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Part I—REPORT

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### LIST OF ERRATA.

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

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

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

(3) On page 8 in inset *substitute* in "percentage of provincial area" column in (2) 9.3; in (4) 21.3; in (6) 4.1.

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

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

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

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## PREFACE.

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

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

## APPENDIX A.

### Distribution and movement of population by districts, states and tahsils.

The distribution and movement of the population has been discussed, in respect of the larger territorial units, in Chapter I. Distribution and movement by districts and tahsils is dealt with in this appendix. As regards distribution, there is little or nothing new to be said, and the reader is referred to previous reports. As regards movement—by which is really meant variation—during the past decade, it has already been shown that this has depended, to a degree which obscures the influence of all other factors, on the caprice of the influenza epidemic: and what is true of the larger is equally true in all but a few instances of the smaller local units. Migration however, though barely on a scale sufficient to affect the figures of the natural divisions, has influenced district and tahsil variation in some cases.

In the following paragraphs the figures of the districts of each natural division are taken up in turn:—

### 2. HIMALAYA, WEST.

(1) *Dehra Dun*.—This is a healthy and, so far as the headquarters tahsil is concerned,

Dehra Dun district and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.
District total ..	212,243	178	+3.6
Dehra ..	156,620	211	+4.3
Chakrata ..	55,623	125	+1.5
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	212,243	204,888	+7,355
Immigrants ..	60,271	54,644	+5,627
Emigrants ..	6,392	8,667	-2,475
Natural ..	158,364	159,111	-747

a fertile tract: with a low density due to the preponderance of jungle. The Chakrata tahsil is entirely montane and is very sparsely populated indeed. The population has increased. But this is entirely due to the increase of immigrants and the decrease of emigrants. The natural population is stationary. Immigrants are to a small extent temporary pilgrims at Rikhikesh, but mainly professional and business men, semi-permanent settlers attracted by the growing towns of Dehra and Mussoorie: labourers from Oudh, also semi-permanent, employed in the tea gardens: together with some permanent settlers on

reclaimed lands. Emigrants are mostly the descendants of semi-permanent immigrants who have returned to their ancestral homes.

(2) *Naini Tal*.—The greater part of this district—the Tarai (Kichha) and Bhabar

Naini Tal district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.
District total ..	276,375	102	-14.4
Haldwani ..	78,680	61	-8.2
Kichha ..	91,553	112	-22.3
Naini Tal ..	60,011	139	+2.4
Kashipur ..	46,731	247	-24.0
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	276,375	323,519	-46,644
Immigrants ..	107,896	134,557	-26,661
Emigrants ..	15,003	22,863	-7,860
Natural ..	188,982	211,825	-27,843

(Haldwani), and in a lesser degree Kashipur—is extremely unhealthy, and the whole is largely under forest. The Bhabar with a very low water level can only be cultivated where it can be served by canals: and as the canals depend on small streams only, most of the tract is uninhabited except by migratory graziers and woodcutters, and Haldwani has a lower density than any other tahsil in the province.

The very large decrease of population in the Tarai and Kashipur probably reflects a growing conviction that these tracts are unsuitable, owing to their climate, for settlement by outsiders. Outsiders here, who come mainly from Rampur State and Rohilkhand, move off to their homes in the early hot weather: at the same time the Bhabar cultivators return to the hills. The current census was taken a week later than in 1911, and this fact accounts for the

bulk of the decrease in the sub-montane portion of the district. The apparent loss of the Bhabar has become an apparent gain to the Naini Tal tahsil and to the Almora district.

It will be seen that of the district's loss of population of 46 thousand, 26 thousand are immigrants. These immigrants are of course of the "periodic" variety. Emigrants are principally such children of these periodic immigrants as are born during the winter, and are not really emigrants at all.

Almora district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	530,388	98	+0.9
Almora ..	167,402	81	-13.1
Ranikhet ..	167,804		
Champawat ..	96,782		
Pithoragarh ..	98,402	156	+40.0
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	530,388	525,630	+4,708
Immigrants ..	9,660	14,609	-4,949
Emigrants ..	59,786	58,822	-86
Natural ..	574,464	564,848	+9,621

(3) *Almora*.—The population is practically stationary. If the census had been taken a week earlier, as in 1911, there would almost certainly have been a decrease. The appearance of a decrease has been avoided owing to the fact that large numbers of the Bhabar cultivators—who come mostly from the Champawat tahsil—had reached their homes in the hills by March 18. Hence the smaller number of emigrants (periodic) who would normally have become more numerous. The smaller number of immigrants is due to changes in the garrison of Ranikhet and Almora, and of course to the heavy mortality of the decade.

Garhwal district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	485,186	85	+1.2
Fauri ..	121,001	86	+1.2
Lansdowne ..	203,246		
Chamoli ..	160,989		
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	485,186	479,641	+5,545
Immigrants ..	11,634	13,789	-2,105
Emigrants ..	25,605	24,842	+763
Natural ..	499,107	490,694	+8,413

(4) *Garhwal*.—The population has very slightly increased: the district undoubtedly suffered much less from the influenza epidemic than did the province generally. Immigrants, who are mostly wives taken from neighbouring districts and states, have decreased: as would be expected, for here there is no natural increase to counterbalance heavy mortality. Emigrants, to whom the same considerations apply, are more numerous owing to larger recruitment for military and quasi-military service.

### 3. SUB-HIMALAYA, WEST.

(1) *Saharanpur*.—The district has suffered a fairly evenly distributed loss of population

Saharanpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	987,471	440	-5.0
Saharanpur ..	298,062	476	-4.2
Deoband ..	191,444	4.7	-6.2
Roorkes ..	276,322	391	-5.1
Nakur ..	171,643	413	-4.4
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	987,471	986,439	-8,968
Immigrants ..	52,864	74,416	-21,552
Emigrants ..	69,980	66,078	+3,902
Natural ..	944,587	978,101	-33,514

of 5 per cent. The figures call for no comment: the rate of decrease is about normal for the western portion of the province. It is noticeable that emigrants now outnumber immigrants. This probably means no more than that the tract (mainly that on the west bank of the Jamna) with which the district exchanges wives has suffered relatively less from influenza.

(2) *Bareilly*.—The decrease of population is very unevenly distributed. The percentage

Bareilly district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,018,875	641	-7.4
Faridpur ..	121,747	498	-6.4
Bareilly ..	814,095	1,018	-1.4
Aonla ..	197,219	643	-5.0
Mirganj ..	92,767	623	-8.7
Baheri ..	170,591	494	-18.1
Nawabganj ..	117,456	581	-8.6
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,018,875	1,094,663	-80,788
Immigrants ..	80,810	107,832	-27,522
Emigrants ..	100,056	130,245	-30,189
Natural ..	1,038,621	1,117,076	-88,455

is exceedingly high in Baheri, the tahsil which adjoins the Tarai and is notoriously unhealthy. In 1901-11 this tahsil also suffered heavy losses, from which it recovered in the following decade. Mirganj and Nawabganj, the other two northern tahsils, have been harder hit than the southern portion of the district. The headquarters tahsil, thanks to the presence of the city and its suburbs, reduces the district percentage.

Both immigrants and emigrants continue to decrease in numbers. Immigrants include some operatives in Bareilly city, and emigrants some settlers in the Naini Tal Tarai. But the bulk of the migration is matrimonial.

(3) *Bijnor*.—Variation calls for no comment

Bijnor district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	740,182	395	-8.2
Bijnor ..	194,155	409	-8.1
Nagina ..	142,203	294	-14.8
Dhampur ..	253,061	551	-6.1
Najibabad ..	150,763	330	-5.2
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	740,182	805,900	-65,718
Immigrants ..	23,807	34,301	-10,994
Emigrants ..	51,864	68,918	-17,049
Natural ..	768,789	840,613	-71,778

except in the case of Nagina which has suffered heavily. This tahsil is agriculturally precarious, and its population shows the same violent fluctuations as the Baheri tahsil of Bareilly. It lost severely in the first ten years of the century, and recovered a large part of its losses in the following decade. Emigration has decreased steadily since 1900, probably at the expense of the Kashipur and Tarai tahsils of Naini Tal. Immigrants have always been negligible.

(4) *Pilibhit*.—Population has seriously decreased. The climate is most unhealthy and

Pilibhit district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	431,601	320	-11.5
Bisalpur ..	181,449	499	-8.8
Puranpur ..	81,487	159	-12.4
Pilibhit ..	168,671	356	-13.8
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	431,601	487,617	-56,016
Immigrants ..	49,800	62,728	-12,928
Emigrants ..	43,551	59,324	-16,778
Natural ..	424,302	484,313	-59,861

agriculture precarious. Losses are heaviest in the two northern tahsils, and Bisalpur, which had gained least in 1911, has lost least in 1921. These phenomena are common also to Bareilly and Bijnor, as has already been seen. Both emigrants and immigrants are much fewer than ten years ago. Immigration had already begun to decline in 1911: in a keen market for labour Pilibhit is too unattractive to be able to compete. For the decline of emigration it is difficult to account; but the movement is mainly matrimonial, and matrimonial emigration is only brisk in prosperous times.



APPENDIX A.

(5) *Kheri*.—The decrease here has been little more than normal, and Kheri stands

Kheri district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	913,475	807	-4.8
Muhamdi ..	258,925	888	-6.4
Nighasan ..	285,941	230	-1.4
Lakhimpur ..	873,609	849	-6.0
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	913,475	959,208	-45,733
Immigrants ..	64,658	111,878	-46,725
Emigrants ..	42,879	56,828	-14,449
Natural ..	891,201	904,658	-13,457

midway between its western neighbour Pilibhit, which has lost severely, and its eastern neighbour Bahraich, which has gained slightly in population. It is very noticeable that along the foot of the hills conditions of health appear to have been progressively better from West to East, from Naini Tal right across to Baati. Here the losses are concentrated in the southern tahsils. Nighasan in the north has suffered least: in 1911 it was found to have prospered least. The reason for violent fluctuation in one half of the district, combined with comparative steadiness in the other, here as elsewhere is to me inexplicable.

There is a very big fall in the number of immigrants, but for which the population would be almost stationary. Immigration had begun to decline in 1911, and the reason given in the last report—that reclamation of the jungle had practically ceased—is thus corroborated. The greater part of a generation has now passed since reclamation was carried on on any appreciable scale, and few of the descendants of the original settlers will have been shown as immigrants.

4. INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN, WEST.

(1) *Muzaffarnagar*.—Losses have been slight and are confined to the east of the district,

Muzaffarnagar district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	794,265	479	-1.6
Muzaffarnagar ..	321,827	478	-2.3
Kairana ..	205,032	455	+ .7
Jansath ..	186,413	410	-6.8
Budhana ..	180,993	631	+2.3
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	794,265	807,543	-13,278
Immigrants ..	79,669	95,517	-21,848
Emigrants ..	66,690	67,629	-939
Natural ..	787,266	779,655	+7,631

especially Jansath. Kairana and Budhana have actually increased. The reason for the heavy losses in Jansath are not clear, but as the tahsil contains a considerable tract of riverain (Khadir) country on the right bank of the Ganges, which is precarious and carries a population largely migratory, the figures may be connected with the very large decrease of immigration: which accounts for more than the whole of the district's losses. This decrease is a repetition of what was found in 1911, and all that can be said is that the reason assigned in the last report—movement to escape plague—was evidently incorrect.

(2) *Meerut*.—The population just fails to be stationary. The figures are strictly analogous to those of Muzaffarnagar. Losses

Meerut district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,499,074	652	- .3
Meerut ..	290,063	1,055	+2.2
Ghaziabad ..	263,103	590	- .2
Mawana ..	185,548	440	-6.1
Bughpat ..	304,124	744	+2.7
Sardhana ..	212,300	621	- .5
Hapur ..	245,936	634	-2.2
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,499,074	1,504,186	-5,112
Immigrants ..	126,967	150,227	-23,270
Emigrants ..	120,439	124,646	-4,187
Natural ..	1,492,676	1,478,605	+13,971

are concentrated in the eastern half of the district—in the two tahsils Mawana and Hapur, which border the Ganges—and are associated with a big decrease of immigrants, which more than accounts for the decline of the district as a whole. Meerut is agriculturally prosperous; and the figures reveal what is revealed elsewhere (e.g. in Gorakhpur) that the tracts with the highest density tend most to increase in population. It follows that variation is not connected with the margin of subsistence—a point that has been stressed in the body of the report.

(3) *Bulandshahr*.—The figures show a normal and fairly evenly distributed decrease of 5 per cent. There was a decrease also in 1911. As in 1911, the principal losses are found in Sikandarabad and Khurja; these are the two westerly tahsils bordering on the Jamna, so that the conditions of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar are reversed. The easterly tahsils which have suffered least have the highest density. Immigrants are much fewer than in 1911, in which year they were much fewer than in 1901. I am unable to hazard a reason for the decline of immigration; all that can be said is that plague, which was blamed in the last report, was evidently not responsible

Bulandshahr district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,066,519	560	-5.0
Anupshahr ..	265,207	588	-4.8
Bulandshahr ..	319,515	671	-4.1
Sikandarabad ..	238,976	462	-5.9
Khurja ..	242,821	528	-6.2
<b>Population.</b>	<b>1921.</b>	<b>1911.</b>	<b>Variation.</b>
Actual ..	1,066,519	1,123,132	-56,613
Immigrants ..	92,068	114,317	-22,249
Emigrants ..	106,172	118,535	-7,363
Natural ..	1,090,638	1,122,350	-41,727

(4) *Aligarh*.—The district has suffered heavy losses, Iglas and in a smaller degree Sikandra Rao being especially hard hit. The northern tahsils as in 1901-11 have fared best.

Immigrants as in the rest of the northern Doab have decreased considerably.

Aligarh district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,061,745	546	-8.9
Atrauli ..	186,794	545	-8.2
Aligarh ..	289,078	672	-7.1
Iglas ..	100,739	478	-13.2
Khair ..	166,681	410	-6.9
Hathras ..	191,878	662	-9.0
Sikandra Rao ..	176,581	524	-10.9
<b>Population.</b>	<b>1921.</b>	<b>1911.</b>	<b>Variation.</b>
Actual ..	1,061,745	1,165,630	-103,885
Immigrants ..	102,927	139,478	-36,551
Emigrants ..	184,402	150,968	-16,556
Natural ..	1,093,320	1,177,160	-83,840

(5) *Muttra*.—Losses have been no more than normal: which is surprising, for agriculturally this district has probably had a more unfavourable decade than any other in the province. Sadabad however, which has the highest density, has a percentage of decrease almost double that of any other tahsil. In 1901-11 the district declined very much more markedly (by 14 per cent.), and Sadabad suffered least (6.5 per cent.)

Both immigration and emigration have declined, but immigration in the greater degree, and emigrants now outnumber immigrants by about 15,000. In 1911 and 1901 migration was found to balance itself almost exactly.

Muttra district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	619,138	427	-5.7
Sadr tahsil ..	191,078	478	-5.1
Chhata ..	134,522	331	-3.8
Mat ..	85,386	383	-5.7
Mahaban ..	116,984	487	-4.5
Sadabad ..	91,168	507	-10.5
<b>Population.</b>	<b>1921.</b>	<b>1911.</b>	<b>Variation.</b>
Actual ..	619,138	656,310	-37,172
Immigrants ..	76,609	113,238	-36,629
Emigrants ..	91,379	112,425	-21,146
Natural ..	633,808	655,497	-21,689

(6) *Agra.*—The population has been almost decimated. It decreased appreciably also in

Agra district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	924,155	498	-9.6
Itmadpur ..	174,686	483	-9.8
Firozabad ..	109,840	541	-5.1
Bah ..	104,730	806	-16.7
Fatehabad ..	90,168	460	-16.6
Sadr tahsil ..	277,707	1,152	-2.8
Kiraoli ..	99,201	265	-10.0
Kheragarh ..	101,828	830	-15.0
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	924,155	1,021,847	-97,692
Immigrants ..	102,658	139,717	-37,059
Emigrants ..	140,898	172,715	-31,822
Natural ..	962,390	1,054,845	-92,455

In the last decade. In 1911 Bah and Fatehabad alone showed increases: these tahsils now show the biggest decreases. Big decreases are also shown by Kiraoli and Kheragarh: these are all trans-Jamna tahsils.

The tahsils with the highest densities, Sadr and Firozabad, have suffered least.

Migration of both kinds has declined enormously.

It is useless to attempt to account for the degree of variation as between districts. It must be due, to an extent that conceals all minor causes, to the capricious incidence of the influenza epidemic.

(7) *Mainpuri.*—The district has suffered severely, though not so severely as its neighbour

Mainpuri district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	748,027	447	-6.2
Mainpuri ..	160,560	416	-5.8
Bhongaon ..	216,442	472	-1.1
Karhal ..	91,028	418	-9.3
Shikohabad ..	145,680	496	-7.7
Mustafabad ..	134,317	424	-9.8
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	748,027	797,524	-49,597
Immigrants ..	67,873	110,889	-42,516
Emigrants ..	73,154	96,825	-23,171
Natural ..	758,308	788,560	-30,252

Agra. Mustafabad declined very seriously in 1901-11, and again shows the heaviest losses. Of the remaining tahsils Karhal and Shikohabad, which had slight increases in 1911, have now declined the most.

Immigrants have decreased by over 40 per cent. and emigrants very considerably. Emigrants now for the first time outnumber immigrants.

(8) *Etah.*—Losses here have been normal and would have been less than normal but for

Etah district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	829,760	483	-4.8
Sadr Tahsil ..	296,088	492	-4.4
Kasganj ..	267,402	542	-2.5
Aliganj ..	220,242	424	-2.4
Jalesar ..	106,028	467	-15.0
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	829,760	871,372	-41,612
Immigrants ..	92,219	126,851	-34,632
Emigrants ..	86,852	104,837	-17,985
Natural ..	824,393	849,858	-24,965

the very heavy decrease shown by Jalesar. This tahsil also showed the biggest decrease in 1911, and the smallest increase in 1901. It adjoins the Sadabad tahsil of the Muttra district, which has been similarly hard hit.

Both immigrants and emigrants are much fewer than in 1911, but especially the former, and migration has now almost reached an equilibrium.

(9) *Budaun*.—The population which had increased slightly in 1911 now shows a large decrease, especially in Dataganj. This tahsil lying between the Ramganga and Ganges rivers contains considerable riverain tracts. The tahsils with the highest density, Budaun and Bisauli, have suffered least. Migration has declined only proportionately.

Budaun district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	975,347	484	-7.5
Gunnaur ..	149,977	415	-8.5
Bisauli ..	197,474	549	-6.2
Sahaswan ..	187,997	442	-8.3
Budaun ..	244,471	544	-8.2
Dataganj ..	195,628	467	-13.3
Population	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	975,347	1,054,953	-78,606
Immigrants ..	78,606	93,089	-19,484
Emigrants ..	99,720	116,499	-16,779
Natural ..	996,462	1,072,963	-75,901

(10) *Moradabad*.—Though it has lost heavily

Moradabad district and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,198,658	525	-5.1
Moradabad ..	247,876	792	-2.1
Thakurdwara ..	107,652	449	-11.8
Bhar ..	210,077	631	-5.5
Sambhal ..	245,600	524	7.7
Amroha ..	218,696	558	-1.4
Haseenpur ..	178,752	316	-5.2
Population	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,198,658	1,262,938	-64,280
Immigrants ..	70,747	85,381	-14,634
Emigrants ..	107,917	188,604	-80,687
Natural ..	1,235,828	1,816,156	-60,328

(11) *Shahjahanpur*.—This district shows a very big decline. The two northerly tahsils, Tilhar and especially Pawayan, which runs up as a wedge between the Pilibhit and Kheri districts, bear the brunt of the loss. In the previous decade Pawayan increased very greatly while the rest of the district decreased. It is also the tahsil with much the lowest density. The demographic phenomena of Shahjahanpur are therefore the same as those of other semi-submontane districts.

Shahjahanpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	839,115	486	-11.3
Shahjahanpur ..	242,315	615	-8.5
Jalalabad ..	159,253	492	-8.3
Tilhar ..	232,708	584	-11.9
Pawayan ..	214,939	364	-15.5
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	839,115	945,775	-106,660
Immigrants ..	73,532	93,839	-24,767
Emigrants ..	98,934	134,472	-35,538
Natural ..	804,467	981,908	-117,441

Moradabad has lost less than its neighbours: the favourable comparison being clearly due to the presence of three cities. The headquarters and Amroha tahsils have weathered the decade best, though Sambhal shows a surprising decline. The exceptional increase of population in the previous decade was attributed to the large Muhammadan element; that the underlying argument here is unsound is shown in chapter IV. Thakurdwara, which borders the unhealthy portion of the Naini Tal district, has suffered proportionately far more than any other tahsil.

Migration is negligible. The decrease in emigrants may be partly due to the later date of the Census, since periodic cultivators in the Tarai begin to return to their homes at the end of the cold weather.

Migration is not important. Both immigrants and emigrants have decreased more or less proportionately.

(12) *Farrukhabad*.—The decrease of population is little more than the normal percentage of the decade and is fairly evenly distributed. Kaimganj however shows a surprising increase of 14 per thousand. I can suggest no reason for this.

The figures of migration call for no comment.

Farrukhabad district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	856,688	509	-4.8
Kanauj ..	188,957	495	-8.7
Ohhibratau ..	189,563	454	-8.8
Sadr tahsil ..	229,299	680	-5.7
Kaimganj ..	171,422	470	+1.4
Aligarh ..	77,378	428	-6.6
<b>Population.</b>	<b>1921.</b>	<b>1911.</b>	<b>Variation</b>
Actual ..	856,688	900,022	-43,339
Immigrants ..	90,840	108,169	-17,329
Emigrants ..	88,108	110,015	-26,907
Natural ..	848,896	901,868	-52,973

(13) *Etawah*.—The district has the reputation of being healthy, and it has suffered less loss of population than its neighbours, and than in 1911. The loss is fairly evenly distributed except that Bharthana is practically stationary. This tahsil was found in 1911 to have decreased more than twice as much as any other tahsil. Similar vicissitudes have been observed in a large number of districts.

Etawah district and tahsils	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	733,532	434	-3.5
Etawah ..	210,925	495	-4.2
Bharthana ..	179,251	431	-2
Bidhuna ..	171,866	397	-4.2
Auraiya ..	171,690	418	-5.2
<b>Population.</b>	<b>1921.</b>	<b>1911.</b>	<b>Variation</b>
Actual ..	733,532	760,121	-26,589
Immigrants ..	70,892	95,726	-25,834
Emigrants ..	53,988	70,966	-25,978
Natural ..	717,198	744,361	-27,338

## 5. INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN, CENTRAL.

(1) *Cawnpore*.—The population is almost stationary: but this is due to a balance of very different variations in different tahsils.

Cawnpore district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,148,664	495	+0.8
Akbarpur ..	144,407	390	-2.2
Bilhour ..	173,778	446	-8.1
Bhognipur ..	140,639	371	+5.0
Cawnpore ..	383,858	955	+9.1
Derapur ..	155,761	396	-5.6
Ghatampur ..	150,221	352	-2.9
<b>Population.</b>	<b>1921.</b>	<b>1911.</b>	<b>Variation.</b>
Actual ..	1,148,664	1,142,236	+6,378
Immigration ..	141,558	153,441	-11,883
Emigration ..	101,286	125,975	-24,679
Natural ..	1,108,402	1,114,820	-6,418

Cawnpore itself—thanks to the city—and Bhognipur show large increases. Bilhour and to a smaller extent Derapur, the north-easterly tahsils, show large decreases. The variations are difficult to account for, though the growth of the headquarters tahsil was to be expected. In 1911 the district, and especially the city, declined seriously (district 93 and Cawnpore tahsil 125 per thousand). But I have more than a suspicion that the figures in that year were inaccurate.

Migrants of both kinds, but especially emigrants, are fewer than they were. This in spite of epidemics is perhaps rather surprising in the case of immigrants. But the city has now a large element of settled labour and therefore of labourers who though of outside origin are homebred.

(2) *Fatehpur*.—The decrease of population is the normal percentage for the decade,

Fatehpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	652,892	397	-3.6
Fatehpur ..	164,039	429	-7.5
Khajuba ..	190,788	371	-1.4
Ghazipur ..	96,468	336	+1.8
Khaga ..	212,097	486	-5.0
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	652,892	676,939	-24,547
Immigrants ..	47,605	45,644	+1,961
Emigrants ..	46,442	62,212	-15,770
Natural ..	651,229	698,507	-47,278

losses in Fatehpur and Khaga tahsils being partially balanced by a gain in Ghazipur. Ghazipur also increased, while the rest of the district was decreasing, in 1911. The phenomenon, together with the increase of immigrants and decrease of emigrants, is probably connected with the introduction of canals at the beginning of the century. Greater agricultural facilities have attracted labour and induced emigrants to return from Cawnpore and elsewhere.

(3) *Allahabad*.—Losses have been slightly above normal, but are mainly concentrated

Allahabad district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,404,445	491	-4.3
Allahabad ..	808,661	996	-7.1
Sirathu ..	122,992	519	-3.9
Manjhanpur ..	129,639	478	-1.1
Soraon ..	173,639	648	-5.1
Phulpur ..	166,547	642	-5.4
Handia ..	167,114	563	-3.5
Karchhana ..	129,915	496	+1.8
Barah ..	54,829	212	-4.2
Meja ..	161,418	244	-4.9
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,404,445	1,467,136	-62,691
Immigrants ..	60,021	96,985	-36,964
Emigrants ..	117,717	135,203	-17,486
Natural ..	1,462,141	1,505,854	-43,213

in the portion of this large district north of the Ganges—Allahabad, Soraon, and Phulpur: the first named has suffered most owing to the decay of its unenterprising city. Karchhana as in 1911 shows an increase. The other two trans-Jamna tahsils, Barah and Meja, in density and otherwise resemble the districts of the plateau, and have declined in conformity with that tract.

Migration is negligible. Immigrants are fewer than in 1911 by about 35 per cent., partly perhaps because at the time of census the Legislative Council was busy in Lucknow.

(4) *Lucknow*.—Population as in the last decade has decreased more than would be

Lucknow district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	724,344	749	-5.3
Lucknow ..	423,482	1,179	-4.9
Mohanlalganj ..	132,380	485	-5.4
Malihabad ..	167,482	501	-4.1
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	724,344	764,411	-40,067
Immigrants ..	102,924	140,650	-37,726
Emigrants ..	77,937	97,595	-19,658
Natural ..	699,357	721,296	-21,939

expected. The decline is evenly distributed, though Malihabad which lost most in 1911 has lost least now. There is a surprising fall in the number of immigrants—surprising because at the time of census the Council was just about to sit, and the city was full of politicians, Government servants, and placemen. Lucknow though progressing politically is decaying in all other ways and evidently politics does not feed as many mouths as one imagined.

(5) *Unao*.—The district has been decimated, losses being most severe in Safipur and Purwa. The headquarters tahsil which suffered most in the last decade, has now come off lightest. Unao had declined by 67 per thousand in 1911, and as the figures show the proportion of this decline due to emigration is negligible: though the district is known to supply a quantity of labour to the Cawnpore Mills.

Unao district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	819,128	458	-10.1
Unao ..	170,459	425	-7.8
Safipur ..	189,690	475	-11.1
Purwa ..	239,048	484	-12.0
Mohan (Hasanganj)..	220,081	505	-8.2
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	819,128	910,915	-91,787
Immigrants ..	87,838	55,827	-17,089
Emigrants ..	75,748	95,471	-19,723
Natural ..	857,038	950,559	-93,521

(6) *Rae Bareli*.—Losses have been heavy, the south-easterly tahsil, Salon, having suffered least. Maharajganj has suffered most as in 1911. Emigration has decreased proportionately much less than immigration.

Rae Bareli district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	986,403	537	-7.9
Rae Bareli ..	206,211	5.0	-8.8
Dalmau ..	247,976	525	-8.8
Maharajganj ..	240,779	518	-8.7
Salon ..	241,437	519	-6.8
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	986,403	1,016,864	-80,461
Immigrants ..	45,993	65,861	-18,868
Emigrants ..	79,591	97,026	-17,435
Natural ..	969,001	1,048,029	-79,028

(7) *Sitapur*.—Population has decreased largely only in the north-easterly portion of the district, Sitapur and Biswan. Misrikh in the south-east is almost stationary. Migration of both kinds has declined considerably.

Sitapur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,089,431	484	-4.8
Sitapur ..	285,829	501	-7.5
Biswan ..	271,795	481	-5.6
Sidhauli ..	276,026	550	-2.6
Misrikh ..	256,331	418	-.9
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,089,431	1,138,996	-49,515
Immigrants ..	62,158	85,144	-22,986
Emigrants ..	68,244	101,091	-32,847
Natural ..	1,096,567	1,154,943	-59,376

(8) *Hardoi*.—Losses have been normal, and are concentrated mainly in Bilgram, which

Hardoi district and tahsils	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,064,410	465	-3.3
Hardoi ..	296,376	467	-1.1
Shahabad ..	252,531	466	-3.4
Bilgram ..	274,382	460	-6.4
Sandila ..	261,121	470	-1.2
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,084,410	1,121,248	-36,838
Immigrants ..	54,798	73,044	-18,246
Emigrants ..	88,349	110,815	-22,466
Natural ..	1,117,961	1,159,019	-41,058

declined also, while the district as a whole was growing in population, during the previous decade. The cause of internal variation is hard to seek, for the district is remarkably uniform in character and density.

(9) *Fyzabad*.—There is a small increase of population; the increase is considerable in the

Fyzabad district and tahsils	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,171,930	677	+1.5
Akbarpur ..	349,534	645	+2.9
Bikapur ..	286,531	614	+ .1
Fyzabad ..	274,239	764	-1.6
Tanda ..	261,626	717	+4.0
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,171,930	1,154,109	+17,821
Immigrants ..	61,239	91,997	-30,708
Emigrants ..	102,633	132,264	-30,615
Natural ..	1,213,270	1,201,366	+11,913

Tanda tahsil. Only the headquarters tahsil has lost, and this is due to the decay of the city, which is dealt with in Chapter II. It lost very heavily in the previous decade, when the district as a whole declined by 58 per thousand. Tanda is the most easterly tahsil, and borders the growing districts of the Gorakhpur division.

The very big decline of both kinds of migration is surprising.

(10) *Sultanpur*.—Losses are severe only in Amethi, and are least in the easterly tahsil

Sultanpur district and tahsils	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,003,912	586	-4.3
Sultanpur ..	319,645	629	-3.6
Amethi ..	189,266	517	-7.8
Musefirkhana ..	243,064	612	-3.7
Kadipur ..	261,957	570	-2.8
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,003,912	1,048,524	-44,612
Immigrants ..	60,242	82,841	-22,599
Emigrants ..	95,593	112,563	-16,970
Natural ..	1,039,263	1,078,246	-38,983

Kadipur. The less serious decrease of 1911 was similarly distributed. Emigrants have not declined in proportion to the decline of population, so that emigration is evidently on the increase. The district sends a number of labourers to the tea gardens of Dehra Dun.



(11) *Partabgarh*.—The big decrease of 5 per cent. is evenly distributed. The migration figures are of doubtful significance.

Partabgarh district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	855,130	593	-5.0
Partabgarh ..	294,707	682	-4.8
Kunda ..	293,542	549	-5.1
Patti ..	261,881	561	-4.9
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	855,130	699,973	-44,843
Immigrants ..	54,949	66,918	-11,969
Emigrants ..	84,052	103,799	-19,747
Natural ..	684,233	935,854	-51,641

Though 12,000 fewer immigrants were found than in 1911, there are 20,000 more than in 1901, and the figures of the former year can hardly have been correct. The nature of this increased immigration (since 1901) is not clear. The excess of migration over immigration represents the flow of labour to Dehra Dun and to Bengal and Assam.

(12) *Bara Banki*.—Losses here have been very uneven. Haidargarh south of the Gumti

Bara Banki district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,029,954	556	-5.0
Ramsanebighat ..	328,749	559	-3.0
Nawabganj ..	233,862	643	-6.0
Fatehpur ..	289,619	579	-7.6
Haidargarh ..	177,724	611	-1.1
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,029,954	1,083,867	-53,913
Immigrants ..	48,180	61,373	-13,193
Emigrants ..	73,692	95,792	-22,100
Natural ..	1,055,466	1,118,256	-62,820

has lost only 11 per thousand. Fatehpur which borders the north-easterly portion of Sitapur (which portion has exceptional losses) has lost 76. Migration of both kinds has decreased.

## 6. CENTRAL INDIA PLATEAU.

(1) *Jhansi*—This district is subject to very violent fluctuations, and has lost rather more

Jhansi district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.
District Total ..	606,499	167	-10.9
Jhansi ..	149,953	297	-10.2
Mau ..	97,443	222	-6.6
Garautha ..	76,472	164	+5.3
Moth ..	50,259	180	-8.6
Lalitpur ..	138,513	131	-13.1
Mahroni ..	93,519	106	-23.3
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	606,499	680,658	-74,189
Immigrants ..	68,375	108,653	-40,278
Emigrants ..	106,023	72,414	+33,609
Natural ..	644,147	614,449	-302

than it did in 1901, and almost exactly what it gained in 1911. Mahroni, the tahsil with the lowest density and with the worst communications, appears to have declined by the prodigious figure of 233 per thousand (having increased by 178 in 1911). A large portion of this decline is however unreal; the labouring classes troop off to cut the Malwa crops in the second half of March, returning when the harvest is over. In real loss there is probably little to choose between the two tahsils of the Lalitpur sub-division, which were terribly ravaged by the influenza epidemic. There is a strange increase of population in Garautha, which is favourably situated in relation neither to communications nor to canals.

Immigrants have greatly decreased, which takes practically all its wives from the surrounding states, suffered so grievously in 1918. Emigration is mainly periodic and the increase is largely due to the later date of the census.

(2) *Jalain.*—The population is almost stationary, but this is due to a big increase in

Jalain district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District Total ..	405,459	262	+2
Orai ..	65,443	213	+11.9
Kulpri ..	76,316	185	-4.6
J. Mah ..	151,408	386	-5
Kunch ..	192,276	257	-1.8
<hr/>			
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	405,479	404,775	+654
Immigrants ..	41,047	51,863	-10,816
Emigrants ..	29,551	40,650	-10,159
Natural ..	314,273	392,922	+1,311

Orai, which lost most in 1911. Kalpi which alone has lost seriously was alone in gaining appreciably in the previous decade. Fluctuation is therefore evidently the order of things here as in Jhansi. Orai, it may be noticed, is the most favourably situated tahsil in relation both to communications and to canals.

Migration has varied with the population.

(3) *Hamirpur.*—Losses have been fairly severe and are heaviest in Bath, which though

Hamirpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	440,345	192	-5.4
Hamirpur ..	76,665	204	-3.6
Bath ..	132,319	193	-8.7
Kunipahar ..	100,925	181	-6.9
Mahoba ..	62,003	191	-1.0
Maudaha ..	57,400	193	-3.7
<hr/>			
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	440,345	465,223	-24,978
Immigrants ..	4,001	53,460	-7,259
Emigrants ..	71,090	71,608	-518
Natural ..	465,344	483,371	-18,237

it has a canal, has practically no communications. Bath also lost, while the district generally gained, in 1911. The decline is far less serious than elsewhere in Mahoba, where alone in the district communications are fairly good.

Proportionately to the population there are appreciably more emigrants than before. Emigration is as in Jhansi largely periodic, and the proportionate increase is probably due to the later date of the census.

(4) *Banda.*—The rather heavy decrease is unevenly distributed, and it is difficult to

Banda district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	613,114	107	-6.7
Banda ..	94,426	221	-2.9
Parliani ..	77,569	211	-4.7
Osberu ..	73,637	303	-7.8
Kamasin ..	70,121	136	-13.9
Mau ..	65,435	206	-4.1
Karwi ..	83,458	175	-1.5
Bodasa ..	72,153	223	-9.4
Girwan ..	75,344	225	-9.9
<hr/>			
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	613,114	657,237	-44,123
Immigrants ..	41,185	42,927	-1,742
Emigrants ..	60,706	74,334	-13,628
Natural ..	612,623	688,704	-66,079

account for this distribution, though Karwi and Banda, with the best communications, have suffered least. Kamasin has lost enormously.

Emigrants are fewer, and immigrants more numerous, than they would be if they had varied with the population. Distress in the neighbouring states for some time before the census had driven numbers of the labouring classes over the British border.

## 7. EAST SATPURAS.

*Mirzapur.*—The population of the district as a whole is stationary, but this is only so on a balance of very different factors.

Mirzapur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	724,188	166	— .1
Mirzapur ..	807,180	259	+ .8
Chunar ..	182,456	325	+8.6
Robertsganj ..	184,562	95	-4.6
Dudhi ..	79,995	81	- .7
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	724,188	724,801	-618
Immigrants ..	42,325	41,962	+363
Emigrants ..	79,512	68,196	+11,316
Natural ..	761,470	751,035	+10,435

The northern portion, which is properly a portion of the Eastern Plain, shows an increase in common with the latter. The southern portion, Robertsganj and Dudhi, which is the true East Satpuras and in character resembles the Plateau, shows a decrease. The decrease would be considerably greater in the case of Dudhi but for an influx of refugees from the neighbouring states, in which distress had been prevailing for some time before the census.

This influx explains the unusual phenomenon of a slight increase of immigrants. A large proportion of these must be temporary. Emigration has always been popular in Mirzapur, and has increased considerably.

Conditions are completely reversed since 1911, when Robertsganj and Dudhi gained largely in population while Mirzapur and Chunar lost. In that year also 27 per cent. fewer immigrants were found than in 1901.

## 8. SUB-HIMALAYA, EAST.

(1) *Gorakhpur.*—The district in common with the rest of the natural division has gained

Gorakhpur district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	3,266,830	723	+2.1
Gorakhpur ..	564,934	867	+5.9
Bansgaon ..	440,898	794	+2.8
Hata ..	491,995	862	+4.6
Deoria ..	498,265	856	-2.9
Padrauna ..	660,415	712	+1.4
Maharajganj ..	609,323	494	+1.1
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	3,266,830	3,301,160	+34,330
Immigrants ..	89,236	151,552	+62,316
Emigrants ..	181,169	196,324	+15,155
Natural ..	3,308,763	3,185,952	+122,811

appreciably in population. It is highly congested. And the curious fact that, if the Deoria tahsil be excluded, increase has varied in direct proportion to the density has been noticed in the body of the report. The northern tahsil, Maharajganj, which is the least developed and also the most unhealthy, has not gained to anything like the same extent as the highly developed tahsils of Gorakhpur and Hata, and this district affords the most striking support to the argument that variation, in the last decade at any rate, has depended on conditions of health and on nothing else.

The exceptional decrease in Deoria was paralleled in 1901.

Emigrants have decreased slightly and immigrants enormously. The reasons are not apparent, but the figures are of

no importance in a population of 3½ millions.

(2) *Basti.*—There is a bigger increase of population in this congested district than any-

Basti district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,925,228	667	+5.2
Domariaganj ..	941,982	584	+11.7
Bansi ..	429,947	701	+3.5
Haraiya ..	341,439	675	+8.3
Basti ..	389,649	720	+3.4
Khalilabad ..	422,212	559	+6.1
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,925,228	1,830,421	+94,807
Immigrants ..	63,757	85,546	+21,789
Emigrants ..	99,740	187,279	+87,539
Natural ..	1,961,211	1,862,154	+99,057

where in the province. The distribution of the increase is not easily explicable: the highest proportions are found in Domariaganj and Khalilabad, at opposite ends of the district. Domariaganj lost most in 1911. It borders the Utraula tahsil of the Gonda district, which has also gained very greatly. The balance of emigrants over immigrants is greater than it appears to be. Overseas emigration is not included in these figures, and there may be, as Mr. Blunt alleged in 1911, a certain amount of exodus to Nepal.

