

## HOUSELESS POPULATION IN UTTAR PRADESH: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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**ABSTRACT:** The paper analyses the distribution of houseless population in U. P. as seen in 1961, 1971 and 1981. The changes in the houseless population during these two decades have been investigated and explained in the light of general backwardness, level of urbanization and the poverty of the people in different districts of the state.

Houseless population comprises of persons possessing no dwellings of their own to live in, and who are, therefore, forced to live on the road-side pavements or in open mandaps and similar other places. The number of houseless persons in Uttar Pradesh was 17,710 (12,820 rural and 4,890 urban) in 1961. This number shot up to 108,540 in 1981. The rural urban break up being 60,211 and 48,329. Certain questions crop up: what is the distribution pattern of houseless population in the state? Why have regional variations emerged in the distribution of such population? What changes took place during the period 1961-81 in the distributional pattern of houseless population? Has there been any relation in their spatial distribution in the State? The present study purports to investigate these questions.

Many studies on macro, meso and micro levels on the distributional pattern of population have been conducted in field of population geography. G. S. Gosal (1964-1979), S. Mehta (1964, 1967), Gopal Krishan (1980), Susheel Kaur and R. C. Chandana (1981), highlighted specific dimensions of popu-

lation on an all India level. Many studies on micro level were also made like R. C. Chandana (1970), Gopal Krishan (1968), Alok Kumar Singh (1985) and G. L. Barooah (1985) and N. P. Goel (1988, 1989). However, no separate study has so far been made on houseless population. The present study is an attempt to look into the problem of houseless population.

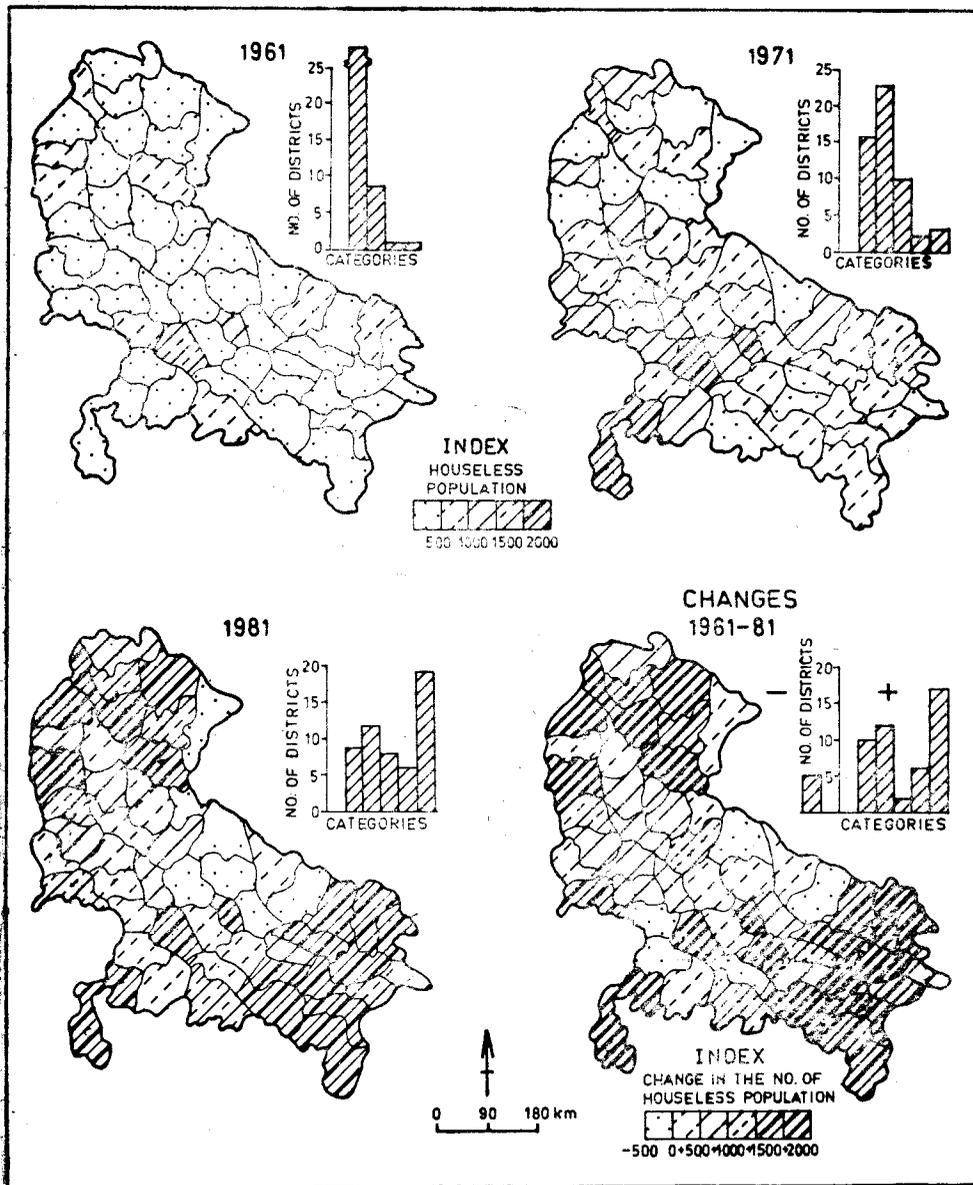
The working hypotheses for the investigation of the theme are as follows:

