differs from the distribution derived from 1961 *Census Age Tables* so far as ages 5—14 and 15—29 are concerned. According to these Tables the proportion of females in ages 5—14 is greater and in ages 15—29 smaller. This is again due to the different

methods of computation. However, according to both the proportion of females in ages 40—59 is definitely smaller.

Urban—There are no adjusted age data for urban areas in the 1961 *Census Age Tables*, hence no comparison is possible. As in the rural area, both male and female proportions are high at age 0 and much lower at the individual ages 1, 2, 3 and 4. In the State and every Revenue Division females have a much larger proportion than males in the age-group 0—4. For males the proportions are very high in Jhansi (169) and Rohilkhand (168) Divisions, but low in Uttarakhand (103) and Kumaon (133) Divisions. Amongst females they are high in Jhansi (193) and Uttarakhand (187) Divisions and low in Faizabad (171) and Lucknow (174) Divisions. In the State the proportion for both the sexes falls as the age-group advances, but in some Divisions there are exceptions at certain ages. The population of males in age-groups 10—14 and 15—19 in Uttarakhand Division and 15—19 in Kumaon Division is higher than in the immediately preceding age-groups. For females such an age-group is 20—24 in Uttarakhand, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions.

Certain age-groups are found to be better represented in urban areas than in rural. In the case of males ages 15—44 have a higher proportion in urban areas, particularly the age-groups comprised in 15—24. In the case of females ages 0—24 have a greater representation, particularly the age-groups comprised in 5—19. Ages beyond 45 are much less represented in urban areas than rural. The rural-urban migration has age-and-sex differentials which account for this dissimilarity. The general pattern is the same in all Revenue Divisions. However, differences exist here and there. They are—

(1) The proportion of males in urban areas is less than that in rural areas in the following age-groups comprised in ages 15—44:

Rohilkhand Division	25—29;	30—34;	35—39;	40—44
Agra Division	25—29;	30—34		
Jhansi Division	25—29;	40—44		
Gorakhpur Division	40—44			

(2) The proportion of females in urban areas is less than that in rural areas in the following age-groups comprised in ages 0-24:

Uttarakhand Division	10-14; 15-19
Rohilkhand Division	0-4
Agra Division	15-19
Allahabad Division	0-4
Jhansi Division	20-24
Lucknow Division	0-4

(3) The proportion of males in urban areas is greater than in rural areas in the following age-groups of ages 0-14:

Rohilkhand Division	0-4; 5-9; 10-14
Agra Division	5-9; 10-14
Jhansi Division	5-9

It will be apparent from the above that Rohilkhand, Agra and Jhansi Divisions differ in many respects from the general pattern of the State in rural and urban age-and-sex distribution.

Sex Ratio—The Table also gives the sex ratio in the State and Revenue Divisions by age-groups. The sex ratio is appreciably affected by migration, especially the large volume of marriage migration and the migration of males for livelihood and work depending on whether they migrate with or without their families. The sex ratio at ages 0-4 is high. At age 0 it is 1,004 in rural and 936 in urban areas of the State. It exceeds 1,000 in the total and rural of Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions, in rural only of Jhansi Division, and in urban only of Agra and Gorakhpur Divisions. The sex ratio in the total and rural of the State declines till the age-group 10-14, then rises till 20-24, after which it goes on declining till 45-49, and finally commences to rise again from 50-54. The position is slightly different in urban areas. There is a decline till 15-19, followed by a rise till 25-29, after which a decline again sets in which continues till the age-group 40-44 is reached. The sex ratio then shows rise in the age-group 45-49, it goes down again in 50-54, after which there is a continuous rise till the very end. The decline in the sex ratio between the ages 5-14 and 25-49 may be attributed to the lesser care devoted to female children and to risks of maternity in the reproductive ages.

In the age-group 0-4 the sex ratio is in excess of 1,000 at several ages in a number of Revenue Divisions. It will be fruitful to take up other age-groups now and to study the highs and lows of sex ratio in the rural and urban areas of the Divisions concerned. As the numbers in the the sex ratio 70 years and over are small and the sex ratio therein is quite high, it is proposed to confine discussion to age-groups comprised in ages 5-69. The sex ratio is 1,000 and above in the rural areas of the following Divisions in the age-groups shown against each:

Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions	15-44
Allahabad Division	25-29
Jhansi Division	60-69
Faizabad Division	20-34; 55-69
Gorakhpur Division	15-44; 55-69
Varanasi Division	15-44; 65-69

The age-group 15-44 figures prominently in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions from the rural areas of which large numbers of males migrate to other places. The rural sex ratio is, however, below 800 in the following Divisions in the age-groups shown against them:

Rohilkhand Division	10-14; 35-44; 50-54
Meerut and Agra Divisions	45-69

The very low rural sex ratios in these age-groups may be due to high female mortality or different migration patterns in the areas concerned.

Urban sex ratio is much lower than rural. It is extremely low, i.e., less than 700 in the following Divisions in the age-groups indicated:

Uttarakhand Division	5-64
Kumaon Division	15-64
Meerut Division	40-54 and 60-69
Allahabad Division	35-54
Lucknow Division	35-54; 65-69
Faizabad Division	45-49
Gorakhpur Division	35-39; 55-64

However, it exceeds the figure of 900 in the undermentioned:

Rohilkhand Division	10-14; 20-29
Agra Division	25-29
Jhansi Division	65-69
Faizabad Division	20-24; 65-69
Varanasi Division	65-69

Fig. VI/14
SEX RATIOS BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS BASED ON UNGRADUATED AND GRADUATED DATA

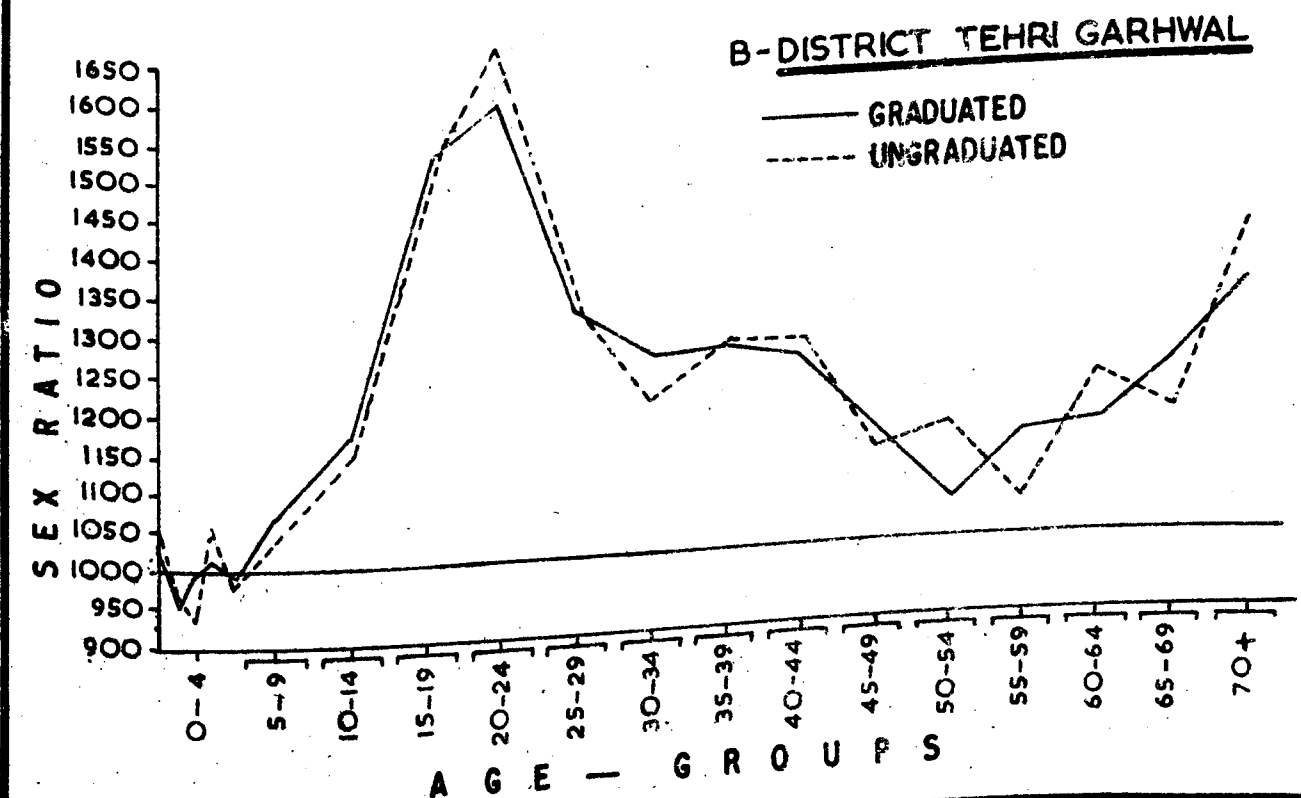
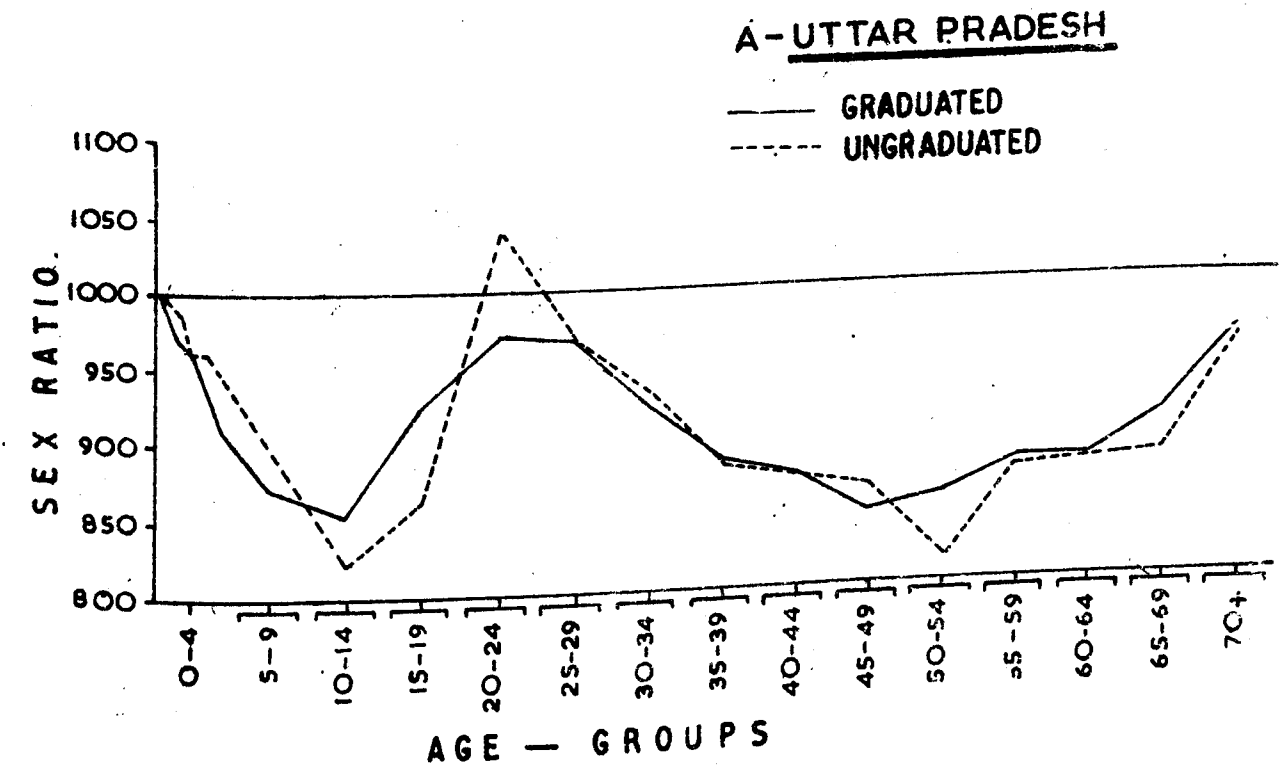
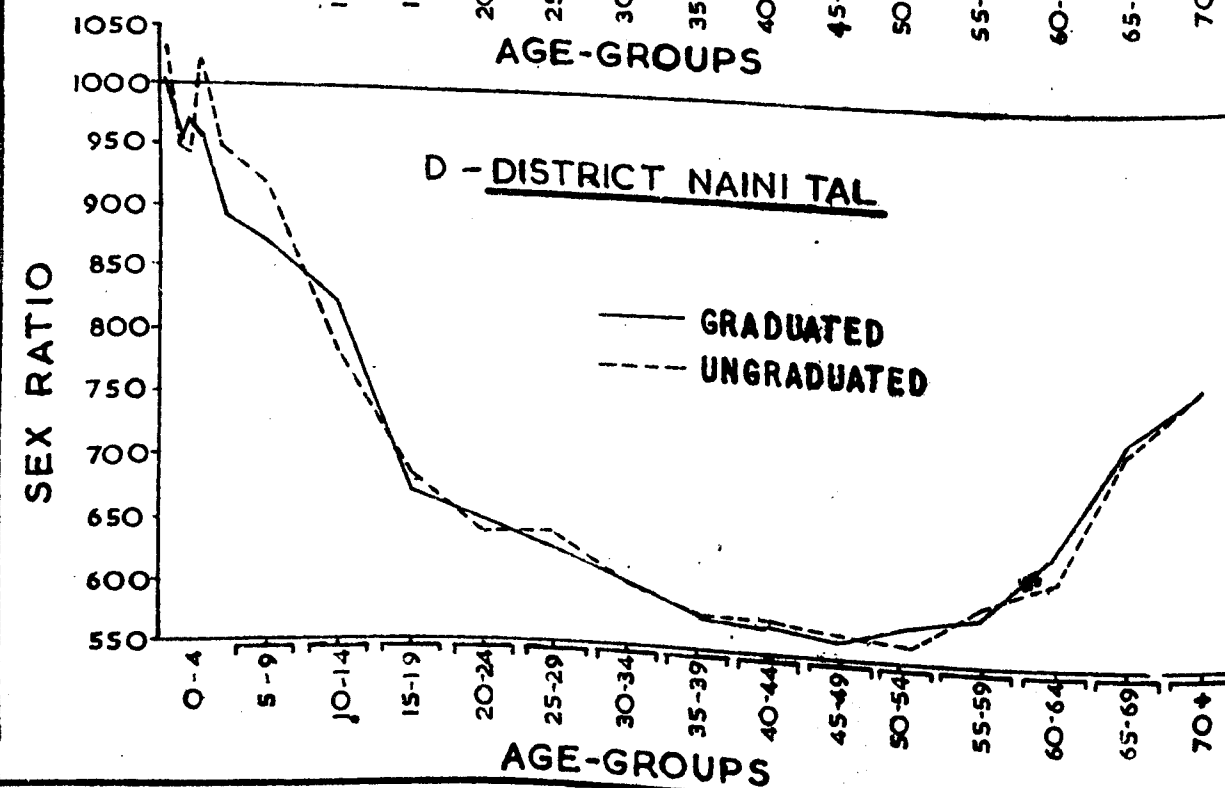
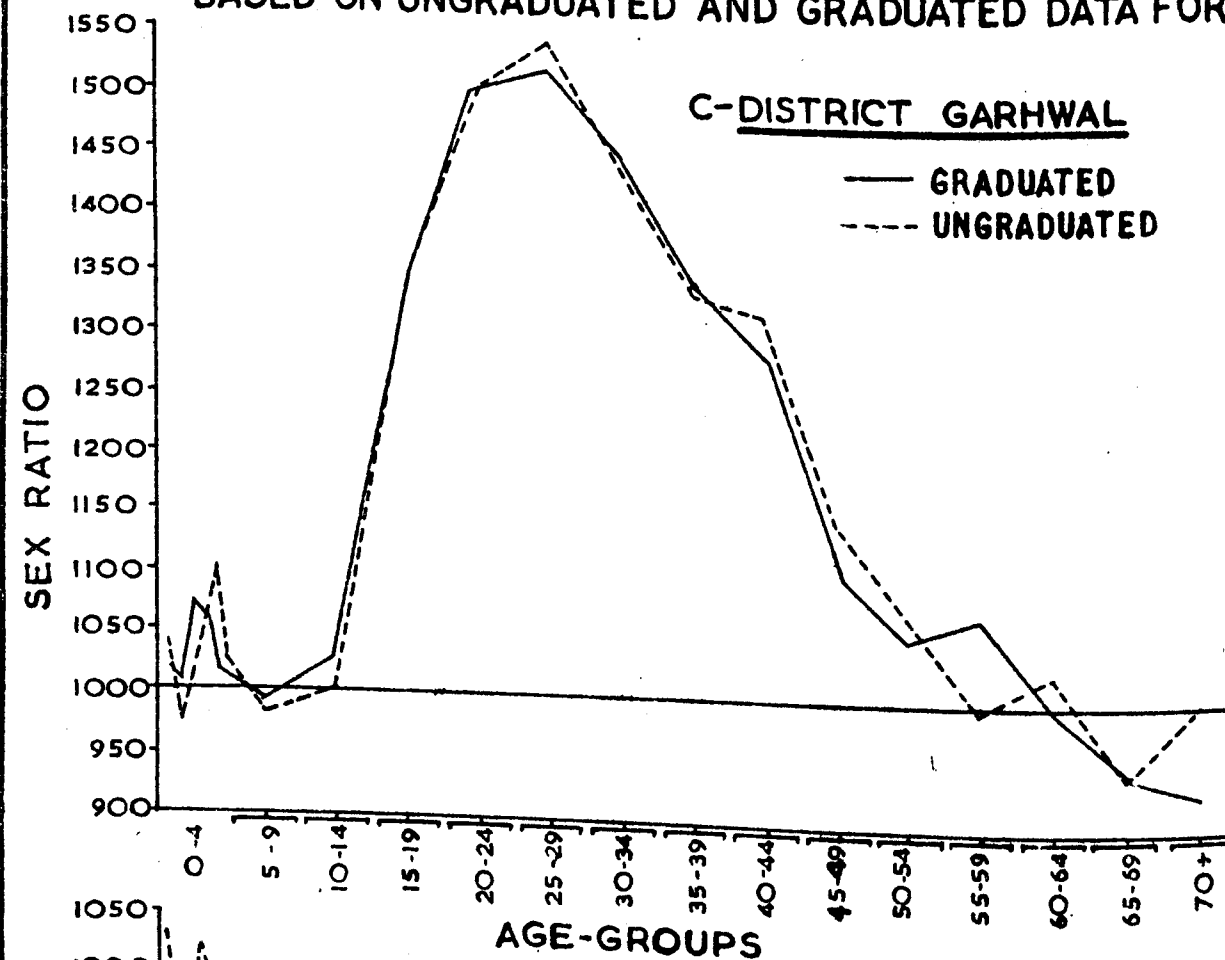


Fig VI/14

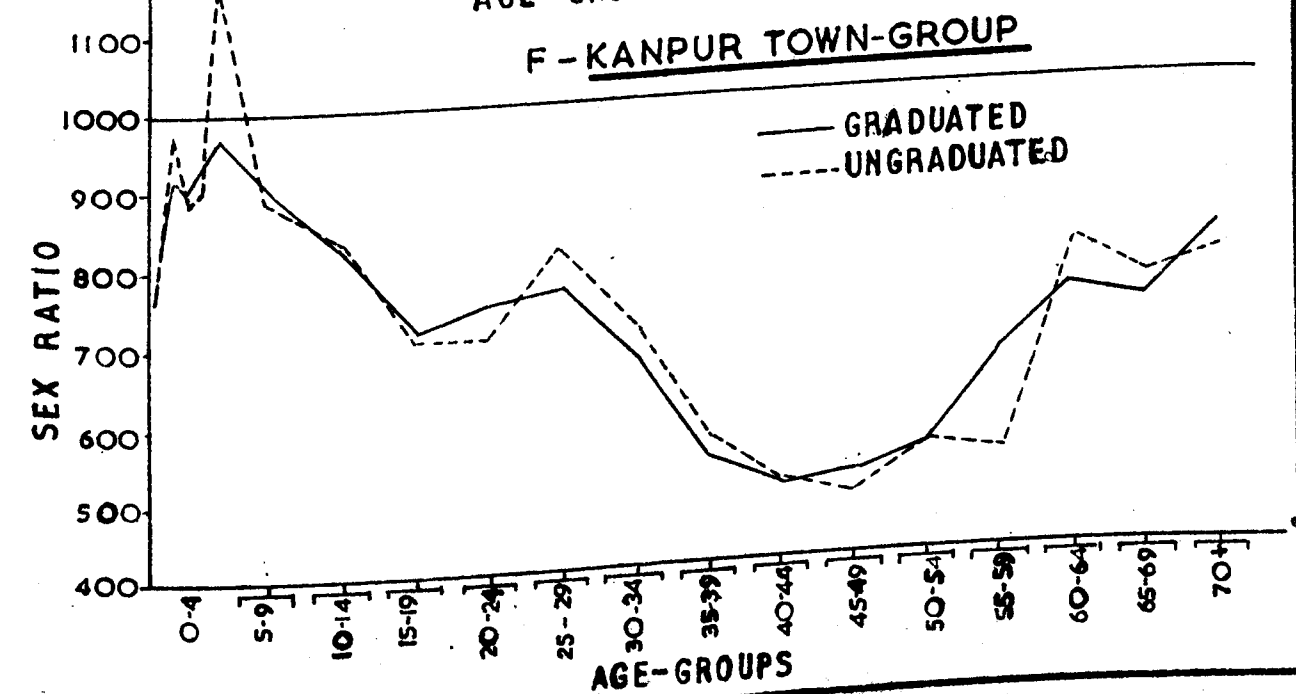
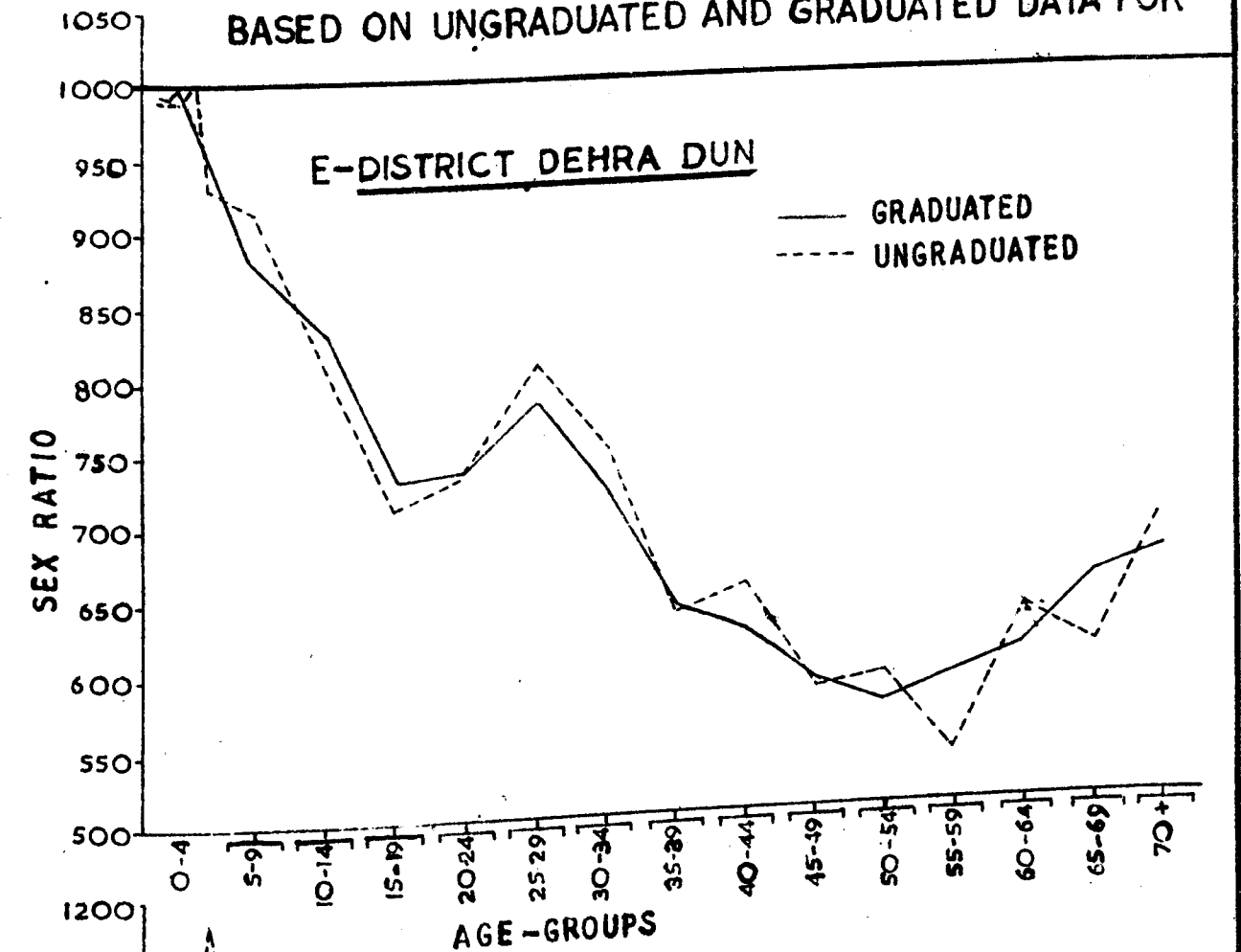
SEX RATIOS BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS
BASED ON UNGRADUATED AND GRADUATED DATA FOR

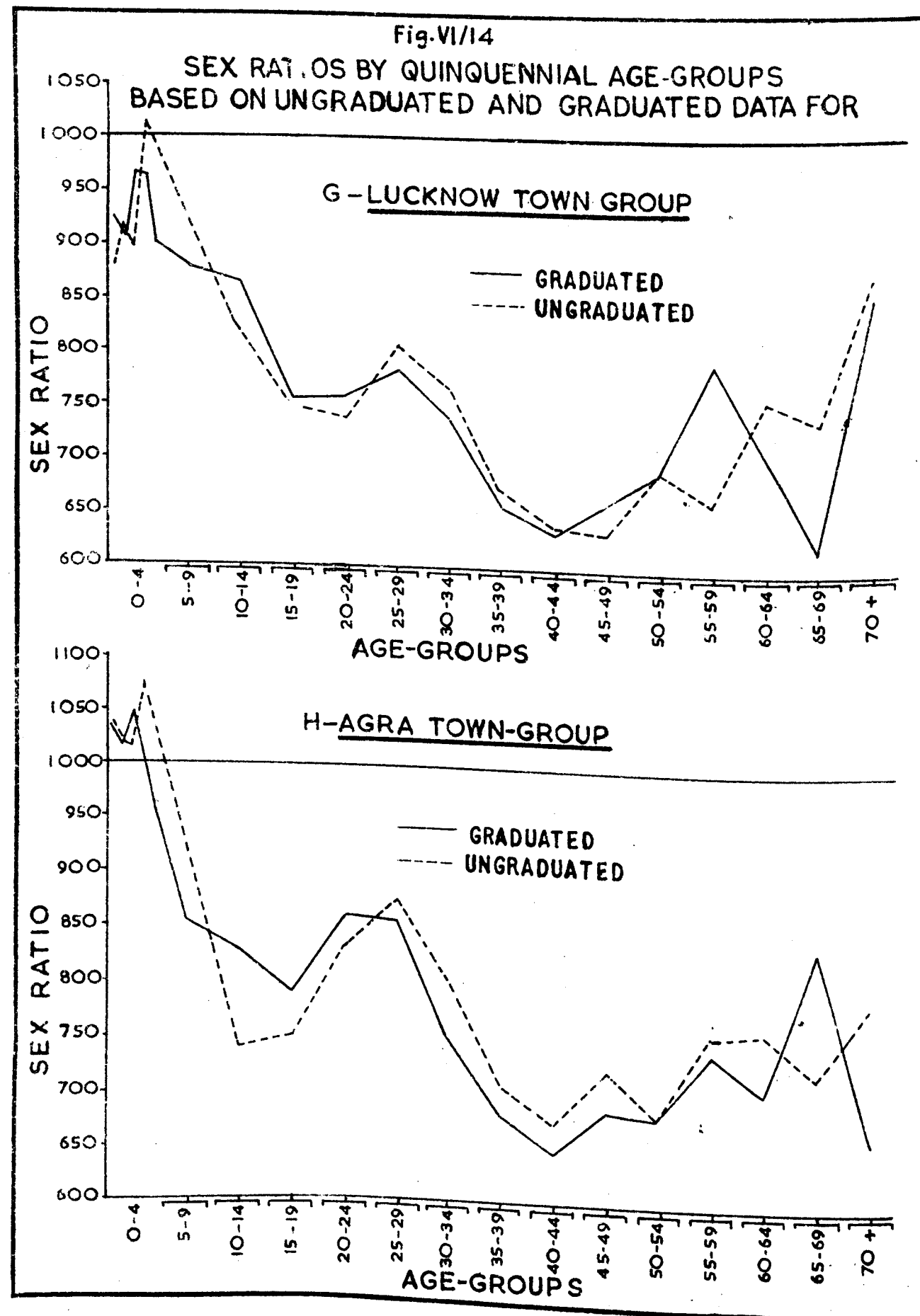


P.S.U.P. - A.P.-6-CENSUS - 1966, 3000 - (OFFSET)

Fig.VI/14

SEX RATIOS BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS
BASED ON UNGRADUATED AND GRADUATED DATA FOR





34. The sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh in 1961 is 909 females per 1,000 males. Twelve districts have sex ratios exceeding 1,000. They fall in two distinct groups. The first comprises 5 districts of Himalayan Hills :

1. Chamoli	1,108
2. Pithoragarh	1,055
3. Tehri Garhwal	1,202
4. Garhwal	1,164
5. Almora	1,080

The second group comprises 2 districts of the eastern part of the Central Plains and 5 districts of the East Plain :

1. Sultanpur	1,017
2. Pratapgarh	1,062
3. Deoria	1,002
4. Azamgarh	1,032
5. Jaunpur	1,061
6. Ballia	1,035
7. Ghazipur	1,020

The high sex ratios to some extent may be due to natural causes, but in the main to large male migration to other areas. The highest sex ratio is to be found in district Tehri Garhwal followed by Garhwal. District having sex ratios below 850 are :

1. Naini Tal	719
2. Budaun	837
3. Bareilly	834
4. Pilibhit	842
5. Shahjahanpur	826
6. Dehra Dun	766
7. Saharanpur	825
8. Muzaffarnagar	841
9. Meerut	843
10. Mathura	838
11. Agra	840
12. Farrukhabad	839
13. Etawah	847
14. Kanpur	811
15. Lucknow	839

The districts having the smallest sex ratios, namely, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, curiously

enough, are also situated in the Himalayan Hills. They have a large volume of male migration from outside. With the exception of Kanpur and Lucknow, which have large cities and are located in the Central Plain, all the rest belong to the West Plain. The sex ratios of the 3 largest cities are :

1. Kanpur T. G.	739
2. Lucknow T. G.	789
3. Agra T. G.	824

The sex ratios of Uttar Pradesh as well as Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts as also of Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra town-groups by quinquennial age-groups based on ungraduated and graduated data are depicted in Fig. VI/14 A to H.

