

MANPOWER STUDIES

Educated Persons in India 1955



PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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PITAMBAR PANT

Chief, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission.

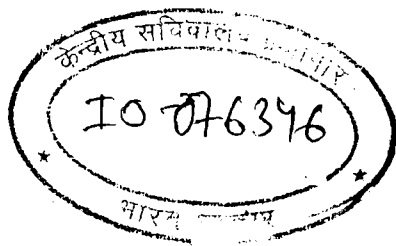
T. P. CHAUDHURI

Indian Statistical Institute

With a foreword by

P. C. MAHALANOBIS, F.R.S.

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MANPOWER
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FOREWORD

1. Spread of education must go in advance of economic development. At a technological level, an increasing supply of trained personnel is essential for a rapid progress of industrialization. In India a shortage of technical and scientific man-power has already developed in many directions which calls for purposeful action.

2. There is also a deeper social connection between education and national development. A characteristic sign of a pre-industrial economy is the great disparity in the distribution of wealth and income. A very small number of persons or families at the top have most of the privileges, power and influence. This group naturally tends to preserve the status quo. The desire for progress comes only through the spread of education.

3. After modern industries have started to develop, further spread of education some times leads to increasing unemployment among educated persons. This gives rise to social tensions and pressures. The only remedy lies in attaining a sufficiently rapid growth of economic activities tending towards full employment.

4. These problems began to receive increasing attention in connection with the preparatory work relating to the Second Five Year Plan and an extensive enquiry was conducted in the 9th Round of the National Sample Survey, May to November, 1955. The present report is based on the material collected in this survey.

5. Some of the findings are of great social interest. Educated persons in this report have been defined as those who have attained the matriculation standard required for admission to universities or have higher qualifications. In this sense, there were roughly 4.7 million educated persons (roughly 1.2 per cent or about one person out of eighty of the total population) in India in 1955. Among them about 3.2 million resided in urban areas (4.7 per cent or less than one in twenty of the urban population) and about 1.5 million (about half of one per cent or one person out of two hundred) in rural areas. Urban areas thus had proportionately nine times or more of educated persons compared to rural areas. Sex disparities were also large. Of 4.7 million educated persons about 4 million were men. About one out of fifty were educated among men, the proportion was only about one-sixth among women.

6. In rural areas, out of about 1.33 million educated men, 74 per cent were in the labour force of which 61 per cent were gainfully employed and 13 per cent were unemployed. Among about 179,000 educated women, only 27 per cent were in the labour force of which 16 per cent were gainfully occupied and 11 per cent were unemployed.

Educated Persons in India, 1955

7. In urban areas, out of 2,668,000 educated men, 76 per cent were in the labour force and out of 522,000 educated women, 26 per cent. Educated persons (men and women taken together) constituted 10 per cent of all gainfully occupied persons in urban areas. The rate of unemployment was about 12 per cent and 80 per cent of the unemployed were in the age-group 15-24.

8. There has also been a rapid expansion of secondary education in recent years and from 1954-55 more than 400,000 persons are passing the matriculation examination each year many of whom are unable to secure gainful work. A large pool of unemployed persons especially at younger ages, 15-24 years, is steadily increasing. A large portion of these unemployed young persons is concentrated in urban areas. This is naturally giving rise to much frustration and causing social unrest.

9. I have stressed only one side of the picture. The present report also gives a fairly comprehensive survey of the structure of both employment and unemployment among educated persons which would be of great value for diagnostic purposes and remedial measures.

March 1959

P. C. MAHALANOBIS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study on 'Educated Persons in India' conducted by the Planning Commission (Perspective Planning Division) in collaboration with the Indian Statistical Institute, is based on data collected by the National Sample Survey during its Ninth Round, May-November 1955.

Machine tabulation was carried out at the NSS Machine Tabulation Unit in the Army Statistical Organisation in New Delhi.

Shri S. S. Ahluwalia and Shri R. C. Arora were mainly responsible for the processing of data and the preparation of tables. Shri H. C. Sharma prepared material for Appendix B: Reliability of Estimates. Dr. T. P. Chaudhuri gave valuable assistance in the preparation of the final report.

PITAMBAR PANT

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Planning for a rapidly developing economy calls for as much concern with the resources of educated and trained personnel as with other physical and financial resources. Human resources are essential in every economic activity and unless properly trained persons are available in sufficient number there may be serious gaps between the tasks set out and the tasks accomplished. The planners must, therefore, study the present supply of trained persons and their utilisation with a view to make suitable arrangements for the supply of sufficient number of trained persons required for the accomplishment of tasks envisaged in different periods. With this object in view, a study of educated persons in urban India was taken up by the Scientific and Technical Manpower Section of the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission as one of a series of Manpower Studies forming part of a bigger programme of Studies approved by the Cabinet Committee on Manpower in May 1957.

1.2. The data on which this Report is based were collected in the course of the National Sample Survey (NSS), Ninth Round, during May to November, 1955. This Survey, designed especially to assess the nature and extent of unemployment in rural and urban India, was one of the biggest surveys of the type carried out in India, comprising a sample of more than 16,000 households in rural India and about 34,000 households in urban India.

1.3. Detailed analysis of information regarding the educated persons (defined as persons with general education matriculation and above) did not form part of the immediate programme of NSS and therefore, by arrangement with the Indian Statistical Institute, the punched cards containing the information pertaining to the educated persons in the sample (based on block 9 of schedule 10, reproduced at the end) were secured and mechanical processing of the data was carried out at the NSS Machine Tabulation Unit at the Army Statistical Organization in New Delhi. Compilation and analysis of data and the preparation of the Report were done in close collaboration between the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission and the Planning Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute in New Delhi.

1.4. As educated persons constitute only half of one per cent of the total population in rural India (in comparison with 4.7 per cent in urban India), despite the large number of households covered in rural India, the sample size was

inadequate to enable reliable conclusions to be drawn in respect of employment and other characteristics of educated persons in rural India except in very broad terms. Detailed analysis of the data was, therefore, undertaken in respect of educated persons in urban India. The main report gives an account of this analysis. Appendix 'A' has, however, been added to describe some broad characteristics of the educated persons in rural India.

1.5. The scheme of this Report is as follows. Chapter One describes the general purpose of the study and gives a summary of the main findings. Chapter Two describes the scope and method of the survey and gives an account of the design of the survey, procedure of selection of sample households, collection and processing of data. Chapter Three, Four and Five are devoted to a presentation of the broad results derived from the more detailed Statistical Tables (pages 46-84) which follows the Appendices. The general characteristics of the educated persons in urban India are described in Chapter Three. Chapter Four gives a more detailed consideration to the pattern of employment of the educated persons and Chapter Five is confined to a study of unemployment among the educated persons.

1.6. The tables in the text chapters are identified by letter 'T' which is followed by the chapter number and serial number of the table in the Chapter. A reference to the serial number of the relevant Statistical Table is also provided in the form of a number within parenthesis immediately following the text table number. For example table 2 in the text Chapter 5 having reference to Statistical Table 4.2, carries the identifying symbol T.5.2(4.2).

1.7. The reliability of the estimates has been dealt with in a note on the subject which is Appendix 'B'.

1.8. Keeping the margin of error in mind, quoting of figures in units and tens has been avoided and figures have been rounded to '00' (hundreds) or '000' (thousands) in order to emphasize that the estimates given are approximations.

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

2.1. *Educated persons in India, 1955*: Towards the end of 1955 there was an estimated number of 4,700,000 educated persons in the whole of India, including among the educated all persons with a general education of the level of matriculation and above. Of this total, 3,190,000 were in urban India and 1,510,000 in rural India.

2.2. There were 3,999,000 educated men and 701,000 educated women.

2.3. Among men 2,708,000 (68 per cent) were matriculate, 643,000 (16 per cent) intermediate and 648,000 (16 per cent) graduate and above. Among women, 533,000 (76 per cent) were matriculate, 88,000 (13 per cent) intermediate and 80,000 (11 per cent) graduate and above.

Introduction and Summary of Findings

EDUCATED PERSONS IN RURAL INDIA, 1955

3.1. *Educated men:* The number of educated men in rural India was estimated to be 1,331,000 of which 78 per cent were matriculate, 11 per cent intermediate and 11 per cent graduate and above. Those among the educated men who were in the labour force, that is, who were either gainfully occupied or were in search of work, constituted 74 per cent of the total, of which gainfully occupied were 61 per cent and the unemployed 13 per cent.

3.2. Gainfully occupied persons were almost equally divided between public and private sectors. From the point of view of providing employment to educated persons, the main occupation divisions, in decreasing order of importance, were subordinate technical (which accounted for 34 per cent of the total), professional and superior technical (26 per cent), subordinate administrative and executive (21 per cent), and ministerial (12 per cent), which among themselves accounted for all but 7 per cent of the total number. Industry-wise, 39 per cent were engaged in 'service', 33 per cent in agriculture, animal husbandry etc., 12 per cent in construction, 5 per cent in manufacturing and less than 5 per cent in trade; the remaining 5 to 6 per cent were distributed in various other industries such as mining, electricity, water and sanitary services, transport and communication, etc.

4.1. *Educated women:* There were 179,000 educated women in the whole of rural India, of which 80 per cent were matriculate, 11 per cent intermediate and 9 per cent graduate and above. Among educated women, only 27 per cent were in the labour force, 16 per cent being gainfully occupied and 11 per cent unemployed.

4.2. Out of 29,000 gainfully occupied educated women 62 per cent were in the public sector. 70 per cent of the gainfully occupied women were in professional and technical occupations and the remaining 30 per cent in subordinate technical occupations. Industry-wise, 'service' accounted for 70 per cent and agriculture, animal husbandry etc. 30 per cent.

EDUCATED PERSONS IN URBAN INDIA, 1955

5.1. *Educated men:* 7.3 per cent of all men in urban India were educated; and this percentage varied from 5.4 per cent in western zone to 9.5 per cent in eastern and north-western zones.

5.2. Percentage of educated men varied in different age groups. It was negligible in age group below 15 and rose to 11 per cent in the age group 15-19. The peak was reached in age group 20-24 in which group 19 per cent were educated. A definite but gradual decline in the proportion of educated men was observed in higher age groups, the percentage being 14 in the age group 25-29, 11 in 35-39, 8 in 45-49 and 55-59, going down to about 4 per cent in the age group 65 and above, bearing witness to the rapid expansion of education in recent years.

Educated Persons in India, 1955

5.3. Out of 2,668,000 educated men in urban India 1,670,000 (63 per cent) were matriculate, 497,000 (18 per cent) were intermediate, 160,000 (6 per cent) graduate and post-graduate in science and 341,000 (13 per cent) graduate and post-graduate in arts.

5.4. Of the total number, 1,832,000 (69 per cent) had no technical or professional qualification or skill, 342,000 (13 per cent) had technical or professional skill but did not hold any technical degree, diploma or certificate, 2,26,000 (9 per cent) had degree or equivalent qualification and 248,000 (9 per cent) had diploma, certificate or equivalent qualification. (This excludes 19,000 for which such information was not available).

5.5. Out of 2,668,000 educated men in urban India, 2,035,000 (76 per cent) were in the labour force. The rest were neither gainfully occupied nor were seeking job; major groups among them were students (18 per cent) and persons living on unearned income such as rentiers, pensioners (2 per cent).

5.6. Among 1,802,000 gainfully occupied educated men, 1,103,000 were matriculate, 299,000 intermediate, 125,000 were graduate and post-graduate in science and 275,000 were graduate and post-graduate in arts. Employees constituted the largest group among gainfully occupied men, numbering 1,402,000. Next in importance were the own account workers, numbering 2,80,000. Employers formed a small group of 54,000. In all levels of education, employees formed the largest group. Own account workers also were found in substantial proportions.

5.7. About 72 per cent of the employees were in the public sector. In other categories of employment the role of private sector was more important.

5.8. Important industries for educated men were found to be 'services' (50 per cent), trade and commerce (14 per cent), transport, storage and communication (14 per cent) and manufacturing (13 per cent), which together gave employment to about 91 per cent of the gainfully occupied. Occupations which accounted for the largest number of educated men were ministerial (34 per cent) and professional and (superior) technical (23 per cent). The other broad occupational groups such as sales and related activities, subordinate administrative and executive and subordinate technical being of equal importance (11 per cent each), followed by managerial and administrative (8 per cent). The personal service occupations accounted for less than 2 per cent of the gainfully occupied educated men.

5.9. Among matriculates, substantial proportions were found as ordinary clerks, book keeping and accounts clerks, retail and wholesale dealers, teachers in primary and secondary schools, supervisors, inspectors, investigators and superintendents. Intermediates also followed the same pattern except that in the categories of physicians, surgeons and accountants, their proportion was higher. Graduates and post-graduates in science were found in larger proportions as managers, directors, and superintendents, executive officers, engineers, accountants, physicians

Introduction and Summary of Findings

and surgeons, teachers in colleges and secondary schools, lawyers, supervisors, inspectors, and as ordinary clerks. Graduates and post-graduates in arts were found mostly as managers, directors, superintendents, executive officers, accountants, teachers in colleges and secondary schools, lawyers, supervisors, inspectors, ordinary clerks, book keepers and accounts clerks.

5.10. More than 11 per cent of educated men in the labour force were found to be unemployed. The rate of unemployment was higher in northern, eastern and southern zones (13 to 14 per cent) compared to the western, central and north western zones (7 to 9 per cent). The rate of unemployment was highest (13 per cent) among matriculates and gradually decreased in higher levels of education. Proportion of unemployed persons was as high as 70 per cent among educated men in age group 15-19 and 27 per cent in age group 20-24, but came down sharply to 6 per cent in the age group 25-29 and was maintained at around 2 per cent upto an age of 55; thereafter the rate appeared to rise upto 4 per cent.

6.1. *Educated women:* Percentage of educated persons among women in urban India was 1.7. This percentage varied from 1.4 per cent in central zone to 2.5 per cent in north western zone. Out of 522,000 of educated women in urban India, 126,000 were in southern zone, 104,000 in north western zone, 97,000 in western zone, 71,000 in eastern zone, 63,000 in northern zone and 61,000 in the central zone.

6.2. There were 390,000 matriculates, 68,000 intermediates, 13,000 graduates and post-graduates in science, and 51,000 graduates and post-graduates in arts. As regards technical education 358,000 had no technical or professional qualification or skill, 94,000 had technical or professional skill but no degree or certificate, 27,000 had degree or equivalent qualification and 41,000 were holders of a diploma or certificate.

6.3. Percentage of educated persons among women was larger between the ages of 15 and 29 and from the age of 30 onward this percentage decreased.

6.4. Out of 522,000 educated women, 135,000 (26 per cent) were in the labour force and the rest 387,000 (74 per cent) were not in the labour force, the prominent groups in the latter category being household workers (41 per cent) and students (28 per cent).

6.5. Among educated women, employers were negligible in number and 104,000 out of 109,000 gainfully occupied persons were employees. Among employees matriculates and intermediates formed the major part.

6.6. 75 per cent of the gainfully occupied educated women were in the public sector.

6.7. 'Service' industry gave employment to 87 per cent of the employed educated women and other industries of some importance to them were manufacturing (5 per cent), transport, storage and communication (5 per cent).

Educated Persons in India, 1955

6.8. Among employed educated women, 60 per cent were in superior, professional and technical occupations, (including teachers in schools and colleges, physicians, lawyers, etc.), 17 per cent in ministerial, 8 per cent in subordinate technical (including telephone and wireless operators, telegraphists, etc.) and 7 per cent were in service occupations (including nurses and midwives).

6.9. Unemployed educated women were 19 per cent of the total educated women in the labour force. This percentage varied from 9 per cent in central zone to 27 per cent in western and north western zones. Percentage of unemployed was 20 among matriculates and intermediates, 16 among graduates in arts, 10 among post-graduates in arts. Larger percentage of unemployed was found in the ages between 15 and 24.

7.1. *All educated persons:* Educated persons as a whole men, and women together constituted 10.0 per cent of all gainfully occupied persons in urban India, comprised of 6.2 per cent matriculates, 1.6 per cent intermediates and 2.2 per cent graduates and post-graduates.

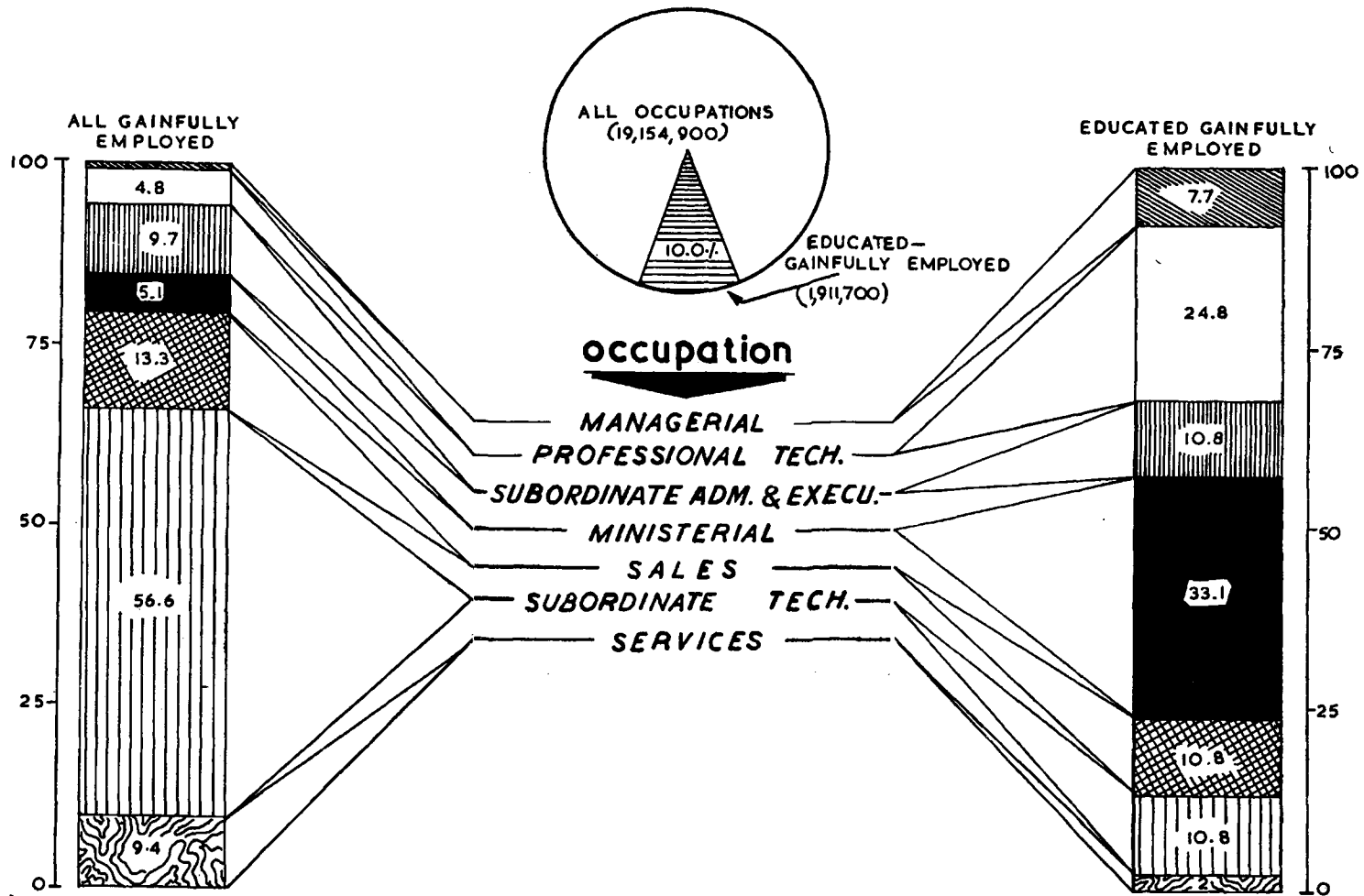
7.2. Of the total number in any occupation division one proportion was of educated persons, and this proportion varied from occupation to occupation. Educated persons constituted 71 per cent of the total number engaged in managerial, administrative and executive (non-technical) occupations, 65 per cent in ministerial, 51 per cent in professional and technical (superior), 11 per cent in subordinate administrative and executive and 8 per cent in sales and related occupations. In subordinate technical occupations and service occupations, educated persons were as few as 2 per cent.