- i The increase of houseless population is associated with a low economic development of the State.
- ii The number of houseless population will be high in industrially developed districts in comparison to the less
- iii There will be a positive correlation between the level of urbanization and houseless population.
- iv The number of houseless persons is higher in districts where agriculture development has taken place or is taking place at a fast rate, attracting agricultural labour in search of employment.

The study period extends from 1961 census provides the first opportunity to see the spatial pattern of houseless population. The subsequent censuses of 1971 and 1981 unfold the changes in this pattern. The 1981 census was the latest for which data are available at the moment. Therefore, the study reveals the changes in the spatial pattern

of houseless population since independence. For investigation, a district has been adopted as the basic unit of investigation. The number of districts in Uttar Pradesh is large enough to provide a detailed investigation.

**Spatial Distribution of Houseless Population: As per the census of 1961,**



17,710 persons were houseless in the State. Among them 11,809 were males and 5901 females. Among these houseless persons, 12,820 were rural and 4890 urban, which constituted 72.39 and 27.61 percent respectively of the total houseless population. In the State, their spatial distribution was very uneven. In 43 districts, out of 54, the number of houseless persons was less than 5000. In another 9 districts their number was between 500 and 1000. Kanpur and Lucknow were the only districts where numerical strength of houseless persons was more than one thousand, i.e. 1664 and 1034 respectively. The picture changed progressively in the last two decades. The numerical strength of houseless population rose to 47,767 in the State in 1971, with 32,045 males and 15,722 females. During the decade 1961-71, a sharp increase in the number of houseless population was recorded. It worked out to as much as 16.0 per cent. The net increase in total, male and female houseless population was 30,057, 20,236 and 9,821 respectively. But the spatial distribution of houseless persons was far from uniform throughout the State. In 16 districts out of 54, the number of houseless persons was less than 500. In another 23 districts, it was between 500 and 1000; in 10 districts it ranged between 100 and 1500 and in the remaining 5 districts it was more than 1500. The maximum number was 3800 in Kanpur, followed by 2266 in Lucknow.

**The Scene in 1981:** In 1981, 108,540 persons were houseless in the State. Among them 74,254 were males and 34,286 females. Houseless population in the State during 1971-81 increased at a fast rate of 127.23 per cent though not as fast as in 1961-71. In 19 districts out of 54, the number of houseless per-

sons was more than 2000. The highest number was 14,395 in Kanpur, followed by 3,704 in Lucknow and 6,865 in Meerut. In another 6 districts, the number of houseless persons was between 1500 and 2000. There were only 9 districts in the State where the numerical strength of houseless persons was less than 500; in 12 districts it was between 500 and 1000 and in the remaining 8 districts, it ranged between 1000 and in the remaining 8 districts, it ranged between 1000 and 1500 persons (Table 1 and Fig. 1)

**Table — 1 : Grouping of Districts by the Numerical Strength of Houseless Population, in U.P. in 1961, 71 and 81.**

Number of houseless population	Number of districts in each category		
	1961	1971	1981
Above 2000	—	3	19
1500-2000	1	2	6
1000-1500	1	10	8
500-1000	9	23	12
Below 500	43	16	9

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961, 1971 and 1981. General Population Tables.

The above table reveals that the distribution of houseless persons was not uniform throughout the State. So, to obtain a comprehensible regional picture of the distribution of houseless population, all the districts of the state have been grouped in 5 broad categories i.e.

1. Districts having a very high concentration of houseless population where their numerical strength was more than 2000 persons.

2. Districts having a high concentration of houseless population where their numerical strength ranged between 1500 and 2000 persons.
3. Districts having a moderate concentration of houseless population where their number ranged between 1000 and 1500.
4. A relatively low concentration districts where the houseless population ranged between 500 and 1000.
5. Districts having less than 500 houseless persons (very few)

#### 1) Areas of High Concentration of Houseless Population (1981):

Twenty four districts of the state fall in the category of high concentration of houseless population (Fig. 1). Among these, 11 districts of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh make one compact block. Another 8 districts of Kumaon and Garhwal and adjacent areas make another small compact belt of high concentration of houseless population. The remaining 4 districts were scattered in other parts of the State. In these districts, rapid increase in the number of houseless population was associated with industrial development and rapid increase in the ratio of urban population. In the Eastern districts of the State, houseless population was concentrated in rural areas due to poverty. But in the districts, where million-cities or cities having more than 1 lakh population were situated, houseless population was concentrated in urban areas.

