

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-28

DELHI

PART XII

CENSUS ATLAS

V. K. BHALLA
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Delhi

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 28 – DELHI

List of Publications

1.	Part I-A	Administration Report-Enumeration
2.	Part I-B	Administration Report-Tabulation
3.	Part II-A	General Population Tables
4.	Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
5.	Part III-A & B	General Economic Tables
6.	Part IV-A, B & C	Social & Cultural Tables
7.	Part V- A & B	Migration Tables
8.	Part VI- A & B	Fertility Tables
9.	Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
10.	Part VIII-A, B & C	Household Tables
11.	Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes
12.	Part X-B	Survey Report on Selected Towns
13.	Part X-C	Survey Report on Selected Villages
14.	Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes
15.	Part XII	Census Atlas
16.	Part XIII-A & B	District Census Handbook

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. (Applicable to all maps showing coast line of India).

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified. (Applicable to India map showing Meghalaya boundary).

Maps included in this Atlas are based upon the Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjuction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the District Census Handbooks dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz.,(i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects

consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to census data for each State/Union Territory and by cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, India &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

Maps are the most important tools of Cartographers to present statistical data in a simple and easily understandable manner. It is with the help of maps that many difficult and complicated statistical details can be explained in a simple way. Facts become more comprehensive and interesting when explained with the help of appropriate maps.

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian Census that special programme of Census Atlas mapping was drawn out by the Office of the Registrar General, India, and a series of Census Atlases for different States and Union Territories were brought out. As a part of this programme a Census Atlas was also brought out for Delhi Union Territory at the 1961 Census and also at the next Census of 1971. These atlases received alaround wide recognition. This publication has now become integral part of regular census publications.

In all 59 maps, some of which are in colour have been included in this volume. The maps have been divided into four main groups. These are (i) General Subjects, (ii) Demographic Structure and Trends (iii) Economic Aspects and (iv) Socio-cultural Aspects. These main groups are further divided into sub groups comprising of important topics. Brief explanatory notes explaining the salient features have been given for each map.

I am grateful to Sh. P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India, and Sh. V.S. Verma, the present Registrar General, India, for their guidance in bringing out this publication. I am thankful to Dr. B.K. Roy, Dy. Registrar General (Map) and his colleagues in the Map Division in the Office of the Registrar General, India for extending the required technical guidance and help provided to our Cartography section in finalising this volume.

The work relating to the compilation of data, preparation of maps and their explanatory notes had already been completed under the overall supervision of Sh. V.P. Rustagi, Dy. Director of Census Operations before I joined this Directorate. The staff of Cartographic section of this Directorate comprising of S/Sh. P.S. Gera (Artist), V.K. Puri (Sr. Draftsman), Amarjeet Singh (Draftsman) and Smt. Santosh Kalsi (Draftsman) worked under the direct supervision of Sh. M.K. Sharma (Cartographer) needs to be thanked alongwith him. Sh. S.C. Arora (Investigator) was also associated at the last stage of finalisation of this volume and my thanks are due to him. I am also thankful to Sh. Rajinder Kumar (Computor) for compilation and checking of data required for preparation of various maps. I would also like to thank Sh. Jawahar Lal Dudeja (U.D.C) for typing and Sh. R.K. Bhateja (Printing Inspector) for printing work.

My thanks are also due to Sh. Mahendra Nath, Joint Registrar General, India, and Sh. B.P. Jain, Asstt. Director, Office of the Registrar General, India for getting this volume printed.

(S.P. SHARMA)
Dy. Director of Census Operations,
Delhi

Delhi
9th June, 1988

I - GENERAL

Map 1

POSITION OF UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI IN INDIA 1981

This map shows the geographical location of the Union Territory of Delhi in India. Delhi Union Territory lies between 28^{O} 25′ and 28^{O} 53′ north latitude and 76^{O} 50′ and 77^{O} 22′ east longitude. Delhi Union Territory is bounded by two states viz. Haryana in the north, west and south and Uttar Pradesh in east. It has an area of 1483 sq. km. and a population of 6,220,406. It covers an area of 0.05 per cent and population of 0.91 per cent of the country respectively as per 1981 Census. Delhi Union Territory ranks 5th in area and 1st in population amongst the Union Territories. The following table give the details of area and population of Union Territories as per 1981 Census.

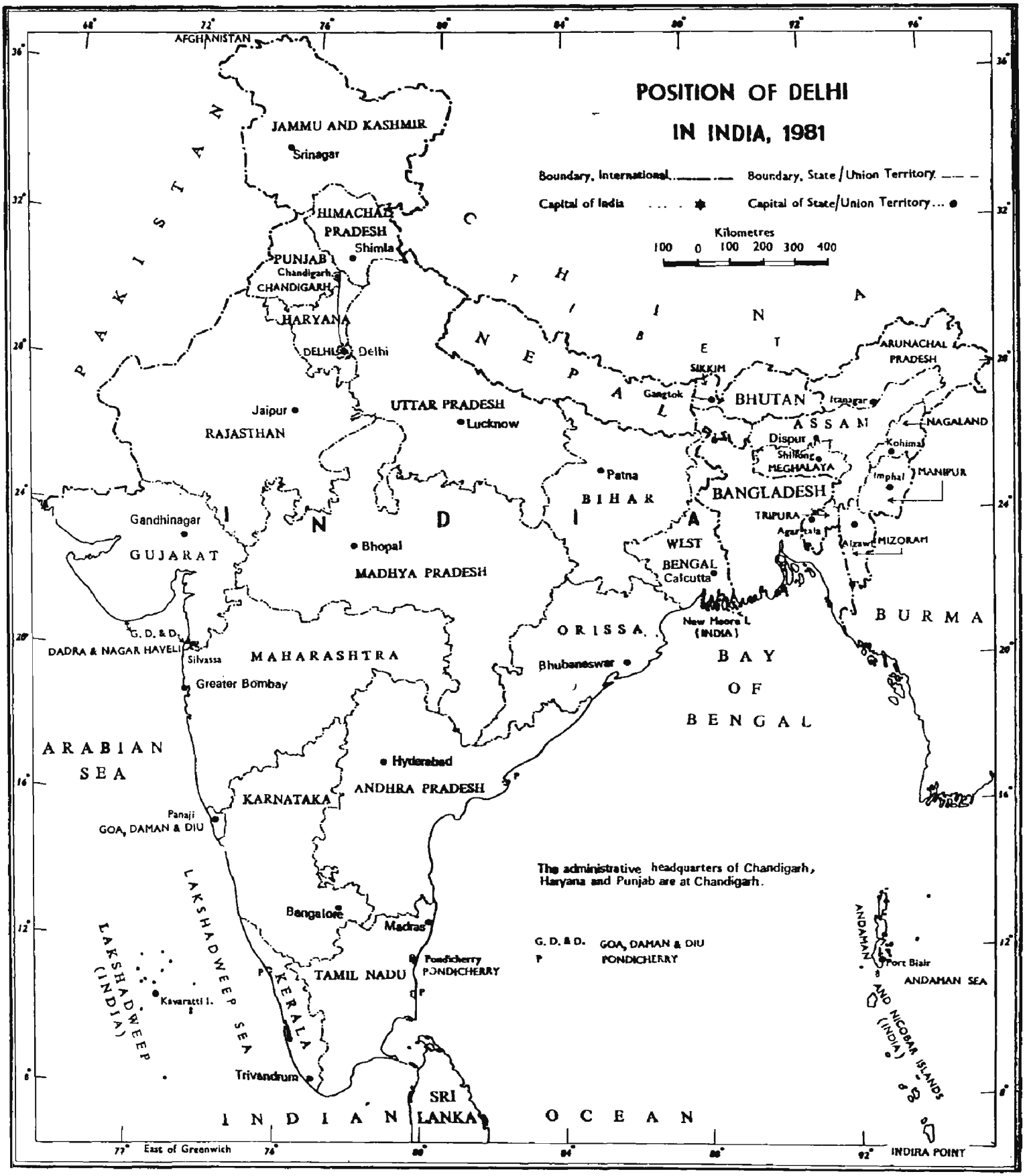
	Union Territory	**Area Sq. Km.	Population
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	188,741
2.	Arunachal Pradesh -	83,743.0*	631,839
3.	Chandigarh	114.0	451,610
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	103,676
5.	Delhi	1,483.0	6,220,406
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	1,086,730
7.	Lakshadweep	32.0	40,249
8.	Mizoram	21,081.0	493,757
9.	Pondicherry	492.0	604,471
	INDIA	3,287,263.0	685,184,692

Source: Volume Part II-A-General Population Tables, Series 28, Census of India 1981.

* Provisional

** Area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

Map 1


POSITION OF DELHI
IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State / Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
NEPAL
CHINA
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Kohima
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
Imphal
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
MIZORAM
Aizawl
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
East of Greenwich
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY

Map 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

The map shows the administrative units of Delhi Union Territory as prevailing in 1981 Census. The administrative boundaries of State/Union Territory, Urban Agglomeration, Municipal areas, Tahsils, Census Towns and Villages are shown as per the legend given in the map. The names of Municipal areas and tahsils are also indicated in the map suitably.

Delhi Union Territory comprises of an area of 1483.0 sq. km. inhabited by 6,220,406 persons in 1981. It consists of one district, which is sub-divided into two tahsils (Delhi and Mehrauli) comprising of 214 inhabited, 17 un-inhabited villages and 30 towns including 27 Census towns. The three civic administrations are under the respective controls of Delhi Municipal Corporation (D.M.C.), the New Delhi Municipal Committee (N.D.M.C.) and Delhi Cantonment Board.

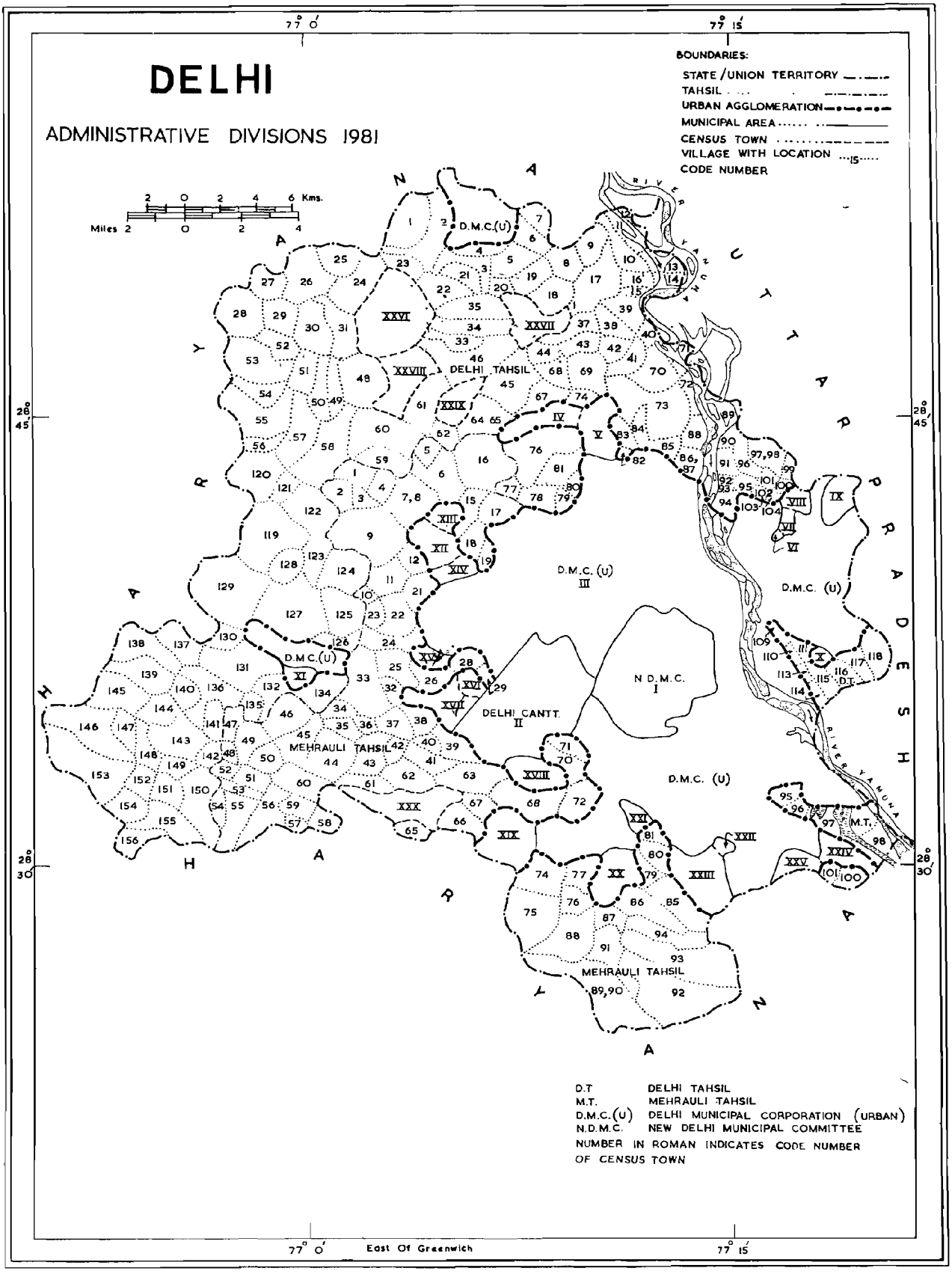
The following table shows the location code numbers and name of towns and villages. The location codes of towns are given in Roman numerals while for villages Arabic numerals have been used. The names of un-inhabited villages are given in capital letters.

Code No.	Name of Towns
I	NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
II	DELHI CANTONMENT
III	DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
IV	Samepur
V	Bhalswa Jahangirpur
VI	Jaffarabad
VII	Babarpur
VIII	Gokalpur
IX	Mandoli
X	Kotla
XI	Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd
XII	Nangloi Jat
XIII	Sultanpur Majra
XIV	Nangloi Sayed
XV	Bindapur
XVI	Nasirpur
XVII	Palam
XVIII	Mahipal Pur
XIX	Rajokri
XX	Chhattarpur
XXI	Lado Sarai
XXII	Tigri
XXIII	Deoli
XXIV	Molar Band
XXV	Pul Pehlad
XXVI	Bawana
XXVII	Alipur
XXVIII	Pooth Khurd
XXIX	Pehlad Pur Bangar
XXX	Bijwasan

Delhi Tahsil

Code No.	Name of Villages
1.	Lam Pur
2.	Bankner
3.	Bhor Garh
4.	Kureni
5.	Tikri Khurd
6.	Singhola
7.	Singhu
8.	Hamid Pur
9.	Taj Pur Kalan
10.	Akbar Pur Majra
11.	Palla
12.	Qallak Pur
13.	Jhangola
14.	Sunger Pur
15.	Fateh Pur Jat
16.	Tigi Pur
17.	Bakhtawar Pur
18.	Bankauli
19.	Kham Pur
20.	Shah Pur Garhi
21.	RAZA PUR KALAN
22.	Sanoth
23.	Ghoga
24.	Darya Pur Kalan
25.	Hareoli
26.	Ochandi
27.	Mungesh Pur
28.	Qutab Garh
29.	Katewara

Map 2


DELHI
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION
CODE NUMBER
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
N.D.M.C.
I
DELHI CANTT.
II
D.M.C. (U)
III
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
D.T
DELHI TAHSIL
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C.
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
NUMBER IN ROMAN INDICATES CODE NUMBER OF CENSUS TOWN
East Of Greenwich

Code No.	Name of Villages
30.	Bazid Pur Thakran
31.	Nangal Thakran
33.	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans
34.	Holambi Khurd
35.	Holambi Kalan
37.	Zind Pur
38.	Hiranki
39.	Mohammad Pur Ramzan Pur
40.	TEHRI DAULAT PUR
41.	Ibrahim Pur
42.	Garhi Khasru
43.	Mukhmel Pur
44.	Bodh Pur Bija Pur
45.	Khera Kalan
46.	Khera Khurd
48.	Sultan Pur Dabas
49.	Chand Pur
50.	Budhan Pur
51.	Salahpur Majra
52.	Khor Jat
53.	Khor Punjab
54.	Chatesar
55.	Jonti
56.	Garhi Rindhala
57.	Lad Pur
58.	Kanjhawala
59.	Mohd. Pur Majri
60.	Karala
61.	Barwala
62.	Pansali
64.	Sahibabad Daulat Pur
65.	Kankar Khera
67.	Siras Pur
68.	Nangli Poona
69.	Qadi Pur
70.	Salempur Majra (Burari)
71.	Badar Pur
72.	PUR
73.	Burari
74.	Libas Pur
76.	Badli
77.	Nahar Pur
78.	Pitam Pura
79.	YAKUT PUR
80.	Sahipura
81.	Haider Pur
82.	Shanjar Pur
83.	Mukand Pur
84.	Kamal Pur
85.	Jharoda Majra Burari
86.	Wazirabad
87.	Gopal Pur

Code No.	Name of Villages
88.	Jagat Pur (Burari)
89.	Saba Pur
90.	BAQIABAD
91.	SADAT PUR MUSALMANAN
92.	Sadat Pur Gujran
93.	Sher Pur
94.	Gari Mendu
95.	Khajoori Khas
96.	Behari Pur
97.	Qarawala Nagar
98.	Dayal Pur
99.	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur
100	KHAM PUR DHANI
101.	Mustafabad
102.	MIRPUR TURK
103.	Tukhmir Pur
104.	Ziauddin Pur
109.	SHAKAR PUR BARAMAD
110.	Shamas Pur
111.	Gharonda Neemka Bangar alias Patpar Ganj
113.	GHARONDA NEEMKA KHADAR
114.	CHILLA SARODA KHADAR
115.	Chilla Saroda Bangar
116.	Dallo Pura
117.	Kondli
118.	Gharoli
119.	Tikri Kalan
120.	Nizam Pur Rasid Pur
121.	Saoda
122.	Gheora
123.	Jafar Pur alias Hiran Kudna
124.	Bakarwala
125.	Bapraula
126.	Nangli Sakrawati
127.	Dichaon Kalan
128.	Neelwal
129.	Jharoda Kalan
130.	Surakh Pur
131.	Mitraon
132.	Khera
134.	Dindar Pur
135.	Khar Khari Nahar
136.	Surera
137.	Kair
138.	Mundhela Khurd
139.	Mundhela Kalan
140.	Jafar Pur Kalan
141.	Khera Dabar
142.	SHER PUR DERI
143.	Ujwa
144.	Shamas Pur Khalsa

Code No.	Name of Villages
145.	Baqar Garh
146.	Isa Pur
147.	Qazi Pur
148.	Malik Pur Zor Najafgarh
149.	Darya Pur Khurd
150.	Goman Hera
151.	Jhul Jhuli
152.	Sarang Pur
153.	Dhansa
154.	Ghalib Pur
155.	Raota
156.	Deorala

Mehrauli Tahsil

1.	Madan Pur Dabas
2.	Rasool Pur
3.	Rani Khera
4.	Mubarak Pur Dabas
5.	Begum Pur
6.	Pooth Kalan
7.	Kirari Suleman Nagar
8.	Nithari
9.	Mundka
10.	Tilang Pur Kotla
11.	Ranhola Shafi Pur
12.	Qamruddin Nagar
15.	Manghol Pur Khurd
16.	Rithala
17.	Manghol Pur Kalan
18.	Garhi Piran
19.	Jawala Heri
21.	Nilothi
22.	Hastsal
23.	RAZA PUR KHURD
24.	Nawada Mazra Hastsal
25.	Matola
26.	Mirza Pur
28.	Dabri
29.	Sagar Pur
32.	LOHAR HERI
33.	Kakrola
34.	Goela Khurd
35.	Taj Pur Khurd
36.	QUTAB PUR
37.	Ambar Hai
38.	Toghan Pur
39.	Bagrola
40.	SAHUPUR
41.	Shahabad Mohd. Pur
42.	Pochan Pur

Code No.	Name of Villages
43.	Dhulsiras
44.	Chhawla
45.	Rewla Khan Pur
46.	Paprawat
47.	Khar Khari Jatmal
48.	Khar Khari Rond
49.	Pindwala Kalan
50.	Pindwala Khurd
51.	Daulat Pur
52.	Hasan Pur
53.	Asalat Pur Khawad
54.	ZIN PUR
55.	Shikar Pur
56.	Jhatikra
57.	Nanak Heri
58.	Ragho Pur
59.	Badhosra
60.	Kangan Heri
61.	Bamnoli
62.	Bhartal
63.	Nangal Dewat
65.	Salah Pur
66.	Kapas Hera
67.	Sambhalka
68.	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rangpuri
70.	Kusum Pur
71.	Moradabad Pahari
72.	Masud Pur
74.	Ghitorni
75.	Yahya Nagar
76.	Gadai Pur
77.	Sultan Pur
79.	Maidan Garhi
80.	Neb Sarai
81.	Saidul Ajaib
85.	Raj Pur Khurd
86.	Satberi
87.	Chandan Hola
88.	Jona Pur
89.	Dera
90.	Mandi
91.	Fateh Pur Beri
92.	Bhati
93.	Asola
94.	Shahur Pur
95.	Kotla Mahigiran
96.	Saidabad
97.	Aali
98	Jait Pur
100.	Mithe Pur
101.	Taj Pul

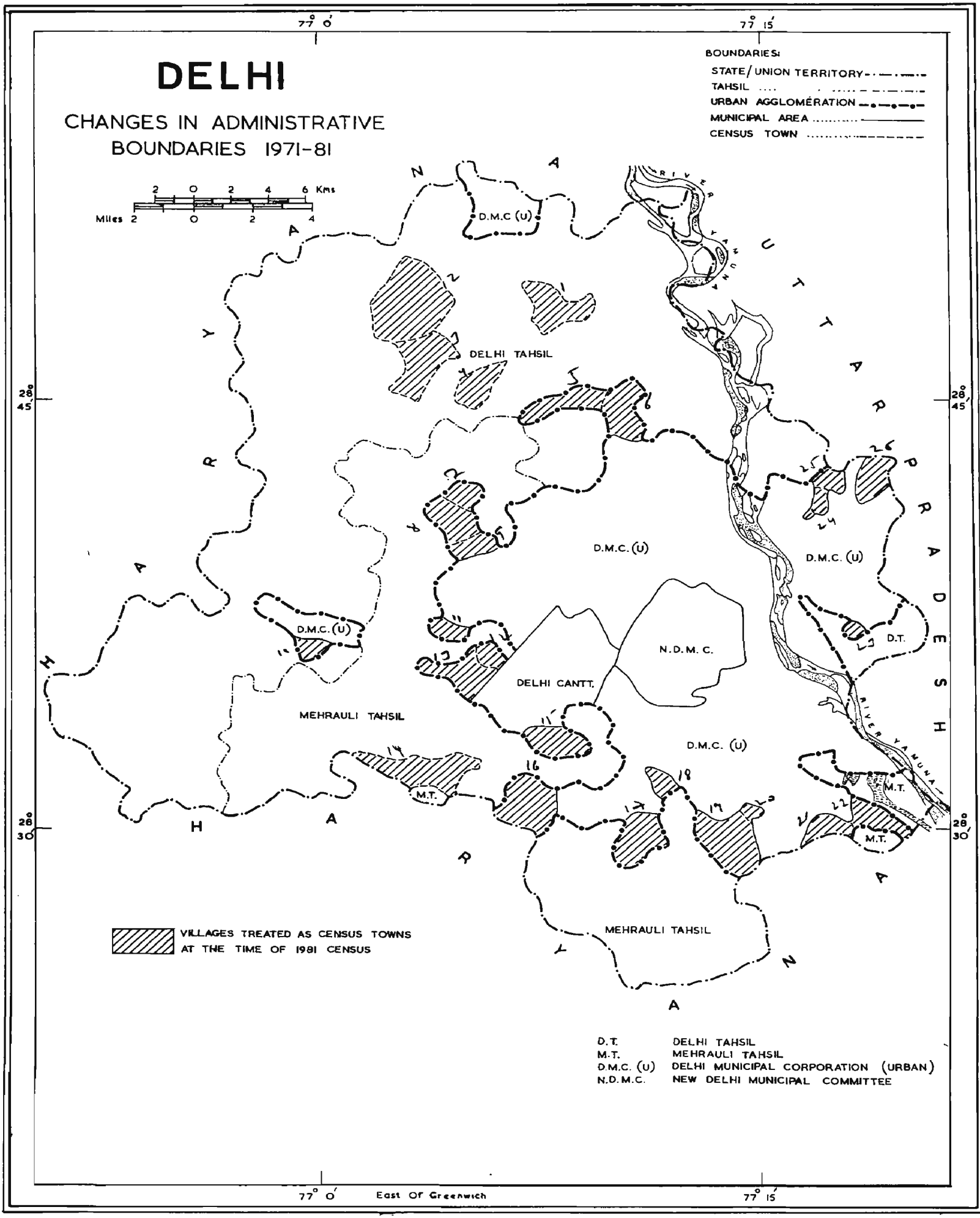
Map 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971–81

There has been no jurisdictional change in the boundaries of Union Territory of Delhi except that 27 villages were treated as Census-towns at the time of 1981 Census. These have been shown by hatching on the map.

The names of these 27 villages which were treated as "Census towns" in 1981 Census alongwith their area are furnished below:–

	Name of village	Area in $Km.^2$
1.	Samepur	5.44
2.	Bhalswa Jahangirpur	6.70
3.	Jaffarabad	0.90
4.	Babarpur	0.79
5.	Gokalpur	2.32
6.	Mandoli	5.86
7.	Kotla	1.25
8.	Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd	2.76
9.	Nangloi Jat	6.67
10.	Sultanpur Majra	2.77
11.	Nangloi Sayed	3.85
12.	Bindapur	2.49
13.	Nasirpur	2.85
14.	Palam	8.49
15.	Mahipal Pur	5.46
16.	Rajokri	8.64
17.	Chhattarpur	7.39
18.	Lado Sarai	2.44
19.	Tigri	1.05
20.	Deoli	10.12
21.	Molar Band	4.12
22.	Pul Pehlad	2.16
23.	Bawana	16.97
24.	Alipur	8.55
25.	Pooth Khurd	9.98
26.	Pehlad Pur Bangar	4.67
27.	Bijwasan	10.90


DELHI
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C.
DELHI CANTT.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
D.T.
M.T.
M.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
RIVER YAMUNA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
VILLAGES TREATED AS CENSUS TOWNS AT THE TIME OF 1981 CENSUS
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
East Of Greenwich

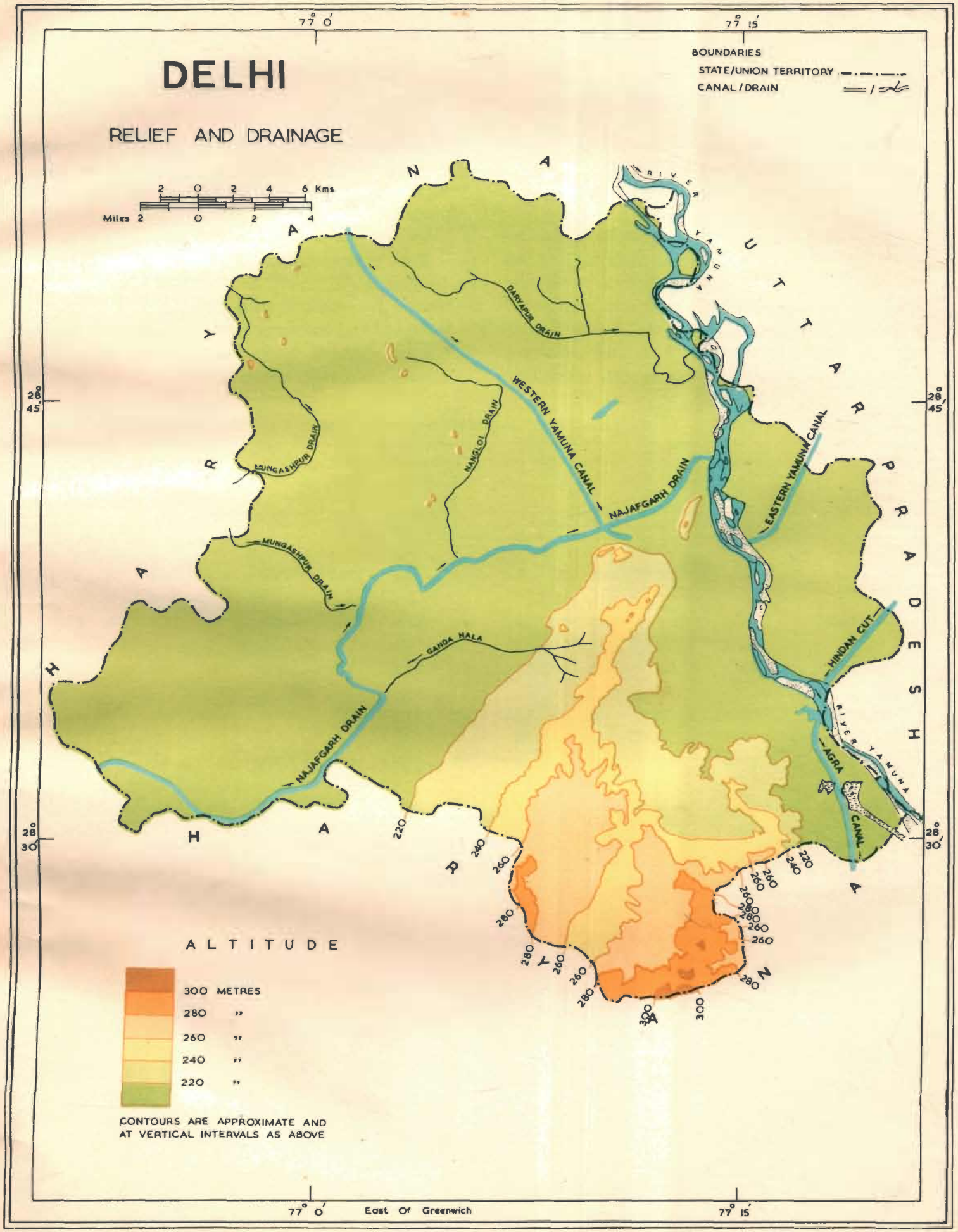
Map 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The map shows the relief patterns and drainage system of Delhi Union Territory. Altitudes above the sea level are shown by contours at specific intervals with various colour shades as given in the legend on the map. River and drains are shown in light blue colour.

The General slope of Delhi Union Territory is from north to south as evidenced by the direction of the flow of the Yamuna. The dominating physical feature is the ridge, the last spur thrown out by the Aravalli, towards the plains of northern India, the ridge almost reaches the water's edge at Wazirabad village, then runs parrallel to the river encircling Shahjahanabad (the walled city) and extending to the western side of New Delhi. It runs further towards the Qutab and Mehrauli, where it throws out numerous branches, some of which extend to Gurgaon district and other push eastward again towards the Yamuna. One of highest spurs supports the fort of Tughlakabad.

The southern part near Mehrauli and Tughlakabad is called kohi (hilly). The low-lying land along the river is called Khadar and the tract lying to the north of the Ridge and west of the Grand Trunk Road, which separates it from the Khadar is level plain known as Bangar.


DELHI
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
BOUNDARIES
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CANAL / DRAIN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
DARYAPUR DRAIN
WESTERN YAMUNA CANAL
NAJAFGARH DRAIN
NANGLOI DRAIN
MUNGASHPUR DRAIN
EASTERN YAMUNA CANAL
HINDAN CUT
GANDA NALA
AGRA CANAL
ALTITUDE
300 METRES
280 ,,
260 ,,
240 ,,
220 ,,
CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE AND AT VERTICAL INTERVALS AS ABOVE
East Of Greenwich

Map 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

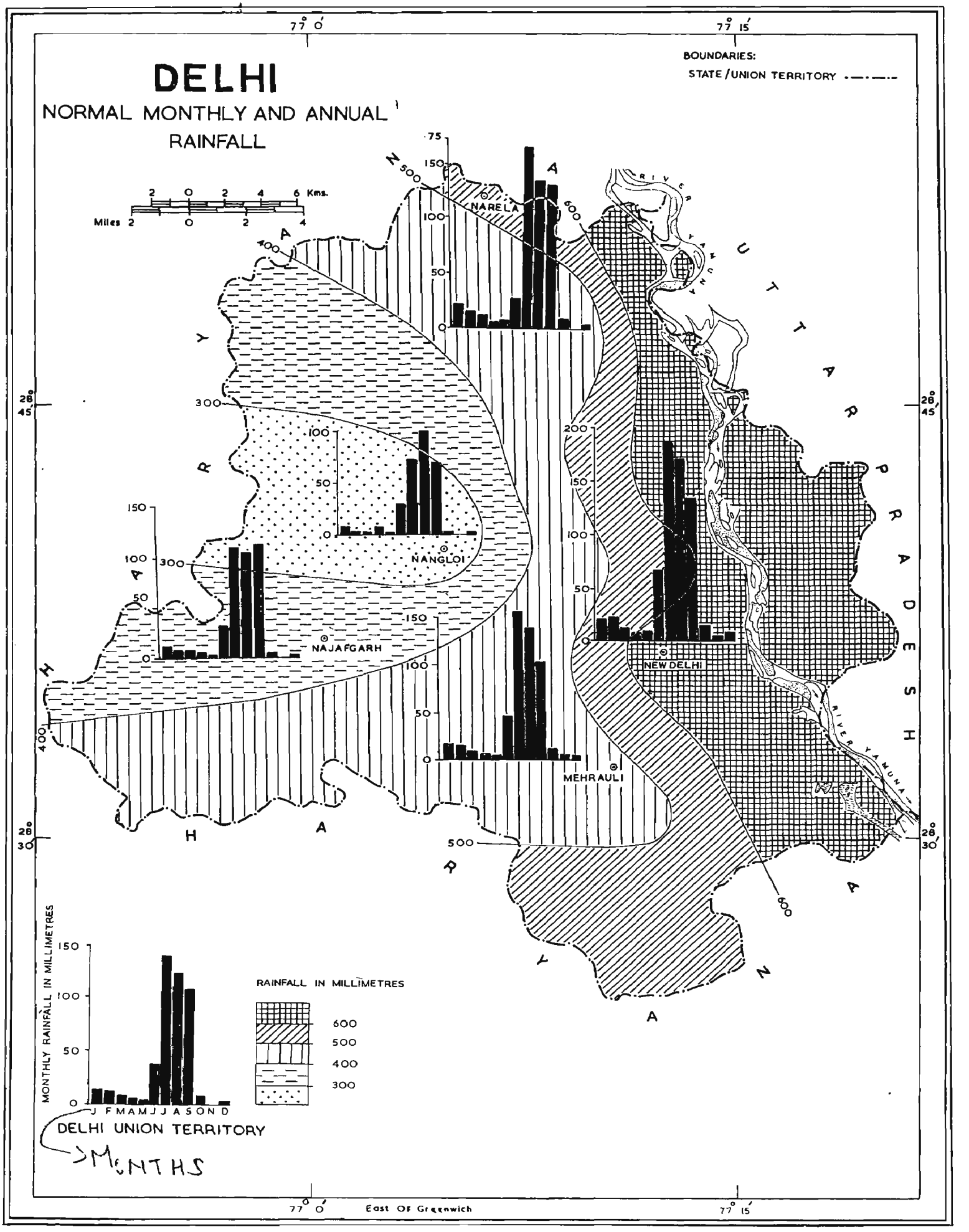
This map shows the distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall of Delhi Union Territory in milimetres.

The normal annual rainfall data in milimetres are plotted for all the meteorological stations covering the entire Delhi Union Territory and isohyetal lines are interpolated at suitable intervals to indicate the high to low annual normal rainfall areas. Rainfall bars are drawn for Mehrauli, New Delhi, Nangloi, Nazafgarh and Narela showing monthly distribution of rainfall also. Heavy rainfall areas are seen on the eastern parts of the Delhi Union Territory and become weaker and weaker as we approach towards western side.

The normal annual rainfall of Delhi Union Territory is 467.1 mm. July, August and September receive the maximum rainfall of nearly 80 per cent of the total. The following table gives an idea of the normal monthly rainfall in selected raingauge centres of the Delhi Union Territory.

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (MM.)

Rain gauge centre	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.Mehrauli	447.4	14.0	13.5	7.1	4.8	2.8	40.4	138.2	122.4	491.7	8.4	1.0	3.1
2.New Delhi	660.1	20.8	23.6	12.9	9.7	9.7	67.6	186.2	169.9	134.9	14.2	2.0	8.3
3.Nangloi	294.3	8.1	4.3	0.5	7.9	1.5	29.7	71.9	97.0	68.0	3.3	0.0	1.0
4.Najafgarh	391.8	11.4	7.9	7.4	5.8	3.3	31.2	105.4	101.4	109.5	5.3	0.0	3.3
5.Narela	538.0	23.6	15.0	12.7	6.1	7.4	27.2	167.1	136.4	132.1	8.9	0.0	1.5
6.Delhi U.T.	467.1	14.6	13.4	8.4	6.4	4.9	38.1	139.7	122.2	107.6	8.2	0.5	3.1


DELHI
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
77° 0'
77° 15'
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
NARELA
NANGLOI
NAJAFGARH
MEHRAULI
NEW DELHI
RIVER YAMUNA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
28° 45'
28° 30'
RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
600
500
400
300
MONTHLY RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
J F M A M J J A S O N D
MONTHS
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
East Of Greenwich

Map 6

NORMAL MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

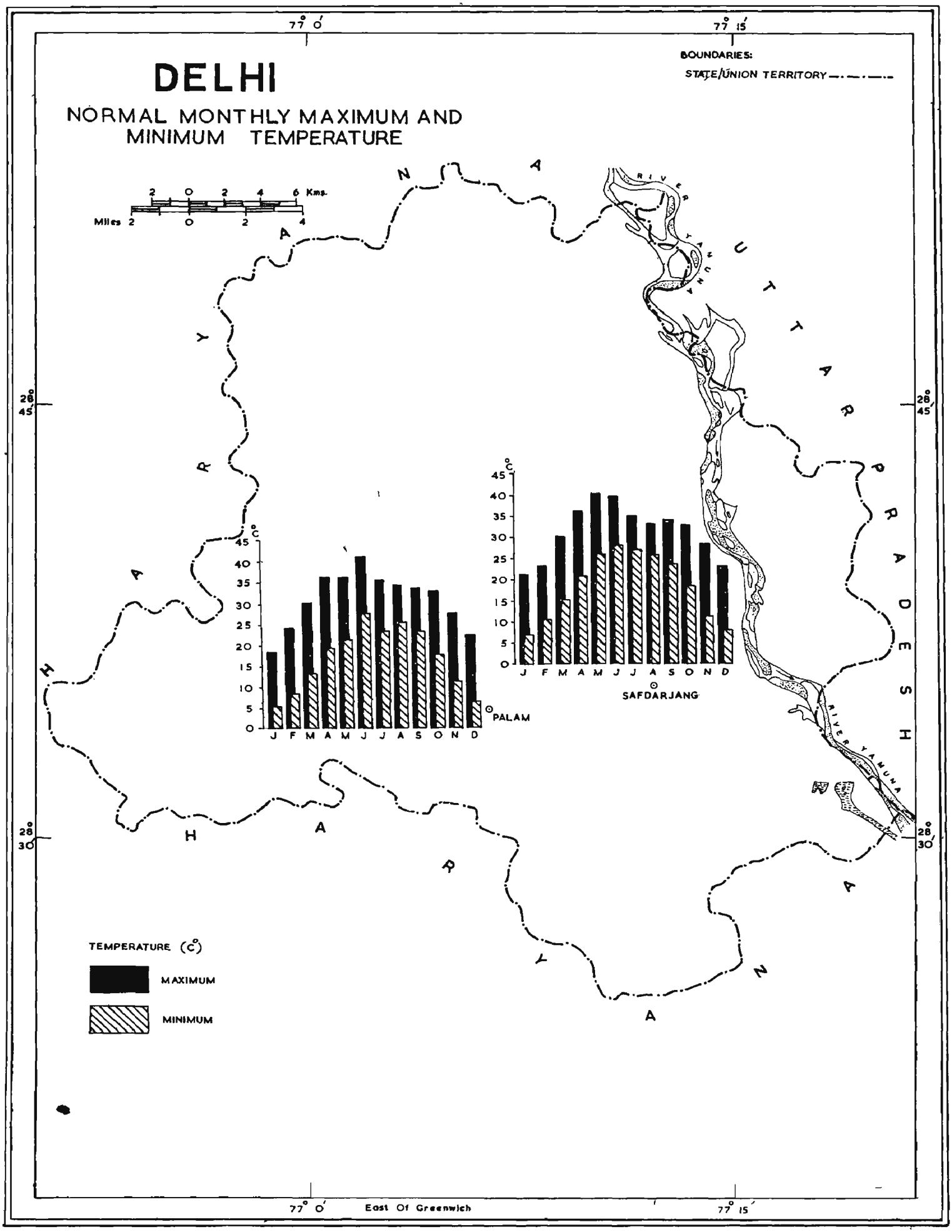
This map shows the normal monthly maximun and minimum temperature of Delhi Union Territor in centigrades.