7.3. The rate of unemployment was 12 per cent and about 80 per cent of the unemployed were found to be in the age group 15-24.

7.4. Among the unemployed were 183,000 matriculates, 39,000 intermediates, 11,000 graduates and post-graduates in science and 25,000 graduates and post-graduates in arts.

Educated persons in urban India 1955

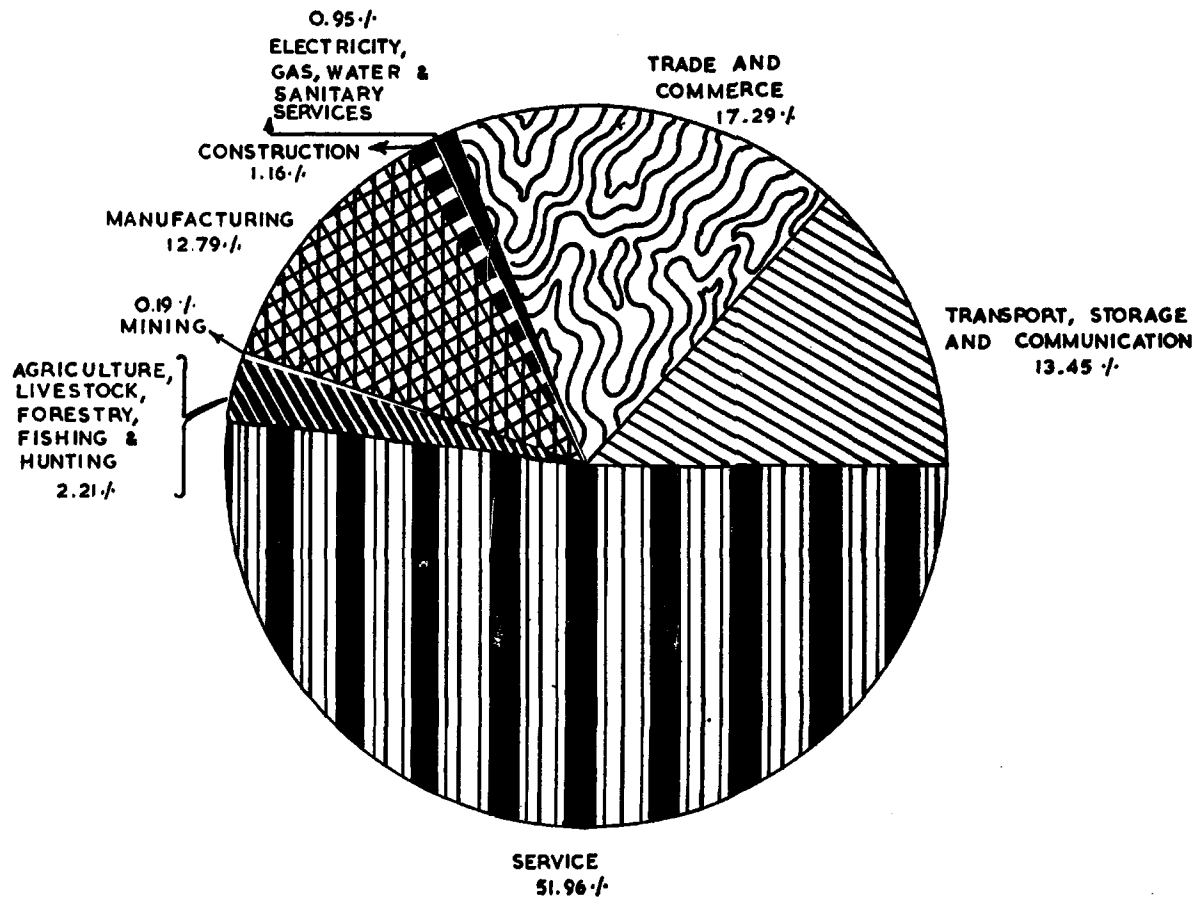
Comparison of occupational pattern



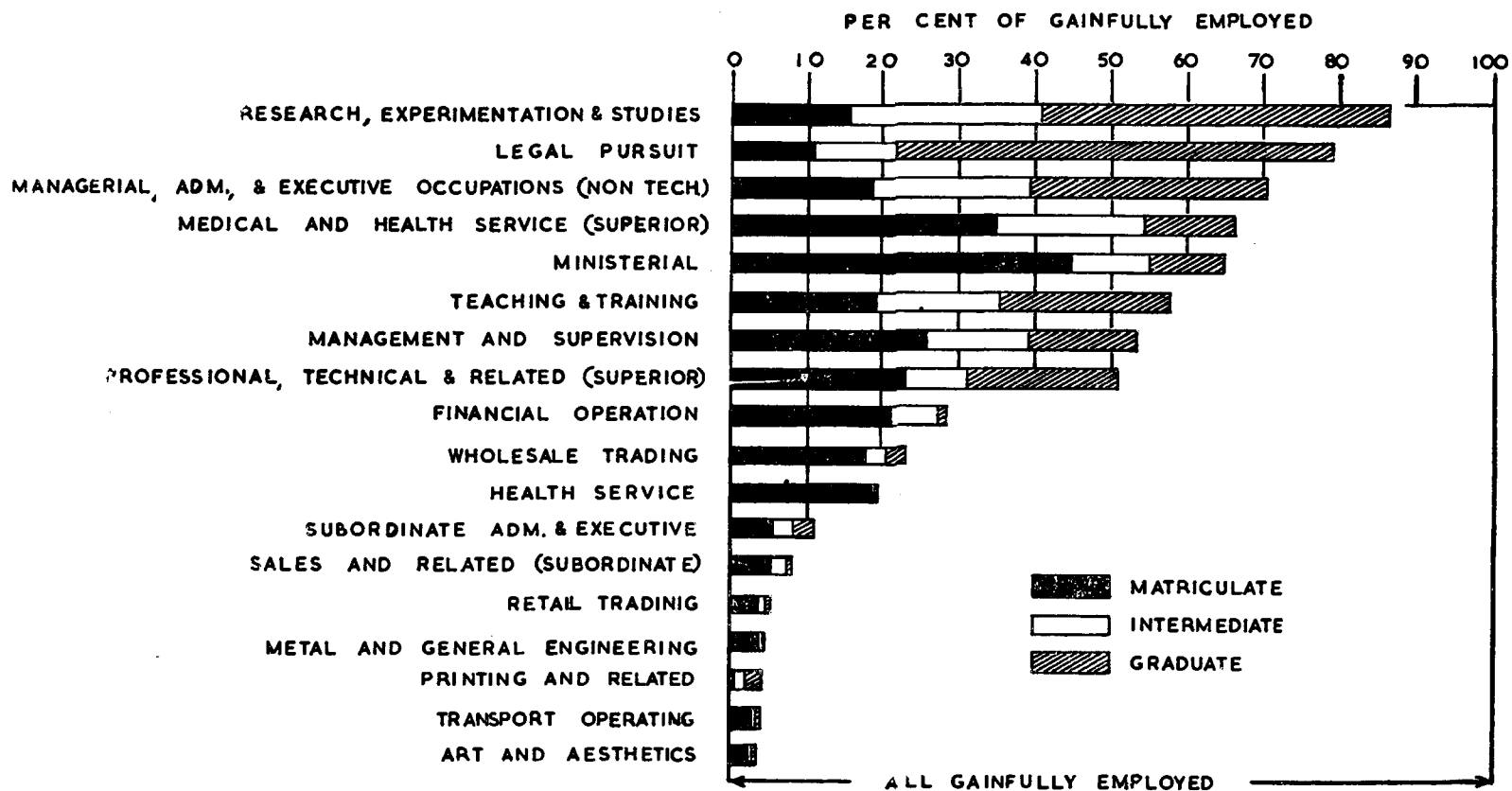
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Charts

Educated persons in gainful employment Urban India 1955 By Industry



Educated persons in gainful employment Urban India 1955 By occupation

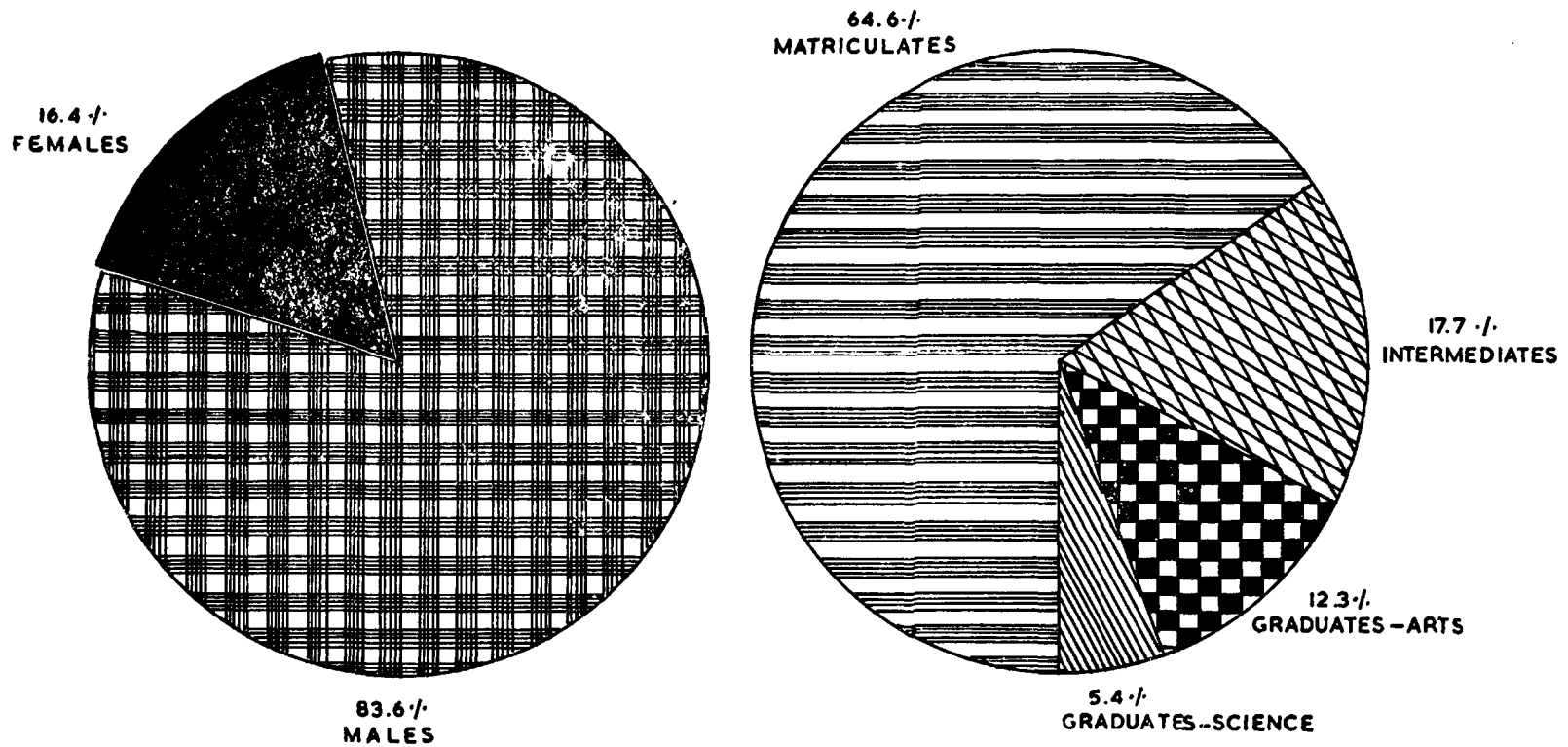


Charts

Educated persons in urban India 1955

By sex & standard

10



ALL EDUCATED 3,189,700

Educated Persons in India, 1955

CHAPTER TWO

SCOPE AND METHOD

8.1. *Design of survey:* The data were collected from 33,728 households selected by stratified two-stage sampling, brief description of which is given below:—

8.2. *Stratification:* The urban part of India (including Jammu and Kashmir but excluding Sikkim and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands) covering 3,018 towns (localities with a population of 5,000 and above) was divided into 94 strata. The capital towns of Part 'A' and Part 'B' States, (except Shillong), and cities with a population of 3 lakhs and above, each formed a stratum. The remaining urban areas were grouped into a stratum in each State. In the case of West Bengal and Bombay some departure from this general rule was made. In West Bengal, Calcutta and Howrah formed a stratum each; Greater Calcutta (excluding Calcutta city and Howrah town) was divided into 7 strata, and the remaining urban areas were grouped into one stratum. In Bombay, the city of Bombay formed a stratum; Greater Bombay (excluding the city) formed another stratum and the remaining urban areas were grouped into a third stratum.

8.3. *Sample Selection:* In each of the 94 strata, the census blocks provided the first stage sample units. In all, 2,108 blocks were selected at random from these 94 strata. The number of blocks selected in different States was proportional to the non-agricultural population. The quota in each State, again, was distributed among different strata within the State in proportion to the non-agricultural population of different strata within the State. Adjustments were done to make the number of sample blocks in each stratum a multiple of four.

8.4. In the second stage, the households in a sample block were classified into two types. Households with at least one unemployed person constituted type 1 and those with no unemployed person constituted type 2 households. A sample of 10 households from type 1 and a sample of 6 households from type 2 were chosen by the method of systematic sampling from the list of households prepared. As the main purpose of the enquiry was to collect information about unemployment, the above procedure was adopted to ensure a larger proportion of households with one or more unemployed persons.

8.5. The data about educated persons collected in the enquiry have been utilised in this study to present a statistical picture of educated persons in India.

8.6. *Sub Sample:* As stated above, the number of blocks selected from each stratum was a multiple of four and this facilitated the division of the total sample into four independent sub-samples, each capable of furnishing independent estimates. An agreement between the sub-samples provides an assurance about the reliability of the estimates. (The results of such comparison are discussed in Appendix 'B').

9.1. *Collection of data:* Field investigation started in the middle of May 1955 and was completed by the middle of November 1955. Information was collected by the interview method and was supplied by one or more members, usually the head, of the selected household. Persons who were normal residents of a household, that is those who usually took food from the same kitchen and spent nights under the same roof were considered as members of the household, irrespective of their temporary absence on the date of enquiry and irrespective of the length of stay. The absentee residents were included but guests present in a household on the date of enquiry were excluded from members of the household. In accordance with the design of the survey the investigators had to prepare a list of households in each block, grouped under the two types—type 1 and type 2—according as the households had at least one unemployed member or no unemployed member. In the second place, a selection of 10 households from type 1 and 6 from type 2 had to be made, before starting the collection of information from the selected households.

10.1. *Tabulation and processing of data:* A special analysis of data in respect of educated persons did not form part of the immediate programme of work of the NSS. Nevertheless all the information in block 9 of schedule 10 (reproduced at the end) had been coded and transferred into punched cards. By special arrangement with the Indian Statistical Institute, these punched cards for all the four sub-samples were obtained from Calcutta and machine tabulation, according to a programme determined in advance, was carried out at the NSS Machine Tabulation Unit at the Army Statistical Organization, New Delhi. This work continued till about September 1957. Further processing and analysis of the data were carried out in the Scientific and Technical Manpower Section of the Perspective Planning Division working in close collaboration with the Planning Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute in New Delhi. The Report was ready in April 1958.

CHAPTER THREE

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATED PERSONS IN URBAN INDIA

11.1. A general account of educated persons, in urban India—their number in different regions, distribution by age, sex, education standard, technical education etc., is given in this chapter. Data of a broad nature only are presented here. Details are given in the section, Statistical Tables, following Appendices of the Report. To facilitate quick reference, the number of the Statistical Tables (at the end of the Report), showing details, is given in parenthesis along with the number of the table occurring in the text.

11.2. For the purposes of this study a person has been taken as educated if the standard of his general education is not below matriculation; a person with a standard of education below matriculation but having some certificate in any branch is not considered as educated. The level of education is classified according to the highest stage of completed *general* education namely, matriculation, intermediate, graduate, etc. For example, an engineer with a general education of intermediate standard but with a degree in engineering is classified under 'intermediate' and not as a 'graduate'.

12.1. *Number of educated persons*: Estimated percentage of educated persons by population zones is given in Table T 3.1.

TABLE T 3.1(4.1) : PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX IN DIFFERENT ZONES : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	population zone	estimated population (thousands)			percentage of educated persons		
		male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	northern	5,012	4,158	9,170	8.4	1.5	5.3
2.	eastern	6,110	4,425	10,535	9.5	1.6	6.2
3.	southern	8,226	7,901	16,127	6.4	1.6	4.0
4.	western	7,669	6,446	14,115	5.4	1.5	3.6
5.	central	4,454	4,241	8,695	6.0	1.4	3.4
6.	north-western	4,832	4,108	8,940	9.5	2.5	6.3
7.	all India	36,303	31,279	67,582	7.3	1.7	4.7

12.2. The above six population zones were formed by grouping the then existing States as follows: northern zone: Uttar Pradesh; eastern zone: Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura; southern zone: Andhra, Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Mysore; western zone: Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch; central zone: Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh; north-western zone: Rajasthan, Punjab, PEPSU, Ajmer, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

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12.3. The estimates of population given in the table have been obtained by applying the sex and also the urban-rural ratio of 1951 census to the total population estimates for 1955-56 given in "Education in States, 1955-56" published by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

12.4. The percentage of educated men in urban India is found to be 7.3 and the corresponding percentage for women is 1.7. Highest percentage (9.5) of educated men is found in the eastern and the north-western zones, and the lowest (5.4) in the western zone. In the case of women, north-western zone shows the highest percentage (2.5), while other zones are more or less on the same level (about 1.5 per cent).

12.5. Considering men and women together, the overall percentage of educated persons in urban India is 4.7. The six zones may be classified according to whether the percentage of educated persons in any zone is significantly above the overall average for urban India, is significantly lower or is just about the average. This yields the following result:

Much above average : north-western and eastern zones

Much below average : central and western zones

Average : northern and southern zones

12.6. The number of educated persons in different zones is given by levels of general education in Table T 3.2:—

TABLE T 3.2(4.2) : PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATED PERSONS TO URBAN POPULATION BY EACH ZONE AND EDUCATION LEVEL FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	zone	numbers in hundreds					percentage to urban population						
		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate	matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(a) males													
1.	northern	2,556	854	151	416	85	143	5.1	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3
2.	eastern	3,450	1,300	302	569	84	87	5.6	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
3.	southern	3,411	899	272	572	48	59	4.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
4.	western	2,714	599	228	429	73	75	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
5.	central	1,748	406	129	292	66	47	3.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
6.	north- western	2,823	912	133	557	26	161	5.8	1.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.3
7.	all India	16,702	4,970	1,215	2,835	382	572	4.6	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
(b) females													
8.	northern	456	83	2	42	—	48	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	—	0.1
9.	eastern	502	115	10	72	—	8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	—	0.0
10.	southern	1,004	162	51	17	19	6	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	western	745	93	33	77	11	15	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
12.	central	502	59	3	43	—	3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	—	0.0
13.	north- western	690	164	6	157	1	22	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
14.	all India	3,899	676	105	408	31	102	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

General Characteristics of Educated Persons in Urban India

12.7. There are 26,67,600 educated men in urban India which include 16,70,200 matriculates, 4,97,000 intermeditates, 1,59,700 graduates and post-graduates in science and 3,40,700 graduates and post-graduates in arts. Eastern zone has the largest number (579,200) of educated men whereas the central zone shows the lowest number (268,800.)

12.8. Educated women are only one-fifth of the number of educated men in urban India. Their number is 5,22,100 which includes 3,89,900 matriculates, 67,600 intermeditates, 13,600 graduates and post-graduates in science and 51,000 graduates and post-graduates in arts. Southern and north-western zones have the largest number of educated women and account for 1,25,900 and 1,04,000 of them respectively. The central and the northern zones are at the other end of the scale and have the fewest number of educated women, the number being only about half of that in the southern zone.

