सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA

Occasional Paper 2 of 1993

EMERGING TRENDS OF SUBURBANISATION IN INDIA, 1971–81 : AN ANALYSIS OF DATA ON STANDARD URBAN AREAS

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FOREWORD

The twin processes of centralisation and decentralisation are the crucial manifestations of ever increasing urbanisation and growing concentration of population and economic activites in different areas. With the continuous flow of migrants from rural as well as small urban places, the large urban centres have tended to grow within the existing limits as well in the adjoining space best known as the urban fringe, umland, hinterland etc. This phenomenon is considered as "suburbanisation", or urban sprawl. In order to identify the urban sprawl of the large urban centres, the concept of "Town Group", was adopted for the first time in Indian Census in 1961. As per this concept, two or more towns lying in a close proximity to each other and having functional interdependence were grouped together. Since this concept had one basic drawback, namely, only the adjoining towns were considered for grouping purposes, this was replaced at the time of 1971 Census by yet another concept known as "Urban Agglomeration". As per the new concept, besides the adjoining towns, the urban spread of such towns as noticed in the form of railway settlements, university campuses or townships developed on the outskirts of large urban centres etc., which were designated as "Out-Growth" were also treated as the part of urban agglomeration. In addition, yet another concept, namely, the "Standard Urban Area", was introduced to provide data for the constant statistical reporting units comprising large urban centres (i. e., towns having a minimum of 50,000 population at the time of 1971 Census), alongwith adjoining town(s) including their outgrowth(s), if any, and the intervening areas including rural pockets which were likely to be urbanised in the course of next two to three decades. Data thus, generated using this concept have been published under Table A-V as a part of the *General Population Tables* of India and major States. Data furnished in these tables provide area and population figures for each of the urban-rural components of the individual SUA.

An analysis on the extent of suburbanisation or urban sprawl, using 1971 data pertaining to the SUAs was taken up earlier. This was incorporated in the report entitled *Study on Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and Levels and Trends of Urbanisation* which was brought out as the Occasional Paper 1 of 1986. This study was taken up as a plan scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan and continued in the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans. The present report contains details of the analysis of data relating to 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

The study was conducted by Dr. M. K. Jain, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies). Dr. Jain was assisted in this work by Smt. Suman Prashar and Shri S. Madan, Assistant Directors of Census Operations. While ten graphs included in this report have been prepared by Shri Chinmoy Chakravorty, Assistant Director of Census Operations, four Maps and the Cover design of this volume

were done by Map Division under the guidance of Smt. Minati Ghosh, Deputy Registrar General (Map). The printing arrangements for this report were made by Shri I. S. Thakur, Deputy Director (Printing) under the able guidance of Shri M. M. Jha, Joint Registrar General. Besides, a number of other staff members were associated with this study in different capacities, I thank all of them.

It is hoped that this publication would provide an insight into the trend of suburbanisation or urban sprawl during the decade 1971-81 at the all India level as well as in different parts of the country. It may be of some use to those who are concerned with the area/town planning activities in the country.

A. R. NANDA
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NEW DELHI
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"EMERGING TRENDS OF SUBURBANISATION IN INDIA, 1971—81"

ERRATA

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(iii)	2nd line	(Print not clear)	manifestation
(v)	Heading	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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	Table 13 heading	Size class of core towns	Size class of core cities/towns as per 1971 & 1981 Censuses.
P. 7	Subheading	:(iii)	: to be deleted
P. 8	Table 4, col. 5 Chandigarh	18 51	18.51
P. 8	Table 4 Note (ii) under the table	Parenthesis	Parentheses
P. 20	Table 9, Heading of col. 6 & 7	SUAs and thei	SUA and their
P. 20	Table 9 Col. 7 Maharashtra	4.09 3.85	4.05 3.89
P. 28	Table 11 col. 22 (India)	(—) 0.5	(—) 0.53
P. 30	Table 12 col. 7 State J&K category (a)	(—) 2.42	2.42
P. 30	Table 12 col. 5 M. P. category(c)	( ) 28.63	(—) 28.63
P. 30	Table 12 col. 4 Nagaland category (c)	100.00	0.00
P. 31	II Para last but 11 Line	place of change	pace of change
P. 32	Table 13 col. 6 J&K PC change	( ) 1.55	(—) 1.55
P. 34	Table 13 col. 10 Chandigarh 1981	17.28	17.88
P. 39	Table 14 col. 9 India (Urban)	2,998	3,014
P. 39	Table 14 col. 10 India (Rural)	172	167
P. 45	Table 15 col. 8 India (Total)	934	935
P. 45	Table 15 col. 6 OG's Bihar	798	795
P. 45	Table 15 col. 9 Orissa (Urban)	859	856
P. 45	Table 15 col. 8 Pondicherry (Total)	985	935
P. 46	Table 16, Footnote	Ex luding (Printing error)	Excluding
P. 71	Appendix Table 3 col. 12 & 13 West Bengal (OGs)	(Not clear)	6.40 7
P. 73	Appendix Table 4 col. 7, Sl. No. 13 Tenali (AP) (Urban)	47.90	7.90

Page No.	*Line/Table*	*Word/Figure given in the report*	*To be read as*
P. 73	Appendix Table 4 col. 15, Sl. No. 19 Cuddappah (AP)	82.65	82.65
P. 75	Appendix Table 4 col. 10, Sl. No. 1, Patna Dinapur (Bihar) (Rural)	16.96	(—) 16.96
P. 77	Appendix Table 4 col. 2, Gujarat Sl. No. 3	Condal	Gondal
P. 77	Appendix Table 4 col. 15, Sl. No. 4, Morvi (T) (Gujarat)	90.0	90.03
P. 79	Appendix Table 4 Col. 10, Sl. No. 11, Hissar (Haryana) (Urban)	55.59	53·59
P. 80	Appendix Table 4 Col. 4 Sl. No. 1, Srinagar (U) (J & K)	17	7
P. 81	Appendix Table 4 Col. 15, 1, No. 3, Bellary (U) (Karnataká)	89.17	89.77
P. 81	Appendix Table 4 Col. 11, Sl. No. 6, Bagalkot, (Urban) (Karnataka)	2,200	2,020
P. 81	Appendix Table 4 Col. 2, Sl. No. 9, (Karnataka)	Davangoere	Davangere
P. 84	Appendix Table 4 Col. 10, Sl. No. 5 Rewa (R) (M.P.)	89.09	(—) 89.09
P. 85	Appendix Table 4 Col. 2, Sl. No. 19 (M.P.)	Chindwara	Chhindwara
P. 86	Appendix Table 4 Col. 14, Sl. No. 2 Bhiwandi (U) (Mah.)	(Not clear)	41.63
P. 87	Appendix Table 4 Col. 4, Sl. No. 22 Parbhani (U) (Mah.)	4	
P. 88	Appendix Table 4 Col. 7, Sl.No. 31 Nagpur (T) (Mah.)	330.20	350.20
P. 91	Appendix Table 4 Col. 7, Punjab (R)	**611.804**	**611:04**
P. 2	Appendix Table 4 Col. 4, Rajasthan (U)	**39**	**22**
P. 92	Appendix Table 4 Col. 13, Sl. No. 1 Ganganagar (U) Rajasthan	55.98	55.89
P. 93	Appendix Table 4 Col. 6, Sl.No. 5 Gudiyattam (R) (TN)	10.70	10.69
P. 94	Appendix Table 4 Col. 6, S l. No. 12 Salem (U) (TN)	(Not clear)	93.83
P. 94	Appendix Table 4 Col. 2, Sl. No. 17 (TN)	Valparai	Valparai*

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P. 94	Appendix Table 4 Col. 7, Sl. No. 21 Madurai (U) (TN)	(Not clear)	111.96
P. 95	Appendix Table 4 Col. 11, Sl. No. 34 Kadaiyanallur* (T) (TN)	1,024	1,204
P. 96	Appendix Table 4 Col. 11, Sl. No. 4 Roorkee (T) (UP)	1,993	1,998
P. 97	Appendix Table 4 Col. 13, Sl. No. 8, Ghaziabad (R) (UP)	54.29	34.29
P. 98	Appendix Table 4 Col. 8, Sl. No. 26 Firozabad (R) (UP)	25,379	25,378
P. 99	Appendix Table 4 Col. 2, Sl. No 37 (UP)	Gondha	Gonda
P. 101	Appendix Table 4 Col. 2, Item 20 W.B.	Burdhwon	Burdwan

CONTENTS

	Title	*Page*
Foreword		(iii)
Acknowledgement		(v)
Introduction		(ix)
Section I	Dispersal and Growth of Standard Urban Areas, 1971-1981	1
Section II	Extent of Urban Sprawl : Changes in Urban-Rural Components of the Standard Urban Areas, 1971-1981	13
Section III	Extent of Urban Sprawl: Patterns of Urban Population Growth and Re-distribution within the Standard Urban Areas, 1971-81	21
Section IV	Selected Population Characteristics of the Standard Urban Areas, 1981	39
	Summary and Conclusion	63
	Appendix Tables	67

LIST OF TABLES

Sl. No.	*Title*	
	(i) Inset Tables	
1.	Number and Population of the Standard Urban Areas in India, 1971-1981	1
2.	Number and Population of the Standard Urban Areas and their Urban-Rural Components, 1971 and 1981	2
3.	Percentage Distribution of the SUAs Population into Urban-Rural Components in 1971 and 1981 by States and Union Territories in India	4
4.	Decadal Percent Population Change in the SUAs and their Urban-Rural Components during 1971-81	7
5.	Number and Population of the New Urban Components added within the SUAs as well as Proportion of such Components to total Urban Components in 1981	14
6.	Number and Population of the Constituent Towns and Outgrowths (of 1971) Declassified or Merged in 1981	17
7.	Number of Villages (wholly or partly) Formed into New Towns and Outgrowths within the SUAs in 1981	18
8.	Number of Rural Components 1971 Merged with the Constituent Towns/Outgrowths of the SUAs in 1981	19
9.	Number and Population of the New SUAs, 1981	20
10.	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population of the Urban Components of the SUAs, 1971-81	22
11.	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population of the Urban Components of the SUAs classified by the Initial Size-Class of Core Cities/Towns during 1971-1981	27
12.	Percentage of Urban Population of the SUAs Living in Core City/Town, Other Constituent Towns and Outgrowths in 1971-1981	29
13.	Percentage Distribution of Population and Decadal Variation (during 1971-1981) in the Urban Components of the SUAs classified by Size Class of Core Towns	32
14.	Population Density of the SUAs and their Urban-Rural Constituents, 1981	39
15.	Sex-Ratio of Population of the SUAs and their Urban-Rural Constituents, 1981	45
16.	Literacy Rates of the SUAs and their Urban-Rural Constituents ,1981	46
17.	Work Participation Rates of the SUAs and their Urban-Rural Constituents, 1981	50
18.	Percentage of Workers engaged in Non-Agricultural Activities in the SUAs and their Urban-Rural Constituents, 1981	53

Sl. No.	Title	Page
	(ii) **Appendix Tables**	
1.	Number and Population of New Standard Urban Areas and their Constituents in 1981	69
2.	Change in the Number of Urban Components of the Standard Urban Areas in India during 1971-1981	70
3.	Change in the Number of Rural Components of the Standard Urban Areas in India during 1971-1981	71
4.	Number, Area and Population of the Standard Urban Areas in 1971 and 1981 and their Selected Population Characteristics in 1981	72

LIST OF MAPS AND GRAPHS

	Maps	
M—One	Standard Urban Areas by Size-Class, 1981	(xi)
M—Two	Standard Urban Areas showing Decadal Growth, 1971-81	11
M—Three	Standard Urban Areas by Density and Sex Ratio, 1981	57
M—Four	Standard Urban Areas by Literacy and Work Participation Rates, 1981	59
M—Five	Standard Urban Areas showing Proportion of Non-Agricultural Workers in Rural and Urban Areas, 1981	61
	Graphs	
F—I	Percentage Distribution of Standard Urban Areas' Population into Urban and Rural Components in India and its Major States, 1971 and 1981	5
F—II	Decadal Percent Population Change in the Standard Urban Areas and their Components in India and its Major States, 1971-81	9
F—III	Proportion of Number and Population of New Urban Components with respect to Urban Components of the Standard Urban Areas in India and its Major States, 1981	15
F—IV	Percent Population Change in the Urban Components of the Standard Urban Areas in India & its Major States, 1971-81	23
F—V	Variation in Percentage of Stanadard Urban Areas' Population Living in the Core Cities/Towns and other Constituent Towns/Outgrowths in India and its Major States, 1971-81	37
F—VI	Population Density of Standard Urban Areas *vis-a-vis* All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981	41
F—VII	Sex Ratio of Standard Urban Areas *vis-a-vis* All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981	43
F—VIII	Literacy Rate of Standard Urban Areas *vis-a-vis* All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981	47
F—IX	Work Participation Rate of Standard Urban Areas *vis-a-vis* All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981	51
F—X	Proportion of Workers in Non-Agricultural Activities of Standard Urban Areas *vis-a-vis* All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981	55

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of suburbanisation or sprawl of urban population is an important factor contributing towards the process of urbanisation and urban growth in a particular area. This phenomenon is manifested in two ways, namely, through the enlargement of city/town limits and through the emergence and growth of suburbs which are commonly known as satellite towns and outgrowths or spill-overs of the metropolises, cities and large towns. An insight into this aspect was provided in the earlier report* which *inter alia*, provided an analysis of the recent trends of suburbanisation with the help of data on Standard Urban Areas (SUAs) which were formed for the first time in 1971. The present study is, in fact, an extension of the earlier one. Here, an attempt is made to discuss in detail the emerging trends of suburbanisation process and urban sprawl during 1971-81 with the help of data on SUAs from the last 2 censuses of 1971 and 1981. The sole reason for considering the SUA data for this study lies in the fact that unlike the concept of towns and urban agglomerations which provide data on settlements treated as urban at a particular census, the SUA data pertain not only to the cities and towns (including their outgrowths) lying in close proximity but also to all the surrounding intervening rural areas which are likely to be urbanised within a specified period.

The concept of SUA was introduced with the prime objective of providing urban statistics on a more uniform basis by having a fixed area—covering a core city/large town as well as the adjoining areas—so as to have a planned and channelised growth of urbanisation within the given area. SUAs are envisaged as the constant statistical reporting units which are to serve as the basis of urban development planning for the concerned city or town for 2 to 3 decades. The SUAs, thus, represent a large areal unit which include not merely urban areas but all adjoining rural pockets also which are likely to be urbanised by 2001. The following are the main criteria which are employed for identifying the SUA and its constituent units :

(a) "A core town with a population of 50,000 and above.

(b) Predominant urban land use.

(c) Intensive inter-action with the urban centres reflected in communication for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities; extension of city bus service; sales of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck haul) and purchase of foodgrains, clothes and general provisions etc., by the consumers directly.

(d) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

(e) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories"**.

The SUAs identified by employing the above stated criteria are, thus, comprised of a core town with a minimum population of 50,000 and contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units having close socio-economic link with the core town. Moreover, while delineating these SUAs, it has been postulated that entire area will get fully urbanised by 2001.

It is, thus, explicit from the above description that despite being a constant areal statistical reporting unit, the SUA also represents a dynamic areal spread. This dynamism is well reflected through the changes which have occurred in the constituent units within the SUAs during the inter-censal period. For example, the following major changes may be identified from the SUA data available for the last 2 censuses:

(a) Formation of new town(s)/outgrowth(s) in 1981 from among the rural components of the SUA;

(b) Declassification and merger of constituent town(s)/outgrowth(s); and

(c) Merger of the village(s) from within the SUA to one of the urban components.

*Census of India, Occasional Paper-I of 1986, *Study on Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and Levels and* Trends of Urbanisation New Delhi, 1986.

**Census of India, 1981 Part 2-A(III) *Standard Urban Areas—India*, New Delhi, 1986, p. 5.

A thorough probe into these changes within the SUAs provides valuable information on the phenomenon of suburbanisation. This phenomenon is essentially a result of centrifugal forces in operation around large urban nuclei which have treated as the core city/town or the nodal point for identifying the SUAs. Thus, an analysis of the nature of changes in the composition of SUA during 1971-1981 decade forms the core of the study on emerging trends of suburbanisation in India.

Keeping this in view of the following aspects have been covered under the scope of present enquiry :

I. Dispersal and growth of Standard Urban Areas—i.e., changes in the number and population of SUAs as well as changes in the level of urbanisation and urban/rural population growth within the SUAs, 1971-1981.

II. Extent of urban sprawl i.e., formation of new towns/outgrowths and urbanisation of the rural components.

III. Patterns of urban population growth and redistribution within SUAs.

IV. Disparities in respect of a few selected population characteristics within the SUAs i.e., among the urban and rural components of the SUAs and also in comparison to the total, urban and rural population of the Country, States and Union Territories. The characteristics considered for this purpose are population density, sex ratio, literacy rate, work participation rate and proportion of workers in the non-agricultural activities.

MAP - 1

CENSUS OF INDIA

INDIA

STANDARD URBAN AREAS BY SIZE-CLASS 1981

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....

KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400

1. Saharanpur
2. Modinagar
3. Ghaziabad
4. Delhi
5. Hapur
6. Bulandshahr
7. Moradabad
8. Chandausi
9. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh
10. Dhanbad Jharia-Sindri-Katras
11. Baraithamen
12. Santpur
13. Asholanagar-Habra
14. Gudivada
15. Gudiyattam
16. Arcot-Ranipettai-Walajapet
17. Palghat
18. Pollachi
19. Vaparai
20. Bodinayakkanur
21. Dindigul
22. Changanacherry
23. Srivilliputtur
24. Rajapalayam
25. Kadaiyanallur

1000 000 & ABOVE
200 000 - 999 999
100 000 - 199 999
LESS THAN 100 000
SUAs OF ASSAM AS IN 1971

1981 CENSUS NOT UNDERTAKEN IN ASSAM.
POPULATION OF CORE TOWNS OF DIMAPUR AND BAHADURGARH SUAs IS BELOW 50 000

AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR (BURMA)
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LACCADIVE SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Coco Is. (BURMA)
Narcondam I. (INDIA)
Barren I. (INDIA)
New Moore I. (INDIA)

72° EAST OF GREENWICH

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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

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SECTION 1

DISPERSAL AND GROWTH OF STANDARD URBAN AREAS : 1971-1981

As stated earlier, Standard Urban Areas (SUAs) were delineated for the first time in 1971 to represent a large areal unit which includes not merely towns lying in close proximity to a core city/town but all the surrounding intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 2001. In other words, these SUAs are envisaged as the constant statistical and spatial unit to serve as the base of town planning for the concerned cities/towns. In this Section, an attempt is made to analyse patterns of dispersal and growth of SUAs using relevant data from 1971 and 1981 Census.

