POPULATION ON THE LAND IN THE 1961 CENSUS OF POPULATION*

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You have done me and the Census Commission great honour by asking me to speak this evening and I am mindful of the fact that in so doing you expect fresh light on the picture of the people on the land as revealed by the 1961 Census of population. In this I greatly regret that I shall not be able to give you as much as I had once hoped to. When Dr. Panse first suggested this discussion several months ago, the Census Commission had had a different programme of priorities on hand. The events of the last three months compelled the Commission to revise it substantially as a result of which some of the tables I had originally wished to discuss more fully here had to give way to other more pressing national demands. I have thus had to fall back upon the provisional results of a few selected districts—not more than sixteen in number against more than 300 for the whole of India—and what follows can at best be regarded as a type study, but is, more truly, the merest indication of what sort of information you can expect from the 1961 Census of population about the people on the land.

At the very outset, I think a very obvious reservation will bear repetition. It is well to remember that you go to a census for a broad picture of dimensions, a frame, and that for the country as a whole or for large territories or populations within it, and that you must not expect it to achieve results that can be better attained by a survey in depth. We must also remember that a census is fallible in many ways in spite of the greatest precautions taken in its organisation and in the drilling of personnel. Thirdly, we cannot indulge in too great a refinement of concepts and definitions in a census, for a census in which the entire population is confronted by nearly a million enumerators, we must be satisfied with commonsense, even rule of thumb, concepts that will be quickly conveyed and even more quickly perceived, mentally

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sorted out and answered. In the next place, in spite of strenuous attempts at securing uniformity of concepts and response certain social, economic and regional circumstances do their best to defy them, particularly when these circumstances are connected with property and local laws. In short, there are very obvious limits beyond which the census traffic will not bear. But within its limitations a census serves as nothing else serves to any comparable degree. For example, however good a sample or type survey you may conduct you will scarcely feel happy if its results do not broadly compare with those of a census. Therein lies the latter's strength and also its responsibilities. This is also the reason why the population census had eagerly looked forward to an agricultural census in 1960, which unfortunately did not come off. The Census Commission feels weighed down with added responsibility precisely on this score.

When the Census Commission started its preparatory work for the 1961 count in the second half of 1958, it set up a new custom by calling two seminars of the more important users of census data in and outside Government to advise it on the draft questionnaire. The Commission also proposed a very unorthodox, and what was then considered a rather risky, procedure which was and still is entirely without a precedent in any population census of any country. This was the accounting of the activities in the twin fields of cultivation and household industry of a household as a household, that is, as one unit as distinct from the individual on which a population census is based. A population census on the basis of the individual of the largest population in the world—and here we exclude China because China has never had a census up till now, not even in 1953 when it took a count of sorts—was itself a big enough task. To burden it still further with an equally heavy additional task in the shape of a household schedule, particularly when it was unorthodox and without a precedent, could hardly be justified. One can therefore imagine the trepidation with which the Commission made such a proposal before the seminars in 1958. Great therefore was its joy and confidence when the two seminars approved of the proposal to give it a field trial. But the testing time is not yet over. For upon the extent to which the results will be found plausible will depend whether other countries, which depend to any comparable degree upon agriculture, will adopt a similar procedure in their own population censuses. The Census Commission is therefore keeping its fingers crossed until the whole range of data is processed and scrutinized.

Dependency or livelihood dominated the Indian census economic classification up to and including 1951 and, despite concepts involving

work and earning on the basis of the individual, the primary concern was to divide the population into dependants and the livelihoods of their supporters. Such a classification no doubt served to pigeon-hole the population on the one hand into a small number of neat and apparently mutually exclusive compartments, each devoted to one livelihood. On the other hand, however, certain questions still remained unresolved, particularly as the economy expanded. It was therefore decided on the eve of the 1961 Census to discard dependency and count the population on the basis of those working and those not working. There was another departure. It had been the custom up to 1951 to divide the people dependent on land into four major classes: landlords who did not cultivate, owner cultivators, tenants-at-will and agricultural labourers. In 1961 it was decided to compress the first three legalistic concepts into (a) rentiers who did not work, (b) culti-vators and (c) agricultural labourers. In addition, it was thought desirable to attempt through a household schedule for each household a measurement of the extent of tenancy as a survival of land reforms and also of input of labour, provided by the family as well as by hire, into cultivation and household industry. The idea underlying the household schedule was that cultivation or household industry is more of a household than individual effort and therefore a household should be reckoned as the unit of measurement.

I have reproduced both the individual census slip and the house-hold schedule for the purpose of refreshing your memory. The other matter to which I think I should draw attention is the definition of work and non-work adopted in 1961. It ran as follows:

(a) For persons working—

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, live-stock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be

treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

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

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

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

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of this party will be regarded as a worker.

(b) For person not working—

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons Not Working:

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

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

3. For any dependant, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently

disabled from work because of illness or old
age   ..   ..   Write D

4. For a retired person who is not employed again,
rentier, person living on agricultural or non-
agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any
other person of independent means for securing
which he does not have to work and who does
no other work   ..   ..   Write B

5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman with-
out indication of source of income and others
of unspecified source of income   ..   ..   Write B

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

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

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

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

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

At first sight, this definition appears too generous. Admonitions followed close on the publication of the Final Population Totals in September last. It was argued that the definition was responsible for inflating the participation rate for 1961, which indeed was much higher than in 1951. Curiously enough, much of the admonition came from those who had recommended the adoption of this definition in 1958; for whom clearly the results were in the nature of a surprise. Incidentally, one of the good things about statistics is that they—parti-cularly when they are perhaps good—invariably seem to carry an element of surprise which give a jolt to our preconceived notions and appraisals. By sowing doubt rather than by conforming to our world of certainties they add dimensions to our awareness. The second

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thing that came under fire was the apparently high rate of women's participation which was much beyond the 1951 rates, particularly in several States. In suspecting the 1961 female participation rates there is a tendency to overlook the fact that they fit in with the trend of 1901 through 1931 and it is, oddly enough, the 1951 rates which seem to have been unusually depressed. Then again just as the rate of population increase gave the lie to the most generous of projections, it is quite possible the two Five-Year Plans, in spite of our usual scepticism, have generated more participation than is commonly estimated.

Why did the principal users of census data endorse these generous definitions of work both in respect of duration of work and nature of participation? At the outset it must be recalled that neither the United Nations Population Census Handbooks nor the various Statisticians' Conferences are agreed on a common minimum duration. The unspecific recommendation about the minimum being a third of an ordinary working day can widely vary from season to season in agriculture. The idea working at the back of every mind in endorsing the 1961 definition was that it was important in 1961 to have a wide enough idea of people at work especially in rural areas, for, it was, realistically enough, believed that whatever the nicety of the definition, the urban areas would have a fairly clear idea of what constitutes work in production or service. But a more general definition for rural areas was considered necessary as it was widely held that the 1951 participation rates had been substantially depressed by the concepts of earning for self-support which might have had the effect of keeping out large numbers of family workers.

It is precisely in this matter of 'family workers' that our intellectual loyalties are divided. Our training in western economics teaches us to suspect their contribution and therefore discount it. But the realities of the country tell us that it is a substantial contribution particularly in a subsistence or insufficiently articulate money economy. What is more, your problems of employment are so common in the organised or money sector that it is often beside the point to think of drawing off these family workers from their own moorings. It is not their fault if they have to be retained as reserves during the troughs of an agricultural season and it is idle to think that agriculture or household industry can do without them. On the other hand you cannot despise them and keep them out of work account since you cannot provide them with ready alternative work in the same village, for to think of taking them away to the town, for example, creates

fresh problems of great magnitude.   It is therefore best to count them and having counted them you can think of ways of discounting their contribution by taking into account their age, sex, marital status and other demographic or economic handicaps.

In many working force accounts it is usual to leave out of count the contribution of women family workers.   They are kept out of the way under the blanket of housewives. In 1961 an attempt to bring them to surface was thought worthwhile, because any national plans designed to employ men more fully would automatically result in the fuller employment of women in agriculture and household industry, when such an estimate of the employment and employability of women would come in handy.   The crude ratios of female participation in the historic series as in Table I shows that the 1961 rates

TABLE I

Percentage of (a) workers to total population and of (b) workers to population of working age 15–60
1901–61

Year	Sex	(*a*)	(*b*)
1901	P	46·61	78·95
	M	61·11	103·C8
	F	31·70	53·60
1911	P	48·07	79·81
	M	61·90	102·56
	F	33·3	56·13
1921	P	46·92	78·65
	M	60·52	101·13
	F	32·67	54 96
1931	P	43·30	71·95
	M	58·27	96·17
	F	27·63	46·23
1951*	P	39·10	68·49
	M	54·05	93·90
	F	23·30	41·19
1961†	P?	42·98	78·99
	M	57·12	104·28
	F	27·96	51·74

* In 1951 the age-group was 15–64.

† Proportion of population of working age 15–59 for 1961 has been based on estimate in Third Five-Year Plan, p. 751.

are even with the 1901–31 series and therefore can hardly be regarded as exaggerated.   This also accords with common experience: you have plenty of village women who work with their nose to the grind-

stone, producing or serving other than as housewives, but comparatively few women who earn and support themselves as we thought of them in 1951. And once the dimensions of working women are mapped out, it is a manageable task to calibrate the quantum of their contribution with reference to their age groups and the universality of marriage. A further dimension of calibration again will be available from the household economic tables which will reflect more closely the anchorage of women workers by size of land cultivated and duration of household industry operated. The 1961 Census therefore has delineated the nimbus as well as the central area of work participation from which it will be possible to assess the true and effective rates.

I presume you have glanced through the comments on the first results of the census as brought out in the Final Population Totals published last September. I shall not waste your time by referring to them again but I would like to tell you what kind of information you can expect from the new and unorthodox series of Household Economic Tables based on the 1961 Household Schedule. These are based on a 20 per cent. sample of households in all areas. It has been possible for the first in the history of the Indian census to process these data mechanically in Holleriths, and, therefore, subject to the quality of the field data and odd errors in coding, it may be claimed that some of the complex cross-tabulations attempted in these tables are free from the personal error of manual sorting and tabulation.

The first table B–X is a summary table which distributes sample households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both, and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

The second table C–I, partially expands Table B–X and gives the size and composition of sample households (the ranges are single households, households of 2–3, 4–6, 7–9 and 10 and more) cross-classified by (a) households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (b) households engaged in household industry only and (c) households engaged in cultivation. This last category is broken up against sizes of households into several ranges of size of holding, beginning with less than 1 acre, 1–2·4 acres and so on and ending with the upper limit of 50 acres and more.

The third table B–XI distributes sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. Interest in land has been divided in three broad groups: (a) land owned or held from Government; (b) land held from private persons

TABLE II

(From Census Tab.e B–X)

Distribution of 1,000 households for total, rural and urban areas, 1961, each among those engaged (i) neither in cultivation nor in household industry; (ii) in cultivation only ; (iii) in household industry only and (iv) both in cultivation and household industry

State	District	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry			Households engaged in cultivation only			Households engaged in Household industry only			Housholds engaged both in cultivation and household industry		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh ..	Gorakhpur	132	125	848	750	812	31	22	14	118	46	49	3
	Meerut	440	334	834	370	459	39	170	182	126	20	25	1
Madhya Pradesh ..	Bilaspur	177	128	694	743	795	197	22	17	78	58	60	31
	Indore	743	389	964	203	509	12	40	65	24	14	37	..
Gujarat ..	Mehsana	363	271	753	408	473	134	69	68	74	1b0	188	39
	Panchmahals	192	101	858	739	827	37	19	15	49	50	57	6
Maharashtra ..	Satara	242	177	740	652	713	185	37	34	65	69	76	10
	Sangli	255	174	655	653	734	251	39	32	77	53	60	17
Mysore ..	Shimoga	487	345	860	455	589	104	30	30	31	28	36	5
	Mandya	215	159	665	696	751	252	25	21	60	64	69	23
Andhra Pradesh ..	Warangal	334	264	761	475	535	113	83	79	108	108	122	18
	Cuddapah	340	293	666	466	514	130	101	91	168	93	102	36
Madras ..	Coimbatore	584	466	886	294	386	58	88	102	54	34	46	2
	Tirunelveli	458	349	705	373	481	128	117	103	150	52	67	17
Kerala ..	Trivandram	501	388	844	444	552	115	30	29	32	25	31	9
	Trichur	677	659	824	231	243	128	81	86	44	11	12	4

or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; and (c) partly owned or held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share. The size of land has the same 10 ranges as in Table C–I and throughout.

The fourth table B–XII shows sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

TABLE III

(From Census Table C·I)

Average size of households in rural and urban areas and among those
(i) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry;
(ii) engaged in household industry only and (iii) engaged
in cultivation, 1961

District		Total households	Rural households	Urban households	Rural Areas only		
					Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in house old industry only	Households engaged in cultivation
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Gorakhpur	..	5·3	5·4	4·8	4·3	5·1	5·6
Meerut	..	5·6	5·7	5·3	4·8	5·5	6·4
Bilaspur	..	4·6	4·6	4·3	3·1	4·1	4·8
Indore	..	5·1	5·3	5·0	4·1	5·4	6·1
Panchmahals	..	5·6	5·7	5·0	4·1	4·9	5·9
Satara	..	5 1	5·1	4·8	3·6	5·2	5·5
Sangli	..	5·5	5·6	5·0	3·9	5·2	5·9
Shimoga	..	5·4	5·6	4·8	4·0	5·1	6·5
Mandya	..	5·2	5·2	5·1	3·6	4·6	6·5
Warangal	..	4·8	4·8	4·9	3·8	4·6	5·3
Cuddapah	..	4·9	4·9	5·0	3·8	5·0	5·3
Coimbatore	..	4·5	4·5	4·6	4·0	4·7	4·9
Tirunelveli	..	4·4	4·4	4·4	3·7	4·4	4·8
Trivandram	..	5·5	5·5	5·7	5·1	5·6	5·7
Trichur	..	6·0	6·0	6·1	5·5	5·9	7·1

family and attached hired workers. The class ranges for the size of
land are the usual ten while cultivating households are divided into
five groups: 1, 2, 3–5, 6–10 and more than 10. The idea in formulat-
ing this and the fifth table B–XV was to obtain an idea of households
that are deficit in self-consumption, households that produce for sub-
sistence and those that produce also for the market.

TABLE IV

(From Census Table C-I)

Composition by members of households per 1,000 of all rural sample households in each district, 1961

District	Total No. of sampled house-holds	Composition of Households							Never married, Widowed and divorced or separated rel tions		Unrelated Persons	
		Heads of households		Spouses of Heads of Households		Married Relations						
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Fe-males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gorakhpur ..	1000	907	93	2	693	349	191	741	1219	1173	14	2
Meerut ..	1000	951	49	1	749	328	138	541	1630	1289	10	..
Bilaspur ..	1000	896	104	4	784	308	123	477	911	981	12	3
Indore ..	1000	927	73	1	782	297	120	495	1378	1208	9	2
Panchmahals	1000	964	36	1	854	291	99	432	1543	1429	25	2
Satara ..	1000	788	212	5	657	161	91	446	1401	1337	35	8
Sangli ..	1000	878	122	2	746	222	126	463	1565	1395	38	7
Shimoga ..	1000	899	101	3	753	129	147	311	1622	1539	93	21
Mandya ..	1000	854	146	2	789	172	105	333	1420	1341	66	6
Warangal ..	1000	918	82	2	808	243	88	368	1206	1115	10	2
Cuddapah ..	1000	865	135	2	722	148	101	230	1336	1254	24	3
Coimbatore..	1000	861	139	1	756	125	45	186	1202	1149	13	4
Tirunelveli ..	1000	812	188	2	713	102	41	179	1153	1163	13	5
Trivandrum	1000	788	212	14	703	71	91	361	1748	1481	16	15
Trichur ..	1000	810	190	18	693	159	88	370	1739	1847	31	21

The fifth table B–XV is an extension of Table B–XII and shows sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by ten class ranges of size of land. Here, too, the households are divided into five groups according to size as in Table B–XII.

Thus, except for the first summary table B–X, the four tables C–I, B–XI, B–XII and B–XV give a detailed account of households according to their size with reference to the size of holding cultivated, interest in land and input of family and attached hired labour.

The sixth table B–XIII acts as the link between the tables on cultivation and those on household industry. It is in fact quite an elaborate table and shows sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing by the usual ten sizes of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in I.S.I.C. Divisions and Major Groups.

The remaining tables are more concerned with the working of household industry as such as well as its connection with cultivation.

For example, the seventh table B–XIV, Part B shows sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry. This latter is tabulated according to the minor groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

The eighth table B–XIV, Part A shows sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry. The principal household industry is tabulated by Divisions and Major Groups of the I.S.I.C. and households are classified into five groups according to the number of persons engaged, viz., 1, 2, 3–5, 6–10, and more than 10.