Age Composition and Sex Ratio in the State, Districts and Cities by Broad Age-groups

35. Changes in the proportions of productive and unproductive age-groups from 1921 to 1961 in the State have been dealt with in paragraph 24. It is proposed now to discuss the distribution of the 1961 population of each sex by proportions in broad age-groups 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, and 60+ and the sex ratio in these age-groups in the State, districts and Class I cities and town-groups. Since adjusted age data do not exist below the State level, unadjusted figures will be utilized for this discussion. Differences between unadjusted and adjusted data require to be clearly brought out at the outset, as in the following statement :

Age-group	Unadjusted			Adjusted		
	Males per 1,000	Females per 1,000	Sex Ratio	Males per 1,000	Females per 1,000	Sex Ratio
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
0-14	406	403	902	400	410	933
15-34	306	321	952	331	325	893
35-59	224	213	863	220	211	871
60 & over	63	63	906	49	54	988
Age not stated	1	N	884	..	..	..

Distortions in the above mentioned broad age-groups are reproduced from Table 6.4 as under :

Age-group	Percentage Distortion	
	Males	Females
0-14	+1.62	-1.76
15-34	-7.31	-1.16
35-59	+1.75	+0.80
60 and over	+27.01	+16.47

The span of the first age-group is 15 years, of the second 20 years, of the third 25 years and of

the last about 40 years, yet the proportion of males as well as females progressively decreases in these age-groups. The implications of a large proportion of the population in ages 0-14 and of a small proportion in ages 60 years and over have already been discussed. Table 6.13 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups and the sex ratio in each of them for the State and districts. These data are based on unadjusted age returns.

TABLE 6.13—Females per 1,000 Males and Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex in Broad Age-Groups, 1961

A—Males per 1,000 of all males

B—Females per 1,000 of all females

C—Females per 1,000 males in each age-group

State/District/City/ Town-group	Age-Groups														
	0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
UTTAR PRADESH	406	403	902	306	321	952	224	213	863	63	63	906	1	N	884
1. Uttar Kashi	321	314	942	343	355	997	275	257	901	60	74	1,187	1	N	609
2. Chamoli	407	363	988	292	343	1,300	239	225	1,044	62	69	1,236	N	N	535
3. Pithoragarh	433	400	972	284	337	1,251	210	207	1,036	73	56	818	..	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	404	354	1,053	288	339	1,416	241	237	1,184	67	70	1,252	N	N	571
5. Garhwal	443	383	1,006	260	326	1,459	225	229	1,187	72	62	996	N	N	1,417
6. Almora	435	386	960	271	337	1,340	222	220	1,067	72	57	866	N	N	778
7. Naini Tal	347	435	899	381	339	640	226	182	580	46	44	691	N	N	182
8. Bijnor	421	422	879	291	310	935	221	208	828	67	60	777	..	N	..
9. Moradabad	419	427	883	300	315	908	211	198	811	70	60	730	N	N	1,134
10. Budaun	386	398	865	366	311	711	148	218	806	99	72	1,240	1	1	930
11. Rampur	397	437	958	307	313	887	230	194	736	66	56	730	N	N	832
12. Bareilly	388	405	871	323	322	831	229	210	766	60	63	868	N	N	972
13. Pilibhit	387	401	873	323	321	837	240	216	756	50	62	1,036	N	N	1,500
14. Shahjahanpur	367	393	884	324	318	812	246	221	744	62	68	890	1	N	667
15. Dehra Dun	352	416	906	353	346	749	238	190	611	57	48	647	N	N	1,083
16. Saharanpur	397	414	861	313	333	878	219	199	749	70	53	626	1	1	800
17. Muzaffarnagar	410	425	870	304	328	907	216	197	768	69	49	599	1	1	912
18. Meerut	410	421	865	302	321	898	217	201	783	70	56	671	1	1	771
19. Bulandshahr	413	406	866	292	320	965	218	212	854	77	61	702	N	1	1,447
20. Aligarh	402	409	876	301	322	921	223	208	806	73	60	702	1	1	923
21. Mathura	406	415	859	313	331	881	214	198	776	66	55	703	1	1	816
22. Agra	412	430	876	322	331	866	208	190	764	57	49	709	1	N	810

State/District/City/ Town-group	Age-Groups															Age not stated		
	0—14			15—34			35—59			60+								
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C						
23. Etah	396	400	872	310	327	912	225	211	809	68	62	792	1	N	677			
24. Mainpuri	404	409	870	320	336	902	217	204	809	58	51	760	1	N	295			
25. Farrukhabad	386	413	898	323	326	846	229	204	747	61	56	767	1	1	733			
26. Etawah	407	418	870	319	340	904	219	196	754	54	46	720	1	N	633			
27. Kanpur	380	425	908	334	334	813	236	193	664	50	47	762	N	1	1,005			
28. Fatehpur	402	418	952	311	322	946	226	206	833	61	53	802	N	1	609			
29. Allahabad	416	412	921	307	320	967	221	211	885	55	57	961	1	N	687			
30. Jhansi	408	402	915	330	326	886	220	218	887	41	53	1,153	1	1	848			
31. Jalaun	411	403	869	324	336	918	220	211	848	45	49	979	N	1	1,848			
32. Hamirpur	406	391	889	316	323	942	229	231	931	48	55	1,064	1	N	831			
33. Banda	405	414	926	327	325	900	221	211	867	47	50	950	N	N	1,105			
34. Kheri	369	379	877	324	320	843	246	228	790	61	73	1,020	N	N	1,530			
35. Sitapur	371	380	878	313	320	877	242	223	791	73	77	905	1	N	686			
36. Hardoi	390	400	879	316	319	867	234	217	794	59	63	905	1	1	1,253			
37. Unnao	399	399	890	308	320	927	228	218	852	64	63	876	1	N	917			
38. Lucknow	373	398	895	336	334	835	231	207	749	60	60	855	N	1	769			
39. Rae Bareilly	402	383	920	290	314	1,046	239	232	936	69	70	988	N	1	1,338			
40. Bahraich	376	369	881	325	327	905	240	231	864	59	72	1,099	N	1	1,812			
41. Gonda	395	370	875	311	321	961	232	233	933	61	76	1,157	1	N	799			
42. Bara Banki	371	365	880	315	325	923	241	231	858	73	79	962	N	N	1,186			
43. Faizabad	414	380	902	290	318	1,079	229	224	960	67	78	1,130	N	N	1,477			
44. Sultanpur	420	374	904	283	310	1,113	228	237	1,058	69	79	1,166	N	N	1,258			
45. Pratapgarh	443	390	935	269	304	1,198	218	234	1,144	69	71	1,099	1	1	636			
46. Basti	400	384	910	307	313	967	231	228	939	62	74	1,138	N	1	3,204			
47. Gorakhpur	417	398	932	305	316	1,012	220	217	967	57	68	1,166	1	1	843			
48. Deoria	432	405	939	286	307	1,077	222	220	921	60	68	1,136	N	N	864			
49. Azamgarh	456	419	948	269	308	1,188	209	210	1,029	66	63	994	N	N	827			
50. Jaunpur	462	408	936	271	317	1,239	203	210	1,102	63	65	1,089	1	N	263			
51. Ballia	447	408	945	269	308	1,189	210	210	1,037	74	73	1,027	N	1	780			
52. Ghazipur	450	415	942	268	311	1,183	207	202	996	75	71	969	N	1	1,771			
53. Varanasi	424	417	933	307	322	997	210	200	905	59	61	984	N	N	890			
54. Mirzapur	409	418	950	324	321	932	214	204	894	53	57	1,010	N	N	1,006			
Cities/Town-Groups																		
1. Moradabad	427	455	899	316	326	871	198	175	747	59	44	642	..	..	..			
2. Rampur	413	450	926	314	316	856	211	179	722	62	55	747	N	N	1,333			

State/District/City/ Town-group	Age-Groups														
	0-14			15-34			35-59			60+			Age not stated		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
3. Bareilly	404	439	913	334	326	822	209	185	743	53	50	790	N	N	833
4. Shahjahanpur	395	424	931	314	328	907	236	197	726	55	51	802	N	N	571
5. Dehra Dun	361	412	917	378	365	776	215	180	671	46	43	762	N	N	500
6. Saharanpur	394	431	897	325	341	862	223	181	667	57	46	667	1	1	904
7. Meerut	389	440	909	352	332	757	204	180	706	55	48	695	N	N	2,000
8. Aligarh	396	421	877	338	335	816	206	193	775	60	51	701	N	N	895
9. Mathura	401	440	894	338	320	772	207	187	735	54	53	791	N	N	667
10. Agra	408	446	900	335	330	813	208	178	706	49	46	766	N	N	600
11. Kanpur	357	429	888	353	351	734	253	181	529	37	39	780	N	N	716
12. Allahabad	374	423	880	361	339	733	221	191	671	44	47	834	..	..	..
13. Jhansi	411	445	910	341	328	809	206	176	716	42	51	1,022	N	N	893
14. Lucknow	360	408	893	366	354	764	225	188	661	49	49	799	N	1	654
15. Gorakhpur	369	431	884	381	343	681	211	181	648	39	45	876	N	N	778
16. Varanasi	371	416	912	352	327	753	219	194	720	57	62	885	1	1	717
17. Mirzapur-cum- Vindhyachal	406	415	914	313	319	910	226	202	797	55	64	1,031	..	N	..

Males—Compared to the State's average the proportion of age-group 0-14 in districts Jaunpur (462), Azamgarh (456), Ghazipur (450), Ballia (447), Pratapgarh (443), Garhwal (443), Almora (435), Pithoragarh (433) and Deoria (432) is comparatively high, while in Uttar Kashi (321), Naini Tal (347), Dehra Dun (352), Shahjahanpur (367), Kheri (369), Sitapur (371), Bara Banki (371) and Lucknow (373) comparatively low.

Though, generally, compared to other age-groups, the population everywhere is the largest in the age-group 0-14, yet in the case of districts Uttar Kashi (343), Naini Tal (381), and Dehra Dun (353) it is the largest in the age-group 15-34. These districts have relatively a large volume of male immigration. On the other hand, the hill districts of Pithoragarh (284), Tehri Garhwal (288), Garhwal (260) and Almora (271) and districts of plains, namely, Rae Bareilly (290), Faizabad (290), Sultanpur (283), Pratapgarh (269), Deoria (286), Azamgarh (269), Jaunpur (271), Ballia (269) and Ghazipur (268) have a comparatively smaller population

in this age-group. From these districts a relatively large volume of male outmigration takes place. The age-group 35-59 shows still lesser proportions. The proportion is very low in Budaun (148); other districts on the low side are Agra (208), Azamgarh (209), Jaunpur (203) and Ghazipur (207). Those on the high side are Uttar Kashi (275), Tehri Garhwal (241), Shahjahanpur (246), Kheri (246), Sitapur (242) and Bara Banki (241).

In the old age-group of 60+, the greatest proportion is found in district Budaun (99) followed by Bulandshahr (77), Ghazipur (75) and Ballia (74). Districts much below the average in this respect are Jhansi (41), Jalaun (45), Naini Tal (46), Banda (47) and Hamirpur (48). The proportion in this age-group not only depends upon the number of persons of 60 years and over, but also on the trends of migration. Outmigration of males of ages 15-59 has the effect of raising and immigration of lowering the proportion.

Females—At the State level the proportions for females in age-groups 0-14 and 60 years and

over are almost the same as for males. However, in the age-group 15-34 it is slightly greater and in 35-59 somewhat smaller. This dissimilarity is in the main due to the differential mortality rate. Age distribution in districts to a considerable extent depends on the factor of migration which in the case of females is generally of two kinds, (1) marriage migration and (2) migration along with husband or father. Thus as far as females are concerned, distribution by age-groups in individual districts demands a detailed analysis of a complicated character which cannot be attempted here. The largest proportions in the age-group 0-14 are found in Rampur (437), Naini Tal (435), Agra (430), Moradabad (427), Muzaffarnagar (425) and Kanpur (425). Those having comparatively low proportions are Uttar Kashi (314), Tehri Garhwal (354), Chamoli (363), Bara Banki (365) and Bahraich (369).

In the age-group 15-34 Uttar Kashi (355), Chamoli (343), Dehra Dun (346), and Etawah (340) have comparatively high and Pratapgarh (304), Deoria (307), Azamgarh (308) and Ballia (308) comparatively low proportions. In 35-59 Uttar Kashi (257), Tehri Garhwal (237), Gonda (233), Sultanpur (237) and Pratapgarh (234) are high; whereas Naini Tal (182), Rampur (194), Dehra Dun (190), Agra (190) and Kanpur (193) are low.

In ages 60 years and over the greatest proportion is to be found in Bara Banki and Sultanpur (79 each) followed by Faizabad (78) and Sitapur (77) and the smallest in Naini Tal (44) followed by Etawah (46), Kanpur (47), Dehra Dun (48), and Muzaffarnagar, Agra and Jalaun (49 each).

Sex Ratio—According to adjusted age data the sex ratio in the first three age-groups continuously fall as the age-group advances, being only 871 in 35-59. In the highest, i.e., of 60 years and over it rises to 988. On the contrary, according to unadjusted age returns the sex ratio is the highest in 15-34 among the four broad age-groups. From Table 6.13 it appears that Tehri Garhwal district has sex ratios exceeding 1,000 in all age-groups. Garhwal has sex ratios above

this figure in age-groups 0-14, 15-34 and 35-59. In 15-34 the hill districts of Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora and the plain districts of Rae Bareilly, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur, have sex ratios exceeding this figure, which suggests considerable outmigration of male workers from most of them to other areas. Districts Naini Tal (640), Budaun (711) and Dehra Dun (749), however, have low sex ratios in this age-group. In the age-group 35-59, districts Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, in Himalayan Hills and districts Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia of the Plains have sex ratios above 1,000 suggestive of male outmigration. Districts Naini Tal (580), Dehra Dun (611), Kanpur (664), Rampur (736), Shahjahanpur (744), Farrukhabad (747), Saharanpur and Lucknow (749 each) have very low sex ratios in this age-group. Most of them have a considerable volume of male immigration.

The age-group 60+ presents a different picture. In districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Budaun, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Jaunpur, Ballia and Mirzapur there is an excess of females over males; whereas in Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, all districts of Meerut and Agra Divisions, and districts Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kanpur the sex ratio in this age-group is much below 800.

Age Composition and Sex Ratios in Cities

36. Age-and-sex distributions in rural and urban areas differ materially. This subject has been dealt with in paragraph 20 and attention in this connexion is invited to Figures VI/7-9. Age distribution and sex ratio of the urban population and of the migrant population have been treated earlier in Chapters III and V in sufficient detail. Ages 0-14 of males have a much lesser representation in cities which receive large numbers of immigrants. Moradabad, Rampur, Agra and Jhansi are the only cities to have a higher proportion of this age-group in the male population than the State average. The

cities of Kanpur (357), Lucknow (360), Dehra Dun (361), Gorakhpur (369), Varanasi (371) and Allahabad (374) have proportions below 375. As regards females, every city has a higher proportion than the State average. In contrast to the age-group 0-14, proportions in ages 15-34 in cities in the case of males are much above the State average. In respect of females also, the proportions in cities are generally in excess of the State average. In ages 35-59, proportions for males generally and for females invariably are lower than the average for the State. Age-group 60+ in respect of both males and females has a smaller proportion in cities on account of the large representation of younger age-groups and the return of a considerable section of migrants from cities to their village homes in their old age.

37. The sex ratio of the urban population is considerably smaller than that of the rural population, and of the cities still less. The sex ratio of all cities individually is below 900 and of Kanpur (739), Gorakhpur (757), Allahabad (778) and Lucknow (789), even below 800. As stated earlier, a large number of migrants come to cities and towns unaccompanied by their families. The highest sex ratio among the cities is to be found in Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (893). Among the first three broad age-groups, the sex ratio is the highest in 0-14 and then it falls progressively. In the age-group 15-34 the sex ratio is less than even 750 in Gorakhpur (681), Allahabad (733) and Kanpur (734). In the age-group 35-59, the lowest sex ratio is to be found in Kanpur (529). In ages of 60 years and over the sex ratio is generally greater than in the pre-

TOTAL 6.14—Proportion of certain Younger Age-Groups to Total of each Sex, 1951 and 1961

P=Total persons of the age-group per 1,000 of total population
M=Males of the age-group per 1,000 of all males
F=Females of the age-group per 1,000 of all females

State/District/City/ Town-group	Census Year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and persons, 1951 and 1961											
		0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	1961	149	144	154	144	145	144	112	117	106	80	82	78
	1951	135	129	140	128	126	129	123	126	119	87	88	86
Uttar Kashi	1961	119	115	123	108	108	108	90	98	83	88	82	94
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ceding age-group. Moradabad, Meerut and Aligarh are, however, exceptions.

Age Composition and Sex Ratio in the State, Districts and Cities by younger Age-Groups

38. Changes in the proportions of younger age-groups in the State from 1921 to 1961 have been discussed in paragraph 23. We shall now take up the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females in the quinquennial age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 for 1951 and 1961 in the State, districts and Class I cities and town-groups based on unadjusted Census data. Before doing so, it will be useful to get an idea of the differences in proportions derived from unadjusted and adjusted age returns.

Age-group	Year	Unadjusted			Adjusted		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
0-4	1961	149	144	154	165	163	167
	1951	135	129	140	134	129	139
5-9	1961	144	145	144	128	125	131
	1951	128	126	129	128	127	130
10-14	1961	112	117	106	112	111	113
	1951	123	126	119	113	114	111
15-19	1961	80	82	78	98	99	96
	1951	87	88	86	99	100	98

The modes of age adjustment adopted in 1951 and 1961 are not identical. Different degrees of distortion in the returns of various age-groups makes exact comparison between the data of the two Census years difficult, particularly for age-groups 5-9 and 10-14. However, proportions of younger quinquennial age-groups based on unadjusted returns of 1951 and 1961, to total of 1,000 persons, males and females are shown in Table 6.14.

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

State/District/City/ Town-group	Census Year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and persons, 1951 and 1961											
		0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
2. Chamoli	1961	141	148	135	129	138	120	114	121	108	88	83	94
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	1961	150	153	146	143	147	138	124	133	115	95	89	100
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	1961	148	163	135	124	134	117	104	107	102	85	74	93
	1951	118	115	122	103	98	107	96	96	96	90	81	98
5. Garhwal	1961	150	160	142	140	152	129	121	131	113	87	80	93
	1951	131	136	127	128	139	117	110	137	116	92	83	101
6. Almora	1961	147	154	141	142	151	133	120	129	112	89	81	95
	1951	138	141	136	133	138	127	125	136	115	107	97	116
7. Naini Tal	1961	149	129	176	133	120	152	102	98	106	90	91	87
	1951	126	109	149	112	100	128	114	112	116	100	102	97
8. Bijnor	1961	162	155	169	143	145	141	116	120	111	76	77	73
	1951	147	140	155	118	118	119	115	119	109	91	93	88
9. Moradabad	1961	159	151	167	145	145	146	119	123	115	79	80	78
	1951	152	141	165	125	123	126	119	120	118	92	92	91
10. Budaun	1961	150	141	161	136	134	138	104	109	99	76	79	72
	1951	136	127	148	103	100	106	116	123	108	84	88	79
11. Rampur	1961	161	139	186	143	141	145	113	117	109	73	74	73
	1951	139	128	152	119	118	119	114	112	115	87	84	90
12. Bareilly	1961	151	143	162	138	136	140	106	109	103	78	81	76
	1951	135	122	150	103	114	89	116	117	114	97	100	92
13. Pilibhit	1961	150	140	162	140	137	143	104	109	97	75	78	72
	1951	135	124	149	127	123	131	113	117	109	88	92	82
14. Shahjahanpur	1961	141	129	154	135	130	141	104	108	98	77	80	73
	1951	129	118	143	123	116	131	112	117	107	81	85	75
15. Dehra Dun	1961	135	120	154	132	121	145	113	110	117	95	98	91
	1951	126	107	153	107	92	127	107	105	110	101	103	98
16. Saharanpur	1961	152	146	159	136	135	139	116	115	116	85	86	85
	1951	156	156	156	116	112	121	121	125	117	97	92	105
17. Muzaffarnagar	1961	155	147	164	140	140	141	122	123	120	88	87	88
	1951	142	135	151	128	125	132	125	126	123	101	104	99
18. Meerut	1961	153	148	160	142	142	142	120	120	119	86	86	85
	1951	135	128	143	104	101	108	111	111	110	94	94	95
19. Bulandshahr	1961	151	147	155	143	146	139	116	120	112	83	83	82
	1951	148	142	154	123	120	126	123	125	120	88	86	90
20. Aligarh	1961	149	142	157	143	143	143	114	118	109	77	80	74
	1951	145	135	156	120	118	123	121	123	120	97	92	102
21. Mathura	1961	156	150	164	141	140	142	112	115	109	80	83	77
	1951	145	135	156	122	116	129	123	122	125	95	95	96

GENERAL REPORT

State/District/City/ Town-group	Census Year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and persons, 1951 and 1961											
		0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
22. Agra	1961	157	147	168	148	146	150	116	119	112	83	85	81
	1951	147	136	159	125	120	130	125	124	126	96	93	99
23. Etah	1961	146	140	153	144	144	145	108	113	102	78	78	78
	1951	139	128	152	113	112	115	116	120	112	89	88	91
24. Mainpuri	1961	150	144	157	144	143	144	113	117	107	81	81	82
	1951	142	133	152	130	128	133	124	127	120	95	93	96
25. Farrukhabad	1961	143	130	159	144	136	154	111	120	100	88	93	82
	1951	139	130	149	129	125	134	123	126	119	82	76	89
26. Etawah	1961	153	140	168	152	156	148	107	111	101	83	82	85
	1951	136	125	149	128	123	135	125	125	125	98	97	99
27. Kanpur	1961	144	132	158	144	136	154	112	112	113	81	82	79
	1951	133	120	150	123	113	136	121	120	122	90	90	90
28. Fatehpur	1961	151	144	159	149	144	154	110	114	106	81	81	81
	1951	123	99	150	122	106	140	118	110	127	79	86	70
29. Allahabad	1961	150	147	155	151	152	150	113	118	107	79	82	77
	1951	133	124	143	139	143	135	131	131	132	83	81	85
30. Jhansi	1961	163	158	168	137	137	136	106	113	98	85	87	83
	1951	144	144	145	128	128	127	118	124	111	96	97	94
31. Jalaun	1961	155	151	160	144	144	145	108	116	98	82	83	82
	1951	137	126	150	131	126	137	128	138	117	91	97	84
32. Hamirpur	1961	160	158	162	137	138	137	102	110	93	80	82	78
	1951	139	140	137	126	129	124	121	128	113	83	86	80
33. Banda	1961	156	149	164	145	143	147	108	113	103	81	84	78
	1951	133	129	138	144	143	145	134	137	131	85	89	80
34. Kheri	1961	141	130	153	135	132	138	98	106	89	74	79	69
	1951	125	112	141	117	111	124	109	117	99	84	88	79
35. Sitapur	1961	143	134	154	136	134	138	97	104	89	73	77	69
	1951	124	117	133	119	115	124	109	112	102	81	76	86
36. Hardoi	1961	145	136	156	143	140	147	106	114	97	77	80	74
	1951	136	130	143	129	123	135	113	114	111	93	91	95
37. Unnao	1961	146	138	151	143	143	142	110	114	106	80	82	76
	1951	133	128	139	136	133	140	122	125	119	80	83	78
38. Lucknow	1961	138	130	148	138	133	145	107	110	104	86	88	84
	1951	130	122	140	120	116	124	111	108	114	92	94	89
39. Rae Bareilly	1961	143	142	143	143	145	140	107	115	99	77	78	76
	1951	129	127	132	129	130	129	115	122	109	81	85	77
40. Bahraich	1961	141	135	147	133	132	133	99	109	89	74	80	69
	1951	130	124	137	124	124	123	111	120	100	80	84	75
41. Gonda	1961	141	139	142	139	143	135	104	113	94	76	81	70
	1951	128	125	131	122	123	121	111	116	106	84	91	77