Normal monthly maximum and minimun temperature are shown for two meteorologica stations, Safdarjang and Palam. These two station: are located apart at an approximate distance of ! km. from each other in north-east and south-we respectively.

The maximum temperature for Safdarjang is comparatively higher than Palam during the months of January to May and September. The hottest days at Safdarjang occur during May and at Palam in June.

NORMAL MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN C^0

Meteoro-logical Stations	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Safdarjang Normal Maximum (1931-60)	21.3	23.6	30.2	36.2	40.5	39.9	35.3	33.7	34.1	33.1	28.7	23.4
Safdarjang Normal (Minimum (1931-60)	7.3	10.1	15.1	21.0	26.6	28.7	27.2	26.1	24.6	18.7	11.8	8.0
Palam Normal Maximum (1959-68)	18.6	24.6	30.3	36.3	36.3	41.0	35.6	34.0	33.6	32.8	27.9	22.3
Palam Normal Minimum (1959-68)	5.4	8.7	13.5	19.4	21.5	27.8	23.4	25.6	23.2	17.8	11.3	6.4


DELHI
NORMAL MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE
77° 0'
77° 15'
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
RIVER YAMUNA
°C
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
PALAM
SAFDARJANG
TEMPERATURE (C°)
MAXIMUM
MINIMUM
East Of Greenwich

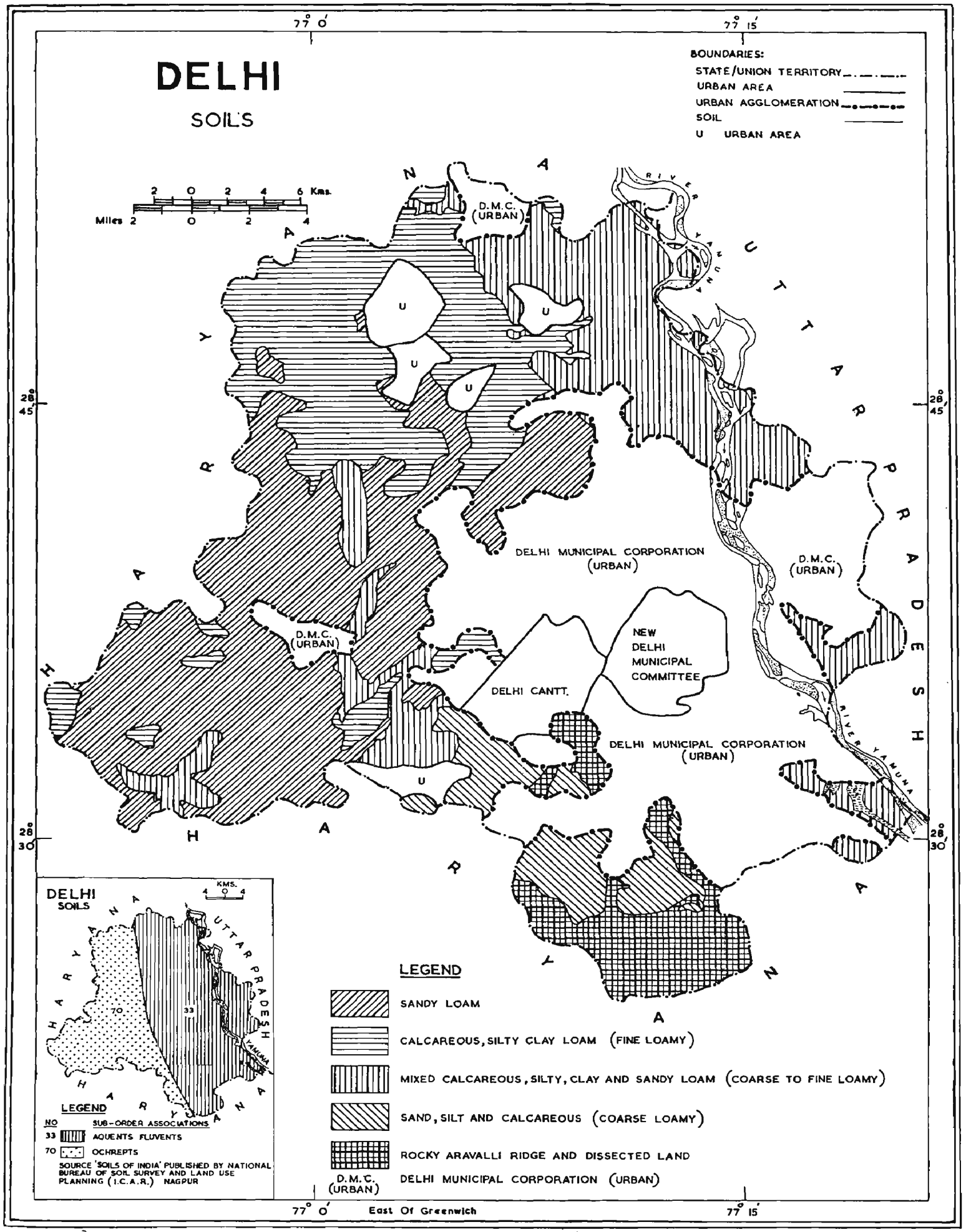
Map 7

SOILS

This map shows the classification of major soil groups in the rural areas of Union Territory of Delhi. There are five types of soils in Delhi which have been depicted on the map by hatching.

1. Sandy loam
2. Calcareous, silty clay loam (fine loamy)
3. Mixed calcareous, silty clay and sandy loam (coarse to fine loamy)
4. Sand, silt and calcareous (coarse loamy)
5. Rocky, Aravalli ridge and dissected land

The sandy loam is mostly found in south west of Delhi and is not good for cultivation being deficient in nitrogen. The soil also has a high salinity. The fine loamy soil is available mostly in north west of Delhi. This soil being in low lying areas is good for cultivation of various crops specially rice. The coarse to fine loamy soil is found in north-east of Delhi mostly near the bank of river Yamuna. This soil is good for growing of crops and vegetables. The coarse loamy soils are available in areas between Bijwasan and Mahipal Pur towns and also near Rajokri and Chhattarpur towns. The water level in these areas is very low and with the availability of water, some vegetables are grown in this soil. The rocky Aravalli ridge and dissected land are found mostly in the southern most part of the Mehrauli tahsil. The water level is very low in this area and there is lot of soil erosion and with the result it is not good for cultivation. However, with the availability of limited water, fruits and vegetables are grown. The stone extracted from this soil is used for building purposes and construction of roads. There is deposit of china clay and other minerals in this zone.


DELHI
SOILS
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
URBAN AREA
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
SOIL
U URBAN AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
DELHI CANTT.
U
LEGEND
SANDY LOAM
CALCAREOUS, SILTY CLAY LOAM (FINE LOAMY)
MIXED CALCAREOUS, SILTY, CLAY AND SANDY LOAM (COARSE TO FINE LOAMY)
SAND, SILT AND CALCAREOUS (COARSE LOAMY)
ROCKY ARAVALLI RIDGE AND DISSECTED LAND
DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
East Of Greenwich
DELHI
SOILS
KMS. 4 0 4
70
33
LEGEND
NO SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
33 AQUENTS FLUVENTS
70 OCHREPTS
SOURCE 'SOILS OF INDIA' PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING (I.C.A.R.) NAGPUR

Map 8

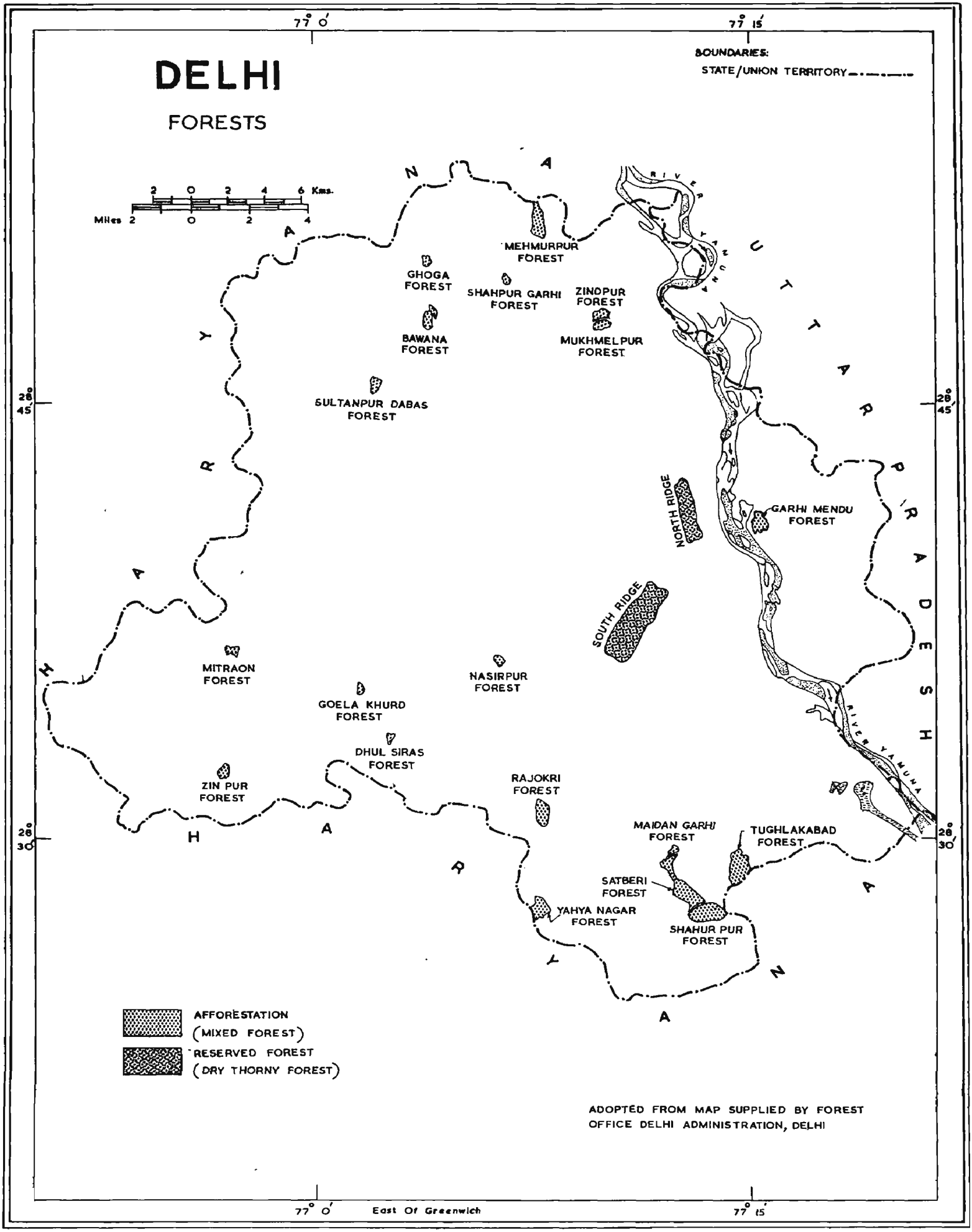
FORESTS

The forest cover of Delhi Union Territory is divided into two general types, dry thorny forest (natural forest) and mixed forests (plantations) which are represented on the map by two different screen shades as per the legend. Natural forests generally include acacia (babul) and also thorny bushes. Forest under afforestation schemes include temperate, tropical and deciduous trees which are grouped under mixed forests.

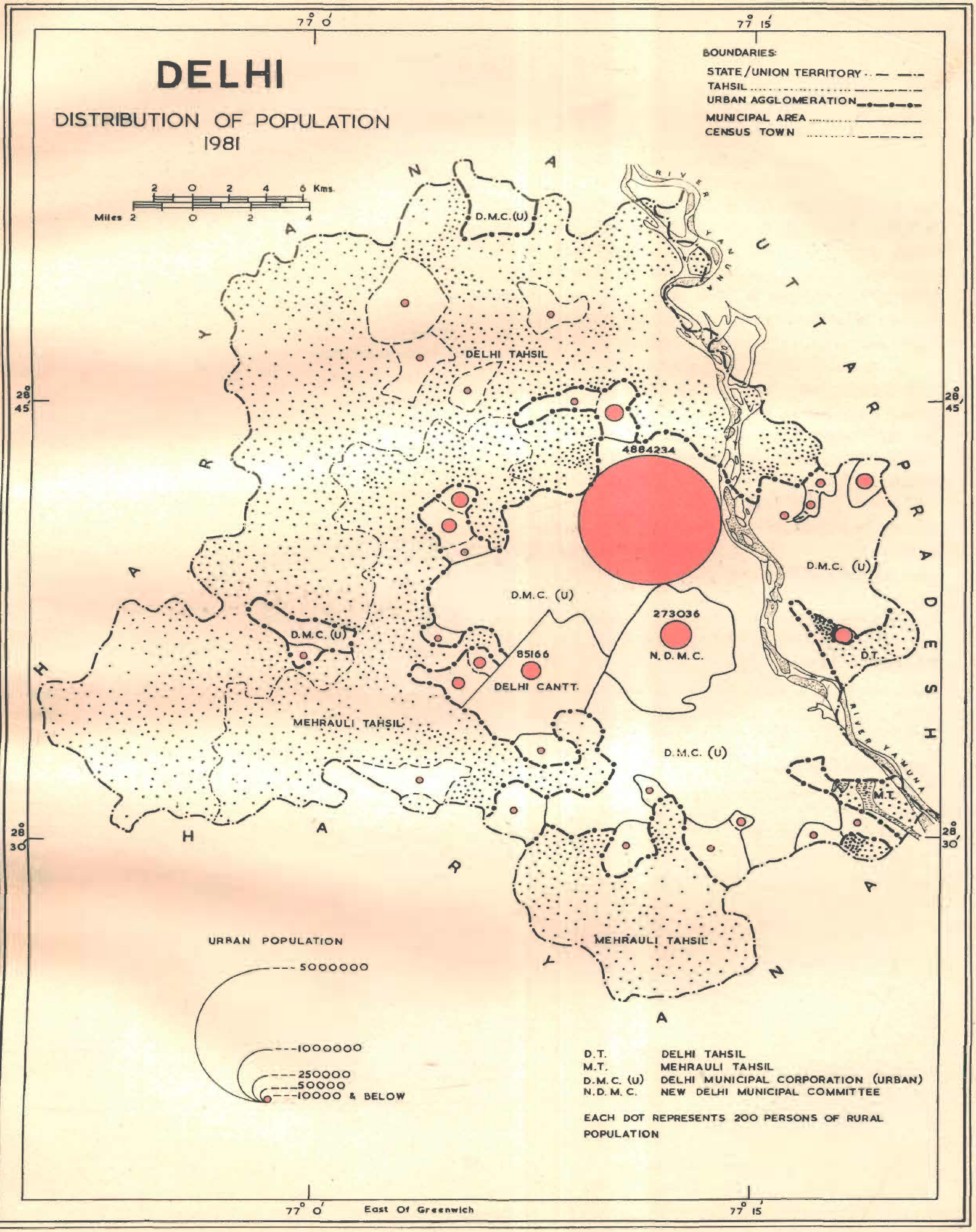
The areas which have been declared as forest areas under section 29 of the Indian Forest Act vide notification No. F. SCO. 32 (C) Noti. 80-81 dated 10.4.80 are Reserved Forests. It will be seen from the map that there are only two Reserved Forests in Delhi Union Territory which are located in the north and central parts of Delhi Union Territory. In addition to this, there are 19 mixed forests in Delhi Union Territory, out of which 7 came into existence between 1971-81. These seven forests are located in Shahpur Garhi, Bawana, Garhi Mendu, Zind Pur, Setberi, Shahur Pur and Yahya Nagar.

Source: Forest Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Map 8


DELHI
FORESTS
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
MEHMURPUR FOREST
GHOGA FOREST
SHAHPUR GARHI FOREST
ZINOPUR FOREST
BAWANA FOREST
MUKHMELPUR FOREST
SULTANPUR DABAS FOREST
NORTH RIDGE
GARHI MENDU FOREST
SOUTH RIDGE
MITRAON FOREST
NASIRPUR FOREST
GOELA KHURD FOREST
DHUL SIRAS FOREST
ZIN PUR FOREST
RAJOKRI FOREST
MAIDAN GARHI FOREST
TUGHLAKABAD FOREST
SATBERI FOREST
YAHYA NAGAR FOREST
SHAHUR PUR FOREST
RIVER YAMUNA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
AFFORESTATION (MIXED FOREST)
RESERVED FOREST (DRY THORNY FOREST)
ADOPTED FROM MAP SUPPLIED BY FOREST OFFICE DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI
East Of Greenwich

II - DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS


DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
4884234
D.M.C. (U)
273036
N. D. M. C.
85166
DELHI CANTT.
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
D.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
URBAN POPULATION
5000000
1000000
250000
50000
10000 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 200 PERSONS OF RURAL POPULATION
East Of Greenwich

Map 10

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

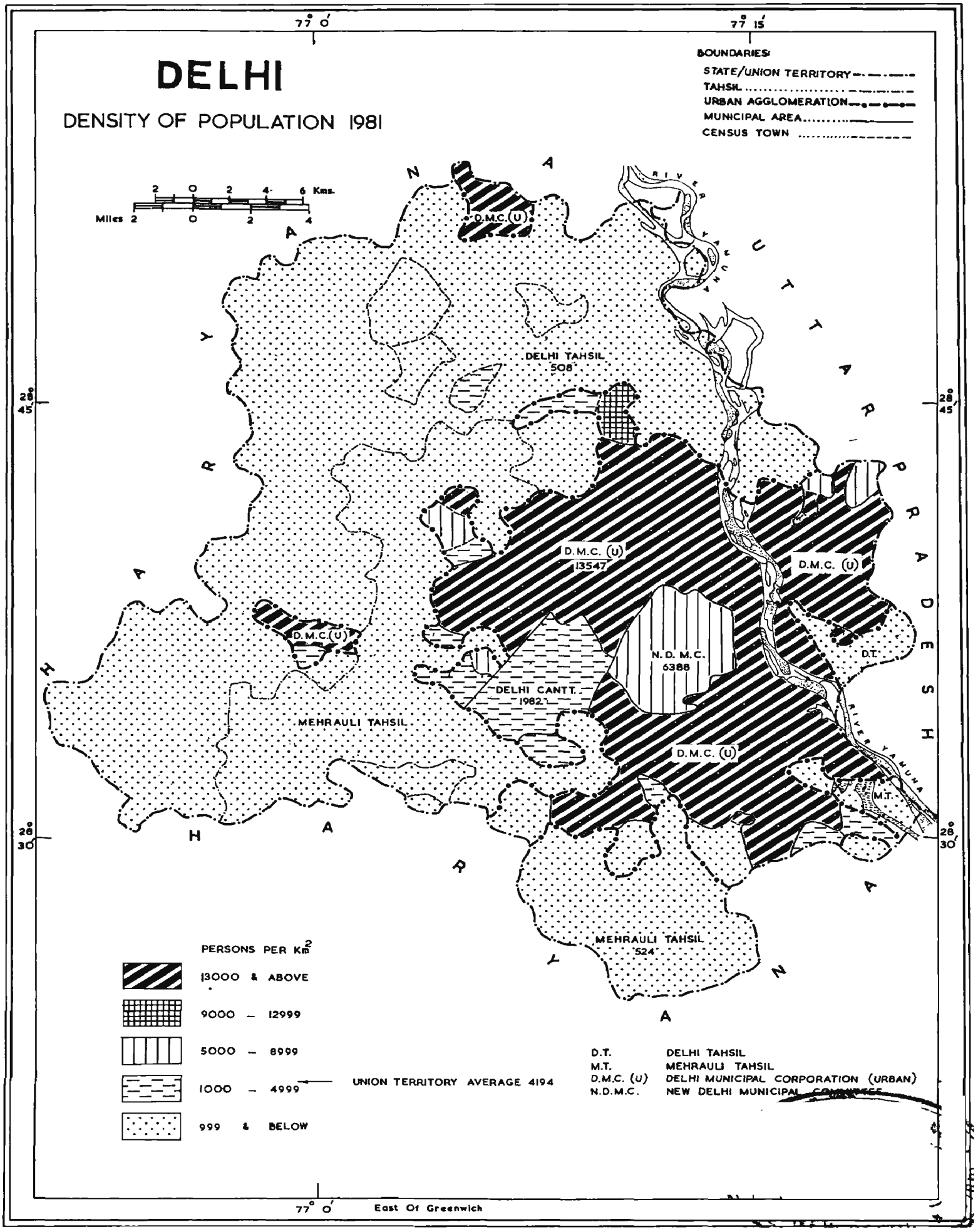
This map shows the density of population per km^2 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The density figures have been calculated for D.M.C. (Urban), N.D.M.C, Delhi Cantt., 27 Census towns, Mehraul tahsil and Delhi tahsil and grouped into five categories viz., 13,000 & above, 9000-12999 5000-8999, 1000-4999 and 999 & below. The density of population in each of the above areas have been shown in the map by choropleth.

It is clear from the map that Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils have lowest density of 508 and 524 person per km.^{2} respectively. The urban density has a high variation, e.g. Delhi Cantt. 1982, N.D.M.C.6388 and D.M.C. (Urban) 13,547. It may also be mentioned that some of the Census towns have a very high density of population, e.g. Kotla 52,662, Babar Pur 27,753, Sultanpur Mazra 20,238, Jaffarabad 17,942, Tigri 16,408 and Bhalswa Jahangirpur 10,493.

The density of population of Delhi Union Territory is 4194 for total areas, 507 for rural areas and 9745 for urban areas.

Units	Density of population/Km.^{2}
Delhi Union Territory	4194
Total Urban	9745
D.M.C.(U)	13547
N.D.M.C.	6388
Delhi Cantt.	1982
Samepur	1681
Bhalswa Jahangirpur	10493
Jaffarabad	17942
Babarpur	27753
Gokalpur	6453
Mandoli	8173
Kotla	52662
Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd	1856
Nangloi Jat	5641
Sultanpur Majra	20238
Nangloi Sayed	2517
Bindapur	3729
Nasirpur	8507
Palam	4049
Mahipal Pur	1605
Rajokri	667
Chhattarpur	880
Lado Sarai	2491
Tigri	16408
Deoli	572
Molar Band	1293
Pul Pehlad	4069
Bawana	745
Alipur	788
Pooth Khurd	716
Pehlad Pur Bangar	1073
Bijwasan	678
Total Rural	507
Delhi Tahsil	508
Mehrauli Tahsil	524

Map 10


DELHI
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
508
D.M.C. (U)
13547
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C.(U)
N. D. M. C.
6388
D.T.
DELHI CANTT.
1982
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
524
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERSONS PER Km²
13000 & ABOVE
9000 – 12999
5000 – 8999
1000 – 4999
999 & BELOW
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 4194
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
77° 0' East Of Greenwich

Map 11

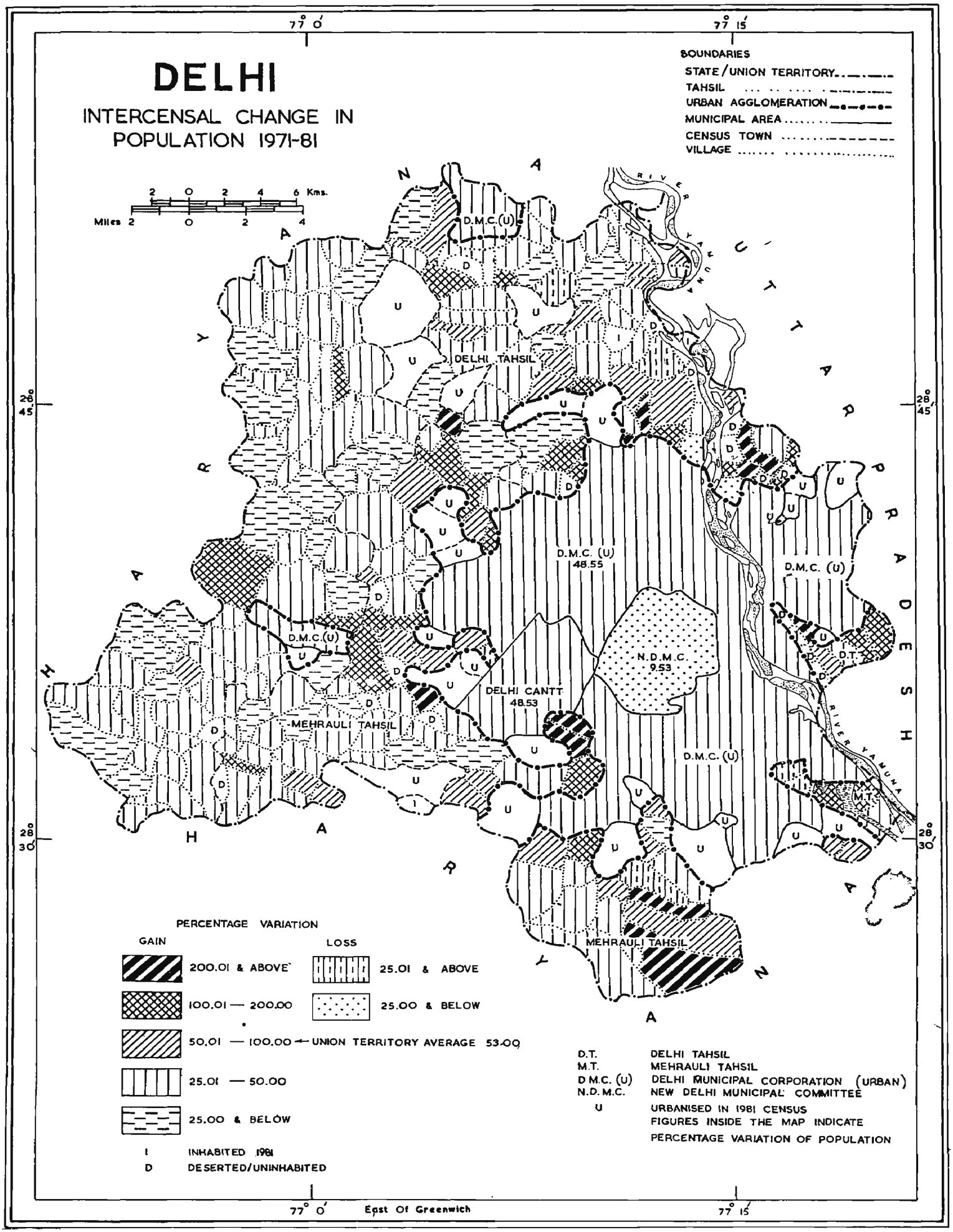
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971–81

This map shows the village/town-wise change in population during the decade 1971-81 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The percentage growth rates have been calculated for each village and town and grouped into seven ranges; five for gain and two for loss as shown in the legend on the map. The growth rates of villages and towns have been shown by choropleth accordingly.

In the 1971 Census, 4,065,698 persons were enumerated in the Union Territory of Delhi, while 6,220,406 were counted in the 1981 Census. Thus, there is an addition of 2,154,708 persons or 53.00 per cent growth during the decade 1971-81.

N.D.M.C. and 9 villages have recorded a negative growth rate of population during the decade 1971-81. N.D.M.C and 3 villages fall in the range 25.00 and below while 6 villages fall in the range 25.01 & above. The highest range of 200.01 & above has been observed in 12 villages, followed by 25 villages in the range of 100.01-200.00 and 31 villages in the range of 50.01-100.00. In the fourth range (25.01-50.00) of percentage decadal growth of population, Delhi Cantt., D.M.C.(U) and 99 villages have been shown on the map. The lowest growth rate of population during the decade 1971-81 in the range of 25.00 & below has been observed in 35 villages.

Out of the total of 231 villages in Delhi Union Territory in 1981,17 villages are uninhabited. These have been shown by the symbol 'D' on the map. Three villages which were uninhabited in 1971 and got inhabited in 1981 have been shown on the map by the symbol 'I'.


DELHI
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81
BOUNDARIES
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) 48.55
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C. 9.53
DELHI CANTT 48.53
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.T.
M.T.
PERCENTAGE VARIATION
GAIN
LOSS
200.01 & ABOVE
25.01 & ABOVE
100.01 — 200.00
25.00 & BELOW
50.01 — 100.00
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 53.00
25.01 — 50.00
25.00 & BELOW
I INHABITED 1981
D DESERTED/UNINHABITED
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
U URBANISED IN 1981 CENSUS
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF POPULATION
77° 0' East Of Greenwich
77° 15'

Map 12

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901--81

This map shows the growth of population since 1901 in the rural, urban and total areas of the Union Territory of Delhi. Growth of population for 9 census years since 1901 is represented by bars with suitable scale. The scale has been exaggerated ten time for rural areas. Each bar which represents the total population has been divided into two parts representing male and female population by suitable hatching. The bars have been drawn separately for rural, urban and total areas of Delhi Union Territory.

The total population of Delhi Union Territory was 405,819 in 1901. It increased to more than 4 times in 1951 and to nearly 15 times in 1981. The rural population in 1901, however, has not increased to even three times in 1981. The reason is partly migration and partly rural areas becoming urbanised.

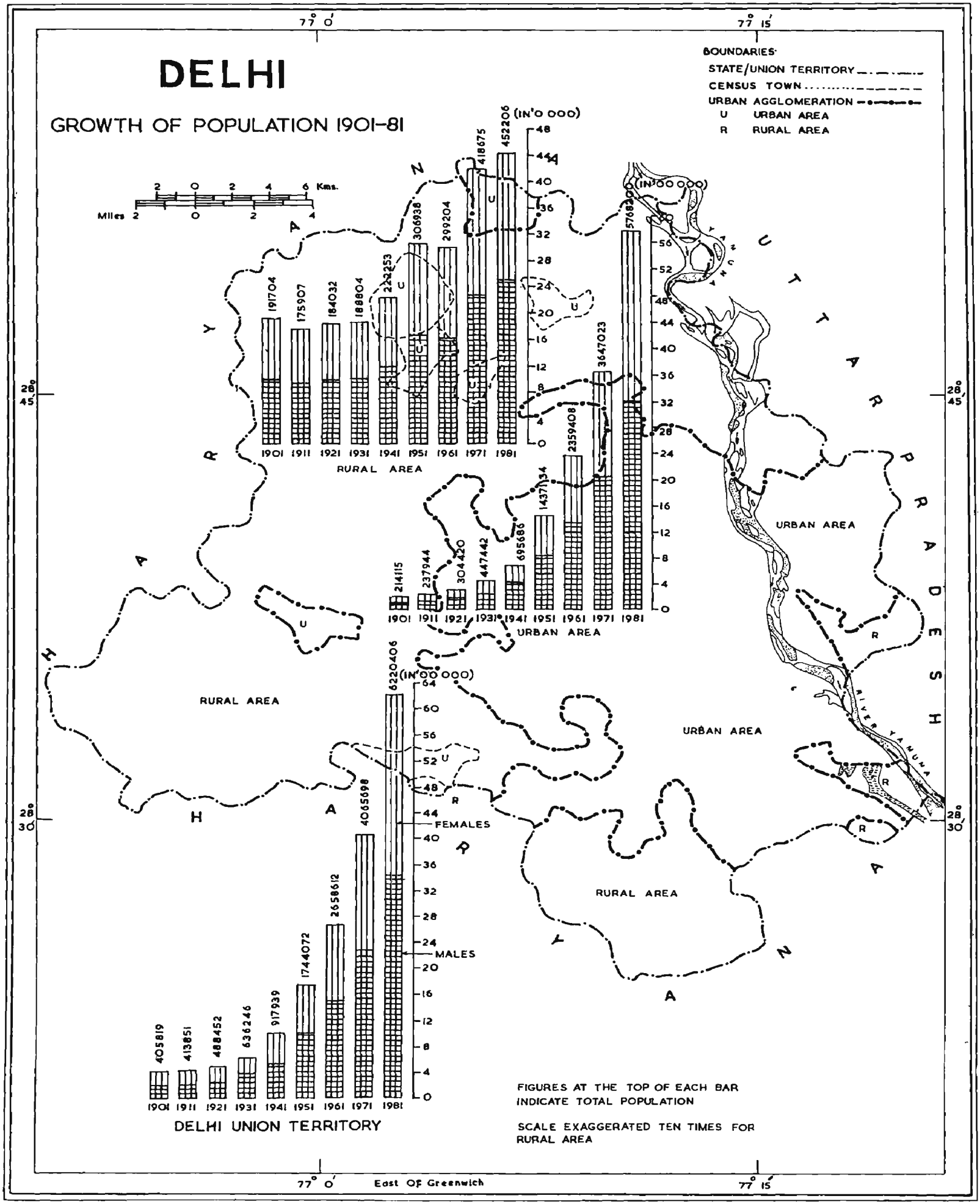
The urban population of Union Territory was only 214,115 in 1901. Since then it has been showing a constant increase so much so that by 1951 it has become almost 7 times of its population in 1901. Again, it has increased to more than 4 times by 1981 viz-a-viz 1951.

Almost similar phenomenon of growth of population has been observed in respect of male and female population in both rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory.

Table showing the male and female population in total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory from 1901 to 1981 is given below:–

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION 1901-81

Year	Population					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	217921	187898	100049	91655	117872	96243
1911	230865	182986	94125	81782	136740	101204
1921	281777	206675	99723	84309	182054	122366
1931	369497	266749	101518	87286	267979	179463
1941	535236	382703	120415	101838	414821	280865
1951	986538	757534	167106	139832	819432	617702
1961	1489378	1169234	161992	137212	1327386	1032022
1971	2257515	1808183	229424	189251	2028091	1618932
1981	3440081	2780325	249833	202373	3190248	2577952


DELHI
GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901–81
BOUNDARIES
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
(IN '0 000)
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
FEMALES
MALES
191704
175907
184032
188804
224253
306938
299204
418675
452206
214115
237944
304420
447442
695686
1437134
2359408
3647023
5768200
405819
413851
488452
636246
917939
1744072
2658612
4065698
6220406
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH BAR INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION
SCALE EXAGGERATED TEN TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
East Of Greenwich
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA

Map 13

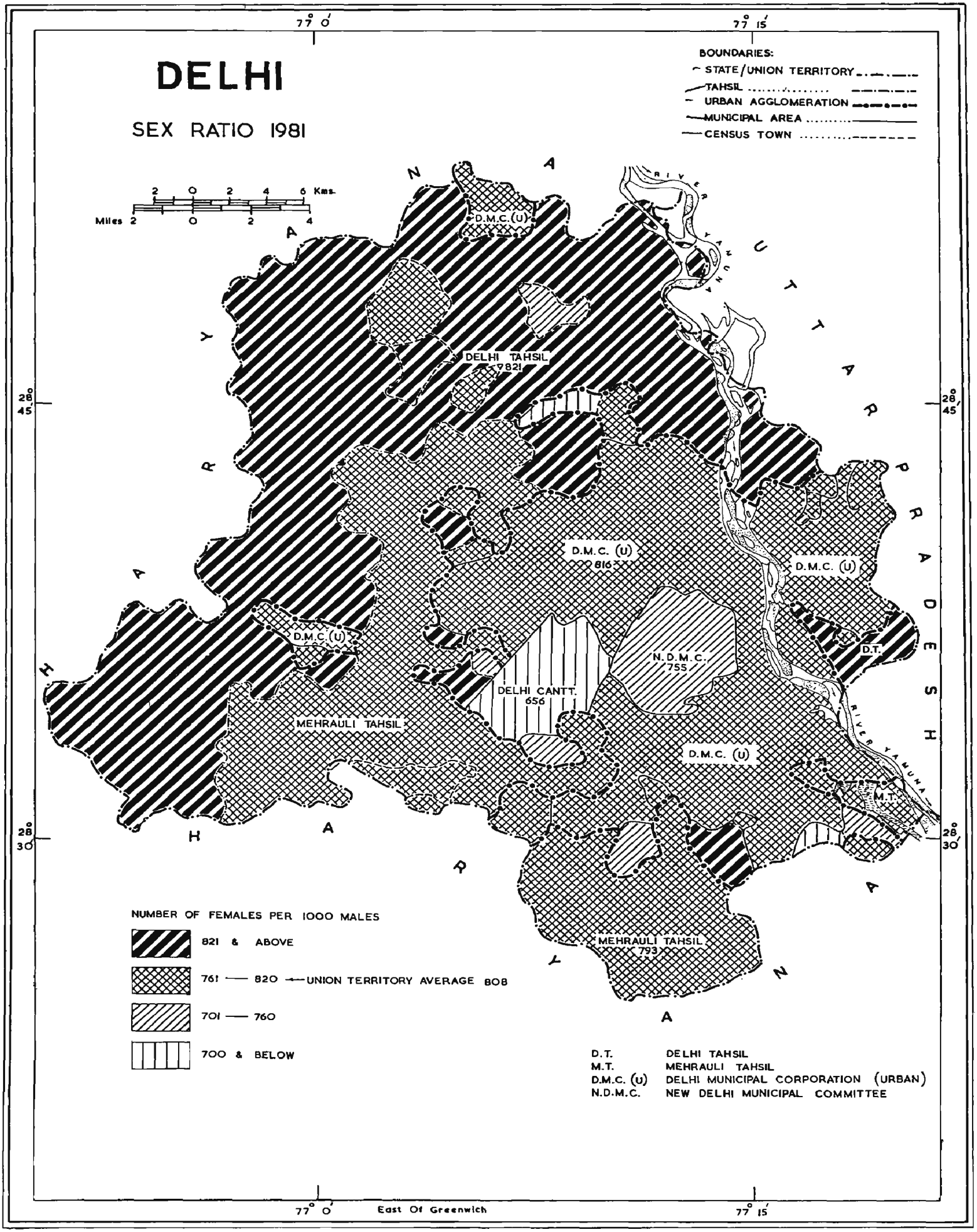
SEX RATIO 1981

This map shows the sex ratio in different units of the Union Territory of Delhi. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio has been calculated for Delhi Union Territory, D.M.C. (Urban), N.D.M.C., Delhi Cantt., 27 Census towns, Delhi tahsil and Mehrauli tahsil. These are then grouped into four ranges viz., 821 & above, 761-820, 701-760, and 700 & below and depicted on the map by choropleth.

It is observed from the map that Delhi Cantt. has the lowest sex ratio of 656 while Binda Pur Census town has the highest sex ratio of 839. The sex ratio of the Union Territory of Delhi, D.M.C. (U) and N.D.M.C. is 808, 816 and 755 respectively.

Table giving the 1981 sex ratio of Delhi Union Territory, its towns and tahsils is furnished below:--

Units	Sex ratio 1981
Delhi Union Territory	808
Delhi (Urban)	808
D.M.C (U)	816
N.D.M.C	755
Delhi Cantt.	656
Samepur	687
Bhalswa Jahangirpur	819
Jaffarabad	830
Babarpur	813
Gokalpur	790
Mandoli	786
Kotla	796
Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd	796
Nangloi Jat	825
Sultanpur Majra	795
Nangloi Sayed	778
Bindapur	839
Nasirpur	742
Palam	829
Mahipal Pur	706
Rajokri	771
Chhattarpur	723
Lado Sarai	807
Tigri	762
Deoli	833
Molar Band	758
Pul Pehlad	675
Bawana	820
Alipur	738
Pooth Khurd	821
Pehlad Pur Bangar	805
Bijwasan	790
Delhi (Rural)	810
Delhi Tahsil	821
Mehrauli Tahsil	793


DELHI
SEX RATIO 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
782
D.M.C. (U)
816
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C.
755
DELHI CANTT.
656
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
D.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
793
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
821 & ABOVE
761 — 820 — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 808
701 — 760
700 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
East Of Greenwich

Map 14.

