

LABOUR FORCE MEASUREMENT FROM INDIAN CENSUS DATA

By B. N. SARKAR

Indian Statistical Institute

SUMMARY. This article gives a survey of the attempts made in India for a measurement of labour force from census data. Incidentally, this article describes the growth of "means of livelihood" tabulations in India.

1. DEFINITIONS

We have used the following definitions. A person who is capable of maintaining himself on his own income is an "independent earner;" but when he has income in cash or kind, and this is insufficient for self-maintenance, he is said to be "partly dependent." If a person does some work but has no income in cash or kind then he is "working dependent."

"Principal earners" are those having income in cash or kind and, therefore, cover both independent and partly dependent earners. Actual workers include principal earners and working dependents. Those who do not fall under the category of actual workers are "total dependents."

The concepts of labour force and working force are not well-defined in India. The working force is the fraction of the total population engaged in some sort of productive enterprises. The potential labour force is that fraction of the population which can be brought within the working force either by legislation or through national development. The potential labour force will, thus, include the working force. When corrections for unemployment and unproductive works are negligible, these two magnitudes will be approximately equal.

One difficulty in measuring labour force accurately lies with the working dependents who work but have no income in cash or kind. Fortunately, however, earnings from these working dependents contribute a small fraction to the total national income. As such the total number of principal earners may, for certain purposes, be taken as a rough measure of the total labour force in a country.

In the earlier censuses in India, actual workers were recorded without any further classification. Working dependents were not separately tabulated before the 1931 census, but, due to a change in definition, actual workers of the 1911 census can be regarded as principal earners. In the three following sections we shall describe the collection and tabulation of information relating to dependency status and occupation in the Indian censuses upto 1941.

2. INFORMATION COLLECTED IN DIFFERENT CENSUSES

There have been a great many changes at successive censuses in the character of the "means of livelihood" information collected, and in the method of tabulating it. In 1881, occupation was recorded for actual workers only. Boys and girls at school and small children and women who performed no regular work were excluded. When a person had two or more occupations, he was considered as following the occupation whence his income was chiefly derived; but if he had combined agriculture with any other profession or trade, both the occupations were shown.

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In 1891, it was decided to record, not the occupations of actual workers, but the means of subsistence of the whole population, whether workers or dependents. Enumerators were asked to add the word 'dependent,' if necessary, after the name of the occupation or means of subsistence, and to enter dual occupations only where one of them was connected with agriculture.

In 1901, (i) the principal occupation and (ii) the (most important) subsidiary occupation, if any, were recorded for actual workers. This method continued upto 1921. In 1911, however, women and children who looked after fields and other household affairs, (i.e., working dependent), were not considered as workers but as dependents, whereas in 1921, such persons were included in the category of actual workers. This tended to increase the number of actual women and children workers in 1921.

In 1931, the convention of excluding persons having no definite personal occupation was adopted, and this lowered the percentages of actual workers among women and children in 1931 compared with those in 1921. In this census for the first time, principal earners and working dependents were separately recorded.

In 1941, principal earners were further classified into independent self-supporting persons and partly dependent earners. Information relating to subsidiary occupation, industry and employment status of independent persons and dependency means of livelihood for dependents was also collected.

3. CENSUS TABULATION SCHEMES

In 1881, occupation details were tabulated according to the major occupation of actual workers.

In 1891, dual occupations were tabulated, but as mentioned above, one of them was agriculture. For non-agriculturists only one occupation was recorded and tabulated; no use was made of the second occupation (in order of importance) of the persons concerned. The procedure of 1891 of tabulating simply the means of subsistence ignoring the distinction between workers and dependents which could be made, was unsatisfactory. It was also found inconvenient to record the second occupation of agriculturists in the same column as the main occupation.

In the census tabulations of 1901, given in the Table below, three columns were used—the first two for the principal and the subsidiary occupations of actual workers, and the third for the means of subsistence of dependents. Statistics were compiled for the number of persons who were primarily agriculturists, and had some secondary means of subsistence; but again no use was made of the subsidiary occupations of non-agriculturists.

TABLE 1. OCCUPATION DETAILS IN CENSUS TABULATIONS OF 1901

occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers				means of subsistence of dependents	
principal		subsidiary		(3)	
(1)		(2)		(3)	
male	female	male	female	male	female

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The same conventional methods of tabulation were adopted in 1911, but subsidiary occupations were tabulated in the different tables for agriculturists as well as for non-agriculturists. Since the persons looking after fields and household affairs etc. were excluded in 1911 from the category of actual workers, the figures of actual workers of 1911 are not comparable with those of 1901, in which such working dependents were shown under actual workers. The figures of actual workers in 1921 are comparable with those in 1901, but not with those in 1911. This is due to the inclusion of working dependents under principal occupation of actual workers in 1921.

In the census tabulation of 1931, working dependents were shown separately. In fact, the 1931 figures of total earners following as principal occupation correspond to the 1911 figures of actual workers, and the total of principal earners and working dependents of 1931 are comparable with the actual workers of 1921. The tabulation of subsidiary occupations was the same for the censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931.

In the census of 1941, principal earners of 1931 were shown under two sub-headings (i) principal occupation without subsidiary and (ii) principal occupation with subsidiary. These principal earners with subsidiary occupations were shown according to the subsidiary means of livelihood groups in different columns. In contrast with the tabulations in 1931, there were columns: for the means of livelihood distribution of partly dependents and for the dependents which includes working dependents of previous censuses. All these dependents were distributed in census tabulations according to the means of livelihood of the persons on whom they depended.

Such detailed occupational distribution from the census slips of 1941 was not taken up uniformly for the whole country. Complete tabulation of occupations was taken up for all the then Native States and Delhi whereas a sample tabulation based on a 2% sample of the original census slips was undertaken for West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The particulars from these sample slips were transferred to Hollerith cards in the Indian Statistical Institute. At the time of transferring these particulars to Hollerith cards, the means of livelihood of the wholly dependent persons were not considered. Due to this omission it was not possible to obtain the occupational distribution of wholly dependent persons. In the sample tabulation schemes, principal earners were broadly divided into two classes: (i) independent or self-supporting persons, and (ii) partly dependent persons. Information about wholly dependent persons was totally ignored in the sample tabulation, but self-supporting or independent persons were further partitioned into five different sub-classes according as they had no subsidiary occupation or their subsidiary occupation fell under class A, or class B, or class C, or class D. (See Bertillon scheme of tabulation under 4). These earners with subsidiary means of livelihood were not, however, distributed according to their subsidiary means of livelihood. Thus, for the Native States and Delhi, the sub-classes (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) under self-supporting persons were included under the single heading "principal earners with subsidiary means of livelihood". On the other hand, for these states, the distribution of subsidiary means of livelihood was tabulated, as in 1931; one more column for recording the means of livelihood of dependents (including working dependents) was provided.