(3) *Gonda*.—Here as in Basti population has increased considerably, the increase being mainly concentrated in the huge tahsil of Utraula. The headquarters tahsil is stationary.

Migration is negligible, though there may be some unrecorded emigration to Nepal.

Gonda district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,473,098	524	+4.3
Gonda ..	390,861	641	-0.6
Tarabganj ..	854,066	567	+3.4
Utraula ..	722,171	461	+7.7
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,473,098	1,412,212	+60,886
Immigrants ..	72,063	98,481	-21,418
Emigrants ..	75,738	95,280	-19,547
Natural ..	1,476,768	1,414,011	+62,757

(4) *Bahraich*.—This district with a gain of 17 per thousand occupies a position midway between Gonda (gain 43 per thousand) and Kheri (loss 48 per thousand). The transition between gain and loss is more smooth when examined by tahsils, Nighasan, the easterly tahsil of Kheri, losing 14 and Nanpara, the westerly tahsil of Bahraich, losing 4.

Migration is negligible, though some population may possibly be lost to Nepal.

Bahraich district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,065,877	408	+1.7
Bahraich ..	404,644	435	+2.8
Kalsarganj ..	346,618	508	+2.9
Nanpara ..	314,115	305	-0.4
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,065,877	1,047,677	+17,700
Immigrants ..	60,031	77,178	-27,157
Emigrants ..	25,499	33,890	-8,391
Natural ..	1,040,855	1,004,389	+36,466

## 9. INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN, EAST.

(1) *Benares*.—There has been a small increase of population, the percentage in the eastern being as in 1911 double that in the western tahsil. Emigrants have increased and immigrants have decreased: the former now outnumber the latter by nearly two to one. In 1901 immigrants were appreciably the more numerous. Variation in immigration is however probably due merely to accidents of pilgrimage.

Benares district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	901,313	899	+1.8
Benares ..	682,184	1,138	+1.4
Chandauli ..	239,128	568	+2.9
Population ..	1921	1911	Variation.
Actual ..	901,313	885,442	+15,870
Immigrants ..	63,135	99,443	-36,308
Emigrants ..	119,263	106,958	+12,305
Natural ..	957,440	892,957	+64,483

(2) *Jaunpur*.—Population of the district as a whole is stationary, but a gain in the northern and eastern tahsils is balanced

Jaunpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	1,155,105	745	—·1
Jaunpur ..	251,726	698	+1·3
Mariahu ..	285,169	785	—2·3
Machhlishahr ..	217,596	639	—3·7
Khutahan (shahganj) ..	255,428	708	+1·8
Kirakat ..	195,186	803	+2·6
Population ..	1921	1911	Variation.
Actual ..	1,155,105	1,156,254	—1,149
Immigrants ..	59,579	74,039	—14,460
Emigrants ..	139,229	159,137	—19,908
Natural ..	1,284,755	1,241,352	- 6,697

by a loss in the south. Kirakat in the east gains most, and was alone in showing an increase in 1911. It lost more than any other tahsil however in 1901. Machhlishahr, where the density is lowest, loses most.

Migration has decreased proportionately to the decrease of population.

Emigrants largely exceed immigrants: there is a considerable flow of labour to Bengal.

(3) *Ghazipur*.—Population has decreased slightly, the losses here being concentrated in the East where the density is lowest.

Ghazipur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	832,289	608	—·9
Ghazipur ..	248,224	628	+·6
Muhammabad ..	191,139	603	—3·2
Zamaniah ..	212,855	552	—1·9
Saidpur ..	160,271	611	+·9
Population ..	1921	1911	Variation.
Actual ..	832,289	839,725	—7,436
Immigrants ..	49,177	40,450	+8,727
Emigrants ..	117,614	148,422	—30,808
Natural ..	900,720	947,697	—46,977

The eastern tahsils also suffered severely in 1911. Immigrants have increased and emigrants decreased, reversing the position of 1911.

There is still however a large balance in favour of emigration, as is the case throughout this division: from which there is a constant drain of labour to Bengal.

(4) *Ballia*.—Population has declined principally in the East. Rasra in the West is almost stationary. Rasra suffered least

Ballia district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	831,009	680	—1·7
Ballia ..	331,311	743	—2·4
Rasra ..	252,225	598	—·2
Bansdih ..	247,403	697	—2·8
Population ..	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	831,009	845,766	—14,757
Immigrants ..	83,350	81,649	+1,701
Emigrants ..	106,835	135,818	—29,983
Natural ..	904,494	949,985	—45,441

also in 1911, but bore the whole of the losses in 1901. Emigrants, though still far more numerous than immigrants, have decreased markedly while immigrants have increased.

(5) *Azamgarh*.—This densely populated district has increased throughout, but especially in the south-west. The increase follows considerable losses in the last two decades. Both emigrants and immigrants are fewer, the former by nearly 25 per cent.

Azamgarh district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1920.
District total ..	1,528,657	691	+2.4
Nizamabad ..	247,010	789	+1
Deogaon..	234,098	608	+4.6
Mahul ..	321,228	728	+5.1
Sagri ..	238,523	669	+1.8
Muhammabad ..	247,318	691	+2.7
Ghosi ..	246,481	669	+1
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,528,657	1,492,818	+35,839
Immigrants ..	58,548	68,870	-10,322
Emigrants ..	151,639	200,019	-48,380
Natural ..	1,621,748	1,623,967	-2,219

## 10. THE STATES.

(1) *Rampur*.—There is a very heavy drop in the population, the losses of the tahsil with the lowest density, Bilaspur, amounting to 262 per thousand. The apparent decrease of emigration is probably due to the unhealthiness (and consequent high mortality) of the tract to which most of the emigrants go.

Rampur State and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
State total ..	453,607	504	-14.6
Hazur ..	164,859	925	-7.9
Tanda ..	21,898	497	-12.7
Suar ..	64,571	427	-24.6
Bilaspur..	48,892	287	-26.2
Milak ..	81,657	523	-3.4
Shahabad ..	72,746	435	-11.5
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	453,607	531,317	-77,610
Immigrants ..	41,291	60,456	-19,165
Emigrants ..	47,444	62,282	-14,838
Natural ..	459,760	533,048	-73,288

(2) *Tehri*.—Population has increased substantially, and it is clear that the influenza wave did not penetrate seriously into this inaccessible state. Migration figures are practically unchanged. Immigrants are mainly pilgrims, and emigrants are "periodic" labourers in the Dhra Dun district.

Tehri-Garhwal State and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1931.
State total ..	318,414	76	+5.8
Tehri tahsil ..	318,414	76	+5.8
Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	318,414	300,819	+17,595
Immigrants ..	4,631	4,694	-63
Emigrants ..	7,860	6,952	+408
Natural ..	321,143	308,077	+13,066

(3) *Benares*.—There is a small increase of population on the same scale as in surrounding British territory. Migration is unimportant. The figure for emigrants is unnaturally low, and is obviously inaccurate. A big proportion of emigrants will have left their homes before the State was created, or before its creation was a familiar fact; and will have returned themselves as born in the Mirzapur or Benares districts.

Benares State and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
State total .. ..	862,860	417	+1·4
Gyanpur .. ..	278,778	417	+1·4
Chakia .. ..	76,828		
Ramnagar .. ..	12,244		
Population.	1921.	911.	Variation.
Actual .. ..	862,860	857,838	+5,022
Immigrants .. ..	29,503	Figures for 1911 are not available.	
Emigrants .. ..	8,156		
Natural.. ..	330,518		

## APPENDIX B.

Note by the Rev. Ray Smith, Honorary Secretary, Representative Council of Missions, on the Missionary Societies and Christian Churches of the United Provinces.

IN nearly every district of the United Provinces, Christian Missions and Churches are at work. But in many districts the occupation is so sparse that only a small portion of the people are able to get an adequate idea of the teachings of Christ. Generally speaking the North-West end of the provinces, taking Cawnpore as the dividing point, is much better occupied than the lower end. Not only are there more societies working in the upper end but they are better manned and more successful. There are 21 societies representing Great Britain, America, Sweden, and Australia. These societies employ about 140 foreign men and 240 foreign women with some 2,000 Indian men and 1,600 Indian women.

Missions and Churches conduct their work in several well defined ways. The Evangelistic and pastoral work is concerned with the proclamation of the Gospel to as many as can be reached and the building up in doctrine and life of the converts. About two-fifths of the foreign missionary force and four-fifths or more of the Indian Staff is engaged in this work. They are instructing upward of 250,000 converts living in over 12,000 towns and villages.

The educational work is a distinct contribution to the sum total of school work done in the provinces by Government and other agencies. About 60 foreign men and 90 foreign women with 480 Indian Christian men and 500 women are giving instruction in over 800 schools and colleges. In the College classes of six institutions they are instructing about 1,000 men and some 40 women. About 8,000 boys and 2,800 girls are being taught in the classes of the secondary schools while some 10,000 boys and over half as many girls are in the primary schools.

The medical work of Missions does much to alleviate the suffering in the provinces, especially among the women. Three foreign men and 16 foreign women with 25 Indian men and 100 Indian women are engaged in this work and treat annually about 150,000 people. A valuable work is being done by Missions in several leper asylums and institutions for the blind and other unfortunates.

The Indian Christian community is decade by decade increasing not only in numbers but also in importance and influence. Larger numbers are finding their way into places of responsibility in Government and in Railway service. In one small district there were recently a deputy collector, a head master of Government High School, a deputy inspector of vernacular schools, a station master, and a civil surgeon, all Indian Christians. There is a constant improvement of the Indian Christian community in economic status. This is true even of the converts from the outcastes, especially where they have entered occupations under the stimulus of co-operative credit societies linked up to the Christian Central Bank in Lucknow. The trade schools have helped the Christian young men to become skilled workmen and artisans. Their services in this line seem to be increasingly appreciated in the industrial centres. Two Business Training schools are enabling an increasing number of Indian Christian youths to become efficient clerks and office helps. It is now very common to find Indian Christians engaged in business for themselves. In the matter of education considerable progress has been made during the decade. While the large influx from among the depressed classes may have reduced the percentage of literacy the fact remains that the older section of the community are not only more literate than before but a very much larger per cent. of those who are literate are far advanced in education and culture.

## LIST OF MISSIONS.

American Presbyterian Mission.  
 Baptist Missionary Society.  
 Christian Women's Board of Missions.  
 The Church Missionary Society.  
 The London Missionary Society.  
 The Lucknow Diocesan Board of Missions, or S. P. G.  
 The Methodist Episcopal Church.  
 Salvation Army.  
 The Wesleyan Missionary Society.  
 Woman's Union Missionary Society.  
 North-West India Union Mission of Seventh Day Adventists.  
 Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.  
 Churches of Christ Mission.  
 The Reformed Presbyterian Mission.  
 The Pilgrims' Mission, or Boys' Christian Home Mission.  
 The National Missionary Society.  
 Bazaleel Evangelistic Mission.  
 The Gwalior Presbyterian Mission.  
 Reformed Episcopal.  
 Tanakpur Bible and Medical Mission.  
 The Tehri Unjamani Basharat.  
 The India Conference, General Council Assemblies of God.  
 The Swedish Baptist Mission.  
 The Australian Methodist Mission.



## APPENDIX C.

## The depressed classes of the Kumaun Hills.

The community shown in Table XIII as "Hill Depressed Classes" is better known to the world as the "Dom" community. The more enlightened members of it object to being called "Doms" because—

- (1) The word has come to be used, in Kumaun, as a term of contempt.
- (2) Its use suggests affinity with the scavenger "Doms" of the East of the province, with whom they deny any connection.

The objection is one which can fairly claim sympathy. The removal of any obstacle to the growth of self-respect among a community must be a gain to the State. And no one who has observed the burly physique of the Doms of Gorakhpur and the slight build of the hill Doms could believe that the two tribes have anything in common, though Crooke appears to imply that they are an identical caste.

2. I was asked to disallow the use of the term "Dom" in the census schedule. It was said that the whole community had broken up into so-called sub-castes, and that the sub-castes were really true castes, "Dom" being only a general name for the aggregate of these. I did not find myself able to accede to this request. It was known that at any rate the majority of hill Doms had "sub-caste" names by which they were generally designated. But it was not certain that all had such names. Moreover, the "sub-castes" were not accurately known, variant names for the same sub-caste were believed to be numerous, and the common practice of using titles of place or of mere occupation after a man's name would, if no safeguards were adopted, complicate the classification of the entries in the schedules.

I therefore directed that for members of the Hill Depressed Classes the entry in column 8 should be "Dom" as a numerator and the sub-caste returned, if any, as a denominator: thus  $\frac{\text{Dom}}{\text{Orh, Koll}}$ . I hoped that by classifying the resulting returns it might be possible to prepare an authoritative list of the depressed castes or sub-castes and to enable the next Census Superintendent to record these only, dispensing with the use of the term to which objection is taken.

3. The event has proved that my caution was justified. There are, so far as my enquiries show, 30 authenticated "Dom" sub-castes: no fewer than 204 sub-caste names were found in the schedules. Of these, 43 proved to be variants of one or other of the 30 authenticated sub-caste names: a few were merely occupational titles, such as "Dandiya" "Randi." Most of the rest were place names. A few were quite unintelligible.

At the same time I think that my successors will now have sufficient material to enable them with safety to dispense with the word "Dom" and to allow the "sub-caste" name only to be recorded in the schedule. There will always be a considerable category of "others:" but we know with reasonable accuracy what the organised "sub-castes" are, and that these are really true castes, the word "Dom" being a general name for a community of caste groups that are regarded by the Brahmans and Rajputs of the Hills as socially inferior to themselves.

4. To help me in the classification of this community I had inquiries made, during the currency of the census, into its origin and constitution. Unfortunately, owing to the period of political disquiet and administrative change through which the province was passing at the time, these inquiries could not be as extensive or as thorough as I should have wished. They might well be pursued further by anyone with the necessary interest and opportunity. It seemed to me, when I embarked upon them, that it might be found that the "Doms" were originally an undifferentiated tribe, and had in course of time broken up into occupational groups which had become castes: and that if such were found to be the case, the process of disintegration might furnish a comparatively recent replica, on a small scale, of the process by which the plains Sudras of the Hindu Scriptures have broken up into the horde of occupational castes that we now know.

5. It cannot be said with certainty that the "Doms" were originally an undifferentiated tribe. Crooke appears to be of opinion that they were: he quotes a popular belief that they are the relics of the original inhabitants of the country, and states that they are recognised locally as the descendants of the Dasyus of the Veda, who are supposed to have held Upper India before the advent of the Naga or Khasa race. As to all this I can discover no evidence: nor, so far as my inquiries go, is any reliable tradition extant as to the antiquity or history of the occupational groups. It is at least arguable that those sections of the people who took to trades regarded as degrading have been separated off into a socially inferior community and that the poor physique and dark colour generally observable in this community is due to relatively poor nutrition and excessive exposure.

6. Be this as it may, it is fairly certain that the castes—as they should be called, rather than sub-castes—are in origin occupational guilds: the process by which certain of them have lost their occupational character and become mere social units is a matter of living memory. Fifty years ago the Chanals were weavers. Cotton-growing has now been abandoned in the hills, and the Chanals are now mainly ploughmen. Similarly the Lohars of Gangoli and Chaugarkha were until recently iron smelters. The smelting of iron by their primitive methods ceased to be a business proposition, and most of them have also taken to agriculture. In both cases the loss of the caste occupation has in no way impaired the vitality of the caste.

7. If these facts appear to support certain theories as to the origin of caste in the plains, other facts illustrate the diversity of development in different places from origins probably similar. All inquiries confirm the existence of castes which are based on occupation graded in groups which are based on social precedence. There is nothing, I think, quite analogous to these groups in the plains. Moreover, the constitution of the groups is evidently not yet out and dried. There are occasional local differences as to the group to which certain castes belong, and indeed there appear in some tracts to be six groups instead of the usual five.

In no respect is the diverse development from similar origins so remarkable as in the matter of marriage customs. No enquirer mentions any trace of exogamy. And endogamy within the caste appears to be unknown. There is however undoubted endogamy, sometimes within the group, sometimes as between the groups. But here also the custom varies with the locality. The most general rule seems to be that there is intermarriage between groups I and II (the groups are shown in detail at the end of this note), while the members of groups III, IV, and V intermarry indifferently within their several groups.

Dining rules follow those of marriage. There do not appear to be any caste panchayats, at any rate outside the towns. The unit for panchayats in the hills is the village, not the social community.

8. From the facts stated it will be seen that the caste system among the depressed classes of the hills is still in a very fluid state. I have said that the occupational sub-divisions are true castes rather than sub-castes. They are certainly not sub-castes of a true "Dom" caste, for the Doms as a whole have no sort of caste cohesion. A good case could be made out for holding that the true caste is rather what I have called the "group." But groups have not even names; and it is most reasonable, pending further developments, to find the caste of the depressed classes of the hills in what has hitherto been called the sub-caste, it being understood that the caste system among these people is neither wholly analogous to nor (so far) as rigid as that of the Hindus of the plains.

Below is given a list of the authenticated castes, with the traditional occupation of each, in the group arrangement most generally recognized—

	<i>Caste.</i>			<i>Traditional occupation.</i>
Group—I.	Agri	...	...	Ironsmiths.
	Lohar	...	...	Ironsmiths.
	Tamta	...	...	Coppersmiths.
	Tirwa	...	...	Sword and knife sharpeners.
Group—II.	Barhai	..	...	Carpenters.
	Bhul	...	...	Oil pressers.
	Bairi	...	...	Basket makers.
	Baura	...	...	Sack makers.
	Chanal	...	...	Shoe makers.
	Hankiya	...	...	Potters.
	Koli	...	...	Weavers.
	Orh	...	...	Masons.
	Ruria	...	...	Basket makers.
	Raj	...	...	Masons.
	Dhanik	...	...	Basket makers.
	Dhunia	...	...	Catechu makers.
Group—III.	Jamoria	...	...	Cultivators.
	Barai	...	...	Stone masons.
	Bakharia	...	...	Ploughmen and menials.
	Chunera	...	...	Turners.
	Mochi	...	...	Shoe makers.
Group—IV.	Pabri	...	...	Watchmen.
	Dhobi	...	...	Washermen.
	Pauri	...	...	Potters.
	Anji	...	...	Tailors and Drummers.
Group—V.	Darzi	...	...	Tailors.
	Doli	...	...	Tailors and Drummers.
	Turi	...	...	Trumpeters.
Group—V.	Hurkiya	...	...	Drummers.
	Badi	...	...	Dancers.

NOTE.—The Kolta of Janusar Bawar is undoubtedly a caste belonging to this community, but appears to stand outside the group system. In occupation the Kolta corresponds to the Chamar of the plains.

Note on the market of Mau, a town in the Jhansi district, by B. V. Bhadkamkar, Esq., I.C.S.

MAU the headquarters of a tahsil in the Jhansi district is on the Jhansi-Manikpur line forty miles from Jhansi. It has a population of 12,554 and is a municipality.

The Mau market perhaps cannot strictly be described as rural, but the conditions prevailing there are certainly not very far removed from those generally associated with rural trade. Only its size is bigger than that of an ordinary rural market. It is the centre of a big trade in grain.

The weighmen form the first link in the chain of organization of the trade; next come the "arhatias" and lastly the traders who make purchases on their own account. These three divisions are made only for purposes of analysis and it is not to be supposed that a weighman for instance does not do business as an "arhatia" or a regular dealer.

Weighing dues are a feature of every market: historically they can be analysed into the rent paid to the zamindars for use of the land on which the bazar is held. Weighing dues have now come to be regarded as customary charges. In Mau the rights belong to Government who have entrusted them to the municipality to administer. The weighmen at Mau have to take licences and pay a monthly fee of Re. 1 or annual fee of Rs. 12 to the municipality.