(i) Changes in Number and Population of SUAs, 1971-81

The data pertaining to number and population of SUAs at the time of 1971 and 1981 censuses is as follows :

Table 1 : Number and Population of Standard Urban Areas in India*, 1971-1981

Category	Number		Population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
All SUAs	297	325	83,280,707	118,329,360
Urban Components	1,088	1,394	72,595,745	106,047,583
Rural Components	7,737	7,483	10,684,962	12,281,777

*Excluding Assam where, Census was not held in 1981.

It is evident from these figures that 297 SUAs (excluding 7 SUAs of Assam) were initially delineated in 1971 which together had a population of 83.28 million and accounted for 15.62 per cent of the total population of India. Further, these SUAs comprised more than 1,000 urban components which included core cities/towns, other constituent towns and outgrowths as well as more than 7,000 villages which were identified as potentially urban areas. 87 per cent of the SUAs' population was accounted by the urban components whereas, remaining 13 per cent was enumerated in the rural components of the SUAs. Ideally, the number of SUAs should have remained unchanged at the latter census of 1981 also. However, 28 SUAs were added in 1981 thus, increasing the total number of SUAs to 325. This addition was due to the fact that most of the SUAs (of 1971) were delineated by considering those cities and towns which had 50,000 and more population in 1961 as well as had sufficient growth potential. Apart from this, some SUAs were also delineated by considering those towns which had even less than 50,000 population in 1961 but were expected to cross 50,000 mark in 1971 as per the projected population of such places. Despite this, the results of 1971 Census revealed that though a few towns had 50,000 and more population in 1971 but did not figure in the list of SUAs. Because, the population projection made by Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) did not reveal that such places would have crossed 50,000 population mark by 1971. Whereas, for some other towns, population projections were not attempted by TCPO as these towns did not reveal any growth potential earlier. In order to remove these discrepancies, 28 fresh SUAs were, thus, delineated in 1981. These SUAs were delineated in 8 States namely, Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (2), Gujarat (4), Karnataka (4), Maharashtra (8), Tamil Nadu (5), Uttar Pradesh (2) and West Bengal (1) (further details on number and population of rural and urban constituents etc., are given in Annexure-I). As a result of this addition, as stated earlier, number of SUAs increased to 325 in India (excluding Assam) and approximately, 118 million persons were enumerated in such places. Roughly, 18 per cent of the total population of India of 1981 was, thus, accounted by the persons enumerated in these SUAs. A further break up of these SUAs into urban and rural components, indicates that the number of urban components increased to little less than 1,400 whereas, that of the rural components declined to less than 7,500. 106 million persons were enumerated in the urban components and 12 million were enumerated in the rural components of the SUAs. Thus, almost nine-tenth of the SUAs population was accounted by urban components only and remaining one-tenth by the rural components.

At the State/Union Territory level, it is evident from the figures presented in Table-2 that in some of the States and Union Territories namely, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep not a single SUA was delineated in 1971. This was obviously due to low level of urbanisation in such States and Union Territories where, none of the town had either the requisite population size or growth potential in 1971. Apart from these, some other similar States and Union Territories namely, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry had only 1 SUA each delineated around capital city/town of such States and Union Territories. As opposed to this, in some of

the bigger States such as, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, number of SUAs was more than 25 and in Uttar Pradesh 41 SUAs were delineated in 1971. Further, in Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal, number of SUAs varied from more than 10 to less than 20. At the time of 1981 Census, due to reasons stated earlier, number of SUAs increased in 8 States.

This increase was comparatively more in Maharashtra where, it increased from 25 in 1971 to 33 in 1981. Apart from these States, in all other remaining States and Union Territories there was no change in this regard during the decade. A further break up of the SUAs into rural and urban components revealed an increase in the number of urban components in a majority of the States/Union Territories during the decade. This increase was more conspicuous in Karnataka among major States where, number of urban components increased from 36 in 1971 to 154 in 1981 followed by Gujarat and Kerala where, the number of urban components increased considerably i.e., from 56 and 28 in 1971 to 102 and 54 in 1981 respectively. This increase, as explained latter, was largely due to emergence of a number of out growths around the core cities/towns of the SUAs. As against this, in some States/Union Territories number of urban components declined during the decade. In Madhya Pradesh and Punjab among the major States, this decline was quite significant as the number of urban components declined from 176 and 78 in 1971 to 99 and 37 in 1981 respectively. Such a decline in the number of urban components was due to the merger of many places treated as outgrowths in 1971 with the core cities/towns in 1981. As expected, number of rural components of the SUAs, on the other hand, revealed a decline in most of the States and Union Territories. This decline was either due to merger of such places into adjoining urban areas or due to upgradation of the rural areas into urban at the time of 1981 Census. However, due to slower pace of urbanisation, conversion of rural components into urban was not very significant in many States and Union Territories. It was, thus, only in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry, number of rural components declined heavily during the decade due to this factor. For example, number of rural components declined from 322, 812 and 18 in 1971 to 242, 685 and Nil in 1981 respectively. In Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, an opposite trend, in this regard was noted. For example, except Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka in the remaining 4 States, increase in the number of rural components was rather significant. Apart from these, in Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, number of rural components remained unchanged during the decade. The only reason for this increase in the number of rural components in the above mentioned States (except Uttar Pradesh) and a static position in Andhra Pradesh, was the addition of a few SUAs in these States at the time of 1981 Census.

As regards the inter-state variation in the population of the SUAs, it is seen from the figures presented in the given Table that population of the SUAs varied widely among the States and Union Territories. For example, even among the major States the total population of the SUAs varied from less than one million in Jammu and Kashmir to more than 10 million in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal at both the censuses.

Table 2 : Number and Population of the Standard Urban Areas and their Urban-Rural Components, 1971 and 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Census Year	All SUAs		Urban Components		Rural Components	
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA*	1971	297	83,280,707	1088	72,595,745	7737	10,684,962
		1981	325	118,329,360	1394	106,047,583	7483	12,281,777
	States		(297)	(114,880,775)	(1353)	(103,416,605)	(7067)	(11,464,170)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1971	29	5,867,170	57	5,251,180	345	615,990
		1981	31	8,713,162	77	7,882,090	345	831,072
			(29)	(8,493,328)	(75)	(7,698,031)	(335)	(795,297)
2.	Bihar	1971	17	3,992,454	60	3,219,258	854	773,196
		1981	19	6,317,815	67	5,215,290	935	1,102,525
			(17)	(5,762,737)	(63)	(4,862,560)	(809)	(900,177)
3.	Gujarat	1971	20	4,965,834	56	4,529,686	186	436,148
		1981	24	7,817,531	102	7,087,713	219	729,818
			(20)	(7,187,306)	(95)	(6,704,052)	(160)	(483,254)
4.	Haryana	1971	11	1,282,959	17	1,042,007	175	240,952
		1981	11	1,868,657	19	1,653,837	161	214,820
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1971	1	77,775	3	57,323	208	20,452
		1981	1	100,836	3	73,004	209	27,832

Table 2— *Concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1971	2	736,310	12	596,042	169	140,268
		1981	2	949,951	19	840,196	127	109,755
7.	Karnataka	1971	17	4,586,110	36	4,043,418	469	542,692
		1981	21	7,229,287	158	6,635,834	472	593,453
			(17)	(6,786,957)	(154)	(6,310,579)	(359)	(476,378)
8.	Kerala	1971	13	3,421,684	28	2,296,440	76	1,125,244
		1981	13	4,112,950	54	3,286,043	48	826,907
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1971	25	4,154,454	176	3,890,990	322	263,464
		1981	25	6,104,045	99	5,834,383	242	269,662
10.	Maharashtra	1971	25	12,245,284	54	11,701,475	300	543,809
		1981	33	18,340,924	81	17,462,900	364	878,024
			(25)	(17,598,960)	(73)	(16,782,805)	(322)	(816,155)
11.	Manipur	1971	1	231,269	1	100,366	85	130,903
		1981	1	297,901	2	161,189	78	136,712
12.	Meghalaya	1971	1	143,496	4	122,752	9	20,744
		1981	1	201,577	6	174,703	9	26,874
13.	Nagaland	1971	1	17,064	1	12,426	10	4,638
		1981	1	47,452	1	32,878	10	14,574
14.	Orissa	1971	8	1,093,525	16	887,614	280	205,911
		1981	8	1,650,594	20	1,419,202	269	231,392
15.	Punjab	1971	12	2,176,221	78	1,901,335	204	274,886
		1981	12	2,846,615	37	2,647,799	160	198,816
16.	Rajasthan	1971	14	2,557,760	22	2,390,463	239	167,297
		1981	14	3,792,103	20	3,605,716	197	186,387
17.	Tamil Nadu	1971	32	9,632,399	211	8,336,871	673	1,295,528
		1981	37	12,916,043	211	11,327,449	708	1,588,594
			(32)	(12,346,998)	(200)	(10,892,102)	(655)	(1,454,896)
18.	Tripura	1971	1	191,409	15	100,264	18	91,145
		1981	1	267,336	1	132,186	18	135,150
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1971	41	10,466,099	90	8,522,169	2072	1,943,930
		1981	43	13,921,787	126	11,522,160	2038	2,399,627
			(41)	13,749,643	(124)	11,364,950	(2028)	2,384,693
20.	West Bengal	1971	20	10,921,274	131	9,422,659	812	1,498,615
		1981	21	13,789,498	235	12,366,431	685	1,423,067
			(20)	(13,671,533)	(232)	(12,253,810)	(682)	(1,417,723)
	Union Territories							
21.	Chandigarh	1971	1	260,171	1	218,743	56	41,428
		1981	1	504,287	8	455,192	50	49,095
22.	Delhi	1971	1	3,917,602	3	3,647,023	149	270,579
		1981	1	6,048,149	30	5,768,200	131	279,949
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1971	3	171,709	13	151,916	10	19,793
		1981	3	239,440	15	211,768	8	27,672
24.	Pondicherry	1971	1	170,675	3	153,325	18	17,350
		1981	1	251,420	3	251,420	..	..

*Excluding Assam where, Census could not be held in 1981.

NOTE : Figures within the parantheses relate to those SUAs which continued during the decade.

(ii) Changes in Percentage Distribution of SUA's Population into Urban-Rural Components

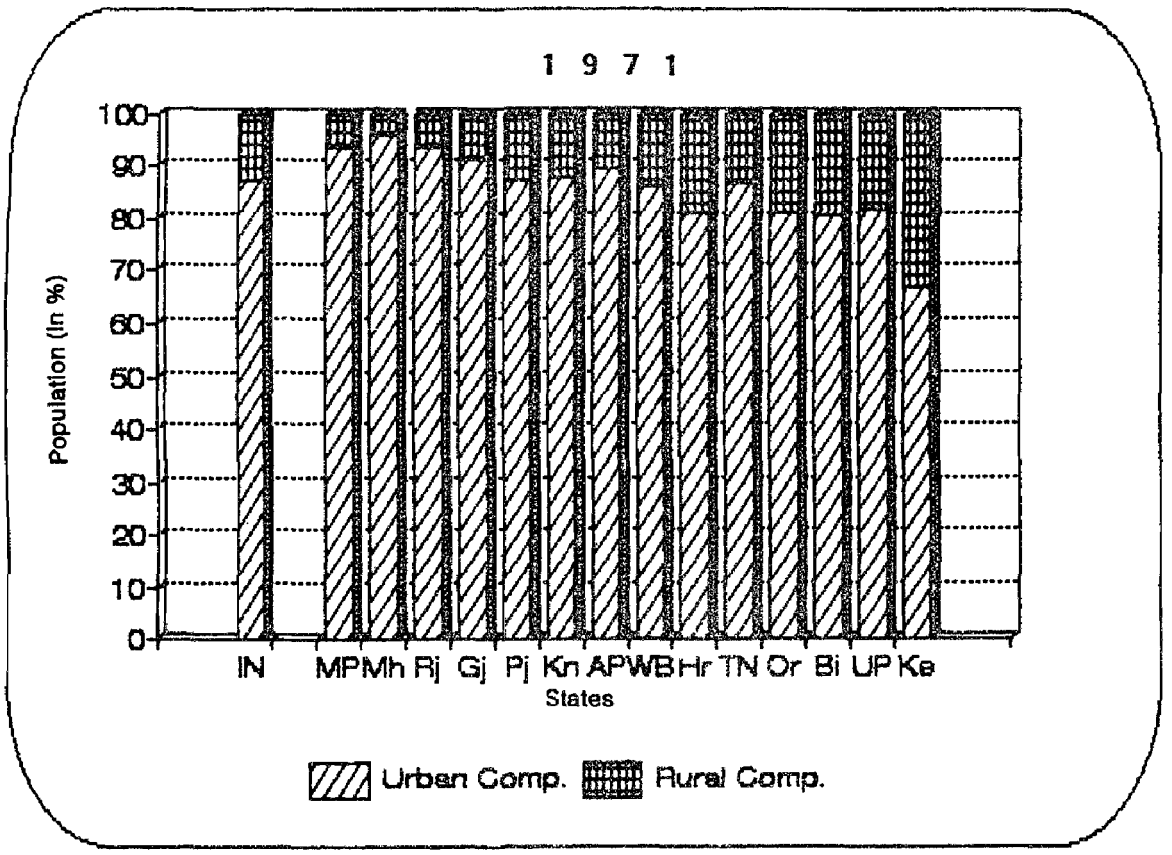
As stated earlier, the proportion of SUAs' population living in urban areas was 87 per cent in 1971 and it increased to approximately 90 per cent in 1981. Among the States and Union Territories, as evident from the figures presented in Table-3 the proportion of SUAs' population living in urban areas in 1971, varied from less than three-fourth in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura to more than 90 per cent in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. The lowest (less than half) was noted in Manipur followed by Tripura (52 per cent) whereas, the highest (little more than 95 per cent) was recorded in Maharashtra. Due to the progress of urbanisation, proportion of SUAs' population living in urban areas increased further in 1981 in all the States and Union Territories except Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu. This increase was quite remarkable in the Union Territory of Pondicherry where, entire population of the SUA was enumerated in urban areas in 1981 as against approximately 90 per cent enumerated in 1971. Apart from this, in Kerala and Manipur, there was 10 per cent point growth in this proportion followed by Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, each registering more than 5 per cent point growth in it. As against this, a decline in the proportion of SUAs' population living in urban areas, or in other words, an increase in the proportion of SUAs' population living in rural areas, as noted in a few States and Union Territories was primarily due to slow pace of urbanisation in such States and Union Territories. Besides, addition of new SUAs at the time of 1981 Census, as seen from the figures presented within the parentheses, also partly contributed towards this phenomenon in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The corresponding changes in the percentage of SUAs' population living in rural areas or, in other words, in the potential urban areas of the SUAs as may be discerned from the figures given in the same Table, indicate to a decline in it in all the States and Union Territories except Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu where proportion of SUAs' population living in such areas increased during the decade. It may also be noted that the number of States/Union Territories having less than one-tenth of the SUAs population living in their rural components increased from 6 in 1971 to 11 in 1981. That is, in addition to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi and Pondicherry of 1971, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal and Chandigarh also joined this category in 1981 thereby, showing a higher extent of urbanisation in the SUAs' of these States and Union Territories than the remaining ones. (Figure I).

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of SUAs' Population into Urban/Rural Components in 1971 and 1981 by States/ Union Territories in India

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	1971		1981	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	**87.17**	**12.83**	**89.62 (90.02)**	**10.38 (09.98)**
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.50	10.50	90.46 (90.64)	09.54 (09.36)
2.	Bihar	80.63	19.37	82.55 (84.38)	17.45 (15.62)
3.	Gujarat	91.22	08.78	90.66 (93.28)	09.34 (06.72)
4.	Haryana	81.22	18.78	88.50	11.50
5.	Himachal Pradesh	73.70	26.30	72.40	27.60
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.95	19.05	88.45	11.55
7.	Karnataka	88.17	11.83	91.79 (92.99)	08.21 (09.01)
8.	Kerala	67.11	32.89	79.90	20.10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	93.66	06.34	95.58	04.42
10.	Maharashtra	95.66	04.44	95.21 (95.36)	04.79 (04.64)
11.	Manipur	43.40	56.60	54.11	45.89
12.	Meghalaya	85.54	14.46	86.67	13.33
13.	Nagaland	72.82	27.18	69.29	30.71
14.	Orissa	81.17	18.83	85.98	14.02
15.	Punjab	87.37	12.63	93.02	06.98
16.	Rajasthan	93.46	06.54	95.08	04.92
17.	Tamil Nadu	86.55	13.45	87.70 (88.22)	12.30 (11.78)

FIGURE - 1

Percentage Distribution of Standard Urban Areas' Population into Urban and Rural Components in India and its Major States, 1971 and 1981



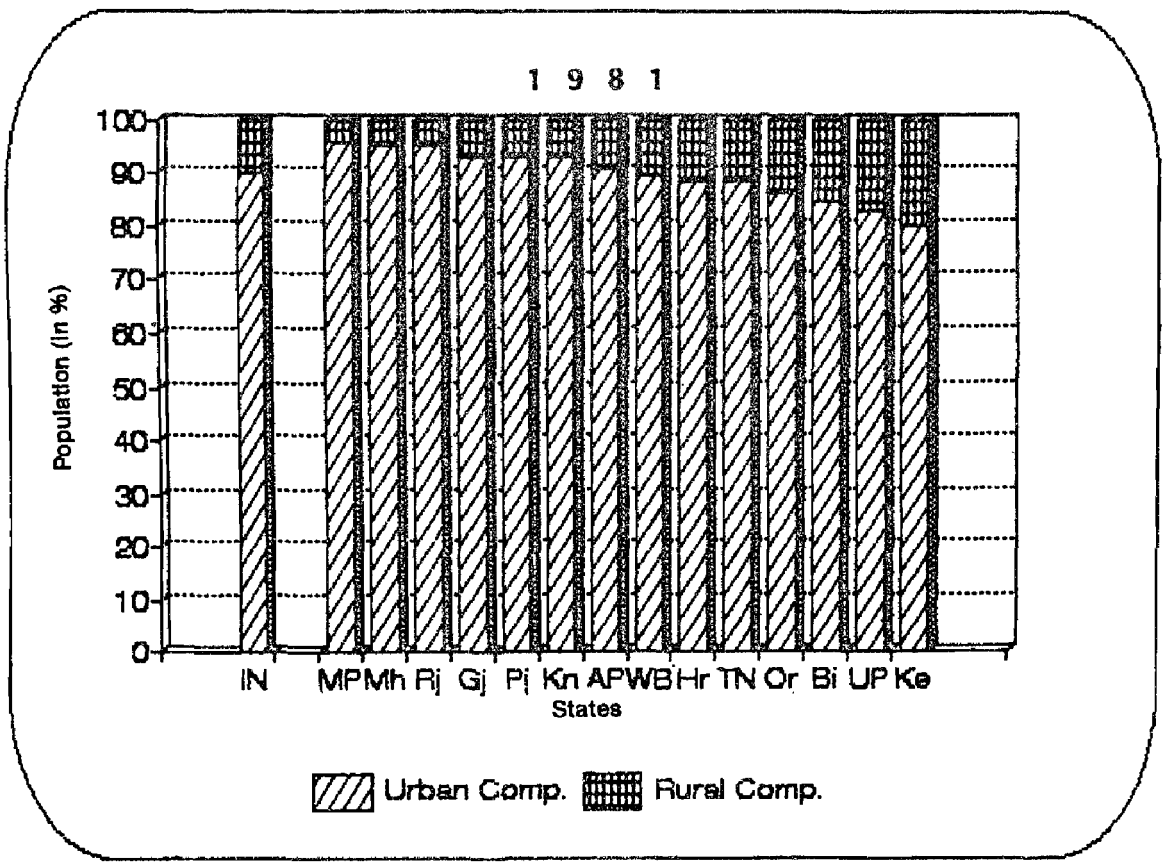


Table 3—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tripura	52 38	47 62	49.45	50.55
19.	Uttar Pradesh	81 43	18.57	82 76 (82.70)	17.24 (17.30)
20.	West Bengal	86 28	13 72	89 68 (89 63)	10.32 (10.37)
	Union Territories				
21.	Chandigarh	84 08	15 92	90.26	09.74
22.	Delhi	93.09	06 91	95 37	04.63
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	88 47	11 53	88.44	11 56
24.	Pondicherry	89.83	10.17	100.00	..