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TABLE 2. CENSUS TABULATION IN 1931 : ALL-INDIA

total following occupation		as principal occupation		as working dependents		as subsidiary to other occupation	
male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
for provinces							
total principal earners				total working dependents		total following occupation as subsidiary to others	
male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female

TABLE 3. CENSUS TABULATION IN 1941
(for native states and Delhi)

as principal means of livelihood without subsidiary means of livelihood		as principal means of livelihood with subsidiary means of livelihood		as subsidiary means of livelihood		as means of livelihood of partly dependents		total dependents on this means of livelihood	
male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(for nine provinces only)									
independent or self-supporting persons									supporting means of livelihood of the partly dependent
total	without subsidiary M/L	with class A as subsidiary M/L	with class B as subsidiary M/L	with class C as subsidiary M/L	with class D as subsidiary M/L				
male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female

4. CENSUS TABULATION SCHEMES BY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

In 1881, the English system of classification was adopted with a few minor changes but actual experience showed that it was unsuitable for Indian conditions. In 1891, therefore, Mr. Bains devised an entirely new scheme with 24 orders, 77 sub-orders and 478 natural groups.

In the next census while classes and orders shown above remained unchanged, some of the old groups were amalgamated or transferred to other sub-orders, and certain new groups were created with the object of distinguishing (a) makers from sellers, and (b) workers in factories from those engaged in handicrafts. This resulted in raising the numbers of sub-orders and groups to 79 and 520 respectively.

The above classification also was found to be unsatisfactory. It was realised, after the 1901 census, that the particulars necessary for separating factory workers from those employed in handicrafts were not available in India. The problem of occupational classification arose at this time in western countries also. After a careful study of the schemes in actual use in different countries, Jacques Bertillon devised one suitable for general adoption.

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He consulted directors of twenty statistical bureaux and after revising his scheme in the light of their suggestions, placed it before the International Statistical Institute which approved it and recommended it for general adoption.

TABLE 4. MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSIFICATION DEvised BY BAINS

class	description of class	order	description of order
A	government	I	administration
		II	defence
		III	foreign and fiduciary state service
B	pasture and agriculture	IV	cattle brooding
		V	agriculture
C	personal service	VI	personal services
D	the preparation and supply of material substances	VII	food and drink
		VIII	light, firing and forag
		IX	building
		X	vehicles and vessels
		XI	supplementary requirements
		XII	textile fabrics and dress
		XIII	metals and precious stones
		XIV	glass, pottery and stoneware
		XV	wood, cane and leaves
		XVI	drugs, gums etc.
		XVII	leather
E	commerce, transport and storage	XVIII	commerce
		XIX	transport and storage
F	professions	XX	learned and artists professions
		XXI	sports and amusements
G	indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation	XXII	general labour
		XXIII	indefinite or disputable occupation
		XXIV	independent of work

Bertillon claimed that his classification of occupations was extremely logical and adaptable to the requirements of advanced as well as backward countries. All occupations were divided into four broad classes comprising of twelve sub-classes with three series of minor sub-divisions of 61, 206 and 499. For international comparisons only the major heads should be considered; the number of minor heads could be reduced or increased according to local requirements. The scheme adopted in India in 1911 contained 4 classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups. The reduction of the number of orders is due to the amalgamation of two of those orders given in Bertillon's scheme, viz., 'maritime and fresh water transport' (orders 22 and 23) and the omission of five others, viz., those for 'nomads' (order 3), 'other industries' (order 21), 'persons temporarily unemployed' (order 57), 'persons without any occupation' (order 58) and 'occupation unknown' (order 61).

Class A : Production of raw materials. Sub-class (I) Exploitation of the surface of the earth. Orders : (1) Pasture and agriculture :—(a) ordinary cultivation, (b) growers of special products and market gardening, (c) forestry, (d) raising of farm stock, (e) raising of small animals. (2) Fishing and hunting. Sub-class II : Extraction of minerals. (3) Mines, (4) Quarries, (5) Salt, etc.

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Class B : Preparation and supply of material substances. Sub-class III : Industry, (6) Textiles, (7) Hides, skins, etc. (8) Wood, (9) Metals, (10) Ceramics, (11) Chemical products. (12) Food industries. (13) Industries of dress and toilet. (14) Furniture industries. (15) Building industries. (16) Construction of means of transport. (17) Production and transmission of physical forces. (18) Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature, arts and sciences. (19) Industries concerned with refused matters. Sub-class IV : Transport. (20) Transport by water. (21) Transport by road. (22) Transport by rail. (23) Post Office, telegraph and telephone services. Sub-class V : Trade. (24) Banks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance. (25) Brokerage commission and export. (26) Trade in textiles. (27) Trade in skins, leather and furs. (28) Trade in wood. (29) Trade in metals. (30) Trade in pottery. (31) Trade in chemical products. (32) Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. (33) Other trade in foodstuffs. (34) Trade in clothing and toilet articles. (35) Trade in furniture. (36) Trade in building. (37) Trade in means of transport. (38) Trade in fuel. (39) Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts and the sciences. (40) Trade in refuse matters. (41) Trade of other sorts.

Class C : Public administration and liberal arts. Sub-class VI : Public force. (42) Army. (43) Navy. (44) Police. Sub-class VII : Public administration. (45) Public administration. Sub-class VIII : Professions and liberal arts. (46) Religion. (47) Law. (48) Medicine. (49) Instruction. (50) Letters, arts and sciences.

Class D : Miscellaneous. Sub-class IX : Persons living on their own income. (51) Persons living principally on their income. Sub-class X. Domestic services. (52) Domestic services. Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations. (53) General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation. Sub-class XII. Unproductive. (54) Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals. (55) Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes.

The tabulation scheme of 1921 was exactly similar to that of 1911. Against each occupational class, the number of actual workers by sex was recorded but there were 56 orders and 191 natural sub-groups instead of 55 and 169 as in 1911. An order (56) covering unclassified non-productive industries was added.

In 1931, attempts were made to simplify the scheme of 1921 by widening the categories and reducing the number of orders to 55 and increasing that of groups to 105. The order 3 (mines) in sub-class II (extraction of minerals) was sub-divided into two orders; 3 (metallic minerals) and 4 (non-metallic minerals). The orders 4 (quarries) and 5 (salt etc.) of 1921 were amalgamated in 1931, and constituted the group 40 (salt, saltpetro and other saline substances). Besides this major change, there were some other minor orientations of orders and groups. Thus the group 101 (persons employed in places of public entertainments) appearing in order 18 of sub-class III in 1921 was shifted to the group 183 (managers, and employees of places of public entertainment, race courses, societies, clubs) of order 49 under sub-class VIII (professions and liberal arts) in 1931. Similarly, witches and wizards included along with beggars and vagrants in group 189 of 1921 were classed with astrologers, fortune-tellers mediums of group 181 of order 49 in 1931. These beggars and vagrants formed a separate group 193 of order 54 (beggars, vagrants and prostitutes). Saddle-cloth makers and embroiderers were re-classified under workers in textiles instead of in leather. Sellers of finished articles were placed under trade in textiles and not under trade in transport as done previously. Sellers of grass-hoppers were re-classified under trade in food stuff instead of under trade of other sorts, and so on.