The ninth and last table B–XVI shows the principal household industry of sample households with and without cultivation classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry. Principal household industry is tabulated by Divisions and Major Groups of the I.S.I.C., each Major Group cross-classified again according as it is operated along with or without cultivation. The period of working is divided into four groups: 1–3 months, 4–6, 7–9, and 10 months to the whole year. Workers are divided into family and attached hired workers in the expectation that such a distribution will yield information on the sizes of production for consumption and production for sale.

I had hoped to be able to present at this session a critical survey of at least some of the tables of the series; the extent of their coverage, their regional variations, some of the freak areas and an idea of the extent to which the statistics are acceptable. But I regret I shall have to confine myself mainly to their illustration on the strength of as few as sixteen districts in some cases and in some others even fewer. In selecting these districts I have moved from north-east and north steadily to the south and have chosen as follows:

Uttar Pradesh	..	Gorakhpur
		Meerut
Madhya Pradesh	..	Bilaspur
		Indore
Gujarat	..	Mehsana
		Panchmahals
Maharashtra	..	Satara
		Sangli
Andhra Pradesh	..	Warangal
		Cuddapah
Mysore	..	Shimoga
		Mandya
Madras	..	Coimbatore
		Tirunelveli
Kerala	..	Trichur
		Trivandrum

I have selected these districts with the object of illustrating the ranges between which particular characteristics are likely to oscillate and also real regional differences. How wide these differences are must await analysis of the full range of results. Then, again, it will be appreciated that in the very nature of these tables even geographically contiguous districts are likely to vary considerably from each other. For example, Gorakhpur and its neighbour, Varanasi, with only Azamgarh in between, are bound to be different, if only because the two have complementary migratory characteristics. Major differences, too, can be expected between highly irrigated, urbanized and industrial Meerut and its neighbour Bijnor. Similarly Indore, whose urban population exceeds the rural for the district, must be necessarily different from East Nimar; Mehsana adjoining Ahmedabad and Panchmahals adjoining Kaira will still be different and so on. The interesting point in each table will be not the differences, which one must expect, but the similarities and closeness of values in spite of so many factors pulling in different directions. I would like to stress this point, because while one is all too willing to see its reasonableness in argument, yet one expects that in an all-India table all figures must be very close to each other in point of each characteristic. I should think that in a country of India's size and diversity it is the closeness rather than the differences that should be looked into more closely.

Let us begin *seriatim* in the order of the tables I have mentioned above.

The columns for totals have been retained in order to provide an idea of the relative weightage of the urban element on the overall characteristics. Columns 3–5 will indicate the extent to which the urban population, wherever it is considerable in a district, exerts its influence on the industrial texture of the rural population. For example, Meerut, Indore and Mehsana Districts in the north, in each of which the urban component is high, the proportions of rural population engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry are as high as 334, 389 and 271; the figures are generally much higher in the south, Coimbatore being 466, Tirunelveli 349, Trivandrum 388 and Trichur 659, thus confirming the general impression that a much better rural-urban osmosis prevails in the south than in the north. Complementary to this is the higher participation ratio in cultivation only in the north rather than in the south. The other tentative lesson that we can derive from this table is the comparatively high ratios of involvement both in cultivation and household industry in those districts that have a relatively low urban ratio, indicating perhaps that in these districts the towns have not yet started in a big way to serve the villages nor have the villages started to serve the towns.

Although no firm conclusion can be drawn, the number of districts being so small, yet it is curious that in every case it is the cultivating households which have a consistently and markedly higher size than those engaged in household industry and still higher than those engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry. This probably underlines the pool of reserve man-power that must be maintained for the purpose of cultivation and reveals an important problem for family planning.

Incidentally, column 4 of this table read with col. 5 sheds light on the strength of widowhood in authority in various parts of the country, suggesting that widows south of the Vindhyas seem to wield greater authority than in the north. The table also throws a great deal of light on the pattern of joint families, insofar as the presence of married sons (col. 7) and other married males (col. 8) indicate two or more biological families in the same household. Here, too, it looks as if the farther north one travels, the greater the incidence of the joint family.

Identical tables with Table IV were prepared separately for each 1,000 sample households (*a*) engaged neither in cultivation nor in

household industry, (b) engaged in household industry only, and (c) engaged in cultivation only. They show a progressively diminishing ratio among women heads of households in the order in which the categories are mentioned, the highest being in those households that are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry. Conversely, the incidence of the joint family system seems to be the highest among households engaged in cultivation only, intermediate in households engaged in household industry only, and the lowest in households engaged in neither.

Table V is in three parts. It has been prepared from Census Table B–XI and shows in part (a) the percentage of households cultivating land owned or held from Government, in part (b) the percentage of households cultivating land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, and in part (c) the percentage of households cultivating land partly owned or held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share. In each case the mean, the standard deviation and coefficient of variability have been worked out in respect of 16 and 13 districts separately, because the three southern districts of Tirunelveli, Trivandrum and particularly Trichur show wide differences from the average picture of the other thirteen. In fact, it seems that the coefficient of variability would still further improve if the 16 districts were to be divided into two broad groups: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra in one and Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala in the other. But I do not think the meagreness of the number of units would justify such a dramatization of contrast. After all, it is possible that when all the districts are tabulated there will be evidence of more intimate interpenetration of characteristics between areas of varying degrees of completeness of land reform.

The three parts of the table reveal that in spite of the land reforms a considerable amount of tenancy and sharecropping still persists in all sizes of holdings. The proportion of pure tenancy is much lower than that of mixed tenancies, but even then the ratio of the former in all size holdings is still considerable. Sub-table (b) shows the effectiveness of the legal position, at least so far as it is reflected in the returns, in Uttar Pradesh, specially in Gorakhpur; which, again, has a very high density of population and also in Gujarat and Maharashtra· But in the other States the land reforms, insofar as they aimed at eliminating tenancy, are still far from complete and the picture has particularly heavy tones in Mysore, Madras and Kerala. The three sub-tables together, and specially sub-table (c) give evidence of how the

TABLE V (a)

Percentage of households cultivating land owned or held from Government

Name of State	Name of District		< 1	1·0–2·4	2·5–4·9	5·0–7·4	7·5–9·9	10·0–12·4	12·5–14·9	15·0–29·9	30·0–49·9	50+	Un-specified	All sizes
													Size class of land	
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	..	95·35	94·97	94·10	94·86	95·67	96·28	95·04	96·92	97·86	97·35	99·72	94·99
	2. Meerut	..	97·90	97·22	96·36	96·41	96·22	96·76	97·33	97·40	98·47	95·87	100·00	96·76
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	..	85·85	82·74	76·17	75·82	74·03	79·00	78·02	83·36	88·21	93·28	77·78	79·24
	2. Indore	..	90·68	90·82	92·15	90·80	83·65	84·13	71·82	75·85	77·08	73·01	100·00	81·86
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	..	97·14	95·40	90·13	84·78	80·87	80·13	68·94	80·14	85·55	86·86	98·74	85·54
	2. Panchmahals	..	93·25	93·07	91·76	90·24	86·68	89·93	83·91	85·71	88·12	90·32	93·81	90·58
Maharashtra	1. Satara	..	92·11	90·06	82·86	78·74	70·84	75·33	65·52	71·72	72·00	75·00	20·00	80·44
	2. Sangli	..	93·82	90·51	83·32	81·04	78·86	79·93	71·93	76·65	72·60	76·01	34·78	82·00
Mysore	1. Shimoga	..	56·50	50·64	44·42	47·02	44·18	54·69	46·27	56·00	69·56	73·33	..	48·93
	2. Mandya	..	85·79	87·09	84·95	83·92	82·91	85·09	69·48	81·39	81·55	75·00	..	84·85
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	..	93·28	88·30	84·24	81·55	78·69	83·02	74·89	83·38	86·61	88·26	100·00	85·36
	2. Cuddapah	..	81·07	82·17	80·40	82·68	81·27	87·03	79·00	83·45	84·74	88·16	100·00	82·19
Madras	1. Coimbatore	..	77·88	80·28	79·39	80·18	76·74	81·21	71·23	79·44	83·41	90·17	97·12	79·83
	2. Tirunelveli	..	65·87	69·66	74·88	82·66	82·62	87·51	77·73	87·14	88·27	87·70	93·62	73·36
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	..	83·76	76·77	73·84	79·00	71·89	75·21	70·27	80·82	40·00	66·67	97·78	80·78
	2. Trichur	..	23·37	16·57	14·39	15·08	8·94	16·05	10·00	14·71	25·00	14·29	50·00	18·16
(i) For all sixteen districts:														
	(a) Mean	..	82·10	80·39	77·71	77·80	74·63	78·21	70·71	77·13	77·44	79·46	..	77·80
	(b) Standard deviation	..	18·76	19·99	20·13	19·38	20·39	18·57	19·34	18·56	18·92	19·07	..	18·51
	(c) Coefficient of variation	..	22·85	24·87	25·90	24·91	27·32	23·74	27·35	24·06	24·43	23·99	..	23·79
(ii) For thirteen districts excluding Gorakhpur, Trivandrum and Trichur:														
	(a) Mean	..	85·47	84·46	81·62	81·22	78·27	81·83	73·54	80·12	82·78	84·07	..	80·84
	(b) Standard deviation	..	11·96	12·00	12·36	11·20	11·50	9·40	11·10	9·20	7·80	8·00	..	10·70
	(c) Coefficient of variation	..	13·99	14·21	15·14	13·79	14·69	11·49	15·09	11·48	9·42	9·52	..	13·24

TABLE V (b)

Percentage of households cultivating land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share

Name of State	Name of District		Size class of land										Un-specified sizes	All sizes
		< 1	1·0- 2·4	2·5- 4·9	5·0- 7·4	7·5- 9·9	10·0- 12·4	12·5- 14·9	15·0- 29·9	30·0- 49·9	50+		
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	2·54	1·25	0·43	0·07	0·22	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	1·08
	2. Meerut	1·49	1·51	0·84	0·58	0·58	0·42	0·41	0·46	0·66	0·83	..	0·79
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	10·23	6·25	2·42	1·32	0·78	0·32	0·32	0·38	0·49	..	..	3·44
	2. Indore	8·47	8·44	5·09	2·62	4·04	3·74	2·77	0·89	1·69	..	11·11	3·51
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	2·18	2·34	2·16	1·74	1·45	1·31	1·27	1·29	1·68	1·76	..	3·51
	2. Panchmahals	4·50	4·70	3·15	2·84	3·27	2·48	3·34	3·60	0·49	1·26	2·65	3·37
Maharashtra	1. Satara	3·60	2·72	2·03	1·61	1·80	1·27	1·68	1·18	2·22	1·23	..	2·01
	2. Sangli	3·89	3·40	2·53	1·72	1·63	1·41	0·76	1·29	1·99	1·35	..	2·14
Mysore	1. Shimoga	38·50	44·07	36·94	21·30	13·76	8·17	3·95	4·12	1·45	..	..	23·56
	2. Mandya	11·60	6·25	2·46	1·63	0·66	0·74	0·32	0·90	..	..	..	3·34
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	4·80	7·20	6·15	6·93	5·36	6·84	4·80	3·75	..	..	..	3·96
	2. Cuddapah	12·41	5·52	2·01	0·88	0·29	0·25	0·73	0·28	0·51	0·66	..	3·55
Madras	1. Coimbatore	20·35	16·03	11·49	8·89	8·68	7·84	4·05	4·49	1·02	2·66	..	10·39
	2. Tirunelveli	27·71	14·03	5·38	1·88	1·21	0·93	0·78	0·67	0·82	2·88	6·38	12·66
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	10·03	6·54	3·52	2·94	2·70	4·96	5·41	..	..	..	2·22	8·23
	2. Trichur	71·72	67·08	53·28	43·47	33·34	38·89	26·67	23·53	30·00	28·57	50·00	62·82
(i) For all sixteen districts:													
	(a) Mean	14·63	12·33	8·74	6·28	4·98	5·03	3·64	3·04	2·83	2·64	..	9·29
	(b) Standard deviation	17·75	17·31	14·27	10·84	8·01	9·14	6·20	55·00	7·07	6·74	..	14·94
	(c) Coefficient of variation	121·33	140·40	163·23	172·61	160·84	181·71	170·33	1809·21	249·82	255·30	..	160·82
(ii) For thirteen districts excluding Gorakhpur, Trivandrum and Trichur:													
	(a) Mean	11·52	9·42	6·36	4·15	3·34	2·81	1·98	1·90	1·17	1·06	..	5·91
	(b) Standard deviation	10·68	10·82	9·22	5·47	3·76	2·81	1·66	1·65	0·89	0·79	..	6·48
	(c) Coefficient of variation	92·71	114·86	144·97	131·81	112·57	100·00	83·84	81·58	76·07	74·53	..	109·64

TABLE V (c)

Percentage of households cultivating land partly owned or held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

Name of State	Name of District		Size class of land											All sizes
			< 1	1·0–2·4	2·5–4·9	5·0–7·4	7·5–9·9	10·0–12·4	12·5–14·9	15·0–29·9	30·0–49·9	50+	Un-specified	
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	..	2·11	3·78	5·47	5·07	4·11	3·67	4·06	3·08	2·14	2·65	0·28	3·95³
	2. Meerut	..	0·61	1·27	2·80	3·01	3·20	2·82	2·26	2·14	0·87	3·30	..	2·42⁵
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	..	3·92	11·01	21·41	22·86	25·33	20·22	2·66	16·32	11·41	6·23	11·11	17·33
	2. Indore	..	0·85	0·74	2·76	6·57	12·31	11·81	24·44	21·38	22·03	25·30	..	14·63⁰
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	..	0·68	2·26	7·71	13·48	17·68	18·56	29·79	18·57	12·77	11·87	..	12·75
	2. Panchmahals	..	2·25	2·23	5·09	6·92	10·05	7·59	12·75	10·69	11·29	6·45	3·54	6·05⁶
Maharashtra	1. Satara	..	4·29	7·22	15·11	19·65	27·35	23·40	32·80	27·10	25·78	2·77	80·00	17·46
	2. Sangli	..	2·29	6·09	14·15	17·24	19·51	18·66	27·31	22·06	25·41	22·64	4·35	15·81
Mysore	1. Shimoga	..	5·00	5·29	18·64	31·68	42·06	37·14	49·78	39·88	28·99	26·67	..	27·51
	2. Mandya	..	2·61	6·66	12·59	14·45	16·43	14·17	30·20	17·71	18·45	25·00	..	11·81
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	..	1·92	4·50	9·61	11·52	15·95	10·14	20·31	12·87	11·08	10·61	..	8·68
	2. Cuddapah	..	6·52	12·31	17·59	16·44	18·44	12·72	20·27	16·27	14·75	11·18	..	14·26
Madras	1. Coimbatore	..	1·77	3·69	8·62	10·93	14·58	1·95	24·72	16·07	13·93	8·81	..	9·78
	2. Tirunelveli	..	6·42	16·31	19·74	15·46	16·17	11·06	21·49	12·19	11·73	11·48	..	13·98
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	..	6·21	16·69	22·64	18·06	25·41	19·83	24·32	19·18	60·00	33·33	..	10·99
	2. Trichur	..	4·91	16·34	32·33	41·45	57·72	45·06	63·33	61·76	45·00	57·14	..	19·02
(i) For all sixteen districts:														
	(a) Mean	..	3·27	7·27	13·52	15·92	20·39	16·77	25·65	19·83	19·73	17·90	..	12·89
	(b) Standard deviation	..	2·00	5·37	7·99	9·61	13·22	10·87	14·43	13·81	14·73	13·67	..	6·01
	(c) Coefficient of variation	..	61·16	73·87	59·10	60·36	64·84	64·82	56·26	69·64	74·66	76·37	..	46·63
(ii) For thirteen districts excluding Gorakhpur, Trivandrum and Trichur:														
	(a) Mean	..	3·01	6·12	11·99	14·63	18·39	15·36	24·44	17·94	16·05	14·87	..	13·28
	(b) Standard deviation	..	1·97	3·62	6·14	7·23	9·02	8·25	10·61	8·62	7·46	8·13	..	5·90
	(c) Coefficient of variation	..	65·45	59·15	51·21	49·42	49·05	53·71	43·41	48·05	46·48	54·67	..	44·49

lower sizes of holdings are striving through subterfuges to regroup rights in land in order to render cultivation a viable economic proposition. Sub-table (b) shows a gradually diminishing order of proportions from less than one acre to 7·5 acres and fluctuating, but considerable ratios in the higher size-groups thereafter. When these tables are ready for the country as a whole it looks as though they will yield a fairly reliable dimensional picture of the working of land reforms, and what we have got already in the tables for sixteen districts gives one confidence that the household schedule was worth the gamble it was thought to be in 1958. In any case they make it sufficiently clear that a household schedule designed to elicit the broad categories of rights in land and sizes of holdings cultivated can bear the traffic of a population census and the information can be collected with fair accuracy at relatively small cost. The tables also demonstrate that sharp regional differences can also be brought out reflecting the reality as well as the legal position on the ground.