13.1. *Standard of education:* The number and percentage of educated persons by level of general education are given below in table T 3.3:

TABLE T 3.3(1.1) : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	general education	number of educated persons (hundreds)			percentage of each level of education		
		male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	matriculate	16,702	3,899	20,601	81.1	18.9	100
2.	intermediate	4,970	676	5,646	88.0	12.0	100
3.	graduate in science	1,215	105	1,320	92.0	8.0	100
4.	graduate in arts	2,835	408	3,243	87.4	12.6	100
5.	post-graduate in science	382	31	413	92.5	7.5	100
6.	post-graduate in arts	572	102	674	84.9	15.1	100
7.	total	26,676	5,221	31,897	83.6	16.4	100

13.2. Among matriculates women constitute a relatively higher proportion, compared to their strength in other levels of education. Their relative proportion is the least among graduates and post-graduates in science.

13.3. The percentage distribution of educated men and women by level of education is given in Table T 3.4:

TABLE T 3.4(1.1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED MEN AND WOMEN BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	general education	percentage of educated persons by level of education		
		male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	matriculate	62.7	74.7	64.6
2.	intermediate	18.6	12.9	17.7
3.	graduate in science	4.6	2.0	4.1
4.	graduate in arts	10.6	7.8	10.2
5.	post-graduate in science	1.4	0.6	1.3
6.	post-graduate in arts	2.1	2.0	2.1
7.	total	100	100	100

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13.4. Among educated men, more than four-fifths are under-graduates; the graduates and post-graduates in arts are double the number of graduates and post-graduates in science. Among women, the proportion of under-graduates is still higher and the graduates and post-graduates in arts are four times as many as the graduates and post-graduates in science.

13.5. The distribution of educated persons by general and technical education is given in table T 3.5:

TABLE T 3.5(8) : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY TECHNICAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION: URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	technical education	matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate		total
				science	arts	science	arts	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) males								
1.	no technical or professional qualification or skill	12,279	3,274	569	1,716	166	318	18,322
2.	technical or professional skill only without any degree or certificate	2,357	622	108	265	33	32	3,417
3.	holders of degree or equivalent	406	554	344	671	135	152	2,262
4.	holders of diploma, certificate or equivalent	1,537	489	180	163	43	70	2,482
5.	not recorded	123	31	14	20	5	neg.	193
6.	total	16,702	4,970	1,215	2,835	382	572	26,676
(b) females								
7.	no technical or professional qualification or skill	2,564	535	69	339	13	61	3,581
8.	technical or professional skill only without any degree or certificate	782	76	15	36	10	19	938
9.	holders of degree or equivalent	158	49	21	13	8	19	263
10.	holders of diploma, certificate or equivalent	373	16	—	16	—	3	408
11.	not recorded	22	—	—	4	—	—	26
12.	total	3,899	676	105	408	31	102	5,221

13.6. It is seen that out of 2,667,600 educated men 1,832,000 (68.7 per cent) have no technical or professional qualification or skill, 341,700 (12.9 per cent) have technical or professional skill but no certificate or degree, 226,200 (8.5 per cent) have degrees or equivalent qualifications, 248,200 (9.3 per cent) have diploma or certificate. Proportion of holders of degrees, diplomas and certificates is higher in the case of graduates and post-graduates in science.

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13.7. In the case of educated women, out of a total number of 522,100 358,100 (68.6 per cent) have no technical or professional qualification or skill, 93,800 (18.0 per cent) have technical or professional skill but no degree or certificate, 26,800 (5.1 per cent) have degrees or equivalent qualifications, and 40,800 (7.8 per cent) have diplomas or certificates. Here also, proportion of holders of degree in technical education is higher in the case of graduates and post-graduates in science.

14.1 *Age distribution*: Percentage of educated persons in different age groups is given below in table T 3.6:

TABLE T 3.6(2.1) : PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY AGE AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	age (years)	estimated population (thousands)			percentage of educated persons		
		male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	14 & below	13,418	11,780	25,198	0.1	0.2	0.1
2.	15—19	3,671	3,153	6,824	10.6	4.8	7.9
3.	20—24	3,251	2,832	6,083	18.7	4.7	12.2
4.	25—29	2,903	2,574	5,477	14.4	3.6	9.3
5.	30—34	2,682	2,252	4,934	13.0	1.9	7.9
6.	35—39	2,332	1,931	4,263	10.6	0.9	6.2
7.	40—44	1,978	1,609	3,587	9.0	1.0	5.5
8.	45—49	1,691	1,351	3,042	8.0	1.5	5.1
9.	50—54	1,342	1,094	2,436	10.0	0.5	5.7
10.	55—59	1,060	901	1,961	7.6	0.5	4.3
11.	60—64	705	644	1,349	8.3	0.5	4.6
12.	65 & above	1,270	1,158	2,428	4.3	1.1	2.8
13.	total	36,303	31,279	67,582	7.3	1.7	4.7

14.2. Here also the estimates of population are based on the total population estimate given in "Education in States: 1955-56" published by the Ministry of Education and the distribution in different age-groups has been made on the basis of the distribution in 1951 census.

14.3. In the case of men, percentage of educated persons is highest (18.7 per cent) in the age group 20-24 and is seen to decline progressively with successive higher age groups till it is reduced to only half as much (9 per cent) in the age group 40-44. This is mainly due to the gradual expansion of educational facilities, especially in the past 20 years.

14.4. Among women also the same tendency is noticed in perhaps a more accentuated form. In each age group, the percentage of educated persons among men is higher compared to women. In the age-group 14 and below, the percentage for women is found to be higher; this is partly due to rounding off and partly it may be due to an under statement of age.

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14.5. The distribution of educated persons by age and education level is given below in table T 3.7.

TABLE T 3.7(2.1) : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	age (years)	matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate		total
				science	arts	science	arts	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) males								
1.	14 & below	125	10	14	—	—	—	149
2.	15—19	3,113	716	47	23	—	4	3,903
3.	20—24	3,484	1,634	288	580	59	39	6,084
4.	25—29	2,473	708	306	458	124	103	4,172
5.	30—34	2,282	441	197	424	25	107	3,476
6.	35—39	1,518	394	111	307	48	86	2,464
7.	40—44	985	331	138	247	42	54	1,797
8.	45—49	735	226	28	256	28	74	1,347
9.	50—54	747	265	15	234	45	37	1,343
10.	55—59	481	120	21	147	7	28	804
11.	60—64	410	53	13	85	1	30	592
12.	65 & above	349	72	37	74	3	10	545
13.	total	16,702	4,970	1,215	2,835	382	572	26,676
(b) females								
14.	14 & below	194	2	—	13	—	—	209
15.	15—19	1,228	256	5	18	10	—	1,517
16.	20—24	894	191	34	166	13	24	1,322
17.	25—29	612	111	35	138	1	32	929
18.	30—34	329	47	4	31	—	24	435
19.	35—39	131	6	6	10	6	8	167
20.	40—44	108	32	1	28	1	—	170
21.	45—49	194	10	—	4	—	2	210
22.	50—54	15	6	20	—	—	12	53
23.	55—59	35	12	—	—	—	—	47
24.	60—64	30	3	—	—	—	—	33
25.	65 & above	129	—	—	—	—	—	129
26.	total	3,899	676	105	408	31	102	5,221

14.6. More than two-third of educated men and four-fifth of educated women are in the ages between 15 and 34. There is a decrease in the number of educated persons at higher ages which apart from the factor of mortality is due mainly to the relative lack of facilities and urge for education in earlier years, as compared to the situation in later years. This tendency of gradual decline is also noticed in all levels of education.

14.7. The percentage of 'matriculates' among the educated men has remained fairly stable (about 55 to 60 per cent) in all age groups in the range 20–59, which means that about 40 per cent of all matriculates manage to complete a higher stage of general education. Among women this percentage is still smaller.

CHAPTER FOUR

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION OF EDUCATED PERSONS IN URBAN INDIA

15.1. We now pass on to a description of the economic activity of educated persons. We will try to give a general account of the main characteristics of the labour force from different aspects. It would be better to explain at this stage relevant definitions, concepts and categories used in the survey and in this report.

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

16.1. *Industrial status*: The nature of economic activity of a person is indicated by the term "industrial status". Educated persons are classified here in any one of the following categories:

- i) gainfully occupied
- ii) waiting to take up work
- iii) seeking work
- iv) without gainful work (not waiting to take up work or seeking work)

A person is gainfully occupied if the major activity is reported to be some work for direct or indirect remuneration or for profit during the period of reference, which in this survey was roughly a year preceding the date of enquiry. Persons waiting to take up work refer to those who neither do any work for pay or profit nor seek work as they are waiting to take up some work or enterprise in the near future. Persons seeking work refer to those who are not gainfully occupied and are seeking some work. Persons without gainful work include students, household workers (household members engaged in domestic work), rentiers, pensioners, persons living on income from dividend or interest, permanently disabled persons, beggars, vagrants, persons too old or too young for work, and inmates of hospitals, prisons etc.

17.1. *Economic status*: Gainfully occupied persons are further divided into the following categories:

- i) employer
- ii) employee
- iii) own account worker
- iv) apprentice
- v) unpaid household enterprise worker

Unpaid household enterprise workers are members of the household owning the enterprise where they work but receive no remuneration in cash or kind, for their services in the household enterprise.

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17.2. In many cases persons are found to have connection with more than one activity. In such cases the activity which is the most important, considered from the point of view of its share of the total time of the reference period (roughly a year preceding the date of enquiry) for the person, is regarded as the major activity and the industrial status refers to the major activity in the reference period. It may be noted that the reference period in this survey is different from the one adopted in some other surveys of employment carried out earlier. For instance in the Preliminary Survey of Urban unemployment, September 1953 (NSS Report No. 8), a period of one month preceding the date of enquiry was taken as the reference period.

18.1. *Labour force*: Gainfully occupied persons are taken as employed. Persons waiting to take up jobs and persons (without any gainful work) seeking work have been classified as unemployed, as the number in the former group is very small. Employed and unemployed persons together constitute the labour force.

19.1. *Labour force by zone and level of education*: The distribution of educated persons by industrial status and zone is given below in table T 4.1.

TABLE T 4.1(4.1) : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND ZONE :
URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	zone	employed	un-employed	persons in the labour force	students	house workers	rentiers pensioners, etc.	others	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) males									
1.	northern	2,682	417	3,099	969	—	119	18	4,205
2.	eastern	3,950	606	4,556	881	2	242	111	5,792
3.	southern	3,350	553	3,903	1,046	—	261	51	5,261
4.	western	2,933	234	3,167	729	1	108	113	4,118
5.	central	1,805	186	1,991	497	—	168	32	2,688
6.	north-western	3,302	332	3,634	710	3	180	85	4,612
7.	all India	18,022	2,328	20,350	4,832	6	1,078	410	26,676
(b) females									
8.	northern	118	14	132	154	304	13	28	631
9.	eastern	168	37	205	222	258	—	22	707
10.	southern	375	101	476	323	440	15	5	1,259
11.	western	146	53	199	257	486	—	32	974
12.	central	201	20	221	135	134	—	120	610
13.	north-western	87	32	119	374	520	20	7	1,040
14.	all India	1,095	257	1,352	1,465	2,142	48	214	5,221

19.2. It will be seen that out of 2,667,600 educated men in urban India, 2,035,000 are in the labour force, 483,200 are students, 107,800 are rentiers, pensioners, etc., and the rest 41,600 are house workers, disabled persons, etc.

19.3. Major part of the educated men not in the labour force are students prosecuting studies after matriculation; the other groups in order of numerical strength are rentiers, pensioners, etc., disabled persons, and house workers, the last group being negligibly small. Proportion of students is higher in the southern and northern zones.

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19.4 Out of 522,100 of educated women in urban India 135,200 are in the labour force, 146,500 are students, 214,200 are house workers, and the rest 26,200 are rentiers, pensioners, disabled persons, etc. Over-all, more than 40 per cent of educated women are found engaged in domestic work. This proportion is lowest in the central zone and highest in the north-western zone. The number of women among rentiers and pensioners is very small.

19.5. The number of educated persons by industrial status and education level is given in table T 4.2.

TABLE T 4.2(3) : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND EDUCATION LEVEL: URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	general education	employed	un-employed	persons in the labour force	persons not in the labour force	total	percentage of unem-ployed in labour force	percentage of unem-ployed in total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) males								
1.	matriculate	11,035	1,636	12,671	4,031	16,702	13	10
2.	intermediate	2,988	364	3,352	1,618	4,970	11	7
3.	graduate in science	928	80	1,008	207	1,215	8	7
4.	graduate in arts	2,280	195	2,475	360	2,835	8	7
5.	post-graduate in science	320	19	339	43	382	6	5
6.	post-graduate in arts	471	34	505	67	572	7	6
7.	total	18,022	2,328	20,350	6,326	26,676	11	9
(b) females								
8.	matriculate	800	195	995	2,904	3,899	20	5
9.	intermediate	111	28	139	537	676	20	4
10.	graduate in science	38	11	49	56	105	22	10
11.	graduate in arts	94	18	112	296	408	16	4
12.	post-graduate in science	8	—	8	23	31	—	—
13.	post-graduate in arts	44	5	49	53	102	10	5
14.	total	1,095	257	1,352	3,869	5,221	19	5

In the case of educated men in urban India, 1,267,100 matriculates, 335,200 intermediates and 432,700 of graduates and post-graduates are in the labour force. The number of persons not in the labour force decreases, as expected, with the increase in the level of education.

19.6. Among educated women, 99,500 matriculates, 13,900 intermediates and 21,800 graduates and post-graduates are in the labour force. Proportion of persons not in the labour force is three to four times higher than the proportion in the labour force among the matriculates and intermediates but the disparity is much less among the graduates and post-graduates.

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19.7. Number of educated persons in the labour force and the percentage of the labour force to the total number of educated persons in different zones are given in table T 4.3 by levels of general education.

TABLE T 4.3(4.2) : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL EDUCATED PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL AND ZONE: URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	zone	labour force in hundreds						percentage of total educated persons					
		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate	
				science	arts	science	arts			science	arts	science	arts
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(a) males													
1.	northern	1,788	608	136	352	79	136	70	71	90	85	93	96
2.	eastern	2,755	927	255	468	81	70	80	71	84	82	95	81
3.	southern	2,515	554	233	509	40	52	74	62	86	89	83	88
4.	western	2,105	379	180	396	56	51	78	63	79	92	78	68
5.	central	1,274	240	94	272	66	45	73	59	73	94	100	96
6.	north- western	2,234	644	110	478	17	151	79	71	83	86	65	93
7.	all India	12,671	3,352	1,008	2,475	339	505	76	67	83	87	89	88
(b) females													
8.	northern	70	17	1	15	—	29	15	21	50	36	—	60
9.	eastern	147	35	1	15	—	7	29	30	10	21	—	87
10.	southern	391	36	25	14	7	3	39	22	49	82	37	50
11.	western	156	10	19	8	1	5	21	11	58	10	9	33
12.	central	178	9	2	30	—	2	36	15	67	70	—	67
13.	north- western	53	32	1	30	—	3	8	20	17	19	—	14
14.	all India	995	139	49	112	8	49	26	21	47	27	26	48

19.8. Among educated men, 1,267,100 matriculates 335,200 intermediates, 348,300 graduates and 4,400 post-graduates are in the labour force in urban India. Coming to the proportion of educated persons in the labour force, it is seen that 76 per cent of the matriculates, 67 per cent of the intermediates and more than 80 per cent of graduates and post-graduates are in the labour force. In the lower level of education, a major group of persons not in the labour force are likely to be students; but at the higher level also as large as 12 per cent are found outside the labour force and major group of them is likely to be rentiers, pensioners etc. There is not much difference zonewise in the proportion of educated men with different education levels found in the labour force.

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19.9. Among educated women, 99,500 matriculates, 13,900 intermediates and 21,800 of graduates and post-graduates are in the labour force. Percentages of educated women in the labour force vary from 21 per cent for intermediates to 48 per cent for post-graduates in arts. The percentage of post-graduate women in the labour force is found too small compared to other graduates and this is due to the small size of educated persons in this category. It is noticed that in each level of education percentage of women in the labour force is much smaller compared to the corresponding percentage among men. In both the cases, percentage of intermediates in the labour force is the smallest and it may be explained by the fact that a person passing intermediate stage is attracted to become a graduate before seeking a job.

20.1. *Labour force by age:* With a view to find out how labour force characteristics change with age, the age distribution of educated person classified by industrial status is given below in table T 4.4:

TABLE T 4.4(2.2) : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY AGE AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS:
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(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	age (years)	employed	un-employed	persons in the labour force	students	house-workers	rentiers, pensioners, etc.	others	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) males									
1.	14 & below	6	1	7	120	—	3	19	149
2.	15—19	297	697	994	2,828	2	40	39	3,903
3.	20—24	3,084	1,128	4,212	1,762	2	37	71	6,084
4.	25—29	3,750	258	4,008	99	—	48	17	4,172
5.	30—34	3,218	74	3,292	23	1	158	2	3,476
6.	35—39	2,379	50	2,429	—	—	22	13	2,464
7.	40—44	1,743	30	1,773	—	—	20	4	1,797
8.	45—49	1,273	28	1,301	—	—	38	8	1,347
9.	50—54	1,225	19	1,244	—	—	71	28	1,343
10.	55—59	536	26	562	—	1	226	15	804
11.	60—64	292	13	305	—	—	224	63	592
12.	65 & above	219	4	223	—	—	191	131	545
13.	total	18,022	2,328	20,350	4,832	6	1,078	410	26,676
(b) females									
14.	14 & below	—	1	1	197	3	—	8	209
15.	15—19	133	107	240	852	408	11	6	1,517
16.	20—24	181	100	281	377	635	—	29	1,322
17.	25—29	294	26	320	27	569	—	13	929
18.	30—34	123	15	138	12	249	2	34	435
19.	35—39	66	5	71	—	87	9	—	167
20.	40—44	132	—	132	—	36	2	—	170
21.	45—49	141	2	143	—	66	1	—	210
22.	50—54	20	—	20	—	33	—	—	53
23.	55—59	2	1	3	—	25	19	—	47
24.	60—64	3	—	3	—	30	—	—	33
25.	65 & above	—	—	—	—	1	4	124	129
26.	total	1,095	257	1,352	1,465	2,142	48	214	5,221

20.2. Among educated men in the labour force, more than half the number is found between the ages of 20 and 39. As the minimum level of general education for an educated person as defined here is matriculation, very few of the educated men below the age of 14 are found in the labour force. The size of the labour force decreases considerably after the age of 55 and this is due mainly to retirement and inability to take up jobs. Leaving aside these extremes a gradual decrease in the number is also noticed after the age of 25 and this may be explained by the gradual expansion of education in the last 50 years.

20.3. In the category of educated men not in the labour force, students are found in significant numbers below the age of 24. The number of rentiers and pensioners rises after the age of 55, which is the age of retirement in general and the number in the group "others" consisting mostly of disabled persons rises after the age of 60. The number of educated men doing household work and not trying to be gainfully occupied is insignificant.

20.4. In the case of educated women, more than half of the labour force is between the ages of 15 and 29 and, compared to men, larger proportion is found in the age group 15—19. This may be due to understatement of ages by women. Very small number of women are found in the labour force after the age of 55. This may be explained partly due to retirement and partly because the spread of education among women 30—40 years ago, was very much less. Among educated women not in the labour force, students in large number are found below the age of 24 which is also the case for men. House workers are found in large number between the ages of 15 and 34. In higher ages the number in this group is smaller and this may be due to smaller number of educated women in earlier years. The number of rentiers, pensioners, etc., is very small and women are found in substantial number in the category of 'others' after the age of 65.

21.1. *Gainfully occupied persons:* As stated earlier, an educated person is taken to be gainfully occupied if he is found, during the reference period, to work for direct or indirect remuneration or for profit in his major activity.

22.1. *Distribution by zone and level of education:* The distribution of gainfully occupied persons by zone and level of general education is given below in table T 4.5.

22.2. The percentages shown here are percentages of gainfully occupied persons to labour force in the corresponding categories. It will be seen that for urban India the percentage of gainfully occupied educated men to labour force among educated men vary from 87 in the case of matriculates to 94 in the case of post-graduates in science. Higher proportion of labour force is gainfully occupied in groups with higher level of general education. Roughly the percentages of gainfully occupied men are found to be highest in the western zone in all levels of education. In the central zone, all the post-graduates in science in the labour force are found to be gainfully occupied. As there is sampling error in the estimates given, this is to be

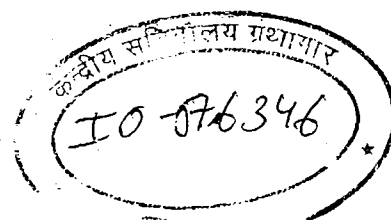
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taken as very high percentage of employment rather than employment for all persons in this group.