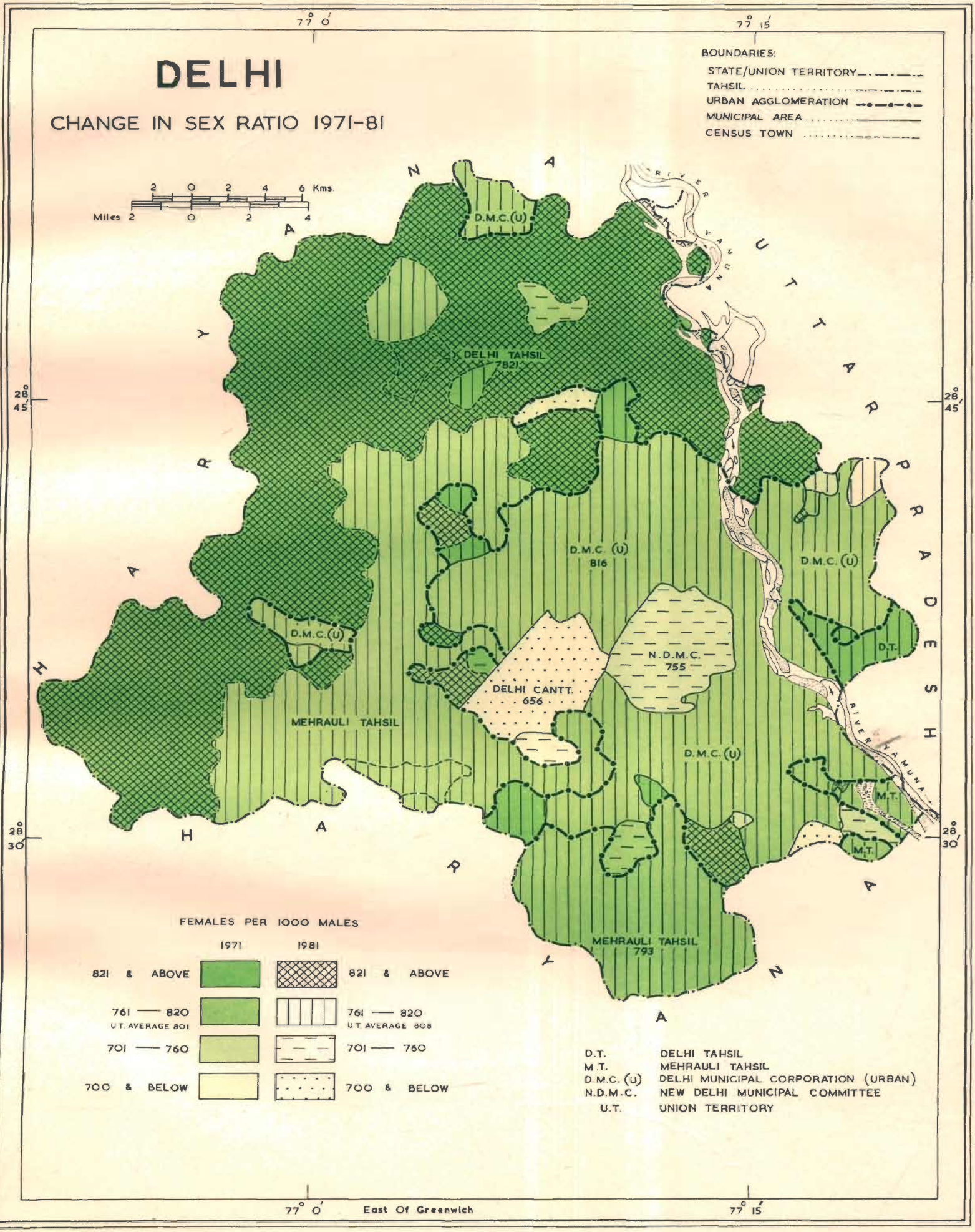
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971–81

This map shows the sex ratio for both the Census years 1971 and 1981 as per 1981 administrative set up of Delhi Union Territory by choropleth.

The sex ratios i.e. females per 1000 males for both the census years have been calculated for Delhi Union Territory, D.M.C. (U), N.D.M.C, Delhi Cantt., 27 Census towns, Delhi tahsil and Mehrauli tahsil at the administrative set up of 1981 Census. These have been grouped into four ranges viz., 821 & above, 761-820, 701-760 and 700 & below. The sex ratio for 1971 have been depicted in the map by different shades of green colour while the 1981 sex ratios are shown by black hatching of choropleth.

The following table shows the sex-ratios of 1971 and 1981 by defined units.

Units	Sex ratio	
	1981	1971
Delhi Union Territory	808	801
Delhi (Urban)	808	798
D.M.C. (U)	816	806
N.D.M.C	755	751
Delhi Cantt.	656	612
Samepur	687	736
Bhalswa Jahangirpur	819	917
Jaffarabad	830	788
Babarpur	813	806
Gokalpur	790	756
Mandoli	786	486
Kotla	796	1009
Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd	796	781
Nangloi Jat	825	807
Sultanpur Majra	795	888
Nangloi Sayed	778	829
Bindapur	839	846
Nasirpur	742	922
Palam	829	804
Mahipal Pur	706	675
Rajokri	771	887
Chhattarpur	723	810
Lado Sarai	807	824
Tigri	762	750
Deoli	833	807
Molar Band	758	745
Pul Pehlad	675	687
Bawana	820	770
Alipur	738	790
Pooth Khurd	821	829
Pehlad Pur Bangar	805	823
Bijwasan	790	820
Delhi (Rural)	810	825
Delhi Tahsil	821	839
Mehrauli Tahsil	793	808

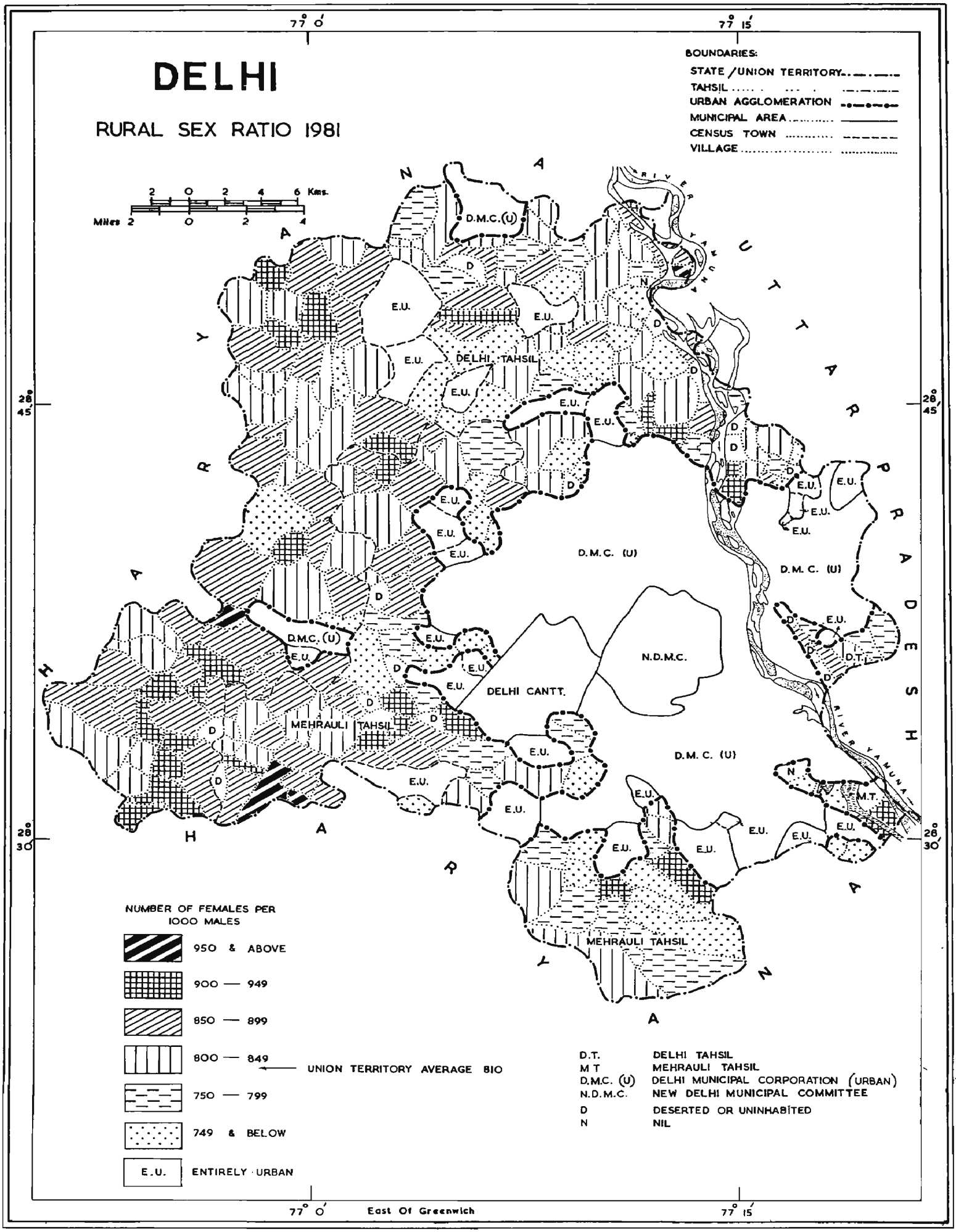

DELHI
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971-81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL 782
D.M.C. (U) 816
N.D.M.C. 755
DELHI CANTT. 656
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 793
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
821 & ABOVE
761 — 820
U.T. AVERAGE 801
U.T. AVERAGE 808
701 — 760
700 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
U.T. UNION TERRITORY
East Of Greenwich

Map 15

RURAL SEX RATIO 1981

This map shows the village wise sex ratio in the Union Territory of Delhi as per 1981 Census. The sex ratio (females per 1000 males) have been grouped into six ranges viz., 950 & above, 900-949, 850-899, 800-849, 750-799 and 749 & below and shown by choropleth in black shades as per their range of sex ratio.

Two villages (Sungerpur and Surakhpur) in Delhi tahsil and two villages (Nanak Heri and Jhatikara) in Mehrauli tahsil have the highest sex ratio of 950 & above. These villages are located on the border of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Out of 231 villages, 27 have sex ratio 900-949, 60 have sex ratio 850-899, 55 have sex ratio 800-849, 28 have sex ratio 750-799 and 38 have sex ratio 749 & below. 17 villages were found to be uninhabited at the time of 1981 Census. It is curiously noted that two villages viz., Fatehpur Jat and Kotla Mahigiran in Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils respectively have most adverse sex ratio as all the inhabitants of these villages were males.


DELHI
RURAL SEX RATIO 1981
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
DELHI CANTT.
N.D.M.C.
D.M.C. (U)
E.U.
D
N
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
950 & ABOVE
900 — 949
850 — 899
800 — 849
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 810
750 — 799
749 & BELOW
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M T MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
D DESERTED OR UNINHABITED
N NIL
East Of Greenwich

Map 16

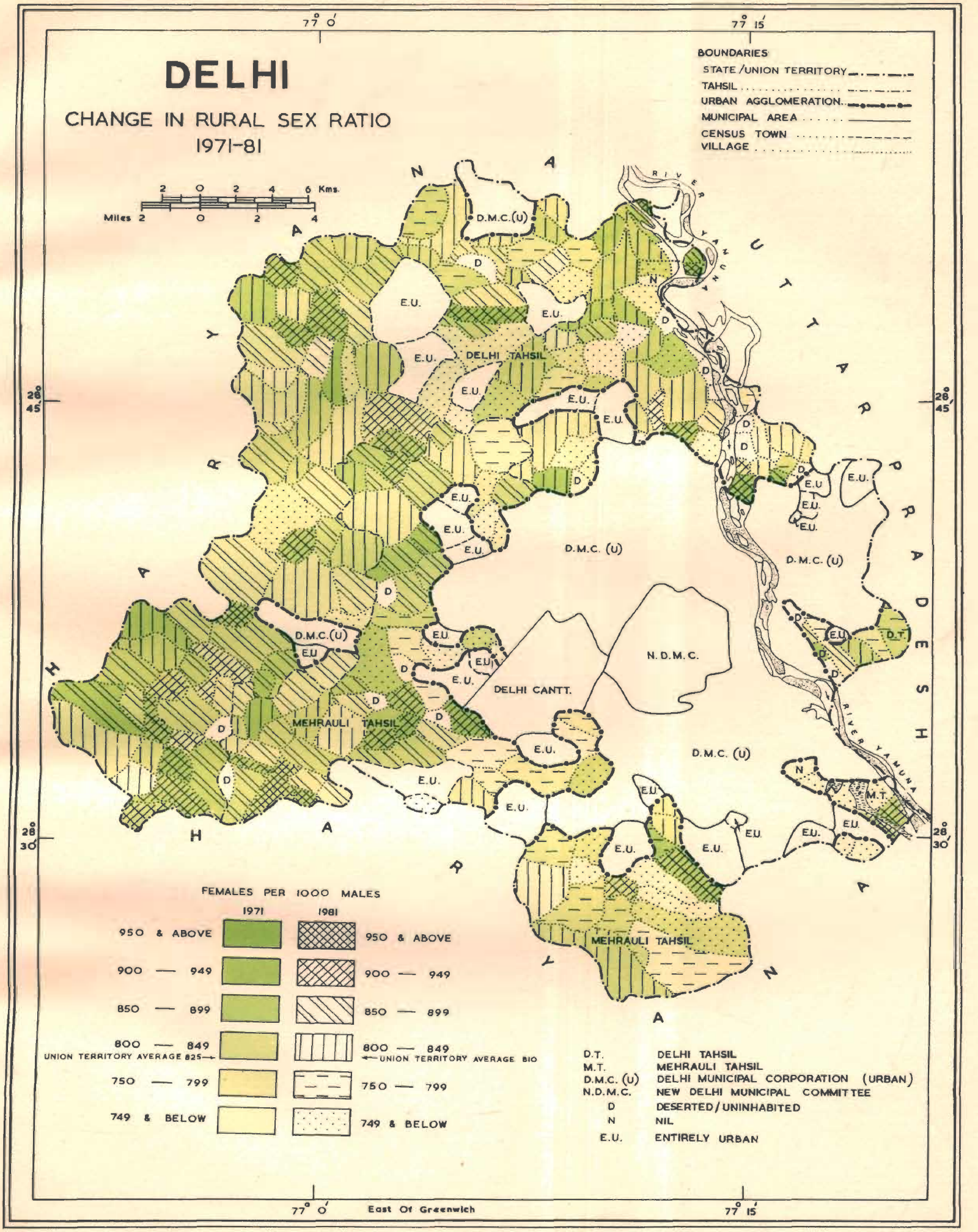
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1971–81

This map shows rural sex ratio for both the Census years 1971 and 1981 on one map at the administrative set up of 1981 Census at village level.

The sex ratios (females per 1000 males) have been worked out for 1971 and 1981 years separately for each village. These have been grouped into six ranges viz., 950 & above, 900-949, 850-899, 800-849, 750-799 and 749 & below. The sex ratio for 1971 have been depicted by different shades of green colour while 1981 sex ratio have been depicted by black hatching of choropleth.

It is observed from the map that there has been some noticeable change in the range of sex ratio 950 & above. There are 4 villages in 1981 in this range against 20 in 1971. The sex ratio of Shanjar Pur and Razapur Kalan villages in Delhi tahsil were nil in 1971 as all the inhabitants in these villages were males whereas in 1981 the sex ratio in Shanjar Pur is 108 and the village Razapur Kalan was found to be deserted. The sex ratios of Fatehpur Jat village in Delhi tahsil and Kotla Mahigiran village in Mehrauli tahsil were found to be nil in 1981 as no female was found in these villages in 1981 Census but the sex ratio in both these villages were 222 in 1971.

Range of sex ratio	Number of villages	
	1971	1981
950 & above	20	4
900-949	32	27
850-899	53	60
800-849	56	55
750-799	22	28
749 & below	31	38
N--NIL	2	2
D--DESERTED/UNINHABITED	15	17


DELHI
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO
1971-81
BOUNDARIES
STATE /UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
DELHI CANTT.
N.D.M.C.
D.M.C. (U)
E.U.
D
N
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
950 & ABOVE
900 — 949
850 — 899
800 — 849
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 825
750 — 799
749 & BELOW
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 810
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
D DESERTED / UNINHABITED
N NIL
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
East Of Greenwich

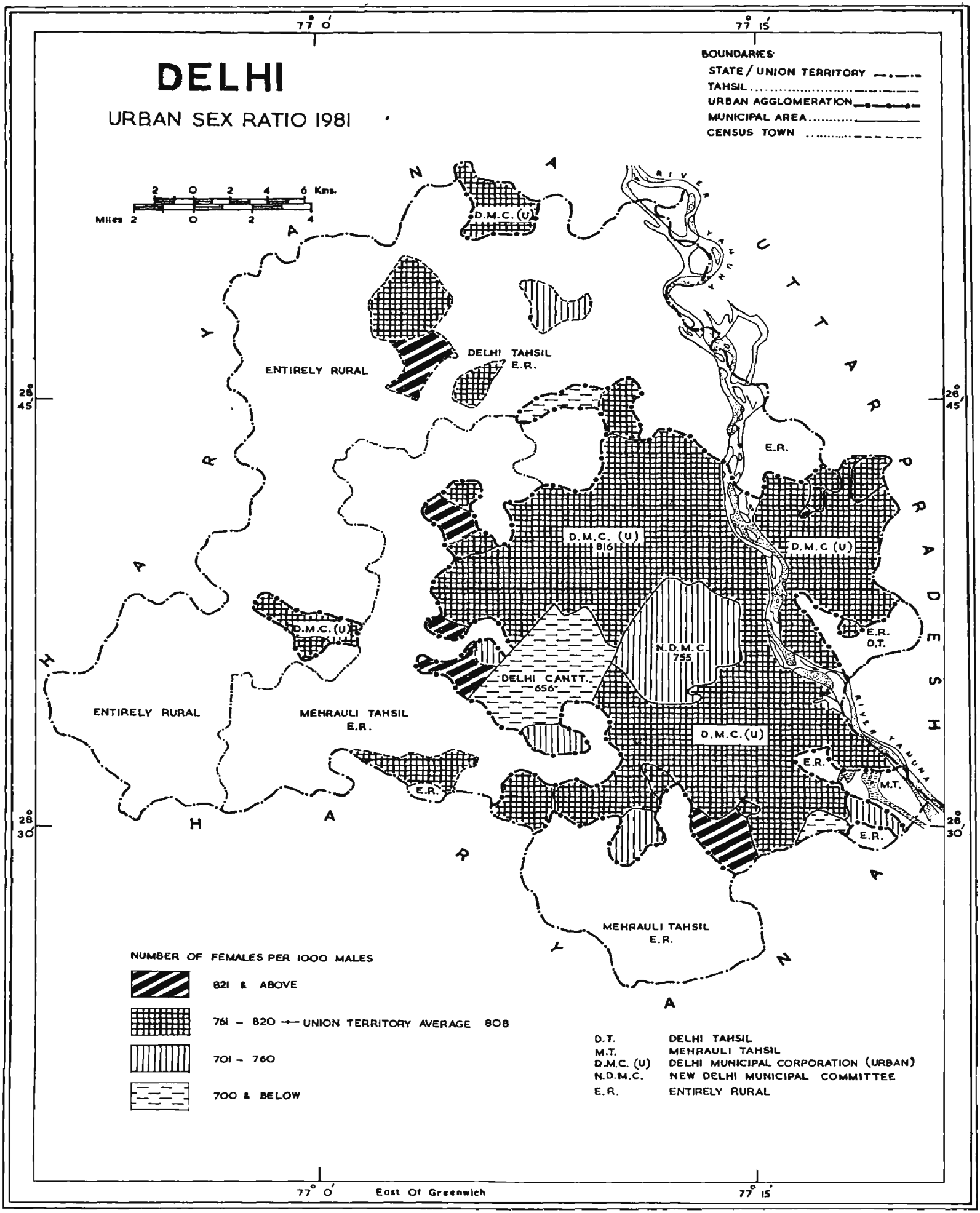
Map 17

URBAN SEX RATIO 1981

This map shows the sex ratio of each town of Union Territory of Delhi as per 1981 Census. The sex ratio have been grouped into four ranges viz., 821 & above, 761-820, 701-760 and 700 & below and depicted by choropleth in black shades for all the towns as per their range of sex ratios.

Palam, Bindapur, Jaffarabad, Nangloi Jat, Pooth Khurd and Deoli Census towns have the highest sex ratio of 821 & above. The lowest sex ratio 700 & below has been observed in Delhi Cantt., Samepur and Pul Pehlad. The sex ratio of D.M.C. (Urban) and N.D.M.C. are respectively in the range of 761-820 and 701-760. The urban sex ratio of Delhi Union Territory (808) lies in the same range as that of D.M.C. (Urban) i.e. 761-820.

Map 17


DELHI
URBAN SEX RATIO 1981
BOUNDARIES
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
E.R.
ENTIRELY RURAL
D.M.C. (U) 816
N.D.M.C. 755
DELHI CANTT. 656
D.M.C (U)
E.R.
D.T.
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
ENTIRELY RURAL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
M.T.
E.R.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
E.R.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
821 & ABOVE
761 – 820 — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 808
701 – 760
700 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
East Of Greenwich

Map 18

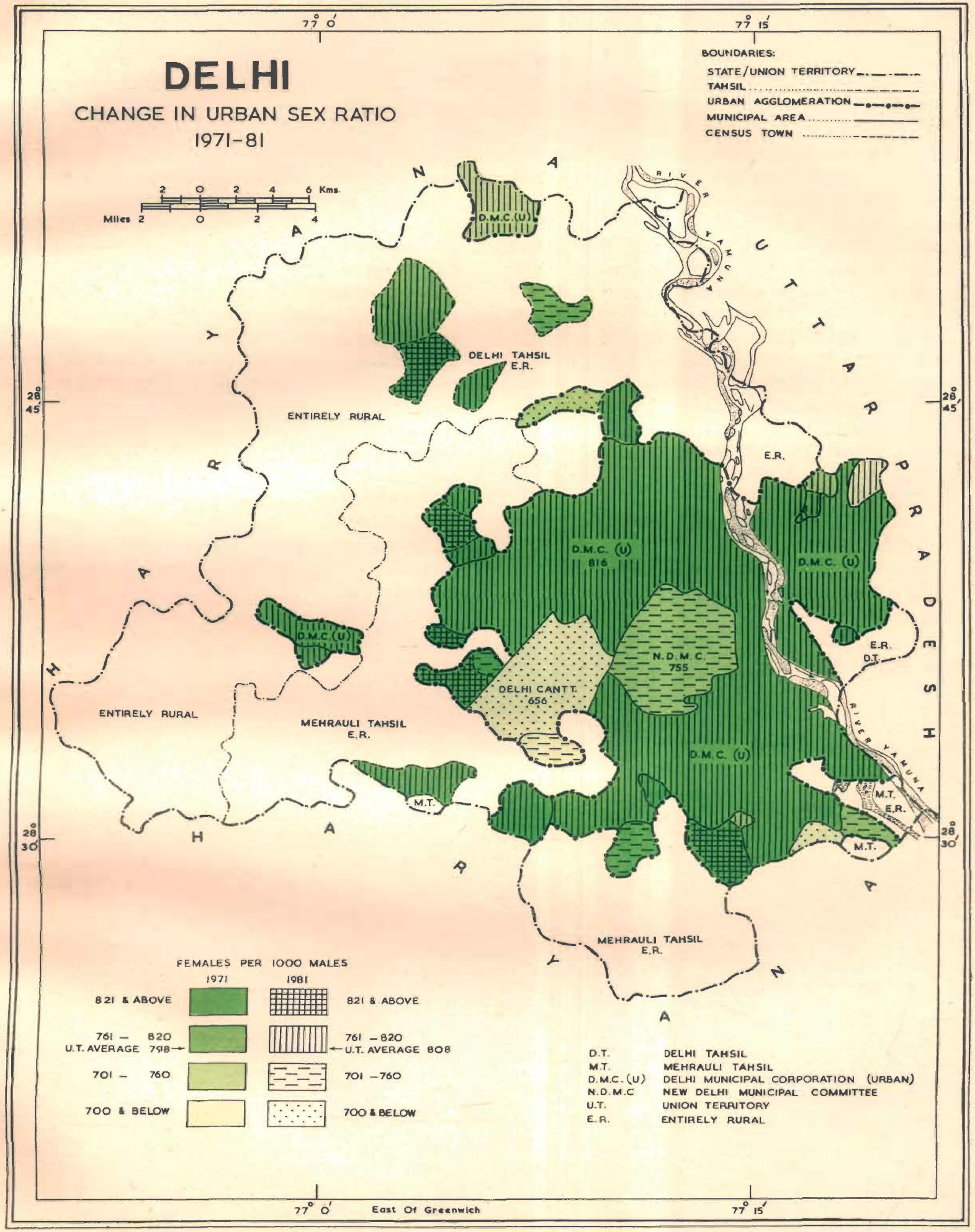
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971–81

This map shows the urban sex ratio for both the Census years 1971 and 1981 of Delhi Union Territory by choropleth.

The sex ratio (females per 1000 males) have been worked out for 1971 and 1981 for each of the towns at the 1981 administrative set up. These have been grouped into four ranges viz., 821 & above, 761-820, 701-760 and 700 & below. The sex ratio for 1971 have been depicted by different shades of green colour while 1981 sex ratio in black hatching by choropleth in the same map.

It is observed from the map that there has not been any change in the range of sex ratio in 1971 81 in respect of Delhi Union Territory (Urban) D.M.C. (Urban), N.D.M.C, Delhi Cantt. and 8 Census towns. In addition to this there were 9 Census towns in 1971 having sex ratio in the highest range 821 & above as against 6 in 1981. The following table gives sex ratios for 1971 and 1981 for all the towns.

Name of Towns	Sex Ratios (Females/ 1000 Males)	
	1981	1971
Delhi Union Territory	808	801
Delhi Urban	808	798
D.M.C (U)	816	806
N.D.M.C	755	751
Delhi Cantt.	656	612
Samepur	687	736
Bhalswa Jahangirpur	819	917
Jaffarabad	830	788
Babarpur	813	806
Gokalpur	790	756
Mandoli	786	486
Kotla	796	1009
Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd	796	781
Nangloi Jat	825	807
Sultanpur Majra	795	888
Nangloi Sayed	778	829
Bindapur	839	846
Nasirpur	742	922
Palam	829	804
Mahipal Pur	706	675
Rajokri	771	887
Chhattarpur	723	810
Lado Sarai	807	824
Tigri	762	750
Deoli	833	807
Molar Band	758	745
Pul Pehlad	675	687
Bawana	820	770
Alipur	738	790
Pooth Khurd	821	829
Pehlad Pur Bangar	805	823
Bijwasan	790	820


DELHI
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO
1971-81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
E.R.
ENTIRELY RURAL
D.M.C. (U)
816
N.D.M.C.
755
DELHI CANTT.
656
D.M.C. (U)
E.R.
D.T.
D.M.C. (U)
ENTIRELY RURAL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
E.R.
M.T.
M.T.
E.R.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
E.R.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
821 & ABOVE
821 & ABOVE
761 — 820
U.T. AVERAGE 798
761 — 820
U.T. AVERAGE 808
701 — 760
701 — 760
700 & BELOW
700 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
U.T. UNION TERRITORY
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
East Of Greenwich

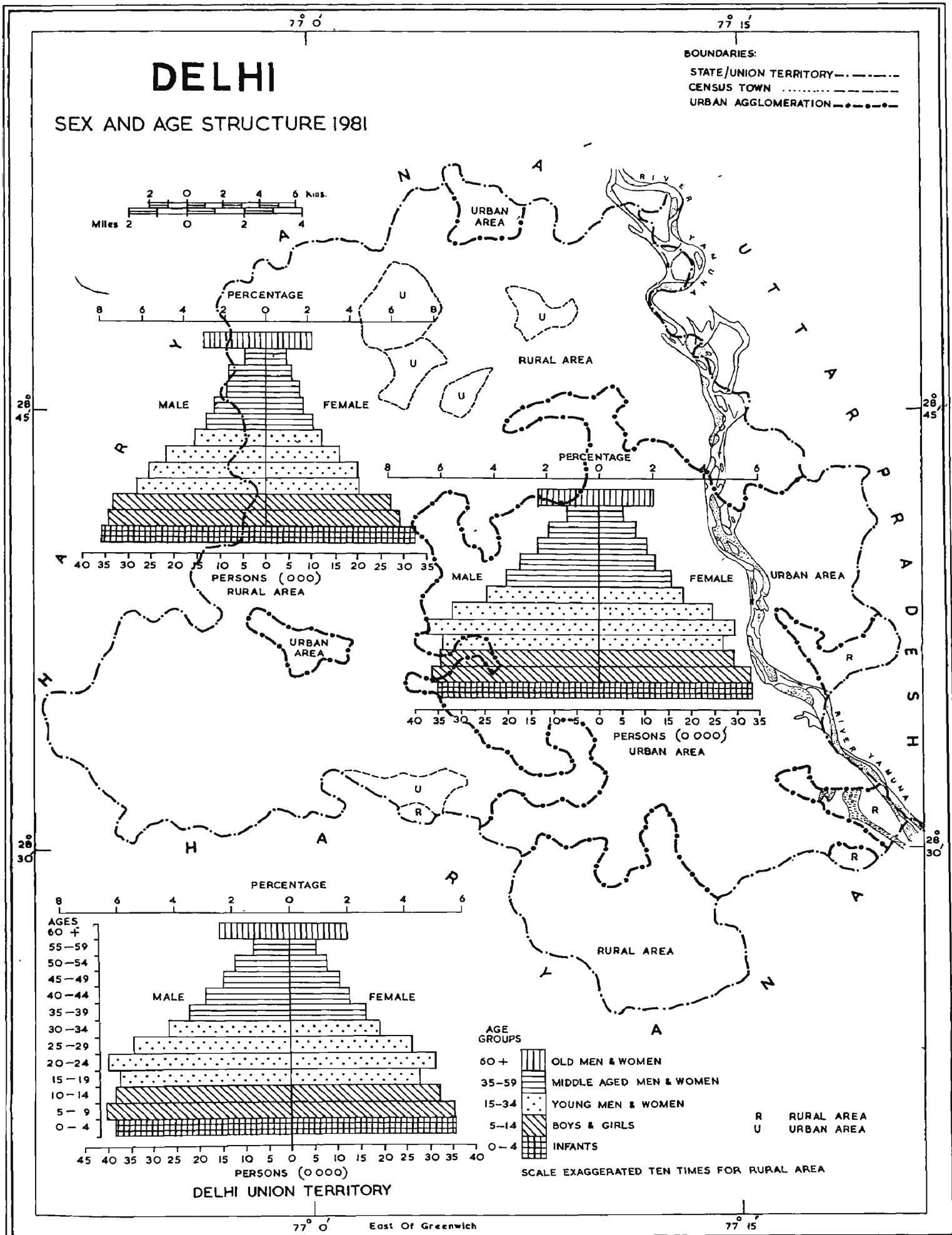
Map 19

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

This map shows the classification of population of Delhi Union Territory by age and sex in total, rural and urban areas. The age groups adopted for this map are 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24. 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, and 60+. The male population has been shown on the left side of age pyramids and the female on the right. The classification, namely old men and women (60+), middle aged men and women (35-59), young men and women (15-34), boys and girls (5-14) and infants (0-4) has been shown by black hatching in the pyramids according to their age groups. The scale used in the preparation of age pyramid for rural areas has been exaggerated 10 times.

The proportion of infants in the age group 0-4 is recorded Males (7.31 per cent) and females (6.81 per cent) in the rural areas of Delhi Union Territory. The corresponding figures for the urban areas are 6.08 per cent and 5.74 per cent. This signifies lower birth rate in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. The proportion of boys and girls in the age group (5-14) constitute 14.90 per cent and 12.55 per cent respectively in the rural areas which are higher than the corresponding figures of 12.40 per cent and 10.85 per cent of the urban areas. The proportion of young men and women (15-34) as well as middle aged men and women (35-59) to total population is slightly higher in urban areas as compared to the corresponding figures in the rural areas of Delhi Union Territory.

The old men and women (60+) constitute 2.98 per cent for males and 2.21 per cent females of the total population in rural areas which are slightly higher than the corresponding figures of 2.39 per cent and 2.03 per cent of the urban areas of Delhi Union Territory.


DELHI
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
URBAN AREA
RURAL AREA
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
PERSONS (000)
PERSONS (0 000)
RIVER YAMUNA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
AGES
60 +
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5– 9
0– 4
AGE GROUPS
60 + OLD MEN & WOMEN
35–59 MIDDLE AGED MEN & WOMEN
15–34 YOUNG MEN & WOMEN
5–14 BOYS & GIRLS
0–4 INFANTS
R RURAL AREA
U URBAN AREA
SCALE EXAGGERATED TEN TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
East Of Greenwich

Map 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971–81

This map gives the change in sex and age structure of population in total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory during 1971-81. The percentages of male and female population of different age groups viz., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39...etc. and 60+ have been calculated separately for total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory for the year 1971 and 1981. The male population has been shown on the left side of age pyramids and the female on the right.

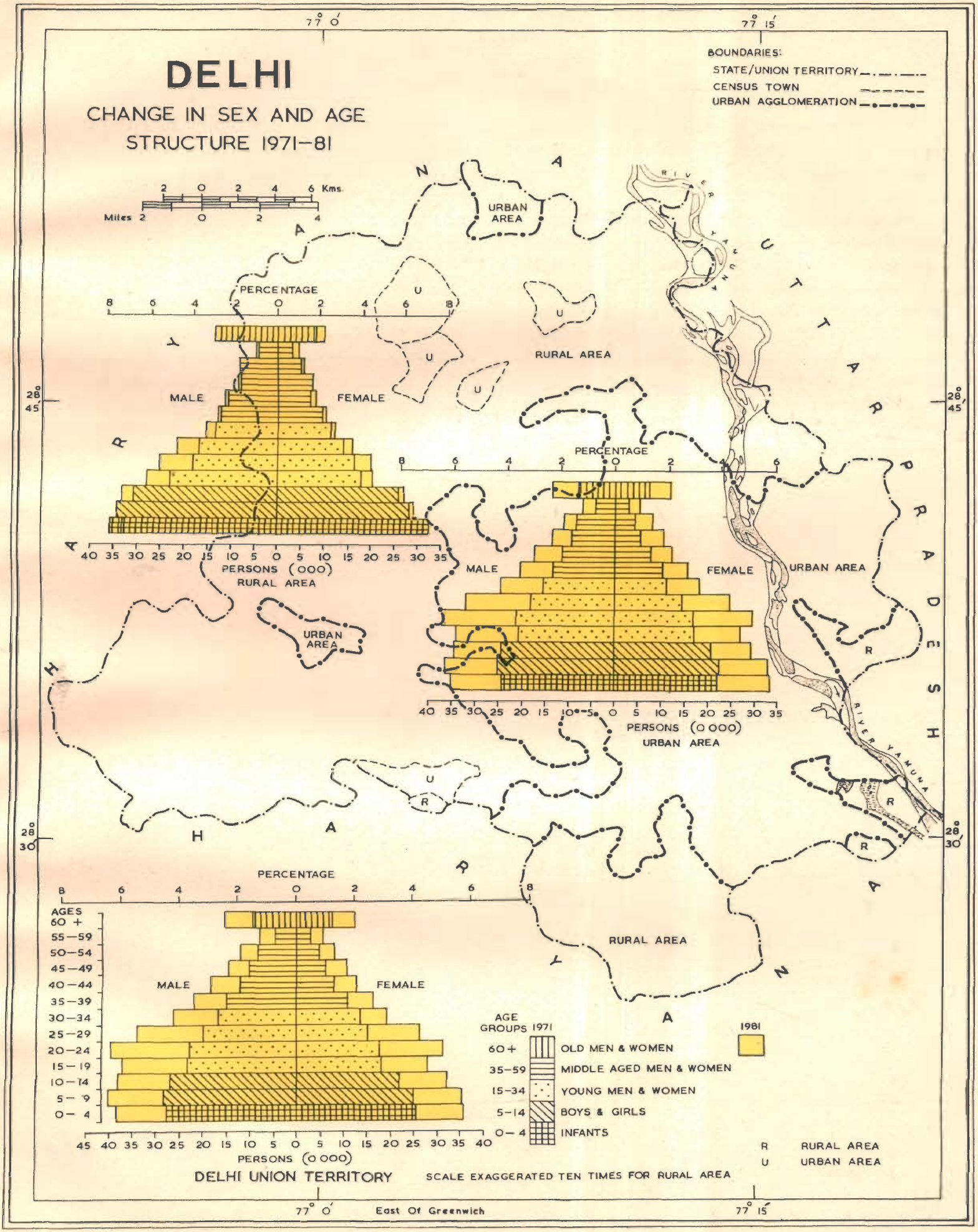
1971 diagram for each of the total, rural and urban areas has been drawn first and shaded in black to represent five broad age group viz. 60+, 35-59, 15-34, 5-14 and 0-4. The 1981 diagram has been superimposed on it by yellow colour. The yellow colour portion (without hatching) in the diagram shows the increase in the percentage of population during 1971-81. The scale used in the diagram for rural areas has been exaggerated ten times.

The total male and female population of Delhi Union Territory was 3,440,081 and 2,780,325 respectively in 1981 while the corresponding population in 1971 was 2,257,515 and 1,808,183 respectively. The males out number females in all age groups. The net addition of males and females during the decade is 2,154,708.

The proportion of infants (0-4) and boys and girls (5-14) has declined during 1971-81 in both rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory. This may be due to decline in fertility. The proportion of young men and women in the age group 15-34 has slightly increased during the decade 1971-81 in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of middle aged men (35-59) has declined from 12.30, 10.38 and 12.51 in total, rural and urban areas in 1971 to 11.98, 10.02 and 12.14 in 1981 whereas the proportion of middle aged women (35-59) has slightly increased in total and urban areas but marginally declined in rural areas. The old age group of 60 and above formed 2.38 per cent males and 1.91 per cent females in 1971 which has marginally increased to 2.43 per cent males and 2.05 per cent females in 1981. Rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory also observed an increase in the proportion of old men and women (60+) during the decade 1971-81. The decline in mortality may be assigned as the main cause of this increase.

The table given below compares percentage of males and females in various broad age groups in 1971 and 1981 for the Union Territory of Delhi for rural and urban areas.

Age groups	Sex	Delhi (U.T)		Delhi (R)		Delhi (U)	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	M	55.53	55.30	54.80	55.25	55.61	55.31
	F	44.47	44.70	45.20	44.75	44.39	44.69
0–4	M	6.77	6.17	8.53	7.31	6.56	6.08
	F	6.25	5.82	7.77	6.81	6.08	5.74
5–14	M	13.64	12.58	15.64	14.90	13.42	12.40
	F	11.98	10.97	12.97	12.55	11.86	10.85
15–34	M	20.43	22.08	17.33	20.01	20.79	22.24
	F	15.91	17.03	14.37	15.24	16.09	17.17
35–59	M	12.30	11.98	10.38	10.02	12.51	12.14
	F	8.41	8.78	8.07	7.92	8.45	8.85
60+	M	2.38	2.43	2.92	2.98	2.32	2.39
	F	1.91	2.05	2.01	2.21	1.90	2.03


DELHI
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971–81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
URBAN AREA
RURAL AREA
PERCENTAGE
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8
MALE
FEMALE
40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
PERSONS (000)
RIVER YAMUNA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
AGES
60 +
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
0–4
45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
AGE GROUPS 1971
1981
60+ OLD MEN & WOMEN
35–59 MIDDLE AGED MEN & WOMEN
15–34 YOUNG MEN & WOMEN
5–14 BOYS & GIRLS
0–4 INFANTS
R RURAL AREA
U URBAN AREA
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
SCALE EXAGGERATED TEN TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
East Of Greenwich

Map 21

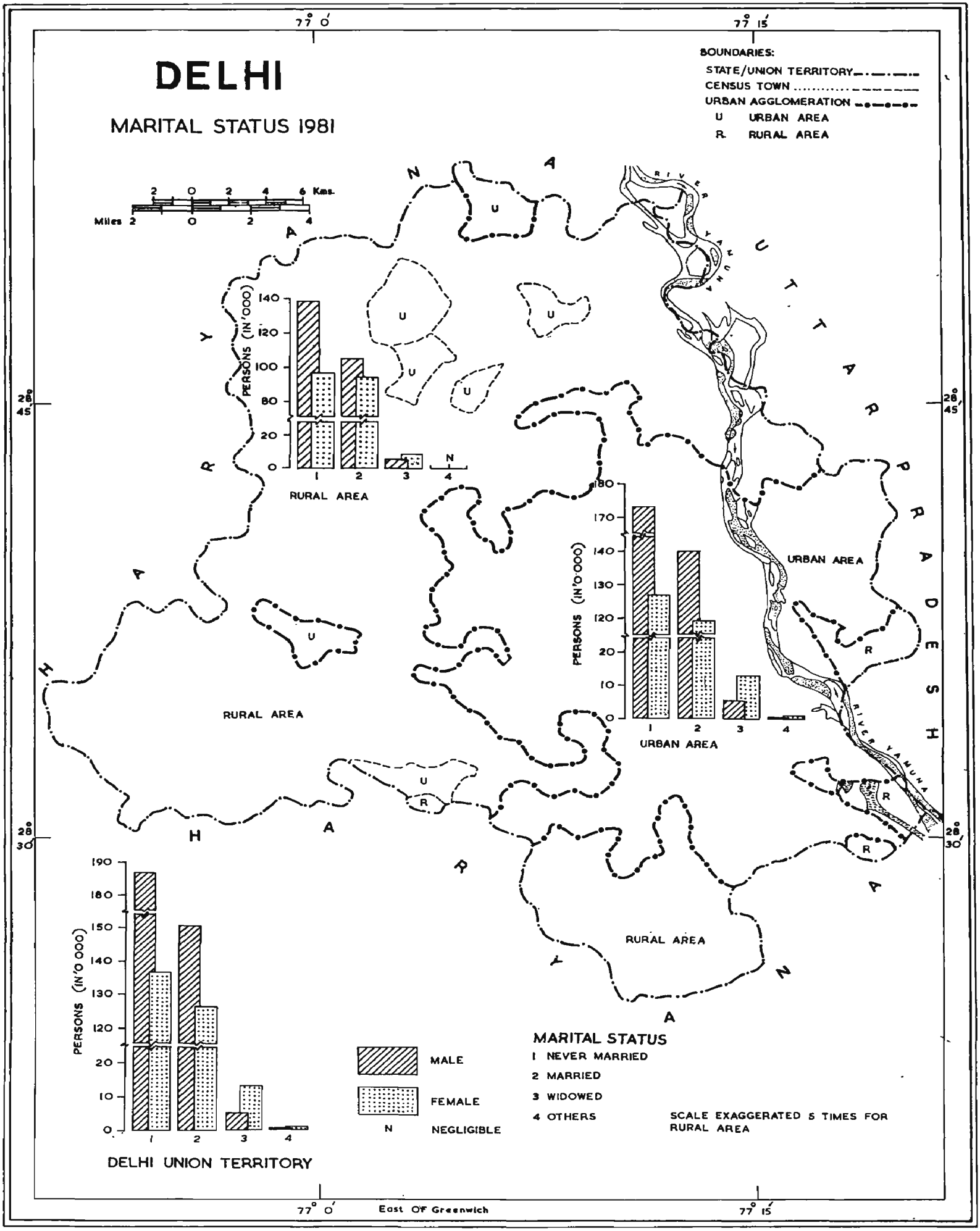
MARITAL STATUS 1981

This map shows the marital status of males and females in total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory in 1981.

