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REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND LEVELS OF LIVING—

A Study of the Impact of Plan Programmes

VOLUME I

GRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION
NNING COMMISSION
ERNMENT OF INDIA

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SYNOPSIS

Balanced regional development is one of the impo tant objectives of the Five-Year Plans. Besides presenting data on the various aspects of social and economic develop ment at the regional and State levels, the report analyses through a set of indicators of development, the regional variations prevailing within the respective States. The report broadly covers eight different fields of measurement of social and economic conditions namely agriculture, education, health, roads, consumption, employment and unemployment, land holdings, and rural investment and debt. It also throws light on the nature of changes which have taken place over the Plan periods, in the inter-state and inter-regional variations of several indicators of development.

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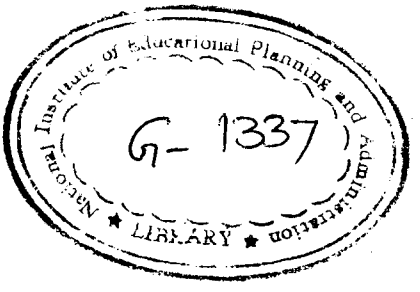

PREFACE

The study on impact of Plan programmes was undertaken at the instance of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao who originally proposed it in the meeting of the National Development Council held in November, 1963. In a subsequent meeting of the State Planning Secretaries, it was agreed that a study on impact of Plan programmes would prove useful to the State Governments. The broad objective of the study was to analyse the improvements made in agriculture, education, health, roads, the levels of consumption and employment, the extent of adoption of improved agriculture practices, utilisation of irrigation potential etc. during the Plan period covering 10 to 12 years and to observe the variations between the regions within the States and between the different sections of population. The study was organised in three parts. The first part deals with the analysis of the available administrative statistics on agriculture, education, health and roads. In the second part the data from the National Sample Survey and the Debt and Investment Survey of Reserve Bank of India had been re-tabulated. The third part of the study relates to four new surveys undertaken by the State governments on (i) adoption of improved agricultural practices, (ii) utilisation of irrigation facilities and potential, (iii) soil conservation and (iv) education, drinking water and other village facilities. This volume deals with the first and second parts of the study.

This report is a departure, in more than one sense, from the usual evaluation reports prepared by the P.E.O. In the first place, the study itself does not relate to any specific programme of development. Secondly, the responsibility of collection and tabulation of data and the analysis and the write ups of the State level reports were undertaken by the Bureaux of Economics and Statistics of the States under the technical guidance of a Committee comprising of the representatives of P.E.O., concerned Central Government departments and State Governments. And finally, the entire study was based on quantitative data. The P. E. O. was assigned the task of the preparation of an All-India consolidated report.

National and regional developments are the twin goals of planned economic development. The distinctive feature of this report lies not only on its wider coverage but also on the light it throws on the extent of inter-State and intra-State variations in some of the important sectors of economic and social development. The report presents the State and regional picture of economic development on the basis of a set of selected economic and social indicators and attempts to analyse the variations in these indicators as between different States and between different regions within a State.

It is hoped that the data presented in this consolidated report will be useful in understanding, to some extent at least the impact of Plan programmes in bringing about, amongst other things, a balanced regional development.

P.K. MUKHERJEE
Chief
Programme Evaluation Organisation.

New Delhi :
May, 1967.

CONTENTS

0. INTRODUCTION

0.1 In the context of the need for balanced development of the different parts of the country and extension of the benefits of economic progress to the less developed regions, a study on the level of development in different parts of the country and the growth thereof becomes important. A knowledge of the inter-State and inter-regional differences with regard to various socio-economic indicaors is thus necessary to devise appropriate measures for balanced development in successive Plan periods. A study of this nature was originally proposed by Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao in the meeting of the National Development Council held towards the end of 1963 and was later pursued at subsequent meeting with the State Planning Secretaries. The intention was to sponsor in each State a quick but fairly comprehensive study of the impact of planned development in different parts of the country on different aspects of the economy.

0.2 Consequent to the decision to take up the study, its procedure, method and techniques of analysis with a longer perspective of its repetition were finalised by a Working Group composed of the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation, the Department of Statistics and the State Governments. The Working Group also recommended that for the purpose of the study, maximum possible use should be made of the available data and new surveys undertaken only in case of non-availability of data on item of recognised importance. The study has been envisaged as a cooperative effort between the Bureaux of Economics and Statistics of the State Governments and the Central agencies. The Programme Evaluation Organisation is entrusted with the implementation of this project. A tentative outline of the objective and scope of the study was drawn up and circulated to all the State Governments with a request to workout, along the lines suggested, a detailed scheme of study.

0.3 *Objective :* The principal objective of the study is to attempt an analysis of differences in improvements made in agriculture and similar fields and on levels of consumption and employment among different regions and different sections of population in each State and as far possible understand the changes that had taken place in the recent past. While it is necessary in any study of the impact of development programmes to estimate changes over a period, such time comparison would have to be limited to indicators for which reliable and representative data are available for all or any of the past years. In view of the paucity and/or non-comparability of past data, much of the ground covered in this study is likely to produce a picture of the present position.

0.4 *Regions :* Since the study is to provide regional analysis, it was decided to adopt the National Sample Survey (NSS) classification of regions. These regions are formed by the division of the country into a number of agricultural regions by grouping contiguous districts within each State having similar crop patterns and population densities. For the purpose of the study there were, however, deviations in some States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab,

Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal where, due to certain administrative and other conveniences, the classification did not conform to that of the National Sample Survey. Among the regions, the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh formed one region and Manipur and Tripura another. The list of districts falling in each region of the State is given in Table I.

0.5 *Organisation of the Study* : The Study has been organised in three parts. The first part is based on the analysis of available administrative data. The main objective underlying this part of the study is to analyse and interpret the progress of different regions in selected sectors of agriculture, education, health and roads. The analysis also throws light on the extent of creation of facilities and their utilisation. The second part is based on data on consumption and employment mainly from the 17th round of the NSS, on land holdings from the 16th and 17th rounds of the NSS and on credit and indebtedness from Rural Debt and Investment Survey, 1961-62 conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. This part gives the end results achieved for the selected indicators on consumption, employment, land holdings, credit and indebtedness and inter-State and inter-regional differences. The third part consists of data collected through fresh surveys on (i) adoption of improved agricultural practices, Kharif and Rabi, 1964-65 (ii) utilisation of irrigation facilities (iii) soil conservation and (iv) education, drinking water and other facilities in the villages. The surveys on improved agricultural practices and on irrigation throw up data from the angle of creation and utilisation of improved agricultural facilities for the agricultural sector. The State Bureaux of Economics and Statistics were entrusted with the study in their respective States. In accordance with the tabulation plan and the broad outline for the reports under the three parts of the study finalised by the Technical Coordination Committee at the Centre, the State Bureaux of Economics and Statistics were requested to write the reports on each of the three parts of the study. The study on impact of Plan programmes thus attempts to provide useful information about the extent of facilities and services created through development programmes in the Plans and their utilisation in different parts of the country, and to identify the areas which are relatively backward in respect of specific indicators.

0.6 The present volume deals with parts I and II of the study on impact of Plan programmes. For part I both inter-State and inter-regional differences and comparisons over time on the levels of development in the four sectors namely agriculture, education, health and rural roads have been made. In the case of part II of the study, the volume contains the analysis on inter-State and inter-regional differences of the selected indicators of consumption, employment, landholdings, credit and investment. A statement on Plan expenditure under the heads agriculture, education, health and roads separately for the second and third Plans has been presented (vide Table II) and an attempt made to draw very briefly appropriate inferences from the data in the relevant sections.

1. AGRICULTURE

1.1 The agricultural sector accounts for nearly half of the national income of this country. Agriculture provides livelihood to nearly three-fourths of the people of India. The national income increased by 18 and 20 per cent respectively during the first and second Plan periods. At per capita level the rise was of the order of 8 and 9 per cent respectively in the two successive Plan periods. In the first two years of the third Plan the annual rate of increase of national income was only about 2.5 per cent. This set-back in the growth of national income was substantially due to the halting progress in the development of the agricultural sector. The index of agricultural production increased from 139.6 in 1960-61 to 141.4 in 1961-62 but dropped to 136.8 in 1962-63.

1.2 Plan efforts to improve the state of our agriculture have been diverse and manifold. Various institutional and administrative arrangements such as community development, cooperative credit, coordination and land reforms have been made. A vigorous programme of production and supply of improved inputs like fertilizers and manures, better varieties of seeds, plant protection measures and improved agricultural implements, has been carried out. The programme of agricultural development also includes land development measures for agricultural purposes such as soil conservation, major, medium and minor irrigation and reclamation. Besides, a number of monetary and fiscal measures have been taken to boost up agricultural production in the desired direction. Other developmental programmes which have a bearing on agriculture have also contributed to the progress in the agricultural sector in no small measure. Nevertheless, agricultural production in this country has not been able to keep pace with the needs.

1.3 Expenditure on agricultural programmes has substantially increased from Plan to Plan although in the relative sense, the emphasis on agricultural programmes in the second and third Plans has not been as much as in the first (vide Table 1.1).

TABLE 1.1: **Expenditure during the three Plans**

(Rs. in crores)

Head	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Provision	%
1. Agriculture and Community Development	291	15	530	11	1068	14
2. Major and medium irrigation.	310+	16	420	9	650	9
Total	601	31	950	20	1718	23

+Includes Flood Control.

1.4 There has been a marked increase in the import of cereals since 1962. The per capita import of cereals has almost doubled in 1965 as compared to 1962. Imported cereals constituted nearly 11% of the net availability in 1951, 2.5% in 1956, 5% in 1961 and a little over 10% in 1965. In the case of wheat, the import content was as high as 41% in 1965. The position, however, was somewhat more comfortable during the First and Second Plan periods.

Growth in Agricultural Production

1.5 An integrated study of the growth rates of area, production and productivity was done by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Ministry of Food and Agriculture for ascertaining the pace of progress in agriculture and for throwing light on the relative performance of different States. The study of the trend in agricultural production is made by taking a three-year moving average with the assumption that this average would considerably reduce the impact of cyclical factors. On this basis the all-India and State level linear and compound growth rates have been worked out for the period 1952-53 to 1961-62 with 1952-53 to 1954-55 as 100. For the present purpose only linear growth rates which show a constant increase/decrease per unit of time have been considered.

1.6 The fertility of soil, topography, climate, irrigation etc. influence the agricultural production to a great extent. A steady growth can be expected in the areas with assured rainfall, irrigation and other facilities for the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, as against the areas subjected to vagaries of nature. Both these types of areas can be isolated to some extent by a study of growth rates in agriculture over a period of time. As seen from Table 1.2, seven States-Punjab, Madras, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Bihar have shown comparatively high rates of growth of agricultural production during 1952-53 to 1961-62. These rates vary from 3.40 per cent in Bihar to 5.62 per cent in Punjab as compared to the all-India rate of 3.23 per cent per annum. Moderate but below averge rates of growth varying from 2.92 to 1.91 have been observed in the States of Rajasthan, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh while the pace has been very (slow/1.34 to 0.89) in the eastern States of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. The growth rate of production in Punjab which is the highest in the country is about six times the growth rate observed in West Bengal (0.89) which is the lowest.

1.7 An examination of the corresponding rates of growth in productivity shows that the States with high rates of growth of agricultural production are those invariably with high rates of growth of productivity. In the case of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, however, extension of the area under cultivation has also contributed substantially to the growth in agricultural production. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, while the growth rate of productivity was comparatively high, the area under cultivation has apparently diminished. On the other hand, in Rajasthan the comparatively large increase in area has been accompanied by a diminution of productivity. As a net result of these conflicting trends, the growth rate of agricultural production has suffered somewhat in both Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. In the case of Gujarat and West Bengal, the rates of productivity and production have been affected badly by the poor performance of these two States in 1952-53 and 1953-54. If these two years are excluded, both these States would move up considerably in terms of productivity as well as production, but would

TABLE 1.2 : **Linear Growth Rates of Agricultural Production; Area and Productivity during 1952-53 to 1961-62.**

(*Average* 1952-53 *to* 1954-55 = 100)

State	Linear growth rate (%)			Net sown area		Irrigated area		Double cropped area	
	Production	Area	Productivity	Growth in 1961—62 (1955-56-=100)	% area in 1961-1962	Growth in 1961-62 (1955-56 =100)	% area in 1961-62	Growth in 1961-62 (1955-56 =100)	% area in 1961-62
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Punjab	5.62	2.56	2.55	104.60	61.4	94.26	42.7	89.88	29.3
2. Madras	4.93	0.74	3.98	104.07	46.0	112.81	40.5	94.92	18.7
3. Himachal Pradesh	3.83	0.84	2.82	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. M.P.	3.64	1.37	2.05	104.18	37.4	109.43	5.8	111.20	13.9
5. Mysore	3.56	1.25	2.12	103.43	48.2	132.47	10.2	82.86	2.9
6. Maharashtra	3.53	0.49	2.89	N.A.	58.7	N.A	6.0	N.A.	5.8
7. Bihar	3.40	1.08	2.16	110.80	48.2	N.A.	23.3	106.13	32.9
All India	3.23	1.31	1.76						-
8. Rajasthan	2.92	3.90	(—)0.76	120.24	40.4	114.66	13.3	108.57	10.2
9. Kerala	2.44	1.15	1.18	104.16	50.1	N.A.	N.A.	111.58	21.2
10. Gujarat	2.22(2.57)	0.68(0.27)	1.50(2.30)	102.55	52.2	139.28	7.8	137.21	5.9
11. U.P.	2.06	0.85	1.13	105.00	58.8	95.58	28.1	114.23	28.1
12. Andhra Pradesh	1.91(—)	0.07	1.99	98.32	41.1	103.76	27.6	141.57	12.6
13. Assam	1.34	1.55	(—)0.20	106.82	18.8	N.A.	N.A.	100.57	17.5
14. Orissa	1.18	0.52	0.66	102.18	37.4	139.86	20.0	123.08	9.6
15. West Bengal	0.89(3.13)	0.18(0.71)	0.51(2.04)	99.68	61.9	116.44	26.2 (1960—61)	106.55	17.9

Figures in brackets are based on 1954-55 to 1956-57 as 100.

Source : Cols. 2, 3 & 4.— "Growth rates in Agriculture" published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, December, 1964.

Cols. 5 to 10— Part I reports of the Impact Study.

still remain below the all-India average. As in Rajasthan, a comparatively high rate of growth of area in Assam has been accompanied by a reduction in productivity due apparently to the extension of cultivation to marginal lands.

1.8 It may be useful to examine and establish the relationship, if any, in the growth rates of agricultural production with changes in the net sown area, irrigated area and double cropped area. For this purpose, percentage growth in the net sown area, irrigated area and double cropped area have been calculated for the period 1955-56 to 1961-62 with 1955-56 as 100.

1.9 Whereas the increase in net sown area and double cropped area influence the gross area under cultivation, the increase in the area under irrigation adds to the productivity per acre. As noticed earlier, advances in agricultural productivity have influenced the growth rate of agricultural production to a larger extent than increases in area under cultivation. The present discussion suffers from the limitation that the factor data under consideration relate to the period 1955-56 to 1961-62, whereas the growth rates are based on the experience of the period 1952-53 to 1961-62. Yet it may give some idea of the extent to which the factors under study can help in the improvement of agricultural production.

1.10 From the figures of the growth in net sown area, it is observed that excepting Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, there have been increases in the net sown area ranging from 2% in Orissa to as much as 20% in Rajasthan during 1955-56 to 1961-62. The large increase in net sown area observed in Rajasthan has been reflected in the high rate of growth in gross area recorded by the State. At the other end, the reduction in net sown area observed in Andhra Pradesh has been reflected in the negative rate of growth in gross area recorded by the State. The reduction in net sown area observed in West Bengal is not apparently reflected in the gross area growth-rate. Nevertheless, 9 out of the 15 States seem to follow a broad pattern in-so far as States with a comparatively high rate of growth in net sown area show a comparatively high rate of growth in gross area and vice-versa the exceptions to the pattern being West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala.

1.11 In respect of double cropped area, the expected correlation is not to be found. The States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa which have recorded growth by 23 to 41% in the double cropped area do not show a correspondingly high rate of growth in gross area while Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam with comparatively low growth in double cropped area show comparatively high rates of growth in gross area.

1.12 The growth in the irrigated area and the growth rate of productivity do not seem to be much correlated either. While Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh show some correlation, others do not. For instance, Gujarat and Orissa which have reported substantial (32 to 40%) increases in the irrigated area during 1955-56 to 1961-62 do not show a commensurate increase in productivity, while Punjab, where the irrigated area shows a drop, has nevertheless a high growth rate of productivity. It indicates that irrigation is not the only factor for achieving higher rates of growth in productivity. Other factors like the adoption of improved methods and scientific techniques of cultivation may be equally important.

Agricultural Programmes

1.13 The importance attached to the agricultural programmes varied over the States. Depending on the conditions existing in the State for agricultural development and keeping in view the overall plan requirements, the States tended to assign a varying degree of importance to this sector. In general, the broad approach in the sphere of agricultural development has been to pay attention to those projects which are less expensive and more amenable to development. In the selection of areas for development also, this approach tended to get preference. The nature of soil, climate and other related features which are relevant to agricultural development vary between the States and also between the regions within a State. The potentiality for development of agricultural being different from area to area, even with the same effort the impact tends to be different. The development programmes of agriculture envisage, besides an increase in the agricultural production for self-generating growth, a substantial reduction in the inequalities existing in the different States of the country in general and different regions within a State in particular. In the Third Plan special emphasis was laid on balanced development of different parts of the country. Although balanced growth of the States and the regions is the combined effect of a series of connected developments, the potentialities of which are different, an indicator-wise analysis to ascertain the extent of regional variations is by itself revealing.

1.14 The indicators chosen for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of variations existing between different parts of the country (between States and between regions within a State) and the changes therein over the Plan period in the agricultural sector, broadly cover three aspects, namely potentiality, utilisation and impact. Ideally the indicators should relate uniformly to a common reference year for all the States and the regions in order to ensure valid comparison between States and between regions within a State. However, by and large, small differences in the reference years of indicators may not significantly affect their comparability. In a number of tables, an index of inter-regional variation has been presented. This index has been calculated in relation to each indicator for each State by the formula :

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\sum (R_i - S)^2}{n}}{S}}$$

where I— index of inter-regional variation,
R_i— value of the indicator for region,
S— value of the indicator for the State,
and n— number of regions.

1.15 *Land Potentiality :* An assessment of the potentiality of land for agricultural development in relation to population and changes thereon is important. The land potentiality here is expressed in terms of cultivable area. The cultivable area of a country is, by and large a static feature and is not expected to change over short periods of time. Statewise data on cultivable area per capita are presented in Table 1.3. With the growth of population, the density increases and the cultivable area per capita diminishes unless accompanied by a large effect to bring in more land under the plough through reclamation. Over the period 1955-56 to 1961-62, the cultivable area per

capita has declined by about 11 per cent. The decrease is noticed in all the States except Gujarat, where there is an increase of 13 per cent. Among the Union Territories Himachal Pradesh shows an increase in cultivable area per capita by 24 per cent nearly. Even during the first Plan period, the cultivable area per capita has diminished in all the ten reporting States. Population tended to be concentrated in the regions of the country which are fertile and have assured rainfall or supply of water for irrigation. At the initial stages of the industrial evolution in India when, by and large, the industrial development was agro-based, there was no marked dispersal of population. But with the advent of more and more mineral-based engineering and chemical industries whose locations are primarily determined by source of minerals and transportation facilities, the increasing pressure of population in the fertile areas might have slightly slowed down.

1.16 The per capita availability of cultivable area varied from 0.14 hectare in Kerala to 1.30 hectare in Rajasthan in 1961-62. The six States with very low figures are Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In Rajasthan per capita availability of cultivable area exceeds 1 hectare. These wide variations in the measure of potentiality for agricultural development constitute one of the basic features of the agricultural economy of the country. In view of the pressing growth of population, reclamation of land for the creation of additional potentiality for cultivation is an imperative necessity. Substantial additions have been achieved in Himachal Pradesh in the Second Plan period and in Gujarat in

TABLE 1.3: **Cultivable area per capita**
(of total population)

(*In hectares*)

State	1955-56	1961-62
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.51	0.47
2. Assam*	0.32	0.29
3. Bihar	0.27	0.23
4. Gujarat	0.60	0.68
5. J & K	0.34	0.33
6. Kerala	0.16	0.14
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.89	0.77
8. Madras	0.28	0.26
9. Maharashtra	0.60@	0.50
10. Mysore	0.65	0.61
11. Orissa	0.56	0.49
12. Punjab	0.49	0.41
13. Rajasthan	1.49	1.30
14. Uttar Pradesh	0.32	0.26
15. West Bengal	0.20	0.18
All States (excluding Assam and Maharashtra)	0.47	0.42

*Rural only.

@Based on the Agricultural Statistics published by Dte. of Economics and Statistics (Min. of F & A), 1960.

the Third Plan period. On the whole, however, it appears that land potentiality at per capita level has been decreasing to the extent the population is increasing. As land availability cannot be increased further economically to any substantial extent, per capita availability of cultivable land is bound to diminish unless the growth of population is checked.

1.17 A large-scale reduction in the extent of unutilised land potential has been aimed at; but the high cost, the land owners' disinclination and the non-availability of suitable input factors for optimum utilisation of available cultivable area stand in the way. Land reform measures, particularly the ceiling on cultivated land, prompt the big land onwers not to extend their cultivated area. Table III shows the data on the percentage of area cultivable but not cultivated to geographical area in the States and the regional variations in it. It is noticed that the unutilised land potential in relation to geographical area is quite high; about one-fifth of the geographical area is uncultivated though cultivable. Over the period 1955-56 to 1961-62, it has however gone down slightly from 23 per cent to 21 per cent.

1.18 Inter-state variations in the percentage of uncultivated cultivable area to geographical area are widely marked. The percentage varies from 8 in Gujarat and Punjab to 52 in Assam. The States where the extent of unutilised land potential in relation to their respective geographical area is low are Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. On the other side stand Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan with comparatively large unutilised potential.

1.19 As between the regions, wide variations are noticed in Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Among these, Assam Kerala, Mysore and West Bengal show a further increase in the inter-regional variations over the past few years. In Assam, Bihar and Kerala the maximum and minimum valued regions have moved further apart in this respect.

1.20 *Utilisation of Land :* As another indicator of the impact of plan programmes on agriculture, the net sown area per capita of rural population has been taken. As can be observed from Table IV, the net sown area per capita or rural population varies from 0.13 hectare in Kerala to 0.78 hectare in Rajasthan. While most of the States indicate reductions in the net sown area per capita of rural population, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat show increases to the extent of 3 and 15 per cent respectively. Besides Kerala, Assam Bihar and West Bengal also show relative scarcity of net sown area per capita of rural population. At the regional level the value is observed to be as high as 1.44 hectare in the Jodhpur region of Rajasthan and as small as 0.12 hectare in the Travancore region of Kerala. The variations between regions have shown a tendency to narrow down in six States, while in eight others, the differences have become wider. The variations are still high in Gujarat, Mysore, Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; while the former two show a reduction in the variations, the others show increases.

1.21 The reported reduction in the net sown area per capita of rural population in the majority of the reporting States is a matter of concern; all the more so, because of the large chunks of cultivable area remaining uncultivated in those States. It emphasises the necessity to extend land coverage in the agricultural sector.

1.22 The data on the percentage of net sown area to total geographical area in the States and the regional variations therein are provided in Table V

As in the case of uncultivated cultivable area, even for this indicator inter-State variations are widely marked. The percentage of net sown area to geographical area varies from 19 in Assam to 62 in West Bengal and Punjab. The States with low proportions besides Assam are Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. Punjab and West Bengal have almost reached the level of saturation in so far as the net sown area is concerned. Further extension of net sown area may not be economically feasible in certain parts of the country. In general, the higher the level already reached in development relatively, the costlier further extension would become in per unit terms. Over the period 1955-56 to 1961-62, in the fourteen reporting States the proportion of net sown area to geographical area has increased slightly from 43 to 44 per cent. The maximum increase in relative terms is noticed in Rajasthan. On the other side, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh show only marginal changes over this period.

1.23 Among the regions, the highest proportion of net sown area is recorded in the agricultural region (84.7) of Punjab followed by West Dinajpur-Malda-Murshidabad- Nadia (79.6) of West Bengal. On the lower side is the Hills region (4.1) of Assam. Inter-regional variations within States seem to be substantial in all the States excepting Kerala and Madras. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Punjab the variations have increased over the past few years and are comparatively high in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

1.24 *Intensity of Cropping* : Cropping the land more than once during an agricultural season to raise its productivity is one of the aspects of intensification of cultivation. Double cropping understood in this sense depends on various local factors. Firstly, the land should be suitable for raising two crops in succession during an agricultural season. Secondly, the constituent crops should be of such duration with reference to their sowing and harvesting times as to enable two crops to be raised. Thirdly, there should be assured supply of water either through rainfall or irrigation. Fourthly, there is the cultivator's inclination for growing a second crop. The double cropped area expressed as percentage to net sown area has increased marginally from 15.2 in 1955-56 to 16.1 in 1961-62 in the fourtheen reporting States. The percentage attained in the extension of double cropped area varies widely from State to State (vide Table VI). In a few States *e.g.* Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Orissa, the progress is good. On the other hand in Mysore and Gujarat the proportions have gone down over the past few years.

1.25 Inter-regional variations within the States are, by and large, widely marked for this indicator. The overall range extends from 1.2 per cent in Coastal Malnad of Mysore to 44 per cent in the Hill region of Punjab. The widest inter-regional variation is noticed in Rajasthan. In that State as well as in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Madras, inter-regional variations have further widened over the past few years.

1.26 *Extent of Irrigation :* As the intensity of cropping largely depends on the availability of water according to the requirement of crops grown in successive seasons, the extent of utilisation of irrigation facilities as a measure of agricultural development becomes important. As can be seen from Table VII Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, are the States where the percentage of net sown area irrigated is very low. At the other end are Jammu & Kashmir, Madras and Punjab. The available data show that

the highest growth in this respect has been achieved by Orissa over the period 1955-56 to 1963-64. The other States where the growth is comparatively good are Madras, Orissa and West Bengal.

1.27 The widest inter-regional variation is noticed in Mysore; whereas in Coastal-Malnad nearly 31 per cent of the net sown area has been irrigated, in Northern plains the corresponding percentage is only 3.4 Inter-regional variations are also generally high in most other States. In Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan the maximum and minimum valued regions have moved further apart over the past few years. Taking all the regions into account, the proportion of net sown area irrigated varies from 1.4 per cent in the Baroda region of Gujarat to 65.5 per cent in the Industrial region of Punjab.

1.28 *Output per capita :* One of the most significant indicators of the progress of agricultural development is the value of agricultural output per capita at constant prices. The changes in the value of per capita agricultural output indicate the impact of the plan programmes as a whole on agricultural production in relation to the population. Estimates of per capita value of agricultural output are somewhat affected by inter-State variations in the coverage of crops. Inter-State comparisons on this basis are also affected by inter-State variations in prices. During the period 1955-56 to 1961-62 the highest percentage of growth in the value of output per capita was attained in Orissa followed by Punjab (vide Table VIII). On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh has recorded a decline from Rs. 110 in 1955-56 to Rs. 93 in 1961-62. In West Bengal, the value of output per capita shows an uneven trend in the second plan period and a net decline compared to 1950-51. In Assam, the value of agricultural output per capita went up from Rs. 130 to 134 during the first Plan period but has subsequently gone down substantially. In Jammu & Kashmir, on the other hand, the per capita value of output has increased over the Plan periods. Maharashtra which shows a substantial improvement over time, has not been able to maintain a steady rise in agricultural output in relation to its population growth.

1.29 Of the 12 States in respect of which data are available 8 show a reduction in inter-regional variations over the past few years. Nevertheless, inter-regional variations in West Bengal continue to be high. The States where the inter-regional variations are getting wider are Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab.

1.30 *Output per hectare :* The value of output per hectare of net area sown is another important indicator. This indicator throws up the real impact of the intensification of agriculture through double or multiple cropping and introduction of improved methods of agriculture. Inter-State comparisons on the basis of this indicator are so affected by inter-State variations in price structure and crop-composition. The available data in this respect are, however, scanty and are presented to the extent available in Table IX. The highest increase in the value of output per hectare over the period 1955-56 to 1961-62 is recorded in Orissa (76%) followed at a distance by Punjab (37%). West Bengal shows an increase of 12 per cent and Rajasthan 11 per cent over the period. In Uttar Pradesh, there was a marked decrease of 8 per cent in the value of output per hectare in 1961-62 as compared to that in 1955-56. The year-to-year fluctuations in the value of output per hectare in this State are, however, wide. As compared to the year 1950-51, a substantial improvement in the value of output per hectare has been noticed in the Second Plan period in Jammu & Kashmir. By and large, however, the output of crops has not been able to keep pace with the growth of population.

1.31 Even within the State in some cases there has been a great deal of variation in performance as between the various regions. In Rajasthan, the Udaipur region shows a figure of Rs. 168 compared to the very low figure of Rs. 42 in Jodhpur. The index of inter-regional variation turns out to be the highest in this State. Some other States like West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh also show similar variations. The inter-regional variations have, however, narrowed down in seven States and widened in five others over the past few years. The index of inter-regional variations is on the high side in Maharashtra and West Bengal besides Rajasthan.

1.32 The extension of area under cultivation, use of irrigation facilities and adoption of improved agricultural practices are all means to an end i.e, to increase the agricultural production. Production has two basic components-area and yield rate. The increase in yietld rate through irrigation and improved agricultural practices is thus one of the important pre-requisites for boosting up production. This becomes more and more basic in the approach to planning for agriculture as the pressure on land increases. Special emphasis has, therefore, been laid on the high yielding varieties programme in the Fourth Plan. The present variations in yield rates of some of the important crops between the States and between regions within States are indicated in Tables X to XV.

1.33 *Rice :* The yield rate of rice varies from 751 Kg. per hectare in Uttar Pradesh to 1565 Kg. per hectare in Madras. In almost all the States, the yield rates have gone up over the past few years. Notable increases have been reported in Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa. Among the regions, the Southern plains of Mysore and the Interior region of Madras show the highest yield rates of rice. Inter-regional variation in the yield rates of rice is the highest in Maharashtra and the lowest in Assam and Kerala. In eleven of the fourteen reporting States, the index of inter-regional variation has increased over the past few years.

1.34 *Wheat* : Of the ten States reporting the data on yield rates of wheat, Punjab reports the highest yield rate and Maharashtra the lowest; these are 1143 Kg. and 505 Kg. per hectare respectively. As in the case of rice, the inter-regional variation is the highest in Maharastra. Between the two most important wheat producing States viz., Punjab and U.P., the yield rate differs substantially. Wheras the minimum valued region of Punjab produced 830 Kg. per hectare in 1962-63, the meximum valued region of U.P. Produced 776 Kg. per hectare in 1963-64. Over the least few years the yield rates have decreased in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1.35 *Jowar :* Among the nine States reporting the yield rates of Jowar, Madhya Pradesh had the highest yield rate in 1963-64 *viz.*, 658 Kg. per hectare. The yield rates have gone up in all the reporting States excepting Uttar Pradesh. The inter-regional variations within the States in the yield rate of Jowar are relatively high. Gujarat shows the widest variation followed by Jammu and Kashmir. Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharasthra and Rajasthan show further widening of the regional variations over the past few years.

1.36 *Gram :* In six of the nine reporting States, the yield rates of gram have gone up. The highest yield rate is recorded in Punjab followed by Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh in that order. Rajasthan and West Bengal show not only wide variations between regions but also further widening of the same.

1.37 *Sugarcane :* Between 1950-51 and 1962-63 considerable improvement in the yield rates of sugarcane has been observed in almost all the States with the exception of Madhya Pradesh. However, Maharashtra has recorded a fall in 1962-63 as compared to 1955-56. The yield rates in Bihar (3009 Kg) and Uttar Pradesh (3870 Kg) are still far below the level attained in Andhra Pradesh (8705 Kg.) and Maharashtra (6623 Kg.) There has been a reduction in the inter-regional variation in eight out of the 12 reporting States. On the other hand, four States including Maharashtra have reported rise in the inter-regional variations.

1.38 *Cotton :* The yield rate of cotton varies from 55 Kg. per hectare in Andhra Pradesh to 378 Kg. per hectare in Jammu and Kashmir. Whereas in Punjab it is 281 Kg. per hectare, in Maharashtra it is only 83 Kg. per hectare. Among the regions the Kashmir region shows the highest yield rate and Cuttack the lowest. The yield rate has gone down in both the regions of the Madras State.