#### 2) Areas of low Concentration of Houseless Population

In 21 districts, the magnitude of houseless population was small. Most of these districts were located in Rohilkhand, Awadh plain, Middle and Lower Ganga-

Yamuna Doab and in the Tarai belt of the State. All these districts made one compact belt, although it was disturbed in places by areas of high and moderate concentration.

#### 3) Areas of Moderate Concentration of Houseless Population:

In 8 districts the nature of the concentration of houseless population was moderate and ranged between 1000 and 1500 persons. These districts were scattered in different parts of the State and spatially filled up the gaps between areas of high and low concentration.

#### Changes in the Number of Houseless Population During the period 1961-81:

During the period 1961-81, the net increase in the number of houseless population was 90,830 i.e. from 17,710 in 1961 to 108,540 in 1981. The growth of houseless population during this period was 512.87 per cent. But in the State as a whole, the nature of change and the growth of houseless population was not uniform throughout the state. Two types of changes were observed. In 5 districts, the number of houseless persons decreased. The maximum amelioration was seen in Etawah where the number of houseless persons came down to 307, followed by 286 in Gonda and 245 in Kheri. In another 49 districts, the number of houseless persons increased. A positive association between the districts having big urban units and the number of houseless persons was recorded. The maximum increase in the number of houseless population was 12,792 in Kanpur, followed by 7,313 in Lucknow and 6,326 in Meerut district. To obtain a comprehensible regional picture of the changes of houseless population, the different parts of the state can be grouped in 3 broad categories i.e.

- i) Areas of high changes where the amount of change in the number of houseless persons was more than 1000 persons.
- ii) Areas of moderate change where the amount of change was between 500 and 1000 persons (Table 2 and Fig.1)
- iii) Areas of low change where the amount of change in the number of houseless persons was less than  $\pm 500$  persons.

**Table — 2 : Uttar Pradesh — 1961-81.**  
**Number of Districts showing variable changes in the number of houseless population.**

Category of changes	Number of districts	Nature of change
Below — 500 persons	5	Low
Below + 500 persons	10	
+ 500 to + 1000 persons	12	Moderate
+ 1000 to + 1500 persons	4	
+ 1500 to + 2000 persons	6	High
Above + 2000 persons	17	

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961, 1971 and 1981, General Population Tables.

(i) **Areas of a high increase:** In 27 districts, the amount of change in the number of houseless persons was quite high. This high increase in the number of

houseless persons was associated with the location of large towns situated in these districts. Further, in these districts, the proportion of urban population increased rapidly after 1961. The maximum increase in the number of houseless persons was in Kanpur district i.e. 12,792 followed by Lucknow 7,312 and Meerut 6,336. Out of the 27 districts, 14 made one compact belt of high change in the Eastern part of the state. Another 7 districts of Uttarakhand made another compact belt of high change of houseless persons. The remaining 6 districts were scattered in different parts of the state.

(ii) **Areas showing a low level change in the number of houseless population:**

In 15 districts, the change in the number of houseless persons was low. In 5 of these districts, the number of houseless persons decreased during 1961-81. These districts were scattered in the Tarai and the Lower Ganga-Yamuna Doab. In these districts, a negative change was associated with the low level of urbanization during 1961-81. Another 10 districts, which were scattered in different parts of the state, also recorded a low change in the number of houseless persons. In these districts the ratio of urban population was comparatively low.

iii) **Areas of moderate change:** Twelve districts of the state exhibited moderate change in the number of houseless persons. The quantum of change ranged between 500 and 1000 persons. Among these, 8 districts were located in Rohilkhand, and the Middle Ganga-Yamuna Doab made one compact belt. The remaining 4 were scattered in other parts of the state.

#### The Rural houseless population

With the lapse of time more and more people in the rural area are turning

**Table — 3 : Areas of a high change in the Number of Houseless Population : 1961-81.**

**District-wise change.**

Districts	Net increase	Districts	Net increase
1. Shahjahanpur	+1175	15. Jaunpur	+2382
2. Banda	+1238	16. Chamoli	+2499
3. Sultanpur	+1314	17. Deoria	+2586
4. Bulandshahr	+1328	18. Varanasi	+2763
5. Tehrigarhwal	+1600	19. Jhansi	+3167
6. Mirzapur	+1636	20. Allahabad	+3353
7. Agra	+1670	21. Dehradoon	+3402
8. Almora	+1684	22. Nainital	+4045
9. Gazipur	+1757	23. Raebareli	+4242
10. Basti	+1973	24. Faizabad	+4434
11. Saharanpur	+2001	25. Meerut	+6326
12. Azamgarh	+2001	26. Lucknow	+7313
13. Gorakhpur	+2030	27. Kanpur	+12792
14. Garhwal	+2057		

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh 1961 and 1981 General Population Tables.