The marital status of male and female population categorised as (i) never married (ii) married, (iii) widowed and (iv) others has been represented by bar diagrams drawn according to the absolute figures for total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory. The bars for males and females have been differentiated by hatching as shown in the legend on the map. The category 'others' include unspecified marital status and 'separated or divorced'. The scale for the diagram in rural areas has been exaggerated 5 times.

The proportion of 'never married' and 'married' is much larger in both rural and urban areas. The males out number females in the category 'never married' and 'married' in both rural and urban areas. The widows out number widowers in both rural and urban areas.

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 in Delhi Union Territory, 3,246,527 are never married and 2,778,552 are married. The widow account for only 189,064 persons. The proportion of 'married' is also much higher in the Union Territory of Delhi. The males out number females in the category 'never married' and 'married' while widows out number widowers in the Union Territory of Delhi.

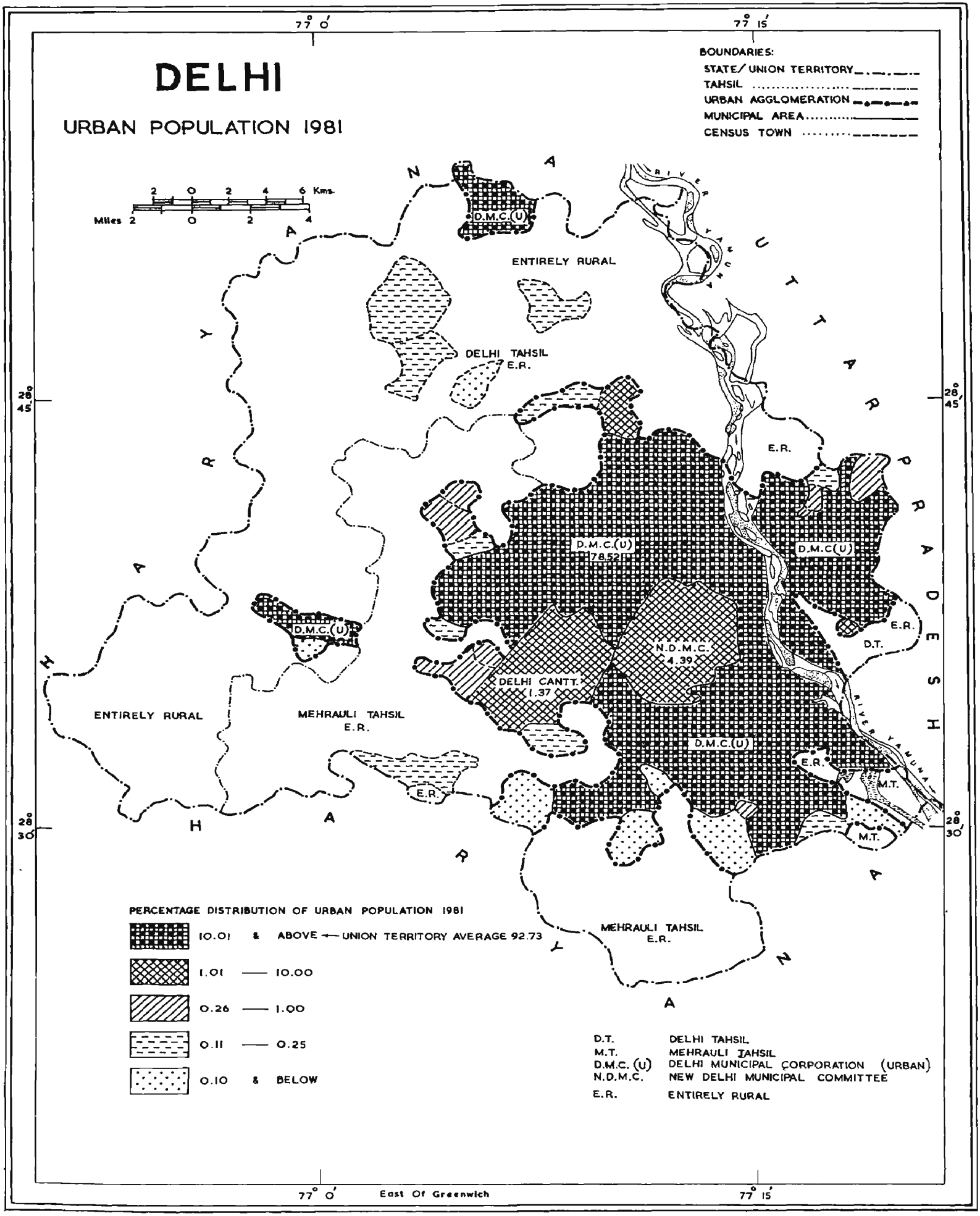

DELHI
MARITAL STATUS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
PERSONS (IN'000)
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
MARITAL STATUS
1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 OTHERS
MALE
FEMALE
N NEGLIGIBLE
SCALE EXAGGERATED 5 TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
East Of Greenwich

Map 22

URBAN POPULATION 1981

The map shows the percentage distribution of urban population to total population in each town of Delhi Union Territory in 1981. The percentage figures of urban population to total population for the Union Territory, D.M.C.(Urban), N.D.M.C, Delhi Cantt. and 27 Census towns have been calculated and grouped into five ranges 10 & above, 1.01-10.00, 0.26-1.00, 0.11-0.25, 0.10 & below. The percentage of urban population in the towns in Delhi Union Territory have been shown on the map by choropleth accordingly as per the legend on the map.

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 in Delhi Union Territory in 1981, 5,768,200 people lived in urban areas constituting 92.73 per cent of which D.M.C. (Urban) alone accounts for 78.52 per cent of the urban population to total population. This is followed by N.D.M.C. with 4.39 per cent and Delhi Cantt. with 1.37 per cent. The other 27 Census towns together account for 8.45 per cent of the total population of Delhi Union Territory.


DELHI
URBAN POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/ UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
ENTIRELY RURAL
DELHI TAHSIL
E.R.
D.M.C.(U) 78.52
N.D.M.C. 4.39
DELHI CANTT. 1.37
D.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
M.T.
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION 1981
10.01 & ABOVE — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 92.73
1.01 — 10.00
0.26 — 1.00
0.11 — 0.25
0.10 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
East Of Greenwich

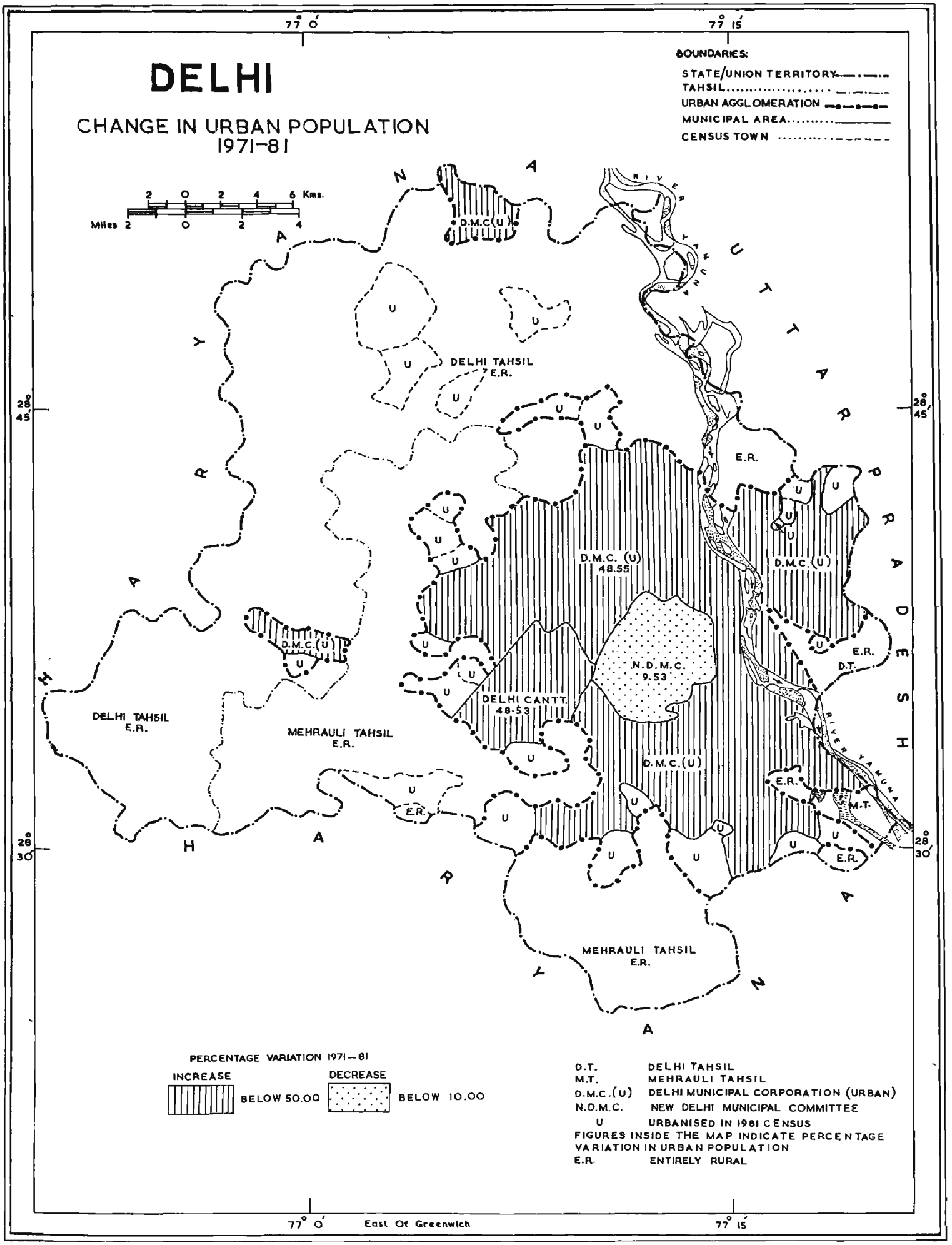
Map 23

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971–81

The map shows the change in urban population during the decade 1971-81 in each of the three main towns of Delhi, namely D.M.C (Urban), N.D.M.C and Delhi Cantt. The percentage figures of increase or decrease in urban population during 1971-81 have been calculated for D.M.C (Urban), N.D.M.C and Delhi Cantt. and grouped into two categories of gain and loss depicted on the map as increase and decrease by two different shades of hatching as shown in the legend on the map.

The urban population of Delhi Union Territory in 1971 was 3,647,023 persons which increased' to 5,768,200 in 1981. Thus 2,121,177 persons were added in urban areas and this gave a decennial growth rate of urban population as 58.16 per cent during the decade 1971-81. This high growth of urban population is partly due to net in-migration and partly due to declaring of as many as 27 villages as Census towns in 1981 Census.

The highest percentage gain in urban population was recorded in D.M.C (Urban) with 48.55 per cent followed by Delhi Cantt. with 48.53 per cent. N.D.M.C recorded a percentage loss of 9.53 in its urban population during the decade 1971-81.


DELHI
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
1971–81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL E.R.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL E.R.
D.M.C. (U) 48.55
N.D.M.C. 9.53
DELHI CANTT. 48.53
E.R.
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE VARIATION 1971–81
INCREASE
BELOW 50.00
DECREASE
BELOW 10.00
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
U URBANISED IN 1981 CENSUS
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN URBAN POPULATION
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
East Of Greenwich

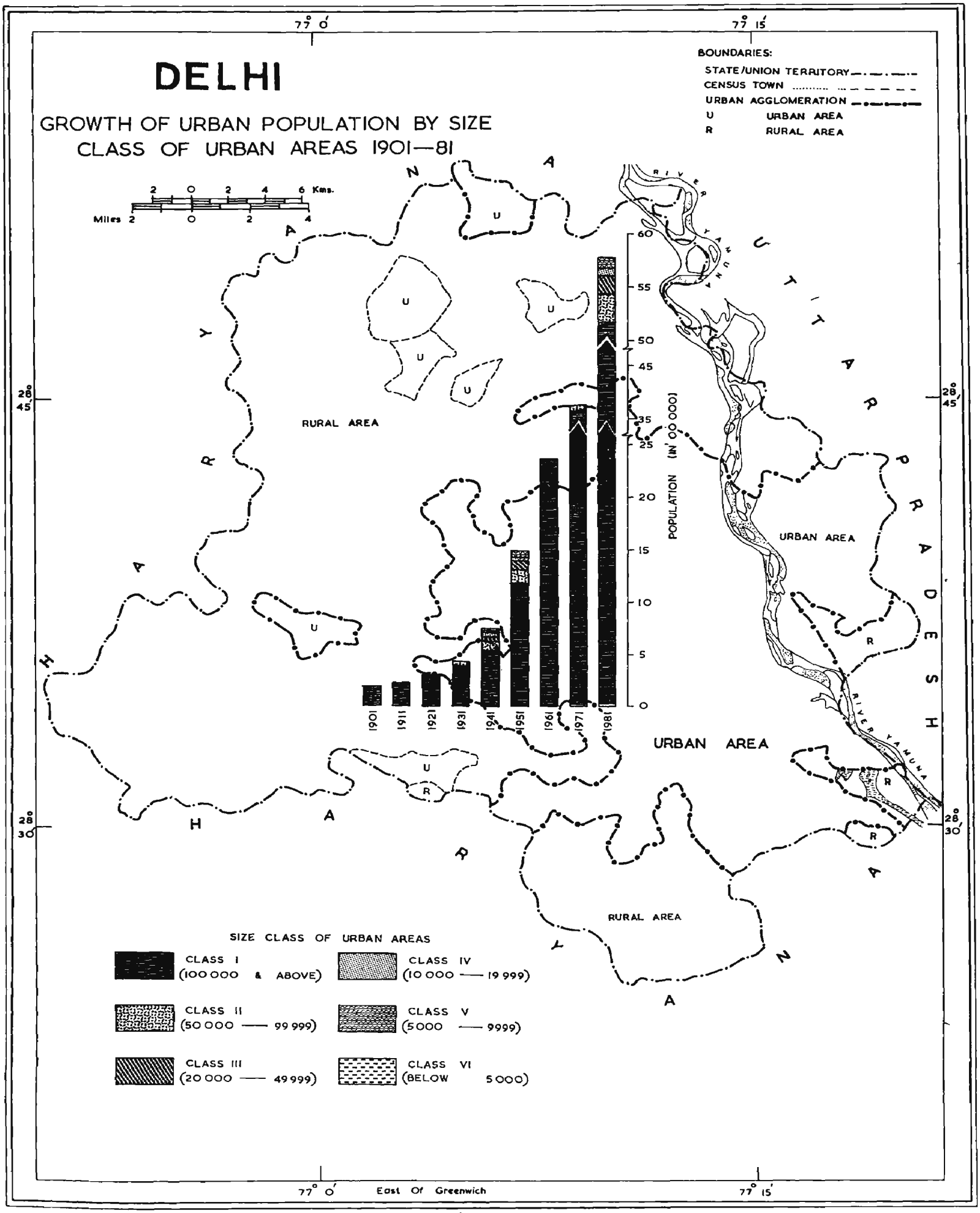
Map 24

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901–81

The map shows the urban population in the Union Territory of Delhi by size class of urban area from 1901 to 1981. The absolute urban population in each census year from 1901 to 1981 is represented by bar diagrams. The urban population in each of the six size classes of urban areas viz., class I (100,000 & above), class II (50,000-99999), class III (20,000-49999), class IV (10,000-19999), class V (5000-9999) and class VI (below 5000) was calculated for the Union Territory as a whole for each census year from 1901 to 1981. The share of urban population in each size class of urban area is shown in the bar by hatching according to the legend on the map.

There were only two towns in 1901 as against 30 in 1981 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The urban population increased from 214,115 in 1901 to 5,768,200 in 1981. There was only one class I town in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1901 but in 1951 its number increased to 2. In 1931 Census, only one class II town was added. There was an addition of one more town in this category in 1951 and there after with the formation of Delhi Municipal Corporation, all towns were grouped under three main towns, two in class I and one in class III town viz., Delhi Cantt. which moved to class II town in 1971. At the time of 1981 Census, there were two class I towns, 4 class II, 5 class III, 4 class IV and class V 15 towns.

Class I towns which contributed 97.41 per cent to the total urban population in the year 1901, now contributed 89.41 per cent to total urban population in the year 1981. The decrease in the percentage is due to the increase in the number of towns in other categories. It may be mentioned that class I town contributed to 100 per cent to the total urban population in Delhi in 1921. class II towns account for 4.81 per cent of urban population, class III for 2.88 per cent, class IV for 1.06 per cent and class V for 1.84 per cent of the urban population in 1981. There was no town in class VI in 1981. Only in 1941, there was one town in class VI.

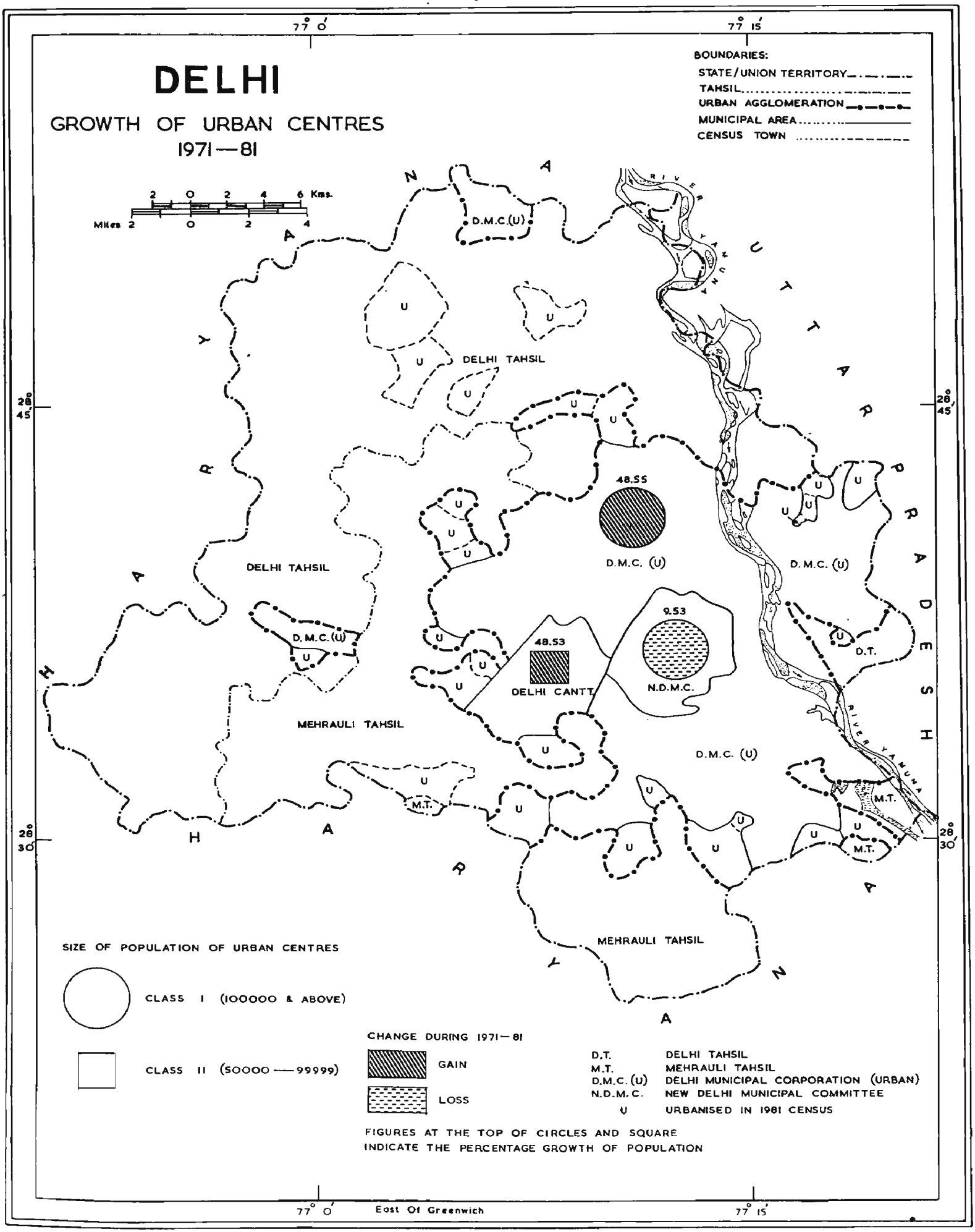

DELHI
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901—81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
POPULATION (IN '00 000)
60
55
50
45
35
25
20
15
10
5
0
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS
CLASS I (100 000 & ABOVE)
CLASS II (50 000 — 99 999)
CLASS III (20 000 — 49 999)
CLASS IV (10 000 — 19 999)
CLASS V (5000 — 9999)
CLASS VI (BELOW 5000)
East Of Greenwich

Map 25

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1971-81

This map shows the growth of urban centres in the Union Territory of Delhi in each size class of town during 1971-81. The growth rate of urban population during 1971-81 has been worked out for D.M.C (Urban), N.D.M.C and Delhi Cantt. as these were the only urban centres in 1971. Class-I urban centres have been represented by circles and class-II urban centres by squares on the map. The urban centres which recorded gain or loss in population during the decade 1971-81 have been shown in the map by two different hatching as shown in the legend on the map.

It may be observed from the map that D.M.C (Urban) and Delhi Cantt. recorded more than 48 per cent growth of urban population during 1971-81. N.D.M.C , however registered a percentage loss of 9.53 in its urban population during the decade 1971-81.

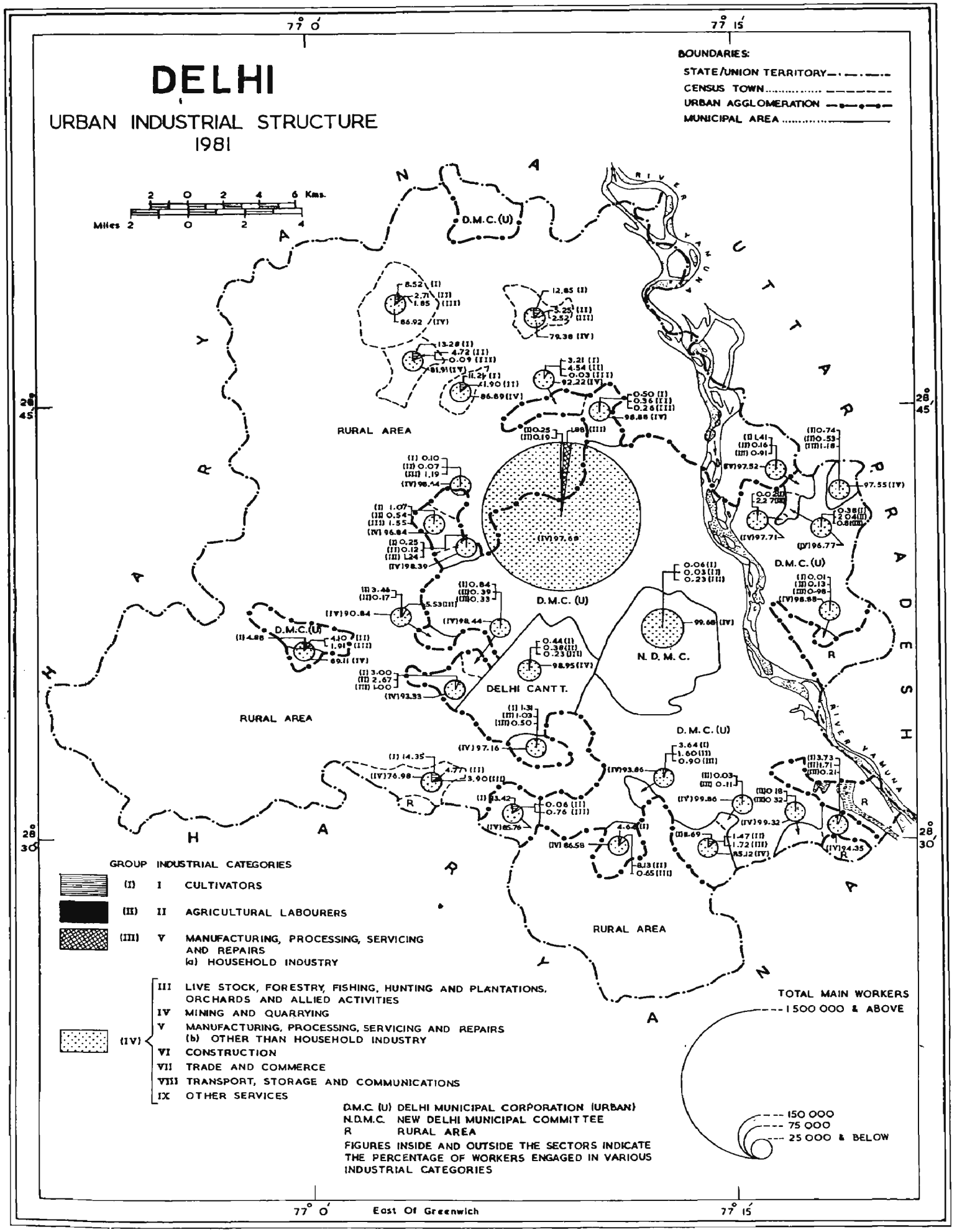

DELHI
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971—81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
48.55
D.M.C. (U)
48.53
DELHI CANTT.
9.53
N.D.M.C.
D.T.
M.T.
U
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I (100000 & ABOVE)
CLASS II (50000 — 99999)
CHANGE DURING 1971—81
GAIN
LOSS
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
U URBANISED IN 1981 CENSUS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES AND SQUARE
INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF POPULATION
77° 0' East Of Greenwich 77° 15'

Map 26

URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981

This map shows the urban industrial structure of each of the 30 towns in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The towns have been shown at specific locations by circles proportionate to total main workers. These circles are further divided into four sectors representing the percentage of workers in (i) cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, (iii) household industry and (iv) 'others' to total main workers which are represented by different shades as shown in the legend on the map. Where it was not possible to represent the negligible percentage of workers into sectors, the percentages were clubbed together and shown in one sector without hatching. The percentage of workers have, however, been shown in the map.

It is evident from the map that all towns in Delhi Union Territory are predominant in 'other workers' ranging from 76.98 per cent in Bijwasan to 99.86 per cent in Tigri. The percentages of workers in 'others' in D.M.C (U), N.D.M.C and Delhi Cantt. are 97.68, 99.68 and 98.95 respectively. The percentage of 'cultivators' (14.35) is highest in Bijwasan and lowest (0.01) in Kotla. The percentage of 'agricultural labourers is highest in Chhattarpur (8.13) and lowest in N.D.M.C (0.03) and Tigri (0.03). The highest percentage of workers in household industry has been observed in Bindapur (5.53) and lowest in Samepur (0.03).


DELHI
URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
Miles 2 0 2 4
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
D.M.C. (U)
RURAL AREA
DELHI CANTT.
N. D. M. C.
R
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
GROUP INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
(I) I CULTIVATORS
(II) II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
(III) V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(IV) III LIVE STOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
R RURAL AREA
FIGURES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
1 500 000 & ABOVE
150 000
75 000
25 000 & BELOW
East Of Greenwich

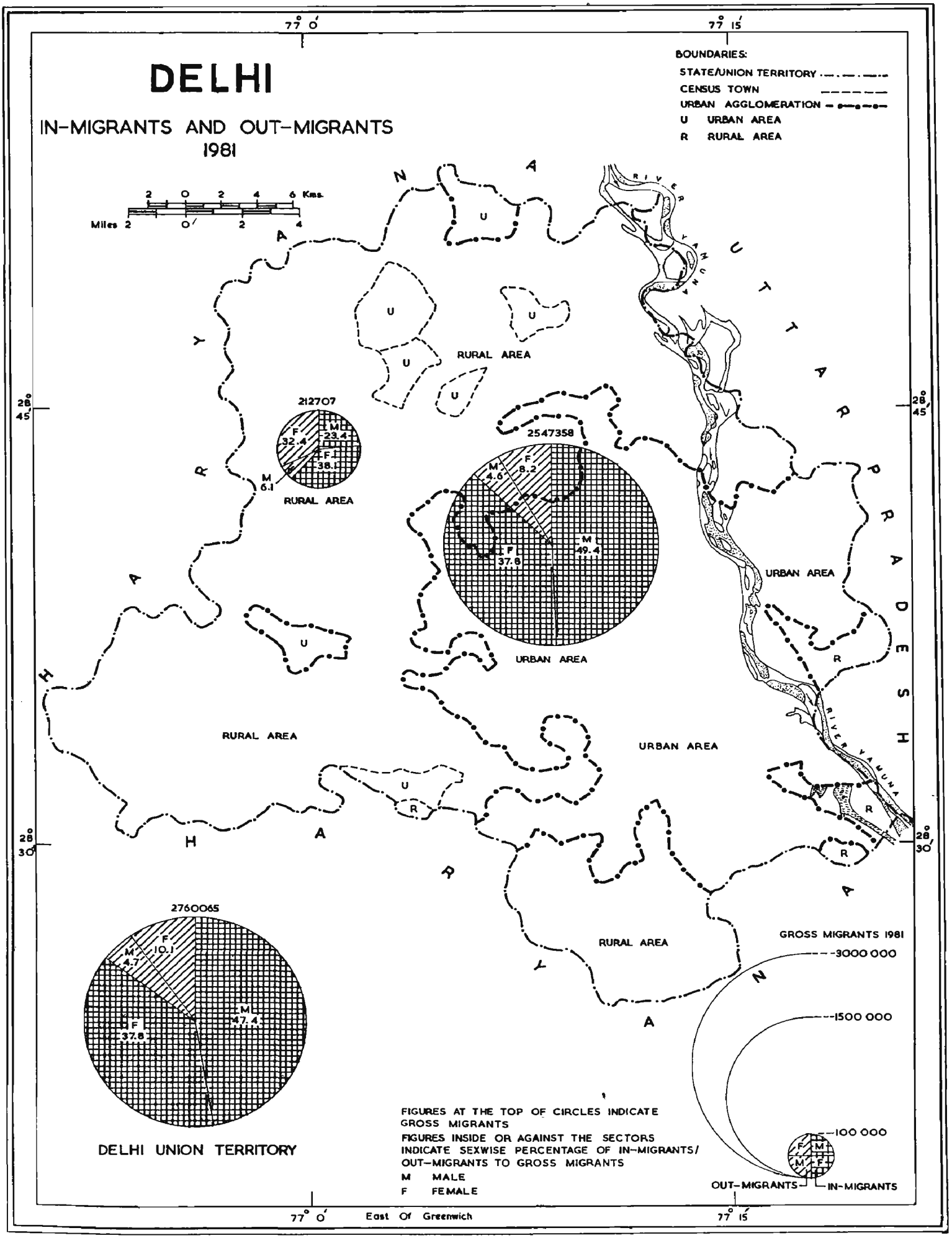
Map 27

IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS 1981

This map shows the distribution of in-migrants and out-migrants based on place of birth into total, rural and urban areas of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981.

Circles proportionate to the gross migrants (in-migrants and out-migrants) based on place of birth in total, rural and urban areas of the Union Territory have been drawn on the map. These circles have been divided into two sectors one representing in-migrants and the other out-migrants and have been shown by different shades as per the legend on the map. Each shaded sector has been further divided into two indicating male and female in-migrants or out-migrants. The out-migrants are based on 5 per cent sample data while the in-migrants are based on 100 per cent data.

There are 2,760,065 gross migrants (in-migrants plus out-migrants) according to place of birth in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of in-migrants and out-migrants to gross migrants are 85.2 and 14.8 respectively in the Union Territory. The in-migrants constitute 87.2 per cent of the gross migrants in urban areas and 61.5 per cent in rural areas. This indicates that there has been an influx of people in the Union Territory of Delhi as a result of net-migration (in-migrants minus out-migrants) in both rural and urban areas. This may be due to more employment and business opportunities. The corresponding figures for the out-migrants in rural and urban areas are 38.5 and 12.8 respectively. The male in-migrants (49. 4 per cent) out number female in-migrants (37.8 per cent) in urban areas while female in-migrants (38.1 per cent) out number male in-migrants (23.4 per cent) in rural areas. However, female out-migrants out number the male out-migrants relatively more in rural areas than in urban areas.


DELHI
IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS
1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
H A R Y A N A
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
212707
M 23.4
F 32.4
M 6.1
F 38.1
2547358
M 4.6
F 8.2
M 49.4
F 37.8
2760065
M 47.4
F 37.8
F 10.1
M 4.7
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
GROSS MIGRANTS 1981
3000 000
1500 000
100 000
OUT-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE GROSS MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE SEXWISE PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS/ OUT-MIGRANTS TO GROSS MIGRANTS
M MALE
F FEMALE
East Of Greenwich

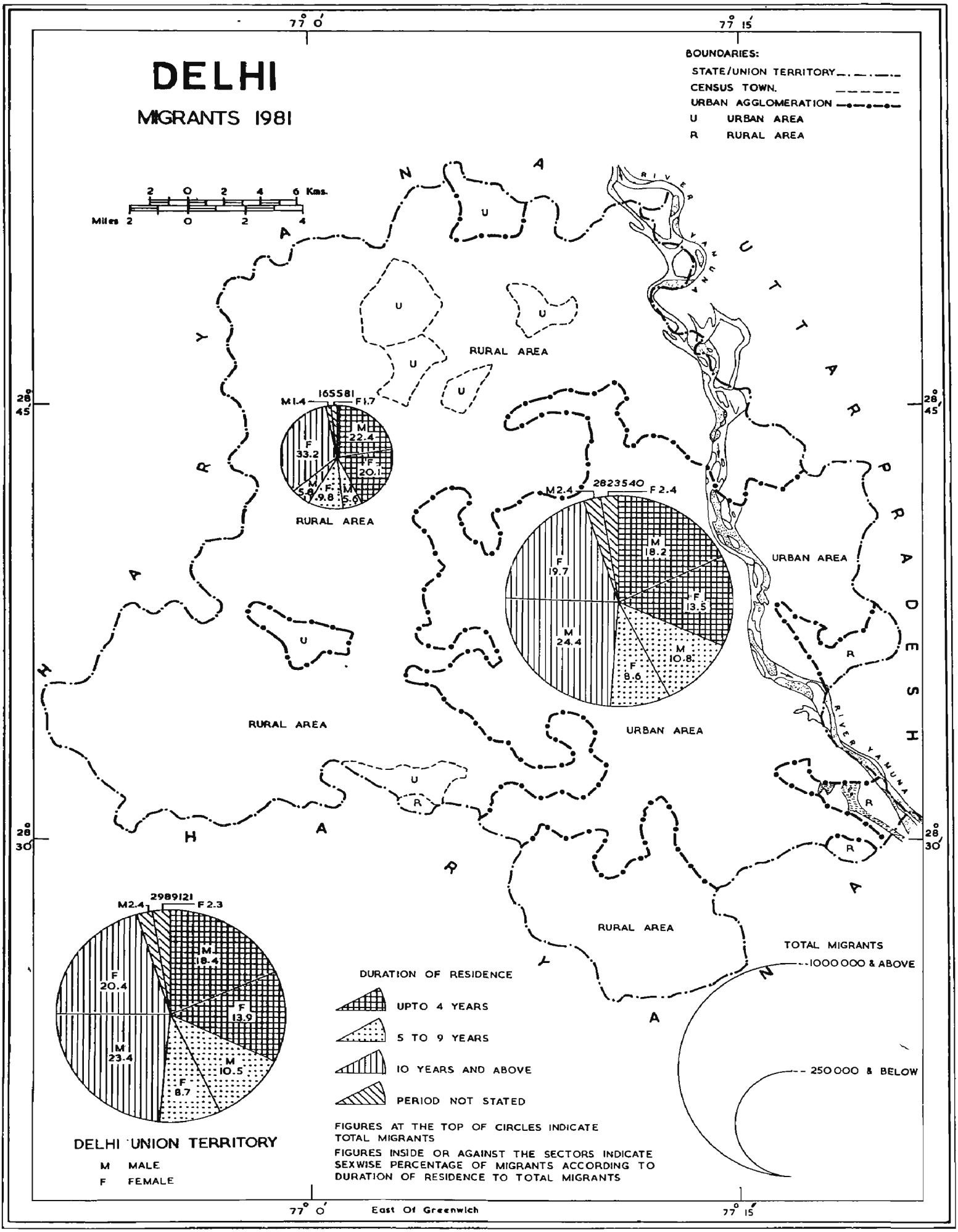
Map 28

MIGRANTS 1981

This map shows the total migrants by place of last residence classified by duration of residence upto 4 years, 5-9 years, 10 years & above and period not stated in the place of residence by sex in rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory in 1981.

Circles proportionate to total migrants have been drawn for rural and urban areas separately. These circles have been divided into four sectors, each sector representing percentage of migrants to total migrants with duration of residence upto 4 years, 5-9 years, 10 years and above and period not stated with males and females which have been shown by choropleth as per the legend on the map. The total number of migrants have been indicated at the top of each circle.

There are 2,989,121 migrants according to the place of last residence in Delhi Union Territory in 1981. Out of this 165,581 are in rural areas and 2,823,540 in urban areas. The percentages of migrants with duration of residence upto 4 years, 5-9 years, 10 years and above and period not stated to total migrants in urban areas are 31.7, 19.5, 44.0 and 4.8 respectively. The corresponding figures for rural areas are 42.5, 15.5, 38.9 and 3.1 respectively. It is quite evident from the map that the percentage of migrants with duration of residence upto 4 years are more in rural areas than in the urban areas, while the percentages of migrants with all other duration of residences are less in rural areas than in urban areas. Another aspect which is noticed from the map is that male migrants out number female migrants in all the durations of residence except period not stated in urban areas. The female migrants in rural areas, however, out number male migrants in all the durations of residence except in the duration of residence upto 4 years where they are out-numbered by males.