2. EDUCATION

2.1 The impact of educational programmes depends not only on the facilities created for education but also on the people's motivation. Whereas the urban areas of the country in general are relatively developed both in respect of facilities and level of utilisation, the rural areas are not. The rural areas of the country, because of the peculiar socio-economic background, are somewhat hesitant to utilise fully the educational facilities provided. For instance, an immediate reason for not sending the children to school by the cultivator may be the concomitant loss of assistance rendered by grown-up children in cultivation. It is not adequately recognised perhaps that education would facilitate orientation of attitudes towards acceptance of impoved methods of cultivation and may utimately help agricultural development. The provision of educational facilities and the attitude of the people vary not only over different sections of the people in the same State but also over the States and within States because of the difference in the policies and programmes carried out by the States and variation in the socio-cultural background of the people.

2.2 During the First and Second Plan periods, the outlays on education were respectively Rs. 153 crores and Rs. 256 crores. Out of these, Rs. 85 crores and Rs. 87 crores were respectively the outlays on elementary education. in the Third Plan, as against the original provision of Rs. 560 crores for general and technical education, the likely expenditure is Rs. 596 crores (based on the actuals for first four years and likely expenditure for 1965-66). At the per capita level, the expenditure shows a rising trend over the Plan periods; the per capita outlay in the Third Plan is more than double that in the Second Plan. Besides this, the social education programmes of the Community Development and other non-plan expenditures have their impact as well.

2.3 *Literacy Level :* The level of literacy is one of the basic indicators for measuring the impact of educational programmes. Table 2.1 shows the percentage of literates in the States along with the maximum and minimum recoded in the regions within each State in 1951 and 1961.

All States have recorded rise in the general level of literacy over the period 1951 to 1961. Generally speaking, States where the level of literacy in 1951 was relatively low have shown better progress during the decade ending 1961. In 1961 the highest level of literacy was in Kerala followed by Madras and Gujarat in that order and the lowest was in Jammu and Kashmir. The States where the literacy level was generally low are, besides Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Prdesh and Uttar Pradesh. The inter-regional variation in literacy has diminished during the intercensal period (1951-61) in all States except Punjab, where because of the rapid improvement made in literacy in the Industrial region, the inter-regional variation has increased a little. The regions which were high up in 1951 have generally remained high, while those at the bottom continued to be the lowest except in Assam, where the Hills region has recorded a faster progress than the Plains and changed positions. In some of the States, notably Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal, inter-regional variation is very high. In Maharashtra

and West Bengal it may be due to the high literacy rate prevailing in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta. In Orissa it is due to the extreme backwardness of the Koraput region.

TABLE 2.1 : **Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of literates in 1961**

Sl. No	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1951	12.0	13.0	Coastal	7.0	Telangana	0.245	
		1961	21.0	24.0	„	14.0	„	0.210	Fall
2.	Assam	1951	18.2	18.3	Plains	16.3	Hills	0.074	
		1961	27.4	28.4	Hills	27.2	Plains	0.026	Fall
3.	Bihar	1951	12.1	15.9	South Bihar	9.8	North Bihar	0.216	
		1961	18.4	21.7	„ „	16.2	„	0.126	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1951	21.7	23.5	Ahmedabad	19.9	Rajkot	0.081	
		1961	30.5	32.0	„	27.1	„	0.070	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir		NA	.....		.....	NA	.....	
		1961	11.0	15.1	Kathua	8.3	Ladakh	0.247	N.A
6.	Kerala	1951	40.5	46.5	Travancore	30.4	Malabar	0.205	
		1961	46.8	51.4		38.9	„	0.138	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1951	9.8	12.6	Southern	6.1	Northern	0.250	
		1961	17.1	20.5	„	11.9	„	0.188	Fall
8.	Madras	1951	20.8	26.3	Coastal	18.1	Interior	0.207	
		1961	31.4	36.0	„	28.8	„	0.119	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1951	20.7	33.4	Bombay	9.1	Aurangabad	0.370	
		1961	29.8	42.4	„	16.3	„	0.280	Fall
10.	Mysore	1951	19.3	24.8	Coastal	14.2	Northern	0.234	
		1961	25.3	31.1	Malnad	23.4	plain	0.140	Fall
11.	Orissa	1951	15.8	21.3	Cuttack	6.5	Koraput	0.383	
		1961	21.7	27.8	„	10.8	„	0.311	Fall
12.	Punjab	1951	15.2	17.6	Hills	13.0	Haryana	0.119	
		1961	24.2	31.1	Industrial	19.8	„	0.208	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	1951	9.0	10.1	Jaipur	7.2	Udaipur	0.125	
		1961	15.2	16.4	„	12.5	„	0.101	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1951	10.8	18.0	Hills	9.3	Eastern	0.313	
		1961	17.6	24.6	„	15.8	„	0.187	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1951	24.0	53.1	Calcutta	14.2	West Dinajpur, Malda Murshidabad, Nadia	0.518	
		1961	29.3	59.3	„	18.8		0.437	Fall

2.4 *Schooling facilities :* While the literacy rate indicates the impact of the past educational development, State-wise data on the number of schools per lakh of population indicates the pace of the present educational effort. Table 2.2 shows the number of schools per lakh of population in fourteen reporting States.

TABLE 2.2: **Number of schools per lakh of population.**

Sl. No.	State	Year	No. of schools per lakh of population	Year	No. of schools per lakh of population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1955-56	88.90	1962-63	111.07
2.	Assam	1950-51	144.89	1962-63	175.81
3.	Bihar	1950-51	68.34	1961-62	96.35
4.	Gujarat	1950-51	102.05	1962-63	147.42
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1950-51	38.75	1962-63	121.79
6.	Kerala	1960-61	58.02	1961-62	57.95
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1950-51	51.99	1962-63	101.41
8.	Madras	1960-61	82.74	1962-63	104.77
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	83.89	1962-63	96.39
10.	Orissa	1950-51	79.71	1962-63	135.67
11.	Punjab	1950-51	42.44	1962-63	76.75
12.	Rajasthan	1955-56	53.00	1962-63	97.13
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1950-51	58.14	1962-63	73.18
14.	West Bengal	1950-51	66.31	1961-62	97.74

In Kerala where the literacy rate is the highest, the number of schools per lakh of population is the lowest (58.0). On the other hand, in Assam where the literacy rate is not so high, the number of schools per lakh of population is the highest (175.8). No significant correlation either positive or negative is, however, visible between the literacy rate and the number of schools per lakh of population. The differential growth in the number of schools per lakh of population in the various States would only reflect perhaps the differential emphasis placed on educational development by the various State Governments keeping in view their relative educational status and needs. The highest growth during the Plan period is noticed in Jammu & Kashmir where the schooling facilities increased between 1950-51 and 1962-63 by more than three times. During the same period increase of 50 to 100 per cent in educational facilities have been recorded in M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Andhra Pradesh has registered an increase of about 25 per cent during the seven years ending 1962-63.

2.5 *Enrolment in Primary section :* Data on enrolment indicate the extent of utilization of the educational facilities. Of particular significance are the data on enrolment at the primary stage because of the emphasis on universal primary education. A comparison of the extent of enrolment in the age-group 6-11* years between the States and between the regions within a State may be made in terms of the proportion enrolled in the primary section (Classes I—V). There may be students within this age group not studying in Classes I—V; on the other hand there may be students outside the age-group 6-11 years enrolled in these classes; but the net effect of these may be negligible. The data on inter-State variations in the enrolment position are provided in Table XVI. Although the enrolment position has improved greatly over the period in all the States, inter-State variations are still widely marked. The highest percentage of enrolment of the children of age-group 6-11 years is noticed in Madras closely followed by Kerala and at a slight lag by Mysore. At the other extreme there are Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The best progress in enrolment of children of age-group 6-11 years has been made in Orissa where it went up from 19.8 per cent in 1956-57 to 64.7 per cent in 1962-63. Bihar, Assam,

*age group 6-11 years means those who are above 6 years of age but not above 11 years. Similarly age group 11-14 years means above 11 years of age but not above 14 years.

Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are the other States which have shown very good progress.

2.6 Inter-regional variation in the per centage of enrolment is not very high in any of the States. In a few cases, however, the little variations that have existed, have apparently widened somewhat as in Bihar, Kerala and Punjab, while in a number of others the variation has diminished. In Assam, the Hill Region where enrolment was comparatively low before the Plan era, has outpaced the Plains and now shows better enrolment than the latter.

2.7 Data on the enrolment of girls of age-group 6-11 years in the primary section are presented in Table XVII. There has been a general rise in the percentage of girls enrolled in all the States. The rise has been, in general, steeper in those States where the level of enrolment was relatively low at the start. The highest level of enrolment is noticed in Kerala (89.5%) and the lowest in Rajasthan (20.2%). Inter-regional variations were somewhat high in Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Assam, Bihar and Kerala have recorded an increase in the inter-regional variations in enrolment over the past few years. A comparison of the figures relating to girls with those relating to all children of the age group 6-11 years indicates that even in this primary age-group, percentage enrolment of girls is much lower than of boys.

2.8 *Wastage in primary stage of education.*—The extent of drop-outs during the primary stage of education indicates the wastage of efforts made both by the pupils and the institutions. According to the Second Plan, the drop-out was as high as 50% in the primary classes. The report observed that out of 100 pupils who joined first class at school, hardly 50 reached the 4th class, the rest having dropped out before completing four years of school. The reasons inducing or forcing the parents to discontinue education of their children are varied. Financial difficulties, requirement of children for farm work, requirement of girls for domestic work, parents' indifference, are some of the reasons for discontinuance of studies by the pupils. The extent of drop-outs has been calculated separately for the two periods corresponding broadly to the First Plan and the Second Plan. The percentage of pupils in Class VI to those in Class I, five years ago, is taken as the percentage of pupils who continued their study after the primary stage. By deducting this from 100 the percentage of drop-outs is obtained. On this basis, the region-wise data on the extent of drop-outs have been calculated. Because of the paucity of data, the comparisons have been limited to a few States in Tables 2.3.

TABLE 2.3. **Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of wastage in primary education.**

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum Value		Minimum value		Inter-regional variation
				Value	Region	Value	Region	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	1955-56	81.4	84.2	Hills	81.2	Plains	0.024
		1960-61	76.7	81.8	„	76.0	„	0.047
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1955-56	82.0	87.0	Eastern	79.5	Madhya Bharat	0.096
		1960-61	76.4	80.1	Northern	72.0	„	0.040
3.	Orissa	1961-62	4.97	67.5	Koraput	46.6	Sundergarh	0.029

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1955-56	79.6	83.6	Bundelkhand	75.4	Hill	0.037
		1960-61	69.6	74.1	„	65.3	Western	0.050
5.	West Bengal	1955-56	78.78	86.86	Bankura Purulia, Midnapur	38.03	Calcutta	0.205
		1960-61	80.99	87.34	W. Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad & Nadia	39.46	„	0.197

NOTE:—(*i*) Figure for Maharashtra is 65.6 in 1960-61 and for Orissa, 79.6 in 1955-56

(*ii*) Figures for Punjab are 34.8 and 49.2 respectively for 1955-56 and 1960-61.

Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh show a reduction in the extent of drop-outs over the two Plan periods. Punjab and West Bengal, on the other hand, show an increase in the extent of drop-outs. It is significant that in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, more than three-fourths of the pupils continue to drop-out after completing the primary stage. In general, the regional variations in the extent of drop-outs are not wide. Unless the parents have the proper perception of the value of education, the wastage may tend to be high.

2.9 *Enrolment in Middle Section.*—It has been noticed above that as one proceeds from primary to middle stage education, enrolment gets proportionately reduced. Tables XVIII and XIX show the inter-State and inter-regional variations in the enrolment of children and girls in particular, of age-group 11-14 years. In general, over the Plan periods, the extent of enrolment for the age-group 11-14 years in Classes VI to VIII has increased considerably. Kerala has the highest enrolment in proportionate terms followed by Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. Broken down regionwise enrolment is the highest in the Travancore region of Kerala and the lowest in the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir. Assam, Gujarat and Orissa have a relatively low enrolment. In some of the States, very good progress has been made especially Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Inter-regional variations are more widely marked in the case of age-group 11-14 years than in the case of age-group 6-11 years, generally speaking. In Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, and West Bengal, regional variation is relatively high. The Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir shows the lowest proportion of enrolment (5%) and the Travancore region of Kerala the highest (83.9%) Three States namely Assam, Kerala and Punjab show increases in inter-regional variation over the period. In the case of Assam, in particular, the gap between the maximum and minimum valued regions has widened further.

2.10 Kerala shows the highest enrolment of girls of age-group 11-14 in Classes VI-VIII, which is more than 60%. In comparison the next best State viz. Madras has an enrolment of only 22%. Orissa and Bihar have the lowest enrolment (4 to 5%). Although in most of the States inter-regional variations have diminished over the years, they are still wider than in the

case of enrolment of boys and girls taken together. It is due to the fact that regional variations are more in the case of enrolment of girls than in the case of enrolment of boys.

2.11 *Enrolment in Higher Secondary Section.*—Enrolment of boys and girls of age-group 14-17 years is much lower than in the lower age-groups. Table XX indicates the State-wise position of the extent of enrolment for this age-group in classes IX-XI. It ranges from 5.6 per cent in Orissa to 38.1 per cent in Kerala. Besides Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are comparatively well developed in this respect. At the lower rung of the ladder are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan. The percentage of enrolment has improved considerably in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal, show relatively high inter-regional variation. Over the years the inter-regional variations have increased in Assam and Madras.

2.12 Enrolment of girls of age-group 14—17 years in classes IX-XI varies from 31% in Kerala to only 1% in Orissa (vide Table XXI). At the regional level, the highest enrolment is noticed in the Travancore region (39%) of Kerala and the lowest in the Koraput region (0.3%) of Orissa. The regional variations have increased over the past few years in Madras and Punjab.

2.13 *Trained Teachers.*—As the success of schooling depends ultimately on the quality of teachers, the programme of training of teachers becomes important.

2.14 In order to cope up with the increase in the number of teachers required consequent upon the opening up of large number of schools during the successive Plans, a vigorous training programme has been undertaken. Nevertheless, the rapid expansion of schools has often necessitated the employment of untrained teachers on a large scale. The increase in the number of trained teachers has kept pace with the requirements in all States except Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal for the primary; Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal for the middle; and Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab for the higher secondary stages of education. The overall proportion of trained teachers for the three levels of education is found to be the lowest in West Bengal and the highest in Madras. Data on the Statewise position of the percentage of trained teachers and the inter-regional variations within the respective States are presented in Tables XXII to XXIV. A summary picture of the important findings from these tables is given below:

Item	Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary	
1	2		3		4	
1. Relevant States (No)	11		11		10	
2. Inter-State range	37.3 (W.B.)	—90.8 (Madras)	16.4 (W.B.)	—83.8 (Punjab)	15.1 (Assam)	—89.7 (Madras)
3. Inter-region range (for all States taken to gether)	28.2 (Aurangabad-Maharashtra)	—96.3 (Interior-Madras)	12.8 (West Dinajpur-Malda, Murshidabad-Nadia-W.B.)	93.0 (Interior Madras)	14.6 (Plains, Assam)	—91.2 (Interior Madras)
4. States showing increase in regional variations	4		4		3	

Among the States which have shown an increase in regional variations in the percentage of trained teachers, Bihar in the case of primary schools and Assam and Madras in the case of middle and higher secondary schools, show a further separation of the maximum and minimum valued regions. The regional variation in the percentage of trained teachers is the highest in Maharashtra in the case of primary schools, West Bengal in the case of middle schools and Assam in the case of higher secondary schools.

2.15 *Student-Teacher Ratio.*—The quality of teaching depends not only on the training of the teachers but also on the number of students per teacher in a class. The general norm is 40 students per teacher in primary schools. The main issue here is the wide deviations, from the norm, existing in the States and the regions. As can be seen from Table XXV in a few States viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the student-teacher ratio (number of students per teacher) exceeds 40. This shows that in these four States the employment of teachers in primary schools has not kept pace with the enrolment of students. In particular Bihar, Gujarat, and Punjab, show an unsatisfactory ratio in all the regions. In a few regions of Kerala, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra, also the student-teacher ratio in primary schools exceeds 40. Inter-regional variations in student-teacher ratio have increased in three States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. In Assam, the two regions have shown wider apart in this respect over the years. In Uttar Pradesh, where all the four regions had student-teacher ratios below the norm in 1950-51, the Eastern region has recorded an increase in the ratio to 46 whereas in the Hill region it is only 33.

2.16 In respect of middle schools, the position appears to be better in the sense that, by and large, the number of students per teacher is less than in the case of primary schools at the States level. As can be observed from Table XXVI the figures range from 16 in Bihar to 38 in Maharashtra. In the Konkan region of Maharashtra the ratio is as high as 45. On the other hand, in the Chotanagpur region of Bihar and the Northern region of Madhya Pradesh, the ratios are respectively 8 and 13. While it is good that the student-teacher ratio is comparatively low in middle schools, it seems to be too low in certain areas. In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, regional variations in the student-teacher ratio are very high and have increased over the Plan periods.

2.17 In the case of higher secondary schools where the norm is 25 students per teacher the ratio is much below the norm in Jammu & Kashmir (6), Orissa (10), M.P.(17) and U.P.(17) (vide Table XXVII). In Punjab, on the other hand, the ratio is as high as 33. Elsewhere it varies between 22 and 26. Over the Plan period, the number of students per teacher has generally increased, however, in Assam, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh it showed a decline.

2.18 In Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh there is at least one region where the number of students per teacher in higher secondary schools is far below the norm (*i.e.*, below 20). All States excepting Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have recorded reduction in regional variations in this respect.

2.19 *Extent of school facilities availed of by Harijans.*—In view of the high illiteracy and ignorance among the backward classes and their general apathy towards education, it would be useful to analyse the extent to which

harijans have utilised the school facilities in the States and in the regions. Harijans are also benefitted from the programmes relating to the welfare of backward classes under which a total outlay of Rs. 79 crores was incurred in the Second Plan compared to Rs. 30 crores in the First. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 114 crores on these programmes in the Third Plan, Rs. 42 crores was for schemes on educational development. During the first two Plans, the major stress in carrying out development programmes for scheduled castes had been on education. Over the first three Plans, the special provision on education for scheduled castes accounted for Rs. 34 crores. The proportion of harijan students to total is an important indicator of the extent school facilities have been taken advantage of, by the harijans. This proportion in an area will depend among others on their proportion in the total population. Table 2.4 presents the relevant data in respect of seven States and regions within the States for primary schools.

TABLE 2.4: **Percentage of harijan students in primary schools in the States and regions.**

State	Year	All regions	Region*				
			I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	1963-64	29.7 (23.6)	21.8 (15.9)	84.0 (85.1)	—	—	—
Bihar	1961-62	16.7 (18.5)	33.3 (44.1)	10.3 (14.4)	10.5 (18.5)	—	—
Madhya Pardesh	1963-64	21.85 (33.8)	33.02 (40.3)	9.0 (34.1)	23.87 (29.4)	13.50 (69.4)	
Madras	1963-64	15.1 (19.1)	14.7 (20.4)	15.6 (17.5)	—	—	
Orissa	1962-63	14.1 (39.8)	14.3 (22.2)	17.3 (64.1)	12.1 (39.5)	13.3 (66.6)	—
Punjab	1962-63	14.7 (20.4)	17.1 (21.7)	17.0 (22.7)	13.1 (20.6)	11.0 (16.8)	—
Uttar Pardesh	1962-63	14.2 (20.9)	13.5 (18.4)	19.2 (26.4)	21.0 (25.4)	11.8 (20.6)	11.0 (15.9)

NOTE : Figures within brackets indicate percentages of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total (1961 census).
*For the name of regions see Table I.

A glance at the above table shows that in relation to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population, the enrolment of harijans in primary schools in proportionate terms is high only in Assam. In Bihar, the percentage of harijan students to total is slightly less than that of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population but the position appears to be more or less satisfactory. Orissa, however, presents a dismal picture; whereas the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population constitutes nearly 40 per cent of the total population, the harijan students form only 14 per cent of the total number of students in primary schools.

2.20 Among the regions within the States, in the Plains of Assam, harijans have taken more advantage of the school facilities than non-harijans,

whereas in the Hills region they are proportionately at par with the non-harijans. In the Koraput and Sundergarh regions of Orissa and the Madhya Bharat region of Madhya Pradesh the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population constitutes more than 60 per cent of the total but the enrolment of harijans in primary schools constitutes less than 18 per cent. In the other regions where the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population constitute a minority, the gap between the enrolments of harijan and non-harijan is not very wide except in the Northern region of Madhya Pradesh.

2.21 In the case of higher secondary schools, the proportion of harijan students to total is at the overall level much less than in the primary schools. During the successive Plan periods scholarships, stipends and other facilities for education were extended to the harijan students on a large scale. As compared to 6 lakh scholarships awarded to scheduled caste students in 1956-57, the number was 9 lakh in 1960-61. It appears that in spite of the incentives in form of scholarships, stipends etc. provided to the harijan students, enrolment of harijans in higher secondary schools is far below that of the non-harijans. Table 2.5 shows the data on the proportion of harijan students to total in higher secondary schools.

TABLE 2.5: **Percentage of harijan students in Higher Secondary schools in the States and regions.**

State	Year	All regions	Region*				
			I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	1963-64	19.6	15.6	64.1	—	—	—
Bihar	1961-62	15.9	38.9	10.2	10.5	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	1963-64	11.1	23.6	4.3	9.1	5.8	—
Madras	1963-64	8.8	10.6	6.6	—	—	
Orissa	1962-63	12.6	11.4	19.8	14.9	13.4	—
Punjab	1962-63	8.4	11.8	9.6	5.1	6.7	—
Uttar Pradesh	1962-63	14.5	13.3	12.0	23.3	16.9	11.5

*For the name of regions see Table I.

In Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Punjab, the percentage of harijan students is considerably lower than the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in the respective States. Among the regions, it is only in the Plains of Assam that the enrolment of harijans in the higher secondary schools is more or less proportionately at par with that of the non-harijans. The most dismal picture is presented by the Northern and Madhya Bharat regions of Madhya Pradesh.

2.22 It is noticed that in the State of M.P. the proportion of harijan students in primary school has registered almost 50 per cent increase since 1950-51. In Bihar, however, there was a drop of 18 per cent.

3. HEALTH

3.1 Any expenditure on improving the health of the nation is regarded as a good investment yielding indirect returns in increased efficiency and productivity. The main guide lines for the First and Second Plans in this sector were provided by the well-known Bhore Committee (1943). One of the principal recommendations of this Committee was that no individual should fail to secure adequate medical facilities because of the inability to pay for it. The Plans, therefore, provided for a considerable step-up of medical facilities as also for the organisation of preventive health measures.

The outlay on health increased from Rs. 141 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 225 crores in the Second and Rs. 342 crores in the Third. In the Third Plan besides the usual health programme, the family planning programme got a good initial impetus.

3.2 The incidence of various diseases varies over different parts of the country due to the climatic and other factors. The characteristics of the need for medical facilities have thus tended to be different in different regions. At the overall level, however, the differential impact of the Plan programmes in the health sector in various States and regions of the country has been presented with the help of a few basic indicators. These relate to (*i*) hospitals and dispensaries; (*ii*) hospital beds; (*iii*) registered doctors; (*iv*) Primary health centres; (*v*) maternity homes; (*vi*) family planning units.

3.3 *Hospitals and dispensaries*:—In the country as a whole the number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population increased from 2.38 in 1950-51 to 2.87 in 1960-61. At the end of Third Plan period it was expected to be 3 per lakh of population. Non-availability of trained personnel stands as the main hurdle in enlarging the number of these institutions particularly in the rural sector. As can be seen from Table XXVIII, rural areas of Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan fall below the level attained in the country in respect of medical services. The States of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir reported the largest number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population. Some States *e.g.*, Punjab show a drop in the level of facilities available over the past few years indicating thereby that the growth in the institutional medical facilities in these States could not keep pace with the rise in population. Inter-regional variations within the State appear to be quite considerable in most States. In quite a number of States the inter-regional variations have shown a rising trend over the years.

3.4 The rural areas in Kerala seem to be enjoying better institutional medical facilities than its urban counterparts. While no significant differentials in this respect have been noticed in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, in the other States, institutional medical facilities in the rural areas are much less adequate than in urban areas. The extent of inequalities between the rural and urban areas is presented in table 3.1 for the eleven reporting states.

TABLE 3.1 **Inter-regional variation in respect of Rural-urban inequality in hospitals and dispensaries.**

(Ratio of urban to rural per lakh of population)

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum Value		Minimum Value	
				Value	Region	Value	Region
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	1955-56	1.24	3.07	Plains	1.01	Plains
		1963-64	1.13	2.68	Hills	0.96	,,
2.	Bihar	1950-51	2.93	4.70	North Bihar	1.71	South Bihar
		1963-64	1.55	2.60	,,	1.16	,,
3.	Gujarat	1960	1.52	2.06	Rajkot	1.03	Ahemdabad
		1963	1.52	2.04	,,	1.01	,,
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1960-61	1.19	3.28	Ladakh	0.96	Kashmir
		1963-64	1.00	2.87	,,	0.84	,,
5.	Kerala	1958-59	0.99	1.16	Travancore	0.59	Malabar
		1962-63	0.85	1.01	,,	0.48	,,
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1950-51	1.56	4.61	Eastern	0.51	Madhya Bharat
		1963-64	1.27	7.24	Northern	0.65	,,
7.	Maharashtra	1955-56	1.77	5.82	Aurangabad	1.40	Bombay
		1963-64	1.66	5.72	,,	1.18	Nagpur
8.	Orissa	1950	3.44	5.38	Koraput	1.78	Sundergarh
		1962	4.01	5.91	,,	1.84	,,
9.	Punjab	1957	1.99	2.54	Agricultural	1.62	Industrial
		1963	1.78	2.56	,,	1.34	Hills
10.	Rajasthan	1950	10.65	21.03	Udaipur	6.36	Kotah
		1964	5.42	7.48	Jodhpur	3.62	,,
11.	West Bengal	1950	1.12	11.0	Darjeeling	0.90	24 Paraganas, Howrah, Hoogly.
		1963	1.53	3.89	Jalpaiguri Cooch Bihar	1.13	,,

3.5 Among the reporting States, the highest rural-urban inequality is noticed in Rajasthan followed by Orissa. This inequality has increased over the Plan period in Orissa and West Bengal. At the regional level the range is extremely wide—it varies from 7.48 in Jodhpur of Rajasthan to 0.48 in Malabar of Kerala. This indicator, however, does not provide the full picture on the rural-urban inequality in medical facilities; firstly, the hospitals and dispensaries do not fall under the same category; secondly, in rural areas the ratio of hospitals to dispensaries is much less than in the urban areas; and thirdly, hospitals located in urban areas generally serve the surrounding rural areas also. Notwithstanding the limitations, the results, as presented, by and large, reveal the variations between the States and between the regions within the States in respect of this indicator.

3.6 *Hospital beds.*—During the year 1950-51, there were 1.13 lakh hospital beds available in the country for indoor treatment. The number increased to 1.25 lakhs in 1955-56 and to 1.86 lakhs in 1960-61. In terms of population, there were 31.2 beds in 1951 for one lakh of population which increased to 42.4 in 1961. This was expected to increase to 50 by 1966. The Health Survey and Planning Committee (1959) had recommended that by the end of the Fifth Plan the minimum of 100 beds per lakh of population should be reached. The levels attained in the various States and Regions within States are not, however, uniform. The regional variations are thrown up in the Table XXIX.

3.7 Among the States, West Bengal had the highest number (70) of beds per lakh of population in 1950-51 while Madhya Pradesh was at the lowest with only 12 beds. The ratio has since improved steadily in all the States. The growth has been particularly remarkable in Assam where the ratio increased from 31.7 beds in 1950-51 to 146.0 in 1960-61. In West Bengal and Bihar, however, the growth was relatively very small. Besides Assam (where the figure was 146 beds in 1960-61) Kerala with 94 beds in 1962-63 and Jammu & Kashmir with 87 in 1963-64 stand out at the top. In nine out of the fourteen reporting States the Third Plan target has been exceeded. Among the five States (*i.e.*, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh) which could not achieve the target, Bihar had only 23 beds in 1963-64. The Calcutta region of West Bengal, the Plains of Assam, the Kathua region of Jammu & Kashmir, the Travancore region of Kerala and the coastal region of Madras are much ahead of the others with number of beds well above 100 per lakh of population.

3.8 Inter-regional variations in the availability of hospital beds have increased in seven States, viz., Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. In six of these the maximum and minimum valued regions have further moved apart.

3.9 Though the number of beds available in comparison to the number of indoor patients does not seem to be adequate, there are still some areas, as for example, Rajasthan where the facilities available are not fully utilised. This is primarily due to the reason that in the rural and suburban areas a large proportion of beds remain vacant, whereas in the district hospitals. there is a great rush. This state of affairs is mainly due to the fact that the rural hospitals are often manned by underqualified and inexperienced doctors. Other reasons may be the general reluctance of the rural people to go to the hospitals.

3.10 *Registered doctors*:—The total number of registered doctors in the country was 56,000 in 1950-51 and has increased to 65,000 in 1955-56 and to 70,000 in 1960-61. There have been wide variations in the number of doctors per lakh of population from State to State and between rural and urban areas. The reasons for the variations between rural and urban areas are the lack of facilities and the unwillingness of the doctors to work in the rural places. The information regarding the number of registered doctors of various categories per lakh of population is taken from the 1961 census. While in the case of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Mysore no information is readily available, the regional break-up is not available for the States of Rajasthan and U.P. Rajasthan and U.P. have respectively 30 and 56 registered doctors per lakh of population. The relevant data for other States are shown in Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2: **Inter-regional variation in respect of number of registered doctors per lakh of population.**

Sl. No.	State	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation
			Value	Region	Value	Region	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.24	79.62	Rayalaseema	49.74	Telengana	0.193
2.	Assam	61.19	64.60	Plains	33.84	Hills	0.318
3.	Gujarat	40.74	42.26	Rajkot	39.06	Baroda	0.032
4.	Kerala	106.10	112.41	Travancore	95.12	Malabar	0.084
5.	Madhya Pradesh	29.28	37.70	Southern	15.30	Northern	0.302
6.	Madras	55.16	60.92	Coastal	47.18	Interior	0.126
7.	Maharashtra	53.80	89.80	Bombay	26.90	Aurangabad	0.424
8.	Orissa	32.67	39.15	Cuttack	20.55	Sambalpur	0.246
9.	Punjab	94.64	124.68	Industrial	69.40	Haryana	0.257
10.	West Bengal	89.58	212.50	Calcutta	6.26	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur	0.660

The highest number of doctors per lakh of population is observed in Kerala (106) followed by Punjab (95). The least number (about 30) is recorded in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with Orissa only a little above. Regional variations are not very significant in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Madras. But in the case of the other States the variations are quite large; for instance, in West Bengal, Calcutta region has 213 doctors against only 6 in the Bankura-Purulia-Midnapur region per lakh of population.

3.11 *Primary Health Centres:*—During 1955-56, the number of primary health units in the country was only 725 which increased to 2800 by 1960-61. The Third Plan envisaged 8223 such units. The impediments in the expansion of these centres are generally stated to be shortage of trained health personnel, delays in construction of buildings and residential quarters for the staff, inadequate training facilities and finally reluctance of the doctors to serve in rural areas in the absence of appropriate incentives and facilities. The Health Survey and Planning Committee (1959) in its report had suggested "the discontinuance of the programme of opening of primary health centres of the existing pattern and the opening of a smaller number, if necessary, of better equipped and better staffed health centres." Arising from this recommendation there is a plan to strengthen the number of existing Primary Health Centres in a phased manner. It is also proposed that these centres should take charge of the family planning programmes. An attempt has been made to open new PHC's especially in areas entering into the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication programme and Small-pox Eradication programme. Table XXX shows the data on the number of primary health centres per lakh of population and the extent of regional variations within the States. Excepting Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, for which data are not available, the

number of primary health centres per lakh of population is the highest in West Bengal (1.59 in 1963). In this State the number of centres has doubled between 1955 and 1963. The figure is the lowest in Mysore, viz. 7 per crore of population in 1962-63.

3.12 Inter-regional variation is found to be the highest in Mysore. In this State as well as in Assam, regional variations have been on the increase.

3.13 *Maternity Homes:*—Data on the number of maternity homes per lakh of female population are not available for all the States; for a few States, separate figures for the rural and urban areas have not been provided. The available data are presented in Table XXXI. The variation in the number of maternity homes per lakh of female population between the States is very wide. The extreme nature of the variation is revealed by the fact that while at one end in the rural areas of Bihar there are only five maternity homes per crore of female population, at the other, in rural Madras there are 17 maternity homes per lakh of female population. Though, on the whole, this facility has increased substantially in almost all the States, the inter-State variations have not been bridged to any significant extent. At the regional level, the variations are still wide so much so that in a few regions such as rural areas of Aurangabad in Maharashtra and of Udaipur and Kotah in Rajasthan, the number of maternity homes per lakh of female population turned out to be nil or negligible. The largest number of maternity homes per lakh of female population is registered by the rural areas of the interior region of Madras. Inter-regional variations within the States have generally diminished except in Gujarat, the urban areas of Assam and Madhya Pradesh and in the rural areas of Maharashtra.