There are about thirty weighmen in Mau, twenty of them big ones, and there is keen competition among them. When the villagers come with their cart loads of grain to Mau, they are met just outside Mau by the touts of these weighmen: and unless they already know a weighman or an "arhatia" or a regular dealer to whom they want to go, they are captured by one or other of these touts and taken to the weighman for whom he is working.

These weighmen render many services to their clients for which no additional charge is made, e.g., they take the villager round to the "arhatias" and other dealers and try to effect a sale at the best market rate; if a good price cannot be made, they even stock the grain of their client for a day or two, or even up to a week, till such price can be fetched. Of course it is only the big weighmen who have got their own godowns and can do this.

The weighing dues charged are—

For grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pies per rupee.
For ghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 anna per maund.

The busy season is after the kharif and rabi harvests—November, December, half of January, part of February, March and April.

The agricultural produce that comes to Mau is chiefly juar, gram, wheat, cotton, til, etc., and it comes from the Mau, Garohta and Moth tahsils, though in the case of the last tahsil, the market at Chirgaon is nearer. Villagers get a better price at Mau, partly because Mau is a bigger market than Chirgaon, and partly because the railway booking facilities at Mau are better than at Chirgaon.

The villagers of the surrounding native states also bring their produce to Mau if there is no restriction of export in the states concerned.

The traders at Mau are most of them local, but there are also a few branches of firms established at Bombay or Cawnpore. These branches carry on business in accordance with instructions received from their head firms. The local traders have also their agents or what we may call correspondents through whom they keep in touch with other markets.

As stated above, a few of these carry on business purely as "arhatias." The majority of their customers are in the nature of things outsiders who sometimes come in person to Mau and sometimes send orders by post. The "arhatias" buy the corn at the prevailing market rate and charge from 12 annas to Re. 1 per cent. as *arhat* commission.

But the majority of the traders combine purchase on commission with purchase on their own account, and stock the grain in their godowns till they receive an order, when they sell it. The gross profits of these persons have to provide for the interest on the capital locked up, charges of handling, storing and management, besides including real profits. They make large profits if the prices go up suddenly: and suffer big losses if the prices fall.

The major part of the business of these traders is wholesale, though some of them also carry on business as retailers. The rate of net profit is from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna in the rupee (wholesale) and twice as much retail.

Payments are made partly in cash and partly in *hundis*. There are some houses where business in cashing hundis is carried on during the busy months, and a regular rate of exchange is established; and though the hundis are generally at a discount (4 annas to 1 Re. per cent.), they are also sometimes above par if there is a great demand for them.

All these traders keep accounts of the Indian type. Credit is allowed to recognized customers for 15 days after which interest is charged.

The banks have no hand in financing the trade. The traders carry on business with their own capital.

There is no combination amongst the traders, and as a result there is a good deal of competition: villagers therefore can secure a fair price for their grain, and outsiders can also purchase grain at a fair rate.

No attempt is made at financing the agriculturists or at buying standing crops. The operations of the traders only begin when the grain comes to the market.

All the traders, some of them established for a long time, assured me that they had no regular clientele.

As mentioned above the chief kinds of agricultural produce that are dealt in are juar, gram, wheat, til, cotton and rice. The rice is all Burma rice and is imported from Calcutta. Cotton formerly used to go direct to Cawnpore or Bombay. Nowadays however most of it goes to Harpalpur where there is a ginning and pressing factory; part is taken up by the ginning factory at Mau and part goes to the Punjab. The Mau factory sends its cotton to Harpalpur for pressing; and from Harpalpur the cotton goes to Bombay.

Juar, gram and wheat are exported to the Deccan and Central Provinces (e.g., Lohargaon, Akola, Poona, Sholapur, Bhusaval, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar, etc.), while til goes to the Punjab. When there is a failure of crops here, the traders import grain from outside, chiefly from the Punjab and the neighbouring districts (e.g., Kishor Mandi, Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Phukwara, Chandausi, Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Hapur, Ghaziabad), and then Mau is the supplying centre for the Jhansi district, the neighbouring native states, and parts of the adjoining districts of Jalau and Hamirpur. These traders also deal in salt, tobacco, ghee, sugar, gur, groceries, kerosene oil and cotton thread (yarn). There are also some who carry on business exclusively in one or other of these commodities.

Salt comes from Sambhar. None of the traders are members of the Sambhar Salt Trade Association. The cost price includes the profit of the Sambhar traders through whom the salt is purchased. It is said that when the Government treasuries are thrown open for deposit of salt revenue these Sambhar traders, with the large amount of capital they have at their back, manage to deposit all the revenue and then everybody has to purchase through them. Sometimes they charge as much as Rs. 200 per waggon (about 250 maunds) as their profit. The cost price comes to about Rs. 3 per maund and the wholesale price is Rs. 3-2-0 per maund.

The retail price is 1 anna 6 pies per seer or Rs. 3-12-0 per maund. The only factor bearing on the fluctuations in the retail price of salt is the uncertainty of supply.

Of the total amount of salt imported as much as 75 per cent. goes to the surrounding native states.

Tobacco is imported from Calcutta and Monghyr and to a small extent from Cawnpore. The wholesale dealers sell it dry at a profit of Re. 1 per maund; not less than five seers is sold wholesale. The retailers after mixing it with gur sell it as smoking tobacco.

Gur is imported from Basti, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad. One waggon load is imported at a time. Less than one maund is not sold wholesale. The cost price comes to about Rs. 8-6-0 per maund, and wholesale selling price is Rs. 8-8-0.

Ghee comes from the villages. After satisfying the local demand the remainder is exported. The traders finance the villagers who supply the ghee.

To sell kerosine oil dealers have to take a licence. The retail dealers are licensed by the municipality and are allowed to keep not more than 50 tins at a time.

Kerosine oil.—Rate of net profit—

Rs. a. Rs. a.

Wholesale .. 3 2 per cent.

Retail .. 4 6 " "

Yarn both machine-spun and hand-spun is kept. Machine-spun yarn comes mostly from Bombay: hand-spun from the villages. The supply of hand-spun yarn is neither steady nor sufficient, nor of uniform quality.

Machine yarn costs Rs. 7-8-0 per sack of 5 seers: hand-spun yarn costs Re. 1-4-0 per seer.

The yarn is required for the Kori and Chhipa community, who prepare the country cloth known as *khurwa*, *chixai*, *kasbi* and *ekri*.

Cotton thread (yarn).—Rate of net profit—

Rs. a. Rs. a.

Wholesale .. 3 2 per cent.

Retail .. 4 4 " "

Coconut, tamarind, dyes, cloves, pepper, ginger, cardamum, almonds. The metal "dasta", etc., come from Bombay.

G. series—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.
Wholesale ..	6	4 per cent.
Retail ..	12	8 " "

From Calcutta are imported foreign sugar, betel-nut, sago, *katha*, etc.

From Cawnpore are imported potatoes, foreign and country sugar, *sulemani* salt, pippal, ajean and red pepper, etc.

This is far from a complete enumeration of the various commodities included under the general term groceries. Most of the spices are imported.

The rates of profit in each of the commodities stocked by a grocer vary enormously. The rates given should be taken only as an average for all the commodities and as only approximately true.

There are also three or four wholesale dealers in cloth. The following are the chief kinds of cloth kept in stock :—

Average rate of profit—			}
	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale ..	6	4 per cent.	<i>Foreign</i> .—Malma', long cloth, serge, Italian, gabrien, chintz, silk and woollens. <i>Swadeshi</i> .—Markin, satin, dhotis, chaddar. <i>Local</i> .—Kasbi, kharwa, ekri, chipai, lungi, razai, chunari, etc.
Retail ..	12	8 " "	

Foreign cloth is imported from Bombay and Cawnpore, *swadeshi* from Lalitpur, where there is an agency of the Indore Mills.

The purchasers are chiefly villagers. It is only when they have sold their grain that they have any money to spend, and thus the busy months in the grain trade are also those in which a brisk trade is carried on in cloth.

Marriages, fairs, etc., also give an impetus to the trade.

The turnover of each of these traders is about Rs. 15,000 on an average.

Two or three shops of Kachhis deserve special notice.

They are branches of firms with head offices at Bombay and branches at Calcutta and other big centres.

Their advantage consists in this that they can import the commodities from Bombay and Calcutta at the cheapest rate and can export grain from Mau after buying it at the market rate.

They carry on business in cloth, cotton thread, groceries or grain. They have been established only for three or four years, and yet their turnover is about Rs. 30,000 yearly. They carry on business only for eight months and close up the shop during the rainy season, which is the slack season in Mau.

The retail traders purchase their stock from the wholesale dealers. (During the busy months of the grain trade, the retail traders in grain sometimes find it possible to buy direct from the villagers.) Some of them buy on credit and pay up after they have sold the goods and realized the money. Those who buy on credit cannot of course buy as cheap as those who pay cash. They also have to pay interest if they do not pay up within 15 days.

The rate of retail profits is about double the wholesale rate. Prices in Mau are not entirely governed by custom; there is competition at work, though it is not consciously carried on, and it is not of the cut-throat type.

The retail traders do not keep any accounts, but some keep memos of transactions on credit.

Money is the medium of exchange and there is no barter.

A grocer stocks so many things that an enumeration of some of the chief articles will not be out of place :—

All the ingredients of spices, e.g., turmeric, dhana, black and red pepper, ginger, pippal, cloves, cardamum, shonp, khatai, etc.

Rice, dal and other kinds of grain. Wheat flour, ground gram, etc.

Betel nuts, *katha*, sugar, gur, chewing tobacco, ghee, til, oil, kerosene, salt, matches, *badami* paper, *sutti*, country cigarettes (*biri*). Medicinal herbs (used in Unani and Ayurvedic system).

Sherbets and perfumery.

Of course there are big grocers and small ones; the latter do not stock all the articles abovementioned.

There are the usual number of confectioners' shops—small and big. Their profits (retail) vary between Rs. 9-6-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per cent.

There are two or three what may be called general merchants. They bring caps and steel trunks of inferior make from Agra and Cawnpore and sell them at Mau.

I came across only one shop where are kept modern goods, e.g., combs, buttons, playing cards, Dietz lanterns, Agra caps, *gata* (from Delhi), scissors, locks, slates, pencils, brushes, matches, tea, looking glasses, ink, inkstands, scales, sewing thread, toilet and other soaps, penholders, tape, belts, steel trunks, vests, socks, paper, woollen thread, etc. The locks are Aligarh locks, caps and *gata* and some soaps are also of Indian manufacture. Most of the goods are of the showy Japanese variety. The shopkeeper purchases these things at Jhansi: sometimes he also goes to Agra or Cawnpore to purchase his stock.

The profits for the different articles vary within wide limits. On an average the profits may be taken to be somewhere between 15 to 20 per cent. One reason why there are not more shops of this kind is that Jhansi is near and people can buy these things cheaper at Jhansi.

There are of course the tinsmiths, blacksmiths, gold and silversmiths.

The tinsmiths are petty shopkeepers. They buy kerosene oil tins and prepare "*chalnia*," "*pichkaris*" and lanterns. The glass of the lanterns they purchase at Jhansi.

They earn about 8 annas per day. There are three shops of blacksmiths who purchase their goods at Jhansi and sell them at Mau. The goods kept in stock are those in general demand, e.g., axles, tyres, links, wires, screws, bolts, frying pans, iron jars, etc.

The silver and gold smiths are none of them craftsmen of any note. They prepare ornaments in general use among the villagers. Their wages are more or less determined by custom and do not respond readily to changing economic conditions.

There are two shops where brass and copper utensils, etc., are kept. Toys and boxes are imported from Benares and brass bells (hung round the necks of bullocks) come from the Katera Jagir.

There are two shops which supply dyes to the Kori and Chhipa community. The dyes (wet) are imported from Bombay.

## APPENDIX E.

## Overcrowding in large cities.

By W. R. TENNANT, I.C.S.

A SUGGESTION was made by the Government of India that some special investigation be made into the housing of the people in the large industrial cities. After consultation with Commissioners of Divisions and Chairmen of large municipalities and of the Improvement Trusts of Lucknow and Cawnpore it was resolved to confine the special inquiry to the municipalities of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares only, but in compiling the ordinary Imperial Tables for age, sex, religion and occupation for these cities to abstract separate figures for small municipal sub-divisions, either for mohallas (chaks in Cawnpore) or, if these were too small singly, for compact groups of mohallas.

*Origin and substance of the inquiry.*

2. The Imperial Schedule records population by "census" houses—i.e., commensal families—and not by houses in the ordinary sense of the term. Thus one tenement house in the "pakka mahals" of Benares may easily contain over twenty "census" houses. The means chosen for correlating "census" to structural houses were by enjoining on the municipalities concerned to see that each structural house had a separate whole number and directing the census staff to affix during the house-numbering period a sub-number ( $\frac{x}{1}, \frac{x}{2}, \frac{x}{3}$ , etc.) for each commensal family ("census" house) found within the structural house denoted by the whole number X. These whole and sub-numbers were entered on the "enumerator's block list" and he was enjoined to bring the actual number of commensal families in any house up to date during the preliminary enumeration in the fortnight preceding Census Day, entering at the same time in two extra columns (a) the number of persons ordinarily composing that commensal family (shown in the subsequent tables as the *de jure* population), and (b) the number of rooms (or fractions of a room) that that commensal family occupied. After Census Day these block lists (corrected as far as possible by the striking out of houses found empty on Census Day) were collected by census circles, which in terms of the rules included only one mohalla or a compact group of undivided mohallas. Thus in the abstraction done from the block lists under my supervision in Naini Tal it was possible to tabulate *inter alia* the number of structural houses occupied and empty, the number of rooms each contained, the number of commensal families, the number of commensal families living in one, two, three, etc., roomed houses, and the average number of persons in each commensal family. The *de facto* figures for the total population on Census Day of the census circle and the number of actual commensal families were obtained by tabulating Table VII by circles. This served as a useful check on the accuracy of these *de jure* figures.

*Its scope and method.*

3. Unfortunately the period of house-numbering and the preliminary enumeration coincided with the period of maximum passive resistance to any species of Government service. Census work is voluntary and unpaid. Suitable enumerators were hard to get and harder to keep in these cities, and those who loyally and faithfully carried out the filling up of the Imperial Schedules so successfully worked generally in much larger areas than had been originally intended. While they did their best therefore with this subsidiary matter of families and rooms in the block list, they wisely subordinated it to the main issue. Thus the block lists, except in the cases of Cawnpore and Lucknow, which had municipally-paid, whole-time, trained enumerators, were not so fully and accurately prepared as one could have wished. Moreover, the District Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents had little or no time available to devote to the proper supervision and checking of their preparation. It is pleasing to find that the majority of the lists have been so faithfully done; but many blocks go to each circle and few circles are without one or two very imperfect block lists. Mistakes tend to average out and there are only a few circles which give grotesque figures. For most the figures given are reasonably accurate and the Municipal and Improvement Trust authorities knowing local conditions and peculiarities far better than I can will, I trust, be able to make some practical use of them.

*Accuracy of the statistics.*

4. There are certain avoidable defects and omissions which should be guarded against next time a similar inquiry is attempted. (1) The municipal authorities did not in nearly every case bring their house-numbering up to date and so provide the whole numbers for structural houses on which enumerators might base their sub-numbers. This has led to quaint figures occasionally in the "number of families to a structural house" column. Far too little care was taken by them to allocate only whole mohallas to census circles. Partitioned mohallas mean that figures for all census circles which contain the fractions must be combined, and so the advantage of detailed figures for small areas is lost. (2) Occasionally the mohallas were not in a compact group at all. These defects should not be allowed to recur.

*Defects and omissions.*

The most serious yet unforeseen defect has been that (with the honourable exception of Cawnpore) none of the municipalities could give me the area of all its mohallas. Lucknow and Benares are vague about the boundaries of many of them, and in no case when I first approached them had any of them an accurate large scale map showing the boundaries, off which these areas could be measured. In Lucknow the sole repository of wisdom about mohalla boundaries is a venerable municipal clerk, and from his oral tradition and their own surveys the Improvement Trust has succeeded in constructing me a map with mohalla

*Density.*

boundaries marked, but the areas of all the mohallas I have not now—fifteen months after I first asked for them—been able to extract. I know of no other standard to measure overcrowding but area, and thus most reluctantly must leave the Lucknow figures incomplete. What areas I have got are taken from the 1863—1867 settlement—the latest figures extant purporting to be accurate—but many new mohallas have been created since then and many realignments of boundaries taken place. Thus what density figures I print for Lucknow I give with all reserve.

In Benares I found the same difficulty. The municipality there has given me certain figures, but none for the southern wards which manifestly contain the greatest overcrowding, i.e., between the Chauk and the river front. Moreover, in Benares the Abstraction office and the District Census Officer between them managed to mislay certain circle lists which link up census circle numbers with the actual wards and mohallas they represent. I am not satisfied with the correctness of their attempts at identifying them, and shall give no figures for Benares in this appendix, but merely hand over the material in manuscript to the municipality to make what use it can of what it can satisfactorily identify *in situ*.

For Allahabad the Improvement Trust has kindly managed to secure me figures of area. I publish them and the density figures depending on them, with the rider that it was in Allahabad perhaps that loyal census workers were most shorthanded and encountered the fiercest opposition from non-co-operators, and had therefore the least chance of making their block lists a full and accurate basis for the special survey.

*Particulars of age, sex and occupation by municipal sub-divisions.*

Mention has already been made of the elaboration of Imperial Tables VII and XVII (age, sex, and occupation by religion) to show separate figures for small municipal sub-divisions. These figures have all the claim to being reliable that the Imperial Tables have themselves, subject only to qualification that I have been given correct information by the municipalities as to what mohallas are included in each of the various circles. The bulk of these tables is such that they cannot, because of considerations of economy and limited interest, be printed here or elsewhere; but they will be handed over to the municipalities or Improvement Trusts concerned. I have summarised some of the most interesting information in the appended tables, and regret that the financial stringency which necessitates the closing of the Census office immediately the Imperial Tables are complete has precluded my attempting the analysis of the mass of materials collected. I trust that this will be done by the municipal or Improvement Trust officials (or the economic research students of the local universities) who are in a better position to know the details and analyse the figures revealed by this census than the present writer.

*Explanation of tables.*

5. The tables printed with this appendix are largely self-explanatory. The area figures in column 3 have been got in the ways already described. Those in columns 4 to 13 are the actual figures of Census Day—18th March, 1921—and fall short of the municipal aggregate only because they exclude travellers by boat and train, etc. The density figures of column 12 are the actual census figures divided by the area in acres. The figures of column 13 are for "all religions," but figures for each of the chief religions can be worked out from columns 4 to 9. Columns 14 to 23 are based on the data which the census enumerators collected in the manner described during the preliminary enumeration in March, 1921, and are subject to the abovementioned qualifications of their accuracy, e.g., the *de jure* or normal population of the circle as contrasted with the total of columns 4 to 11 inclusive suggests inferences as to the thoroughness with which the block lists that go to constitute the census circle have been prepared, and therefore the value of the figures in columns 14 to 23. Column 14 contains figures which municipalities ought easily to be able to check by their own records and use the amended figures divided into the figures of column 15 to get a more accurate figure for column 16—the average number of persons living in a structural house. Column 17 gives the number of "census houses" found occupied on Census Day, and column 18 has been obtained by dividing this into the normal population. Columns 19 to 23 show what proportion of the total population lives in houses consisting of one or more living rooms. "House" here means the room or rooms occupied by one commensal family.

The second part of the tables gives for municipal wards the number of workers, male and female, and dependents, whose occupation falls into one or other of the 53 occupational groups detailed at the head of the page. Space did not permit of each detailed occupation being given, but the municipal tables containing these details have been made over to those concerned.