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In the tabulation of occupation distribution of 1941, the revised Bertillon scheme of 1931 was repeated in all its details upto 55 orders, but there were 236 groups in 1941 as against 105 of 1931. The absolute figures of 1941 were comparable with those of 1931 upto 55 orders.

5. Y-SAMPLE ESTIMATES FOR 1941

The problem of estimating the available labour force in the country became further complicated after the independence of India and the integration of the Native States with the Republic of India. In most of the cases, smaller states integrated with the neighbouring provinces and bigger states formed independent states themselves. Besides this, there were changes of state boundaries. Had the complete means of livelihood tables been prepared from the original census slips the provincial means of livelihood tables would not have been applicable for the present layout of some of the provinces. Fortunately however, occupation tables were not prepared from the original census slips but 2% Y-slips* stored for the purpose were under tabulation at the time of these changes. The Government of India decided to build up 'means of livelihood' tables on the basis of the changed layout of 1948 and the occupation tables of different states were prepared by giving due consideration for transfer of areas and integration of States. Unfortunately, Y-slips for all the areas could not be traced, and the final means of livelihood tables were prepared without incorporating the areas for which Y-slips were not available. Naturally the provincial layouts were not complete everywhere. The population coverages of occupation tables and age-tables from Y-slips were the same everywhere except for West Bengal where Y-slips of the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and West Dinajpur were considered unsuitable for means of livelihood tabulations.

To study the differences between the distributions of principal earners in the 1931 census figures and the 1941 Y-sample estimates, a comparison of the total number and percentages of principal earners (for both sexes) was made for each district and state.

Table 10 shows Y-sample estimates of the total number of the principal earners for each province. For provinces where the coverage of means of livelihood tables were not complete the number of earners for the area not covered has been estimated. If A = the actual population of the province, B = the total population covered in the Y-sample and M = the total number of principal earners from the Y-sample, then the 'estimated' number of principal earners (shown in Table 1) is $M(A-B)/B$. These values were shown for the provinces for which coverage was not complete.

Table 11 gives the distribution for both the census years, the total earners by sex for all districts. Tables 12 and 13, on the other hand, shows the sexwise distribution of independent earners and partly dependent earners of 1941 by states and by means of livelihood orders.

The information given in Tables 5 and 6 below indicate some broad features of the above mentioned tables. Table 5 gives for different A class states the upper and lower limits of the percentages of earners of both sexes in the districts. Table 6 compares the distributions of 10,000 principal earners among the occupational classes and sub-classes, according to the 1931 census and the 1941 Y-sample estimates.

* The 2% sample of slips of the 1941 census in India are known as Y-sample slips or Y-slips after the name of M.W.M. Yousie, the then Census Commissioner of India.

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TABLE 5. LIMITING VALUES OF PERCENTAGE OF INDEPENDENT EARNERS IN DIFFERENT STATES (PROVINCES) OF INDIA

state	male				female			
	highest		lowest		highest		lowest	
	district	percentage of earners	district	percentage of earners	district	percentage of earners	district	percentage of earners
West Bengal	Calcutta	67.77	Malda	39.64	Jalpaiguri	21.96	Malda	5.83
Bihar	Palamau	54.24	Gaya	45.80	Palamau	50.75	Santal Parganas	9.15
Orissa	Sambalpur	65.98	Koraput	45.78	Sambalpur	10.97	Puri	8.22
Assam	Khasi State	59.28	Lushai Hills	36.67	Khasi Jaintia Hills	32.24	Lushai Hills	2.66
Madras	Nilgiris	56.84	Chittoor	43.88	South Canara	23.10	Madras	7.63
Bombay	Bombay Municipality	66.44	Ratnagiri	39.22	Bombay Suburban	16.88	Rajputana States	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh	57.31	Baer	38.30	Drug	21.81	Yoonmal	7.08
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	62.54	Fatehpur	40.72	Pratabgarh	22.49	Tohriarhal	2.85
Punjab	Ambala	57.24	Rohtak	42.61	Kangra	20.46	Simla	4.28

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES

class & sub-class	means of subsistence	distribution per 10000 principal earners					
		total		male		female	
		1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
all occupations		10000	10000	7777	7283	2223	2717
A. production of raw materials		6986	6280	5499	4722	1487	1558
I. exploitation of animals & vegetations		6960	6245	5479	4692	1481	1553
II. preparation and supply of material substances		26	35	20	30	6	5
B. exploitation of minerals		1831	1640	1420	1320	411	320
III. industry		1082	1009	822	789	260	220
IV. transport		172	126	159	124	13	2
V. trade		577	605	439	407	138	98
C. public administration & liberal arts		307	272	283	252	24	20
VI. public force		66	51	66	50	—	—
VII. public administration		77	74	74	72	3	2
VIII. professions & liberal arts		164	147	143	130	21	17
D. miscellaneous		876	1808	675	989	301	819
IX. persons living on their income		15	23	12	16	3	5
X. domestic services		216	265	144	75	71	190
XI. insufficiently described occupation		645	1455	350	851	192	604
XII. unproductive		104	63	69	45	35	20

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TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS IN THE 1941 CENSUS

	male		female		total	
	population (in mill)	percentage of total	population (in mill)	percentage of total	population (in mill)	percentage of total
1. population (from 1941 census)	164.0	61.43	164.9	49.67	318.9	100.00
2. total earners	89.0	27.91	30.6	9.60	119.6	37.51
(a) independent	79.9	25.06	17.1	5.36	97.0	30.42
(b) partly dependent	9.1	2.85	13.6	4.24	22.6	7.09
3. agriculture	53.8	16.87	16.5	5.17	70.3	22.04
(a) independent	49.0	15.37	9.2	2.88	58.2	18.25
(b) partly dependent	4.8	1.50	7.3	2.29	12.1	3.79
4. industries including com- merce and transport	20.4	6.40	5.8	1.82	26.2	8.22
5. service of misc. occupation	14.2	4.45	8.0	2.41	22.2	6.96
6. unproductive work	0.6	0.19	0.3	0.09	0.9	0.28

The frequency distributions of percentages of principal earners (Table 8) over all the districts of class I States of India, and over the districts of U.P. and Punjab separately, show that the distribution patterns for the two census years 1931 and 1941 are not identical. It can be seen that the frequency distribution over all districts of Class I States is more symmetrical in 1941 than in 1931. Further, the maximum frequency for U.P. in 1931 lies in the interval 60%—65%, while that for 1941 is in the interval 65%—60%. This led us to study the percentages of individual districts as well as the provincial values. Except for U.P. and Punjab, there was fairly close agreement between districtwise percentage figures (for males) for the 1931 census and the 1941 Y-sample estimates. (The apparently small changes were, however, quite frequently significant, in view of the large sample sizes). In Uttar Pradesh there has been a sharp fall in these figures between 1931 and 1941; in Punjab, on the other hand, the figures have increased appreciably.

On examination it was found that in 1941 the district percentage figures for U.P. and Punjab were at par with the district percentages of other states. In fact Uttar Pradesh records very high and Punjab very low percentages of earners in 1931 compared with other provinces in the same year. It is quite possible that these disparities are due to the use of a definition of principal earners different from the rest of India or to a differential response to the non-cooperation movement in India at that time.