3.14 *Family Planning Clinics:*—The First Five Year Plan stated that "Population control can be achieved only by the reduction of the birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilise the population at a level consistent with the requirement of national economy." The required extent of reduction of birth rate to achieve self-generating economy has been spelt out only after the advent of the Fourth Plan.

The birth rate per thousand of population has been estimated at 39.9, 41.7 and 40.7 for the periods 1941-51, 1951-56 and 1956-61 respectively. The activities in the field of family planning have expanded to recognisable degree only during the Second Plan period. As against Rs. 65 lakhs in the First Plan, the financial provision made for the family planning programme in the Second Plan was Rs. 5 crores. Since the Second Plan the emphasis on this programme has increased considerably. In the Third Plan it was stated that the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period was crucial for planned development. The outlay in the Third Plan was increased to Rs. 27 crores. In the Fourth Plan a nation-wide programme has been chalked out with the objective of reducing the birth rate from 40 per thousand to 25 per thousand as expeditiously as possible. The total outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan was Rs. 95 crores. The establishment of family planning clinics constitutes the core of the family planning programmes. The number of family planning centres in the country has increased from 147 towards the end of the First Plan to nearly 11500 at the end of the Third Plan period. In addition to these, there are about 9300 centres for distribution of contraceptives in the rural areas. At present there are about 2.3 family planning centres per lakh of population in the country. Table 3.3 provides the data on the number of family planning clinics per lakh

of population in the 12 reporting States and the maximum and minimum values at the regional level.

TABLE 3.3 **No. of family planning clinics per lakh of population.**

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Inter-regional variation
				Value	Region	Value	Region	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1963—64	0.80	0.90	Rayala-Seema	0.75	Coastal, Telangana	0.088
2.	Bihar	1963—64	0.12	0.21	Chota-Nagpur	0.08	North Bihar	0.475
3.	Gujarat	1963	0.63	0.77	Rajkot	0.52	Ahmedabad	0.163
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1963—64	0.50	1.09	Ladakh	0.43	Doda	0.594
5.	Kerala	1962—63	1.35	1.39	Travancore	1.27	Malabar	0.047
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1963—64	1.28	1.51	Madhya Bharat	0.88	Northern	0.180
7.	Madras	1963—64	0.33	0.33	Coastal	0.32	Interior	0.011
8.	Maharashtra	1963—64	0.76	0.95	Poona	0.57 to 0.60	Konkan, Bombay, Aurangabad	0.023
9.	Orissa	1963	0.64	0.75	Sunder-garh	0.54	Sambalpur	0.116
10	Punjab	1963	0.95	1.16	Hill	0.79	Industrial	0.152
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1963—64	0.27	0.51	Hill	0.23	Central	0.407
12.	West Bengal	1963	0.58	1.93	Darjeeling	0.32	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur.	1.155

As can be seen from the table, in the middle of the Third Plan period the inter-State variations in the number of family planning clinics per lakh of population was very wide; the figure varies from as low as 0.12 in Bihar to 1.35 in Kerala. Among the different regions in the country North Bihar has the lowest figure (0.08) and Darjeeling region of West Bengal has the highest (1.93). It is significant that in quite a few regions the availability of this facility was very inadequate even in the middle of the Third Plan period. The widest inter-regional variation is noticed in West Bengal.

4. ROADS

4.1 With the advent of planning in India, the programmes of road development have assumed greater importance. The need for creation of better communication facilities has been felt increasingly with the growth in agricultural and industrial production. The road development programmes in the First and Second Plans are based on the well known Nagpur Plan of 1943. The overall achievement at the end of the Second Plan was, however, more than that envisaged in the Nagpur Plan. But the development has not apparently been uniform over the different parts of the country. This has brought to the fore the need for a comprehensive road development plan for the period 1961-81. One of the significant objectives of this Plan is that no village in a developed and agricultural area should remain more than four miles away from a metalled road and one and a half miles away from any type of road.

4.2 *Plan outlay:*—The expenditure on road development in the Second Plan period was about Rs. 224 crores. The outlay on road development programmes included in the Third Plan was about Rs. 324 crores. In the Fourth Plan period the outlay proposed for road development is Rs. 760 crores. The development of rural roads has two aspects. It can be looked at firstly, from the angle of the economic needs of the area and secondly, from that of the provision of social amenities. Road construction in rural areas, mainly from the viewpoint of provision of social amenities falls under the community development programme, the departmental expenditure and the people's contribution for which do not feature under the plan head 'roads'. The expenditure under the Plan head "roads" is mainly meant to cater to the economic needs.

4.3 To assess the impact of plan programmes on the development of rural roads in different regions of the country the main indicator considered is the length of roads per 100 square kilometres. Table XXXII shows the data on the length of rural roads per 100 square kilometres of rural area in the fourteen reporting States at two points of time and range of regional variation within the States. West Bengal has the best rural road facilities (49.9 km. per 100 sq. km.) followed by Madras. The other States where the length of rural roads per 100 square kilometres is relatively high are Orissa, Kerala and Assam. The least developed in this respect is Jammu & Kashmir with only 4.4 Kilometres per 100 square kilometres. Among the reporting States, the best record of growth since 1955-56 is noticed in Assam followed by Madras.

4.4 Turning to the inter-regional variation it is seen that the length of roads varies from 1.4 kilometres in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir) to about 82 kilometres in 24 Paraganas—Howrah—Hoogly region of West Bengal per 100 sq. km. In five States namely Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh the variation has increased over time. In two of these viz., M.P. and Madras the maximum and minimum valued regions have further moved apart.

4.5 Data on the inter-State and inter-regional variations in the level of rural road facilities in terms of length of rural roads per lakh of population are presented in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1 **Inter-regional variation in respect of length of rural roads per lakh Population**

(*In Km.*)

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	maximum value		Minimum value		Inter regional variations
				Value	Region	Value	Region	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1963—64	73.7	86.6	Rayalaseema	65.3	Telengana	0.128
2.	Assam	1962—63	312.0	889.3	Hills	240.7	Plains	1.318
3.	Gujarat	1961—62	121.8	211.8	Rajkot	66.2	Ahmedabad	0.510
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1963—64	195.7	1584.8	Ladakh	145.0	Kashmir	3.554
5.	Kerala	1961	95.5	106.2	Travancore	77.0	Malabar	0.158
6.	M. Pradesh	1963—64	83.77	133.18	Northern	60.23	Eastern	0.341
7.	Madras	1962—63	150.0	161.0	Interior	142.1	Coastal	0.064
8.	Maharashtra	1962	99.8	167.2	Knkan	24.9	Aurangabad	0.555
9.	Mysore	1963—64	N.A.	119.67	Coastal Malnad	47.57	Southern Plain	—
10.	Orissa	1962—63	41.7	50.2	Sambalpur	31.3	Koraput	0.183
11.	Punjab	1962—63	92.7	137.1	Hills	77.5	Agricultural	0.264
12.	Rajasthan	1963—64	164.40	305.48	Udaipur	120.80	Jaipur	0.470
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1962—63	81.6	333.2	Hills	64.4	Western	1.424
14.	West Bengal	1960—61	157.9	269.3	Darjeeling	128.8	Bankura Purulia, Midnapur	0.321

The relative positions of the States and the regions within the respective States are, in many cases, different from those thrown up in the Table XXXII. These differences are accounted for by the variations in the population densities of the States and regions. In areas of very high density, such as industrial area and cities where the regulation of traffic is the principal factor in planning for road development, the population-based indicator serves the purpose of regional comparisons better than the area-based indicator. But in the rural areas of the country where the basic approach to planning is to make this facility available for social use and the problem of traffic is in general inconsequential, the area-based indicator is preferable to the other.

It is true that the need for development of rural road facilities itself varies over different parts of the country. The need is mainly based on the nature and volume of socio-economic activities *e.g.* marketing of agricultural produce, better and quick medical care, transportation of materials for industrial and other purposes etc. Development of roads for the development of backward regions including hill areas and coastal areas would also require special attention. In some areas *e.g.* Ladakh, the needs of border security have also had to be kept in view. Even so, the high degree of inter-State and intra-State variations lead one to conclude that perhaps no conscious attempt has been made to achieve uniformity in the regional levels of road development.

5. CONSUMPTION

5.1 The principal objective of economic planning in India has been to improve the mode of living of the community in general and the masses in particular. Since 1951 many development programmes have been launched by the Central and State Governments of the country to achieve this objective. A study of the impact of plan programmes on the levels of living is, therefore, of interest.

5.2 Despite its known limitations, consumer expenditure is still the most widely accepted and most comprehensive indicator of the level of living. Information on the consumer expenditure of rural and urban households is collected regularly, round after round, by the National Sample Survey by the method of sample enquiry. Data on the expenditure on various items incurred by the family exclusively on domestic consumption including consumption out of purchases, home grown stock and remittances are gathered by interview in respect of the preceding 30 days from a few randomly selected households in each of a large sample of villages/urban blocks. The data naturally suffer from the limitations of sampling and non-sampling errors. So far as the sampling errors are concerned, while the all-India estimates of household or per capita expenditures may be regarded as fairly precise, the State level estimates are subject to large sampling errors—the smaller the State, the larger the margin of error. Non-sampling errors may be of several types and it is difficult to determine their net magnitude or even direction. However, these may not seriously come in the way of inter-State or temporal comparison of the data as they are likely to be mostly in the same direction.

5.3 The N.S.S. reports do not usually present Statewise or regionwise data on consumption or consumer expenditure. Estimates of per capita consumption and expenditure have been called for from the State Bureaux of Economics and Statistics. The data have been collected separately for the rural and urban areas of the States as also for each region by household expenditure groups. Resident members of the household who took meals from the same kitchen were taken as household members and estimates of quantitative consumption of cereals have been prepared besides estimates of expenditure incurred on household on the consumption of goods and services.

5.4 *Population by expenditure classes:*—On the basis of the data collected by the State Governments, population of different States has been distributed separately for rural and urban areas and by household expenditure classes. The percentage distribution of rural and urban populations into four household expenditure classes (Monthly) is presented in Table XXXIII. The proportion of the population in the lower expenditure groups upto Rs. 300 is higher (90 to 95%) in the rural areas than in the urban areas (70 to 90%) in almost all the States, the sole possible exception being Punjab. Even in the latter, the proportion in the lower group upto Rs. 100 is higher in the rural areas than in the urban.

Considering the fact that expenditures of less than Rs. 100 p.m. are inadequate for decent living for an average family, it is of interest to ascertain

the proportion of households below the Rs. 100 line, which may for convenience be called the poverty line. Among the reporting States Andhra Pradesh with 73% of the rural households in the expenditure group Rs. 100 or less presents the picture of extreme poverty in rural areas. Following up the line are Orissa and Madhya Pradesh with 66% and 57% of the rural households respectively below the poverty line. A majority of the rural households in Madras, Maharashtra and U.P. also live on Rs. 100 or less per month. On the other hand, in Punjab, Manipur and Tripura only one-third of the rural households are in this group. So far as the urban areas are concerned, the worst picture is presented by U.P. and Orissa with over 40% of their urban households living on Rs. 100 or less. In Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal only 20 to 30% of urban households are below the poverty line. The percentage is even less in Assam, Gujarat, Manipur and Tripura.

5.5 Households with expenditures of over Rs. 300 per month exceed 15% of the total in the urban areas of Assam and Tripura. They, however, constitute as low as 5% in Mysore and 6% in U.P. In the rural areas, expenditures of over Rs. 300 per month are rare and involve not more than 5% of the households in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, U.P. and Manipur and 5 to 10% in Assam, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal and Tripura. Households with expenditures of over Rs. 500 p.m. do not exceed 3% anywhere in rural India or even in the urban areas of Gujarat, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and U.P., but constitute 5 to 8% in the urban areas of Assam, Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal and Manipur.

5.6 *Per capita expenditure over the years:*—The data presented in Table XXXIV reveal significantly that the per capita expenditure of the masses, whether rural or urban, has not experienced any improvement over the twelve years ending 1963. In fact, during the First Plan period, rural as well as urban expenditures have declined substantially—by about one-third in the rural areas and one-fourth in the urban areas. This decline may be attributed in part to the fall in prices registered during the period. The wholesale price index (1952-53=100) dropped from 125 in 1951 to 91 in 1955. The working class consumer price index (1949=100) which relates mainly to the industrial centres of urban India dropped less steeply from 105 in 1951 to 96 in 1955. Since then, however, consumer expenditures have slowly but steadily increased over the years—a little more markedly in the urban areas than in the rural areas. These increases are again largely due to the increases in prices as reflected by the wholesale price index which has moved up rapidly from 91 in 1955 to 132 in 1963 and the working class consumer price index which has risen from 96 in 1955 to 134 in 1963. Even the consumer price index for agricultural labour, which is relatively more stable, has increased by 8 to 19 points (1950-51=100) in 7 States and 36 to 38 points in two others over the period 1956-63. Considering the position in 1963 vis-a-vis 1951-52, it is obvious that there has been no net change of significance in the levels of consumer expenditure either in the rural or in the urban areas while the wholesale price index has moved up from 125 to 132 during this period. The lack of improvement in the level of consumer expenditure is all the more significant against the background of the substantially larger increases registered by the consumer price indices for industrial workers and agricultural labour, which are in fact, more relevant for the comparison than the wholesale price index.

5.7 *Per capita expenditure by States:*—Comparable State-wise data on consumer expenditure are not available prior to 1958-59 because of the re-

organisation of the States in 1956 and the subsequent bifurcation of Bombay. The data based on the 14th to 18th rounds of the NSS covering the period 1958-59 to 1963-64 are presented in Table XXXV. In a comparison of this nature, the urban data are affected considerably by the existence or non-existence in area of large cities which are characterised by comparatively high levels of household expenditure—partly attributed to the comparatively high levels of income obtaining in such cities and partly to the unavoidably large expenditure on transport etc. associated with city life. Thus Maharashtra, West Bengal and Union Territories indicate a comparatively high level of per capita expenditure partly because of the existence of large cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. Situated as it is, away from the rest of the country, Assam also shows a high level of per capita expenditure, while Punjab continues to be invariably above the average. On the other side, the lowest per capita expenditures are usually recorded in U.P. and Kerala. Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Jammu & Kashmir are invariably below the average, while Bihar, Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan are usually so. A comparison of the per capita expenditures in rural areas may be more indicative of the relative position of the various States. Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam and the Union Territories invariably show a higher level of per capita expenditure and so does usually Gujarat. On the other side Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Orissa seem to be at the bottom while Bihar, Madras and Mysore are usually so. Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and West Bengal seem to be webbling around the average.

5.8 *Per capita expenditure on different items.*—For a further analysis of the expenditure, a special tabulation of the data relating to the 17th round (1961-62) has been made by pooling together the Central and State samples to give better precision. The consumer expenditures have been shown under four broad heads of consumption viz. (*i*) cereals and pulses, (*ii*) milk and milk products, (*iii*) total food, (*iv*) total food and non-food, and indicate per capita expenditure per month. Tables XXXVI and XXXVII show the break-down of the per capita food expenditures for the rural and urban populations respectively. Food accounts for about seven-tenths of the total expenditure in rural areas. Comparatively, the relative share of food in the total expenditure is somewhat less in the urban areas, being about three-fifths. However, there seems to be a significant disparity in this proportion between States both in rural and urban areas. While in the rural areas of Punjab, Kerala and Mysore, the proportion of expenditure on food to total expenditure is as low as 50 to 55%, it constitutes 59 to 64% in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal and is as high as 69 to 73% in Madras, Maharashtra, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. In the case of urban areas, the percentage of per capita expenditure on food to total expenditure varies from 47 to 86%. While in West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra, U.P., and Madhya Pradesh it is comparatively low, being 47 to 55%, it seems to be as high as 86% in Mysore In the remaining States, it varies from 58 to 64%.

5.9 While cereals and pulses account for a major part (about 70%) of the food expenditure in rural areas, other foods dominate the average food budget in the urban areas excepting possibly Rajasthan, Madras, U.P. and Manipur. Cereals and pulses, however, remain the principal components of the food expenditure even in the urban areas everywhere, varying, however, in importance from 35% in Mysore and 36% in Maharashtra to 51% in U.P., 55% in Manipur and 85% in Rajasthan.

5.10 In a country where the bulk of the food basket consists of vegetarian foods, expenditure on 'milk and milk products' may be taken as a sensitive

indicator of the quality of food. Generally speaking, per capita expenditure on 'milk and milk products' is somewhat higher in urban areas than in rural areas, Punjab being probably the sole exception to this pattern. In either case, Punjab records the highest level of expenditure on 'milk and milk products' which accounts for as much as 27% of the total expenditure in urban areas and 33% in rural areas. Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat rank next in the rural areas. The lowest per capita expenditure on this item was in Orissa, Assam, Manipur, West Bengal and Madras. So far as the urban areas are concerned, next to Punjab appears Gujarat with an expenditure of 18% on 'milk and milk products'.

5.11 *Per capita expenditure by expenditure classes:*—It has been mentioned earlier that 90 to 95% of rural population and 70 to 90% of urban population spend Rs. 300 or less in a month. The estimates of per capita monthly expenditure under each of the four monthly household expenditure classes in rural and urban areas are presented in Tables XXXVIII and XXXIX to the extent data are available. The main feature of these tables is the glaring disparity of the per capita expenditures in relation to the economic level of the household. The per capita consumption expenditure increases, in general, with the increase in the level of household expenditure both in the urban and rural areas. The per capita expenditure in the household expenditure group above Rs. 500 is, generally speaking, 3 to 4 times the corresponding figure for the group upto Rs. 100 in the rural areas and 4 to 5 times in the urban areas. The disparities in the level of consumption are thus apparently wider in the urban areas than in the rural areas apart from the fact that the absolute levels of expenditure are higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. It is also significant that even in the same expenditure group, the level of per capita expenditure varies considerably from State to State. Of particular interest is the group upto Rs. 100. In the rural areas per capita expenditure in this group varies from Rs. 10.5 in Kerala to Rs. 21.4 in Himachal Pradesh. In the urban areas it varies from Rs. 16.8 in Uttar Pradesh to Rs. 32.4 in Manipur.

5.12 *Consumption of cereals:*—Cereals are the most important item of daily consumption in the country. A large part of the food expenditure is incurred on rice, wheat and other cereals. Quantitative data on consumption which are more significant are not, however, usually available. But a special tabulation of the data from the N.S.S combining the Central and State samples has been made to work out the average quantity of cereals consumed per head of the population with special reference to rice and wheat. Table XL presents the data on per capita monthly consumption of 'rice and wheat' and 'total cereals' in seers, separately for the rural and urban areas.

5.13 It will be observed that the per capita consumption of cereals is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The per capita consumption of 'all cereals' is higher in rural areas than in urban areas by about 1 to 3 seers in Kerala, West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura, 3 to 5 seers in Assam, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and by over 5 seers per month in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa. It is only in Kerala that we find a lower rate of consumption in rural areas than in the urban areas. The higher consumption usually obtaining in the rural areas is largely justified by the more strenuous nature of work undertaken by the agriculturist and his family and is facilitated by the fact that he himself is the producer. However, it is interesting to note that in Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura, while the rural population consumes

more than their urban counterparts in terms of total cereals, they consume less of rice and wheat in particular and make up the rest of their requirement by other cereals. It is only in M.P. and the eastern part of the country comprising of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura that we find that the food consumption of the rural citizen exceeds that of his urban counterpart even in terms of rice and wheat. Infact, while in the urban areas the bulk of the cereal consumption is in rice and wheat, in the rural areas rice and wheat constitute a major share of the cereal content only in the eastern part, the southern part comprising Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras and in the northern states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. In the western part comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore, rice and wheat constitute only a minor part of the rural citizens' cereal food.

5.14 From the point of view of nutritional requirements, the per capita consumption of cereals (8.16 seers) in Kerala seems to be inadequate even to meet the minimum calorific requirements in rural as well as urban areas. Inter-state variation in the quantitative consumption of cereals seems to be rather wide; more so in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Per capita consumption of cereals in rural areas is the highest in Rajasthan (24.47 seers) followed by Orissa (22.19 seers).

5.15 *Consumption of cereals by household expenditure classes*:—Tables XLI and XLII show the data on per capita monthly quantitative consumption of rice and wheat and 'all cereals' in the different household expenditure groups separately for the rural and urban areas.

5.16 The proportionate consumption of coarse grains other than 'rice and wheat' is generally the highest in the lowest expenditure group (upto Rs. 100 p.m.) and decreases as the expenditure level increases. In urban areas, the proportion is somewhat less than in the rural areas and is almost negligible in Assam, Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura. Even in the rural areas of these States, excepting Punjab, the proportionate consumption of cereals other than rice and wheat is very little even at the lowest economic level. On the other hand, in the rural areas of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore a major part of the cereal consumption is made up of coarse grains. Even in the urban areas of Maharashtra it is so in the expenditure group upto Rs.100 p.m.

5.17 *Regional disparities in consumer expenditure*:—The inter-regional disparities in the level of consumer expenditure on food and non-food items in the rural areas are brought out in Table XLIII. A state-wise resume of the trends observed is given below.

5.18 *Andhra Pradesh*:—In rural Andhra Pradesh, per capita expendtiture on food items is the highest in the Coastal region. Non-food expendiure, however, seems to be slightly higher in Rayalseema than elsewhere. Per capita expenditure on 'cereals and pulses' shows very little variation in the three regions of the State but on milk and milk products, there are wide variations, the highest being in the Coastal region and the lowest in Rayalseema.

5.19 *Gujarat*:—In rural Gujarat, the per capita expenditure in the Rajkot region is higher than in the Baroda and Ahmedabad regions both in respect of food and non-food items. The expenditure on cereals is, however, the highest in the Baroda region and is accompanied by the lowest expenditure on milk and milk products.

5.20 *Kerala*:—In the rural areas of Kerala, the per capita monthly expenditure is slightly higher in the Travancore region than in Malabar. The latter, however, shows a higher expenditure on food both in absolute and proportionate terms.

5.21 *Madhya Pradesh*:—Per capita expenditures in rural Madhya Pradesh vary considerably from Rs. 16.34 in the Northern Region to Rs. 20.20 in the Central region. The item-wise break-up of these data is not available.

5.22 *Madras*:—In rural Madras, regional variations in the per capita expenditure on "food" and other items are not of a significant magnitude although the Coastal region seems to be slightly better off.

5.23 *Maharashtra*:—The per capita expenditure of the rural population in the State varies from Rs. 16.74 in the Bombay region to Rs. 22.18 in the Aurangabad region. The food expenditure, however, seems to be the highest in Konkan largely due to cereals and pulses. Expenditure on milk and milk products is the highest in the Bombay region and the lowest in Konkan. Non-food expenditures do not show much variation between the regions.

5.24 *Orissa*:—The data show that the per capita monthly expenditure of rural households in the Cuttack region is substantially higher than elsewhere in the State and happens to be the lowest in Koraput. The disparity is much more in the case of non-food expenditure than in the case of food expenditures. While in the Cuttack region, only 63% of the total expenditure goes to 'food', it accounts for 78% in the Koraput region, 76% in the Sundergarh region and 74% in the Sambalpur region.

5.25 *Punjab*:—There is apparently not much of regional variation in the per capita expenditure of rural households in the State. The expenditure on 'food items' is, however, somewhat higher in Region* A (70%) than in Region* B (60%).

5.26 *Rajasthan*:—In the rural areas of Rajasthan per capita expenditure is the highest in the Jaipur region which is a fertile area and is the lowest in the Udaipur region which is mostly a hilly and forest area and the disparity is very substantial. These disparities reflect mainly the variation in food expenditure which is twice as much in Jaipur as in Udaipur. Non-food expenditures show smaller variations.

5.27 *Uttar Pradesh*:—The per capita expenditure of the rural households varies from Rs. 24 in the Hill region to Rs. 17 in the Eastern region of the State. This variation reflects mainly the variation in food expenditures. Non-food expenditures also show considerable variation from about Rs. 4.30 in Bundelkhand to Rs. 7.08 in the Western region. This expenditure constitutes 33% in the Western region as against 23% in Bundelkhand. The expenditure on 'milk and milk products' varies sharply from Re. 0.76 in the Eastern region to Rs. 2.86 in the Western region.

5.28 *West Bengal*:—The highest per capita expenditure of Rs. 22.12 was in Burdwan—Birbhum region and the lowest (Rs. 15.57) was in Darjeeling region. This again reflects mainly the variation in food expenditures from Rs. 10.97 in Darjeeling to Rs. 15.03 in Burdwan—Birbhum. Non-food

* Region A—Agricultural and Haryana.
Region B—Hills and Industrial.

expenditures show lesser variation and happen to be slightly higher in Jalpaiguri—Cooch Bihar and Burdwan—Birbhum than elsewhere. Expenditures on cereals and pulses do not show much inter-regional variation. But the per capita expenditure on milk and milk products varies from Rs. 1.27 in Burdwan—Birbhum to Rs. 0.50 in the Darjeeling region.

5.29 Table XLIV presents the data relating to per capita expenditure of urban households in different States according to the size groups of towns. Usually towns are classified as those with population 50,000 and above and below 50,000. In Maharashtra and West Bengal the cities of Bombay and Calcutta have been classified separately by virtue of their unusually large size. It will be seen that the per capita expenditure is appreciably higher in the larger towns than in the smaller. Bombay city shows a per capita expenditure almost double the average level recorded in other larger towns in the State. Calcutta also shows a higher level of per capita expenditure but not much higher than in the larger towns of several States such as Madras. So far as food grains are concerned, not much of variation is noticeable between the various size groups of towns in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, U.P., West Bengal and Tripura. In Orissa and Rajasthan, however, the per capita expenditure on foodgrains in the smaller towns seems to be higher than in the larger towns. Expenditures on milk and milk products are clearly higher in the larger towns than in the smaller. On the whole, food expenditures are appreciably higher in the larger towns than in the smaller. Non-food expenditures are also considerably higher in the larger towns than in the smaller.

5.30 *Inter-regional variation in the consumption of cereals* :—In Table XLV, a comparative picture of the monthly consumption of cereals per person in quantitative terms has been given region-wise for the rural areas of the various States. Rajasthan and Orissa occupy very high positions in this respect, while Kerala shows a very low consumption of cereals in rural areas. In the rest of the States, per capita consumption of cereals varies from 15 to 18 seers per month. Inter-regional variations in the level of cereal consumption seem to be very wide in Orissa and Rajasthan. In the former, consumption varies from 14.66 seers in Koraput to 25.56 seers in Sambalpur. In Rajasthan, it varies from 19.31 seers in the Jaipur region to 30.46 seers in the Kota region. Inter-regional variation in U.P. and West Bengal is not as much as in Rajasthan or Orissa but still considerable. In U.P., per capita consumption varies from 16.52 to 20.67 seers, while in West Bengal it stands out at 19.20 seers in Jalpaiguri—Cooch Bihar as against 15 to 16 seers elsewhere.

5.31 To sum up:

(*a*) rural households with expenditure not exceeding Rs. 100 per month constitute about 3 in 4 in Andhra Pradesh, 2 in 3 in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and 1 in 2 in Madras, Maharashtra, U.P. and West Bengal; over 40% of the urban households in U.P. and Orissa are also below this line;

(*b*) there has not been much of an improvement in the level of per capita expenditure over the 12 years ending 1963 even in current prices, while the consumer prices have increased substantially during the period;

(*c*) rural consumer expenditures are generally high in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam and the Union Territories and comparatively low in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Orissa;

(*d*) urban consumer expenditures are generally high in Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and the Union Territories and rather low in U.P. and Kerala;

(*e*) the share of food in the total expenditure is about 70% in rural areas and nearly 60% in the urban areas; this percentage is the highest in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra and the lowest in rural Punjab, Kerala and Mysore;

(*f*) cereals and pulses account for a major part (70%) of the food expenditure in the rural areas and also in the urban areas of Rajasthan, U.P. and Manipur;

(*g*) expenditure on milk and milk products is generally higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas, in either case Punjab records the highest level of expenditure on this item; expenditures on this item are rather low in the rural areas of the eastern States and Madras in the south;

(*h*) inter-regional variations in per capita expenditure of rural households seem to be considerable in Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal and Orissa;

(*i*) Consumption expenditures of households in towns having population less than 50,000 are generally lower than in larger towns and cities;

(*j*) the per capita consumption expenditure rises, in general, with an increase in the level of households expenditure both in rural and urban areas of the States; the per capita expenditure in the household expenditure group above Rs. 500 is 3 to 4 times the corresponding figure for the group upto Rs. 100 in the rural areas and 4 to 5 times in the urban areas;

(*k*) quantitatively per capita consumption of cereals is generally higher in the rural areas than in the urban; but while in the urban areas the bulk of the cereal consumption is made up of rice and wheat, in the rural areas rice and wheat constitute a major share only in the eastern, southern and northern States;

(*l*) consumption of coarse grains is generally higher in the lower expenditure groups than in the higher; however, in the eastern part of the country as well in the urban areas of Punjab and Kerala consumption of coarse cereals is insignificant;

(*m*) the consumption of cereals per head in rural areas is the highest in Rajasthan followed by Orissa and the lowest in Kerala; Rajasthan and Orissa also show wide inter-regional variations in cereal consumption from the nutritional point of view, the cereal consumption in Kerala seems to be inadequate even to meet the minimum calorific requirements both in rural and urban areas.

6. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

6.1 According to the Population Census of 1961, the working population of the country numbering 188 million constituted 43 per cent of the total population and was distributed as follows:—

	Working population (in millions)	*Percentage to total population*
Rural	161.8	45.0
Urban	26.1	33.5

6.2 Comparable statistics showing the variations in labour force participation over time are not available despite the fact that population censuses have been conducted regularly every ten years and sample surveys almost every year, of late. The changes made in concepts, definitions and measurement procedures, both in the Censuses and Surveys, render any temporal comparisons of the labour force data futile. One could only guess from the changing age structure of the population that the overall rate of labour force participation must have declined somewhat over the last 15 years because of the disproportionate increase in the child population* attributed largely to the decline in infant mortality.

6.3 The percentage of working population to the total varies considerably from State to State depending to a large extent on the working habits of the women in the area. The following data are culled out from the population census of 1961:—

TABLE 6.1 : **Percentage of working population to the total population.**

State	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Overall*
1. Andhra Pradesh	55.2	36.0	51.9
2. Assam	43.8	37.0	43.3
3. Bihar	42.3	33.2	41.4
4. Gujarat	45.0	29.9	41.1
5. J. & K.	45.3	30.2	42.8
6. Kerala	34.0	29.6	33.3
7. Madhya Pradesh	55.2	34.9	52.3
8. Madras	49.6	34.4	45.6
9. Maharashtra	52.4	36.4	47.9
10. Mysore	48.8	34.1	45.5
11. Orissa	44.1	37.5	43.7
12. Punjab	36.2	30.2	35.0
13. Rajasthan	50.1	30.2	47.6
14. U.P.	40.3	31.0	39.1
15. West Bengal	32.7	34.7	33.2
All States	45.0	33.5	43.0

*The percentage of population in the age group 0-14 has increased from 37.4 in 1951 to 41.0 in 1961.

6.4 The overall rate of participation is the highest in Madhya Pradesh followed closely by Andhra Pradesh. In both these States work participation is comparatively very high both among males (60 and 62 per cent) and females (44 and 41 per cent). Working participation among males is equally high in Orissa (61 per cent) but among females it is not so high. In 9 out of the 15 States including Orissa, the overall participation rate varies from 41 to 48 per cent. On the lower side of the scale are U.P., Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala. In all these States women's participation in economic activities is found to be very low varying from 9 per cent in West Bengal to 20 per cent in Kerala.

6.5 The percentage of working population is considerably higher in the rural areas than in the urban, largely again because of the comparatively high female participation in rural economic activities. Whereas in the urban areas only 11 per cent of the women (varying from 5 or 6 per cent in J & K, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal to 19 per cent in Andhra Pradesh) participate in economic activities, in the rural areas as many as 31 per cent of the women (varying from 11 per cent in West Bengal to 49 per cent in M.P.) go to work. Male participation is also slightly higher in the rural areas (58 per cent) than in the urban areas (52 per cent).

6.6 *Population by socio-economic groups*:—The Population Census of 1961 presents an economic classification of population in greater detail. For a study in levels of living, however, it is perhaps more appropriate to classify the population according to the socio-economic status of the household which cuts across the usual classification of economic activity, occupation and employment status. An attempt has been made to classify the rural and urban populations into certain socio-economic groups through a retabulation of the NSS data (17th round, 1961-62). The grouping adopted for the urban population differs from that adopted for the rural population because of the rural-urban differences in socio-economic characteristics. Persons have been classified on the basis of the economic characteristics of the households to which they belong. The data are presented in Table XLVI and XLVII to the extent available.