*Use of the tables.*

6. It will readily be seen that these tables do not require general conclusions to be drawn about them by a Census officer, but practical action to be taken by the appropriate local authorities in the individual areas where their study discloses remediable social and economic mal-adjustments. If I may suggest some lines of practical research which I should have liked to undertake myself had there been time before the Census department closed down, they are these—

- (1) Municipal Health Officers will have data by age groups, sexes, and religions where they may construct age curves for municipalities and individual wards, etc., for comparison with the Provincial age curve and the standard proportional age distribution, and they will be able to form some estimate of the connection between the overcrowding in specific areas and the birth and death-rates of that area. For these rates they will now have detailed figures to serve



as a basis for their construction for areas smaller than a whole municipality. They will have material too for correlating vitality and occupation.

- (2) Social workers will find how great is the disproportion between males and females in all four cities, and how that disproportion varies in different areas. This is especially noticeable in an industrial city like Cawnpore, where there are thousands of homeless male workers.
- (3) For the municipalities and Improvement Trusts generally figures are now available for the localization of various occupations. In forming new settlements they will know where for example carpenters, washermen, and the like exist surplus to needs. The proportions of workers to dependents and of female to male workers give a rough indication of the prosperity of an occupation, and this can be supplemented by correlating actual workers to the numbers in the occupation after distributing the latter according to the age curve of the locality. The figures for occupations are given for each city as a whole in Imperial Table XVII. An excess in the proportion of female to male workers or an unusually low age for actual workers in a sub-division will suggest over-competition in that locality.
- (4) Educational authorities will find detailed data of population by age periods for census circles in the compilation registers, and so should be able to calculate very exactly where schools are needed and the number of children of school age.

7. The figures of density are not very high considered by standards like Bombay or New York, but the reason obviously is the rarity of the house with more than one storey or at most two in the cities of the province. Considering the smallness of the usual house and the number of persons who find shelter in it, there is overcrowding enough in areas of all four cities to merit serious attention, especially when it is observed that (as in two wards of Cawnpore) some 80 per cent. of the inhabitants live in one-roomed houses and in several circles all the inhabitants do. In contrast with the figures for these cities are those of a Scottish city of about the size of Allahabad, where only 4·4 per cent. were enumerated in one-roomed houses. Another notable thing is the perceptibly smaller size of the commensal family in these cities than in the province as a whole. This is most marked in Cawnpore where 3 instead of 4·4 is the average figure. This is due doubtless in greater part to the number of workers who come to the cities without their wives and families, but how much it may be due to a lower birth-rate is a matter I must leave to the Public Health Officers. Another startling figure compared with Western standards is the very low percentage of females to males averaging below 70 per cent. in Cawnpore and being of course specially marked in the wards containing industrial population.

*General conclusion.*

In conclusion, I suggest that these sub-divisions, amended where they are faulty, should be stereotyped as the units for a similar survey at next census. Much more can be learnt from a comparative use of these figures than from the absolute figures of the first of a series, but this will only be possible if the sub-divisions of this census are retained. Lucknow Improvement Trust has now its census circles clearly marked on a large scale map. I have urged the other three municipalities to do the same, so that there may be no ambiguity about the area or the constituent mohallas of any census circles when the next survey is undertaken.

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Mohammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward no. I ..	Civil Lines ..	..	7,226	4,915	1,517	871	1,202	1,129	102	79
(Circle 1—10) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward no. II ..	Katra Colonelganj ..	1,468,686	8,649	7,805	3,038	2,408	218	278	114	76
Circles no. 1 ..	Belf ..	44,655	258	160	272	243	..	..	..	..
" 2—6 ..	Katra, Bakhtiyari, Faqirganj	260,828	8,548	2,031	1,628	1,193	138	216	97	58
" 7—10 ..	Colonelganj ..	520,844	2,279	1,708	506	319	60	47	15	13
" 11 ..	Jandhwal, Rasulabad, Mondhori, Sillakhana.	266,374	777	758	269	280	11	8	..	..
" 12 ..	Gobindpur, Chillah, Shakoti Mahadeo, Tailerganj.	102,260	557	652	126	100	..	..	..	..
" 13 ..	Sarai Lalla, Pur Gadaria ..	28,222	386	372	83	79	14	10	2	5
" 14 ..	Sadiabad, Ohandpur-S'lori, Sa'ori.	244,603	894	929	258	254	..	..	..	..
Ward no III ..	North Kotwali Ward ..	8,800,510	10,890	7,989	5,846	4,655	399	296	165	103
Circles nos. 1, 2	Malaka, Budlepur ..	55,044	965	885	370	253	48	39	6	..
" 4 ..	Johari Tola, Tripolia, Mahajani Tola, Chok	178,611	1,155	977	397	329	2	3	8	1
" 5 ..	Pandariba, Ohachand, Kanchsham.	58,888	619	585	6	1	..	..	20	16
" 6 ..	Johnstonganj, Chowk, Mirganj Thatberi Bazar.	81,833	480	825	311	209	4	..	13	12
" 7 ..	Hammam, Sabzi Maudi, Sarai Garhi.	78,945	343	262	921	671	15	6	1	4
" 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13.	Dondipur, Minhajpur, Gariwantola, Khurdabad, Lukerganj, Garhi	1,765,817	2,525	1,857	1,018	1,271	186	126	66	28
Circle no. 11 ..	Bhawapur ..	883,893	241	115	36	11	83	90	..	..
" 14 ..	Tazia kalan, Shahganj ..	126,667	1,017	757	1,092	987	34	17	8	5
" nos. 8, 15, 16, 17.	Bahadurganj, Kothaparcha, Rambagh, Shararabagh, Budshahimandi, Mohtashim- ganj, Hewett Road, Gosha:n Tola.	481,872	3,515	2,776	1,097	868	24	16	40	37
Ward no. IV ..	South Kotwali ..	2,370,952	11,717	9,760	7,987	6,915	41	40	136	67
Circle nos. 1, 2	Rajreppur, Chakkia, Beniganj, Karbala, Nebalpur, Audin- pur, Kesarimisari, Purwa- Mandari.	119,424	1,006	1,019	541	504	2	1	4	6
" no. 3 ..	Chauki Karamat, Kareli, Himmatganj, Kala Danda, Sarai Khuldabad, Khusaali, Tola.	164,833	782	586	225	178	4	4	14	..
" " 4 ..	Nai Basti, Sultanpur, Gangaganj, Purwa Manohardas.	152,168	817	665	814	721	5	5	..	..
" " 5 ..	Attala ..	106,866	149	89	840	667	..	..	..	..
" " 6 ..	Tulsipur, Saddyapur, Rasulpur, Karelabagh.	234,999	884	812	442	381	..	..	2	..
" 7 ..	Khuldabad ..	50,000	415	319	159	116	6	7	1	..
" 8 ..	Ahmadganj, Yakutganj, Kasiganj, Dara Muhammad Shafi Baidantola.	82,499	155	141	571	482	4	4	..	..
" 9 ..	Dara Shah Ajmal, Dara Shah Ghulam Ali, Kolahan Tola, Koftgran Tola.	95,825	323	286	846	750	..	..	..	..
" 10 ..	Chawk, Bajaza, Nakhaah Kohna.	36,044	404	831	185	147	..	..	1	..
" 11 ..	Rani Mandi ..	192,132	749	518	533	478	2	2	110	79
" 12 ..	Khusal Parbat, Chawk Ganga Das.	64,999	1,064	916	5	4	..	..	..	..
" 18 ..	Atarsua ..	224,444	750	671	315	271	2	..	..	..
" 14-17 ..	Yahiapur ..	253,893	2,328	1,878	661	638	6	6	4	2
" 18 ..	Meerganj, Sarai Meer Khan, Uncha Mandi.	68,893	798	647	149	144	10	11	..	..
" 19 ..	Bahadurganj ..	147,777	193	157	599	535	..	..	..	..
" 20-21 ..	Daryabad, Meeranpur, Batwaghat South side.	437,778	821	695	1,020	911	..	..	..	..

ABAD.

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religious).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of communal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in.					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	696	1,761	13,964	7.9	4,102	3.2	47	17	8	8	20	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
73	836	3,456	17,336	5.0	4,068	4.2	20½	28	17	11½	23	
112	949	253	893	8.5	234	3.6	32	27	18	15	8	
180	760	1,074	6,308	6.1	1,601	3.9	19	25	16	12	18	
46	728	893	4,402	5.1	962	4.5	17	21	15	11	36	
36	997	505	2,009	3.9	476	4.0	27	34	21	11	7	
68	1,101	260	861	3.3	210	4.0	18	43	23	12	4	
155	1,064	106	551	5.0	142	3.8	35	45	8	7	5	
46	1,079	445	2,312	5.2	443	5.2	18	37	23	11	11	
40	734	3,923	29,302	7.2	6,488	4.3	28	22	14	11	25	
178	451	171	1,996	11.3	409	6.7	52	17	7	8	16	
78	841	384	2,831	7.7	596	4.7	24	15	10	10	41	
105	880	174	1,248	7.0	316	3.9	10½	17½	11	17	44	
84	761	218	1,888	6.3	344	4.0	22½	22	14	13½	28	
136	736	331	2,116	6.3	522	4.0	21½	33	22½	9	14	
21	747	949	6,740	7.0	1,558	4.3	28	23	13	10	16	
34	595	43	470	10.9	130	3.6	47	9	11	14	19	
150	811	537	3,685	6.8	830	4.4	37	18	15	10	20	
84	790	1,136	7,868	6.8	1,783	4.4	24	26	14	12½	23½	
75	847	5,116	28,137	5.5	6,332	4.4	20	23	21	14	22	
139	831	154	2,309	3.5	563	4.1	21	24	23	13	19	
53	75	411	1,723	4.1	404	4.0	23½	26	17	18	20½	
97	835	648	4,101	6.3	311	4.5	17	21	20	15	27	
76	769	90	679	7.5	91	7.5	4	14	29	22	31	
53	92	207	1,072	5.2	188	5.6	7	23	23	17	30	
99	761	112	899	8.0	244	3.6	34½	24	10½	16	15	
80	869	114	1,093	9.6	204	5.0	19½	17½	17	15	21	
111	888	336	1,922	5.7	432	4.4	16	27	25	13	19	
143	810	145	1,037	7.15	299	3.0	52	21	12½	9½	5	
90	769	345	1,679	4.8	393	4.0	15	22	33	15	15	
148	869	274	2,356	8.6	533	4.4	34	19	17	14	16	
43	882	221	1,682	7.6	347	4.8	12	19	16	17	36	
106	841	724	4,293	5.9	913	4.7	18	24	24	12	23	
125	838	169	633	4.0	196	3.4	9	48	15	6	22	
49	878	26	281	10.8	104	3.6	64	4	3	1	28	
36	872	639	2,328	3.6	510	4.5	13	37	30	11	19	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Mohammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward V ..	Moothiganj, Kydganj ..	2,246,699	8,928	7,067	2,647	2,191	261	124	92	96
Circle no. 1 ..	Bahadurganj ..	50,000	381	260	224	224	..	8	14	8
" 2-10 ..	Moothiganj, Kota Parcha ..	520,000	2,864	2,256	466	380	72	51	37	26
" 11 ..	Katghar, Balwaghat ..	199,555	561	388	298	244	15	10	..	2
" 12 ..	Moothiganj and Gaughat ..	108,867	215	37	28	1	188	18	6	7
" 18 ..	Nai Basti ..	121,111	589	472	78	48	5	7	3	..
" 14, 18 ..	Obokbandi ..	122,222	607	466	29	9	5	2	..	2
" 15 ..	Pura Baldi ..	97,222	479	418	173	152	2	..	11	5
" 16, 17, 20 ..	Khalasi line ..	222,222	631	556	729	599	1	..	7	4
" 19 ..	Pura Dhakoo ..	29,166	198	176	57	85	..	..	..	..
" 21 ..	Bairehna-Kydganj ..	180,000	651	583	204	178	..	..	..	..
" 22, 25 ..	Bairehna ..	32,000	592	512	104	76	4	6	1	2
" 23, 27 ..	Baika Bagh ..	55,472	480	340	110	85	19	13	18	9
" 24 ..	Talab Nawal Rai ..	36,027	216	280	16	16	..	9	..	30
" 26 ..	Moomohar, Ohak Lalia, New Malaka, Lowther road.	54,957	365	318	124	144	..	..	..	1
" 28 ..	Balwaghat ..	57,578	89	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
Ward no. VI ..	Deraganj ..	881,300	5,742	4,907	870	723	10	10	..	4
Circle nos. 1-4 ..	Mauri, Daraganj, Mirangali ..	345,778	2,319	1,948	292	211	1	1	..	..
" 5, 6, 6a ..	Baski khurd ..	88,250	1,286	1,161	194	196	..	..	..	..
" 7, 8, 8a ..	Baski kalan, Purwa Paraun, Pura Dallal, Dhatharia	251,672	951	877	275	282	1	..	..	..
" 9 ..	Allapur, Fatehpur Bichwa, Hashimpur.	97,666	503	414	9	7	..	..	..	..
" 10 ..	Matyari, Alopi Bagh, Madhwapur, Subattia Bagh.	102,939	728	607	100	27	8	9	..	4
Ward no. VII ..	Georgetown ..	..	2,708	1,137	855	382	375	349	16	5
Circle nos. 1-10 ..	East Indian Railway station Settlement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAWN										
Ward no. I.	Civil Lines ..	12,337,696	15,562	8,834	2,995	1,904	1,062	1,089	137	98
Circle no. 1 ..	Ohak no. 1 Nawabganj ..	111,857	494	356	119	98	..	..	1	2
" 2 ..	" 2 ..	120,482	661	515	75	54	..	..	..	..
" 3 ..	" 3 ..	962,071	229	189	87	38	6	3	..	..
" 4 ..	" 4 old Cawnpore ..	592,080	384	294	48	45	4	2	..	..
" 5 ..	" 5 ..	110,464	360	252	9	9	..	..	..	..
" 6 ..	" 6 ..	358,133	291	192	12	8	20	14	7	..
" 7 ..	" 7 Gwaltoli ..	3,177,373	729	475	170	100	15	14	..	..
" 8 ..	" 8 ..	762,542	1,137	642	93	53	52	18	..	2
" 9 ..	" 9 Civil Lines ..	269,178	1,994	1,076	156	117	237	904	7	..
" 10 ..	" 10 ..	504,408	1,275	899	285	179	58	52	1	2
" 11 ..	" 11 Gwaltoli ..	749,635	1,310	696	514	398	89	31	2	2
" 12 ..	" 12 ..	499,991	2,248	1,683	591	386	145	108	1	8
" 13 ..	" 13 Parmat ..	513,013	1,897	1,112	299	93	44	81	..	..
" 14 ..	" 14 Civil Lines ..	1,164,044	464	243	188	120	122	212	1	2
" 15 ..	" 15 ..	1,328,808	1,591	649	468	169	280	362	87	49
" 16 ..	" 16 ..	1,143,644	510	217	73	28	40	41	30	31
Ward no. II	Patkapore ..	691,515	8,631	7,014	3,129	2,451	52	31	79	50
Circle no. 17 ..	Ohak no. 17 Kursawar ..	118,096	174	134	200	151	5	4	10	8
" 18 ..	" 18 ..	53,240	989	731	203	170	10	6	26	22
" 19 ..	" 19 Patkapore ..	60,500	767	678	557	417	2	..	11	14
" 20 ..	" 20 ..	48,279	828	241	653	699	..	..	..	..
" 21 ..	" 21 Etawah Bazar ..	15,780	290	248	105	92	..	..	..	..
" 22 ..	" 22 Filkhana ..	30,250	424	367	79	82	..	..	..	..
" 23 ..	" 23 Patkapore ..	35,730	812	218	72	69	..	..	..	..
" 24 ..	" 24 ..	66,550	1,061	859	232	157	3	4	7	7
" 25 ..	" 25 Shutar Khana ..	37,889	255	163	121	76	28	14	19	2
" 26 ..	" 26 Patkapore ..	58,685	787	619	156	110	4	3	3	2
" 27 ..	" 27 Roti Godown ..	35,090	461	373	187	144	..	..	..	..
" 28 ..	" 28 Filkhana Bazar ..	43,560	644	519	190	159	..	..	..	..
" 29 ..	" 29 Beldari Mahal ..	25,047	405	371	43	14	..	..	..	..
" 30 ..	" 30 Maheshari Mahal ..	26,820	780	688	27	23	..	..	..	..
" 31 ..	" 31 Lathi Mahal ..	20,449	560	437	45	51	..	..	4	..
" 32 ..	" 32 Subzimaudi ..	36,800	454	418	58	87	..	..	..	..

—(concluded).

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of communal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	18	14	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
46	795	8,936	20,048	5.1	5,126	3.9	23	30	15	10	22	
108	807	282	1,110	3.9	268	4.0	25	30	12	11	22	
57	774	931	5,604	6.0	1,720	3.0	37½	24½	11	7½	9½	
25	737	256	1,127	4.4	295	3.8	21	43	9	11	16	
21	763	38	527	15.9	100	5.2	35	9	4	2	50	
48	781	108	918	8.5	239	3.8	18	39½	20½	4	18	
44	747	253	1,292	5.1	306	4.2	24	30	12	13	21	
62	865	227	1,258	5.5	284	4.4	23½	30½	14	9	23	
55	847	498	2,388	4.8	578	4.1	11	34	25	10	20	
86	1,024	132	367	2.7	113	3.0	24	30	12	13	21	
43	891	350	1,554	4.4	357	4.0	4½	35	26	15½	19	
196	850	456	1,275	2.7	849	3.8	14	33	21	15	17	
94	708	76	904	11.8	129	7.0	7	23	7	12	51	
76	1,444	175	778	4.4	169	4.5	12	25	13	21	29	
84	847	164	946	5.7	224	4.0	31	33	12	6	18	
9	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
67	852	2,753	9,364	3.4	2,809	3.3	26½	27½	16	8	22	
67	824	1,454	4,638	3.2	1,286	3.6	26	28	19	10	17	
162	949	706	1,932	2.7	788	2.4	35	36	13	6	10	
46	946	810	1,298	4.1	326	3.9	28	29	17	12	14	
46	822	217	196	0.8	52	3.7	3	41	47	6	..	
66	658	66	1,320	20.0	357	3.7	23	10	10	5	52	
..	474	212	3,699	17.4	203	18.2	4	1	1	3	91	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>PORE.</b>												
12.4	603	5,866	31,596	5.4	10,248	3.0	66½	15	9	8½	6	
46	748	287	928	3.9	229	4.0	42½	33	9½	12½	2½	
53	778	368	1,262	3.5	300	4.2	33½	15	34	7	10½	
2.4	576	76	479	6.3	145	3.3	44½	27	14½	10	4	
6.8	789	251	787	3.1	222	3.5	50½	29½	12	1	7	
25	708	269	706	2.6	180	3.9	39½	14½	29½	3	13½	
7.4	648	78	531	7.0	181	2.9	65	21½	5	6	3½	
2.8	644	398	1,534	3.9	584	2.6	72½	17	5	2	3½	
18	554	1,147	2,735	2.4	1,019	2.7	96	2	1	..	1	
68	586	945	3,795	4.0	1,128	3.4	69	22	6	2	1	
26	721	393	2,523	3.6	839	3.0	93½	3½	1	..	2	
19	604	321	2,084	3.3	961	3.1	80	9	4	2	5	
52	528	438	5,234	12.0	1,791	2.9	74	12	6½	3	4½	
33	589	390	3,376	8.7	1,116	3.0	69½	18	6	2	4½	
5.5	818	60	1,371	21.0	409	3.1	78	4½	6½	1	10	
18	507	147	2,555	17.4	838	3.1	66	8½	1½	2	22	
4.1	485	455	902	2.0	306	3.0	91	3	1	..	5	
150	803	2,023	20,840	10.3	6,414	3.2	31	12½	3½	2	1	
28	751	52	646	12.4	208	3.1	71½	18	5	3	2½	
191	782	257	2,015	7.8	575	3.5	68½	20	7½	2	2	
195	829	239	2,316	9.6	620	3.7	49	30	15½	2	3½	
212	796	205	2,110	10.8	655	2.2	90	4	2½	1½	2	
225	848	85	714	8.4	217	3.3	100	..	..	..	..	
104	893	124	848	6.8	210	4.0	100	..	..	..	..	
210	778	94	651	7.0	158	4.1	77½	20	1	1½	..	
170	788	134	2,334	17.4	696	3.3	90	7	1	2	..	
88	808	47	633	13.5	195	3.2	66	14½	9	9½	1	
139	778	69	1,657	24.0	600	2.8	83	10	9	2½	1½	
161	798	97	1,096	11.3	391	2.8	66½	20	6	5	2½	
168	818	123	1,525	12.4	439	3.5	97	3	..	..	..	
161	859	71	810	11.4	266	3.0	67	24	9	..	..	
158	819	162	1,469	9.1	468	3.1	100	..	..	..	..	
258	815	129	1,082	8.2	378	2.8	95½	3½	..	1	..	
126	879	135	952	7.0	338	2.8	75½	22½	1	1	..	