The three parts of Table VI show the percentage distribution by size classes of land of cultivating households (a) owning or holding land from Government, (b) holding land from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, and (c) partly owning or holding land from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share. This shows the expected skew distribution, the heaviest ratios being in the sizes 1 acre to 7·4 acres even in part (b) confirming that viable units are sought to be formed by leasing in or leasing out in addition to or from land owned or held from Government. Here, again, Kerala exhibits a very different pattern from the rest of the country. Unless more data are available it is difficult to say, except very broadly, in which way physical density of population affects the distribution of holdings. Sub-table VI (b) reflects a curious pattern for Gorakhpur (U.P.) which conforms to other available observation, and in fact it is very interesting in the way it shows the distribution in Bilaspur (M.P.) and the districts of the southern States. Sub-table (c), again, reflects how viable holdings are sought to be formed by holding land from private persons as well as from Government, for the distribution in this table is less skew to the eye than in Sub-table (a).

The Household Schedule asked for name of each kind of right in land under which a particular moiety of land is held and also how much land has been given out to private persons for payment in money, kind or share. While the Census Office is tabulating for each State all the available names of rights in land owned or held from private

TABLE VI (a)

Percentage distribution by size classes of land of cultivating households owning or holding land from Government, 1961

Name of State	Name of District	Persons per square mile for district	<1	1·0–2·4	2·5–4·9	5·0–7·4	7·5–9·9	10·0–12·4	12·5–14·9	15·0–29·9	30·0–49·9	50+	Un-specified	All sizes
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur ..	1,052	19·41	38·31	23·12	9·21	3·01	2·43	0·81	1·99	0·51	0·21	0·99	100·00
	2. Meerut ..	1,168	5·02	14·10	26·04	19·78	12·13	7·88	4·75	7·86	1·28	0·33	0·83	100·00
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur ..	266	7·85	28·34	26·86	15·51	6·68	5·25	2·25	5·26	1·30	0·69	0·01	100·00
	2. Indore ..	510	2·17	7·42	12·84	12·60	8·81	9·66	5·84	25·87	10·49	6·14	0·16	100·00
Gujarat	1. Mehsana ..	391	1·86	15·08	23·13	19·33	12·01	9·27	2·96	12·41	2·78	0·66	0·50	100·00
	2. Panch Mahals	421	1·35	20·34	30·08	24·22	9·20	7·67	1·91	4·39	0·48	0·07	0·29	100·00
Maharashtra	1. Satara ..	354	6·81	22·38	24·09	17·13	7·45	7·61	2·50	8·93	2·29	0·7S	0·03	100·00
	2. Sangli ..	373	5·61	18·80	19·85	16·24	8·83	9·18	3·16	12·63	3·80	1·87	0·03	100·00
Mysore	1. Shimoga ..	250	1·40	14·57	22·94	20·89	9·81	11·26	3·91	11·43	2·97	0·82	..	100·00
	2. Mandya ...	467	4·67	25·74	32·02	20·04	7·09	5·97	1·01	3·00	0·39	0·07	..	100·00
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal ...	310	13·09	24·85	21·39	14·12	5·57	7·32	1·75	7·57	2·47	1·81	0·06	100·00
	2. Cuddapah ..	227	11·59	26·27	20·83	13·26	5·75	7·29	2·24	8·86	2·75	1·11	0·05	100·00
Madras	1. Coimbatore	591	3·54	19·38	25·10	18·42	7·69	9·41	2·14	9·84	2·84	1·38	0·26	100·00
	2. Tirunelveli ..	618	22·70	28·88	20·11	10·86	3·96	4·37	1·45	5·25	1·42	0·62	0·38	100·00
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	2,060	62·62	25·32	8·02	2·44	0·60	0·42	0·13	0·27	0·01	0·01	0·16	100·00
	2. Trichur ..	1,427	42·88	33·33	14·95	5·31	0·98	1·16	0·27	0·67	0·22	0·05	0·18	100·00
(i) For all sixteen districts :														
(a) Mean		..	13·28	22·67	21·96	14·96	6·84	6·63	2·32	7·76	2·25	1·04	..	..
(b) Standard deviation		..	16·48	7·67	5·93	5·68	3·34	3·07	1·50	5·66	2·41	1·44	..	..
(c) Coefficient of variation		..	124·10	33·83	27·00	37·97	48·83	46·30	64·66	72·94	107·11	138·46	..	..
(ii) For thirteen districts excluding Gorakhpur, Trivandrum and Trichur:														
(a) Mean		..	6·74	20·45	23·48	17·11	8·06	7·86	2·77	9·33	2·71	1·26	..	..
(b) Standard deviation		..	5·83	6·25	4·71	3·64	2·36	1·83	1·29	5·11	2·45	1·51	..	..
(c) Coefficient of variation		..	86·50	30·56	20·06	21·27	29·28	23·28	46·57	54·77	90·40	119·84	..	..

TABLE VI (b)

Percentage distribution by size classes of land of cultivating households holding land from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share

Name of State	Name of District	< 1	1·0– 2·4	2·5– 4·9	5·0– 7·4	7·5– 9·9	10·0– 12·4	12·5– 14·9	15·0– 29·9	30·0– 49·9	50 +	Un-specified	All sizes
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur ..	45·33	44·11	9·22	0·61	0·61	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
	2. Meerut ..	9·37	26·74	27·78	14·58	9·03	4·17	2·43	4·51	1·04	0·35	..	100·00
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur ..	21·51	49·23	19·60	6·21	1·32	1·19	0·21	0·47	0·13	0·09	0·04	100·00
	2. Indore ..	4·72	16·04	16·51	8·49	9·90	10·85	7·08	20·28	2·83	3·30	..	100·00
Gujarat	1. Mehsana ..	2·04	18·03	26·96	19·28	10·50	7·37	2·68	9·72	2·66	0·47	0·31	100·00
	2. Panchmahals	1·75	27·60	27·75	20·54	9·33	5·68	2·04	4·95	0·07	0·07	0·22	100·00
Maharashtra	1. Satara ..	10·67	27·12	23·65	14·01	7·58	5·14	2·57	5·91	2·82	0·51	..	100·00
	2. Sangli ..	8·90	27·03	23·05	13·20	7·00	6·20	1·27	8·11	3·97	1·27	..	100·00
Mysore	1. Shimoga ..	1·98	26·34	39·02	19·66	6·34	3·49	0·09	1·75	0·13	..	..	100·00
	2. Mandya ..	15·96	46·88	23·56	9·86	1·45	1·32	0·13	0·84	..	..	..	100·00
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal ..	9·64	29·00	22·34	17·20	5·43	8·64	1·61	4·87	0·94	0·33	..	100·00
	2. Cuddapah ..	41·08	40·89	12·05	3·28	0·48	0·48	0·48	0·68	0·39	0·19	..	100·00
Madras	1. Coimbatore	7·10	29·73	27·73	15·69	6·68	6·98	0·93	4·28	0·70	0·12	0·06	100·00
	2. Tirunelveli	55·37	33·73	8·37	1·43	0·34	0·27	0·08	0·23	..	0·03	0·15	100·00
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	73·57	21·17	3·74	0·89	0·22	0·27	0·09	..	..	..	0·05	100·00
	2. Trichur ..	38·03	39·00	16·00	4·42	1·06	0·81	0·21	0·31	0·08	0·03	0·05	100·00
(i) For all sixteen districts:													
	(a) Mean ..	21·69	31·42	20·50	10·31	4·83	3·94	1·41	4·18	0·99	0·42	..	..
	(b) Standard deviation ..	21·28	9·68	8·87	6·55	3·70	3·33	1·73	5·12	1·27	0·81	..	..
	(c) Coefficient of variation	98·57	30·78	43·27	63·53	78·47	81·52	122·70	122·49	128·28	192·86	..	..
(ii) For thirteen districts excluding Gorakhpur, Trivandrum and Trichur:													
	(a) Mean ..	14·62	30·64	23·90	12·23	5·80	4·75	1·71	5·12	1·21	0·52	..	..
	(b) Standard deviation ..	15·56	9·49	7·58	6·69	3·56	3·19	1·79	5·24	1·32	0·87	..	..
	(c) Coefficient of variation	106·43	30·97	32·96	54·70	61·38	67·16	104·67	102·34	109·09	167·31	..	..

TABLE VI.(c)

Percentage distribution by size classes of land of households holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons

Name of State	Name of District	<1	1·0–2·4	2·5–4·9	5·0–7·4	7·5–9·9	10·0–12·4	12·5–14·9	15·0–29·9	30·0–49·9	50+	Un specified	All sizes
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur ..	10·36	36·85	32·51	11·89	3·12	2·24	1·02	1·53	0·27	0·14	0·07	100·00
	2. Meerut ...	1·23	7·29	29·93	24·44	15·92	9·08	4·37	6·84	0·45	0·45	..	100·00
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur ...	1·64	17·26	34·54	21·39	10·45	6·15	2·87	4·71	0·77	0·21	0·01	100·00
	2. Indore ..	0·11	0·34	2·15	5·10	7·26	7·60	11·11	37·64	16·78	11·91	..	100·00
Gujarat	1. Mehsana ..	0·09	2·40	13·32	20·70	17·67	14·44	8·62	19·36	2·79	0·61	..	100·00
	2. Panchmahals	0·49	7·30	24·99	27·83	15·98	9·70	4·34	8·20	0·93	0·08	0·16	100·00
Maharashtra	1. Satara ..	1·46	8·25	20·23	19·70	13·25	10·88	5·76	15·54	3·78	1·13	..	100·00
	2. Sangli ..	0·71	6·57	17·49	17·92	11·33	11·31	6·22	18·85	6·83	2·89	0·02	100·00
Mysore	1. Shimoga ..	0·22	2·71	17·12	25·04	16·62	13·60	7·48	14·48	2·20	0·53	..	100·00
	2. Mandya ∴	1·02	14·15	34·09	24·80	10·11	7·15	3·16	4·70	0·65	0·17	...	100·00
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal ..	2·66	12·45	24·00	19·62	11·09	8·78	4·67	11·48	3·11	2·14	..	100·00
	2. Coddapah ..	5·37	22·67	26·27	15·19	7·51	6·14	3·31	9·96	2·36	0·82	...	100·00
Madras	1. Coimbatore	0·66	7·27	22·09	20·46	11·91	10·35	6·06	16·24	3·86	1·10	...	100·00
	2. Tirunelveli ..	11·61	35·45	27·82	10·66	4·06	3·03	2·10	3·85	0·99	0·43	∴	100·00
Kerala	1. Trivandrum ..	34·10	40·45	18·07	4·11	1·57	0·80	0·30	0·47	0·10	0·03	..	100·00
	2. Trichur ..	8·60	31·39	32·07	13·93	6·05	3·11	1·62	2·68	0·38	0·17	..	100·00
(i) For all sixteen districts:													
	(a) Mean ..	5·02	15·67	23·54	17·67	10·24	7·76	4·56	11·03	2·89	1·43	..	..
	(b) Standard deviation ..	8·37	15·57	8·44	6·80	4·73	3·88	2·81	9·11	3·99	2·81	..	..
	(c) Coefficient of variation	166·73	99·36	35·85	38·48	46·19	50·00	61·62	82·60	138·06	196·50	..	∴
(ii) For thirteen districts excluding Gorakhpur, Trivandrum and Trichur:													
	(a) Mean ..	2·10	10·93	22·62	19·45	11·78	9·08	5·39	13·22	3·50	1·73	..	..
	(b) Standard deviation ..	3·06	9·42	8·51	5·93	3·91	3·01	2·45	8·74	4·20	3·04	..	..
	(c) Coefficient of variation	145·71	86·18	37·62	30·75	33·19	33·15	45·45	66·11	120·00	175·72	..	..

persons as well as from Government, the tabulation of land leased out has been held in abeyance. Originally, it had been the intention to tally the distribution and extent of land leased in with that of land leased out, the obvious logic being that if the message of land reforms had been well understood and every person had been clear in his mind that what he had done was right and lawful, then the two would have tallied. If there was a difference, in which event the chances were that the declaration of land leased out would fall short of that of land leased in, then the difference would afford an idea of the confusion still left by Land Reforms Legislation and would provide a measure of what still remained to be achieved to secure optimum conditions of productivity on the soil.

In Appendix will be found the maze of rights in land which still enjoy currency in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras and Kerala. In Table VII has been hurriedly collected a sample of local names of rights in land in the districts of Coimbatore and Tirunelveli in Madras, and Trichur and Trivandrum in Kerala. These names are classified in three groups according as they are (a) owned or held from Government, (b) held from private persons, and (c) held from both Government and private persons. The figures within brackets indicate the lower and higher limits of amount in acres recorded against individual entries of a right.

Explanations for most of the terms in Table VII will be found in *Appendix*. They certainly help to explain the rather different situation we find in Madras and Kerala, for example, from the rest of India.

Table VIII gives the average size of a holding per household. As will appear from Tables V and VI these averages should not be taken at their face value, the distribution being far from normal. The first four columns of figures have been computed from Census Table B-XI and the last two from Census Table B-XII.

Table VIII will underline the fact which will appear from Table IX that while more than 50% of households own less than 5 acres of land each, much more than 50% of cultivated land is tilled in holdings of more than 5 acres each. Table IX compiled from Census Tables B-XI, B-XII and B-XIII shows the percentage of households cultivating below 5 acres each. The figure within brackets against each figure denotes the cumulative proportion of cultivated area up to 4·9 acres in each category. The latter has been computed by adopting the geometric mean of class intervals in the lower ranges and the *ad hoc* points adopted by the N. S. S. for higher ranges.

TABLE VII

Trichur (Kerala)

Land owned and held from Government

Name of Tenure	No. of households	Area (Acres) Lower limit	Upper limit
1. Jenmom	18	0·14	5·40
2. Pandaravaka	7	0·24	6·00
3. Pandaravaka/Verampattam	1	1·00	
4. Puravaka	1	3·40	
5. Pandaravaka/Jenmom	1	20·00	
Total number of households	28		

Land held from private persons or institutions, etc.

Name of Tenure	No. of households	Area (Acres) Lower limit	Upper limit
1. Verumpattam	56	0·25	6·00
2. Kanam	8	0·30	2·00
3. Kanam/Verumpattam	4	3·00	6·00
4. Kanam/Pattam	2	1·00	3·40
5. Devasam/Verumpattam	2	0·40	1·24
6. Kotharamanavaka	1	1·24	
7. Patavakasam	1	2·00	
8. Kayavakasam	1	1·00	
9. Verumpattamvaka	1	2·00	
10. Pangupattam	1	0·75	
11. Manavaka	1	1·50	
12. Kanam/Verumpattam/Anbogam	1	5·77	
13. Pandara/Verumpattam	1	1·50	
14. Devasam Kanam	1	1·95	
15. Varam	1	0·15	
Total	82		

Partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions, etc.

Name of Tenure	No. of households	Area (Acres) Lower limit	Upper limit
1. Jenmom/Kanam	7	1·24	9·00
2. Pandaravaka/Verumpattam	6	0·93	8·75
3. Jenmom/Verumpattam	2	2·65	3·20
4. Jenmom/Verumpattam/Kanam	2	2·50	22·19
5. Jenmom/Pattam	1	0·80	
6. Jenmom Eruppnilam/Kanam Eruppnilam	1	0·58	
7. Devasampandaravaka/Verumpattam	1	2·15	
8. Pandaravaka/Kanam	1	1·50	
9. Jenmom/Devasampattam	1	5·49	
	22		

TABLE VII (Contd.)