*Excluding Assam.

NOTE : Percentages reported in the parentheses relate to those SUAs which continued during the decade.

(iiii) Differentials in the Pace of Population Growth of the SUAs, 1971-1981

A perusal of figures on decadal per cent change in the population of the SUAs (total as well as urban and rural) as reported in Table-4 indicates that the total population of SUAs of India registered 42 per cent increase during the decade. Further, the pace of population growth in case of urban components was higher (46 per cent) and that of the rural components was considerably low i.e., about 15 per cent only. These growth rates were computed by including population of 28 new SUAs which were added at the latter census of 1981. Growth rates, computed for the continuing 297 SUAs of 1971 were found to be less than those noted in the former category. Moreover, this disparity was most glaring in case of rural population of the SUAs. To wit, the rural population living in 297 SUAs increased by 7 per cent only as against almost 15 per cent growth recorded in the former category.

At the State level, growth rates of total as well as rural and urban population of the SUAs varied widely. For example, apart from Nagaland and Chandigarh (where the total population of the SUAs recorded 178 and approximately 94 per cent growth respectively), Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Delhi had a considerably high growth which was 50 per cent and more. Further, in Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, growth rates of the continuing SUAs of 1971 were, however, found to be less than 50 per cent. As compared to these States, in all other remaining States and Union Territories growth rates varied from 20 per cent to less than 50 per cent only and the lowest was recorded in Kerala (20 per cent) followed by West Bengal having 26 per cent in case of all the SUAs and 25 per cent in case of continuing SUAs of 1971.

As regards the urban—rural growth differentials in the population of the SUAs, it is further evident from the given Table that, in a majority of the States and Union Territories, the growth rates of urban population were more than 50 per cent whereas, rural population of SUAs recorded a decline in a few States namely, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal. Apart from these 5 States, a similar trend of decline in growth rates of the rural population was noted in case of continuing SUAs of Karnataka also. Lastly, it would be of considerable interest to note that in Maharashtra, growth rates of rural components of both the categories of SUAs were higher than their urban counterparts thus, indicating to a drift from highly urbanised areas to rural hinterland within the SUAs. A similar trend was discerned in a couple of smaller States, namely, Nagaland and Tripura as well as in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. As opposed to this, a total depletion of rural population in case of Pondicherry SUA, as stated earlier, indicates to the completion of urbanisation process within the SUA limits in a short period of one decade only as against the stipulated period of 2 decades. (Figure II).

Table 4: Decadal Per cent Population Change in the Standard Urban Areas (SUAs) and their Urban/Rural Components during 1971-81

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	All SUAs	Urban Components	Rural Components
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**42.08**	**46.08**	**14.94**
	States	**(37.94)**	**(42.46)**	**(07.29)**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48 51	50.10	34.92
		(44.76)	(46.60)	(29.11)
2.	Bihar	58.24	62.00	42·59
		(41 34)	(51.05)	(16.42)

Table 4—*Concld.*

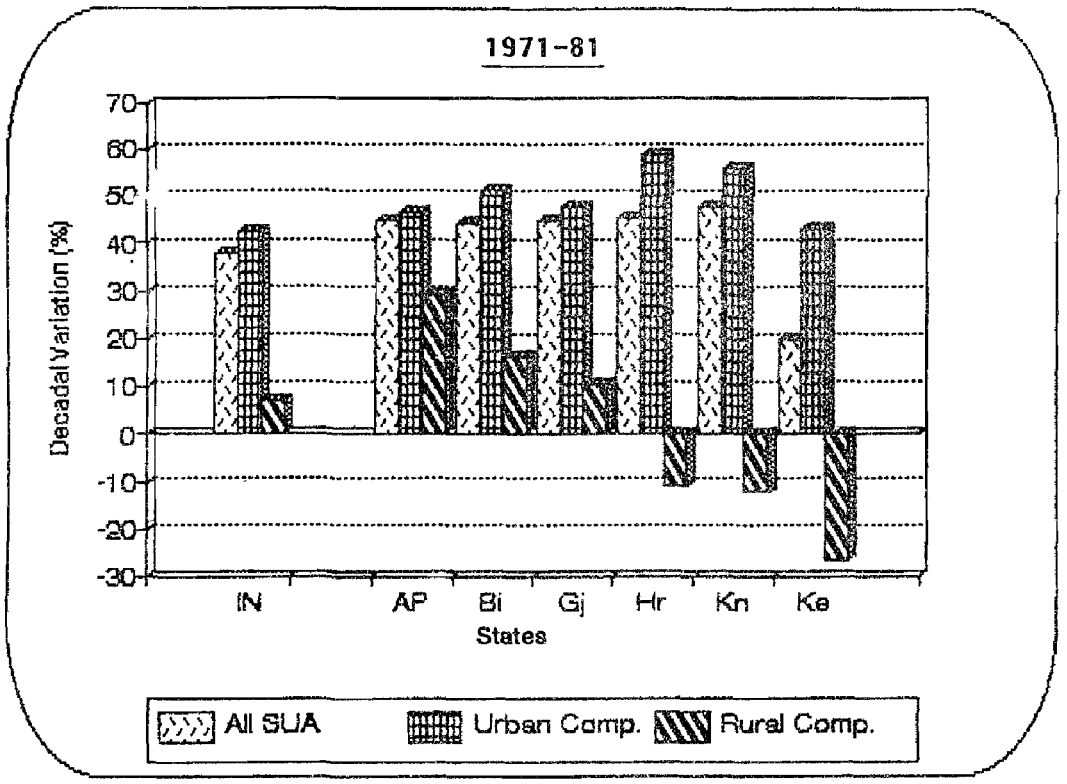
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	57.43 (44.74)	56.47 (48.00)	67.33 (10.80)
4.	Haryana	45.65	58.72	—10.85
5.	Himachal Pradesh	29.65	27.36	36.08
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.02	40.96	—21.75
7.	Karnataka	57.63 (47.99)	64.11 (56.07)	09.35 (—12.22)
8.	Kerala	20.20	43.09	—26.51
9.	Madhya Pradesh	46.93	49.95	02.35
10.	Maharashtra	49.78 (43.72)	49.24 (43.42)	61.46 (50.08)
11.	Manipur	28.81	60.60	04.44
12.	Meghalaya	40.48	42.32	29.55
13.	Nagaland	178.08	164.59	214.23
14.	Orissa	50.94	59.89	12.37
15.	Punjab	30.81	39.26	—27.67
16.	Rajasthan	48.26	50.84	11.41
17.	Tamil Nadu	34.09 (28.18)	35.87 (30.65)	22.62 (12.30)
18.	Tripura	39.67	31.84	48.28
19.	Uttar Pradesh	33.02 (31.37)	35.20 (33.36)	23.44 (22.67)
20.	West Bengal	26.26 (25.18)	31.24 (30.05)	—05.04 (—05.40)
	Union Territories			
21.	Chandigarh	93.83	108.09	18.51
22.	Delhi	54.38	58.16	03.46
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	39.45	39.40	39.81
24.	Pondicherry	47.31	63.98	..

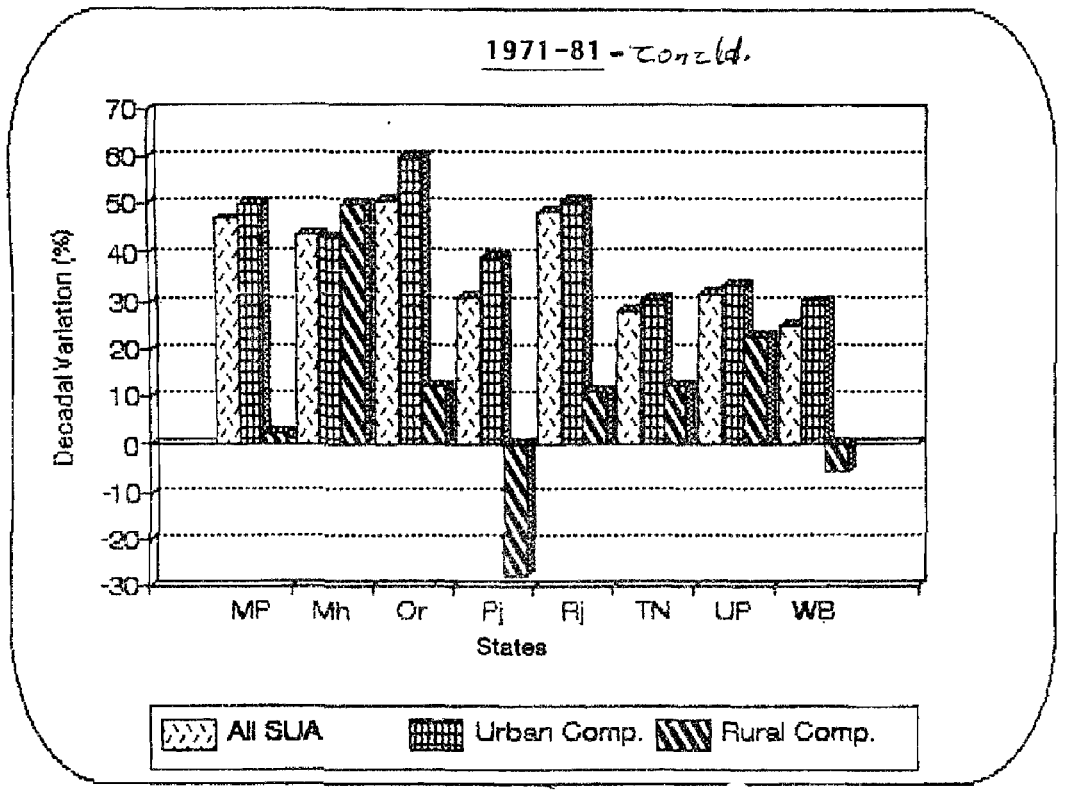
(i) Excludes Assam.

(ii) The figures given within the parenthesis relate to the Growth Rates of those SUAs which were initially delineated in 1971 and continued during the decade.

FIGURE - II

Decadal Percent Population Changes in the Standard Urban Areas and their Components in India and its Major States, 1971-81





MAP - 2

CENSUS OF INDIA

INDIA

STANDARD URBAN AREAS SHOWING DECADAL GROWTH 1971-81

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400

1. Saharanpur
2. Madhapipa
3. Ghaziabad
4. Delhi
5. Hapur
6. Bulandshahr
7. Moradabad
8. Chandausi
9. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh
10. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri-Katras
11. Bardhaman
12. Santipur
13. Asansol-Raniganj-Hatora
14. Gadhada
15. Gudiyattam
16. Arcot-Ranipettai-Walajapet
17. Palghat
18. Pollachi
19. Yelhanka
20. Bodinayakkanur
21. Dindigul
22. Chengamachary
23. Srivilliputtur
24. Rajapalayam
25. Kadaiyanallur

BHUTAN

BANGLADESH

MYANMAR (BURMA)

BAY OF BENGAL

ARABIAN SEA

SRI LANKA

I N D I A N O C E A N

EAST OF GREENWICH

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF POPULATION 1971-81

1000000 & ABOVE	ABOVE 75.00
200000 - 999999	50.01 - 75.00
100000 - 199999	25.01 - 50.00
LESS THAN 100000	25.00 OR LESS
SUAs OF ASSAM AS IN 1971	NOT AVAILABLE

1981 CENSUS NOT UNDERTAKEN IN ASSAM.

POPULATION OF CORE TOWNS OF DIMAPUR AND BAHADURGARH SUAs IS BELOW 50000.

LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)

ANDAMAN SEA

INDIRA POINT

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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

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SECTION II

EXTENT OF URBAN SPRAWL: CHANGES IN URBAN-RURAL COMPONENTS OF THE STANDARD URBAN AREAS, 1971-1981

While delineating SUAs, it was envisaged in 1971 that the surrounding rural areas of the core cities/ constituent towns would be fully urbanised within a period of 2 decades since the formation of SUAs. In other words, these SUAs construed not as the static but as the dynamic areal spread in terms of physical re-organisation of the space. The probable changes in regard to the physical lay out of the SUAs were expected to occur on account of (i) formation of new towns/outgrowths from amongst the rural components, (ii) emergence of new towns/outgrowths within the SUAs limits at the uninhabited site, (iii) merger of existing towns/outgrowths with other urban components, (iv) annexation of villages—wholly or partly, into urban components, and (v) declassification/merger of towns/outgrowths—wholly or partly into rural components.

In order to analyse the urban sprawl within the SUAs during the decade, an attempt is made in this Section to probe into above mentioned aspects which are contributors to this phenomenon. The present analysis is primarily confined to the changes in the urban-rural constituents of the 297 SUAs of India (excluding Assam) which were delineated initially in 1971. Particulars about the nature of changes during 1971-81 among these constituents are provided in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Besides, in order to have a complete view of extent of urban sprawl in 1981, urban sprawl of 28 SUAs which were delineated subsequently (i.e. 1981) has also been discussed briefly. Lastly, it would have been quite appropriate to analyse the changes in all the three aspects viz; number, area and population of the urban—rural constituents of the SUAs. However, due to the non-availability of relevant figures on area and population of those units which were partially merged with the other constituent towns and outgrowths, the present analysis is confined to the changes in number and population of the new urban components.

(a) Formation of New Towns and Outgrowths within the SUAs, 1981

Emergence and growth of new towns and outgrowths could be viewed as the obvious outcome of the suburbanisation process, or in other words, the explicit manifestation of the urban sprawl within the SUAs over a period of time. Viewed in this context, emergence of new towns and outgrowths within the SUAs after a decade of their formation in 1971, indicates to a slower pace of suburbanisation. To wit, it is seen from the figures presented in Table-5 that 214 new towns and 236 outgrowths were added to the existing 1,088 urban components of the SUAs which were delineated in 1971. In other words, one-third of the urban components of these SUAs in 1981 were added at the latter Census. These new towns and outgrowths contained 2.86 and 0.86 million population in 1981 respectively and accounted for 2.77 and 0.84 per cent of the total urban population of the continuing SUAs.

State-wise distribution of the new urban components, as evident from the given Table, shows that the largest number of such components were formed in Karnataka where, 116 new urban areas were delineated in 1981. This was followed by West Bengal having 108 such components. Apart from these 2 States, only in Gujarat, number of new urban areas was comparatively more (41) than the other remaining States and Union Territories. On the other hand, in Nagaland, Tripura, not a single new town/outgrowth was formed within the SUAs in 1981.

A break up of these new urban components, as presented in the given Table, indicates that the number of new towns was the maximum in West Bengal (49) followed by Delhi (27), Gujarat, (26) and Kerala (25). Further, number of new SUAs' growth was the maximum in Karnataka (103) followed by West Bengal (59). Apart from these, in some of the States and Union Territories namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Goa, Daman and Diu, not a single new town was added. Same was the case in regard to the outgrowths in Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Pondicherry.

The proportion of new urban components with respect to total urban components of the SUA in 1981, as seen from the figures presented in the given Table, varied widely among the States and Union Territories. To wit, the proportion of new urban components was three-fourth and more in Karnataka, Chandigarh and Delhi as against less than one-tenth in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Further, the proportion of SUAs urban population living in these new urban components varied from more than 10 per cent in Kerala and Chandigarh to almost negligible (i.e., less than one per cent) in Punab, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. Similar type of variations in the proportion of new towns and outgrowths with respect to the all constituent towns and outgrowths of the SUAs may also be viewed from the given Table and Figure III.