The data for columns 14 to 24 were collected by enumerators during the preliminary enumeration done during the three weeks preceding the actual Census day. The actual census figures of each unit are found in columns 4 to 13; what may be termed the *de ure* or normal figures in column 14 onwards. Columns 14 and 16 figures depending as they do on the vagaries of Municipal numbering are not reliable.

Congress number.	Name of constituent ward and chak.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward no. III ..	Mooliganj ..	630,727	7,829	5,567	3,881	3,008	110	55	113	68
Circle no. 8182 ..	Chak no. 88 Thatri ..	42,850	918	714	72	60	21	..	25	18
" 88 ..	" 84 Dafali mahal, Rakatganj.	20,570	571	499	23	21	..	..	..	..
" 84 ..	" 85 Bengali mahal ..	31,400	959	755	97	111	..	..	..	..
" 85 ..	" 86 Khas Bazar ..	59,290	595	440	58	40	34	17	1	6
" 86 ..	" 87 Kursawan ..	130,150	383	194	136	89	33	25	23	3
" 87 ..	" 88 Khas Bazar ..	45,617	894	577	53	41	1	..	11	7
" 88 ..	" 80 Maida Bazar ..	85,090	238	117	208	158	..	..	9	2
" 8910 ..	" 40 Naya Chauwk ..	85,305	931	631	761	504	11	10	38	32
" 41 ..	" 41 Chau Chaubey Gola.	26,620	457	305	352	233	10	2	7	..
" 42 ..	" 42 Misri Bazar ..	32,065	423	301	340	281	..	..	..	..
" 43 ..	" 43 Dhobi Mahal ..	30,250	705	485	251	163	..	..	..	..
" 44 and 45	" 44 Butcher Khana Khurd.	67,760	427	326	1,267	1,118	..	..	..	..
" 46 ..	" 45 Butcher Chhappar Mahal.	24,200	382	223	263	180	..	1	4	..
Ward no. IV ..	Hayatganj ..	541,354	7,520	4,943	929	603	1	..	40	65
Circle no. 1 ..	Chak no. 46 Ghasmandi ..	43,500	519	346	52	23	..	..	26	37
" 2 ..	" 47 Gudri Bazar ..	37,510	536	302	21	5	..	..	10	20
" 3 ..	" 48 Generalganj ..	42,350	795	458	108	49	..	..	..	..
" 4 ..	" 49 Nakhas ..	43,560	580	287	23	4	..	..	4	2
" 5 ..	" 50 Ghasmandi Mondha.	53,240	1,009	849	14	3	..	..	..	..
" 6 ..	" 51 Hamganj ..	42,350	421	176	15	10	..	..	..	..
" 7 ..	" 52 Collectorganj ..	36,300	129	47	75	17	..	..	..	..
" 8 ..	" 53 Nayagarj ..	21,780	138	26	3	1	..	..	..	..
" 9 ..	" 54 ..	33,759	206	72	2	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 ..	" 55 Generalganj ..	34,485	406	216	0	4	..	..	..	..
" 11 ..	" 56 Bhatranji Mahal	19,300	397	231	53	30	..	..	..	..
" 12 ..	" 57 Sikri Mahal ..	30,250	594	448	192	167	..	..	..	..
" 13 ..	" 58 Nacha ghar ..	40,535	876	717	285	240	1	..	..	..
" 14 ..	" 59 ..	35,090	662	529	74	59	..	..	..	..
" 15 ..	" 60 Dalmandi ..	27,325	252	181	3	2	..	..	..	..
Ward no. V ..	Sadar Bazar ..	1,189,815	9,356	6,934	2,436	1,640	100	85	8	5
Circle no. 16 ..	Chak no. 61 Sitaram Mahal	42,350	716	573	149	119	1	2	..	..
" 17 ..	" 62 Harbans Mahal	50,820	826	611	148	109	10	3	..	..
" 18 ..	" 63 ..	135,972	435	274	218	135	27	48	..	2
" 19 ..	" 64 Gadaris Mahal	55,060	1,109	904	356	317	11	8	..	..
" 20 ..	" 65 Moti Mahal ..	59,048	1,046	789	434	312	1	1	..	1
" 21 ..	" 66 Kaohhiana Mahal	44,770	1,092	926	118	90	..	..	1	1
" 22 ..	" 67 Daulatganj ..	31,460	560	271	52	37	..	..	..	..
" 23 ..	" 68 Lokman Mahal	39,990	675	505	21	13	..	..	2	1
" 24 ..	" 69 Danakhori Mahal	42,350	940	764	73	68	..	..	..	..
" 25 ..	" 70 Mathuri Mahal	19,360	472	377	82	68	..	..	..	..
" 26 ..	" 71 Filkhana Mahal	47,795	612	544	307	294	..	..	..	..
" 27, 27A	" 72 ..	620,300	1,383	397	478	188	50	23	..	..
Ward no. VI ..	Collectorganj ..	6,959,777	17,148	10,596	4,157	2,756	177	124	81	71
Circle no. 1 ..	Chak no. 73 Collectorganj ..	84,458	1,148	165	79	8	..	..	..	..
" 2 ..	" 74 ..	58,080	1,586	833	99	19	..	..	..	..
" 3 ..	" 75 Ranjit Purwa ..	43,560	1,079	688	105	75	..	..	..	..
" 4, 5 ..	" 76 Ooolic Bazar ..	61,710	1,915	1,847	454	325	..	..	29	36
" 6 ..	" 77 Anwarganj ..	64,735	729	398	432	324	..	..	7	..
" 7 ..	" 78 ..	52,030	1,001	784	159	108	..	..	..	..
" 8 ..	" 79 ..	121,121	678	483	423	283	..	..	..	..
" 9 ..	" 80 Anwarganj Couperganj.	161,976	858	609	388	284	..	..	2	..
" 10 ..	" 81 Butcher Khana Kalan.	50,265	570	356	608	472	..	1	10	7
" 11 ..	" 82 Chingigbar Couperganj.	601,410	341	151	61	48	3	..	..	..
" 12, 13	" 83 Jubi Khurd ..	1,846,972	1,360	880	379	272	74	53	18	10
" 14, 15	" 84 ..	2,681,338	1,536	906	370	188	59	40	10	11
" 15 ..	" 85 Lachhmi Purwa	667,893	2,572	1,692	352	208	36	29	10	7
" 16 ..	" 86 Rai Purwa ..	581,848	1,381	745	209	108	..	..	..	..
" 17 ..	" 87 Sisamau ..	386,388	754	490	80	39	5	1	..	..

—(continued).

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
156	729	2,206	20,291	9.2	5,899	3.4	50½	28½	10½	5	5½	
209	704	237	1,728	7.8	542	3.2	49½	27	15	5	3½	
264	875	140	1,050	7.5	333	3.1	91	5	4	..	..	
296	820	201	1,899	9.4	609	3.1	78	16½	4½	3	..	
37	731	54	1,221	28.5	294	4.2	29	30	17	9	15	
81	541	49	791	16.1	204	3.8	25½	29	7	11	27½	
108	652	158	1,494	9.7	462	3.2	61	25½	9½	..	4	
100	615	72	737	10.2	198	3.7	40½	43	6½	5	5	
165	678	204	2,765	13.5	787	3.5	60½	24½	6½	2	6½	
248	654	181	1,825	10.1	539	3.9	53	..	11	4	4	
203	708	205	1,868	6.6	439	3.1	26	46	15	11	2	
257	677	247	1,547	6.8	524	2.9	51½	38	13	2½	..	
293	852	414	3,365	8.1	891	3.8	25	47	21	5	2	
202	689	101	1,011	10.0	277	3.7	68	15	6	6	5	
126	661	1,719	12,720	7.4	3,986	3.2	49	26	10½	6½	8	
111	680	151	967	6.4	269	3.6	43	30	10½	6	10½	
124	693	129	808	6.7	226	3.8	55	16½	7	8	13½	
161	561	194	1,095	3.8	354	3.1	35	29	22	12½	1½	
100	488	99	824	8.8	309	3.9	38	24½	9½	10	18	
170	840	253	1,649	6.5	516	3.2	93	6	1	..	..	
71	427	70	543	7.7	149	3.7	20	34½	16	5½	24	
36	313	34	266	7.8	70	3.8	18	32	28	17	5	
37	191	18	179	9.9	85	2.1	42½	6½	15	10	26	
40	346	39	187	4.8	78	2.4	24½	37½	24	7	7	
89	530	136	588	4.2	225	2.6	54	20	9	8	9	
178	580	74	588	7.9	148	4.0	72	20	..	3	5	
222	767	13	1,318	10.1	413	3.2	54	39	4	1	2	
253	824	192	1,987	10.0	608	3.2	60	34	2	8	1	
183	799	172	1,237	7.2	472	2.6	66½	31½	2	..	..	
78	7.8	53	474	8.9	161	2.8	56	30	8	4	2	
85	699	2,431	19,235	7.9	6,399	3.0	79	16	4	2	..	
178	801	193	1,505	7.8	511	2.9	85	10	3	1	1	
163	735	104	1,497	7.7	518	2.9	68½	24½	6	..	1	
141	675	87	1,058	12.1	328	3.2	57	30½	11½	1	..	
235	832	245	2,394	11.0	865	3.1	85	12	2	..	1	
212	745	294	2,535	8.6	798	3.2	86½	11	1	1½	..	
240	839	301	2,129	7.1	686	3.1	84½	12½	2	1	..	
149	611	126	752	6.0	265	2.9	88	9	1	1	1	
100	743	182	1,237	6.8	404	3.1	82½	13	4½	..	..	
210	821	218	1,787	8.2	617	2.9	84	14	..	1	1	
250	803	98	1,008	10.2	324	3.1	77	20	3	..	..	
172	846	143	1,783	12.5	592	3.0	82	12½	5½	..	..	
19	292	351	1,235	3.5	493	2.5	71	21½	5	1½	1	
24	628	3,418	33,470	9.8	11,270	2.9	55	29	8½	4½	3	
80	141	41	646	16.2	353	1.8	55½	32½	7	5	..	
183	633	258	2,357	9.2	854	2.8	65	18	8	4½	4½	
216	644	233	1,818	7.7	640	2.8	60	28½	7	2½	2	
322	712	569	4,195	7.4	1,328	3.2	41	30	12	12	5	
141	618	159	1,755	11.0	545	3.2	38½	38	8½	7	8	
191	709	252	2,052	8.1	665	3.1	56	30½	8½	3	2	
75	696	128	1,943	15.1	629	3.1	47	34	11	5	3	
68	715	80	2,055	25.7	608	3.4	69	17	4	2	8	
174	703	219	1,832	8.4	540	3.4	41	39	14	5	1	
5	491	140	607	4.0	238	2.5	71	15	9½	4½	..	
10.7	692	397	2,577	6.5	845	3.0	78½	17	2½	2	..	
5.7	612	187	3,018	16.1	1,036	2.9	42	40	12½	3	2½	
36	652	331	4,906	14.8	1,715	2.9	60	27	6½	3½	3	
20	532	225	2,438	10.8	876	2.8	59	25	8½	4½	3	
17	632	180	1,271	6.7	403	3.1	48	39	5½	4½	3	

## CAWNPORE

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and chak.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward no. VII ..	Anwarganj ..	5,072,168	16,200	11,508	11,309	8,088	230	176	64	51
Circle nos. 1, 2 & 3	Chak no. 88. Sisaman ..	240,924	2,251	1,498	597	351	11	2	..	7
" 4 & 5	" 89. Jugraj Purwa ..	196,020	1,142	819	448	288	..	..	..	..
" 6 & 7	" 90. Anwarganj ..	98,170	799	680	450	352	..	..	..	..
" 8	" 91. Dalel Purwa ..	58,895	571	439	450	360	..	..	..	..
" 9	" 92. Hiran Purwa ..	77,440	602	469	537	418	2	1	8	2
" 10 & 11	" 93. Anwarganj ..	71,390	460	394	381	705	..	..	..	..
" 12	" 94. Bhosa Tola ..	27,225	117	54	515	408	..	..	..	..
" 13 & 14	" 95. Talaq Mahal ..	14,520	830	610	796	499	25	19	12	10
" 15	" 96. Colonelganj ..	491,580	865	450	501	229	56	30	11	14
" 16	" 97. Talaq Mahal ..	78,810	465	308	268	138	..	..	..	..
" 17	" 98. Belanganj ..	99,220	267	181	367	266	5	..	..	..
" 18, 19 & 20	" 99. Sisaman ..	188,100	1,420	1,049	1,278	931	20	14	..	..
" 21 & 22	" 100. Colonelganj ..	90,800	1,408	1,011	855	570	5	8	23	10
" 22a, 22b & 24	" 101. " ..	194,525	1,786	1,341	2,242	1,701	1	23	..	..
" 25	" 102. " ..	85,090	550	370	543	420	5	6	..	..
" 26 & 27	" 103. " ..	98,170	1,122	765	239	192	84	68	..	..
" 28 & 29	" 104. Sisaman ..	1,098,818	987	718	257	195	14	13	7	4
" 30	" 105. " ..	2,000,471	564	361	70	61	2	2	8	4
LUCK										
	Daulatganj ward ..	7,108,524	6,986	5,836	5,664	5,482	1	2	10	6
Circle no. 1	Jhawair tola, Ahiri tola, Ahata Bhikhan Khan, Katra wafa Bog.	141,521	195	158	766	786	..	..	..	..
" 2	Katra Bisan Bog Khan, Takia Haji Nusrat, Takia Pir Ghib, Kashmiri mohalla, Kashmir Bigh.	120,082	500	424	364	351	..	..	1	..
" 3	Topadarwaza, Katra Mohammad Ali Khan.	128,889	266	258	330	353	..	..	..	..
" 4	Wasir Bagh, Baghicha Gulshan and Mahubganj, Ahata Gurdass Mal and Garhi Pir Khan.	514,588	451	351	284	258	..	..	2	3
" 5	Muzzam Nagar, Baidan Tola, Yasinganj, Niwati Tola, Talab Jharian.	278,508	278	264	255	230	..	..	..	..
" 6	Ambarganj, Karimganj, Passand Bagh, Rajjabganj, Jarnailganj and Handai Bazar Balakganj, Ram Nagar.	1,179,508	375	307	239	274	..	..	..	..
" 7, 8	Kanghi Tola, Ahiri Tola, Sarai Mali Khan, Phatak Raja Jia Lal, Katra Dilaram and All Bagh, Ahiri Tola near Tobacco Mandi, Tobacco Mandi, Sarai Mali Khan.	392,669	972	694	507	448	..	..	..	..
" 9	Ahata Surat Singh, Obapatyan, Kachcha Pul, Bandhwa Khana.	107,367	254	221	257	236	..	..	..	..
" 10	Niwazganj and Baghicha Mool Okand.	177,386	508	478	225	261	..	9	4	1
" 11	Rani Katra, Khaigali, Charhai Mahulal, Baghicha Darzi, Nai Bars, Pul Moti Lal, Bisati Tola.	119,790	708	630	172	177	..	..	1	..
" 12	Arazi Kooriaghat, Purwa Mohni, Arazi Mahtab Bagh, Purwa Budhoo, Gaird khana, Zargari Tola.	1,062,427	389	331	78	68	..	..	..	..
" 13	Bajjadganj, Raongaon, Pazaya, Ahmadganj.	708,721	566	488	63	53	..	..	..	..



—(concluded).

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of communal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
45	710	3,602	46,216	12.8	13,278	3.5	66	21½	6½	2½	3½	
98	664	323	4,654	14.4	1,397	3.3	53	36	8	2	1	
61	693	311	2,581	13.2	863	3.0	84	13	2	1	..	
119	791	71	2,184	30.8	715	3.0	99	1	..	..	..	3
147	782	145	1,821	12.6	473	3.8	51½	39	5½	1	..	..
180	745	240	1,671	7.0	493	3.4	88½	11½	..	..	..	..
165	819	221	2,316	10.5	648	3.6	59	32½	6½	2	..	7
194	723	123	1,024	8.3	271	3.8	45	36	7	5	..	..
932	681	31	2,850	91.9	698	4.1	85	41	19	8	2	..
22	639	100	1,886	17.8	450	4.2	52½	20½	8½	2½	16	..
77	602	5	1,176	235.2	274	4.3	74	13½	3½	5	4	..
53	609	4	1,087	272.0	323	3.3	83	13	4	..	..	..
171	735	461	4,631	10.0	1,304	3.5	54½	26	10½	5	4	..
195	696	475	3,824	8.1	1,193	3.2	69½	26	3½	1	..	..
186	761	357	7,031	19.7	2,121	3.3	85½	11	2	1½	..	..
261	725	180	1,937	10.8	492	4.5	23	22	16	9	25	..
127	685	251	2,386	9.5	693	3.4	33	38½	13	5½	5	..
9.7	785	387	2,129	5.8	617	3.5	90½	4½	3	2	..	..
2.6	664	31	1,028	33.1	305	3.3	100	..	..	..	..	..
NOW.												
16	897	9,416	22,753	2.4	5,749	4.0	22	33	21	15	9	..
63	925	555	1,763	3.2	379	4.7	10	33	25	23	9	..
66	897	564	1,653	2.9	442	3.7	15½	20	23	15½	26	..
45	1,027	403	1,091	2.7	253	3.8	16	24	27	13	20	..
12	884	620	1,571	2.6	363	4.3	24½	53	8	11	3½	..
18	927	447	1,107	2.5	289	3.8	17½	38	28½	13	3	..
5	946	453	1,296	2.8	274	4.7	14	33	13	31	9	..
32	772	1,050	2,249	2.1	561	4.0	26	36	24	11	3	..
28	894	414	624	1.4	237	2.6	9	29	23	11	23	..
40	1,007	527	1,168	2.2	289	4.0	30½	23	23	17½	6	..
68	928	557	1,688	3.0	385	4.4	10½	21	22	19	27½	..
4	844	440	824	2.0	285	3.0	35	52½	4½	6	2	..
8	660	467	1,121	2.5	330	3.6	47	37	10	4	2	..