Trivandrum (Kerala)

Land owned and held from Government				Land held from private persons or institutions, etc.				Land partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions, etc.			
Name of Tenure	No. of households	Area (Acres)		Name of Tenure	No. of households	Area (Acres)		Name of Tenure	No. of households	Area (Acres)	
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower Limit	Upper limit
1. Pandarapattam	22	0·10	5·18	1. Otti	8	0·10	1·17	1. Jenmom/Otti	5	0·22	2·28
2. Pandaravaka	14	0·11	3·00	2. Paddivaram	3	0·14	2·10	2. Pandarapattam/			
3. Kuddijanmam	9	0·25	3·00	3. Sri Pandaramvaka	2	0·15	0·95	Otti	2	1·48	1·75
4. Jenmom	5	0·36	2·00	4. Pandarapattam	1		0·42	3. Pandarapattam/			
5. Pandaravakotti	3	0·18	1·75	5. Ottivaram	1		0·33	Paddivaram	2	1·03	1·85
6. Jenmvakasam	3	0·17	1·40	6. Sri Pandaram	1		0·40	4. Pandaravaka/			
7. Pandaraotti	2	0·20	0·89	7. Venpattam	1		0·25	Paddivaram	1		2·20
8. Pandarapattavaka	2	0·85	1·22	8. Vakalpattam	1		0·28	5. Jenmom/Pattam	1		0·64
9. Pandaravaka/ Kuddijanmom/				9. Devasampattam/ Paddivaram/	1		2·28	6. Pandaravaka/ Verampattam/Otti	1		1·90
Pandarapattom	1		1·40	Sri Pandaramvaka				7. Pandaraotti/			
10. Jenmbhomi	1		0·40	10. Maharasherima- damvakaotti	1		0·58	Jenmom/ Verampattam	1		1·90
11. Pandaravakajenmom	1		10·50								
12. Pandaravaka/ Kuddijenmom	1		10·50								
13. Kannapattam	1		0·30								
14. Pandaravaka/ Pandaraotti	1		0·69								
15. Kuddijanmam/ Pandarapattam	1		1·86								
Total number of households	67				20				13		

TABLE VII (Contd.)
Tirunelveli (Madras)

Land owned and held from Government				Land held from private persons or institutions, etc.				Partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions, etc			
Name of Tenure	No. of house-holds	Area (Acres) Lower limit	Upper limit	Name of Tenure	No. of house-holds	Area (Acres) Lower limit	Upper limit	Name of Tenure	No. of house-holds	Area (Acres) Lower limit	Upper limit
1. Ayan	16	0·39	25·04	1. Kottukuthakai	6	0·80	80·00	1. Ayan/Kuthakai	4	0·75	8·44
2. Royatwari	11	0·72	20·00	2. Pattam	6	0·32	3·36	2. Ayan/Otti	2	1·46	17·62
3. Patta	6	0·80	30·00	3. Varam	4	0·48	2·00	3. Ayan/Kottukuthakai	1		0·50
4. Ayanpatta	4	1·00	4·00	4. Kuthakai	3	0·20	2·75	4. Sonthamayan/ Kottukuthakai	1		1·50
5. Thannarepannai	4	1·04	6·00	5. Otti	3	0·40	1·80	5 Patta/Varam	1		2·00
6. Pattanilam	2	1·50	32·00	6. Varam/Pattam	2	3·00	3·36	6. Ayan/Pattam	1		3·50
7 Royatwari (Inam)	2	0·40	2·45	7. Otti/Pothuvaram	1		2·48	7. Ayanpatta/Varam	1		5·56
8. Sontham	1		1·75	8. Otti Inam	1		1·35	8. Patta/Pangu	1		7·00
9. Sontham (Estate)	1		8·00					9. Sonthampattam/ Kottukuthakai	1		2·00
10. Patta (Estate)	1		2·30					10. Royatwari/ Kottukuthakai	1		5·14
11. Nanjai/Punjai	1		0·62					11. Thannarepannai/ Pattam	1		2·00
12. Punjai	1		1·00					12. Royatwari/Pattam	1		1·80
13. Inam	1		30·00					13. Royatwari/Otti	1		
14. Royatwari Patta	1		8·24					14. Royatwari/Patta	1		1·00
15. Settupatta	1		8·41					15. Estate Patta/ Kuthakai	1		2·08
16. Ayannanjai	1		2·16					16. Patta/Kottukuthakai	1		5·82
17. Punjainilam	1		5·00					17. Sontham/Pattam	1		7·50
								18. Ayannanjai/ Inampunjai	1		4·85 1·40
Total number of households	55				26				22		

TABLE VII (Contd.)

Coimbatore (Madras)

Land owned and held from Government			Land held from private persons or institutions, etc.				Partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions, etc.			
Name of Tenure	No. of house- holds	Area (Acres)		Name of Tenure	No. of house- holds	Area (Acres)		Name of Tenure	No. of house- holds	Area (Acres)	
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit
1. Patta, Royatwari holder	29	1·00	100·00	1. Kuttagai-Nilam	9	2·00	10·00	1. Patta/Kuttagai	4	4·47	13·00
2. Ayan	14	0·50	50·00	2 Kuttagi	8	0·12	5·00	2. Sondham/Kuttagai	2	6·50	50·00
3. Patta Shivajamo	8	3·00	17·00	3 Kuttagai Thotam	1		1·50	3. Ayan Patta/Varam	2	6·12	8·60
4. Songham	8	2·00	20·00	4. Pokiyam	1		2·00	4. Ayan/Kuttayam	1		24·00
5. Ayam Patta	4	2·00	23·00					5. Kuppakada Shivajamo/			
6. Patta Bhomi	4	2·00	12·00					Kuttagai	1		4·00
7. Shipomottam	4	2·00	5·00					6. Ayan-Ninjaye/			
8. Sondhnilam	3	6·00	17·00					Kuttagai	1		4·15
9. Patta/Inam	2	5·75	29·50					7. Patta Shivajamo/			
10. Patta Punjai	2	2·00	4·00					Varam	1		10·00
11. Pattanilam	2	4·00	7·00					8. Sarkar-Kada/			
12. Shivajamo	2	2·00	7·00					Kuttagai	1		8·00
13. Inam	2	2·50	5·00								
14. Ayan/Punjai	1		0·12								
15. Ayan/Inam	1		4·00								
16. Miras Punjai	1		7·00								
17. Purampoku	1		0·50								
18. Sondham Ayan	1		4·00								
19. Shivay	1		5·50								
Total number of households	90								13		

TABLE VIII

Average size of holding per household

Name of State	Name of District	All cultivating households (Table B-XI)				Households engaged in cultivation only (Table B-XII)	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry (Table B-XIII)
		Holding land from Govt.	Holding land from private persons or institutions, etc.	Mixed	Total		
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	3·5	1·3	3·7	3·5	3·5	2·9
	2. Meerut	7·4	5·5	7·6	7·4	7·5	4·9
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	6·0	2·4	6·2	5·9	6·0	4·7
	2. Indore	18·4	12·6	28·0	19·6	19·9	14·4
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	8·9	7·9	11·7	9·3	9·7	8·5
	2. Panchmahals	5·9	5·5	7·8	6·0	6·0	6·2
Maharashtra	1. Satara	7·5	6·5	10·8	8·0	7·9	8·7
	2. Sangli	9·7	7·7	13·0	10·3	10·4	9·8
Mysore	1. Shimoga	9·2	4·4	10·5	8·4	8·5	5·8
	2. Mandya	5·0	2·7	6·4	5·1	5·1	5·3
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	7·7	5·7	10·3	7·8	8·3	4·7
	2. Cuddapah	6·6	1·9	7·2	6·5	7·3	7·0
Madras	1. Coimbatore	8·1	5·0	10·3	8·0	8·6	7·4
	2. Tirunelveli	5·1	1·2	4·7	4·5	4·8	3·0
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	1·2	0·9	2·1	1·3	1·3	0·8
	2. Trichur	2·0	1·9	4·4	2·4	2·4	1·6

Confirmation of Table IX is available from Table X prepared from Table B–XII. It shows the percentages of male and female family workers and hired workers engaged in cultivation of lands below 5 acres.

TABLE IX

(From Census Tables B–XI, B–XII and B–XIII)

Percentage of households cultivating below 5 acres each

(Figures within brackets denote the cumulative proportion of cultivated area up to 4·9 acres)

| Name of State | Name of District | All cultivating households (Table B–XI) | | | | Households engaged in cultivation only (Table B–XII) | Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry (Table B–XIII) |
		Holding land from Govt.	Holding land from private persons or institutions	Mixed	Total		
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur ..	80·84 (43·18)	98·66 (92·32)	79·72 (47·94)	80·98 (43·?8)	80·71 (43·26)	85·02 (49·69)
	2. Meerut ..	45·16 (15·75)	63·89 (25·97)	38·45 (15·36)	45·14 (15·80)	44·17 (15·43)	63·28 (26·32)
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur ..	63·05 (23·34)	90·34 (63·45)	53·33 (23·77)	62·32 (23·97)	61·56 (23·43)	72·44 (33·04)
	2. Indore ..	22·43 (3·12)	37·27 (6·70)	2·60 (0·27)	20·06 (2·60)	19·04 (2·48)	34·82 (4·82)
Gujarat	1. Mehsana ..	40·07 (11·79)	47·03 (15·47)	15·81 (4·31)	37·11 (10·63)	36·73 (10·07)	38·03 (11·95)
	2. Panchmahals	51·77 (23·14)	57·10 (25·51)	37·78 (12·53)	50·79 (22·38)	51·03 (22·55)	47·44 (19·48)
Maharashtra	1. Satara ..	53·28 (16·42)	61·44 (20·11)	29·94 (7·99)	49·32 (14·45)	48·93 (14·62)	52·96 (13·05)
	2. Sangli ..	44·26 (10·41)	58·98 (16·42)	24·77 (5·26)	41·48 (9·42)	40·85 (9·35)	49·12 (10·38)
Mysore	1. Shimoga ..	38·91 (11·25)	67·94 (40·51)	20·05 (6·12)	40·56 (13·14)	39·91 (28·43)	50·94 (15·13)
	2. Mandya ..	62·43 (30·60)	86·40 (60·07)	49·26 (22·10)	61·67 (29·85)	61·81 (30·19)	60·17 (26·04)
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal ..	57·33 (15·47)	60·98 (22·59)	39·11 (10·13)	57·67 (15·16)	54·24 (14·06)	72·69 (28·12)
	2. Cuddapah ..	58·79 (18·18)	94·02 (65·74)	54·24 (18·07)	59·32 (18·65)	59·3? (16·52)	59·16 (17·65)
Madras	1. Coimbatore..	48·02 (14·75)	64·56 (28·91)	30·02 (8·67)	47·99 (14·92)	47·28 (13·81)	53·80 (16·77)
	2. Tirunelveli ..	71·69 (24·32)	97·47 (81·23)	74·88 (33·15)	75·40 (27·58)	74·11 (26·29)	84·66 (42·46)
Kerala	1. Trivandram ..	95·96 (73·58)	98·48 (86·49)	92·62 (67·57)	95·78 (73·24)	95·63 (73·08)	98·40 (80·22)
	2. Trichur ..	91·16 (59·41)	93·03 (69·11)	72·06 (37·60)	88·70 (56·66)	88·37 (56·24)	95·78 (70·06)
Northern States (U.P., M.P., Gujarat and Maharashtra):							
	(a) Mean	50·11 (18·39)	64·34 (33·24)	35·30 (14·68)	49·40 (17·85)	49·41 (17·65)	55·39 (21·09)
	(b) Standard deviation	18·87 (11·48)	19·39 (27·40)	22·10 (14·35)	17·10 (11·17)	17·49 (11·65)	16·07 (13·75)
	(c) Coefficient of variation	37·66 (62·43)	30·14 (82·43)	62·61 (97·75)	34·64 (62·58)	35·40 (66·01)	29·01 (65·20)
Southern States (Mysore, A.P., Madras and Kerala):							
	(a) Mean	65·54 (30·95)	32·86 (56·83)	54·03 (25·43)	65·89 (31·15)	65·09 (32·33)	71·95 (37·06)
	(b) Standard deviation	18·59 (21·59)	14·72 (22·18)	22·98 (19·15)	17·99 (20·71)	18·26 (20·04)	17·69 (23·80)
	(c) Coefficient of variation	28·36 (69·76)	17·76 (39·03)	42·53 (75·30)	27·30 (66·48)	28·05 (61·9?)	24·59 (64·22)

TABLE X

(From Census Table B–XII)

Percentage of male and female family workers and hired workers in cultivation of lands below 5 acres, 1961

Name of State	Name of District	Family workers		Hired workers
		Males	Females	
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	75·68	82·99	29·51
	2. Meerut	36·48	37·26	10·72
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	53·15	55·41	7·30
	2. Indore	14·11	12·39	1·90
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	29·44	30·79	6·36
	2. Panchmahals	46·33	46·05	14·64
Maharashtra	1. Satara	38·71	44·39	7·49
	2. Sangli	31·86	34·53	5·20
Mysore	1. Shimoga	31·06	31·09	23·96
	2. Mandya	50·82	53·33	46·73
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	46·90	85·09	6·30
	2. Cuddapah	51·57	47·80	9·52
Madras	1. Coimbatore	40·46	42·04	24·05
	2. Tirunelveli	68·99	66·12	44·76
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	93·89	95·72	70·34
	2. Trichur	84·65	89·54	56·52

Incidentally, it is interesting to note the almost one-to-one ratio between male and female family workers in the majority of districts except Warangal.

Table XI has been prepared in three parts from Census Table B–XII. Part (*a*) shows the number of family workers per household engaged in cultivation only in each size class of holding, Part (*b*) the corresponding number of hired workers, while Part (*c*) shows the percentage of hired workers to total workers in each group.

TABLE XI (a)

Average number of family workers per household engaged in cultivation only in each size class of cultivated land

Name of State	Name of District	Size class of land											All sizes
		<1	1·0-2·4	2·5-4·9	5·0-7·4	7·5-9·9	10·0-12·4	12·5-14·9	15·0-29·9	30·0-49·9	50+	Unspecified	
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	1·80	2·10	2·43	2·54	2·61	2·43	2·74	2·51	2·28	2·16	2·04	2·20
	2. Meerut	1·34	1·54	1·79	2·06	2·30	2·35	2·51	2·65	3·65	2·72	1·80	2·02
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	1·98	2·22	2·59	2·91	3·21	3·30	3·58	3·69	3·55	2·85	1·72	2·86
	2. Indore	1·40	1·73	2·01	2·11	2·46	2·59	2·66	2·95	3·39	3·61	2·75	2·65
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	1·50	1·71	1·99	2·22	2·44	2·58	2·79	2·82	2·98	3·60	1·78	2·29
	2. Panchmahals	0·40	2·70	3·08	3·30	3·61	3·82	4·04	4·08	3·78	2·17	2·36	3·22
Maharashtra	1. Satara	1·90	2·08	2·43	2·66	2·93	3·04	3·14	3·31	3·56	3·62	2·39	2·61
	2. Sangli	1·69	1·90	2·16	2·40	2·59	2·76	2·96	3·15	3·48	3·72	2·09	2·48
Mysore	1. Shimoga	1·68	1·95	2·27	2·62	3·02	3·18	3·51	3·93	4·65	4·50	..	2·76
	2. Mandya	1·69	1·99	2·35	2·81	3·25	3·76	4·33	4·49	5·51	4·52	..	2·57
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	1·67	2·03	2·41	2·63	2·84	2·98	3·08	3·09	2·90	2·36	2·00	2·45
	2. Cuddapah	1·70	2·05	2·39	2·70	2·94	2·95	3·15	3·35	3·81	3·94	2·00	2·49
Madras	1. Coimbatore	1·60	1·83	2·11	2·33	2·45	2·60	2·67	2·79	2·86	2·50	2·17	2·61
	2. Tirunelveli	1·56	1·85	2·14	2·29	2·47	2·51	2·54	2·71	3·02	2·77	1·94	2·00
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	1·14	1·36	1·56	1·69	1·69	1·69	1·67	1·69	1·20	0·50	1·33	1·26
	2. Trichur	1·43	1·79	2·01	2·13	2·06	2·26	2·10	1·74	2·28	2·44	1·37	1·75

TABLE XI (*b*)

From (Census Table B-XII)

Average number of hired workers per household engaged in cultivation only in each size class of cultivated land

Name of State	Name of District	Size class of land										Unspecified	All sizes
		<1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+		
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	0·02	0·05	0·14	0·37	0·54	0·87	0·98	1·63	2·35	3·80	0·06	0·19
	2. Meerut	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·07	0·11	0·15	0·22	0·40	0·78	1·71	0·03	0·11
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·20	0·04	0·57	0·93	2·34	6·01	0·57	0·19
	2. Indore	0·02	0·04	0·06	0·08	0·15	0·11	0·26	0·64	1·93	0·38	0·32	0·04
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	0·001	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·06	0·09	0·09	0·13	0·24	3·14	0·01	0·06
	2. Panchmahals	0·01	0·001	0·008	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·07	0·15	0·28	0·90	0·03	0·03
Maharashtra	1. Satara	0·10	0·16	0·52	1·06	1·92	3·04	3·81	7·36	13·09	28·46	..	2·14
	2. Sangli	0·002	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·08	0·17	0·45	0·04	0·04
Mysore	1. Shimoga	0·44	0·41	0·61	0·90	0·91	0·76	1·10	1·31	1·33	2·97	..	0·79
	2. Mandya	0·27	0·50	0·73	0·88	1·14	1·33	1·07	1·93	3·14	4·58	..	0·80
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	0·02	0·03	0·09	0·17	0·32	0·46	0·77	1·23	2·65	6·28	0·75	0·44
	2. Cuddapah	..	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·04	0·06	0·08	0·13	0·28	0·76	..	0·04
Madras	1. Coimbatore	0·27	0·61	0·88	1·07	1·52	1·95	2·01	3·01	4·69	8·03	0·15	1·43
	2. Tirunelveli	0·22	0·41	0·65	0·92	0·83	1·47	1·96	2·02	3·79	4·24	3·28	0·68
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	0·11	0·34	0·65	1·28	1·94	4·50	3·97	3·14	44·00	8·00	0·04	0·31
	2. Trichur	0·20	0·61	1·33	2·66	2·95	4·35	4·60	6·23	24·39	14·57	0·25	0·96

