

APPENDIX

NOTES AND SOURCES*

A.1. The general method of estimation adopted in this report has been explained in chapter 4. This appendix gives supplementary technical notes and sources of statistical data. References to paragraphs in chapter 4 and tables in chapters 4, 5 and 6 are given within brackets.

A.2. *Occupational distribution* (para 4.7; Table 1). Working force estimated¹ separately for twelve census subelasses²: I exploitation of animals and vegetation, II exploitation of minerals, III industry, IV transport, V trade, VI public force, VII public administration, VIII professions and liberal arts, IX persons living on their incomes, X domestic service, XI insufficiently described occupations and XII unproductive.

A.3. Subelasses IX and XII dropped altogether as persons involved do not belong to working force. For subelasses II and VI more recent (and reliable) estimates available from other sources.³ Estimates adopted in these subelasses larger than estimates based on 1941 data; increase supposed to come from outside the working force estimated on 1941 basis.

A.4. Subclass XI consists of (i) manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified, (ii) cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in shops, (iii) mechanics otherwise unspecified, (iv) labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified and (v) means of livelihood exists but is completely unspecified. Working force in (i) and (ii) distri-

* For abbreviations used in this Appendix, see A.117.

¹ Raw occupation data unsatisfactory. Pioneering work on analysis of gainfully occupied persons by V.K.R.V. Rao (*National Income in British India: 1931-32 and An Essay on India's National Income: 1925-29*) and B.G. Ghate (*Changes in the Occupational Distribution of the Population*). In present context, in analysing occupation data by provinces, wide difference noticed in percentage of occupied population between provinces for same year, and in same province for different years. For example, percentage varies from 29 (Bengal) to 55 (Madras) in 1931. Figures for Bengal, Bombay, Madras and U.P. for last three censuses cited below:

| | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 |
|--------|------|------|------|
| Bengal | 35 | 29 | 30 |
| Bombay | 45 | 39 | 47 |
| Madras | 48 | 55 | 36 |
| U.P. | 53 | 49 | 34 |

While overall totals give impression of consistency, analysis indicates either wide inter-provincial and temporal diversity in economic life or lack of uniformity in interpretation of census occupation questionnaire between provinces and over time. This lack of inner consistency partially invalidates any projection.

² Occupational distribution in Indian census reports given by four broad classes: production of raw materials, preparation and supply of material substances, public administration and liberal arts, and miscellaneous, and by twelve subelasses. Each subclass consists of a number of orders and each order split up into a number of suborders.

³ For subclass II data culled from *Statistical Abstract (SA)* and adjusted for under-coverage. For public force figures relating to provinces taken from Ministry of Commerce estimates for 1948-49. For the remaining areas, on basis of 1941 occupational distribution.