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DELHI

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

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Director of Census Operations
Delhi

FOREWORD

FEW PEOPLE REALIZE, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India had been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian subcontinent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial Census were made in the 1850's. For example, the population estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639 and 1648, and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-73 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detailed modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous Survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-80 and Henry Taylor Colebrooke, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's Possessions in the 1780's. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-93, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartographic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surveyed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population censuses proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organized between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R. H. Phillimore in his monumental four-volume work on the *Historical Records of the Survey of India*. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral Surveys prepared by the Provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of towns and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its own which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, published as part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay, or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in the Census Report of 1891. The high watermark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in the encyclopaedic Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for Census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of World War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair up to 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The census starts every time with a very limited assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

The seeds of the 1961 Census Atlas Project were unobtrusively shown in para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census Circular of March, 1959 to State Census Superintendents as follows :

> *"It will be very useful to have a map for every village and ward of a town showing the broad lay-out of the village and the house numbers shown therein. The map need not be drawn to scale but a map large enough to show the house numbers would be sufficient. A map of this kind, if prepared, will also help the maintenance of house-numbers."*

This suggestion was wholly accepted in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September 1959, which authorized State Census Officers "to appoint one or two good draftsmen for the preparation of experimental maps, charts, graphs and histograms for their own use". Note was taken of 'the serious but avoidable blemish' left in some census years on account of the 'lack of good maps and charts.'

That the seeds did not fall on stony ground was evident from the enthusiasm with which the States welcomed the Registrar General's next circular laying down the details to be incorporated in the village maps. It caught their imagination so well that many State Census Superintendents added of their own accord to the details stipulated by the Registrar General's Office. A zest was thus created which whetted the appetite it fed.

By August, 1960 several State Census Superintendents had set up their own Map Sections. The experience and confidence gained in the process encouraged a general desire at the second Census Conference in August 1960 to go in for a much enlarged programme of map production than had been originally proposed. It was no longer a question of selling an idea but of feeding the organization with a project that would be worth working for.

The statisfactory progress of the sorting and tabulation programme placed at the disposal of my colleagues an exciting world of possibilities. On the eve of the Third Census Conference in February 1962, the map project had passed its tentative stage. All Census Superintendents were now thinking of producing enough maps to fill a sizable atlas.

The Registrar General's circular of September,1961 had already anticipated the general desire by proposing that Part IX of the State Census Series should take the form of an atlas. This was followed up by two circulars in November,1961 giving details of the contents of the projected Atlases and the method by which each map was to be produced. This was in turn followed up some time later by a third circular in September, 1962 suggesting the levels to which analysis of data should be carried out for the purpose of each map.

Inquiries had, in the meantime, been made of the Survey of India and the National Atlas Organization on the extent to which either would be prepared to share the task with the Census of India. The Director of the National Atlas Organization was good enough to undertake the preparation on 1 : IM scale of population maps for 1961. Similar maps containing the 1951 data had, meanwhile, been completed which the Government published at the Registrar General's request.

A chance meeting in the middle of July, 1959 with Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg of the University of Wisconsin proved of great profit to the 1961 project. I am under a personal debt to Dr. Schwartzberg for his very thoughtful and detailed memorandum which he was good enough to send me in September, 1959 on the kind of maps that should be incorporated in Census volumes. He was even more helpful when I gave him the outline of a full Atlas Project. The Project owes much to the readiness with which he placed himself at my disposal to the detriment, no doubt, of his own work, in November 1962, when he and I, with Miss Sen Gupta joining in towards the end, went over every item and worked out many improvements. The contents of the State Atlases will explain the scope and purpose of the Project and its claims to uniqueness.

The Government of India had meanwhile accepted the Census Atlas proposals and sanctioned the staff and funds.

Dr. Miss P. Sen Gupta, Map Officer to the Registrar General, joined at the end of November, 1962 and immediately applied herself to several tasks at once. She instilled purpose and dedication into her rapidly expanding staff and in the course of a strenuous three-month seminar trained and equipped the staff from the State Census Offices. She followed it up with extensive tours to all State Census Offices and helped them to achieve uniformity of quality and presentation.

The 1961 Census Atlas Project is now mainly in the hands of a young, gifted and trained staff in every State. Their greatest contribution may yet prove to be the District and Tehsil Maps which have been brought up-to-date with the latest administrative and demographic detail. No less significant will be the village and town maps which have opened up new vistas for the study of comparative rural and urban geography.

I would like to close this short account by quoting an extract from my colleague, Shri M. Ahmed of Orissa, which, if anything, is an understatement of what many of my colleagues cheerfully accepted in order to accomplish a task that was no part of their original assignment and yet on which they poured the ardour of pioneers.

> *Things however did not wait. Man-power was drawn just from the street,..... .....for not a single qualified draftsman was available on deputation from the State Government in spite of requisitions and personal contact. Among the equipment to start with were some locally purchased drawing and survey instruments and a few cheap items of furniture, accommodated in the temporary barrack with asbestos sheeted roof, lighted with temporary electric fittings. There was, however, a sufficiency of light points, not only from the ceiling but also under glasstopped tables meant for tracing work. With these lights burning over the head and under the tables during working hours at daytime, and with inadequate provision of fans, the hot roof of asbestos sheets made matters pretty unbearable particularly during summer months. But the atmosphere was already surcharged with enthusiasm and there was the will and earnestness to produce something new. The young recruits magnificently responded to an appeal to earn distinction for themselves by building up things which did not exist.*

New Delhi
12th June, 1964

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Under the stewardship of Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India, many innovations were made in the Indian Census and for the first time in the census history of Delhi, an Atlas Volume is presented as a part of 1961 census publications. It portrays, in the main, various facets of Physical, Demographic, Economic and Socio-cultural features of the Union Territory of Delhi as obtaining in 1961.

The Census Atlas of Delhi contains 114 maps divided into six sections, each containing a number of maps as indicated within brackets below.

(i)	*Orientation*	(2)
(ii)	*Physical Conditions*	(7)
(iii)	*Demographic Structure and Trends*	(22)
(iv)	*Economic Aspects*	(53)
(v)	*Socio-Cultural Aspects*	(28)
(vi)	*Demographic Regions*	(2)

These maps follow the general pattern laid down for the country as a whole, by the Registrar General, India. Brief explanatory notes, specifying the purpose and methodology are printed facing the maps, to enable a reader to understand the cartographic presentations.

Processing of the relevant data was done by Shri B.M. Gupta, Tabulation Officer while the maps were prepared by Shri B.D. Sachdeva, drafts-man under the supervision of Shri B.N. Mathur, Office Superintendent (formerly H.A.). Looking to the fact that there was no cartographer in my office the preparation of these highly technical maps by the above mentioned officers is really a great achievement. Shri Baldev Raj, my predecessor has made the largest contribution to the compilation of this Atlas.

We are greatly indebted to Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India and late Dr. (Miss) P. Sen Gupta, Map Officer for the technical supervision and guidance which was promptly provided in abundance.

Thanks are also due to Dr. B.K. Roy, the Map Officer in the Office of the Registrar General, India for scrutinising and finalising these maps and to Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Central Tabulation Officer, who helped us in finding a printer for this publication.

S. R. GANDOTRA
Director of Census Operations
DELHI

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A. ORIENTATION

Map No. I

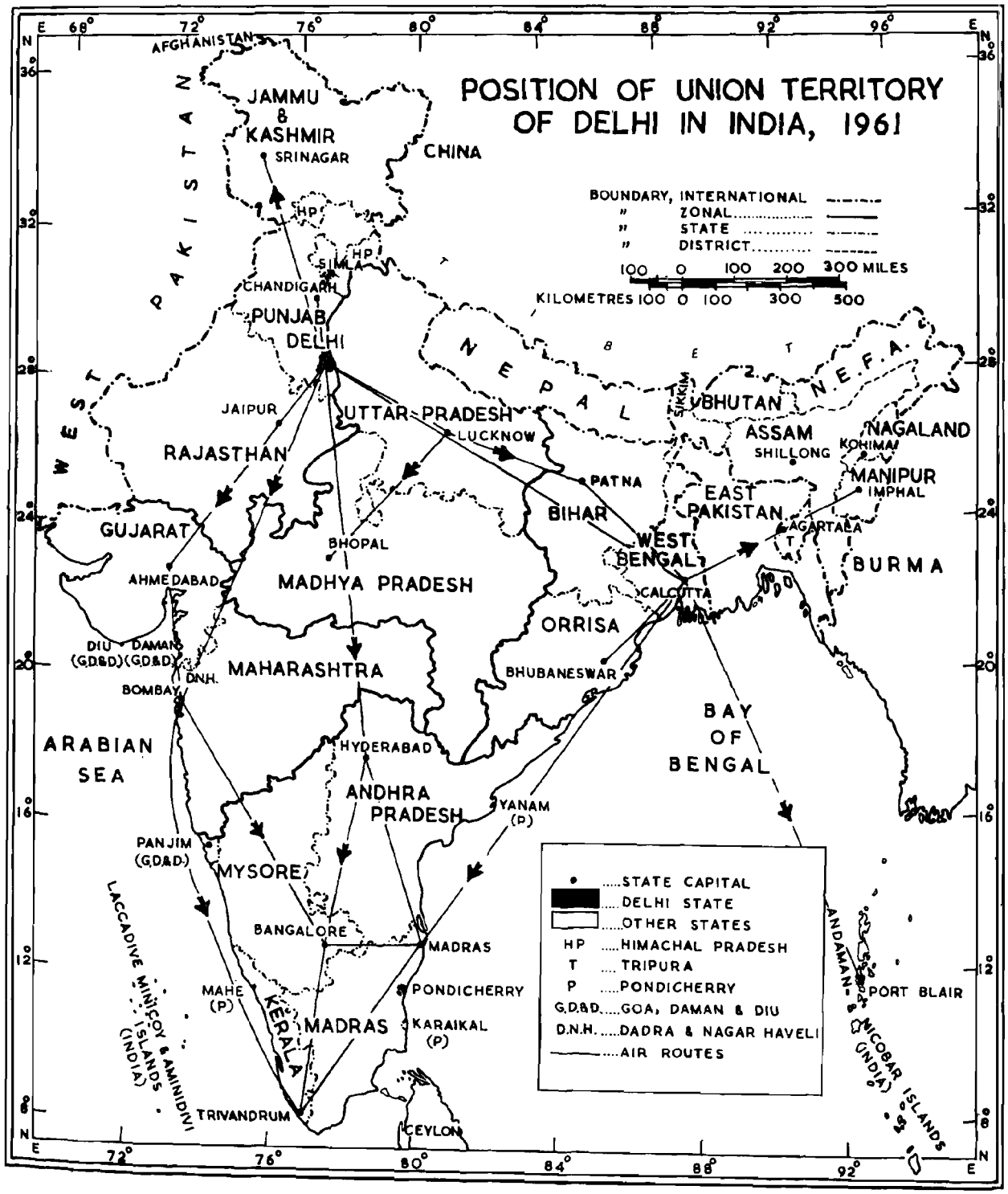
POSITION OF DELHI STATE IN INDIA, 1961

This map shows the Geographical position of the Union Territory of Delhi in the Indian Union.

The Union Territory of Delhi lies between 28° 25′ and 28° 53′ North Latitude and 76° 89′ and 77° 20′ East Longitude. It is by far the smallest amongst the States of India. According to the Surveyor General of India, its area is 573 square miles. The greatest length is 33 miles and the greatest breadth is 30 miles. The bulk of its area lies on the western bank of Yamuna. Only some villages and urban area of Shahdara are situated across the Eastern bank of the river.

The Union Territory of Delhi is bounded by Punjab on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh on the East.

Map No. I


POSITION OF UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI IN INDIA, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" ZONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
100 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 0 100 300 500
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR
SRINAGAR
CHINA
HP
SIMLA
CHANDIGARH
PUNJAB
DELHI
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
N.E.F.A.
JAIPUR
UTTAR PRADESH
LUCKNOW
RAJASTHAN
ASSAM
SHILLONG
NAGALAND
KOHIMA
MANIPUR
IMPHAL
PATNA
BIHAR
EAST PAKISTAN
AGARTALA
GUJARAT
BHOPAL
WEST BENGAL
BURMA
AHMEDABAD
MADHYA PRADESH
CALCUTTA
ORRISA
DIU (G.D&D)
DAMAN (G.D&D)
DNH.
MAHARASHTRA
BHUBANESWAR
BOMBAY
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
HYDERABAD
ANDHRA PRADESH
YANAM (P)
PANJIM (G.D&D)
MYSORE
BANGALORE
MADRAS
PONDICHERRY
MAHE (P)
KERALA
KARAIKAL (P)
LACCADIVE MINICOY & AMINIDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
TRIVANDRUM
CEYLON
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
PORT BLAIR
..... STATE CAPITAL
..... DELHI STATE
..... OTHER STATES
HP ..... HIMACHAL PRADESH
T ..... TRIPURA
P ..... PONDICHERRY
G.D&D. ..... GOA, DAMAN & DIU
D.N.H. ..... DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
..... AIR ROUTES

Map No. 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1961

The map delineates the administrative set-up of the Union Territory of Delhi.

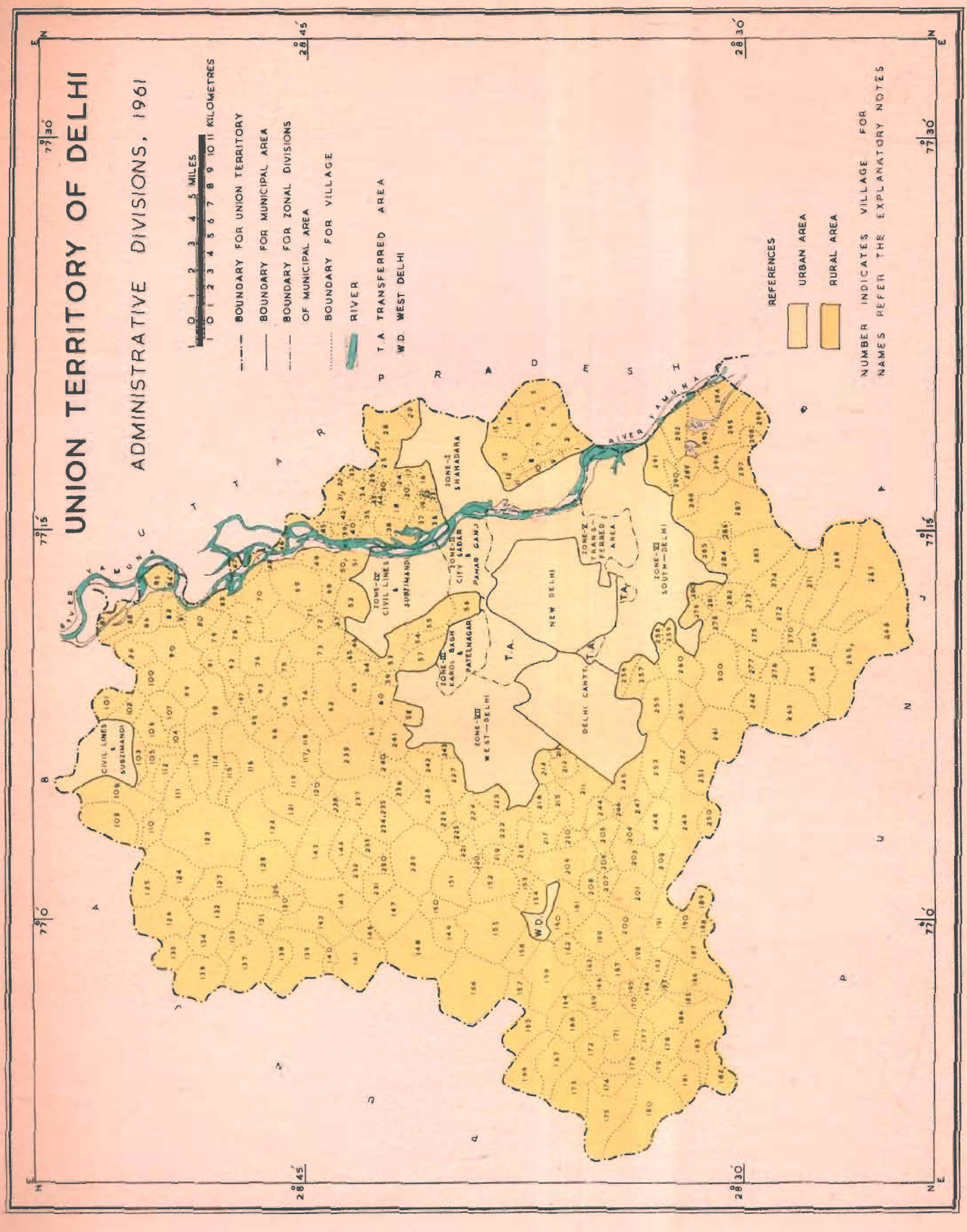
Delhi was created an independent State on 12th December, 1911, on the occasion of the Imperial Darbar at Delhi by a momentous proclamation, the seat of the capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

Delhi comprises of only one district and one tehsil. The Union Territory of Delhi has been divided according to the areas governed by three local bodies viz., (i) Delhi Municipal Corporation, (ii) New Delhi Municipal Committee and (iii) Delhi Cantonment. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) has been further divided into seven zones viz., (a) Zone I—Shahdara, (b) Zone II—City Sadar Pahar-ganj, (c) Zone III—Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, (d) Zone IV—Civil Lines-Subzimandi, (e) Zone V—Transferred Area, (f) Zone VI—South Delhi and (g) Zone VII—West Delhi.

Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) comprises of 300 villages. Out of these 24 villages are deserted. In the map numbers have been given against the villages. A list showing the names of the villages according to their numbers is reproduced below :—

S. No.	Name of the village
1.	Chilla Saroda Khadar
2.	Chilla Saroda Bangar
3.	Dallo Pura
4.	Kondli
5.	Gharoli
6.	Khichripur
7.	Kotla
8.	Gharonda Neemka Bangar, alias Patpar Ganj
9.	Gharonda Neemka Khadar
10.	Shamaspur
11.	Shakarpur Baramad
12.	Shakarpur Khas
13	Mandaoli Fazalpur
14.	Gazipur
15.	Hasanpur
16.	Jafarabad
17.	Babarpur
18.	Ghonda Chauhan Bangar
19.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar
20.	Ghonda Gujran Bangar
21.	Ghonda Gujran Khadar
22.	Ganwari Ghonda
23.	Usmanpur
24.	Maujpur
25.	Gokalpur
26.	Khampur Dhani
27.	Saboli
28.	Mandauli
29.	Jhilmila Taharpur
30.	Ziauddinpur
31.	Qarawal Nagar
32.	Dayalpur
33.	Jiwanpur alias Johripur
34.	Mustafabad
35.	Khajoori Khas
36	Chiragh Shimali Kaitwara
37.	Naya Gaon
38.	Garhi Mendu
39.	Saadatpur Gujran
40.	Sherpur
41.	Saadatpur Musalmanan
42.	Biharipur
43.	Mirpur Turk
44.	Tukhmirpur
45.	Baqiabad
46.	Sabapur
47.	Badarpur
48.	Pur
49.	Jagatpur
50.	Wazirabad
51.	Gopalpur
52.	Dahirpur
53.	Wazirpur
54.	Neemri
55.	Sadhora Kalan
56.	Sadhora Khurd
57.	Chawkri Mubarakabad

Map No. 2


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
T.A TRANSFERRED AREA
WD WEST DELHI
REFERENCES
URBAN AREA
RURAL AREA
NUMBER INDICATES VILLAGE FOR NAMES REFER THE EXPLANATORY NOTES
RIVER YAMUNA
ZONE-I SHAHADARA
ZONE-II CITY & SADAR PAHAR GANJ
ZONE-IV CIVIL LINES & SUBZIMANDI
ZONE-V KAROL BAGH & PATELNAGAR
ZONE-VI WEST—DELHI
ZONE-VII SOUTH—DELHI
ZONE-X TRANSFERRED AREA
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
T.A.
WD
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

S. No.	Name of the village
58.	Salempur Mazra Madipur
59.	Yaqutpur
60.	Pitampura
61.	Naharpur
62.	Badli
63.	Haiderpur
64.	Sahipur
65.	Pipal Thalla
66.	Bharola
67.	Shanjarpur
68.	Jharoda Mazra Burari
69.	Burari
70.	Salempur Mazra Burari
71.	Kamalpur
72.	Mukandpur
73.	Bhalswa Jahangirpur
74.	Shamapur
75.	Libaspur
76.	Qadipur
77.	Ibrahimpur
78.	Garhi Khasru
79.	Hiranki
80.	Mohammedpur Ramzanpur
81.	Fatehpur Jat
82.	Tigipur
83.	Tehri Daulatpur
84.	Sungerpur
85.	Jhangola
86.	Akbarpur Majra
87.	Qallakpur
88.	Palla
89.	Tajpur Kalan
90.	Bakhtawarpur
91.	Zindpur
92.	Mukhmelpur
93.	Nangli Poona
94.	Siraspur
95.	Khera Kalan
96.	Abadi Khera
97.	Bodhpur Bijapur
98.	Alipur
99.	Bankauli
100.	Hamidpur
101.	Singhu
102.	Singhola
103.	Kureni
104.	Shahpur Garhi
105.	Bhor Garh

S. No.	Name of the village
106.	Tikri Khurd
107.	Khampur
108.	Bankner
109.	Lampur
110.	Ghoga
111.	Sanoth
112.	Razapur Kalan
113.	Holambi Kalan
114.	Holambi Khurd
115.	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans
116.	Khera Khurd
117.	Sahibabad Daulatpur
118.	Kankar Khera
119.	Pehladpur Bangar
120.	Pensali
121.	Barwala
122.	Pooth Khurd
123.	Bawana
124.	Daryapur Kalan
125.	Hareoli
126.	Ochandi
127.	Nangal Thakran
128.	Sultanpur Dabas
129.	Chandpur
130.	Budhanpur
131.	Salahpur Majra
132.	Bazidpur Thakran
133.	Khor Jat
134.	Katewra
135.	Mungeshpur
136.	Qutab Garh
137.	Khor Punjab
138.	Chatesar
139.	Jonti
140.	Garhi Rindhala
141.	Nizampur Rashidpur
142.	Ladpur
143.	Karala
144.	Mohdpur Majri
145.	Kanjhawala
146.	Saoda
147.	Gheora
148.	Tikri Kalan
149.	Neelwal
150.	Jafarpur alias Hiran Kudna
151.	Bakarwala

S. No.	Name of the village
152.	Bapraula
153.	Nangli Sakrawati
154.	Masudabad
155.	Dichaon Kalan
156.	Jharoda Kalan
157.	Surakh Pur
158.	Haibatpur
159.	Mitraon
160.	Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd
161.	Dindarpur
162.	Khera
163.	Kharkhari Nahar
164.	Surera
165.	Kair
166.	Mundhela Khurd
167.	Mundhela Kalan
168.	Jafarpur Kalan
169.	Khera Dabar
170.	Sherpur Deri
171.	Ujwa
172.	Shamashpur Khalsa
173.	Baqar Garh
174.	Qazipur
175.	Isapur
176.	Malikpur Zer Najafgarh
177.	Daryapur Khurd
178.	Jhuljhuli
179.	Sarangpur
180.	Dhansa
181.	Ghalibpur
182.	Deorala
183.	Raota
184.	Goman Hera
185.	Zinpur
186.	Shikarpur
187.	Jhatikra
188.	Nanak Heri
189.	Raghupur
190.	Badhosra
191.	Kangan Heri
192.	Daulatpur
193.	Asalatpur Khawad
194.	Hasanpur
195.	Kharkhari Rond
196.	Kharkhari Jatmal

S. No.	Name of the village
197.	Pindwala Kalan
198.	Pindwala Khurd
199.	Paprawat
200.	Rewla Khanpur
201.	Chhawla
202.	Bamnoli
203.	Dhul Siras
204.	Pochanpur
205.	Ambar Hai
206.	Qutabpur
207.	Tajpur Khurd
208.	Goela Khurd
209.	Kakrola
210.	Lohar Heri
211.	Palam
212.	Nasirpur
213.	Sagarpur
214.	Dabri
215.	Mirzapur
216.	Bindapur
217.	Matola
218.	Nawada Mazra Hastsal
219.	Razapur Khurd
220.	Tilangpur
221.	Ranhola
222.	Hastsal
223.	Budhela
224.	Nilothi
225.	Shafipur
226.	Qamruddin Nagar
227.	Nangloi Sayed
228.	Nangloi Jat
229.	Mundka
230.	Rani Khera
231.	Rasoolpur
232.	Madanpur Dabas
233.	Mubarakpur Dabas
234.	Kirari Suleman Nagar
235.	Nithari
236.	Sultanpur Majra
237.	Pooth Kalan
238.	Begumpur
239.	Rithala
240.	Mangholpur Khurd
241.	Mangholpur Kalan
242.	Garhi Piran
243.	Jawala Heri

S. No.	Name of the village
244.	Toghanpur
245.	Bagrola
246.	Sahupur
247.	Sahabad Mohammedpur
248.	Bhartal
249.	Bijwasan
250.	Salahpur
251.	Kapas Hera
252.	Sambhalka
253.	Nangal Devat
254.	Malikpur Kohi alias Rangpuri
255.	Mahipalpur
256.	Moradabad Pahari
257.	Kusumpur
258.	Bair Sarai
259.	Katwaria Sarai
260.	Masudpur
261.	Rajokri
262.	Ghitorni
263.	Yahya Nagar
264.	Jonapur
265.	Dera
266.	Mandi
267.	Bhati
268.	Asola
269.	Fatehpur Beri
270.	Chandan Hola
271.	Shahurpur
272.	Satberi
273.	Maidan Garhi
274.	Rajpur Khurd
275.	Chhattarpur
276.	Gadaipur
277.	Sultanpur
278.	Ladha Sarai
279.	Lado Sarai
280.	Hauz Rani
281.	Saidul Ajaib
282.	Neb Sarai
283.	Deoli
284.	Khanpur
285.	Madan Gir
286.	Tigri
287.	Tughlakabad
288.	Tikhand
289.	Saidabad
290.	Kotla Mahigiran
291.	Jasola
292.	Madanpur Khadar
293.	Aali
294.	Jaitpur
295.	Molar Band
296.	Badarpur
297.	Pul Pehlad
298.	Tajpul
299.	Mithepur
300.	Kishan Garh alias Chhan (Mehrauli)

B. PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Map No. 3

PHYSIOGRAPHY

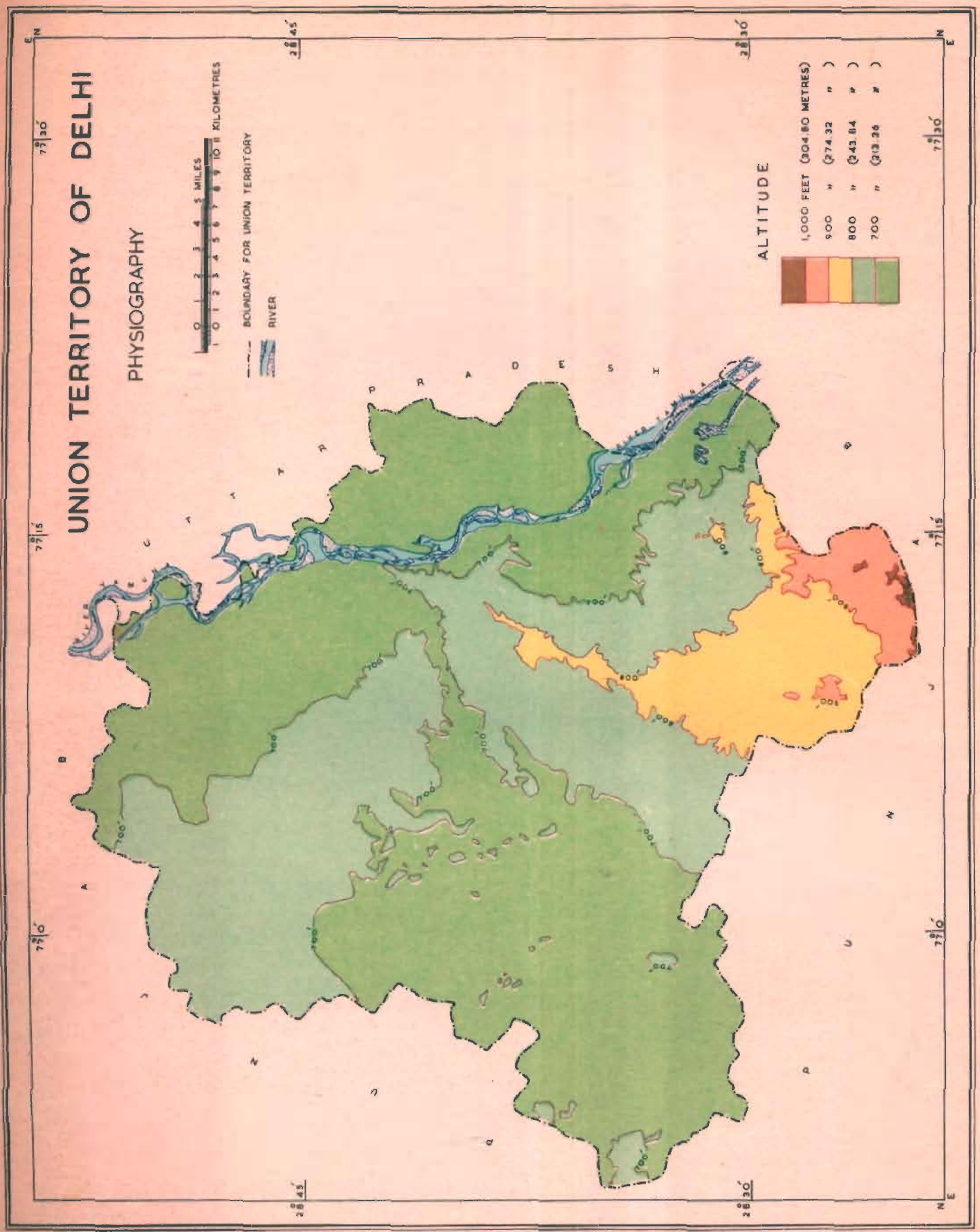
Purpose : This map shows the physical features of the State.

Method : The topography of the State has been explained by a colour scheme representing 5 altitudes ranging from 700 feet and below, 700 to 800 feet, 800 to 900 feet, 900 to 1,000 feet and 1,000 feet and above.

Salient Features : The general slope of the State is from North to South as evidenced by the direction of the flow of river Yamuna. The dominating physical feature of the State is the Ridge, the last spur thrown out by the Arvallis towards the rich and level plains of Hindustan. The ridge almost reaches the water's edge at the small village of Wazirabad, then runs parallel to the river encircling Shahjanbad and extending to the western side of New Delhi. It then runs towards the Qutab and Mehrauli, where it throws out numerous branches, some of which extend to the Gurgaon District and other push eastward again towards river Yamuna. One of the highest spurs supports the Fort of Tughlaqabad. The whole space between the river and the ridge, a triangle with apex at Wazirabad and the base extending between Tughlaqabad and Mehrauli, has been site of the various cities and bears the name of Khandarat (ruins and boulders). The southern portion near Mehrauli and Tughlaqabad being known as 'Kohi' (hilly). The low lying land along the river is called "Khadar" and the tract lying to the North of ridge and west of the Grand Trunk Road, which separates it from the Khadar, is a level plain known as 'Bangar'.

Source : Surveyor General of India.

Map No. 3


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PHYSIOGRAPHY
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
ALTITUDE
1,000 FEET (304.80 METRES)
900 " (274.32 ")
800 " (243.84 ")
700 " (213.36 ")
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
28°45'
28°30'
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
N E

Map No. 4

MINERALS

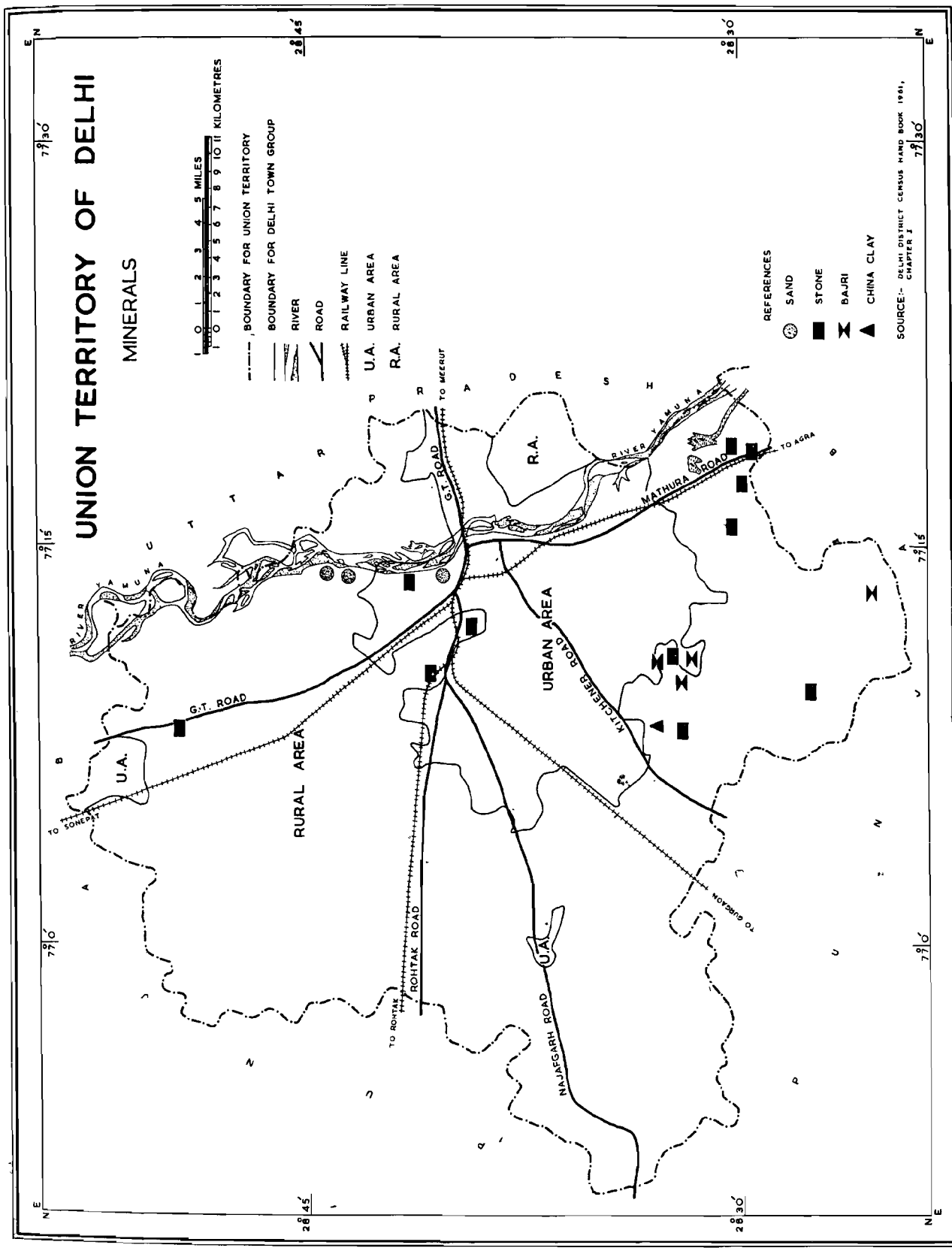
Purpose : The map shows the location mineral deposits in the State.

Method : The location of different mineral deposits are shown, by different symbols.

Salient Features : The noticeable minerals which are found in the State are sand, stone, bajri and china clay. The formation of the hills is mostly quartz-like of stone. It is used regularly for buildings of all kinds.

Bajri, a reddish gravelly *kankar* is found in the beds of hill torrents and such like places.

Map No. 4


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
MINERALS
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
RIVER
ROAD
RAILWAY LINE
U.A. URBAN AREA
R.A. RURAL AREA
REFERENCES
SAND
STONE
BAJRI
CHINA CLAY
SOURCE:- DELHI DISTRICT CENSUS HAND BOOK 1961, CHAPTER I
RIVER YAMUNA
G.T. ROAD
TO MEERUT
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
KITCHENER ROAD
URBAN AREA
RURAL AREA
U.A.
R.A.
TO SONEPAT
ROHTAK ROAD
TO ROHTAK
NAJAFGARH ROAD
TO GURGAON
U T T A R P R A D E S H
H A R Y A N A

Map No. 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Purpose : The map shows the normal monthly and annual rainfall.

Method : The normal monthly rainfall of selected stations in the State have been shown by diagrams and the normal annual rainfall has been shown by isohyets which have been drawn at intervals of 50 m.ms. with thin lines, 100 m.ms with thick lines of rainfall. The isohyets of 100 m.ms of rainfall have been hatched into shades.

Salient Features : The normal annual rainfall of the state is 467.1 m.ms. July, August and September receive the maximum rainfall recording nearly 79.5 percent of the total annual rainfall.

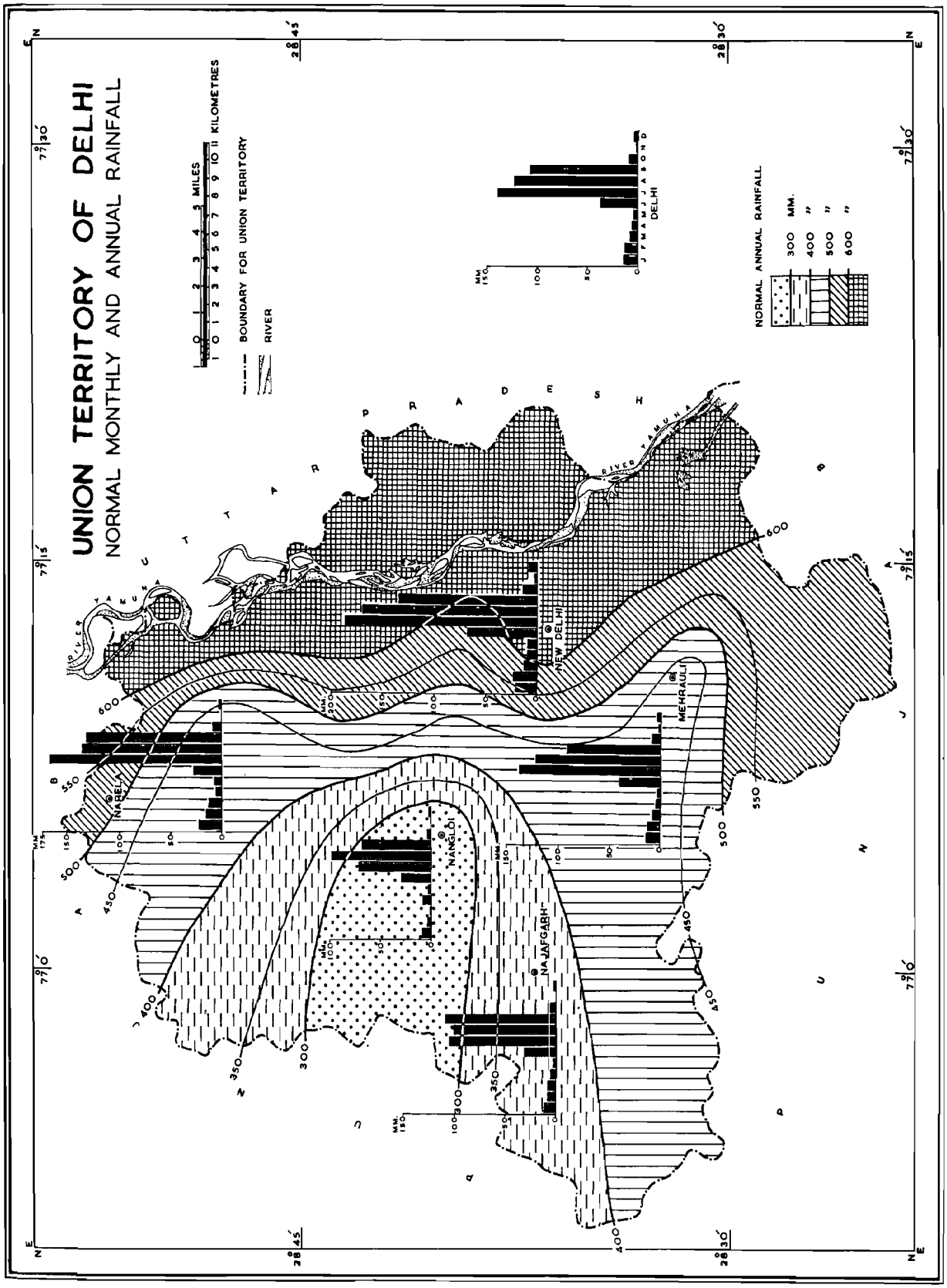
The statement below gives the normal annual and monthly rainfall of stations of Delhi.

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mehrauli	447.4	11.0	13.5	7.1	4.8	2.8	40.4	138.2	122.4	91.7	8.4	1.0	3.1
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	8.6
Nangloi	294.3	8.1	4.3	0.5	7.9	1.5	29.7	71.9	97.0	68.8	3.3	0.0	1.3
Shahdara	386.1	10.4	16.5	6.9	6.3	3.3	21.1	136.7	88.1	89.1	6.9	0.0	0.8
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
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
Delhi	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

Source : Meteorological Department, New Delhi.

Map No. 5


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL
300 MM.
400 "
500 "
600 "
DELHI
J F M A M J J A S O N D
NEW DELHI
NARELA
NANGLOI
NAJAFGARH
MEHRAULI
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER SUTLEJ
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 6

RAINFALL RELIABILITY, 1941—1960

Purpose : The map is drawn to show the rainfall reliability.

Method : The degree of reliability, as calculated according to formula, is shown in the map by 4 gradations namely : low, very low, very much low and exceptionally low.

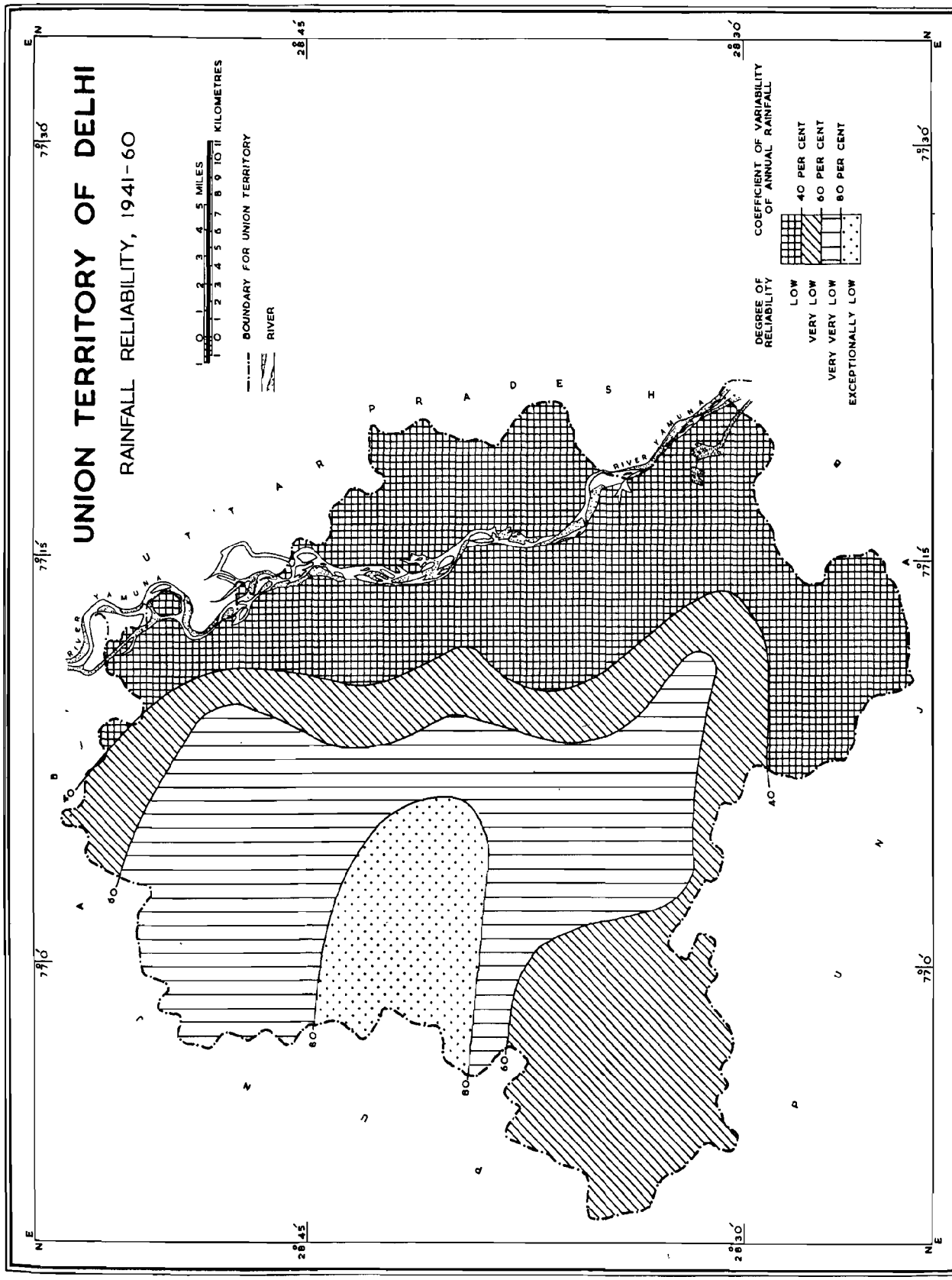
Salient Features : The extent of reliability of rainfall in a particular region is measured by what may be called the co-efficient of variability of annual rainfall. In fact, variability is inverse to reliability. The region which shows high variability in the quantity of rainfall during the year is a region of low reliability.

The following statement gives the co-efficient of variability of six rain-recording stations in the State.

Name of Station	Co-efficient of Variability
1. Narela	55.50
2. Alipur	79.18
3. Badli	46.92
4. Nangloi	85.41
5. Najafgarh	53.70
6. Mehrauli	63.02

Source : Meteorological Department, New Delhi.

Map No. 6


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
RAINFALL RELIABILITY, 1941-60
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
COEFFICIENT OF VARIABILITY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL
40 PER CENT
60 PER CENT
80 PER CENT
DEGREE OF RELIABILITY
LOW
VERY LOW
VERY VERY LOW
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER HINDON
U.P.
H A R Y A N A
P R A D E S H
28° 45'
28° 30'
77° 0'
77° 15'
77° 30'
40
60
80

Map No. 7

RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY (RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEEDS)

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the rainfall regions of precipitation and reliability.

Method : This map has been drawn by super-imposing the Annual Rainfall upon the map of Rainfall Reliability.

Salient Features : The regions are delineated according to their irrigational needs with their respective indices of reliability and annual rainfall.

This map depicts four regions with different degrees of irrigational need.

(i) Very High need (rainfall below 300 mms. co-efficient of variability above 80).

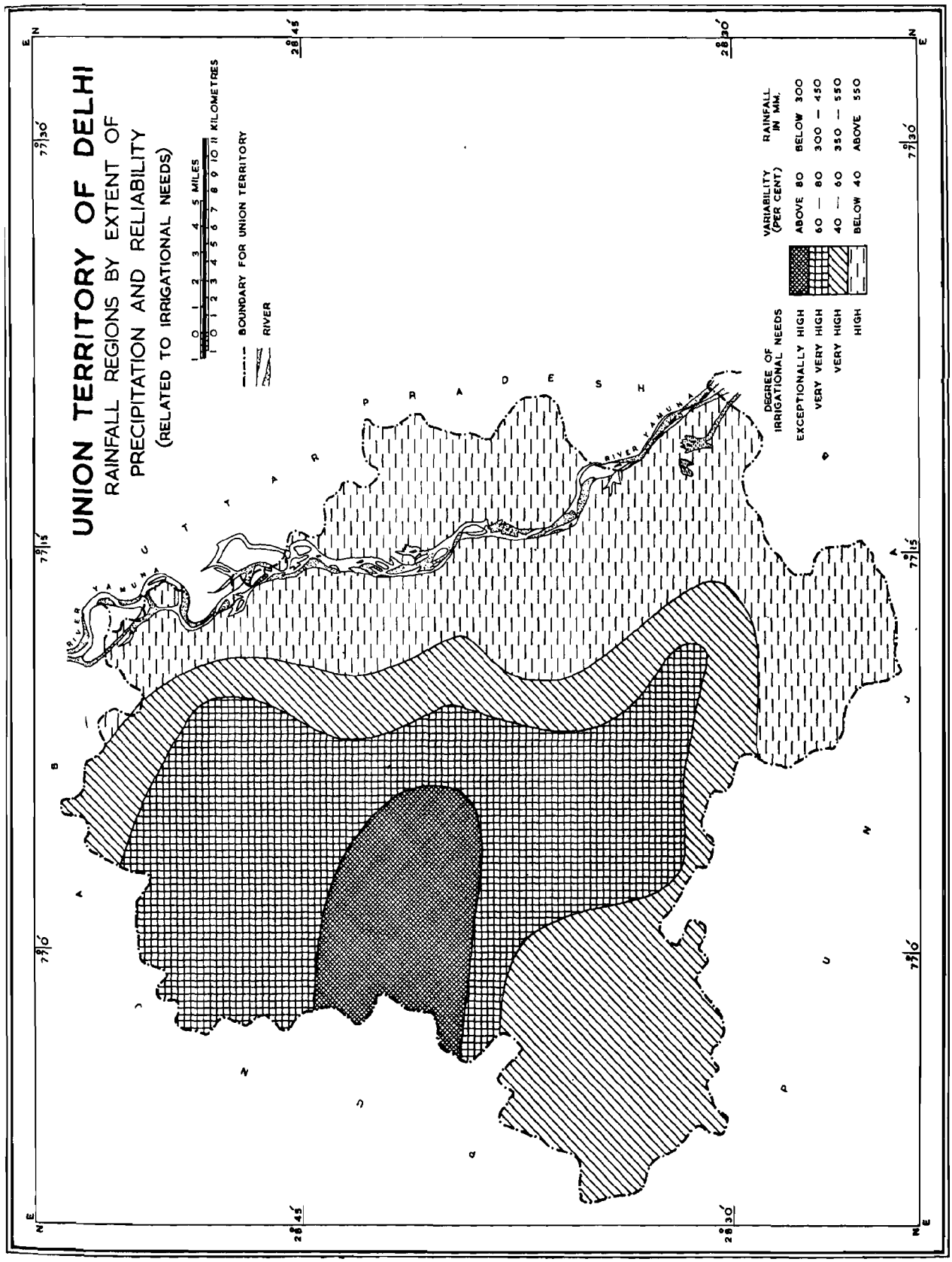
(ii) High need (rainfall 300—450 mms. co-efficient of variability 60—80).

(iii) Medium need (rainfall 350—550 mms. and co-efficient of variability 40—60) and

(iv) Low need (rainfall above 550 mms. co-efficient of variability below 40).

Source : Meteorological Department, New Delhi.

Map No. 7


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY
(RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEEDS)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
DEGREE OF IRRIGATIONAL NEEDS
VARIABILITY (PER CENT)
RAINFALL IN MM.
EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH ABOVE 80 BELOW 300
VERY VERY HIGH 60 — 80 300 — 450
VERY HIGH 40 — 60 350 — 550
HIGH BELOW 40 ABOVE 550
RIVER YAMUNA
28°45'
28°30'
77°15'
77°30'

Map No. 8

SOILS

Purpose : The map is drawn to show the different type of soils in Delhi.

Method : The map shows the different types of soils that are found in the State. They are depicted by different shades as detailed in the index.

Salient Features :

Gokalpur Series : Gokalpur series comprises pale brown to light grey, very deep soils occurring in semi-arid tract of Shahdara block in Delhi State. They are loam to clay loam in texture and become heavier in the middle and lighter in the last horizon.

Gokalpur soils are calcareous throughout with blocky structure. They are moderately well drained soils with moderate permeability. They are nearly level soils and depth of the ground water is about 10 feet deep.

Karala Series : Karala series comprises very deep, very pale brown, irrigated alluvial soils developed from the old alluvium in semi arid tract of western Jamuna Canal (718 ft. above M.S.L.) in Delhi State. Karala soils are medium in texture with weakly developed granular structure. As they are well and stream irrigated soils, they differ in their morphological characteristics from the Gheora soils.

Karala soils are well drained with moderate permeability and occurs mostly on level plains. Water table is fairly deep. Lime kankars are present in the profile at certain depth.

Palla Series : Palla series comprises light grey brown to grey brown deep alluvial soils developed from the recent alluvium in semi-arid tract of Delhi State. They are texturally sandy loam to silt loam on the surface and become lighter with depth. They are highly alkaline and calcareous soils. Fine calcium carbonate is irregularly distributed throughout the profile but not in the form of concretions. The soils are usually single grained to weakly developed granular in structure.

Palla soils are lighter in texture and are subject to flooding in the monsoon. There is no profile development in the soils. Saline and alkali phases of this series also occur in the area.

Gheora Series : Gheora series comprises very deep, very pale brown to light yellowish brown alluvial soils developed from the old alluvium in semi-arid tract of western Jamuna Canal (718 ft. above M.S.L.) in Delhi State. Gheora soils are sandy loam to loam in texture. Soils reaction changes from pH 7 to 9 with depth. They are weakly blocky to crumby in structure. Presence of ferruginous and lime concretions is quite conspicuous in soil with increasing trend in the lower horizons.

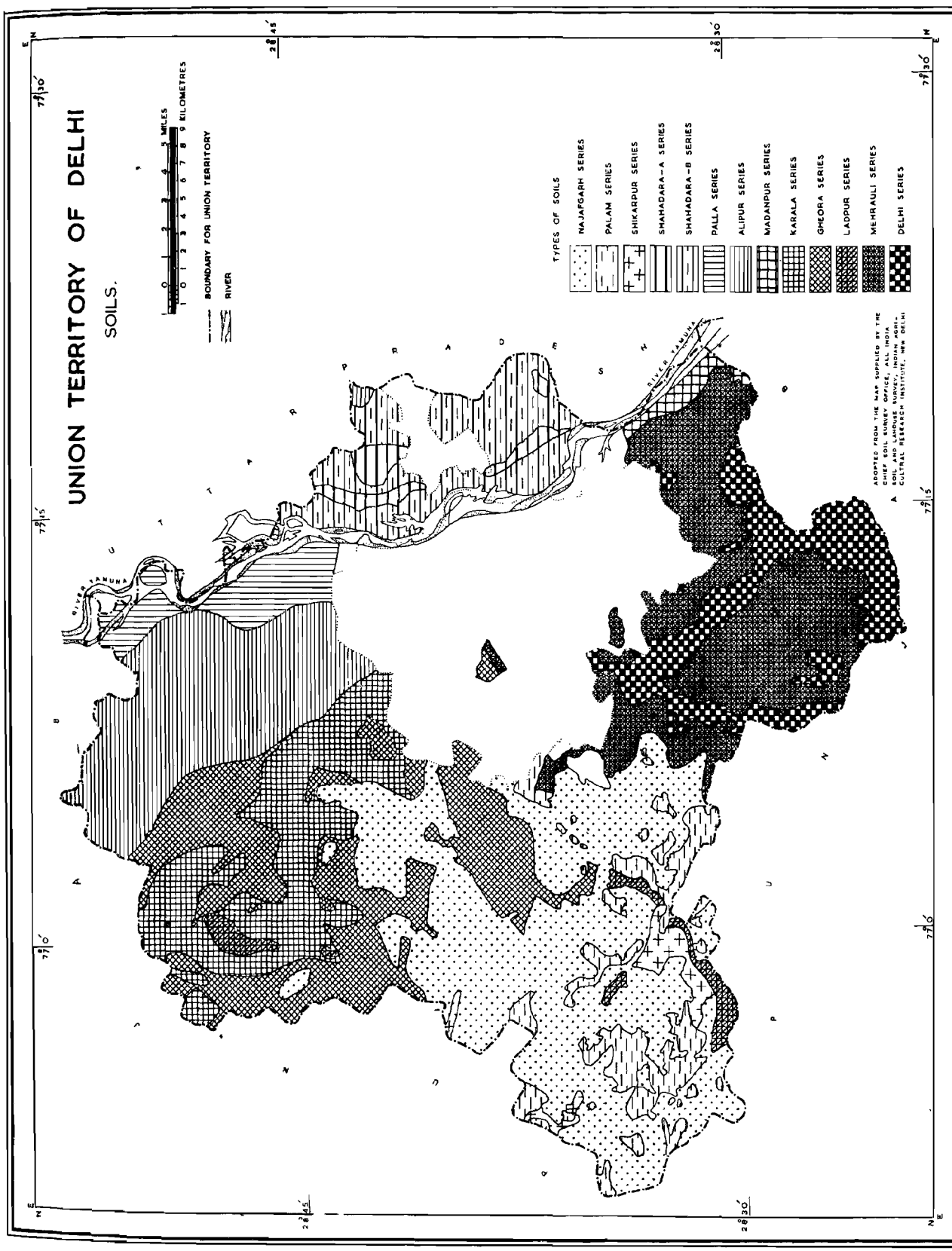
The profile development has taken place to certain extent. Gheora soils are fairly level and they are poorly drained externally and moderately slow internally.

Ladpur Series : Ladpur series comprises very deep, light brownish grey, silty, clay loam alluvial soils occurring in the semi-arid tract of Kanjhawala block in Delhi State. Ladpur soils are lying at lower level sites and non-calcareous throughout the profile.

Ladpur soils are naturally more or less ponded after rains as both water and soil wash in form surrounding higher ground. Ladpur soils are poorly drained externally as well as internally.

Shahdara Series :· Shahdara series comprises very deep, pale brown to dark yellowish brown alluvial soils occurring in semi-arid tract of Shahdara block in Delhi State. Shahdara soils occur on nearly level lands with well drained externally and internally.

Map No. 8


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
SOILS.
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
TYPES OF SOILS
NAJAFGARH SERIES
PALAM SERIES
SHIKARPUR SERIES
SHAHADARA-A SERIES
SHAHADARA-B SERIES
PALLA SERIES
ALIPUR SERIES
MADANPUR SERIES
KARALA SERIES
GHEORA SERIES
LADPUR SERIES
MEHRAULI SERIES
DELHI SERIES
ADOPTED FROM THE MAP SUPPLIED BY THE CHIEF SOIL SURVEY OFFICE, ALL INDIA SOIL AND LANDUSE SURVEY, INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI
RIVER YAMUNA
28°45'
28°30'
77°15'
77°30'

They differ from Gokalpur soils in that they are lighter in texture i.e. from sandy to sandy loam and become calcareous down the profile. Calcium concretions are present below 35 inches

Mehrauli Series : Mehrauli series comprises very deep, yellowish brown, fine sandy loam alluvial soils occurring in semi-arid tract of South Delhi. They change from sandy loam to loam in texture with depth with weakly granular structure. Mehrauli soils occur at slightly lower level than the Delhi soils and are derived from the transported material from the upper ridges. They are of varying depth and are generally non-calcareous and sometimes calcareous.

Palam Series : Palam series comprises very deep, yellowish brown, calcareous alluvial soils occurring in the semi-arid tract of Najafgarh block (718 ft. above mean level) in Delhi State. They are sand loam to loam in texture with usually single grain structure. Palam soils are high level lands.

Palam soils are conspicious by the presence of lime concretions in the lower horizons. They are moderately well drained externally and slow, internally.

Delhi Series : Delhi series comprises shallow to moderatly deep reddish brown to yellowish brown soils developed from the quartzite rocks in the Mehrauli block of the Delhi State. Delhi soils are loamy sand to sandy loam and usually are non-calcareous.

Madanpur Series : Madanpur series represent the recent deposits of the river Jamuna in the low flood plain. These sediments are very heterogenous in texture, thickness and occur as stratified deposits.

Shikarpur Series : Shikarpur series comprises very deep light grey, sandy, alluvial soils occurring in the semi-arid tract of Najafgarh block (718 ft. above M.S.L.) Shikarpur soils are sandy on the surface and change to sandy loam to clay loam in lower horizons. They are usually structureless soils.

Soils are slight to strong in effervescence down the profile and they are poorly drained with very slow permeability. They are low lying soils under water logged conditions in most part of the year and both water and soil wash in from surrounding high ground. Saline and alkali patches are commonly met with in the area.

Alipur Series : Alipur series comprises very deep, brown alluvial soils occurring slightly away from Jamuna. They show to certain extent a profile development. The profile development is mainly on surface horizons indicated by very few lime and iron concretions. They are highly alkaline and calcareous soils. Alipur soils are clay loam to silty clay loam in texture and become sandy loam to loam in lower horizons. Weakly developed platy, granular and crumby structure is met in the area.

In certain parts saline and alkali patches are also observed. Usually they are poorly drained externally and moderate internally. Ground water level is fairly deep.

Najafgarh Series : Najafgarh series comprises very deep, light yellowish brown soils occurring in the semi-arid tract of the Najafgarh block of Delhi State. Najafgarh soils are high level lands with occasional dun topography. Texturally Najafgarh soils are sandy to sandy loam, changing to loam down the profile with a single grained structure.

Najafgarh soils are non-calcareous throughout the profile and iron and manganese concretions occur at the depth of 48 inches with increasing trend down the profile. They are well drained soils with moderate permeability.

Source : Chief Social Survey Office, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi.

Map No. 9

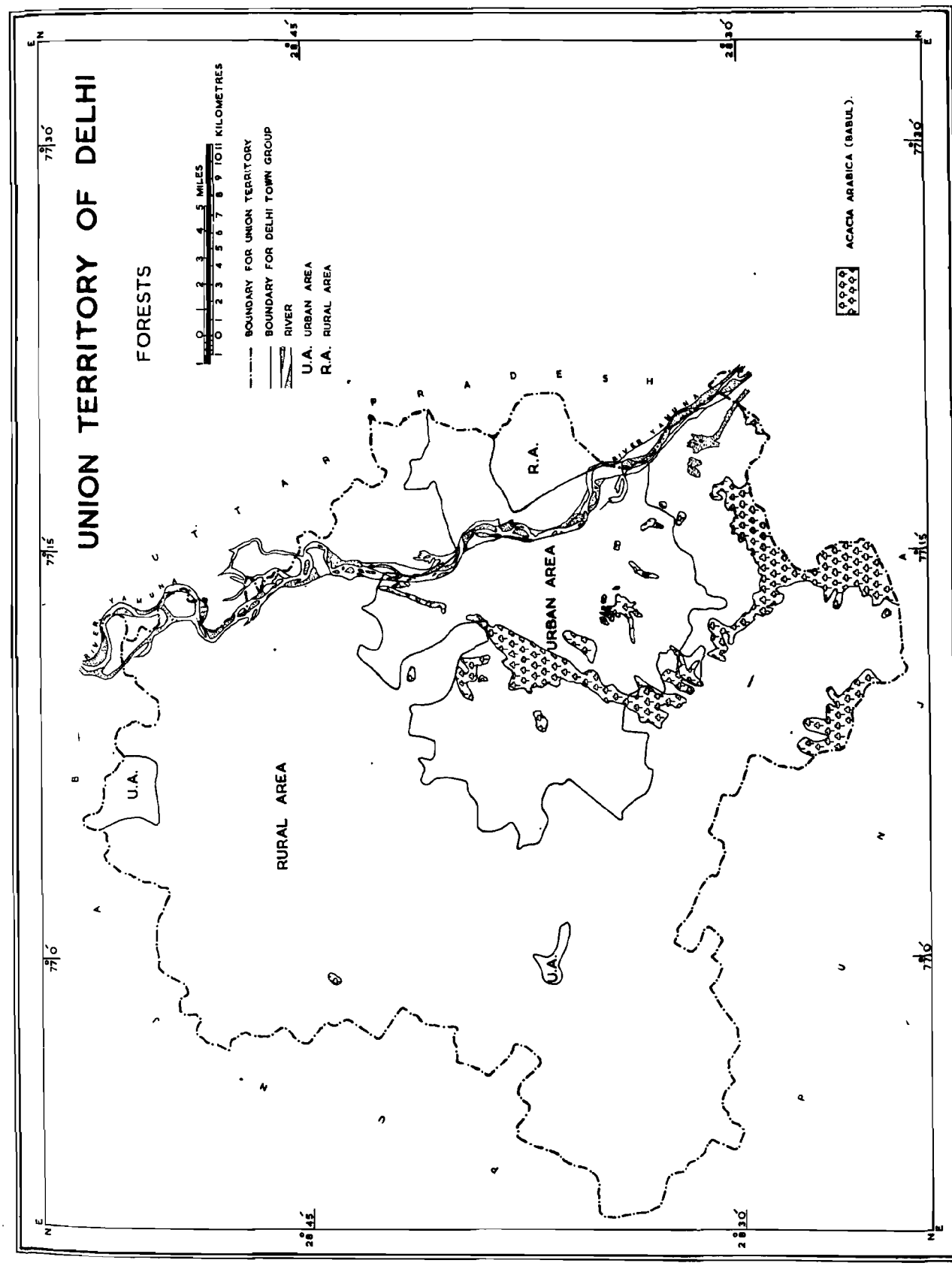
FORESTS

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the forests obtaining in the state.

Method : The forest area is depicted by symbols as detailed in the index.

Salient Features : In Delhi, there is very little area under forest and the only one specie of tree i.e. acacia (babul) is found in the State.

Map No. 9


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
FORESTS
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
R.A. RURAL AREA
ACACIA ARABICA (BABUL).
RIVER YAMUNA
U.A.
RURAL AREA
R.A.
URBAN AREA
U.A.
U.A.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

C. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Map No. 10

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map gives a picture of the concentration of rural and urban population of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Method : The rural population has been indicated by dots, each representing 100 persons while the extent of urban population has been shown by spheres of varying sizes corresponding to the bulk of the population of different areas of Delhi.

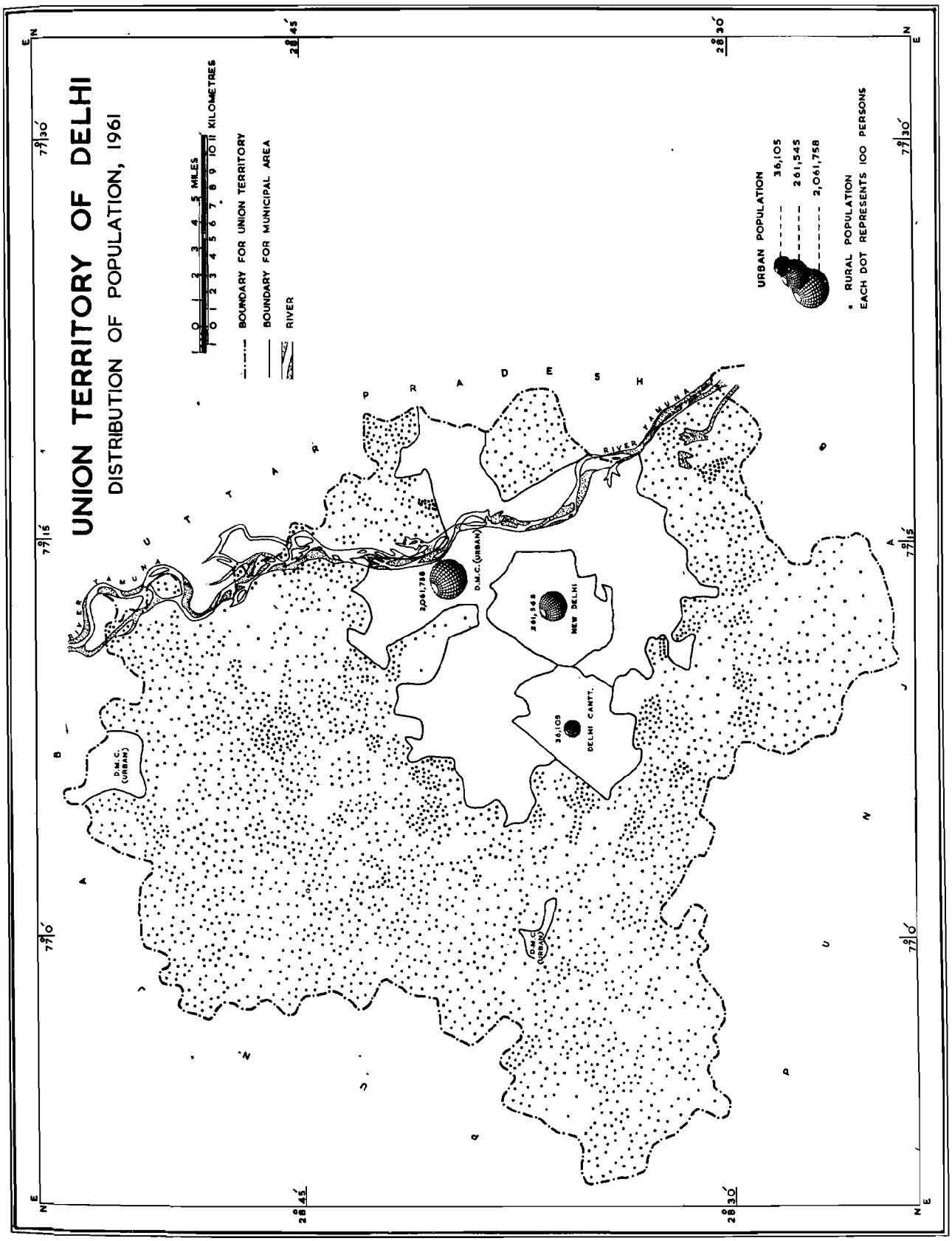
Salient Features : Urban area of Delhi which constitute of urban area only and do not contain rural area has been divided into three tracts viz :— D. M. C. (Urban), New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Rural area of Delhi has 300 villages out of which 24 have been reported to be deserted at the time of 1961 census. The concentration of rural population depends on the size of the village, bigger the village, higher the concentration and smaller the village, lesser is the concentration.

In the urban area of Delhi, the older areas are thickly populated where as the newly built areas are sparsely populated.

Source : Census of India 1961 Delhi, District Census Hand Book.

Map No. 10


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
URBAN POPULATION
36,105
261,545
2,061,758
• RURAL POPULATION
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PERSONS
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
2,061,758
261,545
NEW DELHI
36,105
DELHI CANTT.
D.M.C. (URBAN)
D.M.C. (URBAN)
77°00'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. II

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows regional variation in density of population per square kilometre in 1961.

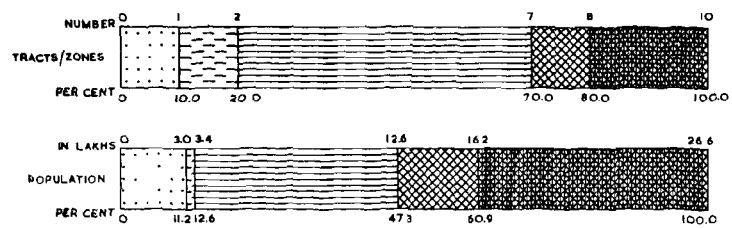
Method : Density is calculated for each unit of the state and the state as a whole. The values have been graded above and below the state average ranging from high to low. The units of the state are grouped and the regional variation in density is marked by various shades.

Salient Features : This map brings out significant regional differences. Delhi Municipal Corporation Rural has shown the lowest density of 258 persons per square kilometre. 78% of Delhi's area is rural area. The oldest area of Delhi viz :—City Sadar Paharganj has shown the highest density figures of 55,256 persons per square kilometre. Practically all the wholsale markets are concentrated in this area and which is primarily a business centre. Except Delhi Cantt.and rural areas of Delhi, all the other areas have density of population higher than the state average (1,791 persons per square kilometre). The other densely populated areas of Delhi apart from City Sadar Paharganj are Karol Bagh Patel Nagar and Civil Lines Subzimandi with a density of 20,805 and 13,009 persons per square kilometre respectively.

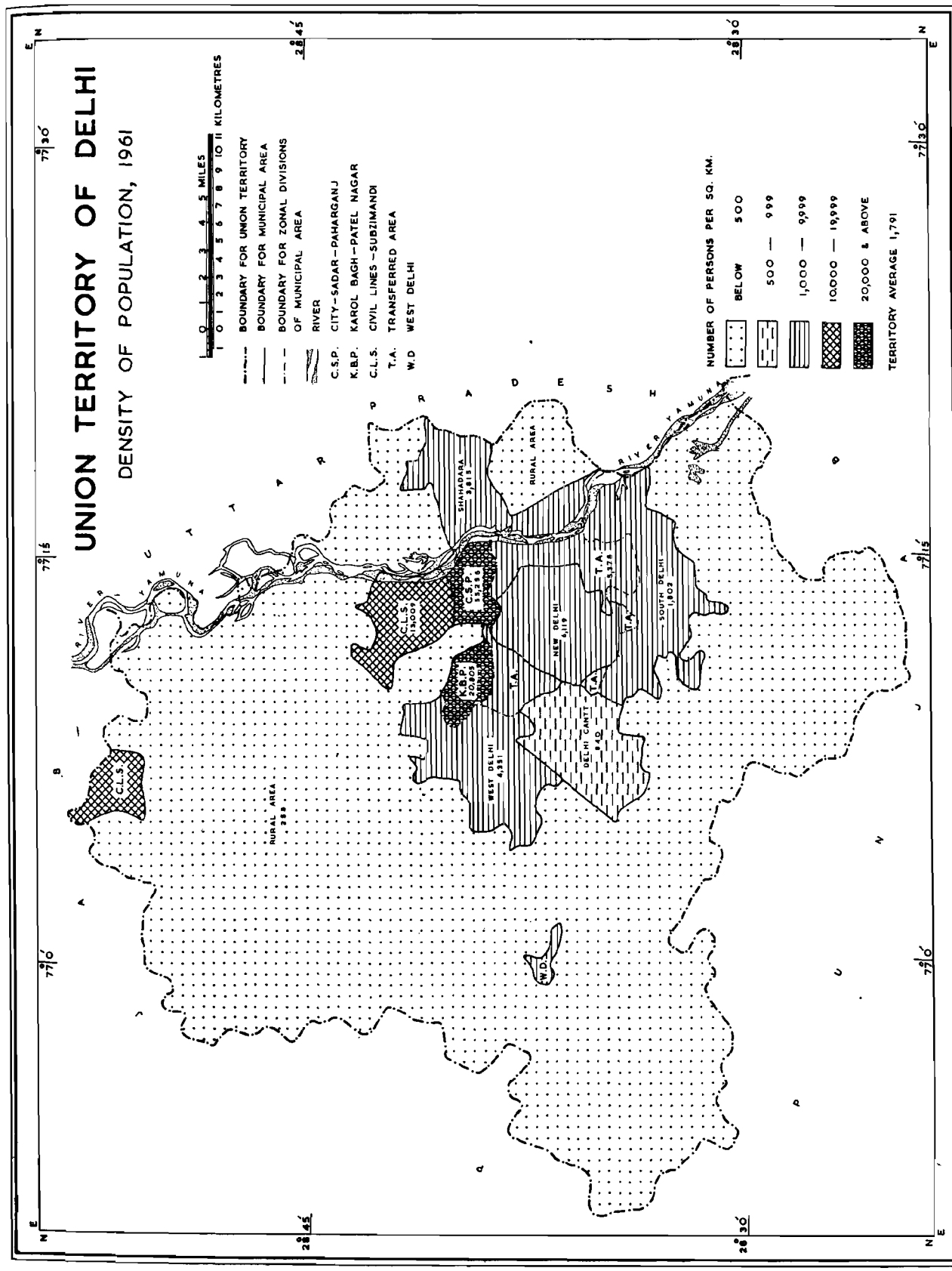
The following statement shows the Density of population per sq. km., 1961.

Tract/Zone	Density per Sq. Km.
Zone I Shahdara	3,815
Zone II City Sadar Pahar Ganj	55,256
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	20,805
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	13,009
Zone V Transferred area	5,378
Zone VI South Delhi	1,802
Zone VII West Delhi	4,351
New Delhi	6,119
Delhi Cantt.	840
Rural	258

Source : Table A-1. Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B, and Part III.



Map No. II


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQ. KM.
BELOW 500
500 — 999
1,000 — 9,999
10,000 — 19,999
20,000 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 1,791
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHADARA 3,815
C.L.S. 13,009
C.S.P. 15,298
K.B.P. 20,805
PAHARGANJ 20,805
WEST DELHI 4,351
NEW DELHI 4,119
DELHI CANTT. 849
T.A. 3,378
SOUTH DELHI 1,802
W.D.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 12

CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1951—61

Purpose : This map is drawn to show how the density of population of the different parts of Delhi has changed between 1951 and 1961 censuses.

Method : The ratio between population and area is taken as the index for density of population. The indices are graded from high to low on the basis of State average density. The tracts/zones of Delhi are shaded according to the grades of indices for both the years, 1951 and 1961.

Salient Features : A comparative study of these two maps indicates that except rural areas of Delhi, Delhi Cantt., Zone I, viz :— Shahdara and Zone II viz :—City Sadar Paharganj, all the other areas have changed from 1951 and 1961. In 1951, Zone VI viz:— South Delhi and Zone VII viz :—West Delhi had the density in the range 500—999 while in 1961 they come under the range 1,000—4,999. The density of Zone V viz :—Transferred Area and New Delhi have changed from the range 1,000—4,999 in 1951 to the range 5,000—9,999 in 1961. The density of Zone IV viz :—Civil Lines Subzimandi has changed from 7,883 persons per sq. km. in 1951 to 13,009 persons per sq. km. in 1961, while that of Zone III viz :—Karol Bagh Patel Nagar has changed from 13,191 persons per sq. km. in 1951 to 20,805 persons per sq. km. in 1961.

The densities have been classified into six ranges as given below :—

Below 500	Persons per sq. km.
500—999	,,
1,000—4,999	,,
5,000—9,999	,,
10,000—19,999	,,
20,000 & above	,,

The number of tracts/zones in each range in 1951 and 1961 is given below :—

Persons per sq. kms.	1951	1961
Below 500	1	1
500—999	3	1
1,000—4,999	3	3
5,000—9,999	1	2
10,000—19,999	1	1
20,000 & Above	1	2

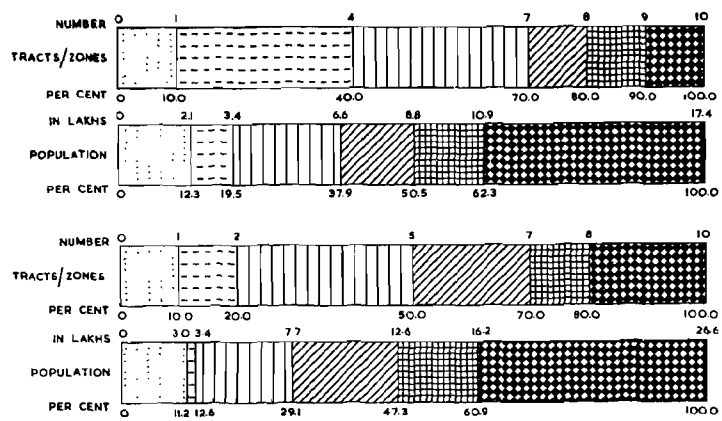
The density of the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole has changed from 1,175 in 1951 to 1,791 in 1961.

Table

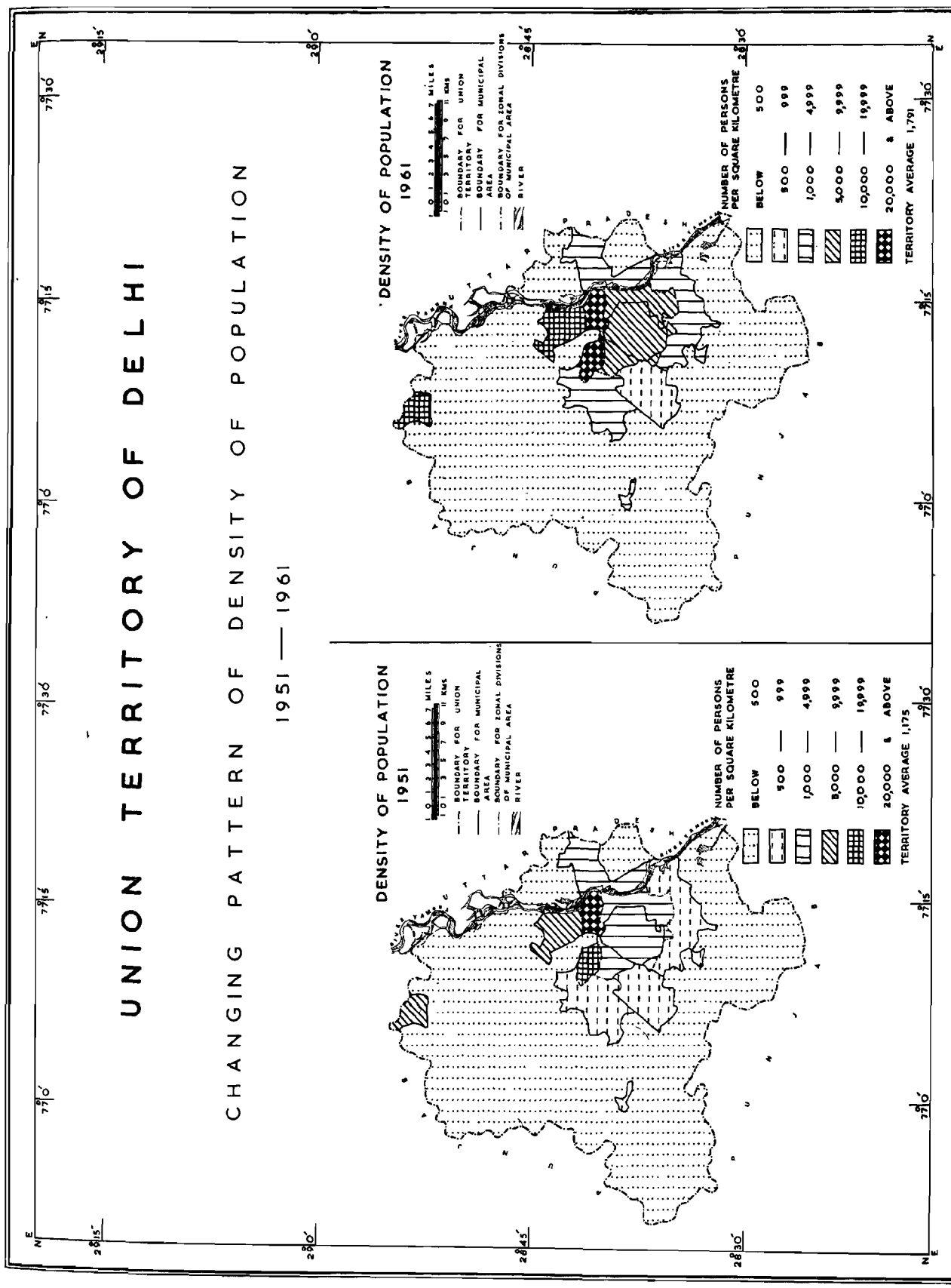
Desity per Sq. Km.