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 TABLE 8. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL
 MALE EARNERS OF INDIA

range of percentage values	frequency					
	India		U.P.		Punjab	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
below 35	1	0	0	0	0	0
35-40	1	1	0	0	0	0
40-45	8	5	0	0	1	0
45-50	25	23	0	9	5	0
50-55	32	68	0	14	4	2
55-60	46	60	7	18	2	8
60-65	50	18	33	8	0	2
65 & above	14	8	10	1	1	1
total	175	183	50	60	13	13

* Including Punjab and U. P.

Table 9 shows the (unweighted) means and variances of the percentage figures for the districts in each of the Class I States of India. The variances differ widely between the provinces and in two cases between years for the same province. The observed skewness of the overall frequency distributions of Table 8 may be due to the variation of the means and variances among the provinces.

TABLE 9. ESTIMATED VARIANCES AND MEANS OF DISTRICT PERCENTAGES
 OF PRINCIPAL MALE EARNERS OF CLASS I STATES OF INDIA

state	degree of freedom		estimated variances of district percentages		*P	mean percentage of principal earners	
	1931	1941	1931	1941		1931	1941
West Bengal	10	10	62.922	62.447	1.009	64.015	53.403
Assam	11	11	39.363	29.374	1.340	52.681	50.411
Bihar & Orissa	20	27	62.539	36.156	1.433	65.162	67.127
Madras	24	24	9.131	10.116	1.105	56.192	52.738
Bombay	20	21	47.703	27.937	1.708	50.791	53.562
Madhya Pradesh	21	21	45.375	16.223	2.797*	56.907	55.205
Uttar Pradesh	49	49	8.735	30.012	3.436**	62.912	54.849
Punjab	12	12	49.531	28.898	1.679	61.838	58.687

The percentages of principal earners among females differ greatly for different provinces, while those for males are relatively stable. The problem of labour force estimation should be undertaken separately for males and females on a district basis. For the male or female population of most districts, the proportion of principal earners remains practically the same from census to census and this fact can be utilised in the intercensal period. The percentage of male principal earners at any time can be estimated more precisely than that of females, and so any attempt for estimating the labour force jointly for males and females is likely to introduce greater variability. For identical reasons districts should not be pooled together.

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TABLE 10. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS OF PROVINCES BETWEEN 1931 CENSUS AND 1941 Y-SAMPLE ESTIMATES (Figures in 00)

province	male				female					
	total population		principal earners		total population		principal earners		percentage of earners	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
1. West Bengal ¹ estimated	93718	89045	50373	49391	82917	72284	9038	7821	10.90	10.90
		29300	16252		27748		3041			
2. Bombay ² estimated	130370	125062	79622	70906	122047	116964	20785	20900	17.03	23.06
		24838	13822		24045		5550			
3. Bihar	163366	182353	91621	99359	160316	182206	39820	39102	24.84	21.46
4. Orissa ³ estimated	60423	58005	35263	36251	64488	62453	13607	15960	21.10	25.57
		8070	4050		8162		2087			
5. Assam ⁴ estimated	37780	41698	19000	20880	33945	37394	5500	9136	16.20	24.43
		4213	2107		3822		933			
6. Punjab ⁵ estimated	58736	68421	29566	30376	48900	58340	2145	14206	4.40	24.35
		111	65		104		25			
7. Madhya Pradesh	80469	98152	51246	54650	80396	98325	24123	31981	26.98	32.53
8. Uttar Pradesh ⁶ estimated	290632	293201	163960	157692	235517	205756	43130	33541	19.32	12.62
		2228	1202		2287		296			
9. Madras	218688	245574	121603	128034	223278	247840	47803	51065	21.41	20.60
10. Delhi	3605	5352	2217	3200	2667	3827	192	241	7.20	6.30
11. Rajputana	58850	74767	34572	30700	53407	67772	7475	7960	14.00	11.76
12. Mysore	33540	37633	19371	19939	32033	35658	4134	3714	12.91	10.42
13. Hyderabad	73700	83468	32622	46162	70681	79018	16017	23933	22.10	29.05
14. Kashmir	10384	21299	7521	11971	17079	18917	560	2211	3.28	11.60
total	1302390	1495880	739247	812764	126747	1415381	233939	278900	18.92	19.80
all India estimate	1431869	1639993	793051	890990	1350484	1548737	252291	300375	18.56	19.76

¹ Provinces affected with the partition of India and 1931 figures of this table are estimated figures.

² Does not include Bankura, Midnapore, West Dinajpur and Cooh Bihar Districts of West Bengal.

³ Does not include Deccan States Agency, Gujrat States Agency, Western India States Agency and Abu State of Bombay.

⁴ Does not include Mayurbhanj and Patna States which are parts of Orissa.

⁵ Includes Manipur but excludes Garo Hills, Sadiya Frontier Tract and Balipurn Frontier Tract of Assam.

⁶ Does not include Palondi State of Punjab, Banaras State of Uttar Pradesh.

TABLE 11.1. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS BETWEEN 1931 CENSUS AND 1941 Y-SAMPLE ESTIMATES (WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM)

district	male					female						
	population		principal earners		percentage of earners	population		principal earners		percentage of earners		
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941		
	West Bengal.											
Burdwan	8149	9988	3604	5857	44.23	58.64	7608	8010	1137	3174	14.04	12.16
Birbhum	4727	5545	2532	3930	53.56	50.14	4749	6238	645	340	11.48	10.31
Hooghly	5021	7286	3758	4122	60.40	53.81	5221	6392	779	900	14.92	12.51
Medinipur	4831	6046	2473	3194	51.19	52.83	4655	5403	623	785	13.28	12.99
*24 Parganas	15639	20140	9371	10753	60.02	53.39	13548	16555	734	1304	5.34	7.38
Calcutta	7925	14324	6653	10138	70.85	60.80	3715	6505	438	650	11.60	14.85
*Nadia	3709	4310	1860	2156	50.61	49.92	3519	4084	214	356	6.00	8.22
*Murshidabad	6833	8245	3321	3673	48.60	44.57	6972	8160	659	896	0.15	8.53
*Jalpaiguri	4039	4065	2314	2440	57.41	53.18	3332	3362	768	954	22.91	24.77
*Bankura	4062	4838	1857	2163	45.72	44.63	3363	3853	459	569	13.65	11.82
*Medinipur	3623	4258	1711	1826	47.24	42.88	3383	4185	278	332	7.70	7.83
total	68249	89043	37948	49391	55.61	53.47	68358	72284	6185	7921	10.60	10.96
	Assam											
*Cochin	424	5403	2037	2781	48.70	51.45	3813	4643	710	813	18.82	16.72
*Khasi & Jaintia Hills	724	724	312	312	55.96	52.68	845	850	198	223	25.82	26.77
Naga Hills	693	693	430	430	62.03	62.03	743	743	196	196	28.28	28.28
Lushai Hills	592	739	321	378	54.22	37.83	652	789	295	35	45.25	4.45
Gowalpara	4703	5374	2148	2332	45.67	46.04	4125	4748	128	503	3.10	10.59
Kamrup	5133	6734	2746	3070	53.50	45.59	4634	5008	184	960	3.97	16.25
Narsing	3171	3913	1948	2140	61.37	54.47	2677	3423	470	891	17.56	26.03
Assam	3171	3913	1948	2140	61.37	54.47	2677	3423	470	891	17.56	26.03
Sibsagar	3903	4706	2005	2316	51.37	49.00	3490	4230	483	623	12.37	13.45
Lakimpur	3091	4851	2491	2846	80.43	51.65	3255	4097	1037	1483	33.47	30.20
Manipur	2156	2492	865	1200	40.08	50.02	2308	2650	254	1205	11.03	45.83
*Khasi State	911	1088	483	566	53.24	54.78	680	1018	378	440	42.52	41.99
total	34281	41698	18091	20460	65.77	60.03	30791	37394	4876	9136	16.84	24.43