**Table — 4 : Areas of low level change in the number of houseless population in Uttar Pradesh : 1961-81. District-wise change.**

District	Net change	District	Net change
1. Etawah	-307	10. Pilibhit	+182
2. Gonda	-286	11. Muzaffarnagar	+207
3. Kheri	-245	12. Hamirpur	+299
4. Fatehpur	-125	13. Pithoragarh	+343
5. Jalaun	-15	14. Bijnor	+446
6. Hardoi	+80	15. Behraich	+460
7. Unnao	+107	16. Mathura	+479
8. Sitapur	+118		

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981 General Population Tables.

**Table — 5 : Districts showing moderate change in the number of houseless population in Uttar Pradesh : 1961 -81.**

**Districtwise change**

Distict	Net change	Distict	Net change
1. Rampur	+516	7. Bareilly	+701
2. Pratapgarh	+523	8. Barabanki	+887
3. Mainpuri	+600	9. Farrukhabad	+891
4. Etah	+617	10. Moradabad	+898
5. Budaun	+634	11. Aligarh	+993
6. Ballia	+643	12. Uttar Kashi	+999

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981 General Population Tables.

**Table — 6 : Uttar Pradesh 1961-1981. Grouping of Districts by the Numerical Strength of Rural Houseless Population.**

Numerical strength category of Rural Houseless population	Number of Districts in		
	1961	1971	1981
Above 2000 Very high concentration	—	—	12
1500-2000 High concentration	—	4	6
1000-1500 Moderate	1	7	9
500-1000 Low concentration	6	13	7
Below 5000 Very low concentration	47	30	20

Source: Census of India—Uttar Pradesh, 1961, 1971 and 1981. General Population Tables.

houseless. This is evident from the table that groups the districts in categories having variable houseless rural population.

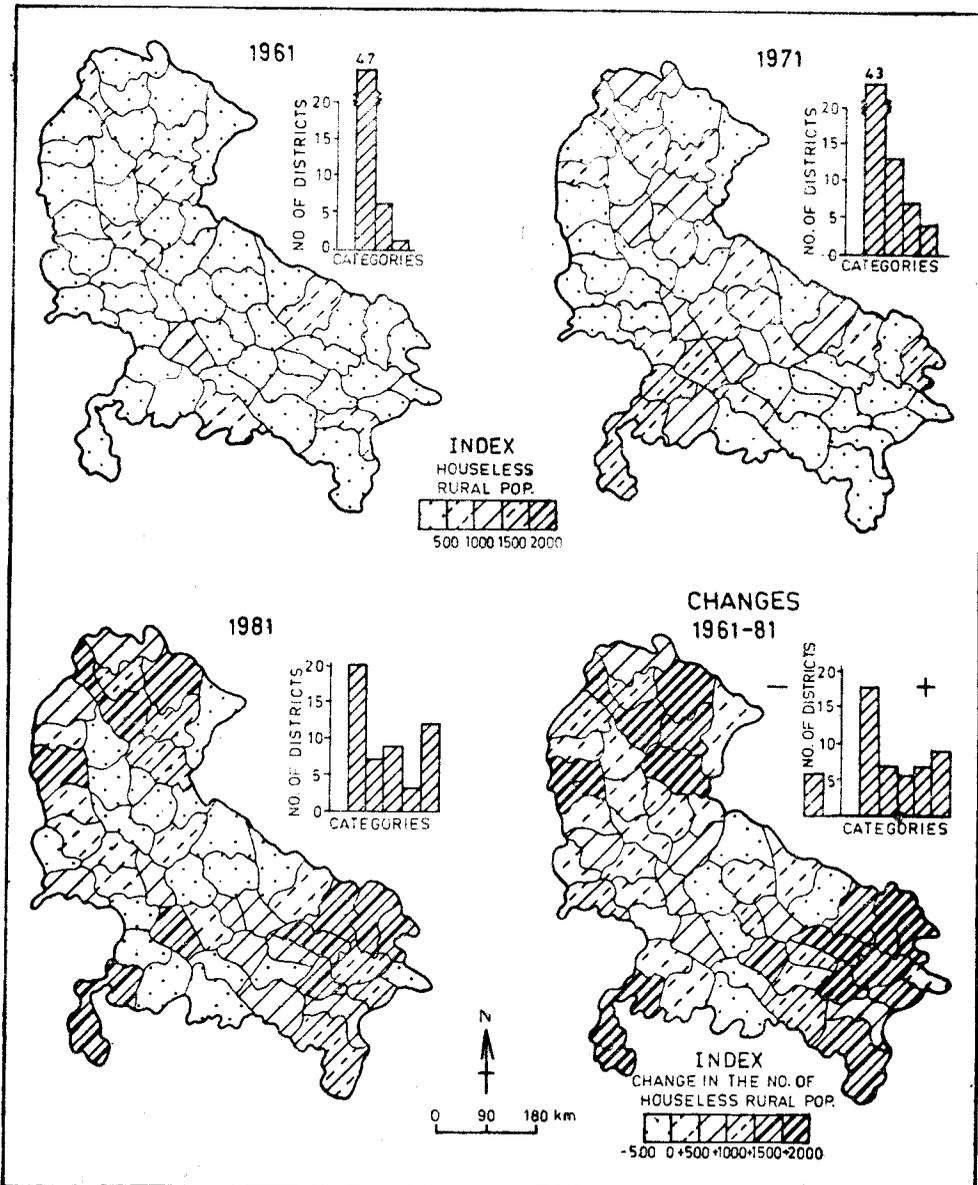
To obtain a comprehensible regional picture of the distribution of rural house-