Tract/Zone	1961	1951
Zone I Shahdara	3,815	1,124
Zone II City Sadar Pahar Ganj	55,256	50,799
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	20,805	13,191
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzi Mandi	13,009	7,883
Zone V Transferred Area	5,378	3,108
Zone VI South Delhi	1,802	870
Zone VII West Delhi	4,351	752
New Delhi	6,119	3,452
Delhi Cantt.	840	953
Rural	258	185

Source : District Census Hand Book, 1951, Delhi and Census of India, 1961. Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 12


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION
1951 — 1961
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1951
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1961
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
BELOW 500
500 — 999
1,000 — 4,999
5,000 — 9,999
10,000 — 19,999
20,000 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 1,175
TERRITORY AVERAGE 1,791

Map No. 13

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION, 1901—1961

Purpose : The map shows the change of population of the Union Territory of Delhi for the years 1901 to 1961.

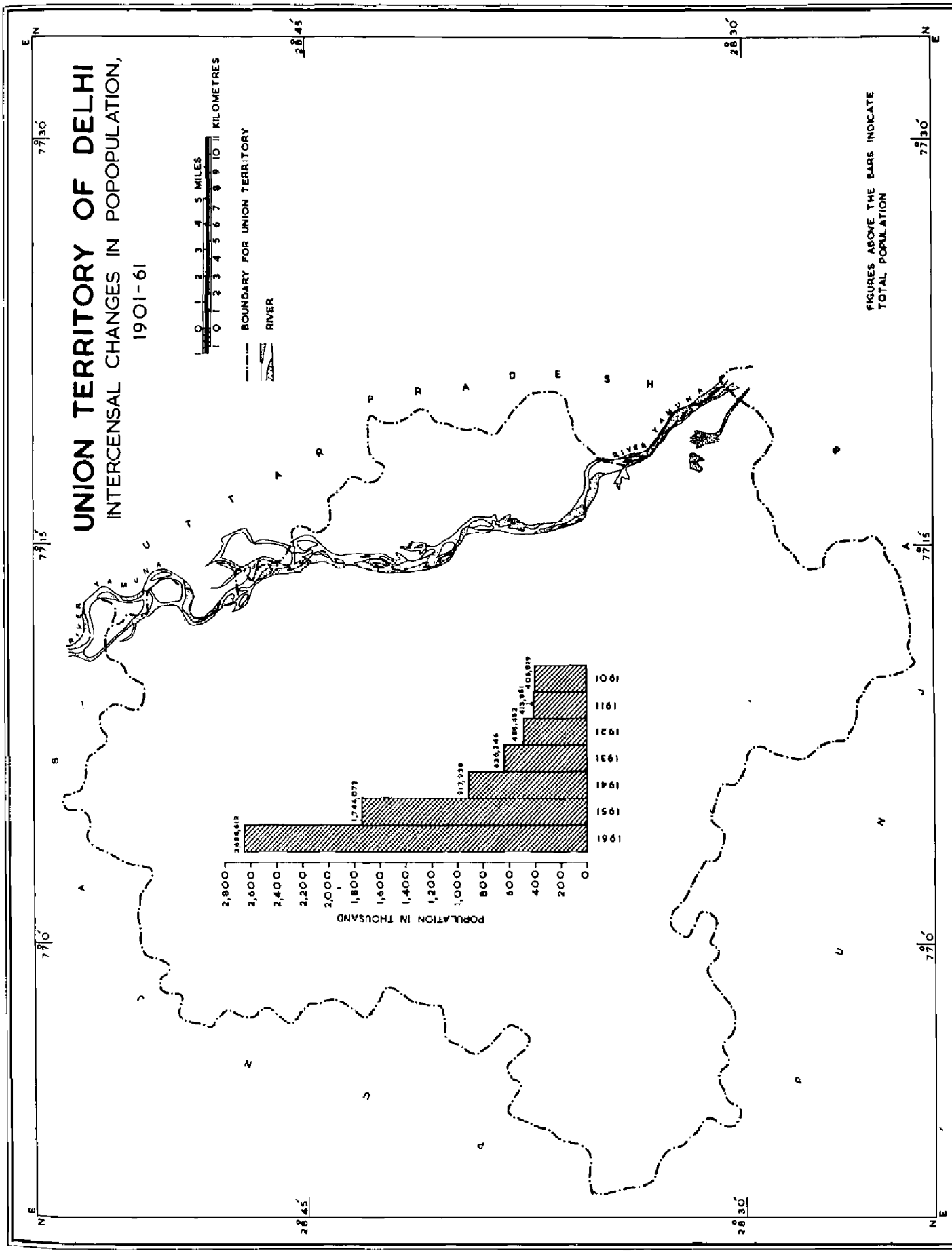
Method : Seven Histogrammes proportionate to the population of seven censuses from 1901 to 1961 are drawn.

Salient Features : The population of the Union Territory of Delhi has been constantly increasing the percentage increase of Delhi's population between 1901 and 1911 was only 1.98 where as it was 52.44 between 1951 and 1961. The population increased by 90.00 percent during the partition period i.e. between 1941 and 1951. The population of Delhi has increased from 405,819 in 1901 to 2,658,612 in 1961, in other words the population has become 6.6 times in 1961 as compared to 1901.

The main reason for this increase is that of partition when it increased by 90.00 percent during the decade 1941—51. Apart from partition the fast developing Delhi is attracting persons not only from nearby areas but also from all parts of the country irrespective of the distance.

Source : Fly-Leaf to Table A-II, Census of India, 1961, Volume XIX. Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.

Map No. 13


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPOPULATION, 1901-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
FIGURES ABOVE THE BARS INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER YAMUNA
POPULATION IN THOUSAND
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1961
1951
1941
1931
1921
1911
1901

Map No. 14

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951—61

Purpose : This map shows the intercensal growth rate of population in different areas of the Union Territory of Delhi as well as the variations in pressure which the newly added population exerts on the existing population.

Method : Circles are drawn proportionate to the total population for each unit, the percentage figures inside the shaded portion of the circle represent the intercensal increase over 1961 population. The growth of population in all the tracts/zones has been measured in terms of percentages and the area of each tract/zone outside the circle has been hatched in five different shades from high to low. Four of the five hatching indicate gain while the fifth loss.

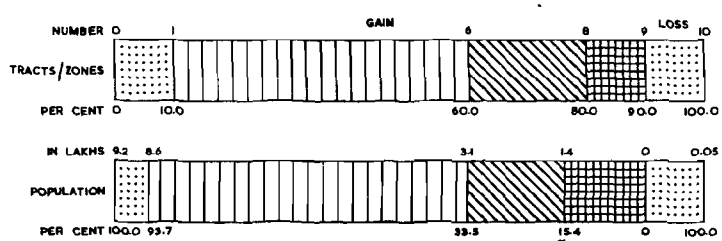
Salient Features : Zone VII West Delhi has shown the highest growth rate of 82.7% while on the other extreme Delhi Cantt. has shown a negative growth rate of 13.42%.

Shahdara (70.6%), Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (36.6%), Civil Lines Subzimandi (39.4%), Transferred area (42.2%), South Delhi (51.7%), West Delhi (82.7%) and New Delhi (43.6%) show higher growth rate than the State average (34.4%) where as City Sadar Paharganj (8.1%) and rural Delhi (28.3%) show lower growth rate than the state average.

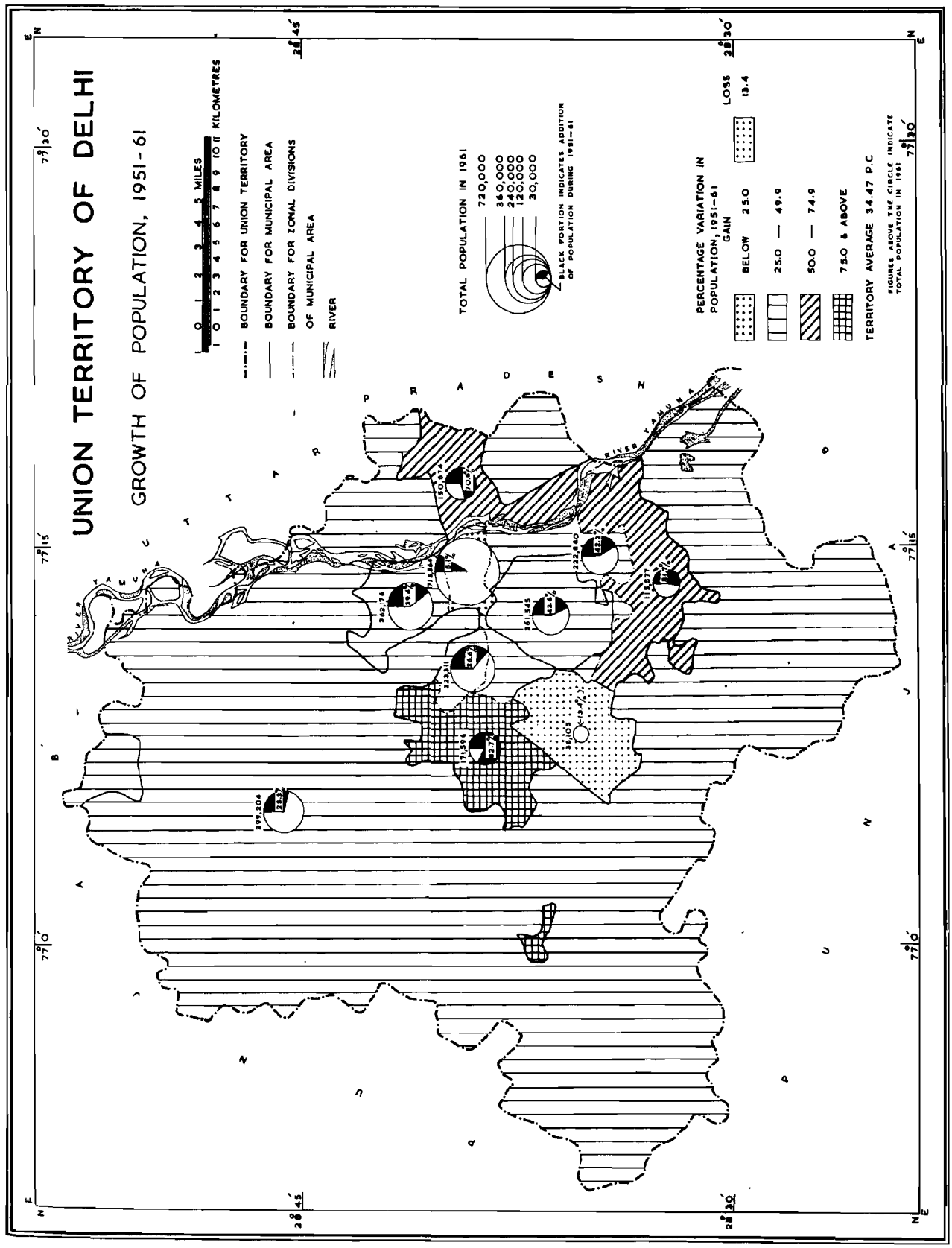
Table

Tract/Zone	Percentage variation in Population, 1951—61
Zone I Shahdara	70.6
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	8.1
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	36.6
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	39.4
Zone V Transferred Area	42.2
Zone VI South Delhi	51.7
Zone VII West Delhi	82.7
New Delhi	43.6
Delhi Cantt.	—13.4
Rural	28.3
Total	34.4

Source : (i) District Census Hand Book, 1951, Delhi.
(ii) Table A.I. Census of India 1961. Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 14


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
TOTAL POPULATION IN 1961
720,000
360,000
240,000
120,000
30,000
BLACK PORTION INDICATES ADDITION OF POPULATION DURING 1951-61
PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1951-61
GAIN
BELOW 25.0
25.0 — 49.9
50.0 — 74.9
75.0 & ABOVE
LOSS 13.4
TERRITORY AVERAGE 34.47 P.C
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1961
RIVER YAMUNA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
28°45'
28°30'
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'

Map No. 15

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951—61

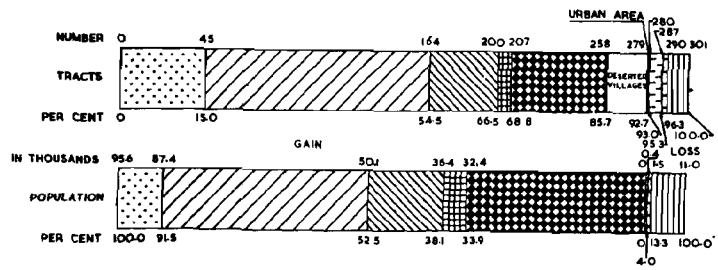
Purpose : The changes in rural population (village-wise) which took place between 1951 and 1961 are shown in this map.

Method : The percentage increase/decrease of population has been classified into eight categories (five categories of gain and three of loss) and each village has been shaded according to these gradation from high to low.

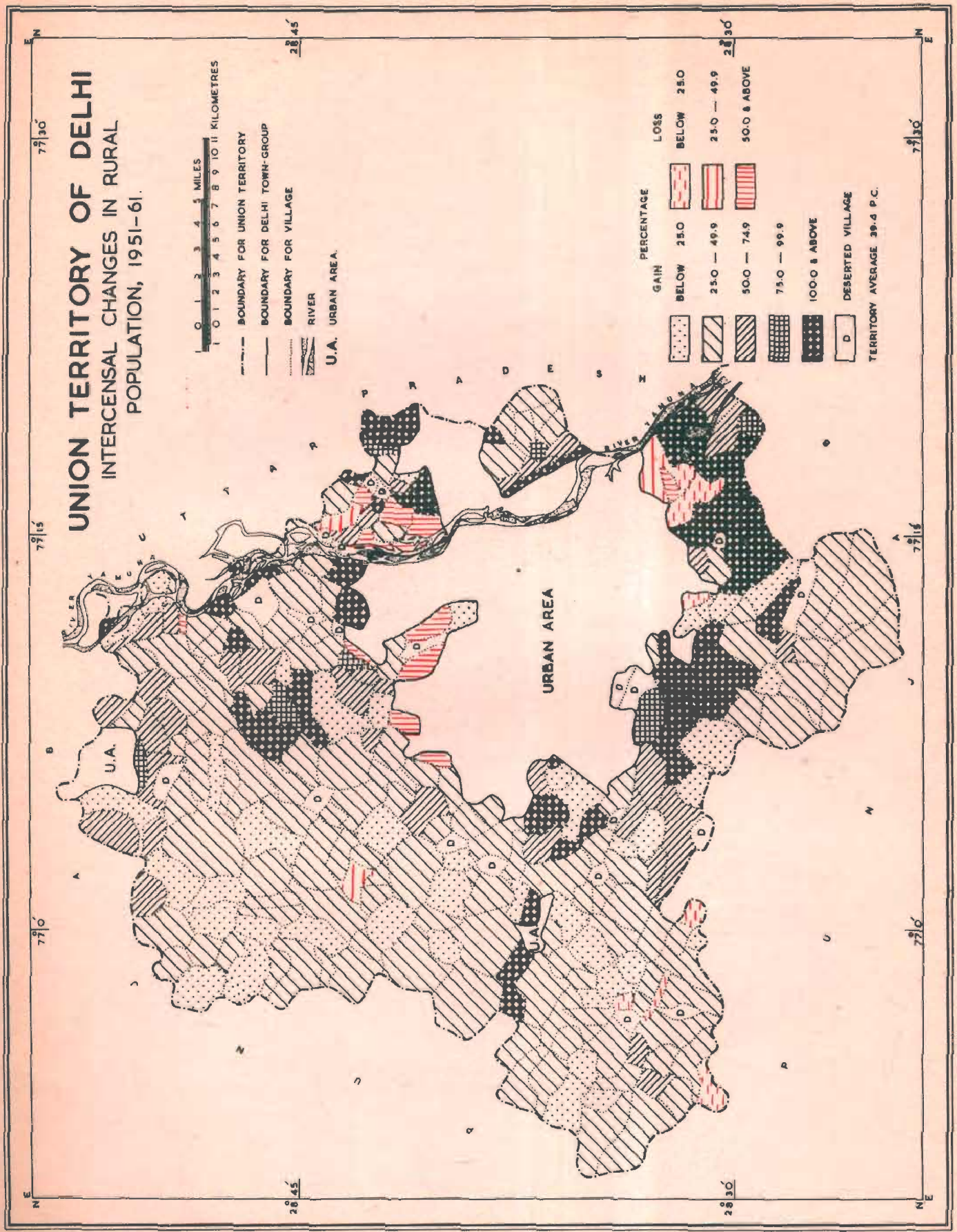
Salient Features : Out of 300 villages in Delhi, 21 villages were reported as deserted both in 1951 and 1961, 2 villages have been reported to be deserted in 1961 only and 16 villages were reported as deserted in 1951 but inhabited in 1961.

Maximum number of villages i.e. 120 have reported the percentage increase in range 25 to 49 and minimum number of villages i.e. 8 have reported the percentage increase in the range 75 to 99. Only 44 villages have shown the percentage increase to be less than 25 per cent and there are 35 villages each in the range group of 50 to 74 percent and 100 percent and above.

Source : (i) District Census Hand Book 1951, Delhi.
(ii) District Census Hand Book 1961, Delhi.



Map No. 15


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN-GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
PERCENTAGE GAIN LOSS
BELOW 25.0
25.0 — 49.9
50.0 — 74.9
75.0 — 99.9
100.0 & ABOVE
BELOW 25.0
25.0 — 49.9
50.0 & ABOVE
DESERTED VILLAGE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 39.4 P.C.
URBAN AREA
U.A.
U.P.
H.P.
RAJASTHAN
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER HINDAN
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 16

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951—61

Purpose : The changes in urban population which took place between 1951 and 1961 are shown in this map.

Method : Circles proportionate to the urban population of 1961 have been drawn for each tract/zone of Delhi. The increase/decrease of urban population in 1961, over that of 1951 is represented by black sectors inside the circles. Such increase has been worked out taking 1961 population as 100 and by finding the difference between population of 1961 and 1951. Different tracts/zones have been shaded according to the five different ranges adopted for the percentage increase/decrease of population.

Salient Features : Urban population of Delhi has increased from 1.5 million to 2.4 million indicating a percentage increase of 35.18 during the decade 1951—61. Delhi Cantt. has recorded a decrease (—13.42%) in population during the decade 1951—61 and only Zone II Viz; City Sadar Paharganj has recorded increase less than the State average. The highest increase of 82.72% has been recorded in Zone VII Viz; West Delhi followed by Zone I Shahdara and Zone VI South Delhi where the increase has been 70.55% and 51.71% respectively. A number of new colonies have come up in these areas after 1951 and this can be the reason for such a high increase in population.

Zone II City Sadar Paharganj which has recorded the lowest increase (8.07%) is the oldest part of Delhi and there is hardly any scope of new construction in this area as compared to other areas of Delhi. This area is the thickliest populated area of Delhi, the density of population being 55,256 persons per sq. km. in 1961 as compared to 50,799 persons per sq. km. in 1951.

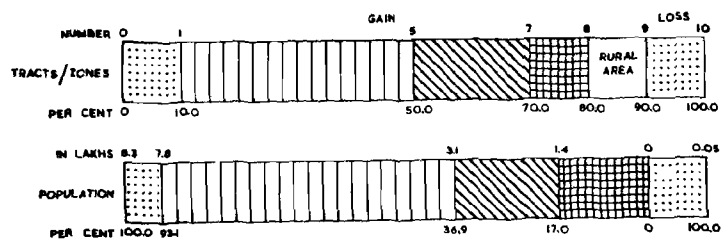
The percentage increase of population during the decade of Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi, Zone V Transferred Area and New Delhi is 36.60, 39.41, 42.21 and 43.59.

Table

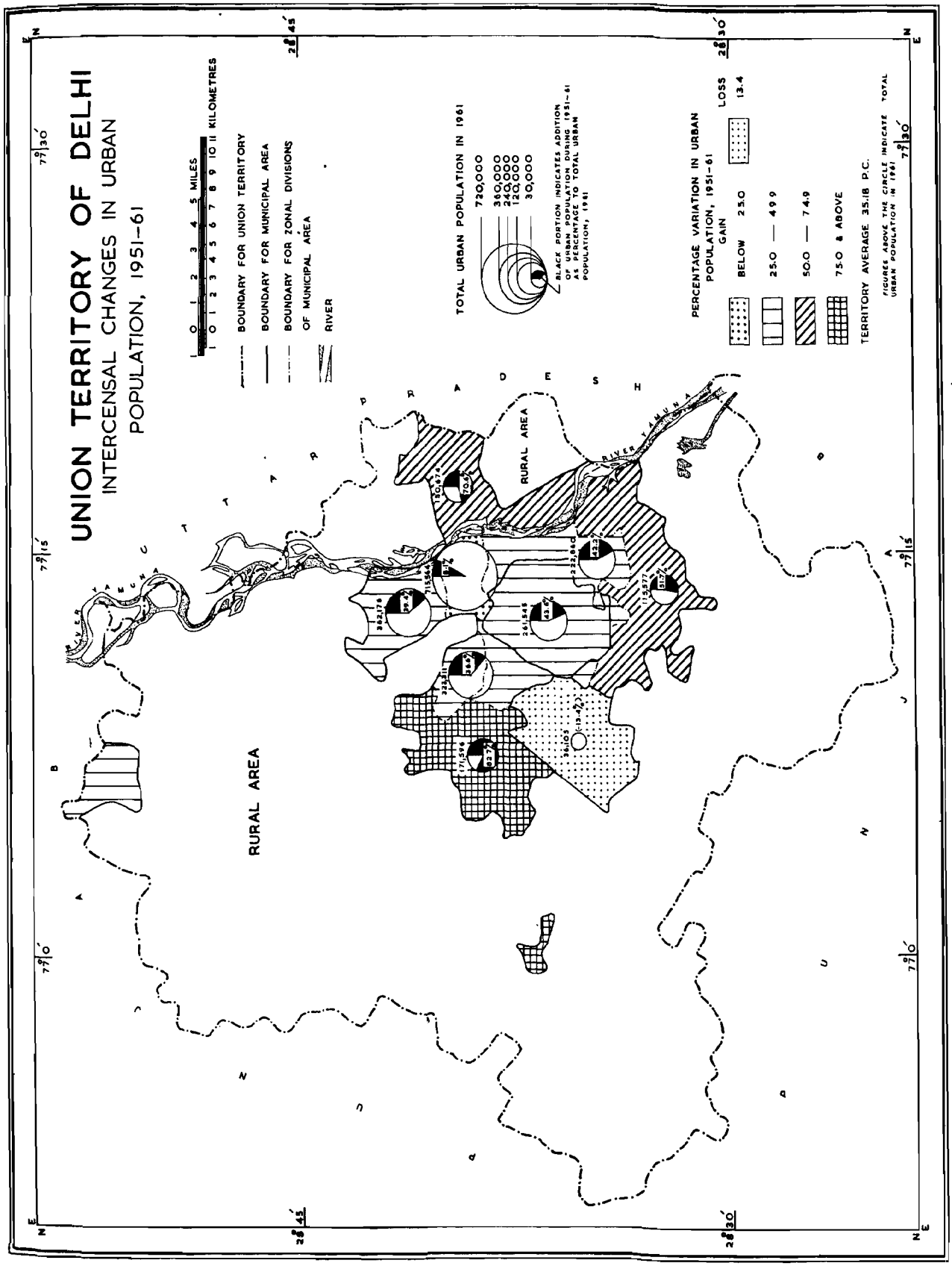
Intercensal change in Urban Population, 1951—61

Tract/Zone	Percentage variation in Urban Population 1951—61
Zone I Shahdara	70.55
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	8.07
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	36.60
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	39.41
Zone V Transferred Area	42.21
Zone VI South Delhi	51.71
Zone VII West Delhi	82.72
New Delhi	43.59
Delhi Cantt.	—13.42
Total	35.18

Source ; (i) District Census Hand Book, 1951, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 16


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN 1961
720,000
360,000
240,000
120,000
30,000
BLACK PORTION INDICATES ADDITION OR LOSS DURING 1951-61 AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961
PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61
GAIN
LOSS 13.4
BELOW 25.0
25.0 — 49.9
50.0 — 74.9
75.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 35.18 P.C.
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN 1961
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 17

IMMIGRANTS, 1961 (PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION)

Purpose : The map shows the percentage of immigrants to the total population of each Zone/Tract of Delhi.

Method : The percentage has been classified into five categories and each Tract/Zone has been shaded according to these gradations from high to low.

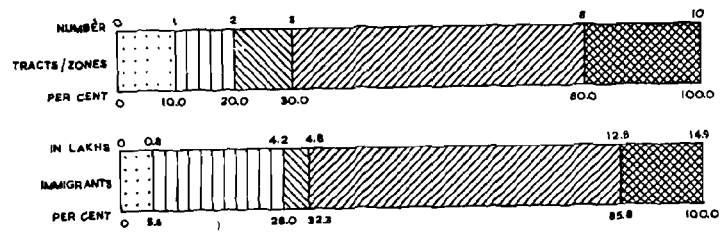
Salient Features : For the purpose of calculation of the percentage of immigrants, persons categorised as 'birth place unclassified' have been omitted. 1.49 million out of a total population of 2.66 million are immigrants to Delhi State and thus they form 56.1% of the population. Maximum number of migrants have settled down in the oldest part of Delhi viz. City Sadar Paharganj and there are 3.3 lakhs of persons in this area who are born outside Delhi. But the percentage is highest in Delhi Cantt. where the immigrants form 72.6% of the population. In City Sadar Paharganj they form 46.6% of the population. The percentage of immigrants in the following areas viz :—Zone I Shahdara, Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone IV Civil Lines Subzi Mandi, Zone V Transferred Area, Zone VII West Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. varies between 62.6% and 72.6%.Only in three areas viz :—Zone II City Sadar Paharganj (46.6%), Zone VI South Delhi (55.4%) and Rural Delhi (28.1%) the percentage of immigrants is lower than the State Average.

Table

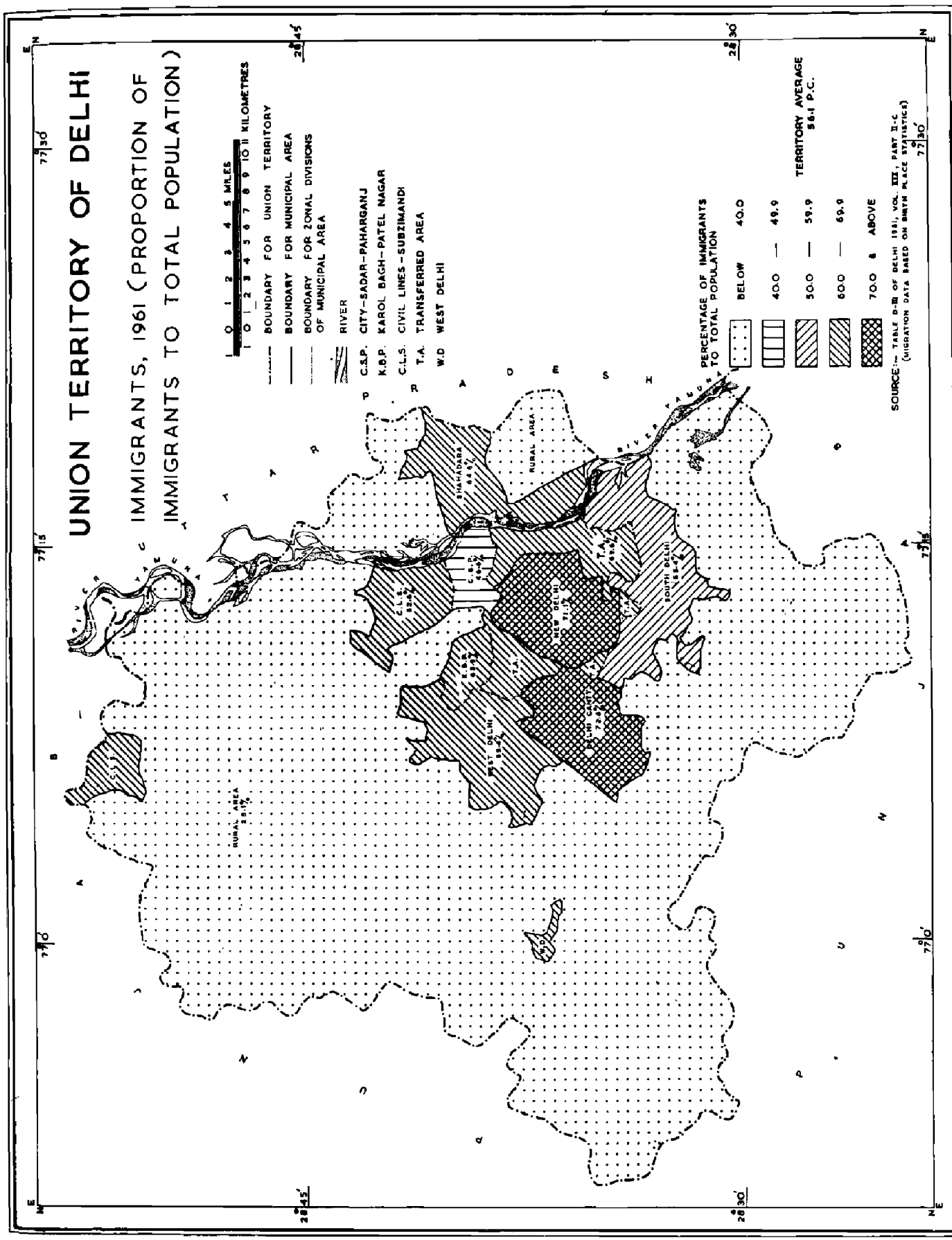
Proportion of immigrants to total Population, 1961

Tract/Zone	Percentage of immigrants to total population
Zone I Shahdara	64.6
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	46.6
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	63.9
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzi Mandi	62.6
Zone V Transferred Area	69.6
Zone VI South Delhi	55.4
Zone VII West Delhi	65.4
New Delhi	71.1
Delhi Cantt.	72.6
Rural	28.1

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-C.



Map No. 17


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
IMMIGRANTS, 1961 (PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
BELOW 40.0
40.0 — 49.9
50.0 — 59.9
60.0 — 69.9
70.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 56.1 P.C.
SOURCE:- TABLE D-II OF DELHI 1961, VOL. XIV, PART II-C (MIGRATION DATA BASED ON BIRTH PLACE STATISTICS)
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHADARA
C.L.S.
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
T.A.
SOUTH DELHI
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 18

BIRTH RATE, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the birth rate in different areas of Delhi.

Method : The rate of birth is expressed as the number of children born per thousand of population. The rates have been grouped into ranges and different areas of Delhi have been hatched in different shades in black from low to high.

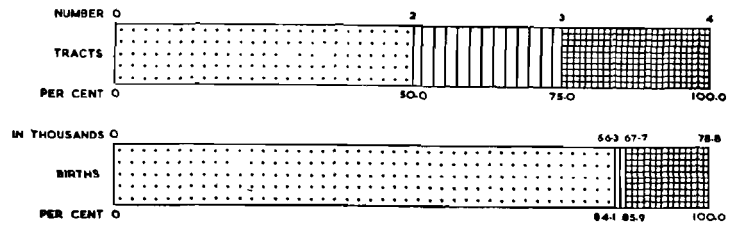
Salient Features : The birth rate of the Union Territory of Delhi is 30 and the highest is 43 in New Delhi. The lowest birth rate is 27 in rural areas of Delhi.

New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. have higher birth rate than the State average whereas D.M.C. (Urban) and rural area of Delhi have lower birth rates than the State average.

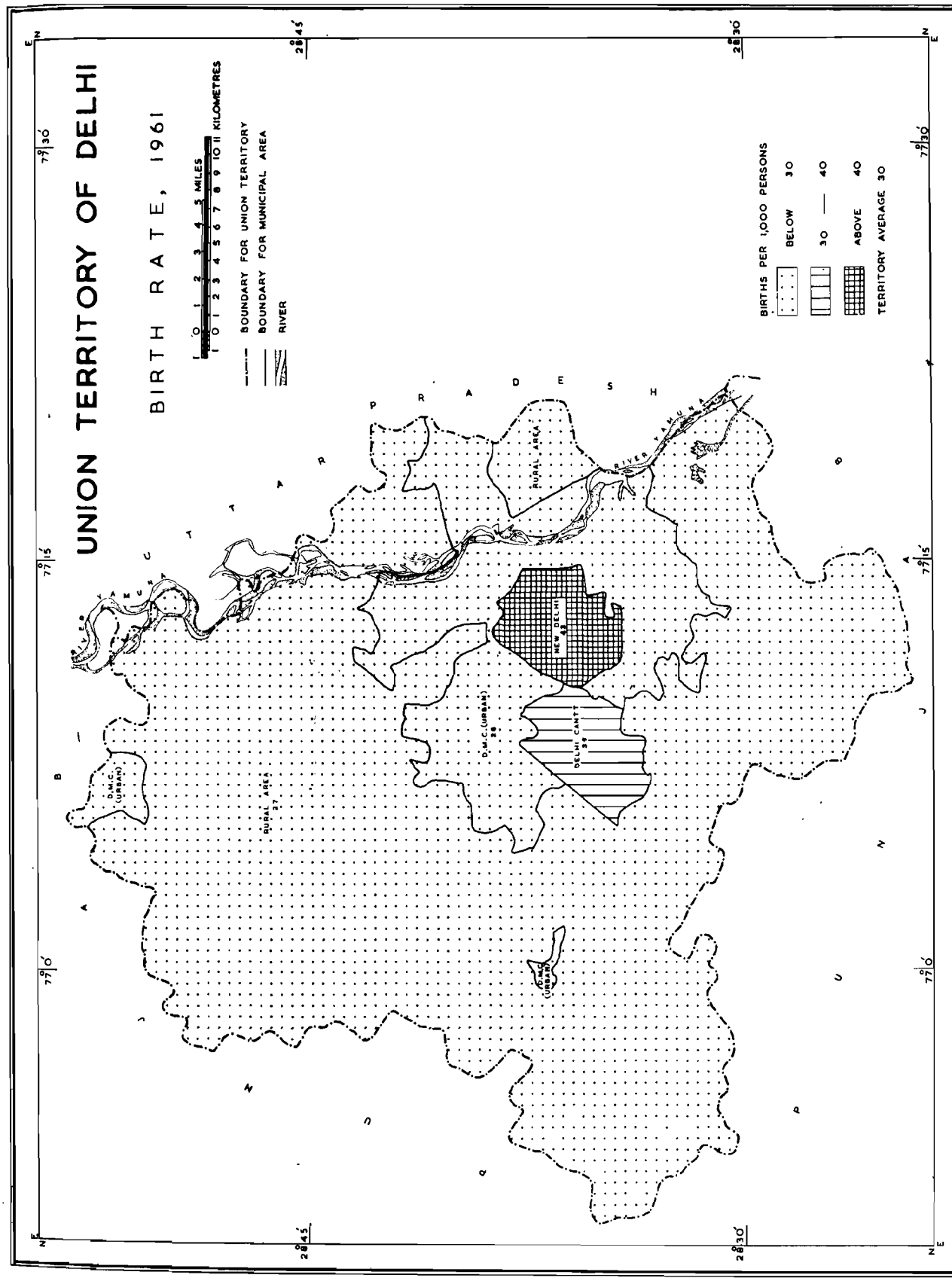
The statement below gives the birth rate in different tracts of Delhi as supplied by Registrar General, India.

	Birth rate per 1,000 of total population
Delhi	30
D.M.C. (Urban)	28
New Delhi	43
Delhi Cantt.	39
Rural	27

Source : Registrar General, India.



Map No 18


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
BIRTH RATE, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
BIRTHS PER 1,000 PERSONS
BELOW 30
30 — 40
ABOVE 40
TERRITORY AVERAGE 30
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
NEW DELHI
43
DELHI CANTT.
39
D.M.C. (URBAN)
28
D.M.C. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA
37
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 19

DEATH RATE, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the death rate in different parts of Delhi.

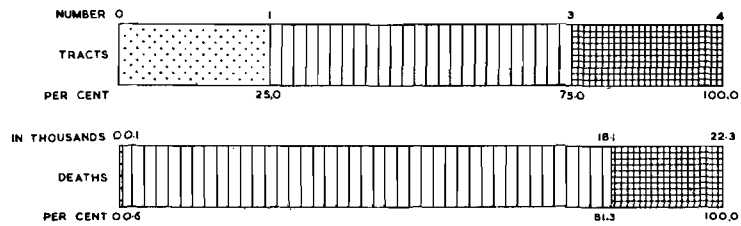
Method : The rate of death is expressed as the number of deaths per thousand of population. The rates have been grouped into ranges and the different parts of Delhi have been hatched in different shades from high to low.

Salient Features : The death rate in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole is 8 and the highest is 16 in New Delhi. The lowest death rate is 3 recorded in Delhi Cantt. The death rate recorded in D.M.C. (Urban) and rural areas of Delhi is the same as the State average.

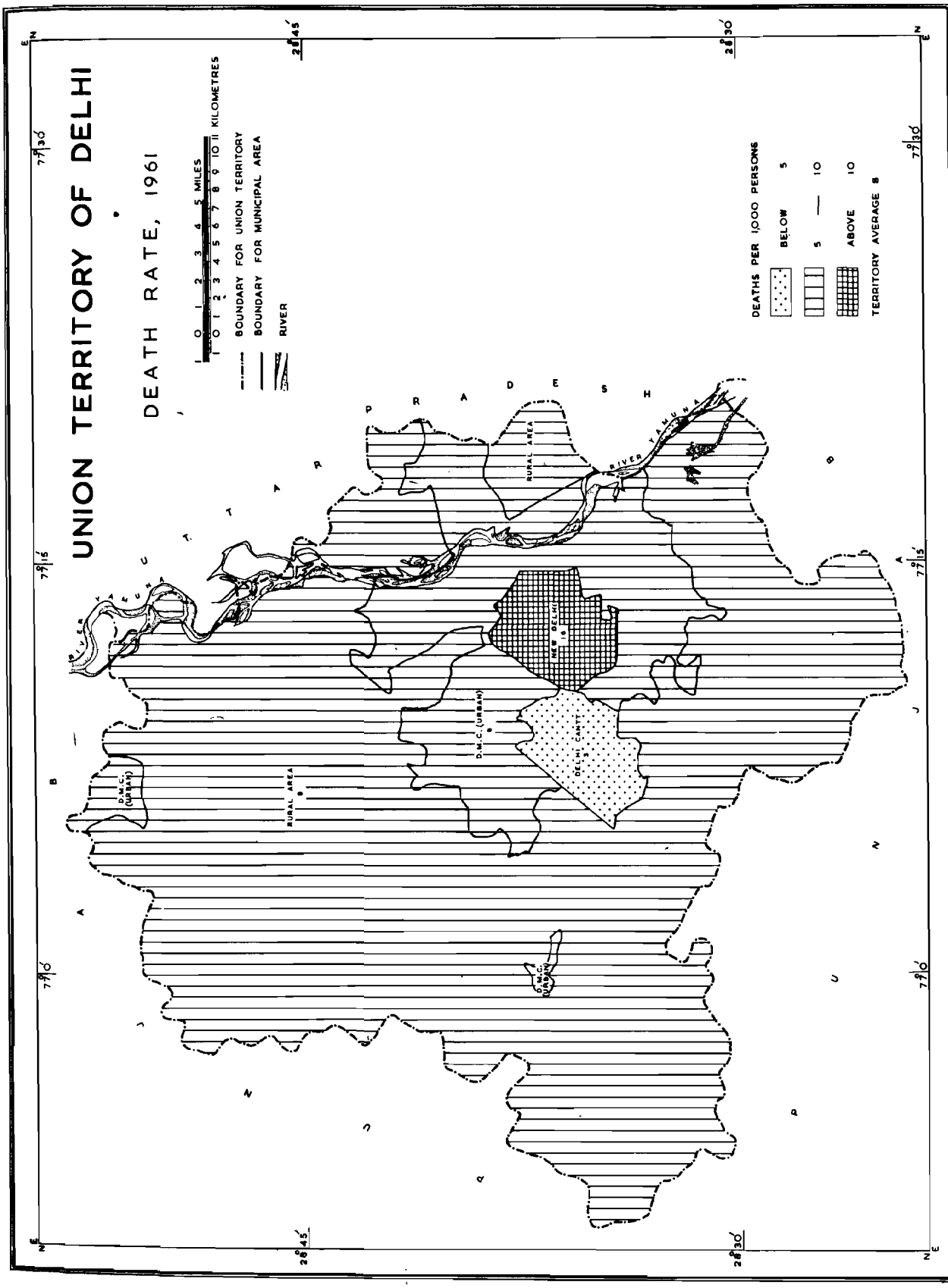
The statement below gives the death rate in different tracts of Delhi as supplied by Registrar General, India.

	Death Rate
Delhi	8
D.M.C. (Urban)	8
New Delhi	16
Delhi Cantt.	3
Rural	8

Source: Registrar General, India.



Map No. 19


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DEATH RATE, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
DEATHS PER 1,000 PERSONS
BELOW 5
5 — 10
ABOVE 10
TERRITORY AVERAGE 8
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI
D.M.C. (URBAN)
DELHI CANTT.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 20

NATURAL INCREASE, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the difference between birth rate and death rate in Delhi during the year 1961.

Method : The crude rate of natural increase is obtained by substracting the death rate from the birth rate. The rates of natural increase have been grouped into ranges and the different areas of Delhi have been hatched in different shades according to the range in which they fall.

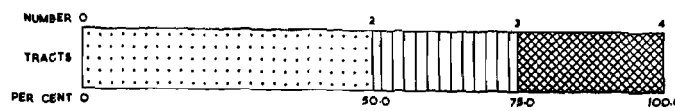
Salient Features : The natural increase in population of the Union Territory of Delhi as reflected by excess of birth over death rate is 22 per 1,000 persons. It is the highest (36) in Delhi Cantt. and lowest (19) in rural areas of Delhi.

New Delhi (27) and Delhi Cantt. (36) have recorded higher rates of natural increase than the State average (22) whereas D. M. C. (Urban) and rural area of Delhi have recorded lower rates than the State average.

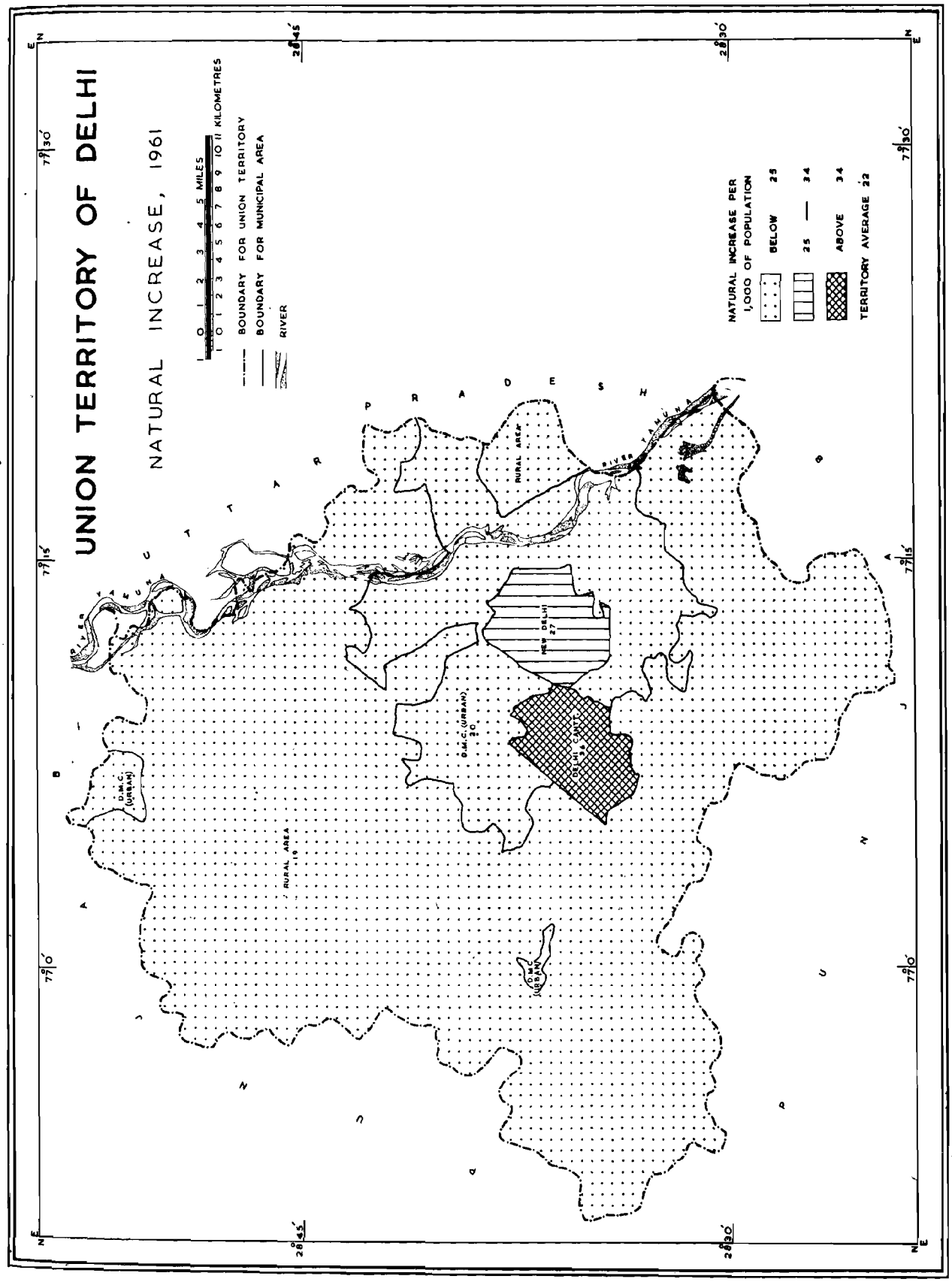
The statement below indicates the rate of natural increase.

	Natural Increase
Delhi	22
D.M.C. (Urban)	20
New Delhi	27
Delhi Cantt.	36
Rural	19

Source : Registrar General, India.



Map No. 20


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NATURAL INCREASE, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION
BELOW 25
25 — 34
ABOVE 34
TERRITORY AVERAGE 22
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
NEW DELHI 27
D.M.C. (URBAN) 20
DELHI CANTT. 34
D.M.C. (URBAN) 10
RURAL AREA 10
D.M.C. (URBAN) 10
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 21

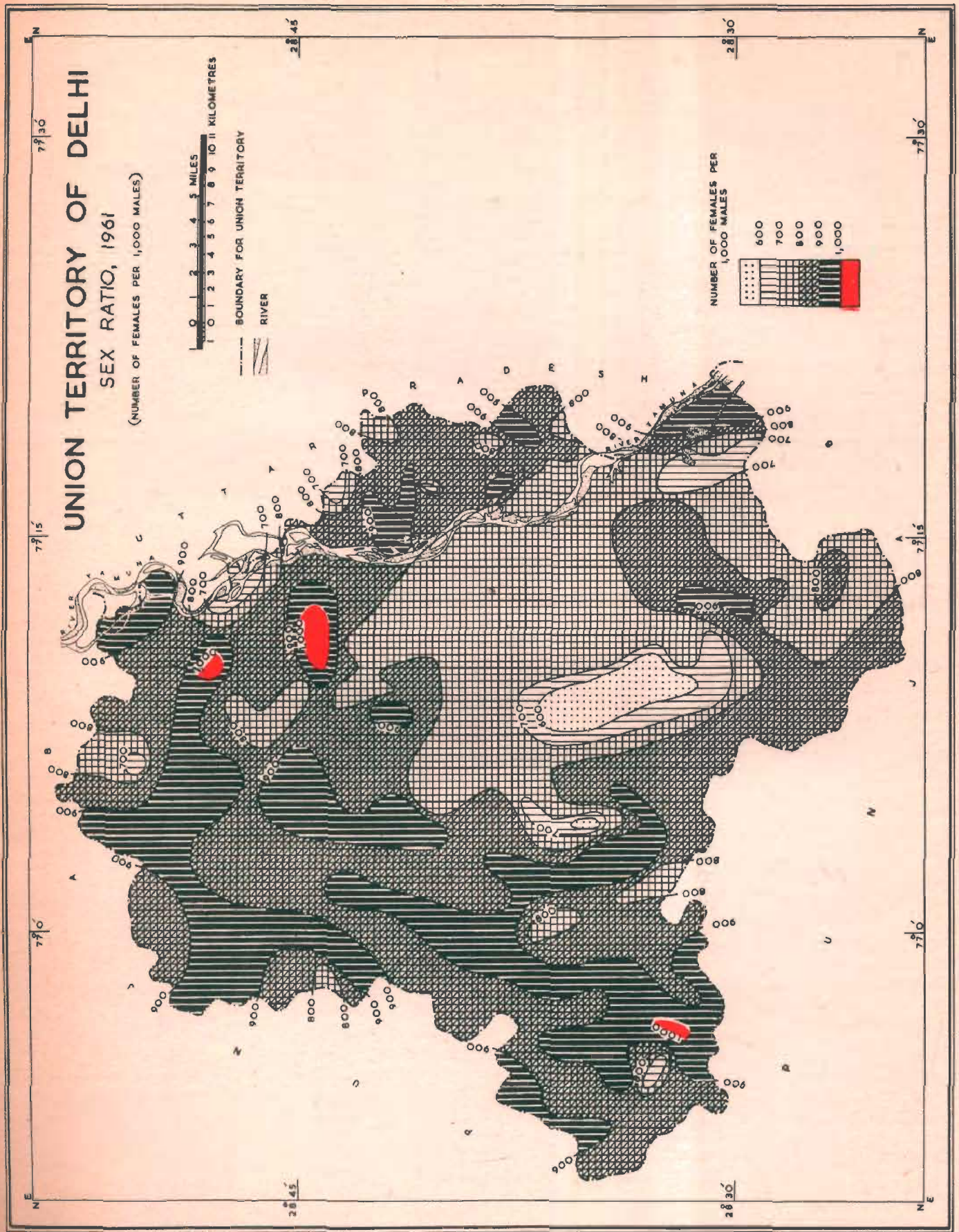
SEX RATIO, 1961
(Number of females per 1,000 males)

Purpose : Variation in sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) in the different areas of the State is brought about by the different socio-economic conditions obtaining in these areas.

Method : Areas of different ranges of sex ratio are shown by different hatches bound by isopleths. In the first instance, an isopleth was drawn 1,000 females showing the line of equality after plotting the zone/village-wise data. Thereafter further lines were drawn through figures at intervals of 100 on either side of the 1,000 lines. The lowest figure through which the isopleth runs is 600 and the highest is 1,000. The intervening spaces between the two isopleths were thereafter hatched according to gradation from low to high namely below 600, 600—699, 700—799, 800—899, 900—999 and 1,000 and above females per 1,000 males.

Salient Features : The State average works out to be 785 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio of the Union Territory of Delhi is much low to that of India which is 941. The distribution, however varies from one place to another. For instance, in the urban area of Delhi, there are 569 females per 1,000 males in Delhi Cantt. and the highest ratio of 822 females per 1,000 males has been observed in Zone VII—West Delhi. The sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) in villages varies between 184 and 1,062.

Source : Census of India, 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
SEX RATIO, 1961
(NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
600
700
800
900
1,000
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA

Map No. 22

SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961

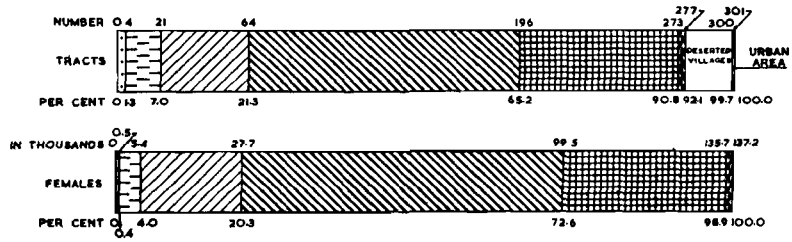
Purpose : This map shows the ratio of females per 1,000 males in the rural area of Delhi.

Method : For drawing this map,villages have been taken as the units. The ratio of females per 1,000 males is calculated for each village of the Union Territory of Delhi. The ratio thus calculated is graded from high to low and each village is hatched with different shades according to this gradation.

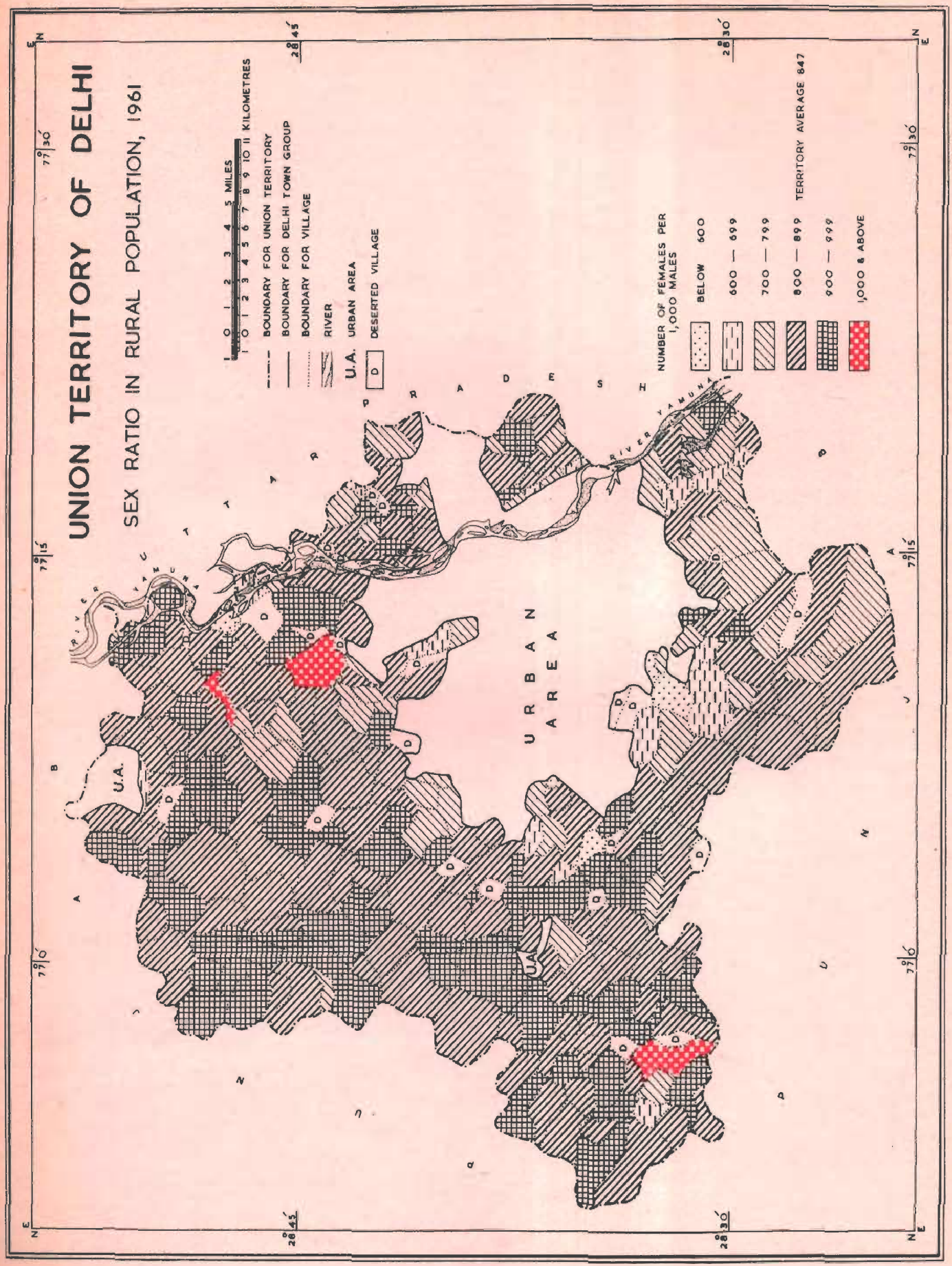
Source : District Census Hand Book, 1961, Delhi.

Salient Features : In four villages of Delhi females outnumbered males and these villages are Mukandpur, Bhalswa Jahangirpur, Zindpur and Goman Hera.

The maximum number of villages i.e. 130 have the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) in the range of 800 to 899 and there are only six villages in the range group below 600. The number of villages in the range groups of 600 to 699, 700 to 799 and 900 to 999 are 16, 42 and 79 respectively.



Map No. 22


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
D DESERTED VILLAGE
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
BELOW 600
600 — 699
700 — 799
800 — 899 TERRITORY AVERAGE 847
900 — 999
1,000 & ABOVE
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER GANGA
U.A.
URBAN AREA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 23

SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the Urban parts of Delhi.

Method : The ratio of females per 1,000 males is taken as the index of sex ratio. The indices are graded from high to low on the basis of State sex ratio. The tracts/zones of Delhi are shaded according to the different gradation.

Salient Features : The sex ratios have been grouped into four ranges :—

Below 700 females per 1,000 males
700—749 females per 1,000 males
750—799 females per 1,000 males
800 and above females per 1,000 males

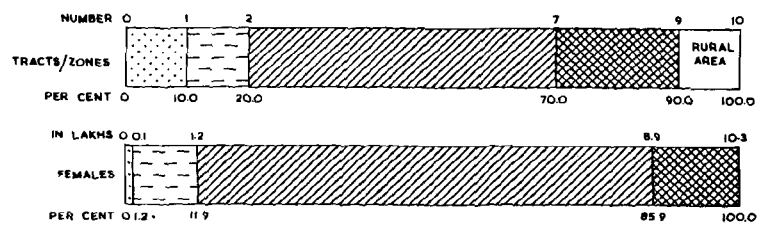
There are 777 females per 1,000 males in Urban areas of Delhi. Very low sex ratio of less than 700 is observed in Delhi Cantt. The sex ratio observed in New Delhi which is 727 females per thousand males is next higher than that of the sex ratio of Delhi Cantt. The highest sex ratio of 822 females per 1,000 males has been observed in Zone VII West Delhi closely followed by 820 females per thousand males in Zone I Shahdara. Zone II City Sadar Paharganj, Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi, Zone V Transferred Area, and Zone VI South Delhi belong to the range having a sex ratio of 750—799.

Table

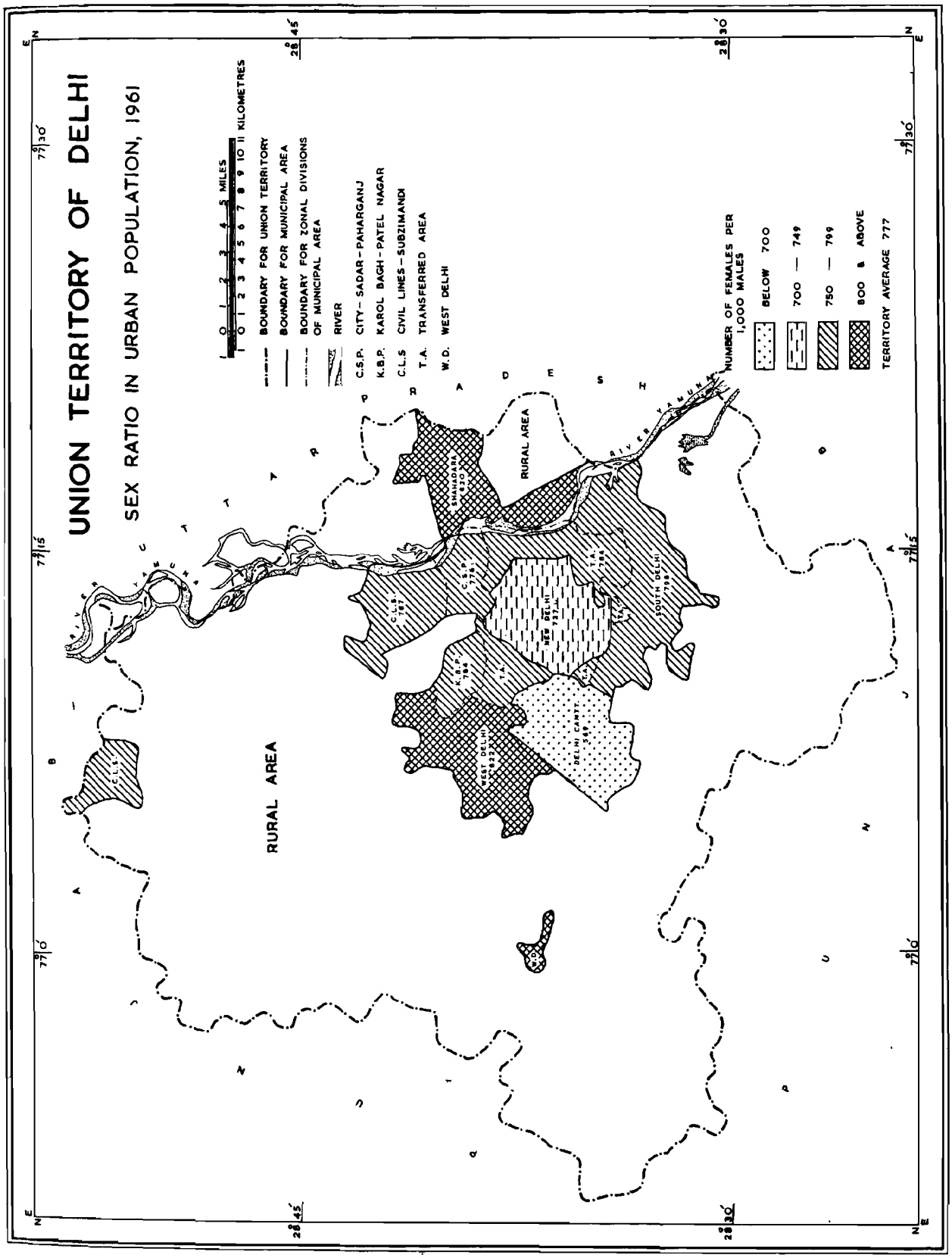
Sex ratio, 1961

Tract/Zone	No. of Females per 1,000 Males
Zone I Shahdara	820
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	776
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	784
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	787
Zone V Transferred Area	784
Zone VI South Delhi	798
Zone VII West Delhi	822
New Delhi	727
Delhi Cantt.	569

Source : Census of India, 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 23


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
BELOW 700
700 — 749
750 — 799
800 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 777
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 24

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

Purpose : This map brings out the distribution of males and females in different age groups.

Method : Horizontal bars are drawn on either side of the vertical column proportionate to the percentage of male and female population of different age-groups to the total population. The different age-groups adopted are 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-59 and 60+. These age-group are further regrouped into broader sections, so that infants are represented by the age-group 0 to 4, boys and girls by 5-14, young men and women by 15-34, middle aged men and women by 35-59 and old men and women by 60+ years of age. The bars are hatched according to the legend in five patterns to represent the various sections of the population from infants to old persons.

Salient Features : In Delhi the percentage of male and female infants to its population is 7.7 and 7.2 respectively. The highest percentage of infants is observed in rural areas of Delhi where 8.9% of male and 8.3% of female population are infants. The lowest percentage is in New Delhi where 6.8% of males and 6.5% of females are infants.

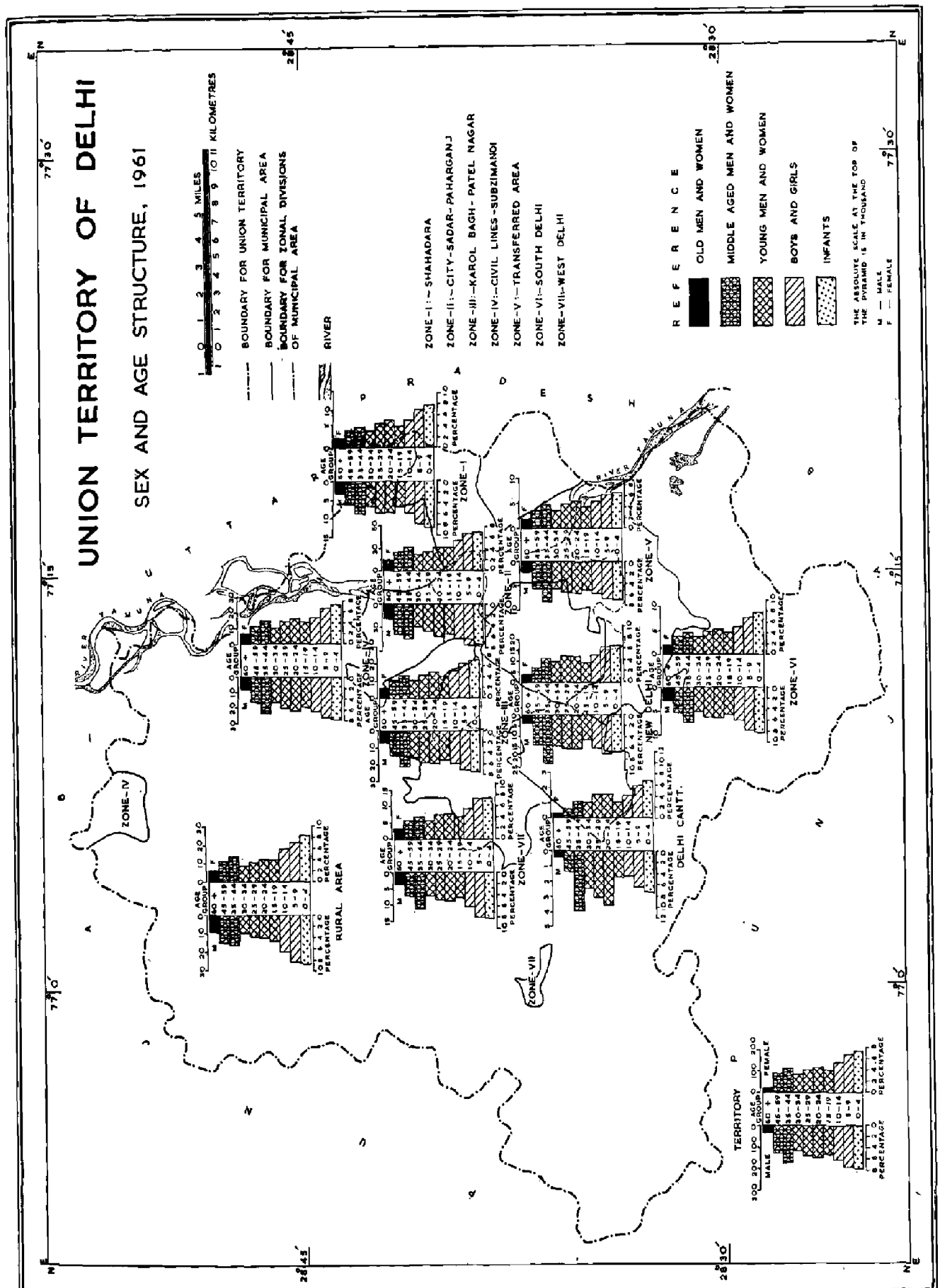
Boys and girls who belong to the age-group 5-14, constitute 13.7% and 12.0% respectively. Rural areas of Delhi have the highest percentage of boys and girls where 15.4% of the population are boys and 12.9% are girls. The lowest percentage has been recorded in Delhi Cantt. where 11.2% are boys and 10.0% are girls.

The percentage of young men and women varies between 30.7% and 43.9%. The highest percentage has been recorded in Delhi Cantt, and the lowest in rural areas of Delhi.

The fourth category relates to middle aged men and women. Delhi has about 19% of its population in this category. The highest percentage of 20.9 has been recorded in New Delhi and the lowest percentage of 17.2 in Zone I Shahdara.

Old men and women who are 60 years of age and above form 4.1% of the population in Delhi. The highest percentage of old men is 5.1 in rural areas of Delhi and the lowest is 1.8 in Delhi Cantt.

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-C.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
ZONE-I :- SHAHADARA
ZONE-II :- CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
ZONE-III :- KAROL BAGH - PATEL NAGAR
ZONE-IV :- CIVIL LINES - SUBZIMANDI
ZONE-V :- TRANSFERRED AREA
ZONE-VI :- SOUTH DELHI
ZONE-VII :- WEST DELHI
REFERENCE
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS
THE ABSOLUTE SCALE AT THE TOP OF THE PYRAMID IS IN THOUSAND
M — MALE
F — FEMALE
RURAL AREA
DELHI CANTT.
NEW DELHI
TERRITORY
ZONE-I
ZONE-II
ZONE-III
ZONE-IV
ZONE-V
ZONE-VI
ZONE-VII
YAMUNA

Map No. 25

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961
(Percentage of Population in Age-Group 5—14)

Purpose : The map is drawn to show the percentage of population in Age-group 5-14 in diflerent areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Method : The data are grouped into four categories. The percentage of population in Age-group 5-14 to the total population of the respective areas are shaded according to the range from high to low.

Salient Features : 6,810,96 persons out of a total population of 2,658,612 in Delhi are in age-group 5-14 which comes to 25.6% of the total population. The youthfulness of population has been grouped into four ranges :—

22.5% & below
22.6 — 25.0%
25.1 — 27.5%
27.6% & above

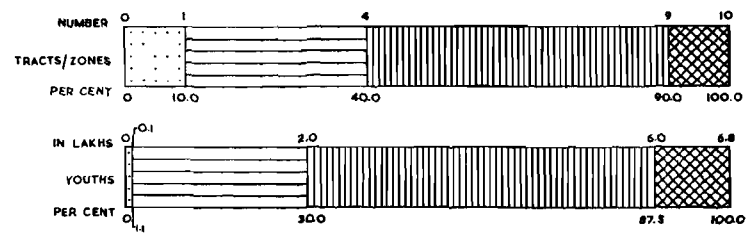
Delhi Cantt. has the lowest percentage (21.1%) of persons in the age group 5—14 and it is the highest (28.3%) in Rural areas of Delhi. Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone V Transferred Area and New Delhi have recorded percentage in the group 22.6 to 25.0 per cent. The remaining areas viz: Zone I Shahdara, Zone II City Sadar Paharganj, Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi, Zone VI South Delhi and Zone VII West Delhi belong to the group 25.1 to 27.5 percent.

Table

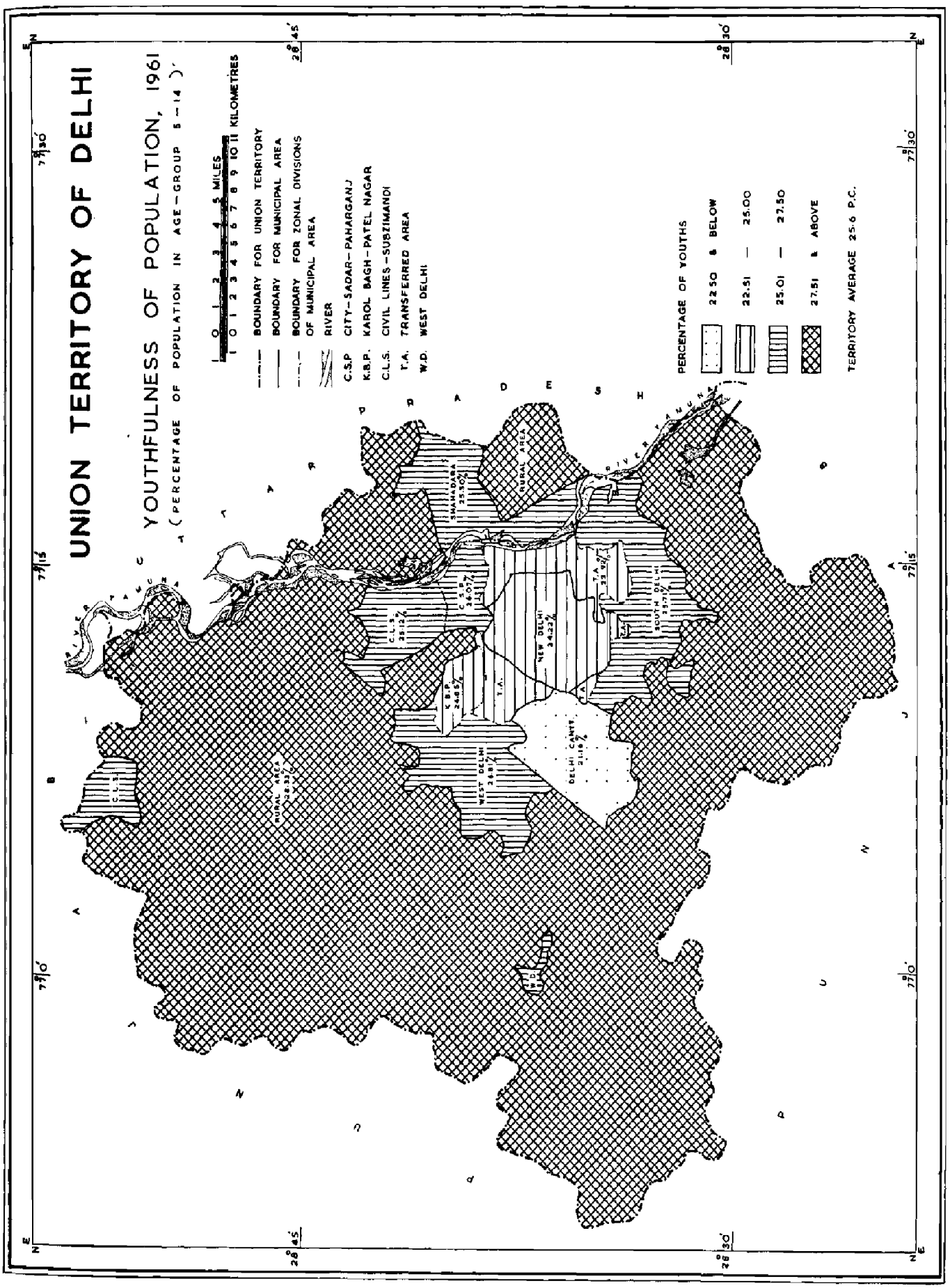
Percentage of youthful population, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percent
Zone I Shahdara	25.50
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	26.07
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	24.85
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	25.12
Zone V Transferred Area	23.92
Zone VI South Delhi	25.71
Zone VII West Delhi	26.81
New Delhi	24.22
Delhi Cantt.	21.16
Rural	28.33

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-C.



Map No. 25


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTHS
22.50 & BELOW
22.51 — 25.00
25.01 — 27.50
27.51 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 25.6 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHDARA
C.S.P.
C.L.S.
K.B.P.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 26

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the distribution of male population in working age-group.

Method : The circles are drawn in each Tract/Zone proportionate to its total male population. Each circle is then divided into sectors in proportion to the male population in working age-group 15—59 and the sectors are shaded. The areas outside the circles are hatched from high to low according to the different gradations adopted for the percentage of male population of age-group 15—59 to the total male population.

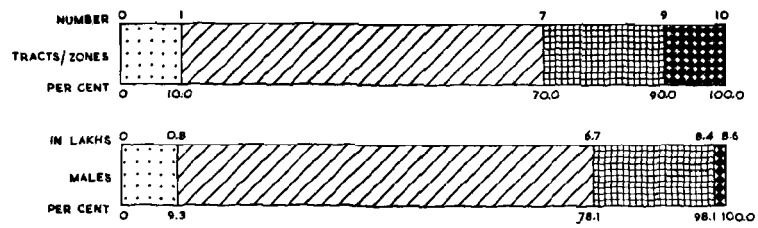
Salient Features : About 57.7% of the male population of Delhi belongs to the age-group 15—59. Lowest percentage has been recorded in the rural tract of Delhi and the highest in Delhi Cantt. Zone I Shahdara (56.0%), Zone VI South Delhi (56.0%), Zone VII West Delhi (55.3%) and rural tract of Delhi show lower percentage of male population in the age group 15—59 whereas Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi, Zone V Transferred Area, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. show higher percentage than the State average (57.7%).

Table

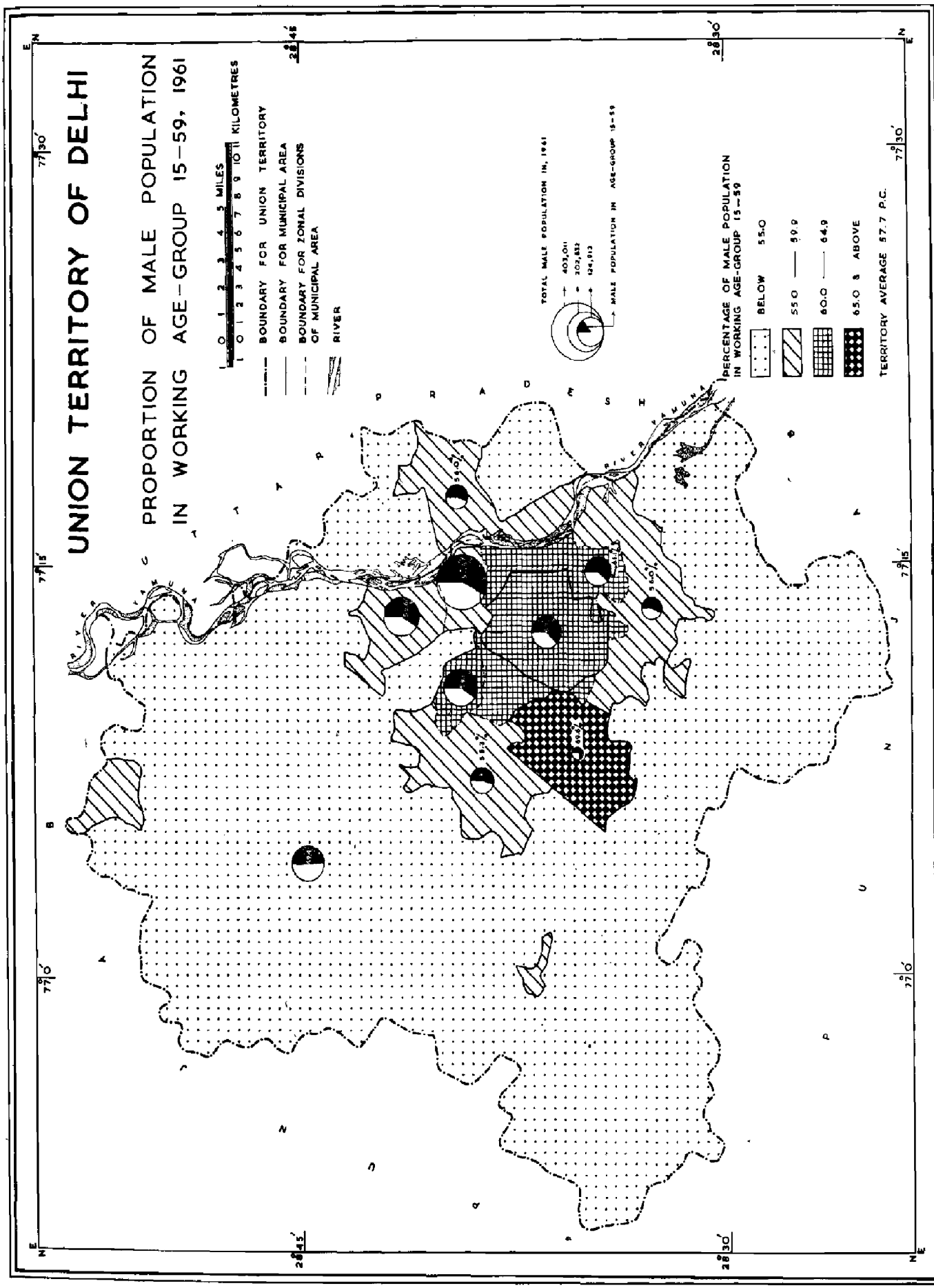
Proportion of Male Population in Working Age-Group 15—59, 1961

Tract/Zone	Percent
Zone I Shahdara	55.98
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	57.57
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	59.08
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	58.56
Zone V Transferred Area	61.15
Zone VI South Delhi	55.99
Zone VII West Delhi	55.29
New Delhi	62.98
Delhi Cantt.	69.56
Rural	49.40

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 26


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN, 1961
403,011
202,832
124,913
MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
BELOW 55.0
55.0 — 59.9
60.0 — 64.9
65.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 57.7 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
PRADESH
28°45'
28°30'
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'

Map No. 27

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1961

Purpose : *This map is* drawn to show the distribution of female population in working age-group.

Method : The circles are drawn in each tract/zone proportionate to its total female population. Each circle is divided into sectors in proportion to the female population in the working age-group and the sectors are shaded. The areas outside the circles are hatched from high to low according to the different gradations adopted for the percentage of female population of age-group 15—59 to the total female population.

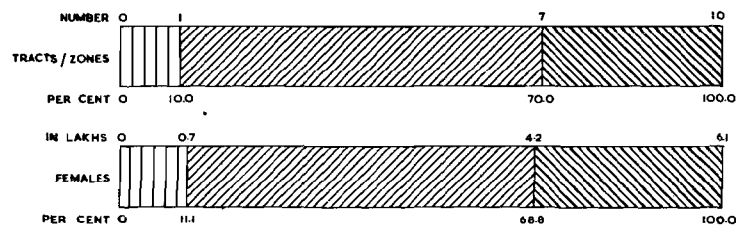
Salient Features : In Delhi out of 1,169,239 females, 64,730 females belong to the age-group 15—59 in other words they form 52.3% of the female population. The percentage of female of the age-group 15—59 to the total female population varies between 49.4% to 55.5%. It is the highest in Zone V Transferred Area and the lowest in Rural Area of Delhi. Zone I Shahdara, Zone II City Sadar Paharganj, Zone VI South Delhi, Zone VII West Delhi, Delhi Cantt. and Rural area of Delhi have recorded percentages lower than the State average whereas the remaining areas have recorded higher percentage than the State average.