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Circle no. 14	Mosahibganj and Purwa Lodh; Baratkhana Jadid, Chamar Tolia, Gali Mahgoo Beg, Baratkhana Kalan and Baghia Misri, Purwa Lodh, Baratkhana Khurd.	600,644	382	374	292	246	..	..	..	..
" 15	Muftiganj and Chaoni, Gurji Beg, Khirki Naqiji and Ahata Mubarak, Khirki, Muftiji, Gali Ghisa.	150,640	65	54	400	432	..	..	..	..
" 16	Daulatganj, Sheopuri, Murghkhana, Nai Basti and Brahmuni Tola, Jhankar Bagh and Kawangar Bagh.	165,528	228	198	223	179	..	..	..	..
" 17, 18 & 19	Husainabad, Ramganj .. Peer Bokhara, Ahata Sitara Begam, Garhi Naam Khau, Ahata Mirza Ali Khau, Tashiganj.	401,430 420,886	315 123	239 108	805 305	708 320	1 ..	..	2 ..	2 ..
" 20	Faqir Ullahganj, Nagaryan ...	443,586	311	265	149	112	..	..	..	..
	<i>Saadatganj, Ward ..</i>	<i>4,917,925</i>	<i>6,002</i>	<i>5,200</i>	<i>3,795</i>	<i>3,768</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>
" 1	Pul Ghulam Husain, Kashmiri Mohalla, Hasan Puria.	176,321	233	194	404	381	..	..	..	..
" 2 & 3	Rustamnagar, Maidan Elich Khan, Fazalnagar, Kacheha Bagh, Purana Chabootra.	501,521	563	473	804	811	..	..	..	..
" 4	Chauni Husain-ud-din Khan, Noor Bari, Dariba Gari Adda, Sulatapur.	9,874	255	226	345	370	..	..	2	..
" 5	Bibiganj, Ahata Noor Beg, Kharhai, Tikri Khurd.	19,844	318	250	245	233	..	1	..	..
" 6	Chob Mandi, Begam Bagh, Kishorganj, Baoli, Mohammadganj.	13,600	645	569	83	76	..	..	..	..
" 7 & 9	Alamnagar, Mahdikhora, Pasrehta, Fatahabadi, Gihai, Samrahi, Hasanganj.	1,038,228	1,001	836	363	238	5	..	5	6
" 8	Beharipore, Zaffarpur, Ruknuddinpur, Daryapur and Talakta.	887,995	358	321	61	59	2	..	3	2
" 10 & 11	Baoli Bazar, Bilwari, Saadatganj, Mubarak, Sarai Moghal, Sarai Androni.	967,129	612	531	147	122	2	..	3	2
" 12	Katra Khudayar Khan, Ahata Dhannoo Beg, Serkawali gali.	220,898	270	243	272	306	..	..	..	..
" 13 & 14	Mansooranagar, Nowbasta ..	278,736	541	437	755	786	..	..	..	..
" 15	Brahmni Tola, Purwa Lodh, Timaniganj, Menhdiganj.	229,561	417	391	177	145	..	..	..	..
" 16	Bhawaniganj, Tikaitganj ..	394,412	411	391	166	180	..	..	..	..
" 17	Sitaljee with population of Talab Tikait Rai, Nanda Khara urf Suppa, Raos, Bhadewan.	179,806	378	338	73	68	..	..	..	..
	<i>Chauk Ward ..</i>	<i>907,742</i>	<i>4,814</i>	<i>4,175</i>	<i>4,518</i>	<i>4,436</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>40</i>
" 1	Mirza Mandi, Bagh Maha Narain, Chakla.	40,850	763	653	88	78	7	3	7	7
" 2 & 3	Bazar Kalka, Chah Dahla, Kooncha Raja Tipar Chand, Chori Wali Gali, Sarangi Tola, Deorhi Raja Ram Dayal.	40,559	1,211	1,116	74	64	15	25	51	21
" 4 & 5	Bahoran Tola, Sanka-i Tola, Kaliaan Tola, Chaupari Tola, Phool Wali Gali, Pul Gama, Sabzi Mandi, Chobdari Mohalla, Sarai Tahsin.	73,326	774	640	527	540	8	28	33	8

—(continued).

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of communal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	918	525	1,187	2.1	283	4.1	16½	29	34	14	6½	
31	1,045	330	921	2.8	203	4.5	14	53	18	13	2	
25	818	307	800	2.6	205	3.9	26½	26½	30½	16½	..	
25	845	1,061	1,954	1.8	569	3.4	40½	31	16½	9	3	
10	1,000	402	784	1.9	187	4.2	20	25	26	18½	10½	
9	819	259	822	3.2	215	3.8	7	40	31	17½	4½	
19	914	8,116	18,692	2.3	4,628	4.0	15	29½	23	16½	16	
33	907	447	1,207	2.7	303	4.0	17	27	20	17	19	
26	939	1,069	2,537	2.4	615	4.2	12½	31	25	14½	17	
587	990	474	1,178	2.5	269	4.4	4	17	32	37	10	
255	859	457	1,031	2.2	282	3.7	21	41	18	14	6	
488	896	552	1,306	2.5	359	3.9	13½	46	23	9½	8	
11	848	963	2,248	2.3	586	3.8	15	23	26	17	19	
5	901	425	840	2.0	223	3.8	34	30	21	13	3	
7	857	835	1,378	1.6	373	3.7	20	31	15	16	18	
24	1,013	495	1,134	2.3	250	4.5	21½	36	17	17½	8	
44	943	991	2,527	2.5	526	4.8	9	25	29	16	21	
24	903	440	1,161	2.6	297	3.9	12	35	23	17	13	
14	989	505	1,134	2.2	299	3.8	18	36	21	14	11	
23	878	433	871	2.0	246	3.5	21	10	18	12	39	
97	919	7,723	18,977	2.5	3,831	5.0	31	29	15	12	13	
191	851	507	1,582	3.1	310	5.1	29	26	22	13	10	
308	907	949	2,530	2.7	505	5.0	17	20	14½	16	32½	
169	903	964	2,995	3.1	533	5.6	49	32	5	3	11	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.								
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	<i>Sa'adatganj Ward—(contd.).</i>										
Circle no. - 6	Mahmoodnagar ..	77,827	64	60	665	657	..	..	..	..	..
" 7	Takya Bhatyaryan, Shabganj ..	91,040	203	196	441	510	..	..	..	1	2
" 8	Ahata Sangi Beg.. ..	208,749	560	500	227	202	..	..	..	..	..
" 9 & 10	Ashrafabad, Bazar Khas, Abata Kasim Khan, Lakarmandi, Haidarganj, Kadim Khirkoo, Baijoo Bhola.	201,160	828	765	728	684	..	..	..	2	..
" 11	Haidarganj Kadim, Nakhas, Gali Hammam.	82,280	67	45	433	441	1	..	..	2	..
" 12 & 13	Chauk Khas, Victoria Park and Goldarwaza, Ghairali and Kotwali, Jauhari mohalla.	87,704	256	121	653	634	1	..	..	..	..
" 14	Gali Paroha, Sarai Haran, Firangi Mahal, Lalali Mohalla.	88,444	27	11	319	278	1	..	..	4	2
" 14	Taksai, Sarai Beooh, Katra Sayed Husain Khan, Akbari Darwaza, Sarai Gaddha, Khaki Tola, Sarai Bans.	20,813	60	66	363	348	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Yahiaganj Ward ..</i>	<i>11,371,822</i>	<i>10,906</i>	<i>8,684</i>	<i>8,403</i>	<i>7,587</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>11</i>	
" 1	Maohhli Bhawan, Imam Bara Agha Baqar, Dorwali Gali.	846,903	308	147	457	342	14	15	..	..	..
" 2	Imam Bara Baqar, Gali Shah Chura, Korawali Gull, Thawai Tola, Chau Kankar.	12,923	144	79	844	796	..	..	..	3	1
"	Iata Nala, Daryai Tola, Chirimar Tola, Katra Dost Mohammad Khan, Thantheri Tola.	18,215	97	109	549	526	2	..	..	1	..
" 4	Bazar Raja with Koali Tola, Hastogi Tola, Punjabee Tola.	82,086	647	525	197	184	..	..	..	..	..
" 5	Bagh Makka, Ghazi Mandi, Banjari Tola	85,765	126	132	688	664	..	..	..	..	..
" 6	Beganganj and Sobatia Bagh.	40,995	718	516	316	405	..	..	..	..	..
" 7	Bagh Qazi, Katra Aboo Turab Khan.	61,904	113	83	853	851	2	2	..	..	..
" 8 to 10	Atkoo Mohalla, Bagh Laljoo, Yahiaganj, Nadan Mahal.	181,984	1,312	1,086	480	453	..	..	..	..	..
" 11 to 12	Bagh Molvi Anwar, Ahata Khansama, Terhi Bazar and Bhus Kandi	108,319	691	611	582	479	4	4	..	5	4
" 13	Rakabganj Kadim Chamar Tolia Yahiaganj ..	12,197	514	497	376	345	..	..	..	3	5
"	Lakarmanci .. ..										
"	Astabal .. ..										
" 14 to 15	Kundri, Allanganj, Pandeyganj, Bi hana, Purwa Khas Kallan, Mazra Dogwan.	2,668,249	1,317	1,112	239	209	..	..	..	13	8
" 16	Tikaitganj, Nawabganj ..	111,078	497	413	253	291	..	..	..	4	7
" 17	Katra Mir Jahangir, Victoriaganj, Hospital Shahi, Toriaganj, Khairat Khana Shahi, Katra Azam Beg.	101,350	124	97	612	530	..	..	..	..	..
" 18	Sarai Agha Meer, Billochpura, Kasai Bara.	40,317	66	63	649	608	19	11	..	..	..
" 19, 20, 25 & 26	Bhadowan, Aish Bagh, Khajwa.	2,508,330	1,679	1,201	774	579	1	1	..	1	1
" 21 & 22	Ahata Shaikhan Mazra Dogawan, Chamar Tolia, Mazra Dogawan Purwa Khawas Khurd, Ohamara Khara, Raza Bagh, Shamsuddin Khara, Naka Hindola, Chak Mufai Dogawan, Sital Khara and Newas Khara, Ohitta Khara, Mazra Dogawan.	97,478	1,198	918	224	137	..	..	..	31	15

—(continued).

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of communal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percent ge of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
90	984	458	1,412	3.0	279	5.0	8	22	17	24	29	
72	1,101	507	1,291	2.5	289	4.5	15	31	23	27	4	
85	892	516	1,143	2.2	229	5.0	14	17	18	15	36	
72	933	1,281	3,569	2.9	715	5.0	36	35	17	9	3	
58	900	541	1,123	2.0	224	5.0	20	19	19½	23½	8	
214	830	1,180	1,447	1.2	373	3.9	43	37	12	5	3	
93	8.9	890	1,097	2.8	183	6.0	54½	37	6	1½	1	
195	978	430	788	1.8	191	4.1	44	27	17	11	1	
15	839	13,288	43,350	3.3	8,311	5.2	20	30½	22	15½	12	
7	648	416	1,196	2.9	300	4.0	17½	36	16	12½	19	
688	912	494	1,670	3.4	320	5.2	14	37	33	5	11	
76	978	527	1,350	2.6	303	4.5	21	52	13	10	4	
92	840	552	1,961	3.6	325	6.0	15	21	10	20	34	
90	972	428	1,629	3.8	275	6.0	4	44	39	11	2	
231	899	588	2,321	3.8	403	5.7	13	50½	22	13	1½	
149	987	598	1,780	3.0	341	5.2	17½	33	38	11	½	
86	909	1,314	5,081	3.8	651	7.8	7	19	23	25	26	
106	895	1,145	3,110	2.7	558	5.6	44	14	18	15	9	
690	948	552	2,247	4.0	367	6.1	10½	39½	23	28	4	
6	848	1,034	4,774	4.5	784	6.0	11	40	20	15	14	
61	850	545	2,089	3.7	353	5.8	21	37½	22½	18	11	
80	852	505	1,540	3.0	276	5.6	15½	24	35	22½	3	
170	929	474	1,118	2.4	295	3.8	13	26½	22½	25	13	
8	726	1,3.8	5,668	3.0	1,210	4.7	25	21½	33	15	15½	
125	736	996	2,732	2.7	672	4.0	38	37	18	5	2	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yard.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Circle no. 23 ..	<i>Yahiaganj Ward</i> —(contd.). Khera Lokia Chaukidar, Mawaya Khas, Koryan Khera.	231,739	716	442	224	187	..	..	..	..
" 24 ..	Harchandpur Kanora, Purwa Hasan Khera and Bagh Darogha Ashiq Ali, Karehta, Chitta Khera, Mazra Karehta, Talab Pandey, Mirza Khora, Mazra-Karehta.	4,198,990	769	618	91	71	..	..	..	..
" 1 ..	<i>Wasirganj Ward</i> .. Khas Bazar, Makan Tahsil, Lucknow and Balrampur Hospital.	7,089,489	11,406	8,636	11,134	9,344	207	198	67	44
" 2, 8, 12 ..	Khalaynk Bagh and Police Hospital, Peer Jalil includ- ing Inayat Bagh.	885,838	1,293	1,057	1,148	1,032	70	101	1	2
" 4 ..	Golaganj ..	1,894,478	298	209	599	522	14	13	..	..
" 5 ..	Farudkhana, Khima Dozan, Pul Kombaran, Takia Azam Beg.	78,796	520	456	388	387	..	..	..	..
" 6 ..	Wazirganj, Ghausganj and Baghia Ghasi.	131,551	186	102	744	600	..	..	2	2
" 7, 8 ..	Garhia Chaudhri, Nalband Tola, Bawarchi Tola, Feel- khana, Thatheri Tola, Pura Tola, Deorhi Agha Meer with city railway station Johi Tola, Bagh Sherganj.	136,052	942	463	1,350	947	8	10	17	1
" 9 ..	Mashugganj, Murghkhana, Agha Meer, Khatri Mohalla, Kashi Dera, Nai Basti, Farashkhana.	122,888	661	581	520	471	..	..	10	9
" 10 ..	Ahata Durga Prasad, Sobhan- nagar, Tazikhana.	48,594	567	495	379	351	..	..	..	..
" 11 ..	Obik Mandi ..	80,928	110	97	500	431	..	..	..	..
" 18 ..	Ahata Faqir Mohammad Khan Kham, Ahata Faqir Mo- hammad Khan Fukhta.	156,918	205	184	505	406	8	7	..	..
" 14, 15 ..	Maulviganj ..	88,926	635	489	1,072	929	1	..	9	9
" 16 ..	Amaniganj, Rakabganj, Lash- kari, Chauk Bazar, Bhoosa Mandi, Charas Mandi.	58,709	642	548	334	307	..	1	4	4
" 17 ..	Jangliganj ..	88,348	407	333	312	313	..	..	1	..
" 18 ..	Ohama Hatta, Ahata Shai- khan pertaining to Dogawan, Fatahganj, Torhi Bazar.	232,027	669	495	352	312	..	..	10	7
" 19, 20 ..	Rathkhana Dogawan, Ghaus- nagar including Birban Godhan Tola, Gwynne Tola.	50,142	660	548	641	626	..	..	..	..
" 21 ..	Mauza Dogawan ..	2,038,105	427	404	21	18	..	..	4	2
" 22 ..	Khaliganj ..	98,058	455	333	515	470	11	14	4	..
" 23 to 25 ..	Bashiratganj, Aminabad, Nazirabad.	148,201	1,257	803	953	586	19	27	4	8
" 26&27 ..	Durbijaiganj, Aneshganj ..	121,581	844	696	183	151	3	3	..	..
" 28 ..	Astabal Char Bagh ..	96,945	348	319	528	449	4	3	..	..
" ..	<i>Ganesaganj Ward</i> ..	2,392,559	11,262	8,409	6,527	5,428	608	862	224	123
Circle nos. 1, 2 ..	Ghasyari Mandi, Bagh Munoo Khan.	212,186	741	623	480	424	123	125	4	..
" 3 to 5 ..	Zamboorkhana, Talab Gangi Shukul, Chirandha Purwa.	386,910	1,253	1,104	1,468	1,350	91	107	11	2
" 6 to 8 ..	Tilpurwa, Ganeshganj, Topkhana, Ohar Bagh.	121,581	2,051	1,471	232	170	10	5	78	87
" 9, 10 ..	Aminabad Nazirabad ..	148,201	446	215	266	157	5	..	9	2
" 11, 12 ..	Nayagaon ..	184,643	464	339	708	661	15	7	..	..
" 18 ..	Bhoosa Mandi, Amaniganj ..	68,709	375	291	551	533	..	..	..	..
" 14 to 16 ..	Beruni Khandaq ..	88,669	1,105	818	652	571	7	6	2	2
" 17, 25 to 27	Kalsar Bagh, museum of Kalsar Bagh, Rakabganj Jadid, Baildari Lane.	191,416	1,410	868	1,025	599	287	501	24	6
" 18 to 22 ..	Maqboolganj ..	311,266	2,628	2,096	717	645	26	19	66	58
" 23, 24 ..	Kandhari Bazar ..	694,937	493	380	355	296	68	61	80	21
" 28 ..	Saldar Bagh ..	94,041	599	206	88	23	26	31	..	..

--(continued).

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of communal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in--					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
88	609	558	1,581	2.8	440	3.6	52½	36	10	1	1	
18	795	660	1,553	2.3	435	3.6	34	22	21	16	7	
29	795	13,058	35,612	2.7	8,516	4.2	21½	28	20	14	16½	
4	403	72	338	4.7	140	2.4	74	10	5	7	4	
26	876	1,167	4,218	3.6	949	4.4	19	36	18	10	17	
4	817	537	1,552	2.9	328	4.8	26	10	13½	15½	35	
107	927	558	1,358	2.4	313	4.3	23	30	24	..	23	
60	755	511	1,370	2.7	299	4.6	22	34	17	10	17	
133	613	1,062	3,007	2.9	757	4.0	29	26	16	12	17	
87	857	500	1,978	3.5	443	4.5	20	23	20	13	24	
178	894	544	1,090	3.1	577	4.5	3½	23	19	28½	26	
178	868	411	1,120	2.7	284	4.8	12	36	30	15	7	
42	767	418	1,198	2.9	297	4.0	17	31	13	14	26	
181	828	1,122	2,935	2.6	709	4.1	16	23	21	22	18	
152	877	517	1,501	2.9	347	4.3	37	25	13½	10½	14	
193	897	514	1,335	2.6	290	4.6	16	30	32½	8½	13	
32	789	566	1,798	3.2	401	4.5	5	24½	31	26½	18	
240	902	747	2,402	3.2	553	4.3	20	32	25	13	10	
9	938	295	737	2.5	195	3.8	22	28	33	13	9	
89	828	506	1,173	2.3	299	4.0	52	25	7	11	5	
121	624	1,494	2,070	1.8	738	3.6	19	41	16	13	11	
76	825	902	1,640	1.8	513	3.2	39	36	12	6	7	
82	861	557	1,537	2.8	336	4.6	14½	25	23½	18	19	
65	796	11,378	29,636	2.6	7,532	3.9	47	27½	12	5½	8	
57	885	858	2,367	2.7	703	3.4	48	32	12	6½	1½	
67	908	1,098	5,034	3.0	1,212	4.2	41½	38	11½	5	4	
161	700	1,322	3,476	2.6	842	4.1	16	27	21	15	21	
36	515	716	728	1.0	205	3.5	36	42	11	10	1	
59	807	800	2,236	2.8	462	4.3	36	29	17	6	12	
144	890	552	1,652	3.0	381	4.3	61	30	6	1	2	
173	790	1,190	3,171	2.7	722	4.4	32	23	14½	7	23½	
77	730	1,154	2,925	2.5	872	3.4	59	28	10	3	5	
143	819	2,240	5,926	2.6	1,545	3.8	67	22	7½	1½	2	
12	805	630	1,539	2.4	472	3.3	59	21	7½	3½	9	
32	723	223	584	2.6	166	3.5	63½	21	7	4½	4	





APPENDIX E.

—(concluded).