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

State/District/City/ Town-group	Census Year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and persons, 1951 and 1961											
		0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
42. Bara Banki	1961	139	135	143	132	133	131	98	104	90	76	78	74
	1951	125	121	130	117	117	118	120	115	109	77	78	76
43. Faizabad	1961	144	146	142	138	151	138	109	116	100	80	83	77
	1951	132	128	137	139	137	141	123	129	116	79	86	71
44. Sultanpur	1961	143	147	139	144	153	135	110	120	99	80	83	76
	1951	126	129	124	130	136	123	118	125	111	80	81	79
45. Pratapgarh	1961	151	155	147	152	164	142	113	125	102	77	79	74
	1951	134	137	131	139	144	133	128	139	118	82	89	76
46. Basti	1961	135	132	137	146	149	143	112	119	104	72	77	68
	1951	122	118	126	137	141	133	123	127	119	82	83	81
47. Gorakhpur	1961	141	140	142	151	155	148	115	122	108	73	77	68
	1951	126	126	127	141	145	136	133	139	126	79	83	76
48. Deoria	1961	147	146	148	155	161	150	116	125	107	72	77	67
	1951	123	122	123	142	148	135	137	144	130	86	85	87
49. Azamgarh	1961	154	159	150	160	166	153	124	131	116	78	76	81
	1951	131	136	126	143	153	134	139	150	128	80	84	75
50. Jaunpur	1961	153	158	149	156	167	147	124	138	112	84	85	83
	1951	147	155	139	138	136	139	147	152	141	79	78	80
51. Ballia	1961	148	151	145	158	167	150	122	130	113	82	85	80
	1951	136	136	135	150	158	141	133	141	125	86	87	84
52. Ghazipur	1961	154	157	151	157	164	150	121	128	115	83	83	82
	1951	144	146	142	149	146	152	134	142	127	79	81	78
53. Varanasi	1961	153	150	157	151	153	150	116	122	112	86	89	83
	1951	132	135	128	136	134	139	131	132	130	82	88	76
54. Mirzapur	1961	159	154	165	146	143	148	109	112	105	81	84	78
	1951	126	126	126	125	124	126	150	160	140	103	100	107
<i>Cities/Town-Groups</i>													
1. Moradabad	1961	153	145	163	155	149	161	132	133	131	91	90	93
	1951	142	129	158	122	114	131	123	106	143	101	81	124
2. Rampur	1961	144	133	156	151	149	153	135	131	141	91	92	90
	1951	115	108	122	120	125	114	125	110	141	122	114	131
3. Bareilly	1961	155	139	174	151	157	143	114	108	122	92	96	89
	1951	131	124	140	113	103	124	133	131	129	111	123	96
4. Shahjahanpur	1961	151	144	160	144	139	148	113	111	115	84	87	82
	1951	126	118	135	115	108	124	119	117	121	92	95	89
5. Dehra Dun	1961	129	118	142	133	126	143	122	117	128	108	113	102
	1951	130	110	160	101	89	119	119	117	123	122	123	121
6. Saharanpur	1961	166	174	156	150	151	151	94	69	124	87	86	88
	1951	141	132	153	90	81	100	120	107	136	125	125	125
7. Meerut	1961	143	132	156	146	140	154	123	117	130	98	103	92
	1951	84	27	164	63	25	107	113	102	129	99	91	111

GENERAL REPORT

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

State/District/City/ Town-group	Census Year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and persons, 1951 and 1961											
		0—4			5—9			10—14			15—19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8. Aligarh	1961	151	147	156	138	129	149	118	120	116	97	103	89
	1951	133	124	145	114	113	117	127	125	129	107	119	92
9. Mathura	1961	151	143	162	147	142	154	120	116	124	86	87	83
	1951	155	141	174	106	97	118	123	122	125	100	100	100
10. Agra	1961	146	130	165	149	142	158	130	136	123	93	97	88
	1951	152	142	165	118	113	124	126	121	132	105	102	110
11. Kanpur	1961	134	121	153	139	128	154	115	108	123	85	87	83
	1951	129	111	156	105	93	122	108	103	117	80	69	95
12. Allahabad	1961	139	128	154	142	133	153	114	113	115	97	101	91
	1951	97	113	139	115	109	122	129	122	138	111	114	107
13. Jhansi	1961	161	153	171	150	145	157	116	113	117	85	83	88
	1951	152	147	158	123	115	114	115	114	116	95	92	100
14. Lucknow	1961	133	124	145	136	126	148	112	110	114	95	97	93
	1951	129	120	141	105	98	115	114	107	123	107	107	107
15. Gorakhpur	1961	142	128	159	141	130	157	113	111	115	95	106	81
	1951	127	117	140	113	104	125	127	133	120	99	104	93
16. Varanasi	1961	139	127	153	140	131	151	112	113	112	95	102	86
	1951	96	120	68	90	98	81	130	128	133	86	102	66
17. Mirzapur-cum- Vindhyachal	1961	150	144	157	146	145	147	114	117	111	86	85	86
	1951	132	122	143	119	114	123	125	124	126	122	122	122

39. For reasons given hereinbefore, it will not be safe to compare the 1961 and 1951 data with each other or proportions in one age-group with those in another, but an attempt will be made to compare the proportions obtaining in districts in various age-groups with State averages.

Age-Group 0—4—In 1961 there are 7 districts distinctly above the State average of 144 males per thousand male population, viz., Tehri Garhwal (163), Garhwal (160), Azamgarh (159), Jhansi, Hamirpur and Jaunpur (158 each) and Ghazipur (157). Districts having low proportions are Uttar Kashi (115), Dehra Dun (120), Naini Tal and Shahjahanpur (129 each), Farrukhabad, Kheri and Lucknow (130 each). High female proportions exist in 6 districts, viz., Rampur (186), Naini Tal (176), Bijnor (169), Agra, Etawah and Jhansi (168 each). Districts with low female proportions are Uttar Kashi (123), Chamoli and Tehri Garhwal (135 each), Basti (137) and Sultanpur (139).

In 1951 districts on the high side for males were Saharanpur (156), Jaunpur (155), Ghazipur (146), Jhansi (144), and Bulandshahr (142) and for females Moradabad (165), Agra (159), Saharanpur, Aligarh and Mathura (156 each) and Bijnor (155). Those on the low side for males were Fatehpur (99), Dehra Dun (107), Naini Tal (109), Kheri (112) and Tehri Garhwal (115) and for females Tehri Garhwal (122), Deoria (123), Sultanpur (124), Basti, Azamgarh and Mirzapur (126 each).

Age-Group 5—9—In 1961 the districts in which proportions for males are high in this age-group are Ballia and Jaunpur (167 each), Azamgarh (166), and Pratapgarh and Ghazipur (164 each). Those in which they are low are Uttar Kashi (108), Naini Tal (120), Dehra Dun (121), Shahjahanpur (130), Kheri and Bahraich (132 each). For females the districts having proportions in this age-group are Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur (151 each), Azamgarh (153), and Naini Tal

(152). Those in which proportions are low are Uttar Kashi (108), Tehri Garhwal (117), Chamoli (120), Garhwal (129), and Bara Banki (131).

In 1951 districts Ballia (158), Azamgarh (153), Deoria (148), Ghazipur (146) and Gorakhpur (145) exhibited high male proportions. Similarly, Ghazipur (152), Banda (145), Faizabad and Ballia (141 each), Fatehpur and Unnao (140 each) had high female proportions. Districts with low male proportions were Dehra Dun (92), Tehri Garhwal (98), Naini Tal and Budaun (100 each) and Meerut, (101) and those with low female proportions were Bareilly (89), Budaun (106), Tehri Garhwal (107), Meerut (108) and Etah (115).

Age-Group 10—14—In 1961 districts having high male proportions in this age-group are Jaunpur (138), Pithoragarh (133), Garhwal, Azamgarh (131 each), and Ballia (130). Those much below the State average are Uttar Kashi and Naini Tal (98 each), Sitapur and Bara Banki (104 each) and Kheri (106). As for females, districts where proportions are high are Muzaffarnagar (120), Meerut (119) and Dehra Dun (117) and those with low proportions are Uttar Kashi (83), Kheri, Sitapur and Bahraich (89 each), and Bara Banki (90).

In 1951 districts having high female proportions were Jaunpur (141), Mirzapur (140), Allahabad (132), Banda (131), Deoria and Varanasi (130 each); those with high male proportions were Mirzapur (160), Jaunpur (152), Azamgarh (150), Deoria (144) and Ghazipur (142). Districts having low male proportions were Tehri Garhwal (96), Dehra Dun (105), Lucknow (108), Fatehpur (110), and Meerut (111) and those with low female proportions were Tehri Garhwal (96), Kheri (99), Bahraich (100), Sitapur (102) and Gonda (106).

Age-Group 15—19—This is an important age-group, as it begins to be directly affected by the migration of both males and females. In 1961 districts having high male proportions in this age-group are Dehra Dun (98), Farrukhabad (93), Naini Tal (91), Pithoragarh and Varanasi (89 each) and Lucknow (88). In Tehri Garhwal and

Rampur (74 each) and Azamgarh (76) the proportions are distinctly below the State average. As far females, districts where the proportions are high are Pithoragarh (100), Almora (95), Uttar Kashi and Chamoli (94 each), and Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal (93 each), all situated in the Himalayan Hills. Districts low in female proportions are Deoria (67), Gorakhpur and Basti (68 each), and Kheri, Sitapur and Bahraich (69 each).

In 1951 districts with high male proportions were Muzaffarnagar (104), Dehra Dun (103), Naini Tal (102), and Bareilly and Mirzapur (100 each). Similarly, districts with high proportions among females were Almora (116), Mirzapur (107), Saharanpur (105), Aligarh (102) and Garhwal (101). Districts having low male proportions were Farrukhabad and Sitapur (76 each) and Bara Banki and Jaunpur (78 each), while those with low female proportions being Fatehpur (70), Faizabad (71), Shahjahanpur, Bahraich and Azamgarh (75 each).

Younger Age-Groups in Cities/Town-Groups

40. A brief reference will be made to the distribution of the 1961 population of cities/town-groups into younger age-groups.

Age-Group 0—4—Male proportions are high in Saharanpur (174), Jhansi (153) and Aligarh (147) and comparatively low in Dehra Dun (118), Kanpur (121) and Lucknow (124). Female proportions are high in Bareilly (174), Jhansi (171), and Agra (165) and comparatively low in Dehra Dun (142), Lucknow (145), and Kanpur and Varanasi (153 each).

Age-Group 5—9—Proportions of males are considerably higher than the average for cities/town-groups in Bareilly (157), Saharanpur (151), and Moradabad and Rampur (149 each) and lower in Dehra Dun and Lucknow (126 each) and Kanpur (128). Those of females are high in Moradabad (161), Agra (158), Jhansi and Gorakhpur (157 each) and low in Bareilly and Dehra Dun (143 each) and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (147). Females generally have a higher proportion in this age-group than males,

Age-Group 10-14—Proportions of males are high in Agra (136), Moradabad (133) and Rampur (131) and low in Saharanpur (69), Bareilly and Kanpur (108 each). Those of females are high in Rampur (141), Moradabad (131) and Meerut (130) and low in Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (111), Varanasi (112) and Lucknow (114). In this age-group also females have a higher proportion than males, but to a lesser extent than in the preceding age-group.

Age-Group 15-19—As stated before, this is an important age-group. The proportion of males to the total male population is high in Dehra Dun (113), Gorakhpur (106), Meerut and Aligarh (103 each). Male migration for work or education is quite appreciable in this age-group. The proportion is low in Jhansi (83), Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (85) and Saharanpur (86). Female proportions are comparatively high in Dehra Dun (102), Moradabad and Lucknow (93 each) and low in Gorakhpur (81), Shahjahanpur (82) and Mathura and Kanpur (83 each). In this age-group males have a higher proportion than females in most of the cities. This is contrary to the trend noticed in the earlier age-groups. This is due to a greater volume of male migration than female migration to cities in these ages.

6. Marital Status

41. Marital status, as observed earlier in paragraph 7, is an important demographic classification of population and a question on it has been asked at all Censuses. From the demographic angle the distribution of population by marital status has obvious uses. It provides valuable information on the impact of social movements and birth control programmes advocating an increase in the minimum age for marriage. As an overwhelming proportion of children is born in wedlock, marriage is the corner-stone for the reproduction of the race and growth of population. At the present juncture, when the policy of population control is being pursued to checkmate the population explosion, which seems to be looming large, marital data have gained added importance. In this country, however, such data have an inherent shortcom-

ing due to the existence of separate ceremonies of marriage and *gauna*. The data are available for the former only, whereas in actual practice the latter signifies the commencement of married life. Still they have their own utility. The position has been aptly summed up by J. A. Baines in his *Report on the Operations and Results in the Presidency of Bombay and Sind, 1881*—from which the following excerpt has been taken:

'The double ceremony customary amongst the greater portion of the community would render the data of little service as a collateral test of the birth and death returns; for these latter must be compared with the statistics of marriages between persons that have reached the age of puberty, not with those regarding the performance of what is in fact no more than the betrothal ceremony of some of the continental nations of Europe, and it is not to be expected that the less important occasion of the departure of the bride to her husband's home years after will be recorded with more accuracy than the births are now. . . marriage is not in this country liable to be influenced by such temporary causes as in the West, this fact does not render the statistics regarding it, now collected for the first time, less interesting or less suggestive in several other directions'.

Before entering into the domain of figures, it needs to be reiterated that in 1951 data were collected for (i) Unmarried, i.e., those never married, (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed, and (iv) Divorced, but at the stage of tabulation the divorced were amalgamated with the widowed. Thus tabulation was done for three kinds of status only, i.e., (i) Unmarried, (ii) Married and (iii) Widowed or Divorced, at all levels for ages 5 years and above. At this Census, data have been collected and tabulated for (i) Never-Married (formerly called unmarried), (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed and (iv) Divorced or Separated, those below 10 years of age being treated as Never-Married at the sorting stage. These minor deviations detract from the comparability of data for early ages from decade to decade to some extent.

42. The following Table gives the distribution per 1,000 of each sex by marital status in

the total, rural and urban areas of the State in 1961:

TABLE 6.15—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex in the Total, Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh by Marital Status, 1961

Marital Status	Males			Females		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
Never-Married	492	486	529	388	378	463
Married	450	454	425	515	522	458
Widowed	54	56	42	95	98	76
Divorced or Separated	3	4	3	1	1	2
Unspecified	1	N	1	1	1	1

The above Table shows that out of 1,000 males 492 are bachelors as against 450 married in the whole State. The proportion of bachelors in rural areas is lower than in urban. On the other hand, the proportion of married, widowed, and divorced or separated is much higher in rural areas. In contrast, there are more married females than spinsters; in the whole State out of every 1,000 females as against 388 spinsters there are as many as 515 who are married. Similar to the case of males, the proportion of never-married females in rural areas is smaller and of married and widowed greater as compared to urban. Divorced or separated females are, on the contrary fewer in rural areas than in urban against the trend observed in males. However, their proportions in both cases are small indicating that the problem of divorce or separation, at least till now, is not of any great numerical importance.

43. The question which next arises is whether there have been any noticeable changes during the past decades. Table 6.16 demonstrates that the proportion of the married is gradually declining with a consequential increase in the proportion of never-married. The proportion of widowed, etc. is also on the decline. In view of the fact that these data are for all ages, the different criteria adopted in 1961 and earlier Censuses will not materially affect comparability. As such no attempt to recast the figures according to the basis adopted in 1961 has been made in this Table.

TABLE 6.16—Changes in Distribution Pattern of 1,000 Persons of each Sex by Marital Status in Uttar Pradesh, 1921-61

Marital Status	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Never-Married	492	388	463	359	457	342	438	317	452	317
Married	450	515	466	521	467	522	483	532	457	509
Widowed, Divorced or Separated	57	96	71	120	76	136	79	151	91	174
Unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

During the period 1931-61, the proportions of never-married males and females have progressively increased from 438 to 492 and from 317 to 388 respectively. As a result, the proportions of both married males and married females have continuously decreased from 483 to 450 and from 532 to 515. The proportions of widowed, divorced or separated males and females have also declined. The increase in the proportion of the married between 1921 and 1931 was to a considerable extent caused by the attempt to forestall the Sarda Act which sought to provide the minimum ages of 18 and 14 years for the marriage of males and females respectively. It will be pertinent to enquire whether there has been any appreciable shift towards marriage at later ages during 1951-61. The following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex by age-groups in 1951 and 1961. The data of 1951 have been recast on the basis of the criterion adopted in 1961 to make them comparable.

TABLE 6.17—Distribution of 1,000 Married Persons of each Sex by Broad Age-Groups in Uttar Pradesh, 1951 and 1961

Year	Males				Females			
	10-14	15-34	35-54	55+	10-14	15-34	35-54	55+
1961	39	471	367	123	63	578	295	64
1951	50	476	367	107	84	568	293	55

The decline in the age-group 10-14 in both sexes is a clear indication of a shift towards later marriage. In the case of males the decline is visible in the age-group 15-34 also. The small increase in the case of females in the age-group 15-34 is not surprising, because of the substantial

fall noticeable in the age-group 10-14. The proportions in the age-group 35-54 have remained almost constant during the decade. The increase noticed in ages 55 years and above is the result of increased longevity in both sexes leading to better survival of couples.

44. Against the background provided above, we may proceed to analyse the data thrown up by the 1961 Census in their various details. The four kinds of marital status in each quinquennial age-group from 10-14 to 70 and above are shown in Figure VI/15 in the form of an age pyramid based on unadjusted age returns. The most striking feature is the universality of marriage, particularly in the case of females. By the age of 24 nearly all the females get married. Among males the age of marriage is comparatively later, because husbands are ordinarily older than wives. However, the number of bachelors reaches a very small figure by the age of 35 years. The age at marriage in our country, both for males and for females, is considerably younger than in advanced Western countries and Japan because of religious precepts and social customs.

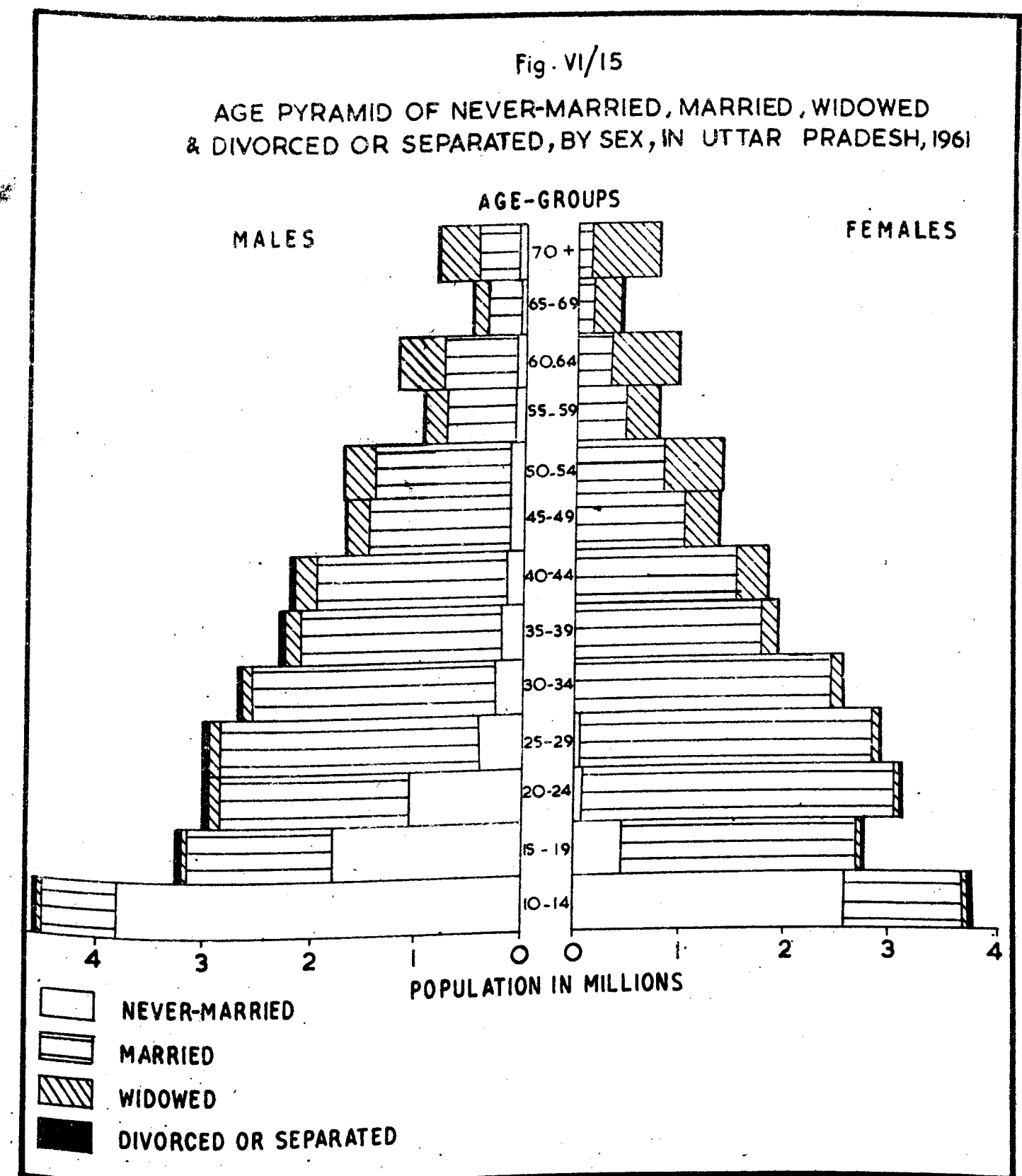
Marriage is regarded here as a duty and the state of wedlock considered desirable for both sexes. In U. S. A., U. K., France and Japan no marriage takes place below the age of 15. Even in the age-group 15-24, 86 to 93 per cent males and 66 to 86 per cent females are in the never-married state in those countries. While there are welcome signs of an upward trend in the age of marriage in this country, we are still far behind these countries in this respect. Figure VI/15 throws light on the state of widowhood as well. Its incidence increases with advance in age, especially so in the case of females. The reasons for this difference between males and females are chiefly two (1) the disparity of age between husbands and wives and (2) the existing prejudice against the remarriage of widows. The proportion of divorced or separated persons is very small in all age-groups. Even though divorce is now permitted by law in all communities, it is still looked upon with disfavour.

45. The following Table gives the proportions of the four kinds of marital status in quinquennial age-groups and the sex ratio obtaining therein in the State and Divisions:

TABLE 6.18—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex and Females per 1,000 Males in each Age-Group by Marital Status for the State and Divisions, 1961

a Males per 1,000 males in each age-group by category of marital status
b Females per 1,000 females in each age-group by category of marital status.
c Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by marital status

Age-group	Marital Status	Uttar Pradesh			Uttarakhand Division			Kumaon Division			Rohilkhand Division		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
10-14	N.M.	846	689	668	973	837	796	984	871	830	955	847	695
	M	151	307	1,678	27	162	5,620	15	128	7,837	43	151	2,758
	W	1	2	1,248	N	1	6,667	N	N	3,636	N	1	1,358
	D/S	2	2	625	N	N	333	1	1	980	2	1	772
15-19	N.M.	581	170	253	783	199	298	800	222	308	722	244	272
	M	409	824	1,741	215	797	4,423	197	772	4,342	272	751	2,216
	W	6	5	668	1	3	7,625	1	4	3,941	4	4	828
	D/S	4	1	351	1	1	3,263	2	2	1,000	2	1	564
20-24	N.M.	279	25	92	369	23	78	407	32	89	372	33	84
	M	699	964	1,438	625	961	1,937	585	952	1,849	609	958	1,499
	W	17	10	629	3	13	4,404	6	14	2,390	15	8	492
	D/S	5	1	260	3	3	1,677	2	2	1,306	4	1	210



Age-group	Marital Status	AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS									Rohilkhand Division		
		Uttar Pradesh			Uttarakhand Division			Kumaon Division			a	b	c
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c			
25-29	N.M.	136	9	68	130	10	94	148	19	137	183	11	53
	M	829	968	1,134	856	959	1,383	835	947	1,221	782	973	1,111
	W	28	21	705	10	27	3,221	14	31	2,329	30	15	439
	D/S	7	2	258	4	4	1,344	3	3	965	5	1	275
30-34	N.M.	90	6	64	67	6	110	68	5	78	122	8	52
	M	862	948	1,026	913	929	1,171	904	931	1,053	824	957	937
	W	42	44	956	15	60	4,754	25	61	2,500	50	34	556
	D/S	6	2	296	5	5	1,093	3	3	991	4	1	237
35-39	N.M.	72	4	52	34	4	134	52	3	49	98	4	29
	M	864	918	938	937	885	1,006	913	885	970	835	936	895
	W	58	76	1,162	25	107	4,531	32	109	3,380	63	58	730
	D/S	6	2	311	4	4	853	3	3	1,149	4	2	305
40-44	N.M.	69	4	46	25	5	223	47	3	59	90	4	32
	M	837	838	876	932	808	973	897	804	899	809	859	797
	W	89	156	1,533	39	182	5,203	53	190	3,621	96	135	1,056
	D/S	5	2	375	4	5	1,385	3	3	912	5	2	358
45-49	N.M.	61	3	39	23	3	133	22	2	80	86	2	20
	M	815	778	823	916	719	747	901	705	727	788	816	856
	W	119	217	1,569	56	274	4,671	74	290	3,667	122	181	1,220
	D/S	5	2	351	5	4	803	3	3	770	4	1	279
50-54	N.M.	61	4	52	24	3	122	37	1	38	74	4	35
	M	766	605	643	887	598	665	846	565	607	749	611	589
	W	168	389	2,883	84	394	4,611	114	431	3,443	173	383	1,594
	D/S	5	2	430	5	5	756	3	3	770	4	2	343
55-59	N.M.	57	2	38	20	3	143	21	2	71	71	3	33
	M	728	603	726	857	482	491	833	465	491	712	627	760
	W	211	393	1,626	120	512	3,740	144	531	3,246	213	369	1,501
	D/S	4	2	432	3	3	591	2	2	971	4	1	337
60-64	N.M.	52	3	45	15	2	131	14	2	121	61	5	57
	M	669	367	480	810	313	397	776	294	351	664	349	405
	W	276	628	1,999	171	680	4,095	208	702	3,098	272	645	1,820
	D/S	3	2	521	4	5	1,100	2	2	812	3	1	355
65-69	N.M.	49	3	52	18	4	190	12	2	130	56	4	56
	M	621	366	518	751	209	267	740	214	262	626	396	532
	W	326	629	1,670	228	782	3,293	247	783	2,868	315	597	1,598
	D/S	4	2	520	3	5	1,667	1	1	1,000	3	3	36
70+	N.M.	48	3	69	14	4	302	17	2	133	51	5	87
	M	521	197	363	650	103	176	623	109	163	521	201	323
	W	428	798	1,835	332	891	2,978	358	887	2,309	403	793	1,636
	D/S	3	2	593	4	2	667	2	2	879	25	1	392