Table

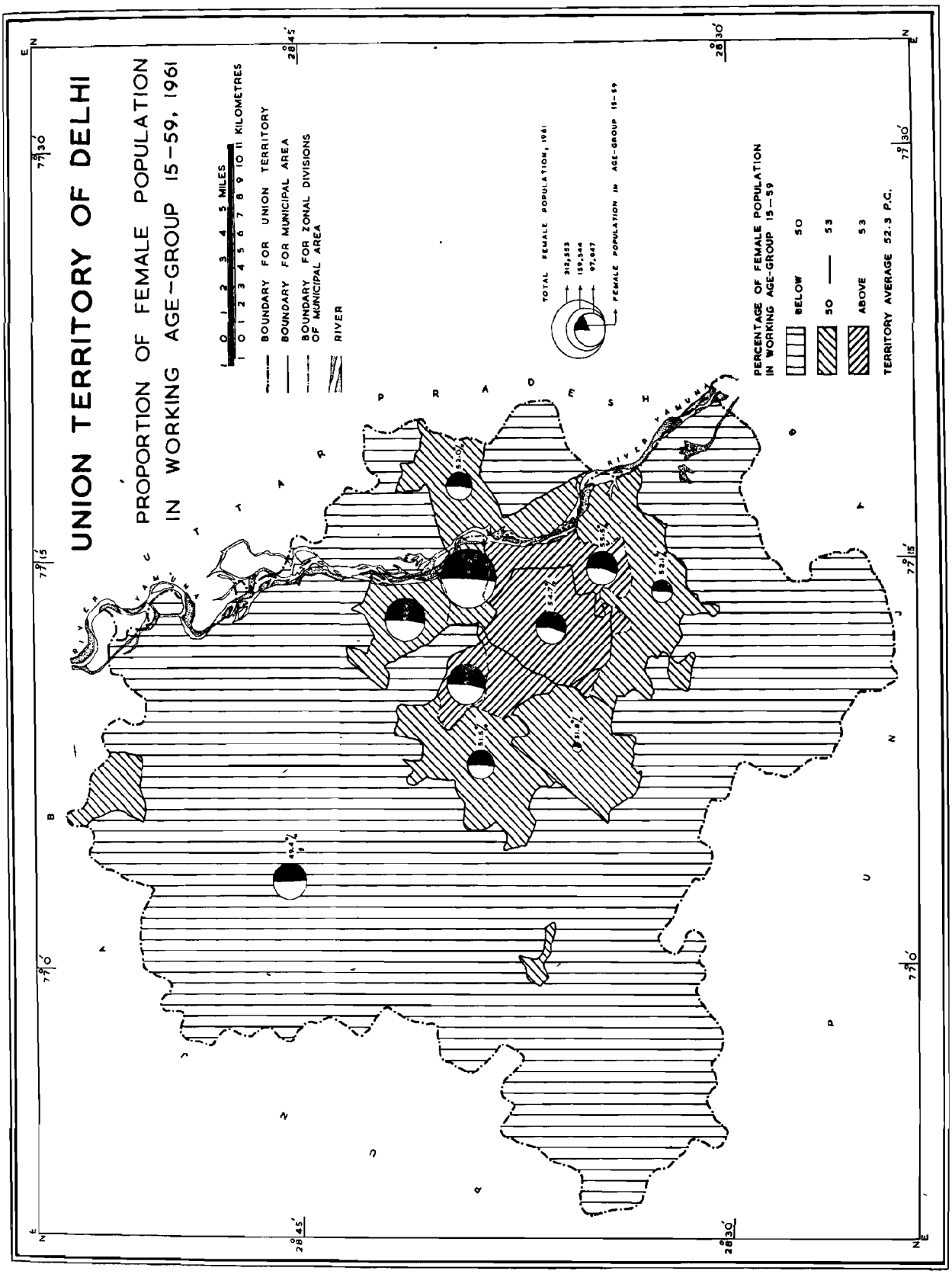
Proportion of Female Population in Working Age-group 15—59, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percent
Zone I Shahdara	51.99
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	51.24
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	53.53
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	52.92
Zone V Transferred Area	55.45
Zone VI South Delhi	52.13
Zone VII West Delhi	51.45
New Delhi	54.74
Delhi Cantt.	51.76
Rural	49.43

Source : Census of India, 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 27


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
312,853
159,344
97,847
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
BELOW 50
50 — 53
ABOVE 53
TERRITORY AVERAGE 52.3 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
H A R Y A N A
28°45'
28°30'
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'

Map No. 28

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of rural and urban population of Delhi.

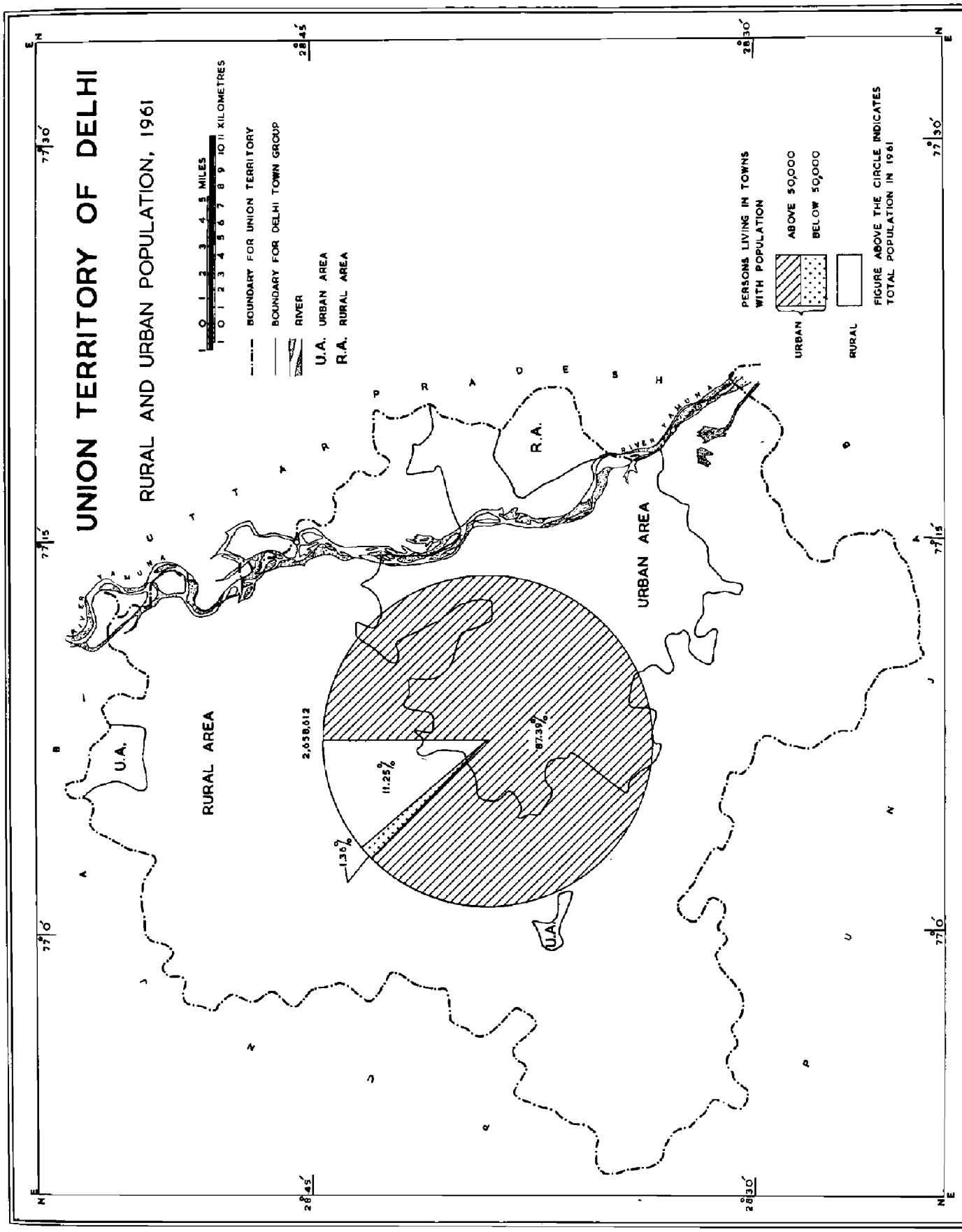
Method : Circles proportionate to total population have been drawn and within the circle, population living in large and small towns has been shown in two different shades. The unshaded portion refers to rural population.

Salient Features : In Delhi there are three towns according to 1961 census. The population of two towns is above one lakh and that of third town is 36,105. Rural part of Delhi has been treated as a separate tract in this census and the urban parts of Delhi do not contain rural area at all.

In 1961, the population of Delhi was 26.58 lakhs of which 2.99 lakhs was rural population and 23.59 lakhs was urban population. About 89% of population resides in urban areas and only 11% in rural areas. 88% of the population resides in towns with population over 50,000 and only 1% of the population live in towns with population less than 50,000.

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.

Map No. 28


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
R.A. RURAL AREA
PERSONS LIVING IN TOWNS WITH POPULATION
ABOVE 50,000
BELOW 50,000
URBAN
RURAL
FIGURE ABOVE THE CIRCLE INDICATES TOTAL POPULATION IN 1961
U.P.
H.P.
R.A.
U.A.
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
2,638,612
11.25%
1.30%
87.39%
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER GANGA
28°45'
28°30'
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'

Map No. 29

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901—61

Purpose : The map brings out the changes in urban population from one census to the second census starting from 1901 census. The urban population has further been classified corresponding to population living in Class I Cities, Class II Cities, Class III Cities and Class IV, V and VI (combined) Cities.

Method : Seven histograms proportionate to urban population for seven censuses are drawn. The histograms are then divided into parts corresponding to population figures living in Class I Cities (population over 1,00,000), Class II Cities (population 50,000—99,999), Class III Cities (Population 20,000—50,000), and other Cities Class IV, V and VI (population less than 20,000). Different shades are given to each of these parts.

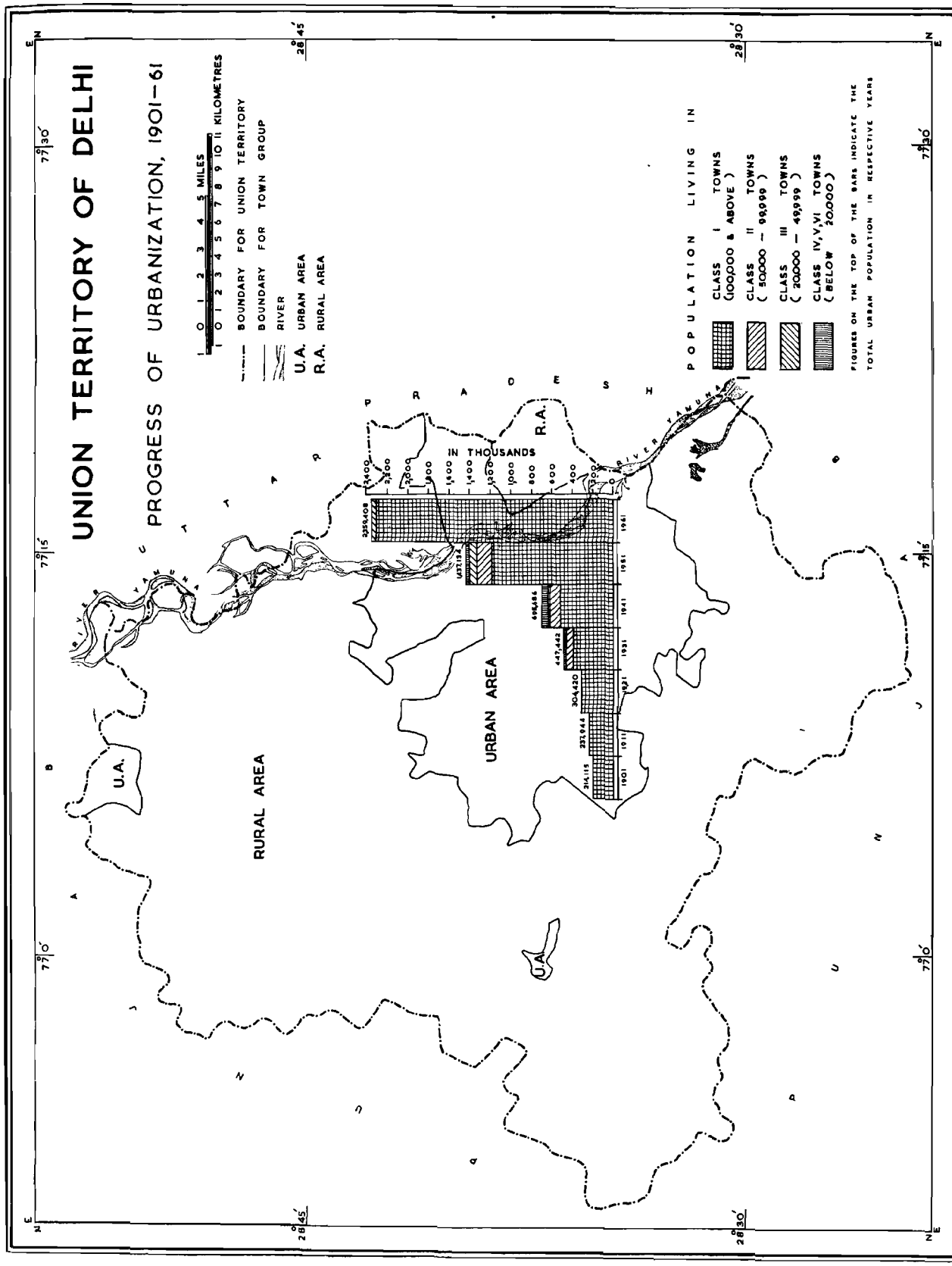
Salient Features : There has been only one District in Delhi. The number of towns treated in each Census since 1901 has differed from census to census. The differences can be either due to the coming up of new towns owing to urbanisation of villages from decade to decade or due to the formation and abolition of local bodies from time to time. In 1921 only, a town was declassified.

The following statement gives a list of towns of different categories during the seven decennial years.

Year	Total No. of towns	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1901	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
1911	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
1921	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1931	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
1941	9	1	1	1	2	3	1
1951	10	2	2	2	1	3	—
1961	3	2	—	1	—	—	—

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B, and Part III.

Map No. 29


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROGRESS OF URBANIZATION, 1901-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR TOWN GROUP
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
R.A. RURAL AREA
POPULATION LIVING IN
CLASS I TOWNS (100,000 & ABOVE)
CLASS II TOWNS (50,000 - 99,999)
CLASS III TOWNS (20,000 - 49,999)
CLASS IV,V,VI TOWNS (BELOW 20,000)
FIGURES ON THE TOP OF THE BARS INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN RESPECTIVE YEARS
IN THOUSANDS
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
2359408
1437134
496846
447442
304420
231044
214115
1961
1951
1941
1931
1921
1911
1901
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER YAMUNA
U.A.
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
R.A.
U.A.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 30

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, 1901—61

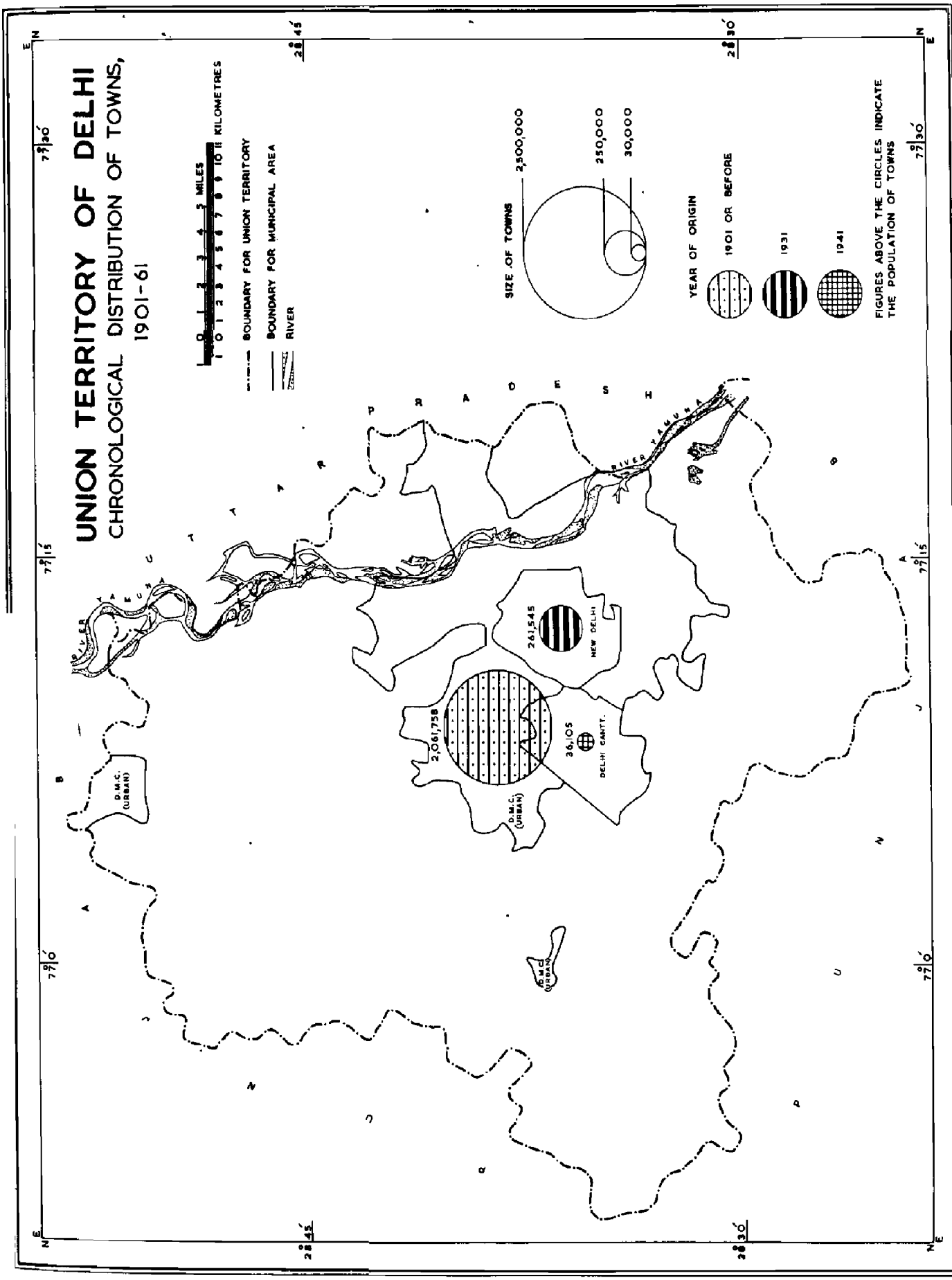
Purpose : The map shows the distribution of towns in Delhi according to their censal year of origin during the years 1901 to 1961.

Method : The towns have been represented by circles proportionate to the total population and these circles are hatched by different shades to represent the year of origin of the towns during 1901—61.

Salient Features : There are only three towns in Delhi according to 1961 Census viz., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. Right from 1901 to 1921 the urban area of Delhi was the only town and was known as Delhi town. The towns namely New Delhi originated in 1931 and Delhi Cantt. originated in 1941.

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.

Map No. 30


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, 1901-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
SIZE OF TOWNS
2,500,000
250,000
30,000
YEAR OF ORIGIN
1901 OR BEFORE
1931
1941
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE POPULATION OF TOWNS
RIVER YAMUNA
261,545
NEW DELHI
2,061,758
D.M.C. (URBAN)
36,105
DELHI CANTT.
D.M.C. (URBAN)
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 31

CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

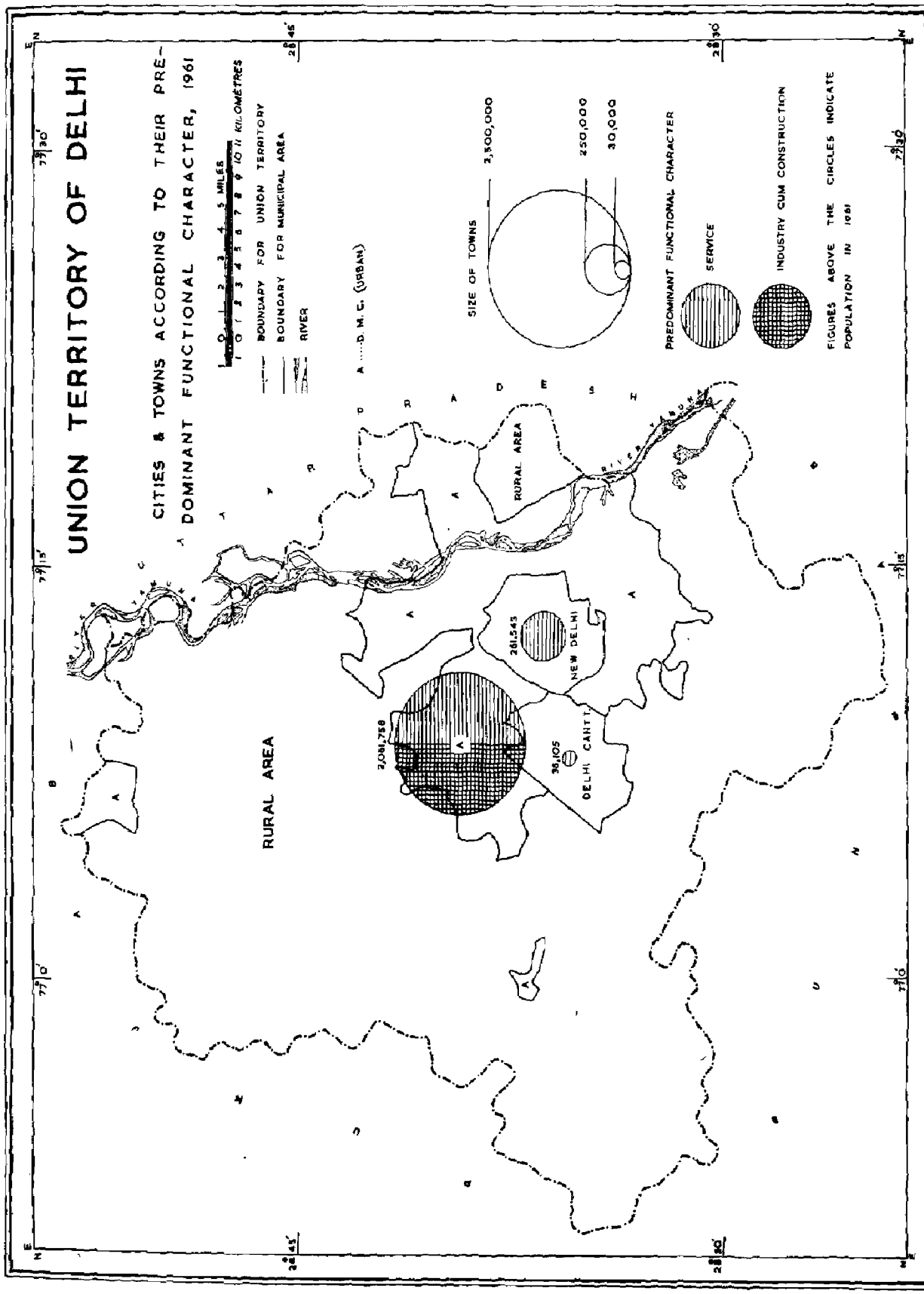
Purpose : The map is drawn to show the functional character of the towns in 1961.

Method : For this map the nine industrial categories are divided into five groups namely (a) Agricultural and its allied activities (categories I, II and III), (b) Industries including constructions (categories IV, V and VI), (c) Trade and Commerce (category VII) (d) Transport, Storage and Communications (categories VIII) and (e) Other Services (category IX).

Salient Features : There are three towns in Delhi according to 1961 Census. Out of these, two towns namely New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. have qualified for a single predominant occupation namely service. The third town namely Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) has qualified to be town with its functional characters as industry-cum-construction-cum-service.

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B, and Part III.

Map No. 31


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
CITIES & TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PRE-DOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
D.M.C. (URBAN)
SIZE OF TOWNS
2,500,000
250,000
30,000
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
SERVICE
INDUSTRY CUM CONSTRUCTION
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE POPULATION IN 1961
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
2,081,758
261,543
NEW DELHI
36,105
DELHI CANTT.
77°10'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

D. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Map No. 32

LAND UTILISATION, 1960-61

Purpose : The manner of utilisation of land in Delhi during 1960-61 is being depicted in this map.

Method : Land used in each block-development is divided into two categories, agricultural and non-agricultural and are represented by proportionate circles. The circles showing agricultural area is sub-divided into three sectors proportionate to the area devoted by (a) net area sown, (b) current fallows and other fallows and (c) culturable waste. On the other hand, the circle meant for showing non-agricultural area represent only land put in non-agricultural uses such as settlements and communications, barren and unculturable waste.

Salient Features : In Delhi 84.7 percent of agricultural area is under net area sown and 11.3 percent is under culturable waste whereas only 4.0 percent is current fallows and other fallows. The similar pattern is found in almost all the development blocks.

The following statement gives the figures regarding land utilisation in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1960-61.

Agricultural Land (in acres)

1.	Net area sown	251,744	297,053
2.	Current fallows and other fallows	11,890	
3.	Culturable waste	33,419	

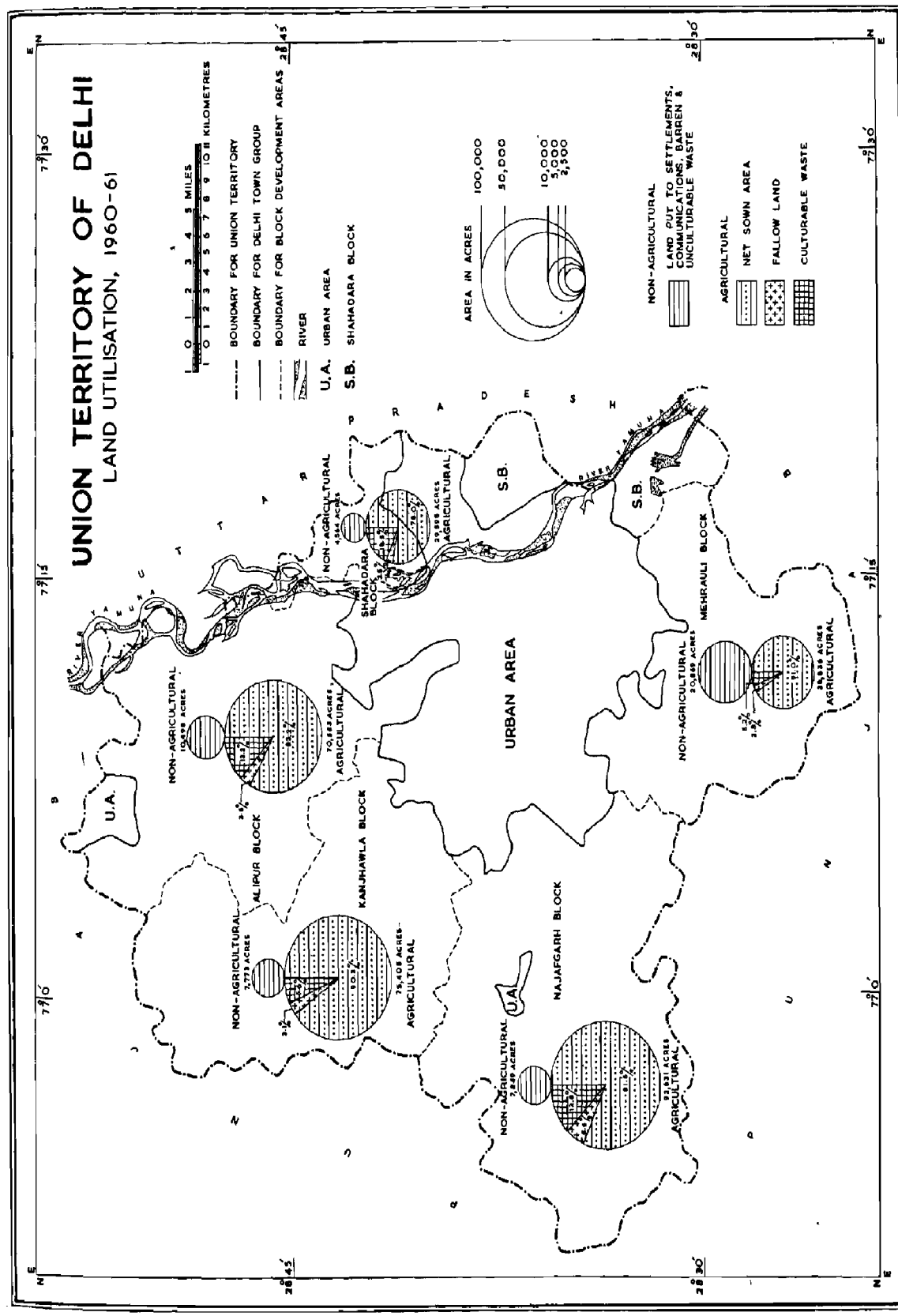
Non Agricultural land (in acres)

Non-Agricultural Land (in acres)

Land put in non-agricultural uses such as settlements and communications, barren and unculturable waste.	51,553

Source : Revenue Authority, Delhi.

Map No. 32


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
LAND UTILISATION, 1960-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR BLOCK DEVELOPMENT AREAS
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
S.B. SHAHDARA BLOCK
AREA IN ACRES
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
2,500
NON-AGRICULTURAL
LAND PUT TO SETTLEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, BARREN & UNCULTURABLE WASTE
AGRICULTURAL
NET SOWN AREA
FALLOW LAND
CULTURABLE WASTE
URBAN AREA
U.A.
S.B.
S.B.
ALIPUR BLOCK
KANJHAWLA BLOCK
NAJAFGARH BLOCK
MEHRAULI BLOCK
SHAHDARA BLOCK
NON-AGRICULTURAL
AGRICULTURAL
28°45'
28°30'
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'

Map No. 33

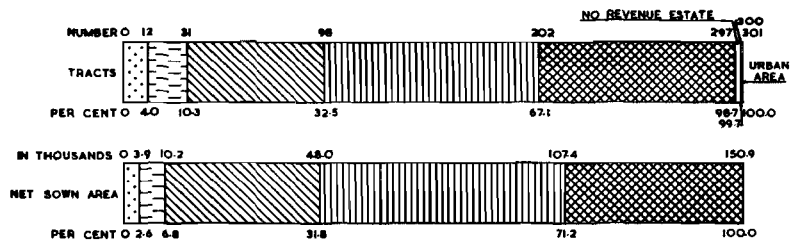
INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1960—61

Purpose : This map shows the relationship between net sown area and gross sown area in each village.

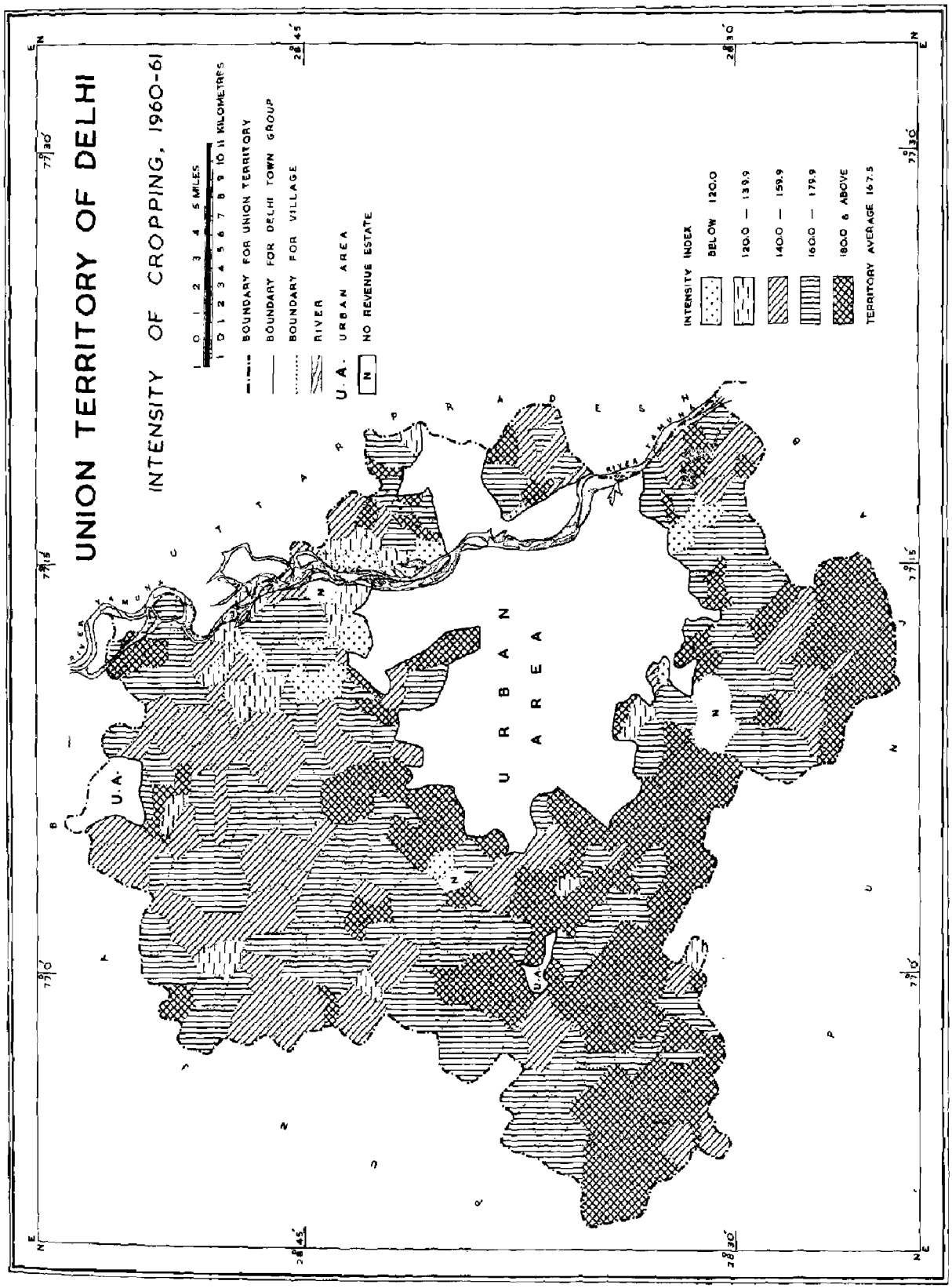
Method : The intensity index was calculated by multiplying the gross sown area by 100 and dividing it by the net sown area for each village. The result obtained was grouped into five ranges, viz., below 119.9, 120.0—139.9, 140.0—159.9, 160.0—179.9 and 180.0 and above per cent. The villages coming under the above groups were shaded by choropleth method.

Salient Features : The maximum number of villages i.e., 104 come in the range group of 160.0 to 179.9. There are only 12 villages in the range group below 119.9. The number of villages in the range-group of 120.0 to 139.9, 140.0—159.9 and 180.0 and above are 19, 67 and 95, respectively. Three villages are such where there is no cropping. The index of intensity of cropping of the State is 167.45.

Source : Revenue Authority, Delhi.



Map No. 33


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1960-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
N NO REVENUE ESTATE
INTENSITY INDEX
BELOW 120.0
120.0 — 139.9
140.0 — 159.9
160.0 — 179.9
180.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 167.5
U R B A N A R E A
U.A.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 34

ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS, 1960—61
(Rice, Wheat and Millet)

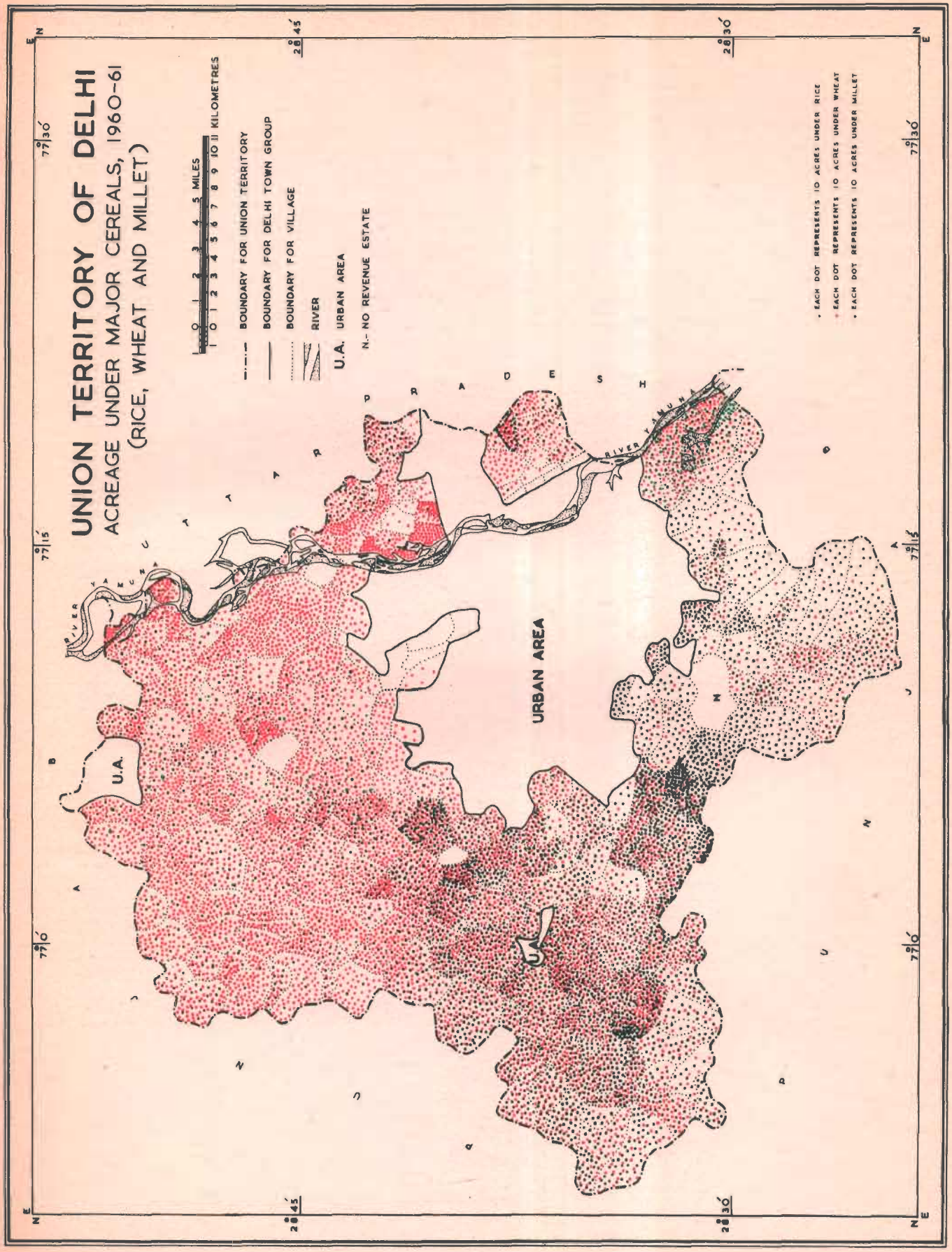
Purpose : This map shows the acreage under each major cereals viz :—rice, wheat and millet in the villages of Delhi.

Method : The acreage under each crop is shown by means of dots. Each green dot represents 10 acres under rice, each red dot represents 10 acres under wheat and each black dot represents 10 acres under millet cultivation. The data relates to the year 1960-61.

Salient Features : Delhi has 109,029 acres of land under the cultivation of major cereals viz :—rice, wheat and millet. The total acreage under wheat is the maximum (64,320 acres), and that under rice is the lowest (2,263 acres). Under millet it is 42,446 acres.

Rice is cultivated only in 126 villages. The maximum area of 263 acres under it has been found in the village Aali. Wheat is being cultivated in all the villages, the maximum acreage under wheat is 1,208 in the village Bawana. Millet is the next important major crop which is also being cultivated in most of the villages. The maximum acreage under millet has been found to be 928 acres in the village Rajokri.

Source : Revenue Authority, Delhi.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS, 1960-61
(RICE, WHEAT AND MILLET)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
N.- NO REVENUE ESTATE
• EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 ACRES UNDER RICE
• EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 ACRES UNDER WHEAT
• EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 ACRES UNDER MILLET
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'
U.A.
URBAN AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
U.P.
DELHI

Map No. 35

ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS, 1960—61

Purpose : This map shows the acreage under pulses and oilseeds in the villages of Delhi.

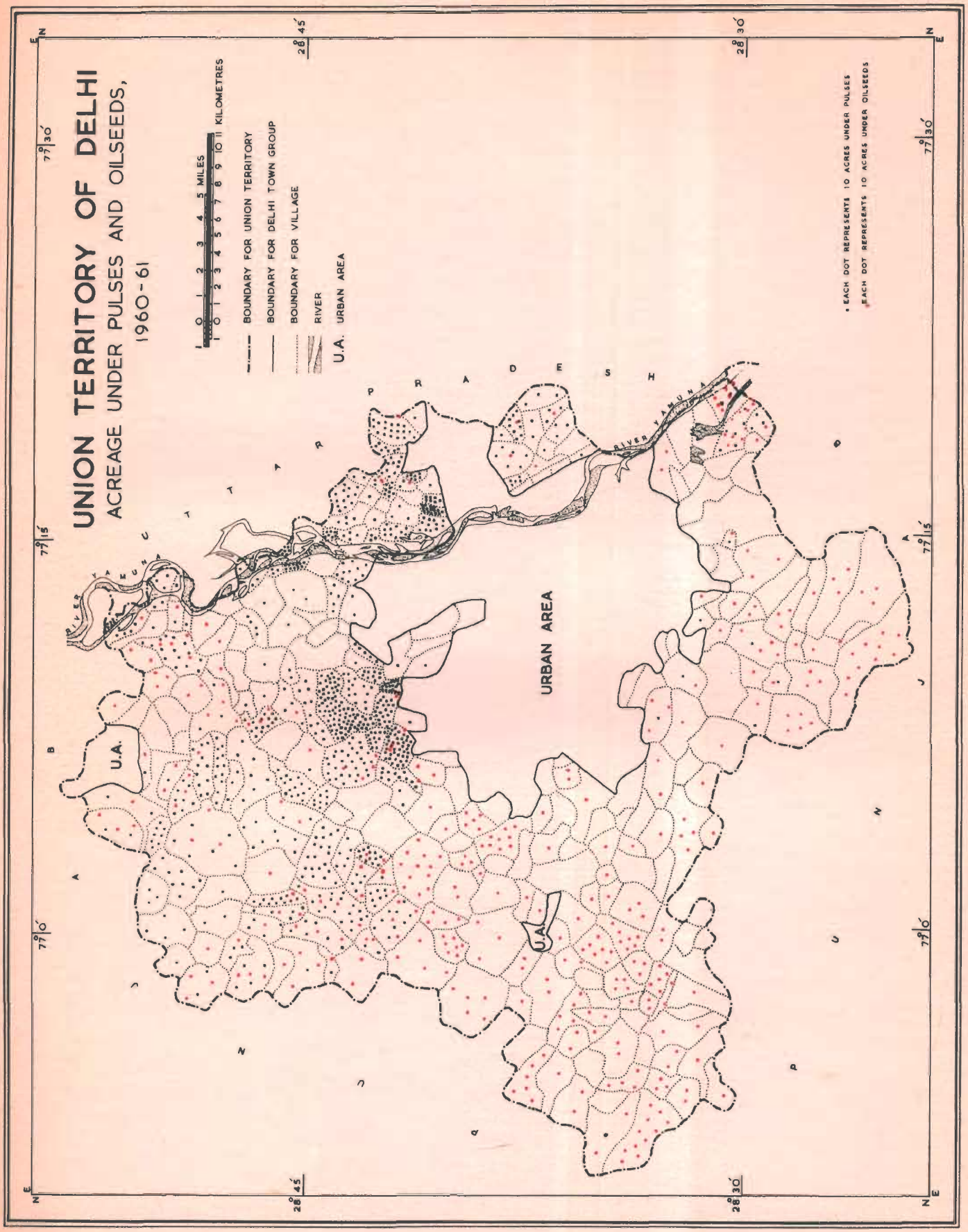
Method : The acreage under each crop is shown by means of dots. Each black dot represents 10 acres under pulses and each red dot represents 10 acres under oilseeds.

Salient Features : In Delhi pulses and oilseeds are grown where as there is no cultivation of commercial crops. 11,278 acres of land is under the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds out of which 7,897 acres are under pulses and 3,381 aeres are under oilseeds.

In 1960-61, the cultivation of pulses were found to be only in half of the villages. The maximum area under this was 852 acres in the village Badli. Practically in two-third of Delhi's villages oilseeds were cultivated. The area under the cultivation of oilseeds varies between 1 acre to 117 acres.

Source : Revenue Authority, Delhi.

Map No. 35


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS,
1960-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
• EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 ACRES UNDER PULSES
• EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 ACRES UNDER OILSEEDS
URBAN AREA
U.A.
U.A.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 36

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1960-61

Purpose : This map indicates the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown in each block development area of Delhi State. The share of each of the various sources of irrigation viz :—wells, canals, and tanks has also been presented.

Method : Circles proportionate to net sown area irrigated have been drawn in each block development area and each circle has been divided and shaded according to the share of each source of irrigation. The area of each block outside the circle has been hatched by grouping the percentage of net area irrigated to net sown area.

Salient Features : In Delhi State 28.64% of the total net area sown is irrigated. 13.73% of the net area sown is irrigated by wells, 13.23% by canals and 1.68% by tanks. There are only five development blocks viz :— Shahdara, Alipur, Kanjhawla, Najafgarh and Mehrauli in Delhi. The highest percentage of net area irrigated to total area sown is noticed in Alipur block where 39.28% of the sown area is irrigated. The lowest is 4.40% in Mehrauli block. Three block viz :—Shahdara, Alipur and Kanjhawla have got percentage of irrigated area above the State average and only two blocks viz. Najafgarh and Mehrauli have got lower percentage of net area irrigated to total area sown than the State average.

Well irrigation assumes prominence in Najafgarh block where 98.4% of net area irrigated come under this category. Mehrauli block has 94.9% of net area irrigated under this source of irrigation.

The main source of irrigation in Kanjhawla block is canal. In this block 74.2% of the area irrigated comes under this category and Alipur block has 60.9% of the area irrigated by canals.

Only in Shahdara block irrigation is being done by tanks where this source accounts for 57.1% of the irrigated area.

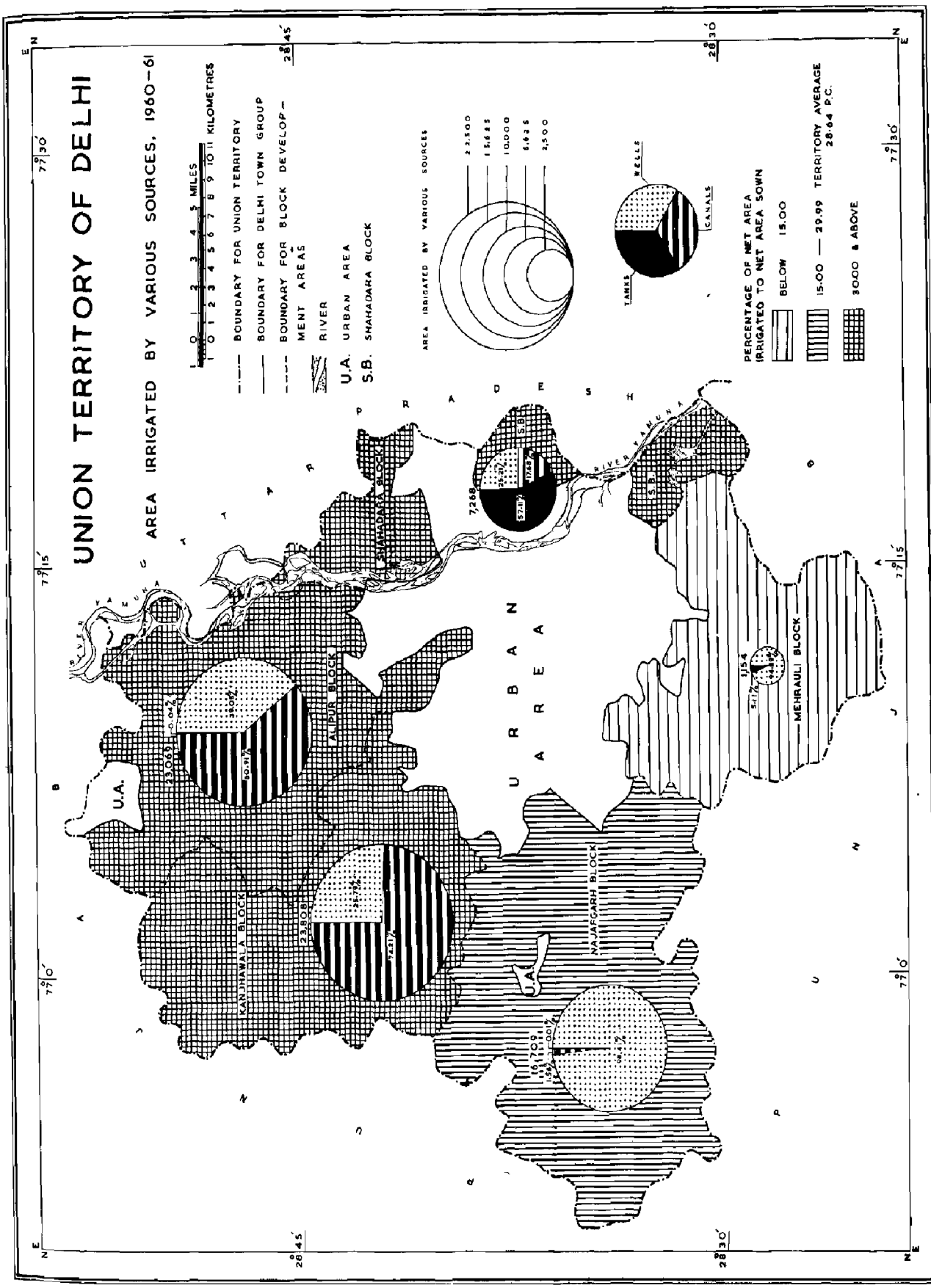
Table

Area irrigated by source, 1961

Name of Blocks	Percentage of total net area irrigated to total net area sown	Percentage of area irrigated through		
		Wells	Canals	Tanks
1	2	3	4	5
Shahdara	33.44	25.21	17.68	57.11
Alipur	39.28	39.05	60.91	0.04
Kanjhawla	34.96	25.79	74.21	—
Najafgarh	21.81	98.41	1.58	0.01
Mehrauli	4.40	94.89	—	5.11

Source : Revenue Authority, Delhi.

Map No. 36


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1960-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR BLOCK DEVELOPMENT AREAS
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
S.B. SHAHADARA BLOCK
AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES
22,500
15,625
10,000
6,625
3,500
TANKS
WELLS
CANALS
PERCENTAGE OF NET AREA IRRIGATED TO NET AREA SOWN
BELOW 15.00
15.00 — 29.99 TERRITORY AVERAGE 28.64 P.C.
30.00 & ABOVE
RIVER YAMUNA
SHAHADARA BLOCK
ALIPUR BLOCK
KANJHAWALA BLOCK
NAJAFGARH BLOCK
MEHRAULI BLOCK
U.A.
U R B A N A R E A
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 37

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of area of various crops irrigated and non-irrigated.

Method : This map has been drawn taking community development blocks as the units. Two circles in different colours have been drawn for each block, black circle to represent irrigated and red circle to represent non-irrigated land. The circles have been drawn proportionate to area under cultivation. Each circle has been divided into sectors representing the percentage share of various crops viz., rice, *bajra*, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and wheat.

Salient Features :

Irrigated Areas :

Wheat with 88.83 percent of the total irrigated area of the State in 1960-61 constitutes one of the most important irrigated crops. Rice claims 3.94 percent, pulses 3.45 percent, oilseeds 2.31 percent and *bajra* and cotton 0.56 percent and 0.91 percent respectively.

The percentage of irrigated area devoted to wheat is the highest in Najafgarh Block (96.72) and lowest in Shahdara Block (67.68). The proportionate of area under rice is the highest (23.49) in Shahdara and lowest (0.03) in Najafgarh. Proportion of other crops varies between 0.04 percent and 10.14 percent.

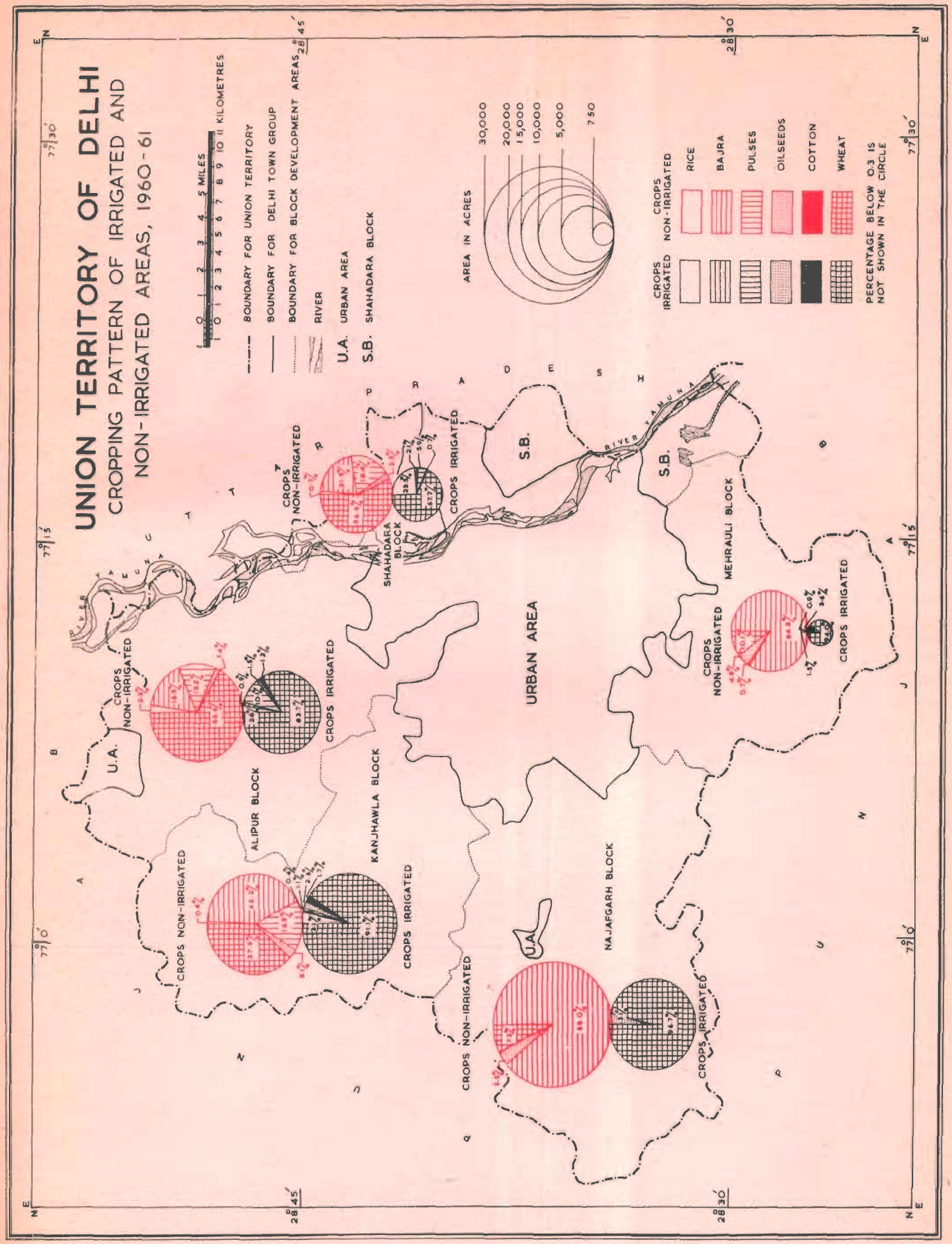
Non-Irrigated Areas :

Bajra and wheat are grown to the extent of 56.05 percent and 31.74 percent in non-irrigated areas. Next in importance is pulses with 8.41 percent, oilseeds, rice and cotton without irrigation claims 3.09 percent, 0.63 percent and 0.08 percent respectively.

The proportion of non-irrigated area under *bajra* is the highest (88.99%) in Najafgarh Block and the lowest (16.45%) in Alipur Block. The percentage of area under wheat is highest (66.63%) in Alipur Block and the lowest (7.27%) in Najafgarh Block. The highest percentage of area under pulses (18.39) is in Shahdara and under oilseeds (4.93) is in Mehrauli Block. The percentage of area non-irrigated under cotton varies between 0.01 and 0.12.

Source : Revenue Authority, Delhi.

Map No. 37


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR BLOCK DEVELOPMENT AREAS
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
S.B. SHAHADARA BLOCK
AREA IN ACRES
30,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
750
CROPS NON-IRRIGATED
CROPS IRRIGATED
RICE
BAJRA
PULSES
OILSEEDS
COTTON
WHEAT
PERCENTAGE BELOW 0.3 IS NOT SHOWN IN THE CIRCLE
U.A.
S.B.
URBAN AREA
SHAHADARA BLOCK
ALIPUR BLOCK
KANJHAWLA BLOCK
NAJAFGARH BLOCK
MEHRAULI BLOCK
RIVER YAMUNA
CROPS NON-IRRIGATED
CROPS IRRIGATED
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 38

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage distribution of worker and non-workers in the different tracts/zones of Delhi. The map also shows the distribution of workers and non-workers by sex.

Method : Circles proportionate to population of each tract/zone have been drawn which have been divided into four sectors-two for males and two for females. The sector in black refers to workers and the sector without any hatching refers to non-workers. The area outside the circles of each tract/zone has been hatched by grouping the percentage of workers to total population into three categories.

Salient Features : In Delhi State 32.1% of the population is working. Out of 854,451 workers 91.1% are male workers and only 8.9% are female workers.

The highest percentage (42%) of male workers is in Delhi Cantt. and lowest (26%) in Zone VII West Delhi and Rural area of Delhi. Zone I Shahdara, Zone VI South Delhi, Zone VII West Delhi and Rural area of Delhi have percentages of male workers less than the State average (29%) while Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi has the same as the State average. The percentage of male workers in Zone II City Sadar Paharganj, Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone V Transferred Area, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. is higher than the State average.

The percentage of female workers is the highest (10%) in the rural area of Delhi and the lowest (1%) in Zone I Shahdara, Zone II City Sadar Paharganj, and Zone VII West Delhi. The variation between the highest and the lowest among female workers is 9% while the corresponding difference among the male workers is 16%.

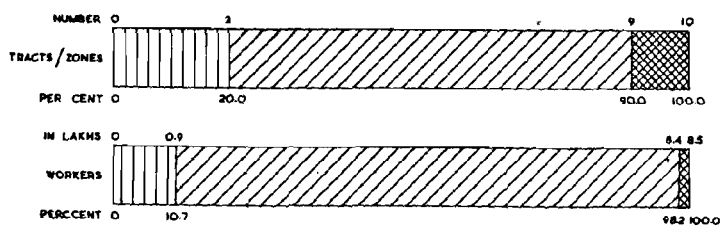
The percentage of male non-workers is 27 for Delhi State and the highest is 29% in Zone VII West Delhi and the lowest is 22% in Delhi Cantt. The percentage of female non-workers is the highest (44%) in Zone I Shahdara and Zone VII West Delhi and lowest (36%) in rural areas of Delhi.

Table

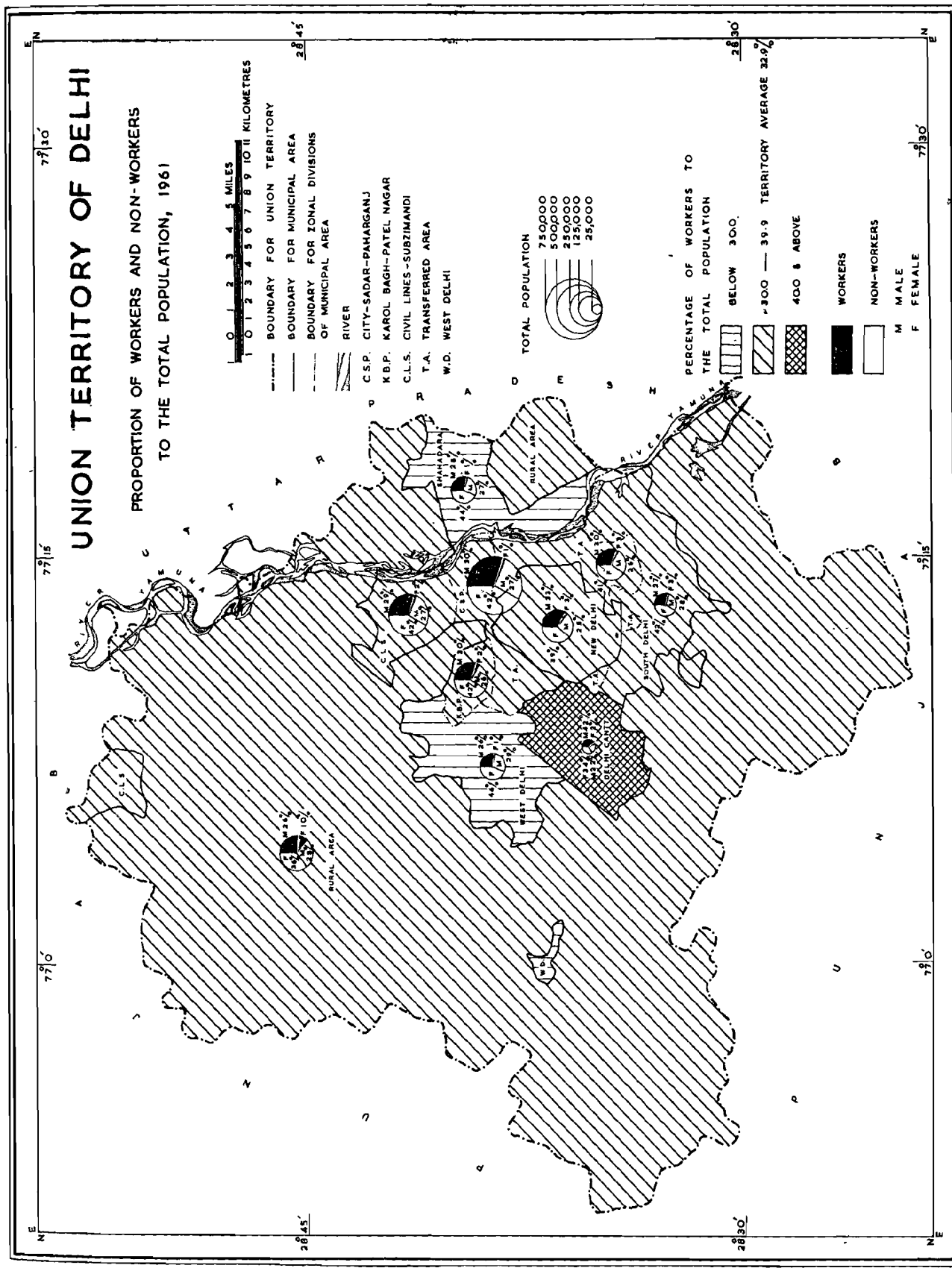
Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population by sex, 1961

TRACT/ZONE		Percent			
		Workers		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4
Zone I Shahdara	...	28	1	27	44
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	...	30	1	27	42
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	...	30	2	26	42
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	...	29	2	27	42
Zone V Transferred Area	...	30	3	26	41
Zone VI South Delhi	...	27	3	28	42
Zone VII West Delhi	...	26	1	29	44
New Delhi	...	33	3	25	39
Delhi Cantt.	...	42	2	22	34
Rural	...	26	10	28	36

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 38


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
TOTAL POPULATION
750,000
500,000
250,000
125,000
25,000
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
BELOW 30.0
30.0 — 39.9 TERRITORY AVERAGE 32.9%
40.0 & ABOVE
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
M MALE
F FEMALE
RURAL AREA
WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
SHAHDARA
RIVER YAMUNA
77°10'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 39

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the proportion of male workers to the total male population in rural areas of Delhi.

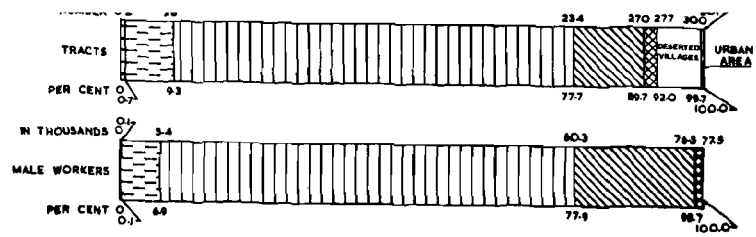
Method : Villages have been adopted as the units for this map. Percentage of male workers to the total male population of each village is calculated and the percentage has been grouped into five ranges. The villages are hatched according to the shades of the groups in which they fall.

Salient Features : Out of 300 villages in Delhi, 24 have been reported to be without population during 1961 census.

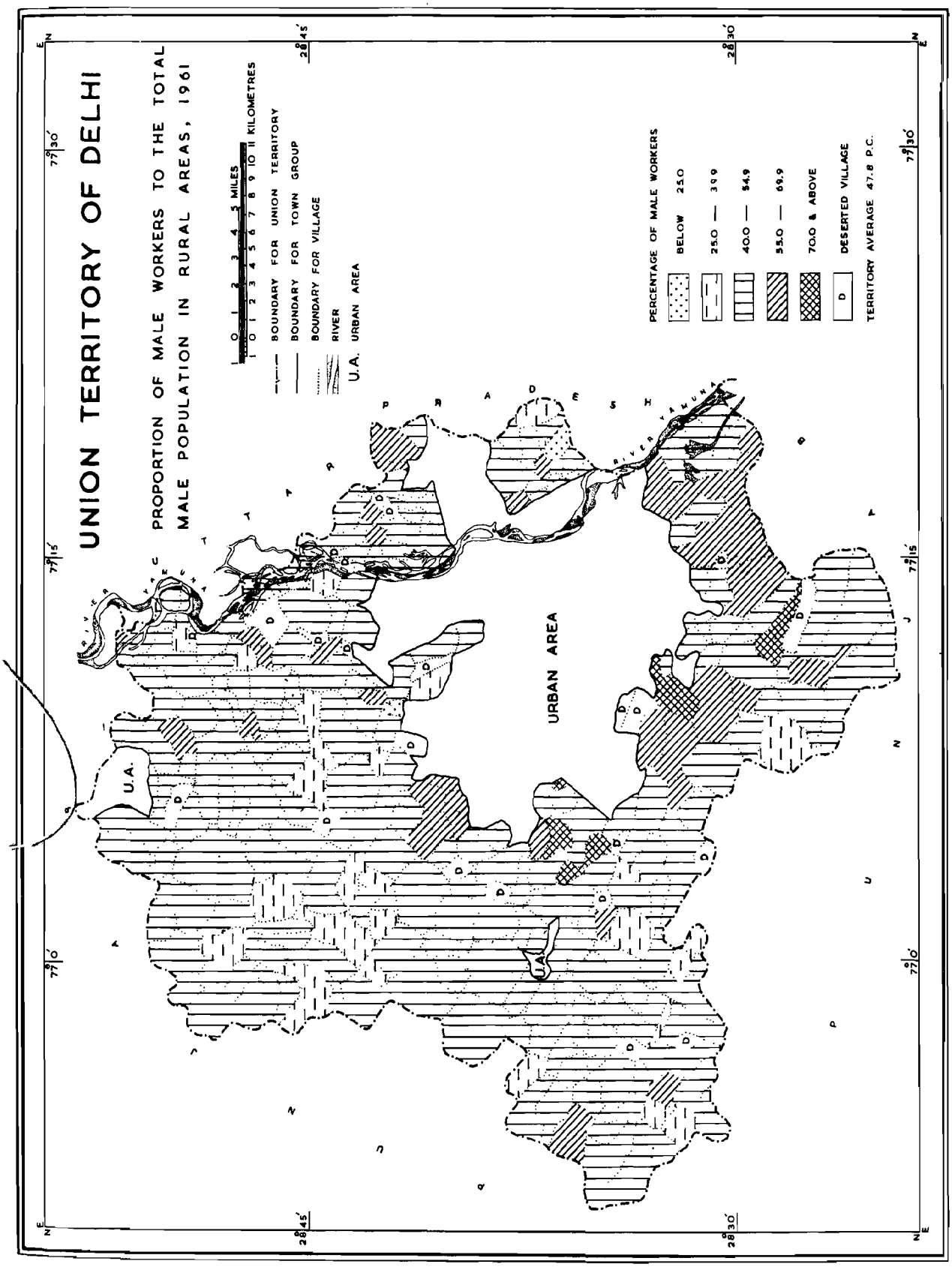
The percentage of male workers has been grouped into five ranges. There are only 2 villages in the first range of below 25%. In the second range i.e. 25.0 to 39.9% there are 26 villages. The third range of 40.0 to 54.9% has the maximum number of villages. The State average (47.83%) of rural male workers falls in this range. There are as many as 205 villages out of 300 villages in the range 40.0 to 54.9%. About 36 villages have recorded the percentage of male workers to total male population in the range of 55.0 to 69.9%. Only 7 villages have recorded the percentage of male workers in the last range which is 70.0% and above.

The highest percentage of male workers which is 79.75 has been recorded in Toghanpur village where 63 out of a male population of 79 are workers.

Source : District Census Hand Book, 1961, Delhi.



Map No. 39


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS
BELOW 25.0
25.0 — 39.9
40.0 — 54.9
55.0 — 69.9
70.0 & ABOVE
D DESERTED VILLAGE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 47.8 P.C.
URBAN AREA
U.A.
U.A.
U.A.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 40

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the proportion of male workers to the total male population in urban areas of Delhi.

Method : Except Delhi Rural all the other units treated as such are entirely urban areas and do not contain rural parts at all. For the preparation of this map, percentage of male workers to the total male population of each unit is calculated and the percentage values are graded from high to low. The units are shaded according to this gradation.

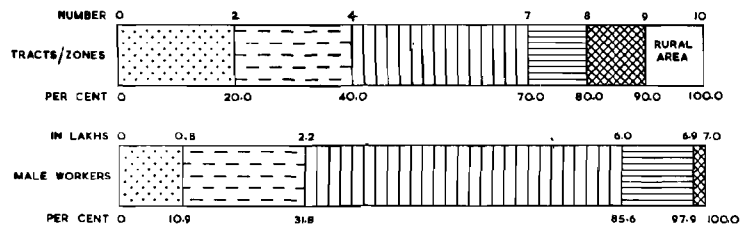
Salient Features : In the urban area of Delhi, 52.8% of the male population are workers. Delhi Cantt. has recorded the highest (65.15%) percentage of workers of male population whereas it is the lowest (47.37%) in Zone VII West Delhi. Zone I Shahdara (51.3%), Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi (51.4%) have recorded the percentage below the State Average and Zone II City Sadar Paharganj (53.0%), Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (53.1%), Zone V Transferred Area (53.6%), New Delhi (56.8%) and Delhi Cantt. (65.2%) have recorded the percentage above the State Average.

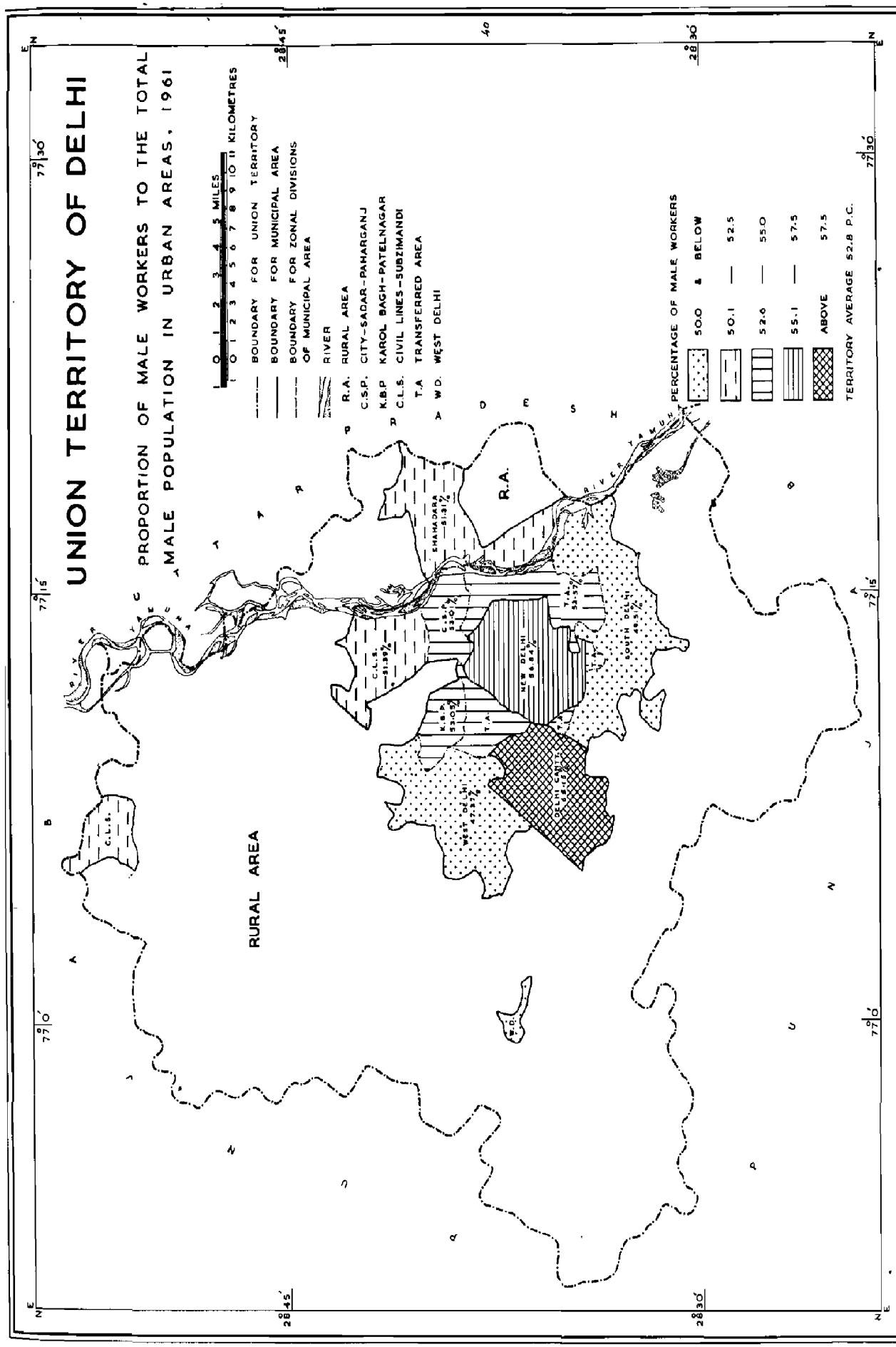
Table

Percentage of male workers to the total male population in Urban Area, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percent
Zone I Shahdara	51.31
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	53.01
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	53.05
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	51.39
Zone V Transferred Area	53.58
Zone VI South Delhi	49.51
Zone VII West Delhi	47.37
New Delhi	56.84
Delhi Cantt.	65.15

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.




UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
R.A. RURAL AREA
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P KAROL BAGH-PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS
50.0 & BELOW
50.1 — 52.5
52.6 — 55.0
55.1 — 57.5
ABOVE 57.5
TERRITORY AVERAGE 52.8 P.C.
RURAL AREA
R.A.
SHAHADARA 51.81%
C.S.P. 53.07%
C.L.S. 51.39%
K.B.P. 53.05%
T.A. 53.59%
NEW DELHI 56.84%
SOUTH DELHI 48.51%
WEST DELHI 47.35%
DELHI CANTT. 58.18%
T.A.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 41

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the proportion of female workers to the total female population in the villages of Delhi.

Method : The percentage of female workers to total female population of each village is calculated and the percentage values have been grouped into five ranges. The villages have been hatched in different shades according to the range in which they fall.

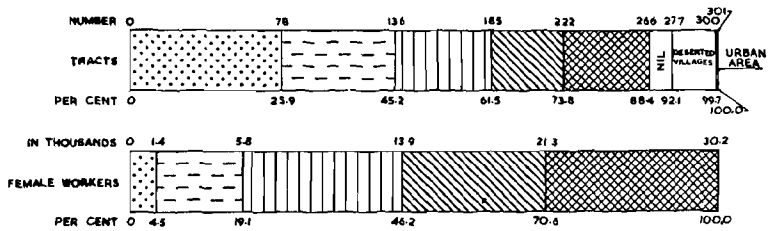
Salient Features : Twenty-four of the 300 villages of Delhi have been reported to be deserted during 1961 census.

The total female population of rural areas in other words the total female population of all the villages comes to 137,212 out of which 30,161 females (21.98%) are workers.

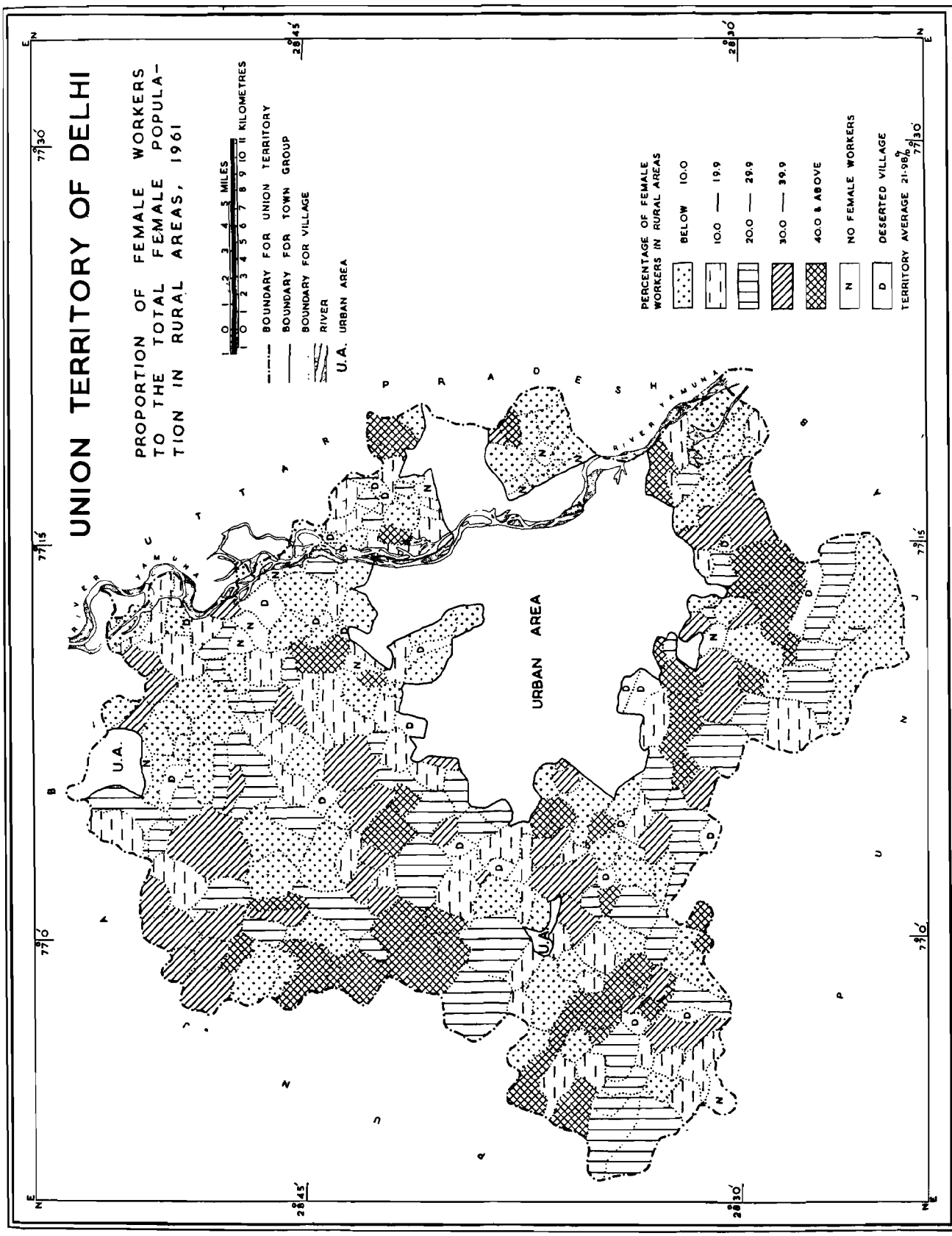
The highest percentage of female workers has been recorded in the village Nanak Heri (71.43%) where 105 females out of a total of 147 females are workers.

In 89 villages, the percentage of female workers is below 10. 11 out of 89 villages are such where no female workers have been enumerated. There are 58 villages in the range 10.0 to 19.9%. About 49 villages are in the range 20.0 to 29.9%. Nearly 36 villages have recorded the percentage of female workers in the range 30.0 to 39.9% and 44 villages have recorded the said percentage in the range of 40.0% and above.

Source : District Census Hand Book, 1961, Delhi.



Map No. 41


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS
BELOW 10.0
10.0 — 19.9
20.0 — 29.9
30.0 — 39.9
40.0 & ABOVE
NO FEMALE WORKERS
DESERTED VILLAGE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 21.98%
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER YAMUNA
URBAN AREA
U.A.
U.A.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 42

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the proportion of female workers to total female population in urban areas of Delhi.

Method : The percentage of female workers to the total female population is calculated for all the areas of Delhi (except Delhi rural) which are entirely urban areas and do not contain rural population at all. The percentage figures are arranged in different grades from high to low and the units are shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features : In urban area of Delhi, 45% of the female population are workers. The variation between the highest and the lowest percentage of female workers to total female population is only 4.9.

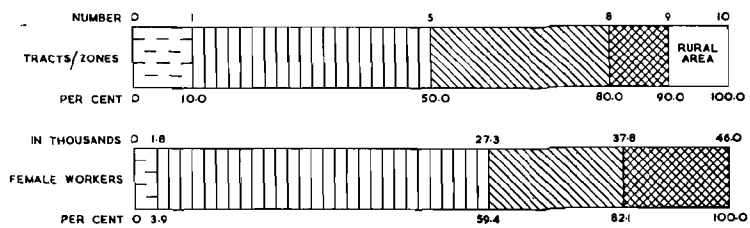
The highest percentage (7.45%) has been recorded in New Delhi and Zone I Shahdara has recorded the lowest percentage (2.6%) of female workers to total female population.