TABLE T 4.5(4.2) : NUMBER OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS AND PERCENTAGE TO LABOUR FORCE BY GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL AND ZONE: URBAN INDIA, 1955

s. no.	zone	gainfully occupied in hundreds						percentage of labour force					
		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate	
				science	arts	science	arts			science	arts	science	arts
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(a) males													
1.	northern	1,548	513	122	299	73	127	87	84	90	85	92	93
2.	eastern	2,356	801	227	427	77	62	85	86	89	91	95	89
3.	southern	2,074	497	218	476	36	49	82	90	94	93	90	94
4.	western	1,923	353	172	381	54	50	91	93	96	97	95	98
5.	central	1,139	222	89	248	66	41	90	93	95	92	100	91
6.	north- western	1,995	602	100	449	14	142	89	93	91	94	82	95
7.	all India	11,035	2,988	928	2,280	320	471	87	89	92	92	94	93
(b) females													
8.	northern	66	13	—	12	—	27	94	77	—	80	—	93
9.	eastern	122	26	—	13	—	7	83	74	—	87	—	100
10.	southern	307	28	20	11	7	2	79	78	80	79	100	67
11.	western	111	8	17	4	1	5	71	80	89	50	100	100
12.	central	165	7	1	27	—	1	93	78	50	90	—	50
13.	north- western	29	29	—	27	—	2	55	91	—	90	—	67
14.	all India	800	111	38	94	8	44	80	80	78	84	100	90

22.3. Percentages of gainfully occupied women to labour force among educated women vary from less than 80 per cent in the case of intermediates and graduates to 100 per cent in the case of post-graduates in science. (This 100 per cent is to be treated 'very high percentage' rather than all because of the sampling error in the estimates).



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22.4. Among both men and women, post-graduates in science are found to have the highest percentage of employment and the matriculates and intermediates the least percentage. In general, a smaller proportion of educated women in the labour force is found to be gainfully occupied compared to men.

23.1. *Industrial status:* Next let us see how these gainfully occupied educated persons are employed. The distribution of gainfully occupied educated persons by industrial status is given in table T. 4.6:

TABLE T 4.6(3) : NUMBER OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS: URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	general education	employer	employee	own account worker	apprentice	unpaid family labour	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) males							
1.	matriculate	303	8,597	1,698	105	332	11,035
2.	intermediate	81	2,360	430	45	71	2,987
3.	graduate in science	14	754	117	35	9	929
4.	graduate in arts	121	1,747	398	3	10	2,279
5.	post-graduate in science	9	212	73	27	—	321
6.	post-graduate in arts	10	352	84	8	17	471
7.	total	538	14,022	2,800	223	439	18,022
(b) females							
8.	matriculate	—	762	16	—	22	800
9.	intermediate	—	108	3	—	—	111
10.	graduate in science	—	38	—	—	—	38
11.	graduate in arts	—	79	14	1	—	94
12.	post-graduate in science	—	7	1	—	—	8
13.	post-graduate in arts	—	43	1	—	—	44
14.	total	—	1,037	35	1	22	1,095

23.2.- More than half of the employers among educated men do not have general education beyond the stage of matriculation. Graduates in arts and intermediates constitute a large group and account for two-fifths of all employers. About 80 per cent of the total number in each level of education belongs to the category of 'employees,' and about 15 per cent are own account workers.

23.3. Among gainfully occupied educated women, none are found as employers and relatively few as own account workers and apprentices. Almost 95

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per cent of the total number are employees. The distribution of gainfully occupied persons by zone and industrial status is given in table T 4.7.

TABLE T 4.7(4.3) : NUMBER OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND ZONE : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	zone	employer	employee	own account worker	apprentice	unpaid family labour	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) males							
1.	northern	80	1,992	534	49	27	2,682
2.	eastern	70	3,156	572	49	103	3,950
3.	southern	114	2,727	424	48	37	3,350
4.	western	68	2,389	364	21	91	2,933
5.	central	112	1,421	205	47	20	1,805
6.	north-western	94	2,337	701	9	161	3,302
7.	total	538	14,022	2,800	223	439	18,022
(b) females							
8.	northern	—	114	4	—	—	118
9.	eastern	—	138	8	—	22	168
10.	southern	—	369	6	—	—	375
11.	western	—	142	4	—	—	146
12.	central	—	187	13	1	—	201
13.	north-western	—	87	—	—	—	87
14.	total	—	1,037	35	1	22	1,095

23.4. The proportion of employers among men is found to be highest (6.2 per cent) in the central zone and lowest (1.8 per cent) in the eastern zone. Employees constitute the largest section in each zone. Own account workers together with unpaid family labour account for 26 per cent of the total number in the north-western zone, whereas in the central zone this group represents only 12 per cent.

23.5. Gainfully occupied educated women, by and large, belong to the category of 'employees' in each zone.

24.1. *Public and Private sectors:* The distribution of gainfully occupied educated persons by industrial status and as between the public and private sectors of employment is given in table T 4.8.

TABLE T 4.8(5) : DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	industrial status group	gainfully occupied (numbers in hundreds)						percentage of total in public sector		
		public sector			private sector			male	female	total
		male	female	total	male	female	total			
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	employers and employees	10,068	819	10,887	4,492	217	4,709	69.1	79.1	69.8
2.	others	87	2	89	3,375	57	3,432	2.5	3.4	2.5
3.	all	10,155	821	10,976	7,867	274	8,141	56.3	75.0	57.4

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24.2. Employers and employees have been grouped together in one group and own account workers, apprentices and unpaid family workers in another. The unpaid family workers are, of course, confined to the private sector. Over-all 56 per cent of gainfully occupied educated men and 75 per cent of women are in the public sector. Employees constitute practically the entire number in the public sector but employers and employees are less than 60 per cent of the total number in the private sector. Of the remaining 40 per cent, own account workers come to 35 per cent.

25.1. *Occupation pattern:* Let us now see the occupation structure of the gainfully occupied educated persons. Percentage distribution of educated men and women by industry of gainful occupation is given in table T 4.9:

TABLE T 4.9(7) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	industry division	percentage to total		
		male	female	all persons
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, and fishery	2.3	0.1	2.2
2.	mining and quarrying	0.2	—	0.2
3.	manufacturing	13.2	5.4	12.8
4.	construction	1.2	—	1.2
5.	electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1.0	0.3	0.9
6.	trade and commerce	14.0	1.5	13.3
7.	banking, insurance and other financial operations	4.2	0.6	4.0
8.	transport, storage and communication	14.0	5.2	13.4
9.	services	49.9	86.9	52.0
10.	total	100	100	100
11.	estimated number of gainfully occupied persons (in hundreds)	18,022	1,095	19,117

25.2. The industry classifications follow the scheme of classification adopted by the National Sample Survey. The last industry "services" needs some explanation. It includes all types of public services in the army, police, administration etc., in the government and semi-government organisations like municipalities; educational services rendered in schools and colleges; legal services rendered by lawyers; business services by accountants, auditors etc.; and services of musicians, actors, etc.

25.3. Educated persons are found largely in 'services', trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and manufacturing. 52 per cent of all gainfully occupied educated persons are in the services and each of the other three industry divisions referred to above account for about 13 per cent; these four industry divisions thus include 92 per cent of the total number. The pattern of distribution of educated persons as between the different industry divisions is not the same for men and women. Women are largely concentrated in 'services' which account for 87 per cent of their

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total number. The two other industry divisions of almost equal significance are manufacturing and transport and communication, each accounting for about 5 per cent of the total number.

25.4. The percentage distribution of gainfully occupied educated persons by general education level and occupation is given in table T 4.10:

TABLE T 4.10(6.3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL AND OCCUPATION DIVISION : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation division	estimated no. of persons in the occupation (thousands)	percentage of educated persons to total persons in each occupation			
			matriculate	intermediate	graduate and above	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	managerial, administrative and executive (non-technical)	206	28.1	11.4	31.4	70.9
2.	professional and technical (superior)	926	23.0	8.7	19.5	51.2
3.	subordinate administrative and executive	1,856	6.6	2.3	2.3	11.2
4.	ministerial	978	44.6	10.3	9.7	64.6
5.	sales and related activities	2,552	6.2	1.4	0.5	8.1
6.	subordinate technical	10,843	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.9
7.	personal service	1,712	1.9	0.1	0.2	2.2
8.	not properly recorded	82	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.8
9.	total	19,155	6.2	1.6	2.2	10.0

Note: Estimates of all (inclusive of both educated and other gainfully occupied persons in urban India) as shown in column 2 of the above table, are based on the NSS 9th Round Survey of Employment, (all four sub-samples, combined).

25.5. The occupational divisions are according to the scheme of classification adopted by the NSS. Managerial, administrative and executive occupations (non-technical) include the services of managers, directors, agents, superintendents, officers and assistant officers in government and non-government institutions, magistrates, deputy magistrates and the like. Professional and technical occupations (superior) cover the services of engineers, technologists, accountants and auditors, physicians, surgeons, dentists, teachers in schools and colleges, lawyers, etc. Subordinate administrative and executive occupations include the services of supervisors, inspectors, and other doing supervisory work; field investigators, patwari, etc., village watchmen, police constables, and the like. Ministerial occupations include the services of clerks, typists, cashiers, etc. Sales and related occupations include the services of retail and wholesale dealers, shop assistants, brokers and the like. Subordinate technical occupations include the services of farmers and cultivators, mechanics and fitters, guards, conductors, checkers, telephone operators, telegraphists, wireless operators, etc. Personal service occupations include the services of nurses and midwives, barbers, washermen, etc.

25.6. Educated persons as a whole constitute 10.0 per cent of all gainfully occupied persons in urban India, of which matriculates account for 6.2 per cent, intermediates 1.6 per cent, and graduates and post-graduates 2.2 per cent. In

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managerial, administrative and executive occupations 71 per cent are educated persons. In professional and technical (superior) occupations they comprise 51 per cent of the number, while in ministerial occupation the proportion is 65 per cent. The other occupation divisions of some importance are subordinate administrative and executive (11 per cent) and sales and related activities (8 per cent).

25.7. Among the educated persons again, matriculates form a large group in all occupations. Their proportion is smallest in the occupation divisions, managerial, administrative and executive, and professional and superior technical wherein they account for about 40 per cent of all educated. This proportion rises to about 60 per cent in the occupational divisions, subordinate administrative and executive and is about 70 to 80 in the other divisions except in personal services where it is 90 per cent. Graduates and post-graduates constitute substantial proportions (about 20 to 30 per cent) in occupation divisions: managerial, administrative and executive; professional and technical (superior).

25.8. With a view to find out the preferences and available opportunities of men and women about choice of occupations, the percentage distribution of gainfully occupied educated persons by occupation division and sex is given in Table T 4.11.

TABLE T 4.11(6.5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION DIVISION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation division	percentage to total		
		male	female	all persons
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	managerial, administrative and executive (non-technical)	7.9	3.7	7.6
2.	professional and technical (superior)	22.7	59.7	24.8
3.	subordinate administrative and executive	11.3	3.6	10.8
4.	ministerial	34.0	16.7	33.1
5.	sales and related	11.4	0.8	10.8
6.	subordinate technical	11.0	8.5	10.8
7.	service	1.6	6.9	2.0
8.	not properly recorded	0.1	0.1	0.1
9.	total	100	100	100
10.	estimated number of gainfully occupied educated persons (in hundreds)	18,022	1,095	19,117

25.9. Both among men and women, most important occupations are professional and technical (superior) and ministerial. Higher percentage of women in the former occupation compared to men is due to a large percentage of educated women in the teaching profession. In the case of service (including nurses and midwives) percentage of women is found to be higher than the corresponding percentage of men. In all other occupations, percentage of men is higher compared to the corresponding percentage for women.

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25.10. Occupations of educated persons with different levels of general education in the public and private sectors are shown here in Table T 4.12:

TABLE T 4.12(6.1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL AND SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation division	matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate		total	estimated no. of persons (hundreds)
				science	arts	science	arts		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) public sector									
1.	managerial, administrative, and executive, (non-technical)	27.7	13.5	13.9	32.4	3.1	9.4	100	812
2.	professional and technical (superior)	51.4	13.9	10.2	15.1	3.9	5.5	100	2,561
3.	subordinate administrative and executive	58.1	19.6	6.1	13.6	0.1	2.5	100	1,610
4.	ministerial	66.1	17.9	2.8	11.2	1.0	1.0	100	4,732
5.	sales and related	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100	17
6.	subordinate technical	83.6	13.4	1.0	1.2	—	0.8	100	1,005
7.	services	85.8	4.4	1.8	2.7	4.4	0.9	100	226
8.	not properly recorded								13
9.	total	60.7	16.1	5.7	12.9	1.7	2.9	100	10,976
(b) private sector									
10.	managerial, administrative, and executive, (non-technical)	54.4	19.2	4.9	17.8	1.2	2.5	100	652
11.	professional and technical (superior)	37.4	20.6	8.5	20.5	5.5	7.5	100	2,180
12.	subordinate, administrative and executive	61.8	23.1	5.7	8.1	—	1.3	100	458
13.	ministerial	77.5	10.4	1.9	9.8	0.3	0.1	100	1,589
14.	sales and related	75.5	17.8	1.1	4.7	0.6	0.3	100	2,042
15.	subordinate technical	78.1	8.4	4.3	8.6	—	0.6	100	1,065
16.	services	84.1	9.0	—	6.9	—	—	100	145
17.	not properly recorded								10
18.	total	63.7	16.1	4.2	11.7	1.8	2.5	100	8,141

25.11. Among educated persons employed in the public sector, 61 per cent are matriculates, 16 per cent are intermediates, 7 per cent are graduates and post-graduates in science and 16 per cent are graduates and post-graduates in arts. In the private sector also, the corresponding percentages are approximately of the same order. In managerial, administrative and executive occupations, matriculates and

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intermediates are in larger proportions in the private sector compared to the public sector. In the ministerial occupations there is a somewhat higher proportion of intermediates and graduates in the public sector than in the private sector. Matriculates are only two-third of the total educated persons in this division in the public sector but they constitute more than three-fourths the total number in the private sector. In subordinate technical occupations, the proportion of both science and arts graduates is higher in the private sector. In the case of services, there are persons of different education levels in the public sector, whereas in the private sector matriculates, intermediates and some graduates in arts follow this occupation.

25.12. The distribution of educated persons with different levels of education by a somewhat detailed classification of occupations is given in table T 4.13.

TABLE T 4.13(6.1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation group	matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate and post-graduate	
				science	arts
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	manager, director, superintendent, etc.	3.2	4.7	6.0	5.5
2.	officers in government and non-government organ	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.4
3.	executive officers—magistrate, deputy magistrate etc.	0.3	—	2.4	1.6
4.	assistant officers in government and non-government organization	0.8	2.0	3.2	4.9
5.	others	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.9
6.	Managerial, administrative, executive (non-technical)	4.9	7.6	13.6	16.3
7.	engineer	0.6	1.0	3.3	0.6
8.	technologist	0.8	—	0.8	0.3
9.	accountants, auditors	1.2	4.4	3.2	2.0
10.	physician, surgeon	2.2	6.2	10.5	0.3
11.	dentist, pharmaceutical and chemical specialist, veterinarian other medical technician	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.2
12.	teacher in college and technical institutions	0.4	0.2	6.0	6.7
13.	teacher in secondary schools	3.3	5.3	9.1	12.4
14.	teacher in middle and primary schools	5.2	1.6	1.9	0.9
15.	other teachers such as in nursary schools, private tutor	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8
16.	barrister, advocate, pleader	0.2	0.2	7.0	11.4
17.	others	1.8	3.8	7.6	3.8
18.	Professional and technical occupations (superior)	18.0	26.0	51.5	39.4
19.	supervisor, inspector, others in supervisory work	6.3	12.5	9.7	9.2
20.	administrative and executive ast. doing primary work	2.1	0.9	0.1	1.2
21.	watchman, police constable, messenger	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
22.	others	0.8	—	0.1	neg.
23.	Subordinate administrative and executive	10.3	13.8	10.2	10.5

Employment Situation of Educated Persons in Urban India

Table T 4.13 (Continued)

sl. no.	occupation group	matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate and post-graduate	
				science	arts
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24.	ministerial assistant	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
25.	clerks other than accounts clerk and cashier	29.7	25.2	14.6	20.2
26.	typist	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.3
27.	stenographer	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1
28.	book-keeping and account clerk	2.5	3.0	0.2	3.1
29.	cashier	1.0	0.5	—	0.3
30.	others	0.6	neg.	0.5	0.1
31.	Ministerial occupation	36.8	32.8	16.7	25.5
32.	retail dealer	5.7	4.9	0.6	2.0
33.	retail shop assistant	1.0	1.3	—	neg.
34.	wholesale dealer	3.4	2.2	0.2	1.1
35.	broker	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
36.	others	2.2	3.2	1.7	0.3
37.	Sales and related occupations	13.2	11.8	2.6	3.6
38.	farmer and cultivator	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.9
39.	mechanic and fitter	1.5	0.5	—	—
40.	guard, conductor, checker	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
41.	telephone operator	0.8	0.4	0.5	—
42.	telegraphist, wireless operator etc.	1.5	0.6	—	0.1
43.	others	7.4	4.5	2.1	1.9
44.	Subordinate technical occupation	14.1	7.2	4.3	4.1
45.	nurse and midwife	0.8	—	—	—
46.	others	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
47.	Service occupation (personal)	2.7	0.8	1.1	0.6
48.	All occupations	100	100	100	100
49.	estimated number of gainfully occupied educated persons (in hundreds)	11,834	3,081	1,292	2,887

25.13. Matriculates are found in significant proportions as general clerks, book keeping and accounts clerks, accountants, retail and wholesale dealers, supervisors, inspectors, teachers in primary and secondary schools, mechanics and fitters, guards, conductors, physicians (unregistered), telephone and wireless operators, typists, and managers, agents and superintendents. Intermediates also are more or less of the same type. It is significant that clerical occupations account for large proportions in all levels of education. Graduates and post-graduates in science are found in substantial proportions as managers, directors, officers in government and non-government organisations, engineers, accountants, physicians and surgeons, teachers in schools, colleges, lawyers, supervisors and clerks. Graduates and post-graduates in arts also follow the same pattern, except for the fact that in the categories

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like engineers, physicians, etc., their proportion, for obvious reasons, is very small and that in the categories like teacher in secondary schools, clerks, retail dealers, officers in government and non-government organisations, lawyers, their proportion is higher compared to graduates and post-graduates in science.

26.1. *Age distribution in different occupations:* The number of educated persons by occupation division and age is given in table T 4.14:

TABLE T 4.14(6.2) : NUMBER OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION DIVISION AND AGE-GROUPS : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	occupation division	age (years)				total
		below 30	30—49	50—59	60 & above	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	managerial, administrative and executive (non-technical)	303	893	160	108	1,464
2.	professional and technical (superior)	1,584	2,295	654	208	4,741
3.	subordinate administrative and executive	687	1,181	172	28	2,068
4.	ministerial	3,041	2,901	359	20	6,321
5.	sales and related	805	884	298	72	2,059
6.	subordinate technical	1,152	747	111	60	2,070
7.	personal services	193	144	21	13	371
8.	not properly recorded	—	—	—	—	23
9.	total	7,765	9,045	1,775	509	19,117

26.2. On the whole, out of 1,911,700 gainfully occupied educated persons 50,900 are of age 60 and above, 177,500 are between the ages of 50 and 59, 904,500 between 30 and 49 and the rest 776,500 below 30. In ministerial and subordinate administrative and executive occupations, only a small proportion of persons work beyond the age of 60. In managerial, administrative, professional and technical and service occupation, the proportion of persons working beyond the age of 60 is quite high.

CHAPTER FIVE

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED PERSONS IN URBAN INDIA

27.1. In this Chapter are set out some broad results of an analysis of the nature and extent of unemployment among educated persons.

27.2. A person in the labour force is taken to be unemployed if in the reference period (roughly a year preceding the date of enquiry) he or she was not gainfully occupied and was seeking work. The reason for this has already been explained in para 17.2.