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Marital Status	Meerut Division			Agra Division			Allahabad Division			Jhansi Division		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
10—14	N.M.	964	892	768	965	859	704	865	727	677	814	547	530
	M	35	106	2,523	34	139	3,267	131	268	1,648	183	449	1,937
	W	N	1	1,429	N	1	2,112	1	2	1,190	1	2	1,325
	D/S	1	1	575	1	1	637	3	3	794	2	2	531
15—19	N.M.	718	318	369	679	197	237	607	175	240	463	66	123
	M	277	679	2,038	315	798	2,071	382	818	1,777	529	928	1,512
	W	3	2	514	4	4	812	6	5	678	6	5	761
	D/S	2	1	398	2	1	302	5	2	336	2	1	340
20—24	N.M.	335	32	91	283	19	67	295	30	99	210	12	57
	M	649	962	1,426	698	969	1,355	684	957	1,358	771	975	1,266
	W	13	5	443	16	11	680	16	12	725	16	12	742
	D/S	3	1	279	3	1	148	5	1	233	3	1	269
25—29	N.M.	134	7	50	140	9	61	143	14	89	117	5	36
	M	838	980	1,090	829	968	1,081	824	963	1,045	855	969	1,012
	W	24	12	481	27	22	732	27	22	704	24	25	940
	D/S	4	1	260	4	1	262	6	1	236	4	1	315
30—34	N.M.	89	5	44	105	5	39	90	10	98	77	4	47
	M	870	965	969	853	949	950	865	946	933	879	935	932
	W	37	29	674	39	45	986	40	42	896	40	59	1,301
	D/S	4	1	340	3	1	269	5	2	311	4	2	378
35—39	N.M.	72	N	3	83	4	42	89	7	65	64	2	33
	M	871	947	880	856	918	899	851	918	841	877	898	914
	W	53	52	783	58	77	1,117	56	73	1,009	55	98	1,601
	D/S	4	1	242	3	1	280	4	2	283	4	2	389
40—44	N.M.	72	3	30	90	4	39	85	6	59	63	2	35
	M	842	883	829	809	830	815	824	840	795	848	799	874
	W	83	112	1,056	98	165	1,332	86	152	1,366	85	197	2,142
	D/S	3	2	419	3	1	215	5	2	365	4	2	524
45—49	N.M.	70	2	23	84	3	24	67	6	66	58	3	50
	M	814	845	819	774	763	788	807	779	730	818	723	741
	W	113	151	1,054	138	233	1,344	122	213	1,314	121	272	1,883
	D/S	3	2	370	4	1	218	4	2	395	3	2	577
50—54	N.M.	68	2	23	88	2	19	73	9	92	55	2	26
	M	756	689	645	724	613	634	751	607	605	766	522	590
	W	173	307	1,254	185	383	1,549	172	382	1,667	176	474	2,336
	D/S	3	2	343	3	2	353	4	2	503	3	2	592
55—59	N.M.	67	2	18	77	1	14	71	7	81	60	2	34
	M	712	697	766	683	612	673	703	595	675	713	502	618
	W	218	299	1,069	236	385	1,225	222	395	1,422	223	494	1,949
	D/S	3	2	558	4	2	328	4	3	587	4	2	443
60—64	N.M.	56	2	230	71	2	22	64	6	81	51	3	51
	M	645	449	463	617	369	444	635	359	469	658	260	398
	W	296	548	1,228	308	628	1,513	297	630	1,761	288	736	2,578
	D/S	3	1	337	4	1	208	4	5	972	3	1	612

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Marital Status	Meerut Division			Agra Division			Allahabad Division			Jhansi Division		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
65—69	N.M.	55	4	46	64	4	41	61	10	121	59	2	38
	M	588	450	499	587	380	448	582	356	458	623	273	460
	W	353	545	1,006	345	616	1,238	352	629	1,339	315	723	2,413
	D/S	4	1	227	4	N	102	5	5	765	3	2	640
70+	N.M.	52	2	31	54	2	32	65	8	106	59	4	77
	M	469	240	329	488	224	335	473	197	354	495	139	315
	W	477	757	1,020	455	771	1,238	456	792	1,476	444	855	2,162
	D/S	2	1	298	3	3	669	6	3	495	2	2	1,022
Age-group	Marital Status	Lucknow Division			Faizabad Division			Gorakhpur Division			Varanasi Division		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
10—14	N.M.	888	744	647	665	450	544	704	502	617	787	584	652
	M	107	251	1,805	329	544	1,332	290	491	1,469	208	411	1,738
	W	1	2	1,348	3	4	992	3	5	1,581	2	2	923
	D/S	4	3	476	3	2	531	3	2	534	3	3	828
15—19	N.M.	634	185	236	404	82	177	441	102	211	450	114	241
	M	353	808	1,853	580	910	1,368	545	892	1,499	540	878	1,540
	W	6	5	711	10	6	489	9	5	524	7	6	795
	D/S	7	2	252	6	2	312	5	1	241	3	2	659
20—24	N.M.	316	35	107	213	17	87	202	16	90	193	24	147
	M	657	953	1,425	752	971	1,454	768	973	1,478	787	963	1,482
	W	18	10	562	23	9	480	21	10	561	16	12	921
	D/S	9	2	213	12	3	267	9	1	197	4	1	420
25—29	N.M.	159	12	66	122	7	59	109	7	68	95	10	115
	M	801	965	1,101	829	968	1,218	851	970	1,212	876	965	1,226
	W	30	21	650	36	22	637	31	21	719	25	24	1,065
	D/S	10	2	201	13	3	25	9	2	205	4	1	353
30—34	N.M.	98	7	66	86	5	61	75	5	78	62	6	99
	M	850	951	969	852	945	1,137	870	946	1,166	897	942	1,169
	W	43	40	795	50	46	941	47	47	1,083	37	50	1,521
	D/S	9	2	228	12	4	314	8	2	237	4	2	397
35—39	N.M.	77	4	48	65	2	35	52	5	96	52	6	113
	M	858	927	890	858	912	1,001	877	909	1,056	896	908	1,032
	W	57	67	964	66	82	1,179	64	84	1,347	50	84	1,692
	D/S	8	2	198	11	4	325	7	2	319	2	2	1,023
40—44	N.M.	70	5	53	59	3	42	47	3	63	49	3	60
	M	837	843	851	832	829	973	852	827	975	869	831	1,002
	W	86	150	1,401	99	164	1,626	95	168	1,775	78	164	2,189
	D/S	7	2	273	10	4	420	6	2	303	4	2	506
45—49	N.M.	60	4	53	52	2	37	41	2	50	48	2	37
	M	820	795	806	811	753	870	830	762	884	841	779	895
	W	113	199	1,464	128	241	1,762	124	234	1,817	107	218	1,963
	D/S	7	2	238	9	4	418	5	2	302	4	1	367

GENERAL REPORT

Age-group	Marital Status	Lucknow Division			Faizabad Division			Gorakhpur Division			Varanasi Division		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
50-54	N.M.	60	3	44	50	2	40	39	6	151	48	3	62
	M	774	591	581	764	582	713	788	590	692	794	611	677
	W	160	404	1,922	178	411	2,160	169	402	2,197	154	384	2,204
	D/S	6	2	304	8	5	560	4	2	406	4	2	402
55-59	N.M.	56	3	45	49	2	33	35	2	43	49	2	31
	M	737	618	761	726	575	811	748	593	757	754	621	735
	W	201	377	1,698	217	419	1,977	213	404	1,812	194	375	1,728
	D/S	6	2	269	8	4	529	4	1	277	3	2	450
60-64	N.M.	52	3	49	42	1	38	37	2	47	45	2	36
	M	683	354	452	685	371	566	685	363	553	700	392	551
	W	260	640	2,154	267	624	2,447	275	634	2,394	252	605	2,353
	D/S	5	3	504	6	4	660	3	1	446	3	1	438
65-69	N.M.	51	2	32	41	1	26	33	2	55	47	1	17
	M	634	381	556	642	346	576	638	353	601	632	383	569
	W	311	615	1,827	310	648	2,232	326	644	2,138	318	614	1,815
	D/S	4	2	382	7	5	718	3	1	313	3	2	562
70+	N.M.	52	3	57	43	2	51	34	2	71	44	5	115
	M	554	195	348	537	189	422	536	193	438	539	201	410
	W	389	801	2,035	415	806	2,325	426	802	2,285	415	791	2,088
	D/S	5	1	214	5	3	765	4	3	773	2	3	1,289

N.M.=Never Married; M=Married; W=Widowed; D/S=Divorced/Separated

At the State level, out of every 1,000 males in the age-group 10-14 there are 846 never-married. The proportion of never-married falls quite steeply in age-groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-40, whereafter it comes to a near stationary level. The low proportions of never-married males in older age groups varying between 48 to 72, relate to confirmed bachelors, beggars, religious devotees and meditants, the infirm and eunuchs. The high incidence of marriage among males is quite evident. Some males, however, have to remain perforce as bachelors, because there are far more males than females in this State. Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra Divisions, i.e., the northern and western parts have high proportions of never-married males in the age-group 10-14 ranging from 984 in Kumaon to 955 in Rohilkhand. In the age-group 15-19 all these Divisions except Agra have over 718 per thousand bachelors. In these parts early marriage is not much prevalent. Divisions which appear to specialize in early marriage lie in the eastern portion of the State. They are Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi, in which the proportion of never-married male in

the age-group 10-14 ranges from 665 in Faizabad to 787 in Varanasi. In the age-group 15-19 all these Divisions have 450 or less bachelors per thousand males. This is mainly due to the existence of a too orthodox approach towards wedlock, for the poverty-stricken economy of these areas cannot warrant early marriage.

Females follow the same trend as males, but with a higher marriage rate in the earlier age-groups. In the State only 689 females out of 1,000 in the age-group 10-14 are in the never-married state. The proportion of never-married in the age-group 15-19 is 170, and in 20-24 only 25. Thereafter it is so low as not to be taken seriously. Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra Divisions are much above the State average in this respect in regard to females also, the proportions ranging from 892 in Meerut to 837 in Uttarakhand Division. In the next age-group 15-19, the proportions in these Divisions vary from 318 in Meerut to 197 in Agra. The Divisions to have low proportions in the age-group 10-14 are Jhansi, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi. Faizabad is again at the bottom

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

having only 450 never-married females out of every 1,000 females in this age-group. Next comes Gorakhpur (502) followed by Jhansi (547) and Varanasi (584). In the age-group 15-19 the proportions range from 66 in Jhansi to 114 in Varanasi. Older age-groups do not call for comments.

46. What is true for the never-married is conversely true for the married in the earlier age-groups, because the widowed, divorced or separated are numerically not so important therein. In the case of the married, the only aspect which needs appraisal is their comparative proportions in different age-groups. In the age-group 10-14, there are 151 married males out of every 1,000. The proportion rises to 409 in the age-group 15-19, to 699 in 20-24, and to 829 in 25-29. Thereafter it increases slowly to reach the maximum of 864 in the age-group 35-39. Then it gradually falls off on account of deaths of female partners; the fall is not rapid as a good number of widowers remarry. In all Divisions the maximum is reached in the age-group 35-39, except in Allahabad, Jhansi and Varanasi where it does so in 30-34. The maximum proportion of the married in any age-group is to be found in Uttarakhand Division (937 out of 1,000 in the age-group 35-39) followed by Kumaon Division (913 in the same age-group) and the lowest in Rohilkhand (835 in the same). At ages of 70 years and over the proportion of married in the State is 521. The highest proportion is found in Uttarakhand Division (650) followed by Kumaon (623), and the lowest in Meerut (469) after which comes Allahabad (473).

Due to the fact that there is generally a difference between the ages of the bride and the bridegroom, the former being usually on the lower side, married females reach their maximum in the age-group 25-29 as against 35-39 in the case of males. Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Agra, Jhansi, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions reach the maximum even earlier, i.e., in the age-group 20-24. The proportion declines continuously as age advances and after the age of 45 it falls much below that of married males. This is due

to deaths of husbands, who, being older than their wives, are subject to greater risk of death. While widowers at these ages can and do remarry, widows to all intents and purposes cannot. The difference becomes spectacular after the age of 60 years. Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions have the greatest differences between the proportions of married males and married females in the higher age-groups. On the contrary, differences in Agra and Meerut Divisions are the least.

Age-group	Differences in proportions				
	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand Division	Kumaon Division	Agra Division	Meerut Division
60-64	302	497	482	248	196
65-69	255	542	526	207	138
70 and above	324	547	514	264	229

We shall revert to this subject again towards the end of this chapter.

47. The extent of widowhood in the State will now be considered. Among both males and females the proportion of the widowed increases with age, but in the case of females the rise is more steep. The reason is two-fold: (1) husbands are considerably older than wives and, in the course of nature, usually die earlier and (2) remarriage of widows is still frowned upon and whenever such marriages are contracted, the widows belong to the younger age-groups. Only in ages 15-29 the proportion of widows in the State is less than that of widowers; in all others it is much greater. From the age of 35 years the differences become considerable and very great from 50 years onwards.

Age-group	Proportion of Widowers	Proportion of Widows	Difference
35-39	58	76	18
40-44	89	156	67
45-49	119	217	98
50-54	168	389	221
55-59	211	293	182
60-64	276	628	352
65-69	326	629	303
70+	428	798	370

Coming to Divisions, the proportions of widowers in all age-groups in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions are much lower than the State average and of widows generally much higher. The proportions of widows in Jhansi Division are also substantially higher than in the State. In other cases they do not materially differ from the State average. The reasons for the especially low proportion of widowers and high proportion of widows in the hills may well be connected with polygyny. In Jhansi Division the exceptionally high proportions of widows may perhaps be ascribed to the higher mortality rate among males. In Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions proportion of widows is smaller than that of widowers at ages 20-39, in Agra Division at 20-29, in Allahabad and Varanasi Divisions at 15-29, in Jhansi Division at 15-24, and in Lucknow, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions at 15-34.

In Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions the differences between the proportions of widows and widowers in the higher age-groups are the greatest and in Agra and Meerut Divisions the least, as in the case of the married.

Age-Group	Differences in proportions				
	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand Division	Kumaon Division	Agra Division	Meerut Division
60-64	352	509	494	320	252
65-69	303	554	536	271	192
70 and above	370	559	529	316	280

The comparatively small differences found to exist in Meerut and Agra Divisions are perhaps due to better parity of sexes in the matter of longevity, while larger differences in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions may well be due to polygyny and greater propensity on the part of widowers to remarriage. An additional factor may perhaps be the greater disparity in the ages of couples, marriages among hillmen being rather late.

48. The fourth kind of marital status is 'divorced or separated', data on which have been compiled for the first time. In the State the proportion of divorced or separated males rises slowly reaching the maximum of 7 per thousand in the age-group 25-29 and then diminishes gradually. As for females it remains constant at 2 per thousand in almost all age-groups. The

proportion of divorced/separated males is distinctly greater than that of females at all ages above 15 years. In a large majority of cases divorce or separation takes place in lower castes, the circumstances usually being such that after the divorce the female goes over to another man to live as his wife, while the male is left without a partner. In such cases the cause of the divorce sometimes is the wife's liaison with someone else and sometimes the cupidity of her parents who pack her off with another man in return for consideration. Another reason for the low proportions reported for females is that they are rather chary of returning themselves as divorced or separated. However, divorce or separation is not of any great statistical importance in our society.

In Kumaon Division the proportions of male and female divorcees/separatees are identical in all age-groups. In Uttarakhand Division also they are more or less the same, but in ages 40-44 and 60-69 the female proportion actually exceeds the male proportion against the State trend. In Varanasi Division too the proportion of females exceeds that of males at ages exceeding 70 years. In Rohilkhand Division at these ages the male proportion is as high as 25 and the female proportion only one. Faizabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur Divisions, in the order named, have comparatively large proportions of male divorcees/separatees. In Faizabad Division the proportion is 10 or more at ages 20-44 and in Lucknow Division at 25-29. Divorce and separation appear to prevail in these parts of the State to a much greater extent than elsewhere. This may be due to social customs prevailing in certain communities.

49. For a co-ordinated appraisal of marital status in the two sexes, the study of sex ratio in each marital status and age-group is most rewarding. Variations in sex ratio in the four kinds of marital status are expected to throw further light on the subject. Data on marital status based on unadjusted age returns suffer from distortions caused by incorrect reporting at the time of enumeration. Relative distortion as between the two sexes is very considerable at certain ages. The sex ratio is appreciably lowered

in age-groups 10-14, 30-34, 50-54, and 70+ and enhanced in 20-24 and 25-29. In other age-groups the distortion in the case of both males and females is more or less of the same order and the sex ratio is not vitiated to any great extent. The sex ratios given under (c), against each marital status in the various age-groups have, therefore, to be interpreted with these limitations. Sex ratio in the total population differs from region to region, being high in the hills and the eastern parts of the State. The sex ratios in each marital status have, therefore, to be viewed against this background also.

50. Now let us take up the variations for each marital status by age-groups. At the outset it appears pertinent to describe the possibilities expected in an almost closed population of low sex ratio subject to early and universal marriages of females with considerably older persons of the opposite sex. In such a case, the sex ratio of the never-married would be less than of the total population. It will fall steeply at first with rise in age, then slowly, thereafter becoming more or less steady. That it is so is obvious from the Table. The sex ratio of the never-married is 668 in the age-group 10-14, falls to 253 in the age-group 15-19, to 92 in the next age-group 20-24 by which age nearly all the females get married. In the next age-group 25-29 it drops to 68 which is not such a steep fall. Thereafter, it fluctuates between 38 and 69. A small rise begins to be visible from the age of 50 years. This is because while elderly bachelors take to wedlock, elderly spinsters usually do not. This phenomenon holds good in the State as well as the Divisions with some variations. Divisions which have higher ratios of spinsters to bachelors in the age-group 10-14 than the State average are Kumaon (830), Uttarakhand (796), Meerut (768), Agra (704), Rohilkhand (695) and Allahabad (677). In these Divisions early marriage among females is less prevalent. The comparatively high ratios in Kumaon and Uttarakhand Divisions are partly due to high sex ratios in the general population. In Jhansi (530), Faizabad (544), Gorakhpur (617), Lucknow (647), and Varanasi (652) Divisions the ratios are lower than the State average. In most of

them early female marriage is the prevalent custom. In the next age-group 15-19, Meerut (369), Kumaon (308), Uttarakhand (298) and Rohilkhand (272) have larger number of spinsters per thousand bachelors than the State. In the case of Kumaon and Uttarakhand Divisions the observations made in regard to the previous age-group apply to this age-group also. Meerut Division stands out prominently as subject to the least incidence of early marriage in females. On the other extreme are Jhansi (123) and Faizabad (177) which have the highest extent of early marriage in females. Older age-groups are comparatively unimportant for the never-married.

51. The analysis of the married is to a large extent the antithesis of that of the never-married in the younger age-groups. In the State, married females outnumber married males in ages 10-34. This is due to larger numbers of females getting married at these ages than males. From the 35th year onward the number of married females becomes smaller than that of married males and this downward trend continues till the age of 55 years. After a spurt in the age-group 55-59 the ratio again begins to fall recovering slightly in 65-69. In Kumaon (7,837), Uttarakhand (5,620), Agra (3,267), Rohilkhand (2,758) and Meerut (2,523) Divisions ratios in the age-group 10-14 are very high. There the number of married males in this age-group is much smaller than that of married females. On the other hand, Faizabad (1,332) and Gorakhpur (1,469) Divisions have comparatively lower ratios indicating that they are still persisting in early marriages of males and females, the latter taking place in slightly greater number. The same trend generally holds good for the age-group 15-19 as well. In the age-group 20-24, by which time most of the females are married, the ratios come closer to one another ranging from 1,260 in Jhansi Division to 1,937 in Uttarakhand Division.

Ratios of the married females to married males start settling from the age of 20 years onwards, and it will be interesting to determine the age-groups in which the ratio of wives to husbands comes closest to the sex ratio of the total population of the age-group concerned. The following chart illustrates this point:

State/Division	Age-group	Sex Ratio	
		Married	Total population
Uttar Pradesh	40-44	876	875
Uttarakhand	30-34	1,171	1,152
Kumaon	30-34	1,053	1,023
Rohilkhand	45-49	856	827
Meerut	45-49	819	789
Agra	45-49	788	798
Allahabad	40-44	795	780
Jhansi	35-39	914	894
Lucknow	45-49	806	832
Faizabad	40-44	973	977
Gorakhpur	40-44	975	1,004
Varanasi	35-39	1,032	1,018

It is apparent that in the State the sex ratio of the married is closest to that of the total population in the age-group 40-44. Such an age-group for Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions is 30-34, for Jhansi and Varanasi Divisions 35-39, for Allahabad, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions 40-44, and for Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra and Lucknow Divisions 45-49. It needs to be pointed out that the ratio in each marital status is influenced by the factor of migration, especially so in the case of the married, as migration ordinarily takes place in those age-groups in which the married people are in majority.

We shall refer to this subject once again before closing this chapter.

52. The ratio of widows to widowers in different quinquennial age-groups also provides an interesting study. In the State widows outnumber widowers in the age-group 10-14. Since marriages in girls of these ages far exceed those in boys of the same ages, the incidence of widowhood among females is naturally greater. A girl or boy married at an early age and losing her/his partner before attaining the age of 15 years is a slur on society against which a continuous fight should go on. The number of widows is smaller than that of widowers in ages 15-29. This is due to higher mortality of wives of men

of these ages. Secondly, remarriage of young widows of less than 25 years exists to some extent. In the age-group 30-34, even though the proportion of widows is greater, their actual number is smaller on account of the low sex ratio in the age-group. However, from the age of 35 years upwards widows actually begin to outnumber widowers. The excess of the widows over widowers shows an increase with age and the ratio establishes itself between 1,600 and 2,000 with an unexpected spurt in the age-group 50-54 which is perhaps due to high rates of mortality among husbands of 60 years and above. It has been mentioned in paragraph 47 that in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions the proportion of widows is much greater and of widowers much less than the State average, and reasons have been hazard-ed therefor. In these Divisions the ratio of widows to widowers is above 1,000 in every age-group and in some cases even exceeds 3,000. The high proportion of widows in Jhansi Division has also been noticed earlier. In them widows are more numerous than widowers at all ages except 15-24. For Rohilkhand, Meerut and Lucknow Divisions the exceptional ages are 15-39, for Agra and Allahabad 15-34, for Faizabad 10-34, for Gorakhpur 15-29, and for Varanasi 10-24. The excess of widowers over widows in the age-group 10-14 in Faizabad and Varanasi Divisions confirms early marriage of both sexes in these parts. When marriages take place at early age in both sexes, the average difference between the ages of husband and wife is small.

53. As explained in paragraph 48, there are far more divorced or separated males than divorced or separated females, and the ratio in this marital status is throughout low. Starting from 625 in the age-group 10-14 it goes down to 258 in 25-29, after which it commences a gradual ascent reaching the figure of 593 in ages 70 years and over. An attempt has also been made therein to offer some explanation of male and female differentials. The lowest ratio obtains in the age-group 25-29 because the proportion of male divorcees is the greatest at these ages. The high ratio in the age-group 10-14 is due to early marriages of females than of males, while comparatively high ratios in ages 60 years and above

are due to lower death rate among old women as compared to men. In Uttarakhand Division females exceed males in ages 15-34, 40-44 and 60-69; in Kumaon in 15-24, and ; 35-39 in Jhansi in 70+; and in Varanasi in 35-39 and 70+. In all other cases their number is far smaller. Fluctuations to a large extent are due to the absolute figures being quite small, as divorced or separated persons reported at the Census are few.

54. Table 6.19 gives the distribution of marital status in the broad age-groups of the two sexes for the State, districts and Class I cities and town-groups. There are two advantages in choosing broad age-groups: (1) they are important milestones on the road of life and (2) having broad span they include quite a large fraction of couples. In some cases the total is not 1,000 as on some slips marital status was unspecified. The data thrown up by the Table have the following salient features:

(1) In the age-group 0-14 overwhelming numbers of males and females are never-married, the proportion for females being 918 per 1,000 and for males 955, i.e., even greater. The proportion falls rapidly with age and in the case of females more steeply. The proportion of never-married females in the age-group 15-34 is less than one-fifth of that of never-married males and in higher age-group even less than one-fifteenth. That a considerable number of males have compulsorily to remain bachelors owing to low sex ratio of the general population has been already noticed. It is, however, interesting to note that even among females there are 3-4 per 1,000 in higher age-groups who are spinsters.

(2) The proportion of the married begins to rise fast beyond the age of 15 years, the rise being more rapid in the case of females for reasons stated before. They reach their maximum in the age-group 15-34, while males do the same in 35-59. After the maximum a decline begins to set in both cases. In the age-group 0-14 the marriage rate in females is almost double of that in

males, in 15-34 it is 33.3 per cent higher. In the next age-group 35-59, which has the maximum proportion for males, it is 4 per cent lower, while in ages 60 years and over it is exactly half. The greater decline in the proportion of married women as compared to men at advanced ages is due to a relatively greater increase in the number of widows than of widowers. This fact too has been mentioned earlier. In the State, as a whole, the proportion of married men in ages 35-59 is slightly in excess of that of married women, but Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Etah districts are exceptions inasmuch as the proportion of married women there is slightly greater. All these districts lie in a compact block in the West Plain.

(3) The proportion of the widowed increases progressively with age for both sexes. In the age-group 0-14 it is small, but even this degree of widowhood should not exist. It calls for particular notice in Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti and Azamgarh districts where the proportion of widows is 2 or more per thousand. In Azamgarh the proportion is the highest, i.e., 3 per thousand. The plight of a girl who has become a widow before reaching the age of 15 years, unless she remarries, is better imagined than described. In the age-group 15-34 the proportion is greater for males as compared to females, but both are of small magnitude. However, in all the districts of Himalayan Hills and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the plain districts of Etawah, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi the proportion of widowers is smaller than that of widows. This is due to mortality and migration differentials—a young man who has lost his wife is more prone to go elsewhere for livelihood than one who has wife and family. The disparity is rather remarkable in the hill Divisions of Uttarakhand and Kumaon, where the additional factor of polygamy is operative. In older age-groups the proportion of widows increases much

faster as compared to widowers. In the age-group 35-59 it is less than double, and at ages 60 years and above more than double. The greater proportion of widowers observed at ages 15-34 has since turned the corner, and is now to be seen in widows. The causes of this also have been considered before.

(4) As regards divorce or separation, the proportion is one per thousand for males and negligible for females in the age-group 0-14. In males it ascends to 6 at ages 15-34 and then slowly descends to 4 at ages 60 years and above; whereas in females it stabilizes at 2. In Pithoragarh and Almora

districts, however, in the age-group 15-34 it is smaller in males as compared to females. In Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Basti districts it exceeds the figure of 10 for males in the age-group 15-34 and in Faizabad district in the age-group 35-59 as well. The causes of great disparity between males and females in regard to divorce and separation also have been pointed out earlier.

(5) In the age-group 0-14 the never-married have an overwhelming majority in both sexes, and in 15-34 and 35-59 the married. However, at ages 60 years and over among males the married and among females widows constitute the majority.