6.7 In the rural areas agricultural population predominates in proportion varying from 66 per cent in West Bengal to over 90% in Maharashtra. While a large majority of them are owner cultivators, tenant cultivators also constitute an appreciable proportion (5 to 10 per cent) in Punjab, Mysore, West Bengal, Tripura & Manipur. More important, however, is the population of agricultural labour which constitutes 25% or more in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and Orissa. In other states particularly Assam, West Bengal, U.P., M.P., Mysore and Gujarat, they constitute 15 to 20%. Among the non-agricultural people, a majority are self-employed in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and U.P. Non-self employed non-agriculturists predominate in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, M.P. and Madras.

6.8 While in the rural areas, self-employed people constitute a large majority, in the urban areas they constitute a minority varying in proportion from 27% in Orissa to 41% in U.P. They are engaged mostly in household industry and trade. Professions account for a very small proportion, exceeding 4% of the total only in Madras, West Bengal and Tripura. Self-employed people in other activities vary in proportion from State to State; 10 to 15 % in Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and Manipur; 7 to 9% in Gujarat and Maharashtra and below 4% elsewhere.

6.9 People depending on paid employment constitute a clear majority in urban areas varying in proportion from 51% in Punjab to 70% in Orissa. A majority of them are engaged in non-manual occupations except in Assam, Manipur and Tripura. People employed in non-manual occupations together with those engaged in professions which may broadly be identified as the traditional middle class, constitute a substantial proportion ranging from 28% in Tripura to 51% in Orissa.

6.10 Important among the indicators of levels of living are those showing the extent of unemployment and under-employment among the working population. In an under-developed economy, unemployment and under-employment are often indistinguishable and are essentially a matter of definition characterised by differences of degree. What is regarded as unemployment in the current status approach to measurement is often regarded as under-employment in relation to the usual status. A clear picture of unemployment and under-employment can, therefore, emerge only through a detailed analysis of the employment pattern over the seasonal cycle. The requisite information is, however, not readily available at the State level. Specially tabulated N.S.S. data on unemployment and under-employment together with the corresponding data derived from the population census are analysed.

6.11 *Extent of unemployment:*—Table XLVIII shows the percentage of persons unemployed to the total population State-wise, as revealed by the population census and the N.S.S. The census data relate to the experience on the last working season in the case of agriculture and household industry and the last fortnight for the other sectors. According to the N.S.S., unemployed persons are those who, not having been in employment for the whole of the preceding week, are looking for full-time work. The estimates present the average position over the year and may include an average number persons who might have been unemployed during the reference week but might have been unemployed at some other periods of the year. The estimates exclude, however, persons looking for part-time work as such persons are assumed to be otherwise engaged mainly as students, house-wives, etc. The data presented represent the proportion of unemployed persons in the population. In relation to the labour force, the proportions may be taken to be roughly three times as much in the case of urban areas and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much in the case of rural areas.

6.12 Generally speaking, the census and the NSS seem to broadly agree about the magnitude of urban unemployment which may be placed roughly at less than 1 million. The percentage of unemployment seems to be comparatively high in West Bengal, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Manipur and Tripura. In absolute numbers Madras, Maharashtra and West Bengal top the list and together account for a majority of the unemployed persons.

6.13 *Duration of urban unemployment:*—A distribution of the unemployed persons in urban areas according to the duration of unemployment is presented in Table XLIX. It reveals that a majority of the unemployed persons in Mysore, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura have been unemployed for more than 6 months, while in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Assam, a majority are unemployed for 1 to 6 months. In Kerala, while the percentage of unemployment is comparatively high, it is a little consolation that about a quarter of the total are unemployed for less than a month.

6.14 *Extent of under-employment:*—Those among the gainfully employed, who work for fewer than the normal hours of work and are available

for additional work, are regarded as under-employed. As a measure of under-employment, information has been tabulated State-wise on the number of hours worked per week in respect of persons regarded as employed during the week. Data on the extent of availability for additional work have not, however, been tabulated State-wise. The data presented in Table L indicate the average position over the year in respect of urban workers. While a majority of the employed persons work for more than 42 hours a week in almost all the States, the number working 42 hours or less is considerable and exceeds 25% in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. In fact as many as 24% in Manipur and 10 to 20% in Orissa and the Southern States work for only 28 hours or less. Of these, nearly 10 per cent in Manipur, 7 per cent in Madras and 5 per cent in Kerala work less than 14 hours a week and may be regarded as acutely unemployed.

6.15 The table also shows a number of persons working more than 56 hours per week. More than 20 per cent of the urban workers in Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Assam, West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura belong to this category.

6.16 N.S.S. data on rural unemployment have not been tabulated State-wise because of the general impression that total unemployment is not much of a problem in rural areas. The Census data of 1961 add upto an insignificant figure of less than 1 million. N.S.S. reports on rural employment and unemployment have usually revealed a much larger volume of rural unemployment as measured by the current status approach. On the basis of these data, rural unemployment in 1961 has been estimated at about 5.8 million. The bulk of this estimate represents indeed an element of seasonal unemployment averaged over the year. The State-wise break-down of these figures is unfortunately not available. N.S.S. data on the weekly number of hours worked have, however, been tabulated Statewise to indicate the level of current under employment of persons who are regarded as employed during the reference week and are presented in Table LI.

6.17 As in the urban areas, a majority of the currently employed persons work more than 42 hours a week. A substantial proportion of these in fact work more than 56 hours a week and this proportion is generally much larger than in the urban areas, except possibly in West Bengal and Tripura and exceeds 40 per cent in Punjab and U.P. The number working 42 hours or less is nevertheless substantial and exceeds 30 per cent in all States excepting Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. In fact as many as 24 per cent in Kerala and 12 to 18 per cent in other States excepting possibly U.P. and Assam, work for only 28 hours or less. In Kerala about 11 per cent of the employed population work less than 14 hours a week and are thus acutely under-employed.

6.18 To sum up:

(*a*) labour force participation is the highest in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh where over 60 per cent of the males and 40 per cent of the females participate in economic activity; it is the lowest in U.P. and Punjab where participation of women is very low;

(*b*) among the agricultural population which dominate the rural community, over 20 per cent depend mainly on agricultural labour in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam;

(*c*) while most of the rural population depend on self-employment, a majority of the urban population depend on paid employment among the population dependent on self-employment, majority depend on household industry and trade, while among those dependent on paid-employment, a majority generally depend on manual occupations;

(*d*) urban unemployment is comparatively high in West Bengal, Kerala, Madras and Maharashtra;

(*e*) a majority of the unemployed persons in the urban areas of West Bengal, U.P., Punjab and Mysore are unemployed for over 6 months, a quarter of the unemployed persons in urban Kerala are unemployed for less than a month;

(*f*) among the persons currently employed, more than 25 per cent in the urban areas of Andhra, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Orissa and Assam and more than 30 per cent in the rural areas all over excepting U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan, work 42 hours or less a week;

(*g*) more than 20 per cent of the workers in the urban areas of Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal and Assam work more than 56 hours a week; in the urban areas the proportion is generally higher and exceeds 40 per cent in Punjab and U.P.

7. LAND HOLDINGS

7.1 Data on land holdings are relevant not only for a study of the economics of agriculture, but also for an assessment of the economic position of the land holders. From the latter point of view, the data can be studied (*a*) with reference to ownership and (b) with reference to operation. Data on the pattern of land ownership would reveal at once the distribution of the most important form of resources and the extent of its concentration. Data on the operational pattern of the land holdings would indicate indirectly the extent to which cultivators have an adequate means of livelihood.

7.2 *Concentration of ownership holdings:*—The National Sample Survey conducted a survey of land holdings in its 16th (1960-61) and 17th (1961-62) rounds following up a similar survey conducted earlier in its 8th round (1953-54). According to the 17th round, about 12 per cent of the estimated 72 million rural households owned no land at all. The rest, numbering approximately 63 million, owned among themselves an estimated 318 million acres of land, which works out to an average of a little less than 5 acres per owner. To compare with the past, it would appear that in 1953-54 about 24 per cent of the estimated 64 million rural households owned no land at all, while the rest owned among themselves about 305 million acres, which works out on an average to 6.25 acres per household. These findings imply that the available agricultural land, which has apparently not increased much during the intervening period, is now shared through ownership rights by a much larger number of households than eight years ago, and as a result the average size of the ownership holding has diminished by about a fifth. The following cumulative percentage distributions (vide Table 7.1) of ownership holdings reveal further that the larger sized holdings are relatively fewer now than a few years ago and account for a considerably smaller acreage.

TABLE 7.1 : **Cumulative distribution of ownership holdings**

Holding size (acres)	Percentage of ownership holdings			
	1953-54		1961-62	
	No.	Area	No.	Area
1. Nil	23.9	—	11.7	—
2. Below 1	47.3	1.4	44.2	1.6
3. Below 2½	61.2	6.2	60.1	7.6
4. Below 5	74.7	16.3	75.2	20.2
5. Below 7½	82.6	26.3	83.5	31.6
6. Below 10	87.2	34.7	88.1	40.5
7. Below 15	92.3	47.5	93.2	54.5
8. Below 20	94.9	57.1	95.6	64.2
9. Below 25	96.4	63.8	97.2	71.8
10. Below 30	97.4	69.6	98.0	77.1
11. Below 50	99.1	82.5	99.4	88.9
All sizes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.3 *Households by size of land owned*:—Table LII shows the percentage distribution of rural households according to the size of land owned, State-wise. It is interesting to note in the first instance that the percentage of land-less households varies considerably from less than 3 per cent in U.P. to over 30 per cent in Kerala. It is as high as 28 per cent in Assam and 24 per cent in Madras and much above the average in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore. It is, however, appreciably below the average in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and M.P. besides U.P.

7.4 Among those owning land, a large majority have less than 2.5 acres each except perhaps in Mysore, Gujarat, Rajasthan and M.P. In fact, about 72 per cent in Kerala, 62 per cent in Madras and a little over 50 per cent in Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal have less than 1 acre each. Holdings of 50 acres or more constitute less than 1 per cent of the total except possibly in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore. Rajasthan in particular shows about 3.5 per cent of its rural households as owning 50 acres or more.

7.5 *Operational holdings by size.*—As against the 63 million land owners in rural areas, only 53 million operate land. Some of these may in fact be and less households, who might have taken land on lease from the owners. The number of operational holdings, defined as lands operated by a single household or jointly by a number of households with the help of independent technical resources, are estimated at 50.8 million. Thus an average operational holding is somewhat larger than an average ownership holding being about 6.5 acres. Table LIII shows the percentage distribution of operational holdings by size. A majority of the operational holdings are of less than 5 acres each in all States excepting Punjab, Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore, where the average size of the operational holding varies from 9 to 14 acres. Among the States where operational holdings are generally small, Kerala seems to be unique with an average size of less than 2 acres and 57 per cent of the holdings below 1 acre each. The rest have average holdings of 2 to 5 acres, excepting Andhra Pradesh, where the average happens to be about 7 acres.

TABLE 7.2 : **Percentage distribution of area operated by type of possession.**

State	Owned		Rented				Total
	From Govt.	From others	For fixed money	For fixed produce	For share of produce	On other terms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	83.5	9.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	0.7	100.0
2. Assam	73.0	14.4	2.2	1.4	6.1	2.9	100.0
3. Kerala	34.6	37.2	3.1	1.8	0.9	22.4	100.0
4. Madhya Pradesh	93.7	93.7	1.7	0.9	1.5	2.2	100.0
5. Mahara-shtra	85.7	2.9	6.1	1.2	2.4	1.7	100.0
6. Orissa	78.7	10.7	0.9	1.0	4.8	3.9	100.0
7. Punjab	64.5	9.4	4.8	1.8	12.7	6.8	100.0
8. Rajas-than	91.4	0.7	5.1	0.5	1.0	1.3	100.0
9. U.P.	92.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.5	3.5	100.0
10. West Bengal	70.5	7.6	0.4	0.5	20.4	0.6	100.0
11. H.P.	87.2	2.2	2.0	—	5.8	2.8	100.0
12. Manipur	78.8	—	0.4	14.3	6.0	0.5	100.0
13. Tripura	95.6	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.4	100.0

7.6 *Area operated by type of possession:*—Table 7.2 which shows the terms on which the operators hold the land, reveals that the bulk of the agricultural land is owned by the operators. The rights are conferred by the Government in most cases excepting Kerala where a large part of the owned land is taken from intermediaries. Land taken on rent varies in area from 2.6 per cent of the total in Tripura to 28.2 per cent in Kerala. Renting of land seems to be very common even in Punjab, West Bengal and Manipur and fairly common in Maharashtra, Orissa, Assam and Himachal Pradesh. While in Punjab and West Bengal, land is rented mostly for a fixed share of produce, in Manipur the terms of tenure mostly imply a fixed quantity of the produce. In Kerala the terms of tenure are very peculiar and usually imply rights to have a hut, a coconut grove or the like on the land operated.

7.7 *Extent of Irrigation*:—The operational efficiency of the land holdings depends to a large extent on the irrigation facilities available. It is estimated from the 16th found of the N.S.S. that, on the whole, about 18 per cent of the agricultural land was irrigated from various sources.

TABLE 7.3 : **Percentage of operated area irrigated, 1959-60.**

State	% of operated area irrigated.
1. Andhra Pradesh	25.5
2. Assam	8.3
3. Bihar	18.5
4. Gujarat	8.0
5. Jammu & Kashmir	30.1
6. Kerala	14.2
7. Madhya Pradesh	5.1
8. Madras	39.2
9. Maharashtra	5.9
10. Mysore	8.3
11. Orissa	15.2
12. Punjab	42.0
13. Rajasthan	11.0
14. Uttar Pradesh	37.8
15. West Bengal	21.8
16. Union Territories	6.3

The proportion of irrigated land varies from State to State from 5 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 42 per cent in Punjab (vide Table 7.3). Among the other better irrigated areas are Andhra Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal, U.P. and J & K. Irrigation facilities are comparatively poor in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala, Orissa and Assam besides Madhya Pradesh.

7.8 Considering the size of the operational holdings together with the irrigation facilities available, the States may be classified as follows:—

Size of holding	Irrigation facility	
	Poor	Better
Small	Assam, Orissa, Kerala.	Andhra, Madras, West Bengal, *Bihar, U.P., J. & K.
Big	Rajasthan, Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra, Mysore,	Punjab

*Average

7.9 The nature of distribution of total irrigated area between the different size groups of operational holdings in the various States is indicated in Table 7.4 in respect of States.

TABLE 7.4 : **Percentage distribution of area irrigated by size group of land operated.**

State	Size of land operated (acres)						
	Below 1.0	1.0 — 2.5	2.5 — 5.0	5.0 — 10.0	10.0 — 20.0	20.0 & above	All groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Assam	2.5	7.4	28.5	38.8	20.3	2.5	100.0
2. Kerala	11.6	12.0	20.4	23.6	15.2	17.2	100.0
3. Maharashtra	0.6	2.8	8.5	19.6	25.8	42.7	100.0
4. Orissa	4.6	12.7	22.9	23.4	22.0	14.4	100.0
5. Rajasthan	0.6	3.2	10.3	17.5	22.4	46.0	100.0
6. Uttar Pradesh	2.0	11.5	21.3	26.6	24.3	14.4	100.0
7. West Bengal	0.7	11.2	27.0	29.5	23.5	8.1	100.0

It would appear from the above that a major part of the irrigated area is operated in holdings of 5 acres or more. In fact, in Maharashtra and Rajasthan where the holdings are generally of a larger size, a major part of the irrigated area is operated in holdings of 10 acres or more. This does not necessarily mean that the proportion of irrigated holding is higher in the larger size groups than in the smaller but in terms of the area covered, larger holdings apparently make use of a major part of the irrigation potential.

7.10 *To sum up*:

(*a*) the average size of land holding has diminished considerably over the last few years;

(*b*) a large majority of the land owners have less than 2.5 acres each in most States;

(*c*) the average operational holding is slightly larger than the ownership holding; a majority of the operational holdings are of less than 5 acres each in a majority of the States;

(*d*) most of the operational holdings are owned by rights conferred by Government except in Kerala where a large part of the land is taken from intermediaries;

(*e*) generally speaking, States with better irrigation facilities have small sized holdings and vice versa;

(*f*) a major part of the irrigated area is operated in large sized holdings; in other words, larger holdings make use of a major part of the irrigation potential.

8. RURAL INVESTMENT AND DEBT

8.1 The Reserve Bank of India (R.B.I.) conducted in 1961-62 a rural debt and investment survey, the results of which have been published in the R.B.I. Bulletin, June, 1965. According to the report, rural households had invested Rs. 965.6 crores in farm and non-farm business residential plots and buildings and durable household assets. Per household this works out to a cash capital expenditure of Rs. 140.7 ~~1~~. The break-up of these estimates is given below:—

TABLE 8.1 : **Investments of rural households, 1961-62.**

Item	Percentage of households reporting expenditure	Average expenditure per reporting household (Rs.)	Average expenditure per household (Rs.)	Estimated aggregate expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Farm Business	43.8	217	95.2	653.5
2. Non-farm business	6.0	106	6.4	43.8
3. Residential plots and buildings	33.4	96	32.2	221.0
4. Durable household assets.	10.5	66	6.9	47.3
Total	~~140.7~~	—	140·7	965.6

8.2 The proportion of capital expenditure financed by borrowing is estimated at 33 per cent in the case of farm business, 18 per cent in the case of non-farm business, 22 per cent in the case of residential plots and buildings and 12 per cent in the case of durable household assets. The State-wise details of average capital expenditure per household and the proportion financed by borrowing are presented in Table LIV. Capital expenditures in farm business vary substantially from State to State from less than Rs. 40 per household in Assam and West Bengal to over Rs. 180 in Mysore. They are comparatively higher in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh besides Mysore and comparatively low in the other States. Capital expenditures on non-farm business and durable household assets are comparatively small. As exceptions may, however, be mentioned-Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir for household durables and Kerala and Maharashtra for non-farm business. Expenditures on residential plots and buildings are, however, substantial and vary from Rs. 12 per household in Assam to Rs. 53 per household in Kerala. Besides Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan report comparatively high expenditures in this sector. Apart from Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Mahartshara and Madhya Pradesh show comparatively low expenditures on housing. On the whole, investments of rural households vary from as low as Rs. 57 per household in Assam to as high as Rs. 249 in Punjab as against an all-India average of Rs. 141. Among the States with a high investment capacity in rural areas are Mysore (Rs. 236), Rajasthan (Rs. 213) and Gujarat (Rs. 180). On the low side are Orissa (Rs. 64), West Bengal (Rs. 71), Bihar (Rs. 93) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 100).

8.3 In general, in the case of farm business, where the average expenditures are high, the proportion financed by borrowing is also high; in the States where they are low, the percentage financed by borrowing is also low. A similar trend is also observed in the case of expenditures on residential plots and buildings and the connected borrowings, which are quite substantial. No such clear trend is, however, visible in the case of capital expenditures on non-farm business and durable household assets.

8.4 About 44 per cent and 6% of the households incurred capital expenditure on farm business and non-farm business respectively. Out of these 19.9 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively did not resort to borrowings for financing the capital expenditure under the two heads. The corresponding percentages relating to the other two sectors are not available.

8.5 *Capital expenditure and borrowings:*—The state-wise estimates of average expenditures (in cash) per reporting household on farm business and amount financed by borrowing correspondingly are shown in Table LV. The average capital expenditure per reporting household was, however, the highest (Rs. 382) in Andhra Pradesh. Likewise in Gujarat, J.&K., Madras, and Maharashtra, while the proportions investing are somewhat low, the amount invested per investing household is comparatively high. On the other hand, in Kerala where the proportion of investing households was the highest, the average per household was comparatively small (Rs. 125). Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh where the proportion investing is comparatively high, the amount invested per household was comparatively low. The proportion of households reporting cash capital expenditure in farm business was the highest in Kerala (55.7%) closely followed by Mysore (55.4%) and was comparatively high in Punjab, Rajasthan and U. P. It was lowest in J. & K. (31.5%). In Punjab, Rajasthan and Mysore not only is the proportion investing high but also the average invested per household. On the other hand, in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal both are low. Information of capital expenditure in farm business financed through borrowing presented under cols. 5 and 6 of the table. The percentage of households reporting such borrowings varies from 1.9 per cent in Assam to 22.7 per cent in Rajasthan. The average amounts borrowed vary from Rs. 178 in Orissa to Rs. 654 in Gujarat per borrowing household. The average amount borrowed being higher in each case than the average amount invested, it follows that borrowing is resorted to generally in case of large investments.

8.6 Table LVI relates to the capital expenditure (in cash) on non-farm business and the amount of cash expenditure financed from borrowing Statewise The percentage of households reporting cash expenditure on non-farm business and the average expenditure per reporting household are both much smaller than in the case of farm business. The percentage was the highest in Kerala (16%) followed by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. But the average expenditure per reporting household is comparatively low in all these five States. It is the highest in Maharashtra (Rs. 258) followed by Mysore, Gujarat, Madras, J. & K. and Rajasthan. But the percentage of investing households is comparatively low in all these States except Madras. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh the percentage reporting and the average per household are both low. As regards the amount financed from borrowing on non-farm business, the percentage of households borrowing on this account is very small and varies from 0.1 to 1.3 per cent. The amount financed from borrowing per reporting household varies from 174 in Madhya Pradesh to Rs. 828 in Gujarat and is invariably

higher than the investment per household. This again shows that borrowing is resorted to generally in cases of large expenditures.

8.7 *Cash loans borrowed in relation to assets*:—An examination of the amount of cash loans borrowed by the households in the various asset groups is useful for an understanding of the nature of relationship between them. For the purpose, households have been classified into seven groups according to value of assets as on 31st December, 1961 viz.

(*i*) Less than Rs. 500
(*ii*) Rs. 500—Rs. 1,000
(*iii*) Rs. 1,000—Rs. 2,500
(*iv*) Rs. 2,500—Rs. 5,000
(*v*) Rs. 5,000—Rs. 10,000
(*vi*) Rs. 10,000—Rs. 20,000
(*vii*) Rs. 20,000 and above.

Data on the amount of cash loans borrowed in 1961-62 by the reporting households in each of the asset groups region-wise and State-wise are presented in Table LVII to the extent available. Considering all asset groups, the average amount of cash loans borrowed per reporting household during the year was the highest in Gujarat at Rs. 558 followed by Rajasthan (Rs. 548) and Punjab (Rs. 521). It was lowest in Assam (Rs. 163). Other States are observed to be varying in the range of Rs. 461 in Mysore to Rs. 230 in Bihar.

8.8 While inter-State variations in the level of borrowing are considerably large, intra-State variations are not inconsiderable. Thus in Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal the average borrowing in the highest borrowing regions are twice or thrice as much as in the lowest. Generally speaking, borrowings seem to be higher in the economically advanced regions than in the backward regions.

8.9 The average amount of cash loans borrowed per reporting household generally increases with the size group, but perhaps not as fast. Thus, while in the lowest asset group 'less than Rs. 500' the average borrowing varies from Rs. 66 in Orissa to Rs. 293 in J. & K. in the highest asset group "Rs. 20,000 and above" it varies from Rs. 350 in Assam to Rs. 2,455 in Rajasthan. While creditworthiness, no doubt, goes with riches, credit needs also seem to rise with the riches.

8.10 *Cash loans outstanding on* 30-6-1962:—Data have also been collected regarding the amount of cash loans outstanding on 30th June, 1962 according to purposes. The information is presented in Table LVIII. Comparison of the amounts of cash loans taken during the year 1961-62 and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1962 show that larger amounts of loans are outstanding at the end of the year than borrowed during the year. The observation is, however, indicative of the fact that amounts borrowed during the previous years have not been fully repaid even during the year under report.

8.11 *Purpose of loans*:—Data on loans taken during the year 1961-62, by purpose are presented in Table LIX, State-wise. The following are the eight broad purposes specifically classified:—

(*i*) Capital expenditure on farm business;
(*ii*) Current expenditure on farm business;
(*iii*) Capital expenditure on non-farm business;

(*iv*) Current expenditure on non-farm business;
(*v*) Household expenditure;
(*vi*) Litigation expenditure;
(*vii*) Repayment of debt.

S.12 The amounts of cash loans borrowed per reporting cultivator household on capital and current expenditure on farm business were Rs. 391 and Rs. 256 respectively. Borrowings per reporting cultivator household on capital and current expenditure on non-farm business turned out to be very high, Rs. 577 and Rs. 1101 respectively. In the case of non-cultivator households also the similar pattern is noticed. Borrowings for litigation per reporting household are quite high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore and Punjab especially among the cultivator households. Loans taken for household expenditure are also quite high among cultivator households in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan and are high among non-cultivator households in Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Table LX shows the percentage distribution of the amount of cash loans borrowed in 1961-62 according to type of agency. It will be seen from the statement that the main agencies which distributed substantial amounts of cash loans in 1961-62 were agricultural money-lenders, cooperatives and professional money lenders. Other agencies popular were traders in J & K, Orissa and Rajasthan and relatives in Assam and Gujarat. 'Other agencies' not specified, also offered credit to rural households to a considerable extent in Kerala, J & K and West Bengal. Cooperatives offered loans to cultivator households to the extent of 38 per cent in Mahrashtra and 21 per cent in Mysore. 54 to 60 per cent of the amount in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar has been taken from agricultural money lenders. In Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh also agricultural money lenders provided considerable amounts of cash loans to rural households. Professional money lenders offered considerable amounts of cash loans in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Rs. 52.2 on residential plots and buildings and Rs. 6.9 on durable household assets. In general, the proportion of average expenditure financed by borrowing is high where average expenditure is high.

(*b*) Capital expenditure on farm business varies substantially from State to State from less than Rs. 40 per household in Assam and West Bengal to over Rs. 180 in Mysore. It is comparatively high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh besides Mysore and comparatively low in other States.

(*c*) The amount financed from borrowing per reporting household on non-farm business varies from Rs. 174 in Madhya Pradesh to Rs. 828 in Gujarat and is invariably higher than the investment per household. This, again, shows that borrowing is resorted to generally in case of large expenditures.

(*d*) Borrowings in general seem to be higher in the economically advanced regions than in the backward regions.

(*e*) While in the lowest asset group "less than Rs. 500", the average borrowing varies from Rs. 66 in Orissa to Rs. 293 in J. & K. in the highest asset group, 'Rs. 20,000 and above' it varies from Rs. 350 in Assam to Rs. 2,455 in Rajasthan.

(f) The amounts of cash loans borrowed per reporting cultivator household on capital and current expenditure on farm business are Rs. 391 and Rs. 256 respectively. Borrowings per reporting cultivator household on capital and current expenditure on non-farm business turned out to be very high, Rs. 577 and Rs. 1101 respectively. In the case of non-cultivator households also the similar pattern is noticed.

(g) The main agencies distributing substantial amounts of cash loans were agricultural money-lenders, professional money-lenders and cooperatives.

(h) Agricultural money-lenders provide considerable amounts of cash loans to rural households in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. Professional money-lenders offered considerable amounts of cash loans in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

APPENDIX A

List of Members of Technical Coordination Committee

1. Director, P.E.O. —*Convener*
2. Economic Adviser, Planning Commission
3. Chief (P.A.) Planning Commission
4. Chief (L and E), Planning Commission
5. Director, C.S.O.
6. Joint Director, C.S.O.
7. Chief Director, N.S.S.
8. Statistical Adviser, Reserve Bank of India
9. Director (A.I.), Ministry of C.D. and C.
10. Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture
11. Joint Director, P.E.O.
12. Director of Economics and Statistics, U.P.
13. Director of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra
14. Director of Statistics and Economics, Assam
15. Chief, N.S.S. Division, I.S.I.
16. Director of Evaluation, Rajasthan.

APPENDIX B

List of Tables

TABLE I :—Districts falling within each region of the State.

Sl. No.	State	Region	Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Coastal	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore.
		2. Rayalaseema	Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantpur, Chittoor, Hyderabad, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda.
		3. Telangana	Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak.
2.	Assam	1. Plains	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar.
		2. Hills	United K & J. Hills, Garo Hills, United Mikir & NC Hills, Mizo Hills.
3.	Bihar	1. Chotanagpur	Santhal Paraganas, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Palamau, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh.
		2. North Bihar	Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea.
		3. South Bihar	Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur.
4.	Gujarat	1. Rajkot	Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Surrendranagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Kutch.
		2. Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Kaira.
		3. Baroda	Panchmahals, Broach, Baroda, Surat, Dangs, Bulsar.
5.	J & K	1. Kathua	Jammu, Kathua
		2. Doda	Doda, Udhampur, Poonch.
		3. Kashmir	Baramulla, Srinagar, Anantnag.
		4. Ladakh	Ladakh.
6.	Kerala	1. Travancore	Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppy, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur.
		2. Malabar	Palghat, Kozhikode, Cannanore.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Eastern (Chhattisgarh)	Bastar, Durg, Raipur, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Sarguja, Balaghat.
		2. Northern (Vindhya Pradesh)	Rewa, Sidhi, Satna, Panna, Chattarpur, Tikamgarh, Shahdol, Datia.
		3. Southern (Mahakosal)	Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Chindwara, Betul, East Nimar (Khandwa), Hoshangabad, Narasimhapur, Damoh, Sagar, Raisen, Sehore.
		4. Madhya Bharat	West Nimar (Khargone), Dhar, Jhabua, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Shivpuri, Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Guna.

TABLE I : *concld.*

1	2	3	4
8.	Madras	1. Coastal	Chinglepat, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli Kanyakumari.
		2. Interior	North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiris.
9.	Maharashtra	1. Konkan	Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri.
		2. Bombay	Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhulia.
		3. Poona	Satara, Sangli, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar.
		4. Aurangabad	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nanded.
		5. Nagpur	Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda.
10.	Mysore	1. Southern-Plain	Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Kolar, Tumkur, Bellary, Chitradurga, Hasan.
		2. Coastal-Malnad	Coorg, Chickmaglur, Shimoga, South-Kanara, North-Kanara.
		3. Northern-Plain	Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga.
11.	Orissa	1. Cuttack	Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam.
		2. Koraput	Koraput, Pulbhani, Kalahandi.
		3. Sambalpur	Sambalpur, Dhankanal, Bolangir.
		4. Sundergarh	Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj.
12.	Punjab	1. Hills	Simla, Kangra, Kulu, Lahaul & Spiti, Hoshiarpur, Ambala.
		2. Industrial	Ludhiana, Jullunder, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Gurdaspur.
		3. Agricultural	Ferozpur, Bhatinda, Sangrur, Patiala, Hissar.
		4. Haryana	Karnal, Rohtak, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon.
13.	Rajasthan	1. Jodhpur	Jaiselmer, Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali, Nagore, Churu, Ganganagar, Bikaner.
		2. Jaipur	Sawai Modhopur, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaipur, Tonk, Bhilwara, Alwar,
		3. Udaipur	Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Sirohi.
		4. Kota	Jhalawar, Kota, Bundi, Chittorgarh.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Western	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Muradabad, Badaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shajahanpur, Etawah, Agra, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Etah, Aligarh, Mathura.

	2. Central	Kheri, Sitapur, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rai-Barelly, Fatehpur, Unnao, Kanpur, Hardoi
	3. Bundelkhand	Banda, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Jalaun.
	4. Eastern	Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Faizabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur.
	5. Hills	Nainital, Dehradun, Tehrigarhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh.
15. West Bengal	1. Darjeeling	
	2. Jalpaiguri—Cooch-Bihar	
	3. West Dinajpur—Malda, Murshidabad—Nadia	Districts are same as those mentioned under Col. 3.
	4. 24-Parganas-Howrah, Hooghly.	
	5. Burdwan-Birbhum.	
	6. Bunkura-Purulia-Midnapur	
	7. Calcutta.	

TABLE II:—Expenditure in Second and Third plans on specified programmes.

(in Rs. lakhs)

States	Second Plan				Third Plan*			
	Agriculture	Education	Health	Roads	Agriculture	Education	Health	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	1789	968	1027	522	5151	1834	2383	1381
2. Assam	711	675	414	717	1242	1312	931	789
3. Bihar	2962	1697	1294	1333	4230	2334	2223	1594
4. Gujarat	1876	1078	832	1838	3491	1847	1628	1695
5. J. & K.	278	213	256	496	559	525	699	848
6. Kerala	880	1119	501	518	2568	1463	1567	1127
7. Madhya Pradesh	2092	1230	971	892	4904	2498	2143	1435
8. Madras	1680	1141	1435	533	5045	3692	2573	1154
9. Maharashtra	3087	1525	1548	1582	8367	4730	2409	2885
10. Mysore	1892	978	1147	924	5665	1208	1808	1633
11. Orissa	789	579	352	557	2256	1468	1425	2140
12. Punjab	1473	827	619	1003	2909	2437	1433	1182
13. Rajasthan	1030	1129	698	1011	2295	1784	1760	941
14. Uttar Pradesh	4108	1429	1177	1501	10860	4613	3541	2833
15. West Bengal	1316	2658	1427	1468	4100	4755	2266	2215
All States	25963	17246	13698	14895	63442	36500	28789	23852

*Anticipated Expenditure.