DELHI
MIGRANTS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN.
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
165581
M1.4
F1.7
M 22.4
F 33.2
F 20.1
M 5.6
F 9.8
M 5.6
2823540
M2.4
F 2.4
M 18.2
F 19.7
F 13.5
M 24.4
M 10.8
F 8.6
2989121
M2.4
F 2.3
M 18.4
F 20.4
F 13.9
M 23.4
M 10.5
F 8.7
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
M MALE
F FEMALE
DURATION OF RESIDENCE
UPTO 4 YEARS
5 TO 9 YEARS
10 YEARS AND ABOVE
PERIOD NOT STATED
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE SEXWISE PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO DURATION OF RESIDENCE TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
TOTAL MIGRANTS
1000000 & ABOVE
250000 & BELOW
East Of Greenwich

III - ECONOMIC ASPECTS

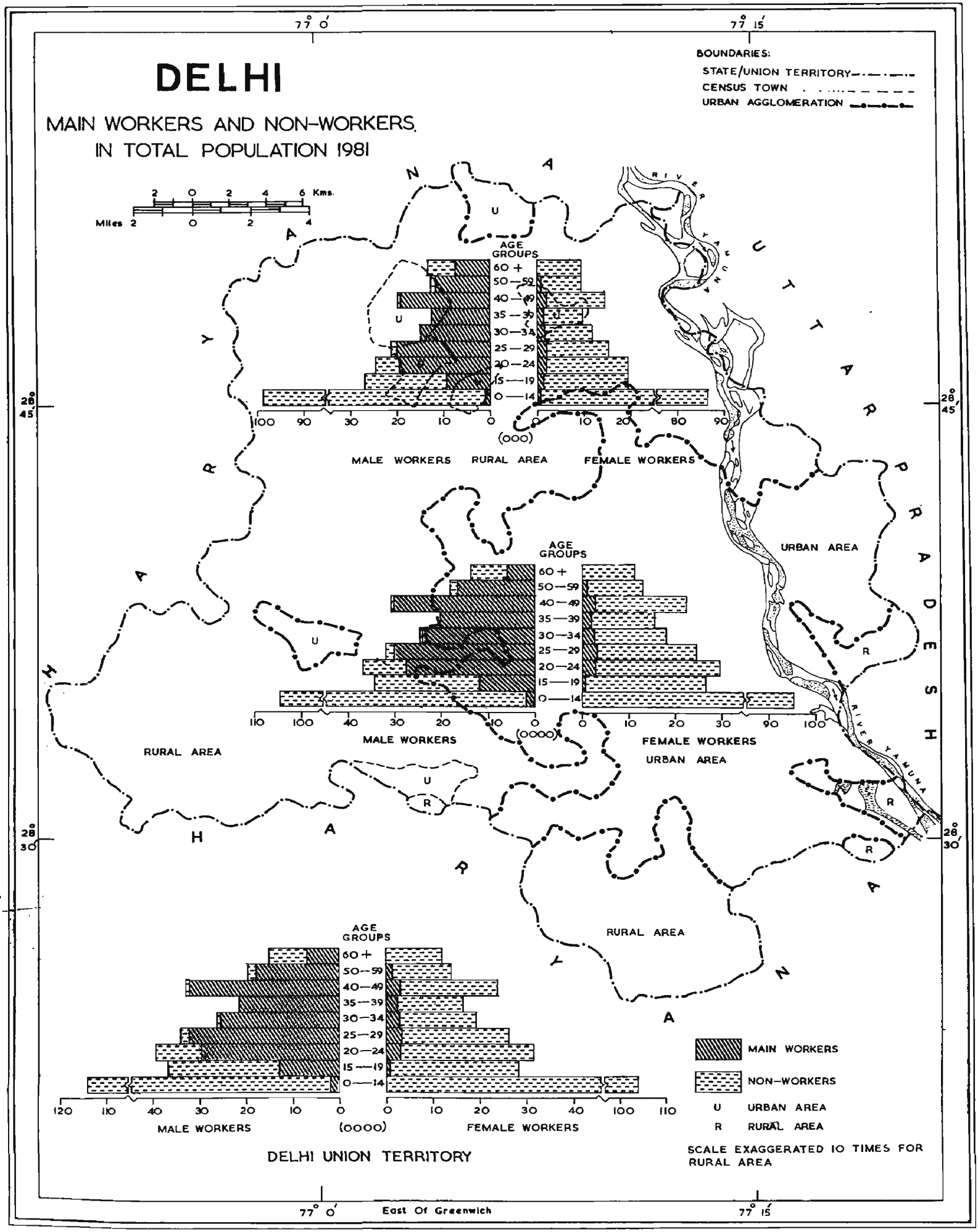
Map 29

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981

This map shows the distribution of population into main workers and non-workers by age and sex in total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory. The broad age groups adopted for this map are 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60+. The main workers and non-workers with males and females in respect of total, rural and urban areas have been represented by pyramids. The main workers and non-workers have been differentiated by hatching as indicated in the legend on the map.

There are 1,805,100 male and 181,299 female main workers and 1,628,116 male and 2,590,098 female non-workers in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The bulk of the main workers are in the urban areas with 1,688,586 male and 1,68,959 female main workers. The non-workers constitute 1,496,927 males and 2,405,429 females in urban areas.

It is evident from the map that the bulk of the female population in both rural and urban areas in non-workers in all age groups. Also female main workers in the age groups 0-14 and 60+ have been found to be negligible in both rural and urban areas. In the age groups 0-14 and 15-19, the male non-workers predominate whereas in the age groups 20-24 to 50-59, male main workers predominate in both rural and urban areas. The percentages of male main workers to total male population in the age group 60+ are 55.50 and 44.55 respectively in the rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory.


DELHI
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
AGE GROUPS
60 +
50—59
40—49
35—39
30—34
25—29
20—24
15—19
0—14
100 90 30 20 10 0
0 10 20 80 90
(000)
MALE WORKERS RURAL AREA
FEMALE WORKERS
URBAN AREA
110 100 40 30 20 10 0
0 10 20 30 90 100
(0000)
MALE WORKERS
FEMALE WORKERS
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
120 110 40 30 20 10 0
0 10 20 30 40 100 110
(0000)
MALE WORKERS
FEMALE WORKERS
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
SCALE EXAGGERATED 10 TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
East Of Greenwich

Map 30

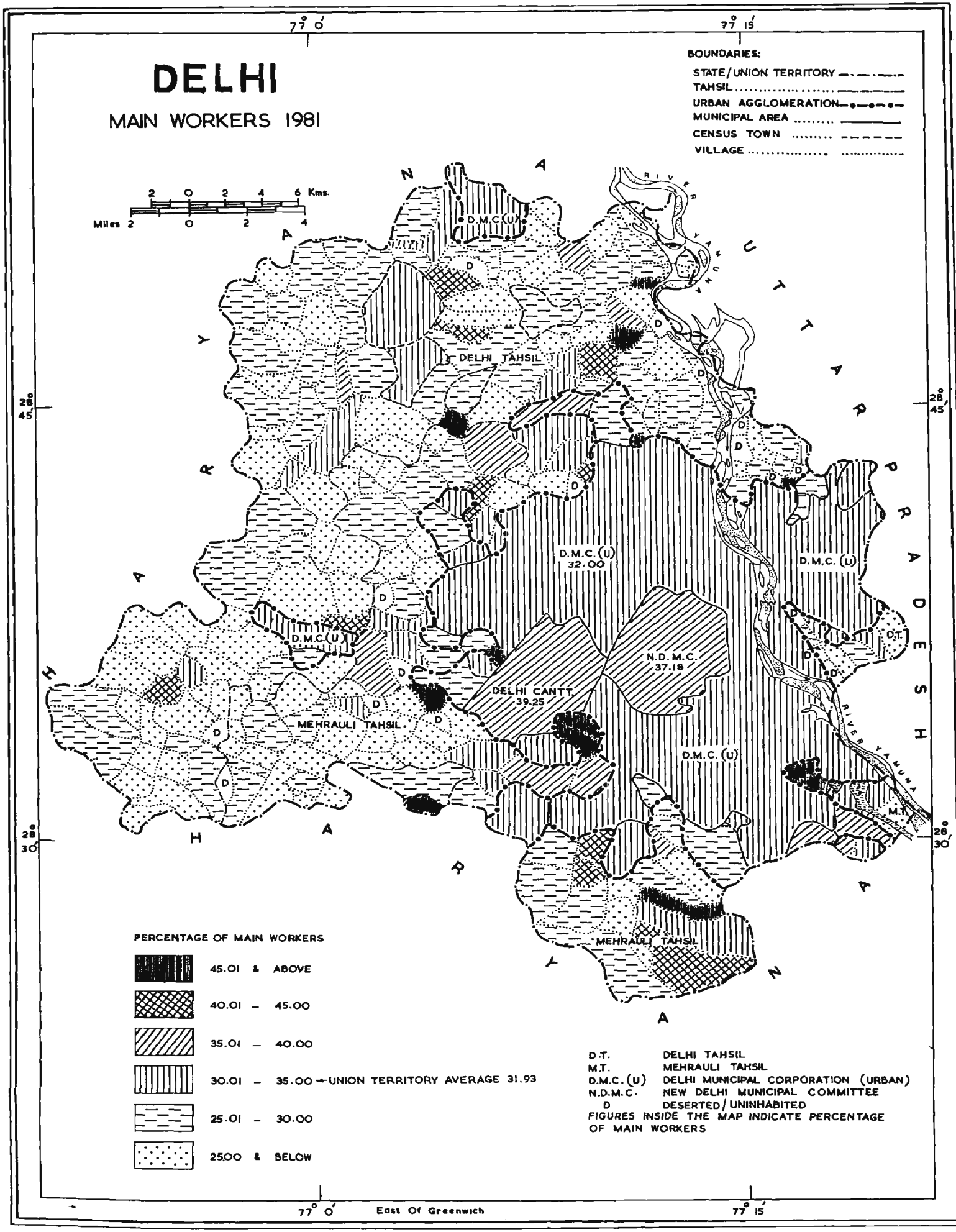
MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map shows the percentage of main workers to total population in each village and town in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981.

The percentages of main workers to total population have been calculated for each village and town of Delhi Union Territory as per 1981 Census and grouped into six ranges viz., 45.01 & above, 40.01-45.00, 35.01-40.00, 30.01-35.00, 25.01-30.00 and 25.00 & below. The proportion of main workers in all the villages and towns have been represented by choropleth as per the legend of the map.

The percentage of main workers to total population in the Union Territory of Delhi is 31.93. The corresponding figures for D.M.C Urban), N.D.M.C and Delhi Cantt. are 32.00, 37.18 and 39.25 respectively. The highest proportion of main workers i.e. 45.01 & above has been observed in thirteen villages, 5 in north and 8 in south Delhi. As many as 13 Census towns out of 27 fall in the range 25.01-30.00, 17 villages out of 231 have been found to be uninhabited at the 1981 Census. No hatching has been done for these villages and these have been indicated by the symbol 'D' on the map.

Map 30


DELHI
MAIN WORKERS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) 32.00
N.D.M.C. 37.18
DELHI CANTT. 39.25
D.M.C.(U)
D.M.C.(U)
D.M.C.(U)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS
45.01 & ABOVE
40.01 – 45.00
35.01 – 40.00
30.01 – 35.00 ← UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 31.93
25.01 – 30.00
25.00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
D DESERTED/UNINHABITED
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS
77° 0' East Of Greenwich 77° 15'

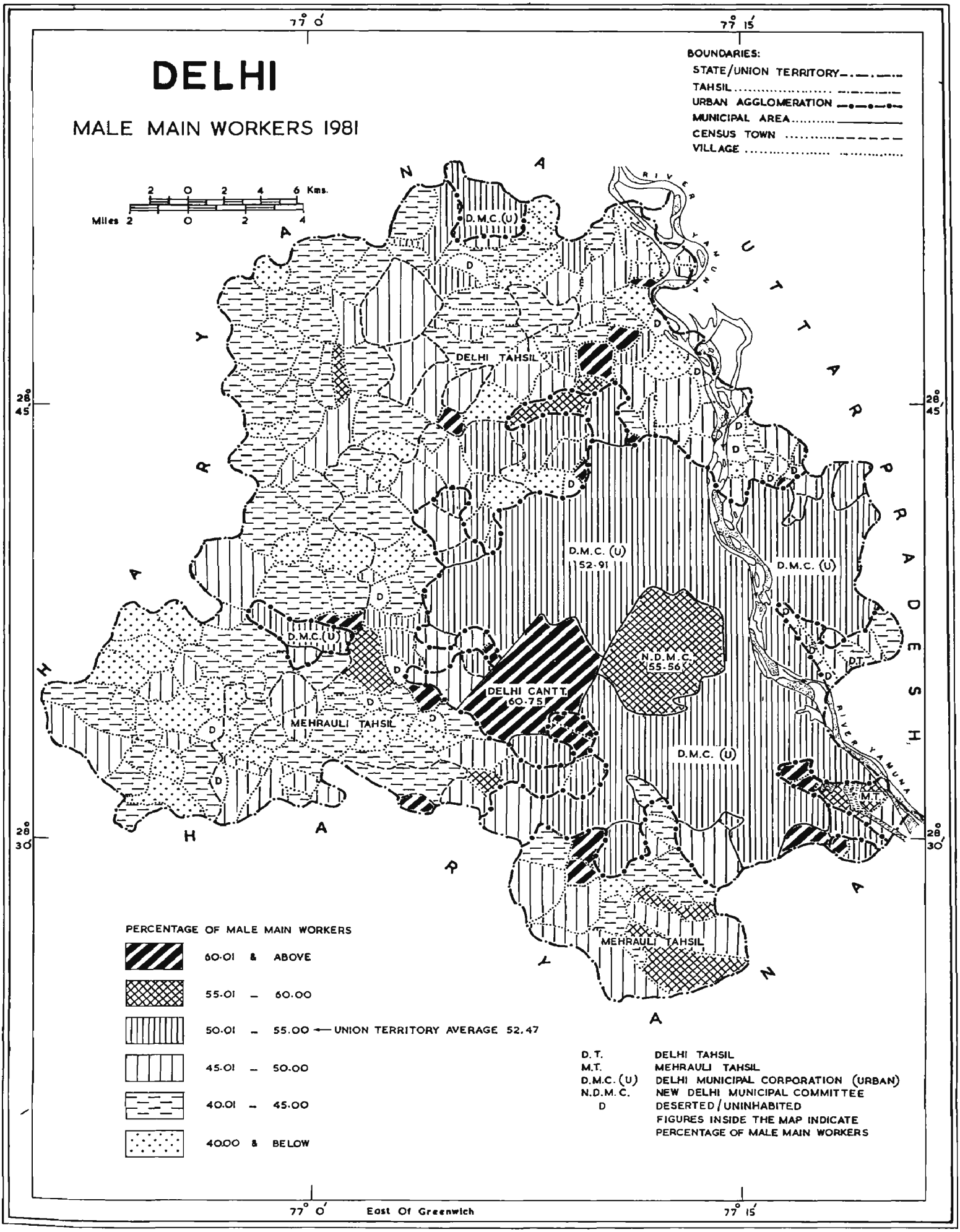
Map 31

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map shows the percentage of male main workers to total male population in each village and town in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981.

The percentages of male main workers to total male population have been calculated for each village and town of Delhi Union Territory as per 1981 Census and grouped into six ranges viz., 60.01 & above, 55.01-60.00, 50.01-55.00, 45.01-50.00, 40.01-45.00 and 40.00 & below. The proportion of male main workers in all the villages and towns have been represented by choropleth as per the legend of the map.

The percentage of male main workers to total male population in the Union Territory is 52.47. The highest percentage of male main workers in the range of 60.01 & above has been observed in Delhi Cantt., Pul Pehlad (C.T) and 18 villages. The lowest range of 40.00 and below has been observed in 38 villages. N.D.M.C, Samepur (C.T) and 7 villages fall in the range of 55.01-60.00. D.M.C (U), 9 Census towns and 24 villages fall in the range 50.01-55.00. The rest of the villages and Census towns fall either in the range of 40.01-45.00 or 45.01-50.00. As many as 17 villages out of 231 have been found to be uninhabited at the 1981 Census and have been indicated by the symbol 'D' on the map without hatching.


DELHI
MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) 52.91
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C. 55.56
DELHI CANTT. 60.75
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS
60.01 & ABOVE
55.01 – 60.00
50.01 – 55.00 ← UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 52.47
45.01 – 50.00
40.01 – 45.00
40.00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
D DESERTED / UNINHABITED
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS
77° 0' East Of Greenwich 77° 15'

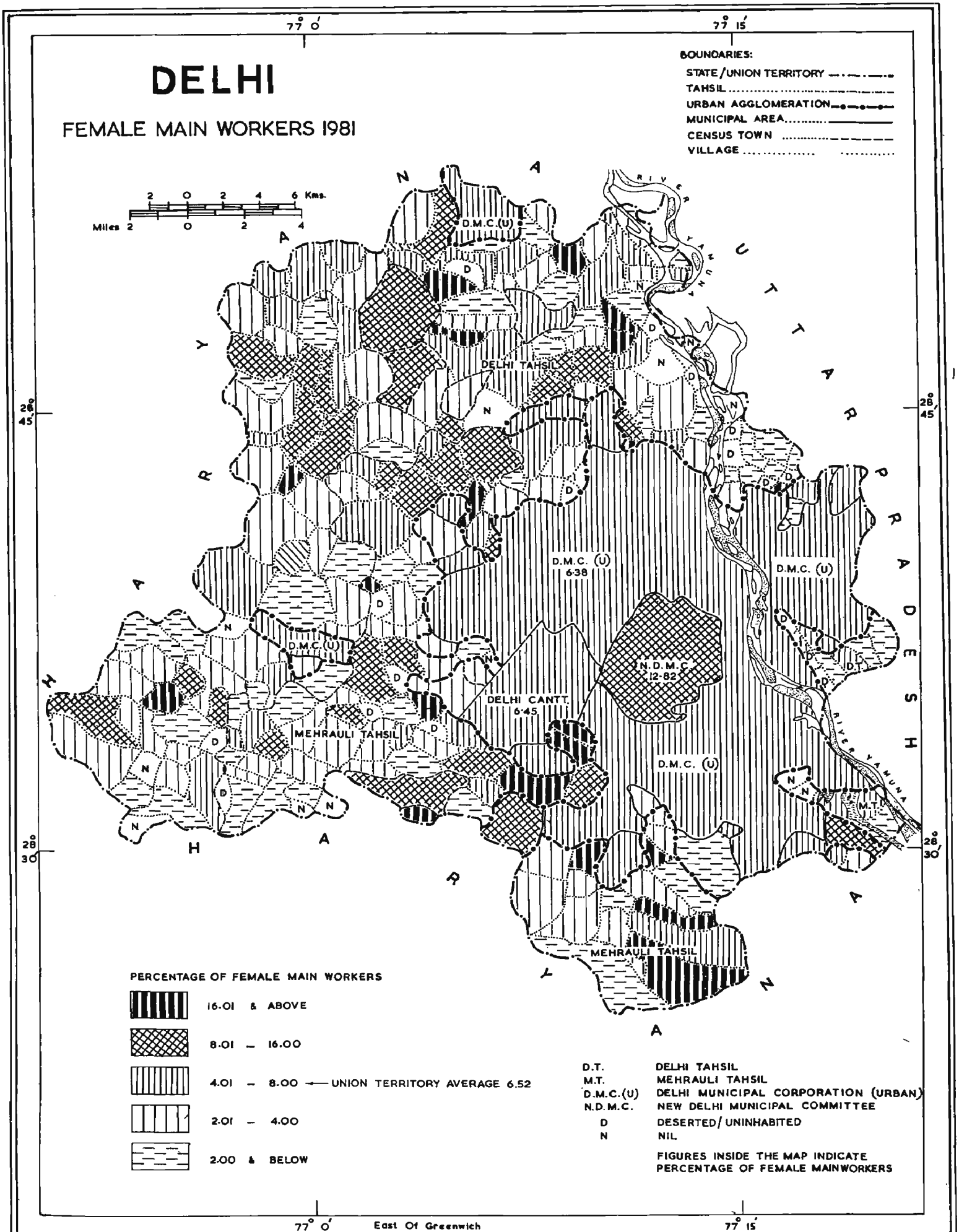
Map 32

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map shows the percentage of female main workers to total female population in each village and town in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981.

The percentages of female main workers to total female population have been calculated for each village and town of Delhi Union Territory as per 1981 Census and grouped into five ranges viz., 16.01 & above, 8.01-16.00, 4.01-8.00, 2.01-4.00 and 2.00 & below. The proportion of female main workers in all the villages and towns have been represented by choropleth as per the legend of the map.

The percentage of female main workers to total female population in the Union Territory is 6.52. The highest percentage of female main workers in the range of 16.01 & above has been observed in 20 villages of Delhi. Among the towns Bawana (C.T) has the highest percentage of female main workers (14.44) and Jaffarabad (C.T) has the lowest (0.96). On the other hand Salahpur village has the highest percentage of female main workers (58.54) and Chandan Hola has the lowest (0.15). There are 13 villages with nil percentage of female main workers. As many as 17 villages out of 231 have been found to be uninhabited and have been indicated by the symbol 'D' on the map without hatching.


DELHI
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) 6·38
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C 12·82
DELHI CANTT. 6·45
D.M.C. (U)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
16·01 & ABOVE
8·01 – 16·00
4·01 – 8·00 — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 6.52
2·01 – 4·00
2·00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
D DESERTED/UNINHABITED
N NIL
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAINWORKERS
East Of Greenwich

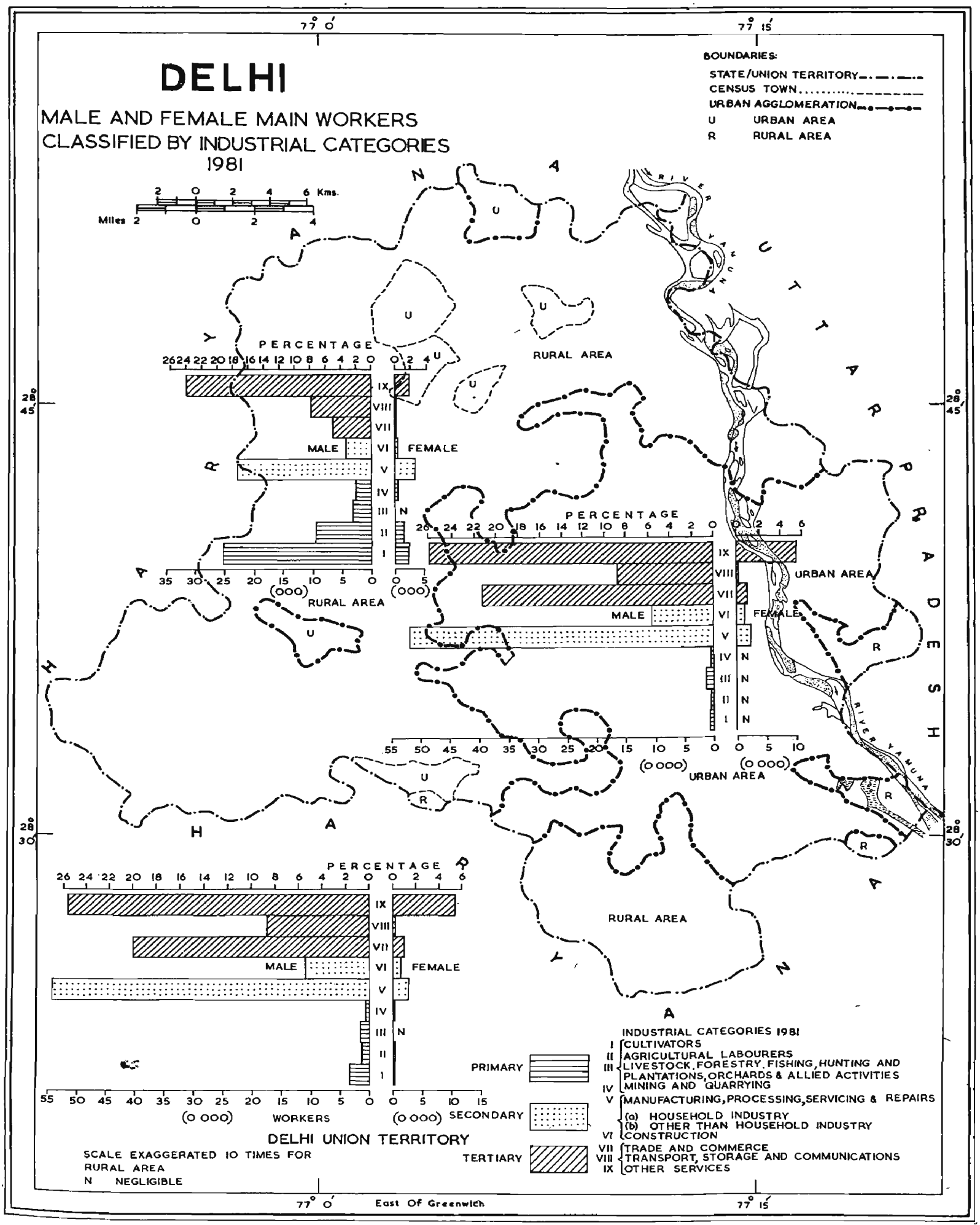
Map 33

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

This map shows the industrial categories of male and female main workers in total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory in 1981.

Pyramids have been drawn to show the size of main workers engaged in the nine industrial categories for total, rural and urban areas separately. The industrial categories have been written in roman numbers in between two vertical lines as explained in the legend on the map. The bars in the left hand side show the male main workers while the bars on the right hand side show the female main workers. The percentage and absolute scales have been drawn above and below the diagrams respectively. Three different hatching have been used in the bars to differentiate industrial categories under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as per the legend on the map. The industrial categories I to IV come under primary sector, industrial categories V & VI come under secondary sector and industrial categories VII to IX come under tertiary sector.

There are 1,086,146 male main workers in the tertiary sector in Delhi constituting 54.68 per cent of total main workers. The corresponding percentages in rural and urban areas are 37.41 and 55.88. This shows that majority of male main workers in both rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory are engaged in tertiary sector. The percentage of male main workers in parimary sector is 1.47 in urban areas while the corresponding figure for the rural areas is 31.90. The male main workers in the secondary sector constitute 33.55 per cent in urban areas while it constitutes 21.11 per cent in rural areas. In the primary sector female main workers constitute negligible percentage to total main workers in urban areas while it constitutes 3.72 per cent in rural areas. The bulk of the female main workers are engaged iin tertiary sector in urban areas and in secondary sector in rural areas.


DELHI
MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
(000)
(0 000)
WORKERS
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
SCALE EXAGGERATED 10 TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
N NEGLIGIBLE
East Of Greenwich
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING & REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH

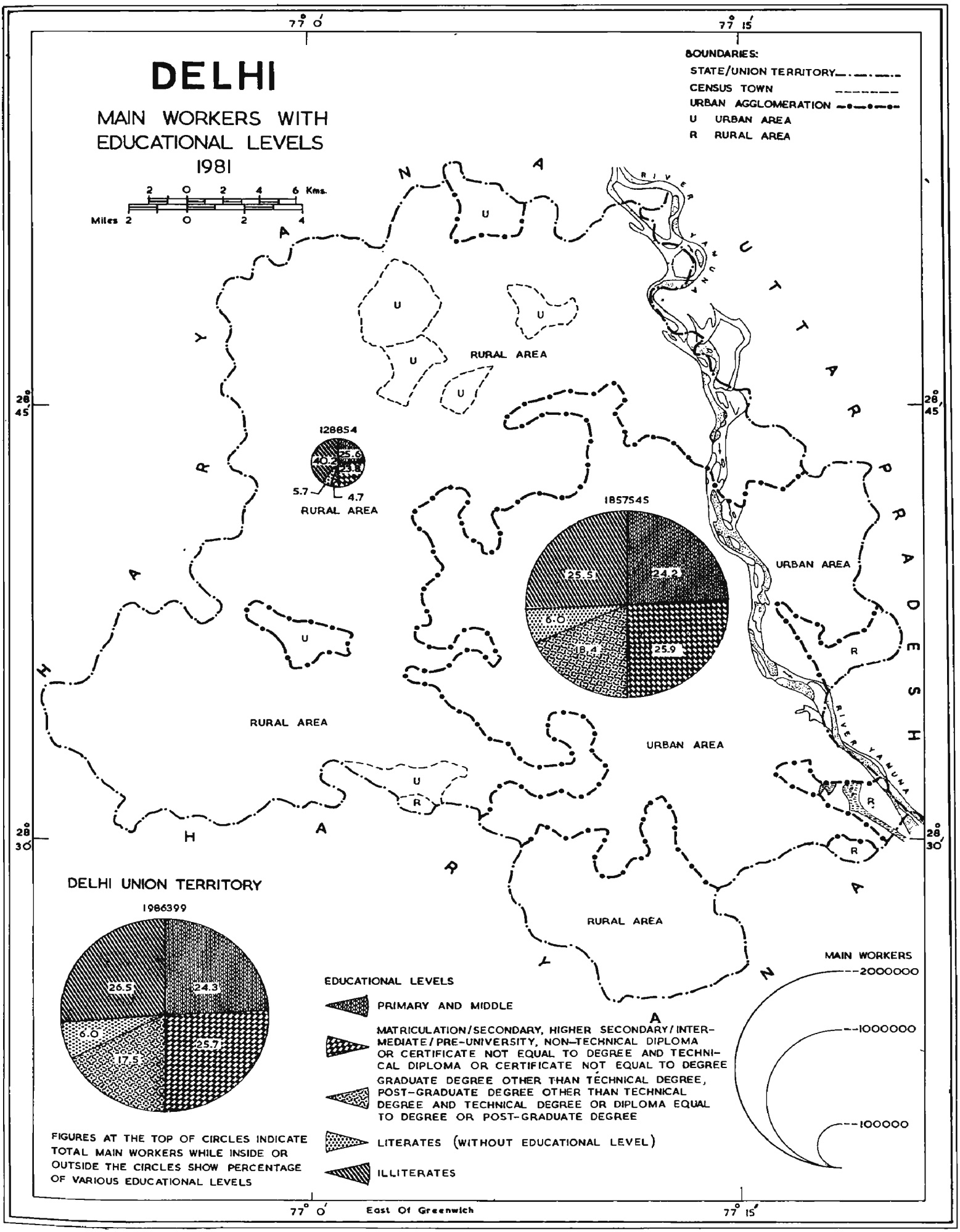
Map 34

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

This map shows the distribution of main workers by educational levels in total, rural and urban areas of Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. Circles have been drawn proportionate to total main workers for total, rural and urban areas separately. Sectors have been cut according to five educational levels as given below and are shaded by different hatching as per the legend of the map:--

1. Primary and middle
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University, Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree and Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree.
3. Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree, Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree and Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree.
4. Literates (without educational level)
5. Illiterates

40.2 per cent of the main workers among total main workers in rural areas are illiterate. The corresponding percentage for urban areas is 25.5. The main workers having educational level as 'primary and middle' constitute 25.6 per cent and 24.2 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively. There is a marked difference in the percentage of main workers having educational level as mentioned in item 3 above. The percentage figures for rural and urban areas are 4.7 and 18.4 respectively. There are minor differences in the percentage of main workers having educational levels as mentioned in items 2 & 4.


DELHI
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
U
R
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
128854
25.6
40.3
23.8
5.7
4.7
RURAL AREA
1857545
25.5
24.2
6.0
18.4
25.9
URBAN AREA
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
1986399
26.5
24.3
6.0
17.5
25.7
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS WHILE INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE CIRCLES SHOW PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/INTERMEDIATE/PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE, POST-GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES
MAIN WORKERS
2000000
1000000
100000
East Of Greenwich

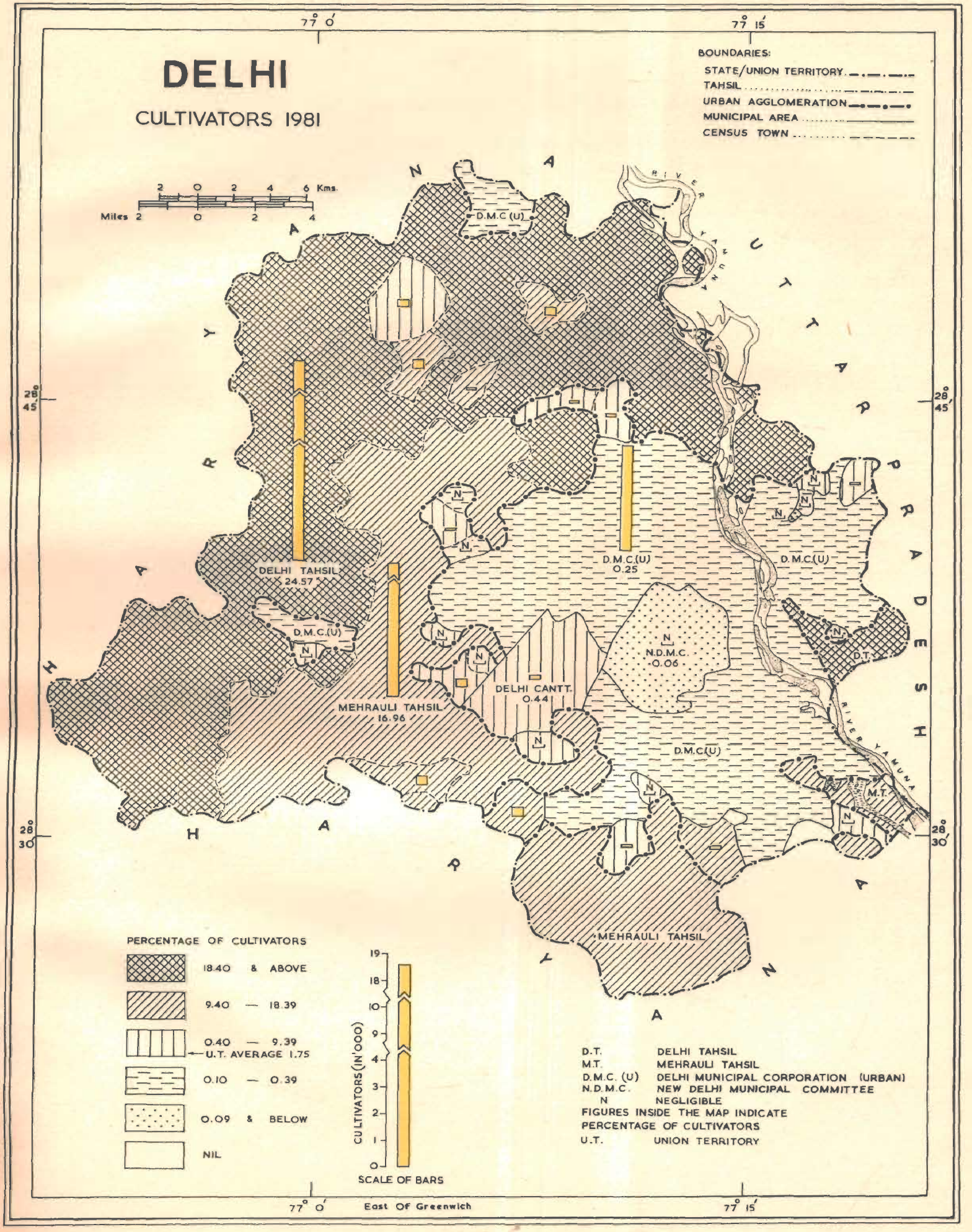
Map 35

CULTIVATORS 1981

This map shows the percentage of cultivators to total main workers as well as the absolute number of cultivators in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981.

The percentages of cultivators to total main workers have been calculated for Delhi Union Territory, D.M.C (Urban), N.D.M.C, Delhi Cantt., 27 Census towns, Mehrauli and Delhi tahsils and grouped into five ranges viz., 18.40 & above, 9.40-18.39, 0.40-9.39, 0.10-0.39, 0.09 & below. The towns and tahsil have been shaded by choropleth in the map according to the ranges as shown in the legend on the map. No hatching has been done in case of the nil percentages. Bars proportionate to total cultivators have been drawn in yellow colour for each town and tahsil. No bar has been drawn for the towns which have a very small number of cultivators. These have however been indicated by 'N' in the map showing negligible proportions.

It is observed from the map that Delhi tahsil has the highest percentage of cultivators (18,599) in the range of 18.40 & above followed by Mehrauli tahsil (9,015) in the range of 9.40-18.39. Jaffarabad, Kotla Census towns and N.D.M.C fall in the lowest range of 0.09 & below. The percentages of cultivators to total main workers in D.M.C (Urban) and Delhi Cantt. are 0.25 and 0.44 respectively. Tigri and Pul Pehlad Census towns have nil percentages. The percentage of cultivators (34,841) to total main workers in Delhi Union Territory constitute a very small percentage of 1.75.

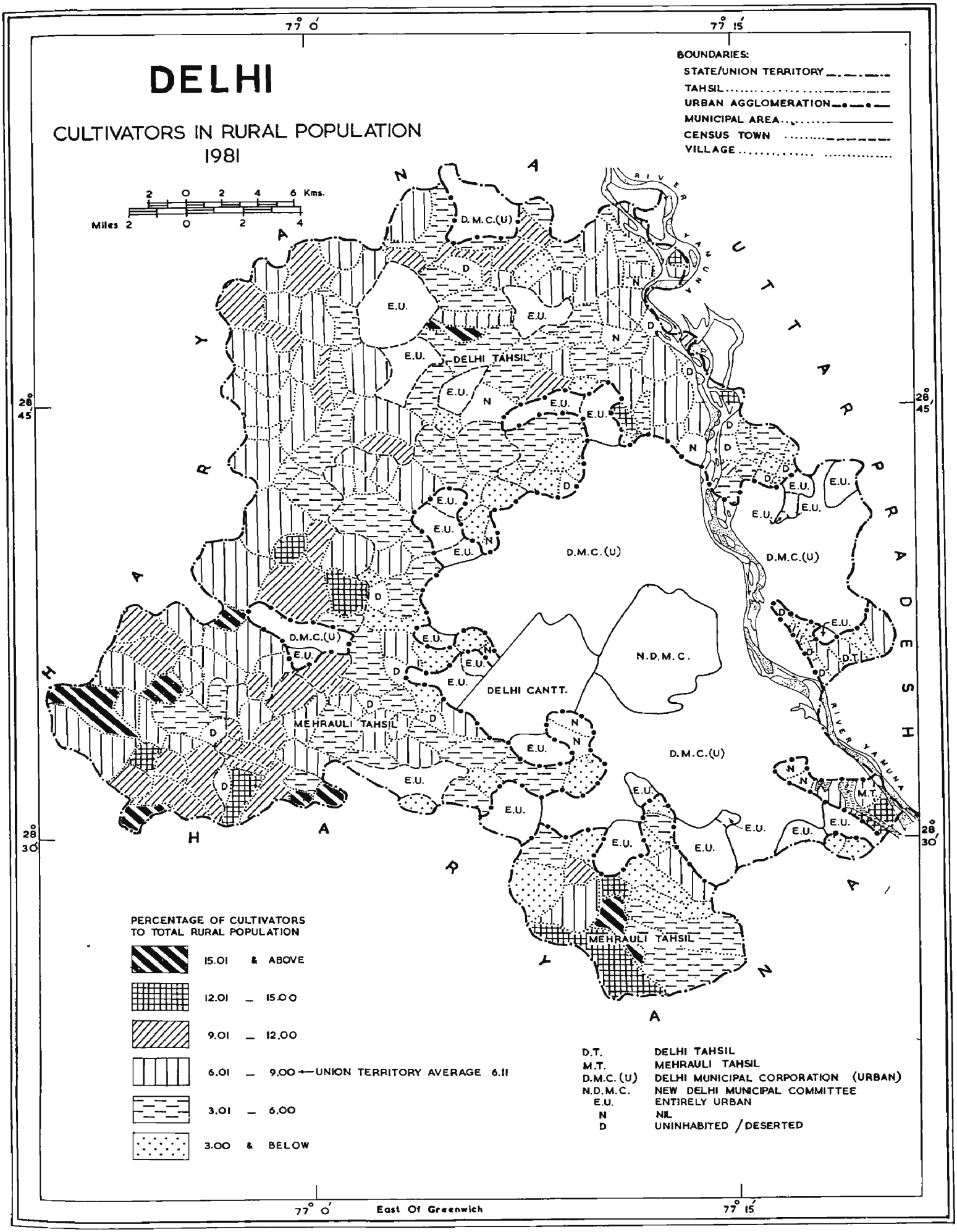

DELHI
CULTIVATORS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
N A U T T A R P R A D E S H
H A R Y A N A
R A J A S T H A N
R I V E R Y A M U N A
D.M.C (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
24.57
D.M.C.(U)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
16.96
D.M.C.(U)
0.25
D.M.C.(U)
N.D.M.C.
0.06
DELHI CANTT.
0.44
D.T.
D.M.C.(U)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
18.40 & ABOVE
9.40 — 18.39
0.40 — 9.39
U.T. AVERAGE 1.75
0.10 — 0.39
0.09 & BELOW
NIL
CULTIVATORS (IN'000)
SCALE OF BARS
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
N NEGLIGIBLE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
U.T. UNION TERRITORY
East Of Greenwich

Map 36

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

This map shows the village wise percentage of cultivators to total rural population in 1981. The percentages of cultivators to total rural population have been calculated for each village in Delhi Union Territory and grouped into six ranges viz., 15.01 & above, 12.01-15.00, 9.01-12.00, 6.01-9.00, 3.01-6.00 and 3.00 & below. The villages have been shaded by choropleth in the map according to the ranges as shown in the legend on the map.