Table 5 : Number and Population of the New Urban Components Added within the SUAs as well as Proportion of such components to Total Urban Components in 1981

India/State/Union Territory**	All New Urban Areas		New Towns		Out Growths		All New urban Areas		Percentage of New Towns@		Out Growths	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA	**450**	**3,727,977**	**214**	**2,864,423**	**236**	**863,554**	**33.26**	**3.60**	**21.57**	**2.81**	**65.37**	**63.89**
States												
Andhra Pradesh	19	163,860	8	101,929	11	61,931	25.33	2.13	12.90	1.34	84.62	64.09
Bihar	6	85,288	5	51,432	1	33,856	9.52	1.75	8.33	1.07	33.33	60.17
Gujarat	41	346,564	26	290,105	15	56,459	43.16	5.17	39.39	4.42	51.72	41.61
Haryana	3	25,164	2	19,104	1	6,060	15.79	1.52	11.11	1.16	100.00	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	9	8,773	..	..	9	8,773	47.37	1.04	..	..	64.29	50.60
Karnataka	116	415,219	13	106,726	103	308,493	75.32	6.58	26.00	1.78	99.04	100.00
Kerala	28	631,933	25	575,207	3	56,726	51.85	19.23	51.02	18.02	60.00	60.92
Madhya Pradesh	7	49,937	4	43,895	3	6,042	7.07	0.86	10.00	0.78	5.03	3.10
Maharashtra	19	283,168	17	265,081	2	18,087	26.03	1.69	23.94	1.58	100.00	100.00
Manipur	1	4,567	1	4,567	..	..	50.00	2.83	50.00	2.83	..	..
Meghalaya	2	16,878	2	16,878	..	..	33.33	9.66	33.33	9.66	..	..
Orissa	4	28,257	1	12,089	3	16,168	20.00	1.99	7.14	0.88	50.00	41.93
Punjab	1	2,910	..	..	1	2,910	2.70	0.11	..	..	4.76	10.03
Rajasthan	1	2,883	..	..	1	2,883	5.00	0.08	..	..	50.00	91.76
Tamil Nadu	13	192,715	13	192,715	..	..	6.50	1.77	6.50	1.77	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	36	206,424	17	138,724	19	67,700	29.03	1.82	17.53	1.23	70.37	76.02
West Bengal	108	676,782	49	470,885	59	205,897	46.55	5.52	28.49	3.91	98.33	98.27
Union Territories												
Chandigarh	6	58,523	3	47,531	3	10,992	75.00	12.86	60.00	10.70	100.00	100.00
Delhi	27	525,764	27	525,764	..	..	90.00	9.11	90.00	9.11	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	577	..	..	2	577	13.33	0.27	..	..	16.67	1.26
Pondicherry	1	1,793	1	1,793	..	..	33.33	0.71	33.33	0.71	..	..

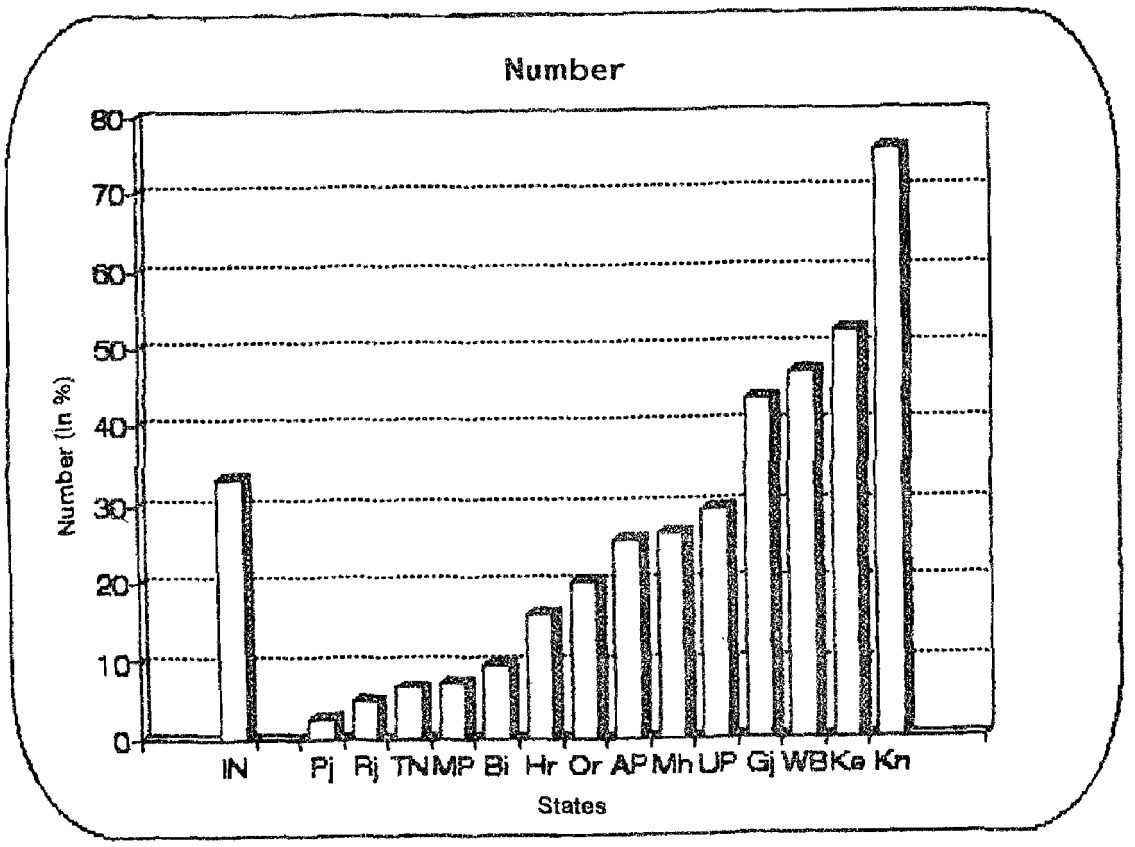
*Excluding Assam.

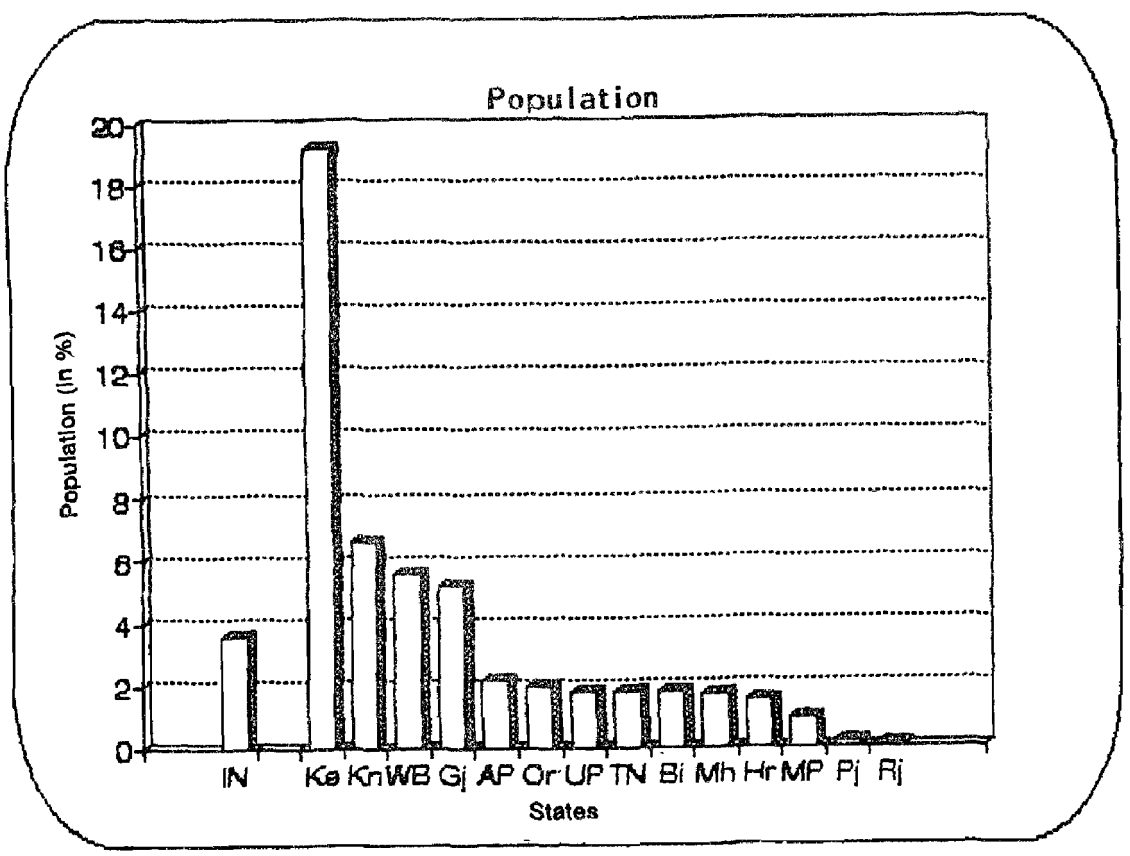
**Excluding those States/UTs where not a single urban component was formed in 1981 within the SUAs.

@Percentage of all new-urban areas/new towns/outgrowths w.r.t. all urban components/towns/outgrowths of the SUAs in 1981.

FIGURE - III

Proportion of Number and Population of New Urban Components with respect to Urban Components of the Standard Urban Areas in India and its Major States, 1981





(b) Constituent Towns and Outgrowths of the SUAs (of 1971) Declassified or Merged in 1981

Along with the formation of new towns and outgrowths within SUAs' limits, some constituent towns and outgrowths (of 1971) were declassified as the rural components or merged with the other urban components in 1981. To wit, it is seen from the figures given in Table-6 that in all 31 urban components (7 towns and 24 outgrowths) were declassified. These places, however, had a very small population (i.e., less than 1 lakh) and thus, constituted even less than 1 per cent of the total urban population of the SUAs in 1971. Apart from these, 167 urban components of 1971 (49 towns and 118 outgrowths) were merged with other urban components of the SUAs in 1981. Since, this merger did not affect the urban-rural composition of population, the relevant population figures of such components are not presented in the Table. As regards the state-wise distribution of the declassified and merged towns it is noted that though 3 towns each were declassified in Bihar and Kerala, population of such towns (in 1971) was considerably large in Kerala than Bihar. Besides, all 24 outgrowths of 1971 declassified in 1981, were from Madhya Pradesh only. Population living in such outgrowths was even less than 10,000. Lastly, out of 49 merged towns, 23 were from Tamil Nadu and 12 were from West Bengal. Whereas, out of 118 merged outgrowths, 57 were situated in Madhya Pradesh, 40 in Punjab and 14 in Tripura. Thus, 2 States (Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) in case of merged towns and 3 States (Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Tripura) in case of merged outgrowths accounted for two-third and more than nine-tenth of all the merged towns and outgrowths respectively.

Table 6 : Number and Population of the Constituent Towns and Outgrowths of 1971 which were declassified in 1981 as well as number of Constituent Towns and Outgrowths of 1971 merged in 1981

India/State/Union Territory*	Declassified				Merged	
	Towns		Outgrowths		Towns	Outgrowths
	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA**	**7**	**82,598**	**24**	**8,198**	**49**	**118**
States						
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bihar	3	23,822	..	..	2	..
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	2	2
Haryana	..	..	..	..	2	..
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kerala	3	52,674	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	24	8,198	2	57
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	..	..	..	..	2	40
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tamil Nadu	1	6,102	..	..	23	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	14
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	2	..
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	12	..
Union Territory						
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	1	..

*Excluding those States/UTs where not a single urban component of the SUA (of 1971) was declassified merged in 1981.

**Excluding Assam.

(c) Urbanisation of Rural Components

Emergence of new towns and outgrowths within the SUAs was largely due to upgradation of the rural components into urban at the time of last Census. Besides this, a number of villages were merged with the existing urban components due to extension of the boundaries of the towns and outgrowths. As a result of these two factors, more than 800 villages (i.e., one-tenth of the total number of rural components) of 1971 were urbanised in 1981. In addition, quite a few villages were partly annexed to either new towns/outgrowths or merged with the existing urban components. As against this, some of the rural components which were inadvertently left out from their inclusion within the SUAs limit in 1971 as well as some of the existing towns/outgrowths declassified as rural were also added to the list of rural components of the SUAs in 1981. An analysis of such changes in the number of rural components of 1971 during the decade has been attempted in the following paragraphs with a view to provide an insight into the phenomenon of urbanisation of the rural components within the SUAs.

(i) **Villages Classified as New Towns and Outgrowths.**—A perusal of Table-7 brings out that 187 rural components of the SUAs (of 1971) were formed into new towns and 192 into new outgrowths in 1981. Thus, in all 379 villages

i.e., approximately 5 per cent of the total rural components of 1971 were wholly transformed into urban and 185 new towns and 188 new outgrowths were carved out of these villages. Among the States and Union Territories, number of villages formed into new towns was the largest in West Bengal (40) followed by Kerala (26) and Delhi (23). In most of the remaining States and Union Territories, number of villages formed into new towns was less than 10. Exceptions to this were, however, noted in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh on one hand, where number of such villages was more than 10 and in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry on the other where none of the village was formed into a new town. Similar type of variations in regard to the formation of new outgrowths from the villages could be discerned from the given Table which shows that in Karnataka, maximum number of villages (97) were treated as outgrowths followed by West Bengal having 51 villages formed into new outgrowths. Apart from these, only in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, number of villages formed into new outgrowths was more than 10 whereas, in half of the States and Union Territories not a single village was treated as new outgrowth.

In addition to 187 and 192 villages which were wholly transformed into new towns and outgrowths respectively, parts of some of the villages of 1971 were also treated as new towns and outgrowths in 1981. Total number of such villages at the all India level however, could not be ascertained due to non-availability of the requisite information in case of a few States. It is, thus, evident from the given Table that in all, 11 new towns and 28 outgrowths were carved out within the SUAs by taking away parts of rural components. Number of villages whose parts were taken away so as to form new towns among the States was relatively large in Madhya Pradesh where parts of 4 villages formed one town. Apart from this, in Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh parts of 2 villages formed 2 towns each followed by West Bengal where, one village was bifurcated into 2 so as to form a new town. Similarly, in case of outgrowths except West Bengal where, 17 new outgrowths were formed out of the parts of unspecified number of villages, in Madhya Pradesh parts of 3 villages were formed into 3 new outgrowths followed by Gujarat having 2 new outgrowths formed out of the parts of 2 villages. Apart from these, in Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Chandigarh, one outgrowth each was carved out after bifurcating one village each. Lastly, 18 new towns and 19 outgrowths, as seen from the figures given in the Table were formed from those 21 and 19 villages which were lying outside the limits of SUAs in 1971. Further State-wise details in this regard may be seen from the same Table.

Table 7 : Number of Villages (wholly or partly) Formed into New Towns and Outgrowths within the SUAs in 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Number of Villages fully transformed into new		Percentage of rural components formed into new		Number of Villages partly formed into new		Number of Villages lying outside the SUAs in 1971 but treated as the new towns/OGs of the SUAs in 1971	
		Town	OG	Town	OG	Town	OG	Town	OG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA*	**187(185)**	**192(188)**	**2.42**	**2.48**	**NA(11)**	**NA (28)**	**21(18)**	**19(19)**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8(8)	11(11)	2.32	3.19	..	..	..	..
2.	Bihar	5(5)	1(1)	0.58	0.12	..	..	..	..
3.	Gujarat	19(19)	10(8)	10.21	5.38	NA (5)	2(2)	2(2)	5(5)
4.	Haryana	2(2)	..	1.16	..	..	1(1)	..	..
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	9(9)	..	5.32			..	..
6.	Karnataka	10(10)	97(97)	2.13	20.68	..	1(1)	3(3)	5(5)
7.	Kerala	26(25)	1(1)	34.21	1.31	..	1(1)	..	1(1)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3(3)	..	0.95	..	4(1)	3(3)	..	..
9.	Maharashtra	17(17)	3(2)	5.67	1.00	..	..	..	..
10.	Manipur	1(1)	..	1.18	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Meghalaya	2(2)	..	22.22	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Orissa	1(1)	4(3)	0.36	1.43	..	..	..	..
13.	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	1(1)	..	..
14.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	1(1)	..	..
15.	Tamil Nadu	14(13)	..	2.08	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Uttar Pradesh	15(15)	2(2)	0.72	0.05	2(2)	NA (17)	..	..
17.	West Bengal	40(40)	51(51)	4.93	6.40	1(1)	..	8(8)	8(8)

Table 7—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Union Territories								
18.	Chandigarh	1(1)	1(1)	1.79	1.79	2(2)	1(1)	..	..
19.	Delhi	23(23)	..	15.44	..	..	..	4(4)	..
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	2(2)	..	20.00	..	..	..	..
21.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(1)	..

NOTE : Figures within parentheses indicate the number of new towns/OGs carved out of rural components of 1971.

*Excluding Assam and those states and Union Territories, where not a single rural components (wholly or partly) was formed into urban components in 1981.

(ii) **Merger of villages with the Existing Towns and Outgrowths**—As stated earlier, apart from the transformation of rural components into new urban units, many villages were merged with the existing towns and outgrowths of the SUAs in 1981. To wit, it is evident from Table-8 that 460 villages were merged with the existing towns and outgrowths of the SUAs. These villages accounted for almost 6 per cent of the total rural components of the SUAs in 1971. In addition, more than 100 villages were partly merged with the urban components of the SUAs. At the state level, in Madhya Pradesh number of such villages was the largest (84). Besides this, in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, number of such villages varied from 34 in Jammu and Kashmir to 48 in Bihar. Whereas, in most of the remaining States and Union Territories, it varied from 3 in Kerala to 18 each in Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. Lastly, in some of the States and Union Territories, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu, not a single village was merged with any of the urban components in 1981. In addition to the merger of entire villages, 134 villages, as mentioned above, were partly merged with the existing towns and outgrowths of the SUAs in India. Number of such villages was the largest in Uttar Pradesh where, parts of 78 villages were merged with the urban components of the SUAs.

Table 8 : Number of Rural Components of 1971 SUAs merged with the Towns/OGs in 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Number of villages merged with the existing towns/out-growths	Percentage of Villages merged with the existing towns/outgrowths	Number of villages merged partly with towns/ outgrowths
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**460**	**5.95**	**134**
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2.90	..
2.	Bihar	48	5.62	..
3.	Gujarat	14	7.53	6
4.	Haryana	18	10.40	1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	34	20.12	10
6.	Karnataka	14	2.99	16
7.	Kerala	3	3.95	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	84	26.58	..
9.	Maharashtra	6	2.00	..
10.	Manipur	9	10.59	..
11.	Orissa	7	2.50	..
12.	Punjab	44	21.57	..
13.	Rajasthan	42	17.57	18
14.	Tamil Nadu	18	2.67	2
15.	Uttar Pradesh	42	2.03	78
16.	West Bengal	45	5.54	..
	Union Territories			
17.	Chandigarh	4	7.14	2
18.	Pondicherry	18	100.00	..