28.1. *Unemployment by region:* The extent of unemployment among educated persons can be seen in table T 5.1.

TABLE T 5.1(4.1) : NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED PERSONS AND RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY ZONE : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(number in hundreds)

sl. no.	zone	labour force			unemployed			unemployment rate ¹		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	northern	3,099	132	3,231	417	14	431	13.5	10.6	13.3
2.	eastern	4,556	205	4,761	606	37	643	13.3	18.0	13.5
3.	southern	3,903	476	4,379	553	101	654	14.2	21.2	14.9
4.	western	3,167	199	3,366	234	53	287	7.4	26.6	8.5
5.	central	1,991	221	2,212	186	20	206	9.3	9.0	9.3
6.	north-western	3,634	119	3,753	332	32	364	9.1	26.9	9.7
7.	all India	20,350	1,352	21,702	2,328	257	2,585	11.4	19.0	11.9

¹ Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labour force in the corresponding category.

28.2. On the whole, 258,500 educated persons are found to have no gainful occupation and are seeking employment. Among them 232,800 are men and 25,700 are women. Eastern and southern zones account for a much larger number of unemployed persons and the largest number of unemployed educated women are found in the southern zone.

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28.3. The unemployment rate for urban India as a whole, is 11 per cent for educated men, 19 per cent for women and 12 per cent for men and women combined. Among men unemployment rate is lowest (7) in the western zone and highest (14) in the southern zone. Among women, unemployment rate is lowest (9) in the central zone and highest (27) in the north-western and western zones.

TABLE T 5.2(4.2) : NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED PERSONS AND RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL AND ZONE : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	zone	number in hundreds						rate of unemployment					
		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate		post-graduate	
				science	arts	science	arts			science	arts	science	arts
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(a) males													
1.	northern	240	95	14	53	6	9	13.4	15.6	10.3	15.1	7.6	6.6
2.	eastern	399	126	28	41	4	8	14.5	13.7	10.9	8.8	4.9	11.4
3.	southern	441	57	15	33	4	3	17.7	10.3	6.4	6.5	10.0	5.8
4.	western	182	26	8	15	2	1	8.6	6.9	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.0
5.	central	135	18	5	24	—	4	10.6	7.5	5.3	8.9	—	8.9
6.	north- western	239	42	10	29	3	9	10.7	6.5	9.1	6.1	17.6	6.0
7.	all India	1,636	364	80	195	19	34	12.9	10.9	7.9	7.9	5.6	6.7
(b) females													
8.	northern	4	4	1	3	—	2	5.7	25.0	100.0	20.0	—	6.9
9.	eastern	25	9	1	2	—	—	17.1	25.7	100.0	13.3	—	—
10.	southern	84	8	5	3	—	1	21.4	22.2	20.8	21.4	—	50.0
11.	western	45	2	2	4	—	—	28.8	20.0	10.5	50.0	—	—
12.	central	13	2	1	3	—	1	7.3	22.2	50.0	10.0	—	50.0
13.	north- western	24	3	1	3	—	1	45.3	9.4	100.0	10.0	—	33.3
14.	all India	195	28	11	18	—	5	19.6	20.2	22.4	16.1	—	10.2

28.4. The number of unemployed men in urban India is found to be 163,600 matriculates, 36,400 intermediates, 8,000 graduates and 1,900 post-graduates in science, and 19,500 graduates and 3,400 post-graduates in arts. Among unemployed women, there are 19,500 matriculates, 2,800 intermediates, 1,100 graduates in science and 1,800 graduates and 500 post-graduates in arts. It will be seen that 5,300 men and 500 women or about 5,800 persons with post-graduate degrees were unemployed.

Unemployment Among Educated Persons in Urban India

28.5. In the case of men, unemployment rate varies from 6 per cent for post-graduates in science to 13 per cent for matriculates. Roughly, unemployment rate is the lowest in the western zone for almost all levels of education, and southern, eastern and northern zones are worst affected.

28.6. Among women, the highest unemployment rate is found in the case of graduates in science but in view of the small number in the sample, nothing definite can be said about it. In each level of education the unemployment rate for women is higher compared to the corresponding rate for men. In the case of matriculate women, the highest unemployment rate is found in the north-western zone but in the case of women with a general education of intermediate standard, the rate is the lowest in the north-western zone.

29.1. *Age distribution:* To study the extent of unemployment among educated persons in different age-groups, the number of educated unemployed persons in different age-groups is given in table T 5.3, with the corresponding unemployment rates.

TABLE T 5.3(2.2) : NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE-GROUPS : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(numbers in hundreds)

sl. no.	age (years)	labour force			unemployed			unemployment rate		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	14 & below	7	1	8	1	1	2	14.3	100.0	25.0
2.	15—19	994	240	1,234	697	107	804	70.1	44.6	65.2
3.	20—24	4,212	281	4,493	1,128	100	1,228	26.8	35.6	27.3
4.	25—29	4,008	320	4,328	258	26	284	6.4	8.1	6.6
5.	30—34	3,292	138	3,430	74	15	89	2.3	10.9	2.6
6.	35—39	2,429	71	2,500	50	5	55	2.1	7.0	2.2
7.	40—44	1,773	132	1,905	30	—	30	1.7	0.0	1.6
8.	45—49	1,301	143	1,444	28	2	30	2.2	1.4	2.1
9.	50—54	1,244	20	1,264	19	—	19	1.5	0.0	1.5
10.	55—59	562	3	565	26	1	27	4.6	33.3	4.8
11.	60—64	305	3	308	13	—	13	4.3	0.0	4.2
12.	65 & above	223	—	223	4	—	4	1.8	—	1.8
13.	total	20,350	1,352	21,702	2,328	257	2,585	11.4	19.0	11.9

29.2. In both the cases of men and women, about 80 per cent of the unemployed persons are to be found between the ages of 15 and 24. Above the age of 60 no unemployment is found among women, but among men, there are some though the number is smaller compared to younger ages. Unemployment rate is the highest in the age-group 15 to 19 in both men (70 per cent) and women (45 per cent) and this is largely due to new entrants into the labour force. In the age-group 20 to 24 also the rate is significantly high being 27 per cent for men and 36 per cent for women. In the age group 25-29 unemployment rate is reduced to only 6 per cent for men and 8 per cent for women. Thereafter the rate for men fluctuates within narrow limits around 2 per cent upto the age of 54 and showing a rise thereafter. The unemployment rate for women in the age groups 30-39 is almost 4 times higher than for men of the corresponding age group but the rate for women falls to a negligible figure in the higher age groups. Unemployment rate as large as 33 per cent, found in the case of women of age group 55-59, is due to a very small number of observations in this group and is to be overlooked.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

EDUCATED PERSONS IN RURAL INDIA

1.1. As stated earlier (in Chapter One), the percentage of educated persons being only half per cent of the total population in rural India, the sample size is inadequate to bring out fully the employment and other characteristics of educated persons in that part. The main report is, therefore, confined to a study of important characteristics of educated persons in urban India. A few broad characteristics of educated persons in rural India are presented here, and to the extent possible, a comparison has been made side by side with the corresponding data for urban India.

1.2. The data on which the present results are based were collected by the National Sample Survey, Ninth Round during May to November, 1955, from 16,240 households in rural India selected by stratified two-stage random sampling method. The rural areas of India were divided into nearly 300 strata, one district or a contiguous group of districts forming a single stratum. In the rural areas, villages were chosen as the first stage sample units. The total number of sample villages to be surveyed were allocated to the different strata in proportion to their respective populations, but adjustments were made to make the number of sample villages in each stratum a multiple of four. The allocated sample villages in each stratum were selected at random with probability proportional to population (Census 1951) and with replacement. In all, 1,624 sample villages were selected. 10 households were selected from each sample village by the method of systematic sampling from the list of households prepared by the investigators at the village.

2.1. *General education level:* Percentage distribution of educated persons (with a general education not below matriculation) separately for men and women is given in Table A.1.

TABLE A.1 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : RURAL AND URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	general education	rural areas			urban areas		
		male	female	all persons	male	female	all persons
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	matric	78	80	78	63	75	65
2.	intermediate	11	11	11	19	13	18
3.	graduate and above	11	9	11	18	12	17
4.	total	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.	estimated number of educated persons (thousands)	1,331	179	1,510	2,668	522	3,190

Educated Persons in India, 1955

2.2. The number of educated persons in rural India in 1955 is found to be 1,510,000 of which 1,331,000 (88 per cent) are men and 179,000 (12 per cent) are women. Matriculates constitute the major part both among educated men and women, and there is not much difference between men and women in the distribution by level of general education.

3.1. *Employment situation*: Percentage distribution of educated persons by industrial status is given in table A.2.

TABLE A.2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND SEX : RURAL AND URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	industrial status	rural areas			urban areas		
		male	female	all persons	male	female	all persons
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	gainfully occupied	61	16	55	67	21	60
2.	unemployed	13	11	13	9	5	8
3.	labour force (1+2)	74	27	68	76	26	68
4.	not in labour force	26	73	32	24	74	32
5.	total (3+4)	100	100	100	100	100	100
6.	estimated number of educated persons (thousands)	1,331	179	1,510	2,668	522	3,190

It is seen that 74 per cent of educated men and only 27 per cent of educated women are in the labour force. Proportion of unemployed among both men and women is almost the same, but the rate of unemployment (i.e., the ratio of number unemployed to number in the labour force, expressed in percentage form) is more than double for women (40 per cent) than for men (18 per cent).

3.2. An account of the gainfully occupied persons in respect of their employment in public or private sector is given in table A.3.

TABLE A.3 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEX : RURAL AND URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	sector of employment	rural areas			urban areas		
		male	female	all persons	male	female	all persons
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	public	49	62	50	56	75	57
2.	private	51	38	50	44	25	43
3.	total	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.	estimated number of gainfully occupied educated persons (thousands)	810	29	839	1,802	110	1,912

Appendix

3.3. Out of a total of 839,000 of gainfully occupied educated persons 810,000 (96.5 per cent) are men and 29,000 (3.5 per cent) are women. Educated women are found in larger proportion in the public sector, but taking men and women together, employment is equally distributed between public and private sectors.

4.1. *Occupation pattern:* It may be interesting to see how the educated persons in rural India are employed. Percentage distribution of educated persons in rural India by industry of their occupation is given in table A.4.

TABLE A.4 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SEX : RURAL AND URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	industry division	rural areas			urban areas		
		male	female	all persons	male	female	all persons
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry	33.1	29.5	32.8	2.3	0.1	2.2
2.	mining	1.0	—	0.9	0.2	—	0.2
3.	manufacturing	5.3	—	5.2	13.2	5.4	12.8
4.	construction	12.2	—	11.5	1.2	—	1.2
5.	electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	3.4	—	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.9
6.	trade	4.7	—	4.5	18.2	2.1	17.3
7.	transport, storage and communication	1.8	—	1.7	14.0	5.2	13.4
8.	service	38.5	70.5	40.2	49.9	86.9	52.0
9.	total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10.	estimated number of gainfully occupied educated persons (in thousands)	810	29	839	1,802	110	1,912

4.2. The industry 'service' includes all types of public services in the army, police, administration, etc., in the government and semi-government organisations like municipalities, educational services rendered in schools and colleges, legal services rendered by lawyers, business services by accountants, auditors, etc., and services of musicians, actors, etc., besides personal services like laundry, beauty shops, nursing. Women are found only in agriculture, animal husbandry etc. (30 per cent) and service industries (70 per cent). Among men 39 per cent are in service occupations, 33 per cent in agriculture, animal husbandry etc., and 17 per cent in construction and manufacturing industries. The other sectors, all put together, account for only one tenth of the total number.

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4.3. Percentage distribution of educated persons by broad categories of occupation is given in table A.5.

TABLE A.5 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION DIVISION AND SEX : RURAL AND URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation division	rural areas			urban areas		
		male	female	all persons	male	female	all persons
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	managerial, administrative and executive (non-technical)	2.1	—	2.0	7.9	3.7	7.6
2.	professional, technical and related (superior)	25.8	70.4	27.7	22.7	59.7	24.8
3.	subordinate administrative and executive	20.5	—	19.8	11.3	3.6	10.8
4.	ministerial	12.1	—	11.7	34.0	16.7	33.1
5.	sales and related	3.9	—	3.8	11.4	0.8	10.8
6.	subordinate technical	34.4	29.6	33.9	11.0	8.5	10.8
7.	service	1.2	—	1.1	1.6	6.9	2.0
8.	not properly recorded	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
9.	total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10.	estimated number of gainfully occupied educated persons (in thousands)	810	29	839	1,802	110	1,912

4.4. Managerial, administrative and executive occupations (non-technical) include the services of managers, directors, agents, superintendents, officers and assistant officers in government and non-government institutions, magistrates, deputy magistrates and the like. Professional and technical occupations (superior) cover the services of engineers, technologists, accountants and auditors, physicians, surgeons, dentists, teachers in schools and colleges, lawyers etc. Subordinate administrative and executive occupations include the services of supervisors, inspectors, and others doing supervisory work, field investigators, patwari etc., village watchmen, police constables, and the like. Ministerial occupations include the services of clerks, typists, cashiers etc. Sales and related occupations include the services of retail and wholesale dealers, shop assistants, brokers and the like. Subordinate technical occupations include the services of farmers, mechanics and fitters, guards, conductors, checkers, telephone operators, telegraphists, wireless operators etc. Service occupations include the services of nurses and midwives, barbers, laundry men, etc.

4.5. Educated women are found only in professional, technical and related occupations (superior) and subordinate technical occupations. For men, the important occupations are subordinate technical; professional, technical and related (superior); subordinate administrative and executive and ministerial occupations.

APPENDIX B

NOTE ON RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

5.1. In this Note we examine the estimates given in the main report. As mentioned earlier (in Chapter Two), the number of blocks chosen in each stratum was a multiple of four. This facilitates the division of the sample into four independent sub-samples each furnishing an independent estimate of each of the characteristics observed. Closeness of four such independent estimates indicates the reliability of the information collected. The estimates of number of educated persons with different education levels and those of the number of educated persons with different industrial status obtained from four independent sub-samples will be examined here with respect to their variability. Estimates of the number of educated persons in urban India, and of the number of graduates in urban India obtained from other sources will also be compared with the corresponding estimates given in the report.

6.1. *Sub-sample estimates:* First, let us compare the estimates of the number of educated persons in urban India in 1955, with different levels of education, as obtained from the four independent sub-samples. These estimates are given in table B.1.

TABLE B.1(1.1) : ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF GENERAL EDUCATION AND SUB-SAMPLE

sl. no.	general education	estimated number in thousands				
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	sub-sample 3	sub-sample 4	pooled
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	matriculate	2,130	2,164	2,092	1,856	2,060
2.	intermediate	564	602	564	528	565
3.	graduate in science	98	105	132	193	132
4.	graduate in arts	318	283	370	326	324
5.	post-graduate in science	53	22	58	32	41
6.	post-graduate in arts	85	50	79	56	68
7.	total	3,248	3,226	3,295	2,991	3,190

6.2. There is fair agreement among these four independent sub-sample estimates. The pooled estimate given in the last column are obtained by combining the sub-sample estimates and are considered to be more accurate than any one of the sub-sample estimates. The data given in the report are such pooled estimates in each case.

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6.3. Next, let us examine the sub-sample estimates of number of educated persons with different industrial status. These are given in table B.2.

TABLE B.2 : ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND SUB-SAMPLE

sl. no.	industrial status	number of educated persons in thousands				
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	sub-sample 3	sub-sample 4	pooled
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	gainfully occupied	1,982	1,893	1,992	1,779	1,912
2.	unemployed	275	306	230	223	258
3.	not in the labour force	991	1,027	1,073	989	1,020
4.	total	3,248	3,226	3,295	2,991	3,190

6.4. Here also, a fair agreement is noticed among the estimates obtained from the four independent sub-samples. The closeness of the estimates lends support to the reliability of the pooled estimates.

7.1. *Estimates based on 1951 census:* Let us now try to estimate the number of educated persons in urban India starting with the information given in 1951 census in this respect. The estimate is obtained as follows. The figures refer to urban India and are in thousands.

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Number of educated persons (1951 Census)	2,421
Number passing matriculation during 1951-55	965
Subtract estimated number of deaths in the above groups during 1951-55	128
Add number of educated persons in Jammu & Kashmir (urban part) in 1955	33
Subtract number of educated persons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1955	(0.3)
Number of educated persons in 1955 in urban parts of India including Jammu & Kashmir but excluding Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,291

Appendix

7.2. To obtain the number of educated persons in urban part of India excluding Jammu & Kashmir but including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, an estimated number of 965,000 of new matriculates during 1951-55 is added to the 1951 census number of educated persons. The estimates of new matriculates are based on the number of persons passing the matriculation examination during 1951-55, after deducting from each year the estimated number for rural part on the basis of rural-urban ratio of enrolment in secondary schools in the previous year. To take account of mortality among them during 1951-55 an estimated number of 128,000 of deaths among educated persons have been obtained by applying Oriental Mortality Rates (given by the Actuarial Society of India) to the number of persons passing matriculation examination in each year during 1901-1955, after making a reduction of 15 per cent in the number of persons passing matriculation in each year during 1901-50 to allow for losses due to migration of Muslims consequent to Partition and taking the average age of a person passing matriculation examination to be 16.

7.3. Again, the estimates given in the report refer to India including Jammu & Kashmir but excluding Andaman and Nicobar Islands. To make the two estimates comparable an estimated number of 33,000 of educated persons in urban part of Jammu & Kashmir in 1955 as obtained in the National Sample Survey, Ninth Round, is added and an estimated number of 300 of educated persons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1955 (on the basis of 1951 Census and the number of new matriculates during 1951-55 and considering the mortality among them) is subtracted.

7.4. The number of educated persons in urban India thus arrived at, comes to 3,291,000. The estimate obtained on the basis of the present sample survey and given in the report, is 3,190,000. The closeness of these two independently arrived estimates again speaks of the accuracy of the estimates used in the report.

8.1. *Estimates of number of unemployed graduates:* Number of unemployed graduates as given in "The Pattern of Graduate Unemployment" prepared by the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour and Employment on the basis of registration on the 15th May 1957 is 26,300 of which 24,400 are men and 1,900 women. These estimates are based on the information from the Employment Exchanges in Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. In other States or Union Territories there were no Employment Exchanges functioning on the date of return.

8.2. Thus the coverage of these estimates based on Employment Exchanges is less than that of the estimates given in this report. Again, it is well known that a large proportion of unemployed persons do not register with the Employment Exchanges. In the "Survey of Educated Unemployment" published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, it is seen that 58 per cent of unemployed educated persons had not registered with the Employment Exchanges.

8.3. There are other difficulties in comparing the estimate of number of unemployed graduates obtained on the basis of Employment Exchange registration with that given in the present report. The estimate given in this report refers to 1955, whereas the Employment Exchange estimate refers to May 1957. Again, 1.9 per cent of registered persons are found to hold medical, engineering or other types of degrees and are considered as graduates in the Employment Exchange estimate, whereas in this report, only those among them who passed at least B.A. or B.Sc., before joining the medical, engineering or other courses, have been classified as graduates on the basis of general education. Leaving out the last difficulty as of minor importance, if the percentage of unemployed graduates registered is taken to be 60 on the assumption that a larger proportion of graduates might register themselves in the bigger cities, the estimated number of unemployed graduates in May 1957 comes to 44,000. The estimate of number of unemployed graduates in 1955 as given in this report is 36,000 of which 33,000 are men and 3,000 are women. Taking into consideration the large number of new graduate entrants into the labour force each year, and assuming that the States and Union Territories not covered in the Employment Exchange estimate do not account for a significant number of unemployed graduates, the estimate given in the report and that obtained on the basis of Employment Exchange registration may not differ very much. The two sets of data, although not quite comparable, do provide a rough indication of the likely dimension of the problem.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1.1 : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX AND BY SUB-SAMPLES : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	general education	sub-sample 1			sub-sample 2			sub-sample 3			sub-sample 4			pooled		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	matriculates	17,116	4,180	21,296	17,979	3,661	21,640	16,911	4,003	20,914	14,802	3,753	18,555	16,702	3,899	20,601
2.	intermediates	4,980	660	5,640	5,297	723	6,020	5,007	635	5,642	4,597	687	5,284	4,970	676	5,646
3.	graduate in science	933	43	976	974	80	1,054	1,176	147	1,323	1,777	150	1,927	1,215	105	1,320
4.	graduates in arts	2,673	505	3,178	2,542	289	2,831	3,087	612	3,699	3,038	225	3,263	2,835	408	3,243
5.	post-graduates in science	469	64	533	205	15	220	541	38	579	313	7	320	382	31	413
6.	post-graduates in arts	776	76	852	466	28	494	624	169	793	423	134	557	572	102	674
7.	total	26,947	5,528	32,475	27,463	4,796	32,259	27,346	5,604	32,950	24,950	4,956	29,906	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source: NSS Ninth Round : Schedule 10.