TABLE III:—Inter-regional variation in respect of cultivable area not cultivated as percentage to geographical area.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State Value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1955-56	21.4	23.0	Telangana	18.2	Coastal	0.103	
		1962-63	20.7	22.3	Rayalaseema	18.1	„	0.087	Fall
2.	Assam	1950-51	34.2	36.5	Hills	15.1	Plains	0.398	
		1963-64	51.8	65.5	„	16.2	„	0.521	Rise
3.	Bihar	1950-51	19.0	23.4	Chotanagpur	13.0	South Bihar	0.233	
		1962-63	16.1	20.4	„	9.6	„	0.282	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	9.8	11.4	Rajkot	7.4	Baroda	0.201	
		1961-62	8.1	9.1	Ahmedabad	6.1	„	0.161	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1950-51	18.0	26.4	Kashmir	15.1	Kathua	0.277	
		1962-63	20.7	22.5	Kathua	18.9	Ladakh	0.067	Fall
6.	Kerala	1955-56	14.7	22.5	Malabar	8.2	Travancore	0.488	
		1962-63	11.9	19.0	„	5.9	„	0.552	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	32.9	46.4	Northern	27.8	Madhya Bharat	0.224	
		1963-64	20.1	26.3	„	13.9	Eastern	0.246	Rise
8.	Madras	1950-51	28.6	32.0	Coastal	24.9	Interior	0.109	
		1961-62	22.2	25.1	„	18.8	„	0.155	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1950-51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		1961-62	11.0	29.1	Konkan	4.8	Bombay	0.812	NA
10.	Mysore	1950-51	28.6	36.5	Southern-plain	19.9	Northern-plain	0.255	
		1962-63	21.0	29.2	Coastal-Malnad	10.1	„	0.433	Rise
11.	Orissa	1950-51	19.4	22.0	Sundergarh	17.7	Koraput	0.090	
		1963-64	17.1	19.4	Koraput	15.1	Sambalpur	0.105	Rise

TABLE III :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Punjab	1950-51	17.0	22.6	Haryana	8.6	Hills	0.328	
		1962-63	8.4	11.0	Industrial	7.2	Agricultural	0.196	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	43.1	52.2	Jodhpur	30.7	Kota	0.254	
		1963-64	39.1	47.1	„	27.2	Jaipur	0.248	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	17.4	33.0	Bundelkhand	7.5	Hills	0.486	
		1962-63	13.4	24.6	„	5.6	„	0.476	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	15.1	23.4	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	10.3	24-Parganas Howrah-Hooghly	0.307	
		1962-63	11.4	20.4	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur	6.3	Darjeeling	0.457	Rise

TABLE IV:— Inter-regional variation in respect of net sown area per capita of rural population.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51	0.37	0.54	Rayalaseema	0.27	Coastal	0.308	
		1962-63	0.38	0.51	„	0.28	„	0.247	Fall
2.	Assam	1950-51	0.24	0.25	Plains	0.15	Hills	0.267	
		1962-63	0.19	0.20	„	0.19	„	0.037	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	0.24	0.26	Chotanagpur	0.22	North Bihar	0.068	
		1962-63	0.19	0.22	„	0.17	„	0.358	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	0.60	0.97	Rajkot	0.42	Baroda	0.397	
		1962-63	0.69	1.05	„	0.46	„	0.369	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1950-51	0.25	0.34	Kathua	0.20	Ladakh	0.210	
		1962-63	0.23	0.27	„	0.18	„	0.147	Fall
6.	Kerala	1955-56	0.14	0.17	Malabar	0.13	Travancore	0.160	
		1962-63	0.13	0.16	„	0.12	„	0.172	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	0.61	0.72	Southern	0.48	Northern	0.161	
		1962-63	0.56	0.64	Southern, Madhya Bharat	0.47	Eastern, Northern	0.152	Fall
8.	Madras	1950-51	0.22	0.23	Interior	0.22	Coastal	0.032	
		1961-62	0.22	0.22	„	0.21	„	0.032	Equal
9.	Maharashtra ..	1960-61	0.63	0.84	Aurangabad	0.23	Konkan	0.322	
		1961-62	0.62	0.85	„	0.22	„	0.334	Rise
10.	Mysore	1950-51	0.66	1.11	Northern-plain	0.31	Coastal-Malnad	0.530	
		1962-63	0.51	0.77	„	0.28	„	0.412	Fall

TABLE IV :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Orissa	1950-51	0.41	0.57	Koraput	0 30	Cuttack	0.258	
		1962-63	0.35	0.47	„	0.25	„	0.268	Rise
12.	Punjab	1950-51	0.52	0.78	Agricultural	0.34	Hills	0.346	
		1962-63	0.44	0.65	„	0.25	„	0.354	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	0.79	1.42	Jodhpur	0.27	Udaipur	0.537	
		1962-63	0.78	1.44	„	0.29	„	0.559	Rise
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	0.30	0.60	Bundelkhand	0.24	Eastern	0.463	
		1962-63	0.26	0.55	„	0.21	„	0.508	Rise
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	0.25	0.30	Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar	0.16	24-Parganas, Howrah-Hooghly	0.188	
		1962-63	0.19	0.23	„ West Dinajpur-Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia.	0.12	„	0.200	Rise

TABLE V:—Inter-regional variation in respect of net sown area as percentage to geographical area.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State Value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51	36.7	39.9	Rayalaseema	31.0	Telangana	0.104	
		1962-63	42.3	45.6	Coastal	35.6	„	0.106	Rise
2.	Assam	1950-51	16.0	29.6	Plains	2.3	Hills	0.852	
		1963-64	19.0	33.1	„	4.1	„	0.763	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	49.8	71.2	North Bihar	29.9	Chotanagpur	0.366	
		1962-63	48.2	67.6	„	29.4	„	0.354	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	50.7	67.9	Ahmedabad	40.0	Rajkot	0.248	
		1961-62	52.2	68.8	„	42.1	„	0.232	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1950-51	26.4	54.2	Kashmir	12.6	Doda	0.588	
		1962-63	28.9	60.9	„	14.6	„	0.606	Rise
6.	Kerala	1955-56	48.1	50.5	Travancore	45.3	Malabar	0.054	
		1962-63	52.1	54.7	„	48.9	„	0.056	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51 ..	32.5	39.4	Madhya Bharat	26.5	Northern	0.152	
		1963-64	37.4	44.9	„	32.0	Eastern	0.130	Fall
8.	Madras	1950-51	39.8	41.7	Coastal	36.9	Interior	0.062	
		1961-62	46.0	48.5	„	43.6	„	0.053	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1950-51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		1961-62	58.7	74.3	Aurangabad	29.7	Konkan	0.304	NA
10.	Mysore	1950-51	49.8	68.0	Northern-plain	19.1	Coastal-Malnad	0.420	
		1962-63	55.3	77.8	„	22.8	„	0.420	Same

TABLE V :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Orissa	1950-51	36.4	48.0	Cuttack	28.5	Koraput	0.203	
		1963-64	38.5	49.4	„	28.6	„	0.202	Fall
12.	Punjab	1950-51	55.5	74.2	Agricultural	23.1	Hills	0.359	
		1962-63	61.9	84.7	„	21.8	„	0.401	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	33.6	47.9	Jaipur	18.2	Udaipur	0.312	
		1963-64	39.7	51.9	„	24.7	„	0.246	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	55.5	70.3	Western	15.0	Hills	0.360	
		1962-63	58.7	71.6	„	17.2	„	0.340	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	59.8	70.5	West Dinajpur-Malda, Murshidabad-Nadia	28.4	Darjeeling	0.259	
		1962-63	61.5	79.6	„	32.2	„	0.253	Fall

TABLE VI:—Inter-regional variation in respect of double cropped area as percentage to net sown area.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State Value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1955-56	8.9	18.4	Coastal	3.4	Telangana	0.764	
		1962-63	10.3	20.2	,,	4.7	Rayalaseema	0.680	Fall
2.	Assam	1950-51	16.2	30.9	Hills	15.0	Plains	0.647	
		1963-64	17.8	18.5	Plains	11.1	Hills	0.268	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	22.1	31.9	South Bihar	17.0	Chotanagpur	0.281	
		1962-63	32.8	47.2	,,	19.0	,,	0.353	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	4.3	8.2	Baroda	1.8	Rajkot	0.628	
		1961-62	5.9	8.1	,,	3.2	,,	0.396	Fall
5.	J & K	1950-51	4.2	8.3	Kathua	0.8	Doda	0.783	
		1961-62	20.4	45.8	,,	3.7	Kashmir	0.855	Rise
6.	Kerala	1955-56	19.0	21.2	Travancore	16.0	Malabar	0.138	
		1962-63	21.8	24.9	,,	17.5	,,	0.173	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	9.8	18.0	Eastern	4.7	Southern	0.624	
		1963-64	13.4	24.5	,,	7.6	,,	0.515	Fall
8.	Madras	1950-51	14.0	15.2	Coastal	12.4	Interior	0.101	
		1961-62	18.7	21.9	,,	15.5	,,	0.171	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1950-51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		1961-62	5.8	8.8	Bombay	3.6	Konkan	0.314	NA
10.	Mysore	1955-56	3.5	4.6	Southern-plain	1.2	Coastal-Malnad	0.518	
		1962-63	3.1	4.2	,,	1.2	,,	0.453	Fall

TABLE VI :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Orissa	1955-56	7.8	16.4	Cuttack	1.0	Sundergarh	0.794	
		1963-64	20.7	33.7	„	8.5	„	0.463	Fall
12.	Punjab	1950-51	18.4	24.5	Industrial	13.0	Agricultural	0.297	
		1962-63	32.2	44.0	Hills	26.0	„	0.230	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	9.4	36.6	Udaipur	1.6	Jodhpur	1.572	
		1963-64	7.2	30.6	„	1.3	„	1.739	Rise
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	23.0	29.6	Eastern	6.3	Bundelkhand	0.421	
		1962-63	27.0	33.0	„	9.6	„	0.328	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	12.8	29.5	West Dinajpur-Malda, Murshida-bad-Nadia	4.6	Bankura-Purulia, Midnapur	0.653	
		1962-63	17.4	35.3	„	7.0	„	0.539	Fall

TABLE VII:—Inter-regional variation in respect of net area irrigated as percentage to net sown area.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State Value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1955-56	25.6	46.9	Coastal	11.4	Rayalaseema	0.602	
		1962-63	27.4	45.2	„	16.4	„	0.456	Fall
2.	*Assam	1955-56	21.3	27.8	Hills	20.7	Plains	0.217	
		1963-64	24.8	25.1	„	23.9	„	0.032	Fall
3.	Bihar	1961-62	23.3	54.3	South Bihar	7.4	North Bihar	0.927	
		1962-63	23.8	56.3	„	7.0	„	0.950	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	5.6	8.8	Ahmedabad	1.4	Baroda	0.546	
		1961-62	7.8	11.6	„	2.7	„	0.467	Fall
5.	J&K	1950-51	41.9	100.0	Ladakh	14.8	Doda	0.805	
		1961-62	41.7	100.0	„	14.0	„	0.808	Rise
6.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	6.4	12.6	Eastern	2.0	Southern	0.613	
		1963-64	6.3	10.8	„	2.9	„	0.460	Fall
8.	Madras	1950-51	34.0	46.0	Coastal	19.6	Interior	0.390	
		1961-62	40.5	50.9	„	26.0	„	0.312	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1950-51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		1961-62	6.0	9.9	Poona	2.4	Konkan	0.314	NA
10.	Mysore	1955-56	7.7	28.4	Coastal-Malnad	1.6	Northern-plain	1.632	
		1962-63	9.3	30.8	„	3.4	„	1.403	Fall

*Figures based on gross irrigated area.

TABLE VII :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Orissa	1955-56	14.3	21.0	Cuttack	4.9	Sundergarh	0.545	
		1963-64	20.6	29.9	Sambalpur	8.3	Koraput	0.500	Fall
12.	Punjab	1955-56	45.3	74.1	Industrial	14.0	Hills	0.510	
		1962-63	43.1	65.5	„	16.4	„	0.464	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	11.6	19.8	Udaipur	8.2	Jodhpur	0.451	
		1962-63	13.2	24.4	„	8.9	„	0.511	Rise
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	29.8	34.9	Western	9.8	Hills	0.410	
		1962-63	30.6	36.3	„	10.5	„	0.390	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	20.9	44.1	Burdwan-Birbhum	6.6	West Dinajpur-Malda, Murshida-bad-Nadia	0.671	
		1960-61	26.2	59.4	„	10.1	„	0.615	Fall

TABLE VIII:—Inter-regional variation in respect of value of out put per capita (Rs.) at constant prices

Sl. No.	State	Year	State Value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				NA				
2.	Assam	1950-51	130.0	143.0	Plains	82.0	Hills	0.270	
		1963-64	113.0	124.0	Hills	112.0	Plains	0.069	Fall
3.	Bihar				NA				
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	135.0	173.0	Baroda	121.0	Ahmedabad	0.204	
		1963-64	177.0	195.0	Rajkot	162.0	,,	0.085	Fall
5.	J. & K.	1951-52	61.1	135.4	Ladakh	50.7	Doda	0.616	
		1962-63	83.0	95.0	,,	77.7	Kashmir	0.099	Fall
6.	Kerala	1960-61	131.4	135.8	Malabar	129.0	Travancore	0.027	
		1962-63	136.3	145.4	,,	131.1	,,	0.054	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1955-56	130.5	141.3	Eastern	103.1	Northern	0.113	
	(Current prices)	1962-63	165.4	184.7	Madhya Bharat	120.6	,,	0.148	Rise
8.	Madras	1950-51	50.7	56.0	Interior	45.5	Coastal	0.103	
		1961-62	86.9	88.9	,,	85.5	,,	0.022	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	147.3	171.2	Poona	89.9	Bombay	0.210	
		1962-63	164.6	202.0	,,	111.8	,,	0.220	Rise
10.	Mysore				NA				
11.	Orissa	1955-56	66.3	85.5	Sundergarh	52.6	Cuttack	0.206	
	(Current prices)	1963-64	182.6	225.4	Sambalpur	161.3	Sundergarh	0.135	Fall

TABLE VIII :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Punjab	1950-51	130.7	173.7	Agricultural	104.4	Hills	0.212	
		1962-63	156.7	209.7	„	120.0	„	0.230	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	1955	51.0	70.3	Kota	42.9	Jaipur	0.214	
		1962-63	53.3	71.5	„	43.7	Udaipur	0.196	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	112.2	144.1	Bundelkhand	87.2	Eastern	0.214	
		1962-63	117.6	148.6	Hills	97.7	„	0.178	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	114.8	239.7	Darjeeling	87.6	24-Parganas-Howrah-Hooghly	0.593	
	.. ..	1962-63	91.3	166.3	„	56.8	„	0.548	Fall

TABLE IX:—Inter-regional variation in respect of value of out put per hectare (Rs.) at constant prices.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				NA				
2.	Assam	1950-51	692.0	701.0	Plains	584.0	Hills	0.111	
		1963-64	760.0	770.0	Hills	759.0	Plains	0.009	Fall
3.	Bihar				NA				
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	185.0	304.0	Baroda	117.0	Rajkot	0.428	
		1963-64	318.0	385.0	,,	272.0	,,	0.148	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1951-52	296.0	730.0	Ladakh	207.0	Kathua	0.757	
		1962-63	441.0	540.0	,,	385.0	,,	0.134	Fall
6.	Kerala	1960-61	1074.9	1124.9	Travancore	1001.5	Malabar	0.058	
		1962-63	1116.9	1167.9	,,	1045.3	,,	0.056	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh .. (Current prices)	1955-56	237.0	281.0	Eastern	208.0	Northern	0.124	
		1962-63	344.0	388.0	,,	273.0	,,	0.132	Rise
8.	Madras	1950-51	323.2	358.3	Interior	268.2	Coastal	0.143	
		1961-62	448.2	521.8	,,	364.0	,,	0.176	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1960-61	414.2	724.1	Konkan	323.5	Aurangabad	0.352	
		1961-62	370.5	779.3	,,	275.7	,,	0.516	Rise
10.	Mysore				NA				
11.	Orissa	1955-56	199.2	232.5	Cuttack	170.5	Koraput	0.133	
		1963-64	421.2	562.2	,,	305.6	,,	0.237	Rise

TABLE IX :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Punjab	1950-51	310.0	445.0	Industrial	264.0	Agricultural	0.266	
		1962-63	446.0	581.0	Hills	381.0	Haryana	0.227	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	77.5	202.0	Udaipur	48.6	Jodhpur	0.860	
		1962-63	81.5	168.6	„	41.9	„	0.718	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	436.8	504.0	Western	280.9	Bundelkhand	0.182	
		1962-63	524.8	619.6	„	289.8	„	0.220	Rise
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	600.1	1208.9	Darjeeling	470.9	Bankura-Purulia, Midnapur	0.451	
		1962-63	614.9	1094.9	„	478.0	„	0.350	Fall

TABLE X:—Inter-regional variation in respect of yield rate of—RICE.

(*Yield in Kg. per hectare*)

Sl. No.	State	Year	State yield	Maximum yield		Minimum yield		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Yield	Region	Yield	Region		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51	1028	1117	Coastal	667	Telangana	0.210	
		1963-64	1292	1334	,,	1127	,,	0.078	Fall
2.	Assam	1950-51	870	1027	Hills	859	Plains	0.130	
		1963-64	1003	1005	,,	1001	,,	0.001	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	455	640	Chotanagpur	331	North Bihar	0.298	
		1962-63	823	959	South Bihar	741	Chotanagpur	0.114	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	592	648	Rajkot	522	Ahmedabad	0.090	
		1963-64	933	1102	Ahmedabad	863	Baroda	0.130	Rise
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1951-52	869	NA					
		1962-63	1142	NA					
6.	Kerala	1961-62	1352	1383	Travancore	1325	Malabar	0.022	
		1962-63	1383	1383	,,	1382	,,	0.0005	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	357	397	Eastern	207	Northern	0.296	
		1963-64	783	861	,,	469	,,	0.243	Fall
8.	Madras	1950-51	889	1064	Interior	764	Coastal	0.171	
		1961-62	1565	1729	,,	1447	,,	0.091	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	1013	1256	Konkan	462	Aurangabad	0.327	
		1962-63	852	1098	Poona	568	,,	1.286	Rise
10.	Mysore	1950-51	1420	1795	Southern-plain	1207	Northern-plain	0.187	
		1963-64	1437	1606	,,	1175	,,	0.131	Fall

TABLE X :—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Orissa	1955-56	557	640	Koraput	530	Sambalpur	0.081	
		1963-64	999	1028	Cuttack	954	Koraput	0.027	Fall
12.	Punjab	1950-51	956	1302	Industrial	651	Haryana	0.247	
		1962-63	1011	1357	Agricultural	809	„	0.203	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	1274	1433	Udaipur	284	Jaipur	0.538	
		1963-64	1137	1199	Jodhpur, Udaipur	550	„	0.302	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1950-51	486	673	Hill	445	Eastern	0.198	
		1963-64	751	885	„	713	Coastal	0.102	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	1002	1218	Burdwan, Birbhum	792	Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar	0.148	
		1963-64	1177	1501	„	974	West Dinajpur-Malda-Murshidabad, Nadia.	0.152	Rise

TABLE XI.—Inter-regional variation in respect of yield rate of—WHEAT

(*Yield in Kg. per hectare*)

Sl. No.	State	Year	State yield	Maximum yield		Minimum yield		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Yield	Region	Yield	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	1955-56	504	504	Plains, Hills	504	Plains, Hills	0.000	
		1963-64	822	829	Plains	548	Hills	0.235	Rise
2.	Bihar	1950-51	437	482	South Bihar	378	North Bihar	0.113	
		1962-63	739	797	North Bihar	534	South Bihar	0.207	Rise
3.	Gujarat	1955-56	641	779	Rajkot	538	Baroda	0.163	
		1963-64	881	917	„	739	„	0.097	Fall
4.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1951-52	389	638	Ladakh	332	Doda	0.338	
		1962-63	646	803	Kashmir	613	Kathau	0.153	Fall
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	512	610	Southern	398	Eastern	0.178	
		1963-64	577	657	Madhya Bharat	425	„	0.158	Fall
6.	Maharashtra	1955-56	429	457	Bombay	—	Konkan	0.451	
		1962-63	505	557	Nagpur	—	„	0.454	Rise
7.	Punjab	1950-51	1042	1187	Industrial	863	Hill	0.111	
		1962-63	1143	1278	„	830	„	0.158	Rise
8.	Rajasthan	1955-56	929	1132	Udaipur	786	Kota	0.160	
		1963-64	766	1154	„	599	Jodhpur	0.281	Rise
9.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	819	858	Western	754	Eastern	0.046	
		1963-64	690	776	„	575	„	0.128	Rise
10.	West Bengal	1950-51	833	875	Bankura, Purulia Midnapur; 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly.	600	Darjeeling	0.125	
		1963-64	596	1200	Darjeeling	431	Bankura, Purulia Midnapur	0.441	Rise

TABLE XII.—Inter-regional variation in resepct of yield rate of—JOWAR

(*Yield in Kg. per hectare*)

Sl. No.	State		Year	State yield	Maximum yield		Minimum yield		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
					Yield	Region	Yield	Region		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	1950-51	383	719	Coastal	272	Rayalaseema	0.557	
			1963-64	536	568	Telangana	502	„	0.056	Fall
2.	Bihar ..	..	1955-56	464	487	South Bihar	390	North Bihar	0.098	
			1962-63	531	598	„	348	Chotanagpur	0.213	Rise
3.	Gujarat ..	..	1955-56	185	553	Baroda	93	Rajkot	1.185	
			1963-64	304	726	„	178	„	0.838	Fall
4.	J. & K. (excluding Kashmir, Ladakh)	..	1951-52	231	275	Doda	225	Kathua	0.136	
			1962-63	438	778	„	400	„	0.552	Rise
5.	Madhya Pradesh	..	1950-51	306	378	Southern	174	Northern	0.250	
			1963-64	658	864	Eastern	606	Madhya Bharat	0.218	Fall
6.	Maharashtra ..	..	1955-56	407	491	Nagpur	364	Aurangabad	0.148	
	(excluding Konkan)	..	1962-63	524	741	Bombay	475	Nagpur	0.221	Rise
7.	Mysore (excluding	.. K	1955-56	519	525	Northern-plain	514	Southern-plain	0.011	
	Coastal-Malnad)	..	1963-64	496	533	„	486	„	0.055	Rise
		R	1961-62	293	307	Northern-plain	278	Southern-plain	0.049	
			1963-64	413	435	„	391	„	0.053	Rise
8.	Rajasthan ..	..	1955-56	194	260	Kota	96	Jodhpur	0.335	
			1963-64	265	438	„	136	Udaipur	0.411	Rise
9.	Uttar Pradesh	..	1950-51	686	928	Coastal	521	Hills	0.246	
			1963-64	562	699	„	331	Western	0.225	Fall

K—Kharif
R—Rabi

TABLE XIII.—Inter-regional variation in respect of yield rate of—GRAM

(Yield in Kg. per hectare)

Sl. No	State	Year	State yield	Maximum yield		Minimum yield		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Yield	Region	Yield	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	1955-56	457	465	Hills	456	Plains	0.012	
		1963-64	633	638	Plains	562	Hills	0.079	Rise
2.	Bihar	1950-51	326	341	South Bihar	175	Chotanagpur	0.269	
		1962-63	554	563	„	457	„	0.130	Fall
3.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	458	504	Northern	383	Eastern	0.112	
		1963-64	502	542	Madhya Bharat	385	„	0.128	Rise
4.	Maharashtra	1955-56	374	388	Aurangabad	339	Konkan	1.005	
		1962-63	406	462	Bombay	334	„	0.110	Fall
5.	Orissa	1955-56	310	643	Cuttack	124	Sundergarh	0.638	
		1963-64	492	730	Koraput	321	„	0.370	Fall
6.	Punjab	1950-51	643	840	Industrial	607	Harayana	0.177	
		1962-63	656	821	„	626	„	0.130	Fall
7.	Rajasthan	1955-56	549	607	Jodhpur	487	Kota	0.080	
		1963-64	356	663	Udaipur	206	Jodhpur	0.502	Rise
8.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	596	625	Central	454	Hills	0.115	
		1963-64	548	647	Western	441	„	0.140	Rise
9.	West Bengal .. .. (Excl. Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri etc.)	1950-51	877	890	Burdwan, Birbhum	805	24-Paragana Howrah-Hooghly	0.018	
		1963-64	571	610	West Dinajpur-Malda-Murshida-bad-Nadia.	402	„	0.217	Rise

TABLE XIV.—**Inter-regional variation in respect of yield rate of—SUGARCANE (in gur)**

(*Yield in Kg. per hectare*)

Sl. No.	State	Year	State yield	Maxmium yield		Minimum yield		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Yield	Region	Yield	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51	6698	7228	Coastal	6215	Rayalaseema	0.068	
		1963-64	8705	8997	„	8137	Telangana	0.048	Fall
2.	Assam	1950-51	2929	3313	Hills	2928	Plains	0.093	
		1963-64	3708	3908	„	3680	„	0.038	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	1930	2257	North Bihar	469	Chotanagpur	0.471	
		1962-63	3009	3078	„	2820	South Bihar	0.052	Fall
4.	J & K. (Excl. Kash- ..	1951-52	327	472	Doda	286	Kathua	0.326	
	mir & Ladakh).. ..	1962-63	1343	2530	„	1223	„	0.628	Rise
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	2522	2840	Southern	2189	Northern	0.120	
		1963-64	2414	2947	Eastern	1967	„	0.167	Rise
6.	Madras	1950-51	532	532	Coastal	531	Interior	0.001	
		1961-62	8360	8362	Interior	8359	Coastal	0.0001	Fall
7.	Maharashtra	1955-56	7488	8100	Poona	2929	Konkan	0.394	
		1962-63	6623	7485	„	2835	Nagpur	0.410	Rise
8.	Orissa	1955-56	4224	5493	Koraput	2961	Cuttack	0.216	
		1963-64	4820	5811	Cuttack	3841	Sambalpur	0.150	Fall
9.	Punjab	1950-51	2974	3436	Haryana	2188	Hills	0.155	
		1962-63	3301	3749	„	2695	„	0.131	Fall
10.	Rajasthan	1955-56	1760	2314	Kota	212	Jaipur	0.724	
		1963-64	1947	3017	Jodhpur	1217	„	0.427	Fall
11.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	2910	4384	Hills	2104	Bundelkhand	0.276	
		1963-64	3870	4102	Western	2694	„	0.155	Fall
12.	West Bengal	1950-51	4084	4769	Bankura, Purulia Midnapur.	3552	24-Parganas Howrah-Hooghly.	0.086	
	(Excl. Darjeeling) ..	1963-64	4714	5111	Burdwan-Birbhum	3639	„	0.122	Rise

TABLE XV :—Inter-regional variation in respect of yield rate of—COTTON (in lint cotton

(*Yield in Kg. per hectare*)

Sl. No.	State	Year	State yield	Maximum yield		Minimum yield		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Yield	Region	Yield	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51	55	77	Coastal	52	Rayalaseema	0.237	
		1963-64	55	104	„	62	„	0.364	Rise
2.	Gujarat	1955-56	117	137	Ahmedabad, Baroda	80	Rajkot	0.230	
		1963-64	139	151	Baroda	115	„	0.116	Fall
3.	J & K. (Excl. Ladakh)	1951-52	236	276	Kashmir	219	Kathua	0.108	
		1962-63	378	455	„	229	Doda	0.356	Rise
4.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51				NA			
		1962-63	78	83	Madhya Bharat	66	Eastern, Northern	0.134	N.A.
5.	Madras	1950-51	221	230	Coastal	221	Interior	0.029	
		1961-62	174	206	Interior	145	Coastal	0.175	Rise
6.	Maharashtra (Excl. Konkan) ..	1955-56	48	65	Poona	43	Aurangabad	0.192	
		1962-63	83	191	„	69	Nagpur	0.799	Rise
7.	Orissa	1955-56	39	55	Cuttack	28	Sambalpur, Sundergarh	0.287	
		1963-64	75	80	Koraput Sambalpur	52	Sundergarh	0.162	Fall
8.	Punjab	1950-51	199	222	Agricultural	133	Hills	0.256	
		1962-63	281	303	„	156	„	0.281	Rise

TABLE XVI.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of children of age group 6-11 years enrolled in classes I to V.

S. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51				N.A.			
		1961-62	76.5	91.9	Coastal	50.0	Telangana	0.234	N.A.
2.	Assam	1950-51	34.8	35.5	Plains	29.6	Hills	0.107	
		1963-64	56.5	64.4	Hills	55.4	Plains	0.099	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	20.9	23.0	South Bihar	18.7	North Bihar	0.087	
		1961-62	45.0	51.2	Chotanagpur	40.2	„	0.103	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	46.5	53.0	Ahmedabad	36.3	Rajkot	0.153	
		1962-63	55.5	59.8	„	49.0	„	0.090	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	40.0			N.A.			
		1962-63	47.0	58.0	Kathua	31.0	Ladakh	0.210	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	91.9	96.6	Travancore	83.8	Malabar	0.072	
		1961-62	94.9	99.9	„	86.2	„	0.075	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	29.4	43.2	Southern	21.6	Eastern	0.286	
		1963-64	59.9	81.1	„	51.2	Northern	0.205	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	75.2	81.9	Coastal	66.2	Interior	0.105	
		1963-64	95.5	100.3	„	89.1	„	0.060	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	57.8			NA.			
		1962-63	73.5	90.5	Bombay	32.6	Aurangabad	0.298	N.A.
10.	Mysore	1960-61				NA.			
		1962-63	88.4	102.2	Coastal-malnad	81.3	Southern-plain	0.102	N.A.