Table

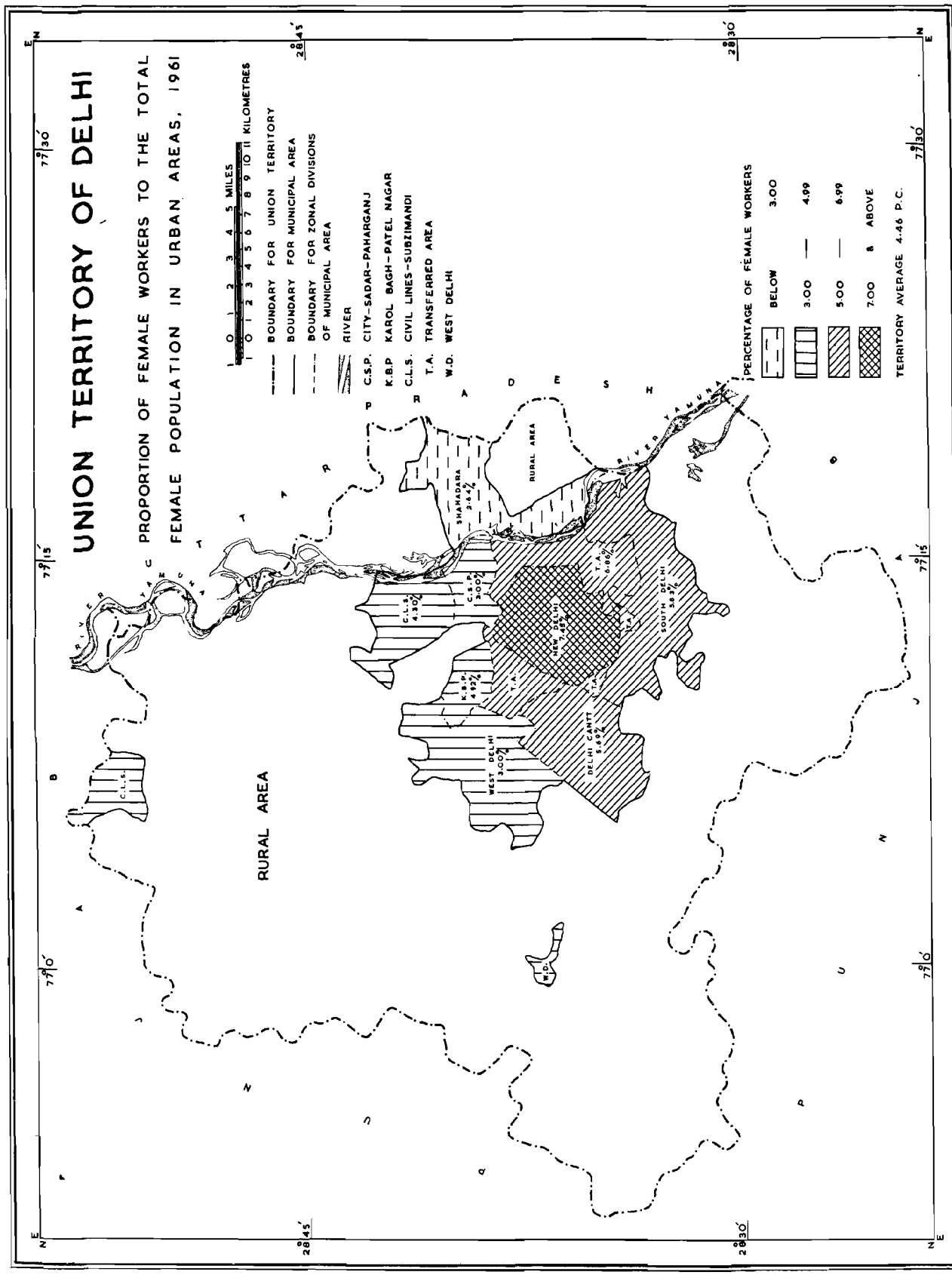
Percentage of female workers to total female population in Urban Areas, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	2.64
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	3.00
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	4.93
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	4.30
Zone V Transferred Area	6.86
Zone VI South Delhi	5.83
Zone VII West Delhi	3.00
New Delhi	7.45
Delhi Cantt.	5.69

Source : (i) Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 42


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS
BELOW 3.00
3.00 — 4.99
5.00 — 6.99
7.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 4.46 P.C.
RURAL AREA
SHAHDARA 3.44%
C.L.S. 4.30%
C.S.P. 3.00%
K.B.P. 4.92%
T.A. 6.80%
NEW DELHI 7.45%
SOUTH DELHI 5.85%
WEST DELHI 3.00%
DELHI CANTT. 5.69%
W.D.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°10'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 43

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of Employable persons who are actually workers.

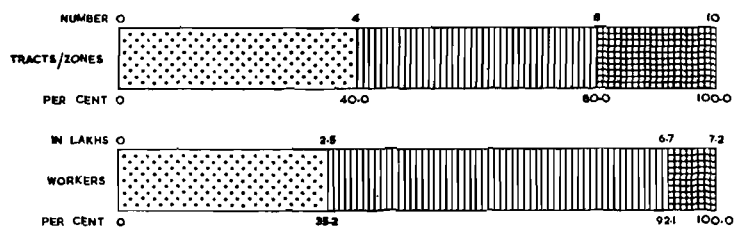
Method : Two circles have been drawn for each tract/zone one proportion to male and one to female employable population. Each circle has been divided into two sectors one indicating the workers and the other non-workers. The shaded part of the circle refers to non-workers. The percentages of male and female workers have only been recorded in each circle.

Salient Features : Employable population is expressed as the number of persons of age-group 15—59 excluding those in household duties, full-time students, disabled persons, rentiers, or persons of independent means, beggars and inmates of institutions.

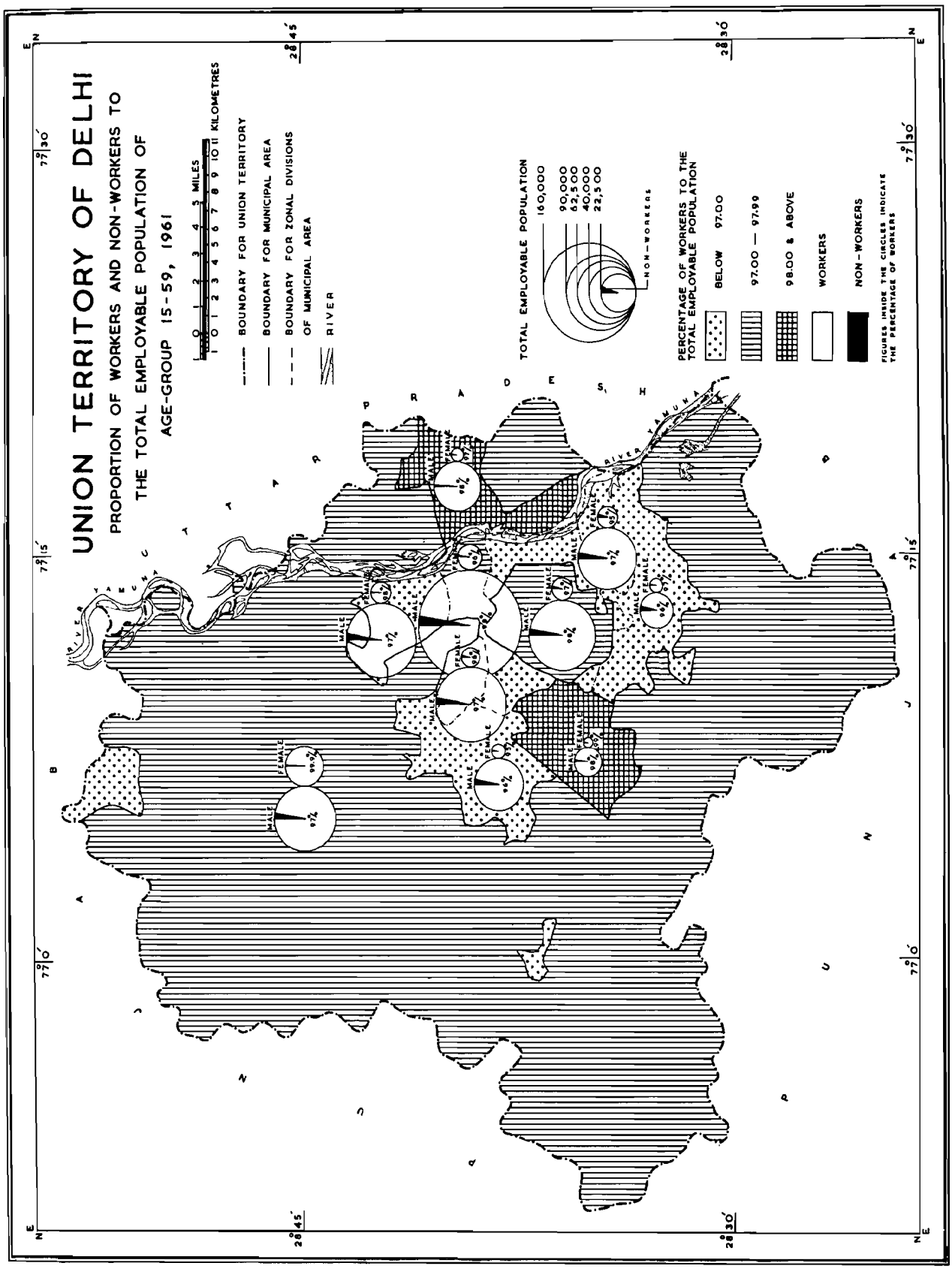
In Delhi State, 97% of the employable population are workers. The percentage of male workers to total male employable population ranges between 96.1% and 98.4%. It is the highest in Delhi Cantt. and low in Zone VI South Delhi. Female workers are maximum in rural area of Delhi where 99.9% of the female employable population are female workers and are low in Zone V Transferred Area where female workers from 95.1% of total female employable population.

In Delhi, the percentage of male workers to total male employable population is 97.3% and the percentage of female workers to total female employable population is 97.9%.

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 43


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION
160,000
90,000
62,500
40,000
22,500
NON-WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION
BELOW 97.00
97.00 — 97.99
98.00 & ABOVE
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS
YAMUNA RIVER
MALE
FEMALE
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 44

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of male and female workers in nine industrial categories and the three sectors—primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Method : Horizontal bars are drawn on either side of the vertical column proportionate to the percentage of male and female workers of nine industrial categories to total workers.

The nine industrial categories are further grouped into three sectors as follows :

Primary : I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural Labourers and III-Mining and Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

Secondary : IV-Household Industry, V-Manufacturing other than Household Industry and VI-Construction.

Tertiary : VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, Storage, and Communications and IX-Other Services.

The Bars of all categories are then hatched by three shades corresponding to the three sectors into which the categories are classified.

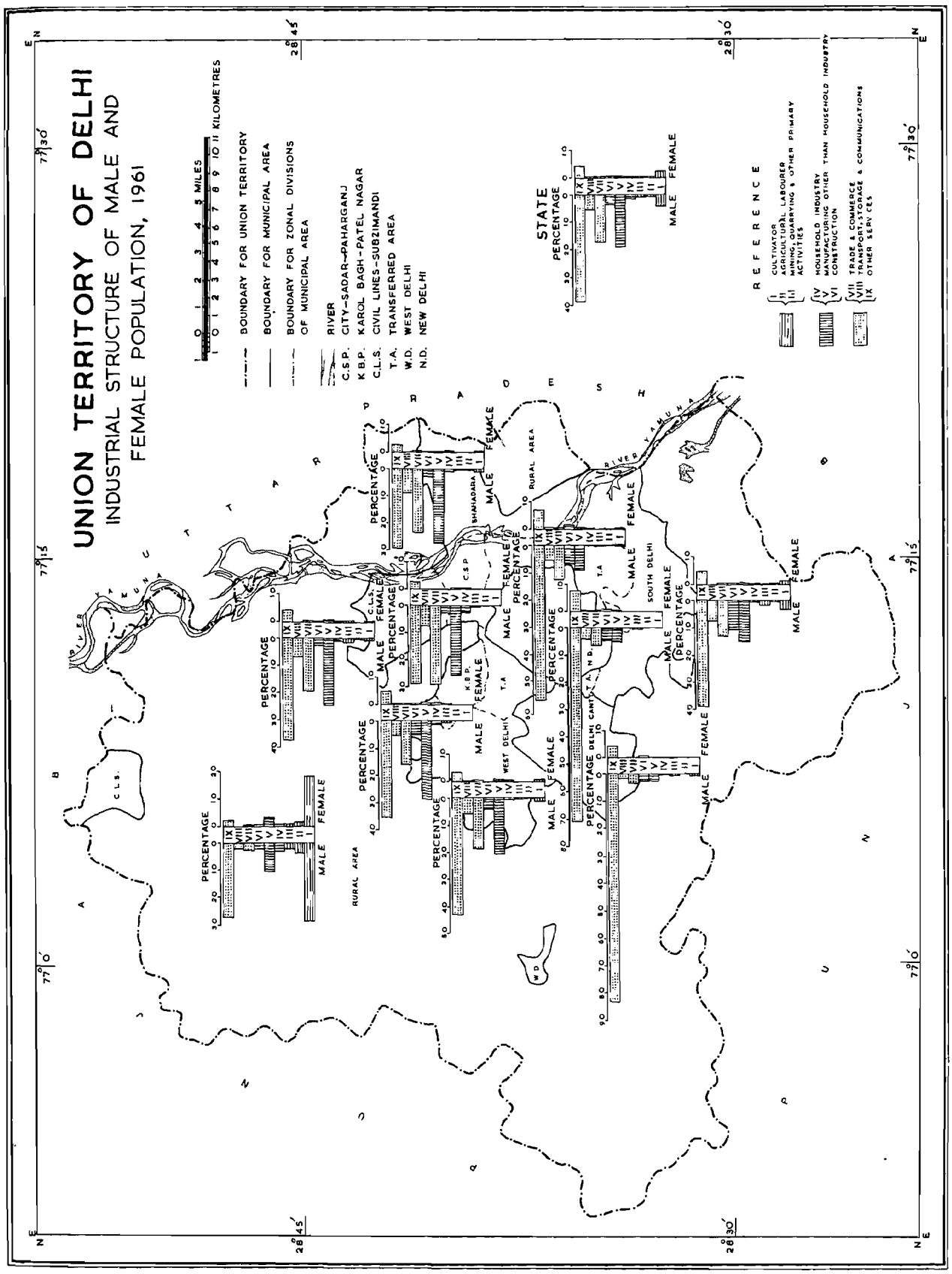
Salient Features : In Delhi out of 100 workers 91 are males and only 9 are females. The maximum number of persons i.e., 43 out of 100 are engaged in other services, in which 39 out of 100 are males and 4 out of 100 are females. The second important field of activity is manufacturing other than household industry which accounts for 19.93 percent of the workers, of which 19.12 percent are males. The third place goes to the workers engaged in Trade and Commerce which engages 17.17 percent of total workers. In Delhi, Cultivators and Agricultural labourers engage only 7.35 percent of total workers.

The highest percentage of workers engaged in the primary sector is found in Rural Delhi both among males and females. The lowest percentage is in New Delhi among males as well as among females.

The secondary sector which represents the industrial development of the state claims 26.03 percent of the working population. Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar has by far the largest proportion of workers in this sector. In the case of males, it is followed by Zone I Shahdara, and Zone II City Sadar Paharganj. Among females, Rural Delhi ranks first followed by Zone V transferred area and Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar. Delhi Cantt. has the smallest percentage for either sex engaged in secondary sector.

The tertiary sector claims 65.61 percent of the State's workers—61.15 percent males and 4.46 percent females. Among Males, Delhi Cantt. has the highest percentage followed by New Delhi and Zone V Transferred Area. Among Females, New Delhi is the first, followed by Zone V Transferred Area and Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar. In respect of either sex, the Rural Delhi has registered the lowest proportion in this sector.

Map No. 44


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
N.D. NEW DELHI
REFERENCE
I CULTIVATOR
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURER
III MINING, QUARRYING & OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
STATE
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

The following table gives the distribution of workers in three sectors of economic activities :—

Table

Tract/Zone	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zone I Shahdara	976	90	14,166	438	27,346	1,267
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	745	75	68,389	2,202	144,516	7,093
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	835	159	36,521	1,459	58,764	5,382
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	2,357	830	30,518	1,308	71,267	4,718
Zone V Transferred Area	605	55	11,389	1,179	54,929	5,485
Zone VI South Delhi	2,148	890	9,452	471	20,226	1,630
Zone VII West Delhi	1,212	347	11,843	356	31,549	1,620
Delhi Municipal Corporation						
New Delhi	299	19	9,114	613	76,654	7,577
Delhi Cantt.	218	6	816	89	13,953	650
Rural	37,227	22,356	16,944	5,127	23,304	2,678
	46,622	24,827	209,152	13,242	522,508	38,100

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B, and Part III.

Map No. 45

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1961

Purpose: This map is drawn to show the proportion of cultivators in the age-group 15—59 to total workers in the same age-group.

Method: Percentage of cultivators in the age-group of 15—59 to total workers in the same age-group is calculated for each unit of Delhi separately. The percentage values are graded from high to low and the units are shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features: The term cultivator used here includes persons working as agricultural labourers and cultivators.

In Delhi entire rural Delhi has been treated as a separate unit which is exclusive of urban area. Similarly urban areas do not have any rural area. However, cultivators are found in urban areas also. In some parts of Delhi viz., Zone I Shahdara, Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi, Zone VI South Delhi and Zone VII West Delhi, cultivators are quite in number. This may be due to the fact that cultivators and agricultural labourers though engaged in the rural area may be residing in urban areas. Even in urban areas some patches of cultivable land are found where vegetables etc. are grown. These patches are mostly found in Shahdara, Civil Lines Subzimandi, West Delhi and South Delhi.

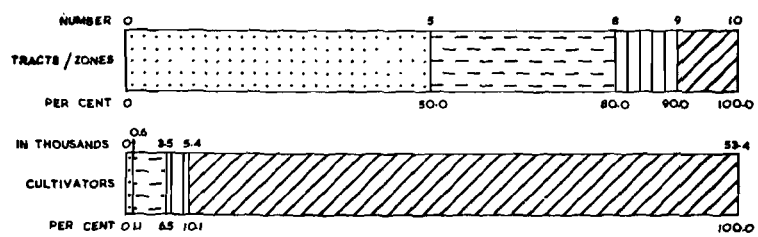
Obviously in rural area cultivators of the age-group 15—59 form 50.56 percent of its total population in the same age-group. In South Delhi only 5.77 percent of its population are cultivators in the age-group of 15—59 and in West Delhi they form 2.40 percent of the population. The percentage of cultivators is less than 2 percent in all the other areas of Delhi.

Table

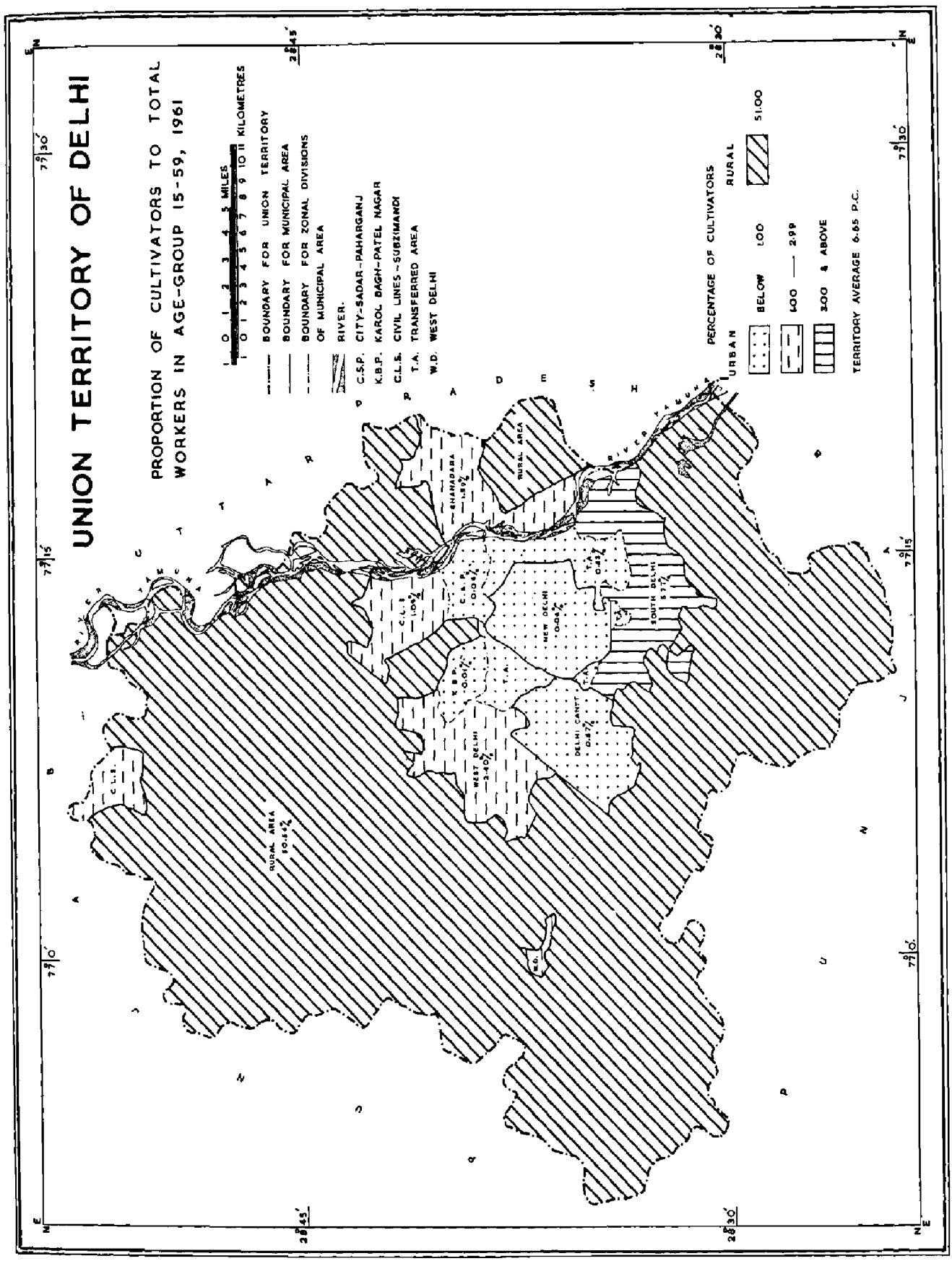
The percentage of cultivators to the population of each Tract/Zone is given below.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	1.59
Zone II City Sadar Pahar Ganj	0.06
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	0.01
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	1.09
Zone V Transferred area	0.43
Zone VI South Delhi	5.77
Zone VII West Delhi	2.40
New Delhi	0.06
Delhi Cantt.	0.67
Rural	50.56

Source: Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 45.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER.
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
URBAN
RURAL
BELOW 1.00
1.00 — 2.99
3.00 & ABOVE
5.1.00
TERRITORY AVERAGE 6.85 P.C.
RURAL AREA 10.44%
SHAHDARA 1.89%
C.L.S. 1.05%
C.S.P. 0.01%
K.B.P. 0.04%
NEW DELHI 0.04%
T.A. 0.43%
SOUTH DELHI 5.72%
DELHI CANTT. 0.47%
WEST DELHI 3.40%
RIVER YAMUNA
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 46

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the proportion of cultivators to total rural population.

Method : The units adopted for drawing this map are the villages. The percentage of cultivators to the total population of the village is calculated for all the villages. The percentage values are graded from high to low and the villages are hatched according to the gradation.

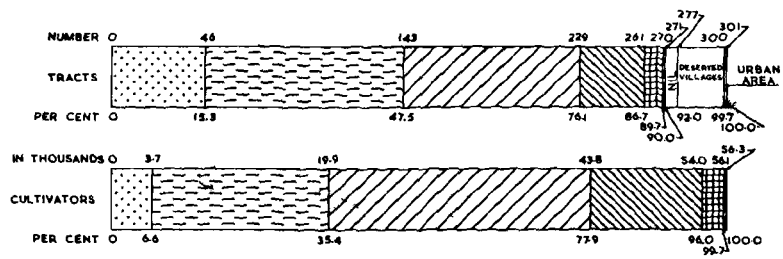
Salient Features : There are 300 villages in Delhi. 46 villages have recorded the percentage of cultivators to be less than 10.0 percent. In 6* of the villages there are no cultivators. Maximum number of villages, 97* have percentage of cultivators in the range 10.0 to 19.9. In this class the lowest percentage (10.0%) of cultivators has been recorded in Pur village and the highest percentage of 19.9 has been recorded in Pitampura village. 86 villages fall under the range 20.0 to 29.9 percent and only 32 villages have the percentage of cultivators between 30.0 and 39.9.

In the range 40.0 to 49.9 percent there are 9 villages. There is only one village viz., Nanak Heri in the range 50.0% and above. The highest percentage of cultivators is 55.81 which has been recorded in the village named Nanak Heri.

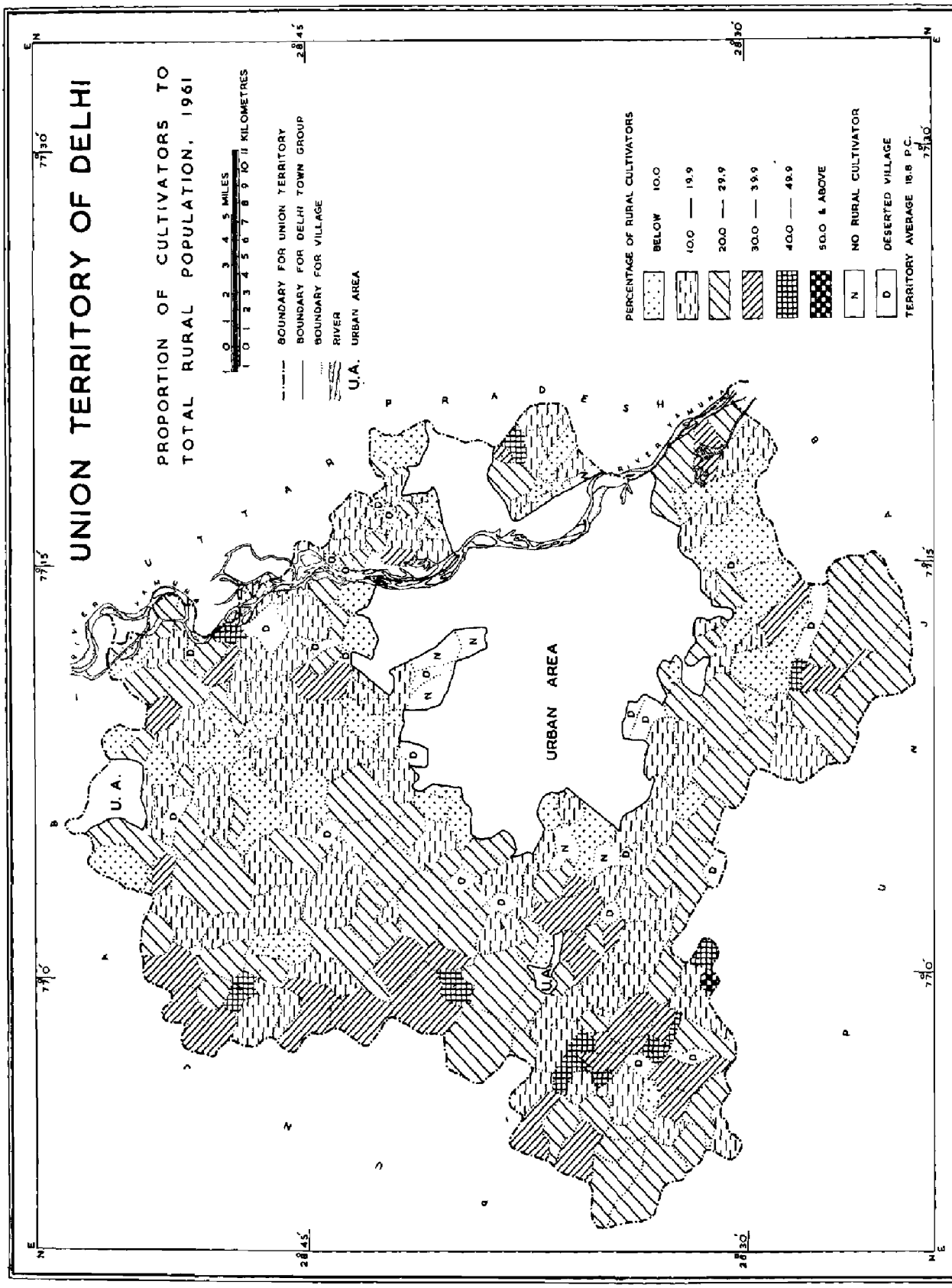
23* villages were reported to be without population at the time of 1961 Census.

Source : District Census Hand Book, 1961, Delhi.

These 97 villages include one 'deserted' village and one village 'with no cultivators' as these have no separate boundaries.



Map No. 46


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS
BELOW 10.0
10.0 — 19.9
20.0 — 29.9
30.0 — 39.9
40.0 — 49.9
50.0 & ABOVE
N NO RURAL CULTIVATOR
D DESERTED VILLAGE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 18.8 P.C.
U.A.
URBAN AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
28°45'
28°30'
77°15'
77°30'

Map No. 47

PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15—59 in different parts of Delhi.

Method : Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15—59 is calculated separately for all the units of Delhi. The percentage values are graded from high to low and the units are hatched with different shades according to this gradation.

Salient Features : In Rural Delhi which is exclusive of urban area 29,246 males in the age-group 15—59 out of 68,446 male workers are working either as agricultural labourers or as cultivators. Even in urban areas of Delhi which are exclusive of rural areas persons working as cultivators are found. The term cultivator used here includes persons working either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Certain patches of cultivable land which are being used for growing vegetables etc. are found in Shahdara, Civil Lines Subzimandi, South Delhi and West Delhi. In these areas male cultivators are comparatively more as compared to the other urban areas of Delhi.

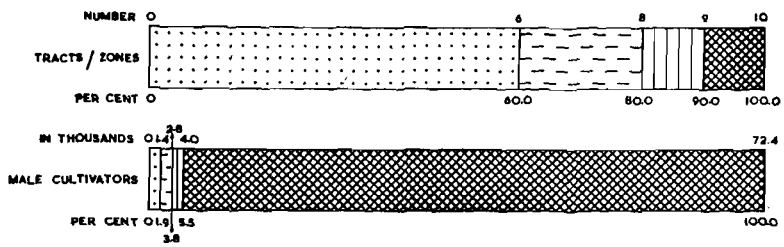
42.73 percent of the male workers in the age-group 15—59 are cultivators in Rural Delhi where the corresponding figures for South Delhi is only 4.03 percent, which is the next highest. The male cultivators in the age-group 15—59 in West Delhi and Shahdara are 1.86 percent and 1.51 percent of their respective male workers. The male workers in all the other areas viz : City Sadar Paharganj, Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Transferred Area, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. are less than 1 percent of their respective male workers.

Table

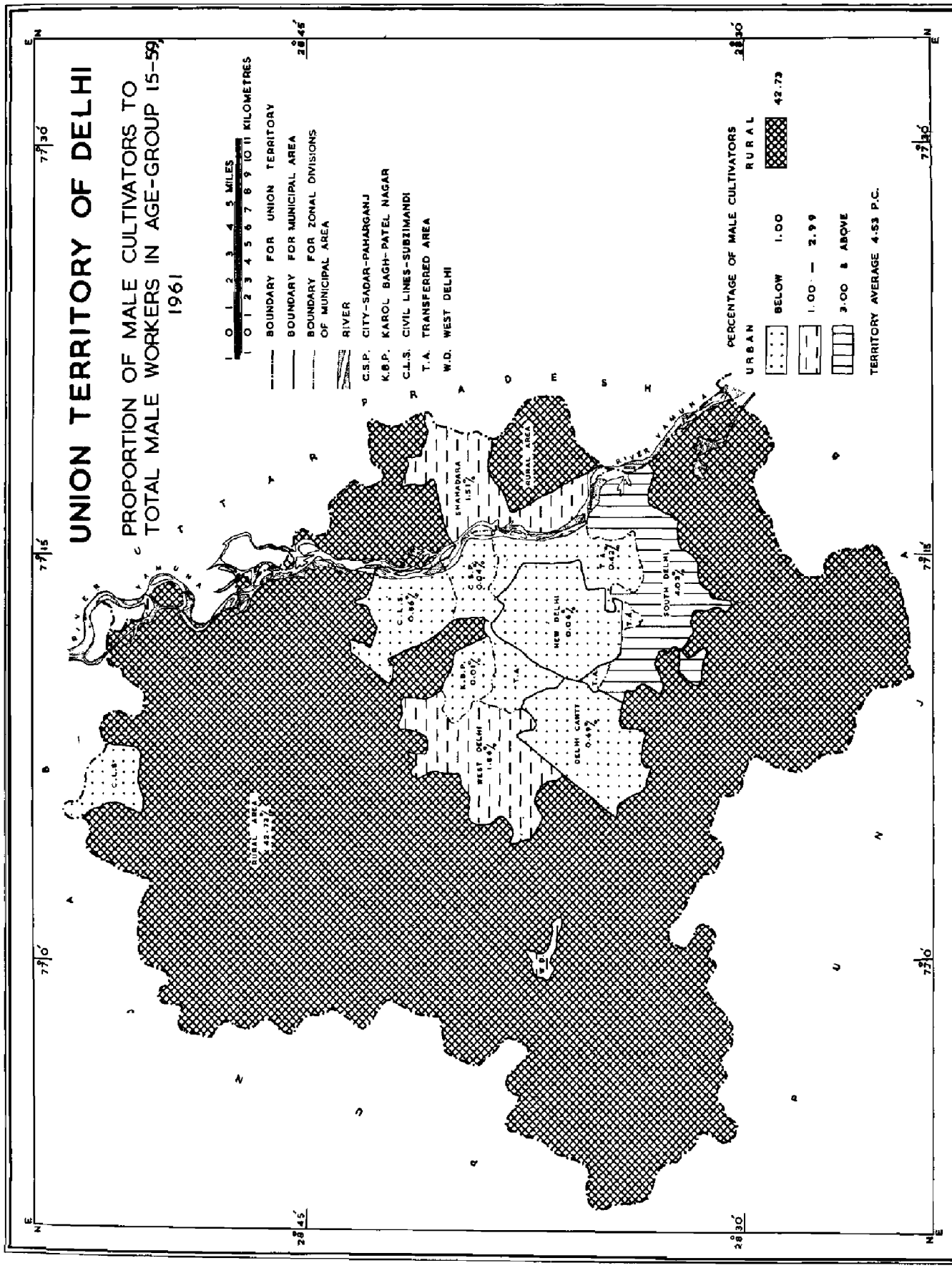
The percentage of cultivators to the total male workers in the age-group 15—59 of each Tract/Zone is given.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	1.51
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	0.04
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	0.01
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	0.86
Zone V Transferred Area	0.42
Zone VI South Delhi	4.03
Zone VII West Delhi	1.86
New Delhi	0.06
Delhi Cantt.	0.69
Rural	42.73

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 47


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF MALE CULTIVATORS
URBAN
RURAL
BELOW 1.00
1.00 — 2.99
3.00 & ABOVE
42.73
TERRITORY AVERAGE 4.53 P.C.
77°10'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'
SHAHDARA
WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
SOUTH DELHI
RIVER YAMUNA

Map No. 48

PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the proportion of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15—59 in different parts of Delhi.

Method : Percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in the age-group 15—59 is calculated separately for all the units of Delhi. The percentage values are graded from high to low and each unit is hatched with different shades according to this gradation.

Salient Features : Females in the age-group 15—59 engaged as cultivators are 70.84 percent of the female workers of the same age group in rural area of Delhi, which is exclusive of urban area.

The term cultivator used here includes persons working as cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

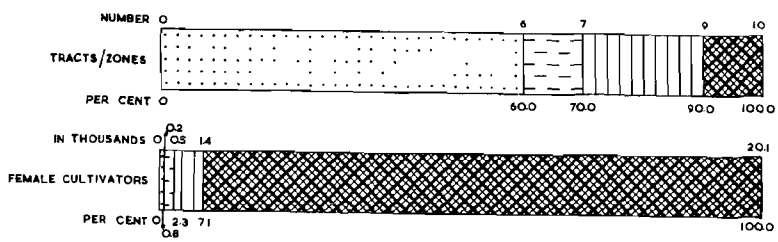
In South Delhi the percentage of females working either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers to the total female workers is 24.68 which is the next highest to that of rural Delhi. The third place goes to West Delhi, where 12.97 percent of the female workers are cultivators. In Civil Lines Subzimandi and Shahdara the percentage of female cultivators of the age-group 15—59 to the total female workers of the same age-group is 4.75 and 3.50, respectively. The corresponding percentage in all the other areas is less than 1 percent. All the urban areas of Delhi are exclusive of rural area.

Table

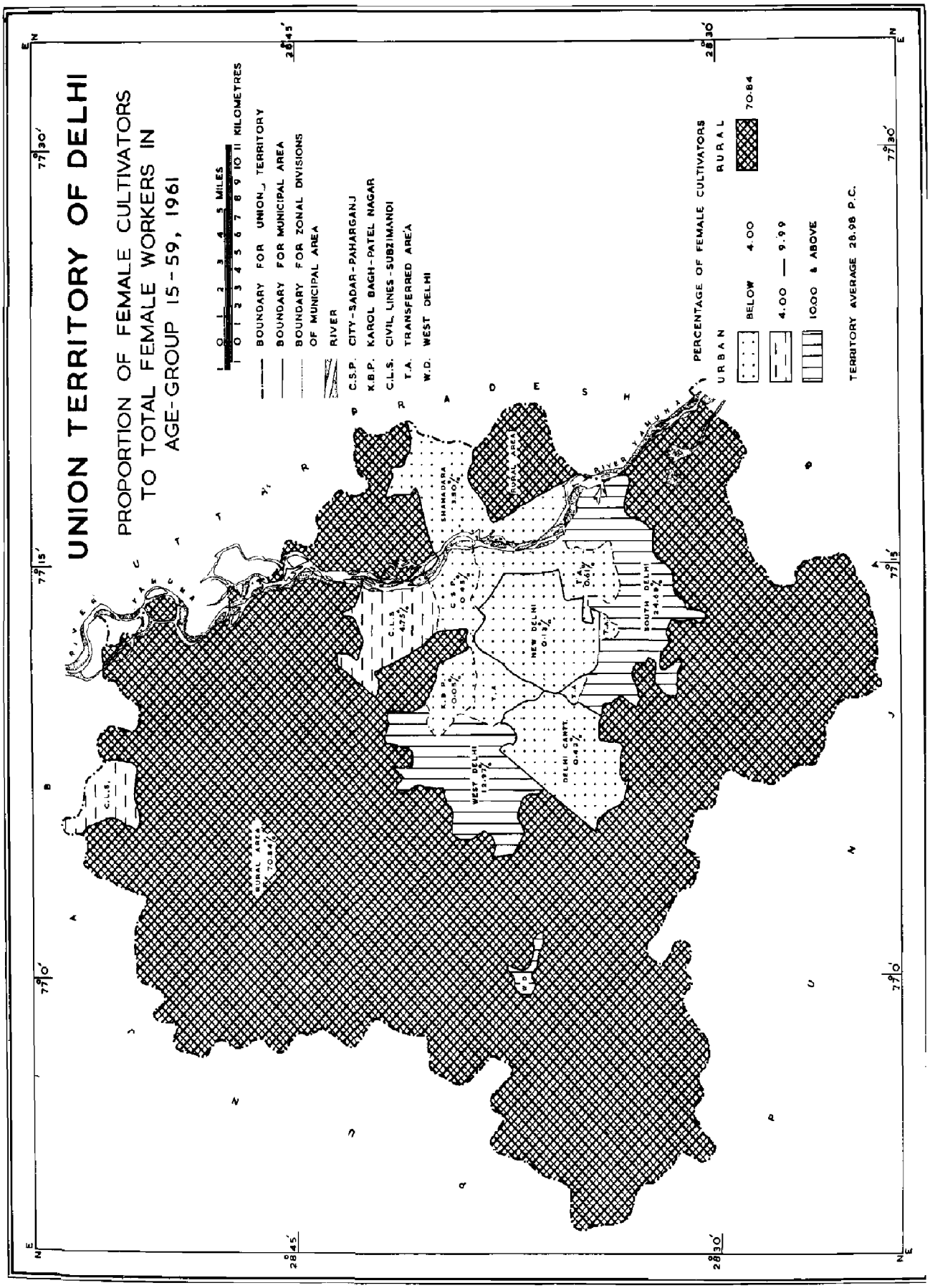
The following statement gives the percentage figures of females engaged in cultivation to total female workers in age group 15-59 in each tract/zone of Delhi in 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	3.50
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	0.45
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	0.05
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	4.75
Zone V Transferred Area	0.61
Zone VI South Delhi	24.68
Zone VII West Delhi	12.97
New Delhi	0.13
Delhi Cantt.	0.42
Rural	70.84

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 48


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS
RURAL
URBAN
BELOW 4.00
4.00 — 9.99
10.00 & ABOVE
70.84
TERRITORY AVERAGE 28.98 P.C.
RURAL AREA
SHAHDARA
C.L.S.
K.B.P.
C.S.P.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 49

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the percentage of agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in the age group of 15—59 in different parts of Delhi.

Method : Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in the age-group of 15—59 is calculated separately for all the units of Delhi. The percentage values are graded from high to low and the units are hatched with different shades according to the gradation.

Salient Features : Agricultural labourers i.e., landless cultivators are also found in urban areas of Delhi which do not contain rural part at all. In Delhi, whole of the rural area has been treated as a separate unit. In other words, the rural area of Delhi does not contain urban area and the urban area of Delhi does not contain rural area.

The percentage of agricultural labourers to the total cultivators is the highest (49.12%) in Zone II—City Sadar Paharganj because out of 114 cultivators, 56 are agricultural labourers in this area. In rural Delhi out of 47,955 cultivators 5,331 are agricultural labourers who form 11.12 percent of the cultivating population of the age-group 15—59.

Land less cultivators are 278 out of 1,155 cultivators in Civil Lines Subzimandi and 360 out of 1909 cultivators in South Delhi, their corresponding percentages being 24.07 and 18.86 to the total cultivators.

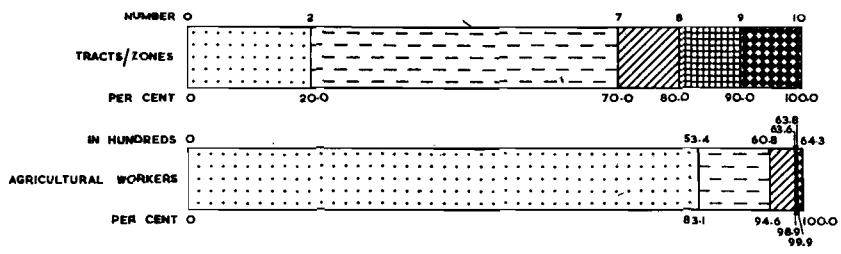
Here the term cultivators includes agricultural labourers (Category II) and cultivators (Category I).

Table

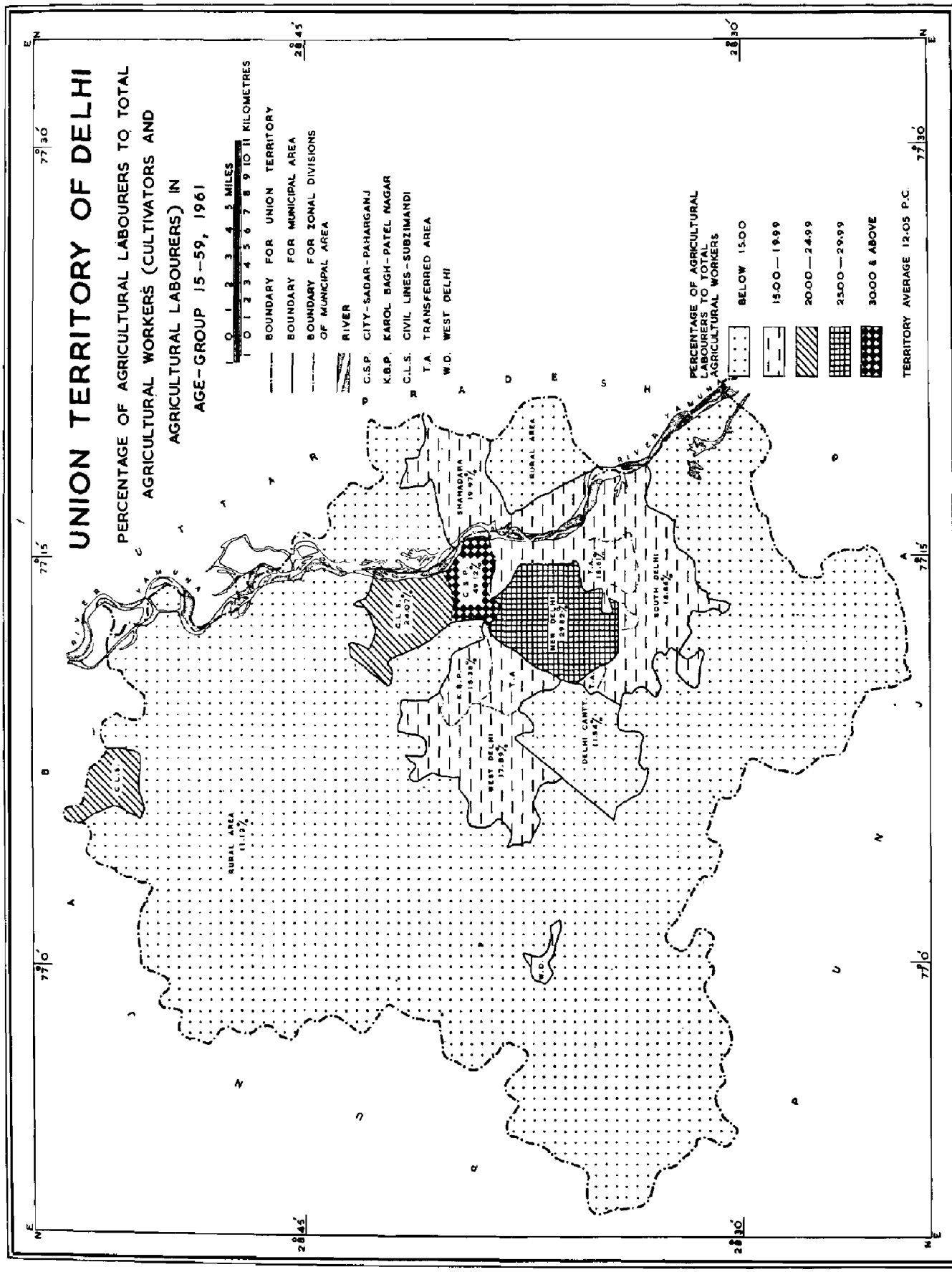
The following statement gives the tract/zone wise percentage figures of agricultural labourers during 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	19.97
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	49.12
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	15.38
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	24.07
Zone V Transferred Area	16.61
Zone VI South Delhi	18.86
Zone VII West Delhi	17.89
New Delhi	29.82
Delhi Cantt.	11.54
Rural	11.12

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 49


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
BELOW 15.00
15.00—19.99
20.00—24.99
25.00—29.99
30.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 12.05 P.C.
RURAL AREA 11.13%
C.L.S. 24.07%
C.S.P. 49.12%
SHAHDARA 19.97%
RURAL AREA
K.B.P. 15.39%
T.A. 15.81%
WEST DELHI 17.89%
SOUTH DELHI 18.66%
DELHI CANTT. 11.94%
W.D.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 50

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961

Purpose : The map shows the proportion of non-agricultural workers to the total workers in the primary sector. Primary sector refers to Cultivators. Agricultural Labourers and workers in Mining and Quarrying, Livestock and Hunting, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities. Non-agricultural Workers within this sector refers to workers engaged in Livestock and Hunting, Fishing, Forestry and Logging and Other Allied Activities.

Method : Percentage of non-agricultural workers to the total workers in the Primary Sector has been calculated for all the Tracts/Zones of Delhi. This percentage has been classified into four groups. The tracts/zones of Delhi have been shaded according to these four gradations. Circles proportionate to non-agricultural primary workers are drawn for each Tract/Zone. Each circle is divided into sectors representing (1) Livestock and Hunting; (2) Fishing; (3) Forestry and Logging and (4) Others. The industrial codes of the Standard Industrial Classification for these groups are :

Livestock and Hunting	04
Fishing	03
Forestry and Logging	02 and 007
Others	005, 006, 008, 009 and 01.

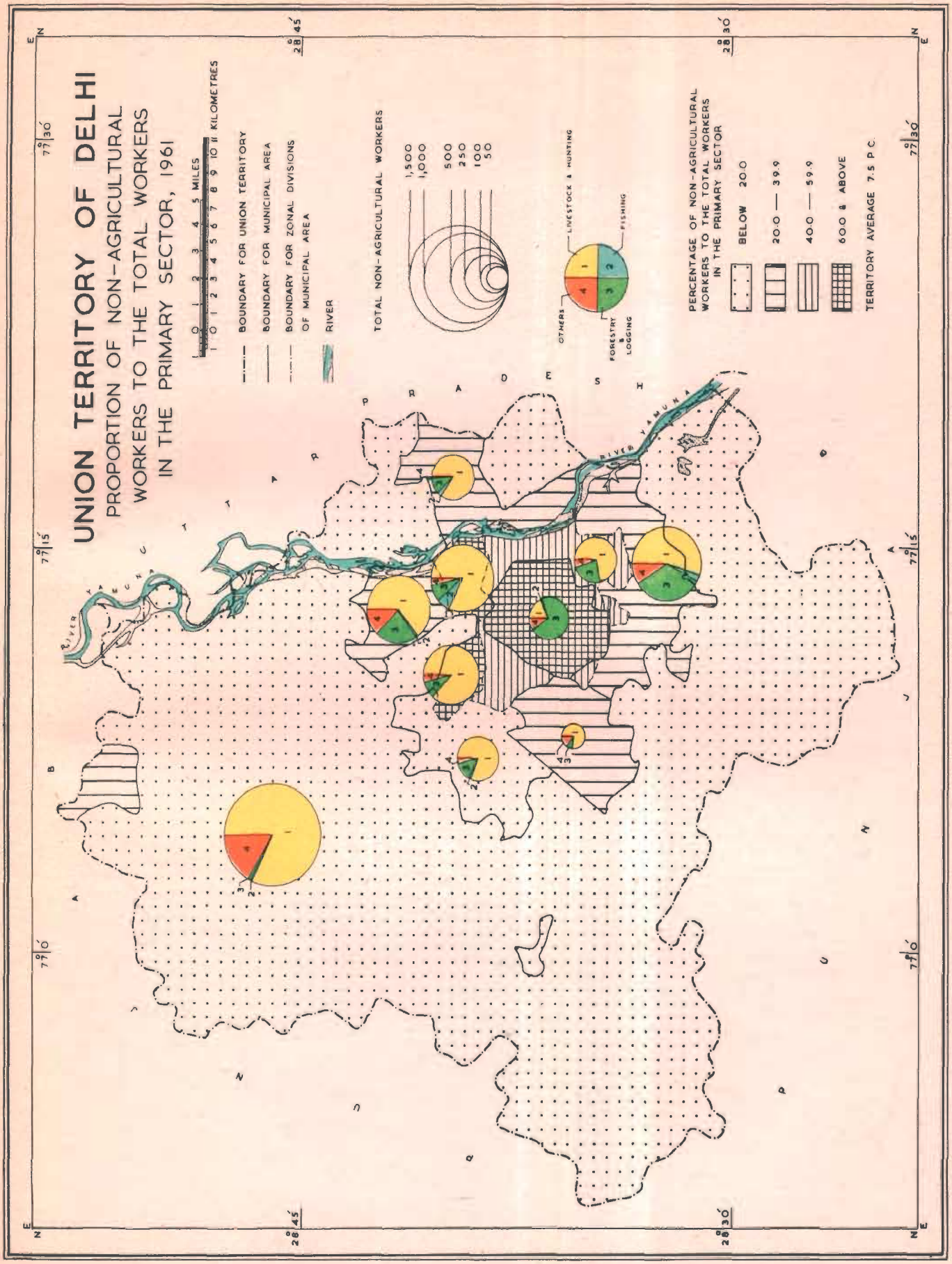
Salient Features : In Delhi, 7.47 percent of the workers in primary activities are non-agricultural workers. In Karol Bagh and Patel Nagar Zone nearly all the workers in primary activities are non-agricultural workers (i.e., 96% of the workers in primary activities). In City Sadar Paharganj, the corresponding percentage is 83. It has already been said earlier in connection with other maps that the urban areas of Delhi do not contain any rural part and rural area of Delhi is exclusive of Urban area. The high percentage of non-agricultural workers may be due to the fact that in these areas there is practically no scope of cultivation. In Urban area, where certain patches of cultivable land are found, the concentration of non-agricultural workers is less. Such areas are Shahdara, South Delhi and West Delhi.

Within this non-agricultural primary activity Livestock and Hunting account for maximum percentage of workers, their percentage being 71.42. Fishing accounts for 1.64%, Forestry and Logging accounts for 17.31% and Others account for 9.63%. In Karol Bagh Patel Nagar 87.07% of the workers among non-agricultural workers are engaged in Live-stock and Hunting followed by Shahdara with 84.70%, Rural area with 82.44%, City Sadar Pahar Ganj with 82.11% and West Delhi with 81.01%.

Fishing as a field of activity accounts for 6.59% in City Sadar Pahar Ganj. South Delhi and Shahdara record 2.89% and 2.24% of the non-agricultural workers engaged in fishing respectively.

The percentage of workers engaged in Forestry and Logging is 71.55% in New Delhi. Transferred Area and South Delhi record 50.17% and 32.98% of the non-agricultural workers engaged in Forestry and Logging respectively.

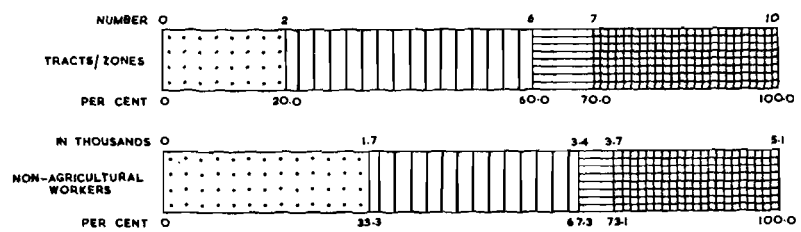
Under the last category 'Others' Rural accounts for 16.37% which is the highest and Shahdara accounts for 0.75% which is the lowest.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
1,500
1,000
500
250
100
50
LIVESTOCK & HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY & LOGGING
OTHERS
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
BELOW 20.0
20.0 — 39.9
40.0 — 59.9
60.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 7.5 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

The following statement shows the percentage of non-agricultural workers to the total workers in the primary sector, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in primary activities	Percentage of each of the four divisions of non-household industry to total non-agricultural primary activities			
		Live-stock and Hunting	Fishing	Forestry and logging	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Zone I Shahdara	25	84.70	2.24	12.31	0.75
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	83	82.11	6.59	8.16	3.14
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	96	87.07	—	9.09	3.84
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzi Mandi	31	64.55	0.65	21.14	13.66
Zone V Transferred Area	45	44.71	—	50.17	5.12
Zone VI South Delhi	25	55.19	2.89	32.98	8.94
Zone VII West Delhi	17	81.01	1.16	13.57	4.26
New Delhi	76	18.10	0.43	71.55	9.92
Delhi Cantt.	36	77.22	—	7.59	15.19
Rural	2	82.44	0.35	0.84	16.37

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 51

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING, QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of workers engaged in mining, quarrying etc., household industry and manufacturing.

Method : The percentage of workers engaged in this group of categories to total workers have been calculated for each tracts/ zones. The pescentages thus calculated have been grouped into 4 ranges and each tract/ zone has been shaded according to these gradations.

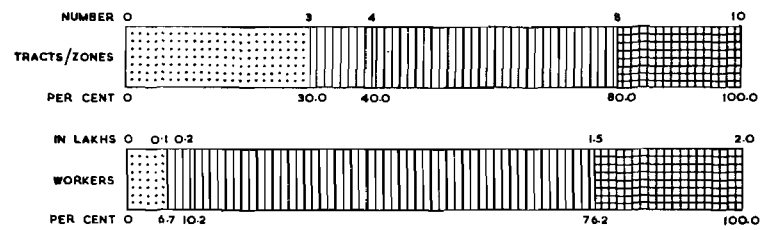
Salient Features : Out of 854,451 total workers, 195,700 workers or 22.9% of the total workers are engaged in mining, quarrying, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry. The highest percentage of these workers has been found to be in Zone III viz : Karol Bagh Patel Nagar and the lowest percentage of these workers is in Delhi Cantt.

The percentage of workers engaged in mining, quarrying, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry to total workers is higher than the State Average (22.90%) in Zone I Shahdara, Zone II City Sadar Paharganj, Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi. The percentage of these workers to total workers in Zone V Transferred Area, Zone VI South Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi Cantt. and Rural Delhi is lower than the State Average. The percentage in Zone VII West Delhi (22.44%) is very near to State Average (22.90%).

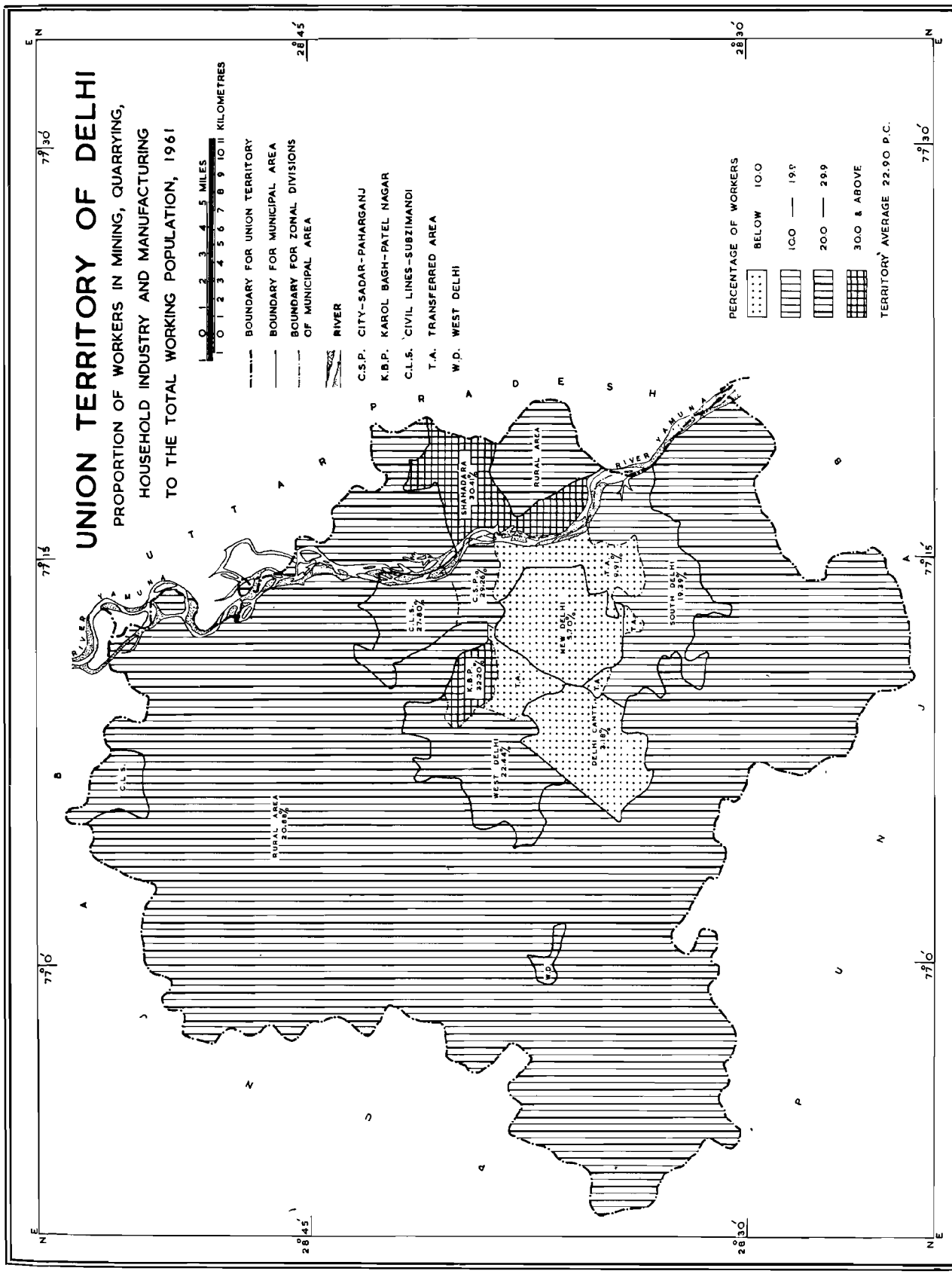
The following statement shows the percentage figures of workers in mining, quarrying, household industry and manufacturing to total working population, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	30.41
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	29.26
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	32.20
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	27.80
Zone V Transferred Area	9.91
Zone VI South Delhi	19.39
Zone VII West Delhi	22.44
New Delhi	5.69
Delhi Cantt.	3.18
Rural	20.88
Total	22.90

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi, Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 51


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING, QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS
BELOW 10.0
10.0 — 19.9
20.0 — 29.9
30.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 22.90 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA 20.68%
SHAHDARA 20.44%
RURAL AREA
C.L.S. 27.40%
C.S.P. 28.86%
K.B.P. 33.30%
NEW DELHI 4.70%
T.A. 9.91%
SOUTH DELHI 19.39%
DELHI CANTT. 3.18%
WEST DELHI 22.44%
W.D.
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 52

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose : Household industries have been classified according to eight types of activities and the percentage of workers in each of these activities to the total workers engaged in household industries are shown in this map.

Method : The eight types of activities of household industry are : (1) agro-based, (2) forest-based, (3) livestock and fish-based, (4) textile, (5) mineral based, (6) engineering, (7) chemical and (8) miscellaneous industries. Histograms proportionate to the employment strength of each type of activities are drawn and bars are arranged from highest to the lowest.

Salient Features : The chief household industry in the state is textile which employs 23.3 percent of total workers in household industry. Mineral based and livestock and fish based industries account for 18.6 percent and 18.1 percent of total workers in household industry whereas the corresponding percentage for the remaining five types of industries is less than 10.

Zone II Viz :—City Sadar Paharganj alone has 42.16 percent of the state's workers engaged in household industry. Textile and livestock and fish based are the two important types of industries which absorb 21.7 percent and 21.5 percent of the household industry workers in this area.

Rural area of Delhi ranked next to City Sadar Paharganj in employing persons in household industry which has 26 percent of its workers in textile and 26 percent in mineral based industries.

Karol Bagh Patel Nagar is the third important area of Delhi which accounts for 13.2 percent of total household industry workers. Its principal industry is livestock and fish based which has 31.4 percent of its workers.

Civil Lines Subzimandi absorb 9 percent of the total workers which are engaged in various types of household industries in Delhi. In this area 26.2 percent of its household industry workers are in textile, 16 percent are in mineral based and 15.4 percent are in engineering industries.

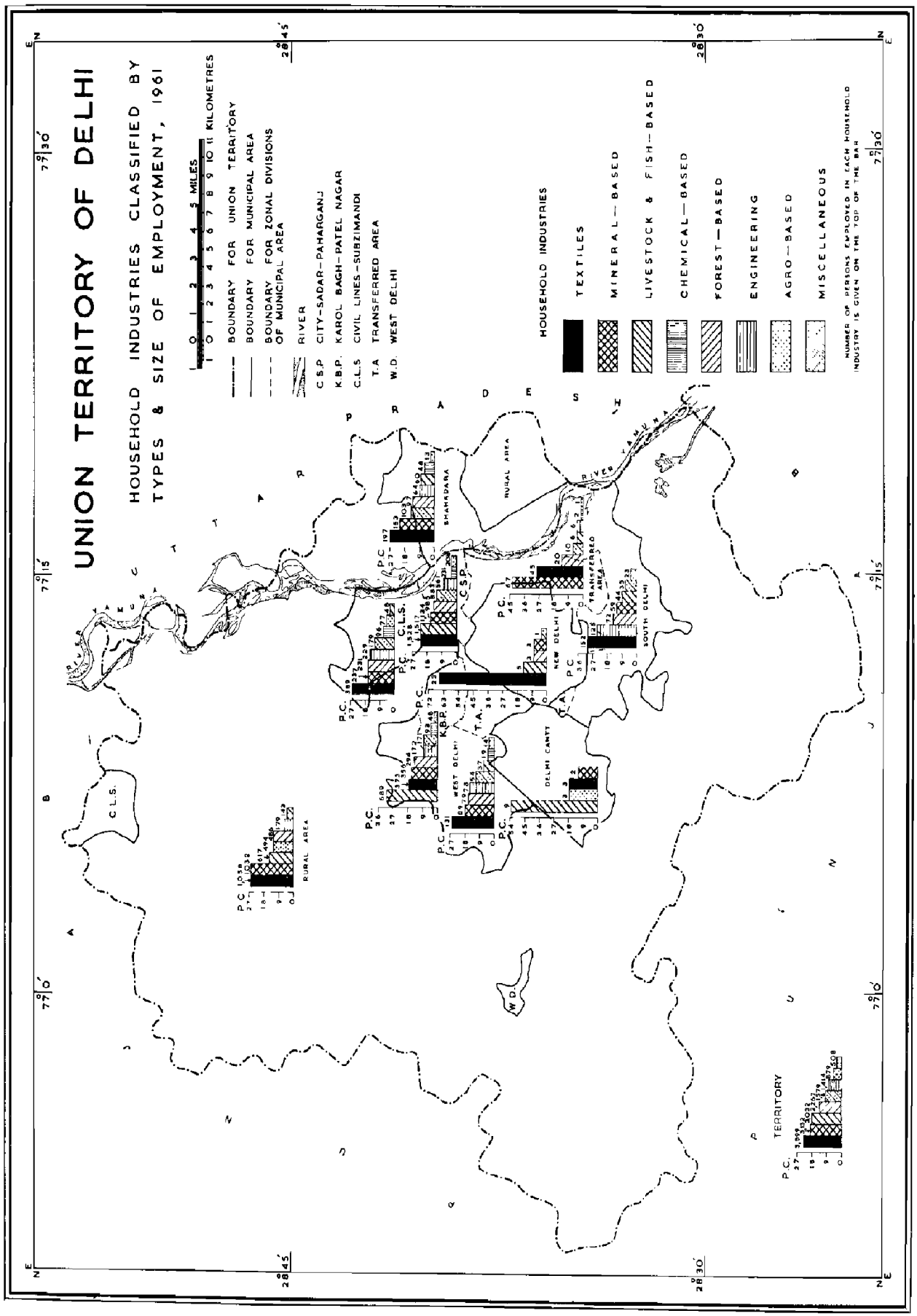
In the remaining areas viz :—Zone I Shahdara, Zone V Transferred Area, Zone VI South Delhi, Zone VII West Delhi and New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., the workers engaged in household industry are less than one thousand.

The following statement gives the percentage for each tract/zone of employment sizes in each of the five above industrial categories to the total factory employment in 1961.

TRACT/ZONE	Percentage of Person working in							
	Agro-based Industries	Forest based Industries	Livestock and fish based Industries	Textile Industries	Mineral based Industries	Engineering Industries	Chemical Industries	Miscellaneous Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Zone I Shahdara	1.77	13.20	8.16	26.80	20.82	8.71	6.53	14.01
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	2.93	13.98	21.53	21.69	16.10	7.96	3.28	12.53
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	2.18	13.39	31.38	16.99	16.21	7.83	4.23	7.79
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	5.18	15.55	3.23	26.18	15.95	15.41	6.46	12.04
Zone V Transferred Area	0.64	12.74	3.82	28.66	42.68	3.82	1.27	6.37
Zone VI South Delhi	4.49	14.06	8.59	29.69	11.52	24.42	0.39	6.84
Zone VII West Delhi	2.79	15.77	7.39	26.15	17.76	15.57	3.79	10.78
New Delhi	—	8.57	14.29	65.71	8.57	—	—	2.86
Delhi Cantt.	17.65	—	52.94	17.65	11.76	—	—	—
Rural	12.27	12.07	15.33	26.28	25.63	4.45	0.42	3.55

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 52


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES & SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES
TEXTILES
MINERAL—BASED
LIVESTOCK & FISH—BASED
CHEMICAL—BASED
FOREST—BASED
ENGINEERING
AGRO—BASED
MISCELLANEOUS
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IS GIVEN ON THE TOP OF THE BAR
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
BHANDARA
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT
TRANSFERRED AREA
C.L.S.
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
T.A.
W.D.
P.C.
TERRITORY
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 53

FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose : The percentage distribution of workers amongst the various types of industries are shown in this map.

Method : Persons working in manufacturing other than household industry have been classified according to eight types of activities viz : (a) agro-based industry (b) forest based (c) livestock and fish based (d) textile (e) mineral based (f) engineering (g) chemical and (h) miscellaneous industries. Histograms of each type of activity are drawn and the bars have been arranged from highest to lowest.

Salient Features : The percentage share of workers in the various types of industries in Delhi is as follows :—

(1) Textile Industry	25.67 percent
(2) Mineral Based Industry	19.14 percent
(3) Engineering Industry	16.57 percent
(4) Miscellaneous Industry	16.12 percent
(5) Forest Based Industry	7.60 percent
(6) Agro-based Industry	5.40 percent
(7) Chemical Industry	4.77 percent
(8) Livestock and Fish Based Industry	4.73 percent

Textile based industries are predominant in Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi, Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, and Delhi Cantt.

Engineering industries are important in Zone VII West Delhi, Zone V Transferred Area, and Delhi Cantt. only.

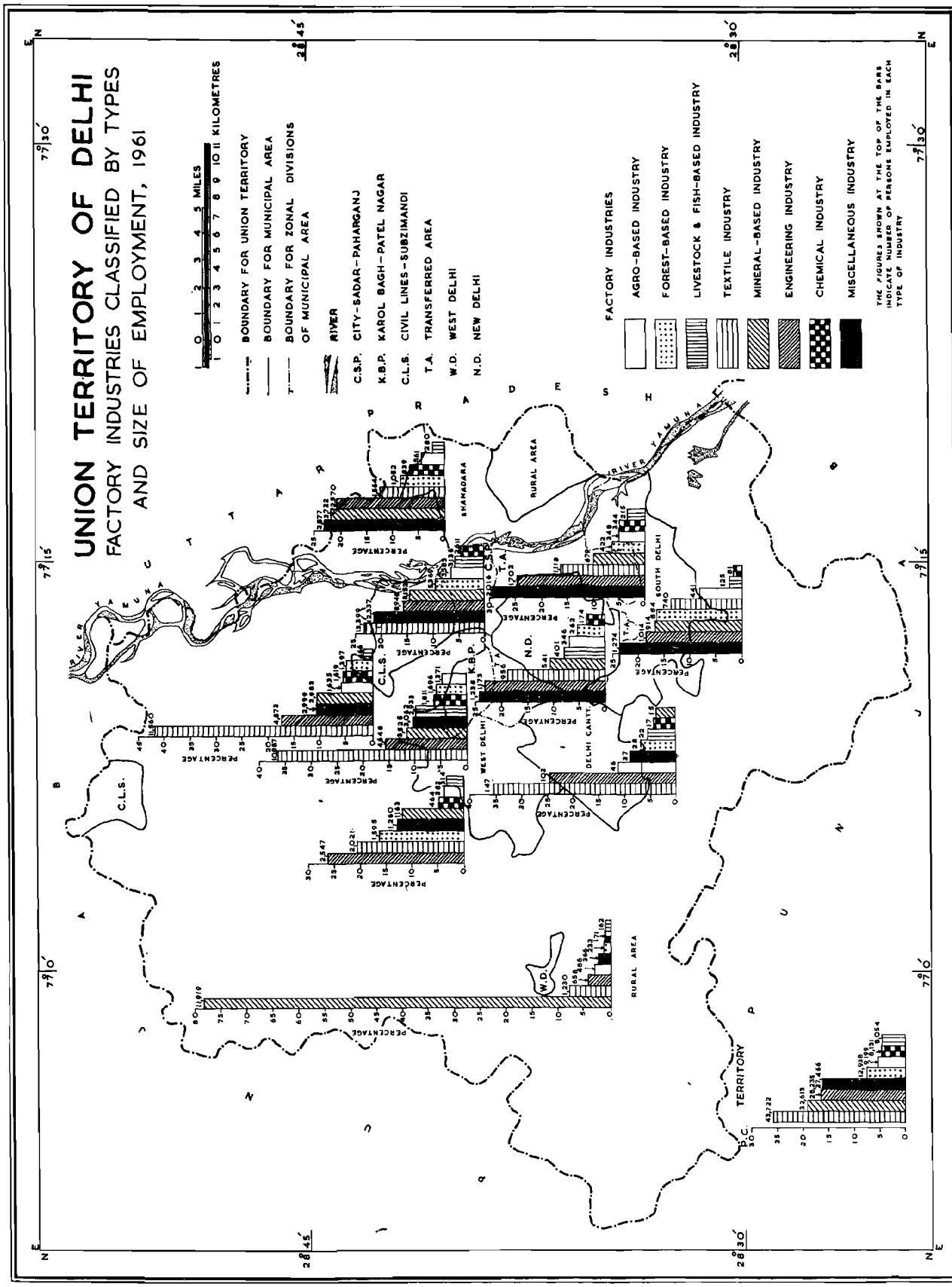
Other types of industries are of insignificant importance in Delhi.

The percentage of workers in the above 8 types of industries for each tract/zone is given in the following statement.

TRACT/ZONE	Percentage of Persons working in							
	Agro-based Industries	Forest based Industries	Livestock and fish based Industries	Textile Industries	Mineral based Industries	Engineering Industries	Chemical Industries	Miscellaneous Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Zone I Shahdara	4.50	8.44	2.24	12.55	21.84	20.62	6.73	23.08
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	6.23	9.33	5.45	23.29	14.17	15.55	4.54	21.44
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	4.56	5.65	9.77	36.58	11.74	15.48	6.03	10.20
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	5.94	5.07	1.69	41.99	10.83	17.70	5.88	10.89
Zone V Transferred Area	5.08	6.17	3.14	16.34	9.92	24.87	5.03	29.46
Zone VI South Delhi	8.06	16.15	2.28	13.52	16.70	18.53	1.48	23.28
Zone VII West Delhi	3.92	16.37	3.22	20.74	11.93	26.13	4.76	12.93
New Delhi	6.80	5.15	7.88	18.78	10.63	23.04	3.42	24.32
Delhi Cantt.	11.11	6.76	5.31	35.51	3.62	24.64	4.11	8.94
Rural	3.19	1.53	1.06	8.08	78.29	4.32	1.12	2.40

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 53


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
N.D. NEW DELHI
FACTORY INDUSTRIES
AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY
FOREST-BASED INDUSTRY
LIVESTOCK & FISH-BASED INDUSTRY
TEXTILE INDUSTRY
MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRY
ENGINEERING INDUSTRY
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRY
THE FIGURES SHOWN AT THE TOP OF THE BARS INDICATE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH TYPE OF INDUSTRY
RIVER YAMUNA
SHAHADARA
RURAL AREA
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
U.T. TERRITORY
PERCENTAGE

Map No. 54

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose : This map brings out the number of factories and workshops classified by different sizes of employment.

Method : Bars proportionate to the percentage values of each of the five sizes of employment to the total are drawn for all the tracts/zones. The different sizes of employment are 1—5, 6—19, 20—49, 50—99 and 100 persons and above. All the bars are shaded differently.

Salient Features : Out of 8,414 factories and workshops in Delhi 4,899 i.e. 58.22% of factories employ persons in employment size group of 1—5; 29.68% of factories have employees in the employment group 6—19; 7.52% in the group 20—49, 2.50% in the group 50—99; and only 2.08% in the group 100 persons and above.

Nearly half of the factories in each tract/zone except in Delhi Cantt. employ persons in employment size group of 1—5 persons.

Zone VII viz :—West Delhi has the maximum number of industrial establishment employing 6—19 persons and the percentage share of this category to total number of establishments is 32.80 compared to the state average of 29.68% and the lowest is 9.09% in rural Delhi.

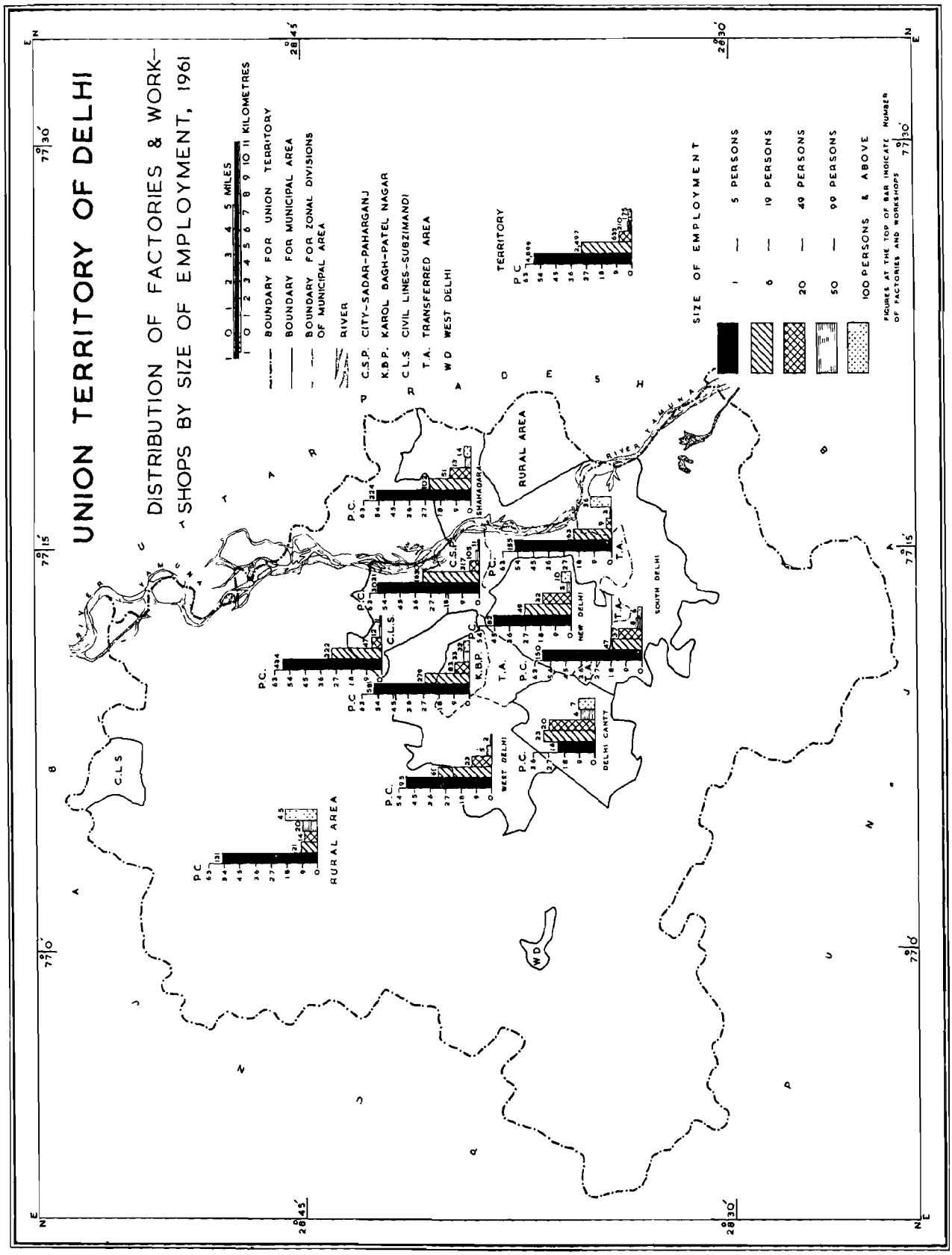
Amongst the industrial units employing 20—49 persons the highest share is 27.78% in Delhi Cantt. and the lowest is 3.38% in Zone V Transferred Area.

Factories and workshops employing 50—99 persons constitute 2.50% of Delhi's total establishments and the highest share is 8.66% in rural Delhi and the lowest is 1.13% in Zone V Transferred Area.

In the category of 100 persons and above, Rural Delhi leads with 19.48%. Zone II viz :—City Sadar Paharganj has the lowest percentage (0.22%) share of factories employing 100 persons and over.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 54


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES & WORK-SHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D WEST DELHI
SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT
1 — 5 PERSONS
6 — 19 PERSONS
20 — 49 PERSONS
50 — 99 PERSONS
100 PERSONS & ABOVE
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF BAR INDICATE NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
SHAHDARA
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT
TERRITORY
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 55

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the location of food processing industries, which include seven categories of industries viz : (a) Grain mills (b) Dal mills (c) Oil mills (d) Bakery products (e) Canning and Preservation of fruits and vegetables (f) Hydrogenated oil and (h) Manufacturing of dairy products.

Method : Circles proportionate to total employment have been drawn for each category.

Salient Featrues : In 1961, there were 10 grain mills, 4 dal mills, 8 oil mills (other than hydrogenated oils), 8 producing bakery products, 4 industries dealing with canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables, 2 hydrogenated oil mills and 4 mills manufacturing dairy products.

Grain mills are the largest among the food processing industries offering about 30.4% of total employment. Out of 10 mills 4 are situated on Najafgarh road whereas the others are scattered in different parts of Delhi.

Manufacturing of dairy products takes second place in employing persons amongst the food processing industries. All the four industries are situated in different parts of Delhi. 19.2% of the total workers of food processing industries are employed by these mills.

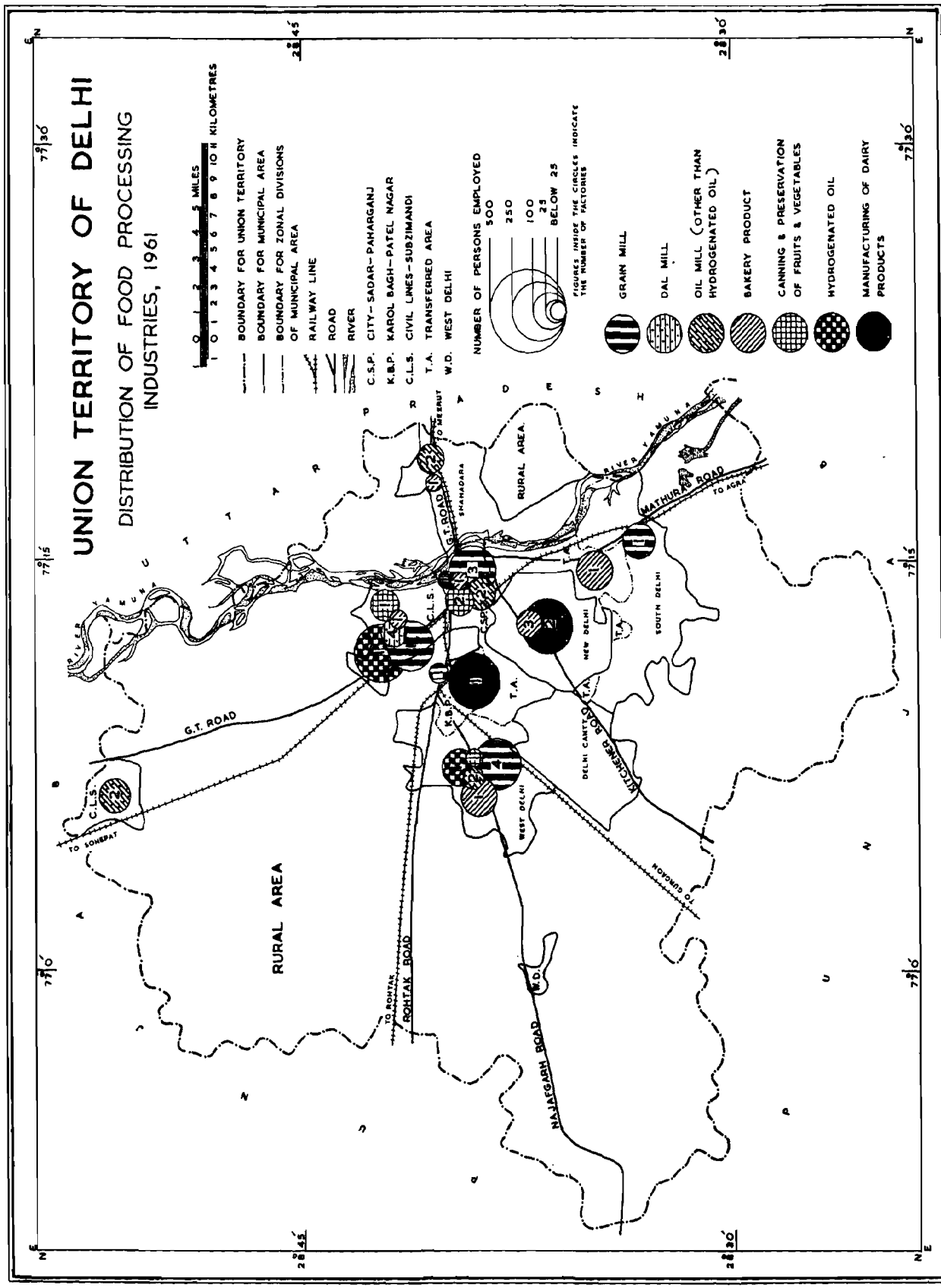
Among the food processing industries, hydrogenated oil mills stood third in the number of employees. 15.3% of total workers were employed by these mills. There were two big units producing hydrogenated oil, one at Roshanara Road and the other at Najafgarh road.