TABLE 6.19—Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of each Sex in Broad Age-Groups

(a) denotes Never-Married
(b) denotes Married
(c) denotes Widowed
(d) denotes Divorced or Separated

State/District/City/Town-group	Marital Status	Males				Females			
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
UTTAR PRADESH									
1. Uttar Kashi	(a)	955	280	65	50	918	52	4	3
	(b)	43	691	814	609	80	927	778	305
	(c)	N	23	115	337	1	19	215	689
	(d)	1	6	5	4	N	2	2	2
2. Chamoli	(a)	992	316	38	26	973	54	3	1
	(b)	8	670	901	723	27	930	777	251
	(c)	N	9	54	247	..	12	217	744
	(d)	N	5	7	4	N	4	3	3
3. Pithoragarh	(a)	990	369	22	15	950	74	3	2
	(b)	10	623	911	745	50	897	682	173
	(c)	..	6	63	235	N	26	311	820
	(d)	..	2	4	4	..	2	4	4
4. Tehri Garhwal	(a)	993	388	21	12	949	61	6	4
	(b)	7	603	913	758	51	907	747	263
	(c)	N	6	62	226	N	26	242	727
	(d)	N	2	4	4	..	5	5	5
5. Garhwal	(a)	996	308	21	9	977	49	1	1
	(b)	3	680	914	747	22	923	718	204
	(c)	N	9	61	241	N	25	278	793
	(d)	N	2	3	2	N	2	3	1
6. Almora	(a)	994	405	29	10	971	114	2	2
	(b)	5	585	898	727	28	855	698	217
	(c)	N	8	71	262	N	28	296	779
	(d)	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2
7. Naini Tal	(a)	997	363	16	8	945	51	2	2
	(b)	3	628	913	727	54	919	714	214
	(c)	N	7	69	263	N	27	281	782
	(d)	N	2	2	1	N	3	3	2
	(a)	993	388	72	32	971	90	4	4
	(b)	6	592	830	679	28	888	757	245
	(c)	N	16	93	285	N	19	235	749
	(d)	N	3	5	3	N	3	3	2

State/District/City/Town-group	Marital Status	Males				Females			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
8. Bijnor	(a)	993	355	63	46	984	99	2	2
	(b)	6	620	820	597	15	886	811	321
	(c)	N	20	113	354	N	12	185	675
	(d)	N	4	3	3	N	1	1	1
9. Moradabad	(a)	991	335	54	34	970	85	2	3
	(b)	9	641	825	631	29	901	830	346
	(c)	N	21	117	332	N	12	165	649
	(d)	N	3	4	2	N	1	1	1
10. Budaun	(a)	987	362	116	76	950	51	3	11
	(b)	12	607	759	599	49	931	794	316
	(c)	N	26	121	322	N	15	200	669
	(d)	N	4	4	3	N	1	2	3
11. Rampur	(a)	975	357	62	40	952	83	4	5
	(b)	24	615	812	633	47	902	811	286
	(c)	N	24	121	318	N	13	183	706
	(d)	N	3	4	3	N	1	2	2
12. Bareilly	(a)	985	338	79	51	953	69	4	3
	(b)	14	632	788	612	46	912	781	265
	(c)	N	27	129	334	N	17	212	710
	(d)	N	3	4	2	N	1	2	1
13. Pilibhit	(a)	985	342	114	60	949	48	2	3
	(b)	14	624	762	606	50	933	758	239
	(c)	N	29	119	330	N	17	236	757
	(d)	N	5	5	3	N	2	3	1
14. Shahjahanpur	(a)	981	391	129	97	949	52	6	5
	(b)	17	576	745	590	48	924	768	257
	(c)	N	25	118	306	1	19	221	734
	(d)	1	6	6	6	1	2	2	1
15. Dehra Dun	(a)	982	443	58	47	969	161	7	10
	(b)	17	541	850	626	30	820	807	292
	(c)	N	11	86	320	N	15	182	695
	(d)	N	4	6	7	N	3	4	2
16. Saharanpur	(a)	989	344	57	49	968	96	2	3
	(b)	10	631	808	561	32	891	820	343
	(c)	N	21	132	388	N	11	176	652
	(d)	N	3	3	2	N	1	1	1
17. Muzaffarnagar	(a)	989	323	74	60	970	93	2	2
	(b)	10	655	799	544	29	895	844	385
	(c)	N	18	122	391	N	10	151	611
	(d)	N	3	4	4	N	1	2	2
18. Meerut	(a)	988	342	84	65	971	95	2	2
	(b)	10	636	803	565	28	893	842	380
	(c)	N	17	108	366	N	10	152	616
	(d)	1	4	4	4	N	1	2	1
19. Bulandshahr	(a)	991	319	62	41	968	78	3	2
	(b)	9	659	826	607	31	907	834	415
	(c)	N	19	110	350	N	13	161	581
	(d)	N	2	2	1	N	1	1	1
20. Aligarh	(a)	985	339	88	61	966	68	3	2
	(b)	14	637	773	603	33	910	781	381
	(c)	N	19	133	330	N	19	212	615
	(d)	N	4	5	5	N	1	2	1
21. Mathura	(a)	993	325	93	86	971	56	7	2
	(b)	6	651	777	517	28	924	776	290
	(c)	N	19	126	392	N	19	221	703
	(d)	N	4	4	4	N	N	1	5

GENERAL REPORT

State/District/City/Town-group	Marital Status	Males				Females			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
22. Agra	(a)	992	319	75	59	971	68	2	2
	(b)	7	656	804	573	28	912	784	299
	(c)	N	21	118	356	N	18	212	697
	(d)	N	3	3	2	N	1	1	1
23. Etah	(a)	989	293	89	63	951	52	8	5
	(b)	10	683	781	582	49	927	786	344
	(c)	N	21	126	352	N	20	204	649
	(d)	N	2	3	3	N	1	1	2
24. Mainpuri	(a)	989	265	84	56	950	24	1	1
	(b)	10	709	766	531	50	952	735	238
	(c)	N	24	147	411	N	22	262	740
	(d)	N	2	3	2	N	1	1	N
25. Farrukhabad	(a)	988	363	124	80	955	57	26	15
	(b)	8	607	754	550	43	923	750	282
	(c)	N	23	116	362	N	17	221	700
	(d)	2	5	5	7	1	1	1	2
26. Etawah	(a)	987	315	109	102	946	37	5	10
	(b)	13	661	749	485	53	935	740	256
	(c)	N	22	139	409	N	25	253	727
	(d)	N	1	3	4	N	1	1	6
27. Kanpur	(a)	989	347	88	72	962	76	4	8
	(b)	9	624	797	570	36	902	786	283
	(c)	N	22	110	352	N	17	205	700
	(d)	1	5	4	5	1	2	3	7
28. Fatehpur	(a)	958	225	62	54	930	51	2	3
	(b)	40	752	816	559	69	929	796	326
	(c)	N	18	117	381	N	18	198	666
	(d)	1	5	4	5	1	2	3	4
29. Allahabad	(a)	908	205	35	31	880	51	4	4
	(b)	91	765	851	631	119	927	799	339
	(c)	1	22	108	332	1	19	194	654
	(d)	N	8	5	4	N	2	2	2
30. Jhansi	(a)	962	227	38	27	894	28	3	4
	(b)	38	751	854	648	106	950	732	223
	(c)	N	18	102	321	N	20	263	770
	(d)	N	4	5	2	1	2	2	3
31. Jalaun	(a)	970	239	76	71	916	16	1	2
	(b)	29	736	778	531	83	957	724	189
	(c)	N	23	143	394	N	26	272	807
	(d)	1	2	2	3	N	1	2	1
32. Hamirpur	(a)	931	193	60	53	880	16	2	2
	(b)	68	783	820	604	119	956	724	224
	(c)	N	19	115	339	1	25	271	771
	(d)	N	4	5	3	N	1	2	2
33. Banda	(a)	932	228	75	71	874	24	4	3
	(b)	65	746	808	592	124	950	727	254
	(c)	1	24	115	334	1	25	267	741
	(d)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
34. Kheri	(a)	982	320	74	53	953	39	2	1
	(b)	16	641	805	642	45	932	763	272
	(c)	N	30	115	301	N	26	233	725
	(d)	1	8	6	4	1	2	1	1
35. Sitapur	(a)	977	310	75	56	947	39	3	3
	(b)	17	647	808	645	50	938	798	322
	(c)	N	27	108	293	N	18	196	672
	(d)	3	13	8	5	1	2	2	1

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

State/District/City/Town-group	Marital Status	Males				Females			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
36. Hardoi	(a)	991	346	98	76	961	39	2	3
	(b)	7	621	788	612	37	938	770	262
	(c)	N	23	106	307	N	18	225	732
	(d)	1	9	7	4	1	2	2	1
37. Unnao	(a)	976	281	58	49	935	63	4	4
	(b)	21	691	824	611	62	915	786	323
	(c)	N	21	112	331	1	19	207	671
	(d)	1	6	5	8	1	2	2	1
38. Lucknow	(a)	979	362	45	37	955	118	4	3
	(b)	20	612	857	665	44	863	792	293
	(c)	N	17	91	294	N	15	200	701
	(d)	N	8	7	4	N	3	2	2
39. Rae Bareli	(a)	887	174	40	36	858	49	9	3
	(b)	111	792	828	593	140	932	798	316
	(c)	1	26	124	366	1	16	190	676
	(d)	1	8	8	5	N	3	3	5
40. Bahraich	(a)	967	272	57	38	901	33	2	2
	(b)	32	693	826	666	98	938	727	278
	(c)	N	26	106	285	N	25	265	717
	(d)	1	9	11	11	N	4	5	3
41. Gonda	(a)	934	236	61	42	882	23	1	1
	(b)	65	724	807	627	117	952	746	259
	(c)	1	31	123	326	1	22	249	738
	(d)	N	9	9	5	N	3	3	1
42. Bara Banki	(a)	932	230	69	52	889	39	2	1
	(b)	65	730	803	621	109	938	775	297
	(c)	1	28	119	322	1	18	218	692
	(d)	2	11	9	5	1	4	5	9
43. Faizabad	(a)	862	178	62	55	829	22	2	1
	(b)	135	778	800	600	169	956	767	298
	(c)	2	30	127	338	2	19	225	695
	(d)	1	14	11	7	N	3	6	6
44. Sultanpur	(a)	863	162	48	35	826	15	3	1
	(b)	135	794	806	604	172	963	769	293
	(c)	1	33	138	356	2	20	225	704
	(d)	1	11	8	5	N	2	3	2
45. Pratapgarh	(a)	861	146	34	25	826	28	4	3
	(b)	137	817	829	636	172	950	798	387
	(c)	1	28	128	334	2	19	195	606
	(d)	N	9	8	4	N	3	3	3
46. Basti	(a)	884	208	58	47	828	25	2	1
	(b)	114	747	801	602	170	952	770	307
	(c)	1	34	133	346	2	21	226	690
	(d)	1	11	8	5	N	2	2	2
47. Gorakhpur	(a)	928	202	30	24	877	29	7	2
	(b)	71	769	856	635	122	947	753	281
	(c)	N	24	110	338	N	23	238	716
	(d)	1	5	4	3	N	1	2	1
48. Deoria	(a)	971	263	36	24	928	39	2	2
	(b)	28	707	839	640	71	936	753	286
	(c)	N	24	120	333	N	23	243	711
	(d)	1	6	4	3	1	2	1	1
49. Azamgarh	(a)	875	173	51	44	830	29	4	2
	(b)	123	796	828	623	167	954	795	317
	(c)	1	22	114	328	3	15	199	676
	(d)	1	9	7	4	N	2	2	4

State/District/City/Town-group

GENERAL REPORT

State/District/City/Town-group	Marital Status	Males								Females							
		Males				Females				Males				Females			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
50. Jaunpur	(a)	905	197	49	44	860	36	5	2								
	(b)	93	773	821	527	139	941	770	321								
	(c)	1	21	124	356	1	21	223	674								
	(d)	1	6	5	3	N	1	1	2								
51. Ballia	(a)	956	253	63	51	907	40	1	1								
	(b)	43	722	823	620	92	937	786	295								
	(c)	N	21	109	318	N	22	210	702								
	(d)	N	3	4	2	1	1	2	1								
52. Ghazipur	(a)	919	186	63	56	868	42	4	1								
	(b)	80	791	838	616	130	933	815	370								
	(c)	1	20	96	325	1	22	178	623								
	(d)	N	3	3	2	1	3	2	5								
53. Varanasi	(a)	958	242	38	35	903	47	3	2								
	(b)	39	763	858	647	94	929	781	311								
	(c)	N	17	100	313	1	21	214	685								
	(d)	2	4	4	4	1	2	1	1								
54. Mirzapur	(a)	950	194	42	30	900	28	3	9								
	(b)	48	782	857	665	99	945	751	279								
	(c)	1	20	96	301	1	24	243	709								
	(d)	1	4	4	3	N	1	2	2								
<i>Cities/Town-groups</i>																	
1. Moradabad T.G.	(a)	999	492	43	22	993	211	5	14								
	(b)	1	496	869	688	7	778	814	296								
	(c)	..	12	88	290	N	11	181	689								
	(d)	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N								
2. Rampur M.B.	(a)	997	554	48	23	993	216	3	1								
	(b)	2	430	867	724	7	763	792	257								
	(c)	N	14	82	250	N	18	201	741								
	(d)	1	2	3	3	N	3	4	N								
3. Bareilly T.G.	(a)	996	464	45	28	991	205	11	4								
	(b)	2	518	863	686	8	776	784	301								
	(c)	N	15	87	283	N	16	201	689								
	(d)	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	4								
4. Shahjahanpur T.G.	(a)	997	438	40	29	986	138	4	6								
	(b)	2	539	860	661	12	838	754	207								
	(c)	N	19	95	309	N	18	238	786								
	(d)	..	4	5	1	1	4	3	1								
5. Dehra Dun T.G.	(a)	997	532	69	63	996	250	12	18								
	(b)	3	456	850	637	3	736	783	265								
	(c)	..	9	79	299	N	11	201	715								
	(d)	..	2	2	1	N	2	3	1								
6. Saharanpur M.B.	(a)	996	444	38	40	992	185	6	2								
	(b)	3	536	867	642	8	802	824	293								
	(c)	N	16	91	316	N	11	167	702								
	(d)	N	3	3	2	..	2	2	2								
7. Meerut T.G.	(a)	995	484	68	33	973	200	8	4								
	(b)	5	497	838	643	27	787	822	322								
	(c)	N	16	88	322	N	10	167	672								
	(d)	N	3	6	2	N	2	3	1								
8. Aligarh M.B.	(a)	997	483	30	6	984	185	7	8								
	(b)	3	508	876	632	15	801	651	578								
	(c)	..	7	93	160	1	14	341	414								
	(d)	..	1	1	2	..	N	1	N								

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

State/District/City/Town-group	Marital Status	Males								Females							
		Males				Females				Males				Females			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
9. Mathura T.G.	(a)	993	375	46	43	975	113	2	2								
	(b)	4	604	850	625	21	868	769	267								
	(c)	..	13	103	329	N	19	228	728								
	(d)	..	5	1	2	3	N	1	2								
10. Agra T.G.	(a)	994	391	40	18	980	133	3	3								
	(b)	5	585	870	684	19	853	810	338								
	(c)	N	16	86	296	N	12	186	656								
	(d)	N	5	2	1	N	1	N	1								
11. Kanpur T.G.	(a)	985	367	47	32	969	118	4	3								
	(b)	11	604	856	651	30	866	837	314								
	(c)	N	21	91	311	N	11	155	682								
	(d)	2	5	4	3	N	3	2	1								
12. Allahabad T.G.	(a)	989	396	31	28	977	149	9	8								
	(b)	11	580	891	709	22	828	809	284								
	(c)	N	13	76	259	N	16	181	703								
	(d)	..	10	2	3	..	5	1	5								
13. Jhansi T.G.	(a)	992	324	21	21	937	91	3	10								
	(b)	8	661	901	685	63	897	823	260								
	(c)	N	12	71	286	..	11	171	727								
	(d)	..	2	4	3	..	1	2	3								
14. Lucknow T.G.	(a)	989	442	36	28	984	194	8	6								
	(b)	10	539	883	693	15	788	780	274								
	(c)	N	14	78	277	N	15	208	718								
	(d)	N	4	3	2	1	3	4	2								
15. Gorakhpur M.B.	(a)	987	285	13	2	960	155	115	26								
	(b)	13	710	949	548	40	829	659	292								
	(c)	..	5	36	434	N	16	226	682								
	(d)	..	N	2	13	..	N	N	N								
16. Varanasi T.G.	(a)	988	377	33	34	957	97	5	3								
	(b)	8	603	872	656	39	879	784	348								
	(c)	N	15	91	303	N	19	209	648								
	(d)	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	N								
17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M.B.	(a)	986	327	94	26	937	52	3	N								
	(b)	14	647	812	671	62	924	732	231								
	(c)	N	22	86	300	N	22	260	769								
	(d)	N	4	8	3	..	1	3	N								

N indicates negligible proportion

55. We shall now take up the comparison of districts for the various kinds of marital status by broad age-groups.

Age-Group 0-14—Overwhelming majority consists of bachelors and spinsters. Districts of the Himalayan Hills and Bijnor, Moradabad, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Mathura, Agra and Hardoi, have very high proportions of the never-married and very low proportions of the married. On the other hand, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Basti and Azamgarh have the unenviable distinction of specialising in early marriage.

District	Proportion of married		Proportion of never-married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pratapgarh	137	172	861	826
Sultanpur	135	172	863	826
Faizabad	135	169	862	829
Basti	114	170	884	828
Azamgarh	123	167	875	830

All these districts form a compact block in the Central and East Plains. This area requires concerted efforts of social workers to raise the age of marriage. These districts have gained notoriety

for the high proportion of widows also in this tender age-group. Azamgarh has a proportion of 3 per 1,000 and Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad and Basti of 2 each. Faizabad district has a high proportion of widowers also, i.e., 2 per 1,000. Female divorcees/separatees do not require any particular notice. As for males, proportions are high in Sitapur (3), Bara Banki (2) and Banda (2).

Age-Group 15-34—The largest proportions of never-married and the smallest of married among males are to be found in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Shahjahanpur, Naini Tal and Pithoragarh. As for females, the largest of never-married and the smallest of married exist in Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Garhwal, Bijnor and Naini Tal districts. Thus Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Naini Tal stand out for late marriages both in males and in females. The 5 districts of Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Basti and Azamgarh have the largest proportions of the married and the smallest of the never-married. In this age-group the married are in majority in both sexes. The proportion of widowers is high in Basti (34), Sultanpur (33), Gonda (31), Faizabad (30) and Kheri (30), some of which are known for early marriage and low in hill districts. As for widows, the proportion is high in Garhwal (28), Almora (27), Chamoli (26), Pithoragarh (26), Jalaun (26) and Kheri (26) districts, and low in all the districts of Meerut Division except Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur—10 to 13. The low proportion of widowers and simultaneously high proportion of widows in Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts of Himalayan Hills are due to the institution of polygyny aided by the factor of migration. Female divorcees/separatees call for little notice. The proportion of male divorcees/separatees is, however, quite significant in Faizabad (14), Sitapur (13), Bara Banki, Sultanpur and Basti (11 each) and Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Pratapgarh and Azamgarh (9 each). All the five districts noted for early marriage are included in this list. There is an obvious relationship between divorce and early marriage in younger ages among males.

Age-Group 35-59—In this age-group too, the married of both sexes are in majority, the proportion for males being a little above and for females a little below 80 per cent. In Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Budaun, Pilibhit and Etawah districts, bachelors are in greater proportion and married males in smaller in comparison with other districts. All these 5 districts are contiguous. On the contrary, as compared to other districts, married males are in greater and bachelors in smaller proportion in Almora, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli districts situated in Himalayan Hills. As regards females, Farrukhabad deserves special notice, as the proportion of spinsters in this age-group is quite high (26). The proportion of married females is high in Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Moradabad and Saharanpur districts—all in a compact block—and comparatively low in Chamoli, Garhwal Almora and Tehri Garhwal districts of the Himalayan Hills and in Jalaun and Hamirpur districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Widowers are found in greater proportion in Mainpuri, Jalaun, Etawah and Sultanpur districts. The proportion of widows is the least in districts Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Moradabad and Saharanpur. The hill districts of Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are marked for low proportions of widowers and large proportions of widows. This peculiarity of hill districts has been commented upon in connexion with the previous age-group. Female divorcees/separatees are more than 4 per cent in Faizabad (6), Pithoragarh (5), Bara Banki (5), and Bahraich (5) only. As regards males, the proportion exceeds the figure of 7 in all districts of Faizabad Division and districts Sitapur, Rae Bareilly and Basti. Faizabad and Bahraich districts are at the top (11 each). The close connexion between the early marriage and divorce/separation in the case of males is observable in this age-group also to some extent.

Age-Group 60+—Some districts have a good proportion of bachelors at these ages also. They are Etawah (102), Shahjahanpur (97), Mathura (86), Farrukhabad (80), Budaun (76) and Hardoi (76). The proportion of spinsters at these ages is very small. Only Farrukhabad (15),

Budaun (11), Dehra Dun and Etawah (10 each), have 10 or more per thousand spinsters in this age-group. It would appear that in Etawah, Farrukhabad and Budaun there is a sizable extent of celibacy in both sexes. Largest proportions of married males and smallest proportions of bachelors are found in the hill districts of Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora; and the smallest of married males in Etawah, Mathura, Mainpuri, Jalaun and Muzaffarnagar. Districts Bulandshahr, Pratapgarh, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh and Meerut have 38 per cent or more females in the married state; while in Chamoli, Jalaun, Tehri Garhwal, Almora and Garhwal less than 22 per cent. The largest proportions of married males and the lowest of married females in this age-group are to be found in the hill districts of Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora. In this age-group a large majority of females is in the widowed state. Districts Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora of the Himalayan Hills and Jalaun of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have the highest proportion of widows. The hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora have the lowest proportion of widowers. Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts exhibit in this age-group also the peculiarity of hill districts, viz., low proportion of widowers and high proportion of widows. The lowest proportion of widows exists in the western districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh and the central district of Pratapgarh. Widowers in proportions exceeding 39 per cent are to be found in Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Mathura and Muzaffarnagar districts. The proportion of male divorcees/separatees exceeds 6 in Bahraich (11), Unnao (8), and Faizabad, Farrukhabad and Dehra Dun (7 each). That of females exceeds 5 in Bara Banki (9), Kanpur (7), Etawah and Faizabad (6 each).

56. The distribution of marital status in Class I cities and town-groups will now be considered.

Age-Group 0-14—The proportion of the never-married in all cities/town-groups is above and of the married below the State average. Moradabad,

Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, and Aligarh have the highest proportion of bachelors and the lowest of married males. Similarly Dehra Dun, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly and Saharanpur have the highest proportion of spinsters and the lowest of married females. Widows and widowers are in negligible proportions in all cities/town-groups except Aligarh where the proportion of widows is one per thousand. Divorcees and separatees are negligible in most of the cities/town-groups, the only places having 2 or more per thousand being

	Males		Females
Varanasi	3	Varanasi	3
Kanpur	2	Mathura	3

The extent of divorce and separation in the juvenile age-group prevalent in Varanasi calls for notice.

Age-Group 15-34—The proportion of the never-married of both sexes is considerably higher and of the married considerably lower than the State average in all cities/town-groups. The age of marriage at these places is decidedly much later. The cities which stand out for high proportions of bachelors and spinsters in this age-group are Dehra Dun, Rampur, Moradabad and Meerut. The proportion of widowers also is less than the State average in all. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal and Kanpur occupying comparatively high and Gorakhpur and Aligarh comparatively low places. The proportion of widows is higher than or equal to the State average in Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Varanasi and Mathura, and the lowest in Meerut. Male divorcees/separatees exceeds 4 per thousand in Allahabad (10) and Agra, Kanpur and Mathura (5 each); whereas female divorcees/separatees do so only in Allahabad. In this age-group Allahabad has the highest incidence of divorce and separation.

Age-Group 35-59—Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Kanpur have the largest proportions of bachelors and the smallest of married men in this age-group. The largest proportions of married males exist in Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Aligarh and of married females in Kanpur, Saharanpur,

Jhansi, Meerut and Moradabad; the largest proportions of widowers in Mathura, Shahjahanpur and Aligarh and of widows in Aligarh and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal. The proportion of widows is distinctly greater than that of widowers in this age-group. Kanpur, Meerut and Saharanpur have the smallest proportion of widows. Male divorcees/separatees exceed 4 per thousand in Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Meerut and Shahjahanpur. Female divorcees/separatees do not exceed this proportion anywhere; Rampur and Lucknow being at the top have 4 per thousand.

Age-Group 60+.—In Dehra Dun (63), Mathura (43), Saharanpur (40), Varanasi (34) and Meerut (33) the proportion of bachelors in ages 60 years and over is above 32. In regard to females the top city is Gorakhpur (26). Married males are in high proportion in Aligarh, Rampur and Allahabad. The proportion of married females in this age-group is much less than that of males. The city which has the highest proportion of married females is again Aligarh. The proportion of widows is much greater than that of widowers in this age-group. Cities to have the largest proportion of widows are Shahjahanpur, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Rampur, Mathura and Jhansi; Aligarh is at the bottom. Gorakhpur has the largest proportion of widowers and Aligarh comes last. Thus Aligarh has the least proportion of widows and widowers in this age-group. As for divorced and separated males Gorakhpur (13) alone calls for notice. Allahabad (5) is at the top for female divorcees and separatees.

57. In paragraphs 49–53 the sex ratios of the State and Divisions for the four kinds of marital status in the quinquennial age-groups have been discussed. It is now proposed to study the same in broad age-groups for the State and selected districts and cities. For this purpose 11 districts, namely, Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Bulandshahr, Jalaun, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur and the

5 KAVAIL town-groups have been selected. Data for the State and selected areas are presented in Table 6.20. In this Table—

(a) stands for spinsters per 1,000 bachelors.

(b) stands for wives per 1,000 husbands,

(c) stands for widows per 1,000 widowers, and

(d) stands for divorced or separated females per 1,000 divorced or separated males.

Before analysing the Table let us summarise the conclusions for the State as a whole arrived at in paragraphs 50–53 :

(1) The ratio of spinsters to bachelors in all age-groups even in the youngest, is less than the sex ratio of the entire population in that age-group or that of the total population of the State. It falls speedily with age on account of greater universality and early age of marriage of females; but a small rise begins to be visible from the age of 50 as some old bachelors start taking to wedlock.

(2) The ratio of wives to husbands is the highest in the age-group 15–19, after which it steadily falls. In ages below 35 years the number of wives actually exceeds the number of husbands; but, later on, it begins to get less and less. The ratio of married females to married males in the age-group 40–44 comes closest to the sex ratio of the total population in that age-group.

(3) The ratio of widows to widowers falls up to the age of 24 and then takes an upward course. From the age of 35 onwards the number of widows actually begins to exceed that of widowers.

(4) There are far fewer female divorcees/separatees than male divorcees/separatees at all ages, the disparity being the maximum in the age-group 25–29 and the minimum in 10–14.