TABLE 1.2 : NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS, SEX AND BY SUB-SAMPLES : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figure in hundreds)

sl. no.	broad status	sub-sample 1			sub-sample 2			sub-sample 3			sub-sample 4			pooled		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(a) gainfully occupied																
1.	employee	14,504	1,209	15,713	13,619	629	14,248	14,670	1,249	15,919	13,293	1,061	14,354	14,022	1,037	15,059
2.	apprentice	222	4	226	153	1	154	154	—	154	363	—	363	223	1	224
3.	employer	696	1	697	630	—	630	405	—	405	422	—	422	538	neg.	538
4.	own account worker	2,685	23	2,708	3,168	40	3,208	3,032	73	3,105	2,317	4	2,321	2,800	35	2,835
5.	unpaid family worker	390	88	478	694	—	694	337	—	337	333	—	333	439	22	461
6.	sub-total (1-5)	18,497	1,325	19,822	18,264	670	18,934	18,598	1,322	19,920	16,728	1,065	17,793	18,022	1,095	19,117
(b) unemployed																
7.	unemployed	2,491	260	2,751	2,681	374	3,055	2,148	156	2,304	1,990	239	2,229	2,328	257	2,585
(c) labour force—(a) + (b)																
8.	sub-total (6+7)	20,988	1,585	22,573	20,945	10,44	21,989	20,746	1,478	22,224	18,718	1,304	20,022	20,350	1,352	21,702
(d) not in labour force																
9.	students	4,626	1,547	6,173	4,888	1,559	6,447	4,773	1,291	6,064	5,041	1,462	6,503	4,832	1,465	6,297
10.	house workers	1	2,107	2,108	14	2,081	2,095	7	2,315	2,322	2	2,066	2,068	6	2,142	2,148
11.	rentiers, pensioners	867	64	931	983	92	1,075	1,647	15	1,662	817	19	836	1,078	48	1,126
12.	old, disabled	271	33	304	384	20	404	93	10	103	301	9	310	262	18	280
13.	others	194	192	386	249	—	249	80	495	575	71	96	167	148	196	344
14.	sub-total (9-13)	5,959	3,943	9,902	6,518	3,752	10,270	6,600	4,126	10,726	6,232	3,652	9,884	6,326	3,869	10,195
15.	total (8+14)	26,947	5,528	32,475	27,463	4,796	32,259	27,346	5,604	32,950	24,950	4,956	29,906	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source: NSS Ninth Round: Schedule 10.

TABLE 2.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	age-group (in years)	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	14 & below	125	194	319	10	2	12	14	—	14	—	13	13
2.	15—19	3,113	1,228	4,341	716	256	972	47	5	52	23	18	41
3.	20—24	3,484	894	4,378	1,634	191	1,825	288	34	322	580	166	746
4.	25—29	2,473	612	3,085	708	111	819	306	35	341	458	138	596
5.	30—34	2,282	329	2,611	441	47	488	197	4	201	424	31	455
6.	35—39	1,518	131	1,649	394	6	400	111	6	117	307	10	317
7.	40—44	985	108	1,093	331	32	363	138	1	139	247	28	275
8.	45—49	735	194	929	226	10	236	28	—	28	256	4	260
9.	50—54	747	15	762	265	6	271	15	20	35	234	—	234
10.	55—59	481	35	516	120	12	132	21	—	21	147	—	147
11.	60—64	410	30	440	53	3	56	13	—	13	85	—	85
12.	65 & above	349	129	478	72	—	72	37	—	37	74	neg.	74
13.	total	16,702	3,899	20,601	4,970	676	5,646	1,215	105	1,320	2,835	408	3,243

Source: NSS Ninth Round : Schedule 10.

TABLE 2.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—contd.

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	age-group (in years)	post-graduates in science			post-graduate in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	14 & below	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	209	358
2.	15—19	—	10	10	4	—	4	3,903	1,517	5,420
3.	20—24	59	13	72	39	24	63	6,084	1,322	7,406
4.	25—29	124	1	125	103	32	135	4,172	929	5,101
5.	30—34	25	—	25	107	24	131	3,476	435	3,911
6.	35—39	48	6	54	86	8	94	2,464	167	2,631
7.	40—44	42	1	43	54	—	54	1,797	176	1,967
8.	45—49	28	—	28	74	2	76	1,347	210	1,557
9.	50—54	45	—	45	37	12	49	1,343	53	1,396
10.	55—59	7	—	7	28	—	28	804	47	851
11.	60—64	1	—	1	30	—	30	592	33	625
12.	65 & above	3	—	3	10	—	10	545	129	674
13.	total	382	31	413	572	102	674	26,676	5,221	31,897

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Educated Persons in India, 1955

Source: NSS Ninth Round: Schedule 10.

TABLE 2.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP, BROAD STATUS AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	age-group (in years)	gainfully employed			unemployed			students			house workers		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	14 & below	6	—	6	1	1	2	120	197	317	—	3	3
2.	15—19	297	133	430	697	107	804	2,828	852	3,680	2	408	410
3.	20—24	3,084	181	3,265	1,128	100	1,228	1,762	377	2,139	2	635	637
4.	25—29	3,750	294	4,044	258	26	284	99	27	126	—	569	569
5.	30—34	3,218	123	3,341	74	15	89	23	12	35	1	249	250
6.	35—39	2,379	66	2,445	50	5	55	—	—	—	—	87	87
7.	40—44	1,743	132	1,875	30	neg.	30	—	—	—	neg.	36	36
8.	45—49	1,273	141	1,414	28	2	30	—	—	—	—	66	66
9.	50—54	1,225	20	1,245	19	—	19	—	—	—	neg.	33	33
10.	55—59	536	2	538	26	1	27	—	—	—	1	25	26
11.	60—64	292	3	295	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	30	30
12.	65 & above	219	—	219	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
13.	total	18,022	1,095	19,117	2,328	257	2,585	4,832	1,465	6,297	6	2,142	2,148

Source: NSS Ninth Round : Schedule 10.

TABLE 2.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY AGE-GROUPS, BROAD STATUS AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	age-group (in years)	rentiers, pensioners etc.			all-others			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	14 & below	3	—	3	19	8	27	149	209	358
2.	15—19	40	11	51	39	6	45	3,903	1,517	5,420
3.	20—24	37	—	37	71	29	100	6,084	1,322	7,406
4.	25—29	48	—	48	17	13	30	4,172	929	5,101
5.	30—34	158	2	160	2	34	36	3,476	435	3,911
6.	35—39	22	9	31	13	—	13	2,464	167	2,631
7.	40—44	20	2	22	4	—	4	1,797	170	1,967
8.	45—49	38	1	39	8	—	8	1,347	210	1,557
9.	50—54	71	—	71	28	—	28	1,343	53	1,396
10.	55—59	226	19	245	15	—	15	804	47	851
11.	60—64	224	—	224	63	—	63	592	33	625
12.	65 & above	191	4	195	131	124	255	545	129	674
13.	total	1,078	48	1,126	410	214	624	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source: NSS Ninth Round : Scheduld 10.

Educated Persons in India, 1955

TABLE 3 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	broad status	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts			
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
						(a) gainfully employed								
1.	employee	8,597	762	9,359	2,361	108	2,469	753	38	791	1,748	79	1,827	
2.	apprentice	105	—	105	45	neg.	45	35	—	35	3	1	4	
3.	employer	303	—	303	81	—	81	14	—	14	121	—	121	
4.	own a/c worker	1,698	16	1,714	430	3	433	117	—	117	398	14	412	
5.	unpaid family worker	332	22	354	71	—	71	9	—	9	10	—	10	
6.	sub-total (1-5)	11,035	800	11,835	2,988	111	3,099	928	38	966	2,280	94	2,374	
						(b) unemployed								
7.	unemployed	1,636	195	1,831	364	28	392	80	11	91	195	18	213	
						(c) all in labour force:(a)+(b)								
8.	sub-total (6+7)	12,671	995	13,666	3,352	139	3,491	1,008	49	1,057	2,475	112	2,587	
						(d) not in labour force								
9.	students	2,979	1,014	3,993	1,438	309	1,747	148	9	157	207	103	310	
10.	house workers	4	1,669	1,673	1	207	208	—	46	46	—	187	187	
11.	rentiers, pensioners	786	36	822	96	11	107	43	—	43	116	1	117	
12.	old, disabled	151	11	162	64	6	70	16	—	16	24	1	25	
13.	others	111	174	285	19	4	23	—	1	1	13	4	17	
14.	sub-total (9-13)	4,031	2,904	6,935	1,618	537	2,155	207	56	263	360	296	656	
15.	total (8+14)	16,702	3,899	20,601	4,970	676	5,646	1,215	105	1,320	2,835	408	3,243	

Source : NSS Ninth round, schedule 10.

TABLE 3 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	broad status	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
					(a) gainfully employed					
1.	employee	211	7	218	352	43	395	14,022	1,037	15,059
2.	apprentice	27	—	27	8	—	8	223	1	224
3.	employer	9	—	9	10	—	10	538	neg.	538
4.	own a/c worker	73	1	74	84	1	85	2,800	35	2,835
5.	unpaid family worker	—	—	—	17	—	17	439	22	461
6.	sub-total (1-5)	320	8	328	471	44	515	18,022	1,095	19,117
					(b) unemployed					
7.	unemployed	19	—	19	34	5	39	2,328	257	2,585
					(c) labour force : (a)+(b)					
8.	sub-total (6+7)	339	8	347	505	49	554	20,350	1,352	21,702
					(d) not in labour force					
9.	students	34	14	48	26	16	42	4,832	1,465	6,297
10.	house workers	—	9	9	1	24	25	6	2,142	2,148
11.	rentiers, pensioners	9	—	9	28	—	28	1,078	48	1,126
12.	old, disabled	—	—	—	7	—	7	262	18	280
13.	others	—	—	—	5	13	18	148	196	344
14.	sub-total (9-13)	43	23	66	67	53	120	6,326	3,869	10,195
15.	total (8+14)	382	31	413	572	102	674	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source : NSS Ninth round, schedule 10.

TABLE 4.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS AND SEX AND BY ZONES : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	zone	gainfully employed			unemployed			students			house workers		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	northern	2,682	118	2,800	417	14	431	969	154	1,123	—	304	304
2.	eastern	3,950	168	4,118	606	37	643	881	222	1,103	2	258	260
3.	southern	3,350	375	3,725	553	101	654	1,046	323	1,369	neg.	440	440
4.	western	2,933	146	3,079	234	53	287	729	257	986	1	486	487
5.	central	1,805	201	2,006	186	20	206	497	135	632	—	134	134
6.	north-western	3,302	87	3,389	332	32	364	710	374	1,084	3	520	523
7.	all India	18,022	1,095	19,117	2,328	257	2,585	4,832	1,465	6,297	6	2,142	2,148

sl. no.	zone	rentiers, pensioners, etc.			all others			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	northern	119	13	132	18	28	46	4,205	631	4,836
2.	eastern	242	neg.	242	111	22	133	5,792	707	6,499
3.	southern	261	15	276	51	5	56	5,261	1,259	6,520
4.	western	108	—	108	113	32	145	4,118	974	5,092
5.	central	168	—	168	32	120	152	2,688	610	3,298
6.	north-western	180	20	200	85	7	92	4,612	1,040	5,652
7.	all India	1,078	48	1,126	410	214	624	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source : NSS Ninth Round : schedule 10.

TABLE 4.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX AND BY ZONE : URBAN INDIA
1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	zone/broad status	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	northern	2,556	456	3,012	854	83	937	151	2	153	416	42	458
.1	gainfully occup.	1,548	66	1,614	513	13	526	122	—	122	299	12	311
.2	unemployed	240	4	244	95	4	99	14	1	15	53	3	56
.3	not in labour force	768	386	1,154	246	66	312	15	1	16	64	27	91
2.	eastern	3,450	502	3,952	1,300	115	1,415	302	10	312	569	72	641
.1	gainfully occup.	2,356	122	2,478	801	26	827	227	—	227	427	13	440
.2	unemployed	399	25	424	126	9	135	28	1	29	41	2	43
.3	not in labour force	695	355	1,050	373	80	453	47	9	56	101	57	158
3.	southern	3,411	1,004	4,415	899	162	1,061	272	51	323	572	17	589
.1	gainfully occup.	2,074	307	2,381	497	28	525	218	20	238	476	11	487
.2	unemployed	441	84	525	57	8	65	15	5	20	33	3	36
.3	not in labour force	896	613	1,509	345	126	471	39	26	65	63	3	66
4.	western	2,714	745	3,459	599	93	692	228	33	261	429	77	506
.1	gainfully occup.	1,923	111	2,034	353	8	361	172	17	189	381	4	385
.2	unemployed	182	45	227	26	2	28	8	2	10	15	4	19
.3	not in labour force	609	589	1,198	220	83	303	48	14	62	33	69	102
5.	central	1,748	502	2,250	406	59	465	129	3	132	292	43	335
.1	gainfully occup.	1,139	165	1,304	222	7	229	89	1	90	248	27	275
.2	unemployed	135	13	148	18	2	20	5	1	6	24	3	27
.3	not in labour force	474	324	798	166	50	216	35	1	36	20	13	33
6.	north-western	2,823	690	3,513	912	164	1,076	133	6	139	557	157	714
.1	gainfully occup.	1,995	29	2,024	602	29	631	100	—	100	449	27	476
.2	unemployed	239	24	263	42	3	45	10	1	11	29	3	32
.3	not in labour force	589	637	1,226	268	132	400	23	5	28	79	127	206
7.	total	16,702	3,899	20,601	4,970	676	5,646	1,215	105	1,320	2,835	408	3,243

Source : NSS Ninth round, Schedule 10.

Educated Persons in India, 1955

TABLE 4.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX AND BY ZONE : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	zone/broad status	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	northern	85	—	85	143	48	191	4,205	631	4,836
	.1 gainfully occup.	73	—	73	127	27	154	2,682	118	2,800
	.2 unemployed	6	—	6	9	2	11	417	14	431
	.3 not in labour force	6	—	6	7	19	26	1,106	499	1,605
2.	eastern	84	—	84	87	8	95	5,792	707	6,499
	.1 gainfully occup.	77	—	77	62	7	69	3,950	168	4,118
	.2 unemployed	4	—	4	8	—	8	606	37	643
	.3 not in labour force	3	—	3	17	1	18	1,236	502	1,738
3.	southern	48	19	67	59	6	65	5,261	1,259	6,520
	.1 gainfully occup.	36	7	43	49	2	51	3,350	375	3,725
	.2 unemployed	4	—	4	3	1	4	553	101	654
	.3 not in labour force	8	12	20	7	3	10	1,358	783	2,141
4.	western	73	11	84	75	15	90	4,118	974	5,092
	.1 gainfully occup.	54	1	55	50	5	55	2,933	146	3,079
	.2 unemployed	2	—	2	1	—	1	234	53	287
	.3 not in labour force	17	10	27	24	10	34	951	775	1,726
5.	central	66	—	66	47	3	50	2,688	610	3,298
	.1 gainfully occup.	66	—	66	41	1	42	1,805	201	2,006
	.2 unemployed	—	—	—	4	1	5	186	20	206
	.3 not in labour force	—	—	—	2	1	3	697	389	1,086
6.	north-western	26	1	27	161	22	183	4,612	1,040	5,652
	.1 gainfully occup.	14	—	14	142	2	144	3,302	87	3,389
	.2 unemployed	3	—	3	9	1	10	332	32	364
	.3 not in labour force	9	1	10	10	19	29	978	921	1,899
7.	total	382	31	413	572	102	674	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

TABLE 4.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS AND SEX AND BY ZONES : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	broad status	zone-1 northern			zone-2 eastern			zone-3 southern			zone-4 western		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(a) gainfully employed													
1.	employee	1,992	114	2,106	3,156	138	3,294	2,727	369	3,096	2,389	142	2,531
2.	apprentice	49	—	49	49	—	49	48	—	48	21	—	21
3.	employer	80	—	80	70	—	70	114	—	114	68	—	68
4.	own account worker	534	4	538	572	8	580	424	6	430	364	4	368
5.	unpaid family worker	27	—	27	103	22	125	37	—	37	91	—	91
6.	sub-total (1-5)	2,682	118	2,800	3,950	168	4,118	3,350	375	3,725	2,933	146	3,079
(b) unemployed													
7.	unemployed	417	14	431	606	37	643	553	101	654	234	53	287
(c) labour force (a+b)													
8.	sub-total (6+7)	3,099	132	3,231	4,556	205	4,761	3,903	476	4,379	3,167	199	3,366
(d) not in labour force													
9.	students	969	154	1,123	881	222	1,103	1,046	323	1,369	729	257	986
10.	house workers	—	304	304	2	258	260	—	440	440	1	486	487
11.	rentiers, pensioners	119	13	132	242	neg.	242	261	15	276	108	—	108
12.	all others	18	28	46	111	22	133	51	5	56	113	32	145
13.	sub-total (9-12)	1,106	499	1,605	1,236	502	1,738	1,358	783	2,141	951	775	1,726
14.	total (8+13)	4,205	631	4,836	5,792	707	6,499	5,261	1,259	6,520	4,118	974	5,092

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

TABLE 4.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY BROAD STATUS AND SEX AND BY ZONES : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	broad status	zone-5 central			zone 6 north-western			all India		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
(a) gainfully employed										
1.	employee	1,421	187	1,608	2,337	87	2,424	14,022	1,037	15,059
2.	apprentice	47	1	48	9	—	9	223	1	224
3.	employer	112	—	112	94	—	94	538	neg.	538
4.	own account worker	205	13	218	701	neg.	701	2,800	35	2,835
5.	unpaid family worker	20	—	20	161	—	161	439	22	461
6.	sub-total (1-5)	1,805	201	2,006	3,302	87	3,389	18,022	1,095	19,117
(b) unemployed										
7.	unemployed	186	20	206	332	32	364	2,328	257	2,585
(c) labour force (a+b)										
8.	sub-total (6+7)	1,991	221	2,212	3,634	119	3,753	20,350	1,352	21,702
(d) not in labour force										
9.	students	497	135	632	710	374	1,084	4,832	1,465	6,297
10.	house workers	—	134	134	3	520	523	6	2,142	2,148
11.	rentiers, pensioners	168	—	168	180	20	200	1,078	48	1,126
12.	all others	32	120	152	85	7	92	410	214	624
13.	sub-total (9-12)	697	389	1,086	978	921	1,899	6,326	3,869	10,195
14.	total (8+13)	2,688	610	3,298	4,612	1,040	5,652	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

TABLE 5. : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, SEX AND BY
(A) GENERAL EDUCATION, (B) BROAD STATUS : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	public sector			private sector			unspecified			all sectors			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(a) by general education													
1. matriculates	6,04,773	60,745	6,65,518	4,88,276	19,285	5,07,561	10,544	—	10,544	11,03,593	80,030	11,83,623	
2. intermediates	1,70,606	7,644	1,78,250	1,28,086	3,470	1,31,556	86	—	86	2,98,778	11,114	3,09,892	
3. graduates in science	58,510	3,734	62,244	34,222	50	34,272	28	—	28	92,760	3,784	96,544	
4. graduates in arts	1,35,317	6,707	1,42,024	92,638	2,596	95,234	—	96	96	2,27,955	9,399	2,37,354	
5. post-graduates in science	17,532	652	18,184	14,511	130	14,641	—	—	—	32,043	782	32,825	
6. post-graduates in arts	28,773	2,588	31,361	18,242	1,763	20,005	57	—	57	47,072	4,351	51,423	
7. total	10,15,511	82,070	10,97,581	7,75,975	27,294	8,03,269	10,715	96	10,811	18,02,201	1,09,460	19,11,661	
(b) by broad status													
8. employee	10,05,015	81,886	10,86,901	3,86,933	21,604	4,08,537	10,187	96	10,283	14,02,135	1,03,586	15,05,721	
9. apprentice	7,925	104	8,029	13,913	17	13,930	463	—	463	22,301	120	22,421	
10. employer	1,772	—	1,772	52,069	21	52,090	—	—	—	53,841	21	53,862	
11. own account worker	799	80	879	2,79,182	3,450	2,82,632	65	—	65	2,80,046	3,531	2,83,577	
12. unpaid family worker	—	—	—	43,878	2,202	46,080	—	—	—	43,878	2,202	46,080	
13. total	10,15,511	82,070	10,97,581	7,75,975	27,294	8,03,269	10,715	96	10,811	18,02,201	1,09,460	19,11,661	

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling error; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
[Div. 0] Managerial, administrative and executive occupations (non-technical)													
1.	public	225	—	225	110	—	110	110	3	113	238	25	263
2.	private	344	11	355	125	—	125	32	—	32	115	1	116
3.	all	569	11	580	235	—	235	142	3	145	353	26	379
[Div. 000] manager, director, agent, superintendent and the like													
4.	public	57	—	57	24	—	24	38	—	38	36	—	36
5.	private	324	—	324	119	—	119	18	—	18	102	1	103
6.	all	381	—	381	143	—	143	56	—	56	138	1	139
[Div. 002] officer in accounts and audit work in government and non-government organisations e.g., auditor general, accountant general etc.													
7.	public	13	—	13	10	—	10	7	—	7	38	—	38
8.	private	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
9.	all	20	—	20	10	—	10	7	—	7	41	—	41
[Div. 003] executive officer—magistrate, deputy magistrate, collector, deputy collector and the like													
10.	public	30	—	30	—	—	—	29	—	29	32	—	32
11.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	all	30	—	30	—	—	—	29	—	29	32	—	32
[Div. 006] assistant officer in government department and in non-government institution and the like													
13.	public	87	—	87	58	—	58	36	—	36	101	25	126
14.	private	9	—	9	4	—	4	4	—	4	7	—	7
15.	all	96	—	96	62	—	62	40	—	40	108	25	133
all other in div. 0													
16.	public	38	—	38	18	—	18	—	3	3	31	—	31
17.	private	4	11	15	2	—	2	10	—	10	3	—	3
18.	all	42	11	53	20	—	20	10	3	13	34	—	34

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Cont.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision].