less population in the State, the districts of Uttar Pradesh can be grouped in 5 broad categories, the districts with very high, high, moderate, low and very low concentration of houseless population in the rural areas as seen in Table 6.

(i) **Areas of High Concentration:** About half of the districts of the state come in this category. Sixteen districts of the middle and the Eastern Uttar Pradesh make one compact belt of high concentration of rural houseless population. Another 8 districts of Utrakhand make the second compact belt. The remaining 3 districts were scattered in different parts of the

state. In these districts, the high rural houseless population can be attributed to their traditional poverty and backwardness.

(ii) **Areas of Low Concentration:** Twenty districts of the state had less than 500 hundred rural houseless population. Among these, 6 districts of



Rohilkhand and 4 districts of Awadh plain make one compact belt of low concentration of rural houseless population. In another 6 districts, located in Bundelkhand and adjacent areas also, low concentration of rural houseless population was noted. The remaining 4 districts were scattered in different parts of the state.

(iii) **Areas of Moderate Concentration:**

Only 7 districts, scattered in different parts of the state and spatially filling up the gap between the areas of high and low concentration of rural houseless population, showed moderate concentration, where the number of rural houseless persons ranged between 500 and 1000.

**Changes in the number of rural Houseless Population During 1961-81:**

The numerical strength of rural houseless population in the state increased from 12,820 in 1961 to 60,211 in 1981. The net increase was 47,391 which is 369.66 per cent of the 1961 figure.

In the state, the nature and the pattern of the change in rural houseless population during 1961-81 was not uniform throughout the state. The nature of change was of two types. In 7 districts, it was negative. The maximum decrease in their number was 434 in Gonda, followed by 418 in Banda and 311 in Etawah district. In 47 districts, the number of houseless rural population increased. In 8 district, the amount of increase in the number of rural houseless persons was more than 2000. The maximum increase was 3116 in Meerut followed by 2606 in Jhansi and 2396 in Gorakhpur. In another 7 districts, the amount of increase in the number of rural houseless persons ranged between, 1500 and 2000 and in 18 districts it was less than 500 persons. Hence, to obtain a comprerensible regional picture of the changes in the number of rural houseless population, the different districts of the state can again be grouped in three broad categories i.e. low, moderate and a high change.

**Table — 7 : Uttar Pradesh: 1961-81**

Category of changes	No. of Districts	Nature of change
Below — 500 persons	7 )	
Below + 500 persons	18 )	Low
+ 500 to + 1000 persons	7 )	
+ 1000 to + 1500 persons	6 )	Moderate
+ 1500 to + 2000 persons	7 )	
Above + 2000 persons	9 )	High

**Grouping of Districts by the change in the number of Rural Houseless Population.**

(i) **Areas of High Change:** In 22 districts, the numerical value of the increase in the number of rural houseless population was more than 1000. Among these, in 9 districts, this amount of change was more than 2000 persons. Twelve districts of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh made one compact belt of high change. Seven districts of Uttrakhand made another compact belt of high change. The remaining 3 were scattered in the Western part of the state. Barring the districts of Western Uttar Pradesh, the high increase in the number of rural houseless persons was associated with the poverty and lack of diversification in rural economy. In Western Uttar Pradesh, the change was associated with the migration of agricultural labour from other parts due to rapid development in the agricultural sector of economy (Table 8).

(ii) **Areas of low level Changes:**

In 25 districts the amount of change

in the number of houseless persons was less than  $\pm 500$  persons. Among these districts, the numerical strength of rural houseless population decreased in 7 and in the remaining 18 districts it increased. Twelve districts of Rohilkhand and Upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab made one compact belt of low change in the number of rural houseless population. Another 11 districts of Awadh Plain and Lower Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Bundelkhand made another compact belt of low change. The remaining 2 districts were scattered in other parts of the state.

(iii) **Areas of Moderate Change:**

Only in 7 districts, the amount of increase in the number of rural houseless population was moderate and ranged between 500 and 1000 persons. Spatially, these districts filled up the gaps between areas of high and low change in the rural houseless population.