TABLE XI (c)

(From Census Table B-XII)

Percentage of hired workers to total workers engaged in cultivation only in each size class of cultivated land

Name of State	Name of District	Size class of land											All sizes
		<1	1·0-2·4	2·5-4·9	5·0-7·4	7·5-9·9	10·0-12·4	12·5-14·9	15·0-29·9	30·0-49·9	50+	Unspecified	
1 Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	1·02	2·30	5·43	12·62	17·07	26·37	26·37	39·32	50·81	63·74	2·66	7·8
	2. Meerut	1·04	1·44	1·68	3·19	4·47	5·87	8·12	12·97	21·41	38·64	1·85	5·15
2 Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	0·34	0·62	1·23	3·38	5·90	9·76	13·65	20·08	39·72	67·83	25·00	6·62
	2. Indore	2·61	1·28	1·78	2·65	3·29	5·48	4·01	8·01	15·82	34·87	12·00	10·72
3 Gujarat	1. Mehsana	0·30	0·35	0·62	1·09	2·32	3·38	3·17	4·54	7·39	8·03	0·43	2·40
	2. Panchmahals	0·09	0·22	0·26	0·52	0·80	1·40	1·74	3·62	6·96	29·35	1·12	0·79
4 Maharashtra	1. Satara	0·05	0·30	0·33	0·35	0·65	0·99	1·20	2·18	3·41	7·29	..	0·81
	2. Sangli	0·14	0·24	0·28	0·56	1·15	1·16	1·82	2·59	4·61	10·76	2·04	1·57
5 Mysore	1. Shimoga	20·65	17·25	18·31	25·48	23·26	19·32	23·90	24·94	22·17	39·73	..	22·19
	2. Mandya	13·84	20·20	23·70	23·75	25·91	26·12	19·73	30·07	36·27	50·29	..	23·71
6 Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	1·00	1·41	3·53	6·02	10·13	13·28	19·97	28·41	47·74	72·65	27·27	15·12
	2. Cuddapah	0·24	0·31	0·40	0·99	1·31	2·14	2·42	3·78	6·94	16·21	..	1·73
7 Madras	1. Coimbatore	14·44	24·92	29·46	31·48	38·27	42·86	42·95	51·91	62·08	76·23	6·52	38·76
	2. Tirunelveli	12·46	17·99	23·35	28·60	25·09	36·97	43·61	42·71	55·63	60·53	14·43	25·43
8 Kerala	1. Trivandrum	8·53	20·18	29·51	43·04	53·56	72·67	70·44	65·01	97·35	94·12	3·23	19·58
	2. Trichur	12·22	25·32	39·84	55·54	58·92	65·84	68·64	78·14	91·46	85·71	15·38	35·40

Except for Shimoga where the reason for the high incidence of hired workers is not very clear, the other districts show a fairly consistent picture both in respect of incidence of family and hired workers. They also indicate a direct relationship between the increase in the size of the household, in the size of cultivated land and the incidence of hired workers.

Table XII, prepared from Census Tables B–XII, B–XIV A and B–XV, gives an interesting distribution of household industry and cultivation in various sizes of households. It appears that household industry is mainly confined to the smaller households, that is, its range is almost exhausted beyond households with more than 5 workers, the peak starting with single-worker households, descending appreciably in double-worker households, and still further in 3–5-worker households. On the other hand the peak is evidently reached in double-worker households engaged in cultivation only with a more gradual descent through successive stages. A similar picture to the second is observed in households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, in which however the distribution tails off rapidly at 6-10-worker households.

This brings us to the other branch of the household tables, that is, those concerned with household industry with or without cultivation. They also bid fair to provide a unique series which will throw much new light on a hitherto little explored field of universal activity.

Table XIII, prepared from Census Table B–XIII, gives the percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the sixteen districts classified by Divisions and selected Major Groups of the I.S.I.C. It singles out the districts of Mehsana, Panchmahals and Mandya for predominance in industries allied to agriculture, like livestock and hunting, forestry and fishing, particularly in livestock and hunting. It also shows the relative importance enjoyed by processing of foodstuffs, cotton textiles, manufacture of miscellaneous textiles, wood and wood products, leather and leather products, non-metallic products other than petroleum and coal and basic metal products. The very wide and thin cross-section of the country is perhaps responsible for the wide range of ratios in each Major Group but it seems likely that distinct regional patterns will emerge, the promise of which is held out by another set of tabulations based on Census Table B–XIV.

TABLE XII

(From Census Tables B–XII, B–XIV A and B–XV)

Indices of households arranged by number of workers in households engaged (i) only in household industry, (ii) both in cultivation and household industry and (iii) in cultivation only, 1961

(Households engaged only in Household Industry = 1,000)

District	All Households			Workers per Household					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only
1. Gorakhpur	1000	3561	58773	485	613	20681	304	1211	17954
2. Meerut	1000	135	2517	574	19	958	269	47	794
3. Bilaspur	1000	3547	46906	196	232	5555	398	1323	19498
4. Indore	1000	562	7803	422	64	1282	358	146	2606
5. Mehsana	1000	2752	6917	513	213	1957	313	1104	2536
6. Panchmahals	1000	3887	56507	425	264	5970	299	1330	17848
7. Satara	1000	2267	21158	461	215	4847	305	660	6919
8. Sangli	1000	1894	23012	506	316	6578	281	599	7457
9. Shimoga	1000	1208	19492	457	132	3564	293	268	5845
10. Mandya	1000	3358	36409	492	410	8275	307	952	10839
11. Warangal	1000	1546	6767	4.0	250	1203	320	522	2460
12. Cuddapah	1000	1112	5644	402	107	1610	282	303	1766
13. Coimbatore	1000	456	3801	384	28	936	331	128	1017
14. Tirunelveli	1000	657	4678	487	52	1752	327	257	1372
15. Trivandrum	1000	1038	18625	351	194	13394	302	429	3146
16. Trichur	1000	138	2851	464	18	1193	315	48	646

TABLE XII. (*Contd.*)

District	Workers per household											
	3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
	House holds engaged in house-hold industry only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry	House-holds engaged in culti-vation only	House-holds engaged in house-hold industry only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry	House-holds engaged in culti-vation only	House-holds engaged in house-hold industry only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry	House-holds engaged in culti-vation only	House-holds engaged in house-hold industry only	House holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry	House-holds engaged in culti-vation only
1. Gorakhpur	200	1512	17313	11	213	2529	..	12	211	..	..	85
2. Meerut	148	63	699	9	6	54	..	..	2	..	..	10
3. Bilaspur	296	1622	18771	29	346	2841	2	22	188	79	2	53
4. Indore	192	280	3215	25	65	637	3	7	53	..	..	10
5. Mehsana	166	1285	2234	8	149	188	..	1	2	..	..	..
6. Panchmahals	258	1944	26575	18	345	6024	..	4	92	..	..	..
7. Satara	214	1118	8380	19	262	991	1	12	21	..	..	..
8. Sangli	198	761	7779	15	203	1153	..	15	45	..	..	..
9. Shimoga	217	511	7937	32	219	1675	1	78	471	..	..	..
10. Mandya	193	1506	13522	16	409	2642	2	81	1131	..	..	..
11. Warangal	213	662	2582	17	108	473	..	4	49	..	..	..
12. Cuddapah	273	579	1979	43	119	2 9	..	4	10	..	..	..
13. Coimbatore	251	256	1363	32	35	323	2	9	159	..	..	3
14. Tirunelveli	177	296	1248	9	45	219	..	7	87	..	..	..
15. Trivandrum	228	326	1730	65	58	262	54	31	82	..	..	11
16. Trichur	196	51	762	21	17	195	3	4	53	1	..	2

TABLE XIII

(From Census Table B-XIII)

Percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in each district by Divisions and selected Major Groups of I.S.I.C. 1961

Name of District	All Industries	Div. 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	04 Livestock and hunting	Div. 1 Mining and Quarrying	Div. 2 & 3 Manu-facturing	20 Foodstuffs	23 Textile-Cotton	27 Textile-Misce-llaneous	28 Manu-facture of wood and wood products	31 Leather and leather products	34 & 35 Non-Metallic products (mineral)	36 Basic Metals and their products
1. Gorakhpur	100·00	10·25	9·69	..	89·75	28·19	17·02	5·16	10·80	0·91	12·21	9·15
2. Sangli	100·00	31·26	30·59	..	68·74	2·37	8·33	18·27	14·15	10·35	6·45	4·12
3. Bilaspur	100·00	2·31	1·81	..	97·69	18·94	13·36	8·08	17·88	8·02	6·86	8·08
4. Indore	100·00	28·40	27·65	..	71·60	22·23	0·74	4·69	15·06	13·58	7·16	5·68
5. Mehsana	100·00	92·01	91·97	..	7·99	0·36	0·63	0·59	2·21	1·19	1·89	0·85
6. Panchmahals	100·00	74·77	74·77	..	25·23	6·29	0·15	2·93	6·94	3·66	2·97	1·79
7. Satara	100·00	43·55	41·04	..	56·45	5·68	5·36	13·11	11·17	6·64	6·71	3·02
8. Meerut	100·00	53·15	52·67	..	46·85	6·35	13·52	5·71	11·90	1·24	1·94	4·79
9. Shimoga	100·00	9·44	9·13	0·31	90·25	33·61	0·73	5·91	24·79	9·65	5·50	4·15
10. Mandya	100·00	59·23	58·66	0·57	40·20	3·14	4·23	2·19	8·71	1·05	10·61	2·23
11. Warangal	100·00	23·77	23·30	0·26	75·97	4·48	11·50	2·20	11·14	25·15	8·20	3·50
12. Cuddapah	100·00	39·22	39·18	0·10	60·68	12·73	15·08	5·45	8·94	9·21	5·76	1·00
13. Coimbatore	100·00	10·81	9·65	..	59·19	13·84	60·32	3·28	4·01	1·22	3·69	1·02
14. Tirunelveli	100·00	11·72	11·07	..	88·28	7·70	49·28	0·48	6·74	0·32	0·96	0·04
15. Trivandrum	100·00	2·57	1·95	..	97·43	37·83	18·43	8·62	22·25	0·07	1·95	4·61
16. Trichur	100·00	2·64	2·28	..	97·36	23·37	8·61	10·02	33·04	0·18	2·29	2·28

The following abstract, for example, shows the preponderance of particular types of household industry in each district.

TABLE XIV

(From Census Table B-XIV B)

Distribution of various types of household industry in 16 selected districts

(Only those Industries are mentioned which have at least 100 Households engaged in it in the Rural Areas)

District	Minor groups of Household Industry
Gorakhpur ..	Parching of grains; oil pressing, ghani by small machines; cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; traditional garments; goldsmithy.
Meerut ..	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power; rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power; gur and khandsari making from sugarcane and palm; oil pressing, ghani, kolhu or by small machines; making of sweetmeats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasz, etc.; cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling; cotton spinning (by charkha and takali); traditional garments; manufacture of other wooden products not elsewhere covered; making of rope mats, etc., from moonj and sawzi grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes; making of baskets and broomsticks, making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals); currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather; making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.; manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare;. khurpi kudal, etc.; foundry industry (including blacksmithy); goldsmithy; making and repairing of goods not elsewhere covered.
Bilaspur ..	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; making of baskets and broomsticks; making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals).
Indore ..	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals).
Mehsana ..	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat; cotton weaving in handlooms; making of textile garments including rain-coat and head gear; manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane leaves and allied products; manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above; currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather; manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery; manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I.P. Pipe, wire-nut, bolt, screw, cutlery.

TABLE XIV (*Contd.*)

District	Minor groups of Household Industry
Panchmahals ..	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane leaves and other allied products; manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.
Satara ..	Sheep breeding and rearing; making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton); traditional garments; manufacture of coir, matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre; making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals); making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.
Sangli ..	Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton); traditional garments: manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre; making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals).
Shimoga ..	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals).
Mandya ..	No minor group of Household Industry has 100 or more households.
Warangal ..	Sheep breeding and rearing; production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power not elsewhere covered; cotton spinning (by charkha and takali); cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; traditional garment; making of baskets and broomsticks; carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood); making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals); making of earthernware such as pottery, etc., goldsmithy.
Guddapah ..	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power not elsewhere covered; sheep breeding and rearing; cotton-cloth weaving in handlooms; traditional garments; making of mats, hand-fans and umbrellas from palm leaves; making of baskets and broomsticks; carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood); making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals); making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.
Coimbatore ..	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra not elsewhere covered; rearing of goat for milk and animal power; cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; cotton spinning (by charkha and takali); traditional garments; making of carpets and druggets; production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera); making of mats; hand-fans, umbrellas from palm leaves; making of baskets and broomsticks; making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals; making of leather boots,

TABLE XIV (*Contd.*)

District	Minor groups of Household Industry
	shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals); manufacture of leather products such as leather, upholstery, suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts, charsa and other articles; manufacture of lime; making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.; foundry industry (including blacksmithy); manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones.
Tirunelveli ..	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra not elsewhere covered; rearing of goat for milk and animal power; rearing of cows for milk and animal power; gur and khandsari making from sugarcane and palm; production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera); manufacture of bidi; cotton spinning (by charkha and takali); cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; making of mats, hand-fans and umbrellas from palm leaves; making of baskets and broomsticks; manufacture of other wood and allied products not elsewhere covered; making of box from moonj, grass; making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals); manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts, charsa and other articles; making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.; foundry industry (including blacksmithy); goldsmithy.
Trivandrum ..	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; manufacture of coir matting; cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre; coir spinning; making of mats, hand-fans and umbrellas from palm leaves; manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products not elsewhere covered.
Trichur ..	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam, etc.; cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; making of fishing nets, coir spinning; making of mats, hand-fans and umbrellas from palm leaves; making of baskets and broomsticks; making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.; foundry industry (including blacksmithy); goldsmithy.

A study of this distribution will help appreciation of the interdependence of rural and urban areas in each district and to the understanding of the extent to which certain industries are mainly village-serving, certain others are city-serving and still others are even town-producing. For essentially the distinction must primarily lie in agro-based and non-agro-based. The non-agro-based component

is sometimes added to ingredients of the urbanisation index. This is not without a certain measure of plausibility because the nature of industries in Meerut and Coimbatore, for example, shows how they help in the expansion of the urban component as well as serve the city population. On the other hand Gorakhpur shows how essentially the country is still rural, while the districts of Madras and Kerala undoubtedly indicate an effective rural-urban interpenetration.

Table XV gives the distribution of 1,000 households by number of workers in the household classified by (i) All Industries, (ii) Livestock, (iii) Foodstuffs, (iv) Cotton Textiles, (v) Wood and Wood Products and (vi) Non-Metallic Minerals. This, together with Table XVI, which gives the percentage distribution of households engaged in both cultivation and household industry by size class of land, affords an idea of the labour-intensiveness of the more important sectors of rural industry. Table XV can be readily used, as the coefficients of variation are of comparatively small magnitude and shows the predominance of single workers in Livestock and Foodstuff Industries, and of double workers in Cotton Textiles and Non-Metallic Minerals. If anything above two workers per household should indicate production intended for sale and also some idea of underemployment, then Table XV will probably afford a good basis for measurement.

Table XVII shows the distribution of all households engaged (A) both in cultivation and household industry and (B) only in household industry for rural areas only. Household industries are shown in selected Major Groups of I.S.I.C.

Table XVIII shows total workers per 100 households in rural areas engaged only in household industry expressed as percentage of total workers per 100 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by selected Major Groups of I.S.I.C., 1961.

I would like to end by presenting in a row five tables all derived from Census Table B–XVI, an adequate analysis of which would very probably yield a satisfactory idea of the seasonality of employment in rural areas, of underemployment, of the anchorage of rural labour in both cultivation and household industry. These are: Table XIX which shows Distribution of 1000 family workers engaged both in cultivation and household industry and in household industry only in rural areas classified by selected I.S.I.C. Major Groups of household industry, 1961; Table XX, Number of hired workers expressed as

TABLE XV

(From Census Table B-XIV, A)

Distribution of 1000 households by number of workers in the household classified by (i) All Industries, (ii) Livestock and Hunting, (iii) Foodstuffs, (iv) Textiles, Cotton, (v) Wood and Wood Products and (vi) Non-Metallic Minerals, 1961

	District	All Industries						Livestock and hunting						Foodstuffs					
		1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	10 persons +	Un-specified	1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	10 persons +	Un-specified	1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	10 persons +	Un-specified
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Gorakhpur	485	304	200	11	..	..	667	241	92	..	..	..	443	331	214	12	..	..
2.	Meerut	575	269	147	9	..	..	591	267	136	6	..	..	512	272	196	18	2	..
3.	Bilaspur	197	398	296	28	2	79	615	308	..	..	..	77	244	429	190	..	6	131
4.	Indore	422	358	193	25	2	..	620	300	60	20	..	..	370	391	217	22	..	..
5.	Mehsana	513	313	166	8	..	..	489	318	180	13	..	..	510	275	215	..	..	..
6.	Panchmahals	425	299	258	18	..	..	500	250	219	31	..	..	483	379	138	..	..	..
7.	Satara	461	305	214	19	1	..	596	295	99	10	..	..	521	255	192	21	11	..
8.	Sangli	505	282	198	15	..	..	589	248	156	7	..	..	714	143	143	..	..	..
9.	Shimoga	458	293	217	31	1	..	414	345	207	34	..	..	194	290	339	177	..	..
10.	Mandya	480	310	190	20	..	..	400	290	270	40	..	..	470	330	200	..	..	..
11.	Warangal	450	320	213	17	..	..	571	274	148	7	..	..	571	286	143	..	..	..
12.	Cuddapah	402	282	273	43	..	..	596	255	140	9	..	..	600	278	122	..	..	..
13.	Coimbatore	385	331	251	32	1	..	663	232	97	8	..	..	219	515	247	19	..	..
14.	Tirunelveli	487	327	176	10	..	..	694	206	100	..	..	..	317	486	187	10	..	..
15.	Trivandrum	351	302	228	65	54	..	600	200	200	..	..	..	427	407	150	12	4	..
16.	Trichur	464	315	196	22	3	..	667	292	41	..	..	..	288	394	293	243	2	..