* Districts affected with the formation of East Pakistan. The totals for West Bengal and Assam exclude areas for which %age could not be traced at the time of preparing up-tables and means of livelihood tables.

LABOUR FORCE MEASUREMENT FROM INDIAN CENSUS DATA

TABLE III. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNEERS BETWEEN 1961 CENSUS AND 1941 Y-SAMPLE ESTIMATOR (MILK AND DRINKS)

district	male				female			
	population	principal earners	percentage of earners		population	principal earners	percentage of earners	
			1931	1941			1931	1941
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
			Hindu					
Panna	9561	11103	5768	6353	60.33	56.75	2419	2700
Gaya	11830	12658	8997	8824	58.62	49.29	3211	2417
Nizamabad	9991	12757	6087	5776	60.72	49.12	3084	2777
Siron	12290	13742	7948	7240	37.79	52.69	12684	14864
Champuram	10416	12181	6648	7413	61.50	61.11	10847	11843
Muzaffarpur	14434	15843	8466	8036	58.64	56.53	14372	16604
Jorhaling	11476	12841	6968	6189	56.94	54.00	13031	12900
Bonghyr	11458	12941	6968	7182	60.74	55.78	11474	12863
Hosangpur	11306	12259	6205	6820	56.56	54.00	11040	11830
Purnea	11297	12296	6141	7772	57.02	63.21	10569	11607
Benaul Varganma	10330	11214	6258	5614	61.00	50.00	10230	11131
Hazratnigh	7320	8725	3163	4703	43.04	53.50	6334	8718
Kanchi	7771	8327	2378	4094	30.60	48.92	7001	8397
Palanasa	4098	4374	2239	2691	74.64	58.83	4090	4354
Sankarasa	4690	11620	4441	3812	52.56	52.80	8709	9727
Sankarabab	4690	11620	4441	3812	52.56	52.80	8709	9727
Chattanooga	917	1097	420	633	57.80	62.80	849	1047
total	102306	143737	91021	99638	56.69	54.33	160316	182206
			Orissa*					
Cuttack	10968	11669	6643	7124	58.10	61.05	12293	12643
Bhubaneswar	10330	11214	6258	5614	61.00	50.00	10230	11131
Puri	6082	5315	3984	3228	65.50	60.74	2161	2504
Nandajpur	6221	5698	2478	4097	47.40	70.64	6435	6018
total	25996	27877	14903	17724	63.03	63.02	28088	29376
							4323	8025
							30302	24.84
							2177	13.02
							704	17.22
							842	14.84
							2082	14.60
							8025	13.89
							3037	21.42

* The total does not represent Orissa State. All the districts of Orissa are not shown for want of 1931 figures.

TABLE III. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS BETWEEN 1931 CENSUS AND 1941 Y-SAMPLE ESTIMATES (MADRAS)

district	male				female							
	population		percentage of earners		population		percentage of earners					
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941				
Vijayanagara	16853	18770	8444	9920	66.04	52.86	3856	3334	21.43	27.10		
Channarayana	10503	10503	4602	5783	50.33	52.75	2379	2428	24.48	22.37		
Gold Coast West	6637	6637	3859	4632	58.14	69.82	1862	1862	28.05	28.05		
Kidderpur	6537	7319	3860	3908	59.28	54.40	1891	1344	22.60	18.00		
Guarar	10290	11529	6043	6323	58.75	55.54	2302	2073	22.47	23.85		
Nellore	7443	8121	4169	4404	55.80	55.34	1540	1643	20.88	21.10		
Channarayana	5809	4411	2548	2902	52.60	64.74	890	1243	19.12	24.13		
Norwalk	3392	5797	2391	3214	71.00	55.44	6047	6606	37.30	35.99		
Bellary	4030	5347	2761	2865	68.00	53.38	4768	5107	11.64	14.84		
Anantapur	5295	6049	3034	3334	56.24	55.20	5160	5074	12.61	18.59		
Muduru	3412	4075	1964	2181	57.56	53.52	3060	3700	9.12	8.70		
Channarayana	8372	9274	4724	4370	56.56	49.28	8180	8906	14.37	9.88		
Chittoor	7263	8534	3933	4473	52.54	52.84	7087	7970	11.06	16.87		
N. Arcot	13146	12927	6900	6728	52.50	51.28	11111	10754	17.50	17.50		
Salem	12117	14265	6000	7276	49.47	50.56	12222	14308	20.31	24.14		
Channarayana	12182	14890	6587	7466	53.91	52.99	12268	14907	21.82	18.85		
N. Arcot	12251	12996	6574	6817	56.11	62.03	12294	12992	21.97	21.31		
T. Nellore	12483	12471	6334	6038	57.13	52.33	12422	13103	21.03	20.31		
T. Nellore	13533	13533	6946	6946	51.33	51.33	13533	13533	26.86	26.86		
Meluru	10663	12110	6020	6150	56.53	50.82	10984	12347	23.72	24.68		
Rayachoti	8722	9485	4650	4723	53.38	49.79	9068	10312	17.69	17.53		
Nellore	9672	10910	5174	5715	53.45	62.38	10307	11535	21.40	20.00		
Nellore	9116	11129	584	609	63.65	59.29	774	908	202	259		
Meluru	17161	19011	8538	9041	49.74	47.65	18176	20249	40.90	40.82		
N. Arcot	6040	7339	3100	3283	65.11	44.61	7033	7670	18.94	20.52		
total	218086	243374	121003	126031	65.61	62.14	232278	247849	47.903	51.065	21.41	20.60

(Figures in 00)