**Table — 8 : The Areas of high level changes in the number of rural houseless population in Uttar Pradesh: 1961-81. Districtwise change.**

Districts	Net change	Districts	Net change
1. Lucknow	+1065	12. Basti	+1793
2. Allahabad	+1153	13. Dehradun	+1890
3. Saharanpur	+1164	14. Garhwal	+2002
4. Tehri Garhwal	+1167	15. Chamoli	+2008
5. Agra	+1255	16. Faizabad	+2150
6. Sultanpur	+1259	17. Deoria	+2225
7. Mirzapur	+1553	18. Nainital	+2246
8. Azamgarh	+1553	19. Jaunpur	+2281
9. Gazipur	+1558	20. Garakhpur	+2396
10. Almora	+1608	21. Jhansi	+2606
11. Raibareilly	+1672	22. Meerut	+3116

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981. General Population Tables.

**Table — 9 : Areas showing low level changes in the number of Rural Houseless Population in Uttar Pradesh: 1961-8-**

District	Net change	District	Net change
1. Gonda	-434	14. Rampur	+209
2. Banda	-418	15. Behraich	+221
3. Etawah	-311	16. Mathura	+294
4. Kheri	-258	17. Mainpuri	+302
5. Fatehpur	-124	18. Ballia	+303
6. Unnao	- 42	19. Etah	+305
7. Hardoi	- 21	20. Bijnor	+316
8. Jalaur	+ 66	21. Muzaffarnagar	+324
9. Pilibhit	+ 84	22. Pithoragarh	+330
10. Sitapur	+ 85	23. Bulandshahr	+354
11. Hamirpur	+ 93	24. Pratapgarh	+384
12. Bareilly	+100	25. Budaun	+422
13. Moradabad	+120		

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981. General Population Tables.

**Table 10**

**Areas of moderate change in the number of Rural Houseless Population in Uttar Pradesh : 1961-81**

**Districtwise change**

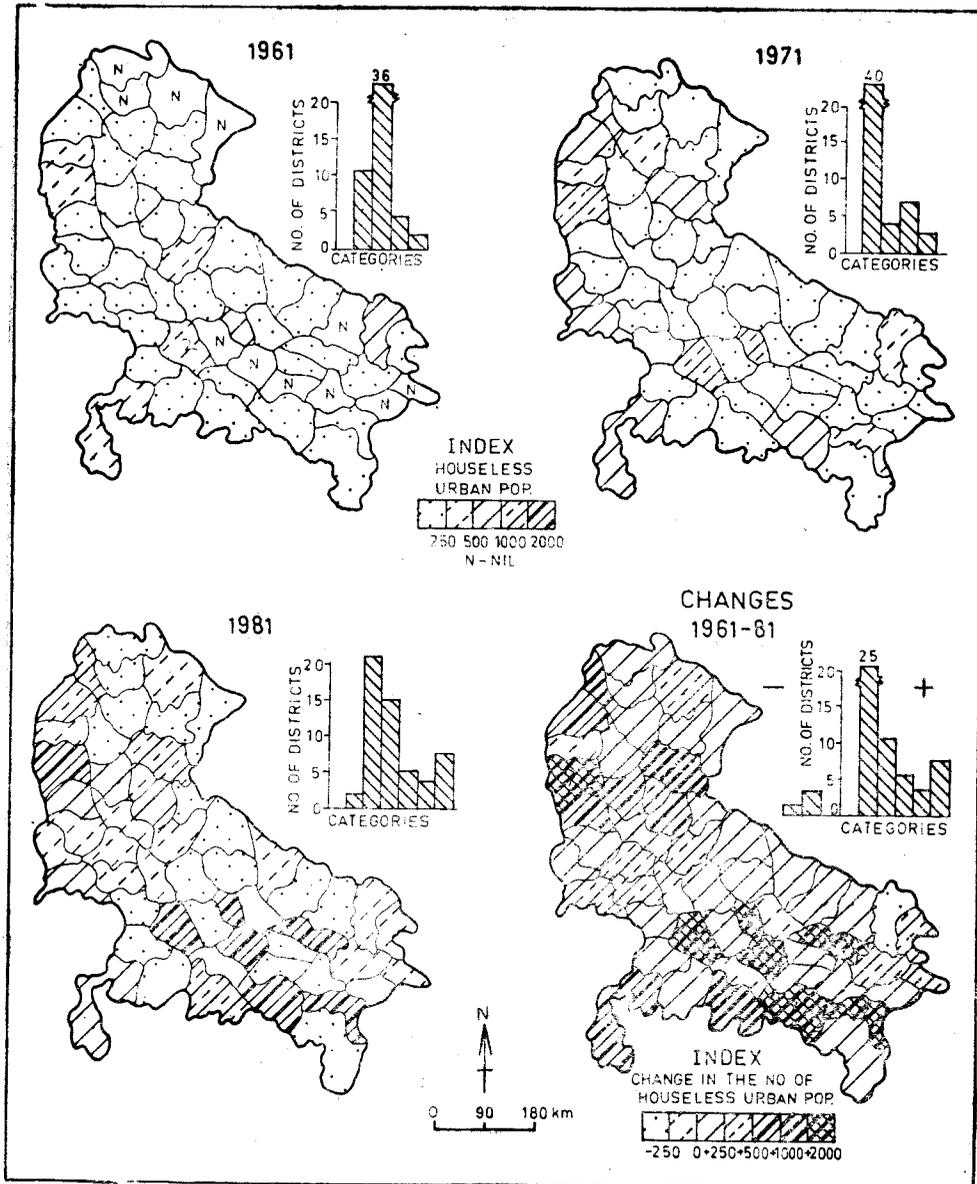
Districts	Net change in the number of rural houseless population
1. Farrukhabad	+ 563
2. Varanasi	+ 578
3. Shahjahanpur	+ 730
4. Aligarh	+ 777
5. Uttarkashi	+ 892
6. Barabanki	+ 904
7. Kanpur	+ 989