TABLE 6.20: Ratio of Females to 1,000 Males for each Marital Status at Broad Age-Groups

State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups	Marital Status	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Age not stated
UTTAR PRADESH						
	(a)	867	176	47	55	862
	(b)	1,678	1,277	825	454	1,114
	(c)	1,248	795	1,611	1,852	1,287
	(d)	625	285	367	545	700
1. Uttar Kashi	(a)	924	169	68	62	500
	(b)	3,102	1,384	777	412	1,333
	(c)	..	1,393	3,644	3,578	..
	(d)	1,000	741	435	882	..
2. Pithoragarh	(a)	929	198	273	315	..
	(b)	7,455	1,882	851	284	..
	(c)	5,500	5,296	4,067	2,629	..
	(d)	..	2,605	1,257	1,091	..
3. Tehri Garhwal	(a)	1,032	226	41	134	857
	(b)	6,828	1,921	930	342	333
	(c)	6,000	3,998	5,348	4,131	..
	(d)	4,000	1,293	1,358	731	..
4. Bulandshahr	(a)	846	235	35	31	1,102
	(b)	3,085	1,328	863	480	4,000
	(c)	1,744	680	1,250	1,163	250
	(d)	121	352	413	524	1,000
5. Jalaun	(a)	821	61	13	20	1,158
	(b)	2,482	1,194	789	348	6,529
	(c)	517	1,017	1,611	2,001	4,833
	(d)	417	386	656	426	500
6. Sultanpur	(a)	866	105	60	37	1,112
	(b)	1,154	1,350	1,009	566	2,111
	(c)	1,064	672	1,734	2,310	4,333
	(d)	335	209	395	367	2,000
7. Gorakhpur	(a)	881	147	231	93	816
	(b)	1,605	1,245	851	516	1,375
	(c)	735	960	2,082	2,474	..
	(d)	529	278	459	423	1,000
8. Azamgarh	(a)	899	198	75	51	753
	(b)	1,288	1,424	988	506	977
	(c)	2,688	844	1,797	2,048	1,571
	(d)	408	219	317	984	500
9. Jaunpur	(a)	889	228	116	50	702
	(b)	1,400	1,508	1,034	586	44
	(c)	628	1,094	1,977	2,064	143
	(d)	231	188	284	674	500
10. Ballia	(a)	897	186	19	17	711
	(b)	2,012	1,539	991	489	7,000
	(c)	1,031	1,200	1,995	2,266	500
	(d)	1,140	471	459	407	..
11. Ghazipur	(a)	890	265	70	22	1,683
	(b)	1,540	1,395	969	582	9,000
	(c)	818	1,350	1,856	1,854	..
	(d)	5,465	977	693	2,321	..
Cities/Town-groups						
1. Kanpur	(a)	873	236	48	63	19
	(b)	2,436	1,052	517	376	3,750
	(c)	1,100	389	905	1,711	..
	(d)	198	388	218	212	..

GENERAL REPORT

State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups	Marital Status	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
2. Lucknow	(a)	889	335	146	165	697
	(b)	1,411	1,118	584	316	56
	(c)	419	763	1,762	2,070	2,333
	(d)	7,833	595	806	727	..
3. Agra	(a)	887	275	56	136	600
	(b)	3,232	1,183	657	378	..
	(c)	455	619	1,525	1,697	..
	(d)	792	256	60	867	..
4. Varanasi	(a)	883	194	100	67	641
	(b)	4,263	1,097	647	469	837
	(c)	3,800	977	1,653	1,892	1,000
	(d)	864	620	379	109	..
5. Allahabad	(a)	869	276	182	247	..
	(b)	1,777	1,045	609	335	..
	(c)	714	909	1,607	2,264	..
	(d)	..	380	564	1,265	..

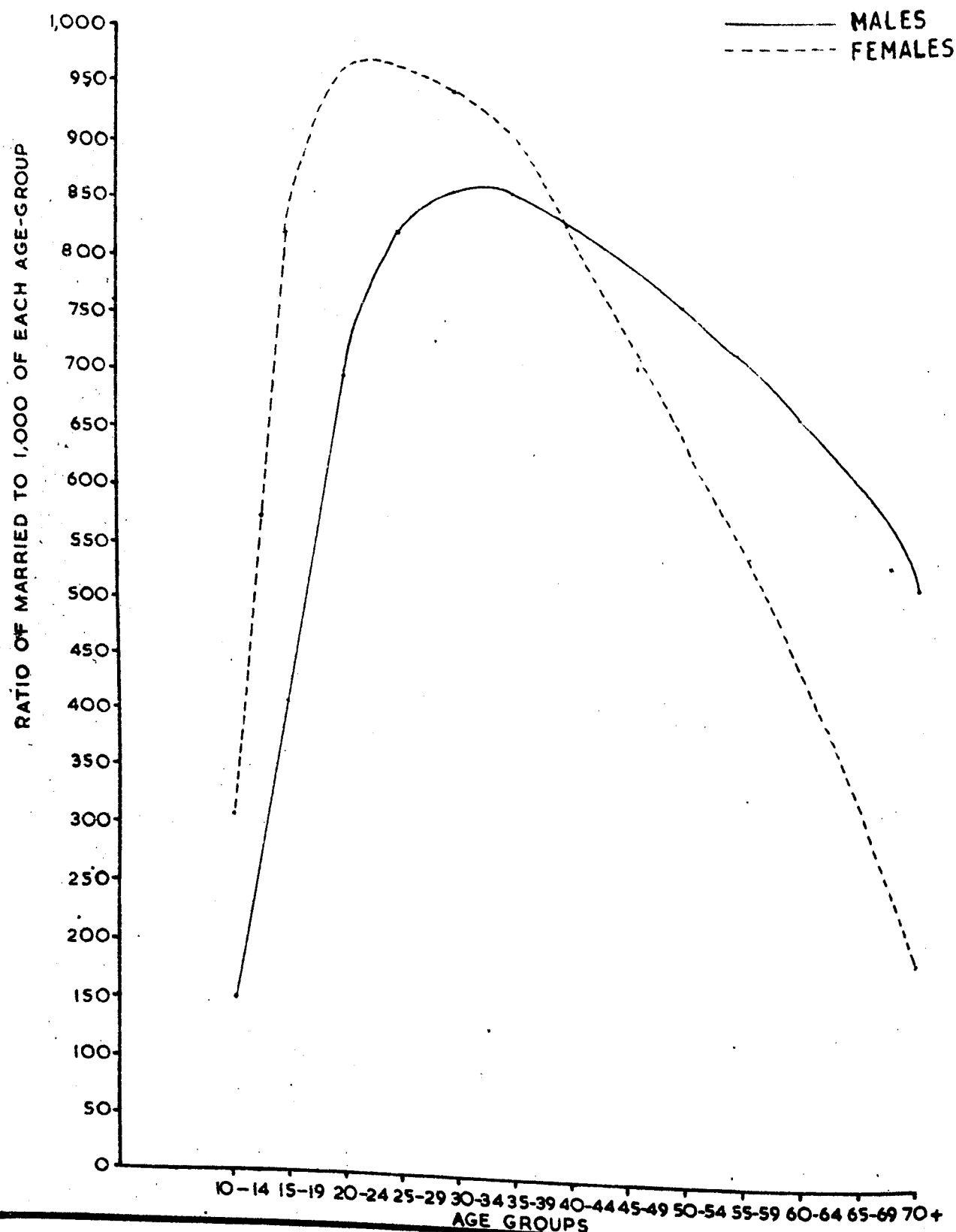
58. The above Table yields the following results for districts :

Never-Married—The ratio of spinsters to bachelors is the highest in age-group 0—14. It has a steep fall in the next age-group 15—34 when 95 per cent females and 72 percent males get married, and a further fall in the next by which time almost all females and 93.5 per cent males are married. Due to marriages of some old bachelors and the higher mortality rate in males, the ratio slightly boosts up in age of 60 years and above. In districts Uttar Kashi, Bulandshahr, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur there is no rise in 60+ and the ratio has a consistently downward trend. This may be due to old bachelors not marrying at all, but more probably to their return from other districts in their old age, or possibly to different rates of mortality than observed in the State as a whole. In Pithoragarh and Gorakhpur the usual trend is violently upset in the age-group 35—59 which registers a sharp rise in the ratio over the preceding age-group. This is possibly due to the imbalance created by the outmigration of bachelors of this age-group from the district for work and employment. In Jalaun ratios in all age-groups other than 0—14 are very much lower than the State which may be due to very high rate of female marriage. The very high ratios in Ghazipur and Jaunpur in the age-group 15—34 are caused by large-scale migration of bachelors; whereas in Bulandshahr and Tehri Garhwal an additional factor may be late marriages of females.

Married—The ratio of wives to husbands has a gradually sliding trend with the increase in age. The decline is generally in the neighbourhood of 400 from one age-group to another. The lower ages at marriage of girls affect the first age-group 0—14 most. At ages under 35 wives outnumber husbands, but at higher ages the opposite holds good. All the selected districts except Sultanpur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur follow the trend. These 3 districts are marked for higher ratios in the age-group 15—34 than in 0—14. This is due to little difference in the ages of the bride and the bridegroom in early marriages which tends to lower the ratio in 0—14 and raise in 15—34. In Sultanpur and Jaunpur the age-group 35—59 has more wives than husbands. This is due to migration of husbands and generally high sex ratios obtaining in these parts.

Widowed—In the age-group 0—14 there are more widows than widowers. The ratio falls in the next age-group 15—34. Within this age-group the fall is from 15 to 24 and rise thereafter. The ratio progressively rises and from the age of 35 years widows begin to outnumber widowers. Districts Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Tehri Garhwal, all in the Himayalan Hills, do not stand in line with the State. The very high ratios are suggestive of polygyny, death of a husband leaving several wives as widows. The comparatively low proportion of widowers can be due to two causes, (1) more frequent marriages of widowers and (2) migration of widowers to other places in larger numbers than of married

FIG. VI/16
RATIO OF MARRIED TO 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE-GROUP IN
UTTAR PRADESH, 1961



men. In Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal there is a slight decrease in the age-group 60 and over, and in Pithoragarh, the ratio continuously decreases with age. The complex factors of polygyny, remarriage of widowers, mortality, and migration all play their part in making these districts different from others.

Divorced or Separated—The divorced or separated have the same trend at the State level as the widowed, only the number of females is throughout smaller. All the selected districts, with the exception of Azamgarh and Jaunpur, are exceptions in one way or another differing from the State trend. Leaving aside the age-group 0–14, the highest sex ratio is to be found in the age-group 15–34 in Pithoragarh district where the number of female divorcees/separatees is more than two and a half times that of males in the same marital status. A detailed analysis is not called for as this marital status is not the result of any natural cause, but is a social phenomenon caused by a variety of reasons.

59. The position obtaining in KAVAI town-groups can be summarized as under :

Never-Married—These town-groups, except Varanasi where the ratio goes down with the increase in age, follow the same trend as the State. However, the ratio of spinsters to bachelors is greater than that of the State in every age-group, suggesting comparatively later marriages of females. The ratio is particularly high in Allahabad (247) in the age-group 60 and above. This may be due to various causes—(1) a relatively higher mortality rate among old bachelors, (2) a larger number of them changing their marital status and (3) a good many of them remigrating to their original homes in their old age.

Married—In this also, the five town-groups follow the State trend. In the age-group 0–14 the ratio is higher than the State average in all these town-groups except Lucknow. This may be ascribed to still fewer marriages of boys under 15 years of age. In all other age-groups the ratios are smaller than those for the State as a whole. This is in part due to influx of migrants from other places, a fair proportion of whom are bachelors. In ages 60 and above, however,

in Varanasi the ratio is slightly above the State average.

Widowed—The ratio of widows to widowers follows the State trend in Kanpur and Varanasi, but in other town-groups there are variations. In Lucknow, Agra and Allahabad the ratio in the age-group 15–34 is greater than in the previous age-group 0–14. In Lucknow, Agra and Allahabad there is another odd thing—there are more widowers than widows in the age-group 0–14. It is not possible to hazard any explanation for this peculiarity.

Divorced or Separated—In Lucknow the number of divorced or separated females far exceeds that of males in the age-group 0–14. In Allahabad a similar feature, but not to the same extent, is observable in ages 60 years and over. The trend in most of these town-groups differs in many respects from the State.

60. Items (a) and (b) of Table 6.18 give the proportion of married males and females to 1,000 males and females by quinquennial age-groups. We have considered the proportions of the married of both sexes in paragraph 46, but shall take up the subject once again in view of its importance. Figure VI/16 presents two curves, one in respect of males and the other of females, depicting the proportions for the State. Some points lie at a considerable distance from the female curve on account of distortion in the reporting of age. That curve shows that the rate of marriage in females rises with a very steep gradient till the age-group 15–19 is reached, whereafter it continues its ascent for some distance with a lesser incline. Between 20–24 and 25–29 the curve begins to turn, the maximum lying somewhere near the age of 25. The curve then follows a downward course, slow at first, but becoming steeper until it reaches the age-group 45–49. From this stage the decline assumes a steady downward gradient, until the low proportion of 197 is reached in ages 70 years and over. The proportion of married males is smaller than that of females up to the age of 40 years. The male curve rises less steeply, and high proportions obtain in age-groups 30–34 and 35–39. The maximum is reached around

the age of 35. Beyond 35-39 the curve falls slowly and almost uniformly up to the very end, until it reaches the figure of 521 in ages 70 years and over. The initial difference in the trends of married males and females is obviously due to (i) the earlier age of marriage and (ii) the higher marriage rate in females. The two curves intersect in the age-group 40-44. At these ages the proportion of both married males and married females is 837 per thousand. Beyond 45 the proportion of married females falls much more quickly than of married males. To some extent it is perhaps explained by the higher mortality rate in married females than in widows in reproductive period. But the more cogent explanation appears to be that husbands being considerably older than wives are subject to greater risk of death; and while a good proportion of widowers marry again, reverting to the married state, the remarriage of widows is uncommon. The proportion of widows mounts up very fast, so much so that in the age-group 70+ it is as high as 798 while that of widowers is only 428. The proportion of married women to all women tends to fall after the maximum has been reached in the age-group 25-29. One thing

more stands out from Fig. VI/16. While the female curve very nearly touches the figure of 1,000 at one stage, the male curve does not reach anywhere near it at all, the maximum ever attained being 864. This brings into sharp focus the low sex ratio prevailing in the northern parts of India owing to which it is not possible for all males to marry. The situation is worsened by the social system which freely allows the widower to marry again, but still frowns upon the remarriage of widows. Thus in a good number of cases the man marries more than once, further accentuating the already low sex ratio.

61. Item (c) of Table 6.18 gives the ratio of married females to married males in quinquennial age-groups. This subject has been briefly touched upon in paragraph 51. We have seen there that the ratio of married females to married males comes closest to the sex ratio of the total population of the age-group in ages 40-44. This chapter will close with the resumed discussion of the ratio of wives to husbands in important age-groups. For this purpose Table 6.21 has been prepared.

TABLE 6.21—Ratio of Wives to 1,000 Husbands in each Age-Group, 1961

State/District/City/ Town-group	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	A.N.S.
UTTAR PRADESH	1,678	1,741	1,438	1,134	986	853	671	454	1,114
1. Uttar Kashi	3,102	3,139	1,468	1,089	961	830	630	412	1,333
2. Chamoli	5,080	4,954	2,196	1,521	1,105	844	549	288	577
3. Pithoragarh	7,455	4,821	1,995	1,435	1,174	901	619	284	...
4. Tehri Garhwal	6,828	4,832	2,440	1,437	1,203	991	665	342	333
5. Garhwal	6,109	6,685	2,407	1,712	1,326	979	639	297	1,909
6. Almora	17,335	5,269	2,202	1,480	1,180	897	575	254	500
7. Naini Tal	4,051	2,462	1,130	749	648	543	399	249	250
8. Bijnor	2,219	2,600	1,630	1,136	944	869	677	418	2,111
9. Moradabad	2,975	2,291	1,496	1,106	922	851	673	402	905
10. Budaun	3,574	2,092	1,474	1,120	960	850	692	427	1,000
11. Rampur	1,884	2,181	1,590	1,170	900	759	573	330	1,000
12. Bareilly	2,913	2,031	1,404	1,058	865	783	624	404	1,100
13. Pilibhit	3,044	2,053	1,473	1,108	900	791	568	408	563
14. Shahjahanpur	2,519	2,376	1,509	1,124	933	795	591	388	768
15. Dehra Dun	1,648	2,136	1,367	1,008	743	602	452	302	6,000

State/District/City/ Town-group	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	A.N.S.
16. Saharanpur	2,607	1,944	1,438	1,069	908	781	634	383	311
17. Muzaffarnagar	2,501	1,936	1,405	1,077	924	834	699	424	893
18. Meerut	2,381	2,048	1,414	1,081	941	842	716	451	1,360
19. Bulandshahr	3,085	2,185	1,463	1,159	991	895	736	480	4,000
20. Aligarh	2,037	2,073	1,351	1,217	1,017	831	677	444	713
21. Mathura	3,925	2,189	1,365	1,080	924	788	651	395	1,163
22. Agra	3,359	2,142	1,363	1,028	857	769	621	370	1,631
23. Etah	4,353	2,047	1,379	1,064	935	830	667	469	700
24. Mainpuri	4,201	1,930	1,320	1,014	913	802	613	369	1,367
25. Farrukhabad	4,087	2,340	1,465	1,057	904	714	642	393	1,250
26. Etawah	3,578	2,222	1,401	1,080	904	759	575	380	644
27. Kanpur	3,525	2,349	1,330	1,016	796	661	539	378	1,947
28. Fatehpur	1,614	1,535	1,303	1,010	931	865	678	468	1,125
29. Allahabad	1,207	1,304	1,336	1,070	965	866	706	516	1,441
30. Jhansi	2,430	1,535	1,237	975	884	795	579	397	1,484
31. Jalaun	2,482	1,757	1,292	1,036	915	808	624	348	6,529
32. Hamirpur	1,562	1,413	1,266	1,028	971	855	613	394	413
33. Banda	1,753	1,428	1,259	1,025	939	805	596	408	1,000
34. Kheri	2,539	2,026	1,454	1,047	889	774	617	431	1,462
35. Sitapur	2,603	2,063	1,488	1,138	924	793	647	452	846
36. Hardoi	4,931	2,601	1,486	1,119	926	816	587	387	1,452
37. Unnao	2,584	1,693	1,425	1,074	957	837	659	464	625
38. Lucknow	2,016	1,978	1,308	1,058	854	699	565	377	710
39. Rae Bareli	1,156	1,276	1,380	1,162	1,074	936	751	526	583
40. Bahraich	2,695	1,596	1,443	1,148	901	775	641	459	4,136
41. Gonda	1,567	1,404	1,415	1,198	1,040	887	704	478	393
42. Bara Banki	1,486	1,457	1,333	1,100	958	844	694	460	1,262
43. Faizabad	1,130	1,285	1,517	1,265	1,137	951	765	561	1,563
44. Sultanpur	1,154	1,276	1,502	1,310	1,243	1,047	808	566	2,111
45. Pratapgarh	1,173	1,284	1,558	1,363	1,317	1,159	902	669	720
46. Basti	1,359	1,293	1,369	1,158	1,090	926	740	581	2,950
47. Gorakhpur	1,605	1,432	1,400	1,147	1,046	874	665	516	1,375
48. Deoria	2,423	1,754	1,628	1,303	1,142	908	688	508	1,667
49. Azamgarh	1,288	1,615	1,569	1,261	1,218	1,052	764	506	977
50. Jaunpur	1,400	1,522	1,647	1,439	1,296	1,097	820	586	44

GENERAL REPORT

State/District/City/ Town-group	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
51. Ballia	2,012	1,696	1,716	1,437	1,269	1,033	758	489	7,000
52. Ghazipur	1,540	1,429	1,547	1,324	1,196	1,019	788	582	9,000
53. Varanasi	2,255	1,601	1,390	1,119	986	852	666	473	806
54. Mirzapur	1,975	1,466	1,255	968	909	837	601	423	1,149
<i>Cities/Town-groups</i>									
1. Moradabad	10,393	5,052	1,878	1,122	856	727	540	276	..
2. Rampur	4,442	4,394	1,930	1,337	973	721	435	265	4,000
3. Bareilly	3,982	3,929	1,472	1,044	786	732	567	346	625
4. Shahjahanpur	6,000	3,990	1,688	1,225	911	652	416	251	..
5. Dehra Dun	1,135	2,350	1,783	1,114	800	628	487	317	..
6. Saharanpur	2,267	2,581	1,859	1,062	850	683	443	304	..
7. Meerut	5,388	2,090	1,433	1,050	849	695	593	347	3,500
8. Aligarh	3,847	2,544	1,128	1,513	901	402	612	487	789
9. Mathura	4,646	2,936	1,150	933	784	694	553	339	..
10. Agra	3,232	2,727	1,358	984	788	675	556	378	..
11. Kanpur	2,436	2,496	1,117	983	690	485	446	376	3,750
12. Allahabad	1,777	1,937	1,121	968	735	613	518	335	..
13. Jhansi	7,187	2,405	1,177	924	701	737	567	387	500
14. Lucknow	1,411	2,410	1,245	1,024	761	579	472	316	56
15. Gorakhpur	2,736	1,330	803	732	562	555	299	465	..
16. Varanasi	4,263	2,213	1,110	938	423	637	552	469	837
17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	4,171	2,455	1,382	1,066	915	810	450	354	..

The above Table gives the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands in certain age-groups in the State, districts and 17 Class I cities/town-groups. The age-groups are quinquennial from 10—14 to 25—29 and thereafter decennial up to 60 years and over. The ratio of wives to husband in the State is the maximum in the age-group 15—19, i.e., 1,741 after which it continuously falls reaching the figure of 454 in ages 60 years and over. From Table 6.18 it appears that the number of wives equals the number of husbands somewhere between 30—34 and 35—39, i.e. in the proximity of the exact age 34 which falls in the age-group 30—39 of Table 6.21. Near equilibrium in this age-group is reached in the following 22 districts arranged by administrative Divisions :

Uttarakhand Division

Uttar Kashi and Chamoli

Rohilkhand Division

All except Bareilly

Meerut Division

Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr

Agra Division

Aligarh and Mathura

Allahabad Division

Allahabad

Lucknow Division

Sitapur, Hardoi and Unnao

Faizabad Division

Bahraich, Gonda and Bara Banki

Gorakhpur Division

Gorakhpur

Varanasi Division

Varanasi

Thirteen districts which reach the near equilibrium in the age-group 40—49 are as follows :

Uttarakhand Division

Pithoragarh

Kumaon Division

All except Naini Tal

Lucknow Division

Rae Bareli

Faizabad Division

Faizabad and Sultanpur

Gorakhpur Division

All except Gorakhpur

Varanasi Division

All except Varanasi and Mirzapur

Seventeen districts which reach the near equilibrium in the age-group 25—29 are mentioned below :

Rohilkhand Division

Bareilly

Meerut Division

Dehra Dun and Saharanpur

Agra Division

Agra, Etah and Mainpuri

Allahabad Division

Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur and Fatehpur

Jhansi Division

All districts

Lucknow Division

Kheri and Lucknow

Varanasi Division

Mirzapur

Apart from the above 52 districts, districts Naini Tal and Pratapgarh reach the near equilibrium in age-groups 20—24 and 50—59 respectively. Naini Tal has the lowest sex ratio in the State, whereas Pratapgarh the highest among the plain districts. A generalization can be made that a correlation exists between the sex ratio of the married and the sex ratio of the general population. Districts of high sex ratios reach the equilibrium in later age-groups. This is, however, subject to social conditions prevailing in different areas, for example, the districts of Himalayan Hills and the East Plain both have high sex ratios, but in the former the age at marriage is later than in the East Plain.

62. A perusal of the Table further shows that in the age-group 10—14 the ratio of wives to husbands exceeds 3,000 in districts Almora (17,335), Pithoragarh (7,455), Tehri Garhwal (6,828), Garhwal (6,109), Chamoli (5,080), Hardoi (4,931), Etah (4,353), Mainpuri (4,201), Farrukhabad (4,087), Naini Tal (4,051), Mathura (3,925), Etawah (3,578), Budaun (3,574), Kanpur (3,525), Agra (3,359), Uttar Kashi (3,102), Bulandshahr (3,085) and Pilibhit (3,044). On the other hand, Faizabad (1,130), Sultanpur (1,154), Rae Bareli (1,156), Pratapgarh (1,173), Allahabad (1,207), Azamgarh (1,288) and Basti (1,359) are on the low side. The high or low ratios by themselves indicate nothing as they depend on the number of both sexes married at tender ages. However, the high-ratio districts all have marriages at comparatively later ages and the low-ratio districts at early ages. Though ordinarily the ratio of wives to husbands is the highest in 15—19 age-group after which it begins to fall, yet in a large number of districts it is so at ages 10—14 :

Uttarakhand Division

Chamoli, Pithoragarh

Kumaon Division

All except Garhwal

Rohilkhand Division

All except Bijnor and Rampur

Meerut Division

All except Dehra Dun

Agra Division

All except Aligarh

Allahabad Division

All except Allahabad

Jhansi Division

All districts

Lucknow Division

All except Rae Bareli

Faizabad Division

Bahraich, Gonda and Bara Banki

Gorakhpur Division

All except Basti and Azamgarh

Varanasi Division

All except Jaunpur and Ghazipur

In Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Jaunpur and Ghazipur, however, the decline commences after 20-24. In the highest age-group 60 years and above the ratio exceeds 550 in districts Pratapgarh (669), Jaunpur (586), Ghazipur (582), Basti (581), Sultanpur (566), and Faizabad (561). All these are high-sex-ratio districts. It is less than 300

in Naini Tal (249), Almora (254), Pithoragarh (284), Chamoli (288) and Garhwal (297). Even these, except Naini Tal, are high-sex ratio districts but owing to the custom of polygyny they have a large proportion of widows.

63. Coming to Class I cities/town-groups, all of them excepting Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Aligarh and Gorakhpur reach their near equilibrium in the age-group 25-29. Gorakhpur does so in 20-24; while Rampur, Shahjahanpur and Aligarh in 30-39. The reaching of equilibrium one age-group earlier is quite consistent with the low sex ratios of these cities/town-groups. In Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal the 10-14 age-group has the highest ratio of wives to husbands, and in Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Kanpur, Allahabad, and Lucknow 15-19. Thus in the first twelve cities and towns the decline in the ratio commences from the age of 15, whereas in the remaining five from that of 20. Largest ratios in 10-14 are to be found in Moradabad (10,393), Jhansi (7,187), Shahjahanpur (6,000), and Meerut (5,388) and the lowest in Dehra Dun (1,135), Lucknow (1,411), and Allahabad (1,777). The ratio at ages 60 years and over is below the State average in all cases except in Aligarh (487) Varanasi (469) and Gorakhpur (465).