There are eight units of backery products in Delhi according to the returns received from the Directorate of Industries, Delhi. Three are situated in Connaught Place while the other five are situated in various parts of Delhi.

Oil mills other than hydrogenated oils, canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables and Dal mills employ 10.8%, 7.0% and 2.5% of the total workers respectively.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 55


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
500
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
GRAIN MILL
DAL MILL
OIL MILL (OTHER THAN HYDROGENATED OIL)
BAKERY PRODUCT
CANNING & PRESERVATION OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES
HYDROGENATED OIL
MANUFACTURING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
G.T. ROAD
TO SONEPAT
TO ROHTAK
ROHTAK ROAD
NAJAFGARH ROAD
TO GURGAON
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
RIVER YAMUNA
TO BARRAGE
TO SHAHADARA
TO MEERUT
G.T. ROAD
KAROL BAGH
PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S.
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
T.A.
WEST DELHI
W.D.
RIDGE
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 56

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of (1) Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles (2) Woolen mills and (3) Silk mills.

Method : Circles proportionate to employment in each branch of industry are drawn. The three categories have been differentiated by using different shades.

Salient Features : Textile industries in Delhi can be divided into three branches—spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles, woolen mills and silk mills.

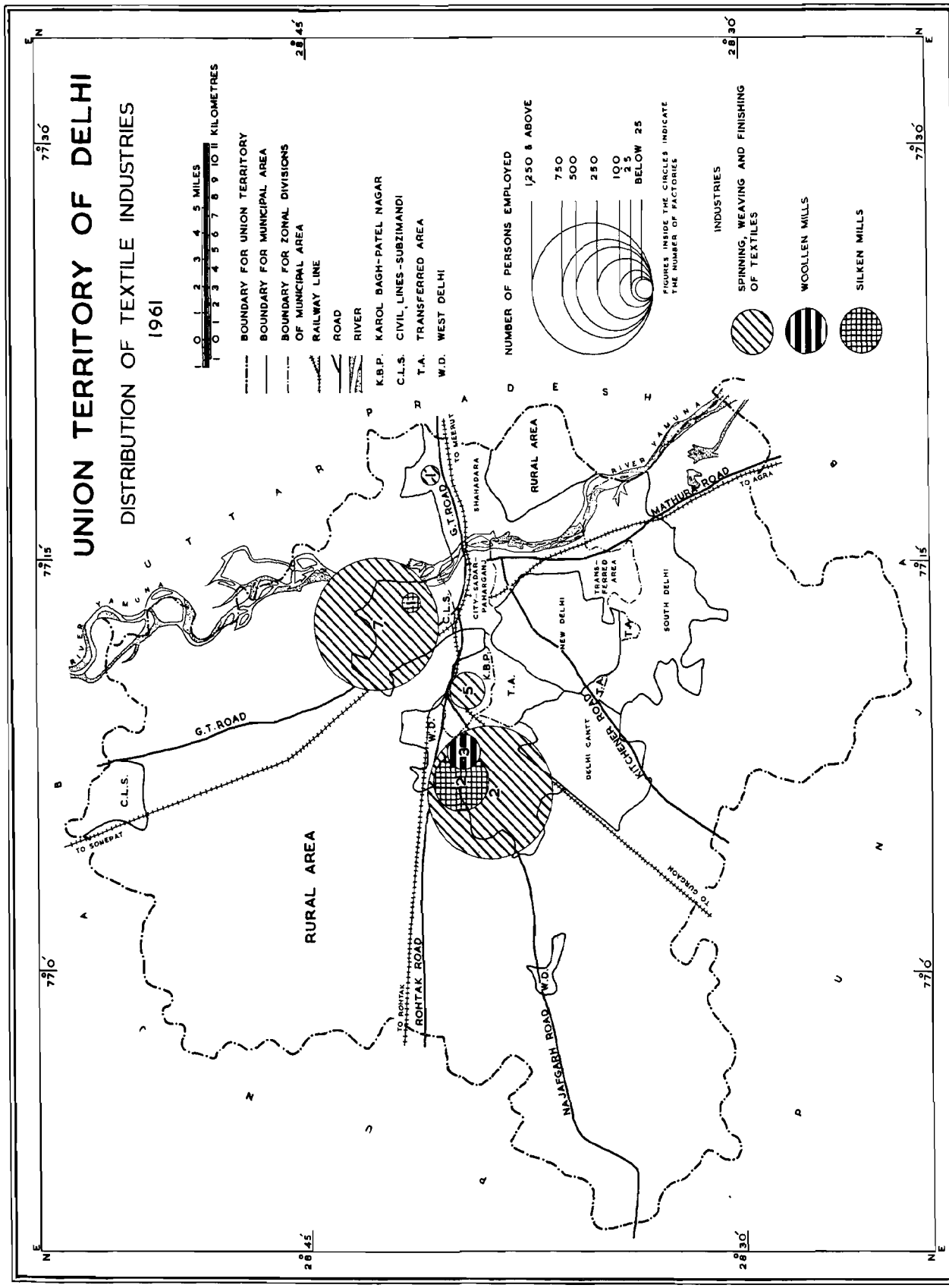
There is only one woolen mill in Delhi situated at Najafgarh road and employing only 84 persons.

There are three silk mills, two at Najafgarh Road having 267 employees and one at Khyber Pass with 17 employees only.

There are fifteen spinning, weaving and finishing of textile mills offering employment to 17,124 persons. Three of these mills are situated at Bara Hindu Rao employing about 7,500 persons. In Subzimandi area there are three mills employing about 4,800 workers. A single mill at Azadpur employs about 1,122 workers. The other mills are spread over various parts of Delhi.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 56


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
1,250 & ABOVE
750
500
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
SPINNING, WEAVING AND FINISHING OF TEXTILES
WOOLLEN MILLS
SILKEN MILLS
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
G.T.ROAD
TO MEERUT
SHAHADARA
CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
C.L.S.
K.B.P.
T.A.
W.D.
NEW DELHI
TRANS-FERRED AREA
SOUTH DELHI
DELHI CANTT
RING ROAD
KITCHENER
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
TO SOMEPAT
TO ROHTAK
ROHTAK ROAD
NAJAFGARH ROAD
TO GURGAON
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 57

DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : The locations of wood-based industries have been shown in this map. These industries are : saw mills, furnitures and fixtures and paper and paper products.

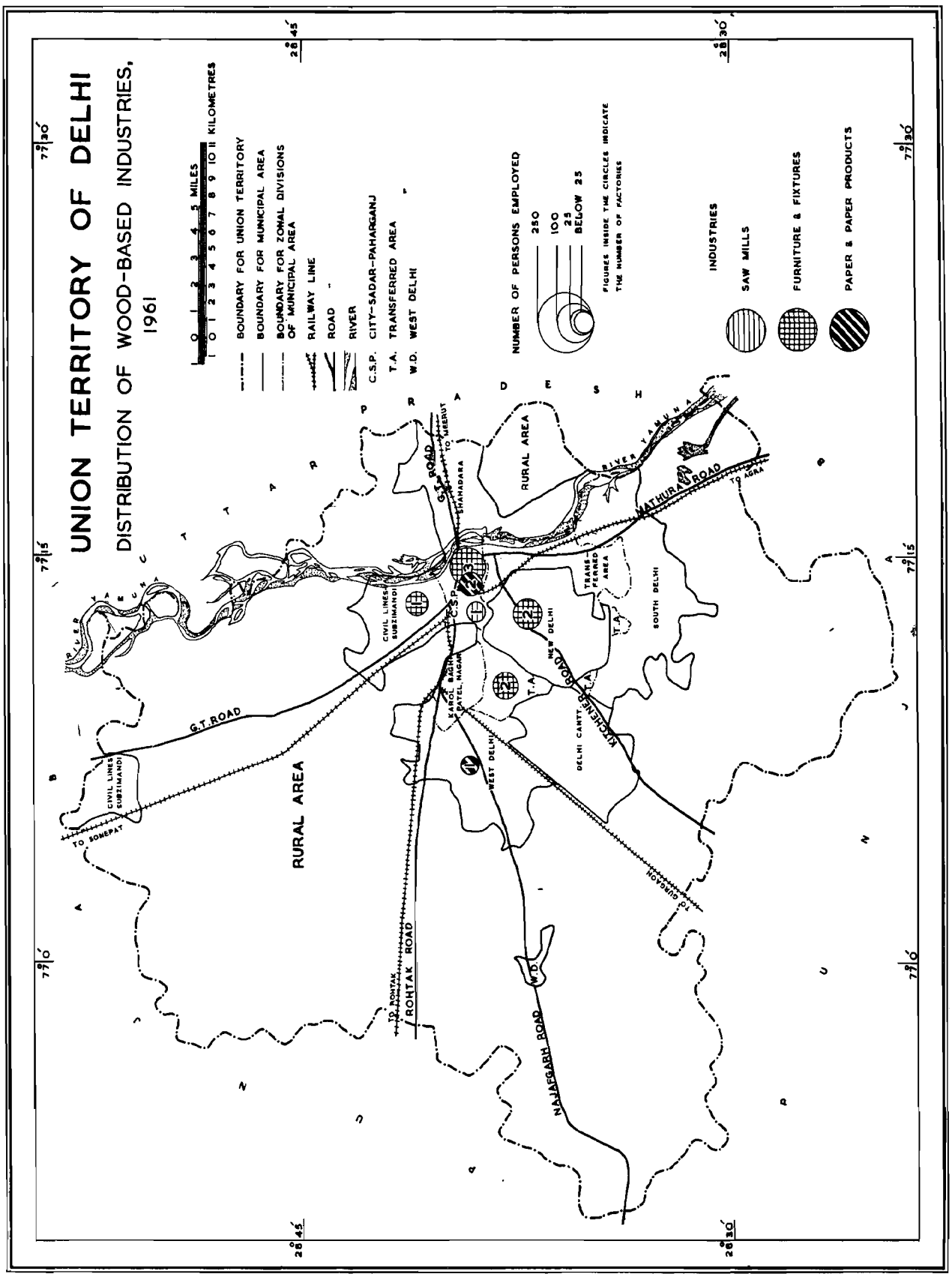
Method : Saw mills, furnitures and fixtures and paper and paper products are shown separately by different shades of hatching. Circles proportionate to the total employment in these industries are drawn.

Salient Features : According to the returns received by the Directorate of Industries, there are 12 industries classified under wood-based industries. These industries have been further sub-divided into three groups : Saw mills, Manufacture of furniture and fixtures (wooden) and Paper and paper products.

Wood based industries support only 306 persons in Delhi, 249 persons are working in manufacture of furniture and fixtures (wooden) and the rest in Saw mills and Paper and paper products.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 57


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
SAW MILLS
FURNITURE & FIXTURES
PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
G.T. ROAD
TO GEERUT
SHAHADARA
RIVER YAMUNA
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
CIVIL LINES SUBZIMANDI
TO SONEPAT
G.T. ROAD
ROHTAK ROAD
TO ROHTAK
NAJAFGARH ROAD
W.D.
KAROL BAGH PATEL NAGAR
C.S.P.
CIVIL LINES SUBZIMANDI
T.A.
NEW DELHI
TRANS-FERRED AREA
T.A.
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
T.A.
MOTI BAGH
MOTI BAGH
TO GURGAON
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 58

DISTRIBUTION OF LEATHER INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : The location of Leather Industries viz : Tanners and leather finishing, manufacturing of boots and shoes and manufacturing leather products (except footwear) is shown in this map.

Method : As in the case of other maps relating to the distribution of industries, in this case also circles proportionate to total employment in each category of industry are drawn.

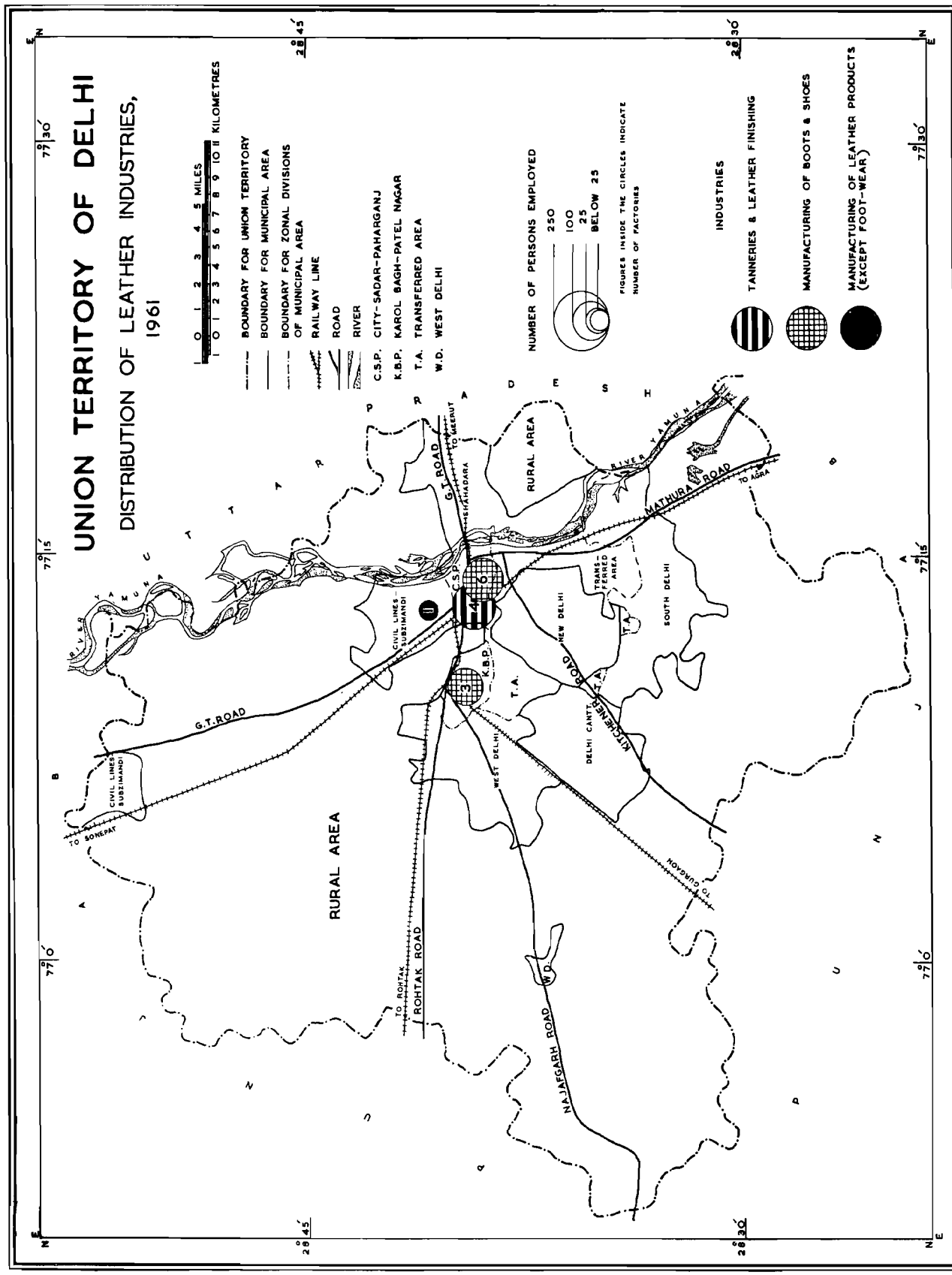
Salient Features . According to the returns compiled by and received from the Directorate of Industries, there are about 153 workers engaged in tanning and leather finishing goods, 248 workers are engaged in the manufacturing of boots and shoes and only 12 persons have been reported to be working in manufacturing of leather products (except footwear).

Two units of tanners and leather finishing goods which have the strength of 56 workers are situated in Sadar Bazar and the remaining two with 97 workers are located in Motia Khan.

Out of 9 units of manufacturing of boots and shoes, 3 are located in Sadar Bazar, 3 in Basti Harphool Singh and 3 in Karol Bagh.

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 58


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF LEATHER INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
TANNERIES & LEATHER FINISHING
MANUFACTURING OF BOOTS & SHOES
MANUFACTURING OF LEATHER PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FOOT-WEAR)
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
G.T. ROAD
TO MEERUT
TO SHAHADARA
RIVER YAMUNA
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
CIVIL LINES SUBZIMANDI
G.T. ROAD
TO SONEPAT
ROHTAK ROAD
TO ROHTAK
NAJAFGARH ROAD
TO GURGAON
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
TRANS-FERRED AREA
T.A.
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
W.D.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 59

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : This map is drawn to show the location of non-metallic mineral-based industries. The type of industries included in this category are : (1) manufacture of bricks and tiles, (2) manufacture of pottery china and earthenware and (3) manufacture of glass and glass products except optical lenses.

Method : The method of drawing this map is the same as mentioned in the other industry map.

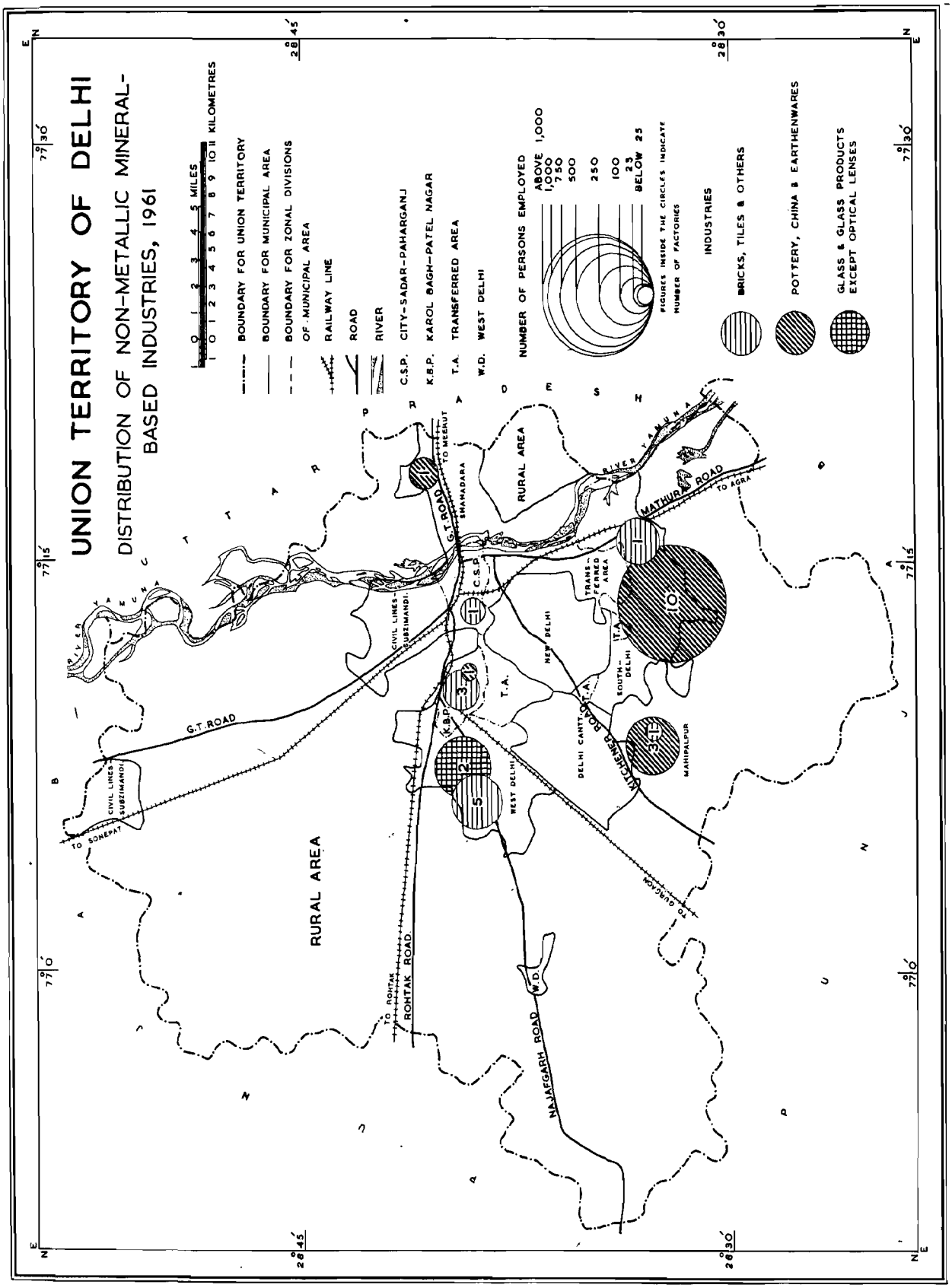
Salient Features : Delhi State supports about 28 units of non-metallic mineral based industries with a total employment of 2,235 workers. Manufacturing of pottery china and earthenwares has been by far the most important non-metallic industry in the state. There are 15 units employing about 1,391 workers. These are mainly concentrated in West Delhi. Five of these units are situated at Yusuf Sarai, three at Mahipalpur and two are at factory road (near Vinay Nagar) and the other five are spread over various parts of Delhi.

Brick and tile manufacturing units are scattered. Out of 11 units, four are situated at Najafgarh Road. This branch of industry employs about 570 persons.

There are only two manufacturing units of glass and glass products (except optical lenses), one is situated at Rampur (Najafgarh Road) and the other is at Basai Darapur.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 59


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
ABOVE 1,000
1,000
750
500
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
BRICKS, TILES & OTHERS
POTTERY, CHINA & EARTHENWARES
GLASS & GLASS PRODUCTS EXCEPT OPTICAL LENSES
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
G.T. ROAD
TO MEERUT
SHAHADARA
CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
TO SONEPAT
ROHTAK ROAD
TO ROHTAK
NAJAFGARH ROAD
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
TO GURGAON
NEW DELHI
TRANS-FERRED AREA
T.A.
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
SOUTH-DELHI
MAHIPALPUR
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 60

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : The map shows the location of engineering industries which are classified into (a) electric fans, radiators etc. and (b) storage batteries.

Method : Circles proportionate to the total employment in these industries are drawn.

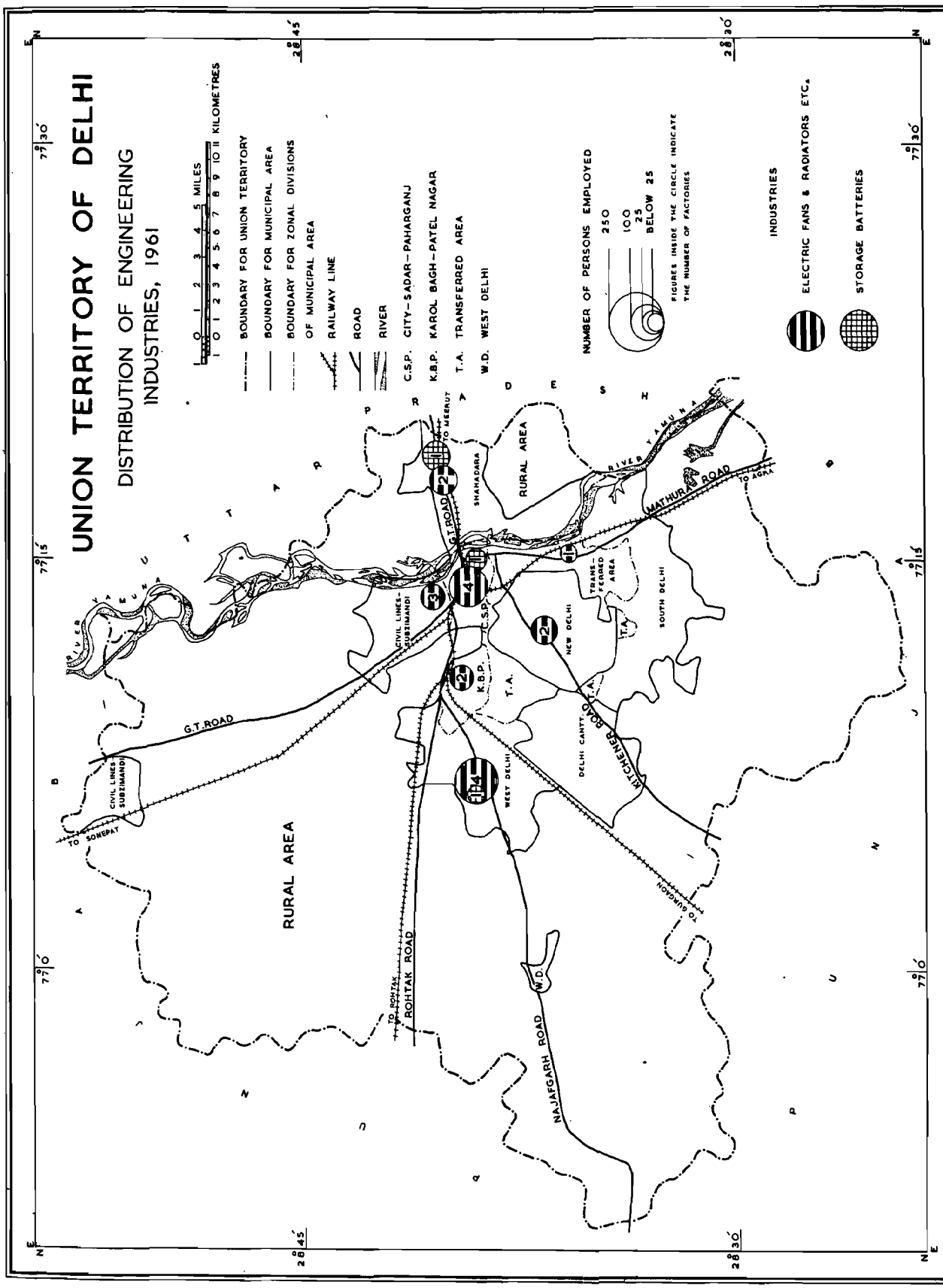
Salient Features : In 1961, about 628 workers were employed in about 21 engineeing workshops in Delhi.

There are 18 units with 521 workers under the category electric fans, radiators etc. Four of these are at Najafgarh Road, three at Subzimandi, two at Shahdara and remaining nine are scattered.

There are three storage of batteries units in Delhi, one is at G.T. Road Shahdara which supports 65 workers, the second at Kashmere Gate which supports 27 workers and the third at Najafgarh Road which has the strength of 15 workers.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 60


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
ELECTRIC FANS & RADIATORS ETC.
STORAGE BATTERIES
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
G.T. ROAD
TO MEERUT
SHAHADARA
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
TRANS-FERRED AREA
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
KITCHENER ROAD
TO GURGAON
TO SONEPAT
TO ROHTAK
ROHTAK ROAD
W.D.
NAJAFGARH ROAD
28°45'
28°30'
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'

Map No. 61

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : The location of industries viz :—manufacture of bicycles and aircraft building and repairing are shown in this map.

Method : Circles are drawn proportionate to the number of persons employed in the industry.

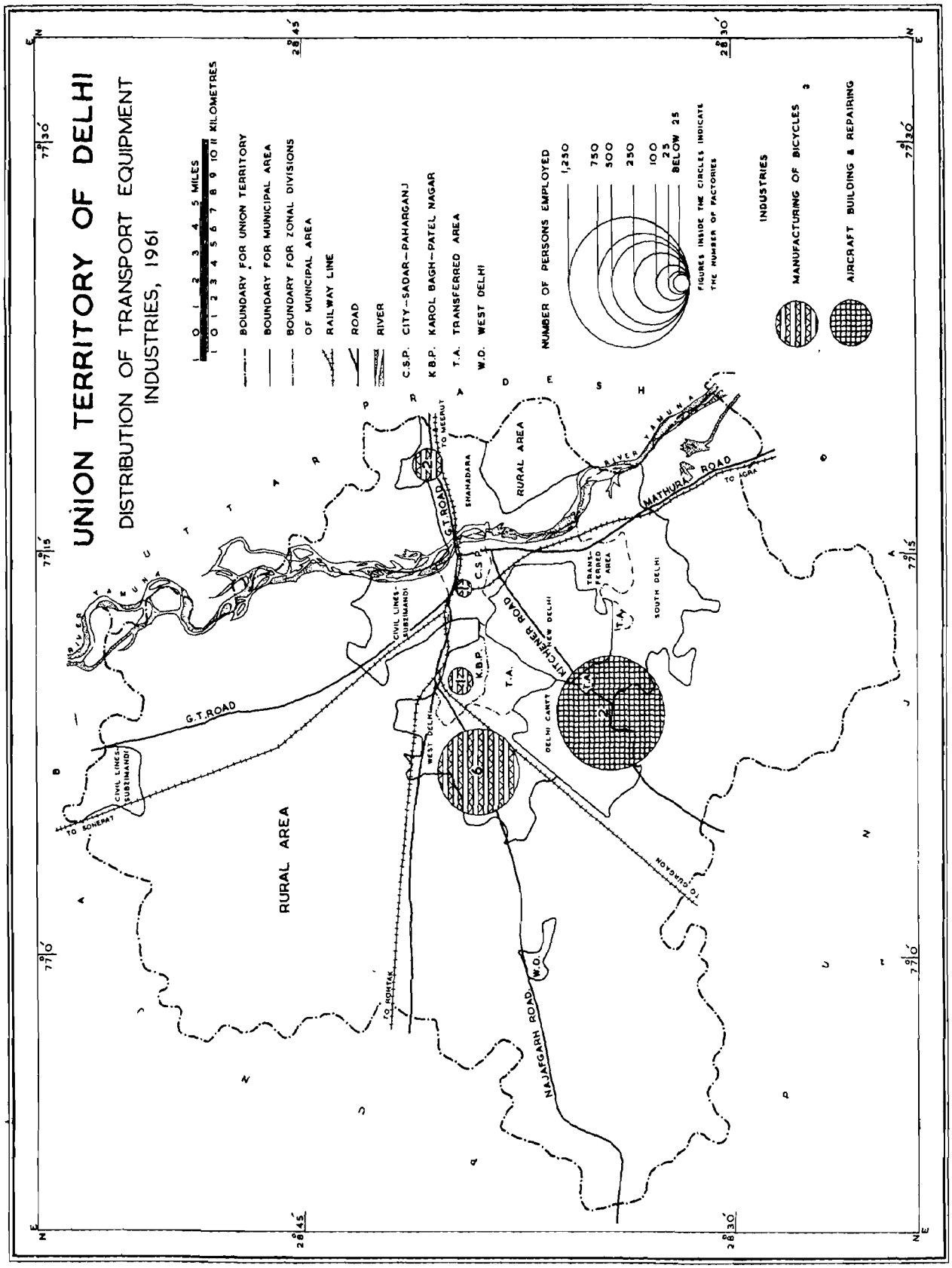
Salient Features : There are ten bicycle manufacturing units in Delhi employing about 734 workers. In Najafgarh there are 6 units, 2 units are in Shahdara and 1 each at New Rohtak Road and Lawrence Road.

There are two aircraft building and repairing centres in Delhi one at Safdarjang airport and the other at Palam airport. Both these units employ about 1,012 workers.

In this map, circle proportionate to total persons employed by both the aircraft building and repairing centres has been drawn at one place only because both the centres submit combined returns to the Directorate of Industries and separate information for each centre was not available.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 61


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
1,250
750
500
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
MANUFACTURING OF BICYCLES
AIRCRAFT BUILDING & REPAIRING
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
G.T.ROAD
TO MEERUT
SHAHADARA
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
K.B.P.
T.A.
C.S.P.
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
NEW DELHI
TRANS-FERRED AREA
SOUTH DELHI
KITCHENER ROAD
TO BONEPAT
TO ROHTAK
TO GURGAON
NAJAFGARH ROAD
W.D.
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 62

DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of chemical industries. The following four categories have been shown :—

(a) Heavy chemicals.
(b) Matches.
(c) Plastic articles and
(d) Rubber and rubber products (others).

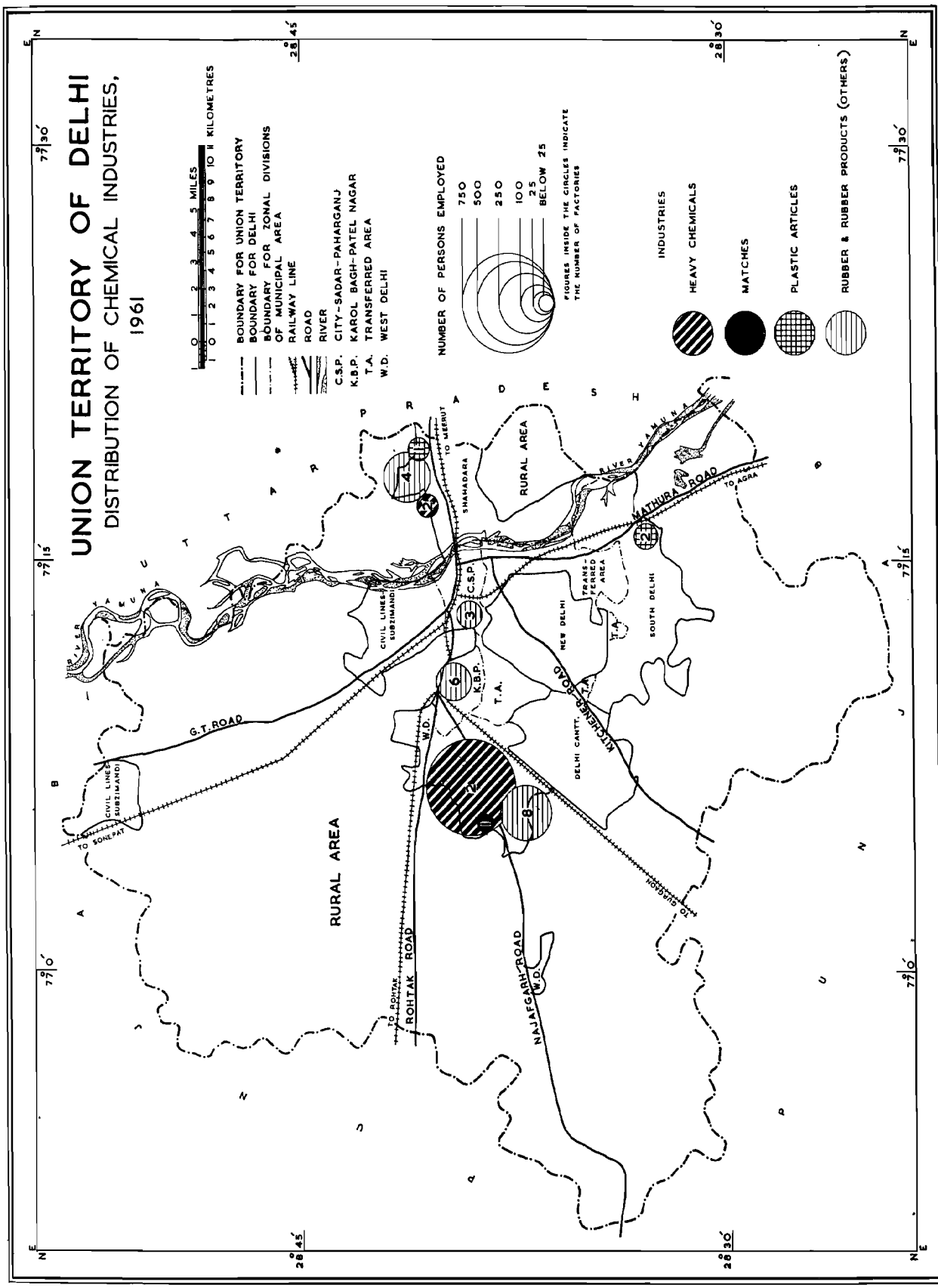
Method : Circles proportionate to total employment in each of the above four categories of industries have been drawn.

Source : Chief Inspector of Industries, Delhi.

Salient Features : According to the returns received by the Directorate of Industries there are 4 heavy chemical units, 1 match manufacturing unit, 3 units of manufacturing plastic articles and 21 units of manufacturing rubber and rubber products (others) in Delhi.

Chemical industries employ about 1,426 workers. Two units of heavy chemicals are situated at Najafgarh Road and the other two are at G. T. Road Shahdara. These units support about 704 workers.

Map No. 62


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
750
500
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
HEAVY CHEMICALS
MATCHES
PLASTIC ARTICLES
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS (OTHERS)
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
G.T. ROAD
TO SONEPAT
CIVIL LINES SUBZIMANDI
CIVIL LINES SUBZIMANDI
TO MEERUT
SHAHADARA
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
T.A.
W.D.
NEW DELHI
TRANSFERRED AREA
T.A.
SOUTH DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
KITCHENER ROAD
NORTHERN OT
ROHTAK ROAD
TO ROHTAK
NAJAFGARH ROAD
W.D.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 63

DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of scientific instrument industries which are classified into two categories viz :—(a) manufacture of photographic, optical goods and (b) manufacture of musical instruments.

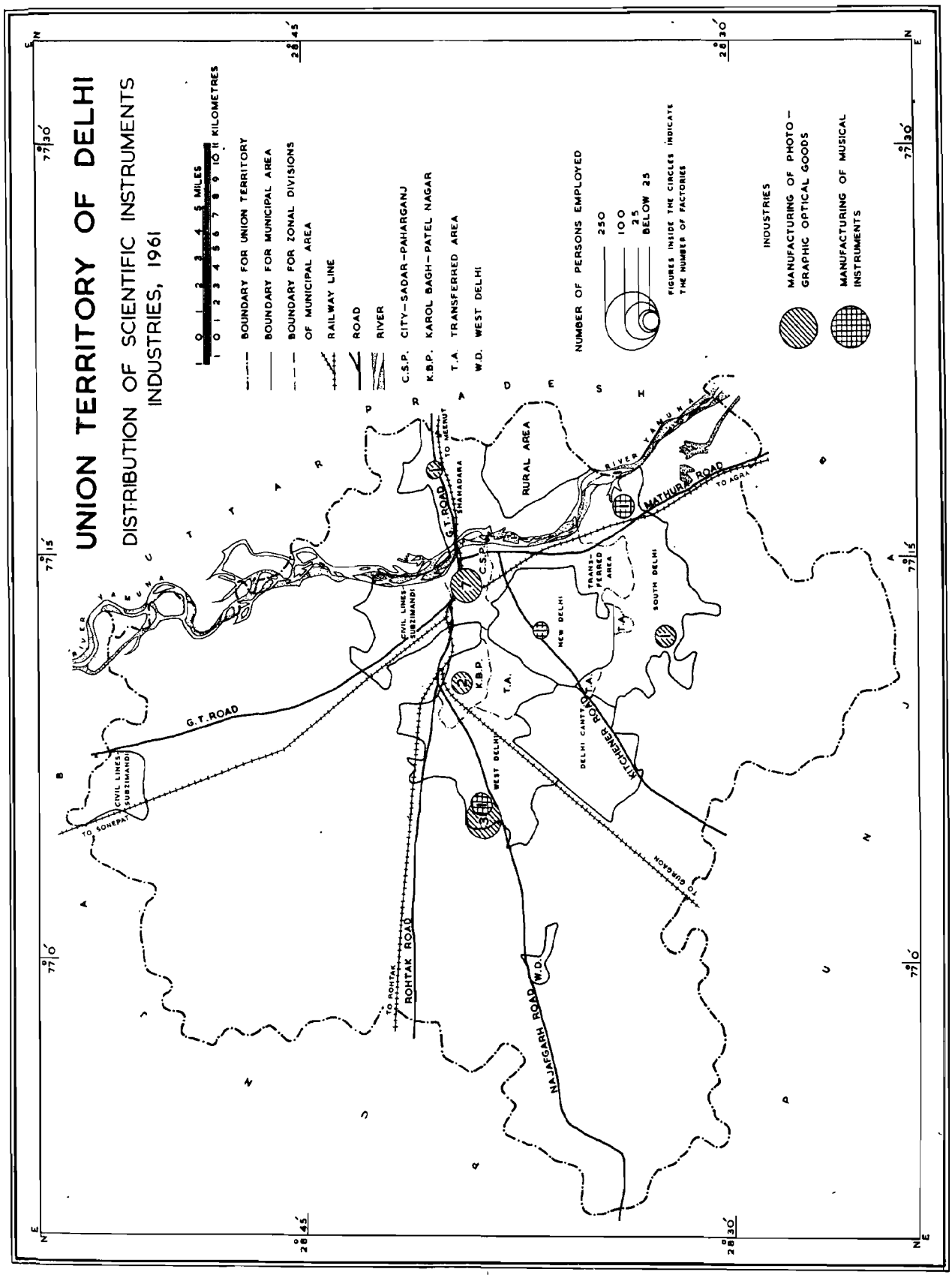
Method : Circles proportionate to total employment in these industries have been drawn.

Salient Features : There are 14 units of manufacturing of photographic optical goods, supporting about 272 workers. Three of these units are located at Najafgarh Road, two at Karol Bagh, two at Queens Road and the remaining seven are scattered.

There are three units of manufacturing of musical instruments. One is situated at Najafgarh Road which employs 25 persons. One is at Industrial Estate Okhla with an employment of 43 workers and third is at A.I.R. New Delhi where there are only 16 workers.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

Map No. 63


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRIES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
250
100
25
BELOW 25
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
INDUSTRIES
MANUFACTURING OF PHOTO-GRAPHIC OPTICAL GOODS
MANUFACTURING OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
G.T. ROAD
TO MEERUT
SHAHDARA
MATHURA ROAD
TO AGRA
CIVIL LINES SUBZIMANDI
TO SONEPAT
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
TRANS-FERRED AREA
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT. P.A.
MITCHENER ROAD
TO GURGAON
ROHTAK ROAD
TO ROHTAK
NAJAFGARH ROAD
W.D.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 64

DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961

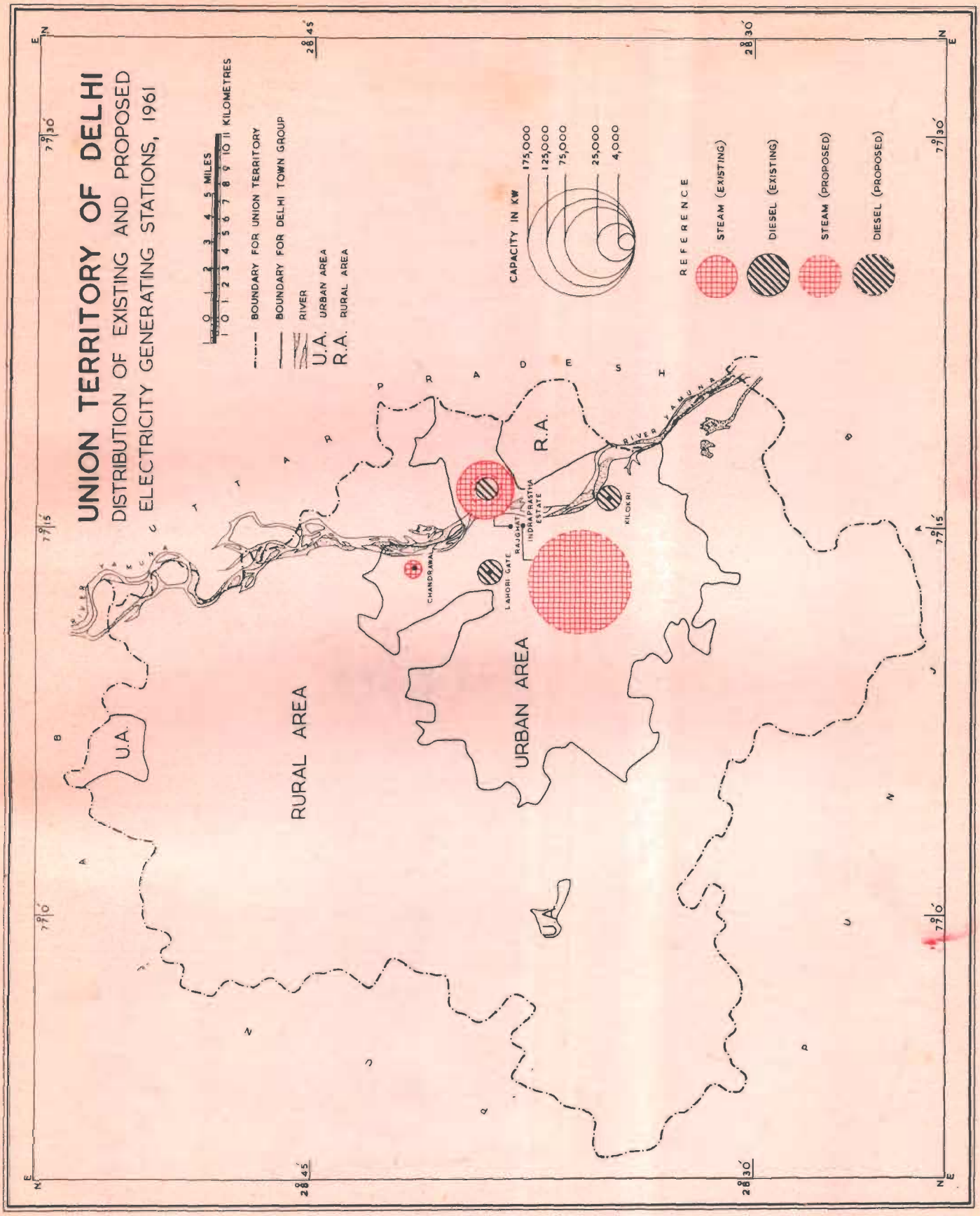
Purpose : The purpose of the map is to display the distribution of existing and proposed electricity generating stations in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1961.

Method : Circles proportionate to square root of the generating capacity of proposed and existing power plants are drawn in their respective positions. The circumference of the circle in case of existing plants are drawn in continuous lines and in broken lines in case of proposed stations.

Salient Features : There are five generating stations which are functioning and they generate 78,400 KW of electricity. Out of these five, two are generating 55,600 KW of electricity with steam and the remaining three are generating electricity with diesel.

Four power stations with total generating capacity of 176,000 KW are proposed to be set up. All the four will generate electricity with steam. Three are proposed to be set up at Indraprastha Estate with their total capacity as 161,000 KW and fourth one with 15,000 KW is to be set up at Rajghat.

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED
ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
R.A. RURAL AREA
CAPACITY IN KW
175,000
125,000
75,000
25,000
4,000
REFERENCE
STEAM (EXISTING)
DIESEL (EXISTING)
STEAM (PROPOSED)
DIESEL (PROPOSED)
U.A.
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
R.A.
U.A.
CHANDRAWAL
LAHORI GATE
RAJGHAT
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
KILOKRI
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 65

TRANSMISSION NETWORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

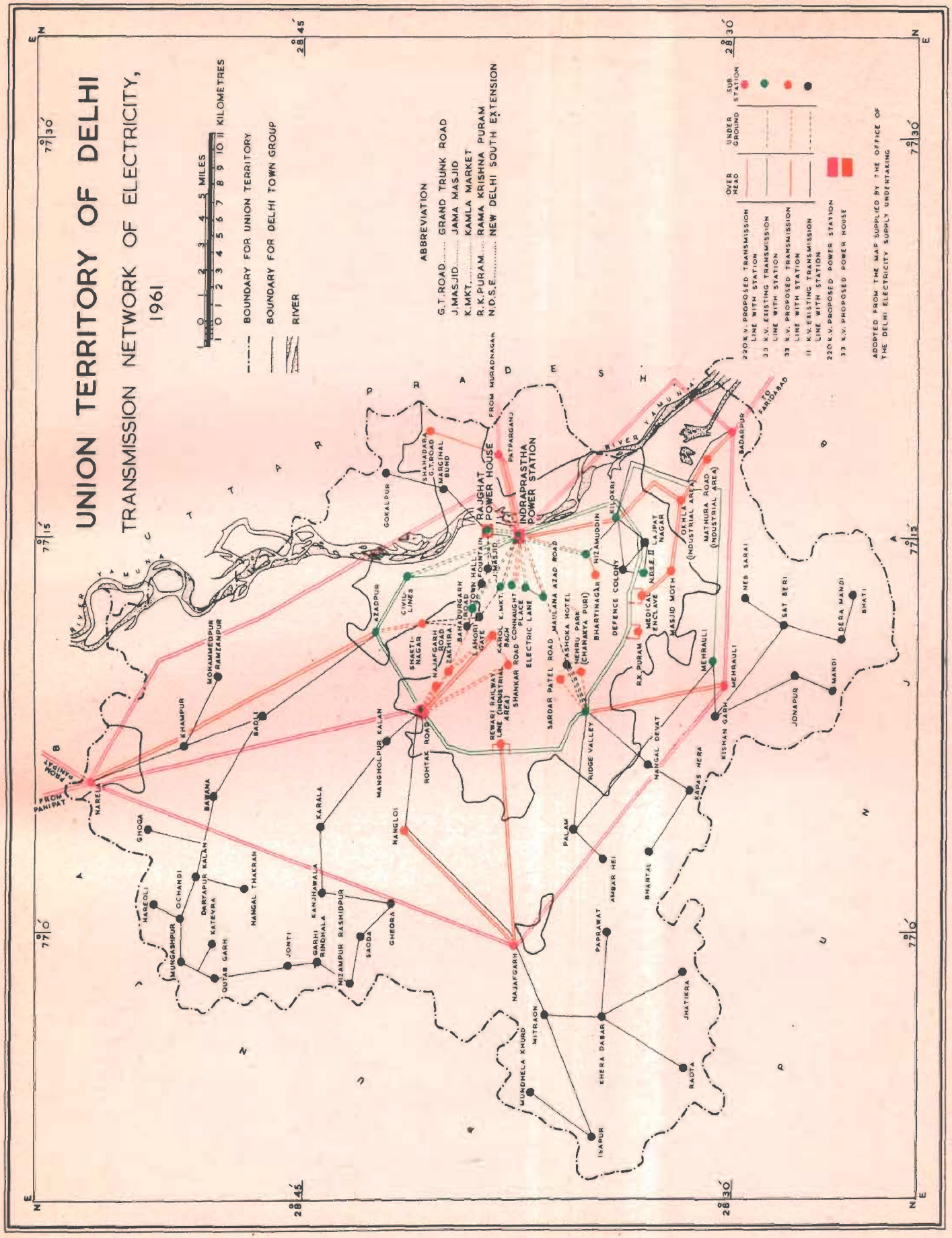
Purpose : This map shows the transmission lines of the Delhi Electric Grid, diesel and steam power-houses and sub-stations, both existing and proposed in the Union Territory of Delhi by different colours.

Method : The transmission lines are shown in four colours viz., 220 K.V. (proposed) in red; 33 K.V. (existing) in green; 33 K.V. (proposed) in yellow and 11 K.V. (existing) in black alongwith the symbols to differentiate power stations, power-houses and sub-stations.

Salient Features : The electricity is transmitted by 33 K.V. and 11 K.V. lines at the present but in future it is proposed to transmit the electricity by 220 K.V. lines as well. Only in certain part of the city the transmission is done by underground lines whereas in most of areas the transmission is done mainly by overhead lines.

Power to the consumer is supplied directly by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking.

Source : Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
TRANSMISSION NETWORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
RIVER
ABBREVIATION
G.T.ROAD..... GRAND TRUNK ROAD
J.MASJID..... JAMA MASJID
K.MKT..... KAMLA MARKET
R.K.PURAM.... RAMA KRISHNA PURAM
N.D.S.E..... NEW DELHI SOUTH EXTENSION
OVER HEAD
UNDER GROUND
SUB STATION
220 K.V. PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE WITH STATION
33 K.V. EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE WITH STATION
33 K.V. PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE WITH STATION
11 K.V. EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE WITH STATION
220 K.V. PROPOSED POWER STATION
33 K.V. PROPOSED POWER HOUSE
ADOPTED FROM THE MAP SUPPLIED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DELHI ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKING
RAJGHAT POWER HOUSE
INDRAPRASTHA POWER STATION
RIVER YAMUNA
FROM MURADNAGAR
FROM PANIPAT
TO FARIDABAD
SHAHADARA
G.T.ROAD
MARGINAL BUND
GOKALPUR
PATPARGANJ
ADARPUR
KILOKRI
OKHLA (INDUSTRIAL AREA)
MATHURA ROAD (INDUSTRIAL AREA)
NEB SARAI
SAT BERI
DERA MANDI
BHATI
MANDI
JONAPUR
MEHRAULI
KISHAN GARH
KAPAS HERA
NANGAL DEVAT
RIDGE VALLEY
PALAM
BHATAL
AMBER HEI
PAPRAWAT
JHATIKRA
RAOTA
KHERA DABAR
MITRAON
MUNDHELA KHURD
ISAPUR
NAJAFGARH
NANGLOI
ROHTAK ROAD
MANGHOLPUR KALAN
KARALA
BAWANA
GHOGA
NARELA
KHAMPUR
MOHAMMEDPUR RAMZANPUR
BADLI
MAKROLI
OCHANDI
DARYAPUR KALAN
KATEVRA
NANGAL THAKRAN
MUNGANPUR
QUTAB GARH
JONTI
GARHI KANJHAWALA
RINDHALA
NIZAMPUR RASHIDPUR
SAODA
GHEORA
AZADPUR
CIVIL LINES
SHAKTI NAGAR
NAJAFGARH ROAD
ZAKHIRA
BARADURGARH ROAD
CHANDNI CHOWK
TOWN HALL
FOUNTAIN
JAMA MASJID
KAROL BAGH
K.MKT.
CONNAUGHT PLACE
ELECTRIC LANE
SHANKAR ROAD
REWARI RAILWAY LINE (INDUSTRIAL AREA)
MAULANA AZAD ROAD
SARDAR PATEL ROAD
ASHOKA HOTEL
NEHRU PARK (CHANAKYA PURI)
BHARTINAGAR
NIZAMUDDIN
DEFENCE COLONY
R.K. PURAM
MEDICAL ENCLAVE
MASJID MOTH
LAJPAT NAGAR
NOIDA

Map No. 66

GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY

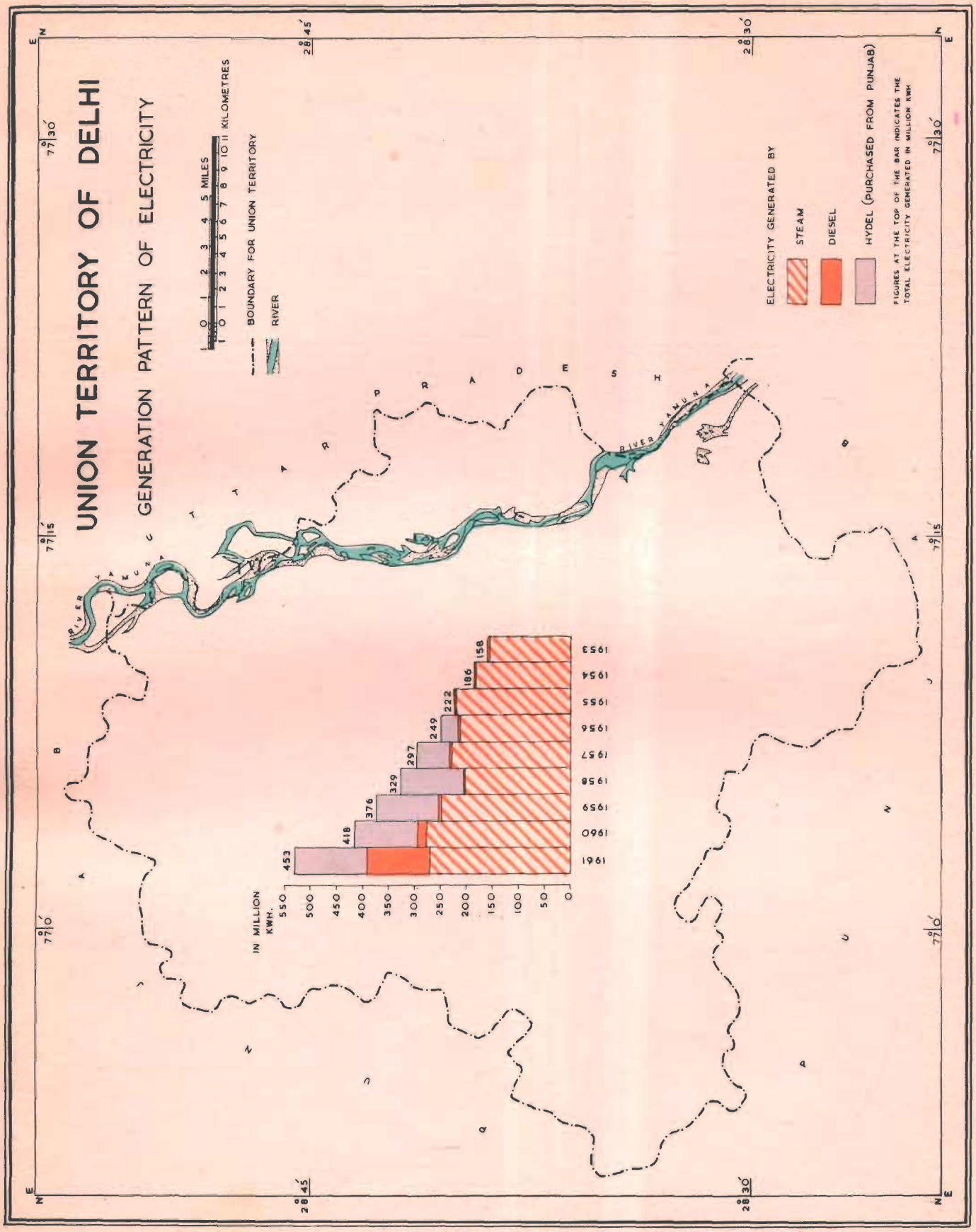
Purpose : The map depicts the generation of electricity by different sources viz :— steam, diesel and hydel.

Method : Bars are drawn proportionate to the total electricity generated in each year from 1952-53 to 1960-61. Each bar is then divided and hatched in different shades according to the percentage share of different sources of generation of electricity.

Salient Features : Sources for the generation of electricity in the Union Territory of Delhi has been shown in three categories viz :—steam, diesel and hydel. But it must be noted that electricity is generated in Delhi through only two sources viz : steam and diesel whereas the electricity generated shown under the source of hydel is that what Delhi is purchasing from Punjab. In other words upto the year 1954-55 Delhi was not purchasing electricity from Punjab but after 1954-55 i.e. in the year 1955-56 and onwards it started purchasing electricity from Punjab. The electricity purchased from Punjab is being generated by hydel power station.

The amount of electricity purchased from Punjab varies from 14.01% in 1955-56 to 31.50% in 1960-61. The bulk of the electricity generated in Delhi is through steam.

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY
STEAM
DIESEL
HYDEL (PURCHASED FROM PUNJAB)
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE BAR INDICATES THE TOTAL ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN MILLION KWH
RIVER YAMUNA
IN MILLION KWH.
550 500 450 400 350 300 250 200 150 100 50 0
453
418
376
329
297
249
222
186
158
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 67

CHANGES IN GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1953—61

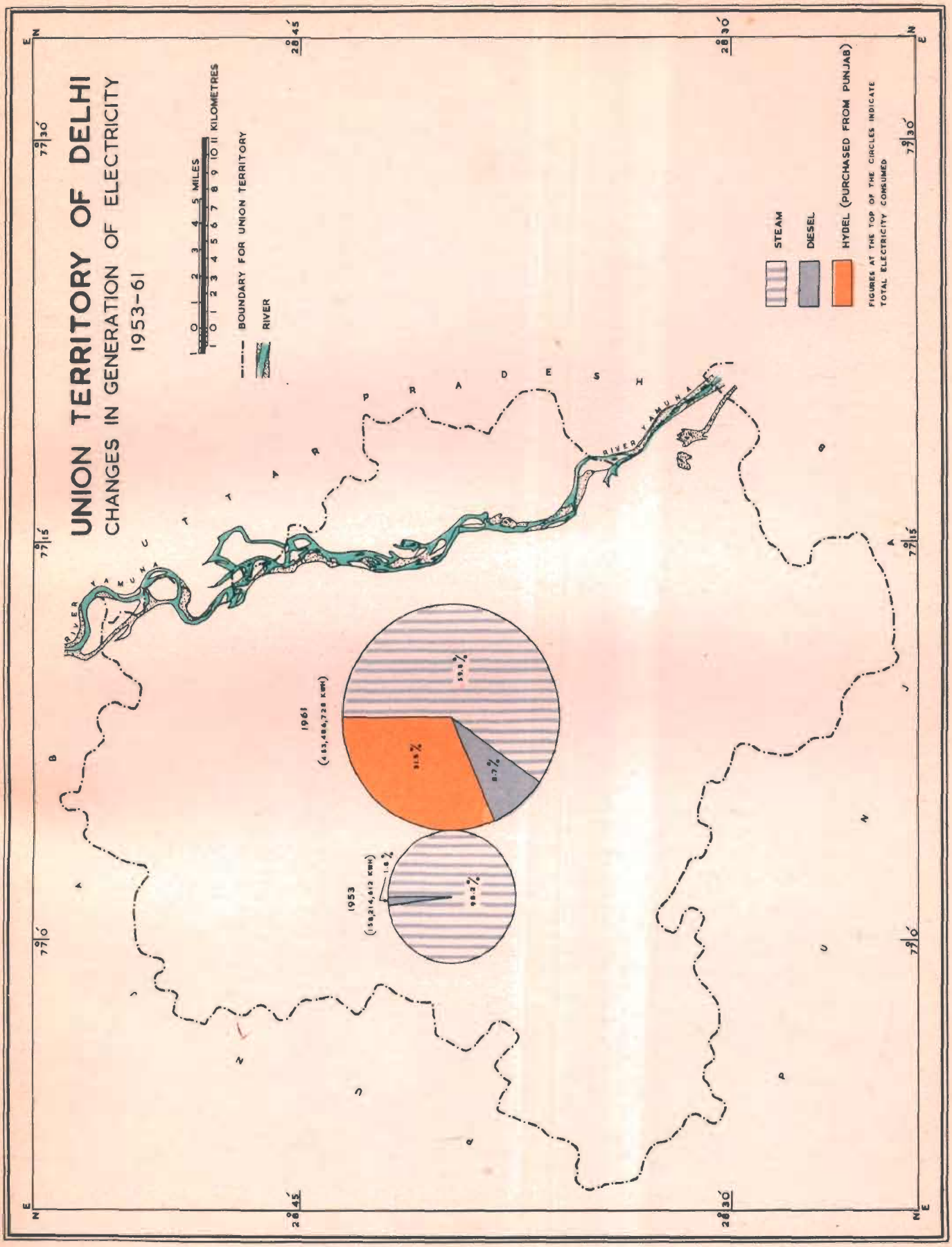
Purpose : The map is drawn to display the change in the generating pattern of electricity between 1953 and 1961.

Method : Two circles, one representing 1953 and the other 1961 are drawn side by side proportionate to the electricity generated in the respective years. The circles are divided by sectors and shaded according to the proportion of power generated by the different means viz :—steam diesel and hydel.

Salient Features : In 1952-53, total electricity generated was 158,214,612 KW in Delhi. The power generated by steam in this year accounts for 98.25% and the diesel only 1.75% of the total power generated. In 1960-61 power generated became three fold as compared to 1952-53. Electricity purchased from Punjab was 142,837,322 KW which accounts for 31.50% of the total power. The share of steam and diesel is 59.85% and 8.65% respectively.

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

Map No. 67


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
CHANGES IN GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY
1953-61
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
STEAM
DIESEL
HYDEL (PURCHASED FROM PUNJAB)
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMED
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
1961
(453,486,728 KWH)
55.0%
31.3%
13.7%
1953
(159,214,612 KWH)
1.8%
98.2%
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'
N
E

Map No. 68

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS BENEFITED BY ELECTRICITY, 1961

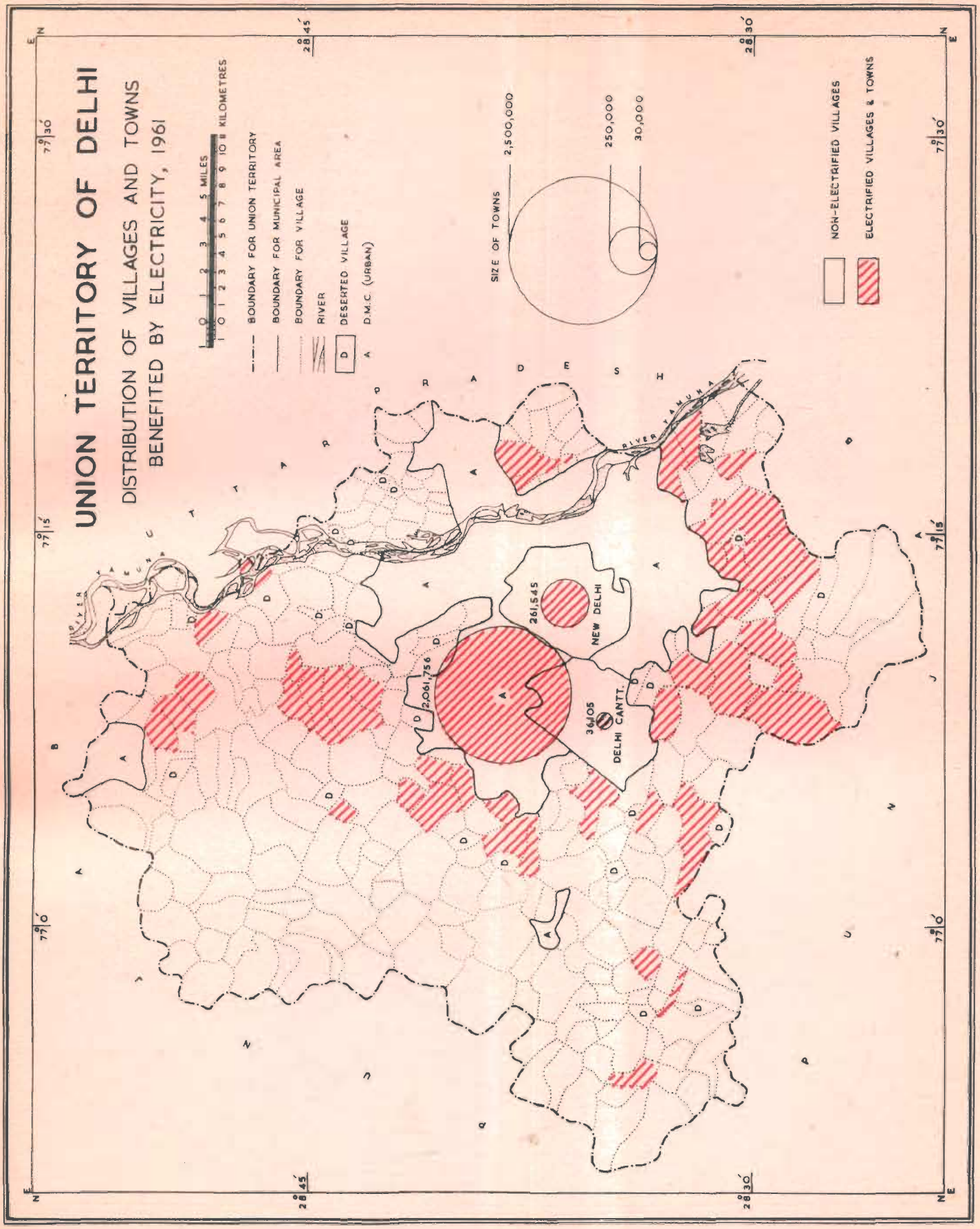
Purpose : Extent of electrification of towns and villages has been shown in this map.

Method : The circles shaded in red indicate the towns having electricity. The sizes of the circles are proportionate to the total population of towns. The village boundary shaded in red indicates electrified villages.

Salient Features : There are three towns in Delhi namely Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. and all these three towns are electrified. In other words the entire urban area of the Union Territory of Delhi is benefited by electricity.

In the rural areas, out of 276 inhabited villages only 43 villages are electrified. In other words 24.7% of the rural population is benefited by electricity.

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS
BENEFITED BY ELECTRICITY, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
DESERTED VILLAGE
D.M.C (URBAN)
SIZE OF TOWNS
2,500,000
250,000
30,000
NON-ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES
ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES & TOWNS
RIVER YAMUNA
261,545
NEW DELHI
2,061,756
36,105
DELHI CANTT.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 69

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications activities in rural areas of Delhi.

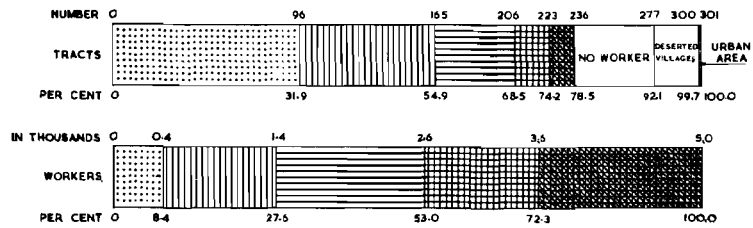
Method : The percentage of workers engaged in this group of categories to the total workers has been calculated for each village. The percentage thus calculated has been classified into 5 ranges from high to low and each village has been shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features : In rural Delhi out of 107,636 workers 5,002 i.e. 4.65% are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications.

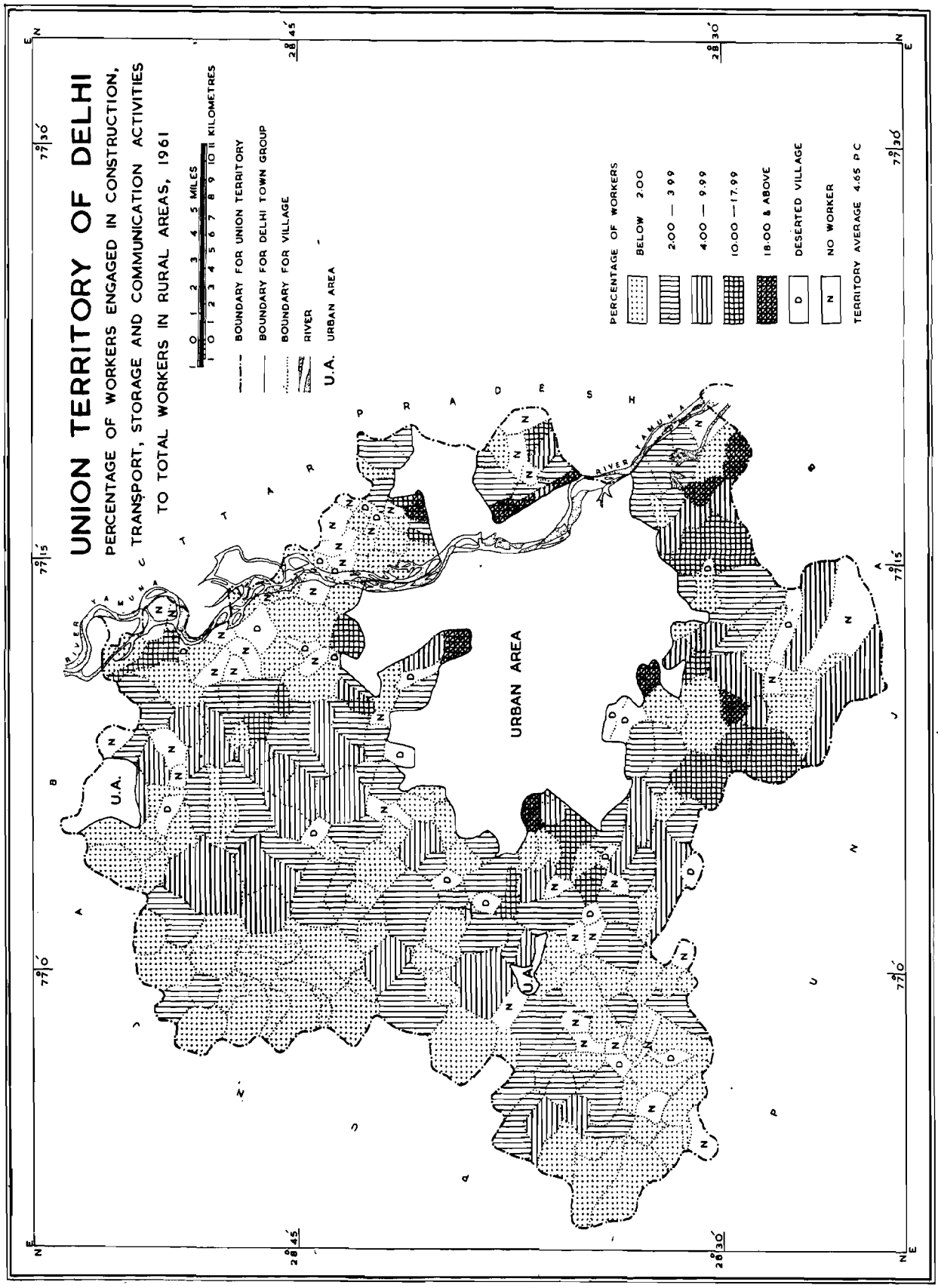
Ninty-six out of 300 villages of Delhi have the percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications in the range of below 2.00%. There are 68 villages whose percentage is between 2.00—3.99 percent. In the range of 4.00—9.99 percent, 10.00—17.99 percent and 18.00 percent and above there are 42, 17 and 13 villages respectively.

Village Tajpul has the highest percentage (56.72%) of its workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications.

Source : District Census Hand Book, 1961, Delhi.



Map No. 69


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE
RIVER
U.A. URBAN AREA
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS
BELOW 2.00
2.00 — 3.99
4.00 — 9.99
10.00 — 17.99
18.00 & ABOVE
D DESERTED VILLAGE
N NO WORKER
TERRITORY AVERAGE 4.65 P C
URBAN AREA
U.A.
RIVER YAMUNA
77°00'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 70

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose : This map is a counterpart of the previous one. In this map the distribution of workers engaged in Construction, Transport, Storage and Communication in urban areas of Delhi has been shown.

Method : The percentage of workers engaged in construction transport, storage and communication to total workers has been classified into 4 ranges and each tract/zone has been shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features : 79,927 out of 746,815 workers in urban Delhi are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication .

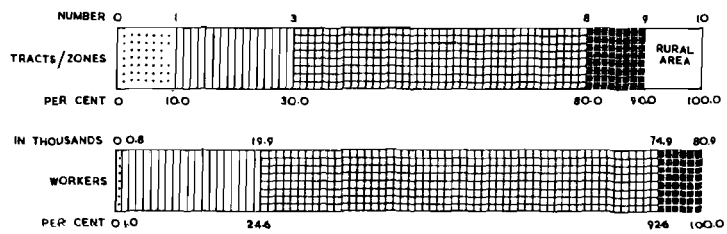
Zone VI viz : South Delhi shows the highest percentage of workers (17.27%) engaged in these activities and Delhi Çantt. the lowest percentage (4.87%).

Zone I Shahdara (11.93%), Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (11.16%) and Zone V Transferred Area (14.61%) show a higher percentage than the state average (10.70%). Zone II City Sadar Paharganj (10.19%) and Zone VII West Delhi (10.09%) has the percentage of workers engaged in these activities to be very close to that of the State Average. In all the other areas this percentage is lower than State Average and varies between 4.87% and 9.43%.

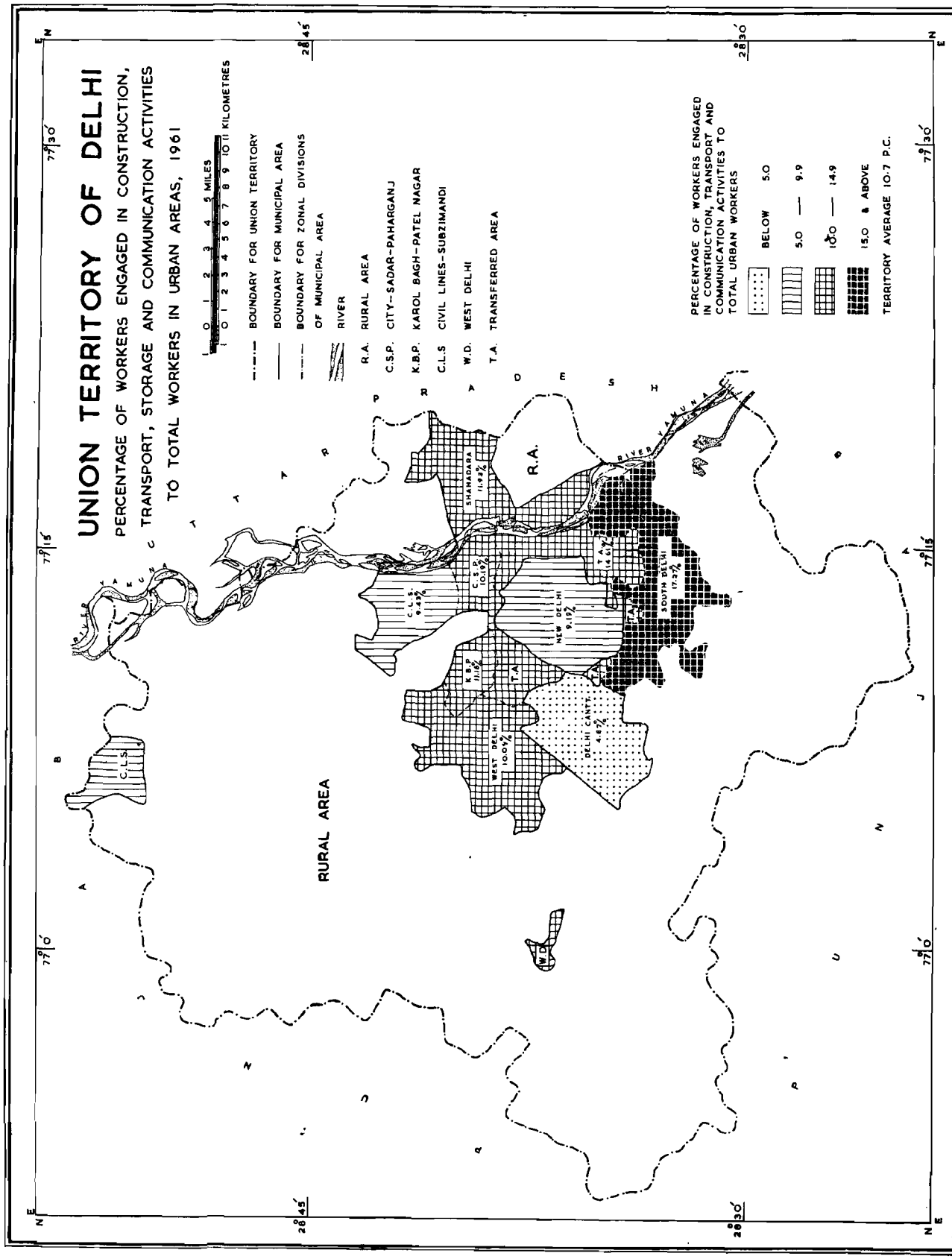
The percentages of workers engaged in Construction, Transport, Storage and Communication to total workers in each tract/zone are given in the following statement.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	11.93
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	10.19
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	11.16
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	9.43
Zone V Transferred Area	14.61
Zone VI South Delhi	17.27
Zone VII West Delhi	10.09
New Delhi	9.19
Delhi Cantt.	4.87
Delhi Urban	10.70

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B, and Part III.



Map No. 70


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
R.A. RURAL AREA
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
W.D. WEST DELHI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL URBAN WORKERS
BELOW 5.0
5.0 — 9.9
10.0 — 14.9
15.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 10.7 P.C.
RURAL AREA
R.A.
C.L.S
C.S.P. 10.0%
SHAHADARA 11.92%
C.L.S 9.43%
NEW DELHI 9.11%
K.B.P 11.18%
T.A
WEST DELHI 10.00%
DELHI CANTT. 4.42%
T.A 14.61%
SOUTH DELHI 17.37%
W.D
RIVER YAMUNA
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 71

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS, 1961
(Kilometres of Railways per 25 square Kilometres of Area)

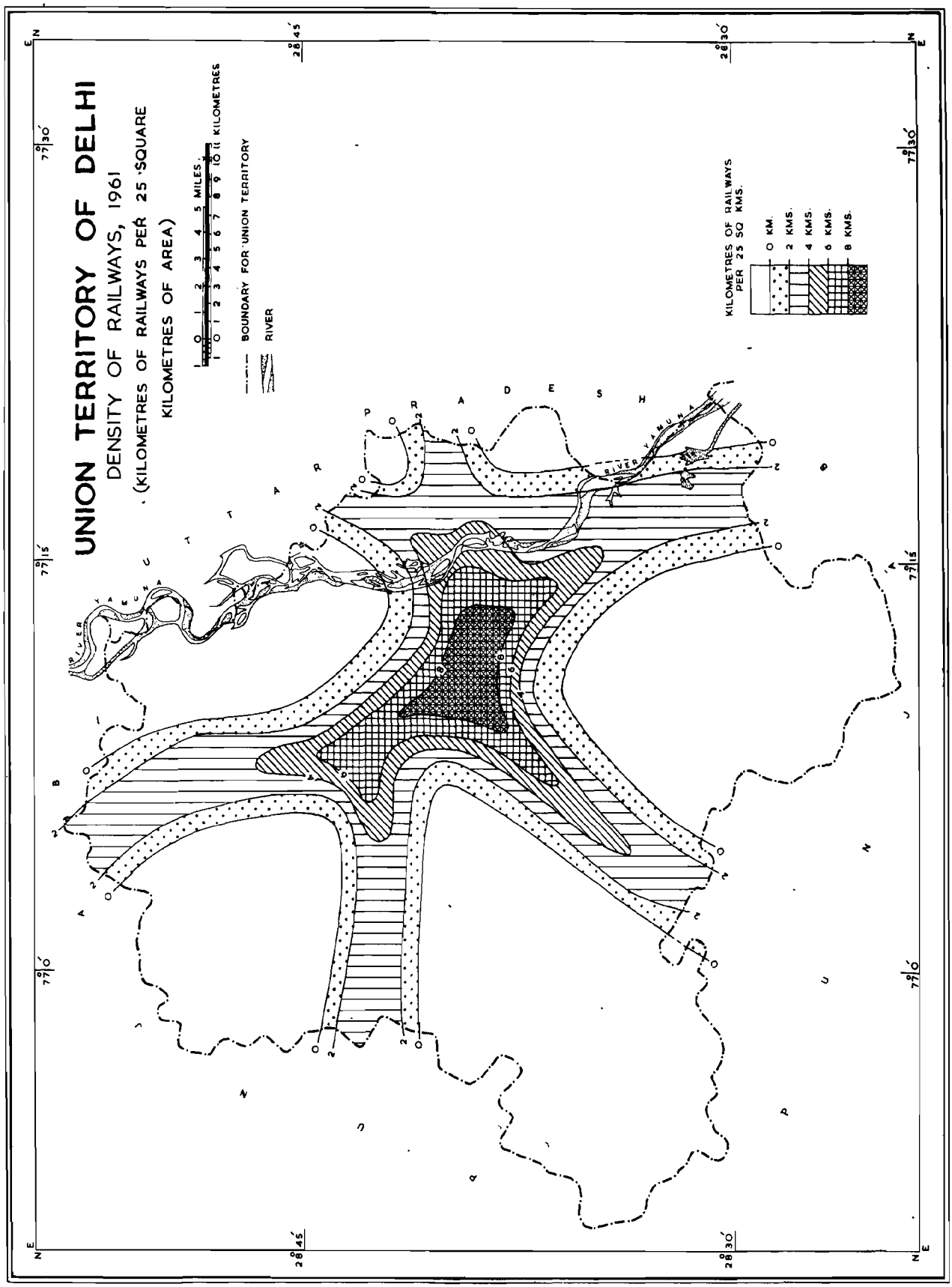
Purpose : The map displays the density of Railways in the Union Territory of Delhi. In other words the length of railways in kilometres per 25 sq. kilometres of area is shown in this map.