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981. Genral Population Tables.

**Spatial Distribution of Urban Houseless Population:**

1961 :- In 1961, urban houseless population in the state was only 4890. Among these 3542 were male and 1348 female. It is surprising that in the state the number of urban houseless population was low in comparison to rural houseless population. In 11 districts no urban houseless population was recorded and in another 30 districts the number of urban houseless population was below hundred. Lucknow and Gorakhpur were the only districts where the numerical strength of urban houseless population was more than 500 i.e. 861 and 817 respectively.

1971 :- There were 13,860 urban houseless persons in 1971, in the state. During 1961-71, the growth of urban houseless population worked out to 183.44 per cent. As in 1961 the distribution of urban houseless population was very uneven in the state. Out of 54 districts 40 had



less than 250 urban houseless persons. In another 4 districts it ranged between 250 and 500; in 7 districts between 500 and 1000 and in the remaining 3 districts the number of urban houseless population was more than 1000.

1981 :- As per the census of 1981, in the state, 48,329 persons in the cities

were houseless. The net increase in the number of urban houseless persons during 1971-81 was 34,469. In 11 districts, the number of urban houseless persons was more than 1000, the maximum was 12,217 in Kanpur followed by 7109 in Lucknow and 3505 in Meerut. On the other hand Barabanki and Fatehpur were the districts where no urban houseless

Table — 11 : Uttar Pradesh: 1961-81 Grouping of Districts by the numerical strength of urban houseless population.

Numerical strength category of urban houseless population	Number of Districts in		
	1961	1971	1981
Below 250 persons	47	42	25
250 — 500 persons	5	2	13
500 — 1000 persons	2	7	5
1000 — 2000 persons	—	3	4
Above 2000 persons	—	—	7

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981. General Population Tables.

population was recorded. Another 23 districts had less than 250 houseless persons where as in 13 districts their number ranged between 250 and 500.

In respect of the distribution of urban houseless population, all the districts of the state can be grouped in 3 broad categories i.e. —

- i) Areas of high concentration of urban houseless population where their numerical strength was above 1000 persons.
- ii) Areas of low concentration of urban houseless population where their number was less than 500 persons.
- iii) Areas of moderate concentration of urban houseless population where their numerical strength ranged between 500 and 1000 persons.

**i) Areas of High Concentration:**

Eleven districts of the state fell in this category. These districts were characterised by big urban units or 'KAVAL' towns

located in them. These districts were scattered in different parts of the state. High cost of living in urban areas and the number of incoming people in search of employment were the chief causes for high concentration of houseless population.

**ii) Areas of low concentration:**

In 38 districts, the number of urban houseless population was low. These were population to total population was comparatively low or where small urban units were located.

**iii) Areas of moderate concentration:**

Only 5 districts, scattering in different parts, recorded moderate concentration of urban houseless population. All these districts were located in Western Uttar Pradesh.

**Changes in the number of urban houseless population during 1961-81**

During 1961-81, the net increase in urban houseless population was 43,439

which constituted 888.32 per cent. This rapid increase in the number of urban houseless population was associated with the industrial development in big urban units of the state. Of course the increase was not uniform in the state. The nature of change was of two folds. In 4 districts, namely Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar Barabanki and Fatehpur, the numerical strength of houseless population decreased i.e. 366,177,17 and 1 person respectively.