11.	Orissa	..	..	1956-57	19.8	25.8	Cuttack	8.4	Koraput	0.339	
				1962-63	64.7	71.2	„	53.1	„	0.110	Fall
12.	Punjab	..	..	1960-61	50.8	62.3	Hills	40.6	Agricultural	0.195	
				1962-63	63.4	84.7	„	56.9	„	0.224	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	..	..	1955-56	21.7	25.5	Jaipur	17.0	Jodhpur	0.147	
				1963-64	47.4	51.3	Kota	41.4	Udaipur	0.090	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh		..	1950-51	34.9	54.8	Hills	29.5	Eastern	0.273	
				1962-63	51.0	72.4	„	47.2	„	0.198	Fall
15.	West Bengal	..	..	1950-51	55.0	73.1	Bankura Purulia Midnapur	37.8	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar.	0.198	
				1961-62	58.2	68.7	„	46.2	„	0.137	Fall

TABLE XVII.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of girls of age-Group 6-11 years enrolled in classes I to V.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51				NA.			
		1961-62	61.8	82.5	Coastal	29.4	Telangana	0.366	N.A.
2.	Assam	1950-51	23.7	24.6	Hills	23.6	Plains	0.025	
		1963-64	42.9	54.7	„	41.3	„	0.195	Rise
3.	Bihar	1950-51	5.7	6.6	Chotanagpur	4.5	North Bihar	0.168	
		1961-62	21.7	26.8	„	16.6	„	0.211	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	36.6	44.1	Ahmedabad	24.8	Rajkot	0.225	
		1962-63	43.4	47.2	„	35.4	„	0.123	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	18.4			NA			
		1962-63	23.0	29.0	Kathua	7.0	Ladakh	0.375	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	86.3	92.4	Travancore	75.7	Malabar	0.100	
		1961-62	89.5	96.3	„	77.8	„	0.107	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	8.7	14.0	Southern	5.7	Northern	0.373	
		1963-64	30.8	46.6	„	20.3	„	0.318	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	57.2	64.3	Coastal	47.9	Interior	0.145	
		1963-64	78.0	84.0	„	70.0	„	0.089	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	39.0			NA.			
		1962-63	55.0	76.3	Bombay	14.1	Aurangabad	0.390	N.A.
10.	Mysore	1960-61	55.3	57.3	Coastal-Malnad	39.9	Northern-plain	0.185	
		1962-63	72.1	90.4	„	68.5	Southern-plain	0.151	Fall

11.	Orissa	--	--	1956-57	8.8	13.0	Cuttack	2.4	Koraput	0.483
				1962-63	42.1	50.6	„	28.5	„	0.211 Fall
12.	Punjab	--	--	1960-61	34.3	50.1	Industrial	23.0	Haryana	0.323
				1962-63	51.9	71.1	„	36.5	„	0.292 Fall
13.	Rajasthan	--	--	1955-56	8.2	10.3	Jaipur	6.0	Jodhpur	0.211
				1863-64	20.2	22.2	„	16.7	„	0.109 Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh		--	1950-51	9.9	13.8	Central	6.2	Eastern	0.306
				1962-63	26.8	39.6	Hills	20.2	„	0.276 Fall
15.	West Bengal	..	--	1950-51	28.4	40.2	Calcutta	18.5	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	0.249
				1961-62	41.9	53.7	„	29.5	„	0.191 Fall

TABLE XVIII.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of children of age group 11-14 years enrolled in classes VI to VIII

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional-variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..					N.A.			
		1961-62	20.2	23.9	Coastal	11.9	Telangana	0.257	N.A.
2.	Assam	1950-51	*7.9	7.9	Plains	7.5	Hills	0.036	
		1963-64	16.9	17.4	„	13.7	„	0.135	Rise
3.	Bihar	1950-51	9.3	12.9	South Bihar	7.5	Chotanagpur, North Bihar	0.273	
		1961-62	21.1	25.2	„	18.6	North Bihar	0.134	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	13.5	16.3	Ahmedabad	8.2	Rajkot	0.257	
		1962-63	15.8	18.7	„	11.5	„	0.191	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	27.4			N.A			
		1962-63	33.0	46.0	Kathua	5.0	Ladakh	0.488	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	75.6	86.5	Travancore	56.5	Malabar	0.206	
		1961-62	72.7	83.9	„	54.2	„	0.210	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	11.4	18.9	Southern	7.2	Eastern	0.406	
		1963-64	34.5	41.8	„	30.6	Northern	0.127	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	24.3	27.1	Coastal	20.7	Interior	0.132	
		1963-64	34.3	35.1	„	33.1	„	0.030	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	18.9			N.A.		N.A.	
		1962-63	33.0	48.3	Bombay	12.7	Aurangabad	0.346	N.A.
10.	Mysore	1960-61	16.6	23.4	Coastal-malnad	8.3	Northern-plain	0.378	
		1962-63	32.0	43.1	„	22.2	„	0.273	Fall

*Adjusted

11.	**Orissa**	..	..	1956-57	6.6	9.5	Cuttack	2.0	Koraput	0.438	
				1962-63	14.7	19.3	„	5.4	„	0.359	Fall
12.	**Punjab**	..	..	1960-61	29.4	36.5	Industrial	22.0	Agricultural	0.182	
				1962-63	33.1	41.7	Hills	24.0	„	0.219	Rise
13.	**Rajasthan**	..	..	1955-56	9.2	10.5	Jaipur	7.4	Udaipur	0.148	
				1963-64	19.9	22.5	„	16.4	„	0.121	Fall
14.	**Uttar Pradesh**		..	1950-51	11.8	21.7	Hills	8.9	Bundelkhand	0.403	
				1962-63	21.8	29.0	„	19.6	„	0.162	Fall
15.	**West Bengal**	..	..	1950-51	13.4	33.2	Calcutta	6.8	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	0.610	
				1961-62	28.8	49.9	„	18.4	„	0.354	Fall

TABLE XIX.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of girls of age group 11-14 years enrolled in classes VI to VIII

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51				N.A.			
		1961-62	8.7	10.6	Coastal	3.4	Telangana	0.379	N.A.
2.	Assam	1950-51	3.0	4.2	Hills	2.9	Plains	0.277	
		1963-64	10.4	10.5	„	10.4	„	0.005	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	1.0	1.6	Chotanagpur	0.6	North Bihar	0.430	
		1961-62	4.7	6.7	„	3.2	„	0.308	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	8.9	10.2	Baroda	6.3	Rajkot	0.200	
		1962-63	10.9	11.4	Ahmedabad	8.1	„	0.154	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	11.6			N.A.			
		1962-63	17.0	23.0	Kathua	2.0	Ladakh	0.487	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	65.2	77.5	Travancore	43.9	Malabar	0.267	
		1961-62	62.6	74.8	„	41.4	„	0.276	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	2.2	3.5	Southern	1.2	Eastern	0.434	
		1963-64	13.7	17.5	„	7.7	Northern	0.283	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	14.3	17.2	Coastal	10.1	Interior	0.252	
		1963-64	22.0	22.8	„	21.2	„	0.036	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	9.2			N.A.			
		1962-63	19.0	35.4	Bombay	3.0	Aurangabad	0.547	N.A.
10.	Mysore	1960-61	8.5	15.7	Coastal-Malnad	3.8	Northern-plain	0.593	
		1962-63	18.8	31.6	„	10.4	„	0.474	Fall

11.	Orissa	..	..	1956-57	1.3	1.8	Cuttack	0.1	Sundergarh	0.605	
				1962-63	4.4	5.7	„	1.3	Koraput	0.401	Fall
12.	Punjab	..	..	1960-61	12.6	19.4	Industrial	7.7	Haryana	0.359	
				1962-63	17.0	25.3	„	10.6	„	0.370	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	..	..	1955-56	2.1	2.5	Jaipur	1.5	Udaipur	0.212	
				1963-64	6.3	7.4	„	4.8	Jodhpur	0.164	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh		..	1950-51	2.1	4.9	Hills	1.1	Eastern	0.673	
				1962-63	7.2	11.0	„	4.3	„	0.329	Fall
15.	West Bengal	..	..	1950-51	4.0	17.6	Calcutta	1.4	West Dinajpur-Malda-Murshidabad-Nadia.	1.580	
				1961-62	17.0	39.0	„	10.3	„	0.567	Fall

TABLE XX.—**Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of boys and girls of age group 14-17 years enrolled in classes IX to XI**

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..					N.A.			
		1961-62	9.4	10.6	Rayalseema	6.1	Telangana	0.223	N.A.
2.	Assam	1950-51	4.6	4.3	Plains	2.9	Hills	0.262	
		1963-64	11.9	12.5	,,	7.4	,,	0.268	Rise
3.	Bihar	1950-51	4.2	6.1	South Bihar	3.2	North Bihar	0.314	
		1961-62	13.8	17.2	,,	10.6	Chotanagpur	0.200	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	7.0	8.0	Ahmedabad	5.9	Rajkot	0.123	
		1962-63	7.9	8.3	Baroda	6.4	,,	0.116	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	10.0			N.A.			
		1962-63	12.0	17.0	Kathua	3.0	Ladakh	0.437	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	30.2	36.6	Travancore	19.0	Malabar	0.302	
		1961-62	38.1	46.2	,,	24.1	,,	0.300	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	5.4	8.2	Southern	1.1	Northern	0.563	
		1963-64	16.6	21.5	,,	12.5	,,	0.199	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	14.8	15.0	Interior	14.6	Coastal	0.013	
		1963-64	21.2	22.4	,,	20.4	,,	0.048	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	9.5			N.A.			
		1962-63	18.2	31.7	Bombay	4.7	Aurangabad	0.484	N.A.
10.	Mysore	N.A.				N.A.			
11.	Orissa	1956-57	2.9	4.5	Cuttack	0.8	Koraput	0.519	
		1962-63	5.6	8.4	,,	1.5	,,	0.483	Fall

12.	Punjab	..	..	1960-61	12.7	20.4	Hills	8.6	Haryana	0.382	
				1962-63	14.0	17.7	Industrial	10.1	Agricultural	0.218	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	..	..	1955-56	3.5	3.9	Jaipur	2.1	Udaipur	0.245	
				1962-63	9.3	10.9	,,	7.6	Jodhpur	0.145	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	1950-51	3.7	5.4	Hills	2.3	Bundelkhand	0.269	
				1962-63	11.0	13.2	,,	9.3	,,	0.133	Fall
15.	West Bengal	..	..	1950-51	5.3	12.4	Calcutta	2.7	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	0.574	
			..	1961-62	12.4	24.8	,,	8.4	,,	0.432	Fall

TABLE XXI.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of girls of age group 14-17 years enrolled in classes IX to XI.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51				N.A.			
		1961-62	3.8	3.8	Rayalaseema	1.0	Telangana	0.421	N.A.
2.	Assam	1950-51	1.2	1.8	Hills	1.1	Plains	0.364	
		1963-64	5.4	5.4	Plains	5.1	Hills	0.039	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	0.3	0.6	Chotanagpur	0.1	North Bihar	0.693	
		1961-62	1.7	2.6	,,	1.0	,,	0.388	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	4.0	4.5	Ahmedabad	3.2	Rajkot	0.145	
		1962-63	4.6	4.9	,,	4.0	,,	0.090	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	5.4			N.A.			
		1962-63	6.0	10.0	Kathua	1.0	Ladakh	0.547	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	23.8	30.4	Travancore	12.4	Malabar	0.391	
		1961-62	31.0	39.1	,,	17.1	,,	0.367	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	2.2	3.6	Madhya Bharat	0.1	Northern	0.718	
		1963-64	7.2	10.2	Southern	1.4	,,	0.475	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	7.2	6.6	Interior	6.1	Coastal	0.123	
		1963-64	11.1	12.4	,,	9.0	,,	0.157	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	4.4			N.A.			
		1962-63	9.2	20.5	Bombay	0.9	Aurangabad	0.689	N.A.
10.	Mysore					N.A.			
11.	Orissa	1956-57	0.5	0.8	Cuttack	0.1	Koraput	0.579	
		1962-63	1.1	1 7	,,	0.3	,,	0.532	Fall

12. Punjab	1960-61	4.7	7.4	Industrial	2.3	Haryana	0.415	
	1962-63	6.4	10.4	„	3.5	„	0.410	Fall
13. Rajasthan	1955-56	0.6	0.7	Jaipur	0.3	Udaipur	0.275	
	1962-63	2.1	2.4	Jaipur, Udaipur	1.5	Jodhpur	0.183	Fall
14. Uttar Pradesh	1950-51	0.5	7.3	Hills	0.2	Bundelkhand	1.802	
	1962-63	2.7	4.7	„	1.2	Eastern	0.476	Fall
15. West Bengal	1950-51	1.2	6.5	Calcutta	0.3	Bankura-Purulia, Midnapur	1.832	
	1961-62	5.9	19.3	„	2.0	„	0.926	Fall

TABLE XXII.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of trained teachers in Primary Schools.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	———				N.A.			
2.	Assam	1950-51	22.3	33.0	Hills	21.2	Plains	0.342	
		1963-64	43.5	45.7	Plains	30.3	Hills	0.217	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	57.7	61.6	South Bihar	51.4	Chotanagpur	0.075	
		1961-62	71.4	79.1	„	65.4	„	0.082	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	48.1	55.5	Baroda	41.0	Rajkot	0.123	
		1962-63	54.2	59.3	„	46.8	„	0.097	Fall
5.	J. & K.	———				N.A.			
		1962-63	58.6	67.1	Kathua	30.7	Ladakh	0.256	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1956-57	92.8			N.A.			
		1961-62	88.4	92.1	Malabar	85.9	Travancore	0.036	N.A.
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	32.8	54.0	Southern	23.4	Northern	0.443	
		1963-64	74.0	87.1	„	67.2	Eastern	0.106	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	76.0	82.4	Coastal	66.3	Interior	0.108	
		1963-64	90.8	96.3	Interior	87.0	Coastal	0.052	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1960-61	49.7	73.4	Bombay	18.7	Aurangabad	0.433	
		1962-63	58.7	78.7	„	28.2	„	0.350	Fall
10.	Mysore	1955-56	44.0	———		N.A.			
		1962-63	48.0	———		N.A.			
11.	Orissa	1956-57	39.2	43.0	Cuttack	25.4	Sundergarh	0.190	
		1962-63	42.8	47.2	„	31.8	Koraput	0.166	Fall

12.	Punjab ..	..	1960-61	92.1	97.6	Agricultural	87.1	Haryana	0.041	
			1962-63	82.4	88.5	Hills	74.9	Agricultural	0.061	Rise
13.	Rajasthan ..	..	1955-56	39.4	59.4	Jaipur	13.9	Udaipur	0.546	
			1963-64	62.6	79.6	,,	43.0	Jodhpur	0.251	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh	..	1950-51	52.6	55.0	Eastern	48.8	Hill	0.052	
			1962-63	65.2	71.4	Bundelkhand	59.5	Central	0.062	Rise
15.	West Bengal ..	..	1950-51	40.8	55.0	Calcutta	37.1	24-Parganas-Howrah, Hooghly	0.155	
			1961-62	37.3	52.2	Darjeeling	30.1	,,	0.219	Rise

TABLE XXIII.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of trained teachers in Middle Schools.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..					N.A.			
2.	Assam	1950-51	23.2	24.2	Plains	17.6	Hills	0.174	
		1963-64	24.4	25.9	„	14.4	„	0.294	Rise
3.	Bihar	1950-51	46.9	59.1	Chotanagpur	33.7	South Bihar	0.229	
		1961-62	53.6	65.8	South Bihar	40.8	Chotanagpur	0.218	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	50.8	57.6	Baroda	41.2	Rajkot	0.135	
		1962-63	56.2	61.2	„	46.6	„	0.116	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..					N.A.			
		1962-63	60.7	62.1	Kashmir	52.0	Ladakh	0.074	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1956-57	85.4			N.A.			
		1961-62	75.2	81.8	Malabar	69.8	Travancore	0.008	N.A.
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	40.7	71.2	Southern	20.8	Northern	0.511	
		1963-64	65.2	81.6	„	52.4	Eastern	0.168	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	90.3	91.2	Interior	89.8	Coastal	0.008	
		1963-64	76.3	93.0	„	67.4	„	0.176	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1960-61	72.8	90.9	Bombay	32.5	Aurangabad	0.286	
		1962-63	77.5	84.5	„	38.1	„	0.246	Fall
10.	Mysore	1955-56				N.A.			
		1960-61	61.0			N.A.			
11.	Orissa	1956-57	37.2	51.4	Koraput	34.7	Cuttack	0.203	
		1962-63	28.0	36.4	Sundergarh	25.7	„	0.158	Fall

12.	Punjab	..	..	1960-61	90.6	97.5	Agricultural	87.6	Haryana	0.043	
				1962-63	83.8	87.0	Haryana	77.8	Agricultural	0.045	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	..	..	1955-56	40.0	47.7	Jaipur	18.0	Udaipur	0.303	
				1963-64	58.2	71.1	„	44.9	„	0.196	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh		..	1950-51	75.6	81.4	Bundelkhand	63.5	Hills	0.090	
				1962-63	74.8	77.8	„	68.8	Central	0.048	Fall
15.	West Bengal	..	..	1950-51	28.7	40.0	Calcutta	13.4	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	0.312	
				1961-62	16.4	33.3	„	12.8	West Dinajpur, Malda-Murshidabad-Nadia.	0.436	Rise

TABLE XXIV.—Inter-regional variation in respect of percentage of trained teachers in Higher Secondary Schools.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..		N.A.						
2.	Assam	1950-51	17.0	19.2	Hills	16.8	Plains	0.093	
		1963-64	15.1	20.8	,,	14.6	,,	0.265	Rise
3.	Bihar	1950-51	39.3	52.2	Chotanagpur	32.6	North Bihar	0.215	
		1961-62	34.0	42.3	,,	29.8	,,	0.158	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	59.2	66.2	Ahmedabad	38.9	Rajkot	0.217	
		1962-63	62.7	67.6	,,	45.6	,,	0.169	Fall
5.	J. & K.	1950-51	N.A.						
		1962-63	67.8	68.8	Kashmir	63.3	Ladakh	0.038	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1956-57	72.9	N.A.					
		1961-62	73.3	75.0	Malabar	72.8	Travancore	0.002	N.A.
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	38.6	49.9	Eastern	21.2	Northern	0.285	
		1963-64	56.8	70.0	Southern	42.1	Madhya Bharat	0.187	Fall
8.	Madras	1960-61	89.4	89.9	Interior	89.0	Coastal	0.005	
		1963-64	89.7	91.2	,,	88.4	,,	0.016	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	N.A.							
10.	Mysore	1955-56	N.A.						
		1960-61	60.0	N.A.					

11.	Orissa	..	..	1956-57	51.8	59.5	Sundergarh	48.0	Sambalpur	0.102	
				1962-63	46.8	55.3	Koraput	34.3	„	0.165	Rise
12.	Punjab	..	..	1960-61	82.7	85.6	Hills	78.9	Haryana	0.032	
				1962-63	82.6	84.9	Haryana	81.2	Agricultural	0.018	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	..	..	1955-56	41.4	47.1	Jaipur	29.6	Kota	0.186	
				1963-64	51.2	54.3	Kota	47.8	Jodhpur	0.055	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	1950-51	51.2	57.4	Hills	47.4	Western	0.072	
				1962-63	71.0	78.2	„	69.1	Eastern	0.048	Fall
15.	West Bengal	..	..	1950-51	23.9	36.3	Darjeeling	17.2	24-Paraganas-Howrah- Hooghly	0.288	
				1961-62	34.8	41.3	„	31.9	„	0.091	Fall

TABLE XXV.—Inter-regional variation in respect of student-teacher ratio in Primary Schools.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variations	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1955-56	30.3	30.9	Coastal	27.1	Telangana	0.062	
		1962-63	39.4	41.4	Rayalaseema	34.1	„	0.084	Rise
2.	Assam	1950-51	36.0	37.0	Plains	33.0	Hills	0.062	
		1962-63	40.0	42.0	„	31.0	„	0.163	Rise
3.	Bihar	1950-51	25.3	26.6	North Bihar	23.7	Chotanagpur	0.047	
		1961-62	52.6	55.2	„	49.5	South Bihar	0.044	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	46.0	50.0	Ahmedabad	39.0	Rajkot	0.102	
		1962-63	48.0	52.0	„	42.0	„	0.087	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1955-56	37.0	N.A.					
		1962-63	33.0	75.0	Kathua	15.0	Ladakh	0.826	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	38.7	45.8	Travancore	28.3	Malabar	0.232	
		1961-62	37.3	44.0	„	27.5	„	0.225	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	29.0	36.0	Eastern	23.0	Northern	0.174	
		1962-63	32.0	35.0	„	28.0	„	0.081	Fall
8.	Madras	1950-51	31.0	32.0	Interior	30.0	Coastal	0.032	
		1960-61	34.0	34.0	Interior, Coastal	34.0	Interior, Coastal	0.000	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1960-61	35.0	41.0	Konkan, Poona	31.0	Nagpur	0.120	
		1962-63	36.0	41.0	Poona	35.0	Bombay	0.083	Fall
10.	Mysore			N.A.					
11.	Orissa	1956-57	18.7	20.8	Cuttack	12.7	Koraput	0.179	
		1962-63	38.5	39.3	„	36.2	Sundergarh	0.033	Fall

12.	Punjab	1960-61	38.0	42.0	Industrial	33.0	Agricultural	0.101	
		1962-63	44.0	48.0	Hills	41.0	„	0.059	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	26.3	30.4	Udaipur	23.9	Kota	0.095	
		1962-63	32.9	35.3	Jodhpur	29.7	„	0.068	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	36.0	38.0	Western, Eastern	31.0	Bundelkhand	0.090	
		1962-63	43.0	46.0	Eastern	33.0	Hill	0.117	Rise
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	32.8	40.0	24-Paraganas-Howrah- Hooghly	26.9	Burdwan, Birbhum	0.136	
		1961-62	31.7	38.8	Darjeeling	28.3	West Dinajpur, Malda-Murshidabad, Nadia.	0.114	Fall

TABLE XXVI.—Inter-regional variation in respect of student-teacher ratio in Middle Schools.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1955-56	22.2	22.7	Telangana	20.1	Coastal	0.056	
		1962-63	25.9	27.8	Rayalaseema	25.0	„	0.050	Fall
2.	Assam	1950-51	27.0	29.0	Plains	18.0	Hills	0.241	
		1962-63	22.0	22.0	„	21.0	„	0.032	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	19.5	24.2	South Bihar	15.6	Chotanagpur	0.190	
		1961-62	16.4	24.7	„	8.3	„	0.455	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	17.0	19.0	Ahmedabad	13.0	Rajkot	0.152	
		1962-63	17.0	18.0	Baroda	15.0	„	0.076	Fall
5.	J. & K.	N.A.							
6.	Kerala	1960-61	26.9	28.6	Travancore	24.8	Malabar	0.071	
		1961-62	26.9	29.1	„	24.3	„	0.089	Rise
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1950-51	16.0	21.0	Eastern	9.0	Northern	0.303	
		1962-63	18.0	30.0	„	13.0	„	0.367	Rise
8.	Madras	N.A.							
9.	Maharashtra	1960-61	38.0	41.0	Konkan, Poona	25.0	Nagpur	0.177	
		1962-63	38.0	45.0	Konkan	17.0	„	0.266	Rise
10.	Mysore	N.A.							
11.	Orissa	1956-57	18.2	19.8	Cuttack	14.4	Sundergarh	0.153	
		1962-63	24.0	26.0	„	18.2	„	0.128	Fall

12.	Punjab	1960-61	30.7	33.9	Agricultural	28.1	Hills	0.073	
		1962-63	31.8	34.0	Haryana	29.8	Agricultural	0.047	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	20.1	22.4	Jodhpur	17.5	Udaipur	0.088	
		1962-63	24.6	26.5	„	21.4	„	0.086	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1950-51	23.0	25.0	Western,	16.0	Hills	0.145	
		1962-63	25.0	26.0	Western, Eastern Bundelkhand	21.0	„	0.080	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950-51	22.0	27.9	Darjeeling	18.1	24-Paraganas-Howrah, Hooghly	0.171	
		1961-62	21.3	24.4	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	19.5	Darjeeling	0.072	Fall

TABLE XXVII.—Inter-regional variation in respect of student-teacher ratio in Higher Secondary Schools.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Intdex of inter-regional variations	Fall/ Rise
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1955-56	19.6	29.0	Telangana	16.8	Coastal	0.320	
		1962-63	22.3	22.6	Rayalaseema	22.0	Coastal, Telangana	0.013	Fall
2.	Assam	1950-51	24.0	33.0	Hills	24.0	Plains	0.265	
		1962-63	22.0	30.0	„	22.0	„	0.257	Fall
3.	Bihar	1950-51	12.6	13.3	South Bihar	11.8	Chotanagpur	0.053	
		1961-62	24.9	25.4	Chotanagpur	24.8	North Bihar	0.012	Fall
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	28.0	29.0	Baroda	27.0	Ahmedabad	0.029	
		1962-63	30.0	32.0	Rajkot, Baroda	28.0	„	0.067	Rise
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	———				N.A.			
		1962-63	6.0	7.0	Kathua	3.0	Ladakh	0.263	N.A.
6.	Kerala	1960-61	25.7	26.2	Travancore	23.7	Malabar	0.057	
		1961-62	25.6	25.9	„	24.4	„	0.034	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	15.0	18.0	Southern	14.0	Northern	0.383	
		1962-63	17.0	24.0	Eastern	13.0	„	0.253	Fall
8.	Madras	———				N.A.			
9.	Maharashtra	1960-61	25.0	26.0	Bombay	23.0	Aurangabad, Nagpur	0.056	
		1962-63	25.0	26.0	„	24.0	Konkan, Nagpur	0.003	Fall
10.	Mysore	———				N.A.			

11.	Orissa	..	..	1956-57	8.1	8.6	Cuttack	5.4	Koraput	0.178	
				1962-63	9.7	9.9	„	7.7	„	0.103	Fall
12.	Punjab	..	..	1960-61	33.7	36.3	Agricultural	27.7	Haryana	0.104	
				1962-63	33.4	34.0	Industrial	32.6	Agricultural	0.015	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	..	..	1955-56	22.4	26.2	Jodhpur	16.9	Udaipur	0.176	
				1962-63	21.6	22.1	Jaipur	19.6	„	0.054	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh		..	1950-51	21.0	22.0	Western, Central	19.0	Bundelkhand	0.052	
				1962-63	17.0	18.0	„	13.0	Hills	0.123	Rise
15.	West Bengal	..	..	1950-51	26.1	29.6	Calcutta	23.6	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida-bad-Nadia.	0.075	
				1961-62	27.1	30.3	„	24.3	Bankura Purulia Midnapur.	0.070	Fall

TABLE XXVIII.—**Inter-regional variation in respect of No. of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population.**

Sl. No.	State		Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
					Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.. T.	1955-56	1.8	1.8	Telangana	1.6	Ravalaseema	0.074	
			1963-64	5.0	5.4	Coastal	3.7	Telangana	0.157	Rise
2.	Assam ..	.. R.	1955-56	9.9	10.2	Plains	7.1	Hills	0.201	
			1963-64	10.7	11.2	Hills	10.6	Plains	0.034	Fall
		U.	1955-56	12.3	21.8	Hills	11.1	Plains	0.550	
			1963-64	12.1	30.0	„	10.2	„	1.051	Rise
3.	Bihar ..	.. R.	1950-51	1.6	1.9	South Bihar	1.3	North Bihar	0.167	
			1963-64	1.7	2.1	Chotanagpur	1.4	„	0.184	Rise
		U.	1950-51	4.6	6.1	North Bihar	3.3	South Bihar	0.274	
			1963-64	2.7	3.6	„	2.2	„	0.218	Fall
4.	Gujarat ..	.. R.	1960	2.8	3.0	Ahmedabad	2.6	Baroda	0.068	
			1963	2.8	3.0	„	2.4	„	0.098	Rise
		U.	1960	4.3	5.8	Rajkot	3.1	Ahmedabad	0.268	
			1963	4.3	6.0	„	3.1	„	0.291	Rise
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	.. R.	1960-61	10.6	12.1	Doda	8.2	Ladakh	0.138	
			1963-64	12.4	13.4	„	9.1	„	0.146	Rise
		U.	1960-61	12.6	31.1	Doda	9.5	Kashmir	0.940	
			1963-64	12.4	26.4	„	9.7	„	0.801	Fall
6.	Kerala ..	.. R.	1958-59	3.5	3.8	Travancore	2.9	Malabar	0.131	
			1962-63	4.0	4.3	„	3.5	„	0.099	Fall
		U.	1958-59	3.5	4.4	Travancore	1.7	„	0.405	
			1962-63	3.4	4.4	„	1.7	„	0.406	Rise

7. Madhya Pradesh ..	R.	1950-51	1.8	4.2	Madhya Bharat	0.5	Eastern	0.772	
		1963-64	3.9	7.0	„	2.0	„	0.589	Fall
	U.	1950-51	2.9	8.2	Northern	2.1	Madhya Bharat	0.941	
		1963-64	4.9	17.5	„	2.9	Eastern	1.302	Rise
8. Madras	T.	1950-51	3.0	3.0	Coastal	2.0	Interior	0.236	
		1962-63	9.0	10.0	Interior	9.0	Coastal	0.079	Fall
9. Maharashtra	R.	1955-56	1.9	3.2	Nagpur	1.1	Aurangabad	0.391	
		1963-64	2.1	3.8	„	1.0	„	0.472	Rise
	U.	1955-56	3.4	6.6	Aurangabad	2.3	Bombay	0.506	
		1963-64	3.5	6.0	„	2.5	„	0.397	Fall
10. Mysore Hospitals ..	T.	1960-61	0.8	1.6	Coastal-Malnad	0.4	Northern-plain	0.645	
		1962-63	0.7	1.7	„	0.4	„	0.866	Rise
Dispensaries ..	T.	1960-61	3.1	4.0	Southern-plain	1.8	Northern-plain	0.322	
		1962-63	3.0	4.4	Coastal-Malnad	1.5	„	0.439	Rise
11. Orissa	R.	1950	2.2	2.5	Cuttack	1.6	Koraput	0.146	
		1962	2.0	2.2	Sundergarh	1.9	Sambalpur	0.060	Fall
	U.	1950	7.7	10.1	Sambalpur	4.2	Sundergarh	0.291	
		1962	7.9	11.4	Koraput	4.0	„	0.387	Rise
12. Punjab .. .	R.	1957	4.4	5.8	Hills	3.7	Haryana	0.177	
		1963	4.3	7.2	„	3.2	Agricultural	0.367	Rise
	U.	1957	8.8	10.5	Hills	7.2	Industrial	0.158	
		1963	7.7	9.6	„	6.4	„	0.158	Same
13. Rajasthan	R.	1950	0.9	2.2	Kota	0.5	Jodhpur	0.807	
		1964	1.4	2.7	„	1.0	„	0.462	Fall
	U.	1950	9.4	15.1	Udaipur	7.9	Jodhpur	0.411	
		1964	7.8	10.5	„	6.8	„	0.228	Fall
14. Uttar Pradesh	N.A.								

TABLE XXVIII : *concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	West Bengal	R. 1950	5.0	6.4	Burdwan, Birbhum	2.6	Darjeeling	0.240	
		1963	4.9	11.3	Darjeeling	4.4	Bankura-Purulia-Midnapur	0.536	Rise
		U. 1950	5.6	28.6	Darjeeling	3.4	Calcutta	1.966	
		1963	7.5	23.2	„	5.2	24-Paraganas, Howrah,-Hooghly	1.125	Fall

R—Rural
U—Urban
T—Total

TABLE XXIX.—Inter-regional variation in respect of total hospital beds available per lakh of population.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter regional variation	Rise/ Fall
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1950-51	23.2	42.1	Rayalaseema	1.7	Telangana	0.723	
		1963-64	53.7	68.9	„	32.9	„	0.277	Fall
2.	Assam ..	1950-51	31.7	43.9	Hills	30.1	Plains	0.274	
		1960-61	146.0	150.3	Plains	111.6	Hills	0.163	Fall
3.	Bihar	1955-56	21.7	25.2	Chotanagpur	19.3	North Bihar	0.114	
		1963-64	23.1	26.1	„	19.4	„	0.134	Rise
4.	Gujarat	1960-61	38.5	50.5	Rajkot	28.4	Baroda	0.236	
		1963-64	47.9	64.7	„	36.8	„	0.249	Rise
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	79.4	94.2	Kashmir	38.4	Doda	0.322	
		1963-64	86.6	111.5	Kathua	37.1	„	0.379	Rise
6.	Kerala	1957-58	77.0	95.0	Travancore	47.0	Malabar	0.321	
		1962-63	94.0	113.0	„	61.0	„	0.286	Fall
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1950-51	11.8	16.6	Southern	5.3	Eastern	0.370	
		1963-64	33.7	47.7	„	20.4	Northern	0.313	Fall
8	Madras	1950-51	34.0	35.0	Coastal	31.0	Interior	0.066	
		1961-62	71.0	111.0	„	59.0	„	0.416	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	38.1	56.3	Bombay	17.3	Aurangabad	0.331	
		1963-64	56.4	79.7	„	24.9	„	0.344	Rise
10.	Mysore					N.A.			
11.	Orissa	1950	20.3	24.4	Sundergarh	13.4	Koraput	0.208	
		1962	36.0	41.3	„	26.9	„	0.182	Fall

TABLE XXIX : *concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Punjab	1957	64.3	89.5	Industrial	37.4	Haryana	0.293	
		1963	66.3	94.0	„	36.2	„	0.338	Rise
13.	Rajasthan	1950	35.0	42.0	Jodhpur	25.0	Kota	0.208	
		1964	52.0	57.0	Jaipur	38.0	„	0.150	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1950-51	19.0	45.0	Hills	11.0	Eastern	0.674	
		1962-63	37.0	87.0	„	28.0	Bundelkhand	0.624	Fall
15.	West Bengal	1950	70.0	257.0	Calcutta	34.0	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	1.339	
		1963	79.0	326.0	„	40.0	„	1.367	Rise

TABLE LXX.—Inter-regional variation in respect of number of Primary Health Centres per lakh of population.

Sl. No.	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall Rise/
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1960-61	0.45	0.50	Rayalaseema	0.37	Telangana	0.120	
		1962-63	0.71	0.77	„	0.65	„	0.073	Fall
2.	Assam	1960-61	0.59	1.07	Hills	0.53	Plains	0.576	
		1963-64	0.60	1.14	„	0.53	„	0.642	Rise
3.	Bihar	N.A.							
4.	Gujarat	1960	0.77	1.21	Baroda	0.48	Ahmedabad	1.268	
		1963	0.88	1.25	„	0.69	„	0 868	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	0.93	1.05	Kashmir	0.82	Doda	0.103	
	(Excluding Ladakh) ..	1962-63	1.11	1.20	„	0.92	Kathua	0.094	Fall
6.	Kerala	1960-61	0.57	0.62	Travancore	0.46	Malabar	0.149	
		1962-63	0.69	0.75	„	0.60	„	0.110	Fall
7.	*Madhya Pradesh ..	1955-56	0.19	0.29	Eastern	0.08	Madhya Bharat	0.451	
		1962-63	1.11	1.14	„	0.89	Northern	0.118	Fall
8.	Madras	1955-56	0.04	0.10	Interior	0.05	Coastal	1.275	
		1962-63	0.36	0.38	„	0.35	„	0.042	Fall
9.	Maharashtra	1955-56	0.31	0.81	Poona	0.00	Aurangabad	0.963	
		1963-64	1.42	2.02	„	1.13	„	0.241	Fall
10.	Mysore	1960-61	0.16	0.25	Northern-plain	0.07	Coastal-Malnad	0.461	
		1962-63	0.07	0.29	„	0.04	Southern-plain	1.828	Rise

*Rural population only.