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of communal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
15	749	8,891	22,398	2.5	6,591	3.4	54	19	11	7	9	
102	864	1,949	4,712	2.4	1,172	4.0	24	24	20	17	15	
27	748	600	1,440	2.4	382	3.7	47	4	17	11	21	
82	814	1,703	3,949	2.3	1,301	3.0	66	28	6	2	3	
9	545	1,075	3,291	3.1	1,126	2.9	73	14	6	2	5	
1	472	98	290	2.9	123	2.8	83	2	1	8	7	
42	841	701	2,140	3.0	620	3.4	76	20	4	..	..	
3	623	255	675	2.6	188	3.5	68	23	9	..	..	
28	903	192	442	2.3	184	3.3	47	17	9	10	17	
5	904	312	718	2.2	190	3.7	59	30	8	3	..	
5	540	323	679	2.1	212	3.2	80	16	4	..	..	
144	793	1,683	4,062	2.4	1,148	3.5	48	16	16	12	13	
7	683	6,110	13,013	2.1	3,868	3.4	59½	23	10	5	2½	
5	885	610	1,722	2.7	485	3.6	50½	34½	10	5	..	
8	789	753	1,323	1.8	349	3.8	40	33	11½	10½	5	
13	682	1,470	2,333	1.6	752	3.0	88	9	1	½	1½	
22	881	511	1,452	2.8	407	3.6	65	20	10	3	2	
8	597	2,736	6,183	2.3	1,875	3.3	54	23	13	7	3	

## MUNICIPAL OCCUPA

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Grand Total.				Ordinary cultivation.				Growers of special products, market gardening.				Forestry.			
		Totals.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Totals.	Males.	F. males.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>ALLAHABAI</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	17,041	6,264	1,542	9,235	1,289	200	51	1,038	1	1	..	..	5	8	1	..
2	Katra Colonelganj	22,086	7,511	2,359	12,216	3,626	997	794	1,835	6	..	2	4	1	1	..	..
8	North kotwali ward	30,343	10,315	2,856	17,171	1,710	484	170	1,116	130	22	16	92	..	..	..	..
4	South kotwali ..	36,833	13,159	3,984	19,490	3,064	1,144	841	1,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Moothiganj	21,406	7,583	2,330	11,493	1,687	673	278	736	19	4	..	15	..	..	..	..
6	Kyrganj																
6	Daraganj ..	12,266	4,459	1,441	6,366	1,778	753	237	788	111	22	8	81	..	..	..	..
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	5,830	2,828	360	2,642	807	436	102	269	45	29	..	16	..	..	..	..
<b>CAWNPORE</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	31,676	14,044	995	16,634	1,752	508	144	1,105	22	18	..	9	1	..	..	1
2	Patkapur ..	21,436	7,917	993	12,526	515	128	18	874	83	82	2	49	2	1	..	1
3	Moolganj ..	20,631	8,267	1,551	10,833	851	368	77	411	130	21	27	82	..	..	..	..
4	Nayaganj ..	14,101	6,308	676	7,117	458	203	24	231	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Sadar Bazar ..	21,059	8,763	1,785	10,511	851	436	44	871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Collectorganj ..	35,110	14,140	2,400	18,570	1,247	915	104	228	17	7	..	10	..	..	..	..
7	Anwarganj ..	47,572	20,230	3,254	24,038	1,033	299	61	678	30	4	6	40	..	..	..	..
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	3,500	1,801	178	1,526	220	120	6	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>LUCKNOW</b>																	
1	Daulatganj ..	22,837	9,113	2,903	11,921	2,417	925	766	726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sa'adatganj ..	18,798	7,032	2,513	9,253	1,864	700	399	705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chauk ..	18,172	6,281	1,276	10,615	827	242	50	535	8	2	8	8	..	..	..	..
4	Yahieganj ..	35,707	14,085	4,858	16,764	2,684	998	633	1,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Wazirganj ..	41,035	14,650	3,413	22,972	1,803	664	148	896	23	10	..	13	10	2	..	8
6	Ganeshganj ..	33,443	14,033	1,581	17,809	679	284	25	870	33	10	..	25	33	2	..	31
7	Hazratganj ..	26,324	10,433	1,683	14,208	541	183	70	279	256	219	..	87	4	..	..	4
8	Hassanganj ..	16,187	6,793	1,579	7,815	1,278	441	107	640	60	..	1	59	..	..	..	..
9	Railway settlement	3,664	1,741	96	1,827	316	148	..	108	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..



## MUNICIPAL OCCUPA.

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Textiles				Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal Kingdom.				Wood.				Metal.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
<b>ALLAHABAD</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	85	26	5	54	51	24	3	24	268	112	6	150	178	33	67	78
2	Katra, Colonelganj	87	29	..	58	31	2	..	29	281	67	..	214	269	81	..	188
3	North kotwali ward	142	59	11	72	28	16	..	10	376	124	..	252	505	168	..	337
4	South kotwali ..	536	223	80	289	134	60	..	74	487	319	..	168	515	192	1	320
5	Moolbigunj ..	304	157	11	186	87	28	..	59	230	104	..	128	497	214	..	263
5	Kyrganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	242	127	..	115	..	..	..	..	205	114	..	89	363	128	..	240
7	East Indian Railway settlement	165	111	..	54	..	..	..	..	75	48	..	27	67	20	5	42
<b>CAWNPORE</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	1,780	875	60	845	719	468	3	248	365	236	..	127	118	57	..	61
2	Patkapur ..	368	185	2	231	207	71	1	185	508	237	1	270	554	290	2	261
3	Moolganj ..	298	91	..	207	551	109	1	351	200	102	..	98	350	147	..	208
4	Nayaganj ..	58	23	1	34	7	2	..	5	159	62	..	97	335	135	2	108
5	Sadar Bazar ..	151	76	..	55	49	1	..	48	667	339	..	328	343	107	90	216
6	Collectorganj ..	501	155	184	212	741	802	..	439	575	146	..	229	1,116	528	2	680
7	Anwarganj ..	1,856	851	71	984	1,638	733	7	898	719	327	..	392	955	416	..	630
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	25	13	..	12	23	17	..	6	15	12	..	1	29	10	..	19
<b>LUCKNOW</b>																	
1	Daulatganj ..	522	309	30	183	32	11	..	21	271	130	4	128	77	15	..	61
2	Saadatganj ..	940	400	15	525	17	7	..	10	177	82	..	95	65	40	..	45
3	Chauk ..	475	76	98	304	22	6	..	16	276	110	..	166	61	28	1	27
4	Yahiaganj ..	26	24	..	2	52	41	..	11	525	226	7	292	372	172	1	199
5	Wazirganj ..	15	8	3	4	425	76	21	327	482	224	2	256	459	238	1	220
6	Ganeshganj ..	36	17	..	19	50	15	2	33	832	412	7	433	384	157	7	220
7	Hazratganj ..	15	10	1	4	7	5	..	2	569	286	7	276	475	182	10	271
8	Hassanganj ..	72	29	2	41	..	..	..	..	484	281	..	501	119	73	..	46
9	Railway Settlement	17	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	60	42	..	18	66	47	..	19

TIONAL TABLES.

Ceramics.				Chemical products properly so called and analogous.				Food industries.				Industries of dress and toilet-washing, cleaning and dyeing. Barbers, hairdressers and wigmakers.				Furniture industries.				Serial number.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	1
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
52	12	23	17	97	28	2	67	95	24	27	44	861	843	68	450	..	..	..	..	1
7	4	..	8	59	27	4	18	245	88	38	119	1,231	428	156	647	..	..	..	..	2
351	80	34	228	435	81	84	270	332	106	78	148	1,566	517	72	977	..	..	..	..	3
403	198	23	182	793	308	37	448	1,493	580	119	794	2,235	839	164	1,232	..	..	..	..	4
332	136	29	167	292	129	29	134	733	271	57	405	1,358	573	110	675	..	..	..	..	5
130	42	6	83	75	..	13	62	138	11	20	107	579	185	14	180	..	..	..	..	6
106	45	17	44	105	64	..	41	127	68	11	48	206	103	18	85	..	..	..	..	7
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
160	57	2	101	378	51	30	292	583	154	28	391	3,336	1,526	120	1,690	40	31	..	9	1
80	39	1	50	70	9	3	58	251	45	39	167	2,121	871	64	1,185	7	..	..	7	2
61	2	9	50	155	30	7	118	504	210	15	279	2,231	1,012	145	1,074	..	..	..	..	3
9	1	3	5	76	14	..	62	190	53	42	95	357	220	57	280	..	..	..	..	4
54	21	14	19	403	142	46	215	318	110	55	151	1,063	413	81	569	..	..	..	..	5
309	104	83	122	58	32	..	26	677	190	91	396	2,631	1,074	164	1,393	..	..	..	..	6
217	59	65	93	156	45	16	96	368	132	19	217	4,816	2,639	284	1,893	..	..	..	..	7
12	4	..	8	16	15	..	1	10	5	..	5	79	56	2	21	..	..	..	..	8
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
149	64	17	68	166	115	13	38	429	80	110	239	1,504	649	280	675	23	4	..	19	1
41	17	3	21	71	28	14	29	357	96	83	179	1,155	451	71	633	27	16	..	11	2
68	47	9	82	72	44	3	25	323	103	38	182	1,110	358	112	640	77	24	..	53	3
253	57	93	115	109	41	38	30	1,363	321	364	678	2,222	808	231	1,163	10	3	..	7	4
203	74	64	65	211	82	41	89	798	156	368	274	3,149	1,270	335	1,544	..	..	..	..	5
131	39	37	55	218	91	21	106	905	205	121	579	2,064	709	169	1,186	..	..	..	..	6
87	37	15	35	103	43	27	34	332	107	77	148	2,260	798	155	1,118	..	..	..	..	7
188	104	..	84	105	51	20	34	508	184	106	218	1,047	452	128	467	..	..	..	..	8
20	15	..	5	34	38	..	16	90	19	8	63	35	10	..	25	..	..	..	..	9

## MUNICIPAL OCCUPA

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Building industries.				Construction of means of transport.				Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive, power, etc.)				Painters, book-binders, etc., makers of musical instruments engravers, makers of watches, clocks and surgical instruments. Workers in various trades, scavengers and sweepers, etc.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependants.
1	2	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
<b>ALLAHABAD</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	..	..	..	..	15	8	..	7	28	9	1	18	1,384	504	95	785
2	Katra Coloniganj	20	4	..	16	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18	1,595	498	205	890
3	North kotwali ward	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	1,139	409	92	638
4	South kotwali ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	778	185	50	543
5	Moothiganj ..	11	6	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	111	103	407
6	Kyrganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	61	13	9	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	183	46	341
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	82	8	160
<b>CAWNPORE</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	48	9	..	39	13	6	..	7	27	9	..	18	906	304	71	531
2	Patkapur ..	13	..	..	13	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	695	261	7	427
3	Moolganj ..	49	32	..	17	14	7	..	7	7	3	..	4	1,185	599	108	478
4	Nayaganj ..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	189	4	172
5	Sadar Bazar ..	15	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	308	22	320
6	Collectorganj ..	56	32	..	24	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	6	531	173	34	325
7	Anwarganj ..	28	1	..	27	56	29	..	27	23	11	..	12	1,424	455	265	704
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	5	140	54	9	77
<b>LUCKNOW</b>																	
1	Daulatganj ..	8	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	693	325	46	322
2	Sa'adatganj ..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	152	36	182
3	Chauk ..	14	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	253	60	259
4	Yahiaganj ..	17	6	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	357	161	582
5	Wasirganj ..	80	28	..	52	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	5	1,291	407	132	752
6	Ganesaganj ..	31	20	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	915	264	142	507
7	Haaratganj ..	35	16	..	19	19	11	..	8	35	6	..	28	1,198	502	313	489
8	Hassanganj ..	195	116	..	19	15	15	..	..	35	21	..	12	752	283	44	405
9	Railway settlement	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	204	100	41	63

TIONAL TABLES.

Transport by air.				Transport by water.				Transport by road.				Transport by rail.				Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.				Serial number.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	1
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
..	..	..	..	88	15	..	43	732	877	..	855	487	154	10	923	165	56	14	95	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	498	..	518	788	244	6	538	147	51	..	96	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	189	..	474	2,966	1,129	6	1,532	275	89	1	188	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,562	604	..	958	1,572	225	1	1,146	375	124	..	249	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	871	8	504	824	217	1	606	112	40	1	71	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	275	..	282	236	115	..	121	43	12	..	21	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	55	1	39	943	307	5	631	91	37	..	54	7
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	841	889	..	459	909	587	..	322	39	24	..	15	1
..	..	..	..	24	3	..	21	914	250	..	664	1,225	511	1	713	202	46	..	156	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	487	..	554	343	192	..	151	14	4	..	10	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	62	9	168	105	45	..	59	11	7	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	329	..	443	1,139	526	..	613	39	14	..	25	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,582	660	..	922	2,334	1,109	105	1,120	51	25	..	26	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,606	1,109	11	1,486	1,956	776	..	1,180	330	136	..	194	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	538	8	500	6	1	4	1	8
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	936	468	..	468	564	195	6	363	244	117	..	127	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	305	..	183	488	83	..	405	284	124	..	160	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	278	..	247	491	102	..	369	47	20	..	27	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	911	503	4	404	1,305	455	..	850	116	78	..	43	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	951	326	10	615	3,941	1,691	2	2,248	329	187	..	192	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,391	696	49	646	3,089	1,288	5	1,796	716	346	..	370	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	634	5	589	2,513	939	9	1,565	411	168	4	239	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	88	..	103	334	66	..	268	43	..	..	43	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	31	..	14	597	135	..	462	23	18	..	10	9





TIONAL TABLES.

Trade in metal.				Trade in pottery, bricks, and tiles.				Trade in chemical products.				Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.				Other trade in food stuffs.				Trade in clothing and toilet articles.				Serial number.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	1
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	6	7	2	2	3	825	220	111	494	30	13	..	17	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	27	..	51	1,907	601	147	1,159	10	10	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	27	..	11	4,382	1,392	516	2,474	15	11	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	16	..	60	4,674	1,617	460	2,597	58	1	..	57	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	4	2,928	879	224	1,825	10	3	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16	2,316	638	388	1,290	15	..	..	15	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18	..	3	691	353	76	262	2	..	..	2	7
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	34	..	24	19	15	..	4	2,342	862	154	1,326	44	15	2	27	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	33	1	..	32	2,565	785	215	1,565	30	7	..	23	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	25	..	33	2,364	880	263	1,281	67	26	..	41	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	2	..	..	2	1,460	708	79	673	13	9	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	2,394	941	197	1,256	33	17	..	16	5
27	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	5	5,825	1,421	382	2,132	33	4	..	29	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	53	..	30	4,617	2,017	500	2,100	22	16	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	309	15	149	..	..	..	..	8
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	9	4	..	5	1,520	692	143	685	28	12	..	16	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	5	85	51	..	32	1,225	392	159	674	197	92	..	105	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	5	57	15	1	41	1,356	410	161	785	84	26	..	58	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	20	..	38	2,887	1,225	570	1,092	23	11	..	12	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	9	61	8	..	53	5,975	1,660	264	2,051	17	10	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	4	2	..	2	2,743	1,123	277	1,343	21	7	..	14	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,001	705	222	1,074	4	2	..	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	16	..	..	14	1,648	609	316	723	29	13	..	16	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	110	11	81	6	2	..	4	9





## MUNICIPAL OCCUPATIONAL TABLES.

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Police.				Public administration.				Religion.				Law.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.
1	2	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
<b>ALLAHABAD</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	688	342	..	326	944	327	..	617	304	59	8	242	317	72	..	245
2	Katra-Colonelganj	587	233	..	254	1,654	638	4	1,017	423	83	11	329	619	182	..	437
3	North Kotwali ward	393	174	..	219	1,137	374	..	763	498	79	12	407	1,101	393	3	705
4	South Kotwali ..	441	209	..	232	543	263	..	280	842	298	37	507	380	165	..	215
5	Moothiganj ..	336	108	..	218	558	199	..	359	544	237	3	304	250	48	..	202
6	Kydganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	207	109	..	98	151	59	..	72	460	183	47	230	189	65	..	124
7	East Indian Rail- way settlement.	176	102	..	74	122	64	..	58	97	67	8	27	96	40	..	50
<b>CAWNPORE</b>																	
1	Civil Lines ..	400	260	..	140	457	261	..	193	744	142	31	571	336	62	5	269
2	Fatkapur ..	198	132	..	66	304	100	1	203	1,114	216	21	877	442	83	8	356
3	Moolganj ..	104	60	..	44	286	125	..	161	937	249	31	677	221	142	..	79
4	Nayaganj ..	116	49	..	67	60	38	..	27	807	261	4	542	41	25	..	16
5	Sadar Bazar ..	106	30	..	76	158	58	..	105	695	206	..	489	23	10	..	13
6	Collectorganj ..	322	150	..	172	334	141	1	212	736	135	4	597	86	28	..	58
7	Anwarganj ..	533	164	..	219	950	340	..	601	730	132	9	589	1,338	661	4	678
8	East Indian Rail- way settlement.	93	46	..	47	35	26	..	9	182	38	1	148	11	5	..	6
<b>LUCKNOW</b>																	
1	Daulatganj ..	259	168	..	91	445	161	..	284	225	101	16	108	351	158	..	193
2	Sa'adatganj ..	189	125	..	64	441	170	..	271	387	197	4	186	226	62	..	164
3	Chauk ..	185	79	..	106	321	129	5	187	304	112	61	131	278	48	2	228
4	Yahiaganj ..	139	96	..	43	1,337	440	16	901	537	169	14	854	681	224	..	457
5	Wazirganj ..	383	140	..	243	1,695	768	9	1,118	372	87	4	281	1,347	621	1	925
6	Ganeshganj ..	244	110	..	134	791	349	11	431	128	51	2	75	512	288	..	224
7	Hasratganj ..	387	196	..	191	332	189	..	143	99	26	5	68	272	88	..	184
8	Hassanganj ..	297	151	..	146	327	343	..	184	293	5	19	269	39	10	..	29
9	Railway settlement	40	23	..	18	106	79	..	27	25	4	1	20	145	79	..	66

Medicine.				Instruction.				Letters, arts and sciences.				Persons living principally on their income.				Domestic service.				Serial number.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	1
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
84	28	14	44	295	89	43	164	63	15	..	48	238	58	44	136	3,600	1,684	416	1,500	1
426	136	16	284	676	272	21	383	240	75	..	174	339	64	28	247	2,123	758	399	966	2
409	99	16	293	797	235	7	555	309	120	5	184	338	74	31	253	2,700	1,108	653	938	3
572	214	..	358	284	105	2	177	44	17	..	27	251	54	6	191	4,549	1,772	617	2,160	4
178	23	..	153	270	110	4	156	57	14	..	43	82	13	5	64	3,503	1,381	645	1,477	5
81	20	..	81	84	34	..	50	21	5	..	16	63	21	..	42	1,120	426	187	507	6
55	16	..	27	8	2	..	6	1	..	..	1	6	..	1	5	434	173	49	213	7
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
111	44	4	63	219	65	26	128	75	41	4	31	133	46	16	71	3,373	3,021	53	2,299	1
379	170	..	200	232	132	2	156	148	43	33	72	233	72	25	191	2,433	1,030	247	1,162	2
302	138	..	160	149	55	1	93	233	89	95	104	187	89	3	95	2,091	725	406	958	3
101	36	13	52	81	26	..	45	6	..	..	6	3	..	1	2	929	437	150	342	4
119	25	5	89	147	41	7	99	6	..	..	6	9	..	..	9	1,413	479	215	719	5
156	28	9	118	199	64	1	134	48	19	12	17	156	29	31	96	2,326	1,071	348	907	6
395	141	4	270	468	111	10	347	105	47	..	58	295	10	114	171	3,572	1,330	403	1,839	7
23	8	..	17	43	19	4	20	18	13	..	5	6	2	1	3	274	162	23	89	8
<b>MUNICIPALITY.</b>																				
253	85	..	178	260	103	7	150	8	4	..	4	2,056	468	134	1,414	1,101	526	160	415	1
132	53	..	80	153	50	..	103	29	8	..	21	1,200	348	186	666	1,275	497	161	617	2
276	108	10	158	325	96	2	225	170	84	..	88	445	139	29	277	1,981	669	214	1,108	3
183	55	..	130	279	76	7	194	38	20	..	18	587	210	36	341	2,250	654	404	1,192	4
637	231	..	460	756	267	7	482	89	10	..	49	936	176	116	644	4,229	1,585	912	1,732	5
156	72	4	80	548	282	3	263	164	13	..	151	334	16	16	300	3,739	1,439	146	2,154	6
232	66	3	161	223	92	14	122	110	22	..	88	288	67	28	193	2,934	857	99	1,978	7
22	2	..	20	49	9	..	38	12	4	..	8	47	22	..	25	1,216	570	100	546	8
157	90	..	67	62	22	..	30	13	3	..	10	69	33	2	34	642	298	24	320	9