In 50 districts, the number of urban houseless persons increased. But within the state, high regional variations in the amount of increase were recorded. The maximum increase was 11,803 in Kanpur followed by 6,248 in Lucknow and 3210 in Meerut. The minimum was 13 in Kheri and Pratapgarh followed by 33 in Sitapur and 51 in Jalaun. In this respect all the districts of the state can be grouped in 3 broad categories i.e. —

**Table — 12 : Uttar Pradesh : 1961-81**  
**Grouping of Districts by the change in the number of urban houseless population.**

Category of changes	Number of districts	Nature of change
Below — 500 persons	4 )	Low
Below + 500 persons	35 )	
+ 500 to + 1000 persons	5 )	Moderate
+ 1000 to + 2000 persons	3 )	High
Above + 2000 persons	7 )	

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981. General Population Tables.

**Table — 13 : Areas showing high level changes in the number of urban houseless population in Uttar Pradesh: 1961-81. Districtwise change.**

District	Net change	District	Net change
1. Dehradun	+1512	6. Faizabad	+2284
2. Bandra	+1656	7. Raebarelli	+2570
3. Nainital	+1799	8. Meerut	+3210
4. Varanasi	+2185	9. Lucknow	+6248
5. Allahabad	+2200	10. Kanpur	+11803

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh 1961 and 1981. General Population Tables.

- i) Areas of high change where the amount of change in the number of houseless population was above 1000 persons.
- ii) Areas of low change where the amount of change was less than  $\pm 500$  persons.
- iii) Areas of moderate change where the amount of change ranged between 500 and 1000 persons.

recorded. In these districts big industrial and commercial centres were located. The maximum increase was 11,803 in Kanpur followed by 6,248 in Lucknow and 3,210 in Meerut. In all these districts, the increase in the number of urban houseless persons was more than 1500. These districts were located in different parts of the state i.e. in the Eastern-Southern and 3 in the Northern part of the state.

(i) Areas Showing a High Level Changes :

In 10 districts, a rapid increase in the number of urban houseless persons was

(ii) Areas showing low level changes:

In 38 districts, the amount of change in the number of urban houseless population was low. In 4 districts, this change

Table — 14 : Areas showing low level changes in the number of urban houseless population in Uttar Pradesh: 1961-81.

Districtwise change

District	Net change	District	Net change
1. Gorakhpur	-366	20. Gonda	+149
2. Muzaffarnagar	-177	21. Unnao	+149
3. Barabanki	- 17	22. Basti	+180
4. Fatehpur	- 1	23. Mathura	+185
5. Kheri	+ 13	24. Gazipur	+199
6. Pithoragarh	+ 13	25. Budaun	+212
7. Sitapur	+ 33	26. Aligarh	+216
8. Jalaun	+ 51	27. Tehri Garhwal	+238
9. Garhwal	+ 55	28. Behranch	+239
10. Sultanpur	+ 55	29. Mainpuri	+298
11. Almora	+ 76	30. Rampur	+307
12. Mirzapur	+ 91	31. Etah	+312
13. Pilibhit	+ 98	32. Farrukhabad	+328
14. Hardoi	+101	33. Ballia	+340
15. Jaunpur	+101	34. Deorea	+361
16. Bijnor	+108	35. Agra	+415
17. Uttarkashi	+107	36. Shahjahanpur	+445
18. Pratapgarh	+139	37. Azamgarh	+448
19. Hamirpur	+149	38. Chamoli	+491

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981, General Population Tables.

was negative and in the remaining 35 districts it was positive. These were the districts where either the ratio of urban population was comparatively low or they were characterised by small urban units.

(iii) **Areas of moderate change :**

Only 5 districts came into this category. The amount of change ranged from the maximum 974 in Bulandshahr to the minimum 561 in Jhansi district.

**Table — 15 : Areas of moderate change in the number of urban houseless population in Uttar Pradesh: 1961-81.**

**Districtwise change**

District	Net change
1. Jhansi	+561
2. Bareilly	+601
3. Moradabad	+778
4. Saharanpur	+839
5. Bulandshahr	+974

Source: Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, 1961 and 1981. General Population Tables.

**Summary :**

Despite a low numerical strength of total houseless population in U.P. the

increasing trend in the number of houseless population is alarming. 1961, only 0.02 per cent of the total population of the state was houseless but in 1981, it rose to 0.10 per cent. A rapid increase in urban houseless population was also noted. It increased from 0.05 per cent in 1961 to 0.24 per cent in 1981 of the total urban population. In rural areas, the increase in the number of houseless population was also recorded i.e. from 0.02 per cent in 1961 to 0.07 per cent in 1981, of the total rural population. Of the total houseless population, rural areas accounted for 27.39 per cent in 1961, 71.36 per cent 1971 and 55.47 per cent in 1981. The concentration of rural houseless population was found to be above state averages in the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, whereas houseless urban population was concentrated largely in the districts where million-cities or lakh-cities were located. A positive correlation between the increase in the ratio of urban population in the districts and the number of houseless urban population was recorded. In rural areas too, a higher increase in the houseless population seen in Eastern Uttar Pradesh was found to be associated with a comparatively slower agricultural development, poverty and lack of diversification in the agricultural sector of the economy.

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