TABLE XXX : *concld.*

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Orissa		1955	0.06	0.45	Sundergarh	0.03	Sambalpur	3.283	
			1962	0.76	0.97	Koraput	0.61	,,	0.222	Fall
12.	Punjab		1957	0.27	0.31	Agricultural, Haryana	0.19	Hills	0.185	
			1963	0.96	1.16	Hills	0.82	Industrial	0.133	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	R.	1960	0.68	0.84	Udaipur	0.60	Kota	0.132	
			1963	0.83	0.90	,,	0.81	Jodhpur, Jaipur	0.054	Fall
		U.	1960	0.68	1.16	Udaipur	0.56	Jodhpur	0.426	
			1963	0.70	1.14	,,	0.59	Jaipur, Kota	1.054	Rise
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..		N.A.							
15.	West Bengal		1955	0.77	1.71	Darjeeling	0.30	Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar	0.610	
			1963	1.59	3.10	,,	1.28	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	0.443	Fall

TABLE XXXI.—Inter-regional variation in respect of No. of maternity homes per lakh of female population.

Sl. No.	State		Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Fall/ Rise
					Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	R.	1960-61	4.78			N.A.			
			1963-64	N.A.			N.A.			
		U.	1950-51	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.	
			1963-64	6.88	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.	
2.	Assam	R.	1955-56	0.59	1.76	Hills	0.44	Plains	1.407	
			1963-64	1.20	1.79	,,	1.13	,,	0.350	Fall
		U.	1955-56	4.12	4.54	Hills	4.04	Plains	0.073	
			1963-64	5.50	6.67	,,	5.28	,,	0.153	Rise
3.	Bihar	R.	1960-61	0.05	0.07	Chotanagpur	0.03	South Bihar	0.348	
			1963-64	0.05	0.06	,,	0.03	,,	0.258	Fall
		U.	1955-56	0.25	0.67	North Bihar	0.07	South Bihar	1.060	
			1963-64	0.92	1.14	,,	0.83	Chotanagpur	0.152	Fall
4.	Gujarat	(R&U)	1960-63	1.07	1.23	Rajkot	0.88	Baroda	0.134	
				1.09	1.28	,,	0.92	,,	0.137	Rise
5.	Kerala	(R&U)	1950-51				N.A.			
			1962-63	7.43	8.45	Travancore	5.66	Malabar	0.194	N.A.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	R.	1950-51	0.08			N.A.			
			1963-64	0.87	1.89	Southern	0.14	Northern	0.850	N.A.
		U.@	1950-51	2.00	2.83	Madhya Bharat	0.45	Southern	0.684	
			1963-64	2.28	4.33	,,	0.86	,,	0.747	Rise

@M.P —Urban; the value in Eastern region is 'Nil' in both the years.

TABLE XXXI : *contd.*

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Madras	R.	1950-51	2.00	2.00	Coastal	1.00	Interior	0.354	
			1962-63	17.00	19.00	Interior	16.00	Coastal	0.093	Fall
		U.	1950-51	4.00	4.00	Coastal	3.00	Interior	0.178	
			1962-63	6.00	6.00	„	5.00	„	0.118	Fall
8.	Maharashtra	R.	1955-56	0.30	0.68	Nagpur	0.00	Aurangabad	0.810	
			1963-64	0.75	1.81	„	0.03	„	0.840	Rise
		U.	1955-56	2.83	3.98	Poona	1.63	Aurangabad	0.367	
			1963-64	3.32	5.58	Nagpur	2.05	Bombay	0.356	Fall
9.	Mysore ..	(R&U)	1960-61	0.12	0.15	Southern-plain	0.02	Northern-plain	0.558	
			1963-64	0.09	0.09	„	0.04	„	0.333	Fall
10.	Orissa	R.	N.A.							
		U.	1950-51	N.A.						
			1962-63	0.80	N.A.					
11.	Punjab	R.	1950	0.15	0.28	Industrial	0.10	Agricultural, Haryana	0.500	
			1963	0.34	0.56	„	0.21	Haryana	0.382	Fall
		U.	1950	1.73	2.95	Hills	1.32	Industrial	0.387	
			1963	1.66	2.62	„	1.17	Agricultural	0.349	Fall
12.	Rajasthan	R.	1950	0.08	0.28	Jodhpur	—	Kota	1.500	
			1964	0.12	0.27	„	0.00	Udaipur, Kota	0.958	Fall
		U.	1950	2.25	3.90	Jodhpur	0.00	Kota	0.640	
			1964	3.91	4.74	„	2.47	„	0.240	Fall
13.	Uttar Pradesh ..	R.	1955-56	3.9	8.8	Bundelkhand,	2.6	Eastern	0.820	
			1963-64	5.5	13.2	Hills	4.2	„	0.665	Fall
		U.	N.A.							

14. West Bengal	R.	1960	2.24	4.81	Darjeeling	1.42	Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar,	0.523	
		1963	4.02	8.57	„	3.35	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur.	0.501	Fall
	U.	1960	2.97	9.82	Darjeeling	1.38	24-Paraganas, Howrah-Hooghly	1.229	
		1963	3.05	8.88	„	1.73	„	1.039	Fall

R—Rural
U—Urban
R & U—Rural and Urban combined.

TABLE XXXII.—Inter-regional variation in respect of length of total rural roads (Km.) per 100 Sq. Km. of rural area.

Sl. No	State	Year	State value	Maximum value		Minimum value		Index of inter-regional variation	Rise/ Fall
				Value	Region	Value	Region		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1960-61	6.9	9.4	Coastal	5.6	Rayalaseema	0.251	
		1963-64	8.4	11.4	„	6.1	Telangana	0.263	Rise
2.	Assam	1955-56	17.3	23.9	Plains	10.2	Hills	0.395	
		1962-63	31.7	41.9	„	20.6	„	0.337	Fall
3.	Bihar	N.A.							
4.	Gujarat	1955-56	8.3	12.7	Baroda	4.8	Ahmedabad	0.395	
		1961-62	10.0	13.7	„	8.1	„	0.245	Fall
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1960-61	3.6	11.7	Kashmir	1.3	Ladakh	1.630	
		1963-64	4.4	15.8	Kathua	1.4	„	1.852	Rise
6.	Kerala	1951	N.A.						
		1961	35.7	45.9	Travancore	23.4	Malabar	0.316	N.A.
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956-57	4.7	7.9	Northern	3.4	Eastern	0.364	
		1963-64	5.7	9.9	„	4.1	„	0.398	Rise
8.	Madras	1955-56	30.1	30.7	Coastal	29.3	Interior	0.023	
		1962-63	41.6	43.3	„	39.8	„	0.042	Rise
9.	Maharashtra	1951	6.9	18.4	Konkan	1.0	Aurangabad	0.931	
		1962	9.7	22.6	„	2.2	„	0.815	Fall
10.	Mysore	1960-61	11.3	14.9	Southern-plain	7.3	Northern-plain	0.286	
		1963-64	11.9	15.5	„	7.9	„	0.270	Fall
11.	Orissa	N.A.							
		1962-63	30.9	48.4	Cuttack	18.8	Koraput	0.368	N.A.

12.	Punjab	1951-52	10.6	16.8	Industrial	7.6	Agricultural	0.369	
		1962-63	13.2	18.5	„	10.3	„	0.266	Fall
13.	Rajasthan	1955-56	6.6	14.6	Udaipur	3.6	Jodhpur	0.716	
		1963-64	8.5	17.0	„	5.3	„	0.605	Fall
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1955-56	17.6	20.2	Eastern	15.1	Hill	0.110	
		1962-63	18.7	21.5	„	15.0	Bundelkhand	0.120	Rise
15.	West Bengal	1955-56	43.7	73.4	24-Paraganas, Howrah, Hooghly	26.5	Jalpaiguri Cooch-Bihar	0.358	
		1960-61	49.9	81.7	„	33.4	„	0.333	Fall

TABLE XXXIII.—Percentage distribution of rural/urban population by expenditure groups in various States.

Sl. No.	State	Sector	Household (monthly) expenditure class (Rs.) 1—100	101—300	301—500	501 and above	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	R	73.4	24.1	2.3	0.2	100.0
		U.	N.A.				
2.	Assam	R.	33.8	59.7	5.3	1.2	100.0
		U.	14.4	61.9	16.7	7.0	100.0
3.	Bihar	R.	Not available				
		U.					
4.	Gujarat	R.	35.3	60.4	2.0	2.3	100.0
		U.	18.5	67.0	11.5	3.0	100.0
5.	Kerala	R.	Not available				
		U.					
6.	Madhya Pradesh ..	R.	56.5	40.1	2.8	0.6	100.0
		U.	28.7	57.8	9.7	3.8	100.0
7.	Madras	R.	53.1	41.9	3.7	1.3	100.0
		U.	27.7	60.7	8.9	2.7	100.0
8.	Maharashtra	R.	52.6	42.0	4.4	1.0	100.0
		U.	26.6	55.0	13.1	5.3	100.0
9.	Mysore	R.	44.0	48.0	5.0	3.0	100.0
		U.	28.0	60.0	5.0	7.0	100.0
10.	Orissa	R.	66.4	30.8	2.2	0.6	100.0
		U.	40.5	49.6	8.1	1.8	100.0
11.	Punjab	R.	25.4	64.1	8.0	2.5	100.0
		U.	20.7	69.5	8.7	1.1	100.0

12. Rajasthan	R.	Not available				
	U.					
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	R.	51.7	43.4	4.1	0.8	100.0
	U.	46.6	46.6	6.1	0.7	100.0
14. West Bengal	R.	49.3	43.6	5.3	1.8	100.0
	U.	26.7	54.8	10.7	7.8	100.0
15. Himachal Pradesh ..	R	Not available				
	U.					
16. Manipur	R.	28.3	67.4	3.4	0.9	100.0
	U.	6.8	79.1	8.4	5.7	100.0
17. Tripura	R.	34.3	56.5	6.8	2.4	100.0
	U.	9.9	60.6	24.1	5.4	100.0

R—Rural
U—Urban

TABLE XXXIV.—Per capita expenditure in rural-urban areas at different periods of time over the last three Plan periods.

NSS Round	Period roughly referred to	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
3rd*	1951-52	23.09	31.72
4th		21.57	28.79
5th	1952-53	19.81	28.86
6th*	1953-54	19.87	27.40
7th		17.24	23.88
8th@	1954-55	14.96	24.69
9th	1955-56	15.20	23.69
10th		17.61	25.24
11th	1956-57	16.97	24.98
12th		17.31	26.50
13th	1957-58	18.57	25.24
14th	1958-59	20.13	28.06
15th	1959-60	20.03	27.51
16th	1960-61	21.44	29.62
17th	1961-62	21.63	31.20
18th	1963	22.41	32.81

*Data converted to month as reference period.

@ Down to the 8th round, consumption of home grown stock was valued at retail prices. Thereafter it was valued at ex-farm prices. While this procedural difference does not affect the urban data significantly, a downward correction of about a rupee or so may be needed for the rural data relating to 3rd to 8th rounds, to make them comparable to the subsequent data.

TABLE XXXV.—Per capita consumption expenditure in rupees for a period of 30 days separately for rural/urban areas Statewise

Sl. No.	State	RURAL				
		Per capita consumption expenditure (in Rs. 0.00)				
		14th round	15th round	16th round	17th round	18th round
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	16.51	19.07	19.50	19.96	20.84
2.	Assam	24.76	23.46	24.00	22.03	26.27
3.	Bihar	18.92	17.45	25.51	18.96	21.15
4.	Gujarat	20.33	22.14	23.46	22.75	22.15
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	23.75	24.21	25.62	24.65	27.42
6.	Kerala	16.91	17.40	18.12	21.00	20.71
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	20.53	18.73	18.04	21.47	23.02
8.	Madras	16.91	17.37	18.57	21.70	23.45
9.	Maharashtra	17.51	18.60	19.13	19.62	21.48
10.	Mysore	19.32	19.24	21.42	24.98	20.92
11.	Orissa	14.29	14.54	14.54	17.40	19.45
12.	Punjab	34.02	27.86	31.40	32.68	27.91
13.	Rajasthan	25.36	26.55	23.17	23.62	24.68
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	21.54	20.96	20.11	22.56	21.48
15.	West Bengal	21.34	19.83	22.81	20.81	23.75
16.	Union Territories ..	22.75	22.34	22.70	25.25	23.70
	ALL INDIA ..	20.13	20.03	21.44	21.63	22.41

TABLE XXXV—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State	URBAN				
		Per capita consumption expenditure (in Rs. 0.00)				
		14th round	15th round	16th round	17th round	18th round
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	24.13	24.29	27.93	25.20	27.93
2.	Assam	38.44	33.73	37.50	40.15	46.02
3.	Bihar	23.29	20.71	27.55	35.26	29.64
4.	Gujarat	26.94	25.93	30.09	31.99	32.61
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	27.78	24.88	25.10	24.47	30.79
6.	Kerala	21.61	23.04	23.65	26.31	27.70
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	29.46	29.74	27.44	27.56	30.35
8.	Madras	24.69	25.40	26.50	29.98	31.45
9.	Maharashtra	32.55	32.88	32.74	37.95	37.51
10.	Mysore	24.13	14.83	30.23	26.28	26.33
11.	Orissa	28.06	23.12	21.63	33.64	31.11
12.	Punjab	30.30	29.22	33.70	30.27	33.00
13.	Rajasthan	30.02	23.45	29.21	29.20	32.26
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	23.01	21.84	25.42	25.90	28.69
15.	West Bengal	36.20	40.10	35.99	38.31	41.40
16.	Union Territories ..	48.26	39.33	38.99	45.10	45.88
	ALL INDIA ..	28.06	27.51	29.62	31.20	32.81

TABLE XXXVI.—**Per capita monthly expenditure on different items in rural areas—Statewise.**

Sl. No.	State	Cereals and pulses (in Rs.)	Milk and milk products (in Rs.)	Total food (in Rs.)	Col. 5 as % of total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	9.55	1.12	14.03	70
2.	Assam ..	9.63	0.70	15.22	69
3.	Gujarat	8.36	2.94	16.67	73
4.	Kerala	5.09	0.44	10.48	50
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..	9.06	1.48	12.98	60
6.	Madras	9.66	0.71	14.92	69
7.	Maharashtra	6.09	1.18	13.61	69
8.	Mysore	8.64	1.16	13.61	55
9.	Orissa	8.88	0.30	12.52	72
10.	Punjab	8.03	5.86	17.88	54
11.	Rajasthan	9.69	3.75	16.64	60
12.	Uttar Pradesh ..	8.70	1.65	13.39	59
13.	West Bengal	8.53	0.72	13.46	64
14.	Himachal Pradesh ..	11.24	3.81	19.82	N.A.
15.	Manipur	11.60	0.36	15.98	67
16.	Tripura	11.05	0.75	17.16	N.A.

TABLE XXXVII.—Per capita monthly expenditure on different items in urban areas—Statewise.

Sl. No.	State	Cereals and pulses (in Rs.)	Milk and milk products (in Rs.)	Total Food (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not available		
2.	Assam	9.64	2.50	20.93
3.	Gujarat	7.77	3.52	18.77
4.	Kerala	7.18	1.19	16.92
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6.83	2.79	15.20
6.	Madras	9.18	2.05	18.68
7.	Maharashtra	7.47	3.33	20.26
8.	Mysore	7.92	2.15	22.64
9.	Orissa	Not available		
10.	Punjab	6.91	4.91	18.21
11.	Rajasthan	15.81	N.A.	18.66
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7.13	2.45	13.94
13.	West Bengal	8.24	2.13	17.47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Not available		
15.	Manipur	10.32	1.90	18.72
16.	Tripura	11.23	3.05	25.84

TABLE XXXVIII.—Per capita monthly expenditure according to different household classes (Rural).

Sl. No.	State	Household monthly expenditure class (Rs.)				
		1—100	101—300	301—500	501 and above	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not available				19.22
2.	Assam	Not available				
3.	Gujarat	16.80	22.90	42.40	63.60	22.00
4.	Kerala	10.51	15.50	27.49	38.89	14.16
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15.06	22.49	N.A.	N.A.	18.69
6.	Madras	16.17	26.03	44.56	73.97	22.10
7.	Maharashtra	15.16	23.60	35.78	53.21	19.98
8.	Mysore	Not available				
9.	Orissa	Not available				
10.	Punjab	17.35	27.11	47.24	66.44	27.41
11.	Rajasthan	14.94	24.87	42.84	157.86	22.57
12.	Uttar Pradesh	14.52	22.13	34.71	53.96	19.06
13.	West Bengal	14.03	22.30	31.57	51.18	19.24
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21.40	33.90	—	—	34.40
15.	Manipur	18.50	24.17	50.58	65.57	23.83
16.	Tripura	18.67	22.97	38.82	64.55	23.60

TABLE XXXIX.—Per capita monthly expenditure according to different household expenditure classes (Urban).

Sl. No.	State	Household monthly expenditure class (Rs.)				
		1—100	101—300	301—500	501 and above	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	Not available				
2.	Assam ..	Not available				
3.	Gujarat ..	22.80	28.20	38.00	97.60	30.50
4.	Kerala ..	19.88	25.89	53.73	77.25	27.04
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24.99
6.	Madras ..	19.68	27.79	53.50	98.93	30.94
7.	Maharashtra ..	21.07	30.26	53.52	113.42	35.28
8.	Mysore ..	Not available				
9.	Orissa ..	Not available				
10.	Punjab ..	20.73	27.27	53.72	108.53	29.13
11.	Rajasthan ..	19.07	31.16	48.71	48.11	29.47
12.	Uttar Pradesh ..	16.80	24.89	42.09	92.47	22.68
13.	West Bengal ..	22.07	26.79	43.17	64.88	30.28
14.	Himachal Pradesh ..	Not available				
15.	Manipur ..	32.36	26.71	24.50	98.28	30.99
16.	Tripura ..	28.08	34.42	44.36	107.09	40.13

TABLE XL.—Per capita monthly quantitative consumption of rice and wheat and all cereals in rural/urban areas—Statewise.

(In seers)

Sl. No.	State	RURAL		URBAN	
		Rice and wheat	All cereals	Rice and wheat	All cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.61	16.46	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	17.09	17.09	14.90	14.94
3.	Gujarat	5.39	15.64	8.21	11.67
4.	Kerala	8.10	8.16	9.59	9.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15.07	20.87	11.26	12.40
6.	Madras	12.02	17.47	12.28	13.23
7.	Maharashtra	5.85	16.65	7.51	12.39
8.	Mysore	6.28	20.32	7.27	12.85
9.	Orissa	20.58	22.19	15.65	15.74
10.	Punjab	12.46	17.43	12.48	13.52
11.	Rajasthan	N.A.	24.47	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	10.85	17.88	11.10	13.10
13.	West Bengal	14.87	15.88	12.74	13.38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11.19	19.12	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Manipur	20.98	21.21	19.72	19.76
16.	Tripura	18.57	18.57	16.86	16.87

TABLE XLI.—**Per capita monthly quantitative consumption of rice and wheat and all cereals in rural areas classified according to different household expenditure classes.**

(In seers)

Sl. No.	State	Item	Household monthly expenditure class (Rs.) 1—100	101—300	301—500	501 and above	All Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice & wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9.61
		All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.46
2.	Assam	Rice & wheat	14.97	18.05	19.60	25.00	17.09
		All cereals	14.97	18.05	19.60	25.00	17.09
3.	Gujarat	Rice & wheat	4.20	5.86	6.32	9.94	5.39
		All cereals	15.48	15.72	13.04	19.36	15.64
4.	Kerala	Rice & wheat	7.66	7.82	11.22	15.34	8.10
		All cereals	7.69	7.93	11.22	15.34	8.16
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Rice & wheat	N.A.	N.A.	13.20	16.82	15.07
		All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20.87
6.	Madras	Rice	10.69	13.13	15.03	14.52	11.97
		Wheat	0.01	0.08	0.15	0.24	0.05
		All cereals	16.64	18.27	19.14	19.14	17.47
7.	Maharashtra	Rice & wheat	15.34	6.51	3.81	13.93	5.85
		All cereals	15.06	18.00	20.32	27.77	16.65
8.	Mysore	Rice & wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6.28
		All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20.32
9.	Orissa	Rice & wheat	18.34	24.86	30.20	13.87	20.58
		All cereals	19.92	26.69	30.20	13.87	22.19

10. Punjab	Rice	1.35	2.44	2.19	1.32	2.12
	Wheat	8.44	10.85	11.13	12.61	10.34
	All cereals	16.17	17.15	18.83	16.49	17.43
11. Rajasthan	Rice & wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	All cereals	22.45	24.87	24.56	129.96	24.47
12. Uttar Pradesh ..	Rice	4.78	5.80	6.32	6.13	5.27
	Wheat	4.59	6.18	10.90	9.01	5.58
	All cereals	16.38	19.13	24.78	18.60	17.88
13. West Bengal	Rice and wheat	14.04	15.69	14.29	17.27	14.87
	All cereals	15.24	16.61	14.92	17.89	15.88
14. Himachal Pradesh ..	Rice & wheat	8.0	12.3	N.A.	N.A.	11.19
	All cereals	13.8	21.2	N.A.	N.A.	19.12
15. Manipur	Rice & wheat	19.88	21.26	23.17	26.56	20.98
	All cereals	19.98	21.41	25.99	26.56	21.21
16. Tripura	Rice & wheat	19.49	17.77	19.85	20.47	18.57
	All cereals	19.50	17.77	19.86	20.47	18.57

TABLE XLII.—**Per capita monthly quantitative consumption of rice and wheat, and all cereals in urban areas classified according to different household expenditure classes.**

(In seers)

Si. No.	State	Item	Household monthly expenditure class (Rs.)				
			1—100	101—300	301—500	501 and above	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	Not available				
2.	Assam ..	..	Rice and wheat	14.60	14.39	16.46	16.29	14.90
			All cereals	14.60	14.45	16.46	16.33	14.94
3.	Gujarat ..	..	Rice and wheat	6.32	8.61	9.12	8.44	8.21
			All cereals	11.51	11.64	12.54	10.24	11.67
4.	Kerala ..	..	Rice and wheat	7.93	10.01	12.30	12.33	9.59
			All cereals	8.04	10.36	12.37	12.33	9.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..		Rice	N.A.	2.29	5.18	N.A.	2.87
			Wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14.90	8.39
			All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12.40
6.	Madras ..	..	Rice	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			Wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Maharashtra ..	..	Rice & wheat	5.71	7.61	9.25	11.28	7.51
			All cereals	12.40	12.00	11.01	12.17	12.32
8.	Mysore ..	..	Rice and wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7.27
			All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12.85
9.	Orissa ..	..	Rice & wheat	15.12	15.90	16.11	18.47	15.65
			All cereals	15.20	16.24	16.25	18.47	15.74

10. Punjab	Rice	0.76	0.66	0.55	0.61	0.67
	Wheat	11.34	12.32	9.15	10.08	11.81
	All cereals	12.33	14.36	9.89	11.68	13.52
11. Rajasthan	Rice and wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12. Uttar Pradesh ..	Rice	2.80	3.00	2.70	1.80	2.90
	Wheat	7.40	8.70	10.10	7.90	8.20
	All cereals	13.10	13.10	14.20	10.10	13.38
13. West Bengal	Rice and wheat	12.70	12.88	12.41	12.41	12.74
	All cereals	13.12	13.53	13.15	13.53	13.38
14. Himachal Pradesh ..	Rice and wheat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	All cereals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15. Manipur	Rice and wheat	19.30	20.01	14.51	23.84	19.72
	All cereals	19.83	20.01	14.51	23.84	19.76
16. Tripura	Rice and wheat	24.86	15.33	17.49	17.18	16.86
	All cereals	24.86	15.34	17.51	17.18	16.87

TABLE XLIII.—Per capita monthly expenditure on different items in rural areas region-wise in various States.

(In Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	Regions	Cereals and pulses	Milk and milk products	Total food	Total food and non-food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	Coastal	9.43	1.26	14.69	20.31
		Rayalseema	9.33	0.54	12.37	18.65
		Telangana	9.42	0.65	12.62	17.48
		State	9.55	1.12	14.03	19.22
2.	Assam	State	9.63	0.70	15.22	21.24
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot	8.02	4.11	17.86	23.76
		Ahmedabad	7.38	3.15	15.51	20.78
		Baroda	8.96	1.87	16.14	20.75
		State	8.36	2.94	16.67	22.00
4.	Kerala	Travancore	4.66	0.50	10.31	14.71
		Malabar	5.72	0.36	10.73	13.37
		State	5.09	0.44	10.48	14.16
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..	Eastern	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17.52
		Northern	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.34
		Southern	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19.65
		Madhya Bharat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20.26
		State	9.06	1.48	12.98	18.69
6.	Madras	Coastal	9.71	0.69	15.31	22.42
		Interior	9.58	0.74	14.32	21.63
		State	9.66	0.71	14.92	22.10
7.	Maharashtra	Konkan	9.86	0.91	14.81	21.07
		Bombay	6.51	2.13	10.35	16.74
		Poona	6.48	1.18	11.65	17.74
		Aurangabad	7.63	1.26	14.04	22.18
		Nagpur	8.86	0.97	13.81	19.83
		State	8.09	1.18	13.61	19.98
8.	Mysore	Not available				

9. Orissa	Cuttack	9.66	0.36	14.60	23.13
	Koraput	7.26	0.36	10.06	12.87
	Sambalpur	8.82	0.21	11.34	15.32
	Sundergarh	8.35	0.18	10.43	13.77
	State	8.88	0.30	12.53	18.37
10. Punjab	Hills & Industrial	N.A.	N.A.	16.67	27.87
	Agricultural and Haryana	N.A.	N.A.	19.02	27.00
	State	8.03	5.86	17.88	27.41
11. Rajasthan	Jodhpur	N.A.	N.A.	15.36	20.40
	Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	20.24	26.32
	Udaipur	N.A.	N.A.	9.74	15.66
	Kota	N.A.	N.A.	14.78	22.27
	State	9.69	3.75	16.64	22.57
12. Uttar Pradesh ..	Western	8.33	2.86	14.34	21.42
	Central	8.23	1.49	12.77	17.87
	Bundelkhand	8.90	1.71	14.27	18.57
	Eastern	8.81	0.76	12.19	17.38
	Hills	9.82	2.53	17.27	23.97
	State	8.70	1.65	13.39	19.06
13. West Bengal	Darjeeling	7.90	0.50	10.97	15.57
	Jalpaiguri-Cooch-Bihar	8.86	0.87	13.98	20.78
	West-Dinajpur-Malda Murshidabad-Nadia	7.74	0.58	12.53	17.08
	24-Pargana-Howrah-Hooghly	8.68	0.64	13.25	18.96
	Burdwan-Birbhum	8.43	1.27	15.03	22.12
	Bankura-Purulia-Midnapur	8.92	0.61	13.57	19.43
	State	8.53	0.72	13.46	19.24
14. Himachal Pradesh ..	——	11.24	3.81	19.82	30.50
15. Manipur	——	10.60	0.36	15.98	23.83
16. Tripura	——	11.05	0.75	17.16	23.60

TABLE XLIV.—Per capita monthly expenditure on different items in urban areas by size group of towns.

(In Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	Size group of towns	Cereals and pulses	Milk and milk products	Total food	Total food and non-food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	Not available				
2.	Assam	All	9.64	2.50	20.93	36.30
3.	Gujarat	Large	7.87	3.85	20.20	34.05
		Small	7.69	3.23	17.56	27.55
		All	7.77	3.52	18.77	30.53
4.	Kerala	Large	7.22	1.56	17.44	29.37
		Small	7.16	0.93	16.55	25.34
		All	7.18	1.19	16.92	27.04
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..	Large	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33.61
		Small	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18.54
		All	6.83	2.79	15.20	24.99
6.	Madras	Large	9.12	2.64	20.41	35.13
		Small	9.22	1.54	17.19	27.33
		All	9.18	2.05	18.68	30.94
7.	Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	8.55	5.74	30.30	55.35
		Large	6.60	2.68	15.81	27.81
		Small	7.31	1.95	15.80	25.38
		All	7.47	3.33	20.26	35.28
8.	Mysore ..	Not available				
9.	Orissa	Large	22.24	N.A.	N.A.	NA.
		Small	34.64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		All	31.42	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

10.	Punjab	Large	N.A.	N.A.	18.85	32.84
		Small	N.A.	N.A.	17.81	26.81
		All	6.91	4.91	18.21	29.13
11.	Rajasthan	Large	13.88	N.A.	20.20	34.15
		Small	16.98	N.A.	17.71	26.61
		All	15.81	N.A.	18.66	29.47
12.	Uttar Pradesh ..	Large	7.32	2.88	15.27	25.49
		Small	6.94	2.02	12.59	19.80
		All	7.13	2.45	13.94	22.68
13.	West Bengal	Calcutta	8.13	2.83	20.31	38.54
		Others	8.29	1.80	16.15	26.45
		All	8.24	2.13	17.47	30.28
14.	Himachal Pradesh ..	Not available				
15.	Manipur	All	10.32	1.90	18.72	30.99
16.	Tripura	Large	11.53	3.16	26.67	41.50
		Small	9.41	2.38	20.77	31.70
		All	11.23	3.05	25.84	40.13

TABLE XLV—Per capita monthly quantitative consumption (in srs.) of all cereals in rural areas—Regionwise.

Sl. No.	State	Region	Quantitative consumption (Srs.)	Sl. No.	State	Region	Quantitative consumption (Srs.)
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	Coastal	15.88	8.	Mysore	Southern-plain	N.A.
		Rayalaseema	17.39			Coastal-Malnad	N.A.
		Telangana	17.42			Northern-plain	N.A.
		State	16.46			State	20.32
2.	Assam	Plains	17.32	9.	Orissa	Cuttack	23.15
		Hills	16.99			Koraput	14.66
		State	17.09			Sambalpur	25.56
						Sundergarh	22.86
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot	12.91			State	22.19
		Ahmedabad	13.07				
		Baroda	15.78	10.	Punjab	Hills & Industrial	16.74
		State	15.64			Agricultural & Haryana	18.07
						State	17.43
4.	Kerala ..	Travancore	7.41				
		Malabar	9.25	11.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	29.45
		State	8.16			Jaipur	19.31
						Udaipur	26.10
5.	Madhya Pradesh ..	Eastern	20.02			Kota	30.46
		Northern	22.49			State	24.47
		Southern	21.23				
		Madhya Bharat	21.85	12.	Uttar Pradesh ..	Western	19.06
		State	20.87			Central	17.04
						Bundelkhand	19.67
6.	Madras	Coastal	17.58			Eastern	16.52
		Interior	17.25			Hills	20.67
		State	17.47			State	17.88
7.	Maharashtra	Konkan	16.23	13.	West Bengal ..	Darjeeling	15.11
		Bombay	14.78			Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar, West-Dinajpur, Malda	19.20
		Poona	16.48			Murshidabad & Nadia	15.02
		Aurangabad	16.02			24-Parganas Howrah & Hooghly	15.71
		Nagpur	16.97			Burdwan & Birbhum	15.39
		State	16.65			Bankura, Purulia & Midnapur	15.98
						State	15.88

TABLE XLVI.—Percentage distribution of rural population by socio-economic groups in various States.

Sl. No.	State	*Socio-economic groups						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	All groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh@ ..	46.7	1.6	31.0	12.3	7.6	0.8	100.0
2.	Assam	62.7	3.2	18.8	4.2	5.1	6.0	100.0
3.	Bihar	Not available						
4.	Gujarat	67.9	0.4	16.0	8.4	5.2	2.1	100.0
5.	Kerala	Not available						
6.	Madhya Pradesh ..	73.6	1.8	15.6	3.5	3.9	1.6	100.0
7.	Madras	42.6	3.7	29.1	9.8	11.2	3.6	100.0
8.	Maharashtra	61.5	4.5	24.8	5.4	2.9	0.9	100.0
9.	Mysore	61.0	7.0	17.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	100.0
10.	Orissa	55.9	2.3	26.2	6.0	6.8	2.8	100.0
11.	Punjab	47.1	10.2	19.7	9.0	8.9	5.1	100.0
12.	Rajasthan@	85.1	1.2	6.5	5.6	1.0	0.6	100.0
13.	Uttar Pradesh ..	69.8	2.2	15.2	6.7	3.5	2.6	100.0
14.	West Bengal	41.9	5.9	18.1	15.6	17.2	1.3	100.0
15.	Manipur	73.7	7.6	1.3	8.6	7.1	1.7	100.0
16.	Tripura	64.4	5.6	13.7	8.9	5.6	1.8	100.0

*Socio-economic groups (rural)
I. Farmers, cultivators
II. Tenant cultivators.
III. Agricultural labourers
IV. Non-agricultural self-employed
V. Non-agricultural non-self-employed.
VI. Others.

@ The figures represent the distribution of working population and not the entire population.

TABLE XLVII.—Percentage distribution of urban population by socio-economic groups in various States.