Method : The railway map of the Union Territory of Delhi is imposed upon a grid with squares of 25 square kilometres, each side of the square being 5 kilometres. The length of railways in such square is measured in kilometres and the length thus obtained is plotted in the heart of the square. The grids are erased and isopleths are drawn at intervals of 2 kilometres running from less than 2, 2 to 4, 4 to 6, 6 to 8 and greater than 8. The areas in between the isopleths are hatched by suitable shades.

Salient Features : A glance at the map indicates that the old Delhi shows very high density of railways. There are concentric formations of density ranges, descending from high to low, till the periphery of the urban of the State is reached. The rural part of Delhi forms a big patch of showing no railways at all.

Source : Railway Board, Delhi.

Map No. 71


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DENSITY OF RAILWAYS, 1961
(KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 25 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF AREA)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 25 SQ KMS.
0 KM.
2 KMS.
4 KMS.
6 KMS.
8 KMS.
RIVER YAMUNA
28° 45'
28° 30'
77° 30'
77° 15'
77° 0'

Map No. 72

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

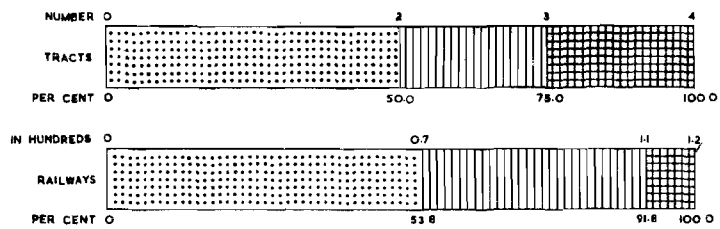
Purpose : This map is intended to depict the proportionate length of railways in kilometres per 10,000 of population in Delhi by Choropleth method.

Method : Length of railways for D.M.C. (Urban), New Delhi, Delhi Cantt. and Rural is first compiled in kilometres. Its proportion per 10,000 of population is then worked out and grouped into three classes. The different areas are then shaded with three grades of hatches from high to low.

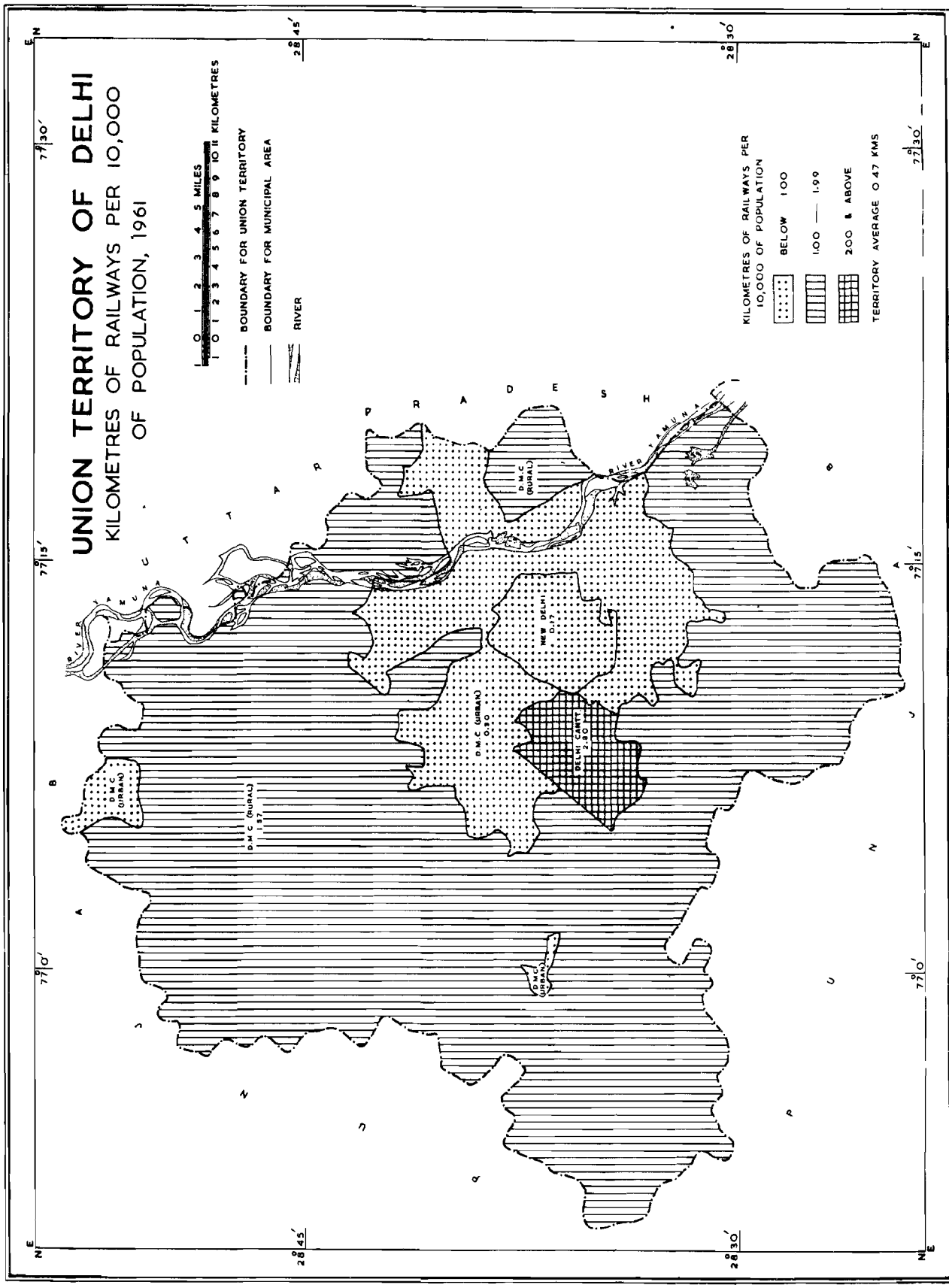
Salient Features : The length of railways has been calculated from the map revised on 13.1.59 by the Town Planning Organization Ministry of Health and Delhi Guide Map first edition (surveyed 1955-56).

The availability of rail facilities per 10,000 of population varies from 0.17 kms. in New Delhi to 2.80 kms. in Delhi Cantt. The rail facilities per 10,000 of population in rural areas is 1.57 kms. and in D.M.C. (Urban) is 0.30 kms.

Source : (i) Railway Board, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B, and Part III.



Map No. 72


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION
BELOW 1.00
1.00 — 1.99
2.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 0.47 KMS
U T T A R P R A D E S H
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C (RURAL)
D.M.C (URBAN)
1.37
D.M.C (URBAN)
0.90
NEW DELHI
0.17
DELHI CANTT.
2.80
D.M.C (URBAN)
D.M.C (URBAN)
28°45'
28°30'
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'

Map No. 73

ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS, 1961

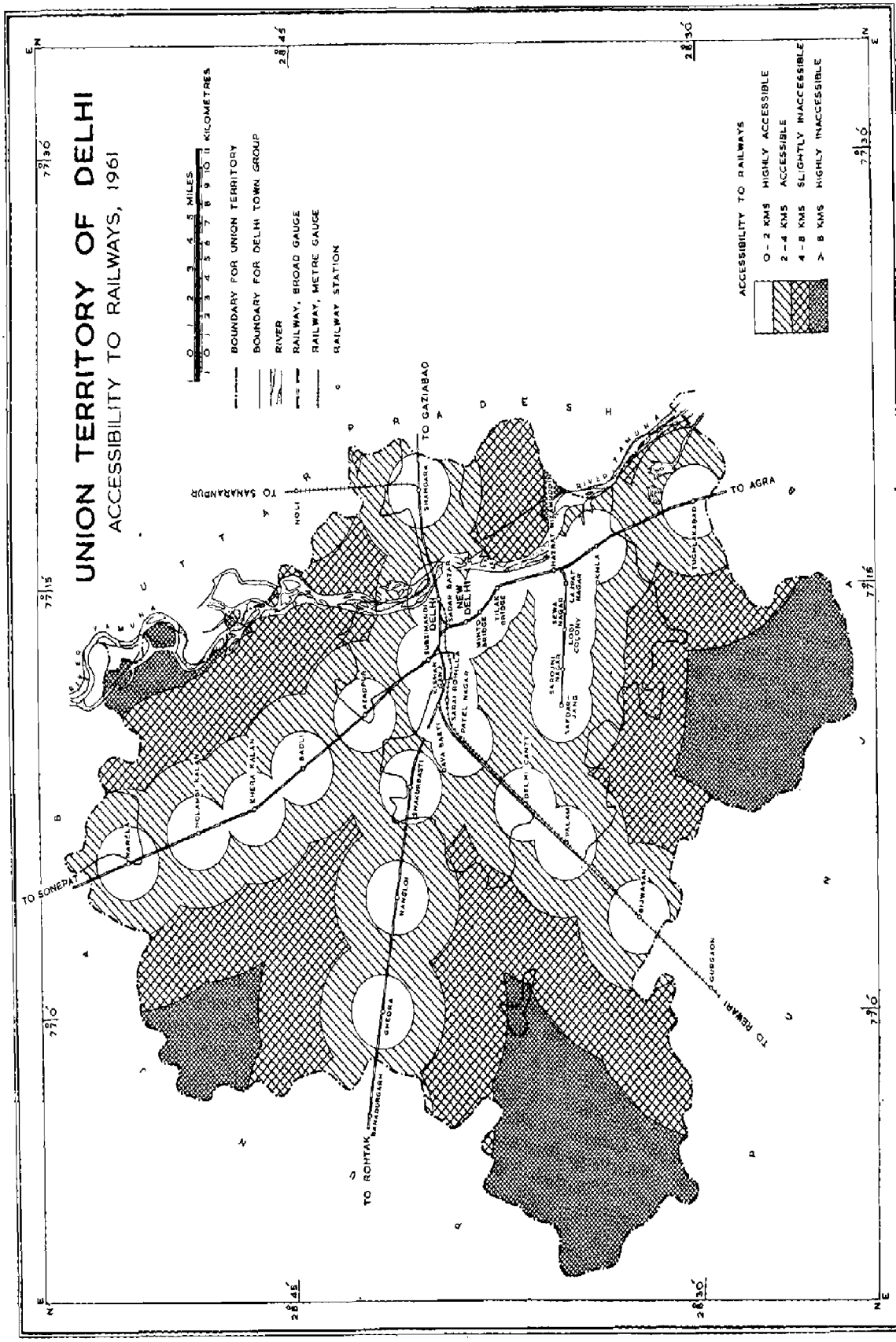
Purpose : This map shows accessibility of the nearest railway stations in different parts of the Union Territory.

Method : All railway lines and stations have been plotted on the map and belts of areas within 2 Kms., 2-4 Kms., 4-8 Kms., and above 8 Kms., from the railway stations have been delineated with the help of circles of radii proportionate to these distances at different stations.

Salient Features : A glance at the map shows that major parts of urban Delhi particularly Zone II—City Sadar Paharganj, Zone III—Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone IV—Civil Lines Subzimandi and New Delhi fall within the radius of 2 kilometres from the railway stations. There are four patches of highly inaccessible area, three of which are adjacent to the state of Punjab and the fourth is adjacent to Uttar Pradesh. There are seven railway stations in the Rural area of Delhi.

Source : 1. Railway Board, Delhi.
2. Guide Map of Delhi, 1959.

Map No. 73


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
RIVER
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE
RAILWAY STATION
ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS
0 - 2 KMS HIGHLY ACCESSIBLE
2 - 4 KMS ACCESSIBLE
4 - 8 KMS SLIGHTLY INACCESSIBLE
> 8 KMS HIGHLY INACCESSIBLE
TO GAZIABAD
TO SHAHDARA
TO AGRA
TO SONEPAT
TO ROHTAK
TO REWARI
TO GURGAON
NEW DELHI
RIVER YAMUNA
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 74

AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE OF AREA, 1961

Purpose : This map depicts the availability of railways per 100,000 of population per square kilometre of area by Choropleth method.

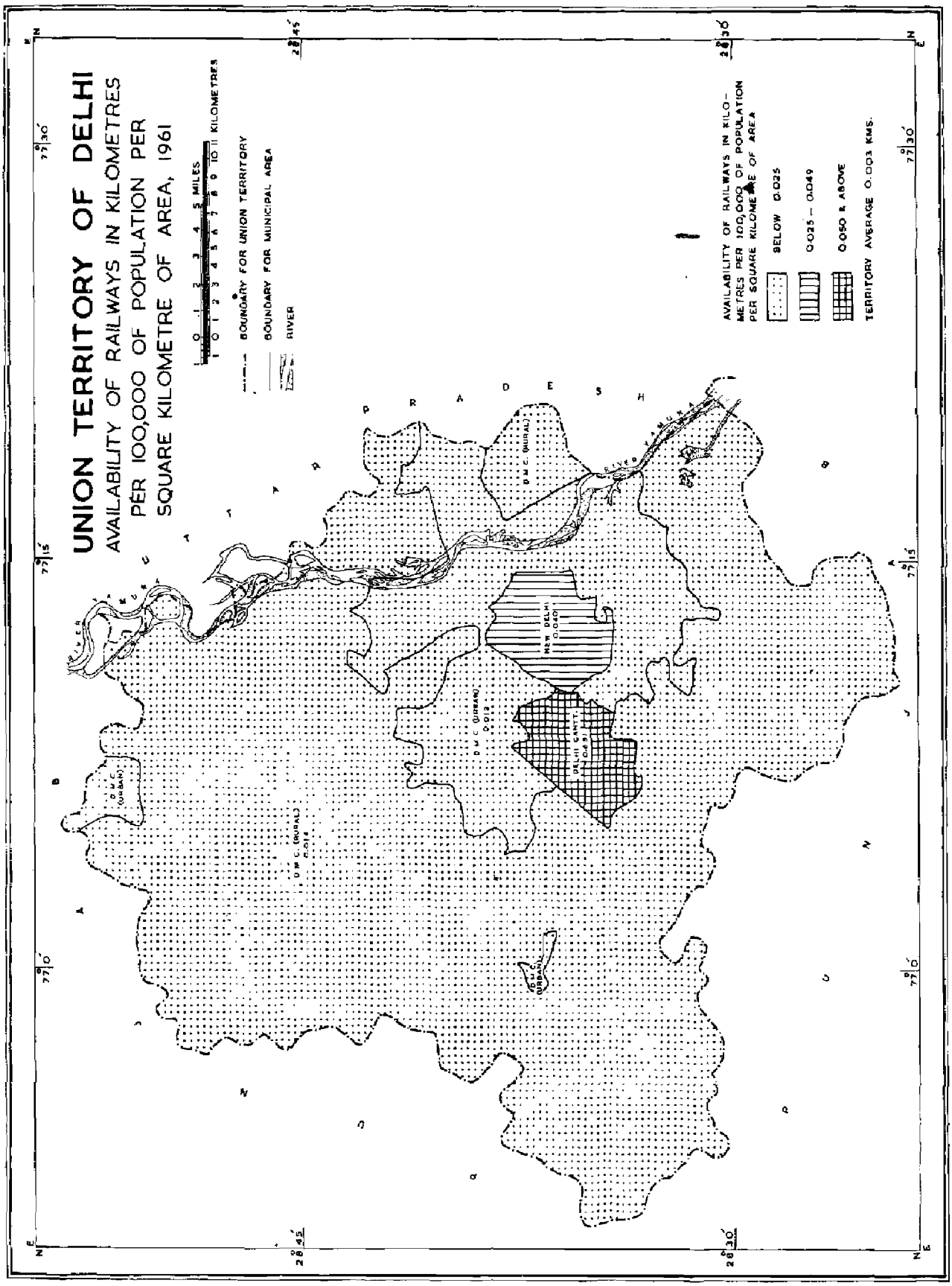
Method : The data in respect of the availability of railways are grouped into three classes. The areas thus classified are then shaded by three grades of hatches ranging from high to low.

Salient Features : The total length of railways thus obtained from the map prepared by the Town Planning Organisation and Delhi Guide Map, first edition (surveyed 1955-56) is 123.6 Kms. in the State having the total area of 1484.1 Sq. kms. and a total population of 2,658,612 persons. The highest proportion of availability of railways is recorded by Delhi Cantt. (0.651 Kms.) and then by New Delhi (0.04 Kms.), Rural (0.0136 Kms.) and D.M.C. (Urban) (0.0125 Kms.).

The total length of railways is 47.0 Kms. in rural Delhi, 62.0 Kms. in D.M.C. (Urban), 10.1 Kms. in Delhi Cantt. and only 4.5 Kms. in New Delhi.

Source : (i) Railway Board, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.

Map No. 74


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE OF AREA, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE OF AREA
BELOW 0.025
0.025 – 0.049
0.050 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 0.003 KMS.
U P
H A R Y A N A
D M C (RURAL)
D M C (URBAN)
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 75

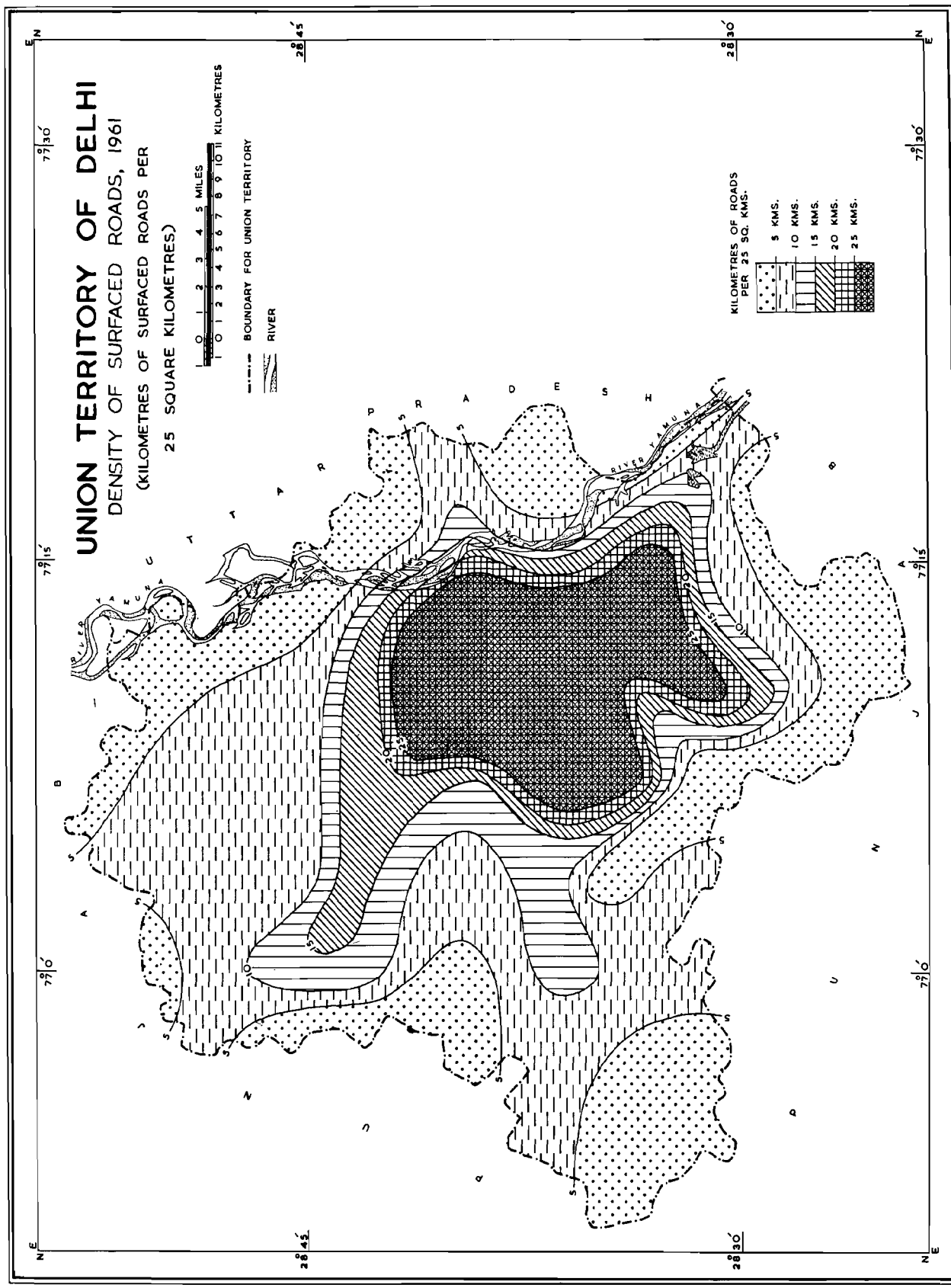
DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1961
(Kilometres of Surfaced Roads per 25 Square Kilometres of Area)

Purpose : Density of surfaced roads i.e., length of roads in kilometres per 25 square kilometres of area is shown in this map.

Method : The road map of the Union Territory of Delhi (excluding lanes and by-lanes) is imposed upon a grid with squares of 25 square kilometres, each side of the square being 5 kilometres. The length of the roads in each such square is measured in kilometres and the length thus obtained is plotted in the centre of the square. The grids are erased and isopleths are drawn at intervals of less than 5, 5 to 10, 10 to 15, 15 to 20 and above 20. The areas in between the isopleths are hatched by suitable shades.

Salient Features : The map shows one dark patch at the centre, there are concentric formations of density ranges, descending from high to low till the periphery of the State is reached. This indicates that the extreme border areas of the State are less provided with roads than the areas which are nearer the centre of the State.

Map No. 75


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1961
(KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 25 SQUARE KILOMETRES)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
RIVER
KILOMETRES OF ROADS PER 25 SQ. KMS.
5 KMS.
10 KMS.
15 KMS.
20 KMS.
25 KMS.
RIVER YAMUNA
28°45'
28°30'
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'

Map No. 76

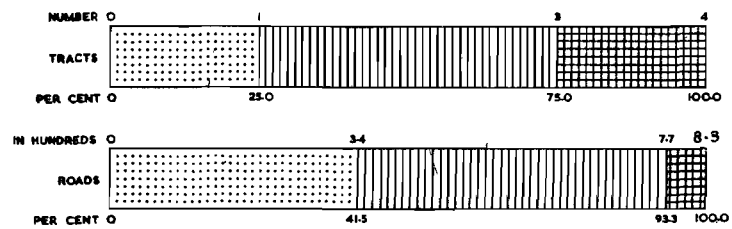
KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map is intended to depict the proportionate length of surfaced roads in kilometres per 10,000 of population in Delhi by Choropleth method.

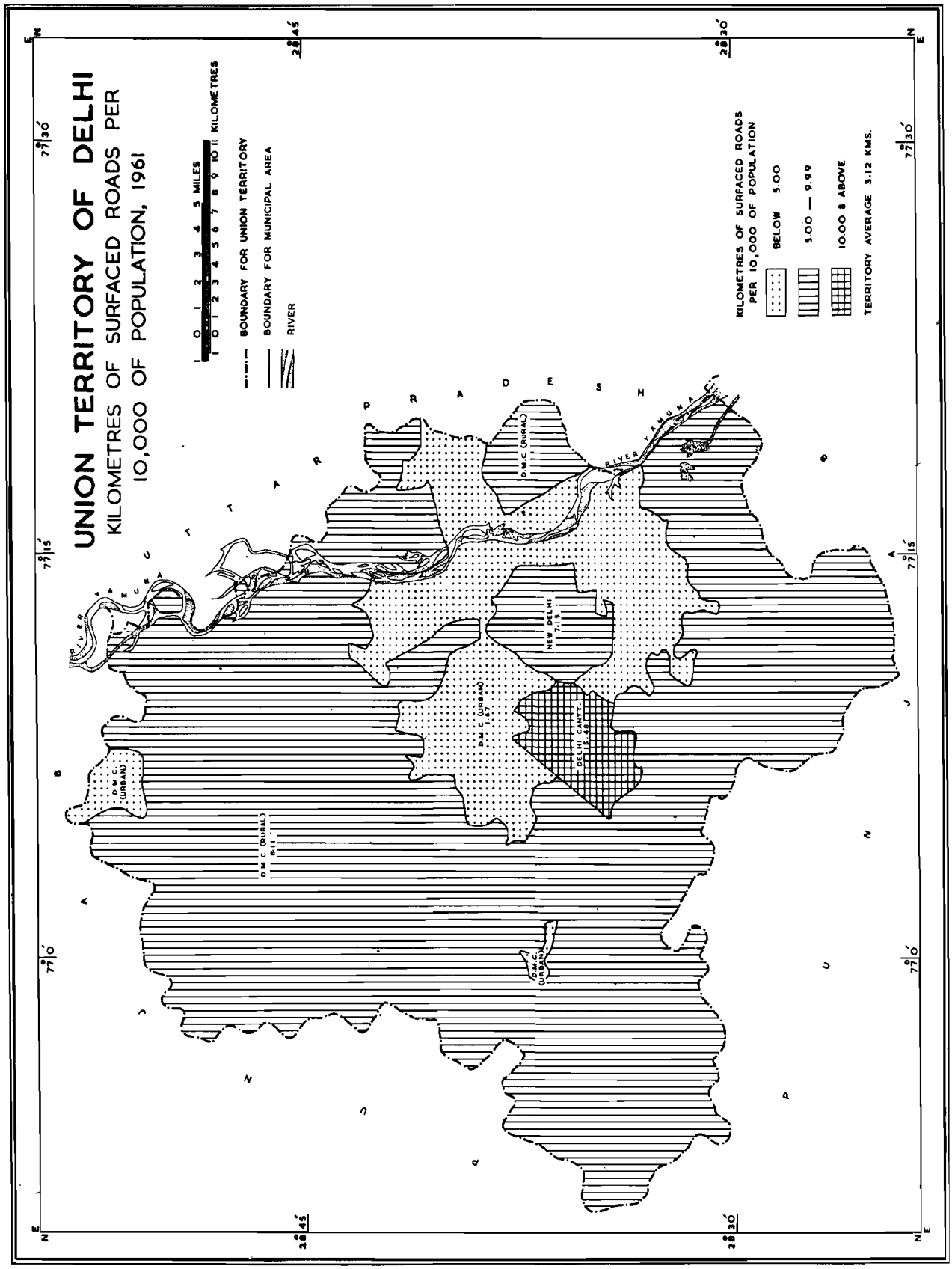
Method : Length of roads is first compiled with the help of the map which was revised on 13.1.59 by the Town Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health and Delhi Guide Map, first edition (surveyed in 1955-56). Its proportions per 10,000 of population is then worked out and grouped into three classes. The different areas of Delhi are then shaded with three grades of hatches from high to low.

Salient Features : The total length of roads, thus worked out with the help of the map of Town Planning Organisation and Delhi Guide Map, is 829.7 kms. For the calculation of the length of roads the length of lanes and by-lanes has not been taken.

The availability of road facilities per 10,000 of population varies from 15.48 kms. in Delhi Cantt. to 1.67 Kms. in D.M.C. (Urban). The respective figures for rural Delhi and New Delhi are 8.11 kms. and 7.15 kms.



Map No. 76


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER
10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION
BELOW 5.00
5.00 — 9.99
10.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 3.12 KMS.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'
D.M.C. (URBAN)
D.M.C. (RURAL)
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER SAHIBI

Map No. 77

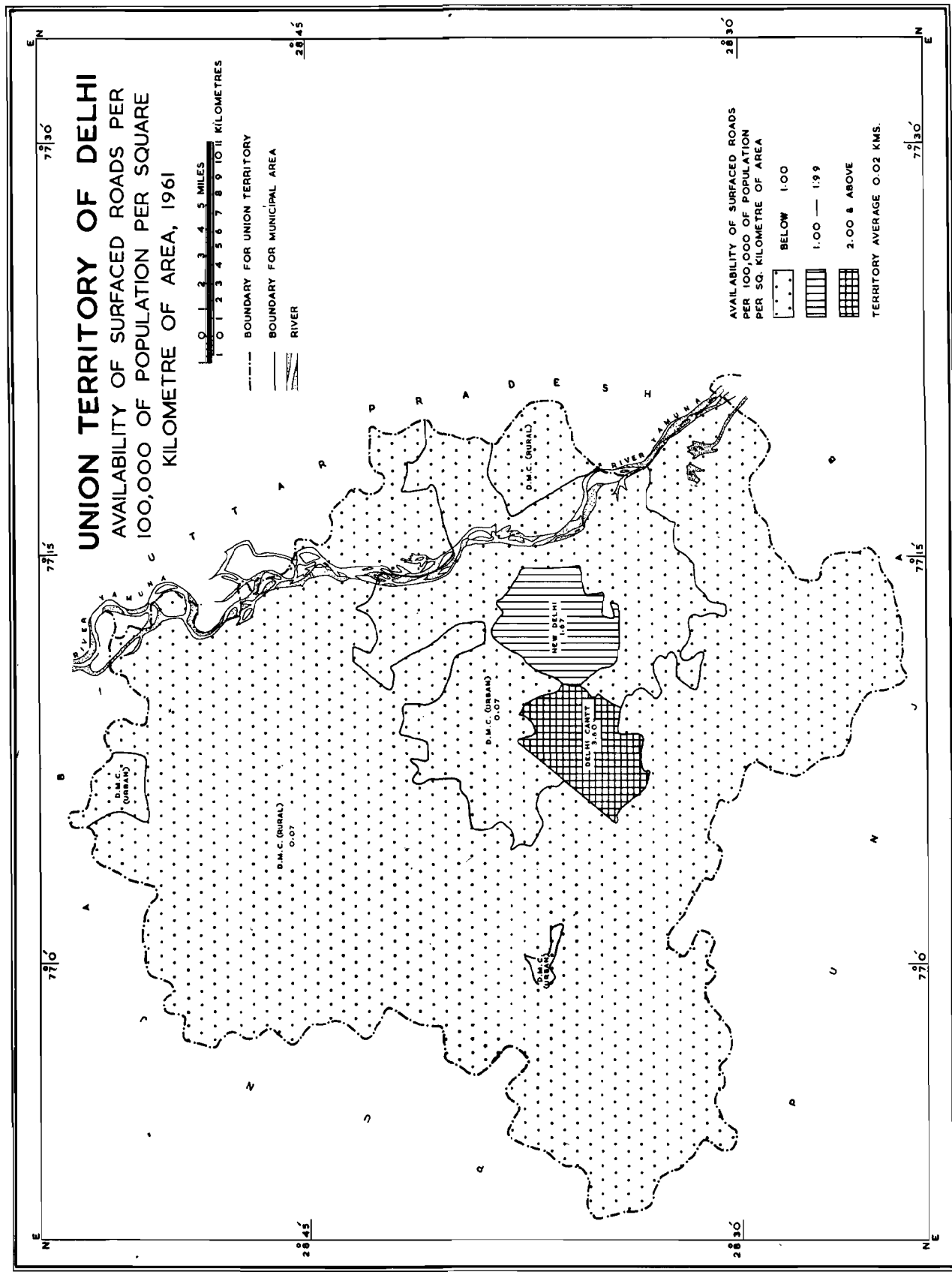
AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE OF AREA, 1961

Purpose : This map depicts the availability of roads per 100,000 of population per sq. km. of area by choropleth method.

Method : The data in respect of the availability of roads is grouped into three classes. The different areas of Delhi thus classified are then shaded by three grades of hatches ranging from high to low.

Salient Features : The three different ranges adopted for the availability of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population per square kilometre of area are : (i) below 1.00 (ii) 1.00—1.99 and (iii) 2.0 and above. The State Average is 0.02 Km.

The State with its total population of 2,658,612 has a total length of 829.7 Kms. of roads. The highest proportion of availability of roads is recorded in Delhi Cantt. (3.60 Kms.) followed by New Delhi (1.67 Kms). The respective figures for Rural Delhi and D.M.C. (Urban) are 0.07 Kms. and 0.069 Kms.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE OF AREA, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER SQ. KILOMETRE OF AREA
BELOW 1.00
1.00 — 1.99
2.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 0.02 KMS.
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C. (URBAN) 0.07
D.M.C. (RURAL) 0.07
NEW DELHI 1.97
DELHI CANTT. 3.60
D.M.C. (URBAN) 0.07
D.M.C. (RURAL)
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 78

ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1961

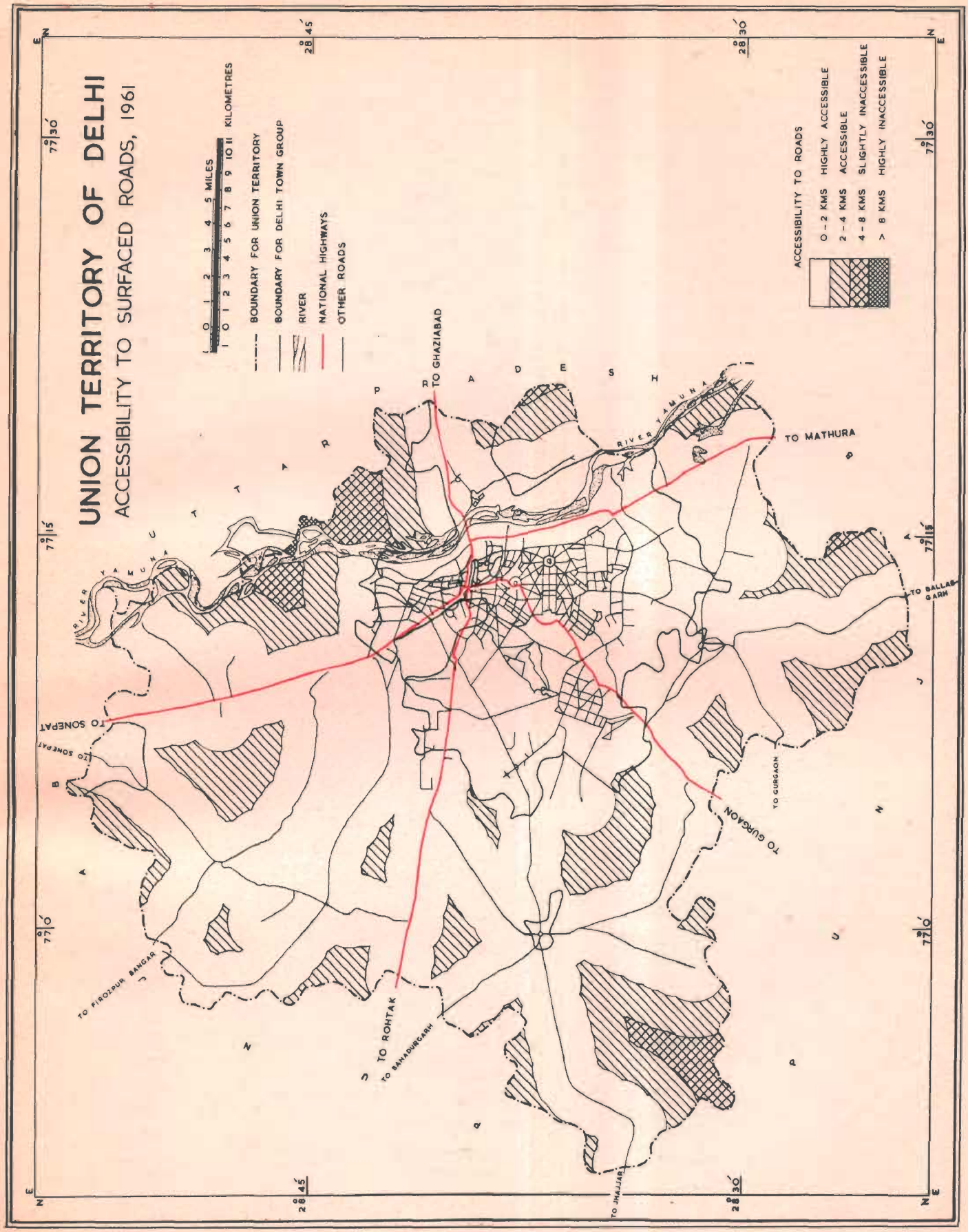
Purpose : This map attempts to indicate the accessibility of different areas to their nearest roads within the Union Territory.

Method : All roads in the Union Territory except lanes and by-lanes have been drawn and areas within 2 Kms., 2-4 Kms., 4-8 Kms. and above 8 Kms. of them have been delineated. Pockets at distances of 2-4 Kms., 4-8 Kms. and above 8 Kms. have been hatched in varying shades.

Source : Guide Map of Delhi, 1959.

Salient Features : It is clear from the map that the major part of Delhi is highly accessible to roads. A negligible area which is situated on the bank of the Yamuna river bordering the State of Uttar Pradesh is highly inaccessible. Whole of Urban area of Delhi is within the radius of 2 Kilometres from roads. The area which fall within the radius of 2-4 Kilometres from the roads is dispersed throughout the Rural area of Delhi.

Map No. 78


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
RIVER
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
OTHER ROADS
ACCESSIBILITY TO ROADS
0 - 2 KMS HIGHLY ACCESSIBLE
2 - 4 KMS ACCESSIBLE
4 - 8 KMS SLIGHTLY INACCESSIBLE
> 8 KMS HIGHLY INACCESSIBLE
TO GHAZIABAD
TO MATHURA
TO BALLABGARH
TO GURGAON
TO SONEPAT
TO FIROZPUR BANGAR
TO ROHTAK
TO BAHADURGARH
TO JHAJJAR
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 79

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of working population engaged in Trade and Commerce which is one of the nine industrial categories into which the workers are broadly classified.

Method : The zone/tract wise percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce has been grouped into five categories. Zones/tracts of Delhi have been shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features : In Delhi, 17.2% of the working population is engaged in "Trade and Commerce". Workers under Division 6 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification have been taken into account which covers wholesale trade, retail trade, trade and commerce and miscellaneous. The last item includes importing, exporting, real estate and properties, stocks, shares, providents, insurances, money lending, banking, auctioneering, distribution of motion picture and other activities connected with trade and commerce.

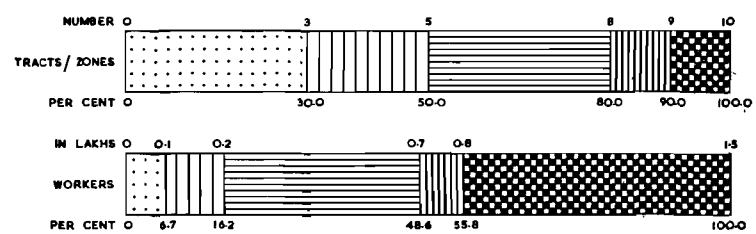
Zone II viz., City Sadar Paharganj ranks as the leading commercial centre with 29.07 percent of its workers engaged in this industrial category. This is the oldest part of Delhi and all the wholesale markets are situated in this area. Zone I viz., Shahdara ranks second with 23.98 percent of its workers engaged in trade and commerce. In addition to Zone I and Zone II, two other areas viz., Zone IV—Civil Lines Subzimandi and Zone VII—West Delhi have recorded percentage of workers in trade and commerce higher than the State average.

Rural area of Delhi has recorded the lowest (2.71%) percentage of workers in trade and commerce. The percentage of workers in trade and commerce in Zone III—Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone V—Transferred Area, Zone VI South Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi Cantt. and Rural Delhi is below the State average.

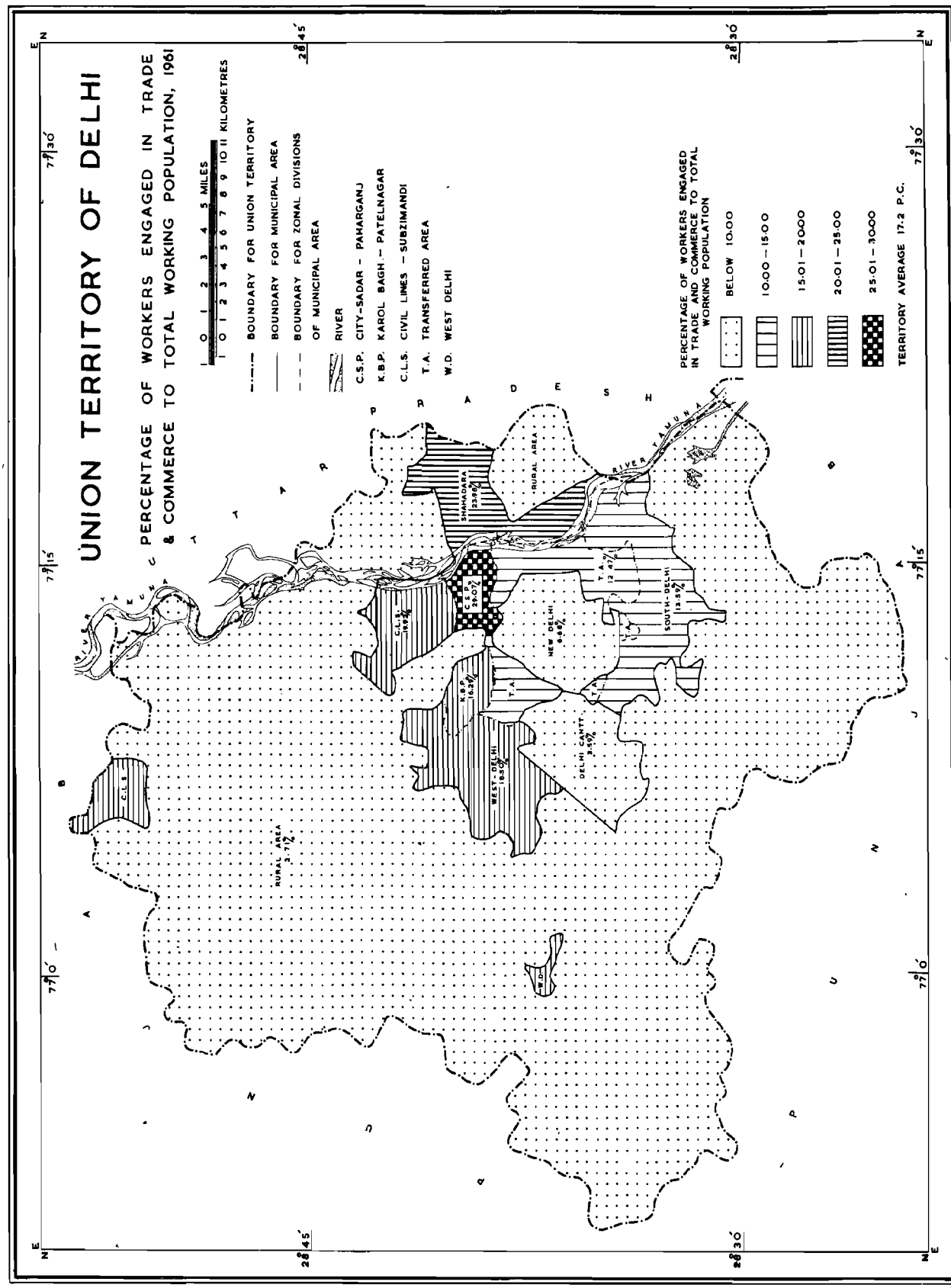
The following statement gives the percentage figures of workers engaged in Trade and Commerce to total working population of each tract/zone.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	23.98
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	29.07
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	16.29
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	19.92
Zone V Transferred Area	12.47
Zone VI South Delhi	13.59
Zone VII West Delhi	18.50
New Delhi	6.68
Delhi Cantt.	3.59
Rural	2.71

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 79


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE & COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR - PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH - PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES - SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
BELOW 10.00
10.00 - 15.00
15.01 - 20.00
20.01 - 25.00
25.01 - 30.00
TERRITORY AVERAGE 17.2 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHADARA 23.9%
C.S.P. 29.0%
C.L.S. 19.2%
K.B.P. 10.8%
NEW DELHI 6.6%
T.A. 12.8%
SOUTH-DELHI 13.5%
WEST DELHI 14.5%
DELHI CANTT. 3.4%
RURAL AREA 2.7%
W.D.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No 80

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage distribution of workers in Trade and Commerce by wholesale, retail and miscellaneous trade.

Method : Circle proportionate to total workers in trade and commerce has been drawn in each tract/zone and each circle has been divided into sectors to represent (1) Wholesale Trade, (2) Retail Trade and (3) Miscellaneous Trade.

Salient Features : Out of every 100 workers in trade and commerce in Delhi 12 are engaged in wholesale trade, 77 in retail trade and 11 in miscellaneous trade.

There are 146,727 persons working in trade and commerce in Delhi. The maximum number of workers in this category is found in Zone II City Sadar Paharganj where there are 64,828 workers engaged in trade and commerce. The smallest number of person (565) is found in Delhi Cantt.

In all the areas of Delhi, retail trade is predominant. 91.3% of the workers in trade and commerce are engaged in retail trade in rural area of Delhi, which is the highest figure in Delhi. The next highest percentage is 86.55 in Delhi Cantt., closely followed by 85.01% in Zone VI South Delhi. The minimum number of persons in retail trade are found in New Delhi which account for 63.46% of the total workers in trade and commerce.

In Wholesale trade Zone II City Sadar Paharganj is leading where 14.80% of its total workers in trade and commerce are engaged in wholesale trade. The minimum percentage of 5.07 in wholesale trade has been recorded in rural area of Delhi.

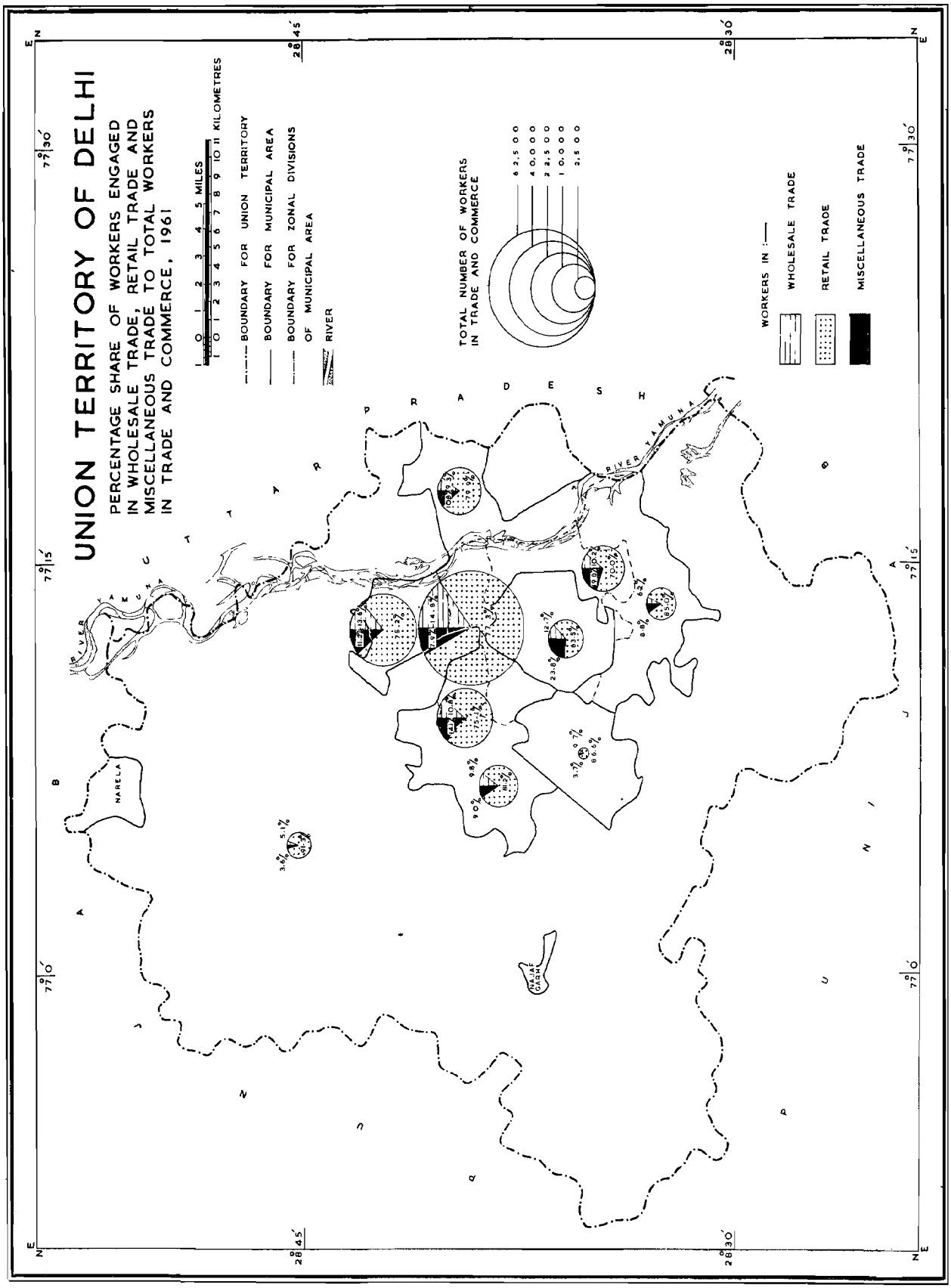
In miscellaneous trade New Delhi ranks first and accounts for 23.85% of total workers in trade and commerce. The second rank is held by Zone V Transferred Area with 19.80% and the last place has been taken by rural Delhi with 3.63%.

The percentage distribution of workers in trade and commerce by wholesale, retail and miscellaneous trade of each tract/zone is given in the following statement :

Tract/Zone	Percentage Share of		
	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Misce. Trade
Zone I Shahdara	9.30	79.86	10.84
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	14.80	77.29	7.91
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	10.82	75.07	14.10
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	13.64	75.21	11.15
Zone V Transferred Area	10.23	69.97	19.80
Zone VI South Delhi	6.19	85.01	8.80
Zone VII West Delhi	9.79	81.26	8.95
New Delhi	12.69	63.46	23.85
Delhi Cantt.	9.73	86.55	3.72
Rural	5.07	91.30	3.63

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.

Map No 80


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
62,500
40,000
22,500
10,000
2,500
WORKERS IN :—
WHOLESALE TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
MISCELLANEOUS TRADE
RIVER YAMUNA
NARELA
NAJAFGARH
77°00'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 81

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of workers in each tract/zone who are engaged in "Other Services".

Method : The percentage of persons working in other services to total workers has been calculated for each tract/zone. Other services form the last of the nine categories into which the workers have been classified. The percentage has been grouped into five categories and the tracts/zones have been shaded according to these gradation.

Salient Features : In Delhi, 364,312 workers out of 854,451 total workers are engaged in other services in other words they form 42.64% of total workers. Delhi Cantt., has recorded the highest (87.45%) percentage of workers in this category of workers. New Delhi takes the second place in the number of persons working in "Other Services". The corresponding percentage of workers in Other Services to total workers in New Delhi is 78.36. Rural area of Delhi has the lowest percentage (19.40%) of workers in other services.

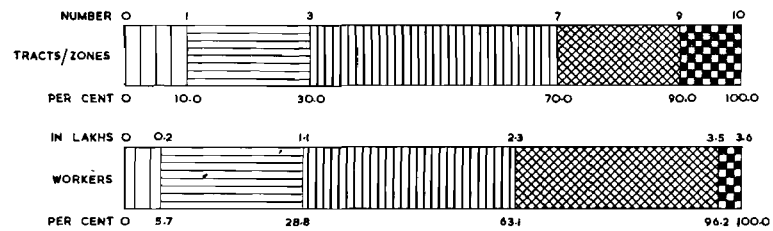
The percentage of workers in other services to total workers in Zone V Transferred Area (63.87%), Zone VI South Delhi (43.25%), Zone VII West Delhi (46.25%), New Delhi (78.36%) and Delhi Cantt., (87.45%) is higher than the State average (42.64%). In the case of remaining areas viz., Zone I Shahdara, Zone II City Sadar Paharganj and Rural Delhi the corresponding percentage is lower than the State average.

The percentage of workers in other services in Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (40.33%) and in Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi (41.64%) is very close to the State average.

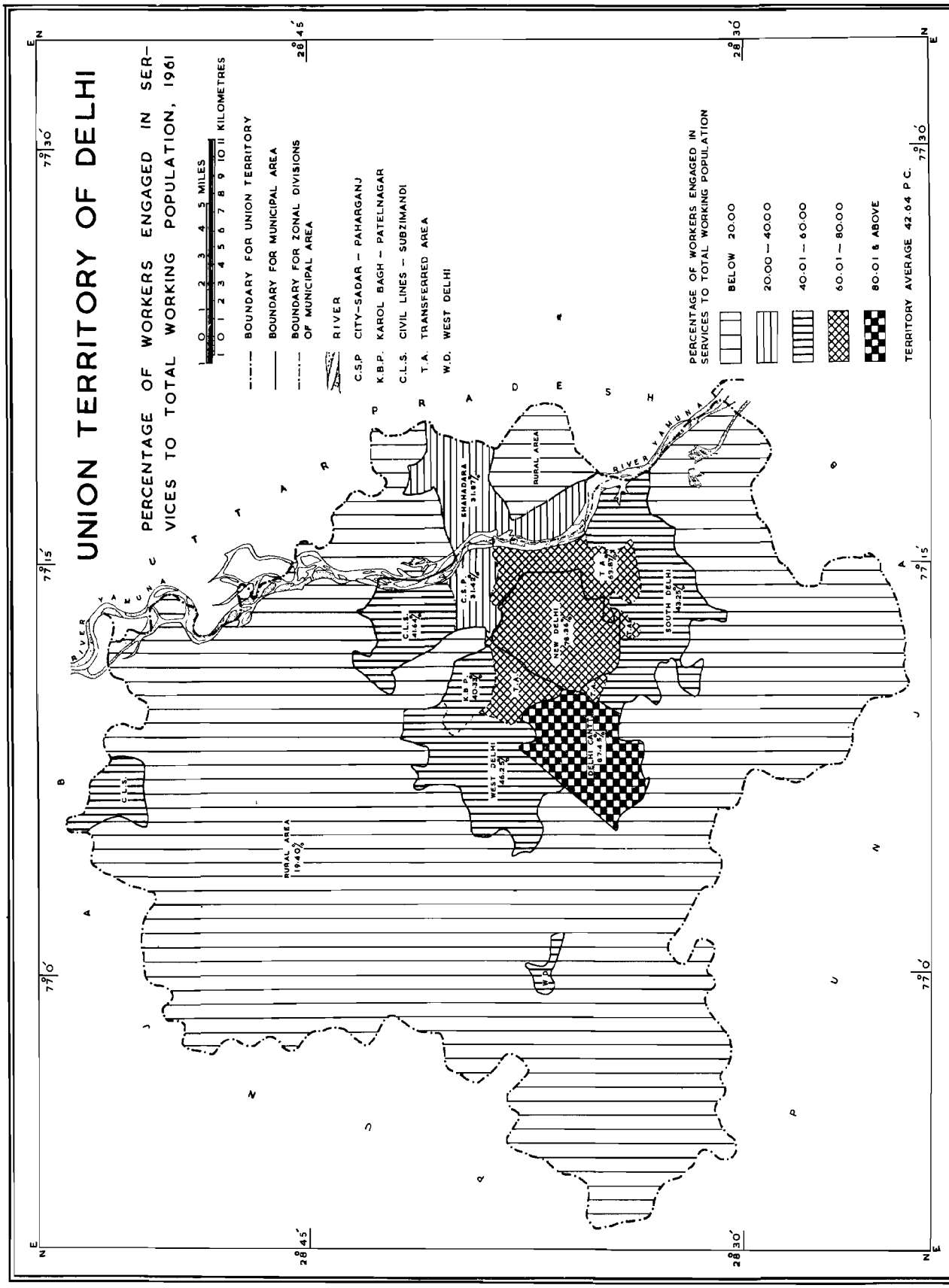
The following statement gives the percentage distribution of workers in each tract/zone who are engaged in other services.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	31.87
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	31.42
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	40.33
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	41.64
Zone V Transferred Area	63.87
Zone VI South Delhi	43.25
Zone VII West Delhi	46.25
New Delhi	78.36
Delhi Cantt.	87.45
Rural	19.40

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 81


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR - PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH - PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES - SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
BELOW 20.00
20.00 - 40.00
40.01 - 60.00
60.01 - 80.00
80.01 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 42.64 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHADARA
C.S.P.
C.L.S.
K.B.P.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
RURAL AREA
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 82

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of workers engaged in Educational and Scientific services to total workers in other services.

Method : The percentage values have been grouped into five categories and the tracts/zones have been hatched according to this gradation from high to low.

Salient Features : Out of 364,312 workers in other services 28,928 persons are engaged in Educational and Scientific services, in other words 7.94% of workers in other services are engaged in Educational and Scientific services in Delhi.

Oldest area of Delhi viz., City Sadar Paharganj has only 7.15% of the workers of other services engaged in Educational and Scientific services.

Highest percentage of 12.63 has been recorded in Civil Lines Subzimandi. The lowest percentage is 1.08 in Delhi Cantt.

Zone I Shahdara (9.96%), Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (9.69%), Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi (12.63%), Zone V Transferred Area (9.68%), Zone VI South Delhi (9.54%) have higher percentage values of workers in Educational and Scientific services than the State average.

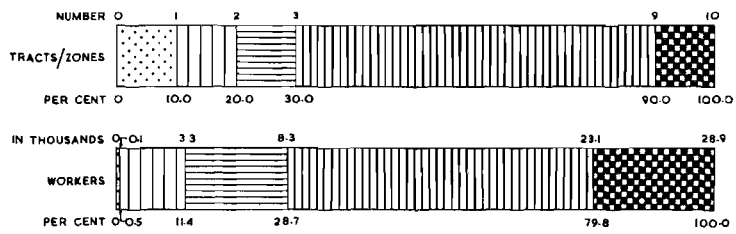
In City Sadar Paharganj (7.15%) West Delhi (7.83%) and Rural Area of Delhi (7.92%) the corresponding percentage values are very close to the State average.

The percentage values lower than State average have been recorded only in New Delhi (4.27%) and Delhi Cantt. (1.08%).

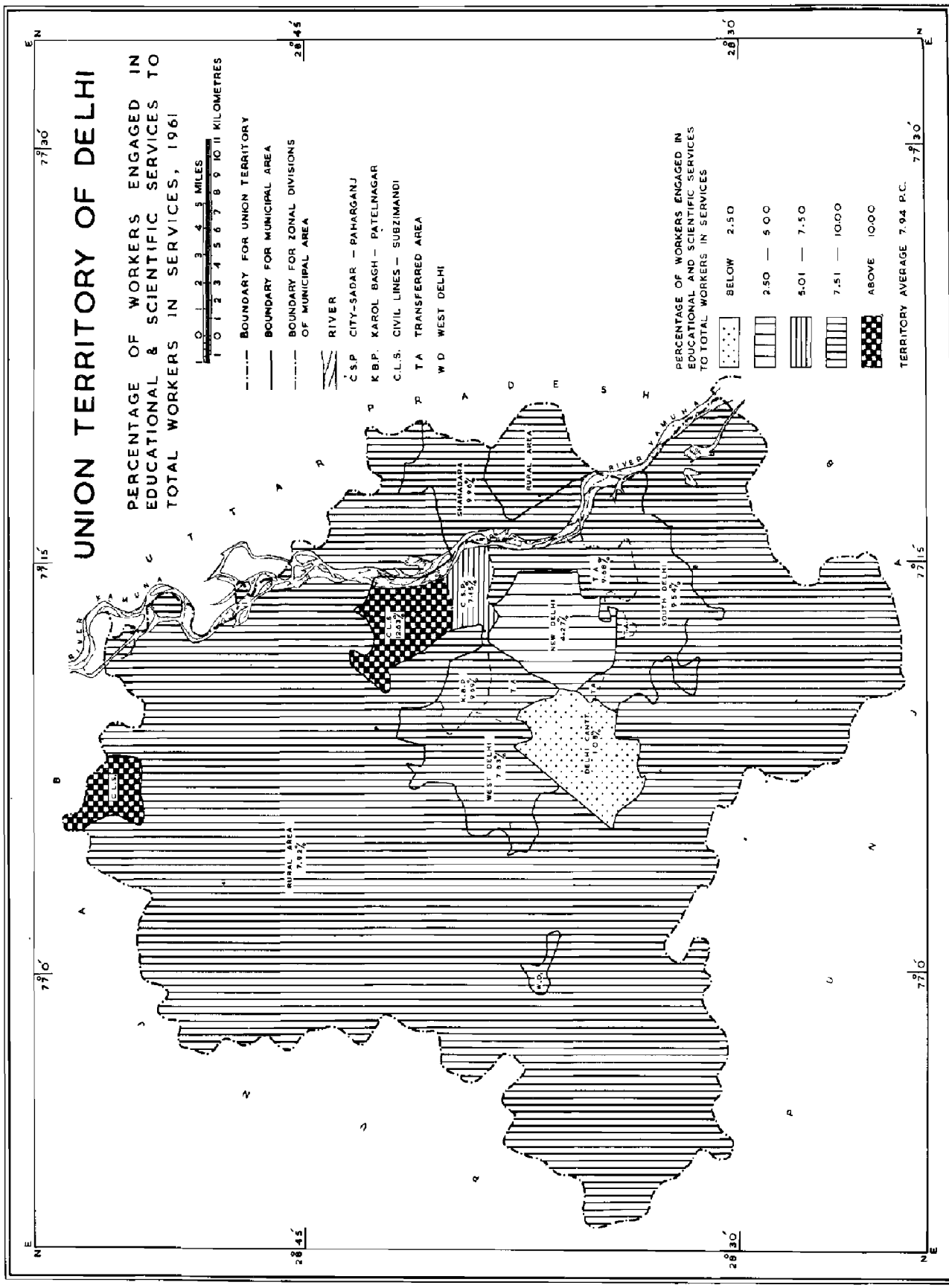
The percentage of workers engaged in Educational and Scientific services to total workers in other services of each tract/zone is given below :

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	9.96
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	7.15
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	9.69
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	12.63
Zone V Transferred Area	9 68
Zone VI South Delhi	9.54
Zone VII West Delhi	7.83
New Delhi	4.27
Delhi Cantt.	1.08
Rural	7.92

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 82


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P CITY-SADAR — PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH — PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES — SUBZIMANDI
T.A TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES
BELOW 2.50
2.50 — 5.00
5.01 — 7.50
7.51 — 10.00
ABOVE 10.00
TERRITORY AVERAGE 7.94 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHADARA
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
C.L.S.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
W.D.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 83

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose : This map is intended to reflect the percentage share of workers in Medical and Health Services to total workers in other services.

Method : Other services form the last of nine categories into which workers have been classified. The workers categorised under other services may belong to any one of the following :

(1) Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services
(2) Public Services
(3) Educational and Scientific Services
(4) Medical and Health Services
(5) Religious and Welfare Services
(6) Legal Services
(7) Business Services
(8) Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations
(9) Recreation Services
(10) Personal Services.

The percentage of medical and health services to total workers in other services is calculated for all the tracts/zones of Delhi. Tracts/zones are shaded by four grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features : In Delhi, only 3.78% of workers in other services are engaged in medical and health services.

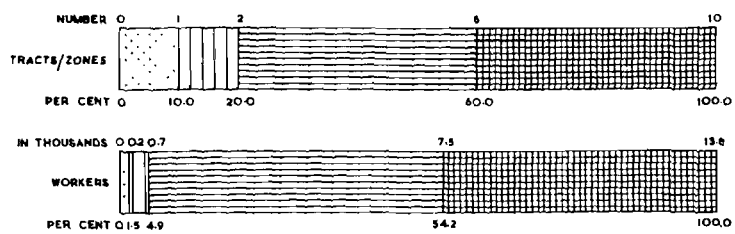
The percentage of workers in medical and health services is the highest (4.70%) in Zone I Shahdara and lowest (1.54%) in Delhi Cantt.

The percentage of workers in medical and health services in Shahdara, City Sadar Paharganj, Civil Lines Subzimandi and South Delhi varies between 4% and 5% and it varies between 3% and 4% in Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Transferred Area, West Delhi and New Delhi.

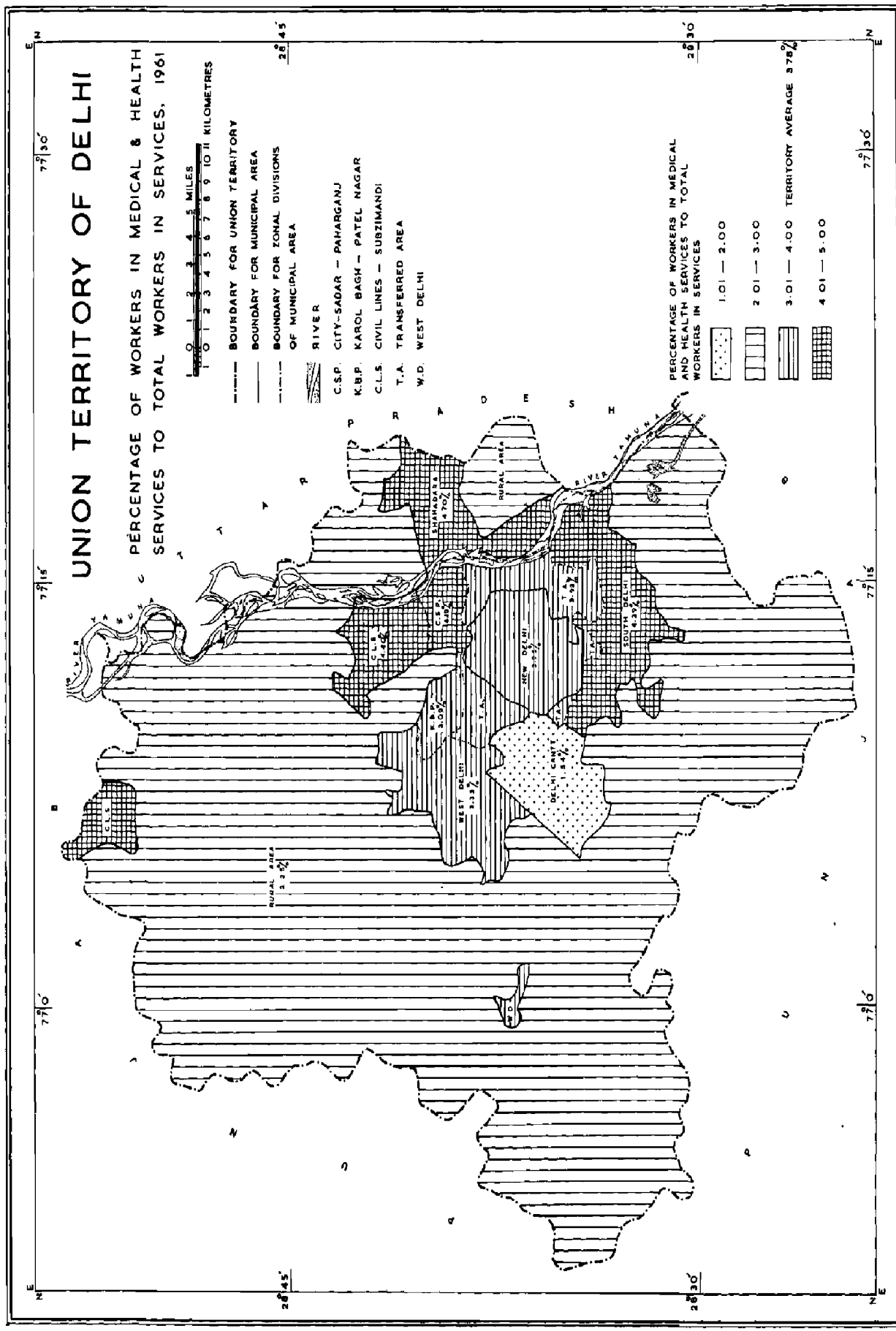
The following table gives the percentage of workers in medical and health services to total workers in other services, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	4.70
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	4.19
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	3.09
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	4.40
Zone V Transferred Area	3.93
Zone VI South Delhi	4.39
Zone VII West Delhi	3.33
New Delhi	3.95
Delhi Cantt.	1.54
Rural	2.25

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 83


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR — PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH — PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES — SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES
1.01 — 2.00
2.01 — 3.00
3.01 — 4.00 TERRITORY AVERAGE 3.78%
4.01 — 5.00
U.P.
H.P.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHDARA
C.S.P.
C.L.S.
K.B.P.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
W.D.
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 84

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the percentage distribution of workers engaged in personal services to total workers in other services.

Method : The tract/zone wise proportion is worked out and grouped into five ranges. Tracts/zones are shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features : There are 364,312 persons engaged in other services in Delhi, and the number absorbed by personal services is 73,374 being 20.1 percent.

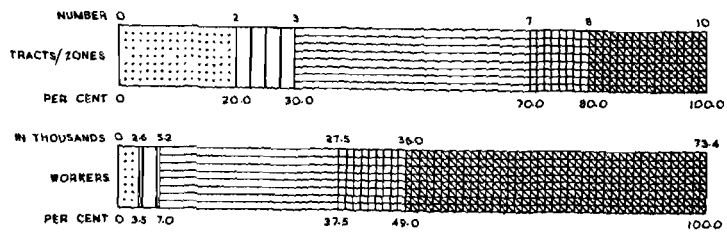
The tracts/zones which show percentage rate higher than the State average are Zone II City Sadar Paharganj, Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, and New Delhi. All the other tracts/zones have the lower percentage of persons absorbed in personal services than the State average.

The highest percentage of 26.4 has been recorded in New Delhi and lowest of 6.4 percent in Delhi Cantt.

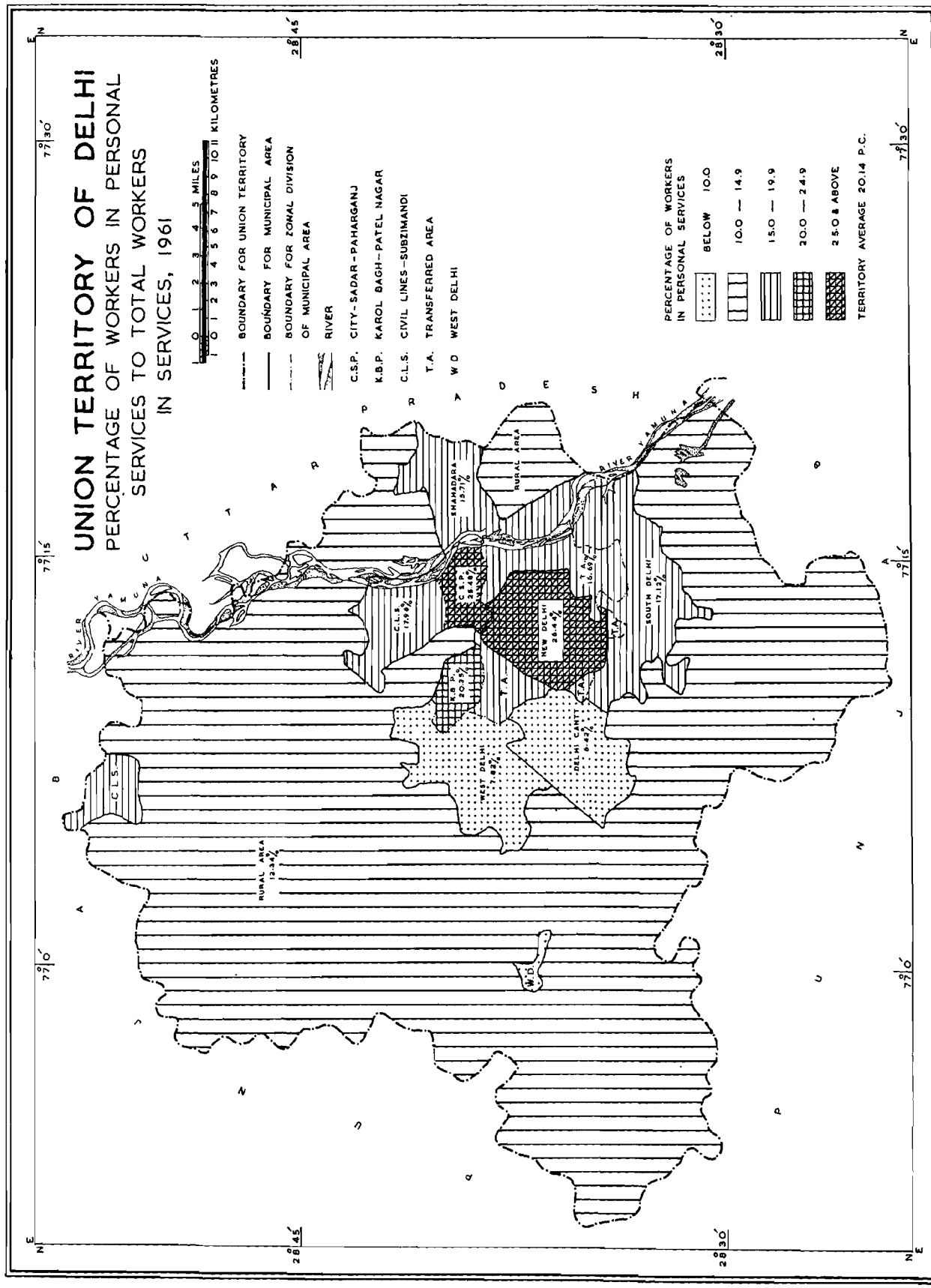
The following table gives the percentage of workers in personal services to total workers in services, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	15.71
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	25.48
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	20.35
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	17.96
Zone V Transferred Area	19.69
Zone VI South Delhi	17.14
Zone VII West Delhi	7.82
New Delhi	26.44
Delhi Cantt.	6.42
Rural	12.34
Total	20.14

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II B and Part III.



Map No. 84


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL SERVICES
BELOW 10.0
10.0 — 14.9
15.0 — 19.9
20.0 — 24.9
25.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 20.14 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHADARA
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
T.A.
C.L.S.
K.B.P.
C.S.P.
W.D.
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

E. SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

Map No. 85

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : The concentration of Scheduled Castes population has been depicted in this map.

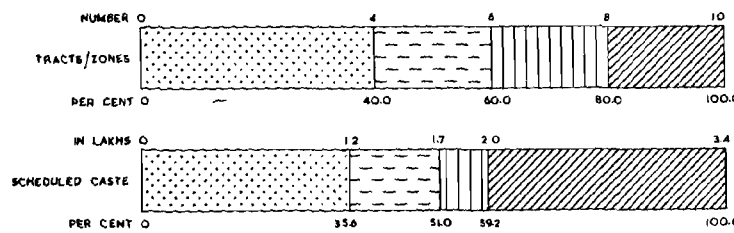
Method : The percentage values of Scheduled Castes to the total population of each unit are graded from high to low and the units are shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features : 12.9 percent of the total population of Delhi belongs to Scheduled Caste. In Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, the population of Scheduled Castes is the maximum as compared to other areas of Delhi. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population is the minimum in Zone VII West Delhi. Zone I Shahdara (6.6%), Zone II City Sadar Paharganj (9.5%), Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi (9.2%), Zone V Transferred Area (10.1%) and Zone VII West Delhi (5.9%), New Delhi (11.5%) show lower percentage of Scheduled Caste population than the State average of 12.9% whereas Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (21.7%), Zone VI South Delhi (18.7%), Delhi Cantt. (18.1%) and Rural Delhi (23.2%) show higher percentage of Scheduled Castes population than the State average.

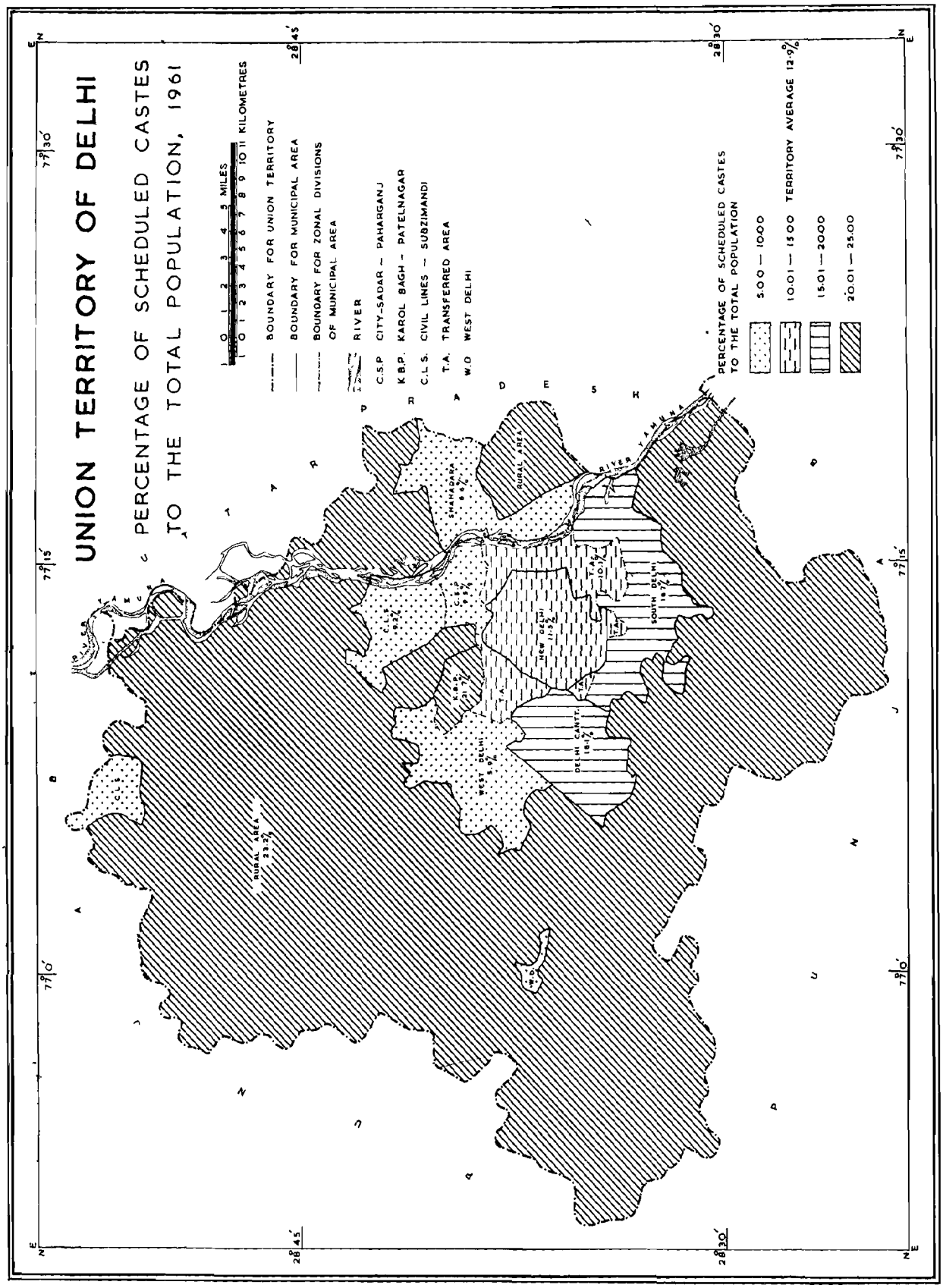
The following statement gives the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes in tract/zone of Delhi :

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	6.6
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	9.5
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	21.7
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	9.2
Zone V Transferred Area	10.1
Zone VI South Delhi	18.7
Zone VII West Delhi	5.9
New Delhi	11.5
Delhi Cantt.	18.1
Rural	23.2

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-A, II-B and Part III.



Map No. 85


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P CITY-SADAR – PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH – PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES – SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.O WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
5.00 — 10.00
10.01 — 15.00 TERRITORY AVERAGE 12.9%
15.01 — 20.00
20.01 — 25.00
RURAL AREA 23.1%
SHAHDARA 6.9%
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
C.L.S. 9.2%
C.S.P. 9.5%
NEW DELHI 11.5%
K.B.P. 11.7%
T.A. 10.1%
SOUTH DELHI 18.1%
WEST DELHI 5.9%
DELHI CANTT. 18.1%
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'
N
E

Map No. 86

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of major Scheduled Castes in the different tracts/zones of Delhi.

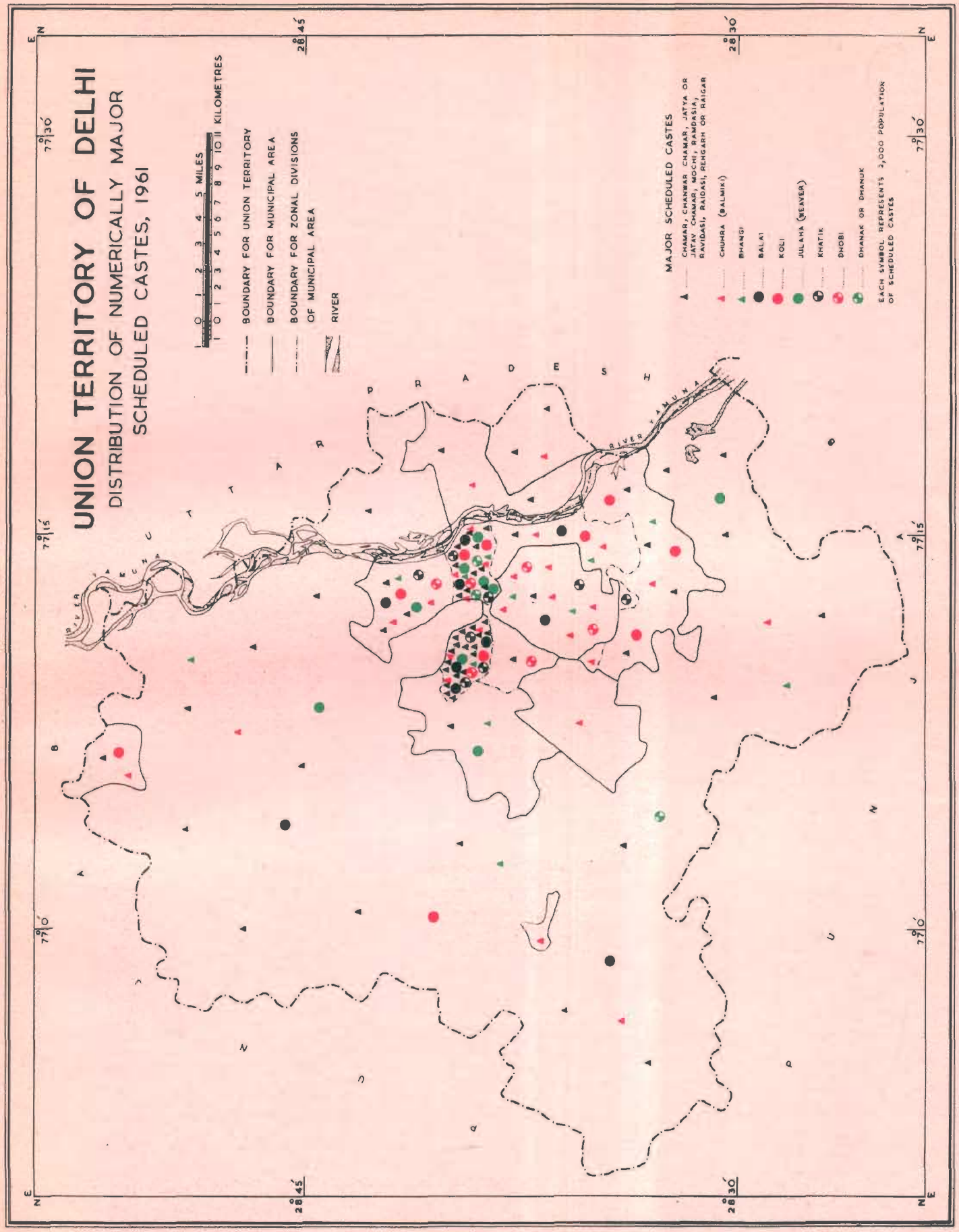
Method : The Scheduled Castes with a population of 5,000 and above have been classified as major Scheduled Castes of Delhi: On this basis 9 Scheduled Castes qualify themselves to be treated as major Scheduled Castes of Delhi. Individual castes have been plotted on the map by giving different symbols to each caste as explained in the legend. Three symbols in three different colours have been used to represent these 9 Scheduled Castes.