It is observed from the map that eight villages fall in the highest percentage range 15.01 & above. Out of this six are situated in west, one in north and one in south Delhi. 34 villages fall in the lowest percentage range of 3.00 & below. The bulk of the villages fall in the ranges 6.01-9.00 and 3.01-6.00. Ten villages have nil percentages of cultivators. The highest percentage of cultivators to total rural population has been observed in Shamaspur Khalsa (26.63) and lowest in Mangholpur Khurd (0.06) and Shahurpur (0.06). The corresponding figure for rural areas of Delhi Union Territory is 6.11.


DELHI
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION
1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
DELHI CANTT.
N.D.M.C.
E.U.
N
D
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
15.01 & ABOVE
12.01 — 15.00
9.01 — 12.00
6.01 — 9.00 ← UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 6.11
3.01 — 6.00
3.00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
N NIL
D UNINHABITED / DESERTED
East Of Greenwich

Map 37

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981

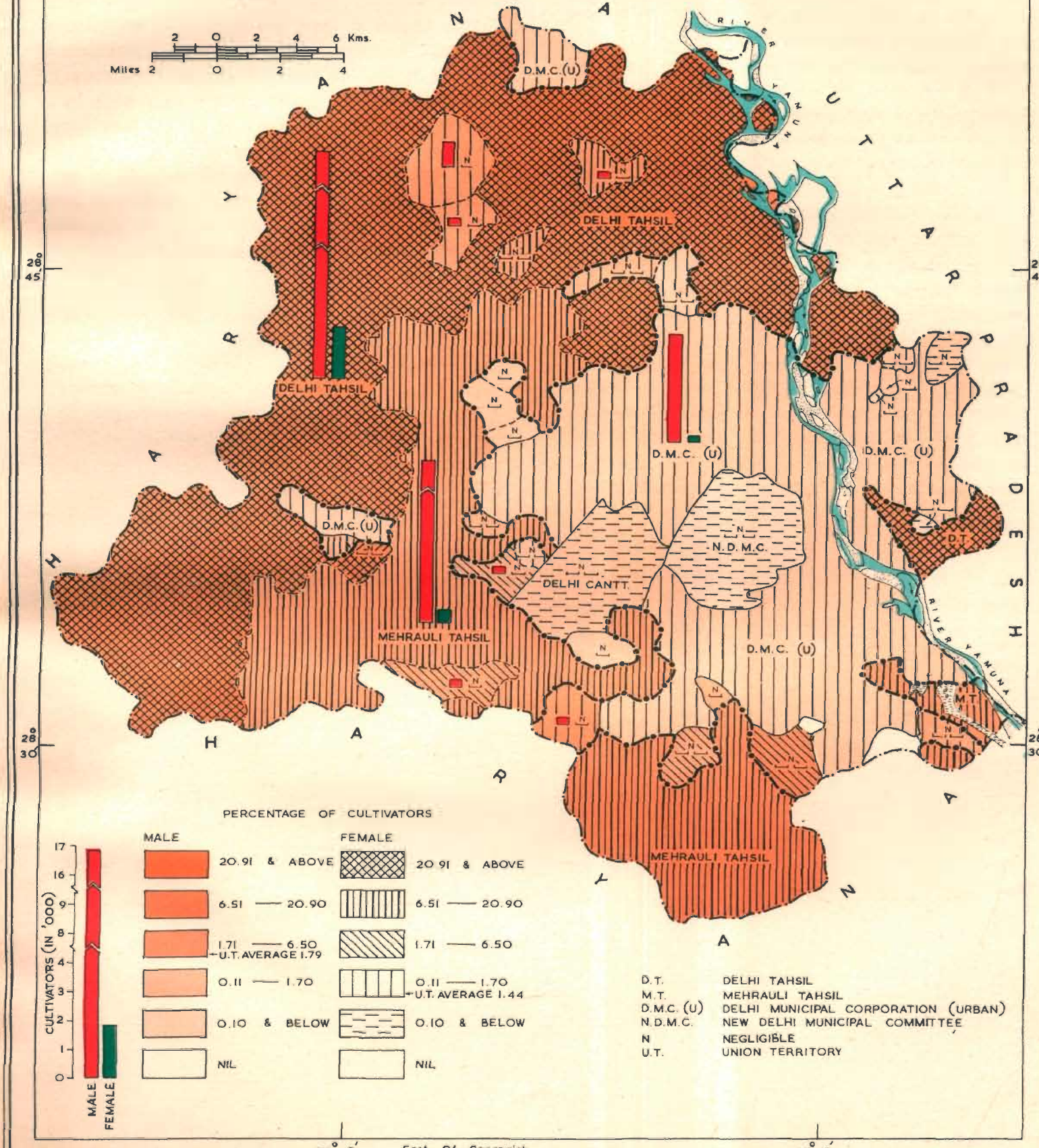
This map shows the percentages of male and female cultivators to total male and female main workers as well as the absolute number of male and female cultivators in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of cultivators to total main workers have been calculated separately for males and females for Delhi Union Territory, D.M.C (Urban), N.D.M.C, Delhi Cantt., 27 Census towns, Mehrauli and Delhi tahsils and grouped into five ranges 20.91 & above, 6.51-20.90, 1.71-6.50, 0.11-1.70 and 0.10 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth in black according to the female percentage ranges and by orange colour shades in the back-ground according to male percentage ranges as shown in the legend on the map. The total number of male and female cultivators have been shown by solid red and green bars respectively. No bar has been drawn for the towns which have a very small number of either male or female cultivators. These have, however been indicated by 'N' in the map which stands for negligible.

The percentage of male cultivators to total male main workers in Delhi Union Territory is 1.79. The corresponding figure for female cultivators is 1.44. It is clear from the map that Delhi tahsil has the highest percentage range of cultivators for both males and females. This is followed by Mehrauli tahsil which falls in the range 6.51-20.90. The percentage of male and female cultivators in D.M.C (U) and N.D.M.C fall in the same ranges of 0.11-1.70 and 0.10 & below respectively. However, in case of Delhi Cantt., percentage of male cultivators fall in the range 0.11-1.70 and that of female cultivators in the range 0.10 below. Tigri and Pul Pehlad Census towns have nil male and female cultivators. In addition to this, there are seven more towns which have nil female cultivators.

The main male and female workers in Delhi Union Territory are 1,805,100 and 1,81,299 respectively. Out of this 32,222 and 2619 are male and female cultivators. The male and female cultivators in Delhi tahsil are 16,790 and 1,809 respectively. The corresponding figures for Mehrauli tahsil are 8,550 and 465. It is evident that Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils together account for bulk of the cultivators in the Union Territory of Delhi.

DELHI

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS
1981



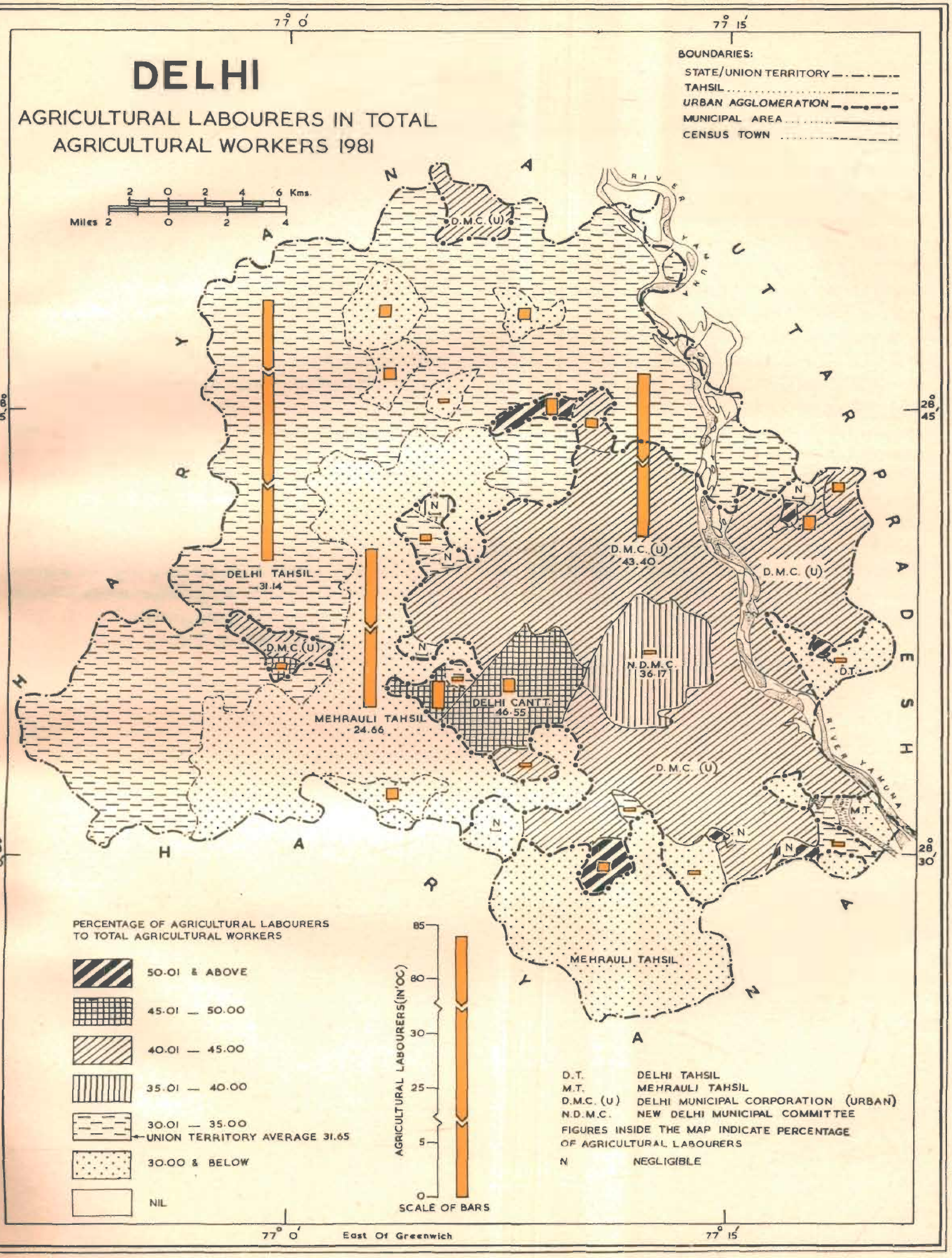
Map 38

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

This map shows the percentages of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers as well as the absolute number of agricultural labourers in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of Agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) have been calculated for Delhi Union Territory, D.M.C (Urban), N.D.M.C, Delhi Cantt., 27 Census towns, Mehrauli and Delhi tahsils and grouped into six ranges 50.01 & above, 45.01-50.00, 40.01-45.00, 35.01-40.00, 30.01-35.00, 30.00 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth in the map according to the ranges as per the legend on the map. No hatching has been done in case of nil percentages of agricultural labourers. Bars proportionate to total agricultural labourers have been drawn in yellow colour for each town and tahsil. No bar has been drawn for the towns which have a very small number of agricultural labourers. These have, however, been indicated by 'N' which stands for negligible.

It is observed from the map that six Census towns viz., Samepur, Babarpur, Kotla, Chhattarpur, Tigri and Pul Pehlad have the highest percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the range of 50.01 & above. Delhi tahsil falls in the range 30.01-35.00 and Mehrauli tahsil falls in lowest range 30.00 & below. The percentages of agricultural labourers in D.M.C (U), N.D.M.C and Delhi Cantt. are 43.40, 36.17 and 46.55 respectively. Jaffarabad Census town has a sole cultivator and nil agricultural labourer.

There are 16,131 agricultural labourers in the Union Territory of Delhi. Out of this 8,409 and 2,950 are in Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils constituting more than 70 per cent of the total agricultural labourers. 4,772 agricultural labourers have been found in urban areas of Delhi. Out of this 2,996 are in D.M.C. (Urban) constituting more than 60 per cent of the total urban agricultural labourers.


DELHI
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL 31.14
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 24.66
D.M.C. (U) 43.40
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C. 36.17
DELHI CANTT. 46.55
D.M.C. (U)
D.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
N
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
50.01 & ABOVE
45.01 — 50.00
40.01 — 45.00
35.01 — 40.00
30.01 — 35.00
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 31.65
30.00 & BELOW
NIL
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS(IN'OC)
85
80
30
25
5
0
SCALE OF BARS
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
N NEGLIGIBLE
East Of Greenwich

Map 39

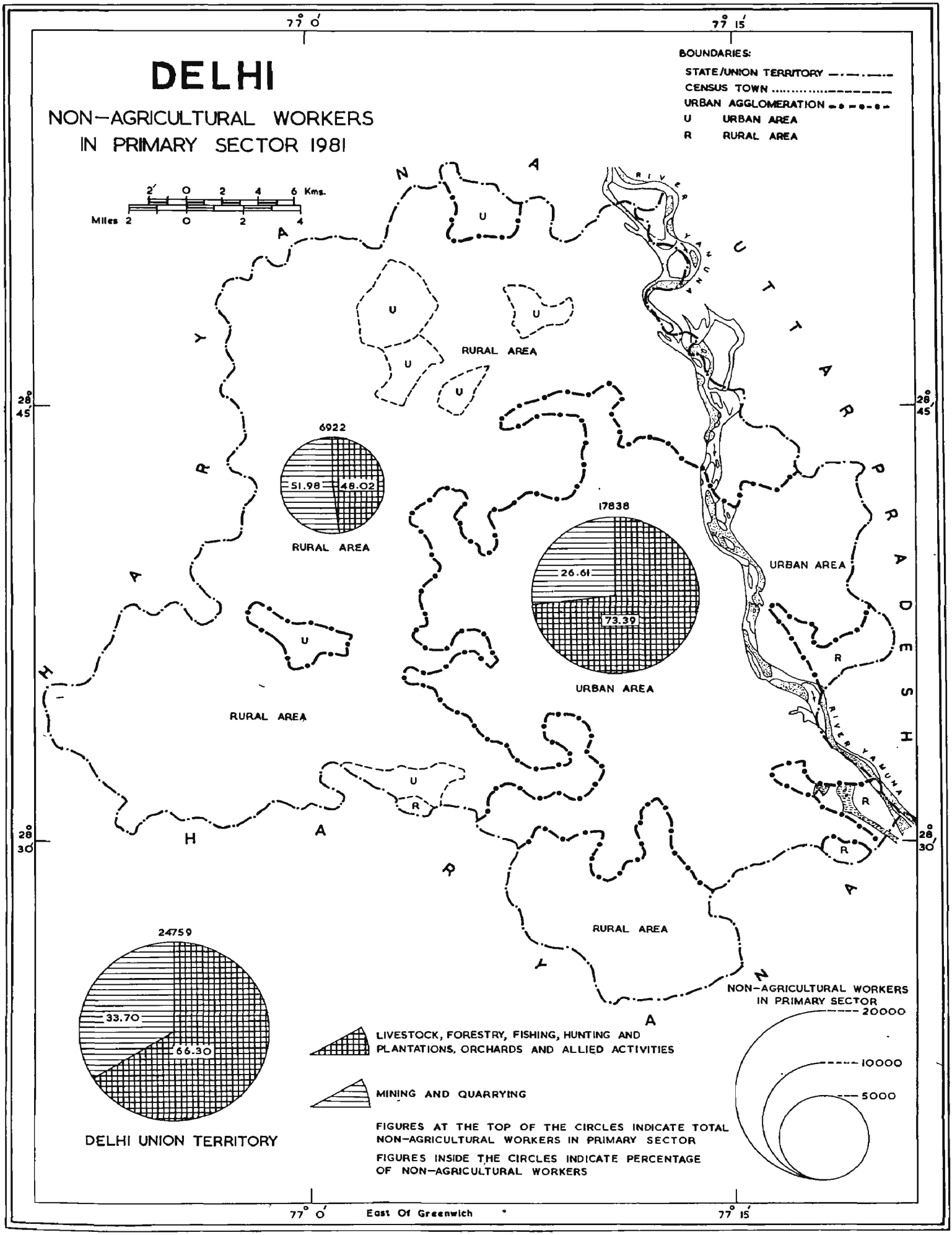
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981

This map shows the distribution of non-agricultural workers in primary sector viz. (i) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and (ii) Mining and Quarrying in total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory in 1981. Primary sector comprises of four industrial categories (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural labourers, (iii) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and (iv) Mining and Quarrying. Non-agricultural workers include categories (iii) and (iv) given above. Circles proportionate to total non-agricultural workers in the primary sector (categories (iii) and (iv) have been drawn separately for total, rural and urban areas. The circles have been divided into two sectors representing the proportion of workers engaged in categories (iii) and (iv) to the total non-agricultural workers in the primary sector. These sectors have been shaded as given in the legend on the map.

There are 24,759 non-agricultural workers in the primary sector in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. Out of this 17,838 are in urban areas and 6,922 in rural areas. The percentage of workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities in total non-agricultural workers in the primary sector in Delhi Union Territory is 66.30. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 48.02 and 73.39 respectively indicating that urban areas have higher proportion of such workers.

The percentage of workers in Mining and Quarrying to total non-agricultural workers in the primary sector is 33.70. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 51.98 and 26.61 respectively.

It is quite evident from the map that the workers in category III predominate in urban areas whereas workers in category IV predominate in rural areas among the total non-agricultural workers in the primary sector.


DELHI
NON–AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2′ 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
U
RURAL AREA
6922
51.98
48.02
RURAL AREA
17838
26.61
73.39
URBAN AREA
URBAN AREA
RURAL AREA
R
RURAL AREA
24759
33.70
66.30
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
MINING AND QUARRYING
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NON–AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF NON–AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
NON–AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
20000
10000
5000
East Of Greenwich

Map 40

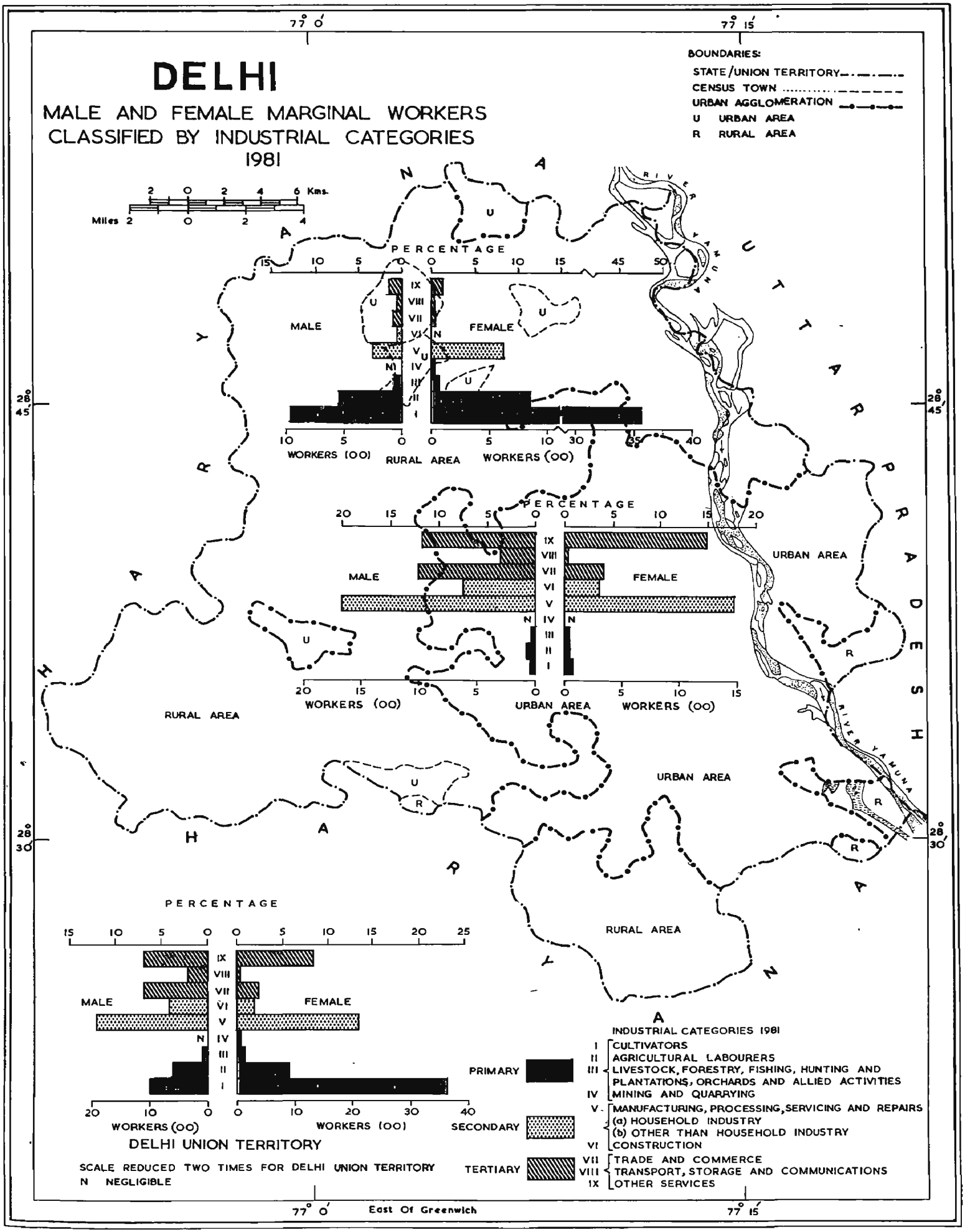
MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

This map shows the industrial categories of male and female marginal workers in total, rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory in 1981.

Pyramids have been drawn to show the size of marginal workers with males and females engaged in the nine industrial categories for total, rural and urban areas separately. The industrial categories have been written in roman numbers as explained in the legend in between two vertical lines. The bars in the left hand side show the male marginal workers, while the bars on the right hand side show the female marginal workers. The percentage and absolute scales have been drawn above and below the diagrams respectively. Three different hatching have been used in the bars to differentiate industrial categories under primary secondary and tertiary sectors as given in the legend on the map. The industrial categories I to IV come under primary sector, industrial categories V and VI under secondary sector and industrial categories VII to IX come under tertiary sector.

There are 15,793 marginal workers in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. Out of this 6,865 are males and 8,928 females. In rural areas of Delhi Union Territory, there are 7,494 marginal workers (2,130 males and 5,364 females). Male and female marginal workers constitute 21.14 per cent and 60.83 per cent respectively, indicating that the bulk of marginal workers are engaged in primary sector in rural areas. The percentages of male and female marginal workers in secondary sector are 4.04 and 8.41 respectively. The corresponding figures in tertiary sector are 3.24 and 2.34. It is clear that more female marginal workers are engaged in secondary sector and less in tertiary as compared to males.

In the urban areas, the male and female marginal workers engaged in primary sector constitute 1.94 per cent and 2.09 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for secondary sector are 27.57 for males and 21.47 for females and for tertiary sector 27.54 for males and 19.39 for females. This indicates that more marginal workers are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors in urban areas.


DELHI
MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
WORKERS (00)
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
SCALE REDUCED TWO TIMES FOR DELHI UNION TERRITORY
N NEGLIGIBLE
East Of Greenwich
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY

IV - SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

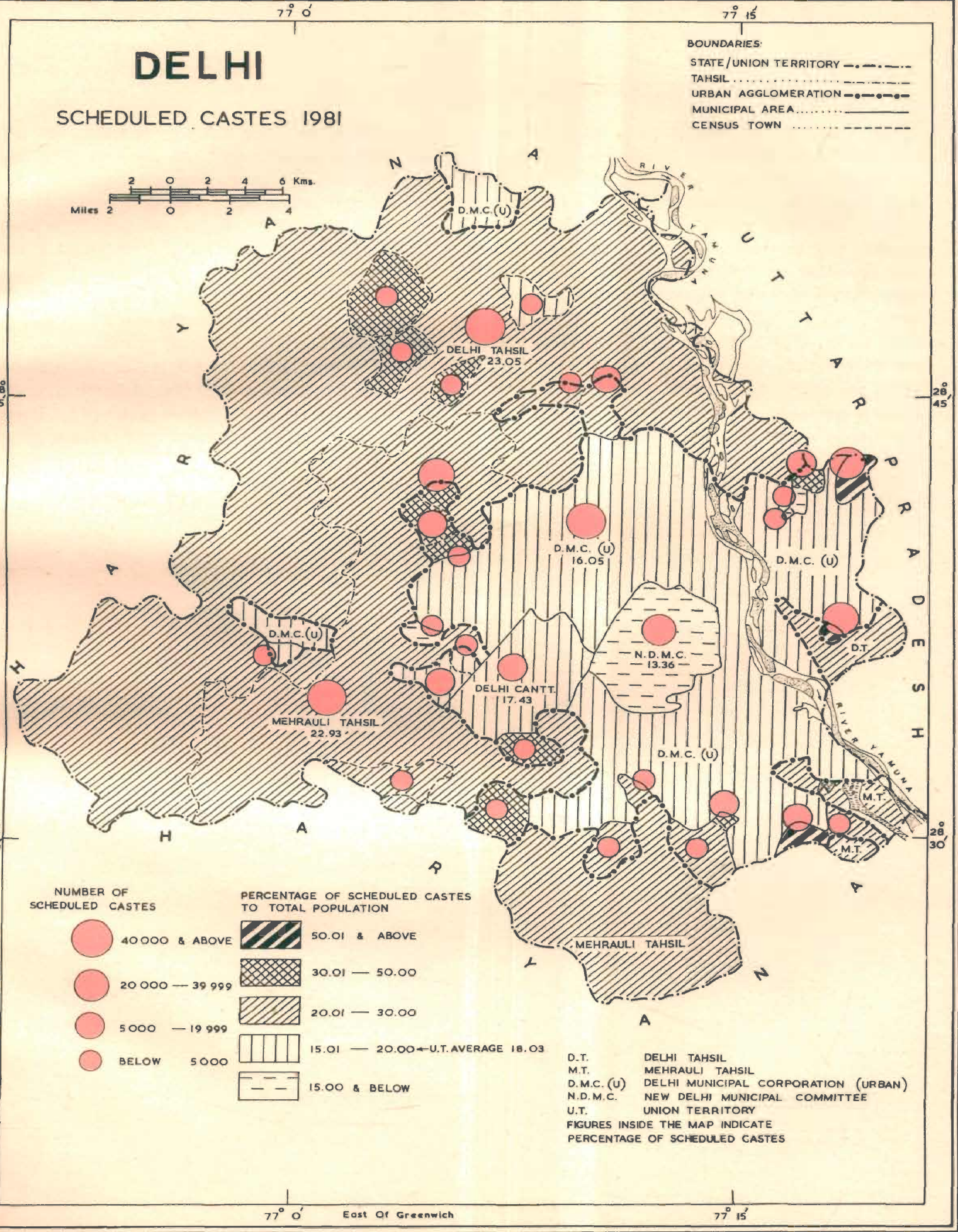
Map 41

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

This map shows the percentages of scheduled caste population to total population as well as the number of scheduled castes in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of scheduled caste population to total population have been calculated for each town and tahsil and grouped into five ranges viz., 50.01 & above, 30.01-50.00, 20.01-30.00, 15.01-20.00 and 15.00 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth as per the legend on the map. Red circles proportionate to the four population size ranges viz., 40,000 & above, 20,000-39,000, 5,000-19,000 and below 5,000 have been drawn for each town and tahsil.

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981, 1,121,643 are scheduled castes constituting 18.03 per cent of the total population. The population of scheduled castes in rural and urban areas are 1,04,012 and 1,017,631 respectively.

The highest percentage of scheduled castes in the range of 50.01 & above has been observed in Mandoli, Kotla and Pul Pehlad Census towns and the lowest in the range of 15.00 & below in N.D.M.C., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and Delhi Cantt. fall in the range of 15.01-20.00. Both Mehrauli and Delhi tahsils fall in the range of 20.01-30.00.


DELHI
SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL 23.05
D.M.C. (U) 16.05
D.M.C. (U)
D.T.
N.D.M.C. 13.36
DELHI CANTT. 17.43
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 22.93
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
M.T.
M.T.
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES
40 000 & ABOVE
20 000 — 39 999
5 000 — 19 999
BELOW 5 000
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION
50.01 & ABOVE
30.01 — 50.00
20.01 — 30.00
15.01 — 20.00 ← U.T. AVERAGE 18.03
15.00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
U.T. UNION TERRITORY
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
77° 0' East Of Greenwich
77° 15'

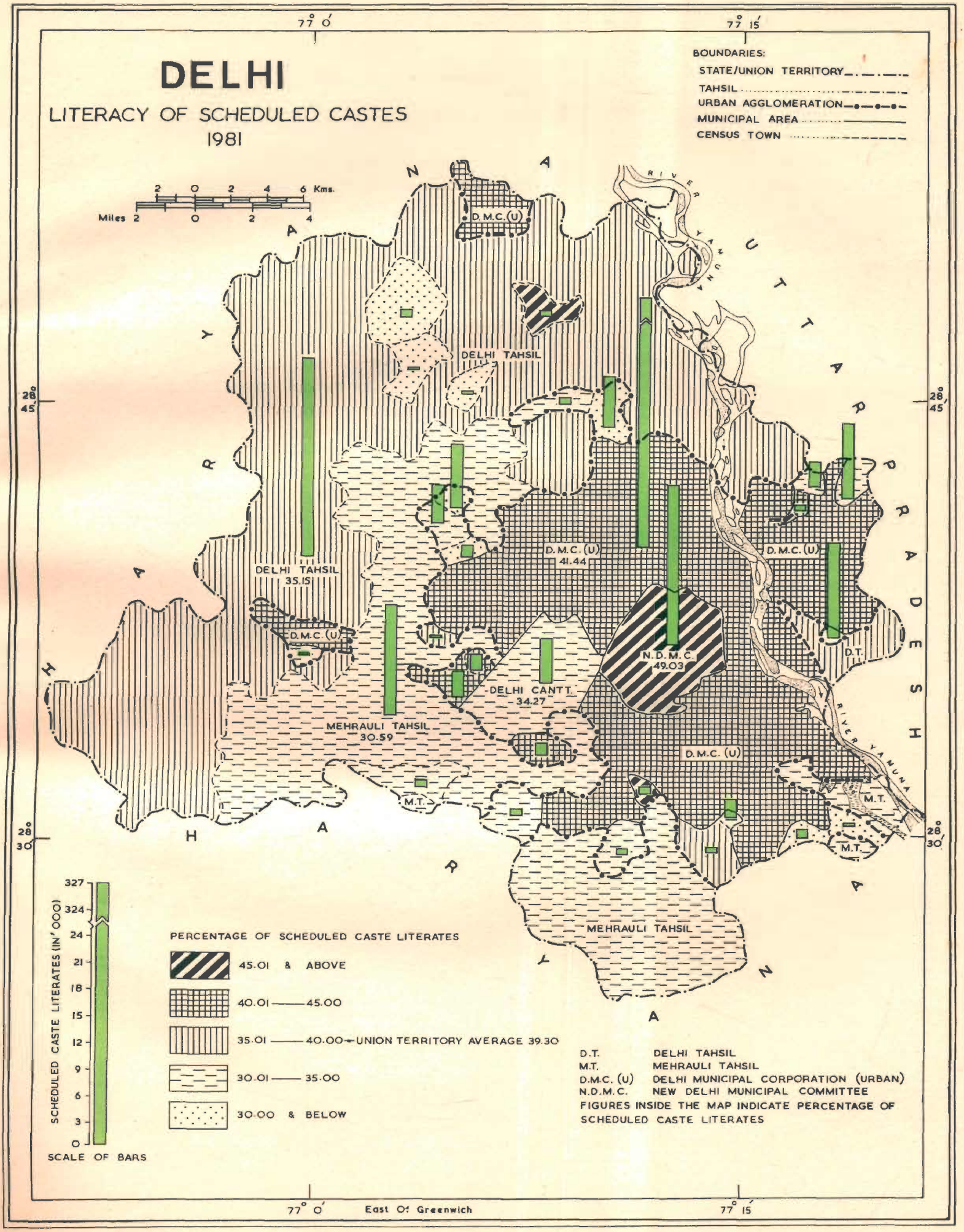
Map 42

LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

This map shows the literacy rates among scheduled caste population (including age-group 0-4) as well as the absolute number of scheduled caste literates in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of literates among the scheduled caste population have been calculated for each town and tahsil and the data thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges viz., 45.01 & above, 40.01-45.00, 35.01-40.00, 30.01-35.00 and 30.00 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth as per the legend on the map. Green vertical bars proportionate to total scheduled caste literates have been drawn in each town and tahsil on the map.

Out of the total scheduled caste population of 1,121,643 in the Union Territory of Delhi, 440, 848 are literates constituting 39.30 per cent. The corresponding literacy rates among scheduled castes in rural and urban areas are 33.37 and 39.91 respectively. Out of the total 440,848 scheduled castes literates in the Union Territory of Delhi, 324,950 are in D.M.C (Urban).

The map at a glance indicates that literacy rate in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas. The highest literacy rate in the range of 45.01 & above has been observed in N.D.M.C, Jaffarabad, Lado Sarai and Alipur towns. There are eight Census towns which fall in the lowest range of literacy rate 30.00 & below and among them Pooth Khurd has the lowest literacy rate of 13.86 per cent.


DELHI
LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
DELHI TAHSIL 35.15
D.M.C. (U) 41.44
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C. 49.03
D.T.
DELHI CANTT. 34.27
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 30.59
M.T.
D.M.C. (U)
M.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
SCHEDULED CASTE LITERATES (IN '000)
327
324
24
21
18
15
12
9
6
3
0
SCALE OF BARS
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERATES
45.01 & ABOVE
40.01 —— 45.00
35.01 —— 40.00 ← UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 39.30
30.01 —— 35.00
30.00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERATES
East Of Greenwich

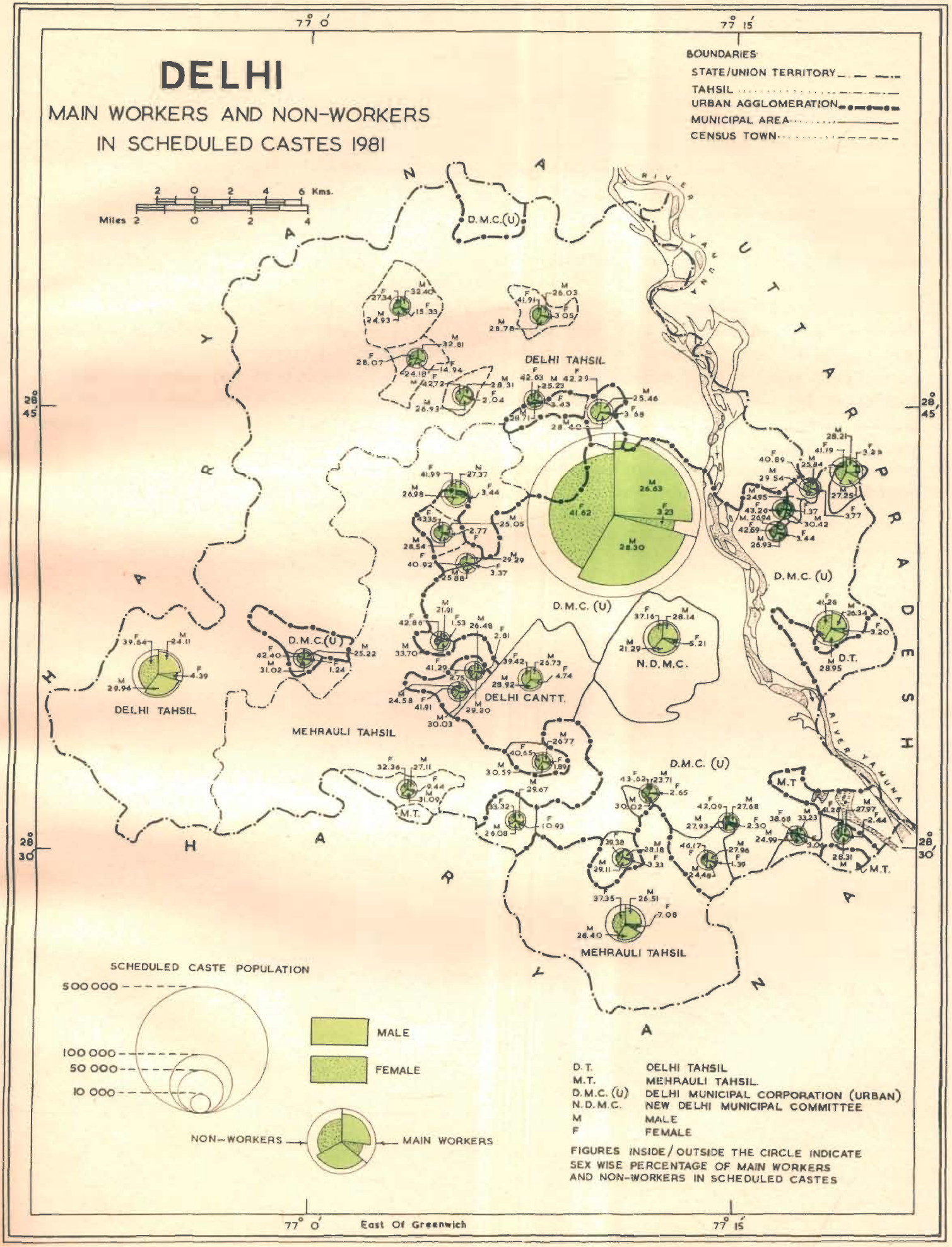
Map 43

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

This map shows the main workers and non-workers in scheduled castes in each town and tahsil in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981.

Circles proportionate to total scheduled caste population have been drawn for each town and tahsil on the map. Each circle has been divided into two sectors representing main workers and non-workers male and female percentages of main workers, and non-workers to total scheduled caste population have been shown by green colour and dots in black colour have been given to show the female's share to distinguish it from males. The percentage figures of male and female main workers and non-workers to total scheduled caste population have been indicated inside or out side the circle for each tahsil and town on the map.

Out of the total scheduled caste population of 1,121, 643 in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981, there are 338, 822 or 30.21 per cent main workers, and 779,191 or 69.47 per cent non-workers. It is evident from the map that male main workers out number female main workers and female non-workers out number male non-workers in all the tahsils and towns.


DELHI
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
BOUNDARIES
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
DELHI CANTT.
N.D.M.C.
M.T.
D.T.
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
500 000
100 000
50 000
10 000
MALE
FEMALE
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL.
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
M MALE
F FEMALE
FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE INDICATE
SEX WISE PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES
East Of Greenwich

Map 44

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1981

This map shows the percentage distribution of four main religions Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Jainism and all other religions (including Buddhism Christianity, other religions and persuasions and religion not stated) for total, rural and urban area separately of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981.

The squares proportionate to total population have been drawn separately for total, rural and urban areas of the Union Territory. Each square has been divided into 100 small squares, each representing one per cent. The percentages of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains and all other religions (including Buddhists, Christians, other religions and persuasions and religion not stated) have been calculated for total, rural and urban areas and small squares have been shaded in different colours according to the percentage share of each religion.

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981, there are 5,200,432 or 83.60 per cent Hindus, 481,802 or 7.75 per cent Muslims, 393,921 or 6.33 per cent Sikhs and 73,917 or 1.19 per cent Jains. It is evident from the map that Hinduism is the dominant religion in the Union Territory as well as in its rural and urban areas. The percentage of Hindus in rural areas (95.87 per cent) is higher than that of urban areas (82.64 per cent) while the percentages of Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, and other religions are lower in rural areas than those of urban areas.