INDEX

The references are in pages

A

- Abolition of zamindari in urban areas, 69
- Abul Fazal's Ain-e-Akbari, 1
- Acceleration
 - of urbanization, 218
 - of urban population, 219
- Activities
 - economic, 256, 373
 - in which non-workers are engaged, 391
 - of Christian missionaries, 315
 - of Indian household, 3
 - of third group of category, 361
 - of the village communities, 204
- Addition
 - of town-groups/towns, 188
 - to area, 57
 - to the population, 157
- Advances in prophylactic and curative medicines, 243
- Afghani, 311
- Agriculture, 35, 53, 54, 69, 70, 104, 106, 110, 126, 157, 170, 182
- Agricultural labour, 3, 16, 35, 41, 287, 305
- Akbar, 211
- Amount
 - of distortion in age data, 474
 - of migration, 311
- Analysis
 - of population, 91
 - of the factor of labour supply and of man power, 469
 - of the factor of population, 469
 - on the problems of dependency and of factors affecting the supply of labour, 471
 - of workers, 464
- Appraisal of rural-urban migration, 408
- Arabic, 311
- Area
 - of barren land, 129
 - of tahsils, 103, 112
 - of the plain, 126
- Arthshastra of Kautilya, 1
- Artisan trade catering to agricultural communities, 204

B

- Baines, J. A., 2
- Baillie, D. C., 2
- Burn, B., 2
- Balance
 - of births and deaths, 160
 - of migration, 104
- Bengali, 311, 312, 443
- Bergel, E. E., 468
- Bhumidhari, 32, 69
- Bihari, 311
- Birdwood, George, 327
- Birth
 - of a child to rural mother in a town hospital, 414
 - rate, 96, 471, 476, 477, 479, 480, 486
- Block maps, 10
- Blunt, E. A. H., 2
- Branch of demographic studies, 402
- Burmese, 311

C

- Carpet weaving, 210
- Census
 - age distribution, 476
 - age returns, 483
 - agency, 4, 8

- of general population, 1
- building, 24
- calendar, 10
- count, 19, 402, 407
- count in subsequent census years, 59, 180, 218, 220, 226, 436
- full-scale, 1
- history, 452
- house, 24, 25, 26, 27, 130, 131, 134, 136, 139, 140
- houses and households, 6
- household, 26, 27, 131, 134, 136
- household per census house, 135
- of Bombay and Calcutta, 1
- of Madras, 1
- of Oudh, 1
- of Punjab, 1
- of 1872, 2
- population, 11, 473
- quinquennial, 1
- reports, 63, 77, 483
- schedules, 3, 4, 9
- village, 336
- ward, 38
- workers, 19
- Centre**
 - administrative, residential, educational, pilgrims or tourist, 192
 - commercial, 138
 - distributing, 168
 - educational, 191, 200, 202, 253, 424
 - financial, educational and administrative, 198
 - health resorts, 194
 - industrial, 192
 - manufacturing, 199
 - marketing, 214
 - military administrative, 198
 - of Aryavarta, 50
 - of education, 203
 - of gravity, 114, 342
 - of learning, 191
 - of leather goods, 464
 - of political struggle against the British, 208
 - of religion and culture, 168, 198, 210, 211
 - of trade, 191
 - of trade and commerce, 191, 216, 324
 - of trade and education, 199
 - of trade and industry, 466
 - of the wholesale trade, 213

- pilgrim, 200, 201, 202, 211, 217
- pilgrim and tourist, 194, 198, 200
- railway, 198, 202
- religious and educational, 198, 199, 200
- research and educational, 201
- tourist, 199, 203, 210
- Change**
 - in area, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 176
 - in deep stream of river, 58
 - in definition of urban area, 170, 172
 - in district boundaries, 60, 61
 - in household schedule, 11
 - in smallest administrative units, 66
 - in age composition, 480
 - in composition of various religious communities, 316
 - in proportion of the major religious communities, 312
 - in proportion of productive and unproductive age-groups, 505
 - in proportion of younger age-groups, 510
 - in the sex-ratio, 486, 488
 - in the status of towns, 189
 - in the working pattern of rural areas, 361
 - in urban definition, 223
 - in urban population, 220, 223
 - occurring in social concepts, 277
 - of jurisdiction, 175
 - of population, 76, 93, 399, 402
 - of residence, 403
 - of residence during the intercensal period, 430
 - territorial, 345
- Characteristics**
 - administrative, residential and educational, 237
 - demographic, 115
 - economic, 170
 - functional, 196, 237, 267, 269
 - of migrants, 316
 - of population distribution, 341
- Chicken work, 209
- Cholera, 243, 342
- Christian, G. J., 1
- Chunks**
 - of both male and female non-workers, 394
 - of population, 191
- Cities**
 - educational, 209, 211

- historic, 210
- industrial, of State, 179, 211, 212
- manufacturing and industrial, 251, 267
- of gardens, 209
- of Northern India, 208
- trade and commercial, 223
- Classification**
 - by sex, 471
 - economic, 2, 16, 272
 - industrial, 15, 16, 272
 - of industry, 16
 - of population by marital status, 471
 - of population by sex, 471, 516
 - of towns, 237
 - of workers, 12
 - of workers and non-workers, 287
- Climate, damp and unhealthy, 130
- Coale and Hoover, 76
- Commencement of married life, 516
- Communications, 117, 122, 199, 200, 202, 209, 272, 215, 288
- Composition**
 - age and sex, 489
 - of male and female population, 271
 - of major religious communities, 312
 - of rural and urban areas, 489
 - of sex ratio, 269
 - of the rural and urban communities, 204
- Concept**
 - of house and household, 131
 - of town-group, 173
 - of urban, 169
 - of village, 90
 - of workshops, 10
- Concentration**
 - in rural areas, 316
 - of age, 472
 - of industrial towns, 115, 116
 - of immigrant population, 439
 - of manufacturing population, 117
 - of population, 100, 205, 402
 - of rural population, 343, 351
 - of towns, 183
 - of urban population, 180, 181, 185, 223
 - of villages, 362, 366
- Consolidation of Holdings, Act. 69
- Construction**
 - of dams and irrigation projects, 457

- of Rihand Dam, 406
- Consumption**
 - in fully electrified villages, 359
 - in the urban areas, 408
 - of electricity, 115, 116, 361
- Cultivation, 3, 11, 32, 33, 34, 41, 53, 96, 109, 126, 129, 130, 154, 269, 305
- intensive, 79
- D**
- Dalai Lama, 316
- Data**
 - adjusted age, 488, 496, 503, 505, 509
 - census, 161
 - census population, 219
 - economic, 271
 - for manufacturing and industrial cities and town-groups, 250
 - of length of roads, 116
 - marital status based on unadjusted age returns, 524
 - on age and sex, 469
 - on duration of residence, 402
 - on emigration, 403
 - on health, 467
 - on infirmities and male education, 2
 - on marital status, 471, 516
 - on non-Indian nationals, 434
 - on unemployment, 296
 - on unemployment by literacy and educational levels, 390
 - on urban migration, 412
 - smoothed age, 488
 - unadjusted age returns, 524
 - unadjusted census, 510
 - ungraduated and graduated age, 505
- Davis, Kingsley, 325, 408
- Deer Park at Sarnath, 50, 210
- Death rate, 96, 476, 479, 483, 486
- Declassification of a large number of towns, 221
- Definition**
 - for a census village, 330
 - of age, 470
 - of rural and urban area, 169
 - of rural population, 327
 - of village, 330, 331, 337
 - of towns, 144, 330
 - of urban areas, 55, 132, 168, 170, 172, 220, 232, 336, 397

Degree

- in teaching, 293
- of distortion in age, 510
- of fertility, 166, 167
- of economic dependence, 471, 482
- of illiteracy, 377
- of literacy, 287, 383
- of marriage migration, 250, 255, 411, 413, 415
- of outmigration, 399
- of urbanization, 183
- of urban-rural migration, 468
- of widowhood, 527

Deletion of town-groups/towns, 188

Density

- area, 157, 356
- below the State average, 118
- data for 1951, 156
- exceeding the State average, 121
- of districts, 104, 126
- less than half of the State average, 121
- more than double the State average, 123
- obtaining in India, 356
- of all kinds of roads including national highways, 348
- of all States, 80
- of census households, 131, 132, 138
- of metalled and total mileage of roads, 348
- of persons, 269
- of persons per room, 268
- of population, 53, 78, 84, 85, 101, 104, 106, 107, 126, 127, 130, 137, 138, 170, 175, 217, 353, 355, 399, 417
- of roads, 348, 355
- of rural areas of various States, 356
- of surfaced roads per unit area, 356
- of the State, 156, 180
- pattern, 349
- per room, 269
- ranges, 108, 109, 118
- road, in relation to population, 350

Determination of areas of towns and constituents of town-groups, 6

Development

- economic, 408
- industrial, 155
- of cities, 217
- of irrigation, household and cottage industries, 358

- of road and rail transport and public health measures, 104
- of the areas comprising zones, 185
- of the country-side, 414
- of towns and characteristics of urban population, 327

Difference

- between rural-urban sex-ratios, 489
- between the age and sex structure of rural and urban areas, 489
- between the age of bride and bridegroom, 523, 538
- between the age of husband and wife, 526
- between the proportion of married males and married females, 523
- between the proportion of widows and widowers, 524
- in age composition, 480
- in proportion derived from unadjusted and adjusted age returns, 510
- in the birth rate, 166
- in the distribution pattern of males and females, 391
- in the trend of married males and females, 540
- of climate and culture, 411
- of language, 255
- of language and culture, 411

Differentiation by communities and castes, 217

Differencing Method, 161

Diminution

- in area, 7, 56
- in population, 97, 156, 243

Disparity

- between males and females, 528
- between number of males and females, 255
- between the two sexes, 256
- between the two sexes, 256
- in the ages of couples, 524
- of age between husbands and wives, 518

Dispersal of population, 131

Disposition

- of population, 205, 206, 208
- of sex-ratio, 200, 270

Dissemination of social education, 218

Distribution

- age and sex, 163, 166, 167, 478, 509
- cumulative frequency of income, 218
- density of various types of tahsils, 118
- immigrants and outmigrants, 435

- of all one-room households, 137
- of census houses and census households, 130
- of district by density, 351
- of district by percentage of outmigration to total population, 419
- of female non-workers, 392
- of female workers, 277
- of food, 243
- of hamlets, 329
- of households, 136, 268
- of industrial categories of workers, 403
- of industrial tahsils, 115, 116
- of inhabited villages, 338
- of males and females, 270, 377
- of male and female non-workers, 294, 296
- of male non-workers, 392
- by marital status, 527, 535
- of Pakistan born population, 429
- of persons of each sex, 391
- of population 53, 78, 84, 85, 101, 104, 106, 107, 126, 127, 130, 137, 217, 353
- of population size class, 194
- of rural population, 338, 351, 368
- by sex, 471
- of tahsils, 114
- of towns, 190
- of towns by functional characteristics, 267
- of unemployed males by educational level, 390
- of uninhabited and inhabited villages, 331
- of urban population, 221, 223, 233
- of villages, 337
- of villages and towns, 90, 361, 362
- pattern by broad age-groups, 391
- pattern of the two sexes, 296
- pattern of villages, 348
- road, in the State, 350

Dogri, 311

E

Economic

- activity, 325
- asset for the cultivator, 325
- questions, 12

Education of all types, 209

Edye, E. H. H., 2, 469

Effect

- of causing unemployment by reducing the requirement of manual labour, 466

- of declassification of towns, 171, 229, 233, 400
- of increasing the percentage of young adults in the population, 477
- of immigration and outmigration, 419
- of inter-district migration of population, 419
- of migration, 404
- of varied levels of rural electrification on the distribution pattern of workers and non-workers, 359

Electrification programme of villages, 361

Element of location code, 5, 6

Elevation of rural areas to township, 172

Embroidery, 209

Emigration

- to Mauritius, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji, Canada and various parts of Africa, 402

to Nepal, 433

Enforcement of existing bye-laws and health regulations, 218

Enumeration, 1, 4, 5, 10, 13, 19, 27, 38, 45, 137, 330, 331

agency, 9

blocks, 10, 14

by sex, religion, occupation and caste, 1

check, 13

date, 427, 433

hierarchy, 8

in non-synchronous areas, 9

in North-Western Provinces and Rampur, 2

officers, 18

of consumer units, 471

of houseless population, 10

of villages lying on the left bank of Ganga, 8

period 151, 414

process of, 18

slips, 293, 310

staff, 18, 412

stage, 174

units, 18

Epidemic

influenza, 131, 189, 243, 397

malaria, 343

cholera, 243

cholera, plague and endemic malaria, 95

plague, 243

waves, 243

Estimate

of birth rate, 161

- of birth rate from the adjusted Age Table and Life Table, 161
- of deaths and births, 161
- of population, 10, 76
- of urban population, 325
- Excavation at Mohanjo-daro and Harappa, 168
- Excess
 - in both male and female population, 474, 475
 - of males, 471, 474, 478
 - of females, 412, 444, 445, 471
 - of females among migrants, 257
 - of females over males, 509
 - of male immigrants, 439
 - of male migrants, 444
 - of males over females, 257, 480, 488
 - of the inflow of population from rural to urban, 414
 - of widows over widowers, 526
 - of widowers over widows, 526
- Expansion
 - of industry, 104, 116, 204
 - of services, 155
 - of services and industries, 408
 - of the boundaries, 336
 - of the city, 199, 208, 210, 211, 214, 215, 216
 - of the secondary sector, 277
 - of trade and commerce, 224
- Expectation of life, 162, 163
- Expenditure on maternity children care, and primary education, 469
- Expense of industrial development, 167
- Extensions
 - of neighbouring towns, 176
 - of the city, 174
- Extent
 - of celibacy in both sex, 535
 - of distortion in age, 472, 475
 - of divorce and separation, 535
 - of early marriage in females, 525
 - of immigrants into urban areas, 246
 - of literacy, 284, 293
 - of literacy among males, 285
 - of literacy and education in the urban areas
 - of districts, 278
 - of migration, 404, 412
 - of migrants, 426, 428
 - of widowhood, 523

F

- Factor
 - demographic, 400
 - geographical, 104, 106
 - in urban growth, 246
 - of marriage migration, 437, 468
 - of migration, 152, 153, 160, 509, 526, 533
 - of population growth or decline, 76
 - political and religious, 401
- Fall
 - in female proportion, 296
 - in sex-ratio, 267
 - in the death rate, 163, 167
- Famines, 243
- Features of the Indian sex-ratio, 488
- Fecundity, 163
- Fertility, 160, 162
 - rate nuptial, 166
- Figures
 - of birth and death rates, 162
 - of full-time students, 394
 - of immigrants, 436, 437, 451
 - of migration, 435
 - of persons born in the State and living in Nepal, 434
 - of road mileage, 355
 - of village 358
- Five-year Plans, 3, 76
- Formation
 - of districts, 86
 - of villages, towns and cities, 204
 - of zones of conurbation, 316
- Formulae Osculatory Interpolation, 476

G

- Gait, E. A., 2
- Gautam Buddha, 210
- General Economic Tables, 287
- General Schedule, 2
- Gopalaswami, R. A., 2, 470
- Graduate
 - in agriculture, 293
 - in engineering, 293
 - in teaching, 293
 - in veterinary and dairying, 293
- Growth
 - of population during certain decades, 237
 - of population during the decade, 157

- economic, of the country, 481
- of cities and towns, 325, 465
- of industrial towns, 115
- of industries and other activities, 359
- of national income, 469
- of population, 80, 131, 140, 160, 162, 167, 168, 189, 227, 237, 343, 344, 365, 418, 479, 516
- of population by immigration, 155, 408
- of rural population, 96, 396, 400
- of tahsils, 147
- of towns, 204, 205
- of town-groups/towns, 185
- of urban and rural population, 151
- of urban population, 104, 148, 219
- of the city, 210, 212, 213, 325
- of industry and commerce, 168
- rate, 96, 98, 99, 154, 155, 157, 162
- registered, 150
- rural, 400
- Gorkhali, 311
- Govt. Cement Factory, Churk, 406
- Gujarati, 311, 344
- Gurmukhi, 311
- H
 - Habitation, 139, 169, 205, 206, 208
 - Hamilton, Francis Buchanan, 1
 - Hardy, George, 2
 - Hindi, 311, 312, 443
 - Hinduism, 312
 - Household, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 269, 470
 - census, 7
 - cultivation, 34
 - duties, 256, 287, 294, 387, 388, 394
 - industry, 12, 16, 33, 34, 41, 43, 112, 140, 211, 291, 353, 368, 373, 457, 459, 462, 464
 - single-member, 257
 - single-member male, 257
 - Housing 3, 14, 15, 17, 131, 132, 217
 - accommodation in urban areas, 136, 138
 - Hunter, W. W., 2
 - Hutton, J. H., 2
 - I
 - Identification of a code number, 6
 - Illiteracy
 - in rural areas, 377
 - among male workers, 383
 - among female workers, 384
 - Incidence
 - of infant and child mortality, 162
 - of early marriage in females, 525
 - of divorce and separation, 535
 - Increase
 - in the percentage of the juvenile population, 166
 - in the proportion of juveniles, 166
 - in agricultural and industrial output, 167
 - in number of villages, 334
 - in proportion of small villages, 366
 - in the proportion of population, 342
 - in the size of villages, 342
 - in population, 95, 98, 131, 132, 136, 147, 148, 166, 167, 174, 198, 225, 238, 364, 417
 - in minimum age of marriage, 516
 - in number of households, 131, 132, 134
 - in rural population, 148, 157
 - in urban population, 148, 151, 222, 223
 - in irrigation and agricultural activities, 158
 - in percentage of male immigrants, 439
 - Index
 - of concentration of age, 472
 - of preference of age, 472
 - of digital preference, 473
 - of age distribution, 479
 - of congestion in living accommodation, 138
 - Individual Slip, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 32, 34, 35, 403
 - Industry
 - household, 3, 11
 - large scale, 158, 209, 215
 - handloom, 195
 - metal, 196
 - manufacturing, 201, 202
 - Industrialisation
 - of the country, 5
 - of a town, 140
 - of trade and commerce, 224
 - Influenza, 243, 342
 - Introduction
 - of railway, 168
 - of colonization scheme, 398
 - Institutions
 - of higher education, 209, 210, 215, 216
 - educational, 210, 215
 - Investment in agriculture, 167

Iron foundaries, 210
Islam, 312

J

Joint Family System, 131, 132, 134, 135
Jurisdiction of Supdt. of Census Operations, 56, 58

K

Kangri, 311
Kannada, 311
Kashmiri, 311, 344
Kind
 of towns, 237
 of residential institutions of religious nature, 294
 of roads, 349
 of economic activities, 388
 of work, 461
 of marital status, 518, 524, 533, 536
Kozakeiwicz, 476
Kumbh fair, 200

L

Law
 exponential, 160
 of migration, 467
 of Revensteins and Smith, 468
Level
 of income, 218, 408
 of population, 218
 educational, 251, 252, 253, 287, 288, 296, 298, 305, 309, 316, 374, 377, 378, 388, 403, 424, 425, 426
 educational, among males, 285
 of economic development, 359
Literacy
 female, 292
 rates, 285, 287, 292, 304, 374, 387, 388, 390, 424
 among non-workers, 287
 among male workers, 288, 291, 292, 382, 386
 among female workers, 292, 383
 among both sexes, 284, 288
 among male workers in household industry, 383
 rate among general population, 426
 rate among immigrants, 426

rate among male non-worker, 387
rate of the immigrations and general population, 426
Lord Krishna, 201
Lord Rama, 202
Lumbini Gardens, 50

M

Mahajanapadas, 210
Majority
 of banking and commercial institutions, 215
 of girls, 297
 of industrial and manufacturing cities, 194
 of immigrants, 445
 of immigrants from Pakistan, 430
 of males, 461, 482
 of rural born population, 255
 of services and trading and transport towns, 204
 of villages, 342
 of workers, 194, 200, 201, 202
Making of dairy products, 216
Malaria, 50, 77, 243, 400, 406, 414
Malayalam, 311, 444
Mumford and Churchill, 325
Manchester of the East, 198
Manufacture
 of ayurvedic preparations, 214
 of boots and shoes, 210
 of cotton handloom goods, 216
 of cotton textiles, 212
 of geometrical instruments, 216
 of miniature bulbs, 214
 of musical instruments and scissors, 212, 213
 of silk textiles or handlooms, 211
 of sugar, 212
 of wooden furniture, 213
Maps, 10, 11, 112, 154
 industrial, 209
 of India, 77, 81
 schematic, 208
 showing up to date boundaries, 6
Marten, J. T., 2
Mark and Hegel, 325
Mehta, Ashok, 77
Marathi, 311, 443
Marble work, 210
Marwari, 311

Means

of communications, 104, 115, 200
of livelihood, 405, 467
of transport, 348

Measures

anti-malarial, 326
birth control, 167
of degree of urbanization, 218
of urbanization, 220

Meikle, 469

Metcalf, Charles, 326

Method

adopted for computation of birth and death rates, 397
of classifying towns by their functions, 191
of determining the annual rate of increase, 160
of determining the median age, 479
of moving average, 476
of obtaining adjusted population, 476

Metropolis

industrial and commercial, 208
of the State (industrial), 191

Migration

among females, 424
between U. P. and other parts of India, 405
data by sex and age, 467
domestic, 468
female, 413
for work or education, 516
from all the districts, 420
from East Pakistan, 429
from neighbouring areas of Nepal, 433
from Nepal, 433
from other districts, 407
from other places, 96
from rural areas, 254, 257, 258, 445
from rural areas and other towns, 253
from urban areas, 257, 258, 427
from within the district, 424
in the age-groups, 220
in the State, 417
into rural and urban areas, 444, 450
into rural areas, 451
into the cities and towns, 465
into urban areas, 450, 451
labour to towns, 131
large-scale, 146
long-distance rural-urban, 467

marriage, 152, 246, 251, 253, 255, 405, 410, 412, 415, 423, 424, 435, 436, 444, 445, 452, 509
of bachelors, 538
of both males and females, 515
of christians, 315
of husbands, 538
of males, 111, 437, 468, 484
of males for livelihood and work, 504
of male labour to industrial areas, 81
of male workers, 81
of people, 218
of widowers, 538
patterns, 504
rate, 405
rural-urban, 132, 148, 186, 467
temporary and seasonal to villages for harvesting, 413
to and from individual districts, 417
to other parts of India, 416
to places outside the State, 413
to urban areas, 423, 451
trend, 483
within the country, 442

Mitra, A., 2

Mixture of indigenous and European features, 205

Mobility of population, 14

Morphology

of human habitations, 205
of selected towns, 208
of some small towns and villages of the neighbourhood, 205
urban, 217

Mortality, 160, 162

by selective causes, 268

child, 166

rate, 538, 539, 540

Mother-tongue, 41

Movement

from rural areas of other States and Union Territories, 416
migratory, 467
of female population, 416
of hill people, 404
of labour, 404, 464
of male population, 416
of population, 81, 96, 104, 152, 168, 176, 189, 210, 211, 239, 401, 432, 433, 434
of population to urban areas, 466

- of rural population, 406
- of towns, 189
- of whole families, 251
- towards big towns, 142
- within the State, 429
- Myer, 472, 473
- Mythology, 201
- N
- Nature
 - of colonization, 404
 - of development, 175
 - of functions, 196
 - of household industry, 3, 42
 - of industry, 12, 16, 41
 - of migration, 401
 - of digital preferences, 472
 - of village unit, 337
 - of work, 12, 16, 42, 204, 316
- Nepali, 311
- Network of roads, 348
- Number
 - of Americans, 437
 - of Anglo Indians, 311
 - of Arab Nationals, 311
 - of big villages, 366
 - of births, 161, 166, 167, 477
 - of blocks, 8
 - of both sexes married at tender ages, 543
 - of both sexes married at tender ages, 543
 - of British Nationals, 434
 - of Burmese, 434
 - of census houses and households, 38
 - of children who came to cities for education, 246
 - of Chinese, 434
 - of cities and towns, 181, 221, 267
 - of deaths, 161
 - of displaced persons, 428, 431
 - of districts, 56, 57, 58, 60, 85, 86, 103, 127, 291, 350, 419
 - of educated persons, 424
 - of electrified villages, 359, 361
 - of emigrants, 161, 405
 - of enumerators, 9
 - of family and hired workers, 3
 - of female migrants, 406, 410

- of fully electrified villages, 361
- of hamlets, 329, 331
- of households, 3, 131, 132, 137, 138
- of immigrants, 161, 311, 407, 427, 458, 464, 466, 509
- of languages, 310, 311
- of local bodies, 175
- of male and female full-time students, 394
- of male deaths, 163
- of male migrants, 406, 409, 410
- of migrants, 153, 157, 251, 407, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 424, 427, 436, 444, 445, 451
- of natural divisions, 54
- of Nepalese, 433
- of occupied residential houses, 175
- of people born in Jammu and Kashmir, 311, 414
- of persons born in Orissa, 444
- of persons born in Afghanistan, 434
- of persons holding University degree, 246
- of physical and climatic regions, 489
- of seasonal migrants, 465
- of smaller towns, 172, 412
- of small villages, 366
- of tahsils, 68, 101, 103, 104, 106, 109, 111, 115, 116, 118
- of teachers, 427
- of technically qualified migrants, 427
- of town-groups/towns, 174, 175, 186, 190, 219
- of villages, 8, 10, 56, 58, 91, 326, 333, 334, 337, 338, 344, 348, 359, 362, 364

O

- Occurrence of floods, 139
- Operation, 16
 - census, 2, 5, 19, 58, 168
 - consolidation, 69
 - houselisting, 136
- Origin of the city, 209
- Oriya, 311, 444
- Osborn, Fairchild, 167
- Outmigration, 153
 - of bachelors, 538
 - of males, 508
 - of male workers, 509
 - of persons, 483
 - of Tamil labour class, 31
 - to towns, 156
- Ownership of slums, 217

- P
- Pareto curve, 218
 - law, 218, 219, 338
 - line, 218, 219
- Participation
 - in the household industry of handloom silk weaving, 578
 - of females in work in early ages, 393
 - rate of females, 392
- Parts
 - of building, 131
 - of country, 200, 257, 258, 413
 - of India, 249
 - of Madras, 81
 - of scattered British domains, 1
 - of the city, 213, 217
 - of the country and abroad, 217
 - of the State, 70, 115, 189, 190, 212
 - of town-groups, 179, 213
 - of world, 169
- Pattern
 - economic, 340
 - economic of the population, 368
 - migration of the two sex, 256
 - of distribution of rural population by size class of villages, 351
 - of distribution of workers, 456
 - of immigrants, 452
 - of settlement, 430
 - of size class of villages, 348
 - of the city population, 271
 - of the formation of villages, 91
 - of the town, 206
 - working of migrants, 452, 455, 457
 - working of the male population, 277
 - working of the population, 261
- Paucity
 - of housing accommodation, 269
 - of living accommodation, 255
 - of social and cultural services, 408
- Percentage
 - addition to the population, 324
 - growth (decennial), 158
 - increase in the population, 96
 - in cultivation and agricultural labourer, 459
 - in transport and communications, 459
 - of adults, 477
- of area, 175
- of children, 163, 477, 481
- of cultivated area, 127
- of households, 139
- of immigrants, 153, 250, 432, 438, 441, 454, 458, 467
- of juveniles, 166, 271, 478
- of literacy and education, 377
- of local born population, 405, 406
- of male and female migrants, 427
- of male immigrants, 439, 440
- of male migrants, 417, 445
- of male population, 405
- of males, 166, 271
- of males and females, 480
- of married women, 165, 166
- of migrants, 436, 445, 451
- of muslim population, 406
- of Pakistan immigrants, 452
- of population, 78, 81, 166, 175, 189, 190, 250, 341, 399, 459, 470, 477
- of rural increase, 147
- of rural population, 496
- of Sundbarg's three types of population, 478
- of town-groups/town, 175
- of urban increase, 147
- of urbanization, 221
- of urban population, 116, 126, 220
- of villages, 361
- of workers, 112, 116, 462, 464
- of workers among females, 277
- ranges of immigrations, 418
- variation in population, 95, 132, 140, 324
- variations by districts, 91
- Period
 - of enumeration, 404, 405
 - of epidemics, 325
 - of the rabi and kharif sowings, 404
 - of women's life, 166
 - pre-Independence, 239
- Place
 - for livelihood and work, 484
 - in road density on area basis, 357
 - in the working pattern of all cities, 277
 - of a single commensal family, 131
 - of birth, 253, 402, 403, 405, 427, 429, 432, 443, 468
 - of entertainment and community gathering, public health and medical institutions, 140