Salient Features : The members of Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar Scheduled Castes constitute the largest number viz., 125,997 among the Scheduled Castes of Delhi. This group of Scheduled Caste has been treated as one Scheduled Caste according to the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (Modification) order 1956. This group of Scheduled Caste is spreaded over all the tracts/zones of Delhi. The other dominant Scheduled Castes are Chuhra (Balmiki), Bhangi and Balai their respective number in Delhi being 52,743, 21,673 and 20,680. Chuhra (Balmiki) are largely found in New Delhi while Bhangi are found living in large numbers in Rural Delhi and Balai are mostly found in Zone III—Karol Bagh Patel Nagar.

The statement below gives the population of each of numerically major Scheduled Castes of Delhi in 1961.

Sl. No.	Caste	Delhi	Zone I Shahdara	Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	Zone IV Civil Lines Subzi-mandi	Zone V Trans-ferred Area	Zone VI South Delhi	Zone VII West Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi Cantt.	Delhi Rural
1.	Balai	20,680	104	3,130	6,891	1,855	2,236	447	468	1,687	522	3,340
2.	Bhangi	21,673	272	3,232	2,321	1,761	1,804	1,096	1,441	3,742	65	5,939
3.	Chamar etc.	125,997	4,884	20,877	36,423	7,776	4,208	8,150	2,694	2,543	911	37,531
4.	Chuhra (Balmiki)	52,743	1,487	7,131	5,608	6,568	5,282	2,380	2,305	12,037	2,800	7,145
5.	Dhanak	8,540	6	4,973	836	292	252	17	134	100	6	1,924
6.	Dhobi	14,144	415	2,744	1,403	1,938	1,808	416	298	4,165	473	484
7.	Julaha	17,242	70	7,414	2,760	1,481	193	492	1,226	211	377	3,018
8.	Khatik	14,392	64	3,093	5,164	2,341	1,486	662	147	1,076	109	260
9.	Koli	19,199	413	3,917	1,280	3,612	1,574	5,351	167	908	253	1,724

Source : Census of India 1961. Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part V-A.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES
CHAMAR, CHANWAR CHAMAR, JATYA OR JATAV, CHAMAR MOCHI, RAMDASIA, RAVIDASI, RAIDASI, RENGARH OR RAIGAR
CHUHRA (BALMIKI)
BHANGI
BALAI
KOLI
JULAHA (WEAVER)
KHATIK
DHOBI
DHANAK OR DHANUK
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2,000 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES
RIVER YAMUNA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 87

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the tract/zone wise distribution of minor Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes with a population of not more than 5,000 and not less than 200 have been classified as minor Scheduled Castes in Delhi. On this basis 18 Scheduled Castes qualify to be treated as minor.

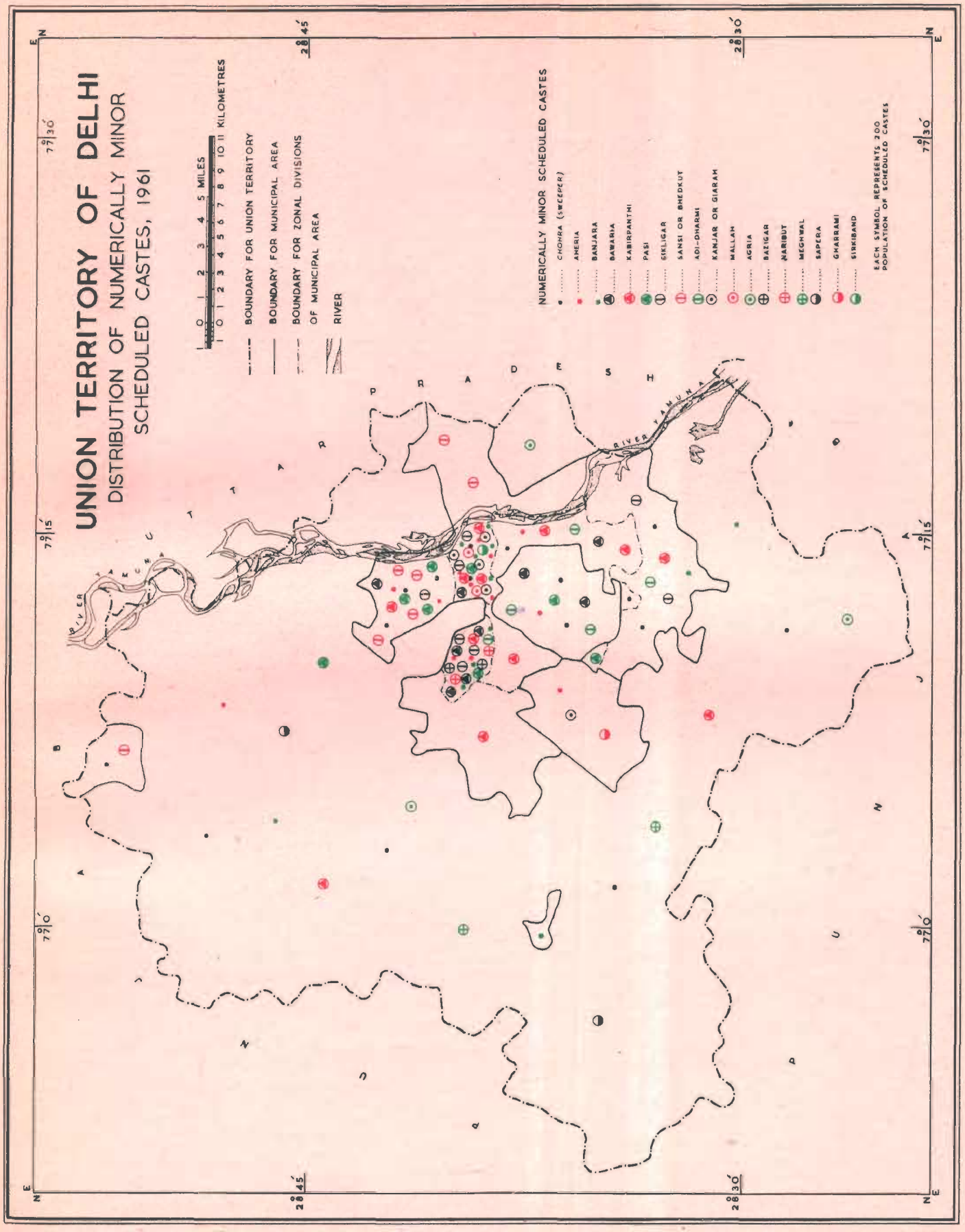
Method : The minor Scheduled Castes have been plotted in the map by giving six different symbols in three different colours. The symbols used have been explained in the legend.

Salient Features : Chohra (Sweeper) forms the largest population amongst the numerically minor Scheduled Castes of Delhi. This caste is largely found in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, and Rural Delhi. Aheria and Banjara with a population of 2,818 and 2,518 respectively, in the Territory constitute next important minor Scheduled Castes so far as their number is concerned. Aherias are to be seen in large numbers in Zone II City Sadar Paharganj. About 50 per cent of Aherias and Banjaras of Delhi live in Zone II City Sadar Paharganj.

The statement below gives the population of each of numerically minor Scheduled Castes of Delhi in 1961.

Sl. No.	Caste	Delhi	Zone I Shahdara	Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	Zone IV Civil Lines Subzi-mandi	Zone V Trans-ferred Area	Zone VI South Delhi	Zone VII West Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi Cantt.	Rural
1.	Adi-dharmi	1,242	7	9	249	11	222	231	37	465	5	6
2.	Agria	682	2	25	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	596
3.	Aheria	2,818	87	1,044	421	449	142	60	65	203	109	238
4.	Banjara	2,518	10	1,003	534	99	42	184	184	22	—	440
5.	Bawaria	2,175	12	218	881	139	277	10	5	473	65	95
6.	Bazigar	408	—	—	383	—	2	—	—	1	—	22
7.	Chohra (Sweeper)	3,088	9	366	21	787	304	345	55	323	91	787
8.	Gharrami	277	—	88	2	-	7	-	—	2	178	—
9.	Kabirpanthi	2,099	31	537	228	120	541	100	102	36	1	403
10.	Kanjar	958	7	733	2	10	2	2	—	9	184	9
11.	Mallah	774	9	426	76	54	51	30	3	56	5	64
12.	Meghwal	387	—	—	27	9	5	10	—	1	8	327
13.	Naribut	390	—	14	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Pasi	1,985	54	236	262	614	160	68	74	278	5	234
15.	Sansi or Bhedkut	1,540	447	10	34	996	8	34	—	2	6	3
16.	Sapera	340	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	335
17.	Sikligar	1,804	—	480	532	289	—	386	45	3	—	69
18.	Sirkiband	233	—	221	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi, Part-VA.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES
CHOHRA (SWEEPER)
AHERIA
BANJARA
BAWARIA
KABIRPANTHI
PASI
SIKLIGAR
SANSI OR BHEDKUT
ADI-DHARMI
KANJAR OR GIARAH
NALLAH
AGRIA
BAZIGAR
NARIBUT
MEGHWAL
SAPERA
GHARRAMI
SIRKIBAND
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 200 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 88

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED CASTES OF INDIA, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of those Scheduled Castes of Delhi which are found amongst the first fifteen numerically strong Scheduled Castes of India.

The population of Scheduled Castes in India is 64,449,275. Arranged in order of population as recorded in the Census of 1961 in respect of each Scheduled Caste, the following is the list of the first 15 numerically dominant Scheduled Castes of India. The names of the castes and their total population in India is given below :

Sl. No	Name of Scheduled Caste	Population 1961
1.	Chamar/Mochi including castes/sub-castes grouped under Chamar/Mochi	17,960,328
2.	Pasi	2,509,273
3.	Madiga including castes/ sub-castes grouped under Madiga	2,339,670
4.	Adi Dravida	2,189,271
5.	Mala including castes/sub-castes grouped under Mala	1,848,224
6.	Dosadh including castes/ sub-castes grouped under Dosadh	1,843,565
7.	Dhobi including castes/ sub-castes grouped under Dhobi	1,704,036
8.	Paraiyan including castes/ sub-castes grouped under Paraiyan	1,670,354
9.	Bhangi/Mehtar including castes/sub-castes grouped under Bhangi/Mehtar	1,418,113
10.	Koli including castes/sub-castes grouped under Koli	1,263,282
11.	Adi Karnataka	1,239,096
12.	Rajbanshi	1,201,717
13.	Bagdi including castes/sub-castes grouped under Bagdi	1,187,366
14.	Musahar	1,108,649
15.	Namasudra	1,007,217

Out of these Scheduled Castes mentioned above, there are only 5 viz., Chamar/Mochi, Pasi, Dhobi, Bhangi/Mehtar and Koli who are found living in the Union Territory of Delhi and dispersed in different parts of the territory in varying strength.

Method : These five castes have been plotted in the map by five different symbols which have been explained in the legend.

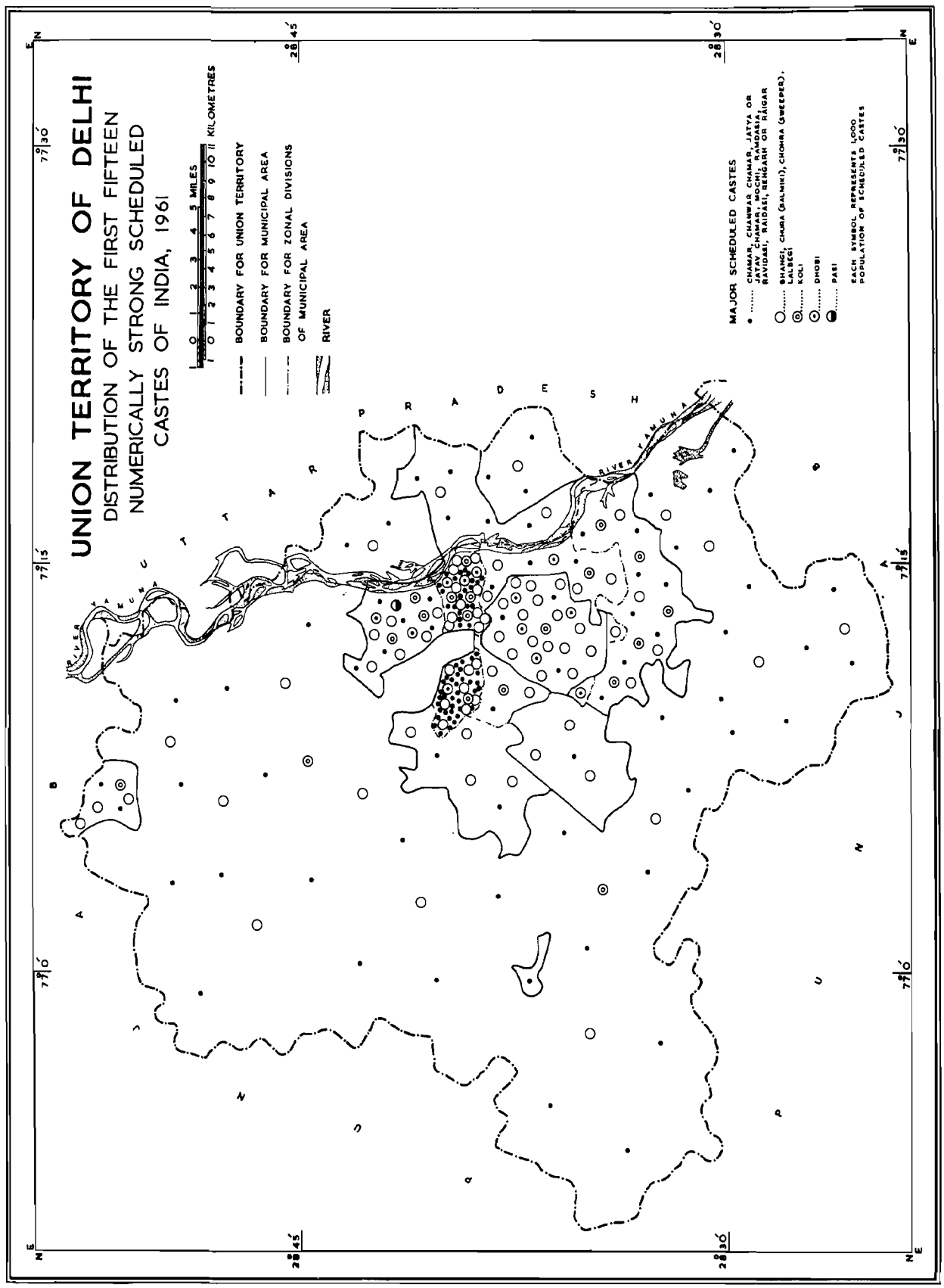
Salient Features : The population of Chamar/Mochi in India, is 17,960,328 out of which 125,997 live in Delhi. They are found practically in all the areas of Delhi. The largest number (37,531) of Chamar/Mochi of Delhi live in rural areas of Delhi. Chamar/Mochi are numerically at the top of all the Scheduled Castes in India and they are at the top in Delhi too.

Pasi is the second numerically important Scheduled Caste of India, their population being 2,509,273 but their population in Delhi is small being limited to a population of 1,985.

Dhobi ranked seventh in India with population of 1,704,036 out of which only 14,144 i.e., 0.83% live in Delhi.

5.47% of India's Bhangi/Mehtar and 1.52% of India's Koli live in Delhi. The population of Bhangi/Mehtar in Delhi varies from 1,769 persons in Shahdara (Zone I) to 16,108 persons in New Delhi. Kolis are found in all the parts of Delhi. The maximum number of 5,351 persons live in Zone VI—South Delhi and minimum number of 167 persons live in Zone VII—West Delhi.

Map No. 88


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED CASTES OF INDIA, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES
CHAMAR, CHANWAR CHAMAR, JATYA OR JATAV CHAMAR, MOCHI, RAMDASIA, RAVIDASI, RAIDASI, RENGARH OR RAIGAR
BHANGI, CHURA (MALMIKI), CHOHRA (SWEEPER), LALBEGI
KOLI
DHOBI
PASI
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 1,000 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
H A R Y A N A
28°45'
28°30'
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'

The following table gives figures of numerically important Scheduled Castes, 1961 for the State and Tract/Zone.

Numerically important Scheduled Castes, 1961 (Based on the all-India ranking list)

Tract/Zone	Chamar/ Mochi	Pasi	Dhobi	Bhangi/ Mehtar	Koli
Delhi	125,997	1,985	14,144	77,532	19,199
Zone I Shahdara	4,884	54	415	1,769	413
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj ...	20,877	236	2,744	10,737	3,917
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar ...	36,423	262	1,403	7,950	1,280
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi ...	7,776	614	1,938	9,116	3,612
Zone V Transferred Area ...	4,208	160	1,808	7,396	1,574
Zone VI South Delhi ...	8,150	68	416	3,821	5,351
Zone VII West Delhi ...	2,694	74	298	3,801	167
New Delhi ...	2,543	278	4,165	16,108	908
Delhi Cantt. ...	911	5	473	2,956	253
Rural ...	37,531	234	484	13,878	1,724

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part V-A.

Map No. 89

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS OF DELHI, 1961

Purpose : The map shows the distribution of religions in the Union Territory of Delhi. The major religions comprise of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, alongwith one more category namely 'Others' which includes Budhists, Jains and Zorastrians.

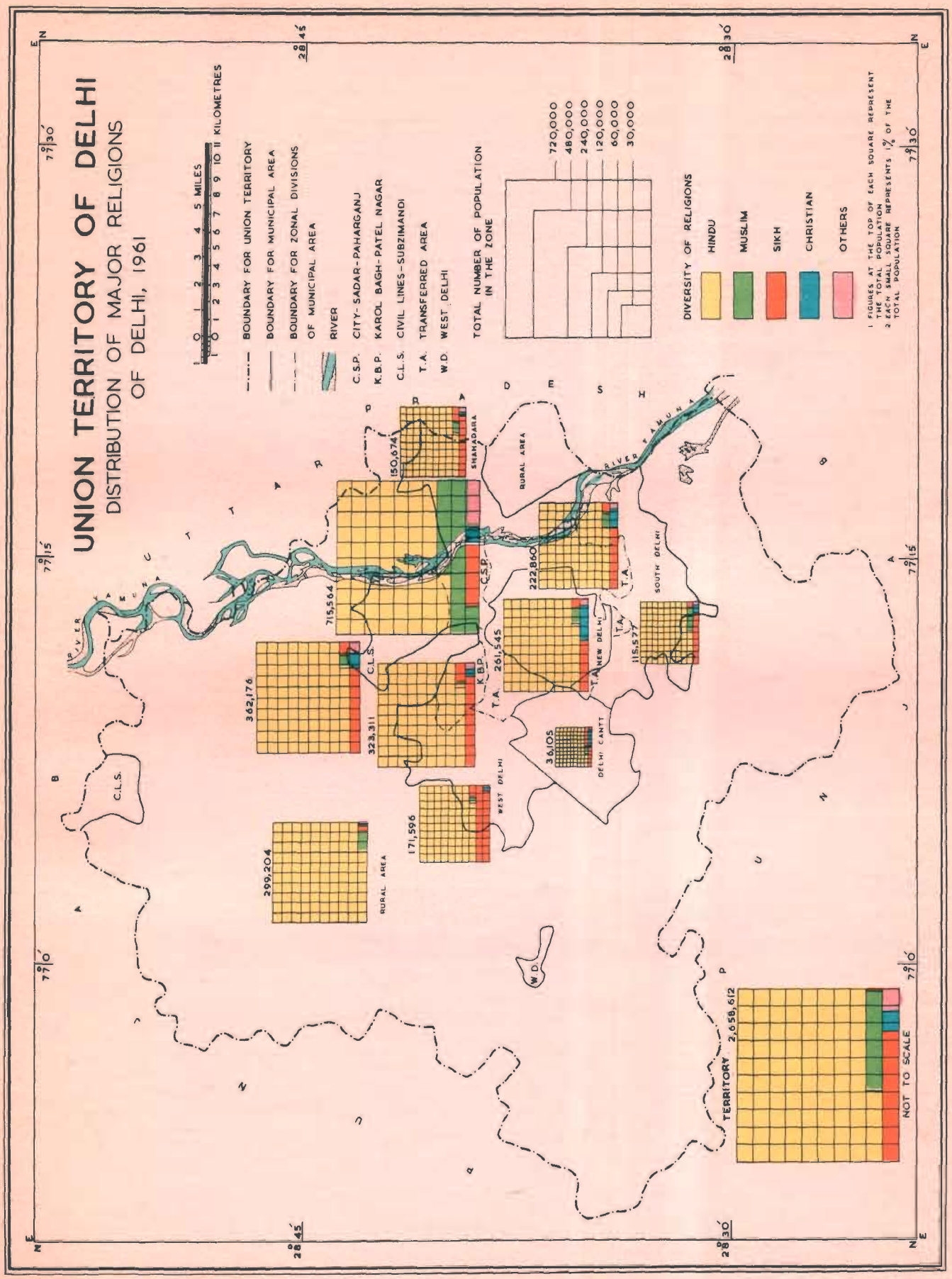
Method : Square root of population of each tract/zone is worked out and proportionate squares are drawn for each tract/zone. All the squares are divided into 100 small squares, each small square representing one percent of the population of the tract/zone. These small squares are shaded in different colours according to the percentage of population in each religion, in other words squares representing the percentage of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian and others have been shaded in blue, green, red, yellow and black colours respectively.

Salient Features : The total population during 1961 in the Union Territory of Delhi viz., 2,658,612. is divided among Hindus (2,234,597 or 84.05%), Muslims (155,453 or 5.85%), Sikhs (203,916 or 7.67%), Christians (29,269 or 1.10%) and others (35,377 or 1.33%). Higher concentration among Muslims is noticeable in Zone II—City Sadar Paharganj. Among the Sikhs, their higher concentration is found in Zone VII—West Delhi, Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone IV—Civil Lines Subzimandi and Zone II—City Sadar Paharganj.

The following statement gives the distribution of major religions in the different tracts/zones of Delhi :

Tract/Zone	Percentage of Religion				
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others
Delhi	84.05	5.85	7.67	1.10	1.33
Zone I Shahdara	86.21	1.61	11.10	0.29	0.79
Zone II City Sadar Pahar Ganj	73.97	17.81	4.50	0.49	3.23
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	87.71	0.29	10.74	0.62	0.64
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzi Mandi	87.66	1.11	8.99	1.20	1.04
Zone V Transferred Area	87.05	1.75	8.25	2.21	0.74
Zone VI South Delhi	85.19	3.85	9.10	1.33	0.53
Zone VII West Delhi	77.78	0.50	20.95	0.48	0.29
New Delhi	87.21	1.83	6.45	3.71	0.80
Delhi Cantt.	83.23	2.06	9.93	4.36	0.42
Rural	97.02	1.97	0.80	0.12	0.09

Source : \Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS
OF DELHI, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
TOTAL NUMBER OF POPULATION IN THE ZONE
720,000
480,000
240,000
120,000
60,000
30,000
DIVERSITY OF RELIGIONS
HINDU
MUSLIM
SIKH
CHRISTIAN
OTHERS
1 FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENT THE TOTAL POPULATION
2 EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
RIVER YAMUNA
SHAHDARA
150,674
RURAL AREA
715,564
222,860
SOUTH DELHI
115,577
NEW DELHI
261,545
362,176
323,311
36,105
DELHI CANTT
171,596
WEST DELHI
299,204
RURAL AREA
TERRITORY 2,658,612
NOT TO SCALE
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No 90

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGE AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961

Purpose : The distribution of persons who have languages other than Hindi as their mother-tongue amongst the population of the different areas of Delhi has been shown in this map.

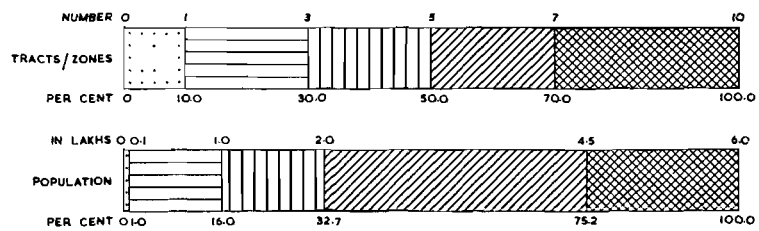
Method : The proportion of persons speaking languages other than the State language are graded from high to low and the units are shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features : The most predominant language of the Union Territory of Delhi is Hindi. Non-Hindi speaking persons are maximum (34.3%) in Delhi Cantt. Non-Hindi speaking persons are as low as 1.9% in the rural areas of Delhi. The obvious reason is that about 72% of its population is local born. In Zone I—Shahdara, Zone IV—Civil Lines Subzimandi, Zone VI—South Delhi and Rural areas of Delhi the percentage of persons speaking other than the predominant language of the state is lower than the state average of 22.6%. In all the other areas of the Union Territory of Delhi, the percentage of Non-Hindi speaking persons is higher than the state average.

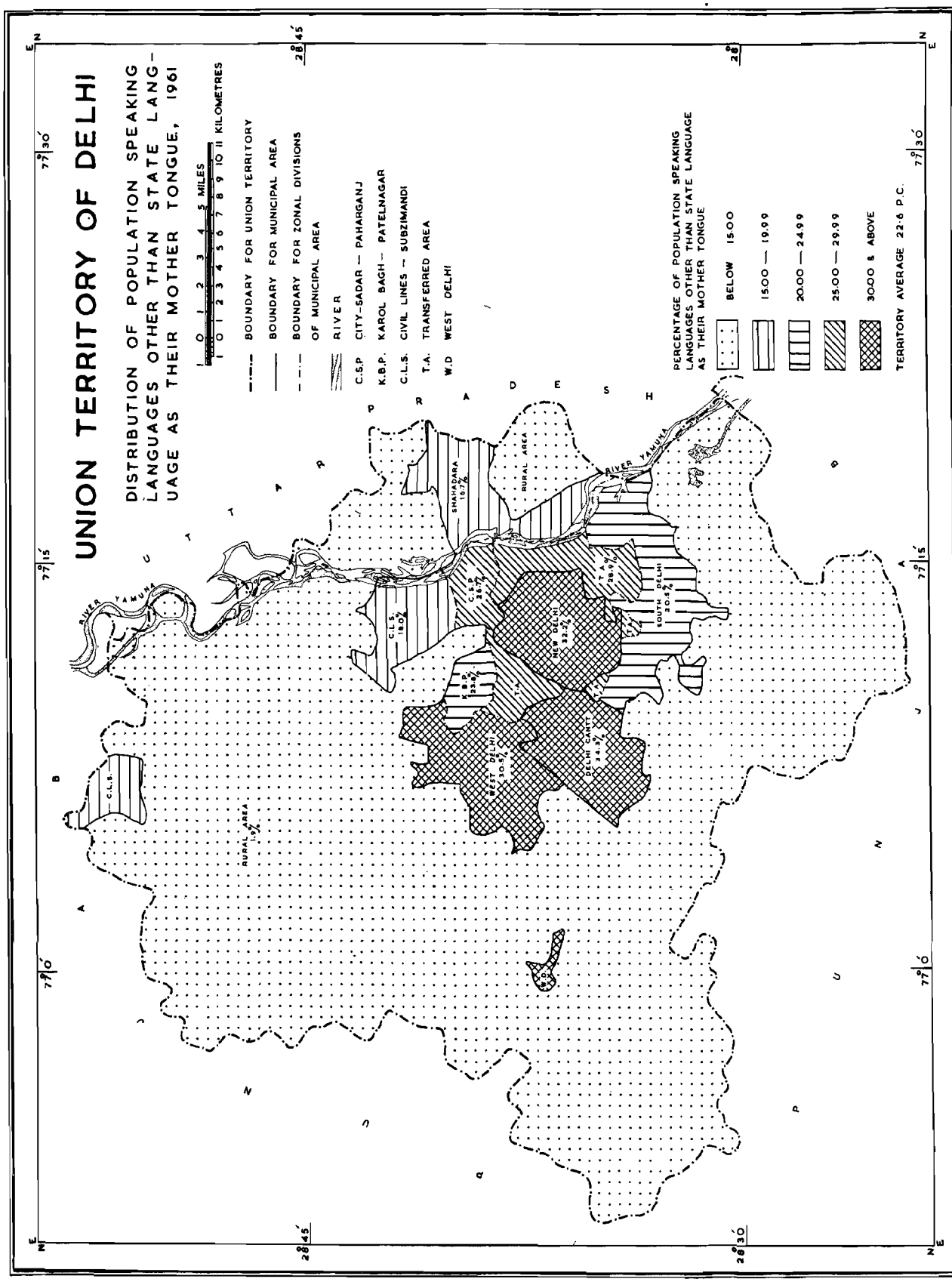
The percentage of non-Hindi speaking population in each tract/zone of Delhi during 1961 is given below :

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	16.7
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	26.7
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	23.8
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	18.0
Zone V Transferred Area	28.9
Zone VI South Delhi	20.5
Zone VII West Delhi	30.5
New Delhi	32.2
Delhi Cantt.	34.3
Rural	1.9

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.



Map No 90


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGE AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P CITY-SADAR — PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH — PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES — SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGE AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE
BELOW 15.00
15.00 — 19.99
20.00 — 24.99
25.00 — 29.99
30.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 22·6 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHDARA 15.7%
C.S.P. 26.7%
C.L.S. 18.0%
NEW DELHI 32.2%
K.B.P. 33.6%
WEST DELHI 30.5%
DELHI CANTT. 34.5%
T.A. 28.6%
SOUTH DELHI 20.4%
W.D.
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'
28°

Map No. 91

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

Purpose : Hindi, Punjabi, and Urdu are the three languages which record maximum number of speakers in Delhi. The percentage distribution of these three languages is shown in this map. Only the mother-tongue has been taken as the basis and not the subsidiary languages.

Method : . The sum total of population having Hindi, Punjabi, and Urdu as their mother-tongue has been worked out for all the tracts/zones of Delhi. The percentage of these sum totals to the total population of each tract/zone was calculated and has been classified into three ranges. Each tract/zone has been hatched in different shades according to the range in which they fall. A circle proportionate to total population speaking these three languages has been drawn for each tract/zone and the circle has been divided into three sectors in proportion to the percentage share of each of these three languages. The three sectors have been hatched differently.

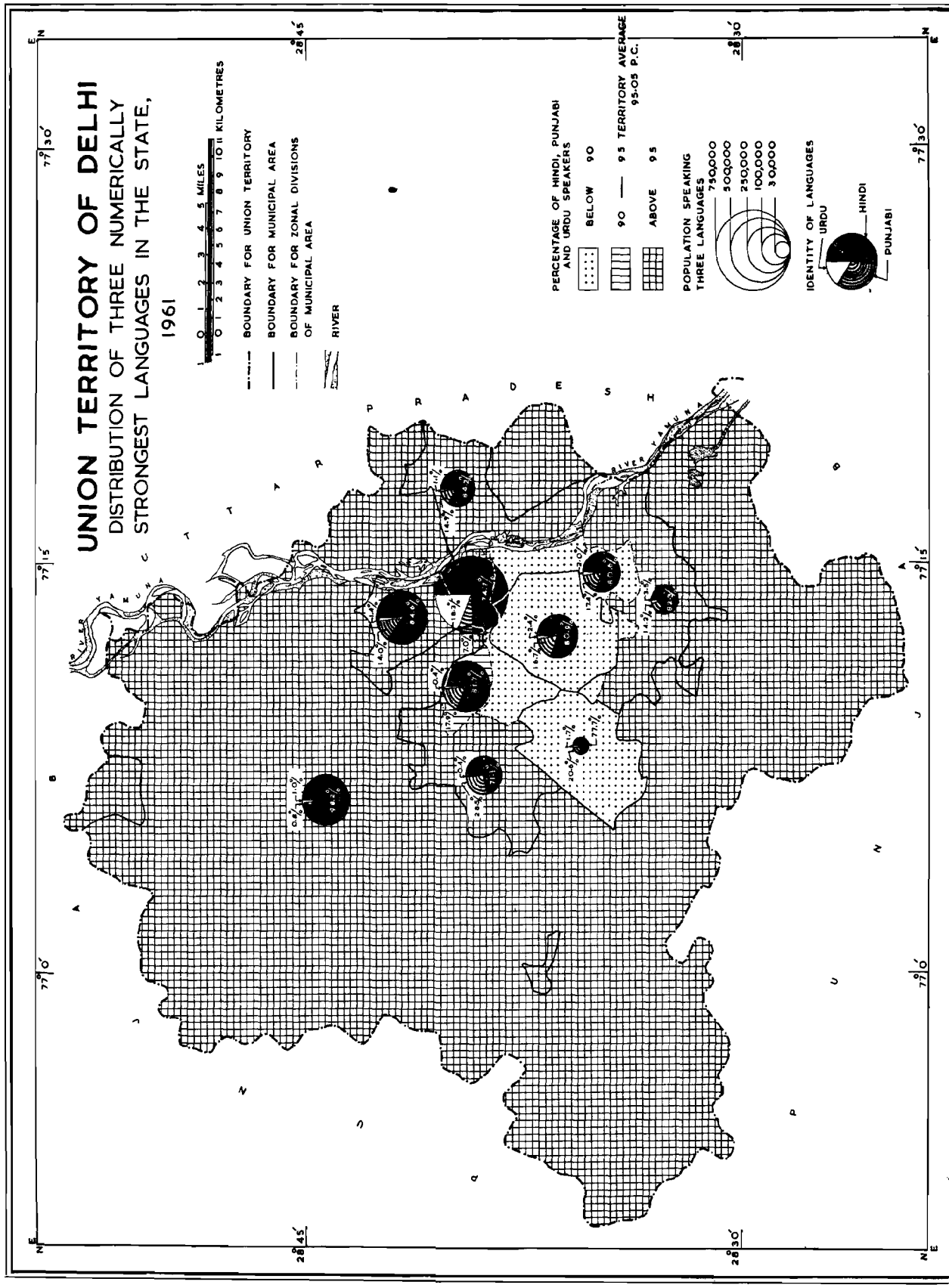
Salient Features : In Delhi 25.27 lakh of population speak Hindi or Punjabi or Urdu and thus form 95.05% of the total population. The highest percentage of 99.8 is recorded in the rural area of Delhi and lowest percentage 83.7 in New Delhi. Zone III—Karol Bagh Patel Nagar, Zone V—Transferred Area, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. show percentage lower than the State average whereas all the other areas show higher percentage.

Examining the share of these three languages it is seen that Hindi accounts for nearly 81.4% of the sum total of these three languages, whereas Punjabi accounts for only 12.5% and Urdu accounts for 6.1%.

The percentage of Hindi speakers is the maximum (98.2%) in rural area of Delhi and the minimum (71.1%) in Zone VII West Delhi. Punjabi language is the second important language of Delhi. The highest percentage (28.5%) of Punjabi speakers are in Zone VII West Delhi and the lowest percentage (0.8%) of Punjabi speakers in the rural area of Delhi. Urdu which is the third important language of Delhi has the maximum share of 18.3% in Zone II City Sadar Paharganj and the lowest share of 0.4% in Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar.

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.

Map No. 91


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
PERCENTAGE OF HINDI, PUNJABI AND URDU SPEAKERS
BELOW 90
90 — 95 TERRITORY AVERAGE 95.05 P.C.
ABOVE 95
POPULATION SPEAKING THREE LANGUAGES
750,000
500,000
250,000
100,000
50,000
IDENTITY OF LANGUAGES
URDU
HINDI
PUNJABI
RIVER YAMUNA
77°00'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 92

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961

Purpose : This map brings out the percentage of population speaking Hindi as first or subsidiary language in the tracts/zones of Delhi.

Method : The percentage of persons speaking Hindi as first or subsidiary language to the total population has been grouped into three ranges viz., below 80, 80 to 90 and 90 and above. Each tract/zone has been hatched in different shades according to the range in which they fall

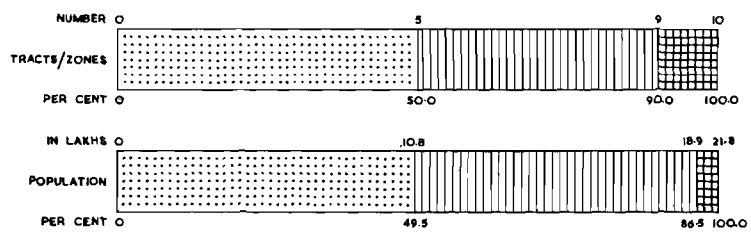
Salient Features : In Delhi 2,179,363 persons out of a total population of 2,658,612 speak Hindi as the first or subsidiary language. The highest percentage of persons speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language is 98.2 recorded in the rural areas of Delhi.

Out of 10 tracts/zones, 5 tracts/zones viz., Zone I Shahdara (86.98%), Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (82.15%), Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi (86.63%), Zone VI South Delhi (83.96%) and rural areas of Delhi (98.25%) show higher percentage than the State average (81.97%) In the case of other 5 tracts/zones the percentage of persons speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language is lower than the State average.

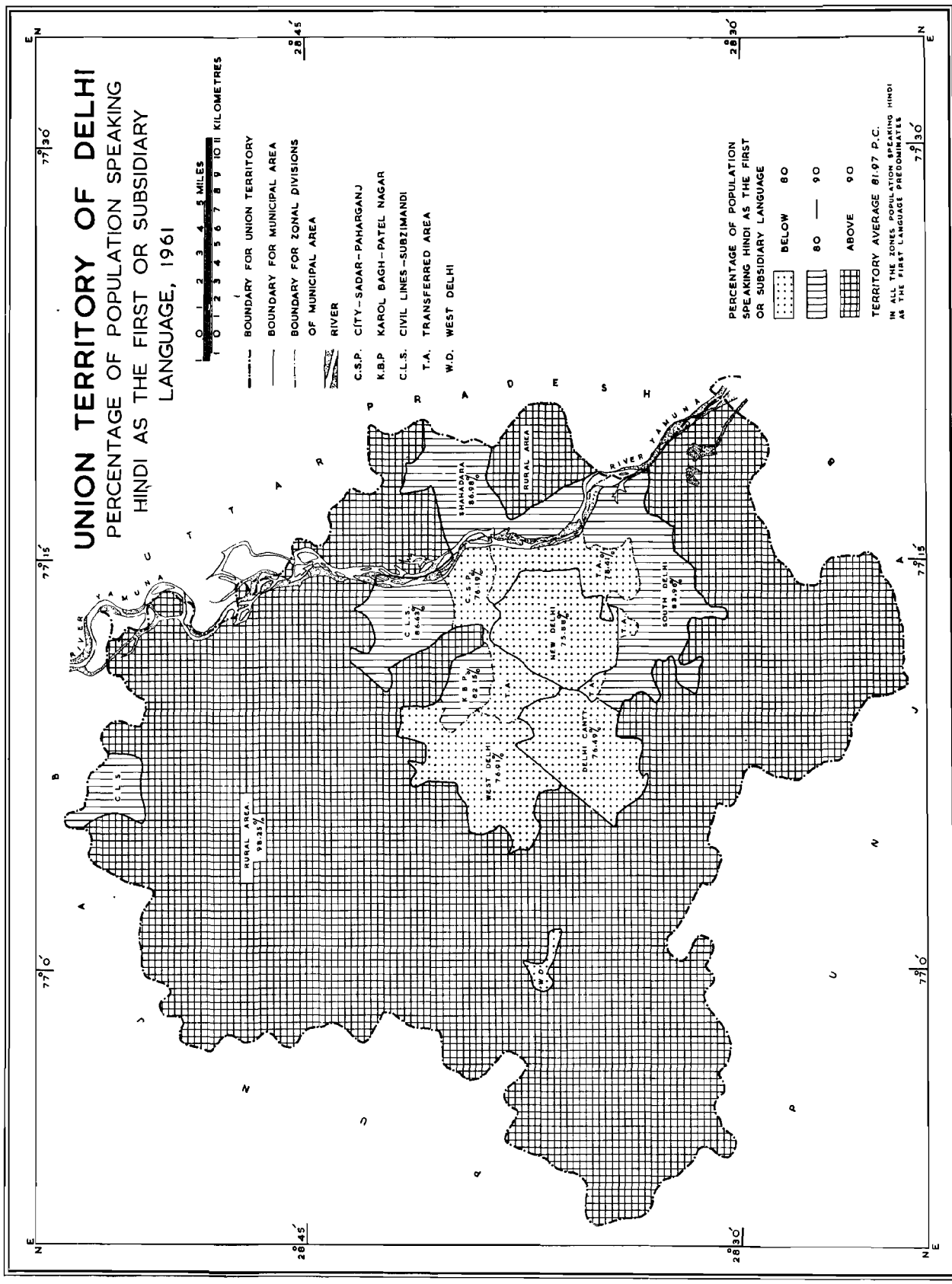
The following statement gives the percentage figures of Hindi speaking population in the tract/zone of Delhi.

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Delhi	81.97
Zone I Shahdara	86.98
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	76.19
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	82.15
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	86.63
Zone V Transferred Area	78.41
Zone VI South Delhi	83.96
Zone VII West Delhi	76.91
New Delhi	75.88
Delhi Cantt.	76.49
Rural	98.25

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.



Map No 92


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE
BELOW 80
80 — 90
ABOVE 90
TERRITORY AVERAGE 81.97 P.C.
IN ALL THE ZONES POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST LANGUAGE PREDOMINATES
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA 98.25%
SHAHADARA 86.98%
RURAL AREA
C.L.S. 86.69%
C.S.P. 76.19%
K.B.P 82.19%
NEW DELHI 75.89%
T.A. 78.41%
T.A.
SOUTH DELHI 93.09%
WEST DELHI 76.91%
DELHI CANTT. 76.49%
W.D.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 93

LITERACY, 1961 (PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0—4)

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of literacy among the total population of different areas of Delhi.

Method : The percentage values of adult literates to total adult population in each unit are graded from high to low and the units are shaded according to this gradation. The population in the age-group 0—4 has been excluded from the total population for the purpose of calculating the percentage.

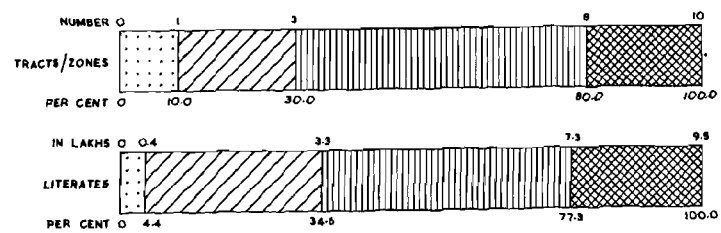
Salient Featurers : The percentage of literates in the Union Territory of Delhi is 60.1, the absolute number being 950,182 out of 1,581,625 persons which exclude children of the age-group 0—4.

New Delhi has the highest literacy, namely 71.8 percent closely followed by Zone V-Transferred area with 71.1 percent. Nearly three-fourth of the urban area of Delhi has recorded the literacy above the State average. Rural area of Delhi has shown the lowest literacy figure (25.4%).

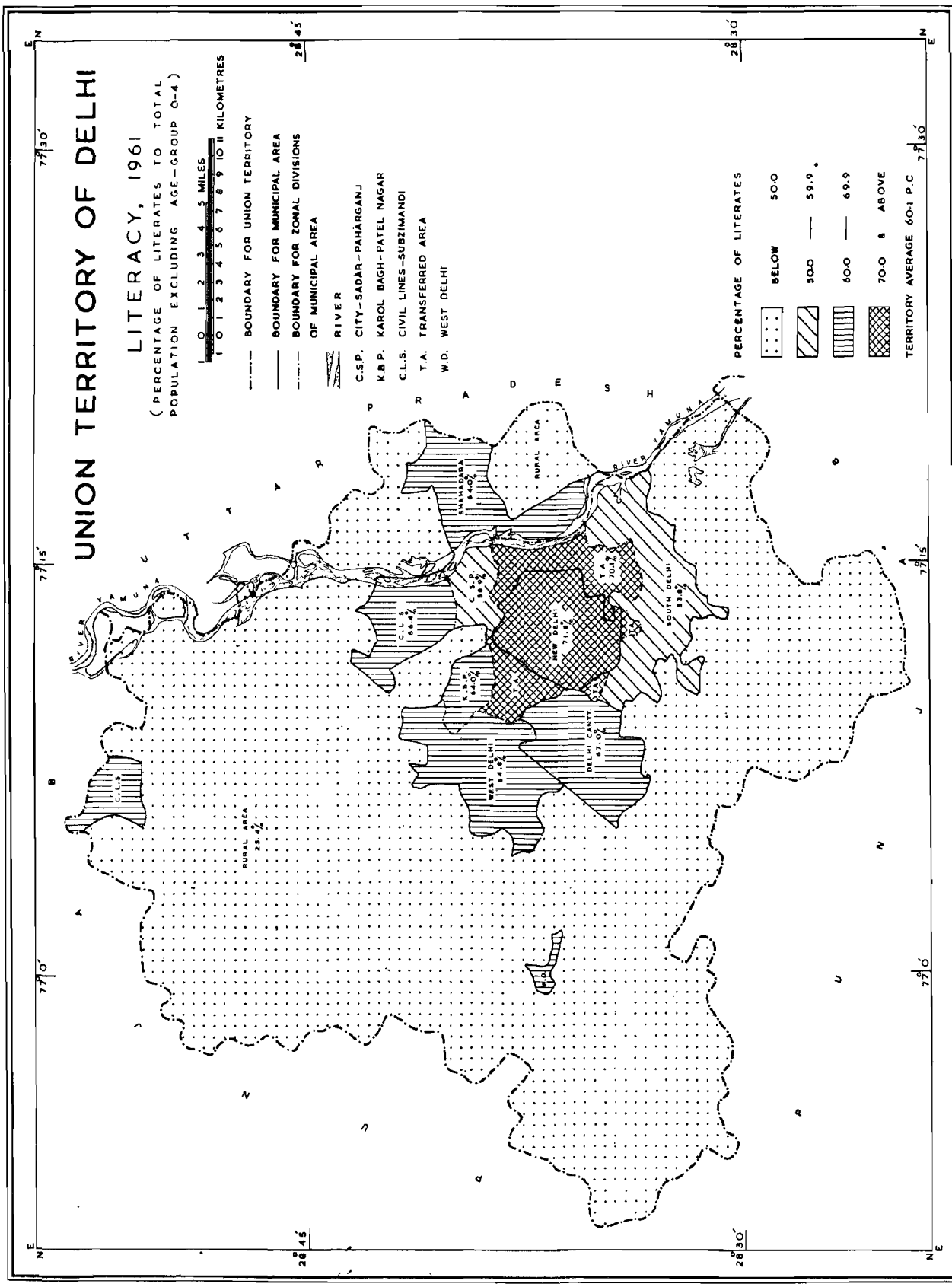
The percentage of literates in tract/zone of Delhi is given below :

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Delhi	60.1
Zone I Shahdara	64.0
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	58.9
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	64.0
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	66.4
Zone V Transferred Area	71.1
Zone VI South Delhi	53.8
Zone VII West Delhi	64.8
New Delhi	71.8
Delhi Cantt.	67.0
Rural	25.4

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.



Map No. 93


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
BELOW 50.0
50.0 — 59.9
60.0 — 69.9
70.0 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 60.1 P.C
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
SHAHADARA
C.S.P.
K.B.P.
C.L.S.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
SOUTH DELHI
WEST DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
W.D.
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 94

MALE LITERACY, 1961
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0–4

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of male literates amongst total male population in the different areas of Delhi.

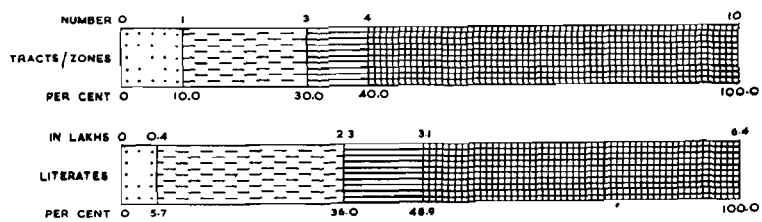
Method : The percentage values of male literates to the total adult male population of each unit are graded from high to low and the units are shaded according to this gradation. The males in the age-group 0—4 have been excluded from the male population of each unit for the purpose of calculating the percentages.

Salient Features : The proportion of male literates is the maximum in the Transferred Area. Except City Sadar Paharganj, South Delhi and Rural area of Delhi, all the other areas of Union Territory of Delhi have recorded a percentage of male literacy above the State average of 69.9%. The percentage of male literates in the cases of Shahdara, Civil Lines Subzimandi, Transferred Area, West Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. range between 76.2% to 78.0%. Delhi Rural has recorded the lowest (40.7%) literacy ratios as in the other parts of the country where the lowest literacy ratios are found in the rural areas.

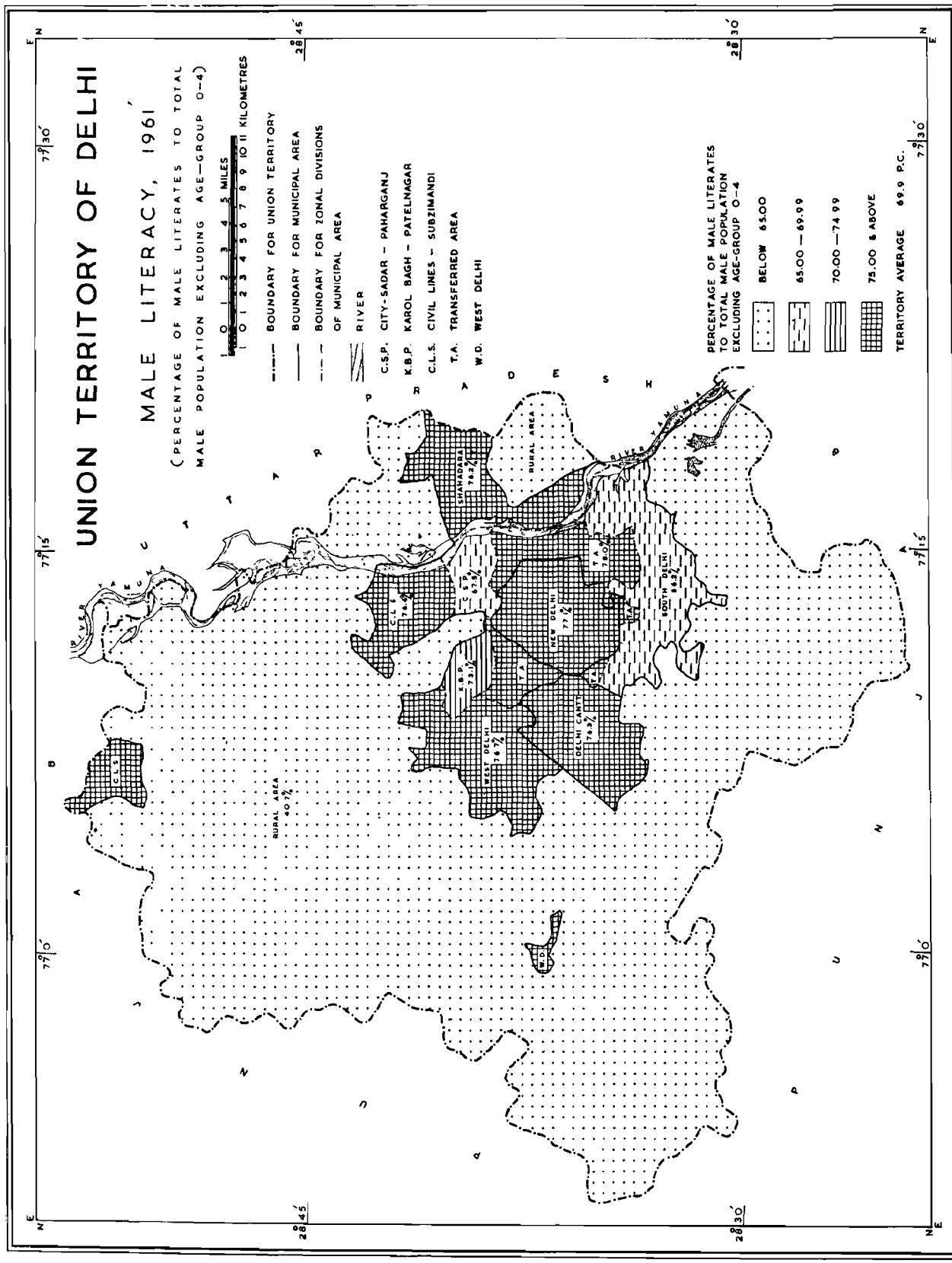
The percentage of male literates in the different tract/zone of Delhi is given in the following statement :

Tract/Zone	Percentage
zone I Shahdara	76.2
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	67.5
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	73.1
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	76.4
Zone V Transferred Area	78.0
Zone VI South Delhi	66.2
Zone VII West Delhi	76.7
New Delhi	77.1
Delhi Cantt.	76.3
Rural	40.7

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Part II-C, Delhi.



Map No. 94


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
MALE LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR - PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH - PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES - SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
BELOW 65.00
65.00 — 69.99
70.00 — 74.99
75.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 69.9 P.C.
RURAL AREA 40.7%
NEW DELHI 77.4%
SOUTH DELHI 84.2%
DELHI CANTT. 79.2%
WEST DELHI 76.7%
RURAL AREA
YAMUNA
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 95

FEMALE LITERACY, 1961
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0—4

Purpose : The map shows the distribution of female literates amongst the total female population in the different parts of Delhi.

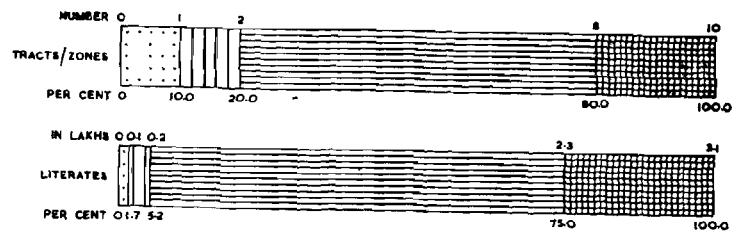
Method : The percentage values of female literates to the total adult female population of each unit are graded from high to low and the units are shaded according to this gradation. The females in the age-group 0—4 have been excluded from the female population of each unit for the purpose of calculating the percentage.

Salient Features : The percentage of female literates to the total female population is 46.4 The percentage of female literates as found generally in rural areas is the lowest (7.0%) in Delhi Rural whereas it is the highest (63.6%) in New Delhi, the obvious reason is that the literate working population is mainly concentrated in New Delhi. Shahdara (48.0%), Karol Bagh Patel Nagar (51.5%), Civil Lines Subzimandi (52.6%), Transferred Area (61.6%), West Delhi (49.2%), New Delhi (63.6%) show higher female literacy ratios whereas South Delhi (37.0%) and Rural Areas of Delhi (7.0%) show literacy ratios lower than the State average.

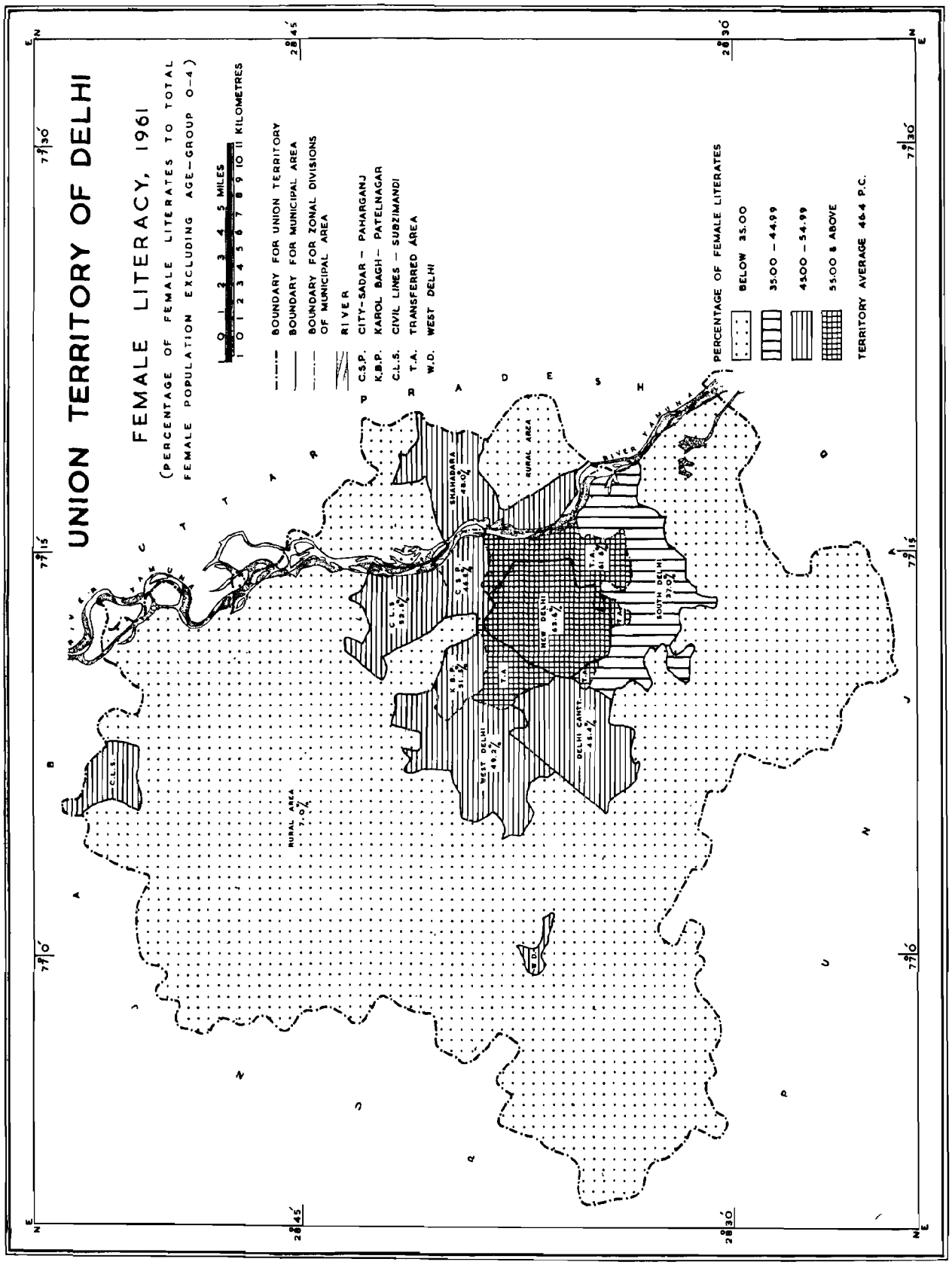
The percentage of female literates in the tract/zone of Delhi is given in the following statement :

Tract/Zone	Percentage
Zone I Shahdara	48.0
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	46.5
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	51.5
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	52.6
Zone V Transferred Area	61.6
Zone VI South Delhi	37.0
Zone VII West Delhi	49.2
New Delhi	63.6
Delhi Cantt.	45.4
Rural	7.0

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Part II-C, Delhi.



Map No. 95


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
FEMALE LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR – PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH – PATELNAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES – SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES
BELOW 35.00
35.00 – 44.99
45.00 – 54.99
55.00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 46.4 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
SHAHADARA 48.0%
RURAL AREA
C.S.P. 44.8%
C.L.S. 53.0%
K.B.P. 51.3%
T.A.
NEW DELHI 63.6%
T.A. 41.0%
SOUTH DELHI 37.0%
WEST DELHI 46.2%
DELHI CANTT. 45.4%
RURAL AREA 7.0%
W.D.
28°45'
28°30'
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'

Map No. 96

PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

(Proportion of Children of age-group 5—14, at the level of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle Education).

Purpose : This map indicates the proportion of school going population attending Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle School.

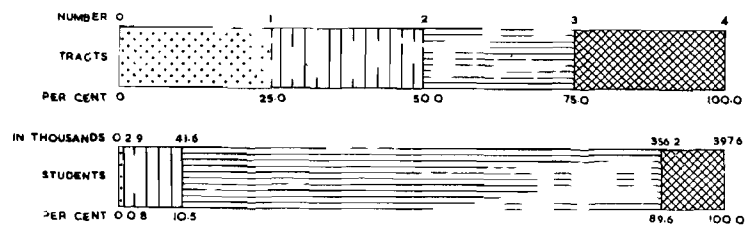
Method : The proportions have been classified into four groups. All the different areas of Delhi have been hatched according to this gradation from high to low.

Salient Features : There are 681,096 children in the age-group 5—14 of whom 397,552 i.e., 58.4 percent are enrolled in Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle Schools. New Delhi has the highest percentage (65.2) of enrolments. The percentage in Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) is also high. The percentage of Primary, Junior basic, Senior Basic and Middle School enrolment in Delhi Cantt. and Rural Area of Delhi is lower than State Average.

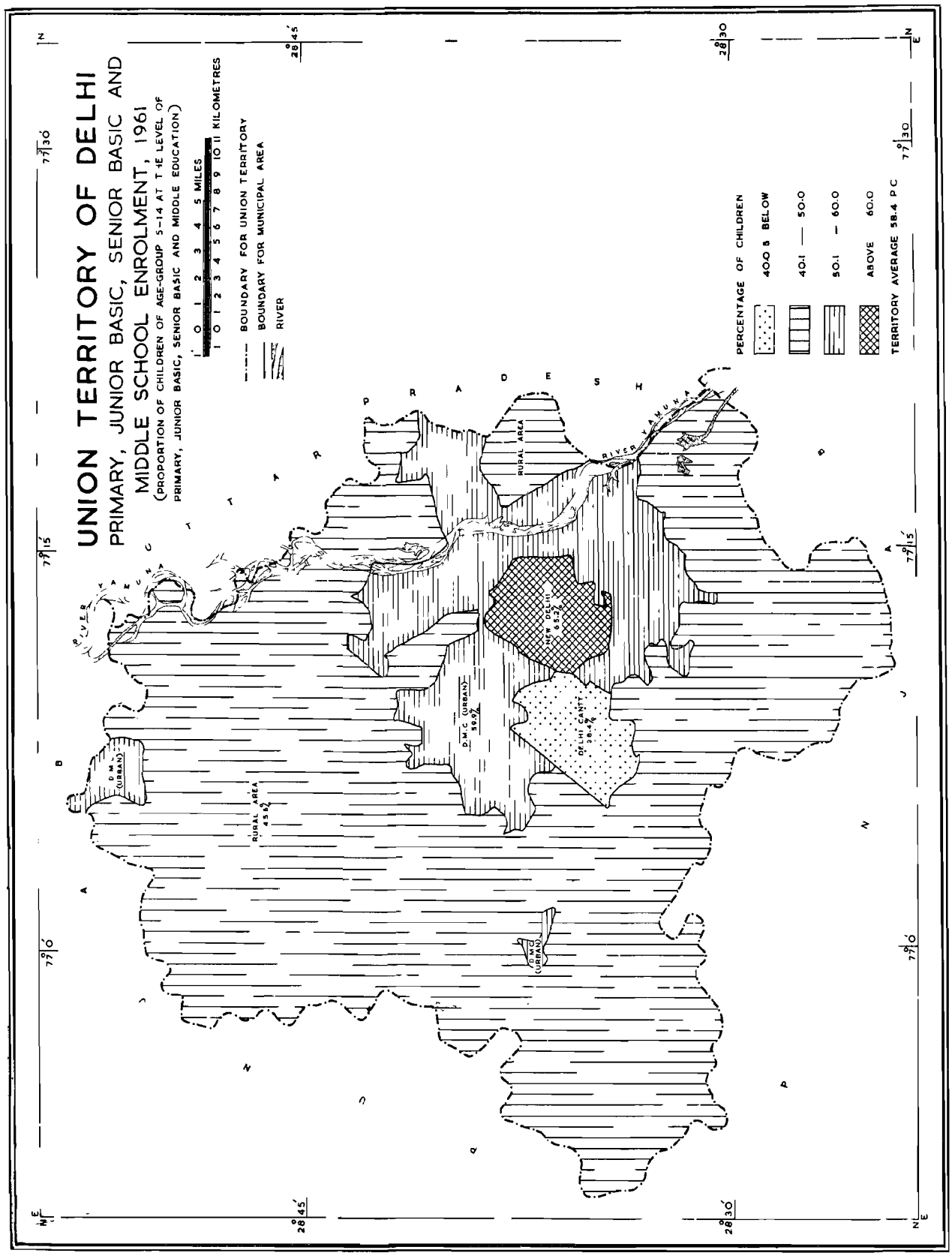
The following statement gives the percentage figures of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle School enrolment :

	Percentage
D. M. C. (Urban)	59.9
New Delhi	65.2
Delhi Cantt.	38.4
Rural	45.6

Source : (i) Bureau of Economic and Statistics Delhi Administration, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Part II-C, Delhi.



Map No. 96


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961
(PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE EDUCATION)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN
40.0 & BELOW
40.1 — 50.0
50.1 — 60.0
ABOVE 60.0
TERRITORY AVERAGE 58.4 P.C.
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
NEW DELHI
D.M.C. (URBAN)
DELHI CANTT.
D.M. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 97

PRIMARY JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961

(Proportion of Boys of Age-group 5—14 at the level of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle Education)

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of male school going population, attending Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle Schools.

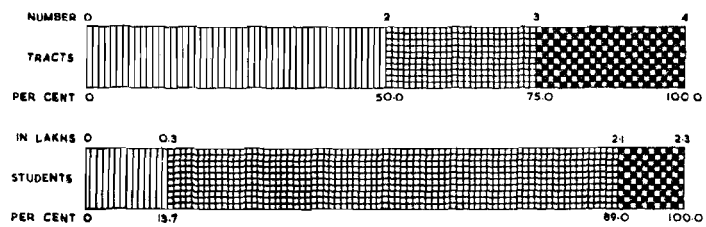
Method : Proportion of boys in Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle Schools to the total population in the age-group concerned is worked out in percentage and grouped into three ranges viz., 41 to 55 and 56—70 and 71—85. Different areas of Delhi have been hatched according to the shades of the group in which they fall.

Salient Features : The number of boys in Delhi in the age-group 5—14 is 363,121. Out of these 230,631 i.e., 63.5 percent are enrolled in Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle Schools. New Delhi has the highest percentage (74.24) of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle School enrolment of boys and Delhi Cantt. has the lowest percentage of 44.85. Only New Delhi and Rural Delhi have recorded higher percentage of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle School enrolment of boys than the State Average whereas D.M.C. (Urban) and Delhi Cantt. have recorded lower percentage of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle School enrolment of boys than the State Average.

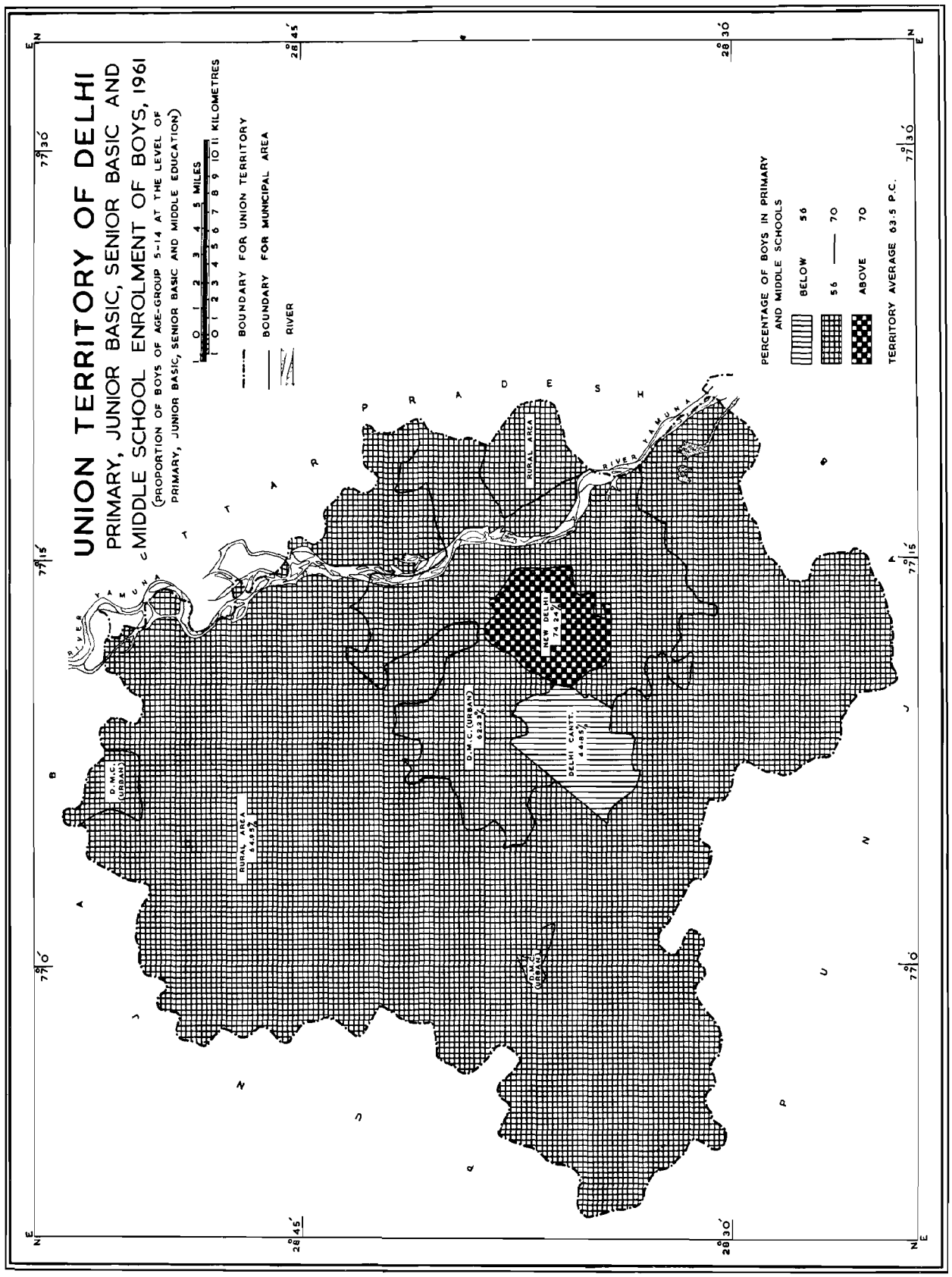
The following statement gives the percentage figures of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle School boys enrolment :

	Percentage
D.M.C. (Urban)	62.23
New Delhi	74.24
Delhi Cantt.	44.85
Rural	64.95

Source : (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Part II-C, Delhi.



Map No. 97


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961
(PROPORTION OF BOYS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE EDUCATION)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS
BELOW 56
56 — 70
ABOVE 70
TERRITORY AVERAGE 63.5 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER HINDAN
D.M.C. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
D.M.C. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 98

PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961

(Proportion of Girls of Age-group 5—14 at the level of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle Education.)

Purpose : This map shows the percentage of female school going population attending Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle Schools.

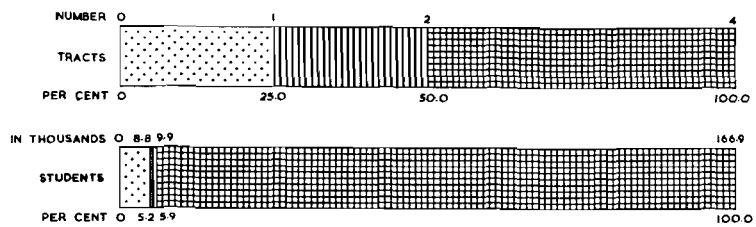
Method : The proportion of girls in Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle Schools, to the total population in the age-group 5—14 is worked out in percentage and grouped into three ranges, viz., 15—29, 30—44 and 45—59. The different areas of Delhi have been hatched according to the shades of the group in which they fall.

Salient Features : There are 317,975 girls in the age-group 5—14 in Delhi of whom 166, 921 i. e., 52.5 precent are enrolled in Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle Schools. D.M.C. (Urban) shows the highest percentage (57.23) of Primary, Junior Basic, and Middle School enrolment of girls and the lowest percentage (22.67) has been recorded in the Rural area of Delhi. D.M.C. (Urban) and New Delhi show higher percentage of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Middle School enrolment of girls than the State average and Delhi Cantt. and rural area of Delhi show lower percentage of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle School enrolment of girls than the State average.

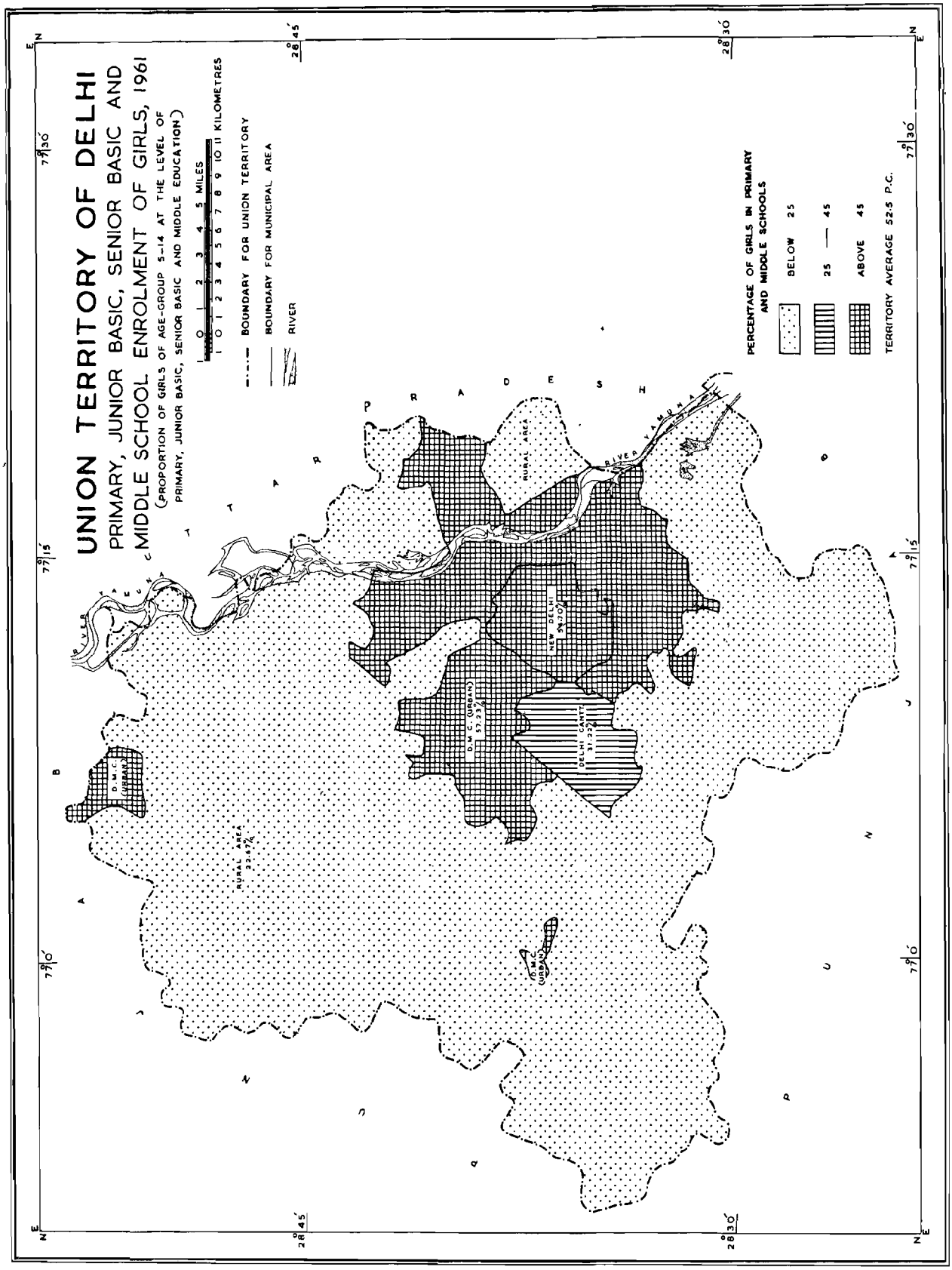
The following statement gives the percentage figures of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Middle School girls enrolment.

	Percentage
D.M.C. (Urban)	57.23
New Delhi	54.70
Delhi Cantt.	31.22
Rural	22.67

Source : (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration ,Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961. Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.



Map No. 98


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961
(PROPORTION OF GIRLS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC, SENIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE EDUCATION)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS IN PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS
BELOW 25
25 — 45
ABOVE 45
TERRITORY AVERAGE 52·5 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 99

POST PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15—29. 1961

(Percentage of Population in Age-group 15—29, at the level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose : This map brings out the proportion of population in age-group 15—29, at the level of Post Primary Education or Secondary and Higher Education.

Method : The percentage of population enrolled at the level of Secondary and Higher Education to the total population in the age-group 15—29, has been worked out for the different areas of Delhi and the percentages have been grouped into three ranges, viz., 1 to 5, 6 to 10 and 11 to 15. Different areas of Delhi have been hatched according to the shades of the groups in which they fall.

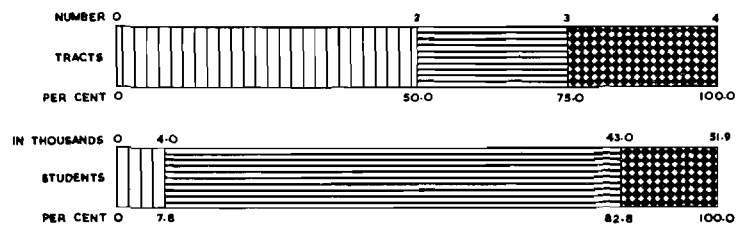
Salient features : In Delhi there are 762, 813 persons in the age-group 15—29. About 51, 940 persons (6.81%) are enrolled in Secondary and Higher Education.

New Delhi (11.66%) has the highest percentage of persons enrolled in Secondary and Higher Education. Only New Delhi has the higher percentage than the State Average. D.M.C. (Urban) (6.49%), Delhi Cantt. (3.47%) and rural areas of Delhi (4.93%) have lower percentages of persons enrolled in Secondary and Higher Education than the State Average (6.81%)

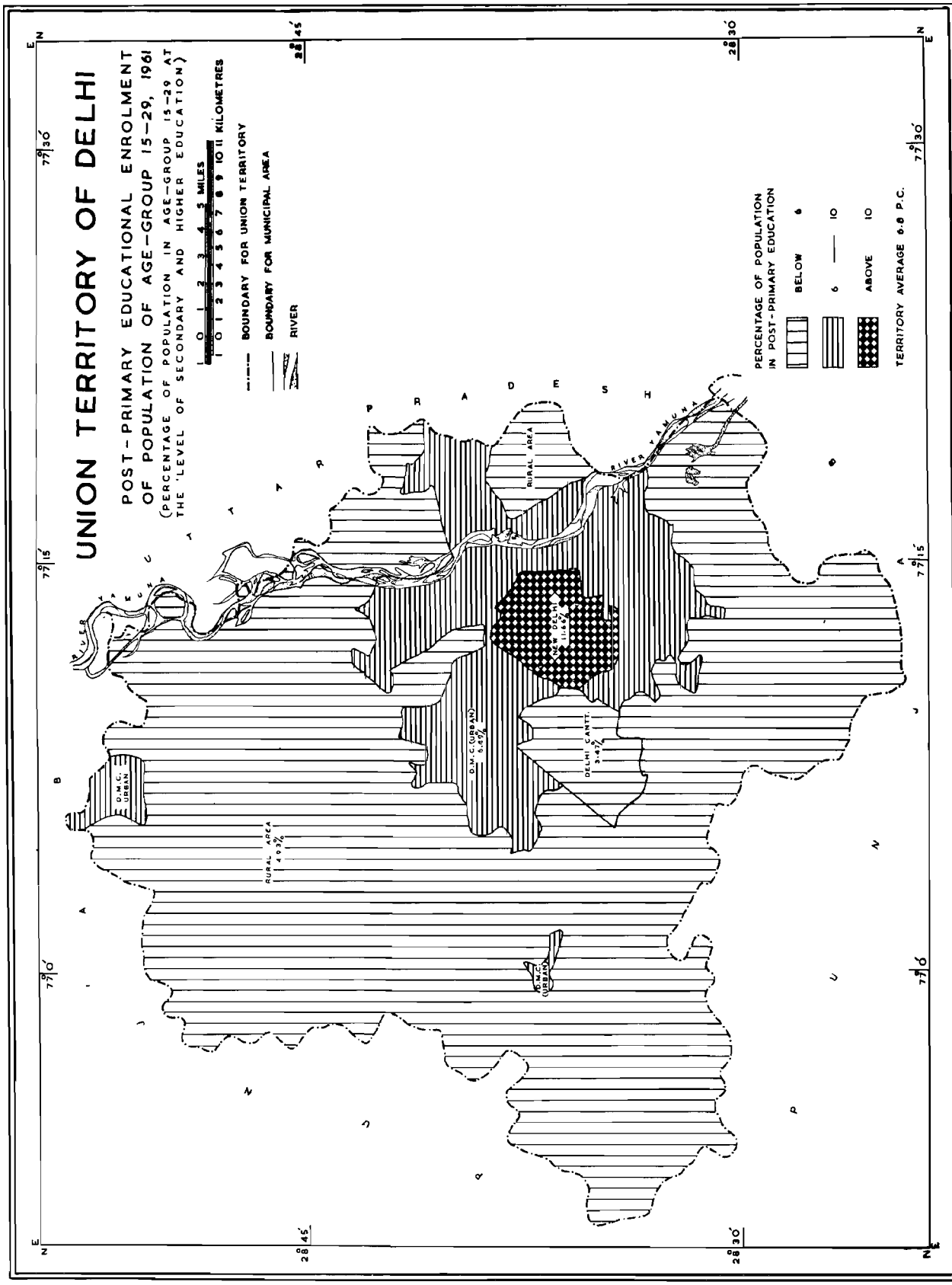
The Percentage figures of post-primary education in different tracts of Delhi is given below.