*Excluding those States/UTs where not a single rural component (wholly or partly) was merged with the urban component of the SUAs.

(d) **New SUAs Added at the 1981 Census**

As stated earlier in the First Section, 28 SUAs were added in 1981 to the list of 297 SUAs (excluding Assam) which were initially identified in 1971. These SUAs, in fact, should have been identified in 1971 itself, but due to the fact that identification of the SUAs in 1971 was primarily based on the projected

population as well as the growth potentials of large towns, these SUAs could not be identified initially as projected population of some of the large towns fell short of 50 thousand mark. Further, in case of some other new SUAs, though the core towns had more than 50 thousand population in 1961 itself their growth potentials were quite low and hence, these could not be identified in the beginning. Distribution of these SUAs along with their urban and rural components in 1981 is given in Table 9.

Table 9 : Number and Population of the New Standard Urban Areas, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State	SUAs/ Urban/Rural Components	No.	Population	Percentage of New SUAs and their components w.r.t. all SUAs and thei components in 1981.	
					No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	**SUAs**	**28**	**3,448,585**	**8.62**	**2.91**
		U	**41**	**2,630,978**	**2.94**	**2.48**
	States	**R**	**416**	**817,607**	**5.56**	**6.66**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	SUAs	2	219,834	6.45	2.52
		U	2	184,059	2.60	2.34
		R	10	35,775	2.90	4.30
2.	Bihar	SUAs	2	555,078	10.53	8.79
		U	4	3352,730	5.97	6.76
		R	126	202,348	13.48	18.35
3.	Gujarat	SUAs	4	630,225	16.67	8.06
		U*	7	383,661	6.86	5.41
		R	59	246,564	26.94	33.78
4.	Karnataka	SUAs	4	442,330	19.05	6.12
		U	4	325,255	2.53	4.90
		R	113	117,075	23.94	19.73
5.	Maharashtra	SUAs	8	741,964	24.24	4.09
		U	8	680,095	9.88	3.85
		R	42	61,869	11.54	7.05
6.	Tamil Nadu	SUAs	5	569,045	13.51	4.41
		U	11	435,347	5.21	3.84
		R	53	133,698	7.49	8.42
7.	Uttar Pradesh	SUAs	2	172,144	4.65	1.24
		U	2	157,210	1.59	1.36
		R	10	14,934	0.49	0.62
8.	West Bengal	SUAs	1	117,965	4.76	0.86
		U**	3	112,621	1.28	0.91
		R	3	5,344	0.44	0.38

*Including 2 outgrowths having a total population of 596.

**Including 2 outgrowths having a total population of 7,975.

A perusal of the given Table shows that there were 41 urban and 416 rural components of the 28 new SUAs which accounted for more than three-fourth and slightly less than one-fourth of the total population of these SUAs respectively. Number of these SUAs was the maximum in Maharashtra. Whereas, the number of urban components of the SUAs was the maximum in Tamil Nadu (11) and that of the rural components in Bihar (126). The proportion of SUAs' population living in urban components was the maximum in West Bengal (95 per cent) thus, showing a higher extent of urbanisation within the SUA's limit of West Bengal.

As regards the contribution of these new SUAs in the total number of SUAs of 1981, it is further evident from the given Table that in all the States except Maharashtra, these new SUAs accounted for less than one-fifth of the total SUAs in 1981. Moreover, in 2 States, namely, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, these SUAs accounted for even slightly less than 5 per cent of the total number of SUAs. The proportion of urban components with respect to all the urban components in 1981 was the maximum in Maharashtra (approximately 10 per cent) and that of the rural components in Gujarat i.e., approximately 27 per cent. Further, proportion of SUAs population living in such places was the maximum in Bihar (approximately 9 per cent) followed by Gujarat (8 per cent) and the minimum was noted in West Bengal (little less than 1 per cent). Whereas, the proportion of SUAs' urban population accounted by the urban components of the new SUAs was the highest in Bihar (approximately 7 per cent) and that of the rural components was the maximum in Gujarat where, little more than one-third of the SUAs rural population was accounted by rural components of the new SUAs. The minimum, on the other hand, was noted in West Bengal where, little less than 1 per cent of the SUAs urban and a negligible proportion (i.e. 0.4 per cent) of the rural population were accounted by the urban and rural components of the new SUAs respectively.

SECTION III

EXTENT OF URBAN SPRAWL : PATTERNS OF URBAN POPULATION GROWTH AND RE-DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE STANDARD URBAN AREAS, 1971-1981

The patterns of population distribution of a given area—whether a region or a State or any other area such as SUA—keep on changing from one census to another and this process is known as the process of population re-distribution. These changes in population distribution are primarily due to differentials in the pace of population growth of the settlements of different types. In order to study the extent of urban sprawl within the SUAs, it is, pertinent to analyse the differentials in the pace of population growth of the urban components. Keeping this in view, urban population growth of the SUAs has been analysed by splitting the urban components into three categories, namely, the core city/town, other constituent towns and outgrowths. Moreover, in order to study the variation in the extent of urban sprawl within the SUAs, growth rates of the aforesaid three categories of urban components are further analysed by considering broad size classes of the core city/town. Subsequently, variations in the proportionate distribution of urban population in the above stated three categories of urban components during the last decade have been analysed for studying the emerging patterns of population re-distribution within the Standard Urban Areas. These are further analysed by considering the differentials in the extent of change in the proportionate distribution in accordance to the size classes of the core cities/towns of the SUAs.

(a) Differentials in the Pace of Urban Population Growth within the SUAs

Extent of urban population growth has never been uniform over time and space. It varies considerably depending on the location, size and other correlates of urban settlements. Even within the limited area, such as SUA, the urban components which are functionally inter-related with each other owing to their proximate location, reveal considerable variation in the pace of population growth. For example, the core cities especially those having a very large population base, are expected to grow at a slower pace than the other constituent towns and outgrowths. This is due to the fact that such cities are already having higher density, over-crowding and acute shortage of housing etc. As a result, the new migrant population tend to settle on the outskirts which in the census parlance have been designated as outgrowths. Besides this, the satellite towns also act as the counter magnet thereby, checking the excessive growth of the metropolises and other large cities.

A perusal of figures presented in Table-10 thus, tend to confirm the above postulate at the all India level as well as in a majority of States. To wit, the decadal percentage population change in case of core city/town of the 297 SUAs were initially identified in India (excluding Assam) was considerably low i.e., less than 40 per cent as against 62 per cent growth recorded by the population living in the other components i.e., constituent towns and outgrowths of the SUAs. Moreover, even amongst the towns and outgrowths, the outgrowths recorded a very high growth rate (167 per cent) than the other constituent towns which recorded even less than 60 per cent growth in their population during 1971-81 (Figure IV).

At the State level, a similar trend of a faster pace of population growth among the other constituent towns and outgrowths was noted in a majority of the States. In Kerala, for example, this tendency was more conspicuous as other urban components recorded more than 200 per cent growth as against even less than 15 per cent growth noted in case of core cities/towns of the SUAs. Besides this, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi also revealed a large amount of disparity between the two growth rates. On the contrary, in some other States and Union Territory, a reversal in the trend was noted. That is, the growth rates of the core cities/towns were higher than the other constituent towns and outgrowths. In Punjab, for example, this trend was most pronounced where the core cities/towns of the SUAs recorded 47 per cent growth as against a 34 per cent decline in the population of the other constituent towns and outgrowths. This tendency of a slower pace of population growth in the other constituent towns and outgrowths than the core cities in Punjab and also in some other States and Union Territory viz., Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Pondicherry, could possibly be due to a slower pace of urbanisation within the SUAs of these States and Union Territory. Whereas in two remaining States namely, in Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu this was mostly due to the merger of a large number of such components with the core cities/towns at the time of 1981 Census.

Table 10 : Percentage Decadal Variation in Population during (1971-81) of the Urban Components of Standard Urban Areas

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	All Urban Components	Core Cities/ Towns	Other Constituent Towns & Out-Growths	Other Constituent Towns	Out-Growths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	**42.46**	**38.48**	**61.99**	**67.46**	**167.44**
	States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.60	40.88	119.55	95.51	3702.91
2.	Bihar	51.05	53.59	44.63	41.17	221.42
3.	Gujarat	48.00	38.39	166.56	150.31	321.78
4.	Haryana	58.72	58.53	59.66	56.05	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27.36	27.52	22.76	22.76	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.96	41.78	28.78	34.21	20.18
7.	Karnataka	56.07	46.70	168.18	69.52	
8.	Kerala	43.09	14.49	221.57	192.21	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	49.95	56.50	7.01	29.75	(—)18.99
10.	Maharashtra	43.42	38.94	89.93	88.18	
11.	Manipur	60.60	56.05	..	..	
12.	Meghalaya	42.32	24.62	86.53	86.53	
13.	Nagaland	164.59	164.59	..	..	
14.	Orissa	57.89	56.40	80.77	81.02	79.54
15.	Punjab	39.26	47.46	(—)34.38	(—)11.63	(—)64.57
16.	Rajasthan	50.84	50.68	58.67	66.28	(—)21.23
17.	Tamil Nadu	30.65	33.06	23.05	23.05	..
18.	Tripura	31.84	121.70	..	..	..
19.	Uttar Pradesh	33.36	30.48	65.22	56.88	364.22
20.	West Bengal	30.05	12.17	48.36	43.86	..
	Union Territories					
21.	Chandigarh	108.09	70.88	..	..	
22.	Delhi	58.16	45.55	146.13	146.13	
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	39.40	37.50	46.73	..	46.73
24.	Pondicherry	63.98	79.44	41.62	41.62	

NOTE : Percentage variation in population have been worked out in respect of those SUAs which existed in 1971 (excluding Assam).

In order to study the impact of size class of the core city/town on the population growth of such places and also on the growth of other constituent towns and outgrowths of the SUAs, growth rates of all the urban components have been analysed here by considering a four-fold classification of the urban components. That is, all the urban components of the SUAs have been classified according to the initial population size of the core city/town into the following categories:—

I. Core cities with 1 million and more population;

II. Core cities having a population varying from 500,000 and 999,999;

III. Core cities having a population of 1 lakh and more but less than 5 lakh; and

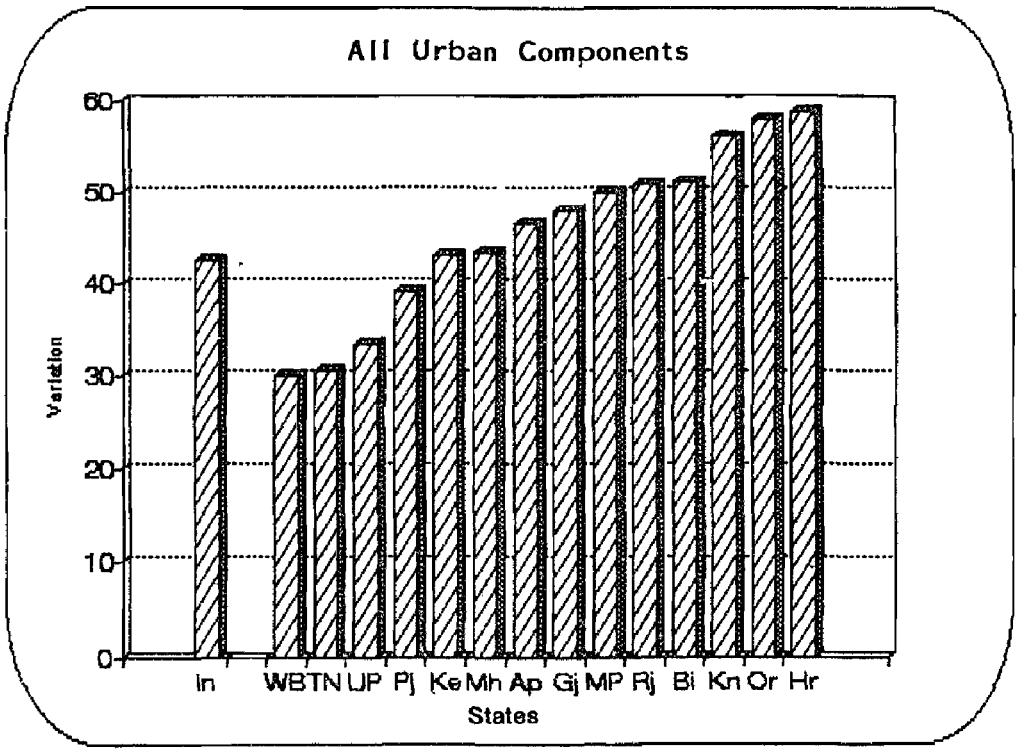
IV. Core towns with less than 1 lakh population.

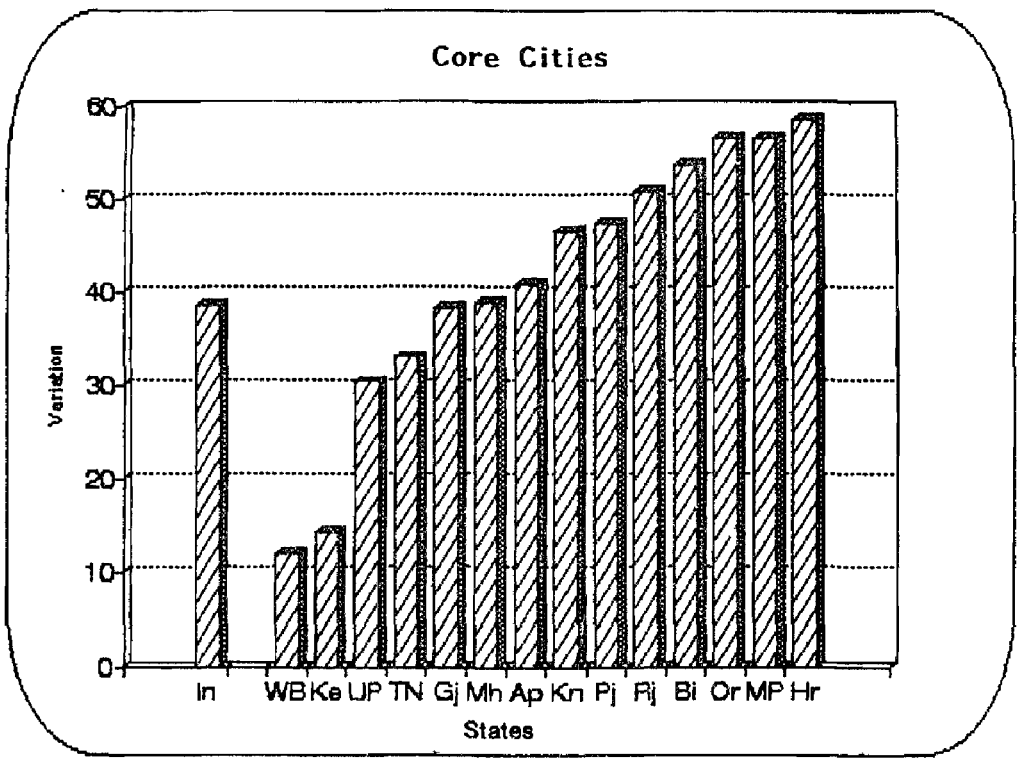
A perusal of figures presented in Table 11 reveals that there was an inverse relationship between size-class of the core cities/towns and their growth during 1971-81 decade with only an exception noted in the last category (IV) which had a comparatively slower pace of population growth than that noted for the preceding category. A similar trend is also discernible in case of all other urban components, i.e., towns and outgrowths with an exception noted in the third category which exhibited a lower growth rate than that of the last category. A further breakup of the other urban components of the SUAs, however, revealed a complete reversal in this trend in case of outgrowths. To wit, the outgrowths situated within a close proximity to the metropolises and large cities recorded a considerably higher growth rate than those situated in the neighbourhood of the core towns having less than 1 lakh population which in fact recorded a negative growth.