DELHI

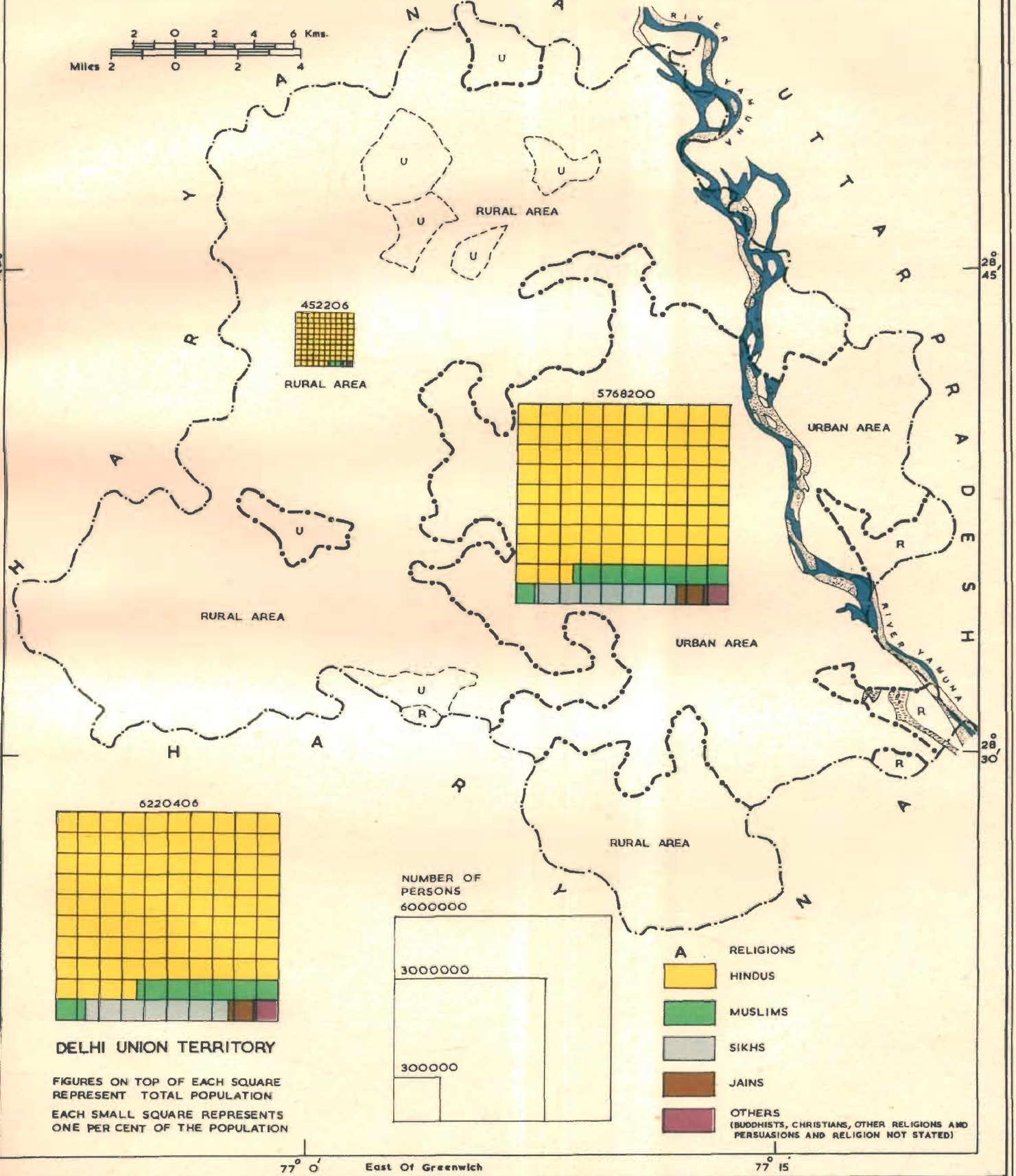
MAJOR RELIGIONS 1981

BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA

77° 0′ 77° 15′

28° 45′ 28° 30′

2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4



DELHI UNION TERRITORY

FIGURES ON TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENT TOTAL POPULATION

EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS ONE PER CENT OF THE POPULATION

77° 0′ East Of Greenwich 77° 15′

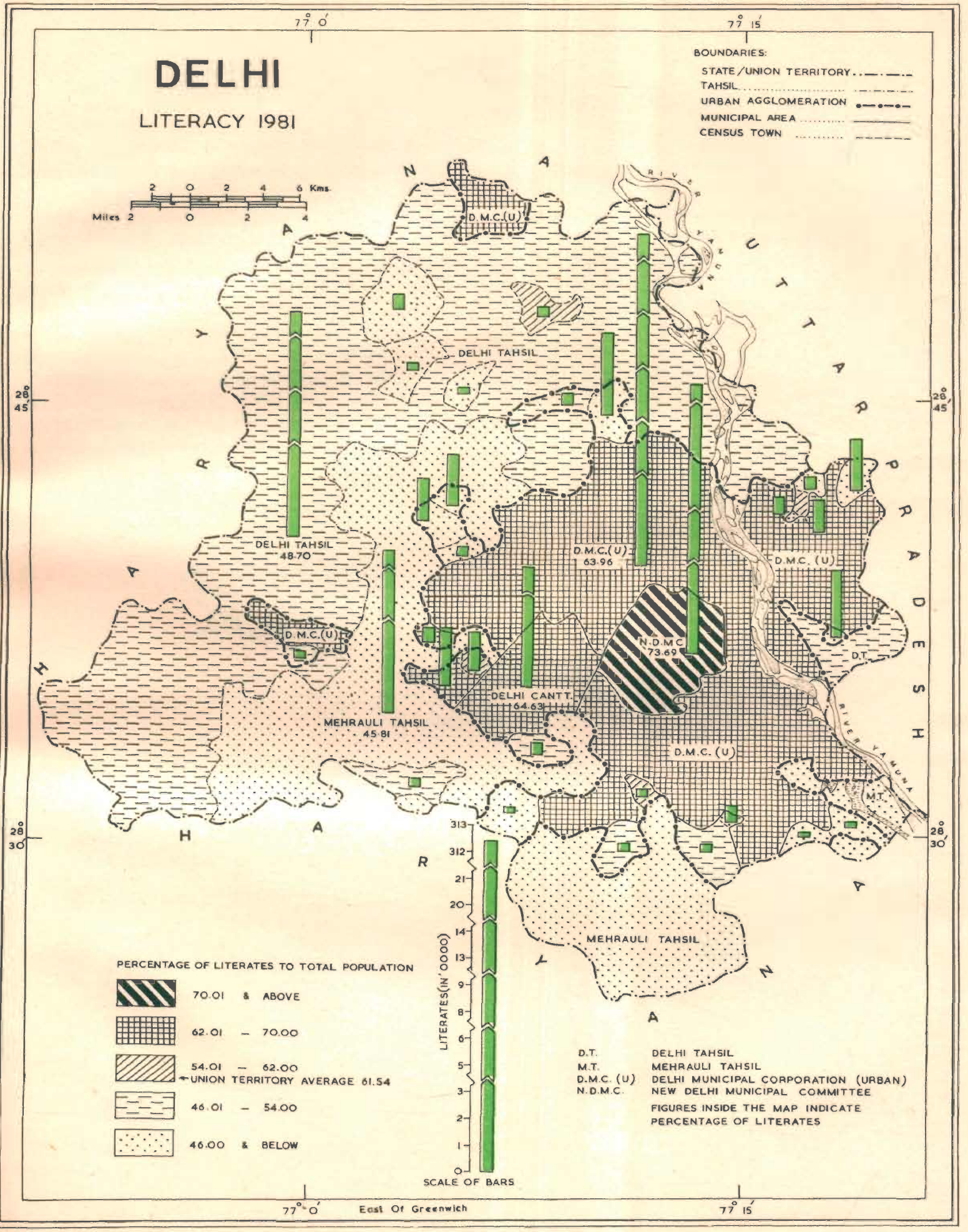
Map 45

LITERACY 1981

This map shows the percentage of literates to total population (including age group 0-4) as well as the absolute number of literates in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of literates to total population (including age group 0-4) have been calculated for each town and tahsil and the data thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges viz., 70.01 & above, 62.01-70.00, 54.01-62.00, 46.01-54.00 and 46.00 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded in the map by choropleth according to the ranges as shown in the legend on the map. Green vertical bars proportionate to total literates have been drawn for each town and tahsil on the map

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981, there are 3,828,326 literates constituting 61.54 per cent. The bulk of the literates (3,124,082) are in D.M.C. (Urban).

N.D.M.C. has the highest literacy rate of 73.69 per cent. It is followed by Delhi Cantt. (64.63), D.M.C. (Urban) with 63.96 per cent, Palam (62.36 per cent) and Bindapur (62.21 per cent). The lowest literacy rate of 25.88 per cent has been observed in Pul Pehlad Census town. The percentage of literates in Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils are 48.70 and 45.81 respectively, indicating that rural areas of Delhi Union Territory have comparatively lower literacy rates.

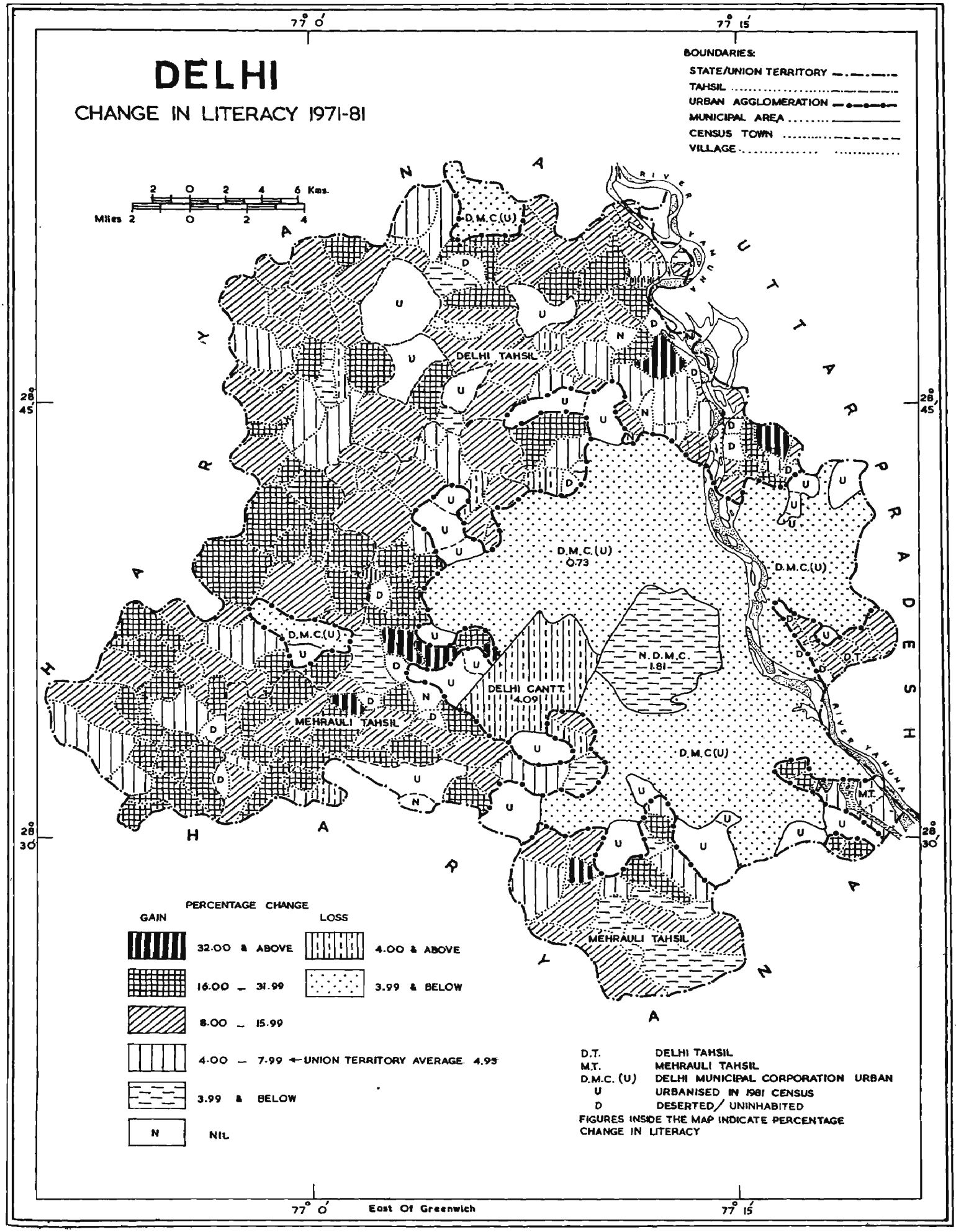

DELHI
LITERACY 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
DELHI TAHSIL 48.70
D.M.C.(U) 63.96
D.M.C.(U)
D.M.C.(U)
N.D.M.C. 73.69
D.T.
DELHI CANTT. 64.63
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 45.81
D.M.C.(U)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION
70.01 & ABOVE
62.01 – 70.00
54.01 – 62.00
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 61.54
46.01 – 54.00
46.00 & BELOW
LITERATES (IN '0000)
313
312
21
20
14
13
9
8
6
5
3
2
1
0
SCALE OF BARS
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
East Of Greenwich

Map 46

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971–81

This map shows the village/town wise change in literacy rates (including age group 0-4) during the decade 1971-81 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The percentages of literates to total population including those in the age group 0-4 have been calculated for each village and town of the Union Territory for the years 1971 and 1981. The intercensal change in literacy rates (percentage gain or loss) has been obtained by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from that of 1981 and grouped into seven ranges, five for gain and two for loss as shown in the legend on the map. The villages and the towns have been shaded by choropleth according to the ranges of percentage change as per the legend.

The intercensal change in literacy rate of the Union Territory comes out to be 4.93 per cent gain. The highest percentage gain in the range of 32.00 & above has been observed in seven villages. 65 villages fall in the range 16.00-31.99, 89 villages in the range 8.00-15.99, 28 villages in the range of 4.00-7.99. This clearly shows that villages of Delhi Union Territory have made a good progress in literacy. N.D.M.C. and 12 villages fall in the lowest range of 3.99 and below. Delhi Cantt. and 6 villages showed loss of percentage change in literacy in the range of 4.00 & above while D.M.C. (Urban) and one village fall in the range of percentage loss of 3.99 & below. Six villages have shown nil percentage change in the literacy rates.


DELHI
CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) 0.73
D.M.C.(U)
N.D.M.C. 1.81
DELHI CANTT. 4.09
D.M.C.(U)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
M.T.
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
LOSS
32.00 & ABOVE
4.00 & ABOVE
16.00 – 31.99
3.99 & BELOW
8.00 – 15.99
4.00 – 7.99 ← UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 4.95
3.99 & BELOW
N NIL
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION URBAN
U URBANISED IN 1981 CENSUS
D DESERTED/ UNINHABITED
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN LITERACY
East Of Greenwich

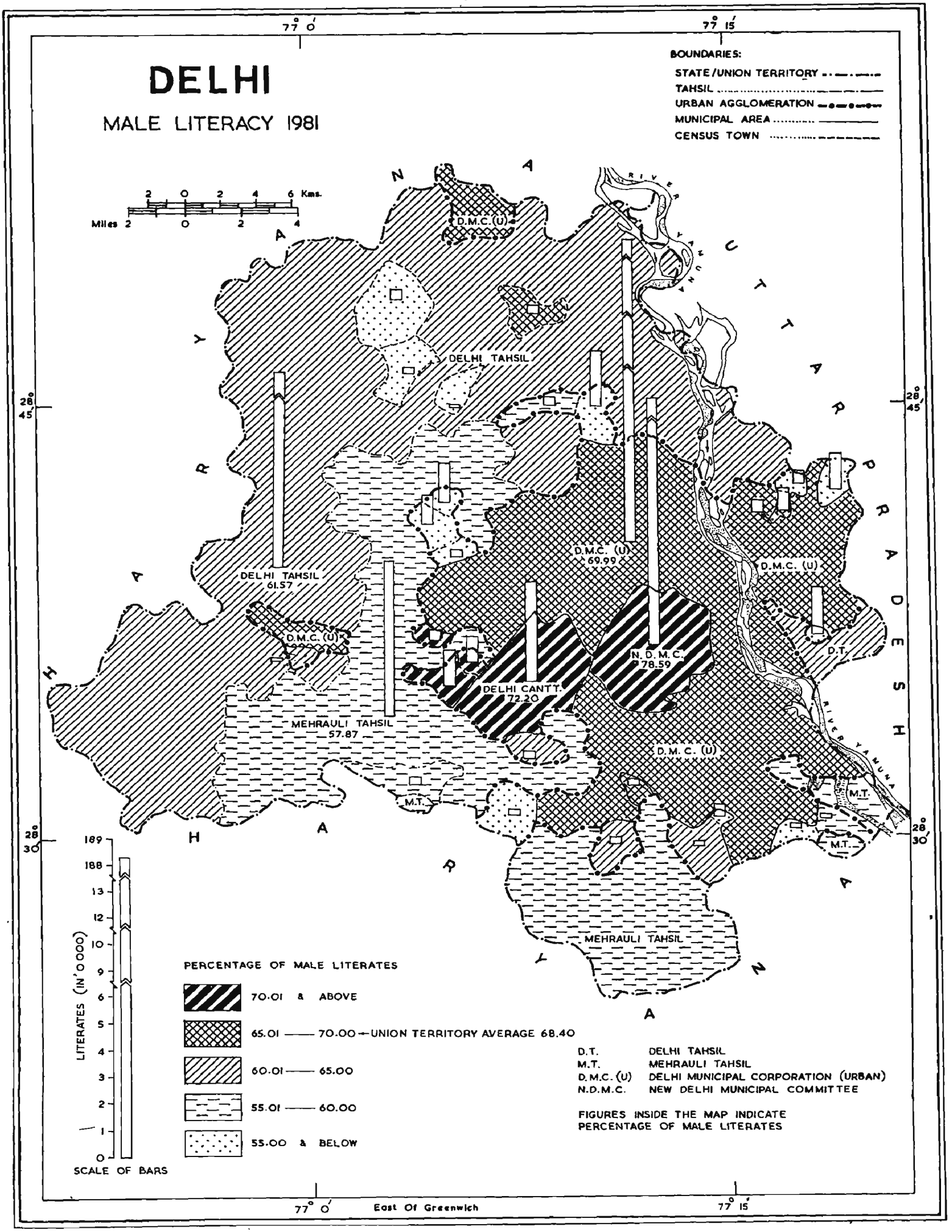
Map 47

MALE LITERACY 1981

This map shows the percentage of male literates to total male population (including age group 0-4) in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of male literates to total male population including age group 0-4 have been calculated for each town and tahsil and the data thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges viz., 70.01 & above, 65.01-70.00, 60.01-65.00, 55.01-60.00 and 55.00 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded in the map by choropleth according to the ranges as shown in the legend on the map. Vertical bars proportionate to the absolute number of male literates have also been drawn in each town and tahsil on the map.

The male population of Delhi Union Territory is 3,440,081 as per 1981 Census. Out of this, there are 2,352,883 male literates constituting 68.40 per cent. The majority of male literates (1,882,732) are in D.M.C. (U).

The highest percentage of male literates has been observed in N.D.M.C. (78.59 per cent), it is followed by Delhi Cantt. (72.20 per cent), Palam (72.19 per cent), Bindapur (70.90 per cent) and Nasirpur (70.50 per cent). The percentage of male literates in D.M.C. (Urban) is 69.99. It is clear from the map that Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils have lower percentages of male literates as compared to the main town of Delhi Union Territory. There are 14 Census towns which fall in the lowest percentage range of 55.00 & below. Pul Pehlad Census town has the lowest male literacy rate of 36.01 per cent.


DELHI
MALE LITERACY 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
DELHI TAHSIL 61.57
D.M.C. (U) 69.99
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
N. D. M. C. 78.59
DELHI CANTT. 72.20
D.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 57.87
D.M.C. (U)
M.T.
M.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
LITERATES (IN '0000)
SCALE OF BARS
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
70.01 & ABOVE
65.01 — 70.00 — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 68.40
60.01 — 65.00
55.01 — 60.00
55.00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
East Of Greenwich

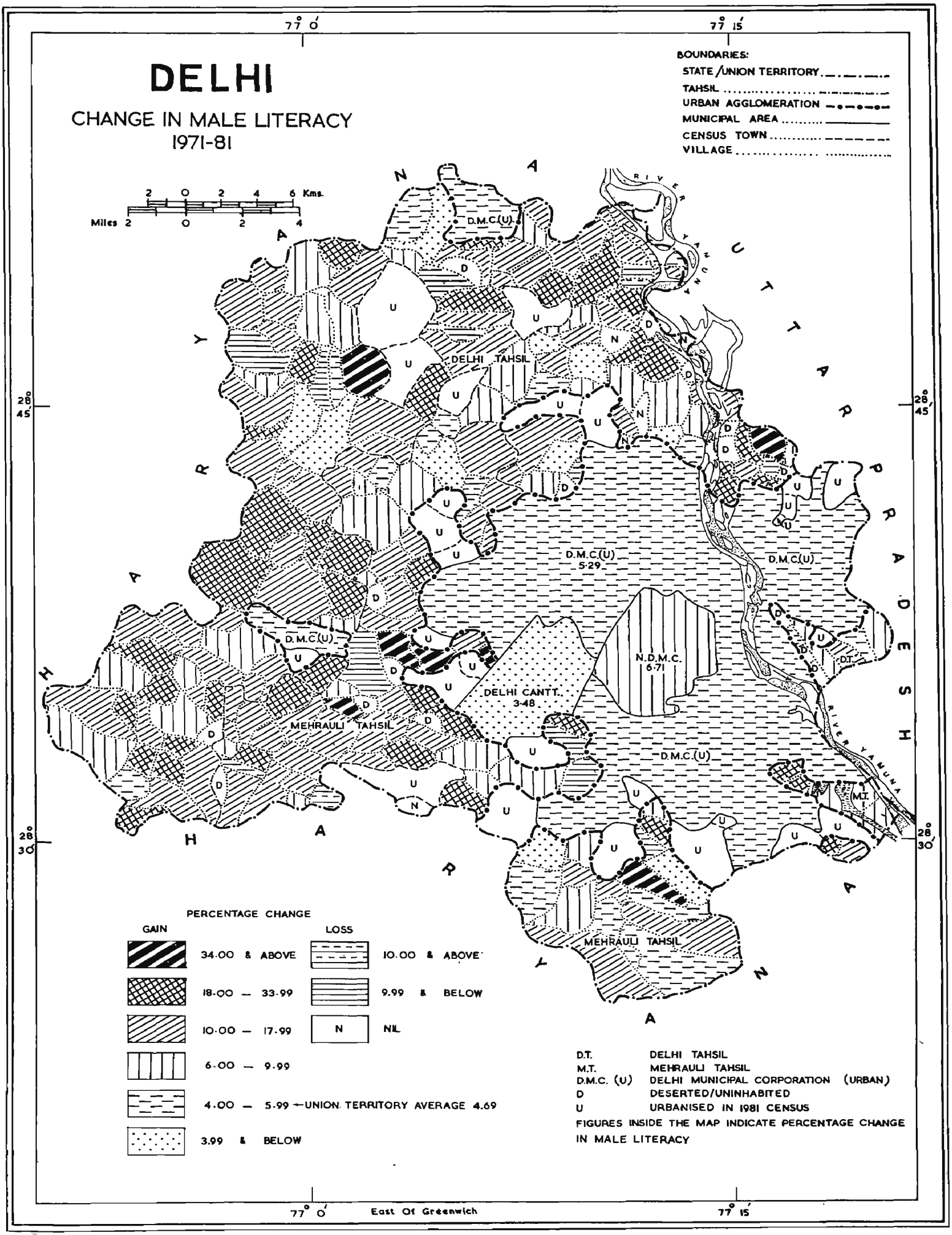
Map 48

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1971–81

This map shows the village/town wise change in male literacy rates (including age group 0-4) during the decade 1971-81 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The percentage of male literates to total male population including those in the age group 0-4 has been calculated for each village and town of the Union Territory of Delhi for the years 1971 and 1981. The intercensal change in male literacy rates (percentage gain or loss) have been obtained by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from that of 1981 and grouped into eight ranges, six for gain and two for loss as shown in the legend on the map. The villages and towns have been shaded by choropleth according to the ranges of percentage change.

The intercensal change in the male literacy rates for the Union Territory of Delhi comes out to be 4.69 percentage gain. The highest percentage gain in male literacy rate in the range of 34.00 & above has been observed in 8 villages. 43 villages fall in the range of 18.00-33.99, 77 villages in the range of 10.00-17.99 and 38 villages and N.D.M.C. in the range of 6.00-9.99. This shows that villages of Delhi have made good progress in male literacy during the decade 1971-81. 16 villages and D.M.C. (Urban) fall in the range of 4.00-5.99, while 10 villages and Delhi Cantt. fall in the lowest range of 3.99 & below.

4 villages have responded to a negative percentage change in male literacy in the range of 10.00 & above and 13 villages in the range of 9.99 & below. Five villages have shown nil percentage change of male literacy rates during the decade 1971-81.


DELHI
CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
1971-81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE /UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) 5-29
N.D.M.C. 6-71
DELHI CANTT. 3-48
D.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
LOSS
34.00 & ABOVE
18.00 — 33.99
10.00 — 17.99
6.00 — 9.99
4.00 — 5.99 — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 4.69
3.99 & BELOW
10.00 & ABOVE
9.99 & BELOW
N NIL
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
D DESERTED/UNINHABITED
U URBANISED IN 1981 CENSUS
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
East Of Greenwich

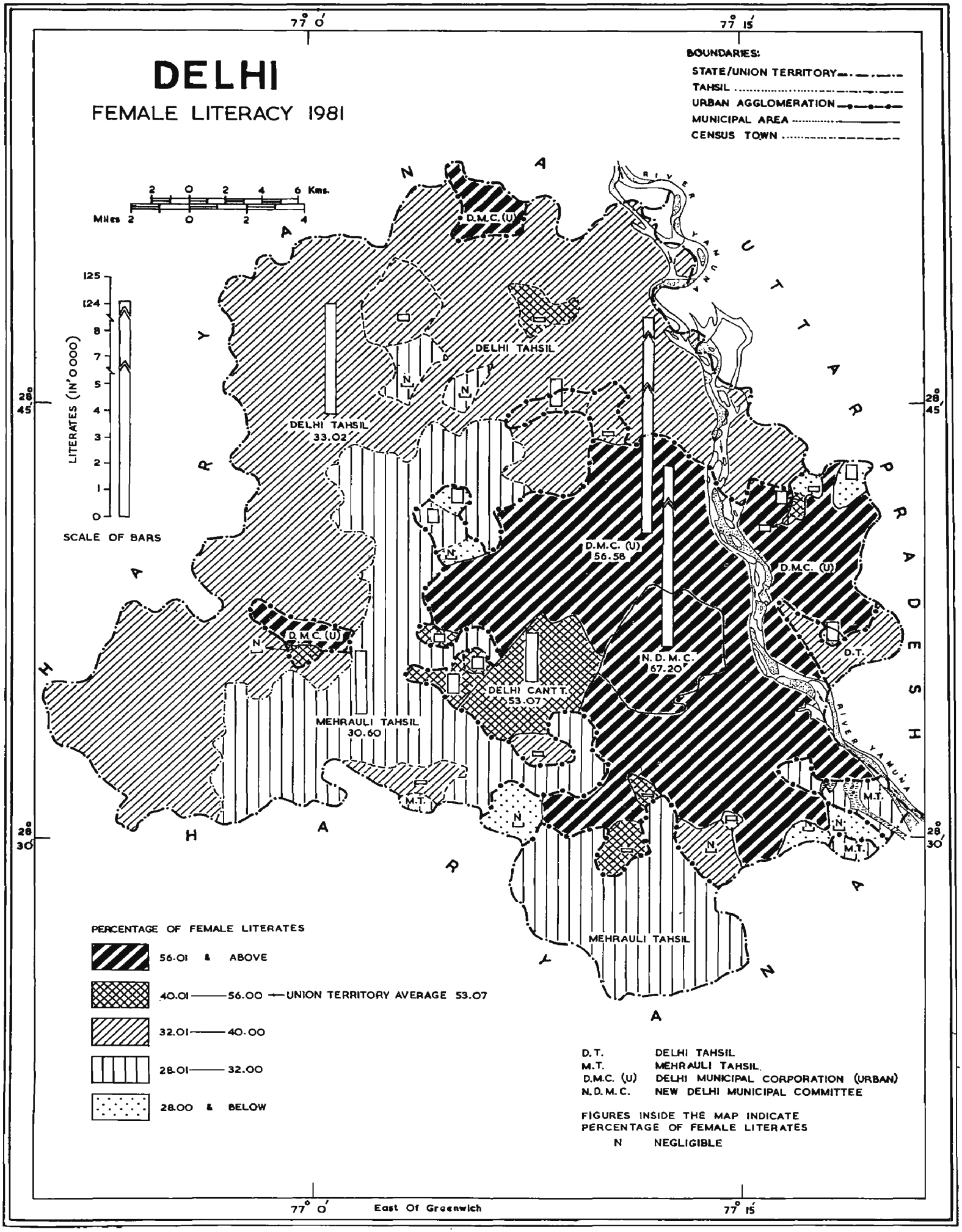
Map 49

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

This map shows the percentage of female literacy to total female population (including age group 0-4) in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of female literates to total female population (including age group 0-4) have been calculated for each town and tahsil and grouped into five ranges viz., 56.01 & above, 40.01-56.00, 32.01-40.00, 28.01-32.00 and 28.00 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded in the map by choropleth according to the literacy ranges of females as shown in the legend on the map. Vertical bars proportionate to the absolute number of female literates have also been drawn in each town and tahsil on the map. No bar has been drawn for the census towns which have a small number of female literates, these have however been indicated by 'N' in the map, showing negligible proportions.

Out of the total female population of 2,780,325 in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981, 1,475, 443 are female literates constituting 53.07 per cent. The highest number of female literates (1,241,350) are in D.M.C.(U). It is followed by N.D.M.C with 78,907.

It is clear from the map that urban areas have higher female literacy rate than in rural areas. The highest percentage of female literates has been observed in N.D.M.C. (67.20)per cent . It is followed by D.M.C. (U) with (56.58) per cent and Delhi Cantt. (53.07) per cent. Nine census towns fall in the lowest range of 28.00 & below. Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils fall in the ranges 32.01-40.00 and 28.01-32.00 respectively. Pul Pehlad Census town has the lowest female literacy rate of 10.87 per cent.


77° 0′
77° 15′
DELHI
FEMALE LITERACY 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
LITERATES (IN'0000)
125
124
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
SCALE OF BARS
28° 45′
28° 30′
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
DELHI TAHSIL 33.02
D.M.C. (U) 56.58
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
N. D. M. C. 67.20
D.T.
DELHI CANT T. 53.07
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 30.60
M.T.
M.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES
56.01 & ABOVE
40.01 —— 56.00 — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 53.07
32.01 —— 40.00
28.01 —— 32.00
28.00 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES
N NEGLIGIBLE
77° 0′ East Of Greenwich 77° 15′

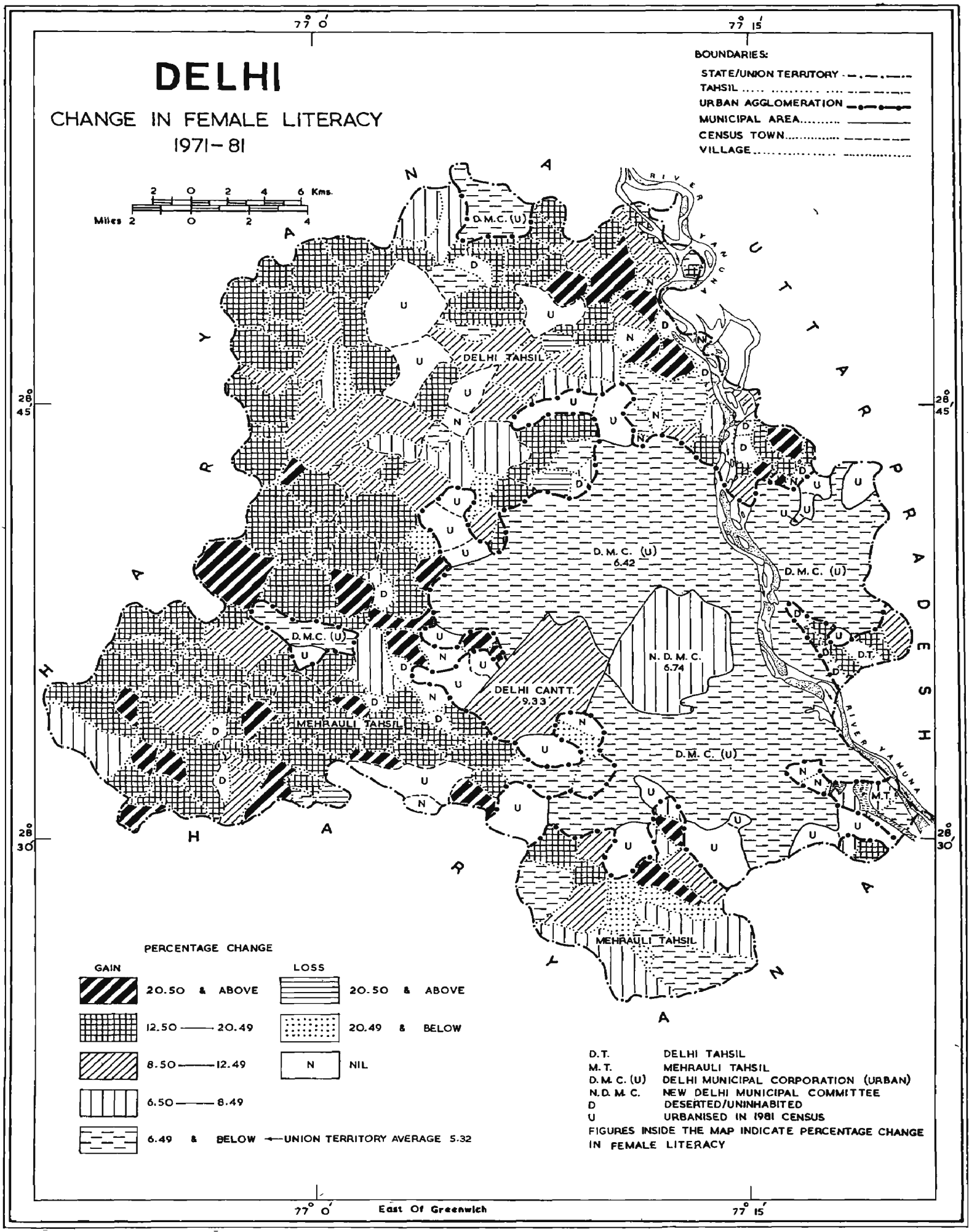
Map 50

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1971–81

This map shows the village/town wise change in female literacy rates (including age group 0-4) during the decade 1971-81 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The percentages of female literates to total female population including those in the age group 0-4 have been calculated for each village and town of the Union Territory of Delhi for the years 1971 and 1981. The intercensal change in female literacy rates (percentage gain or loss) has been obtained by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from that of 1981 and grouped into seven ranges, five for gain and two for loss as shown in the legend on the map. The villages and towns have been shaded by choropleth according to the ranges of the intercensal change in the female literacy rates.

The intercensal change in female literacy rate for the Union Territory of Delhi comes out to be 5.32 per cent gain. The highest percentage gain in the female literacy rates in the range of 20.50 & above has been observed in 29 villages. It is followed by 95 villages in the range of 12.50-20.49. This shows that villages in Delhi have made good progress in female literacy rates during the decade 1971-1981. Delhi Cantt. and 34 villages fall in the range of 8.50-12.49 and 19 villages and N.D.M.C in the range of 6.50-8.49. The lowest percentage gain in the range of 6.49 & below has been observed in 14 villages and D.M.C. (Urban).

10 villages have reported a percentage loss in female literacy, out of this 3 are in the range of 20.50 & above and 7 are in the range of 20.49 & below. Nil change in the female literacy has been observed in 13 villages.


DELHI
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1971 – 81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGE
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) 6.42
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C. 6.74
D.T.
DELHI CANTT. 9.33
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
20.50 & ABOVE
12.50 —— 20.49
8.50 —— 12.49
6.50 —— 8.49
6.49 & BELOW
LOSS
20.50 & ABOVE
20.49 & BELOW
N NIL
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 5.32
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
D DESERTED/UNINHABITED
U URBANISED IN 1981 CENSUS
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
East Of Greenwich

Map 51

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981

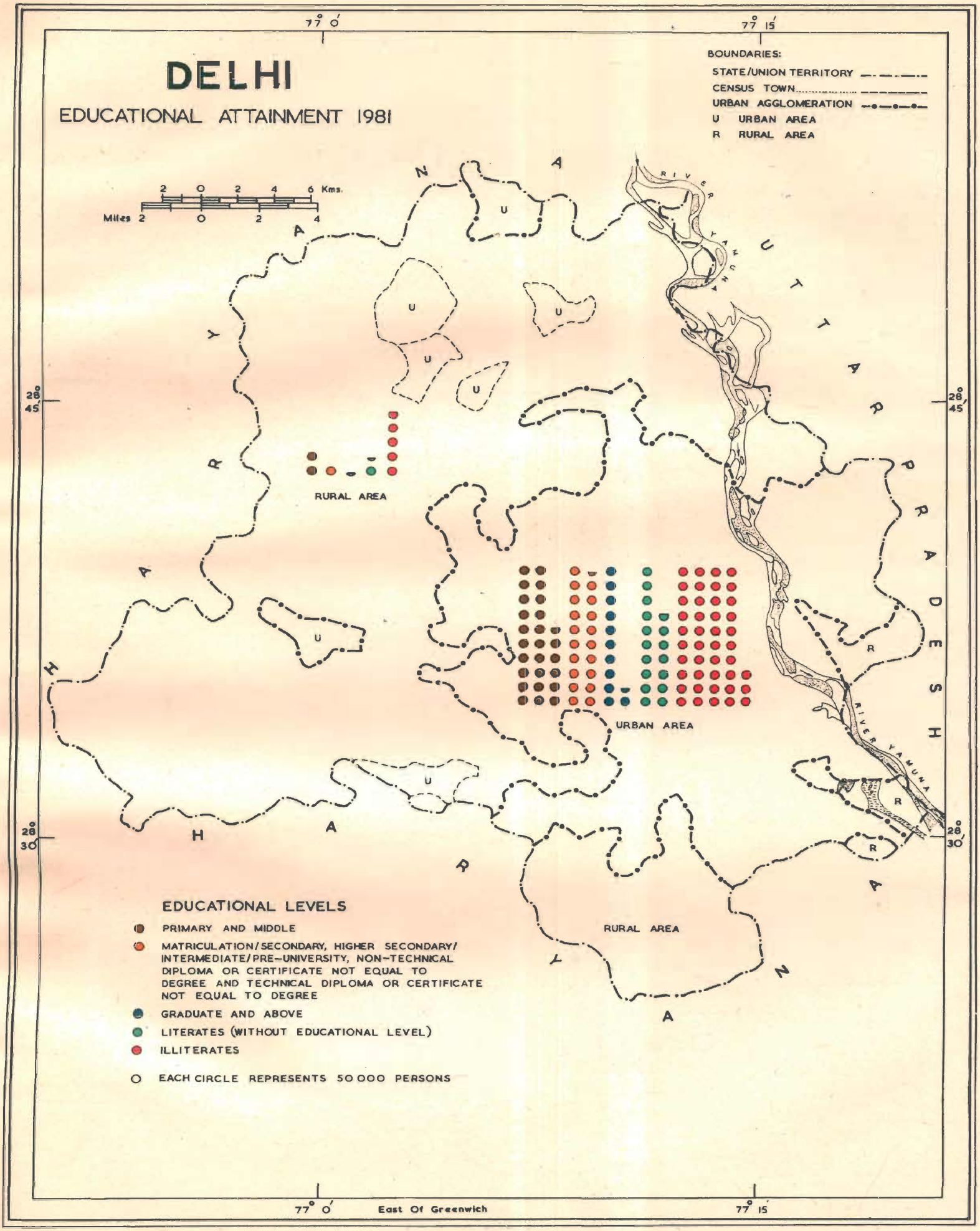
This map shows the distribution of population by educational levels in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The population has been grouped into the following five educational levels in rural and urban areas separately.

I. Primary and Middle
II. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree and Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree
III. Graduate and above
IV. Literates (without educational level)
V. Illiterates

Population in each of the above five educational levels has been shown in the map by columnar diagram represented by equal-sized circles of different colours drawn in vertical direction for all the five levels of education in rural and urban areas separately as per the legend. Each circle represents 50,000 persons.

In 1981 out of the total population of 452,206 in rural areas of Delhi Union Territory, 92,662 are having primary and middle level of education. Persons having Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary / Intermediate / Pre-University, Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree and Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree account for 50,161. Graduates and above account for 8,312 persons. As many as 63,956 are literates (without educational levels) and 237,115 are illiterates.