TABLE XV (Contd.)

	District	Textiles Cotton						Wood and wooden products						Non-metallic mineral products (other than petroleum and coal)					
		1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	10 persons +	Unspecified	1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	10 persons +	Unspecified	1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	10 persons +	Unspecified
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1.	Gorakhpur	390	287	280	43	..	..	420	350	223	7	..	..	363	350	275	12	..	..
2.	Meerut	474	279	222	24	1	..	580	280	134	5	..	1	520	322	149	8	1	..
3.	Bilaspur	71	354	444	51	10	70	129	517	251	47	..	56	151	430	337	12	..	70
4.	Indore	261	348	391	..	..	..	497	313	166	24	..	..	200	421	305	53	21	..
5.	Mehsana	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	254	101	4	..	..	320	368	295	17	..	..
6.	Panchmahals	467	467	66	.	..	..	258	352	363	22	..	..	194	359	412	35	..	..
7.	Satara	183	373	407	37	..	..	475	299	204	22	..	..	310	395	287	8	..	..
8.	Sangli	267	398	309	26	..	..	531	274	179	16	..	..	466	276	224	34	..	..
9.	Shimoga	300	500	100	100	..	..	430	295	241	30	4	..	215	392	380	13	..	..
10.	Mandya	210	500	270	20	..	..	570	290	120	20	..	..	320	470	190	20	..	..
11.	Warangal	170	413	378	39	..	..	411	366	203	15	..	..	399	466	128	7	..	..
12.	Cuddapah	126	331	453	89	1	..	376	338	265	21	..	..	268	411	298	23	..	..
13.	Coimbatore	307	325	316	49	3	..	513	308	169	9	1	..	379	389	220	12	..	..
14.	Tirunelveli	433	306	243	18	..	..	488	323	180	9	..	..	330	370	278	20	2	..
15.	Trivandrum	406	262	258	55	19	..	368	413	199	20	..	..	231	323	415	31	..	..
16.	Trichur	431	296	239	29	5	..	506	316	168	8	1	1	168	360	348	124	..	..

Coefficients of variation of households engaged in household industry only in rural areas

(Based on Table XV)

Working Strength \ Industries	All industries	Livestock and hunting	Foodstuffs	Textiles Cotton	Wood and woolen products	Non-metallic minerals
1 person	5·8	14·5	33·0	40·0	27·0	34·0
2 persons	9·6	14·0	27·0	20·0	18·6	13·0
3-5 persons	18·0	43·0	28·0	37·5	31·0	29·0
6-10 persons	61·0	71·0	..	61·0	62·0	104·0

TABLE XVI

(From Census Table B-XIII)

Percentage distribution of households engaged in both cultivation and household industry by size class of land

Name of State	Name of District	Size class of land											All sizes
		<1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Un-specified	
Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur	26.10	39.27	19.65	6.92	2.43	1.49	0.75	1.87	0.33	6.49	0.70	100.00
	2. Meerut	16.59	22.89	23.80	15.56	7.97	4.36	3.07	3.88	0.32	0.11	1.45	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	11.02	32.42	29.00	12.90	5.36	3.29	1.44	3.33	0.85	0.35	0.04	100.00
	2. Indore	9.38	11.61	13.83	12.35	10.12	8.14	5.68	17.53	6.42	4.94	..	100.00
Gujarat	1. Mehsana	1.50	13.90	22.63	20.84	12.99	10.25	3.80	11.80	1.78	0.25	0.26	100.00
	2. Panchmahals	2.44	19.17	25.83	24.05	10.67	10.14	2.63	4.84	0.15	0.04	0.04	100.00
Maharashtra	1. Satara	8.88	23.37	20.71	15.06	6.79	6.88	3.01	9.73	3.60	1.89	0.08	100.00
	2. Sangli	8.91	21.99	18.22	14.11	7.79	7.61	2.51	12.18	3.99	2.09	..	100.00
Mysore	1. Shimoga	4.15	23.03	23.76	20.85	9.75	6.74	3.42	6.74	1.35	0.21	..	100.00
	2. Mandya	5.99	25.92	28.26	19.17	7.13	7.42	1.57	3.78	0.71	0.05	..	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	22.00	29.36	21.33	11.61	4.13	4.79	1.24	3.91	0.89	0.53	0.03	100.00
	2. Cuddapah	11.40	25.22	22.54	12.91	5.93	7.34	2.68	8.96	2.23	0.71	0.08	100.00
Madras	1. Coimbatore	5.56	23.83	24.41	16.04	7.04	8.68	2.35	9.11	2.22	0.66	..	100.00
	2. Tirunelveli	33.59	33.22	17.85	7.73	1.95	2.00	0.76	2.13	0.36	0.19	0.22	100.00
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	78.72	17.11	2.57	0.83	0.49	..	0.07	0.14	..	0.07	..	100.00
	2. Trichur	51.14	33.39	11.25	2.29	0.35	0.70	0.35	0.18	0.35	..	..	100.00

TABLE XVII

(From Census Tables B-XIV A and B-XVI)

Distribution of 1000 of all households engaged (A) both in cultivation and household industry and (B) only in household industry for rural areas only. Household industries are shown in selected I.S.I.C. Major Groups of household industry

(All Rural and Urban Households = 1,000)

(A. indicates households engaged in cultivation and household industry.

B. indicates households engaged only in household industry)

District	All rural and urban households	Rural households	Agriculture, forestry, logging, fishing, live-stock and hunting, etc.	Live-stock and hunting	Manu-facturing	Food-stuffs	Textiles Cotton	Textiles Miscella-neous	Manufac-ture of wood and wooden products	Leather and leather products	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
Gorakhpur	A 1000	995	102	96	893	281	169	51	108	9	122	91
	B 1000	576	28	26	548	168	79	64	69	8	38	33
Meerut	A 1000	989	526	521	463	63	134	56	118	13	20	48
	B 1000	843	309	308	534	51	129	73	88	63	50	39
Bilaspur	A 1000	954	22	17	932	181	127	77	171	77	65	77
	B 1000	696	7	7	689	86	102	30	164	83	44	88
Indore	A 1000	983	280	272	703	218	7	12	148	133	70	56
	B 1000	631	44	44	587	40	20	48	148	158	83	39
Mehsana	A 1000	953	877	877	76	3	6	6	21	11	18	8
	B 1000	796	343	342	453	11	78	79	90	78	62	23
Panchmahals	A 1000	986	737	737	249	62	2	29	68	36	29	18
	B 1000	684	65	65	619	29	15	81	184	38	172	36
Satara	A 1000	983	428	404	555	56	53	129	109	65	66	29
	B 1000	801	107	94	694	46	130	152	107	65	63	41

TABLE XVII (Contd.)

District	All rural and urban households	Rural households	Agriculture, forestry, logging, fishing, livestock and hunting, etc.	Livestock and hunting	Manufacturing	Food-stuffs	Textiles Cotton	Textiles Miscellaneous	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Leather and leather products	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
Sangli	A 1000	945	295	289	650	22	79	172	134	98	61	36
	B 1000	673	80	80	593	16	109	167	102	64	33	38
Shimoga	A 1000	952	90	87	859	320	7	56	236	92	52	39
	B 1000	717	28	26	672	56	9	70	213	97	71	64
Mandya	A 1000	961	569	564	387	30	41	21	84	10	102	21
	B 1000	732	66	56	638	18	82	61	181	8	66	69
Warangal	A 1000	976	232	227	741	44	112	21	109	245	80	34
	B 1000	817	90	87	724	11	265	36	110	151	28	30
Cuddapah	A 1000	951	373	373	577	121	143	52	85	87	55	10
	B 1000	788	98	97	690	21	312	51	96	128	31	17
Coimbatore	A 1000	984	106	95	878	136	594	32	40	12	36	10
	B 1000	830	33	19	797	92	431	30	76	66	42	24
Tirunelveli	A 1000	903	165	138	738	156	139	9	96	11	22	15
	B 1000	608	56	34	552	107	84	10	149	28	28	20
Trivandrum	A 1000	910	23	18	887	344	168	78	203	1	18	37
	B 1000	739	8	5	730	131	136	166	190	1	34	33
Trichur	A 1000	963	25	22	938	225	83	96	318	2	29	22
	B 1000	942	6	6	936	88	79	104	494	3	37	45

TABLE XVIII

(From Census Tables B–XVI)

Total workers per 100 households in rural areas engaged only in household industry expressed as percentage of total workers per 100 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by selected Major Groups of I.S.I.C., 1961

District	All industries	Livestock and hunting	Manufacturing	Foodstuffs	Textiles Cotton	Textiles Miscellaneous	Wood and wooden products	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal
1. Gorakhpur	65·6	45·3	67·3	71·0	69·0	69·4	74·3	69·9
2. Meerut	59·5	54·5	63·7	57·1	64·6	56·1	72·0	79·9
3. Bilaspur	65·3	64·8	65·3	59·5	81·1	38·9	69·7	77·5
4. Indore	59·1	43·6	60·6	48·3	86·1	50·9	62·1	88·3
5. Mehsana	60·4	62·4	66·2	56·8	72·5	57·3	67·6	79·3
6. Panchmahals	63·8	58·5	66·2	45·5	73·8	42·2	76·9	88·4
7. Satara	65·8	46·7	73·5	54·4	95·9	64·9	79·4	86·8
8. Sangli	59·4	41·4	68·7	42·6	81·0	62·4	73·1	79·5
9. Shimoga	37·7	45·0	37·0	40·8	80·0	53·2	46·7	70·3
10. Mandya	54·1	56·4	80·5	56·4	83·0	54·5	60·7	72·7
11. Warangal	67·2	46·4	73·4	46·2	81·0	67·4	77·6	61·2
12. Cuddapah	67·6	43·2	76·5	48·1	91·2	54·0	71·3	75·6
13. Coimbatore	59·1	34·0	60·5	68·8	64·6	55·2	67·5	64·2
14. Tirunelveli	56·5	37·5	59·2	68·6	64·7	61·8	60·4	77·5
15: Trivandrum	99·3	50·1	100·7	72·7	80·2	84·7	85·2	89·2
16. Trichur	55·4	41·7	55·3	60·9	67·8	51·5	56·2	110·1

TABLE XIX

(From Census Table B–XVI)

Distribution of 1000 family workers, engaged (A) both in cultivation and household industry and (B) in household industry only in rural areas classified by selected I.S.I.C. Major Groups of household industry, 1961

(A. Family workers engaged both in cultivation and household industry in rural areas. B. Family workers engaged only in household industry in rural areas)

(All rural family workers in A or B = 1,000)

District		Agriculture, fishing, forestry, livestock, etc.	Livestock and hunting	Manufacturing	Food-stuffs	Textiles Cotton	Textiles Miscellaneous	Wood and wooden products	Leather and leather products	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
Gorakhpur	A.	116	112	884	273	185	48	102	9	133	83
	B.	39	36	961	296	165	107	125	11	77	46
Meerut	A.	565	563	435	60	136	52	98	9	15	40
	B.	358	356	642	63	182	74	103	66	61	47
Bilaspur	A.	23	19	977	176	146	87	178	80	67	77
	B.	10	10	990	104	198	29	247	110	72	118
Indore	A.	310	302	690	231	5	48	131	129	71	51
	B.	53	53	947	59	37	94	219	268	164	50
Mehsana	A.	929	929	71	4	6	6	17	11	18	6
	B.	447	446	553	13	110	97	98	87	97	23
Panchmahals	A.	756	756	244	65	1	31	69	34	27	14
	B.	88	88	912	32	19	81	323	41	320	35

Satara	A.	485	461	515	62	51	127	94	56	⁵8	27
	B.	115	94	885	50	225	178	134	56	88	43
Sangli	A.	392	385	608	25	78	181	113	82	54	35
	B.	108	108	892	18	197	259	149	72	55	55
Shimoga	A.	112	109	885	336	6	54	280	82	51	27
	B.	41	39	931	88	16	86	312	104	124	83
Mandya	A.	622	617	372	29	43	20	75	9	101	21
	B.	98	85	861	25	133	71	231	6	99	85
Warangal	A.	282	278	715	48	123	20	98	215	87	32
	B.	96	91	901	10	434	43	137	120	32	28
Cuddapah	A.	442	441	558	125	155	43	81	72	53	7
	B.	91	90	909	19	545	40	116	98	40	14
Coimbatore	A.	108	97	892	128	641	31	30	9	30	8
	B.	34	15	966	115	589	32	75	47	47	23
Tirunelveli	A.	189	160	811	159	151	9	97	12	23	13
	B.	83	44	917	195	154	16	245	36	54	30
Trivandrum	A.	24	17	976	394	178	87	228	··	24	36
	B.	8	5	992	158	165	274	261	1	58	37
Trichur	A.	25	24	975	254	94	84	332	1	33	18
	B.	4	4	996	110	95	102	498	3	63	48

TABLE XX
(From Census Table BX-VI)

Number of hired workers expressed as percentage of family workers, in rural areas for households engaged (A) both in cultivation and household industry and (B) in household industry only, 1961
(R. In rural areas.   A. Both in cultivation and household industry.   B. House-hold industry only).

District	All industries			Livestock and hunting			Foodstuffs			Textiles Cotton			Textiles Miscellaneous		
	R	A	B	R	A	B	R	A	B	R	A	B	R	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Gorakhpur	2·5	2·8	0·9	1·3	1·4	..	1·5	1·3	2·4	7·2	8·3	0·6	0·4	0·5	..
2. Meerut	1·5	2·3	1·3	0·3	0·6	0·2	14·7	28·5	11·7	1·0	1·4	0·9	0·4	1·5	0·2
3. Bilaspur	3·7	4·3	0·7	3·3	3·6	..	3·5	3·7	1·3	2·7	3·3	0·4	14·9	15·4	6·1
4. Indore	8·4	12·3	5·0	5·8	5·9	5·5	29·2	33·3	14·6	3·4	..	3·9	4·2	11·9	0·8
5. Mehsana	1·9	2·2	0·7	2·0	2·2	0·3	8·4	10·3	5·7	0·1	..	0·1	0·9	2·2	0·5
6. Panchmahals	1·1	1·2	0·6	1·0	1·0	..	3·6	2·8	13·6	..	..	..	1·1	1·2	0·9
7. Satara	1·9	2·0	1·4	2·0	2·1	0·9	13·9	13·4	16·0	0·1	..	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·6
8. Sangli	17·7	18·5	1·5	2·8	3·0	..	6·7	7·1	5·1	2·7	0·7	5·2	0·5	0·6	0·2
9. Shimoga	45·8	63·8	7·8	14·5	16·7	1·7	132·61	42·4	53·0	4·7	10·5	..	3·3	5·3	0·8
10. Mandya	17·7	20·4	3·4	26·9	27·3	8·2	23·2	27·0	..	4·0	5·2	1·9	12·1	15·3	7·3
11. Warangal	4·3	5·9	0·8	5·8	6·6	0·7	16·2	17·2	6·0	4·0	9·7	0·4	6·7	12·7	0·6
12. Cuddapah	1·2	1·6	0·6	2·1	2·3	0·6	2·9	3·2	..	0·7	0·4	0·8	0·5	0·6	0·3
13. Coimbatore	10·1	20·1	3·4	35·5	43·1	4·0	6·3	13·2	1·2	9·6	17·7	3·7	15·2	25·7	8·6
14. Tirunelveli	7·0	12·9	0·8	22·6	28·5	0·6	6·9	13·1	1·7	6·0	11·4	0·6	3·2	8·6	..
15. Trivandrum	45·4	37·3	54·8	62·3	72·7	21·4	10·2	11·3	7·3	47·3	48·2	46·1	176·7	223·7	..
16. Trichur	11·7	40·9	6·2	15·2	26·5	3·1	16·2	38·8	6·3	6·3	17·2	4·3	30·4	91·7	21·0