Inter-state variation in the growth rates of the urban components classified into above mentioned 4 size class categories of the core cities/towns of the SUAs may also be discerned from the figures presented in the given Table. For example, it is revealed that core cities/towns registered a considerably low rate of population growth than the other urban constituents

FIGURE - IV

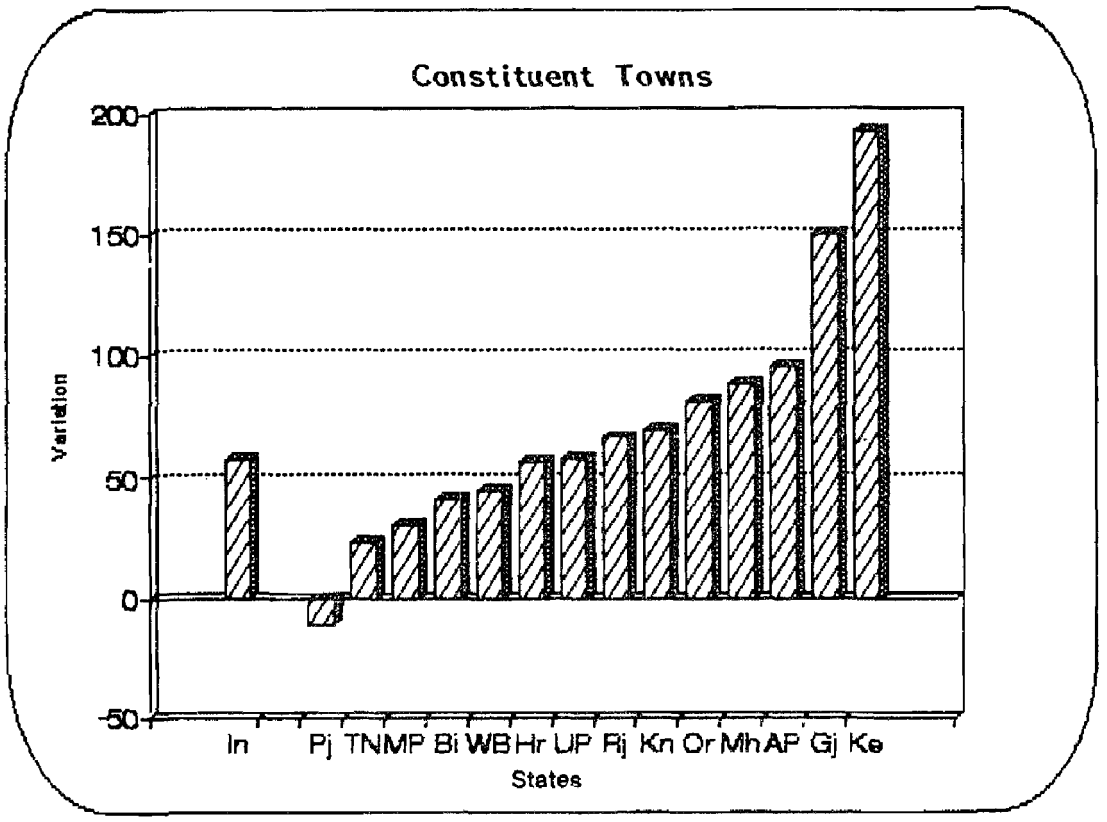
Percent Population Change in the Urban Components of the Standard Urban Areas in India and its Major States, 1971-81

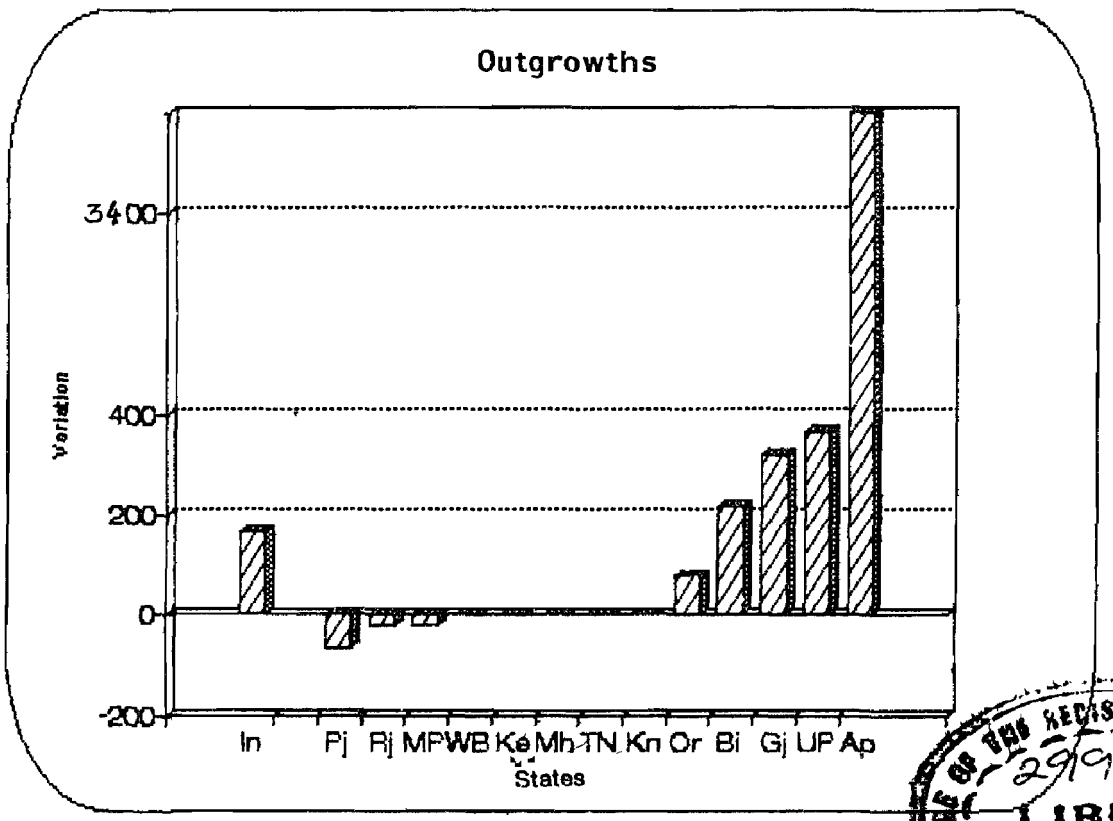




.contd.

FIGURE - IV - concld





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Table 11 : Percentage Decadal Variation in Population of the Urban Components of the SUAs classified by the Size Class of Core Cities/Towns as in 1971 during 1971-81

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	All Urban Components				Core Towns/Cities				Other Constituent Towns/Outgrowths			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	INDIA*	**40.27**	**40.10**	**44.75**	**43.58**	**34.25**	**36.69**	**42.73**	**39.81**	**60.44**	**62.39**	**57.92**	**66.25**
	States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.00	..	49.92	45.44	33.76	..	45.29	42.52	117.19	..	125.01	113.56
2.	Bihar	..	..	53.14	46.51	..	..	56.57	42.88	..	..	37.60	50.04
3.	Gujarat	45.24	..	62.25	29.24	29.92	..	52.69	27.40	183.82	..	340.27	45.39
4.	Haryana	..	..	28.63	71.51	..	..	(—)8.81	82.19	..	..	130.35	(—)10.61
5.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	27.36	..	..	..	27.52	..	..	..	22.76
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	40.96	..	..	..	41.78	..	..	..	28.78	..
7.	Karnataka	75.56	..	44.43	36.63	60.72	..	38.04	32.81	260.74	..	180.25	54.21
8.	Kerala	..	..	31.31	79.86	..	..	15.79	10.79	..	..	115.01	865.49
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	47.85	52.57	44.74	..	52.62	60.56	49.57	..	..	11.80	7.22
10.	Maharashtra	40.72	47.00	45.45	48.93	38.07	40.68	40.62	36.38	113.52	83.83	68.15	378.38
11.	Manipur	..	..	60.60	..	..	..	56.05	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	42.32	..	..	..	24.62	..	..	..	86.53
13.	Nagaland	..	..	..	164.59	..	..	..	164.59	..	..	..	..
14.	Orissa	..	..	64.67	48.23	..	..	58.21	51.89	..	..	105.14	28.51
15.	Punjab	..	..	38.80	40.38	..	..	45.19	53.64	..	..	(—)40.92	(—)27.14
16.	Rajasthan	..	59.42	50.64	40.15	..	58.82	50.51	40.83	..	76.64	58.31	(—)89.84
17.	Tamil Nadu	35.31	27.58	29.71	22.08	32.69	49.49	34.92	20.39	44.58	(—)46.52	17.84	35.91
18.	Tripura	..	..	..	31.84	..	..	..	121.70	..	..	..	..
19.	Uttar Pradesh	28.53	24.47	37.76	39.64	28.36	19.40	34.59	37.96	30.14	74.93	67.91	114.08
20.	West Bengal	25.50	56.16	..	42.05	4.96	30.96	..	36.16	40.57	118.30	..	65.22
	Union Territories												
21.	Chandigarh	..	..	108.09	..	..	..	70.88	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Delhi	58.16	..	..	..	48.55	..	..	..	146.13	..	..	..
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	39.40	..	..	..	37.50	..	..	..	46.73
24.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	63.98	..	..	..	79.44	..	..	..	41.62

Table 11—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Other Constituent Towns/Outgrowths							
		Constituent Town.				Outgrowths			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	INDIA*	**52.37**	**57.23**	**53.73**	**75.90**	**4,940.77**	**264.20**	**212.71**	**(—)0.5**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.21	..	88.34	113.56	..	..	2,051.00	..
2.	Bihar	..	..	29.13	50.04	..	..	221.42	..
3.	Gujarat	135.59	..	473.37	41.16	1,480.82	..	12.29	89.40
4.	Haryana	..	..	130.35	(—)17.81	..	..	..	..
5.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	22.76	..	..	..	..
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	34.21	..	..	..	20.18	..
7.	Karnataka	69.18	..	98.87	48.42	..	..	..	..
8.	Kerala	..	..	83.98	846.16	..	..	..	..
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	27.01	50.16	..	..	(—)13.57	(—)10.81
10.	Maharashtra	113.52	83.83	64.47	378.38	..	..	..	..
11.	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	86.53	..	..	..	..
13.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Orissa	..	..	93.09	51.48	..	..	182.42	(—)43.40
15.	Punjab	..	..	(—)14.42	(—)7.13	..	..	(—)94.80	(—)44.15
16.	Rajasthan	..	76.64	55.35	..	..	..	100.21	(—)39.84
17.	Tamil Nadu	44.58	(—)46.52	17.84	35.91	..	..	..	..
18.	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30.47	60.08	59.06	120.35	20.34	663.80	413.92	(—)15.66
20.	West Bengal	37.48	96.39	..	52.80	..	..	..	..
	Union Territories								
21.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Delhi	146.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 73
24.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE : The size classes of core city/town indicate to
I. 10 lakh & more
II. 5 lakh to less than 10 lakhs
III. One lakh to less than 5 lakhs
IV. Less than One lakh.

in all the size classes having SUAs in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Moreover, in Andhra Pradesh, growth rates of the other constituent towns were more than double as compared to those of the core cities in all the 3 classes having SUAs. This was followed by Maharashtra where, this pattern was observed in 3 of the 4 size classes having SUAs. Apart from these, in West Bengal, growth rate of the core cities having 1 million and more population was merely 5 per cent as against 40 per cent growth noted in case of other urban components. On the contrary, in some of the States, growth rates of the core cities/towns were higher than the other urban constituents in one or the other size class category. For example, in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Pondicherry the core towns having less than 1 lakh population recorded a higher growth rate than the other constituent towns. Moreover, this pattern was also observed in size-class II in Tamil Nadu and in size-class III in Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. It, thus indicates to the fact that the core cities/towns having a relatively small population size and in particular those having less than 1 lakh in these States and Union Territory are exerting a greater pull thereby, adversely affecting the growth of other urban constituents.

(b) Patterns of Population Redistribution among the Urban Components of the SUAs

As a result of urbanisation of the rural components and a faster pace of growth of population living in the existing urban components, a growing tendency of sub-urbanisation or urban sprawl around the core cities/towns could be discerned within the SUAs. This has been well reflected through the changes in the proportionate distribution of urban population in the core cities/towns, other constituent towns and outgrowths. To wit, the percentage of urban population of the SUAs living in the core cities/towns, at the all India level, declined from 83 per cent to approximately 81 per cent and correspondingly that of the other constituent towns and outgrowths increased from 16 and less than 1 per cent in 1971 to approximately 18 and little more than 1 per cent in 1981. A similar trend of growing sub-urbanisation may also be noted in a majority of the States and Union Territories from the figures given in Table 12 and Figure V. Moreover, in some of the States such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Delhi, there was more than 50 per cent growth in the proportion of urban population living in the other urban components i.e., constituent towns and outgrowths during the decade. This increase was quite significant in Kerala where, the proportion of urban population living in the other constituent towns and outgrowths increased from approximately 14 per cent in 1971 to 31 per cent in 1981. As opposed to this, in some of the remaining States such as Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Union Territory of Pondicherry the proportion of urban population living in the core cities/towns of the SUAs increased during the decade thereby showing a tendency of growing concentration of urban population. It would, however, be worth mentioning in this context, that in all these States and Union Territories except Tripura, this increase was of a small magnitude. That is, it varied from almost negligible in Himachal Pradesh to more than 5 per cent in Punjab (5.89) and Pondicherry (9.44). In Tripura, the proportion of urban population living in core cities of the SUAs increased from 60 per cent in 1971 to cent-per-cent in 1981. This growth in the concentration of urban population in core cities, as explained earlier, was mostly due to the merger of other urban constituents particularly outgrowths with the core cities of the SUAs in 1981.

Table 12: Percentage of Urban Population of the SUAs * living in Core City/Town and other Constituent Towns and Outgrowths in 1971 and 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory**	a b c	Core City/ Town	Other Urban Components		
				All	Towns	Out Growths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	**a**	**82.95**	**17.05**	**16.35**	**0.70**
		b	**80.77**	**19.23**	**17.92**	**1·31**
		c	**(—) 2.63**	**12.79**	**9.60**	**87·14**
	States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	a	92.74	7.26	7.21	0.05
		b	89.12	10.88	9.62	1.26
		c	(—)3.90	49.86	33.43	2420.00
2.	Bihar	a	71.62	28.38	27.84	0.54
		b	72.83	27.17	26.01	1.16
		c	1.69	(—)4.26	(—)6.57	114.81
3.	Gujarat	a	92.50	7.50	6.79	0.71
		b	86.50	13.50	11.48	2.02
		c	(—) 6.49	80.00	69.07	184.51

Table 12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Haryana	a	83.90	16.10	16.10	..
		b	83.80	16.20	15.83	0.37
		c	(—)0.12	0.62	(—)1.68	..
5.	Himachal Pradesh	a	96.59	3.41	3.41	..
		b	96.71	3.29	3.29	..
		c	0.12	(—)3.52	(—)3.52	..
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	a	93.74	6.26	3.84	(—)2.42
		b	94.28	5.72	3.65	2.07
		c	0.58	(—)8.63	(—)4.95	(—)14.46
7.	Karnataka	a	92.29	7.71	7.71	..
		b	86.75	13.25	8.38	4.87
		c	(—)6.00	71.85	8.69	..
8.	Kerala	a	86.19	13.81	13.81	..
		b	68.96	31.04	28.20	2.84
		c	(—)19.94	124.76	104.20	..
9.	Madhya Pradesh	a	86.76	13.24	7.06	6.18
		b	90.55	9.45	6.11	3.34
		c	4.37	( )28.63	(—)13.46	( )45.95
10.	Maharashtra	a	91.20	8.80	8.80	..
		b	88.35	11.65	11.54	0.11
		c	(—)3.12	32.39	31.14	..
11.	Manipur	a	100.00	..	..	..
		b	97.17	2.83	2.83	..
		c	(—)2.83	...	..	..
12.	Meghalaya	a	71.41	28.59	28.59	..
		b	62.53	37.47	37.47	..
		c	(—)12.44	31.06	31.06	..
13.	Nagaland	a	100.00	..	..	..
		b	100.00	..	..	..
		c	100.00	..	..	..
14.	Orissa	a	85.69	14.31	11.90	2.41
		b	83.82	16.18	13.47	2.71
		c	(—)2.18	13.07	13.19	12.45
15.	Punjab	a	89.98	10.02	5.71	4.31
		b	95.28	4.72	3.62	1.00
		c	5.89	(—)52.89	(—)36.60	(—)74.48
16.	Rajasthan	a	98.08	1.92	1.75	0.17
		b	97.98	2.02	1.93	0.09
		c	(—)0.10	5.21	10.29	(—)47.06
17.	Tamil Nadu	a	75.92	24.08	24.08	..
		b	77.32	22.68	22.68	..
		c	1.84	(—)5.81	(—)5.81	..
18.	Tripura	a	59.47	40.53	..	40.53
		b	100.00	..	..	..
		c	68.15	..	..	..
19.	Uttar Pradesh	a	91.71	8.29	8.07	0.22
		b	89.72	10.27	9.49	0.79
		c	(—)2.17	23.88	17.60	259.09
20.	West Bengal	a	49.55	50.45	50.45	..
		b	43.65	56.35	54.64	1.71
		c	(—)11.91	11.69	8.34	..

Table 12—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Union Territories'					
21.	Chandigarh	a	100.00	..	..	..
		b	82.12	17.88	15.47	2.41
		c	(—)17.88	..	..	..
22.	Delhi	a	90.15	9.85	9.85	..
		b	84.68	15.32	15.32	..
		c	(—)6.07	55.53	55.53	..
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	a	79.43	20.57	..	20.57
		b	78.35	21.65	..	21.65
		c	(—)1.36	5.25	..	5.25
24.	Pondicherry	a	59.11	40.89	40.89	..
		b	64.69	35.31	35.31	..
		c	9.44	(—)13.65	(—)13.65	..

NOTE : Figures reported against a, b and c in col. 3 relate to (a) per cent in 1971; (b) per cent in 1981; and (c) decadal per cent change (in a and b) during 1971-81.

*Relates to 297 SUAs of India (excluding Assam) which were initially formed in 1971.

**Excluding those States/Union Territories, where SUAs were not formed in 1971.

A further probe into the patterns of urban population redistribution within the SUAs according to the size class categories of the core cities/towns reveals that at the all India level proportion of urban population living in core cities/towns has declined in all the size classes during 1971-81 with only an exception of size class II. To wit, a perusal of figures given in Table 13 shows that the percentage of SUAs' urban population living in core cities/towns declined in the aforesaid 3 size classes. Correspondingly, it increased in case of other constituent towns and outgrowths. This increase was little less than 20 per cent in size class I, approximately 25 and 29 per cent in size classes III and IV. Among the other urban constituents of the SUAs' growth in the proportionate share of SUAs' urban population in the constituent towns was comparatively more in the last category comprising core towns having less than 1 lakh population where, it increased from 12 per cent in 1971 to approximately 17 per cent in 1981. As against this, the percentage of SUAs' urban population living in outgrowths increased from merely 0.04 per cent in 1971 to 1.36 in 1981 in size class I, and from 0.33 per cent to 1.24 per cent in the next category. Further, its increase in the category III was considerably less i.e., from 0.94 per cent to 1.20. As against this, it declined from 1.80 to 1.63 in the last category. It may, thus, be stated that while the sprawl of urban population was more visible in the other constituent towns of the SUAs classified under the last 2 size classes, the phenomenon of outgrowths revealed an opposite trend. That is, the proportion of SUAs urban population living in the outgrowths which was negligible in all the 4 size classes, showed a positive association between the size class of the core cities/towns and increase in the percentage of SUAs' population living in the outgrowths.

At the State level, figures provided in the given Table showed a decline in the proportion of SUAs' population living in the core cities/towns with 1 million population in all the States and one Union Territory having such cities. Apart from this, no consistency is noted with respect to the changes in the percentage of SUAs' population living in the core cities and towns falling under remaining 3 size class categories. Moreover, an increase in the SUAs' urban population living in the core cities/towns during the decade has also been noted in one or the other category. For example, this increase was noted in size class II in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, in size class III in Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, and in the remaining IVth size class in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. This increase was, however, more pronounced in Bihar and Haryana only where, the proportion of SUAs' urban population living in core cities increased by more than 20 per cent in size class IV and 30 per cent in size class III in the respective States. Corresponding changes, as noted for the other constituent towns and outgrowths revealed an increase in the percentage of urban population living in such places in all the States and Union Territories except the above mentioned States. The place of change was, however, quite rapid i.e., 100 or more in Karnataka (size classes I and III) and Kerala and Maharashtra (size class IV). In a few States, a decline in it was also noted and this was rather significant (i.e., more than 50 per cent) in certain size classes such as in size class III in Haryana, in size class II in Maharashtra and in size class IV in Rajasthan. Further variation in the percentage of SUAs' urban population living in other constituents towns and outgrowths separately may also be viewed from the given Table.