LABOUR FORCE MEASUREMENT FROM INDIAN CENSUS DATA

TABLE II-4. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS BETWEEN 1931 CENSUS AND 1941 Y-SAMPLE ESTIMATES (BOMBAY)

district	males						females						
	population		principal earners		percentage of earners		population		principal earners		percentage of earners		
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	
Bombay Municipality	7474	9425	8078	6710	87.02	71.10	4140	5474	8255	702	12.04	12.82	
Alambabad	4073	7501	3228	4360	44.87	58.21	4285	6221	388	1087	9.09	17.03	
Katra	3051	4827	1781	2715	43.07	56.25	3463	4323	275	950	7.93	22.18	
Breach Petah Mahal	4115	4782	1905	2410	46.28	51.02	3773	4403	408	619	10.77	14.51	
South Fort	3463	4423	1592	2240	45.70	50.85	3455	4307	380	502	11.12	22.61	
Thana	4305	4788	2361	2901	54.61	65.58	4081	4530	1102	1497	27.13	32.98	
Dombay Suburban	1092	1423	610	808	59.11	62.05	703	1078	140	233	18.20	21.61	
East Khandesh	3022	3801	2854	3141	62.95	84.14	4870	6023	955	1430	19.61	23.44	
West Khandesh	6127	6738	3053	3694	49.83	54.82	2033	6530	1277	1840	21.61	28.23	
West Khandesh	3918	4633	1940	2408	49.52	52.23	2800	4489	656	1108	17.27	26.69	
Nasik	5089	5898	2598	3148	51.05	55.21	4012	5441	960	1076	19.54	26.93	
Poonah	6019	7001	3003	4096	49.89	58.51	4688	6393	940	2008	16.68	30.47	
Satara	5923	6577	2787	3402	47.05	51.73	5874	6896	841	1670	14.32	25.97	
Sholapur	4533	5299	2422	2942	53.40	55.82	4240	4917	764	1170	17.78	23.79	
Bidagar	3524	4082	2405	3378	43.17	63.00	5243	5953	447	1433	8.53	24.11	
Bijapur	4406	4972	2070	3270	47.18	65.65	4286	4788	555	1453	12.95	30.35	
Dharswad	5658	6165	2097	3310	47.68	53.60	4370	5845	653	1307	12.16	23.39	
Kannara	2141	2545	858	1238	39.80	55.14	2038	2107	206	496	10.00	25.98	
Kolaba	3160	3316	1730	1707	54.01	51.48	3137	3373	872	1098	27.81	32.55	
Ratnagiri	6003	6318	2941	3013	48.27	47.69	6032	7410	1720	2293	24.81	30.78	
Dejantama States	---	---	---	1617	---	54.10	---	---	---	---	181	---	8.42
Hydrabad	10743	14720	7110	7930	66.24	51.80	10056	13621	---	2474	1639	24.60	11.86
total	103002	125962	53014	70008	52.01	55.63	99300	116964	16340	20990	17.17	25.08	

The total does not give the Bombay total due to non-availability of Y-samples of Decem State Agency, Oajent State Agency, Western India State Agency and Abu State of Rajasthan.

TABLE 11.3. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS BETWEEN 1931 CENSUS AND 1941 T-SAMPLE ESTIMATES (MADHYA PRADESH)

district	male						female					
	population		principal earners		percentage of earners		population		principal earners		percentage of earners	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
Baheer	4744	4744	2168	2020	56.08	55.03	4150	4647	951	1058	25.01	22.77
Bastar	3204	3094	1465	1371	45.72	44.31	3041	2977	429	1180	12.96	39.65
Burgaja	3137	3558	1010	1679	51.01	55.65	3025	3411	367	698	10.16	20.33
Marath	2214	2512	1008	1212	48.17	48.25	2244	2534	280	607	12.49	23.95
Balab	4256	4728	1825	2209	50.13	61.45	3769	4271	277	584	7.35	23.04
Jubbulpur	3010	4055	2297	2604	57.88	65.43	3822	4411	912	1144	25.35	25.94
Trishangabad	4175	4253	2676	2400	56.90	56.43	4081	4127	972	1060	24.06	25.41
Amner	2420	2029	1320	1443	54.54	54.68	2249	2494	416	842	18.51	33.76
Devdi	2011	2188	1241	1207	61.72	55.16	2051	2195	488	741	23.77	33.76
Chhindwara	4775	5142	2624	2920	59.15	56.79	4805	5108	1236	1720	25.25	32.46
Wardha	2614	2626	1647	1437	63.02	54.72	2540	2987	1163	1748	40.25	39.29
Nagpur	4812	5421	2979	3077	61.91	56.76	4588	5179	1864	1768	39.32	34.22
Chanda	2812	4280	2625	2481	59.17	56.33	3785	4344	1269	1813	32.62	41.74
Bhandara	4088	4782	2275	2625	55.65	54.90	4167	4840	1749	2487	42.08	51.38
Balaghat	2769	3129	1619	1639	59.09	51.90	2847	3205	487	722	17.11	22.84
Balapur	7000	7373	4303	3827	58.15	52.31	7870	7704	2160	2012	27.50	25.81
Bilaspur	5239	5829	3432	4018	56.03	60.00	7103	7885	2044	3073	28.53	38.97
Deogarh	5539	6530	2724	3418	49.25	50.00	6038	7316	1258	2843	20.83	38.86
Anantnagar	4856	5070	2864	3090	58.97	60.24	4560	4800	1513	1487	32.30	30.94
Andhra	4480	4029	2702	2748	60.19	59.24	4275	4438	1452	1550	33.98	34.03
Bokhara	3890	4103	2441	1905	62.75	45.70	3710	4646	1251	1297	32.59	31.21
Yamoni	4361	4487	2635	2069	60.41	50.48	4212	4390	1088	2022	40.24	46.06
total	89100	98462	51516	51600	67.28	55.51	80306	88228	24122	31081	26.98	32.63

(Figures in '00)

LABOUR FORCE MEASUREMENT FROM INDIAN CENSUS DATA

TABLE 11.6. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS BETWEEN 1931 CENSUS AND 1941 SAMPLE ESTIMATES (UTTAR PRADESH AND PUNJAB)