- of enumeration, 39, 40, 152, 246, 251, 255, 402, 405, 406, 431, 452, 468
- of halt, shops and eating, 140
- of marriage, 444
- of origin, 28
- of residence, 402, 409, 467
- of worship, 207, 208
- of work and livelihood, 400
- Pilgrimage, 168, 195, 203, 211
- Plague, 131, 243, 342, 397
- Plowden, W. C., 1, 2
- Policy—of population control, 516
- Prasad, Rajeshwari, 2
- Pressure
 - of land, 359, 373, 400, 405, 408
 - of population 136, 401, 416
- Problem
 - of coverage and cartography, 2
 - of divorce or separation, 517
 - of educated unemployment, 389
 - of female unemployment in the Indian rural economy, 388
 - of laying long transmission lines, 361
 - of unemployment, 297
- Process
 - of migration, 467
 - of rural-urban migration, 466
 - of smoothing of age data, 475
 - of urbanization, 408
- Processing
 - of agricultural produce, 204
 - of tea in factories, 214
- Product of industry and commerce, 212
- Production
 - of food and non-food crops, 71
 - of food crops, 70
 - of food grains, 69
- Programmes of industrial and agricultural development, 261
- Progress
 - from census to census towns, 316
 - in manufacturing industries, 277
 - of population, 239
 - of rural electrification, 358
- Proportion
 - of female workers, 111, 287, 292
 - of workers to non-workers, 116
 - of workers in household industry, manufacturing and construction, 117
- of immigrants, 151, 153, 246, 249, 253, 254, 255, 424, 464
- of households with no regular room, 138
- of shop-cum-dwellings, 139
- of workshop-cum-dwellings, 139
- of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, 140
- of schools, 140
- of migrants, 153, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 423, 426, 427, 432, 440
- of workers in economic activities other than agriculture, 190, 361
- of non-agricultural workers, 171, 354
- of workers among immigrants, 252, 253
- of workers in trade and commerce, 276, 277
- of workers in manufacturing, 276
- of male literates, 287, 304
- of high school passed among female workers, 292
- of female literates in other services, 292
- of male non-workers, 293, 296, 392, 395
- of male urban unemployed, 297
- of unemployed males, 298
- of unemployed matriculates, 304
- of Hindus, 312, 314
- of Muslims, 314, 315
- of Sikhs, 315
- of Christians, 315
- of Buddhists, 315
- of rural population, 327, 337, 338, 340, 342, 343, 344, 361, 373, 406, 503
- of uninhabited villages, 331
- of workers in household industry and manufacturing, 361
- of large villages, 364
- of agricultural labourers, 368, 370, 382
- of literacy among male cultivators, 378
- of literates and educated females in cultivation, 378
- of literate male workers, 382, 383
- of literate male agricultural workers, 382
- of literate females, 382
- of literate non-workers both sexes, 388
- of unemployed females, 388, 390
- of female non-workers, 393
- of females in juvenile ages, 393
- of male and female non-workers, 395
- of local born population, 405
- of literate immigrants, 426

- of displaced persons, 443
 - of never-married females, 517, 527
 - of married women, 527, 535, 536, 540
 - of married males and females, 517, 540
 - of never-married males, 522
 - of widowers, 524, 527, 528, 533, 534, 535, 536, 538
 - of widows, 524, 526, 527, 533, 534, 535, 536, 540, 544
 - of divorced and separated males, 524
 - of married women, 527, 535, 536, 540
 - of married males, 527, 535, 539
 - of spinsters, 533
 - of bachelors, 533, 535, 536
 - Prospects of unemployment, 408
 - Punjabi, 311, 444
- Q**
- Question
 - on birth place, 402
 - on marital status, 471
 - on migration, 403
 - on sex, 471
 - on profession, trade or service, 12
- R**
- Rate
 - birth, 161, 162, 166, 167
 - births and deaths, 161, 167
 - birth and survival of males and females, 488
 - death 161, 162, 166, 167
 - differential mortality, 509
 - fertility, 166
 - infant death, 162
 - marriage, 522
 - marriage in urban areas, 166
 - migration, 161
 - mortality, 488, 538
 - of females (death), 163
 - of female marriage, 538
 - of growth, 76, 79, 83, 96, 98, 99, 144, 160, 237
 - of growth (decennial), 160
 - of influx of migration, 424
 - of literacy, 374
 - of male literacy, 287
 - of marriage in females, 539
 - of net out-migration, 435
 - of urban growth, 221
- Ratio
 - among non-workers, 293
 - among the migrants from non-contiguous districts, 420
 - at births and deaths, 484
 - female—male, 256
 - in the manufacturing and industrial cities, 251
 - male—female, 415
 - of degree holders to matriculates, 287
 - of females to males, 255, 284
 - of general population (sex), 163
 - of immigrants, 442
 - of individual cities, 269
 - of married females, 525, 540
 - of migrants, 251, 441, 442
 - of natural increase to the mean population of the decade, 160
 - of outmigrants, 412
 - of population, 167
 - of spinsters to bachelors, 525, 536, 538, 539
 - of supervisor—enumerator, 9
 - of surfaced road mileage to national income, 356
 - of the actual total population, 442
 - of urban areas, 267
 - of urban to rural population, 116
 - of widows to widowers, 526, 536
 - of wives to husbands, 525, 538, 540, 542, 543, 544
 - Reasons
 - for decay in individual towns, 243
 - for decay town by town, 244
 - for high and low growths, 140
 - for large migration, 419
 - for the especially low proportion of widowers, 524
 - of rural urban migration, 408
 - Recasting of population, 396
 - Reclamation
 - of land, 147, 148, 157
 - of the tarai, 398
 - Redistribution of population, 81, 167, 401
 - Reduction
 - in average household size, 131
 - in population, 131, 242, 243
 - in size of the average household, 134
 - in birth rate, 167

- in mortality rates of infants, 479
- in number of villages, 334
- in proportion of male workers, 277
- in proportion of urban population, 233
- in proportion of villages, 364
- in those of rural-urban migration, 412
- of rural population, 400
- Registration
 - in case of females in births and deaths, 163
 - of birth, 161
 - of births and deaths, 161
 - of vital events, 161
- Reorganization of State, 7, 58
- Reproduction of the race, 516
- Result
 - of a large number of deaths from epidemics and other causes, 312
 - of disturbances prior to the formation of Pakistan, 438
 - of enumeration error, 378
 - of improvement in the health of the mother, children and family, 167
 - of increase in the number of households, 131
 - of natural growth, 343
 - of rather late emphasis on female education, 377
 - of the declassification of a large number of small towns, 366
 - of the growth of population, 312
 - of the squeeze applied to Indian Community in Burma, 434
 - of three factors—births, deaths and net migration on population, 402
- Retardation in the process of urbanization, 219
- Revision of the area figures, 51
- Revenstein, 467, 468
- Reverse Survival Method, 161
- Rise
 - in mortality rates, 479
 - in number of households, 132
 - in population, 132, 153, 167
 - in proportion of children, 481
 - in tertiary sector, 277
 - in the birth rate, 479
 - of industrial cities, 466
 - owing to the falling death rate, 162
- Risley, H. H., 2
- Rousseau, 468

S

- Sahay, Bhagwan, 2
- Sanskrit, 311
- Satellite of the cantonments, 199
- Saturation of cultivated area, 158
- Scheduled Caste, 16, 17, 27, 32, 40, 206, 207, 208
- Scheduled Tribe, 40
- Seat
 - administrative, 191, 196
 - Mughal, 210
 - of Agra province, 199
 - of ancient culture, religion and learning, 50
 - of learning, 168
 - of Provincial Govt., 200
 - of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, 209
 - of the provincial administration, 168
 - of the State capital, 350
- Segment in India's urban picture, 204
- Segregation of commodities in commercial areas, 217
- Separation
 - of urban areas, 168
 - of residential areas, 217
- Series of maps, 180
- Sex-ratio, 250, 267, 324, 404, 412, 431, 434, 442, 477, 483, 484, 487, 488, 489, 495, 496, 504, 505, 506, 507, 518, 524, 525, 526, 527, 536, 539, 540, 543, 544
- Settlement Patterns, 328
- Shifts
 - in the working pattern of cities, 278
 - of population, 345
 - of villages, 345
- Sikandar Lodi, 210
- Sirdari, 32
- Sindhi, 311
- Size
 - of average village, 337
 - of both rural and urban households, 132
 - of households, 134
 - of population, 171, 175, 219
 - of the population level, 219
 - of the rural household, 132
 - of villages, 336, 337
- Slowness of economic development, 221
- Smith—T. L., 468

Soils

- of natural Divisions, 126
- of the Bundelkhand, 54
- of the Lower Doab, 51
- poor, 129, 130
- rocky, 129
- unproductive, impregnated with salt, 130
- Spengler, 325
- Stages
 - of hunting, 325
 - of industrialization, 220
 - of life, 297
 - tabulation, 516
- Standards of living, 167
- State
 - agricultural, 422
 - landlocked, 192
 - of efflux and influx, 226
 - of enumeration, 403
 - of urban civilization, 168
 - of wedlock, 518
 - of widowhood, 518
- State Average
 - for male literate workers, 382
 - in geographical order, 115, 116
 - in literacy among male non-workers, 386
 - in literacy rates, 374
 - in male literacy, 292
 - in respect of literacy among female workers, 383
 - in the non-agricultural sector, 355
 - in urban literacy, 278
 - of literate males, 382
- Statistics
 - age and sex, 469
 - for migrants, 257
 - of emigrants, 403
 - of marriage, 516
 - of migrants by duration of residence, 255
- Storage, 117
- Stratum of census tabulation, 398
- Stream of immigrants, 401
- Study
 - Anthropological, 2
 - of age composition, 469
 - of cumulative distribution of towns, 218
 - of general features of rural areas, 368
 - of life tables, 488
 - of maps and urban census data, 180
 - of numbers by sex and duration, 410
 - of population trend, 76
 - of rural density, 399
 - of Sanskrit, 211
 - of selected slum areas, 137
 - of sex ratio, 524
 - of the urban population, 227
 - of rural electrification, 358
 - of rural to rural migration, 407
 - of greater risk of death, 540
 - of social condition, 513
- Sundberg, 166, 478, 482, 484, 485
- Survey
 - of Bengal, 1
 - of India, 2, 56, 58, 61, 63
- System
 - of cultivation, 342
 - of registration, 161
- T
- Tamil, 311, 344
- Telugu, 311, 344
- Test collateral of the birth and death return, 516
- Textile
 - cotton, 209
 - woollen, 217
- Theories on the dynamics of population, 468
- Tibet, 24
- Tibetan, 311
- Tracts
 - of fertile land, 130
 - of Ganga Khadir, 130
- Trade, 3, 104, 117, 192, 194, 199, 202, 203, 204
- Tradition
 - of associating with the Census, 2
 - of censuses, 1
 - of preparing smoothed and adjusted Age Tables, 471
- Transition of towns to higher classes, 224
- Transfer
 - of the capital, 200
 - of the child to the parental home, 414
- Transference
 - of enclaves, 398
 - of villages from higher population classes to lower, 366
- Transport, 117, 119, 200, 202, 204
- Trend
 - historic of urban growth, 221
 - migration, 489

GENERAL REPORT

of distribution of villages, 364
 of growth of population 77, 95, 96
 of secondary sector, 276
 shown by the urban population of the
 State, 189

Turner, A. C., 2

U

Universality of marriage, 166, 518

Unproductiveness of the soil, 121

Urbanization, 168, 220, 221, 237

Urdu, 311, 312, 444

V

Verification of inmates, 14

Variation

in population, 101, 104, 242, 243

in density in area, 104

in rural population, 134, 400

in birth rate, 166

in non-industrial towns, 239

in the number of births and deaths, 477

in sex-ratio, 524

Vital Statistics, 160, 161, 163, 243

Volume

of trade, 194

of migration, 250, 402, 407, 412, 415, 416,
 420, 427, 435, 488

of female migration, 255

of transport, 348

of emigration from old European World to
 America, 401

of rural to rural inter district migration, 406

of marriage migration, 408, 416, 504

of rural-urban migration, 409, 414

of rural to rural and urban to urban migra-
 tion, 416

of immigration, 418, 482

of short distance traffic, 423

of outmigration, 461, 482

of seasonal migration, 464
 of male migration 505, 508, 509, 516
 of male outmigration, 508

W

Wages

in cash or kind, 370

rates, 408

Wake

of Partition, 314

of zamindari abolition, 239

Waste of human life, 162

Wave of migration, 401

Weavers, 211

Weaving

of silk in handlooms, 199

of cotton in handlooms, 292

Weber, 467, 468

White, Edmund, 2

Whipple, 472, 478

Williams, J. C., 1

Workers

in household industry and manufacturing,
 192

female, 257

male, 257

of all ages, 287

in household industry, 292

of each sex by types of activities, 293

in transport and communications, 310

in cultivation and agricultural labourer, 373

in sugar mills, 404

Y

Yeatts, M. W. M., 2

Z

Zamindari abolition, 32, 69, 239

Zelnik, 473

Zones

of rapid urban increase, 181

of conurbation, 180, 182, 183, 185

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(As on February 17, 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales.	(Rest.)	BANGALORE—(concl'd.)	
AGRA—		4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ..	(Reg.)
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ..	(Reg.)	5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet ..	(Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines ..	(Reg.)	6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Ghandinagar.	(Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra ..	(Rest.)	7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road ..	(Reg.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt.	(Rest.)	8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path.	(Rest.)	9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle.	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD—		BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Barra Bazar ..	(Reg.)
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road ..	(Reg.)	BARODA—	
2. Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road ..	(Reg.)	1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura ..	(Rest.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge ..	(Reg.)	2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent.	(Rest.)
4. Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate ..	(Rest.)	3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road.	(Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Pathar Kuva, Relief Road.	(Reg.)	BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	(Rest.)
AJMER—		BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers and Publishers (24-Parganas), 5-1 Amlica Mukerjee Road.	(Reg.)
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate ..	(Reg.)	BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road ..	(Reg.)	BHOPAL—	
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata ..	(Reg.)	1. Superintendent, State Government Press.	
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road ..	(Rest.)	2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Station Road.	(Reg.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road ..	(Rest.)	3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies ..	(Rest.)
ALIGARH—Friends Book House Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)	BHUBANESHWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower Room no. 3.	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD—		BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Pro. Vinod Book Depot, near Hiralshetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.		BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. ..	(Rest.)
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road ..	(Reg.)	BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box 4 ..	(Reg.)	BOMBAY—	
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road	(Reg.)	1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Queens Road.	
5. Universal Book, Co., 20, M. G. Road ..	(Reg.)	2. Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road.	(Reg.)	3. Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar.	(Reg.)
7. Wadhawa & Co., 23 M. G. Marg ..	(Rest.)	4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghu-nath Dadaji St.	(Reg.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)	5. Current Technical Literature Co. P., Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road	(Rest.)	6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
AMBALA—		7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum ..	(Reg.)
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. ..	(Reg.)	8. Elpes Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi ..	(Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.	(Rest.)	9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetawadi Main Road.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR—		10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.	(Reg.)
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh ..	(Reg.)	11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road ..	(Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ..	(Reg.)		
3. Amar Nath & Sons Near P. O. Majith Mandi ..	(Reg.)		
ANAND—			
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road ..	(Rest.)		
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Station Road	(Rest.)		
ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building.	(Rest.)		
BANGALORE—			
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society, Ltd., Bar Association Building.	(Reg.)		
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Roy Road ..	(Reg.)		
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box. 507.	(Reg.)		

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—(contd.)

BOMBAY—(concl'd.)

12. Sunder Das Gaian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street. (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P.) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. (Reg.)
14. Thacker & Co., Rampart Row. (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi, Private Ltd., Princess Street. (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Depot, King Edward, Road. (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road, no. 5. (Rest.)
18. C. Jannadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street. (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Voriuli, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Rest.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop no. 1/80, N. Subhas Road. (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road. (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road. (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road. (Rest.)
24. Downmadeo & Co., 16, Nazira Building, Ballard Estate. (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane. (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street. (Reg.)
3. Hindu Librar, 69-A, Bolaram De Street. (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street. (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar & Sons, Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street. (Reg.)
6. W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street. (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street. (Reg.)
8. R. Chambrar & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension. (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar & Sons, Private Ltd., I.C. College Square. (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East. (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1-A, Banchoa Ram Akbar Lane. (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box no. 10210, Calcutta-19. (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktarani Baby Street. (Rest.)
14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street. (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre. (Rest.)
16. Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street. (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street. (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road. (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor). (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road. (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, district Howrah. (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall

CHANDIGARH—

1. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Punjab. (Reg.)
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat no. 8, Sector no. 22. (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector no. 22. (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D. (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D. (Rest.)
6. Mehra Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B. (Rest.)
7. Tandon Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16. (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B. (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot

- COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation, Ltd., Palliarakav Road. (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Office, Orissa Sectt. (Reg.)
2. Cuttack Law Times. (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P. B. 35. (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur Sons, Mangalabag. (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar. (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rnjpur Road. (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar. (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala. (Reg.)
4. Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar. (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate. (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate. (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate. (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market. (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamallian Road. (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565. (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj. (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1 Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi. (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak. (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj. (Reg.)
12. All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar. (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market. (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar. (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran. (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines. (Rest.)
17. Universal Book and Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg. (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar). (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan, P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak. (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market. (Reg.)
22. Tech. and Commercial Book Co., 75, Gokhale Market. (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate. (Rest.)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers and Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar. (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS (contd.)

DELHI—(concl'd.)

25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate. (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Naisarak. (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers and Publishers P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak. (Rest.)
29. K. L. Setk, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shant Nagar, Ganeshpura. (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5-A 10, Ansari Road. (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines. (Rest.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26. (Rest.)

DHARWAR—

1. The Agricultural College Consumers' Co-op. Society. (Rest.)
2. Ramesraya Book Depot, Subhas Road. (Rest.)
3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers. (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM—

1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road. (Rest.)
2. South India Traders, Co., Constitutional Journal. (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

- GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya. (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budh Marg

- GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency. (Reg.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalya Prakashan, Nakhes Road.

- GUDUR—The General Manager, the N. D. C. Publishing and Ptg. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda Chowrasta.

- GWALIOR—

1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, M. B. (Reg.)
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar. (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Laskhar. (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

- HYDERABAD—

1. Director, Government Press. (Rest.)
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul. (Rest.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar. (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller

- INDORE—

1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road. (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar. (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura. (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace. (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers and Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar. (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj. (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg. (Rest.)

JAIPUR—

1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan. (Reg.)
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers and Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema. (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar. (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sahwai Mansingh Highway. (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar. (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23. (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar

- JAMSHEDPUR—

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78. (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dharkidh. (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market. (Rest.)

JWALAPIR—Sahyog Book Depot

- JHUNJHUN—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand. (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1 90, Namdha Niwas Azad Marg. (Rest.)

JODHPUR—

1. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents. (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate. (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar. (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate. (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala. (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road. (Rest.)

KANPUR—

1. Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall. (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park. (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall. (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk. (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram

- KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Distt. Hazaribagh. (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.

- KOTA—Kota Book Depot. (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara).

LUCKNOW—

1. Sochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot). (Reg.)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj. (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj. (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154. (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj. (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road. (Reg.)
7. Civil and Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar. (Rest.)
8. Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road. (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amir-Ud-Daula Park. (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—(contd.)

LUDHIANA—		NAINI TAL.— Consul Book Depot, Bara Bazar .. (Rest.)
1. Lyall Book Depot, Chattri Bazar .. (Reg.)		NANDED—
2. Mohindra Brothers, Kutcheri Road .. (Rest.)		1. Book Centre, College Law General Books. (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar .. (Rest.)		2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street .. (Rest.)		3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad .. (Rest.)
MADRAS—		NEW DELHI—
1. Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road. (Reg.)		1. Anurit Book Co., Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Engore .. (Reg.)		2. Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane .. (Reg.)		3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught .. (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 .. (Reg.)		4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj .. (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Suppliers, 8, Pyeratis Road .. (Reg.)		5. English Book Stores, 7 L, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street .. (Reg.)		6. P. O. B. 328.
7. Palani Parchuram, 3, Pyeratis Road .. (Reg.)		7. Faqir Chand and Sons, 15-A, Khan Market .. (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road .. (Rest.)		8. Jain Book Agency, Co., Prem House, Con- .. (Reg.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, .. (Rest.)		9. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House .. (Reg.)
10. Congress Building, 111, Mount Road.		10. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16-B, Con- .. (Reg.)
MADURAI—		11. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.)
1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)		12. Sunja Book Centre, 24-90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
2. Vevekanand Press, 48, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)		13. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, .. (Reg.)
MANDYA SUGAR TOWN— K. N. Narinhe Gowda .. (Rest.)		14. Jayana Book Depot, Chhparwala Kuan, Karol .. (Reg.)
& Sons.		15. Bagh.
MANGALORE— U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, .. (Rest.)		16. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, .. (Reg.)
P. Box 128.		17. Dev Nagar.
MANJESHWAR— Mukenda Krishna Nayak .. (Rest.)		18. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road (Reg.)
MATHURA— Rath & Co., Tilohi Building Bengali .. (Rest.)		19. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)
Ghat.		20. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, .. (Reg.)
MEERUT—		(Eng.) Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught .. (Reg.)
1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar .. (Reg.)		21. Place.
2. Hindi Chitra Press, West Kutcheri Road .. (Reg.)		22. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji .. (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank .. (Reg.)		23. Laxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath .. (Rest.)
4. Bharat Education Store, Chhippi Tank .. (Rest.)		24. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath .. (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News .. (Rest.)		25. Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi .. (Reg.)
MONGHYR— Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building .. (Rest.)		Road.
MUSSOURI—		26. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh .. (Rest.)
1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall .. (Rest.)		27. Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar .. (Reg.)
2. Hindi Traders .. (Rest.)		28. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar .. (Rest.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR—		29. Savodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. .. (Rest.)
1. Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi .. (Rest.)		2521.
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura .. (Rest.)		26. H. Chandson, P. B. no. 3034 .. (Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR—		27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of .. (Rest.)
1. Scientific and Educational Supply Syndicate .. (Reg.)		Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak .. (Rest.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Angola Road .. (Rest.)		Road.
3. Tirhut Book Depot .. (Rest.)		28. Standard Booksellers and Stationers, Palam .. (Rest.)
MYSORE—		Enclave.
1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle .. (Reg.)		29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura .. (Rest.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace .. (Reg.)		30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal .. (Rest.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers and Publishers, .. (Rest.)		Market, Lody Colony.
Krishnamurthipuram.		PANJIM—
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building .. (Rest.)		1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B.-70, Near the .. (Rest.)
5. Indian Merchantile Corporation, Toy Palace, .. (Rest.)		Church.
Ramvilas.		2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7, Rua, .. (Rest.)
NADIAD— R. S. Desary, Station Road .. (Rest.)		3, Idc Janeria.
NAGPUR—		PATHANKOT— The Krishna Book Depot, Main .. (Rest.)
1. Superintendent, Government, Press and Book .. (Rest.)		Bazar.
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road .. (Reg.)		PATIALA—
3. The Assistant Secretary, Mineral Industry .. (Rest.)		1. Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press .. (Reg.)
Association, Mineral House.		2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar .. (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—(contd.)

PATNA—		TUTICORIN— Shri K. Thagarajan, 10-C, French .. (Rest.)
1. Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar). .. (Reg.)		Chapal Road.
2. J. N. P. Agrawal & Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, .. (Reg.)		UDAIPUR—
Raghunath Bhawan.		1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole .. (Rest.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli .. (Reg.)		Co-op. Society, Ltd.
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore .. (Rest.)		2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers .. (Rest.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta .. (Rest.)		UJJAIN— Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate .. (Rest.)
PITHORAGARH— Maniram Punetha & Sons .. (Rest.)		VARANASI—
PONDICHERY— M/s. Honesty Book House, 9, .. (Rest.)		1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka .. (Rest.)
Rue Duplex.		2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal .. (Reg.)
POONA—		Mandir Road, P. B. 8.
1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)		3. Globe Book Centre .. (Rest.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)		4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka .. (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)		5. B. H. U. Book Depot .. (Rest.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near .. (Rest.)		VELLORE— A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers .. (Reg.)
Appa Balwant Chow.		VIJAYAWADA— The Book & Review Centre, Fluru .. (Rest.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar .. (Rest.)		Road, Governpet.
PUDUKOTTAI— Sri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & .. (Reg.)		VISAKHAPATNAM—
Co., East Main Road.		1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building .. (Reg.)
RAJKOT— Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers .. (Reg.)		2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road .. (Reg.)
and Sub-Agents.		3. The Secretary, Andhra University, General .. (Rest.)
RANCHI—		Co-op. Stores Ltd.
1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar .. (Reg.)		VIZIANAGRAM— Sarda & Co. .. (Rest.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar .. (Rest.)		WARDHA— Swarajaya Bhandar, Bhorji Market .. (Reg.)
REWA— Superintendent, Government State Empo- .. (Rest.)		FOR LOCAL SALE
rium, V. P.		1. Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. .. (Reg.)
ROURKELA— The Rourkela Review .. (Rest.)		India Coffee House, New Delhi.
SAHARANPUR— Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, .. (Reg.)		2. Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, .. (Reg.)
Court Road.		Calcutta.
SECUNDERABAD— Hindustan Diary Publishers, .. (Reg.)		3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, .. (Rest.)
Market Street.		London 2. no., W. C.
SILCHAR— Shri Nishitto Seh Nazirpatti .. (Rest.)		RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS
SIMLA—		1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad. .. (Reg.)
1. Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government .. (Reg.)		2. Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall .. (Reg.)		3. Higginbotham & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall .. (Rest.)		4. M. Gulan Singh & Sons, Private, Ltd., Mathura Road, .. (Reg.)
SINNAR— Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of .. (Rest.)		New Delhi.
India, Sinnar (Nasik).		FOREIGN
SHILLONG—		1. S/S Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu .. (Reg.)
1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government .. (Rest.)		(Nepal).
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 .. (Reg.)		2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Frizes Kungi Havobokhanded, .. (Reg.)
SONEPAT— United Book Agency .. (Reg.)		Fredgation, 2, Box, 1656, Stockholm (Sweden).
SRINAGAR— The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency .. (Reg.)		3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Guten- .. (Reg.)
Road.		bergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart .. (Reg.)
SURAT— Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road .. (Reg.)		(Germany West).
TRICHINOPOLY—		4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Drive Apt, .. (Reg.)
1. Kalpa Publishers, Wosiur .. (Reg.)		6, New York, 27, NWY.
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhas Chander .. (Rest.)		5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, .. (Rest.)
Bose Road.		The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).
3. Palamiappa Bros. .. (Rest.)		
TRIVANDRUM—		
1. International Book Depot, Main Road .. (Reg.)		
2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 .. (Rest.)		

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—(concl'd.)

ON S. AND R. BASIS

1. The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
4. The Assistant Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
5. The O. I/C Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.
7. The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
9. Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
10. The O. I/C Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar Ranchi.
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centres, Udhna, Surat.
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderabad.
15. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
16. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
17. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
18. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1.
19. The Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer, Shri Kanta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur.
22. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
25. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
26. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa Cuttak Chandi, Cuttack.
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot North Block, New Delhi.
29. The Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, New Delhi.
30. The O. I/C University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
31. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
32. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, 'Habra' Tabaluria, 24-Parganas.
33. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur.
34. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
35. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear) Calcutta.
36. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
37. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.).
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
39. Deputy Director Incharge S.I.S.I., c/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Monna.
42. The O. I/C State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
44. The Assistant Director of Publicity and Information Vidhan Sabha (P. B. 271), Bangalore.