TABLE XX (*Contd.*)

District	Wood and Wooden products			Leather and leather products			Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal			Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment		
	R	A	B	R	A	B	R	A	B	R	A	B
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1. Gorakhpur	0·7	0·9	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·8	..	2·2	2·4	1·0
2. Meerut	0·5	..	0·6	0·8	2·1	0·8	2·0	..	2·2	0·7	..	0·8
3. Bilaspur	2·4	2·8	0·6	0·3	0·3	..	1·6	1·8	0·5	0·5	0·7	..
4. Indore	4·7	10·5	1·7	0·4	..	0·5	13·7	4·5	17·2	5·3	6·3	4·3
5. Mehsana	2·1	4·3	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·7	1·5	2·1	1·1	1·5	1·6	1·3
6. Panchmahals	0·3	0·5	..	0·6	0·7	..	0·3	0·9	..	1·8	2·5	..
7. Satara	0·5	0·3	0·8	0·1	..	0·5	1·0	1·1	0·6	1·2	1·5	0·6
8. Sangli	1·2	1·3	0·9	1·0	1·1	0·6	..	..	..	0·3	..	0·8
9. Shimoga	17·3	22·6	7·2	5·3	8·4	..	8·6	14·3	3·8	16·6	37·2	2·4
10. Mandya	8·4	12·7	0·7	..	..	..	1·4	1·3	1·7	11·0	10·9	11·1
11. Warangal	..	..	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·1	2·0	2·2	0·8	6·6	8·5	3·4
12. Cuddapah	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·8	1·7	..
13. Coimbatore	4·9	13·6	2·5	0·5	1·3	0·4	9·1	24·6	2·5	9·7	26·0	6·1
14. Tirunelveli	4·3	13·8	0·4	0·7	2·1	0·2	4·8	7·9	3·5	5·1	14·4	1·1
15. Trivandrum	2·8	4·0	1·6	..	..	..	2·6	1·3	3·2	11·3	13·3	9·1
16. Trichur	3·4	24·6	0·8	36·4	..	40·0	1·5	..	1·7	3·6	3·9	3·6

percentage of family workers in rural areas engaged both in cultivation and in household industry only; Table XXI, Distribution of 1000 of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry and in household industry only by duration of engagement in household industry; Table XXII, Distribution of 1000 family workers in rural households in All Industries, in Livestock and in Textiles by duration of engagement in household industry; and Table XXIII, Distribution of 1000 hired workers in rural households in All Industries, in Livestock and in Textiles by duration of engagement in household industry.

Now that the end-products are in sight and the first results hold out much promise, the 1961 Census Household Economic Tables bid fair to throw new light on many vexed questions which have so far eluded statistically measurable answers. In the first place the same set of data will be available for every part of the country. Secondly the size of the data is very large, being a 20% continuous, systematic sample for each district. Thirdly, since the minimum of interpretative work was left to the enumerator, it seems that the recording of rights in land under each of the three categories has been good. It is possible that conversion of local measures into acres presented problems, but in many areas where the enumerator felt uncertain over this matter, the conversion was accomplished in regional offices. It is also possible that there should have been odd errors of an infrequent nature in recording the input of family and hired labour in households with more than one occupation, although these entries were thoroughly checked at the pre-coding stage with the object of removing palpable discrepancies. It is possible that entries for a round-the-year duration of household industry have been exaggerated, especially for households with a single occupation, because the tendency on the part of the enumerator might have been to put down a whole year as soon as he gathered that the household did nothing else. It is also possible that this came out precisely because the householder was at a loss to give the exact duration. A few test cases, for example, of households engaged in cultivation and a purely seasonal industry like village pottery will be able to tell their story. Such are the likely pitfalls, but let me not anticipate. It is obvious that these tables will yield much more when a multi-index classification is made of the country by groups of tehsils, even districts, in terms of such characteristics as rainfall, soil, terrain, irrigation, communication, rural-urban ratio, literacy, sex-ratio, industrial composition and so on. Fifthly, the tables such as they are will lend themselves to much exciting correla-

tion analysis which will light up a multitude of unexplored regions; the distribution of land in three broad categories and ten size classes; how households of various sizes function; the relationship between the size of a household and extent of land; between household and attached labour; between extent of land and input of labour; the interdependence of rural and urban areas; the relationship between rural and urban industry; the interdependence of cultivation and industry; the mobility and interchangeability of labour between cultivation and rural and urban industry; the underemployment of rural labour and its overemployment in certain age groups and even the unemployability of certain categories; an idea of the irreducible quantum of underemployment in rural areas which must persist if agriculture and agro-based industries are to continue; the seasonality of rural industry and the ratio of input of labour in rural industry to that in cultivation; the geographical distribution of various kinds of rural industry; the extent to which production in cultivation and rural industry is used for self-consumption and for sale. These are some of the areas on which the Household Economic Tables will throw new light. But my most fervent hope is that they will stimulate further profile studies and probing investigations by way of small surveys in depth, thereby ushering in a new and important dialectical series.

TABLE XXI (*Contd.*)

District		Foodstuffs					Textiles Cotton				
		1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-speci-fied	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-speci-fied
1. Gorakhpur	R	15	70	60	709	146	15	102	90	677	116
	A	19	83	63	694	141	17	115	106	643	119
	B	..	28	49	763	160	6	43	18	829	104
2. Meerut	R	9	209	43	499	240	4	42	36	700	218
	A	25	314	42	314	305	8	60	99	546	287
	B	7	195	43	525	230	4	40	28	719	209
3. Bilaspur	R	116	204	80	571	29	39	284	157	502	18
	A	132	218	86	532	32	50	345	182	406	17
	B	30	131	48	780	11	5	86	76	813	20
4. Indore	R	74	228	15	478	205	..	231	77	692	..
	A	100	300	..	311	289	..	667	333	..	..
	B	22	87	43	804	44	..	174	43	783	..
5. Mehsana	R	11	102	307	580	..	..	122	106	660	22
	A	27	135	135	703	..	90	308	46	415	..
	B	..	78	431	491	..	231	89	116	703	27
6. Panchmahals	R	26	170	288	490	26	65	210	263	474	..
	A	24	170	315	467	24	53	500	250	250	..
	B	34	172	138	622	34	..	133	267	533	..
7. Satara	R	231	124	62	560	23	67	177	237	556	9
	A	329	146	28	465	32	21	264	204	498	9
	B	11	74	138	777	..	25	112	261	601	7
8. Sangli	R	..	136	37	790	37	19	159	159	632	20
	A	..	132	19	830	19	21	177	204	565	22
	B	..	143	71	714	72	32	141	115	696	37
9. Shimoga	R	756	129	16	47	52	11	59	118	470	..
	A	778	145	3	18	56	353	143	..	286	..
	B	645	48	81	194	32	571	..	200	600	..
10. Mandya	R	222	346	12	309	111	200	195	82	553	126
	A	258	364	14	258	106	44	281	112	360	168
	B	67	267	..	533	113	79	86	43	800	71
11. Warangal	R	28	233	176	531	32	..	82	69	785	50
	A	24	246	169	527	34	14	167	128	609	63
	B	53	161	214	554	18	33	35	36	882	43
12. Cuddapah	R	7	164	199	602	28	4	91	62	815	8
	A	6	172	216	585	21	24	233	103	585	13
	B	9	122	113	696	60	66	31	44	912	7
13. Coimbatore	R	24	451	124	362	39	6	73	65	827	30
	A	43	479	121	314	43	5	168	129	662	30
	B	13	436	125	390	36	11	23	31	914	30
14. Tirunelveli	R	16	684	107	104	89	2	90	94	731	75
	A	19	744	69	72	96	10	104	104	689	92
	B	14	646	132	124	84	11	81	86	762	62
15. Trivandrum	R	11	376	347	243	23	9	113	205	660	16
	A	6	390	386	189	29	6	151	196	638	11
	B	24	346	260	362	8	4	704	215	684	19
16. Trichur	R	17	150	89	713	31	8	174	81	685	17
	A	15	226	90	654	15	43	61	41	898	..
	B	18	125	88	733	36	49	190	86	655	2

TABLE XXII

(From Census Table B-XVI)

Distribution of 1000 *family workers in rural households in all industries, in livestock and hunting and in textiles by duration of engagement in household industry*

(R.   In rural areas.   A.   Both in cultivation and household industry.   B.   In household industry only)

District		Males	Females	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-specified
				All industries				
1. Gorakhpur ..	R	641	359	16	63	72	665	184
	A	631	369	19	70	79	646	186
	B	695	305	2	23	33	761	181
2. Meerut ..	R	749	251	2	25	33	662	278
	A	725	275	5	31	39	489	436
	B	754	246	1	24	32	701	242
3. Bilaspur ..	R	539	461	68	242	124	542	24
	A	533	467	77	269	132	495	27
	B	571	429	18	99	80	786	17
4. Indore ..	R	630	370	28	106	66	736	64
	A	562	438	48	137	54	668	93
	B	691	309	11	78	77	797	37
5. Mehsana ..	R	525	475	6	29	40	913	12
	A	508	492	4	23	27	936	10
	B	600	400	13	52	100	809	26
6. Panchmahals ..	R	543	457	12	70	112	769	37
	A	526	474	12	67	103	788	30
	B	646	354	6	89	157	662	86
7. Satara ..	R	566	434	43	114	100	731	12
	A	532	468	51	116	84	737	12
	B	682	318	16	106	155	712	11
8. Sangli ..	R	646	354	19	106	73	779	27
	A	628	372	19	108	71	783	19
	B	703	297	4	100	75	771	50
9. Shimoga ..	R	658	342	330	186	60	394	30
	A	618	382	439	213	44	274	30
	B	741	259	96	132	95	649	28
10. Mandya ..	R	676	324	60	437	178	273	52
	A	672	328	68	488	193	209	42
	B	701	299	15	164	98	614	109
11. Warangal ..	R	620	380	37	128	76	702	57
	A	616	384	47	160	86	649	58
	B	630	370	16	58	52	818	56
12. Cuddapah ..	R	603	397	14	90	83	784	29
	A	594	406	21	116	98	732	33
	B	618	382	5	46	60	868	21
13. Coimbatore ..	R	579	421	10	128	74	756	32
	A	564	436	17	198	118	631	36
	B	589	411	5	81	45	839	30
14. Tirunelveli ..	R	480	520	7	195	95	622	81
	A	516	484	7	187	82	635	89
	B	443	557	7	203	108	609	73
15. Trivandrum ..	R	534	466	7	163	241	569	20
	A	572	428	6	211	266	493	24
	B	489	511	8	108	210	658	16
16. Trichur ..	R	396	604	56	203	116	604	21
	A	563	437	61	254	114	555	16
	B	364	636	54	194	117	613	22

TABLE **XXII**

District			Males	Females	1–3 months	4–6 months	7–9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-specified
1. Gorakhpur	..	R	671	329	2	2	8	610	378
		A	676	324	4	2	8	606	380
		B	582	418	..	..	..	671	329
2. Meerut	..	R	630	370	1	1	14	638	346
		A	671	329	2	2	24	425	547
		B	615	385	1	1	11	713	274
3. Bilaspur	..	R	560	440	..	30	17	850	103
		A	541	459	..	32	18	838	112
		B	750	250	..	..	..	964	36
4. Indore	..	R	576	424	..	4	16	942	38
		A	550	450	..	6	13	955	26
		B	712	288	..	..	28	877	95
5. Mehsana	..	R	500	500	..	8	17	967	8
		A	501	499	..	8	18	966	8
		B	491	509	..	11	10	968	11
6. Panchmahals	..	R	523	477	4	14	55	900	27
		A	523	477	4	13	53	902	28
		B	562	438	..	41	132	827	..
7. Satara	..	R	536	464	7	36	48	896	13
		A	526	474	7	36	48	895	14
		B	710	290	..	18	33	924	25
8. Sangli	..	R	632	368	2	12	11	955	20
		A	614	386	2	12	12	959	15
		B	833	167	..	4	.	923	73
9. Shimoga	..	R	677	323	22	74	10	857	37
		A	663	337	26	86	12	833	43
		B	763	237	..	..	..	1000	..
10. Mandya	..	R	681	319	7	550	234	183	26
		A	679	321	8	559	237	172	24
		B	745	255	..	173	112	634	81
11. Warangal	..	R	666	334	5	14	14	901	66
		A	648	352	5	12	11	907	65
		B	786	214	2	23	24	878	73
12. Cuddapah	..	R	624	376	..	21	34	890	55
		A	608	392	..	22	35	892	51
		B	744	256	..	14	27	873	86
13. Coimbatore	..	R	605	395	1	68	51	831	49
		A	607	393	1	80	58	817	44
		B	596	404	..	19	24	885	72
14. Tirunelveli	..	R	656	344	..	18	21	840	121
		A	630	370	..	17	18	832	133
		B	757	243	..	14	36	870	80
15. Trivandrum	..	R	812	188	15	130	44	811	..
		A	800	200	18	145	55	782	...
		B	857	143	..	71	..	929	..
16. Trichur	..	R	697	303	..	..	30	909	61
		A	647	353	..	..	59	853	88
		B	750	250	..	..	..	969	31

Livestock and hunting

(Contd.)

District			Males	Females	Textiles Cotton				
					1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-specified
1. Gorakhpur	..	R	527	473	12	100	92	676	120
		A	515	485	13	110	106	650	121
		B	598	402	3	39	11	831	116
2. Meerut	..	R	669	331	4	33	33	739	191
		A	604	396	7	56	83	573	281
		B	681	319	3	29	24	771	173
3. Bilaspur	..	R	510	490	33	281	150	519	17
		A	509	491	39	333	171	439	18
		B	514	486	8	79	65	832	16
4. Indore	..	R	695	305	..	204	119	677	..
		A	500	500	..	500	500	..	..
		B	725	275	..	156	59	785	..
5. Mehsana	..	R	543	457	76	108	101	693	22
		A	497	503	183	286	34	497	..
		B	554	446	50	66	117	740	27
6. Panchmahals	..	R	706	294	29	147	206	618	..
		A	778	222	..	333	222	445	..
		B	680	320	40	80	200	680	..
7. Satara	..	R	533	467	16	165	249	560	10
		A	490	510	15	252	217	504	12
		B	566	434	16	96	275	605	8
8. Sangli	..	R	551	449	12	167	172	623	26
		A	561	439	18	180	224	561	17
		B	539	461	4	150	108	700	38
9. Shimoga	..	R	628	372	349	47	209	395	..
		A	632	368	579	105	..	316	..
		B	625	375	167	..	375	458	..
10. Mandya	..	R	545	455	57	220	86	490	147
		A	575	425	89	291	109	328	183
		B	494	506	..	97	45	773	85
11. Warangal	..	R	511	489	16	77	65	795	47
		A	532	468	34	165	117	626	58
		B	498	502	3	23	32	900	42
12. Cuddapah	..	R	529	471	23	80	66	823	8
		A	540	460	68	218	114	589	11
		B	524	476	4	14	45	933	4
13. Coimbatore	..	R	523	477	5	78	68	821	28
		A	531	469	11	165	134	661	29
		B	517	483	2	13	20	938	27
14. Tirunelveli	..	R	426	574	9	82	87	752	70
		A	468	532	11	99	97	704	89
		B	383	617	7	63	77	802	51
15. Trivandrum	..	R	621	379	4	110	214	658	14
		A	678	322	2	135	195	655	13
		B	548	452	6	78	238	662	16
16. Trichur	..	R	378	622	35	141	69	743	12
		A	507	493	..	45	80	925	..
		B	354	646	42	159	76	710	13

TABLE XXIII

(From Census Table B-XVI)

Distribution of 1000 hired workers in rural households in all industries, in livestock and hunting and in textiles by duration of engagement in household industry

(R. In rural areas. A. Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. B. Households engaged in household industry only).