district	population			percentage of principal earners			female			percentage of earners		
	1931	1941	principal earners	1931	1941	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
UTTAR PRADESH												
Prithvi	8,608	9,528	1,612	18.28	16.94	58.30	2,080	2,570	218	169	10.48	7.44
Saharanpur	6,238	6,537	3,363	53.91	51.15	80.11	4,011	4,243	649	630	13.81	12.03
Muzaffarnagar	4,693	5,700	2,683	57.16	46.89	68.17	3,307	3,982	486	406	12.26	9.12
Meerut	8,713	10,581	4,941	56.57	46.71	57.06	7,307	8,705	1,070	846	12.16	7.95
Bulandshahr	6,040	6,699	3,675	60.84	54.85	65.85	5,329	6,274	637	418	11.55	6.33
Aligarh	6,360	7,149	3,691	58.03	50.08	63.91	5,357	6,278	639	539	10.66	6.59
Ahmednagar	6,735	6,906	3,226	47.91	46.70	67.00	3,038	3,674	352	316	10.60	6.57
Mathura	5,729	6,026	3,103	54.00	51.66	65.31	4,524	5,018	321	307	6.06	6.71
Mainpuri	4,126	4,742	2,010	48.71	42.59	55.31	3,514	3,918	321	307	7.74	6.48
Etah	4,064	4,332	3,018	74.26	69.20	76.84	3,041	4,615	284	233	7.21	5.38
Bareilly	5,799	6,372	3,612	62.31	56.78	62.44	4,025	5,369	363	319	7.54	6.48
Bijnor	4,437	4,817	2,753	62.08	57.15	66.58	3,918	4,266	454	394	11.59	6.88
Meerut	6,238	6,537	3,363	53.91	46.89	68.17	4,637	5,337	494	270	10.65	6.64
Moradabad	6,971	7,583	3,732	53.54	48.82	57.83	4,983	5,449	439	368	7.36	5.28
Shahjahanpur	6,931	7,537	3,123	45.06	41.85	51.85	4,183	4,847	349	368	8.25	6.29
Dehra Dun	13,76	10,19	845	11.13	68.75	68.75	637	1,643	370	457	11.54	10.28
Farrukhabad	4,801	5,113	2,973	2,964	61.91	67.97	3,072	4,444	320	455	11.47	10.28
Fatehabad	4,131	4,818	2,626	2,469	63.67	50.00	3,329	4,015	450	205	13.62	6.11
Fatehpur	3,014	3,127	4,081	4,430	60.03	50.59	5,424	6,890	803	754	14.84	11.68
Almohad	7,678	8,138	2,233	1,829	61.79	43.19	3,274	3,912	807	403	24.65	10.30
Almohad	2,578	3,097	2,256	87.54	74.63	82.63	7,245	8,848	2,087	1,190	28.81	12.27
Jhansi	2,233	2,533	1,420	1,645	63.60	64.94	2,027	2,230	713	271	35.75	11.82
Jhansi	2,570	2,937	1,672	1,659	65.10	65.81	2,457	2,818	869	679	32.63	24.10
Benauli	3,259	3,728	1,890	2,015	67.80	64.03	3,023	3,498	1,019	912	33.45	26.07
Bareilly	5,250	6,311	3,670	3,284	68.48	62.04	4,913	5,876	1,091	1,294	22.21	22.62
Mirzapur	4,318	4,839	2,713	2,713	60.30	65.78	3,939	4,304	1,766	1,017	39.11	22.68
Jaunpur	6,129	6,832	3,720	6,075	58.50	55.44	7,652	8,454	1,053	1,065	21.24	13.00
Gazipur	4,259	4,008	2,499	2,377	59.00	47.56	4,411	4,835	853	961	24.24	13.00
Bahia	4,091	3,507	2,978	72.80	61.69	56.11	4,020	6,232	1,151	1,599	25.62	23.11
Gorakhpur	18,303	20,078	11,926	9,688	65.16	48.20	17,337	19,560	4,890	2,700	26.15	14.26
Azamgarh	10,075	11,543	7,246	5,951	68.23	62.84	10,105	10,603	2,929	1,768	19.89	16.18
Meerut	6,238	6,537	3,363	53.91	46.89	68.17	7,736	9,002	1,729	1,326	22.48	14.63
Nainital	1,823	1,712	1,056	58.00	51.19	51.19	1,113	1,213	114	114	6.15	6.49
Almora	2,950	3,420	2,032	1,038	69.28	49.65	2,913	3,453	114	329	3.97	9.38

TABLE 11.6. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS BETWEEN 1931 CENSUS AND 1941 Y-SAMPLE ESTIMATES (UTTAR PRADESH AND PUNJAB)—(continued)

district	male			female			percentage of earners	principal earners	percentage of earners			
	population	principal earners	1931 1941	population	principal earners	1931 1941						
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941		
	UTTAR PRADESH—contd.											
Gorakhal	2580	2960	1548	1613	60.04	55.62	2759	3122	119	431	4.31	13.81
Lucknow	4320	5221	2591	3362	59.85	64.39	3548	4277	497	786	14.02	18.42
Meerut	4378	5214	2574	3352	60.20	64.25	4625	5354	572	862	13.15	16.28
Rawan Bherilly	4937	5392	3108	3114	62.79	57.75	4894	5256	1862	1182	34.19	22.50
Sirapur	6210	6882	4502	3730	67.69	61.21	5451	6043	870	473	15.96	7.63
Hardoi	6084	6658	4050	3090	66.34	59.03	5192	5733	745	255	14.35	4.45
Kheri	6047	5479	3469	3025	68.73	65.21	4398	4762	711	482	16.17	10.12
Fyzabad	6101	6620	3938	3659	64.53	55.27	5947	6574	1343	1601	22.58	24.35
Unnao	5025	5843	3715	3038	68.48	44.31	7083	6333	1477	601	19.19	8.15
Benares	5092	5828	3523	3078	63.29	51.22	6438	5911	1884	607	30.34	10.27
Sahasganj	5129	5292	2991	2972	62.42	48.03	4642	4112	1910	1319	41.28	25.78
Pratapgarh	4126	5297	3237	2572	62.76	60.39	2090	5632	1033	578	20.20	10.45
Bareilly	5148	6093	3337	3070	63.01	64.67	2140	2186	166	116	7.74	5.31
Bara Banki	2500	2384	1594	1071	63.01	64.67	1763	1063	88	133	4.99	6.38
Teerigarhwal	1723	2011	1100	933	66.04	48.39						
total	258690	292291	162788	157692	62.03	53.78	233545	293760	45900	33541	18.55	12.02
	PUNJAB											
Hawal	4960	5514	2295	3164	46.08	57.28	4248	4832	136	1257	2.20	25.91
Rohtak	4474	5154	2096	2998	46.80	65.26	3674	4717	150	1448	3.87	45.53
Chandigarh	4578	5248	2176	2976	47.33	54.53	3427	4377	225	1825	5.00	43.55
Karnal	4099	4429	2070	2177	44.16	55.23	3527	4377	425	654	2.86	14.52
Amboala	4164	4715	2223	2549	53.28	62.13	3585	3763	168	663	6.08	17.65
Nimla	225	544	168	180	71.49	73.77	133	141	11	78	8.37	55.32
Kangra	4153	4703	2245	2848	56.40	69.56	3660	4591	297	1768	7.69	41.20
Hoshiarpur	5519	6213	2917	3718	52.35	59.84	4803	5499	179	1320	3.34	24.23
Kangra	3127	6062	2481	3596	48.41	58.83	4311	5214	160	1279	3.92	24.88
Jullundur	4127	4884	2177	2884	45.83	51.73	2903	3717	185	1417	4.50	36.71
Ferozpur	6385	7814	3123	4183	48.91	53.71	5711	6352	155	1437	2.46	22.71
*Amritsar	7102	8870	3609	4942	50.82	55.72	5711	7332	527	1131	4.15	15.43
*Gurdaspur	4007	4691	2042	2667	50.95	56.85	2250	3029	102	679	3.14	17.05
total	28564	36621	20374	30376	69.16	67.55	48873	58340	2145	14205	4.39	24.28

The Uttar Pradesh total does not include Benares State.

*Inclusion districts affected with the formation of Pakistan.