Sl. No.	State	*Socio-economic groups						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	All groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	Not available						
2.	Assam	33.9	—	1.7	31.4	28.9	4.1	100.0
3.	Bihar	Not available						
4.	Gujarat	22.5	3.5	7.7	17.6	44.4	4.3	100.0
5.	Kerala	Not available						
6.	Madhya Pradesh ..	Not available						
7.	Madras	17.8	5.5	11.0	22.6	37.3	5.8	100.0
8.	Maharashtra	18.9	2.3	9.1	24.1	40.9	4.7	100.0
9.	Mysore	19.0	2.0	15.0	22.0	37.0	5.0	100.0
10.	Orissa	12.7	2.4	12.2	21.5	48.2	3.0	100.0
11.	Punjab	28.0	0.3	10.2	20.9	30.4	10.2	100.0
12.	Rajasthan	Not available						
13.	Uttar Pradesh ..	25.1	3.0	13.1	21.6	34.8	2.4	100.0
14.	West Bengal	25.6	4.9	3.1	27.1	36.2	3.1	100.0
15.	Manipur	25.8	0.6	12.8	29.6	28.8	2.4	100.0
16.	Tripura	25.7	8.3	3.5	41.1	19.9	1.5	100.0

* Socio-economic groups (urban)

I. Self-employed in industries & trade
II. Self-employed in profession
III. Self-employed in other activities
IV. Non-self-employed in manual occupations
V. Non-self-employed in non-manual occupations.
VI. Others.

TABLE XLVIII—Percentage of unemployed persons to total population during census 1961, NSS 1963--64 and NSS 1964-65.

Sl. No.	State	Rural	Urban		
		Census 1961	Census 1961	NSS 1963-64	NSS 1964-65
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	0.07	0.60	0.45	0.52
2.	Assam	0.34	0.55	0.42	0.38
3.	Bihar	0.10	0.77	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	0.13	0.88	0.31	N.A
5.	J. & K.	0.13	0.67	0.30	0.20
6.	Kerala	0.89	1.76	1.94	1.67
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	0.03	0.37	0.60	0.40
8.	Madras	0.17	1.13	1.22	0.86
9.	Maharashtra	0.13	1.27	0.53	0.66
10.	Mysore	0.05	0.68	0.44	0.53
11.	Orissa	0.08	0.54	0.44	0.36
12.	Punjab	0.22	0.68	0.77	0.21
13.	Rajasthan	0.04	0.34	0.40	0.42
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	0.06	0.51	0.26	0.36
15.	West Bengal	0.58	2.62	0.92	0.76
16.	Himachal Pradesh ..	0.08	0.50	N.A.	0.25
17.	Manipur	0.10	1.43	0.93	0.37
18.	Tripura ..	0.16	0.94	1.19	1.06

TABLE XLIX.—Percentage distribution of urban unemployed persons by duration of unemployment in various States.

Sl No.	State	Duration of unemployment				
		Less than 1 month	1—6 months	More than 6 months	Not recorded	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	22.2	57.9	19.6	0.3	100.0
2.	Assam	0.1	66.5	33.4	0.0	100.0
3.	Gujarat	5.1	65.3	27.1	2.5	100.0
4.	Kerala	26.5	26.2	46.5	0.8	100.0
5.	Madras	8.4	47.9	40.6	3.1	100.0
6.	Maharashtra	5.4	44.3	49.8	0.5	100.0
7.	Mysore	19.3	29.7	51.0	0.0	100.0
8.	Orissa	0.3	60.1	39.5	0.1	100.0
9.	Punjab	2.2	31.0	66.7	0.1	100.0
10.	Rajasthan	11.0	46.9	40.9	1.2	100.0
11.	Uttar Pradesh ..	5.6	38.2	56.2	0.0	100.0
12.	West Bengal	8.8	33.9	57.3	0.0	100.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh ..	Not available				
14.	Manipur	10.5	26.3	52.7	10.5	100.0
15.	Tripura	0.2	39.1	60.7	0.0	100.0

TABLE L.—Percentage distribution of working persons in urban areas according to their hours of work groups in a week in various States.

Sl. No.	State	Hours of work groups per week								
		0—7	8—14	15—28	29—42	43—56	57—70	Above 70	Not recorded	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	2.1	9.7	16.4	50.8	17.9	0.5	0.8	100.0
2.	Assam	0.9	1.3	4.3	28.1	44.6	19.7	1.1	0.0	100.0
3.	Gujarat	1.4	0.8	4.8	11.1	61.5	18.1	1.4	0.9	100.0
4.	Kerala	1.8	3.2	13.5	18.2	37.3	17.3	4.4	4.3	100.0
5.	Madras	3.7	3.0	8.2	19.7	42.0	19.6	2.3	1.5	100.0
6.	Maharashtra	2.5	1.1	4.2	11.3	70.1	9.2	0.0	1.6	100.0
7.	Mysore	2.5	1.5	6.0	16.4	47.0	23.4	3.2	0.0	100.0
8.	Orissa	2.8	1.9	6.8	17.2	52.9	15.5	0.7	2.2	100.0
9.	Punjab	1.8	2.5	3.0	16.5	52.8	21.7	1.6	0.1	100.0
10.	Rajasthan	Not available								
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1.2	0.8	2.0	11.5	73.4	10.5	0.6	0.0	100.0
12.	West Bengal	1.3	0.4	2.8	19.3	49.5	18.6	8.1	0.0	100.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Not available								
14.	Manipur	5.9	3.8	14.2	27.5	25.2	18.9	2.3	2.2	100.0
15.	Tripura	0.6	2.2	4.1	18.1	42.1	26.6	4.0	2.3	100.0

TABLE LL.—Percentage distribution of working persons in rural areas according to their hours of work groups in a week in various States.

Sl. No.	State	Hours of work groups per week								
		0—7	8—14	15—28	29—42	43—56	57—70	above 70	Not recorded	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.3	2.3	10.5	21.6	36.9	27.2	0.6	0.6	100.0
2.	Assam	0.4	0.6	7.8	21.6	45.1	24.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
3.	Gujarat	Not available								
4.	Kerala	6.3	4.7	13.1	20.7	26.1	23.6	5.5	0.0	100.0
5.	Madras	Not available								
6.	Maharashtra	1.4	2.4	8.8	20.5	44.7	19.9	0 6	1.7	100.0
7.	Mysore	Not available								
8.	Orissa	1.1	2.7	9.7	20.9	40.6	22.3	0.2	2.5	100.0
9.	Punjab	1.3	2.4	8.0	14.1	28.7	38.0	5.0	2.5	100.0
10.	Rajasthan	1.7	2.5	7.6	13.9	54.8	17.4	1.6	0.5	100.0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1.1	1.5	5.1	10.3	39.5	41.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
12.	West Bengal	0.7	1.2	11.1	27.6	44.9	12.9	1.6	0.0	100.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.6	17.0	26.7	50.6	2.8	0.6	1.1	100.0
14.	Manipur	Not available								
15.	Tripura	1.5	2.4	9.9	20.2	35.6	29.5	0.7	0.2	100.0

TABLE LII.—Percentage distribution of rural households by land owned.

Sl. No.	State	Estimated No.of hh. (000)	Per cent owning no land	Area owned by others (000 acres)	% distribution of hhs. by ownership holding (acres)						
					Below 1	1—2½	2½—5	5—7½	7½—10	10—12½	12½—15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	6641	6.84	28095	48.38	17.94	11.46	7.09	3.51	2.92	1.54
2.	Assam	2024	27.77	4527	49.60	15.86	20.65	8.40	2.77	0.79	1.19
3.	Bihar	8503	8.63	23635	51.10	16.98	15.83	6.68	3.27	2.40	1.07
4.	Gujarat	3141	14.74	22765	37.76	11.05	11.05	8.56	7.10	5.73	3.22
5.	J. & K.	604	10.93	1691	30.46	29.30	23.18	9.93	3.64	1.66	0.66
6.	Kerala	2492	30.90	3138	72.40	14.77	7.38	2.85	1.00	0.44	0.32
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	5479	9.14	41708	29.03	11.39	15.42	11.66	7.74	5.79	4.24
8.	Madras	6764	24.20	11991	61.74	16.68	11.07	5.47	1.76	1.41	0.46
9.	Maharashtra	5302	16.03	39314	39.91	10.35	11.41	8.00	5.98	5.28	3.32
10.	Mysore	3567	18.64	23082	35.55	10.99	12.92	12.05	9.08	5.13	2.92
11.	Orissa	3799	7.84	12238	43.48	18.19	17.24	8.90	4.00	2.58	1.58
12.	Punjab	2494	12.33	12080	53.17	8.26	9.22	0.06	5.61	3.13	2.65
13.	Rajasthan	2956	11.84	34991	18.60	10.66	15.46	12.45	8.56	6.53	4.67
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	13372	2.78	45960	36.69	20.78	21.39	9.30	4.43	2.66	1.41
15.	West Bengal	4914	12.56	11378	51.14	10.11	16.81	7.04	2.77	1.69	0.92
16.	Union Territories ..	414	15.22	1268	41.79	14.98	24.15	9.66	3.80	2.66	0.97
	All India	72466	11.68	317861	42.62	16.20	14.94	8.68	4.95	3.34	1.90

hhs=households

(Contd.)

TABLE LII.—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State	% distribution of hhs by ownership holding (acres)				
		15—20	20—25	25—30	30—50	50 & above
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	2.27	1.88	0.81	1.28	0.92
2.	Assam	0.59	0.10	0.00	0.05	—
3.	Bihar	1.13	0.61	0.35	0.39	0.19
4.	Gujarat	5.41	3.31	2.07	3.66	1.08
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	0.50	0.33	0.17	0.17	—
6.	Kerala	0.40	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.08
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	5.80	3.18	1.66	3.03	1.06
8.	Madras	0.62	0.41	0.10	0.21	0.07
9.	Maharashtra	4.72	3.60	2.15	3.73	1.55
10.	Mysore	3.78	2.72	1.74	2.05	1.07
11.	Orissa	1.16	0.58	0.37	0.58	0.34
12.	Punjab	4.09	2.09	1.28	2.04	0.40
13.	Rajasthan	6.76	4.13	2.91	5.82	3.45
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	1.63	0.67	0.42	0.50	0.12
15.	West Bengal	0.73	0.55	0.16	0.80	0.00
16.	Union Territories ..	1.45	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00
	All India	2.61	1.61	0.91	1.54	0.70

hhs.—households

TABLE LIII.—Percentage distribution of operational holdings by size.

Sl. No.	State	Estimated No.of operational holdings (in 000's)	Estimated No.of household operating land (in 000's)	Percentage distribution of operational holdings by size (acres)					
				Below 1	1—2½	2½—5	5—7½	7½—10	10—12½
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	3974	4121	15.91	25.99	18.59	12.73	6.37	4.93
2.	Assam	1286	1291	14.08	24.65	37.94	15.16	4.67	1.24
3.	Bihar	6503	6657	29.58	24.80	22.89	9.92	4.67	3.32
4.	Gujarat	2095	2343	6.21	13.55	15.80	12.84	11.60	9.93
5.	J. & K.	531	537	13.94	33.52	29.75	13.18	4.71	2.45
6.	Kerala	1795	2075	57.05	22.23	12.14	4.40	1.67	1.06
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	4240	4468	7.50	14.22	19.34	15.73	10.05	7.71
8.	Madras	3564	4060	20.15	32.29	23.47	11.73	4.57	3.09
9.	Maharashtra	3570	3908	8.49	15.07	18.04	11.74	9.02	7.54
10.	Mysore	2389	2707	6.57	13.98	17.45	18.76	12.10	8.29
11.	Orissa	2577	2561	14.94	24.41	28.80	12.88	7.45	4.58
12.	Punjab	1430	1519	12.09	11.33	14.20	14.61	10.28	8.95
13.	Rajasthan	2665	2606	4.02	12.01	17.71	14.37	9.76	7.95
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	10579	10596	17.98	25.35	26.54	13.04	6.12	3.97
15.	West Bengal	3266	3249	19.20	25.78	29.73	13.75	4.68	3.12
16.	Union Territories ..	301	303	13.62	18.27	37.21	16.28	5.98	4.32
17.	All India	50765	53001	17.13	21.94	22.62	12.84	6.96	5.05

TABLE LIII. *Concld.*

Sl. No.	State	Percentage distribution of operational holdings by size (acres)					
		12½—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—50	50 and above
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	2.87	4.23	2.77	1.18	2.72	1.71
2.	Assam	1.32	0.70	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.00
3.	Bihar	1.38	1.53	0.83	0.34	0.49	0.23
4.	Gujarat	5.15	7.83	5.35	3.67	6.16	1.91
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.19	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	0.45	0.50	0.22	0.06	0.11	0.11
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	5.71	7.76	4.13	2.48	3.70	1.67
8.	Madras	1.09	1.23	0.76	0.14	0.34	0.14
9.	Maharashtra	5.01	7.25	6.77	3.17	6.30	2.60
10.	Mysore	4.35	5.44	3.89	2.85	4.14	2.18
11.	Orissa	2.17	1.98	0.97	0.50	0.93	0.39
12.	Punjab	6.01	8.95	4.62	2.73	4.69	1.54
13.	Rajasthan	5.40	8.37	5.63	3.19	6.87	4.72
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	2.15	2.28	1.06	0.75	0.60	0.16
15.	West Bengal	1.53	1.05	0.73	0.25	0.18	0.00
16.	Union Territories ..	1.66	2.33	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00
17.	All India	2.90	3.75	2.29	1.31	2.18	1.03

TABLE LIV.—Average capital expenditure per household item-wise on farm business, non-farm business, residential plots and buildings, and durable household assets in 1961-62.

Sl. No.	State	Farm business		Non-farm business		Residential plots and buildings		Durable household assets	
		Average Expenditure per h.h. (Rs.)	Expenditure financed by borrowing (%)	Average expenditure per h.h. (Rs.)	Expenditure financed by borrowing (%)	Average expenditure per h.h. (Rs.)	Expenditure financed by borrowing (%)	Average expenditure per h.h. (Rs.)	Expenditure financed by borrowing (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	123.1	39.3	1.9	37.8	31.4	44.1	3.8	17.6
2.	Assam	39.7	14.0	2.3	17.9	12.2	4.9	3.2	—
3.	Bihar	46.9	22.8	4.5	16.9	31.5	13.3	9.8	2.0
4.	Gujarat	129.2	44.8	8.2	27.2	33.5	31.3	9.2	10.9
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	85.8	11.6	2.6	21.0	51.3	8.8	12.8	7.0
6.	Kerala	69.7	23.6	13.5	20.5	52.9	18.7	9.0	2.2
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	72.9	33.7	1.4	13.6	20.4	18.6	5.1	23.5
8.	Madras	122.2	46.5	8.8	38.2	29.6	42.6	4.7	17.0
9.	Maharashtra	90.6	26.6	10.4	2.6	25.7	17.1	4.8	2.1
10.	Mysore	183.1	31.4	6.9	10.5	38.0	32.4	8.3	21.7
11.	Orissa	37.8	16.4	1.9	21.6	21.0	6.2	3.7	2.7
12.	Punjab	172.9	28.0	9.0	20.1	51.7	22.1	15.0	8.0
13.	Rajasthan	155.9	53.8	5.6	28.0	43.0	29.1	8.1	27.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	101.3	30.1	9.4	13.2	37.7	12.7	8.3	15.7
15.	West Bengal	36.7	20.1	5.3	12.1	25.7	11.3	3.7	—
*	All States	95.2	33.3	6.4	17.7	32.2	22.0	6.9	11.6

Average expenditure per household (all India)=Rs. 140.7 hh.=household.

* Includes Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & Tripura

TABLE LV.—Capital expenditure (in cash) on farm business and the amount of cash expenditure financed from borrowing during 1961-62.

Sl. No.	State	Farm business		Amount financed from borrowing	
		Per reporting household (Rs.)	Percentage of households reporting	Per reporting household (Rs.)	Percentage of households reporting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	382.0	32.2	411.0	11.8
2.	Assam	102.0	39.1	293.0	1.9
3.	Bihar	111.0	42.3	228.0	4.7
4.	Gujarat ..	304.0	42.5	654.0	6.4
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ...	272.0	31.5	267.0	3.7
6.	Kerala	125.0	55.7	294.8	5.6
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	169.0	43.1	271.0	9.1
8.	Madras	343.0	35.6	532.0	10.7
9.	Maharashtra	245.0	36.9	554.0	4.4
10.	Mysore	330.0	55.4	467.0	12.3
11.	Orissa	93.0	40.5	178.0	3.5
12.	Punjab	350.0	49.4	480.0	10.1
13.	Rajasthan	320.0	48.6	370.0	22.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	190.0	53.2	253.0	12.0
15.	West Bengal	88.0	41.9	234.0	3.2
*	All India ..	217.0	43.8	365.0	8.7

TABLE LVI.—Capital expenditure (in cash) on non-farm business and the amount of cash expenditure financed from borrowing during 1961-62.

Sl. No.	State	Non-farm business		Amount financed from borrowing	
		Per reporting household (Rs.)	% of households reporting	Per reporting household (Rs.)	% of households reporting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.0	2.4	217.2	0.3
2.	Assam	98.0	2.4	235.0	0.2
3.	Bihar	59.0	7.6	343.0	0.2
4.	Gujarat	195.0	4.2	828.0	0.3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	173.0	1.5	516.0	0.1
6.	Kerala	83.0	16.2	215.2	1.3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	89.0	1.6	174.0	0.1
8.	Madras	138.0	6.4	375.0	0.9
9	Maharashtra	258.0	4.0	227.0	0.1
10.	Mysore	223.0	3.1	512.0	0.2
11.	Orissa	93.0	2.1	291.0	0.2
12.	Punjab	74.0	12.1	515.0	0.4
13.	Rajasthan	123.0	4.6	242.0	0.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	100.0	9.4	307.0	0.4
15.	West Bengal	79.0	6.7	~~316.0~~ 250.0	0.3
£	*All India	106.0	6.0	316.0	0.4

Source ; RBI Bulletin, ~~October~~ June, 1965.

£ Includes Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & Tripura

TABLE LVII.—Amount of cash loans borrowed per reporting household in each asset group regionwise in 1961-62.

(In Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	Region	Assets groups (Rs.)							
			Less than 500	500-1000	1000-2500	2500-5000	5000-10000	10000-20000	20000 & above	All groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	Coastal	94.8	148.7	230.7	260.1	477.1	689.6	1827.2	424.9
		Rayalaseema	118.5	190.2	263.6	400.4	521.7	770.6	1633.6	380.4
		Telangana	132.0	168.6	243.9	359.2	481.2	899.0	1937.5	397.3
		State	105.3	167.7	245.0	327.6	491.4	738.9	1803.9	406.2
2.	Assam	Plains	74.0	88.0	125.0	163.0	238.0	506.0	350.0	147.0
		Hills	59.0	60.0	96.0	556.0	834.0	1535.0	—	288.0
		State	72.0	84.0	121.0	183.0	297.0	721.0	350.0	163.0
3.	Bihar	State	74.0	155.0	147.0	189.0	322.0	401.0	864.0	230.0
4.	Gujarat	Rajkot	235.0	225.0	392.0	514.0	616.0	891.0	1425.0	669.0
		Ahmedabad	198.0	213.0	251.0	407.0	576.0	973.0	1669.0	555.0
		Baroda	142.0	211.0	241.0	327.0	592.0	1193.0	1750.0	469.0
		State	179.2	215.7	270.3	400.4	590.3	975.1	1591.2	558.3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	State	293.0	178.0	235.0	233.0	327.0	423.0	581.0	293.0
6.	Kerala	State	89.0	164.0	208.0	311.0	391.0	701.0	882.0	288.0
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	State	121.0	157.0	210.0	292.0	447.0	670.0	1648.0	329.0
8.	Madras	State	106.0 ~~91.9~~	180.0 ~~129.4~~	209.0 ~~164.5~~	386.0 ~~319.2~~	548.0 ~~441.0~~	1008.0 ~~752.8~~	2318.0 ~~1391.0~~	440.0 ~~328.7~~
9.	Maharashtra	State	111.0	159.0	195.0	292.0	437.0	613.0	1437.0	386.0
10.	Mysore	State	117.0	148.0	227.0	300.0	495.0	754.0	2141.0	461.0

11. Orissa	Cuttack	48.0	242.0	188.0	313.0	300.0	881.0	1265.0	307.0
	Koraput	46.0	39.0	68.0	119.0	194.0	232.0	290.0	103.0
	Sambalpur	—	188.0	104.0	129.0	89.0	327.0	250.0	142.0
	Sundergarh	39.0	65.0	105.0	89.0	147.0	218.0	2853.0	211.0
	State	66.0	182.0	154.0	236.0	249.0	701.0	1435.0	247.0
12. Punjab — —	Hills and Industrial	160.0	158.0	285.0	300.0	501.0	490.0	856.0	384.0
	Agricultural and Haryana	284.0	378.0	406.0	644.0	612.0	666.0	1086.0	620.0
	State	216.0	282.0	356.0	473.0	567.0	595.0	1020.0	521.0
13. Rajasthan	Jodhpur	302.0	316.0	262.0	445.0	600.0	1123.0	2052.0	447.0
	Jaipur	195.0	282.0	418.0	548.0	770.0	1098.0	3253.0	700.0
	Udaipur	198.0	212.0	161.0	211.0	447.0	665.0	1011.0	311.0
	Kota	169.0	170.0	225.0	273.0	346.0	602.0	440.0	331.0
	State	194.0	269.0	315.0	447.0	633.0	972.0	2455.0	548.0
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	Western	157.0	236.0	260.0	314.0	440.0	713.0	1120.0	391.0
	Central	76.0	112.0	150.0	234.0	329.0	519.0	918.0	198.0
	Bundelkhand	171.0	132.0	219.0	254.0	411.0	1033.0	681.0	306.0
	Eastern	79.0	105.0	133.0	206.0	244.0	375.0	861.0	205.0
	Hills	—	—	300.0	402.0	1068.0	438.0	1262.0	690.0
	State	114.0	159.0	189.0	264.0	430.0	569.0	1045.0	307.0
15. West Bengal .. —	Hilly	65.0	119.0	136.0	230.0	100.0	500.0	—	142.0
	Northern Plains	100.0	132.0	201.0	173.0	275.0	959.0	727.0	217.0
	Eastern	88.0	114.0	152.0	228.0	326.0	639.0	1365.0	236.0
	Western	84.0	93.0	159.0	237.0	319.0	1263.0	1229.0	309.0
	State	88.0	110.0	158.0	211.0	319.0	918.0	1233.0	255.0
16. Himachal Pradesh ..	..	*180.0	639.0	354.0	550.0	678.0	1008.0	1185.0	666.0

* Per household.

TABLE LVIII.—Outstanding cash loans per reporting household according to purpose as on 30th June, 1962 in various States.

Sl. No.	State	Cash loans outstanding classified according to purpose (Rs.)											
		Capital expenditure on farm business	Current expenditure on farm business	Capital expenditure on non-farm business.	Current expenditure on non-farm business.	Household expenditure	Repayment of debt.	Litigation expenditure	Financial investment.	purpose not specified	Others/ Misc.	More than one purpose.	Total debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	725	496	853	652	435	643	867	877	487	3448	483	755
2.	Assam ..	381	201	578	719	241	359	674	456	194	1050	859	349
3.	Bihar ..	362	194	581	520	467	526	700	346	632	213	494	554
4.	Gujarat ..	1022	568	1676	1830	510	490	578	243	471	—	501	811
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	321	196	512	1278	342	162	592	—	81	—	628	391
6.	Kerala	548	164	212	303	215	406	198	163	429	—	322	372
7.	Madhya Pradesh	468	378	485	1847	416	313	548	266	2568	—	446	614
8.	Madras	968	438	1040	1110	428	650	761	346	—	—	825	870
9.	Maharashtra ..	706	419	2662	950	310	361	487	718	—	—	521	609
10.	Mysore ..	715	398	887	905	494	649	977	682	3035	416	1394	868
11.	Orissa ..	245	137	694	1172	315	333	424	1045	2124	52	464	370
12.	Punjab	666	230	988	817	778	628	1302	153	2683	1585	1274	1090
13.	Rajasthan ..	597	259	624	1382	698	405	332	344	1273	277	826	1043
14.	Uttar Pradesh	349	137	333	632	341	237	469	113	697	600	523	439
15.	West Bengal ..	346	147	443	704	243	388	448	346	—	80	703	327
*	All India	589	317	827	863	425	471	621	377	1296	1000	547	647

* Includes Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & Tripura

TABLE LIX.—Amount of cash loans borrowed per reporting household during the year 1961-62 classified according to purpose and household groups (for cultivators non-cultivators and all households)

Sl. No.	State	Cultivators									
		Capital expenditure on farm business	Current expenditure on farm business	Capital expenditure on non-farm business	Current expenditure on non-farm business	Household expenditure	Litigation expenditure	Repayment of debts	Financial Investments	Others/ Misc.	More than one purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	473	363	189	761	284	1051	403	950	—	403
2.	Assam	257	153	943	139	133	224	209	—	200	317
3.	Bihar	237	103	652	865	189	444	409	200	87	342
4.	Gujarat	731	553	1568	932	375	554	558	257	—	712
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	291	158	619	2452	264	262	166	—	—	419
6.	Kerala	314	117	303	568	220	118	282	144	—	316
7.	Madhya Pradesh	291	275	581	2609	212	294	272	300	100	367
8.	Madras ..	608	253	1114	914	260	476	508	128	—	492
9.	Maharashtra ..	568	361	1371	1012	251	212	339	—	—	694
10.	Mysore ..	516	378	1100	713	263	532	523	660	400	1041
11.	Orissa	206	115	457	2495	185	470	287	—	200	238
12.	Punjab	527	169	501	1156	391	685	438	104	2183	663
13.	Rajasthan ..	385	195	347	1211	335	167	311	206	—	286
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	266	121	364	1523	212	314	244	150	538	278
15.	West Bengal ..	268	152	371	1334	173	341	352	345	—	1175
*	All India	391	256	577	1101	248	370	353	310	595	391

TABLE LIX.—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State	Non-cultivators									
		Capital expenditure on farm business	Current expenditure on farm business	Capital expenditure on non-farm business	Current expenditure on-non-farm business	Household expenditure	Litigation expenditure	Repayment of debts	Financial investment	Others/ Misc.	More than one purpose
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	409	158	416	483	139	512	370	—	—	252
2.	Assam	300	40	222	236	104	75	—	—	—	2500
3.	Bihar	112	42	283	810	102	173	140	200	—	240
4.	Gujarat	247	199	542	1538	245	—	445	168	—	846
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	1084	205	267	109	—	—	—
6.	Kerala	152	32	72	152	113	175	76	100	—	60
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	147	228	136	1153	153	200	151	—	—	93
8.	Madras ..	205	189	114	2232	146	153	170	475	—	489
9.	Maharashtra ..	261	214	249	922	135	96	174	—	—	117
10	Mysore ..	270	196	2650	691	180	212	443	—	—	200
11.	Orissa	126	25	262	2331	101	158	150	—	—	667
12.	Punjab	336	103	524	1411	241	500	341	105	60	950
13.	Rajasthan ..	151	79	296	2985	269	600	242	875	—	412
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	250	104	409	523	168	308	203	30	82	212
15.	West Bengal ..	210	122	673	2014	121	108	157	—	—	50
*	All India	262	143	362	1329	158	241	255	431	79	310

TABLE LIX.—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State	All Households									
		Capital expenditure on farm business	Current expenditure on farm business	Capital expenditure on non-farm business	Current expenditure on non-farm business	Household expenditure	Litigation expenditure	Repayment of debts	Financial investment	Misc./ others	More than one purpose
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	468	354	297	602	237	924	398	950	—	390
2.	Assam	257	151	655	184	125	194	209	—	200	862
3.	Bihar ..	232	100	529	840	170	411	367	200	87	335
4.	Gujarat	711	542	1206	1449	340	554	542	239	—	739
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	291	158	619	1926	260	262	161	—	—	419
6.	Kerala	311	116	273	484	202	123	266	141	—	310
7.	Madhya Pradesh	285	274	390	1742	201	290	262	300	100	351
8.	Madras ..	568	251	589	1749	215	414	443	221	—	492
9.	Maharashtra ..	547	359	922	963	217	170	292	—	—	641
10.	Mysore ..	497	365	1720	703	243	489	510	660	400	971
11.	Orissa	201	112	379	2455	163	345	264	—	200	305
12.	Punjab	486	160	513	1351	336	646	385	104	1652	720
13.	Rajasthan ..	380	193	337	1996	329	177	304	340	—	293
14.	Uttar Pradesh ..	265	120	383	990	204	313	238	137	396	269
15.	West Bengal ..	262	150	475	1642	157	263	320	345	—	800
*	All India	382	252	497	1217	226	354	337	326	482	383

* Includes Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & Tripura.

GIPNLK—1/PEO/67—13-11-68—2,600

TABLE LX.—Percentage distribution of amount of cash loan borrowed in 1961-62 according to credit agency.

(All agencies=100)

Sl. No.	State	Names of credit agencies								
		Government	Cooperative	Commercial banks	Landlords	Agricultural money lenders	Professional money-lenders	Traders	Relatives	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not available								
2.	Assam	2.2	1.2	—	—	27.0	7.8	5.4	29.0	26.6
3.	Bihar	Not available								
4.	Gujarat	24.3	17.6	—	2.6	12.9	12.8	10.5	12.5	6.8
5.	Kerala	1.0	11.5	4.0	1.2	6.8	3.4	7.8	10.9	53.4
6.	Madhya Pradesh ..	1.1	15.6	—	0.2	34.0	27.8	12.5	3.9	4.9
7.	Madras ..	2.3	14.6	2.0	0.1	53.7	7.2	4.3	4.2	11.6
8.	Maharashtra (cult. hh.)	8.5	38.2	0.1	0.2	16.1	8.4	3.6	15.5	9.4
9.	Mysore (cult. hh.)	33.8	23.9	16.5	—	16.5	—	—	—	9.3
	(non-cult. hh.) ..	—	9.4	77.1	—	6.9	—	—	—	6.6
10.	Orissa	4.1	8.1	—	2.1	4.8	5.5	61.5	5.2	8.7
11.	Punjab	1.9	10.0	—	4.9	28.5	13.1	8.9	12.7	20.0
12.	Rajasthan	0.8	3.4	—	—	24.0	22.5	17.5	5.7	26.1
13.	Uttar Pradesh ..	2.4	15.2	0.4	0.2	34.8	20.9	7.4	9.4	9.3
14.	West Bengal ..	1.7	4.6	—	1.4	23.3	4.2	7.6	14.8	42.4
15.	Himachal Pradesh	11.4	2.2	—	—	15.4	2.0	48.3	10.0	11.1
16.	Manipur ..	Not available								
17.	Tripura ..	2.2	0.2	—	—	7.4	1.5	60.4	0.8	27.5

Cult. hh.=Cultivating households. Non-cult.hh.=Non-cultivating households.

Table LX: Percentage distribution of amount of cash loans borrowed in 1961-62 according to credit agency (All Rural Households)

(All agencies = 100)

Sl. No.	State	Names of credit agencies								
		Government	Co-operatives	Commercial banks	Land lords	Agrl. money lenders	Professional money-lenders	Traders	Relatives	Others
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.4	11.8	1.6	0.4	57.7	9.3	10.3	2.1	6.4
2.	Assam	3.7	1.4	-	-	36.1	9.7	10.1	22.9	16.1
3.	Bihar	1.0	2.6	-	0.1	59.5	15.0	9.3	7.0	5.5
4.	Gujarat	0.9	22.2	-	..	5.3	6.2	14.9	20.5	30.1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	11.2	0.2	0.3	6.7	4.4	18.5	15.2	43.4
6.	Kerala	1.0	11.6	3.9	1.2	6.8	3.4	7.7	10.8	53.5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.1	15.6	0.2	0.1	33.9	27.7	12.4	4.0	4.9
8.	Madras	2.3	14.6	2.0	0.2	53.7	7.2	4.3	4.2	11.6
9.	Maharashtra	7.6	35.3	0.1	0.3	16.5	8.2	3.9	15.9	12.3
	" (cultivators households)	8.3	38.3	0.1	0.3	16.2	8.5	3.6	15.5	9.4
10.	Mysore	5.3	19.1	1.7	1.5	41.5	0.8	8.7	6.6	14.7
	"(cultivators households)	6.1	20.6	0.6	1.8	43.1	0.9	9.2	6.5	11.2
	"(non-cultivators households)	-	9.4	9.1	0.1	31.0	0.2	5.2	7.4	37.5
11.	Orissa	3.8	14.6	-	0.2	14.9	29.5	17.7	3.6	15.7
12.	Punjab	1.9	10.0	-	5.0	28.5	13.1	8.9	12.7	20.0
13.	Rajasthan	0.8	3.4	..	-	24.0	22.5	17.5	5.7	26.1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2.4	15.2	0.3	0.2	34.8	20.9	7.4	9.4	9.3
15.	West Bengal	1.7	4.6	..	1.4	23.3	4.2	7.5	14.8	42.4
16.	All India*	2.3	13.8	0.7	0.7	33.9	12.7	10.1	8.8	17.0

* Includes figures for Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

.. Denotes negligible.