Out of the total urban population of 5,768,200 in the Union Territory of Delhi, educational level under I account for 1,288,893 persons, educational level under II account for 965,146 persons, educational level under III account for 529,778 persons, literates (without educational level) account for 829,417 persons and lastly illiterates account for 2,154,964 persons.

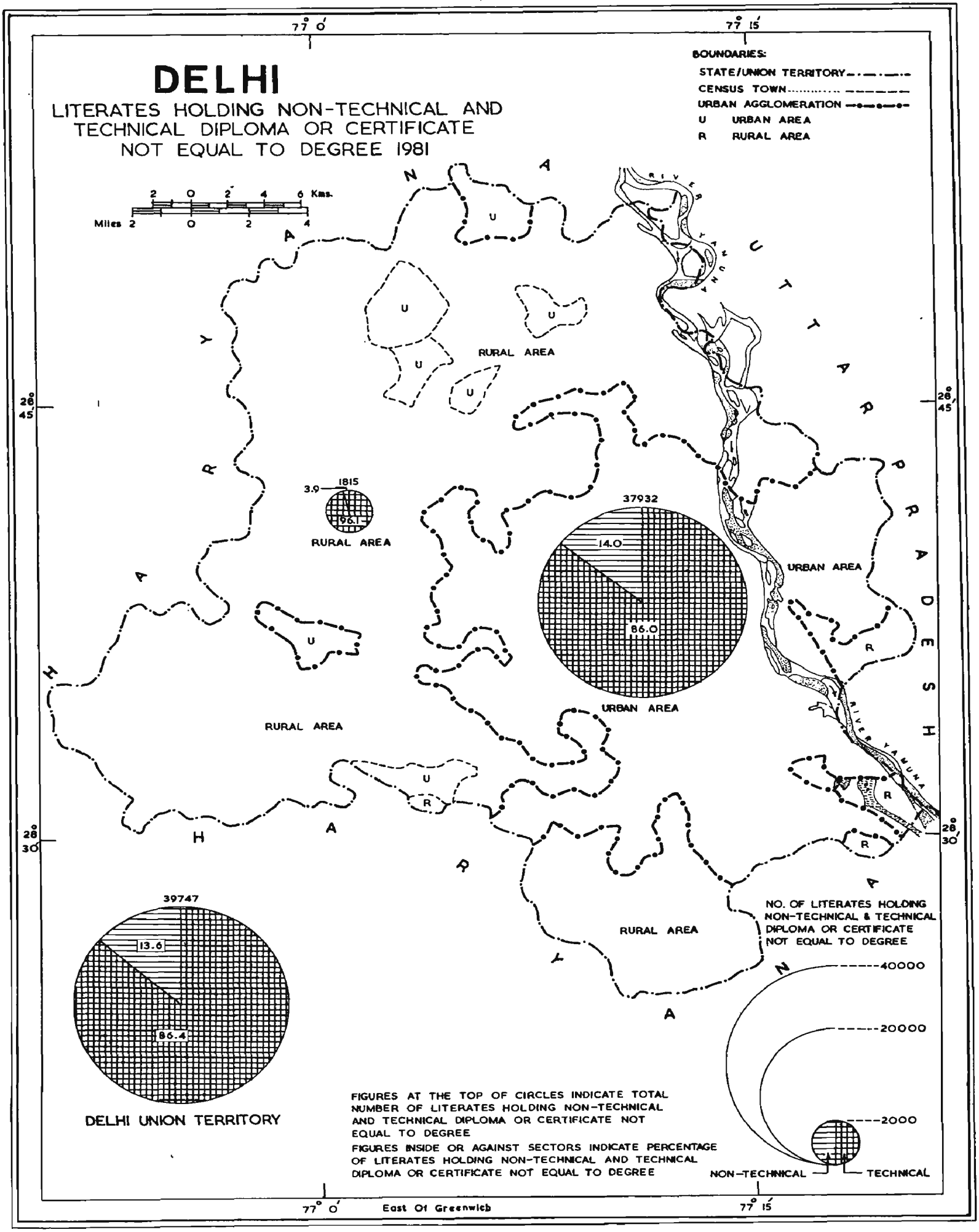

DELHI
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/ INTERMEDIATE/PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE AND ABOVE
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES
EACH CIRCLE REPRESENTS 50 000 PERSONS
East Of Greenwich

Map 52

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981

This map shows the percentage of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree in rural and urban areas of Delhi Union Territory in 1981. Circles proportionate to the total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree have been drawn on the map for rural and urban areas separately. The circles have been divided into sectors proportionate to non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and are distinguished by two different shades as shown in the legend on the map.

In 1981, out of the total literates of 39,747 holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree in the Union Territory of Delhi 37,932 are in urban areas and 1,815 in rural areas. The percentage of literates holding technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree to total literates holding both non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is 86.0 in urban areas which is lower than the corresponding figure of 96.1 per cent in rural areas. The proportion of literates holding non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

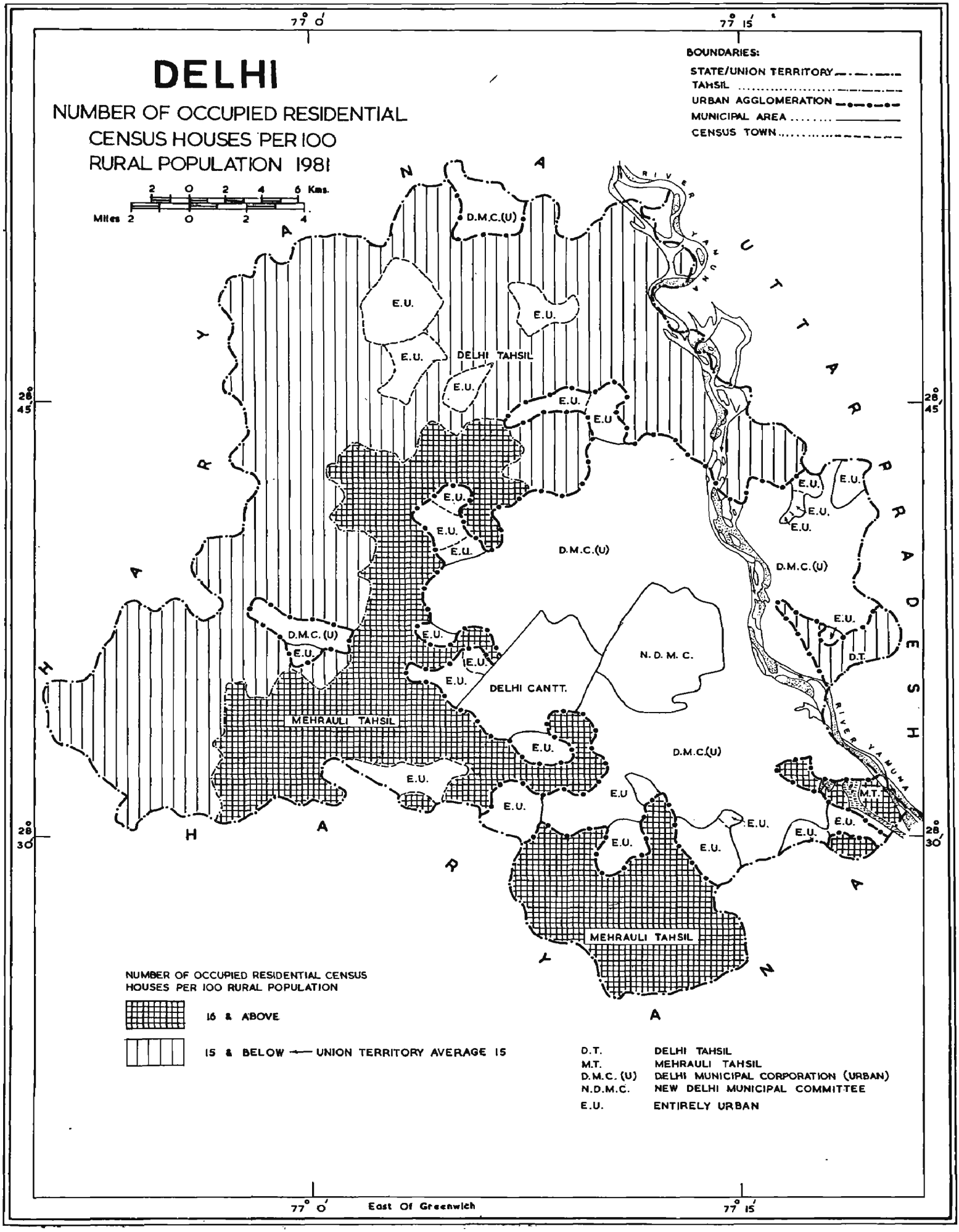

DELHI
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
3.9
1815
96.1
37932
14.0
86.0
39747
13.6
86.4
NO. OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL & TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
40000
20000
2000
NON-TECHNICAL
TECHNICAL
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
East Of Greenwich

Map 53

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 RURAL POPULATION 1981

This map shows the number of occupied residential census houses per 100 rural population in Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils in 1981. The number of rural occupied residential census houses per 100 rural population has been calculated for Delhi and Mehrauli tahsil after excluding the houseless and institutional population and grouped into two ranges viz., 16 & above and 15 & below. The tahsils have been shaded by choropleth according to the ranges as shown in the legend on the map.

The number of occupied residential houses pe 100 rural population in Delhi and Mehrauli tahsil are 15 and 16 respectively.


DELHI
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 RURAL POPULATION 1981
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
E.U.
DELHI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
DELHI CANTT.
N. D. M. C.
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 RURAL POPULATION
16 & ABOVE
15 & BELOW ← UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 15
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
East Of Greenwich

Map 54

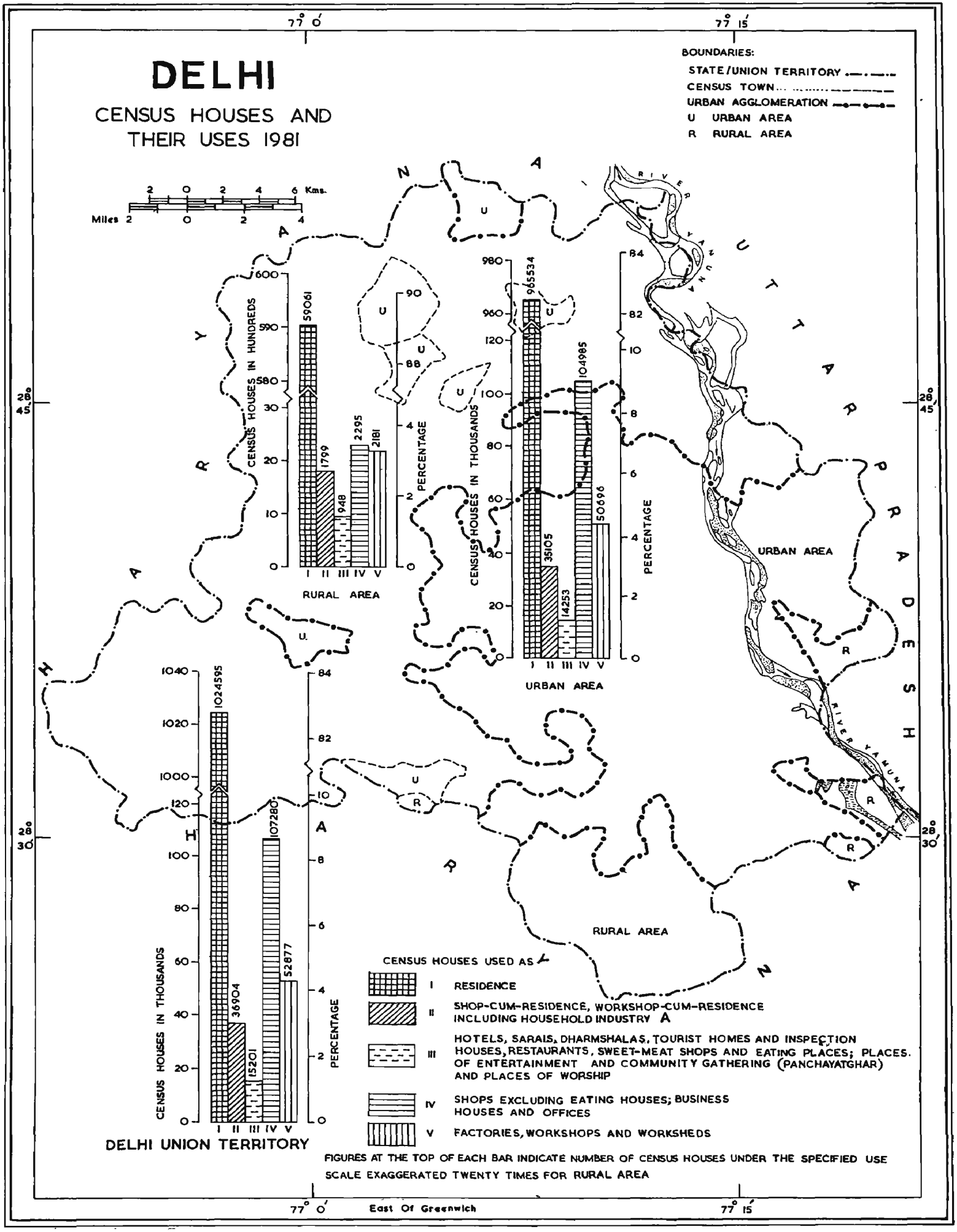
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

This map shows the number of Census houses and their uses alongwith percentages in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The percentages of occupied census houses to total number of census houses excluding vacant census houses and occupied census houses used as 'others' have been calculated for the following five categories:--

I. Residence
II. Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry
III. Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses, Restaurants, Sweet meat-shop and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar) and places of worship
IV. Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices
V. Factories, workshops and worksheds

Five bars proportionate to the absolute number of occupied census houses used per the above five categories have been drawn for rural and urban areas separately and shaded as given in the legend on the map. Both the scales absolute as well as percentage have been drawn on the left and right sides of the bar diagrams respectively. Absolute number of total census houses excluding vacant and used as 'Others' in each category has been written on the top of the bar diagram.

The percentage of census houses used as residence to total census houses excluding vacant and used as 'Others' in Delhi Union Territory is 82.84 per cent. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 89.10 and 82.48 per cent respectively. Next in the order comes shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices which account for 8.67, 3.46 and 8.97 per cent for total, rural and urban areas respectively. This indicates concentration of shops (excluding eating houses), business houses and offices in urban areas.

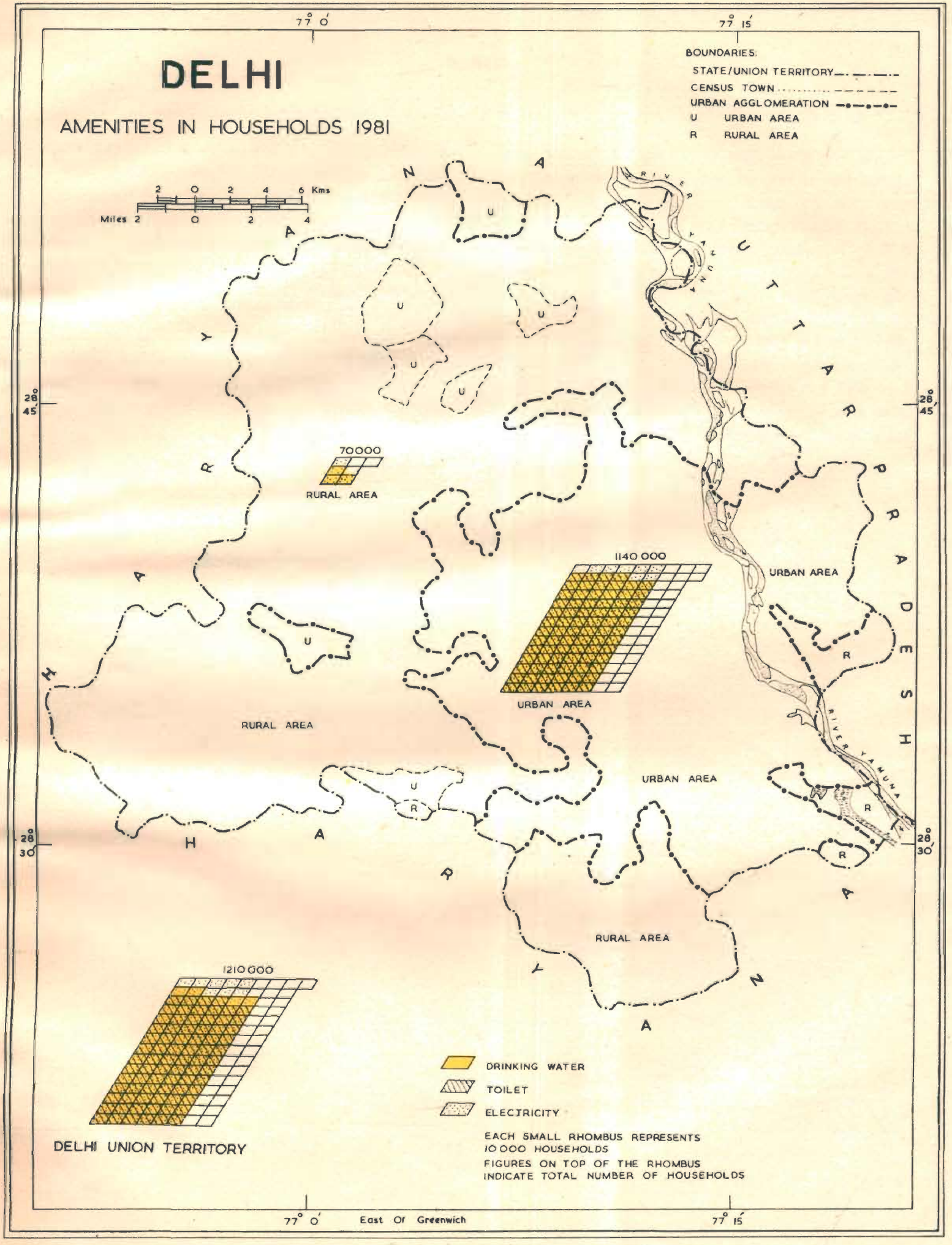

DELHI
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981
77° 0′
77° 15′
28° 45′
28° 30′
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
U
R
CENSUS HOUSES IN HUNDREDS
PERCENTAGE
590061
1799
948
2295
2181
RURAL AREA
CENSUS HOUSES IN THOUSANDS
965534
35105
14253
104985
50696
URBAN AREA
1024595
36904
15201
107280
52877
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
I RESIDENCE
II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEET-MEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES; PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYATGHAR) AND PLACES OF WORSHIP
IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES; BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH BAR INDICATE NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES UNDER THE SPECIFIED USE
SCALE EXAGGERATED TWENTY TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
East Of Greenwich

Map 55

AMENITIES IN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map shows the total number of households and the amenities available therein in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. Quantitative diagrams proportionate to the total number of households have been drawn for rural and urban areas separately. Each small rhombus represents 10,000 households. The total area covered by small rhombuses have been given three different shades super-imposing each other showing three amenities viz., electricity, toilet and drinking water clearly in urban areas and two amenities viz., electricity and drinking water in rural areas. The data for amenity relating to toilet was not collected for rural areas at the 1981 Census. The small rhombuses representing households having electricity and toilet (only for urban areas) have been shown by two different black hatching while the households having drinking water by flat yellow colour as shown in the legend on the map. The total number of households have been written on the top of each diagram.

Out of the total number of 1,139,862 households in urban areas of Delhi Union Territory 772,830 households or 67.8 per cent have the facility of drinking water, 841,706 households or 73.84 per cent have electricity and 763,895 households or 67.01 per cent have toilet facilities. In the rural areas, the facility of drinking water and electricity is available to comparatively less number of households. In this connection it is noted that out of 71,922 households in rural areas of Delhi Union Territory in 1981, 28,881 households or 40.15 per cent have the facility of drinking water and 36,516 households or 50.77 per cent have electricity. In the map figures on the top of rhombus indicate number of households rounded to thousands.

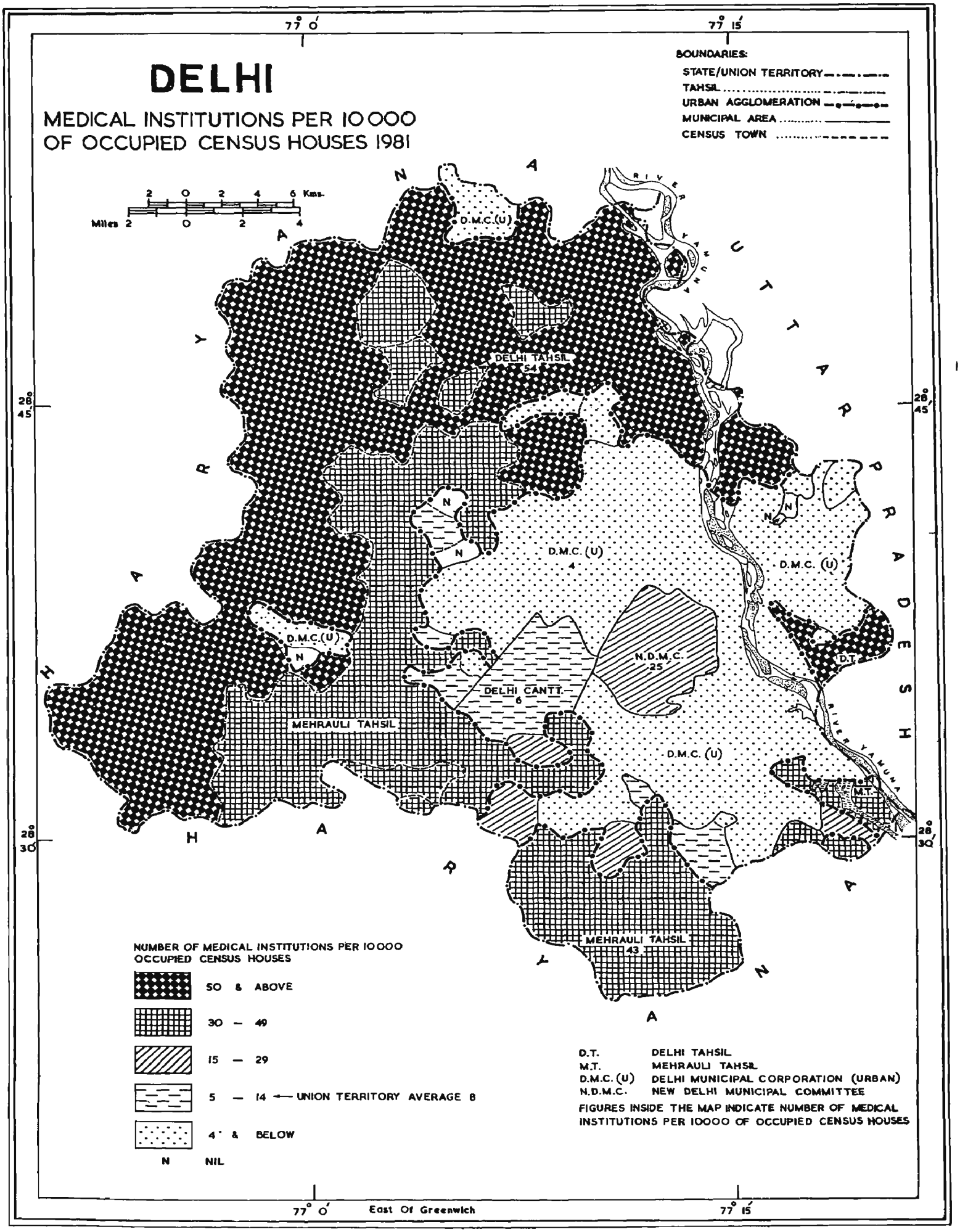

DELHI
AMENITIES IN HOUSEHOLDS 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CENSUS TOWN
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
U URBAN AREA
R RURAL AREA
2 0 2 4 6 Kms
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
70000
RURAL AREA
1140 000
URBAN AREA
URBAN AREA
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
RURAL AREA
1210 000
DELHI UNION TERRITORY
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS
10 000 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS
INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
East Of Greenwich
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH

Map 56

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES 1981

This map shows the distribution of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied census houses in each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The number of medical institutions (which include hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.) per 10,000 of occupied census houses(excluding vacant census houses and census houses put to 'others' uses) has been calculated for each town and tahsil and grouped into five ranges viz., 50 & above, 30-49, 15-29, 5-14 and 4 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth according to the range in the legend on the map.

There are 1,065 medical institutions in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The number of medical institutions per 10,000 occupied census houses comes to 8. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 50 and 5 respectively. The highest number of medical institutions per 10,000 occupied census houses in the range of 50 & above is in Delhi tahsil (54). Mehrauli tahsil and 6 Census towns fall in the range of 30-49. N.D.M.C. and 4 Census towns fall in the range of 15-29. The number of medical institutions per 10,000 occupied census houses is extremely low in D.M.C. (Urban) (4) and Delhi Cantt. (6). The corresponding figure for N.D.M.C is 25. There are 5 Census towns which do not have any medical institutions.

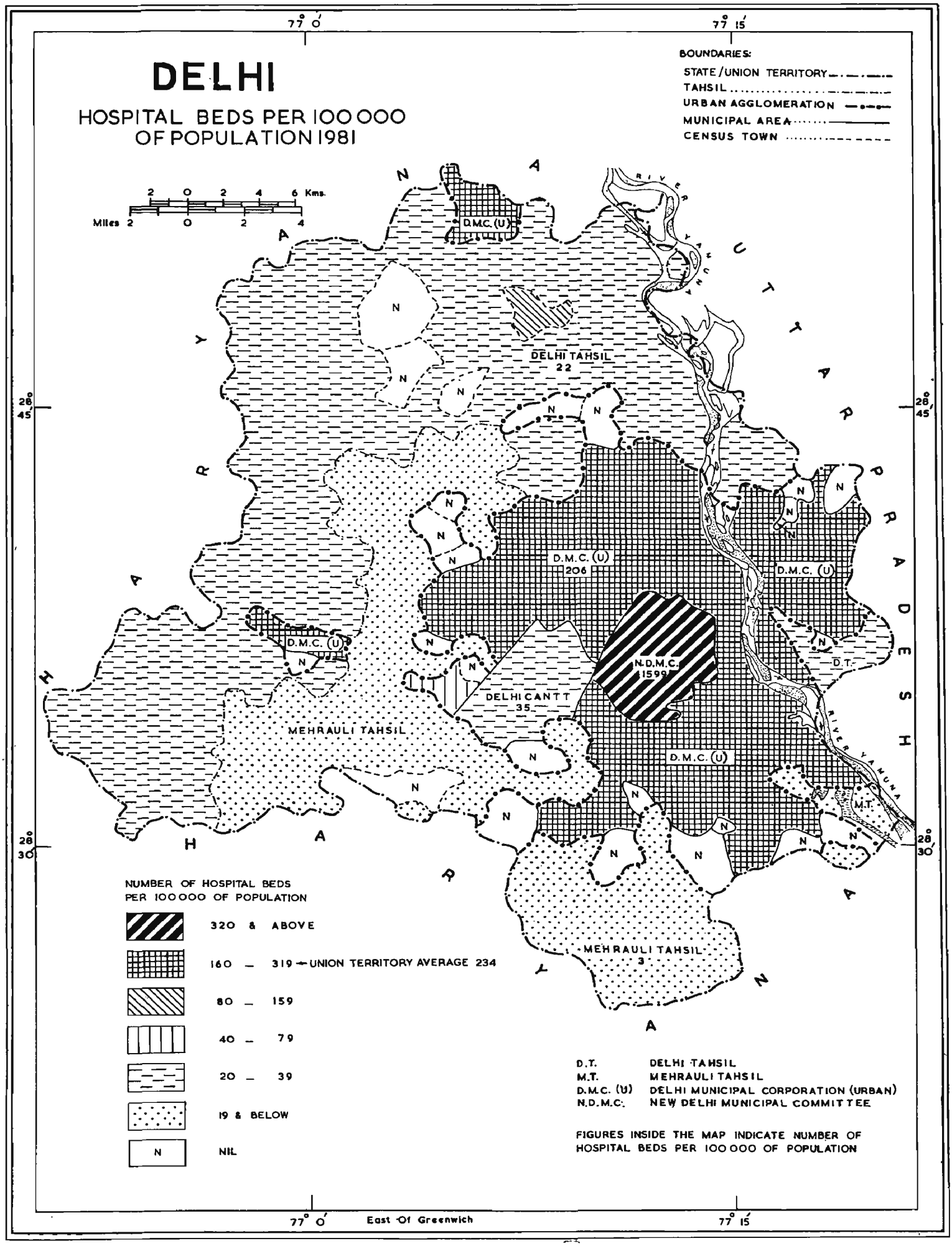

DELHI
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10000
OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES 1981
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
54
D.M.C. (U)
4
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C.(U)
N
N.D.M.C.
25
DELHI CANTT.
6
D.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
43
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10000
OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
50 & ABOVE
30 — 49
15 — 29
5 — 14 ← UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 8
4 & BELOW
N NIL
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE NUMBER OF MEDICAL
INSTITUTIONS PER 10000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
77° 0' East Of Greenwich 77° 15'

Map 57

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1981

This map shows the availability of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each town and tahsil in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population has been calculated for each town and tahsil of the Union Territory and grouped into six ranges viz., 320 & above, 160-319, 80-159, 40-79, 20-39 and 19 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth according to the ranges as shown in the legend on the map.

There are 14,543 hospital beds for 6,220,406 persons in Delhi Union Territory in 1981. The number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in Delhi Union Territory comes to 234. The highest number of hospital beds per 100,000 population has been observed in N.D.M.C (1,599) followed by 206 in D.M.C. (Urban), Alipur (89), Palam (47) and Delhi Cantt. (35). The corresponding figures for Delhi and Mehrauli tahsils are 22 and 3 respectively. The remaining 25 Census towns do not have any hospital bed and as such these have been shown as 'Nil' on the map.

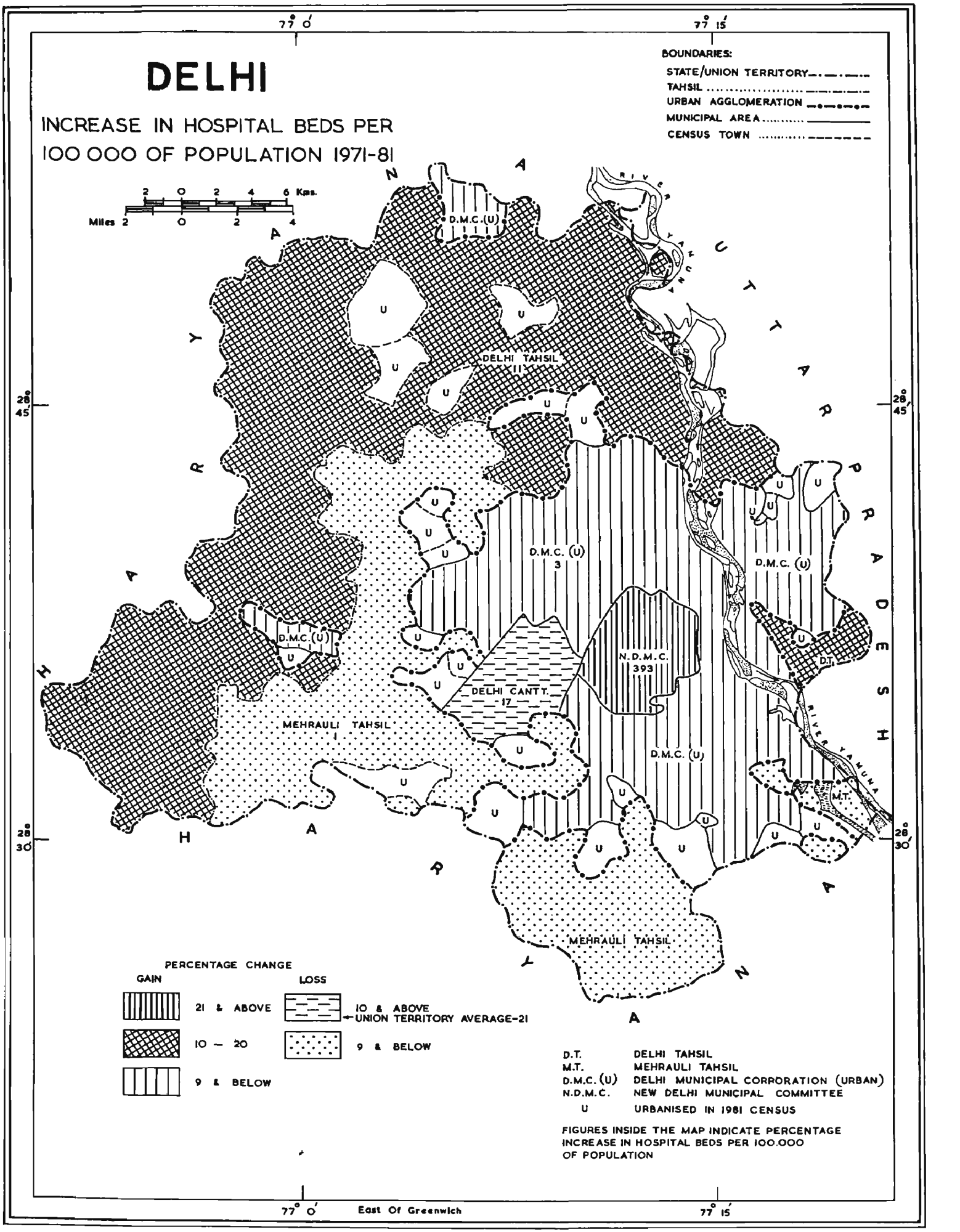

DELHI
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI TAHSIL
22
D.M.C. (U)
206
N.D.M.C.
1599
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C. (U)
DELHI CANTT
35
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
3
D.T.
M.T.
RIVER YAMUNA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION
320 & ABOVE
160 — 319 — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 234
80 — 159
40 — 79
20 — 39
19 & BELOW
N
NIL
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
East Of Greenwich

Map 58

INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS FOR 100,000 OF POPULATION 1971-81

This map shows the increase in hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each town and tahsil during 1971-81 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population has been calculated for each town and tahsil for the years 1971 and 1981. The intercensal change in the number of hospital beds (gain or loss) has been obtained by subtracting the number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in 1971 from that of 1981 and grouped in five ranges, three for gain and two for loss. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth according to the ranges of percentage change as shown in the legend on the map.

The number of hospital beds per 100,000 population has decreased from 255 in 1971 to 234 in 1981 registering a loss of 21 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The highest gain of 393 has been observed in N.D.M.C. followed by 11 in Delhi tahsil and 3 in D.M.C (Urban). The loss in the number of hospital beds has been observed in Delhi Cantt. (–17) and Mehrauli tahsil(--1).

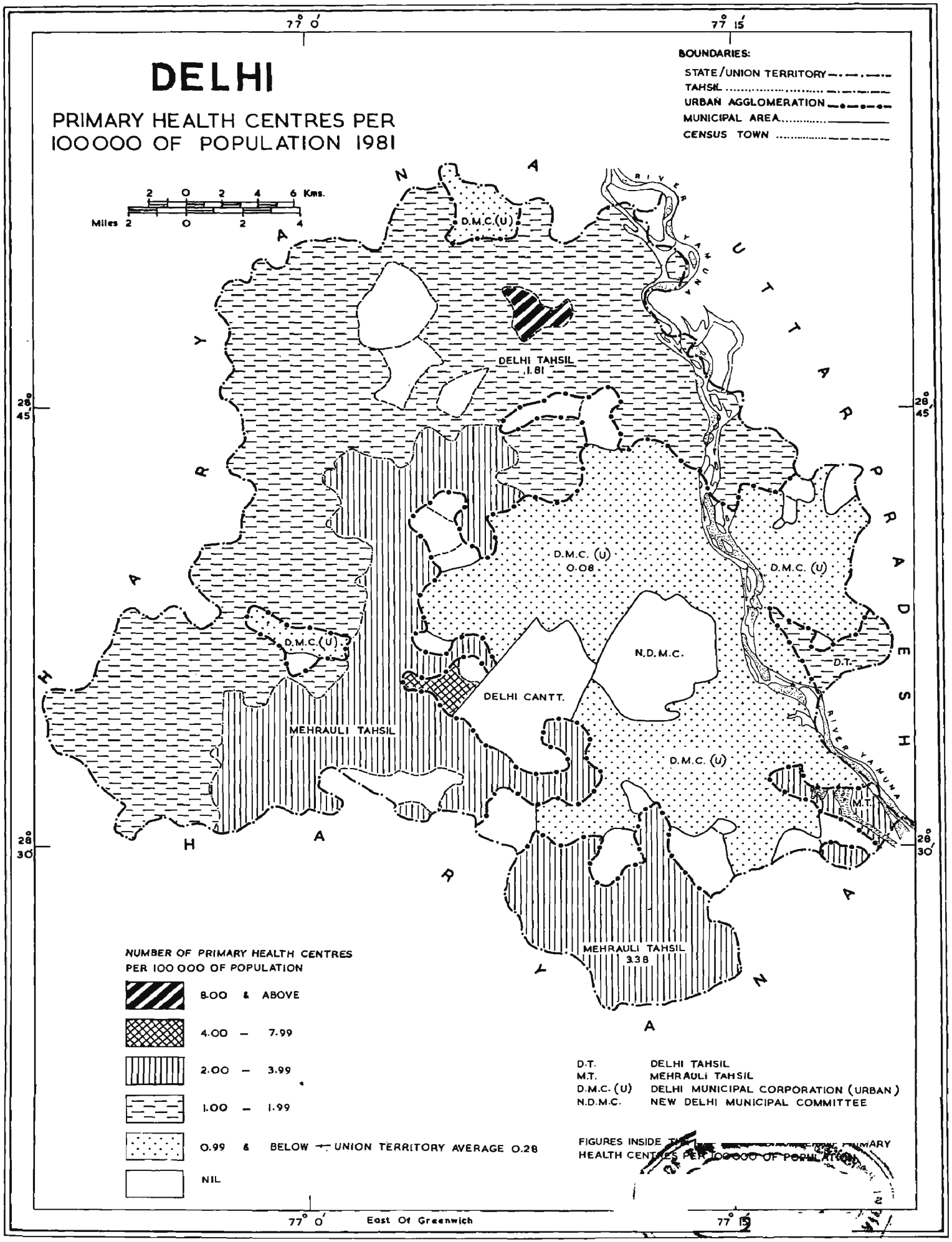

DELHI
INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971-81
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) 3
D.M.C. (U)
N.D.M.C. 393
DELHI CANTT. 17
D.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
LOSS
21 & ABOVE
10 & ABOVE
UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE-21
10 — 20
9 & BELOW
9 & BELOW
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C.(U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
U URBANISED IN 1981 CENSUS
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100.000 OF POPULATION
East Of Greenwich

Map 59

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1981

This map shows the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population for each town and tahsil of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1981. The number of primary health centres per 100,000 population has been calculated for each town and tahsil and grouped into five ranges viz., 8.00 & above, 4.00-7.99, 2.00-3.99, 1.00-1.99 and 0.99 & below. The towns and tahsils have been shaded by choropleth according to the ranges as shown in the legend on the map.

There are 18 primary health centres for 6,220,406 persons in Delhi Union Territory in 1981. The number of primary health centres per 100,000 population comes to 0.28. The highest number of primary health centres per 100,000 population has been observed in Alipur Census town (14.8) and the lowest (0.08) in D.M.C. (U). 11 out of the total of 18 primary health centres are in Mehrauli (6) and Delhi tahsil (5). These two tahsils fall in the ranges 2.00-3.99 and 1.00-1.99 respectively. This shows that the bulk of the primary health centres are located in rural areas of Delhi. Delhi Cantt., N.D.M.C. and 25 Census towns have no primary health centre and as such these have been shown as 'Nil' on the map.


DELHI
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
TAHSIL
URBAN AGGLOMERATION
MUNICIPAL AREA
CENSUS TOWN
2 0 2 4 6 Kms.
Miles 2 0 2 4
77° 0'
77° 15'
28° 45'
28° 30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL 1.81
D.M.C. (U) 0.08
D.M.C. (U)
D.M.C.(U)
N.D.M.C.
DELHI CANTT.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U)
D.T.
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL 3.38
RIVER YAMUNA
NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
8.00 & ABOVE
4.00 — 7.99
2.00 — 3.99
1.00 — 1.99
0.99 & BELOW — UNION TERRITORY AVERAGE 0.28
NIL
D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
FIGURES INSIDE
HEALTH CENTRES PER 100000 OF POPULATION
East Of Greenwich