Table

Percentage Distribution of Population and Decadal Variation during 1971-81 in the Urban Components of

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Census Year	Core Cities/Towns				Other Constituent All			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**1971**	**77.04**	**86.75**	**86.70**	**85.73**	**22.96**	**13.25**	**13.30**	**14.27**
		1981	**73.74**	**90.14**	**83.42**	**81.59**	**26.26**	**9.86**	**16.58**	**18.41**
		P.C. Change	**(—)4.28**	**3.91**	**(—)3.78**	**(—)4.83**	**14.37**	**(—)25.58**	**24.66**	**29.01**
	States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1971	88.93	..	94.19	95.89	11.07	..	5.81	4.11
		1981	83.19	93.65	91.86	92.17	16.81	6.35	8.14	7.83
		P.C. Change	(—)6.45	..	(—)2.47	(—)3.88	51.85	..	40.10	90.51
2.	Bihar	1971	..	..	81.94	49.31	..	..	18.06	50.69
		1981	..	79.68	72.50	59.83	..	20.32	27.50	40.17
		P.C. Change	..	..	(—)11.52	21.33	..	..	52.27	(—)20.75
3.	Gujarat	1971	90.04	..	96.68	89.79	9.96	..	3.32	10.21
		1981	80.53	88.19	94.01	87.10	19.47	11.81	5.99	12.90
		P.C. Change	(—)10.56	..	(—)2.76	(—)3.00	95.48	..	80.42	26.35
4.	Haryana	1971	..	..	73.10	88.49	..	..	26.90	11·51
		1981	..	..	95.05	44.97	..	..	4.95	55.03
		P.C. Change	..	..	30.03	(—)49.18	..	..	(—)81.60	378.11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1971	..	..	..	96.59	..	..	..	3.41
		1981	..	..	..	96.71	..	..	..	3.29
		P.C. Change	..	..	..	0.12	..	..	..	(—)3.52
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1971	..	..	93.74	..	..	..	6.26	..
		1981	..	95.01	92.29	..	..	4.99	7.71	..
		P.C. Change	..	..	(—)1.55	..	..	..	23.16	..
7.	Karnataka	1971	92.58	..	95.50	82.14	7.42	..	4.50	17.86
		1981	84.76	100.00	90.63	65.14	15.24	..	9.37	34.86
		P.C. Change	(—)8.45	..	(—)5.10	(—)20.70	105.39	..	108.22	95.18
8.	Kerala	1971	..	..	84.35	91.92	..	..	15.65	8.08
		1981	..	66.83	79.37	51.59	..	33.17	20.63	48.41
		P.C. Change	..	..	(—)5.90	(—)43.88	..	..	31.82	499.13
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1971	..	96.87	83.61	88.60	..	3.13	16.39	11.40
		1981	..	94.31	84.54	92.15	..	5.69	15.46	7.85
		P.C. Change	..	(—)2.64	(—)1.11	4.01	..	81.79	(—)5.67	(—)31.14
10.	Maharashtra	1971	96.48	85.36	82.48	96.33	3.52	14.64	17.52	3.67
		1981	94.66	99.27	79.82	91.70	5.34	0.73	20.18	8.30
		P.C. Change	(—)1.89	16.30	(—)3.23	(—)4.81	51.70	(—)95.01	15.18	126.16
11.	Manipur	1971	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
		1981	..	..	97.17	..	..	..	2.83	..
		P.C. Change	..	..	(—)2.83	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Meghalaya	1971	..	..	..	71.41	..	..	..	28.59
		1981	..	..	..	62.53	..	..	..	37.47
		P.C. Change	..	..	..	(—)12.44	..	..	..	31.06

13

The SUAs classified by the size class of core Cities/Towns as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Towns and Outgrowths								Census Year	India/State/ Union Territory	Sl. No.
Constituent Towns				OutGrowths						
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2	1
22.92	**12.92**	**12.36**	**12.47**	**0.04**	**0.33**	**0.94**	**1.80**	**1971**	**INDIA**	
24.90	**8.62**	**15.38**	**16.78**	**1.36**	**1.24**	**1.20**	**1.63**	**1981**		
8.64	**(—)33.28**	**24.43**	**34.56**	**3300.00**	**275.76**	**27.66**	**(—)9.44**	**P.C. Change**		
									States	
11.07	..	5.70	4.11	..	..	0.11	..	1971	Andhra Pradesh	1.
15.19	3.23	7.17	7.83	1.62	3.12	0.97	..	1981		
37.22	..	25.79	90.51	..	..	781.82	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	17.26	50.69	..	..	0.80	..	1971	Bihar	2.
..	16.46	26.96	40.17	..	3.86	0.54	..	1981		
..	..	56.20	(—)20.75	..	..	(—)32.50	..	P.C. Change		
9.60	..	2.36	9.32	0.36	..	0.96	0.89	1971	Gujarat	3.
15.58	11.79	4.56	11.33	3.89	0.02	1.43	1.57	1981		
62.29	..	93.22	21.57	980.56	..	48.96	76.40	P.C. Change		
..	..	26.90	11.51	..	..	..	..	1971	Haryana	4.
..	..	4.48	55.03	..	..	0.47	..	1981		
..	..	(—)83.35	378.11	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	..	3.41	..	..	..	..	1971	Himachal Pradesh	5.
..	..	..	3.29	..	..	..	..	1981		
..	..	..	(—)3.52	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	3.84	..	..	..	2.42	..	1971	Jammu & Kashmir	6.
..	3.57	3.86	..	..	1.42	3.85	..	1981		
..	..	0.52	..	..	..	59.09	..	P.C. Change		
7.42	..	4.50	17.86	..	.	..	..	1971	Karnataka	7.
7.15	..	6.65	33.55	8.09	..	2.72	1.31	1981		
(—)3.64	..	47.78	87.85	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	15.65	8.08	..	..	..	..	1971	Kerala	8.
..	28.18	17.40	48.19	..	4.99	3.23	0.22	1981		
..	..	11.18	499.13	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	10.25	3.57	..	3.13	6.14	8.03	1971	Madhya Pradesh	9.
..	3.69	10.43	4.18	..	2.00	5.03	3.67	1981		
..	..	1.76	24.04	..	(—)36.10	(—)18.08	(—)54.30	P.C. Change		
3.52	14.64	17.52	3.67	..	..	..	..	1971	Maharashtra	10.
5.34	..	19.98	8.30	..	0.73	0.20	..	1981		
51.70	..	14.04	126.16	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1971	Manipur	11.
..	..	2.83	..	..	..	..	..	1981		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	..	28.59	..	..	..	..	1971	Meghalaya	12.
..	..	..	37.47	..	..	..	..	1981		
..	..	..	31.06	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		

Table

Percentage Distribution of Population and Decadal Variation during 1971-81 in the Urban Components of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Nagaland	1971	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
		1981	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
		P.C. Change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Orissa	1971	..	..	86.23	84.36	..	..	13.77	15.64
		1981	..	..	82.32	100.00	..	..	17.68	..
		P.C. Change	..	..	(—)4.53	18.54	..	..	28.40	..
15.	Punjab	1971	..	..	92.59	83.59	..	..	7.41	16.41
		1981	..	99.09	94.32	88.25	..	0.91	5.68	11.75
		P.C. Change	..	..	1.87	5.57	..	..	(—)23.35	(—)28.40
16.	Rajasthan	1971	..	96.62	98.28	99.48	..	3.38	1.72	0.52
		1981	..	97.50	98.14	99.89	..	2.50	1.86	0.11
		P.C. Change	..	0.91	(—)0.14	0.41	..	(—)26.04	8.14	(—)78.85
17.	Tamil Nadu	1971	77.90	77.18	69.47	89.04	22.10	22.82	30.53	10.96
		1981	76.39	83.44	71.94	86.80	23.61	16.56	28.06	13.20
		P.C. Change	(—)1.94	8.11	3.56	(—)2.52	6.83	(—)27.43	(—)8.09	20.44
18.	Tripura	1971	..	..	..	59.47	..	..	..	40.53
		1981	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
		P.C. Change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1971	90.52	90.88	90.50	97.80	9.48	9.12	9.50	2.20
		1981	90.40	88.56	89.00	97.07	9.60	11.44	11.00	2.93
		P.C. Change	(—)0.13	(—)2.55	(—)1.66	(—)0.75	1.27	25.44	15.79	33.18
20.	West Bengal	1971	42.32	71.14	..	79.75	57.68	28.86	..	20.25
		1981	35.40	..	61.13	80.64	64.60	..	38.87	19.36
		P.C. Change	(—)16.35	..	..	1.12	12.00	..	..	(—)4.40
	Union Territories									
21.	Chandigarh	1971	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
		1981	..	..	82.12	..	..	..	17.28	..
		P.C. Change	..	..	(—)17.88	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Delhi	1971	90.15	..	..	..	9.85	..	..	..
		1981	84.68	..	..	..	15.32	..	..	..
		P.C. Change	(—)7.07	..	..	..	55.53	..	..	..
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1971	..	..	..	79.43	..	..	..	20.57
		1981	..	..	..	78.35	..	..	..	21.65
		P.C. Change	..	..	..	(—)1.36	..	..	..	5.25
24.	Pondicherry	1971	..	..	..	59.11	..	..	..	40.89
		1981	..	..	64.69	..	..	..	35.31	..
		P.C. Change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

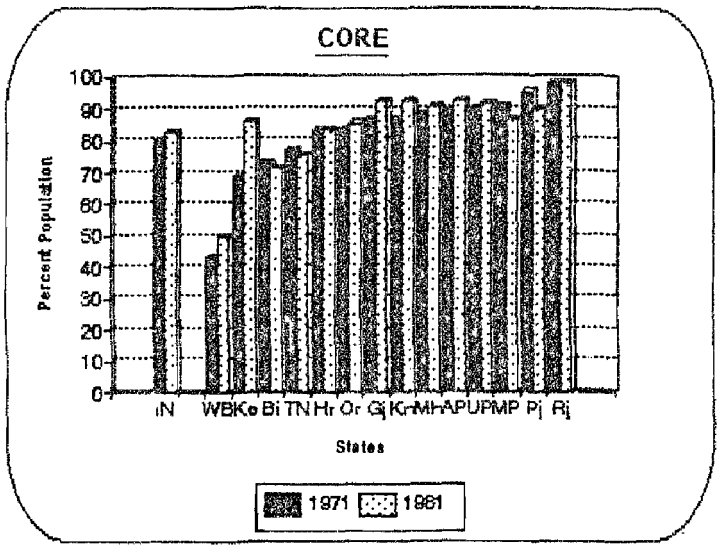
NOTE : I—10 Lakhs & above, II—5 Lakhs to less than 10 Lakhs, III—1 Lakh to less than 5 Lakhs & IV—Less than One Lakh

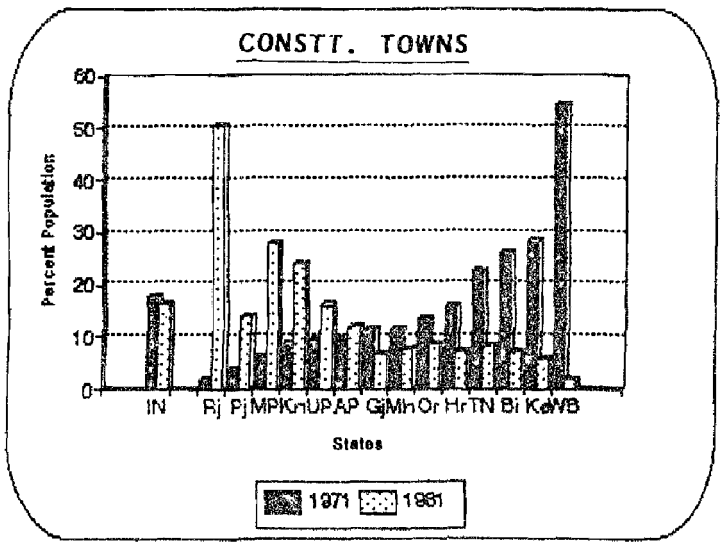
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the SUAs classified by the size class of core Cities/Towns as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses

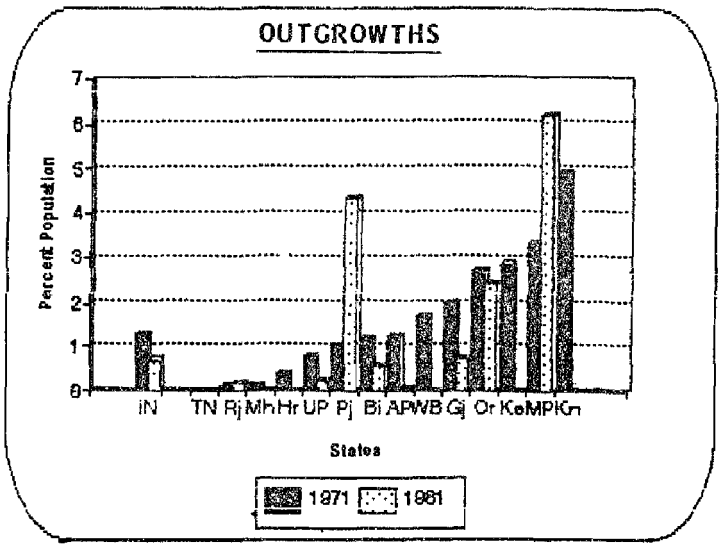
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1971	Nagaland	13.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	11.91	11.85	..	..	1.86	3.79	1971	Orissa	14.
..	..	14.71	..	..	..	2.97	..	1981		
..	..	23.51	..	..	..	59.68	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	4.97	7.54	..	..	2.44	8.87	1971	Punjab	15.
..	0.91	5.16	7.20	..	..	0.52	4.55	1981		
..	..	3.82	(—)4.51	..	..	(—)78.69	(—)48.70	P.C. Change		
..	3.38	1.61	..	..	..	0.11	0.52	1971	Rajasthan	16.
..	2.50	1.71	..	..	..	0.15	0.11	1981		
..	(—)26.04	6.21	..	..	..	36.36	(—)78.85	P.C. Change		
22.10	22.82	30.53	10.96	..	..	..	..	1971	Tamil Nadu	17.
23.61	16.56	28.06	13.20	..	..	..	.	1981		
6.83	(—)27.43	(—)8.09	20.44	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.53	1971	Tripura	18.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
9.17	8.90	9.26	2.09	0.31	0.22	0.24	0.11	1971	Uttar Pradesh	19.
9.31	10.23	10.19	2.93	0.29	1.21	0.81	..	1981		
1.53	14.94	10.04	40.19	(—)6.45	450.00	237.50	..	P.C. Change		
57.68	28.86	..	20.25	..	..	..	..	1971	West Bengal	20.
63.18	..	36.03	16.96	1.42	..	2.84	2.40	1981		
9.54	..	..	(—)16.25	..	..	..	..	P. C. Change		
									Union Territories	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1971	Chandigarh	21.
..	..	15.47	..	..	..	2.41	..	1981		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
9.85	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1971	Delhi	22.
15.32	.			.	..	..	..	1981		
55.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.57	1971	Goa, Daman & Diu	23.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.65	1981		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	P.C. Change		
..	..	..	40.89	..	..	..	..	1971	Pondicherry	24.
..	..	35.31	..	..	..	..	..	1981		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P.C. Change		

FIGURE - V

Variation in Percentage of Standard Urban Areas' Population living in the Core Cities/Towns and other Constituent Towns/Outgrowths in India and its Major States, 1971-81







SECTION IV

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STANDARD URBAN AREAS, 1981

The SUAs by virtue of their formation contain a heterogenous population which differs not only in its urban-rural contents but even the urban components also vary considerably. These differentials in the basic population characteristics are the outcome of a variety of forces including the evolution and growth of the human settlements, their size, location and nature of inter-relationships with the other settlements of a given area. An analysis of the five basic population characteristics namely, population density, sex ratio, literacy rate, work participation rate and the percentage of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities (all derived from the Primary Census Abstract Data), as attempted in this Section, presents a vivid account of the patterns of differentials in these characteristics of the SUAs and their constituents. This analysis is further supplemented by comparing the above stated population characteristics of the SUAs with the total, urban and rural population at the all India and the State-level. Thus, analysis presented in this Section, provides some meaningful insight into the nature of city hinterland relationship within the ambit of the SUAs in India.

(a) Population Density

The man land ratio that is, number of persons per square kilometre in the SUAs for India as a whole in 1981 was slightly less than 3,000 persons per sq. km. Within the SUAs, the rural components had a very low density (little more than 500 persons) as against more than 5,000 persons per sq. km. noted in case of urban components. Further, amongst the urban components, density of core cities/towns was more than double than that noted for the other urban components. A comparison of the density of the SUAs as well as their urban and rural constituents with that of the total urban and rural population further shows that the SUAs and their components had a considerably higher density than the corresponding densities of the total, urban and rural population of India, with only an exception noted in case of other urban components which had a somewhat lower density than that of the entire urban population.

At the State-level, as may be viewed from Table 14 and Figure VI, the density computed for the SUAs as a whole for all the States and Union Territories (except Gujarat, Meghalaya and Punjab, where, area figures for the SUAs were not available), varied from less than 1,000 in Himachal Pradesh (658) to more than 5,000 in Delhi and Pondicherry. Further, in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu, it varied in between two to five thousand. Similarly, the urban components of the SUAs had more than two thousand persons per sq. km. in all the States except Nagaland (1813). In case of rural components of the SUAs, Kerala, Manipur and West Bengal revealed a very high density which was 1,524, 1,459 and 1,106 respectively. Rajasthan, on the other hand, showed the lowest density (160 only) of the rural components.

Amongst the urban components, core cities/towns had a very high density than the other constituent towns and outgrowths in all the States and Union Territories with only an exception of Haryana. The differences between the two densities were quite remarkable in Andhra Pradesh and Delhi Union Territory.

A comparison of the overall, urban and rural densities of the SUAs with the densities computed for all areas as well as urban and rural areas of the States and Union Territories has also been attempted from the given Table. It indicates that the urban densities as well as densities of the core cities/towns of the SUAs were higher than the densities computed for all urban areas in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana. Further, the densities in the other urban components of the SUAs were comparatively lower than the densities computed for entire urban areas in all the States and Union Territories except Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal. It, thus, brings out that the outskirts i.e., outgrowths and the satellite towns were less congested than the core cities/towns of the SUAs. As opposed to this, the rural constituents of the SUAs revealed a higher density than the density computed for the entire rural areas in all the States and Union Territories except Chandigarh. In other words, it showed a higher extent of population congestion in the rural areas lying within a close proximity to the large urban centres.