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
[Div. 0] managerial, administrative and executive occupations (non-technical)										
1.	public	25	—	25	75	1	76	783	29	812
2.	private	8	—	8	16	—	16	640	12	652
3.	all	33	—	33	91	1	92	1,423	41	1,464
[Div.000] manager, director, agent, superintendent and the like										
4.	public	14	—	14	9	1	10	178	1	179
5.	private	8	—	8	12	—	12	583	1	584
6.	all	22	—	22	21	1	22	761	2	763
[Div. 002] officer in accounts and audit work in government and non-government organisations e.g., auditor general, accountant general etc.										
7.	public	—	—	—	26	—	26	94	—	94
8.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
9.	all	—	—	—	26	—	26	104	—	104
[Div. 003] executive officer—magistrate, deputy magistrate, collector, deputy collector and the like										
10.	public	2	—	2	14	—	14	107	—	107
11.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	all	2	—	2	14	—	14	107	—	107
[Div. 006] assistant officer in government department and in non-government institution and the like										
13.	public	2	—	2	5	—	5	289	25	314
14.	private	—	—	—	4	—	4	28	—	28
15.	all	2	—	2	9	—	9	317	25	342
all others in div. 0										
16.	public	7	—	7	21	—	21	115	3	118
17.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	11	30
18.	all	7	—	7	21	—	21	134	14	148

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION ,SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

(estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.)

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
[Div. 1]. Professional, technical and related occupations (superior)													
19.	public	966	352	1,318	309	46	355	241	21	262	360	27	387
20.	private	706	109	815	420	28	448	185	neg.	185	421	26	447
21.	all	1,672	461	2,133	729	74	803	426	21	447	781	53	834
[Div. 102] civil engineer													
22.	public	67	—	67	13	—	13	21	—	21	16	—	16
23.	private	—	—	—	19	—	19	18	—	18	1	—	1
24.	all	67	—	67	32	—	32	39	—	39	17	—	17
[Div. 108] technologist													
25.	public	4	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
26.	private	94	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	all	98	—	98	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
[Div. 121] accountant and auditor													
28.	public	51	—	51	27	—	27	22	—	22	36	6	42
29.	private	90	—	90	109	—	109	—	—	—	18	—	18
30.	all	141	—	141	136	—	136	22	—	22	54	6	60
[Div. 130] physician and surgeon													
31.	public	22	125	147	72	19	91	30	2	32	—	—	—
32.	private	108	6	114	101	—	101	33	—	33	5	—	5
33.	all	130	131	261	173	19	192	63	2	65	5	—	5
[Div. 131 to 135] dentist, pharmaceutical and chemical specialist, veterinarian or other medical and health technician													
34.	public	104	37	141	31	—	31	8	neg.	8	—	—	—
35.	private	53	1	54	28	—	28	4	—	4	1	—	1
36.	all	157	38	195	59	—	59	12	neg.	12	1	—	1

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
[Div. 1] Professional, technical and related occupations (superior)										
19.	public	93	6	99	120	20	140	2,089	472	2,561
20.	private	120	1	121	147	17	164	1,999	181	2,180
21.	all	213	7	220	267	37	304	4,088	653	4,741
[Div. 102] civil engineer										
22.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	117
23.	private	4	—	4	—	—	—	42	—	42
24.	all	4	—	4	—	—	—	159	—	159
[Div. 108] technologist										
25.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
26.	private	—	—	—	8	—	8	102	—	102
27.	all	—	—	—	8	—	8	116	—	116
[Div. 121] accountant and auditor										
28.	public	8	—	8	—	—	—	144	6	150
29.	private	12	—	12	—	—	—	229	—	229
30.	all	20	—	20	—	—	—	373	6	379
[Div. 130] physician and surgeon										
31.	public	21	—	21	—	1	1	145	147	292
32.	private	48	1	49	2	—	2	297	7	304
33.	all	69	1	70	2	1	3	442	154	596
[Div. 131 to 135]. dentist, pharmaceutical and chemical specialist, veterinarian or other medical and health technician										
34.	public	—	—	—	5	—	5	148	37	185
35.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	1	87
36.	all	—	—	—	5	—	5	234	38	272

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
[Div. 150] teachers in college, university, research, technical and technological institution (professor, lecturer, demonstrator)													
37.	public	43	1	44	3	2	5	7	1	8	65	3	68
38.	private	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8
39.	all	45	1	46	3	2	5	8	1	9	73	3	76
[Div. 151] teacher in secondary school													
40.	public	174	119	293	106	13	119	72	18	90	210	15	225
41.	private	38	57	95	30	15	45	19	—	19	67	8	75
42.	all	212	176	388	136	28	164	91	18	109	277	23	300
[Div. 152] teacher in middle and primary standard school													
43.	public	422	70	492	20	7	27	19	—	19	9	3	12
44.	private	79	42	121	13	10	23	6	—	6	1	5	6
45.	all	501	112	613	33	17	50	25	—	25	10	8	18
[Div. 153] other teachers such as private tutor, teachers in nursery school, kinder-garten school													
46.	public	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
47.	private	74	2	76	39	3	42	15	—	15	8	13	21
48.	all	81	2	83	40	3	43	15	—	15	8	13	21
[Div. 170] barrister, advocate, pleader													
49.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8
50.	private	25	—	25	5	—	5	52	—	52	264	—	264
51.	all	25	—	25	5	—	5	53	—	53	272	—	272
all others in Div. 1													
52.	public	72	—	72	36	5	41	51	—	51	16	—	—
53.	private	143	1	144	76	—	76	37	—	37	48	—	—
54.	all	215	1	216	112	5	117	88	—	88	64	—	—

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		[Div. 150] teachers in college, university, research, technical and technological institution (professor, lecturer, demonstrator)								
37.	public	56	—	56	60	16	76	234	23	257
38.	private	14	—	14	22	17	39	47	17	64
39.	all	70	—	70	82	33	115	281	40	321
		[Div. 151] teacher in secondary school								
40.	public	2	6	8	40	2	42	604	173	777
41.	private	—	—	—	15	—	15	169	80	249
42.	all	2	6	8	55	2	57	773	253	1,026
		[Div. 152] teacher in middle and primary standard school								
43.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	470	80	550
44.	private	—	—	—	8	—	8	107	57	164
45.	all	—	—	—	8	—	8	577	137	714
		[Div. 153] other teachers such as private tutor, teachers in nursery school, kinder-garten school								
46.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
47.	private	1	—	1	1	—	1	138	18	156
48.	all	1	—	1	1	—	1	146	18	164
		[Div. 170] barrister, advocate, pleader								
49.	public	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	—	10
50.	private	38	—	38	59	—	59	443	—	443
51.	all	38	—	38	60	—	60	453	—	453
		all others in Div. 1								
52.	public	6	—	6	14	1	15	195	6	201
53.	private	3	—	3	32	—	32	339	1	340
54.	all	9	—	9	46	1	47	534	7	541

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors, aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.].

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
[Div. 2]. Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations													
55.	public	923	10	933	306	10	316	92	7	99	214	5	219
56.	private	283	—	283	100	6	106	26	—	26	37	—	37
57.	all	1,206	10	1,216	406	16	422	118	7	125	251	5	256
[Div. 200]. supervisor, inspector etc., and their assistants doing supervisory work mainly													
58.	public	496	—	496	277	—	277	92	7	99	176	5	181
59.	private	251	—	251	100	6	106	26	—	26	37	—	37
60.	all	747	—	747	377	6	383	118	7	125	213	5	218
[Div. 210]. administrative and executive assistant doing primary works mainly such as field investigator, village karman, patwari etc.													
61.	public	237	10	247	18	10	28	—	—	—	33	—	33
62.	private	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.	all	239	10	249	18	10	28	—	—	—	33	—	33
[Div. 212]. village watchman, police constable, durwan, errand runner													
64.	public	129	—	129	11	—	11	—	—	—	4	—	4
65.	private	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66.	all	130	—	130	11	—	11	—	—	—	4	—	4
all others in div. 2													
67.	public	61	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
68.	private	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.	all	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
[Div. 3]. Ministerial occupations													
70.	public	2,996	131	3,127	840	6	846	128	6	134	524	—	532
71.	private	1,206	25	1,231	165	—	165	32	—	32	153	—	154
72.	all	4,202	156	4,358	1,005	6	1,011	160	6	166	677	—	686

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
[Div. 2]. Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations										
55.	public	2	—	2	41	—	41	1,578	32	1,610
56.	private	—	—	—	5	1	6	451	7	458
57.	all	2	—	2	46	1	47	2,029	39	2,068
[Div. 200]. supervisor, inspector etc. and their assistants doing supervisory work mainly										
58.	public	1	—	1	41	—	41	1,083	12	1,095
59.	private	—	—	—	5	1	6	419	7	426
60.	all	1	—	1	46	1	47	1,502	19	1,521
[Div. 210]. administrative and executive assistant doing primary works mainly such as field investigator, village karman, patwari etc.										
61.	public	1	—	1	—	—	—	289	20	309
62.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
63.	all	1	—	1	—	—	—	291	20	311
[Div. 212]. village watchman, police constable, durwan, errand runner										
64.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	144
65.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
66.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	145
all others in div. 2										
67.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	62
68.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
69.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	91
[Div. 3]. Ministerial occupations										
70.	public	45	neg.	45	42	6	48	4,575	157	4,732
71.	private	5	—	5	2	—	2	1,563	26	1,589
72.	all	50	neg.	50	44	6	50	6,138	183	6,321

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
[Div. 301]. ministerial assistant													
73.	public	103	—	103	26	—	26	1	—	1	12	—	12
74.	private	7	—	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
75.	all	110	—	110	28	—	28	1	—	1	12	—	12
[Div. 302]. clerks other than accounts clerk and cashier													
76.	public	2,513	101	2,614	653	5	658	112	6	118	416	8	424
77.	private	883	12	895	121	neg.	121	24	—	24	121	—	121
78.	all	3,396	113	3,509	774	5	779	136	6	142	537	8	545
[Div. 303]. typist													
79.	public	61	28	89	52	—	52	1	—	1	—	—	—
80.	private	54	4	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
81.	all	115	32	147	52	—	52	1	—	1	8	—	8
[Div. 304]. stenographer													
82.	public	79	2	81	40	1	41	6	—	6	18	neg.	18
83.	private	21	9	30	4	—	4	7	—	7	11	1	12
84.	all	100	11	111	44	1	45	13	—	13	29	1	30
[Div. 305]. book-keeping and accounts clerk													
85.	public	184	—	184	59	—	59	2	—	2	69	—	69
86.	private	110	—	110	32	—	32	1	—	1	11	—	11
87.	all	294	—	294	91	—	91	3	—	3	80	—	80
[Div. 306]. cashier													
88.	public	28	—	28	9	—	9	—	—	—	8	—	8
89.	private	94	—	94	6	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	2
90.	all	122	—	122	15	—	15	—	—	—	10	—	10

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		[Div. 301]. ministerial assistant								
73.	public	3	—	3	—	—	—	145	—	145
74.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
75.	all	3	—	3	—	—	—	154	—	154
		[Div. 302]. clerks other than accounts clerk and cashier								
76.	public	42	—	42	32	5	37	3,768	125	3,893
77.	private	5	—	5	1	—	1	1,155	12	1,167
78.	all	47	—	47	33	5	38	4,923	137	5,060
		[Div. 303]. typist								
79.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	28	142
80.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	4	66
81.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	32	208
		[Div. 304]. stenographer								
82.	public	—	—	—	—	1	1	143	4	147
83.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	10	53
84.	all	—	—	—	—	1	1	186	14	200
		[Div. 305]. book-keeping and accounts clerk								
85.	public	—	—	—	10	—	10	324	—	324
86.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	—	154
87.	all	—	—	—	10	—	10	478	—	478
		[Div. 306]. cashier								
88.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45
89.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	102
90.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	147

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
all others in div. 3.													
91.	public	28	—	28	1	—	1	6	—	6	1	—	1
92.	private	37	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93.	all	65	—	65	1	—	1	6	—	6	1	—	1
[Div. 4]. Sales and related occupations													
94.	public	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95.	private	1,533	9	1,542	363	—	363	22	—	22	97	—	97
96.	all	1,550	9	1,559	363	—	363	22	—	22	97	—	97
[Div. 400]. retail dealer													
97.	public	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.	private	668	8	676	149	—	149	8	—	8	56	—	56
99.	all	673	8	681	149	—	149	8	—	8	56	—	56
[Div. 401]. retail shop assistant													
100.	public	6	neg.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.	private	117	1	118	41	—	41	—	—	—	1	—	1
102.	all	123	1	124	41	—	41	—	—	—	1	—	1
[Div. 410]. wholesale dealer													
103.	public	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104.	private	388	—	388	69	—	69	3	—	3	32	—	32
105.	all	390	—	390	69	—	69	3	—	3	32	—	32
[Div. 420]. broker													
106.	private	103	—	103	6	—	6	1	—	1	4	—	4
all others in div. 4													
107.	public	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108.	private	257	—	257	98	—	98	10	—	10	4	—	4
109.	all	261	—	261	98	—	98	10	—	10	4	—	4

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
all other in div. 3										
91.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	36
92.	private	—	—	—	1	—	1	38	—	38
93.	all	—	—	—	1	—	1	74	—	74
[Div. 4]. Sales and related occupations										
94.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
95.	private	12	—	12	6	—	6	2,033	9	2,042
96.	all	12	—	12	6	—	6	2,050	9	2,059
[Div. 400]. retail dealer										
97.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
98.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	881	8	889
99.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	886	8	894
[Div. 401]. retail shop assistant										
100.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	neg.	6
101.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	1	160
102.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	1	166
[Div. 410]. wholesale dealer										
103.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
104.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	492	—	492
105.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	494	—	494
[Div. 420]. broker										
106.	private	—	—	—	1	—	1	115	—	115
all others in div. 4										
107.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
108.	private	12	—	12	5	—	5	386	—	386
109.	all	12	—	12	5	—	5	390	—	390

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
[Div. 5]. Subordinate technical occupations													
110.	public	16	—	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
111.	private	413	23	436	49	—	49	19	—	19	60	—	60
112.	all	429	23	452	50	—	50	19	—	19	60	—	60
[Div. 500 & 501]. farmer and cultivator													
113.	private	164	—	164	25	—	25	18	—	18	55	—	55
all others in div. 5													
114.	public	16	—	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.	private	249	23	272	24	—	24	1	—	1	5	—	5
116.	all	265	23	288	25	—	25	1	—	1	5	—	5
[Div. 6]. Subordinate technical occupations (Contd.)													
117.	public	776	47	823	120	15	135	10	—	10	12	—	12
118.	private	388	8	396	40	neg.	40	27	—	27	32	—	32
119.	all	1,164	55	1,219	160	15	175	37	—	37	44	—	44
[Div. 604]. mechanic and fitter													
120.	public	115	—	115	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
121.	private	60	—	60	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.	all	175	—	175	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
[Div. 638]. guard, conductor and checkers													
123.	public	161	—	161	12	—	12	4	—	4	6	—	6
124.	private	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125.	all	171	—	171	12	—	12	4	—	4	6	—	6

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
[Div. 5]. Subordinate technical occupations										
110.	public	—	—	—	5	—	5	22	—	22
111.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	541	23	564
112.	all	—	—	—	5	—	5	563	23	586
[Div. 500 & 501]. farmer and cultivator										
113.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	—	262
all others in div. 5										
114.	public	—	—	—	5	—	5	22	—	22
115.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	23	302
116.	all	—	—	—	5	—	5	301	23	324
[Div. 6]. Subordinate technical occupations (contd.)										
117.	public	—	—	—	3	—	3	921	62	983
118.	private	—	—	—	6	—	6	493	8	501
119.	all	—	—	—	9	—	9	1,414	70	1,484
[Div. 604]. mechanic and fitter										
120.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	128
121.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	64
122.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	—	192
[Div. 638]. guard, conductor and checkers										
123.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	—	183
124.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
125.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	—	193

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	matriculates			intermediates			graduates in science			graduates in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		[Div. 640]. telephone operator											
126.	public	32	45	77	1	14	15	6	—	6	—	—	—
127.	private	15	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128.	all	47	52	99	1	14	15	6	—	6	—	—	—
		[Div. 641, 642, 645]. telegraphist, wireless operator and other occupation in operation of communication											
129.	public	183	1	184	18	1	19	—	—	—	3	—	3
130.	private	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
131.	all	184	1	185	19	1	20	—	—	—	3	—	3
		all others in div. 6											
132.	public	285	1	286	76	—	76	—	—	—	3	—	3
133.	private	302	1	303	35	—	35	27	—	27	32	—	32
134.	all	587	2	589	111	—	111	27	—	27	35	—	35
		[Div. 7]. Service occupations											
135.	public	128	66	194	10	—	10	4	—	4	6	—	6
136.	private	113	9	122	13	—	13	—	—	—	10	—	10
137.	all	241	75	316	23	—	23	4	—	4	16	—	16
		[Div. 713 & 713]. nurse and midwife											
138.	public	21	66	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139.	private	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140.	all	21	75	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		all others in Div. 7											
141.	public	107	—	107	10	—	10	4	—	4	6	—	6
142.	private	113	—	113	13	—	13	—	—	—	10	—	10
143.	all	220	—	220	23	—	23	4	—	4	16	—	16
		Total : All Occupations											
144.	public	6,047	606	6,653	1,696	77	1,773	585	37	622	1,354	65	1,419
145.	private	4,986	194	5,180	1,275	34	1,309	343	neg.	343	925	28	953
146.	all	11,033	800	11,833	2,971	111	3,082	928	37	965	2,279	93	2,372

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

Note : 1. excluded from the total are 2,300 persons whose occupations were not properly recorded.
2. figures within parentheses are occupational code numbers adopted in NSS, Ninth Round.