LABOUR FORCE MEASUREMENT FROM INDIAN CENSUS DATA

TABLE 14. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ACCORDING TO DEPENDENCY 1941

State	population		independent earners		partly dependent earners		total dependents		independents earners		partly dependent		total dependents	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	percentage of earners													
West Bengal	118213	100030	85303	8084	3037	1900	52703	89061	53.00	9.00	2.57	1.90	44.53	89.04
Bombay	150860	141011	75209	18259	11550	16281	66881	108471	48.01	11.43	7.64	11.55	41.33	76.92
Bihar	183255	142506	86994	44072	10863	15081	83390	131303	48.35	13.81	5.92	8.23	45.51	78.51
Orissa	67063	70613	37004	7053	3510	11023	23833	52559	56.20	9.00	5.24	15.61	38.66	74.43
Assam (with Nagaland)	45911	41216	10753	4190	3224	5872	22934	31148	43.02	10.18	7.02	14.33	49.06	73.57
Punjab	68231	58441	34163	7324	5273	6918	29091	44109	49.85	12.63	7.70	11.84	42.45	73.63
Madhya Pradesh	98453	98625	47927	14458	6772	17529	43754	66028	48.68	14.73	6.68	17.88	44.44	67.37
Uttar Pradesh	294425	266041	146841	21030	15632	12702	130531	234218	49.71	7.85	4.08	4.77	46.21	87.38
Madras	245574	247849	117410	32910	10031	19143	117533	100787	47.81	13.29	4.32	7.32	47.86	79.40
*Jharkhand	5525	3627	3176	110	93	125	2083	3360	39.34	3.03	1.74	3.27	36.92	103.70
*Gojiana	74787	67772	33784	6610	1012	1350	37971	29803	47.86	9.77	1.33	1.99	30.79	86.24
Myore	37633	35638	19499	2156	4131	1358	17603	31944	42.01	6.03	10.88	4.37	47.01	89.58
Hyderabad	83466	79918	35029	12039	11123	10804	37396	35965	41.96	16.32	13.32	13.63	44.60	70.03
Kashmir	21299	18917	10094	387	1307	1824	9328	16706	49.79	2.03	6.41	9.64	43.80	88.21
Other States	143817	133231	71236	12051	6873	13811	65014	108700	49.58	9.30	4.78	10.21	43.64	86.43
all-India	1610083	1548157	796490	171323	91404	133652	748793	1242362	48.76	11.00	5.58	8.72	43.60	80.22

(Figures in 00)

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TABLE 13. DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL EARNERS BY SEX AND LIVELIHOOD ORDERS*
IN 1941 CENSUS

(Figures in 000)

order no.	male			female			total principal earners
	principal earners			principal earners			
	independ- ent earners	partly depend- ent	total	independ- ent earners	partly depend- ent	total	
1	51143.0	5103.8	56347.7	9720.6	7705.5	17435.1	73782.8
(a)	48072.7	4746.9	53799.4	9158.9	7110.3	16275.2	70234.6
(b)	951.6	108.3	1059.9	348.2	318.3	666.5	17264.4
(c)	145.2	10.9	156.1	25.7	17.2	42.9	109.0
(d)	1092.2	229.1	1321.3	190.6	52.1	242.7	1564.0
(e)	22.4	28.6	51.0	6.2	1.6	7.8	58.8
2	428.0	37.7	465.7	80.6	68.3	157.9	623.6
3	76.0	4.0	80.9	9.4	4.1	13.5	94.4
4	438.9	34.1	473.0	43.0	24.0	77.0	550.9
5	2242.5	188.6	2931.1	403.8	446.3	850.1	3463.2
6	610.3	43.4	653.7	30.6	30.5	70.1	723.8
7	936.6	80.6	1037.1	118.6	85.8	204.3	1241.4
8	545.1	38.3	583.4	26.4	17.8	44.2	627.6
9	533.6	30.0	572.5	80.6	64.3	134.8	707.3
10	128.8	9.0	138.7	12.6	6.0	17.6	156.3
11	671.8	72.0	743.8	415.8	281.3	696.9	1440.7
12	1861.9	125.0	1986.9	224.8	150.0	374.8	2361.7
13	13.6	0.7	14.2	—	0.4	0.4	14.6
14	715.4	51.2	766.6	87.5	49.8	137.3	903.9
15	41.9	3.7	45.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	47.2
16	137.1	6.7	143.8	1.5	0.5	2.0	145.8
17	742.0	37.7	779.7	123.6	48.7	172.3	952.0
18	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9
19	210.2	16.2	226.4	3.2	1.0	4.2	229.6
20	666.6	52.7	719.2	48.2	27.3	75.5	794.7
21	564.9	48.2	613.1	20.6	14.9	35.5	654.6
22	96.0	3.9	99.9	1.9	0.4	2.3	102.2
23	237.9	14.3	252.2	22.0	2.5	24.5	276.7
24	109.3	6.0	115.3	1.0	1.4	2.4	117.7
25	352.3	28.1	380.4	19.1	13.5	32.6	413.0
26	90.1	6.8	96.9	5.5	2.2	7.7	104.6
27	63.7	4.6	68.3	10.5	15.7	26.2	94.5
28	33.6	1.7	35.2	1.6	1.3	2.9	38.1
29	26.1	2.1	28.2	14.2	24.1	38.3	66.5
30	58.4	3.5	61.9	2.5	2.1	4.6	66.5
31	425.4	25.8	451.2	154.4	32.2	186.6	637.8
32	2087.7	144.5	2232.2	707.4	398.6	1106.0	3338.2
33	75.4	3.6	78.9	4.5	1.8	6.3	85.2
34	64.3	4.1	68.4	2.5	1.0	3.5	71.9
35	13.1	0.6	13.6	2.9	1.2	4.1	17.7
36	113.0	6.5	120.4	11.6	3.6	15.2	135.6
36	125.5	13.9	139.4	58.0	64.0	122.0	261.4
38	185.6	11.9	197.4	23.6	10.2	33.8	231.2
39	799.9	71.3	871.2	96.5	38.4	134.9	1066.1
40	221.6	7.3	228.9	1.0	0.5	1.5	230.4
41	2.6	0.6	3.1	—	—	—	3.1
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	454.8	36.4	491.0	6.0	2.6	8.6	499.6
44	955.0	38.4	993.4	31.1	9.2	40.3	1033.7
45	477.8	49.3	527.1	61.9	12.4	64.3	691.4
46	117.7	4.4	122.1	1.0	0.5	1.5	123.6
47	107.2	10.7	207.9	68.7	19.3	78.0	265.9
48	485.1	33.3	518.4	63.6	8.0	71.6	590.0
49	252.6	21.3	273.9	29.6	6.4	35.9	308.9
50	239.1	11.8	247.9	62.7	8.0	71.7	319.6
51	1005.2	112.7	1207.9	1101.6	871.6	2063.1	3271.0
52	7232.7	2363.3	9616.0	2748.6	2891.6	5640.1	15256.1
53	33.4	10.4	43.8	3.2	1.1	4.3	48.1
54	638.2	41.0	679.2	245.2	41.8	287.0	866.2
55	17.8	2.9	20.4	3.2	2.1	5.3	25.7
total	79019.6	9149.4	88069.0	17132.3	13505.2	30637.6	119706.6

* For names of orders see page 250.

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