	Percentage
Delhi	6.81
D.M.C. (Urban)	6.49
New Delhi	11.66
Delhi Cantt.	3.47
Rural	4.93

Source (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.



Map No. 99


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION
BELOW 6
6 — 10
ABOVE 10
TERRITORY AVERAGE 6.8 P.C.
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
NEW DELHI 11.64%
D.M.C. (URBAN) 6.49%
DELHI CANTT. 3.47%
D.M.C. URBAN
RURAL AREA 4.93%
D.M.C. (URBAN)
28° 45'
28° 30'
77° 30'
77° 15'
77° 0'

Map No. 100

POST PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15—29, 1961

(Percentage of Male Population in Age-group 15—29, at the level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose : This map brings out the proportion of male population in age-group 15—29 at the level of post primary education or secondary and higher education.

Method: The percentage of males enrolled in secondary and higher education to the total males in the age-group 15—29 has been worked out for the different areas of Delhi. The percentage is grouped into three ranges, viz., 1—5, 6—10 and 11—15 and the different areas of Delhi have been hatched according to the shades of the groups in which they fall.

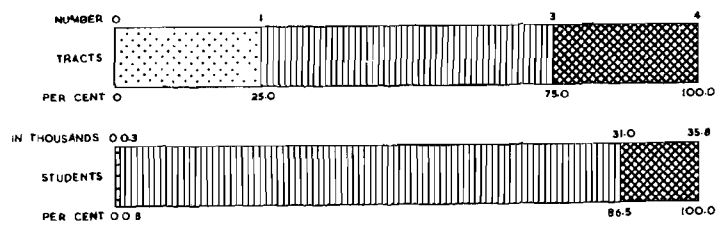
Salient Features : Out of 430,420 males in the concerned age-group, 35,790, are enrolled at the level of post primary education or secondary and higher education. New Delhi has recorded the highest percentage of males enrolled (11.03) and the lowest percentage (3.67) has been recorded in Delhi Cantt.

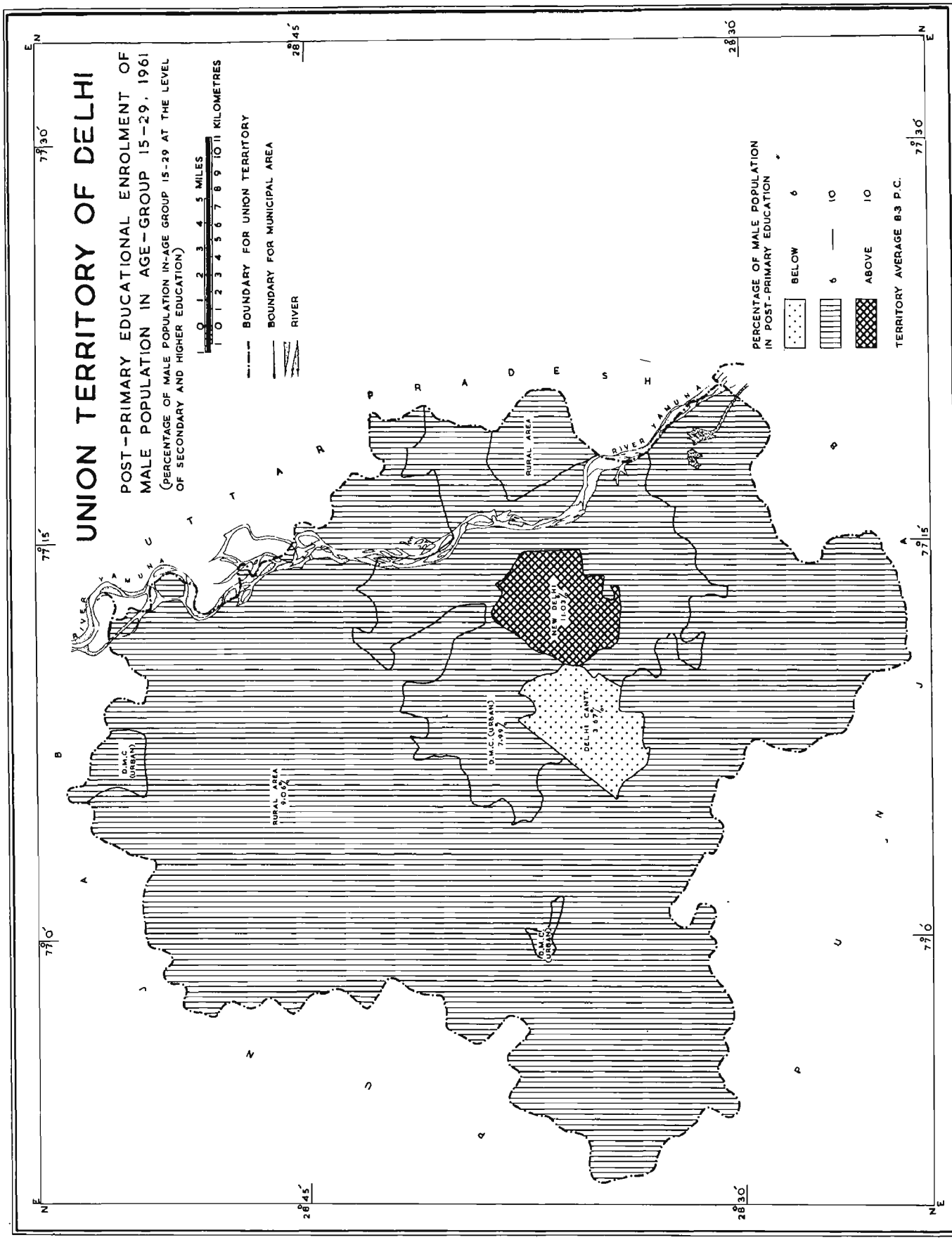
D. M. C. Urban (7.99%), New Delhi (11.03%), and Rural areas of Delhi (9.06%) show higher percentage than State average (8.32) where as Delhi Cantt. (3.67%) shows lower percentage than the State average.

The following statement gives the percentage of males enrolled in post-primary education in different tracts of Delhi.

	Percentage
Delhi	8.32
D.M.C. (Urban)	7.99
New Delhi	11.03
Delhi Cantt.	3.67
Rural	9.06

Source : (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.




UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN-AGE GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION
BELOW 6
6 — 10
ABOVE 10
TERRITORY AVERAGE 8.3 P.C.
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
DELHI CANTT. 3.67%
D.M.C. (URBAN) 7.99%
D.M.C. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA 9.06%
D.M.C. (URBAN)
U.P.
H.P.
RAJASTHAN
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 101

POST PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15—29, 1961

(Percentage of Female Population in Age-group 15—29, at the level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose : This map brings out the proportion of female population in the age-group 15—29, at the level of post primary education.

Method : The percentage of females enrolled in secondary and higher education to total female population in the age-group 15—29 has been worked out. This percentage is grouped into two ranges and the different parts of Delhi have been hatched according to the shades of the groups in which they fall.

Salient Features : In Delhi 332, 393 females are in the age-group 15—29, of whom 16,150 are enrolled in Matriculation or Higher Secondary bringing out the percentage to 4.86.

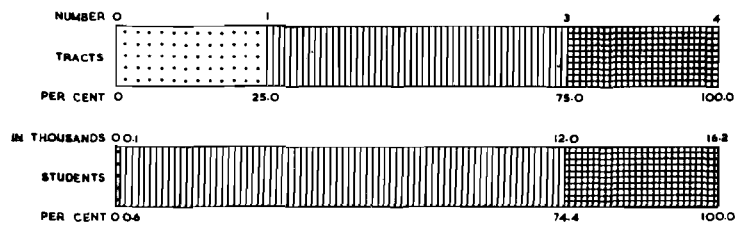
New Delhi as usual has recorded the highest percentage (12.49) of post primary educational enrolment of female population in age-group 15—29 and rural areas of Delhi has recorded the lowest percentage (0.28%).

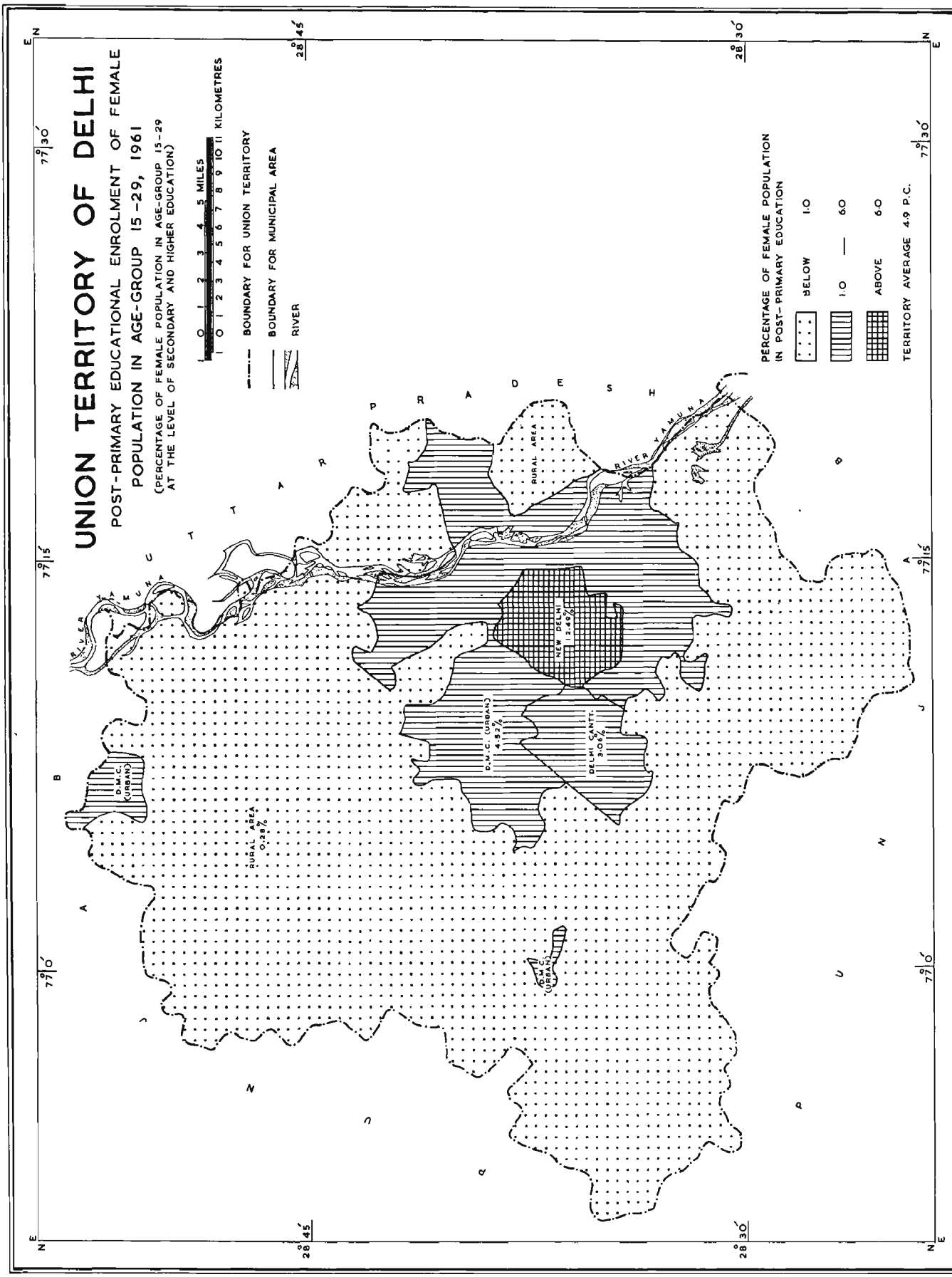
The percentage of post primary education enrolment female population in age-group 15—29 in New Delhi is higher than the State average (4.86%) whereas the corresponding percentage is lower than the State average in Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), Delhi Cantt., and Rural areas of Delhi.

The following statement gives the percentage of females enrolled in post-primary education in different tracts of Delhi.

	Percentage
D.M.C. (Urban)	4.52
New Delhi	12.49
Delhi Cantt.	3.06
Rural	0.28

Source : (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
(ii) Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part II-C.




UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION
BELOW 1.0
1.0 — 6.0
ABOVE 6.0
TERRITORY AVERAGE 4.9 P.C.
U.P.
H A R Y A N A
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER KALI
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI 2.24%
D.M.C. (URBAN) 4.52%
DELHI CANTT. 3.06%
D.M.C. (URBAN) 1.11%
RURAL AREA 0.28%
D.M.C. (URBAN) 1.11%
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 102

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS IN THE MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose : The map is intended to show the number of teachers available for every 1,000 students at the level of middle education.

Method : The number of teachers per 1,000 students have been worked out and classified into three groups viz., below 15, 15—29.9, 30 and above. All the tracts have been shaded according to this gradation.

Salient Features ; The number of teachers and the number of students at the level of middle education are available for the four tracts only viz., D.M.C. (Urban), D.M.C. (Rural), New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

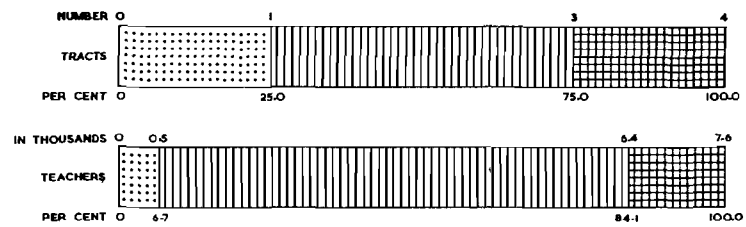
There are 7,615 teachers for 397, 552 students at the level of middle education. In other words for every 1,000 students there are about 19.15 teachers.

The highest proportion of teachers per 1,000 students has been recorded in D.M.C. (Rural) and the lowest in New Delhi.

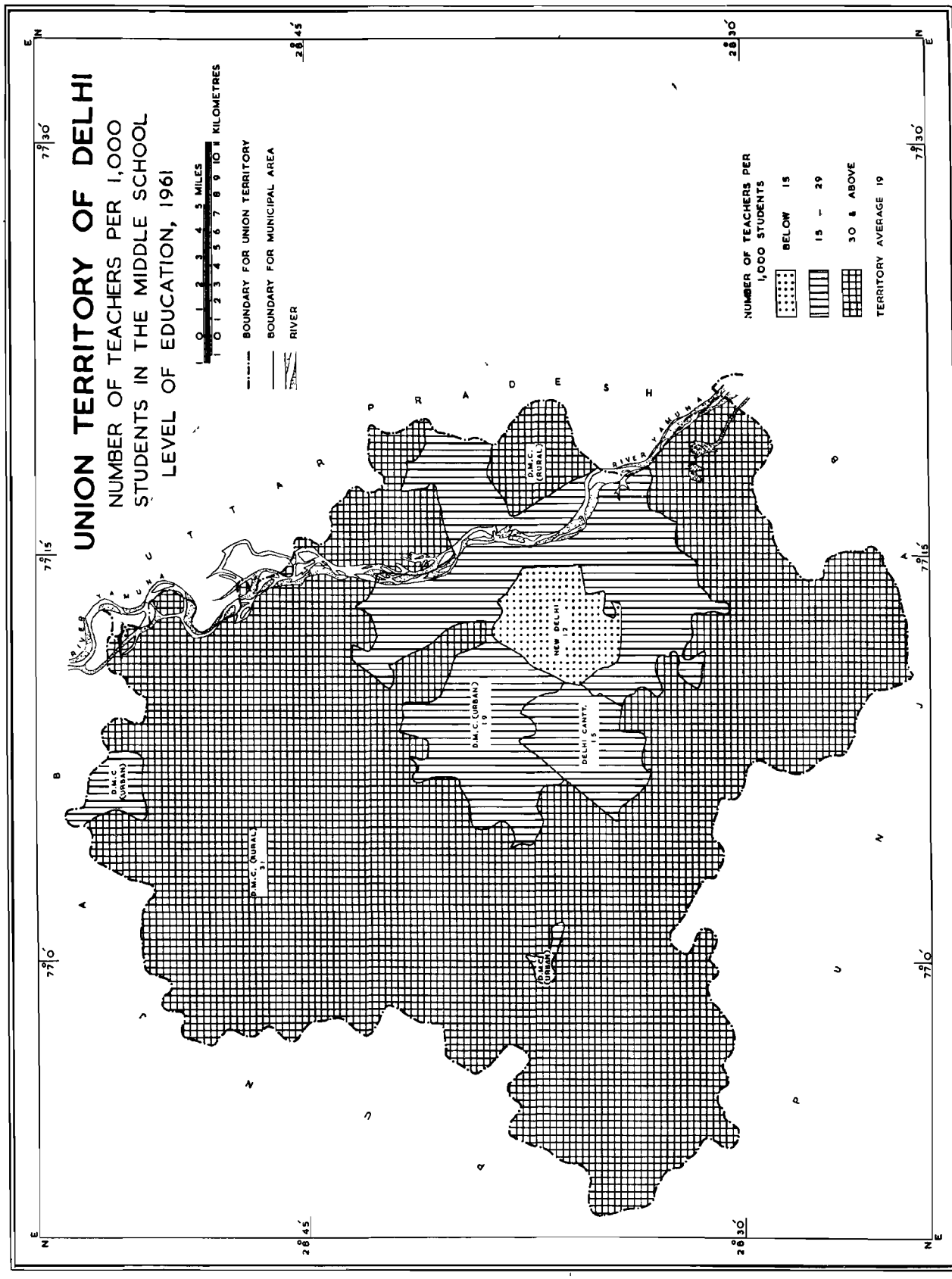
The following statement gives the distribution of number of teachers per 1,000 students in the Middle level of education for different tracts of Delhi.

Tract.	No. of teachers per 1,000 students
Delhi	19.15
D.M.C. (Rural)	31.24
D.M.C. (Urban)	18.59
New Delhi	12.44
Delhi Cantt.	15.00

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.



Map No. 102


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS IN THE MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS
BELOW 15
15 - 29
30 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 19
D.M.C. (RURAL) 19
D.M.C. (URBAN) 19
NEW DELHI 17
D.M.C. (URBAN) 19
DELHI CANTT. 15
D.M.C. (RURAL) 21
D.M.C. (URBAN) 21
RIVER YAMUNA
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 103

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose : The Map displays number of teachers for every 1,000 students at the level of secondary education, 1961.

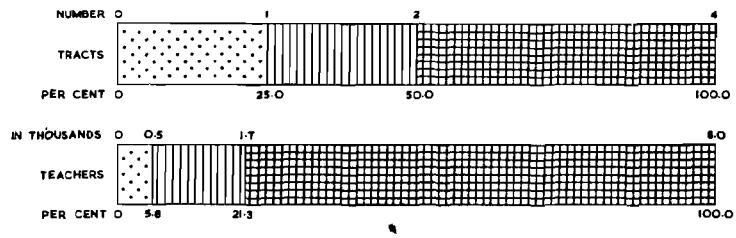
Method : The proportion of teachers for every 1,000 students is worked out and classified into three groups namely below 130, 130-149 and 150 and above.

All the four tracts of Delhi namely Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi, Delhi Cantt. and (Rural) Delhi are hatched by suitable shades.

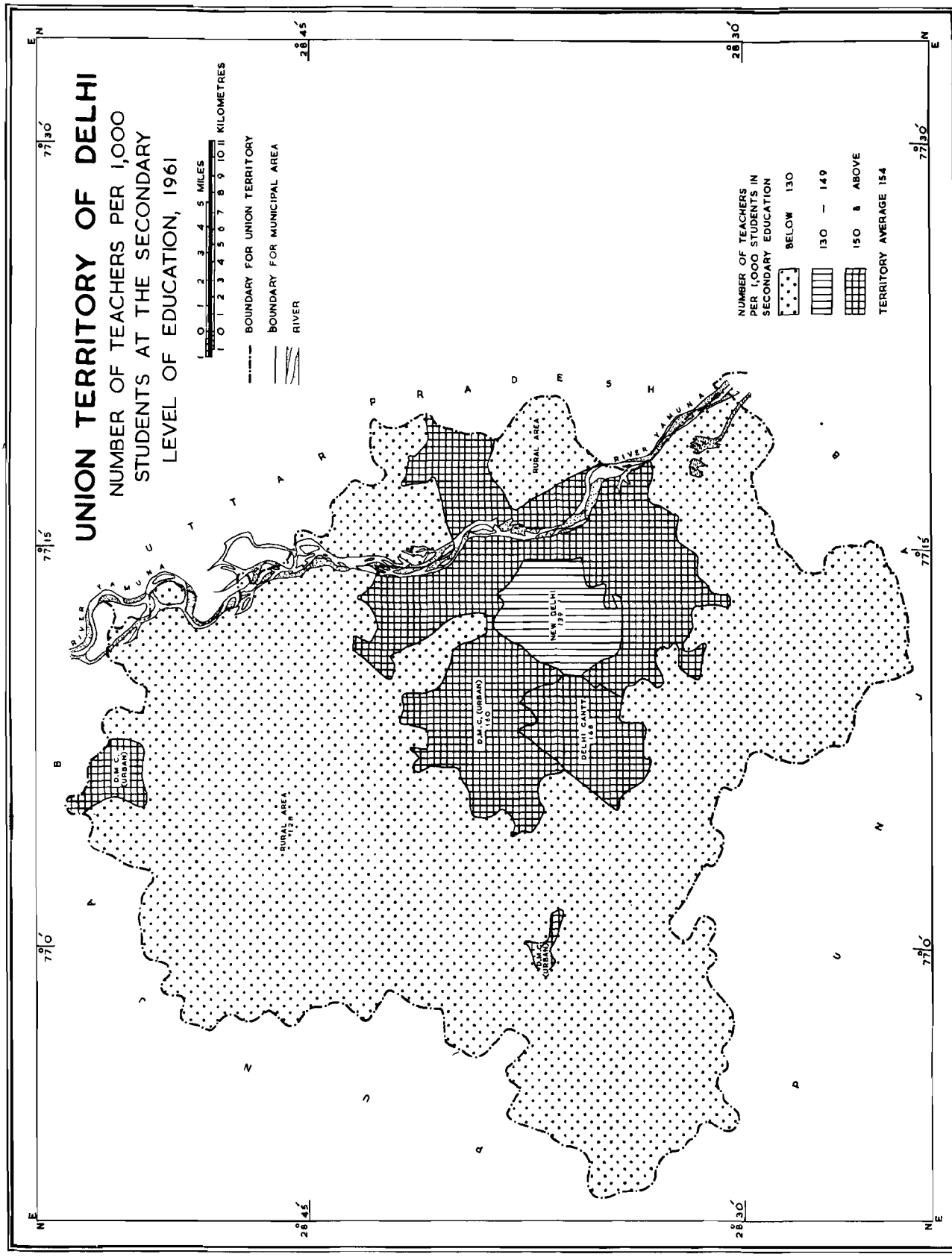
Salient Features : For 51,940 students at the level of secondary education, there are 8,010 teachers in the Union Territory of Delhi according to the figures supplied by the Bureau of conomics and Statistics, Delhi.

The proportion of teachers for every 1,000 students at the level of secondary education is the highest (167.8) in Delhi Cantt. and obviously the lowest (128.2) in Rural Delhi. The corresponding figures for Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and New Delhi are 160.1 and 138.6 teachers for every 1,000 students respectively.

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.



Map No. 103


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION
BELOW 130
130 - 149
150 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 154
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI 139
D.M.C. (URBAN) 160
DELHI CANTT. 168
D.M.C. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA 112
D.M.C. (URBAN)
77°00'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 104

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

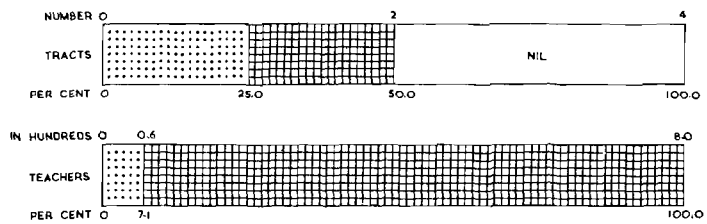
Purpose : This map is intended to show the number of teachers available for every 1,000 students at the University level of education.

Method : The number of teachers per 1,000 students at the University level of education has been worked out and classified into two groups.

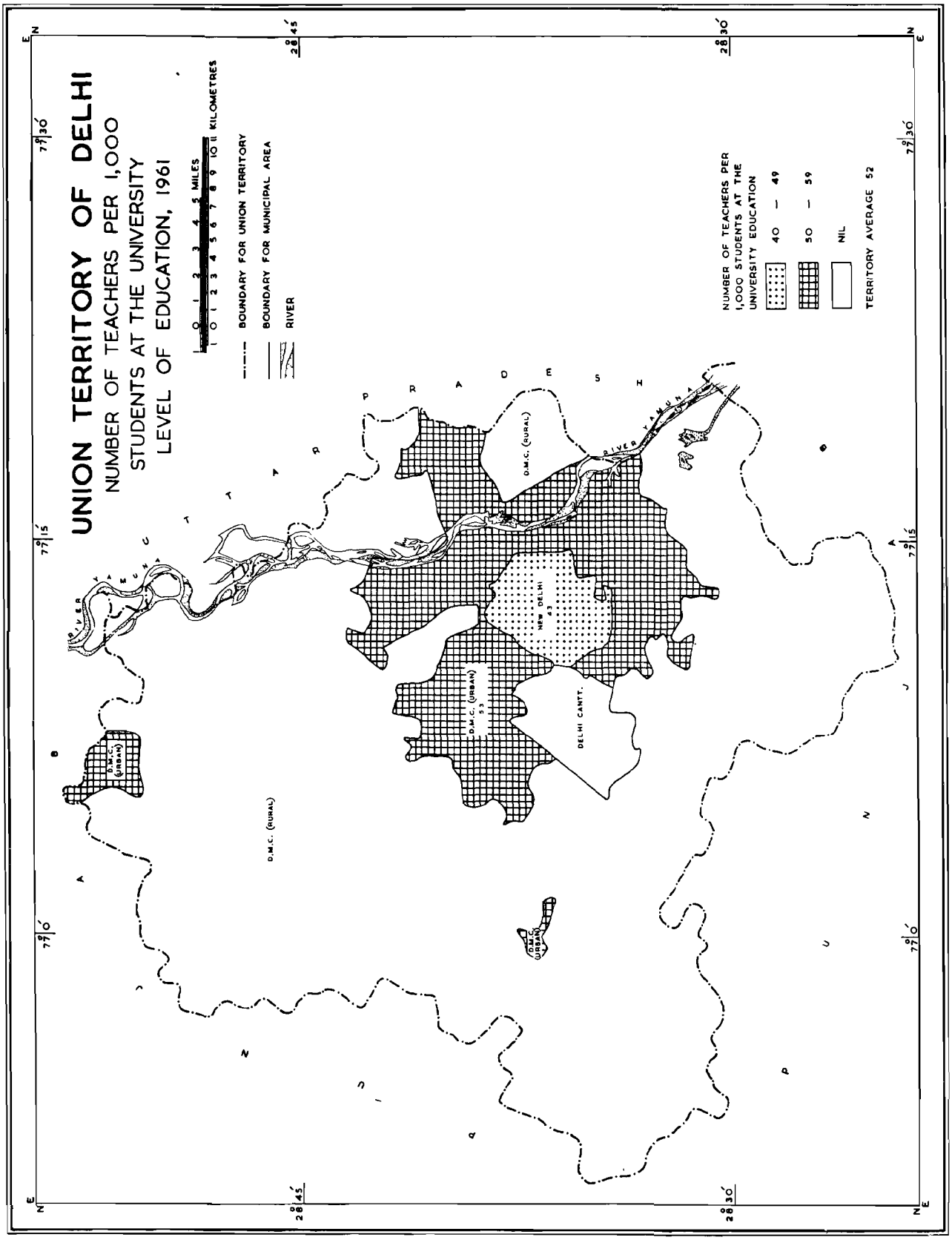
Salient Features : There is only one University in Delhi and the colleges are found only in New Delhi and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). The data have been supplied for these two areas only by the authorities concerned.

There are 806 teachers for 15, 319 students at the University level of education in Delhi. In New Delhi there are 1,313 students and 57 teachers whereas in D.M.C. (Urban) there are 14,006 students and 749 teachers.

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.



Map No. 104


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000
STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY
LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
40 — 49
50 — 59
NIL
TERRITORY AVERAGE 52
28°45'
28°30'
77°15'
77°30'
77°0'
D.M.C. (RURAL)
D.M.C. (URBAN)
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
RIVER YAMUNA

Map No. 105

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE TYPES, 1961

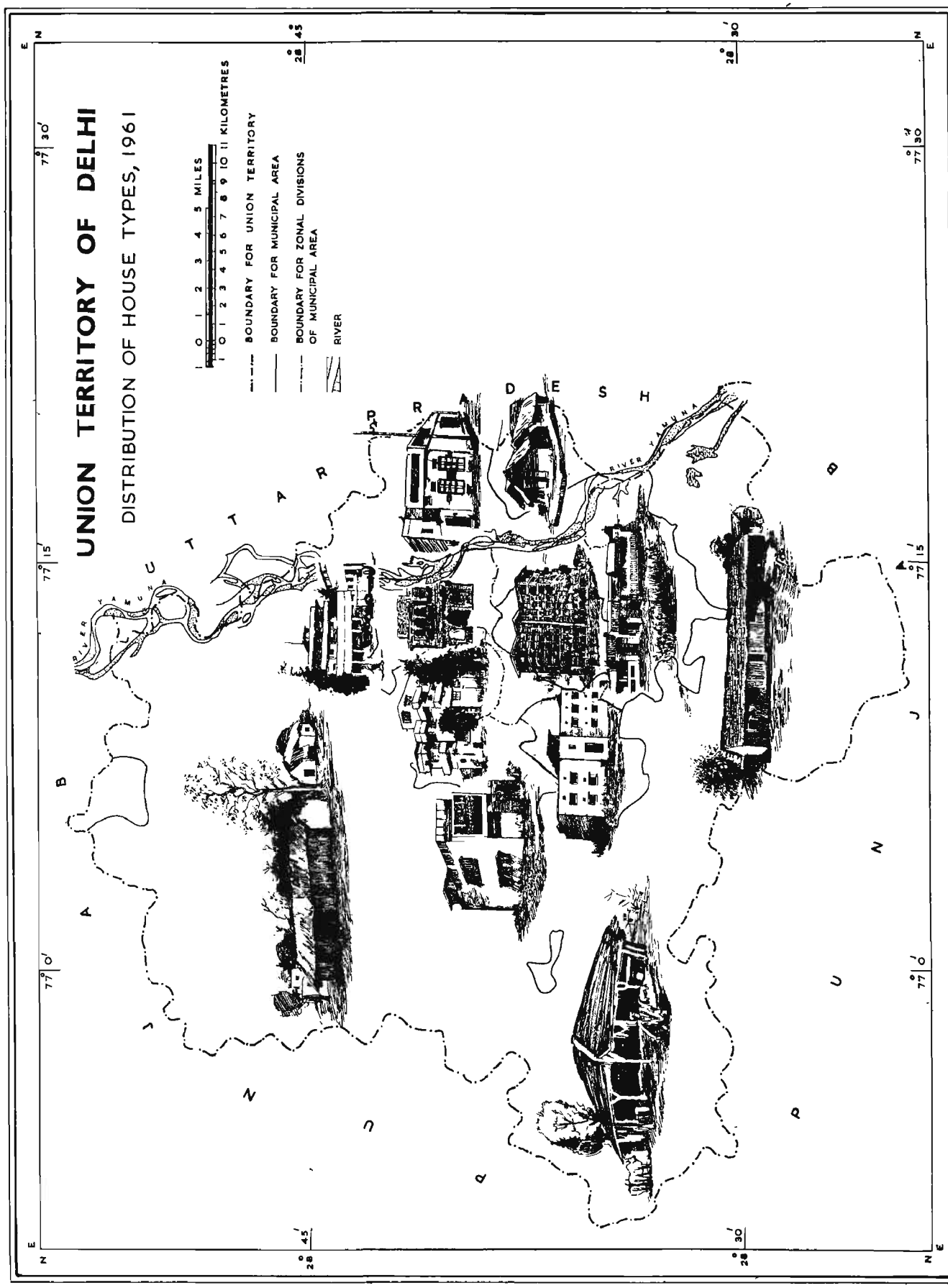
Purpose : This map represents types of residential houses in different parts of the Union Territory of Delhi

Method : Eleven sketches of house-types representing the different regions of the Union Territory of Delhi have been chosen to mdicate the shape and material of the dwellings commonly prevalent in the respective regions.

Salient Features : Although economic conditions play an important part in the selection of material for the construction of houses, it is generally the local avilability of material which determines the construction of walls and roofs.

There are three main agencies in Delhi which construct the houses: Viz, (1) Private, (2)Government (3) Delhi Development Authority. In the Urban part of Delhi excluding Jhuggies and temporary huts all the other houses are Pucca, the main material for the construction of which is burnt bricks, stones cement and Bajri. In the rural areas, the material for the construction of houses is mainly mud, in a very few cases the use of burnt bricks and cement can be found.

The majority of the houses are either double storeyed or tripple storeyed but the recent development is the appearance of sky-scrappers in the town.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE TYPES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER HINDON
77° 0'
77° 15'
77° 30'
28° 45'
28° 30'
N
E

Map No. 106

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the distribution of the number of households in each tract/zone occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms.

Method : Rhombus in each tract/zone has been drawn proportionate to the number of households. Each rhombus is divided into 25 equal parts (small rhombus). Pockets are filled with dots and different colours. The data are based on the 20%, sample of households recorded in houselist compiled in October 1960.

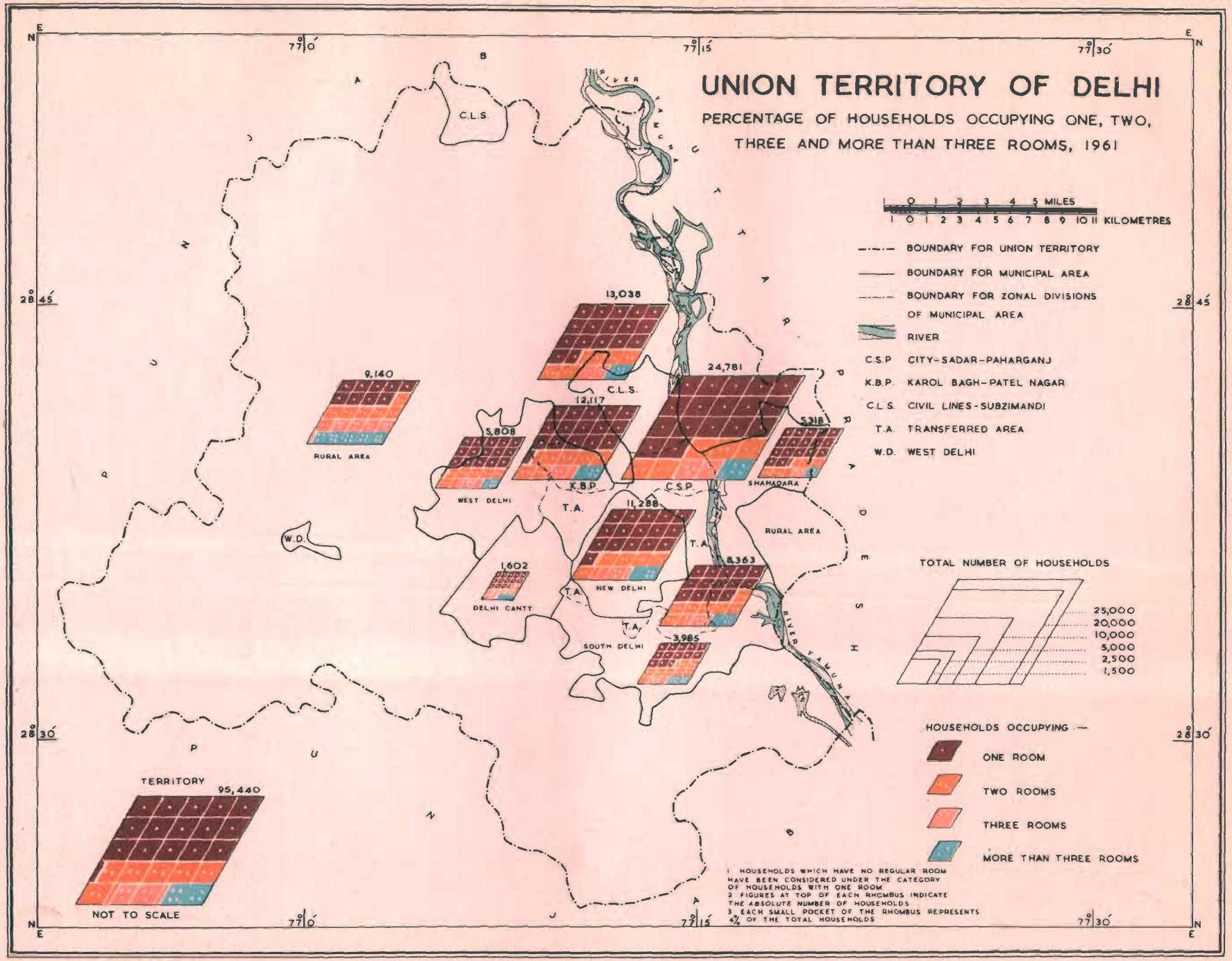
Salient Features : Total number of occupied-households (on the basis of 20% sample) in Delhi is 95, 440, out of which no regular roomed and one roomed households are the largest constituting as high as 61.1%. Next in order are two roomed, three roomed and more than three roomed their respective percentage being 23.9, 7.9 and 7.1. All the tracts/zones fall into this pattern. In all the tracts/ zones except Rural Delhi, no regular roomed and one roomed households account for more than 50% of the total households, whereas in Delhi Cantt. its percentage is 36.2. The percentage share of two roomed households varies between 20.7 and 31.7

The following statement shows the tract/ zone/wise percentage distribution of census households according to number of rooms occupied.

Percentage distribution of Census Households according to number of rooms occupied.

Tract/Zone	No regular and one room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than Three rooms
Delhi	61.1	23.9	7.9	7.1
Zone I Shahdara	69.3	21.2	5.7	3.8
Zone II City Sadar Paharganj	67.9	20.7	6.3	5.0
Zone III Karol Bagh Patel Nagar	61.9	24.6	7.5	6.0
Zone IV Civil Lines Subzimandi	66.4	22.2	6.1	5.3
Zone V Transferred Area	56.2	30.0	7.1	6.8
Zone VI South Delhi	50.8	31.7	8.8	8.8
Zone VII West Delhi	60.8	25.6	7.9	5.8
New Delhi	63.8	22.0	7.6	6.6
Delhi Cantt.	54.7	26.1	7.2	12.0
Rural	36.2	27.7	17.1	19.0

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi, Part IV, (A & B).


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'
N
E
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
C.S.P. CITY-SADAR-PAHARGANJ
K.B.P. KAROL BAGH-PATEL NAGAR
C.L.S. CIVIL LINES-SUBZIMANDI
T.A. TRANSFERRED AREA
W.D. WEST DELHI
RIVER JUMNA
C.L.S.
13,038
9,140
RURAL AREA
12,117
5,808
WEST DELHI
K.B.P.
T.A.
24,781
C.S.P.
5,318
SHAHDARA
11,288
T.A.
RURAL AREA
W.D.
1,602
DELHI CANTT.
T.A.
NEW DELHI
8,363
T.A.
SOUTH DELHI
3,985
RIVER YAMUNA
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
25,000
20,000
10,000
5,000
2,500
1,500
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING :—
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
TERRITORY
95,440
NOT TO SCALE
1 HOUSEHOLDS WHICH HAVE NO REGULAR ROOM HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED UNDER THE CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ROOM
2 FIGURES AT TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
3 EACH SMALL POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

Map No. 107

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS, 1961

Purpose : This map displays, the distribution of households by types of wall and roof materials.

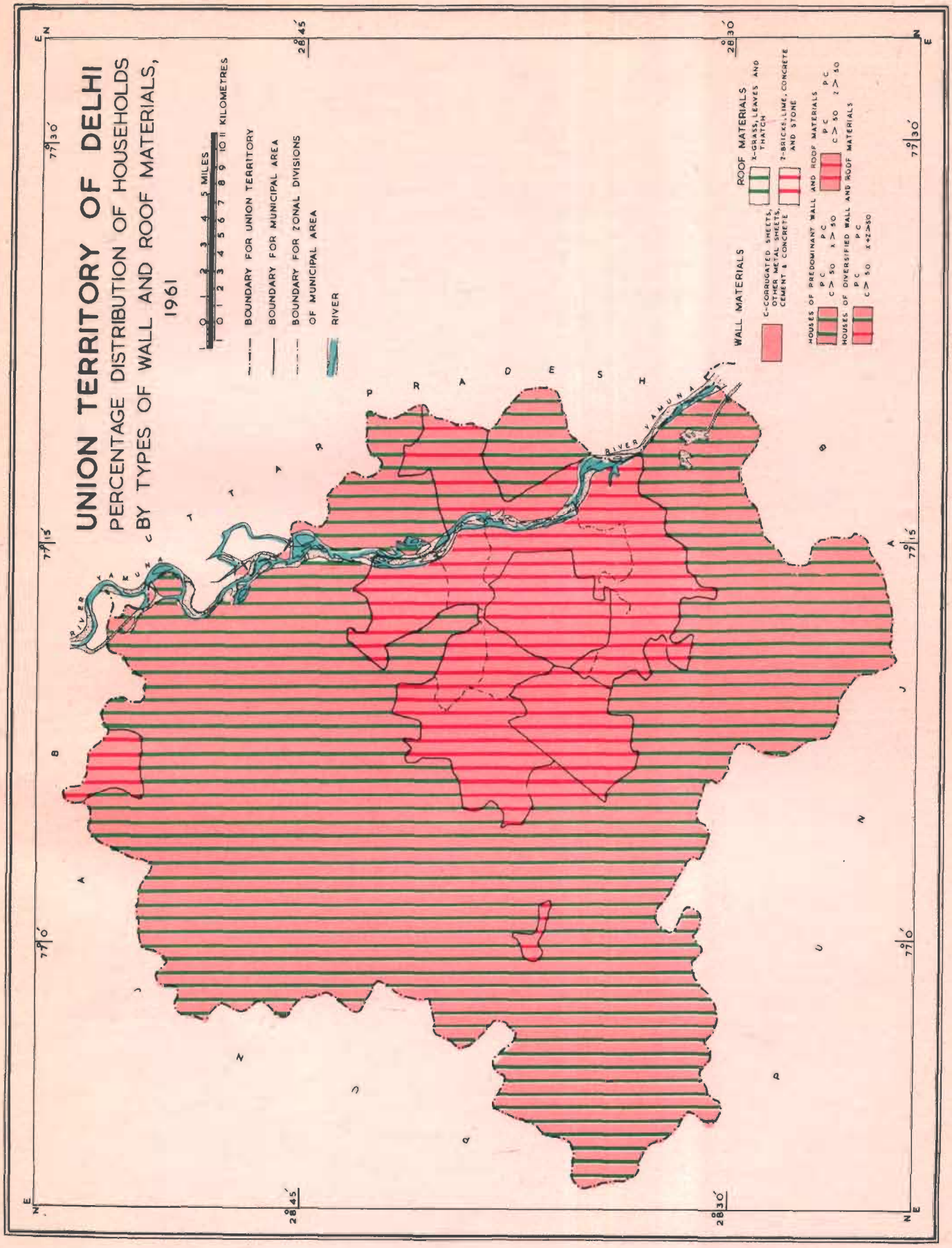
Method : The materials used in walls and roofs are said to be 'predominant' if the structure contains more than 50 percent of such materials out of the total quantity used in the walls or roofs as the case may be. Predominant wall materials are represented by A, B and C as symbols while X, Y, and Z represent roof material. Coloured screens are used for wall materials and coloured solid bars for the roof materials.

Salient Features : The data for this map are based on the 20 percent sample of households recorded in houselist compiled in October, 1960.

In Delhi the predominant wall material is 'C' which includes corrugated sheets, cement concrete and other metal sheets. The percentage of houses whose material of wall fall under 'C' category varies between 63.25 and 94.15

In all the areas of Delhi except Zone I, Shahdara and rural Delhi the predominant roof material is 'Z' which includes bricks, lime, concrete and stone. In these the percentage of houses, the material of roofs of which is 'Z' varies between 52.55 and 79.15. In the case of rural Delhi, the predominant roof material is 'X' which includes grass, leaves and thatch and its percentage is 60.39. In the case of Shahdara the percentage of roof material under the categories X, Y, and Z is 38.08, 28.09 and 33.83 respectively.

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIX, Delhi. Part IV (A & B).


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY FOR ZONAL DIVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
WALL MATERIALS
C-CORRUGATED SHEETS, OTHER METAL SHEETS, CEMENT & CONCRETE
ROOF MATERIALS
1-GRASS, LEAVES AND THATCH
2-BRICKS, LIME, CONCRETE AND STONE
HOUSES OF PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
P C C > 50
P C x > 50
P C C > 50
HOUSES OF DIVERSIFIED WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
P C C > 50
P C x+2>50
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
H A R Y A N A
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'
N E

Map No. 108

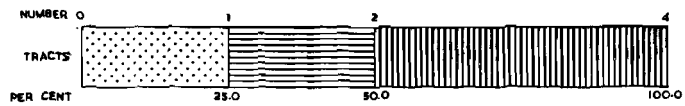
INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1961

Purpose: This map shows the infant mortality rates in different parts of Delhi.

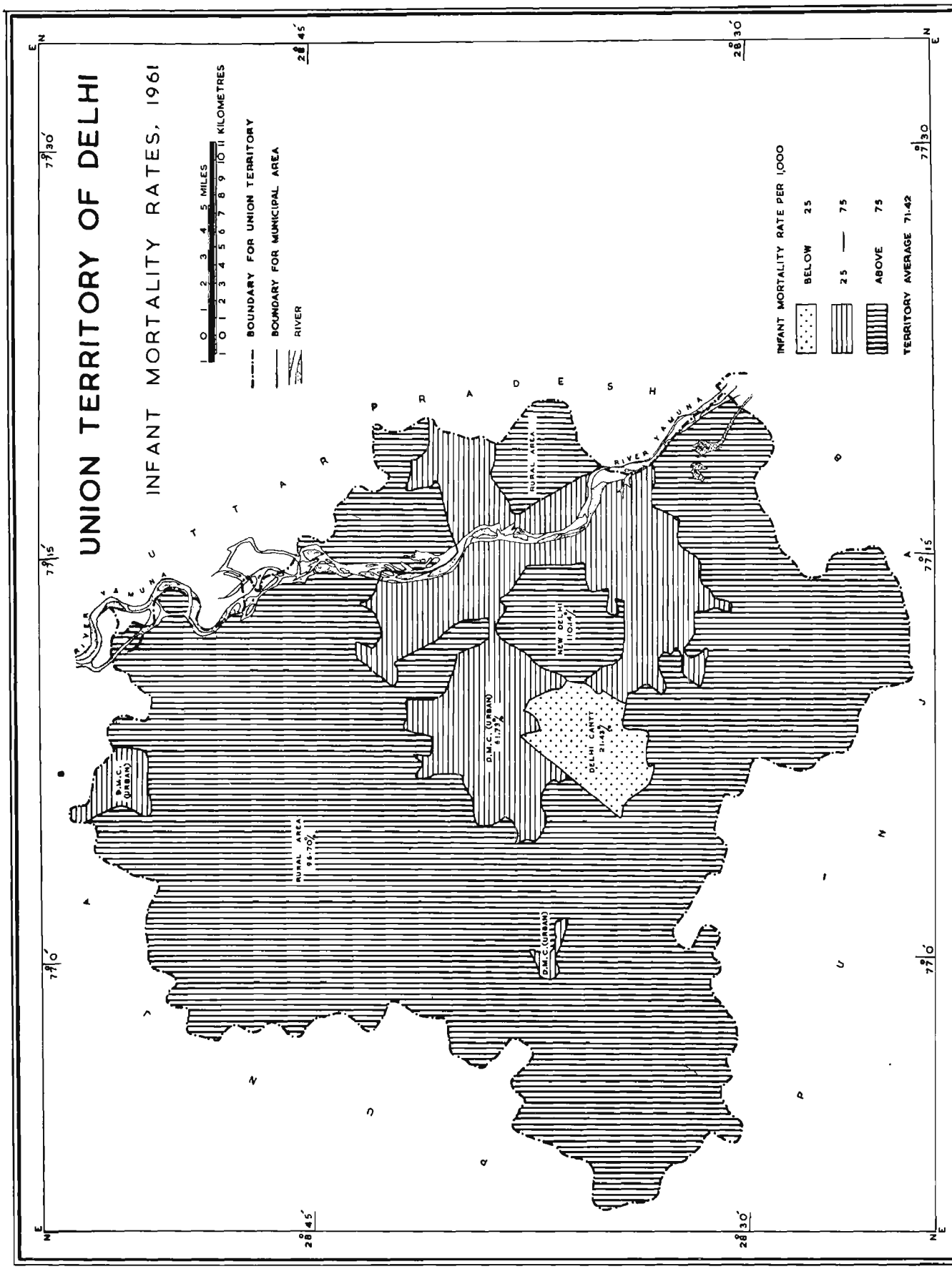
Method: The infant mortality rate has been classified into three categories viz., below 25, 25—75 and above 75. All the tracts have been shaded according to this gradation.

Salient features: The data of infant mortality rate was available upto the tract level only i.e., for D. M. C. (Urban), New Delhi, Delhi Cantt. and D.M.C. (Rural). The highest infant mortality rate of 110.14 per 1,000 has been observed in New Delhi and the lowest of 21.43 in Delhi Cantt. In D.M.C. (Urban) and D.M.C. (Rural) it is 61.73 and 96.70 respectively.

Source: Registrar General, India.



Map No. 108


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000
BELOW 25
25 — 75
ABOVE 75
TERRITORY AVERAGE 71-42
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI
D.M.C. (URBAN)
DELHI CANTT.
RURAL AREA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
D.M.C. (URBAN)
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 109

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, 1961

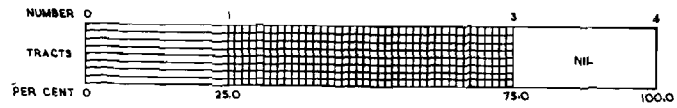
Purpose : This map is drawn to show the maternal mortality rates in different parts of Delhi.

Method : Maternal mortality rate has been classified into two categories and the tracts have been shaded according to this gradation.

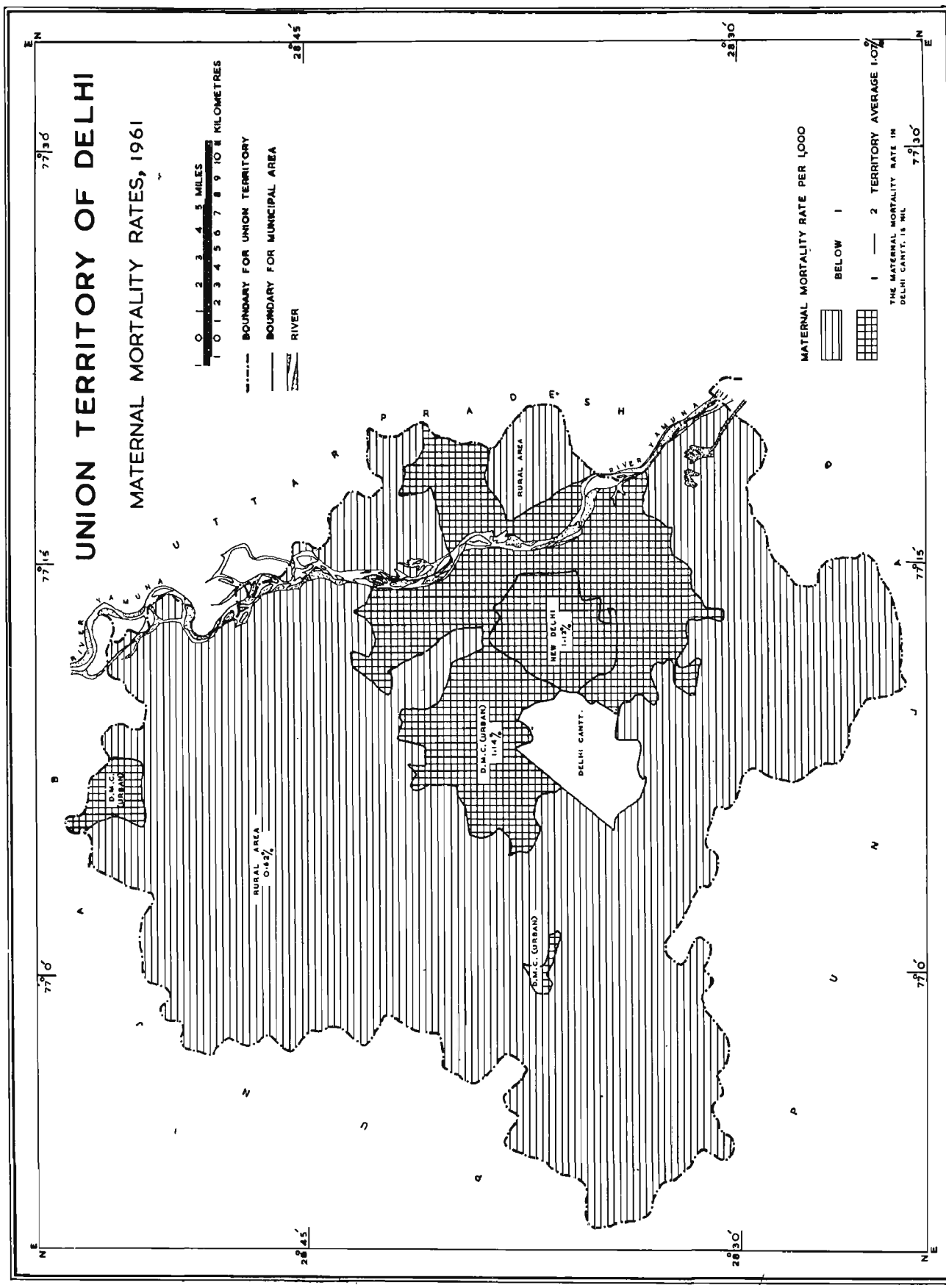
Salient Features : The data of maternal mortality rate was available for D. M. C. (Urban), D. M. C. (Rural), New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. In case of Delhi Cantt. it is nil.

The highest maternal mortality rate (1.14) has been observed in D.M.C. (Urban) and the lowest (0.62) in D.M.C. (Rural). In New Delhi it is 1.13.

Source : Registrar General, India.



Map No. 109


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000
BELOW 1
1 — 2 TERRITORY AVERAGE 1.0%
THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE IN DELHI CANTT. IS NIL
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
D.M.C. URBAN
RURAL AREA 0.82%
D.M.C. URBAN 1.14%
NEW DELHI 1.1%
DELHI CANTT.
D.M.C. URBAN
77°00'
77°15'
77°30'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 110

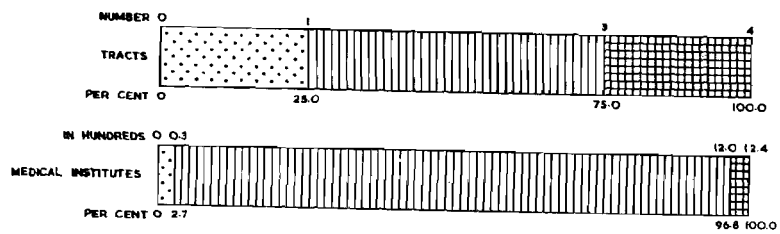
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1961

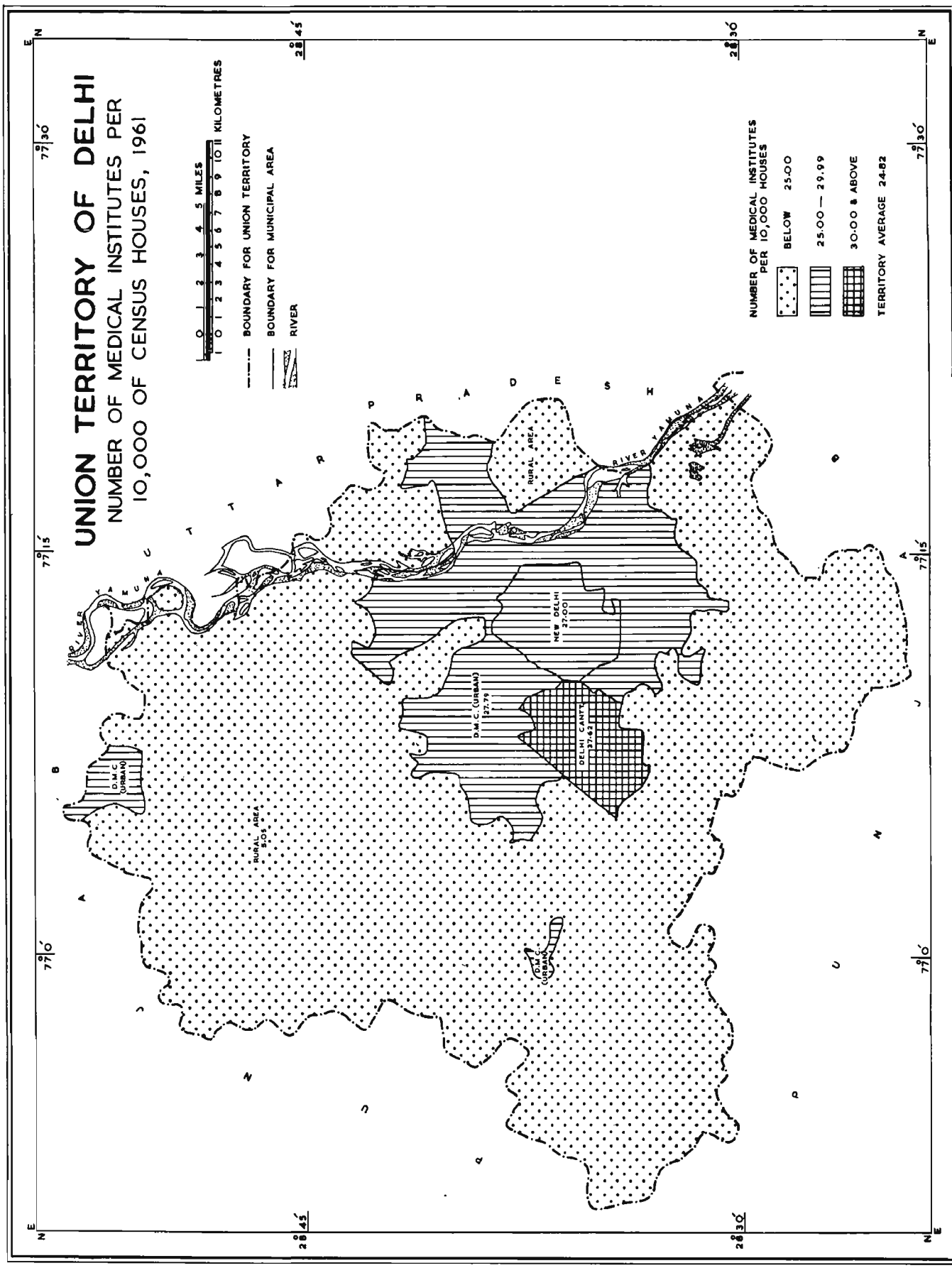
Purpose : Medical amenities like the number of medical institutes per 10,000 of Census houses have been shown in this map.

Method : The proportion of medical institutes per 10,000 of Census houses has been worked out and all the four tracts namely Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi, Delhi Cantt. and Rural Delhi have been hatched by suitable shades from high to low.

Salient Features : According to E-1 table of 1961 Census there are 1,235 medical institutes and 497,528 Census houses. In other words there are 24.8 medical Institutes per 10,000 Census houses in the Union Territory of Delhi. This proportion is the highest in Delhi Cantt. and the lowest in Rural Delhi. The proportion of number of medical institutes per 10,000 of Census houses in Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and New Delhi is 27.8 and 27.0 respectively.

Source : E-1 Table of 1961 Census.




UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER
10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 HOUSES
BELOW 25·00
25·00 — 29·99
30·00 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 24·82
RIVER YAMUNA
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI 27·00
D.M.C. (URBAN) 27·79
DELHI CANTT. 27·62
D.M.C. (URBAN) 29·11
D.M.C. (URBAN)
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. III

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

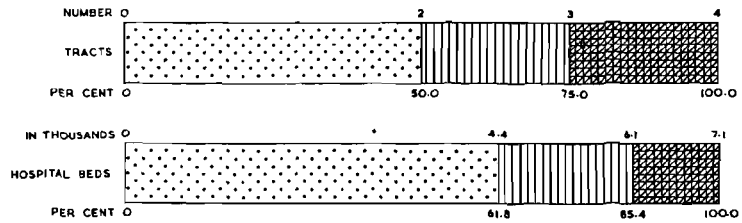
Purpose : The map is drawn to show the number of hospital beds for every 100,000 of population in the different tracts of Delhi.

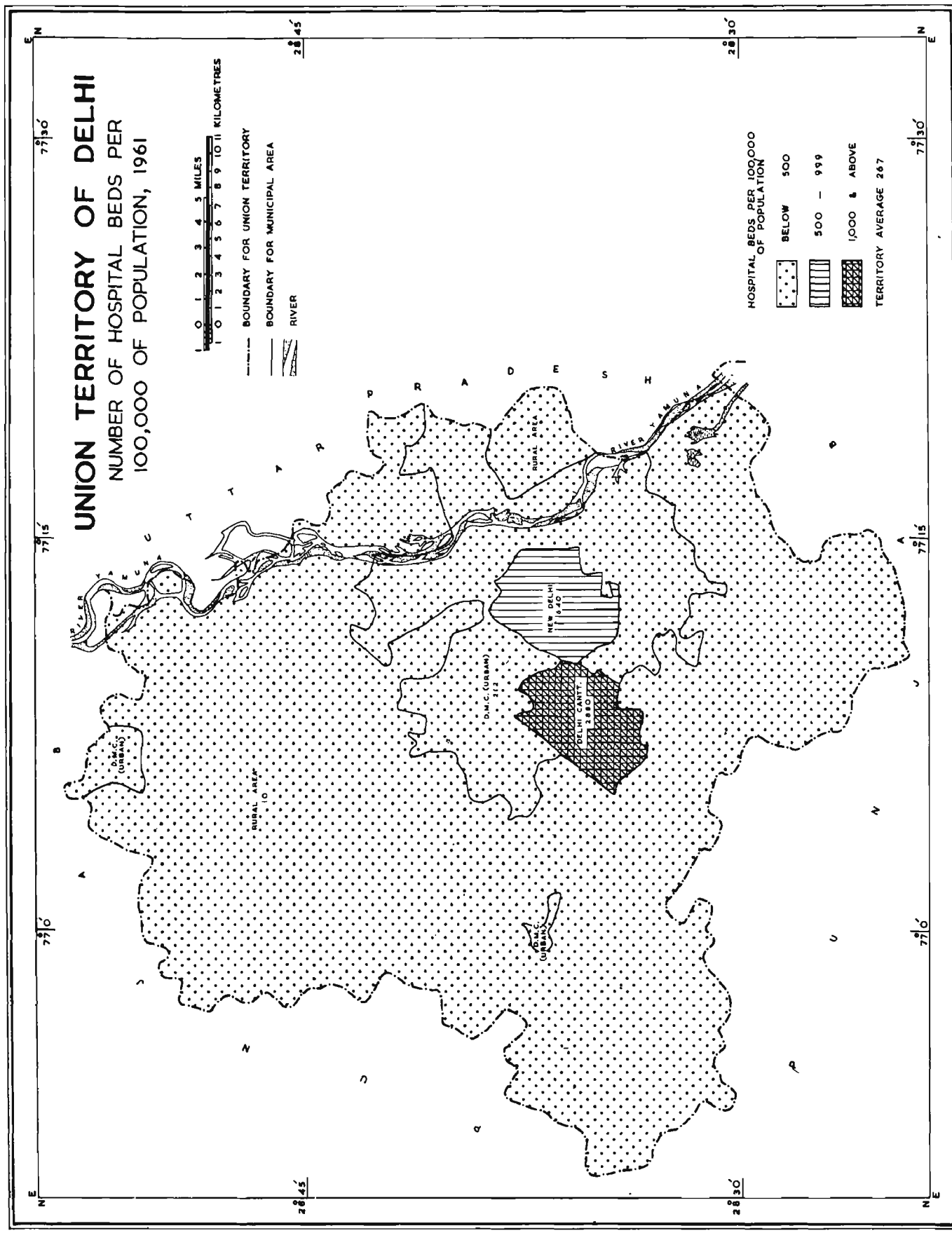
Method : The proportion of number of beds per 100,000 of population is worked out and all the four tracts, namely Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi, Delhi Cantonment and Rural Delhi have been hatched by suitable shades from high to low.

Salient Features : There are 7,106 hospital beds in Delhi according to the Superintendent of Medical, Delhi Administration, Delhi, against a population of 2,658,612 according to 1961 Census. In other words for every 100,000 persons there are 267.3 beds in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Delhi Cantonment has 2,800.5 beds the highest for every 100,000 persons. Obviously it is the lowest 9.7 in Rural Delhi. The number of beds for every 100,000 persons in Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and New Delhi are 211.6 and 640.4 respectively.

Source : Superintendent of Medical Services, Delhi Administration, Delhi.




UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER
100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
BELOW 500
500 - 999
1,000 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 267
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
NEW DELHI 5,410
DELHI CANTT. 1,800
D.M.C. (URBAN) 212
D.M.C. (URBAN)
D.M.C. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 112

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

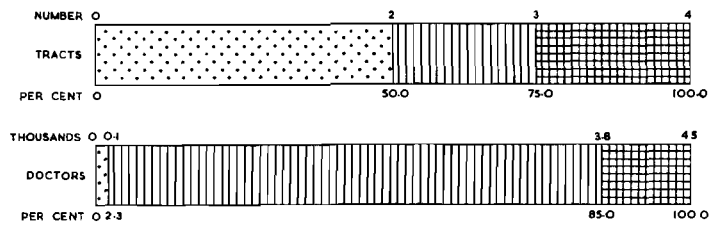
Purpose : The map displays the strength of medical doctors for every 100,000 persons in 1961.

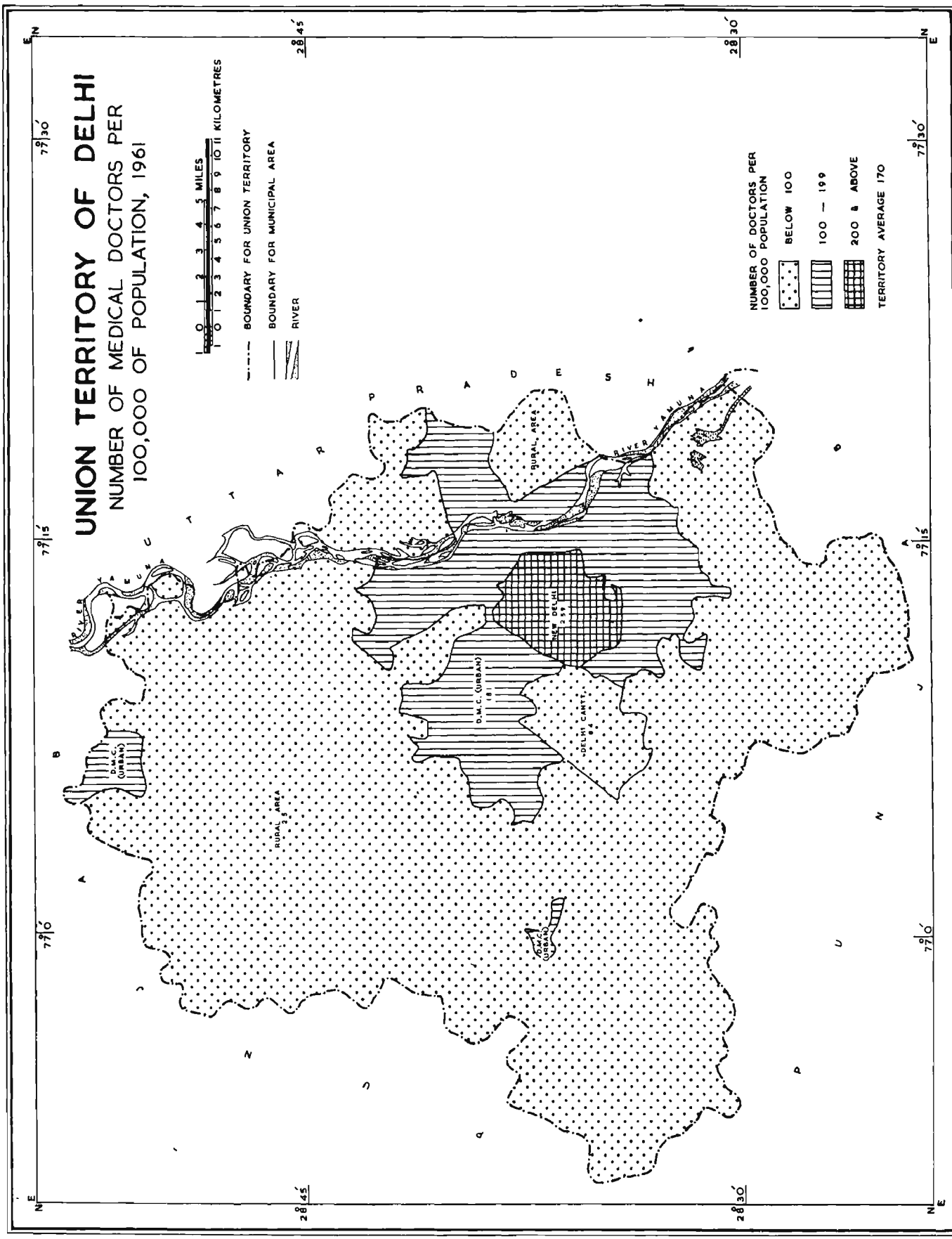
Method : The proportion of number of medical doctors per 100,000 population is worked out for all the four tracts of Delhi. The tracts have been hatched by suitable shades.

Salient Features : According to table B-V of 1961 Census there are 4,522 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists against a total population of 2,658,612 of the Union Territory of Delhi. In other words for every 100,000 persons there are 170.1 doctors.

Rural Delhi has the lowest proportion. There are only 25.1 doctors for every 100,000 persons. It is the highest (258.8) in New Delhi. Number of doctors for every 100,000 persons in Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and Delhi Cantt. are 181.4 and 83.1 respectively.

Source : B-V Table of 1961 Census.




UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
NUMBER OF DOCTORS PER 100,000 POPULATION
BELOW 100
100 — 199
200 & ABOVE
TERRITORY AVERAGE 170
RURAL AREA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT.
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

F. DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS

Map No. 113

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

Purpose: It is a synthetic map showing regions delineated by index of socio-cultural levels.

Twelve indicators were selected for deducting the synthetic index of development relating to urbanism, scheduled castes, literacy, education and medical facilities. The different aspects of these subjects which are selected as indicators are given below:

Urbanism: Percentage of Urban population to total Population.

Castes* Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Total Population, 1961.

Literacy: Percentage of Literates to total population excluding age-group 0—4, 1961.

Education:
- (i) percentage of Female literates to total Female Population excluding age-group 0—4, 1961.
- (ii) Primary School enrolment of Girls, 1961. (Number of School going female children of age-group 5 – 14 per 10,000 of female children of age-group 5—14, 1961).
- (iii) Post Primary Educational enrolment of population of age-group 15—29, 1961 (Percentage of population in age-group 15—29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education).
- (iv) Number of teachers per 10,000 students at the primary level of Education.
- (v) Number of teachers per 10,000 students at the Secondary level of Education.
- (vi) Percentage of workers engaged in Educational and Scientific services to total workers in Services, 1961.

Medical Facilities:
- (i) Number of Medical Institutes per 1,000 of Census Houses.
- (ii) Number of Hospital beds per 100,000 of Population, 1961.
- (iii) Number of Medical Doctors per 100,000 of population, 1961.

Method: Each subject earned a score on the basis of a graph according to the following procedure.

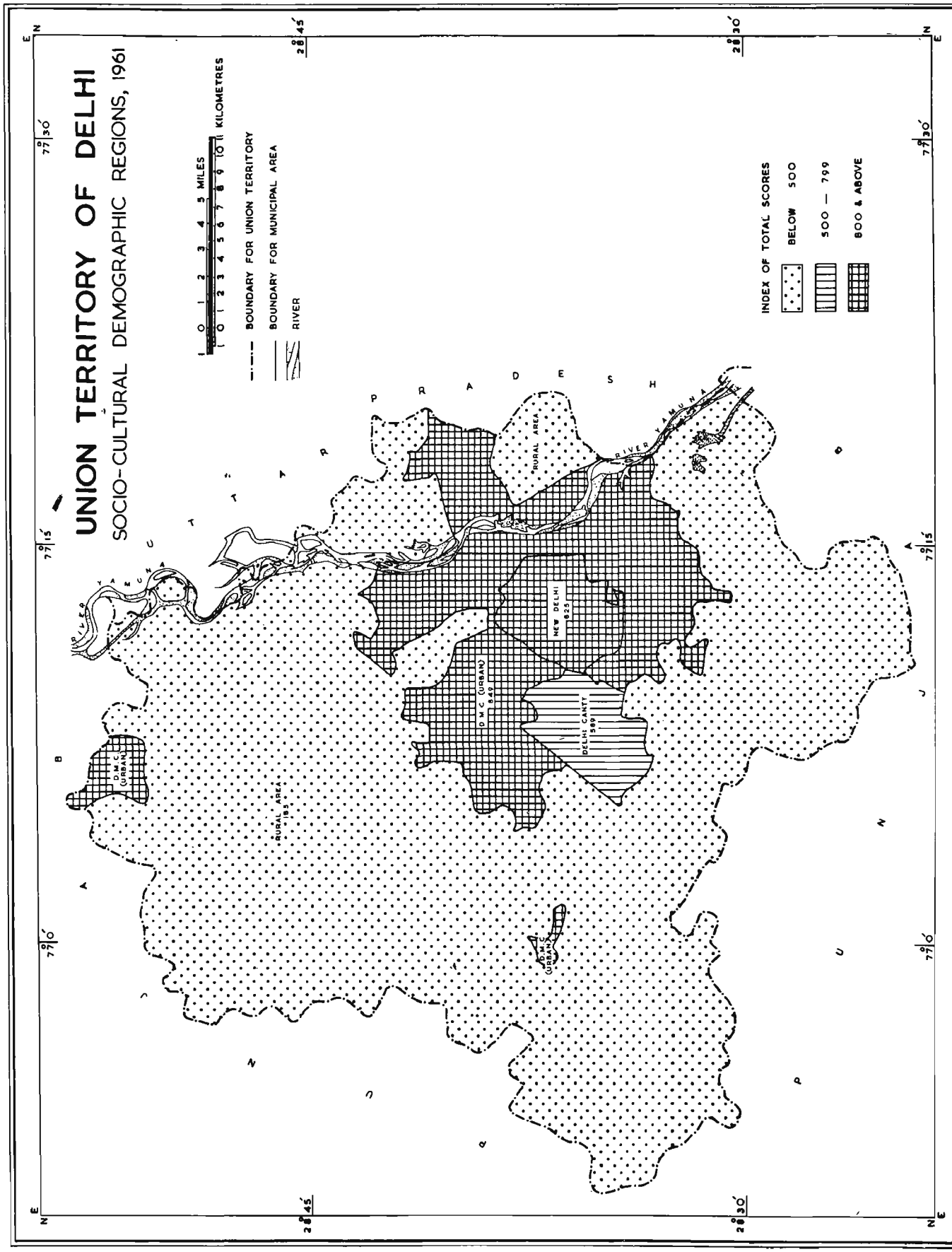
Along the Y-axis, the percentage secured by a tract was plotted and along X-axis, the score obtained by the tract was arranged according to a suitable scale. The state average score was assumed to be 50 and the tract which was the lowest in percentage was treated to have 0 score, while the tract which had the highest percentage was awarded 100. The required graph was obtained with regard to the subject by joining 0, 50 and 100 with a free hand smooth curve. The cross section between the graph and the value on Y-axis determined the point from which a straight line was drawn parallel to the Y-axis which met the X-axis at a point which marked the score for the tract. In this manner the scores were calculated in respect of all the four tracts namely Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi, Delhi Cantonment and Rural Delhi. The procedure was repeated in respect of other subjects, so that finally 12 scores were obtained in respect of all the tracts. The total of all the scores secured by the tracts were divided into three suitable ranges and the tracts were then hatched according to these ranges from high to low.

Salient Features: The total of all the scores secured determined the level of advance made by the tracts in the Socio-cultural field.

The total scores obtained by different tracts in the Union Territory of Delhi out of 1,200 is indicated below.

Tract	Total Score out of 1,200
Delhi Municipal Corpn. (Urban)	849
New Delhi	825
Delhi Cantt.	589
Rural Delhi	185

* For this indicator the maximum and minimum scores will be reversed. The higher the proportion of Scheduled Castes the lesser will be the score.


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
INDEX OF TOTAL SCORES
BELOW 500
500 — 799
800 & ABOVE
RURAL AREA
RIVER YAMUNA
NEW DELHI
825
D.M.C. (URBAN)
849
DELHI CANTT.
589
D.M.C. (URBAN)
D.M.C. (URBAN)
RURAL AREA
185
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'

Map No. 114

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

Purpose : This is a synthetic map of economic development of the State.

Method : This map has been drawn on the same method as adopted in the previous map. Eight indicators of economic development were selected for being depicted in the map as follows :—

Urbanism : (i) Percentage of Urban Population to the total population, 1961.

(ii) Percentage of population living in cities with population above 50,000.

Industrial Development (i) Proportion of Industrial Workers in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing to the total working Population, 1961.

(ii) Proportion of workers engaged in factory industries to total Industrial workers, 1961.

Employment Position : Proportion of workers to the total employable Population of age-group 15—59.

Housing Position : Percentage of Households occupying three rooms and more to total Households, 1961.

Transport Development (i) Density of Railways, 1961 (Kilometres of Railways per 10,000 Sq. Kilometres of area).

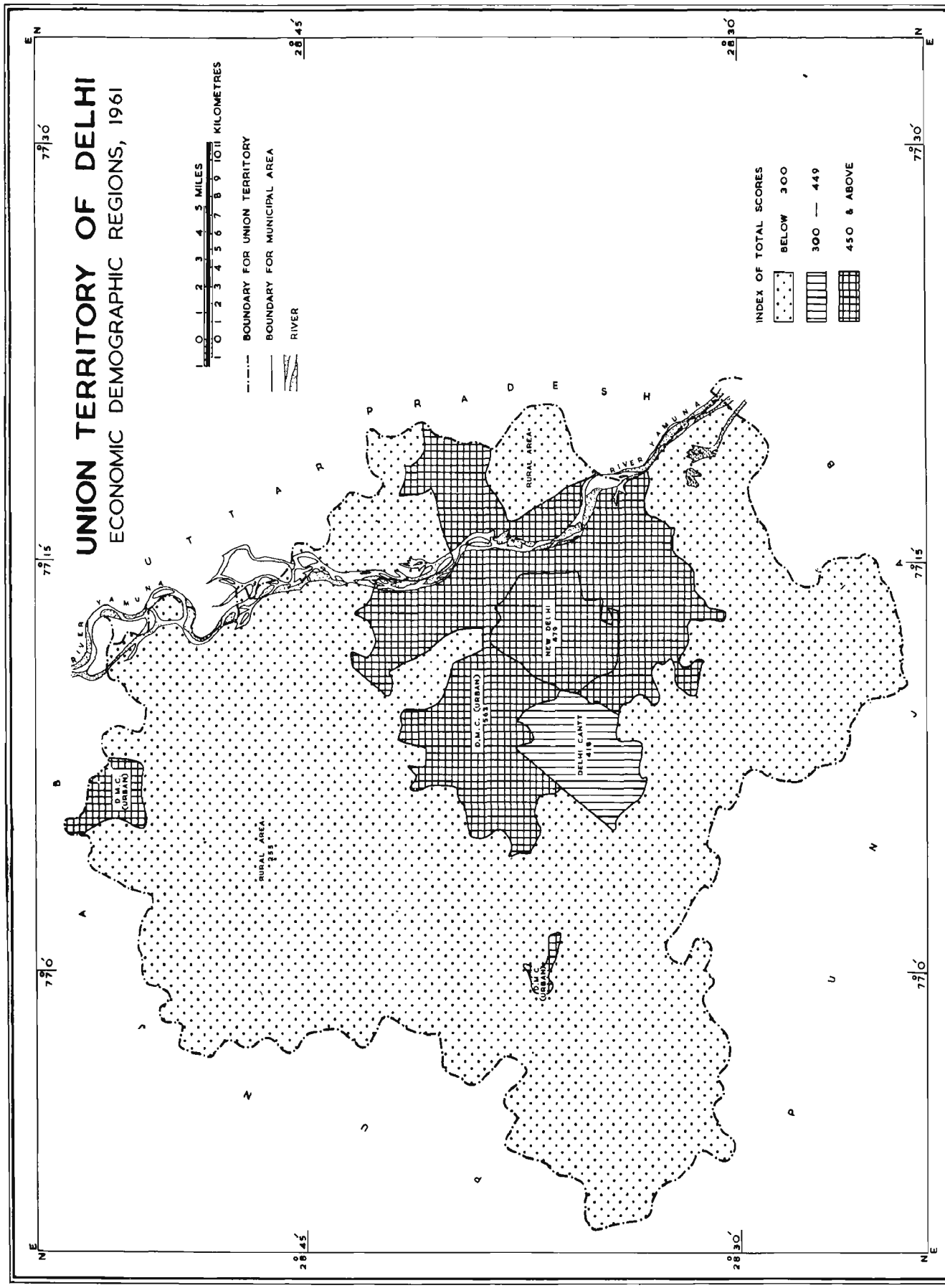
(ii) Density of Roads, 1961 (Kilometres of roads per 10,000 square Kilometres of area).

Salient Features : The scores obtained according to the procedure mentioned with regard to the last map were divided into three ranges and all the four tracts were hatched according to suitable shades from high to low.

The total scores obtained by different tracts of Delhi out of 800 are given below :—

Tract	Total Score out of 800
Delhi Municipal Corpn. (Urban)	563
New Delhi	479
Delhi Cantt.	418
Rural Delhi	255

Map No. 114


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR MUNICIPAL AREA
RIVER
INDEX OF TOTAL SCORES
BELOW 300
300 — 449
450 & ABOVE
RIVER YAMUNA
RURAL AREA
D.M.C. (URBAN)
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT
77°30'
77°15'
77°0'
28°45'
28°30'