TABLE 6.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

[estimated numbers under detail categories are subject to large sampling errors; aggregates may be expected to have higher precision.]

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	sector of employment	post-graduates in science			post-graduates in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		[Div. 640]. telephone operator								
126.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	59	98
127.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	22
128.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	66	120
		[Div. 641, 642, 645]. telegraphist, wireless operator and other occupation in operation of communication								
129.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	2	206
130.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
131.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	2	208
		all others in div. 6								
132.	public	—	—	—	3	—	3	367	1	368
133.	private	—	—	—	6	—	6	402	1	403
134.	all	—	—	—	9	—	9	769	2	771
		[Div. 7]. Service occupations								
135.	public	10	—	10	2	—	2	160	66	226
136.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	9	145
137.	all	10	—	10	2	—	2	296	75	371
		[Div. 713 & 714]. nurse and midwife								
138.	public	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	66	87
139.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
140.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	75	96
		all others in Div. 7								
141.	public	10	—	10	2	—	2	139	—	139
142.	private	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	136
143.	all	10	—	10	2	—	2	275	—	275
		Total : All Occupations								
144.	public	175	6	181	288	27	315	10,145	818	10,963
145.	private	145	1	146	182	18	200	7,856	275	8,131
146.	all	320	7	327	470	45	515	18,001	1,093	19,094

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

Note : 1. excluded from the total are 2,300 persons whose occupations were not properly recorded.
2. figures within parentheses are occupational code numbers adopted in NSS, Ninth Round.

TABLE 6.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, AGE-GROUP AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	code	occupation description	age-group (in years)													
			19 & below		20—29		30—39		40—49		50—59		60 & above		total	
			male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	000	manager, director, agents, supdt. and the like	18	—	84	1	282	1	185	—	85	—	107	—	761	2
2	002	officer in a/c and audit work in govt. and non-govt. organizations	—	—	—	—	42	—	51	—	11	—	—	—	104	—
3	003	executive officer	—	—	31	—	59	—	17	—	neg.	—	—	—	107	—
4	006	assistant officer in govt. and non-govt. instr.	—	—	157	—	83	—	47	25	30	neg.	—	—	317	25
5	rest	all others in div. '0'	—	1	11	—	64	10	27	—	31	3	1	—	134	14
6	div. 0	managerial, administrative and executive (non-technical)	18	1	283	1	530	11	327	25	157	3	108	—	1,423	41
7	102	civil engineer	—	—	84	—	36	—	18	—	21	—	neg.	—	159	—
8	108	technologist	—	—	19	—	96	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	116	—
9	121	accountant and auditor	—	—	50	6	137	—	166	—	8	—	12	—	373	6
10	130	physician and surgeon	—	—	64	19	78	8	142	126	103	1	55	—	442	154
11	131-135	medical and health services	neg.	—	53	4	74	11	60	23	41	—	6	—	234	38
12	150	professor, lecturer, demonstrator	1	—	102	24	83	14	46	2	49	—	neg.	—	281	40
13	151	teacher in secondary school	3	39	244	111	114	51	187	49	196	3	29	—	773	253
14	152	teacher in middle and primary school	52	24	300	76	112	18	77	18	23	1	13	—	577	137
15	153	other teachers	4	neg.	56	14	27	1	13	—	34	—	12	3	146	18
16	170	barrister, advocate, pleader	—	—	78	—	94	—	111	—	104	—	66	—	453	—
17	rest	all other in div. 1	5	—	151	1	214	neg.	88	neg.	64	6	12	—	534	7
18	div. 1	professional, technical and related (superior)	65	63	1,201	255	1,065	103	909	218	643	11	205	3	4,088	653
19	200	management and supervision	—	—	465	6	573	—	289	6	147	7	28	—	1,502	19
20	210	administrative and executive assistant	1	—	50	10	207	10	28	—	5	—	—	—	291	20
21	212	village watchman, police constable, darwan etc.	2	—	80	—	34	—	17	—	12	—	neg.	—	145	—
22	rest	all others in div. 2	1	—	72	—	6	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	91	—
23	div. 2	subordinate administrative & executive	4	—	667	16	820	10	345	6	165	7	28	—	2,029	39
24	301	ministerial assistant	—	—	40	—	37	—	8	—	69	—	—	—	154	—
25	302	clerks other than a/c clerk & cashier	63	40	2,343	67	1,677	30	569	neg.	255	—	16	—	4,923	137

TABLE 6.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, AGE-GROUP AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955—Contd.

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	code	occupation description	age-group (in years)												total	
			19 & below		20—29		30—39		40—49		50—59		60 & above		total	
			male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
26	303	typist	11	11	95	21	62	—	7	—	1	—	neg.	—	176	32
27	304	stenographer	9	1	90	12	64	1	21	neg.	2	—	—	—	186	14
28	305	book-keeping and a/c. clerk	10	—	154	—	198	—	96	—	16	—	4	—	478	—
29	306	cashier	—	—	44	—	77	—	18	—	8	—	—	—	147	—
30	rest	all others in div. 3	—	—	30	—	22	—	14	—	8	—	—	—	74	—
31	div. 3	ministerial	93	52	2,796	100	2,137	31	733	neg.	359	—	20	—	6,138	183
32	400	retail dealer	16	—	295	—	276	8	155	—	102	—	42	—	886	8
33	401	retail shop assistant	19	1	96	—	18	—	15	—	17	—	—	—	165	1
34	410	wholesale dealer	3	—	205	—	130	—	17	—	111	—	28	—	494	—
35	420	broker	1	—	25	—	22	—	50	—	17	—	neg.	—	115	—
36	rest	all other in div. 4	6	—	138	—	108	—	85	—	51	—	2	—	390	—
37	div. 4	sales and related (subordinate)	45	1	759	—	554	8	322	—	298	—	72	—	2,050	9
38	500 & 501	farmer and cultivator	2	—	86	—	35	—	72	—	28	—	39	—	262	—
39	rest	all others in div. 5	40	—	106	1	38	—	100	22	9	—	8	—	301	23
40	div. 5	subordinate technical	42	—	192	1	73	—	172	22	37	—	47	—	563	23
41	604	mechanic and fitter	12	—	100	—	48	—	19	—	10	—	3	—	192	—
42	638	guard, conductor and checkers	—	—	60	—	54	—	48	—	31	—	—	—	193	—
43	640	telephone operator	—	7	39	46	14	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	54	66
44	641, 642 & 645	telegraphist, wireless operator etc.	—	—	151	2	48	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	206	2
45	rest	all others in div. 6	30	—	468	2	120	—	113	—	29	—	9	—	769	2
46	div. 6.	subordinate technical	42	7	818	50	284	13	183	—	74	—	13	—	1,414	70
47	713 & 714	nurse and midwife	—	9	16	51	5	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	21	75
48	rest	all others in div. 7	11	—	106	—	107	—	17	—	21	—	13	—	275	—
49	div. 7.	service	11	9	122	51	112	14	17	1	21	—	13	—	296	75
total : All occupations			320	133	6,838	474	5,575	190	3,008	272	1,754	21	506	3	18,001	1,093

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

Note : excluded from the total are 2,300 persons whose occupations were not properly recorded

Statistical Tables

TABLE 6.3 : PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATED PERSONS IN OCCUPATION GROUPS BY GENERAL EDUCATION STANDARD : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation division/selected major occupation group	educated persons as percent of all persons in the occupation group				total no. of persons in the occupation group (000)
		matri- culate	inter- mediate	graduate and above	educated	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	All Occupations	6.18	1.62	2.18	9.98	19,155
2	Managerial, administrative and executive occupations (non-technical)	28.08	11.37	31.41	70.86	206
3	Professional, technical and related occupations (superior)	23.02	8.66	19.49	51.17	926
4	research, experimentation and studies	15.66	24.53	45.80	85.99	8
5	medical and health service	34.81	19.13	12.32	66.26	131
6	art and aesthetics	2.96	0.72	0.03	3.71	87
7	teaching and training	29.35	6.77	21.66	57.78	385
8	legal pursuit	11.60	1.89	65.29	78.78	66
9	miscellaneous pursuit	4.41	3.81	6.58	14.80	132
10	Subordinate administrative and executive occupations	6.56	2.27	2.32	11.15	1,856
11	management and supervision	26.06	13.39	13.62	53.07	287
12	other occupations not related to management and supervision	2.99	0.25	0.25	3.49	1,569
13	Ministerial occupations	44.55	10.34	9.73	64.62	978
14	Sales and related occupations (subordinate)	6.11	1.42	0.54	8.07	2,552
15	retail trading and related occupations	3.98	0.92	0.32	5.22	2,064
16	wholesale trading and related occupations	17.79	3.30	1.80	22.89	293
17	other distributive and related occupations	9.89	2.25	0.96	13.10	145
18	financial operation and related occupations	21.49	5.86	0.96	28.31	34
19	other sale and related occupations not covered above	0.37	15.53	0.99	16.89	15
20	Subordinate technical occupations	1.54	0.21	0.16	1.91	10,843
21	agriculture and forestry occupation	0.52	0.07	0.24	0.83	3,244
22	hunting, grazing and fishing occupation	0.88	—	—	0.88	525
23	mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	43
24	food, intoxicants, beverage and oil processing occupations	1.35	0.16	0.05	1.56	794
25	textile making occupations	0.33	0.01	—	0.34	1,568
26	garment and related textile and leather products making occupations	0.77	—	0.02	0.79	646
27	wood work, wicker works and related occupations	0.31	—	—	0.31	366
28	construction and related occupations	0.33	0.21	—	0.54	519
29	metal and general engineering and related occupations	4.10	0.29	0.13	4.52	907
30	transport operating occupation	3.33	0.30	0.15	3.78	775
31	printing, book binding and related occupation	1.07	1.01	1.74	3.82	100
32	miscellaneous production process and related occupation	1.54	—	0.58	2.12	123
33	production process occupation not covered above	1.44	0.48	0.30	2.22	1,068
34	Service occupations	1.85	0.14	0.18	2.17	1,712
35	domestic, personal and related services occupations	0.14	—	—	0.14	1,161
36	health services occupations	19.27	0.06	0.13	19.46	93
37	other service occupation not covered above	2.63	0.50	0.66	3.79	458
38	Occupations not proerly recorded	0.25	2.29	0.22	2.76	82

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

Educated Persons in India, 1955

TABLE 6.4 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED EDUCATED PERSONS
AND ALL PERSONS BY OCCUPATION : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation division/selected major occupation group	educated	all
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Managerial, administrative, executive occupations (non-technical)	7.65	1.07
2.	Professional, technical and related occupations (superior)	24.80	4.84
3.	research, experimentation and studies	0.34	0.04
4.	medical and health services	4.54	0.68
5.	art and aesthetics	0.17	0.45
6.	teaching and training	11.63	2.01
7.	legal pursuit	2.73	0.35
8.	miscellaneous pursuit not covered above	5.39	1.31
9.	Subordinate administrative and executive occupations	10.82	9.69
10.	management and supervision	7.96	1.50
11.	other occupations not related to management and supervision	2.86	8.19
12.	Ministerial occupations	33.06	5.11
13.	Sales and related occupations (subordinate)	10.77	13.33
14.	retail trading and related occupations	5.63	10.78
15.	wholesale trading and related occupations	3.51	1.53
16.	other distributive and related occupations	1.00	0.76
17.	financial operation and related occupations	0.50	0.18
18.	other sale and related occupations not covered above	0.13	0.08
19.	Subordinate technical occupations	10.83	56.60
20.	agriculture and forestry occupations	1.42	1.69
21.	hunting, grazing and fishing occupations	0.24	2.74
22.	mining and quarrying occupations	—	0.23
23.	food, intoxicants, beverage and oil processing occupations	0.65	4.15
24.	textile making occupations	0.28	8.18
25.	garment and related textile and leather products making occupations	0.27	3.38
26.	wood work, wicker works and related occupations	0.06	1.91
27.	construction and related occupations	0.15	2.71
28.	metal and general engineering and related occupation	2.15	4.73
29.	transport operating occupations	1.53	4.04
30.	printing, book binding and related occupations	0.20	0.52
31.	miscellaneous production processes and related occupations	0.14	0.67
32.	occupations not covered above	3.74	21.65
33.	Service occupations	1.95	8.93
34.	domestic, personal and related services occupations	0.09	6.06
35.	health services occupations	0.95	0.48
36.	other service occupations not covered above	0.91	2.39
37.	Occupations not properly recorded	0.12	0.43
38.	All Occupations	100.00	100.00
39.	number of gainfully occupied persons (in hundreds)	19,117	191,549

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

Statistical Tables

TABLE 6.5 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY OCCUPATION : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	occupation division/selected occupation	percentages		
		male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Managerial, administrative and executive occupations (non-technical)	7.90	3.75	7.65
2.	manager, director, agent, superintendent and the like	4.22	0.09	3.99
3.	officer in accounts and audit work in government and non-government organization e.g., Auditor-General, etc.	0.58	—	0.54
4.	executive officer—magistrate, deputy magistrate, collector, deputy collector and the like	0.59	—	0.56
5.	assistant officer in government department or in non-government institution and the like	1.76	2.28	1.79
6.	Professional, technical and related occupations (superior)	22.68	59.69	24.80
7.	civil engineer	0.88	—	0.83
8.	technologist	0.64	—	0.61
9.	accountant and auditor	2.07	0.55	1.98
10.	physician and surgeon	2.45	14.08	3.12
11.	dentist, pharmaceutical and chemical specialist, veterinarian and other medical and health technician	1.30	3.47	1.42
12.	teacher in college, university, research, technical or technological institution (professor, lecturer, demonstrator)	1.56	3.56	1.67
13.	teacher in secondary school	4.29	23.13	5.37
14.	teacher in middle and primary standard school	3.20	12.43	3.73
15.	other teachers such as private tutor, teachers in nursery school or kinder-garten	0.80	1.64	0.85
16.	barrister, advocate, pleader	2.51	—	2.37
17.	Subordinate administrative and executive occupations	11.26	3.56	10.82
18.	supervisor, inspector etc., and their assistants doing supervisory work mainly	8.33	1.74	7.96
19.	administrative and executive assistant doing primary work mainly such as field investigator, patwari, etc.	1.61	1.83	1.63
20.	village watchman, police constable, durwan, errand runner	0.80	—	0.76
21.	Ministerial occupations	34.05	16.73	33.06
22.	ministerial assistant	0.85	—	0.80
23.	clerks other than accounts clerk and cashier	27.32	12.52	26.47
24.	typist	0.98	3.02	1.09
25.	stenographer	1.03	1.28	1.05
26.	book-keeping and accounts clerk	2.65	—	2.50
27.	cashier	0.82	—	0.77
28.	Sales and related occupations	11.37	0.82	10.77
29.	retail dealer	4.92	0.73	4.68
30.	retail shop assistant	0.91	0.09	0.86
31.	wholesale dealer	2.74	—	2.58
32.	broker	0.64	—	0.60
33.	Subordinate technical occupations	10.98	8.50	10.83
34.	farmer and cultivator	1.45	—	1.37
35.	mechanic and fitter	1.06	—	1.00
36.	guard, conductor and checkers	1.08	—	1.01
37.	telephone operator	0.30	6.03	0.63
38.	telegraphist, wireless operator and other occupation in operation of communication	1.14	0.09	1.08
39.	Service occupations	1.64	6.86	1.95
40.	nurse and midwife	0.12	6.86	0.50
41.	Occupations not properly recorded	0.12	0.09	0.12
42.	All occupations	100.00	100.00	100.00
43.	number of gainfully occupied persons (in hundreds)	18,022	1,095	19,117

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

Educated Persons in India, 1955

TABLE 7 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY INDUSTRY : URBAN INDIA, 1955

sl. no.	industry division/selected industry	percentages		
		male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, and hunting	2.34	0.06	2.21
2.	production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, etc.	1.58	0.06	1.50
3.	Mining and quarrying	0.20	—	0.19
4.	mining of iron ores	0.11	—	0.10
5.	Manufacturing	13.23	5.42	12.79
6.	cotton spinning and weaving	1.66	0.13	1.57
7.	printing, including lithography, engraving, stitching, book making etc.	0.62	—	0.58
8.	manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fireworks	0.53	1.02	0.56
9.	manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, and other toilet preparations other than soap	0.60	0.96	0.62
10.	manufacture of armaments	0.68	—	0.64
11.	repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	0.57	—	0.54
12.	Construction	1.23	—	1.16
13.	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.99	0.30	0.95
14.	Trade and Commerce	18.21	2.11	17.29
15.	wholesale trading in all kinds of fibres and textile products	0.78	0.31	0.76
16.	wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane thatches and similar products	1.67	—	1.58
17.	retail trading in cereal, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, etc.	0.94	0.05	0.89
18.	retail trading in fibre, yarns, dhoti, saree, and ready made garments	2.00	—	1.88
19.	retail trading in medicines and chemicals	0.66	0.77	0.67
20.	providents and insurance	1.43	0.02	1.35
21.	banking and similar type of financial operations	2.81	0.55	2.68
22.	Transport, storage and communication	13.94	5.24	13.45
23.	transport by railway	8.28	0.28	7.81
24.	transport by tramway and bus service	0.89	0.18	0.85
25.	transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	0.76	—	0.72
26.	transporting by air	0.88	0.31	0.85
27.	postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communication	1.91	1.48	1.89
28.	telephone communication	0.35	2.99	0.50
29.	Service	49.86	86.87	51.96
30.	public services in union and state army including territorial and volunteer corps	1.98	0.12	1.87
31.	public services in police	1.73	0.14	1.64
32.	public services in adm. depts. and office of government	20.19	16.58	19.98
33.	public services in quasi government <i>orgn.</i> municipality etc.	5.58	0.25	3.39
34.	educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges or technical schools	0.67	2.05	0.75
35.	educational services such as those rendered by non-technical colleges, schools etc.	9.47	39.61	11.19
36.	legal services rendered by barrister, advocate solicitor, mukhtar	2.99	0.96	2.88
37.	business services rendered by <i>orgn.</i> of accountants, auditors, book-keepers, etc.	0.58	1.11	0.61
38.	All Industries	100.00	100.00	100.00
39.	number of gainfully occupied persons (in hundreds)	18,022	1,095	19,117

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

TABLE 8 : DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS BY TECHNICAL EDUCATION, GENERAL EDUCATION AND SEX : URBAN INDIA, 1955

(figures in hundreds)

sl. no.	technical education	matriculate			intermediate			graduate in science			graduate in arts		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	no technical or professional qualification or skill	12,279	2,564	14,843	3,274	535	3,809	569	69	638	1,716	339	2,055
2.	technical or professional skill only without any degree, diploma or certificate	2,357	782	3,139	622	76	698	108	15	123	265	36	301
3.	holders of degree or equivalent	406	158	564	554	49	603	344	21	365	671	13	684
4.	holders of diploma, certificate or equivalent	1,537	373	1,910	489	16	505	180	—	180	163	16	179
5.	not recorded	123	22	145	31	neg.	31	14	—	14	20	4	24
6.	total	16,702	3,899	20,601	4,970	676	5,646	1,215	105	1,320	2,835	408	3,243

sl. no.	technical education	post-graduate in science			post-graduate in arts			total		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	no technical or professional qualification or skill	166	13	179	318	61	379	18,322	3,581	21,903
2.	technical or professional skill only without any degree, diploma or certificate	33	10	43	32	19	51	3,417	938	4,355
3.	holders of degree or equivalent	135	8	143	152	19	171	2,262	268	2,530
4.	holders of diploma, certificate or equivalent	43	—	43	70	3	73	2,482	408	2,890
5.	not recorded	5	—	5	neg.	—	neg.	193	26	219
6.	total	382	31	413	572	102	674	26,676	5,221	31,897

Source : NSS Ninth Round, Schedule 10.

98970-00
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 98970-00

SCHEDULE

RELEVANT PORTION OF BLOCK 9, SCHEDULE 10 (NSS—9th ROUND)

(9) demographic particulars of household with details of usual industrial status and means of livelihood

serial no. of person	relation to head	membership type	length of stay	sex	age last birthday	marital status	educa- tion		immigration particulars			economic status	particulars of usual industrial status								usual means of livelihood			
							general	technical	origin		serial no.		importance	broad status	stability	duration			intensity	sector	description	code		
									type	district						period	reason	up-to-date					annual	total expected
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)