Districts		All industries					Livestock and hunting					Textiles Cotton				
		1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-specified	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-specified	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10 months 1 year	Un-specified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Gorakhpur	R	41	99	101	603	156	..	..	..	444	556	22	165	148	516	149
	A	43	105	108	581	'163	..	..	..	444	556	22	167	150	511	150
	B	..	..	..	950	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
2. Meerut	R	17	359	24	430	170	..	..	..	516	484	..	..	..	937	63
	A	8	400	9	425	158	..	..	..	313	687	..	..	..	909	91
	B	20	342	30	433	175	..	..	..	733	267	..	..	..	946	54
3. Bilaspur	R	106	222	110	539	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	187	613	13
	A	110	224	113	530	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	192	603	13
	B	..	167	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
4. Indore	R	72	163	77	529	159	..	..	..	923	77	..	..	..	..	..
	A	105	112	7	559	217	..	..	..	909	91	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	275	232	464	29	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Mehsana	R	6	34	27	930	3	..	15	13	969	3	..	..	..	..	..
	A	2	32	21	942	3	..	15	13	969	3	..	..	..	..	..
	B	68	68	114	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Panchmahals	R	..	144	106	712	38	..	17	49	918	16	..	..	..	..	..
	A	..	135	115	719	31	..	17	49	918	16	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	250	..	625	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7. Satara	R	30	272	37	658	3	:	17	8	967	8	:	:	:	:	:
	A	36	255	24	681	4	:	17	8	966	9	:	:	:	:	:
	B	:	360	100	540	:	:	:	:	1000	:	:	:	:	:	:
8. Sangli	R	12	50	:	938	:	:	:	:	1000	:	:	:	:	:	:
	A	16	39	:	945	:	:	:	:	1000	:	:	:	:	:	:
	B	:	91	:	909	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
9. Shimoga	R	743	172	12	65	:	169	:	:	746	:	:	:	:	:	:
	A	755	175	13	51	8	172	85	:	742	:	:	:	:	:	:
	B	534	119	:	305	6	:	86	:	1000	:	:	:	:	:	:
10. Mandya	R	55	413	229	255	42	9	469	241	237	44	:	:	:	:	:
	A	56	420	226	248	48	9	467	241	237	46	:	:	:	:	:
	B	:	179	308	487	50	:	625	250	125	:	:	:	:	:	:
11. Warangal	R	43	140	91	676	26	:	12	54	880	54	82	191	117	584	26
	A	43	144	93	671	50	:	12	54	879	55	88	199	120	565	28
	B	45	75	60	761	49	:	:	:	1000	:	:	67	66	867	:
12. Cuddapah	R	6	51	67	850	59	:	:	:	946	48	:	:	:	:	:
	A	8	63	67	831	26	:	6	6	945	49	:	:	:	:	:
	B	:	:	69	931	31	:	6	6	1000	:	:	:	:	:	:
13. Coimbatore	R	31	143	66	741	19	:	33	:	942	14	34	181	50	730	5
	A	38	176	77	691	18	:	39	:	942	13	44	233	64	653	6
	B	6	12	20	941	21	:	:	:	933	67	:	:	4	996	:
14. Tirunelveli	R	40	177	98	607	78	:	9	4	938	49	:	74	107	671	148
	A	42	164	99	616	79	:	9	4	937	50	:	78	109	658	155
	B	:	386	91	470	53	:	:	:	1000	:	:	:	71	929	:
15. Trivandrum	R	9	96	269	624	2	233	93	93	581	:	:	121	290	587	2
	A	13	152	188	642	5	250	100	100	550	:	:	157	332	507	4
	B	7	50	334	609	:	:	:	:	1000	:	:	73	233	694	:
16. Trichur	R	23	130	166	643	38	:	:	:	1000	:	:	37	611	352	:
	A	33	162	127	639	39	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	348	652	:
	B	10	91	215	648	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	65	806	129	:

APPENDIX

A selection of current rights in land in some selected States

Name of Tenure in regional language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
1	2	3

UTTAR PRADESH

1. *Bhumidar	Bhumidar	A Bhumidar is an owner with permanent, heritable and transferable rights of occupancy. After abolition of Zamindari, the following categories of persons were declared Bhumidars in respect of lands in their personal cultivation: (i) Intermediaries in respect of lands in their personal cultivation and groves; (ii) Fixed rate tenants, or rent-free grantees; (iii) Occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants, tenants on Patta Dawami or Istamarari—all possesing the right of transfer prior to abolition. The Act provides for creation of new Bhumidars by depositing ten times the rent in Government Treasury. A Bhumidar cannot lease his land except where he suffers from a physical or mental disability.
2. Sirdar	Sirdar	All principal tenants of ex-zamindars who had no right of transfer prior to enforcement of Zamindari Abolition Act, and sub-tenants other than tenants of disabled persons were declared Sirdars in respect of lands in their personal cultivation without any payment and were brought into direct relationship with the State. A Sirdar has permanent and heritable interest in his holding but has not been given a right of transfer which he can acquire by becoming a Bhumidar.
3. †Assamis	Assamis	Assamis are those who hold land for cultivation from disabled Bhumidars or Sirdars or who hold pasture land or land covered by water or situated in the bed of a river or tract of shifting cultivation or land held from Gaon Sabhas. The rights of an Assami are heritable but not permanent or transferable.

* Owning or holding directly under the state.
† Holding under private persons or institutions.

Name of Tenure in regional language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
4. Sajhidars ..	Sajhidars	A Sajhidar has been defind as one who shares in the cultivation along with the owner by providing the bullock power, labour, seed, etc. For example, A is Bhumidar or Sirdar or Assami and he introduces B as Sajhidar, then it is essential that both A and B should participate in the bullock power, labour and seed. In the above example, A may be both the owner and operator, while B the Sajhidar is merely an operator of the land. In other words, a Sajhidar can be said to have a joint possession in land for the period he has been admitted as Sajhidar. A Sajhidar has no right on the ownership or tenancy of the land but only a legal right on the share of the produce so raised.

MADHYA PRADESH

Name of Tenure in regional language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
1. *Bhumiswamis ..	Bhumiswamis	All ex-intermediaries in respect of land in their personal cultivation, a b s o l u t e occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants in former C.P. area, Pacca and other principal tenants of intermediaries in former Madhya Bharat and Bhopal area and Pachpan Paintalis tenants, occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants, rent-free grantees, non-occupancy tenants and holders of groves in former Vindhya Pradesh area were declared Bhumiswamis under Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code of 1959. A Bhumiswami has permanant, heritable and transferable interest in land. Leasing is prohibited except where Bhumiswami suffers from a disability.
2. Sarkari Kabejdar	Govt. Lessees	Persons holding land from the Government who are not entitled to be declared Bhumiswamis are called Government Lessees. They hold their lands on a temporary basis.
3. †Kabij Kul ..	Occupancy Tenant	They hold the land under Bhumiswamis. They were generally tenants of private lands of ex-intermediaries or sub-tenants or Shikmis. An occupancy tenant holds his land on heritable basis subject to landholders' right of r e s u m p t i o n. Occupancy tenants in respect of non-resumable lands have been d e c l a r e d Bhumiswamis under the State.

Name of Tenure in regional languge	Legal Terminology	Explanation
	GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA	
1. *Kabjedar, Khatedar, Malkichi, Khudd	Occupant	The persons with whom the lands are settled by the State are called occupants. This name is commonly understood to signify full ownership rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession as well as registration of the person in Revenue Accounts, whether as self-cultivator or not.
2. Inamdar or Wattandar	Inamdar or Wattandar	Inamdar hold alienated lands which are exempted from payment of land revenue to the Government either in full or in part. The Inams pertain to (i) Devasthan Inams or Inams held by religious and charitable institutions; and (ii) Service Inams useful to Government other than Kulkarni and inferior village wattans.
3. †Kayam Kul,, Mirasi Kul	Permanent Tenants	Permanent tenants are those who (i) hold their lands as Mulganidars or Mirasdars; or (ii) by custom, agreement or decree or order of Court hold the land on lease permanently. Such tenants were declared occupants under the Bombay Tenancy Act.
4. Sanrakshit Kul	Protected Tenants	Protected tenants are those who are recognised as such under the Bombay Tenancy Act by virtue of their continuing cultivation for six years during the prescribed period. They were entitled to become occupants in respect of non-resumable areas on 1st April 1957.
5. Sadharan Kul, Sada Kul	Ordinary Tenants	Ordinary tenants as defined under the Bombay Tenancy Act were given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation. Ordinary tenants were generally deemed to have become owners in respect of non-resumable area on 1st April 1957.
6. Bhagidar, Hishewar, Bhatiadar	Crop-sharers	Crop-sharers enjoy the same rights as ordinary tenants.
7. Pot Kul ..	Sub-tenant	A sub-tenant is treated as ordinary tenant for the purposes of Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
Former Andhra Area :		
1. *Pattadar Ryot, Bhukhamandu, Bhumiswami	Registered Pattadar	Registered Pattadar is a person with whom Government enters into direct engagement under the Ryotwari System. He

Name of Tenure in regional language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
		is furnished with the document called Patta. He enjoys absolute ownership over the land and may alienate, lease, mortgage, sell, bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of his holding.
2. Sivaijamadar	Sivaijamadar	A Sivaijamadar is one who encroaches upon the Government land and has expended a material amount of labour or money in clearing the land on weeds, scant or prickly pear or otherwise makes it fit for cultivation.
3. Aasramajadar	Encroacher	Encroacher is one who is in unauthorized occupation of lands which are the property of the Government.
4. †Kowldar, Guttadar	Cultivating Tenants or Sub-tenants	Cultivating tenants are tenants-at-will. After the expiry of minimum term of lease the landlord has an unrestricted right to evict his tenant from the entire area and put another tenant in his place.
5. Varamdaru	Share-cropper	He pays rent as share of produce. Otherwise his rights are the same as that of an ordinary tenant.

Telengana Area :

1. *Pattadar, Kabjedar	Occupant	With the coming in force of the Hyderabad Records of Rights in Land Regulation of 1358 F, the word 'Pattadar' has become obsolete and the term 'occupant' has been evolved.
2. Shikmidar, Sarikdar	Recognized Shareholder	A Shikmidar means a person who like Pattadar possesses a right to the land or who from the beginning has been jointly in possession of the land with the Pattadar.
3. Inamdar	Inamdar	An Inam is a grant of land in which the State has alienated its right to the land revenue in favour of the Inamdar in return for the performance of certain duties to the Government or the village community or as a charitable endowment.
4. †Kayam Kowldar	Permanent Tenant	Means a person who from a date prior to 10th June 1950 has been cultivating the Inam land on a permanent lease from the Inamdar whether under an instrument or an oral agreement. Such tenants were entitled to be registered as occupants under the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954.

Name of Tenure in reginal language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
5. Rakshit Kowldar	Protected Tenant	Means a person deemed to be as such under the provisions of Hyderabad Tenancy Act, 1950, by virtue of being in continuing possession for six years on specified dates. A protected tenant has security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivati on and also a right to acquire ownership.
6. Kowldar, Assami Shikmi, Bataidar	Ordinary Tenant	Tenants other than protected tenants were declared ordinary tenants.
7. Pot Kowldar	Sub-tenant	His rights are the same as that of an ordinary tenant.

MYSORE

1. *Pattadar Khatedar	Occupants	These names are commonly understood to signify full ownership rights of permanent heritable and transferable possession as well as registration of the person in revenue accounts, whether being a self-cultivator or not.
2. Shikmidar, Hissedar	Recognized (Shareholder	The person so described has right of possession and enjoyment in respect of lands whose patta is in the name of another person.
3. Inamdar, Jodidar	Inamdar	On these lands land revenue is assigned wholly or partially in favour of the inamdar. Where the inamdar acquired right of transfer, he paid jodi or quit-rent and was called Jodidar. Inamdari rights have been extinguished from most of the areas of former Mysore.
4 †Mulagenidar or Kadim Tenant	No separate name	Mulgani is a perpetual lease. Under this system the lands are held with permanant heritable aud transferable right of possession and the level of rent does not exceed the revenue assessment. This tenancy obtains in Malnad Districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Chickmaglur.
5. Guttadar, Ganidar, Kula..	Tenant	A tenancy held for a specified period on payment of a fixed amount of rent in cash or kind regularly to the landlord. After the expiry of the lease period, the land reverts to the l a n d l o r d. The tenancies are temporarily protected against ejectment by legislation.
6. Bataidar ...	Sharecropper	Pays rent as share of produce. Otherwise the rights are the same as that of a tenant.

Name of Tenure in reginal language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
	MADRAS	
1. *Ayam Patta Patta Sontham Ryot	Ryotwari Pattadar	He is registered holder of Ryotwari holding with full right of occupancy and right to lease but otherwise liable to full assessment.
2. Inam Shrotrium, Maniyam	Inamdar	These lands are assessed on favourable terms. The Inamdar may enjoy only right of melvaram (right to collect revenue) or he may enjoy both right of melvaram and kudivaram (right of occupancy).
3. Porampoku, Shivajimo, Pothuval	Encroacher	An encroacher is a n unauthorized occupier of Government waste or common lands. While he is liable to assessment, he has no title to the land.
4. †Kuttakai, Kuttu kuttakai Pattam	Tenant	These tenures signify leases under fixed rents payable in cash or kind.
5. Varamdar	Sharecropper	He pays rent as share of produce.
6. Sarivaramdar	do.	There is equal share of produce between land holder and cultivator.
7. Pothuvaramdar	do.	This is a kind of tenancy prevailed in Tirunelveli District. The tenant according to this system bears the cultivation expenses as noted below:—

(i)   Transplantation charges   ..   Half
(ii)   Ploughing charges   ..   Full
(iii) Breeding charges   ..   Full
(iv)   Harvest expenses   ..   Half

| 8. Mattuvaramdar | do. | The landlord simply lets off the land and the cultivator supplies bulls for ploughing, baling, etc., and attends to their agricultural operations and bears all incidental charges. |
| 9. Kudivaramdar | do. | The cultivator has a right of occupancy. Except Kudivaramdar all other tenants in Madras are on year-to-year lease. Their ejectment has, however, been stayed by legislation. |

KERALA

Former Travancore Area :

1. •Pandaravaka‡   ..   Pandaravaka is a Sirkar (Ryotwari) tenure held directly from the Government. It covers about 4/5th of the land in Travancore area.

Name of Tenure in regional language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
2. Pandarapattam ..		The tenure was originally in the nature of a lease held by Kanamdars, Kanamhuzhikanam or Verumpattamdars in Pandaravaka lands but later the lessees were conferred full proprietary rights.
3. Jenmom ..		The private property owned by Brahmins, Devaswoms, Local chieftains and nobles was distinguished in early dates by the term 'Jenmom' (signifying 'birth-right'). These lands were later on given out on Kanam, Kuzhikanam, Venpattam and Kudiyirippu terms on payment of 'Jenmikaram' dues to the Jenmi. These dues have recently been abolished. In Travancore area the Jenmis are allowed to continue in lands in their personal possession.
4. Kudijenmom ..		These are alienated jenmom lands signifying sale of Jenmi's right over the land to the tenant under him. Thus it was now the birth-right of the 'Kudi' or the subject.
5. Kanamdars Kanampattam		These were originally lessees of Jenmom lands. Full proprietary rights were conferred on Kanams by the Travancore Jenmi Kudiyan Act of 1896. Jenmikaram dues originally payable to Jenmis have recently been abolished.
6. Sreepandaravaka ..		These lands belong to Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple. Tenants possessing land under this tenure have full proprietary rights over the land possessed by them.
7. Pandaravaka Kudijenmom ..		This signifies tenure on which Kudiyen or a subject exercised in Jenmi rights. This is different from Kudijenmom tenure caused by the outright sale of Jenmi right. The Pandaravaka Kudijenmom holder has got permanent, heritable right of possession over the land held by him and such holders are treated as owning land from the Government.
- 8. †Varumpattamdar ..		These are cultivating tenants under the Kanamdars. Their ejectment has been stayed since 1950.
9. Otti ..		Otti is a usufructuary mortgage and the lands on Otti are not treated as owned by the Ottidar.
10. Varamdar, Paddivaramdar, Pankuvaramdar		Varamdar means a person who has agreed, whether in writing for not or cultivation and sharing of produce of the land of another person. Their ejectment has, however, been stayed.
Cochin Area:		
1. ¹Jenmom ..		This tenure has the same antecedents as obtained in Travancore area. The Jenmis in Cochin are, however, still entitled to 'Jenmikaram' dues.
2. Pandaravaka Verumpattoms		These are Ryotwari holders having Patta granted by Government with permanent, heritable right of occupancy.
3. Purvaka lands ..		This was originally Jenmi tenure where Kudiyan has also got his right by obtaining a joint Patta. The Kudiyan has got permanent, heritable right of possession over the lands held by him and will be treated as owned by the Kudiyan.

Name of Tenure in regional language	Legal Terminology	Explanation
4. †Kanamdars ..		Kanamdars are transferees of Jenmom lands in lieu of consideration in cash or kind. The Kanam Tenancy Act conferred full proprietary rights on the holer of Kanam lands, and provides for the settlement, collection and payment of 'Jenmikaram' to Jenmis.
5. Verumpattamdars ..		These are cultivating tenants. They may hold the land under a Kanamdar or directly under a Jenmi. By the Cochin Verumpattamdars Act of 1943, the fixity of tenure was granted to the Verampattam tenants and a Verumpattamdar having a registered document or receipt for rent paid is treated having permanent, heritable right of possession over the land held by him. A Verumpattamdar cultivating Devaswom lands is called Devaswom Verumpattamdar.
6. Varamdar ..		The Varamdar is a sharecropper enjoying no fixity of tenure.
7. Kudikudappukaran		Means a person who is permitted to have the use and occupation of a portion of a property for the purpose of erecting a homestead with or without an obligation to pay a rent for the use and occupation of the site given.

* Owning or holding directly under the State.   † Holding under private persons or institutions.   ‡ Local names are also used in legal terminology.

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