Table 14 : Population Density of the SUA's and their Urban and Rural Constituents, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory*	All SUAs	Urban Components	Core City/ Towns	Other Constituents Towns/ OGs	Rural Components	All areas of the Country/State/UT		
							Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**2,967**	**5,752**	**6,313**	**3,011**	**508**	**215**	**2,998**	**172**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,407	5,762	5,243	1,631	369	195	3,086	152
2.	Bihar	2,191	4,147	4,803	3,005	678	402	2,726	359

Table 14—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	8,334	N.A.	349	174	2,225	123
4.	Haryana	1,788	3,635	3,439	5,157	364	292	3,702	232
5.	Himachal Pradesh	658	3,370	3,611	1,137	211	77	1,535	71
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,802	3,088	3,646	876	430	59	2,146	21
7.	Karnataka	2,284	5,199	6,689	2,045	314	194	2,013	140
8.	Kerala	2,893	3,737	4,975	2,406	1,524	655	2,668	558
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,267	3,311	3,634	1,788	290	118	2,170	95
10.	Maharashtra	4,272	7,729	9,246	3,359	432	204	3,735	135
11.	Manipur	2,323	4,664	5,297	915	1,459	64	2,478	47
12.	Meghalaya	N.A.	6,878	..	..	N.A.	60	2,846	49
13.	Nagaland	1,148	1,813	1,813	..	628	47	1,105	40
14.	Orissa	1,430	2,480	2,591	2,028	397	169	1,359	152
15.	Punjab	N.A.	N.A.	3,222	2,858	325	333	3,875	247
16.	Rajasthan	1,590	2,953	3,164	696	160	100	1,603	80
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,183	4,193	6,771	1,797	464	372	2,722	261
18.	Tripura	1,538	8,366	8,366	..	855	196	4,146	175
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2,367	6,366	7,764	2,452	589	377	4,363	314
20.	West Bengal	4,643	7,347	8,941	6,441	1,106	615	5,460	466
	Union Territories								
21.	Chandigarh	2,956	5,638	6,399	3,647	546	3,961	6,191	630
22.	Delhi	5,670	9,746	13,547	3,822	590	4,194	9,745	507
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,628	2,591	4,596	1,005	424	285	1,824	203
24.	Pondicherry	5,075	5,075	8,358	2,951	..	1,229	3,160	736

*Excluding Assam where Census could not be held in 1981 as well as those States and Union Territories which were not having any SUA.

(b) **Sex Ratio**

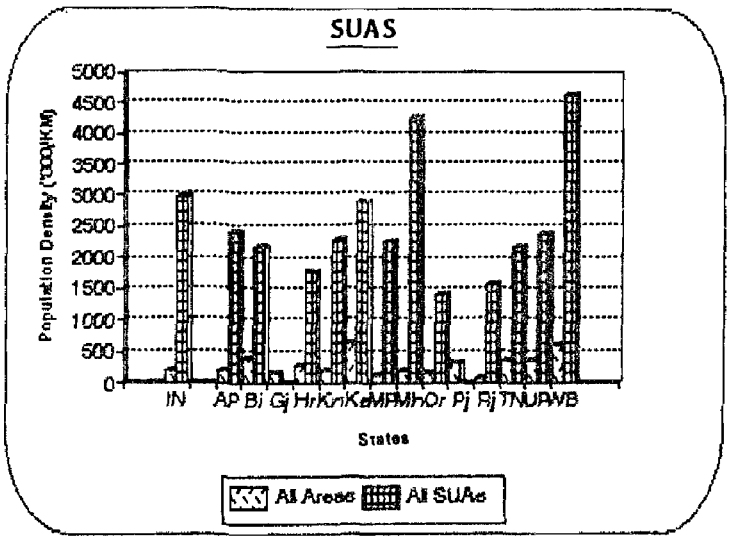
Sex Ratio i.e., number of females per thousand males was lower in SUAs when, compared to that of the general population of the country as a whole. Thus, signifying a greater amount of deficit of females in the SUAs population at the all India level. Further, within the SUAs, as may be seen from the figures given in Table-15, sex ratio of the urban components was lower than that of the rural components. Even amongst the urban components, the other constituent towns and outgrowths had a lower sex ratio thereby, showing a greater deficit of females than that noted in the core cities/towns at the all India level.

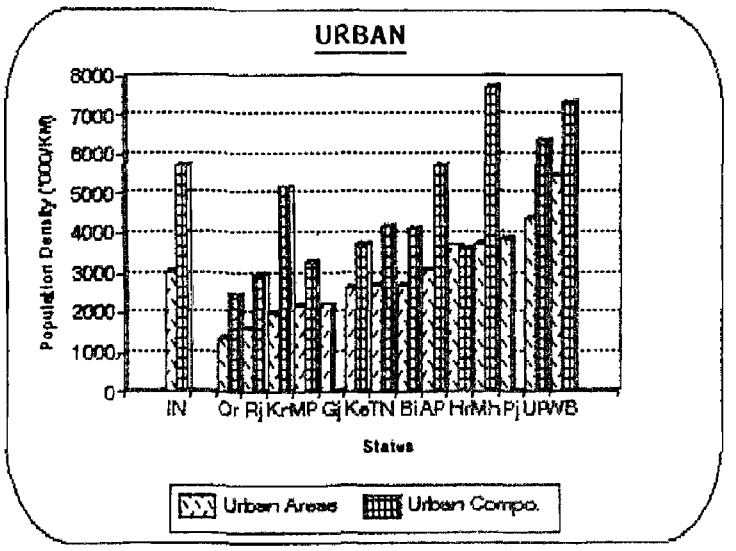
More or less similar type of differentials in the sex composition of the SUAs have been observed at the State level also. To wit, the sex ratio of the SUAs as a whole, was lower than that noted for the entire population in all the States and Union Territories except a few smaller States and Union Territories having a comparatively large sex ratio for either total or urban or rural population of the SUAs than that noted for the corresponding total/urban/rural population of the respective State or Union Territory. Further, the sex composition of the urban components revealed a large extent of imbalances than their rural counterparts in all the States and Union Territories with the exceptions of Haryana, Kerala, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu. As against this, in some of the States having a considerably low sex ratio for the urban components in comparison to that of the rural components, difference between the two sex ratios was more than 50 females per thousand males (Figure VII).

A further disaggregation of the sex composition of the population living in the urban components of the SUAs, as presented in the given Table, indicates to a better position of the core cities/towns than the other constituent towns and outgrowths in a majority of the States and Union Territories. To wit, in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Goa, Daman and Diu, sex ratio of the core cities/towns was higher than the other constituent towns and outgrowths. Moreover, in some of the States such as Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the difference between the two sex ratios was more than 50 females per thousand males. As against this, in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, the sex ratio of the other constituent towns and outgrowths was higher by the same magnitude when compared to that of the core cities/towns thereby, revealing more imbalances in the sex composition of the core cities/towns. A plausible explanation for this lower sex ratio in the other constituent towns and outgrowths of the SUAs can be found in a large scale in-migration into these components which is well reflected by a comparatively higher rate of population growth of such components than the core cities/towns. To elaborate further, it may be stated that the rural-urban migration in the Indian context is largely male dominated which has adversely affected the sex composition of these places.

FIGURE - VI

Population Density of the Standard Urban Areas visa-vis all Areas in India and its Major States, 1981





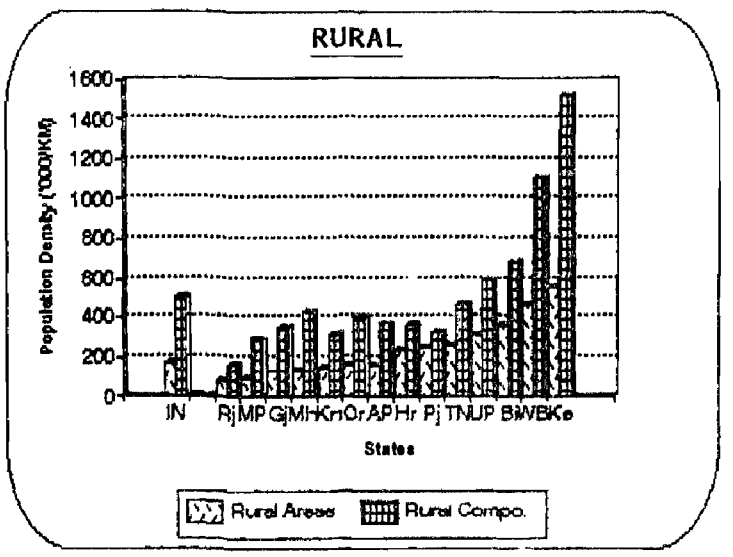
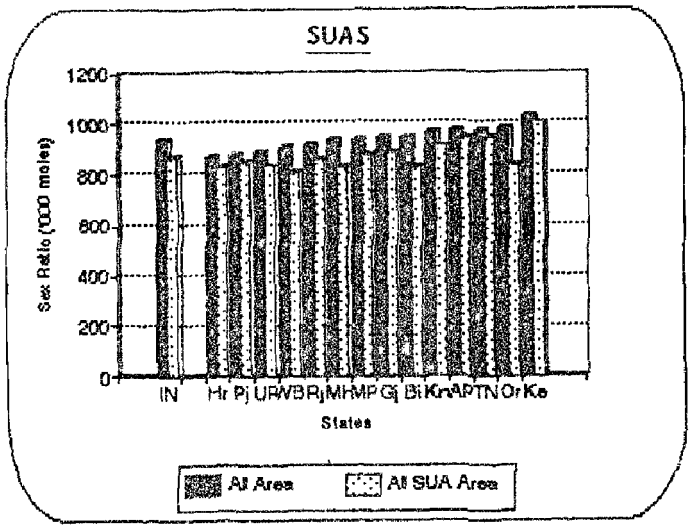
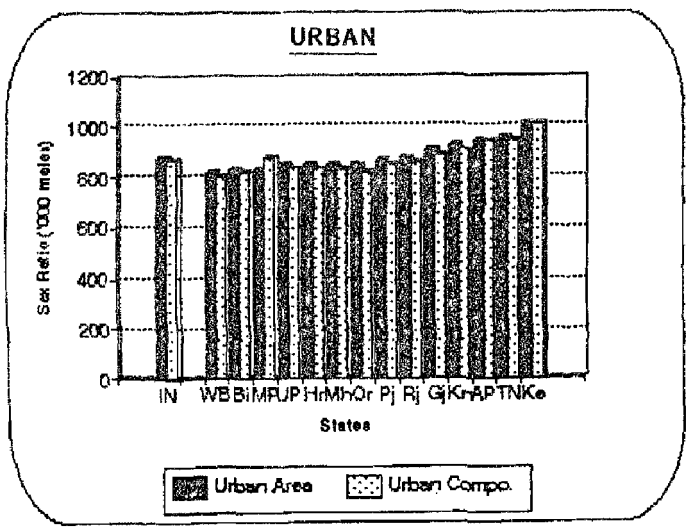


FIGURE - VII

Sex Ratio of the Standard Urban Areas visa-vis All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981





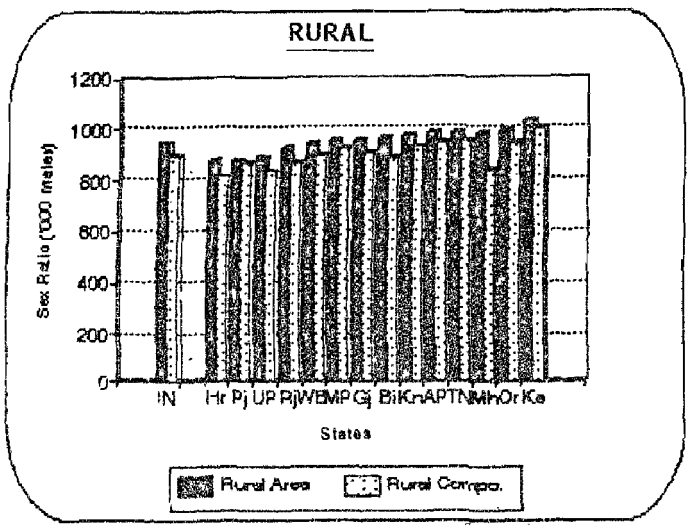


Table 15 : Sex Ratio of Population of the SUA's and their Urban and Rural Constituent, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory*	All SUAs	Urban Components	Core City/ Towns	Other Constituents Towns/OGs	Rural Components	All areas of the Country/State/UT		
							Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**869**	**865**	**870**	**847**	**897**	**934**	**880**	**952**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	943	943	948	905	946	975	948	984
2.	Bihar	830	819	827	798	886	946	832	963
3.	Gujarat	891	889	895	851	904	942	905	959
4.	Haryana	834	837	828	881	816	870	849	876
5.	Himachal Pradesh	712	673	671	747	824	973	795	989
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	876	873	873	877	902	892	875	897
7.	Karnataka	914	913	912	916	933	963	926	978
8.	Kerala	1,009	1,011	1,009	916	1,004	1,032	1,021	1,034
9.	Madhya Pradesh	881	879	884	829	930	941	834	956
10.	Maharashtra	831	830	832	812	841	937	850	987
11.	Manipur	998	975	975	994	1,025	971	969	971
12.	Meghalaya	910	905	913	890	947	954	904	965
13.	Nagaland	615	616	616	—	611	863	688	899
14.	Orissa	842	826	834	783	945	981	859	999
15.	Punjab	853	852	849	918	866	879	865	884
16.	Rajasthan	864	864	863	901	865	919	877	930
17.	Tamil Nadu	948	947	949	937	961	977	956	987
18.	Tripura	942	969	969	..	916	946	957	945
19.	Uttar Pradesh	837	837	849	743	835	885	846	893
20.	West Bengal	815	805	778	827	900	911	819	947
	Union Territories								
21.	Chandigarh	776	778	781	762	758	769	775	688
22.	Delhi	807	808	816	767	787	808	808	810
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	870	887	882	906	750	981	919	1,013
24.	Pondicherry	980	980	992	959	..	985	992	977

*Excluding Assam where Census could not be held in 1981 as well as those States and Union Territories which did not have any SUA.

(c) Literacy Rate

The literacy rate—an indicator of social development, was considerably high for the SUAs as a whole when compared to that of the total and rural population of the country. But, the differences between the two literacy rates in case of population living in the urban components of the SUAs and the entire urban population of the country was not very significant. To wit, the figures presented in Table 16 indicate that the urban components of the SUAs had a literacy rate of little more than 60 as against 57 noted for entire urban population of the country. Moreover, within the urban components, literacy level was practically the same for the core cities/ towns as well as other constituent towns and outgrowths. As compared to this, the rural components of the SUAs had a considerably lower literacy rate (41) than the urban components (approximately 61 per cent). But, even this low level of literacy of the rural components of the SUAs was very high when compared to that of the total rural population of the country which revealed a literacy level of approximately, 30 only. This higher literacy rate of the SUAs rural population, thus, is indicative of the influence of the neighbouring large urban centres on the surrounding rural areas.

The literacy rate of the SUAs varied from 50 to 60 among all the States and Union Territories except, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh having less than half and Kerala having more than three-fourth of the SUAs' population returned as literate and educated. Further, the urban components as expected had a higher literacy rate than the rural components of the SUAs in all the States and Union Territories. However, the gap between the two rates was very wide in Bihar and Rajasthan where, literacy rate of the urban components was almost double than that of the rural components. On the contrary, in Kerala and Nagaland, the literacy levels of the urban and rural components were very close to each other.

A break up of all the urban components into core cities/towns and other constituent towns and outgrowths further brings out that the literacy rates of the core cities/towns were higher than those of the

other urban constituents in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. However, the disparity between the two rates was significant in a few States and Union Territories only. These are Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Chandigarh, where, the literacy rates of the core cities/towns were considerably higher (i.e., 10 per cent point or more) than the rural components of the SUAs. As against this, in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh among the States having higher literacy rates of the other urban constituents than the core cities, the literacy rates in the former category were approximately 64 and 57 as against 59 and approximately 50 noted for the later one respectively.

While comparing the literacy levels of the SUAs' population with the general population of the States and Union Territories, it is noticed that by virtue of a predominantly urban composition of the SUAs, the literacy rate of the SUAs as a whole as well as of their rural components were higher than the general and rural population in all the States and Union Territories except Delhi, where the rural components of the SUA had a slightly lower literacy rate than the rural population of the U.T. as a whole. As against this, the literacy levels of the population living in the urban components of the SUAs were not so much different when compared to that of the entire urban population in a majority of the States and Union Territories. But, the literacy rates of the population living in the other constituent towns and outgrowths were however, less than that of the entire urban population in a large number of States and all the Union Territories (Figure VIII).

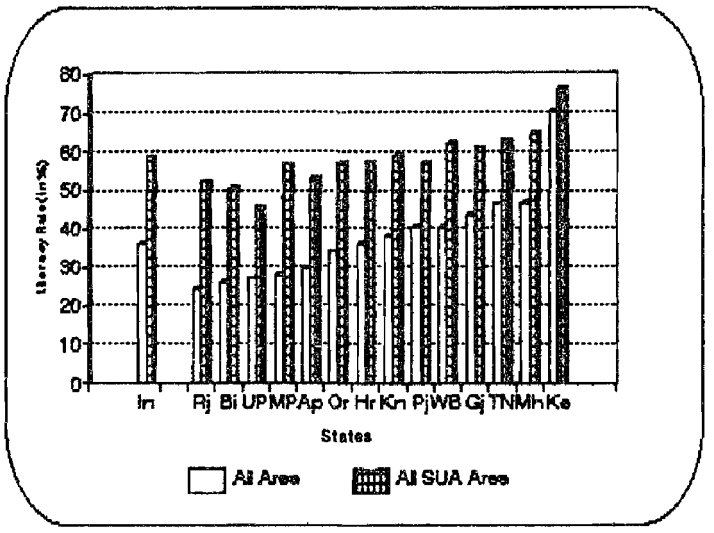
Table 16 : Literacy Rates of the SUAs and their Urban and Rural Constituents, 1981

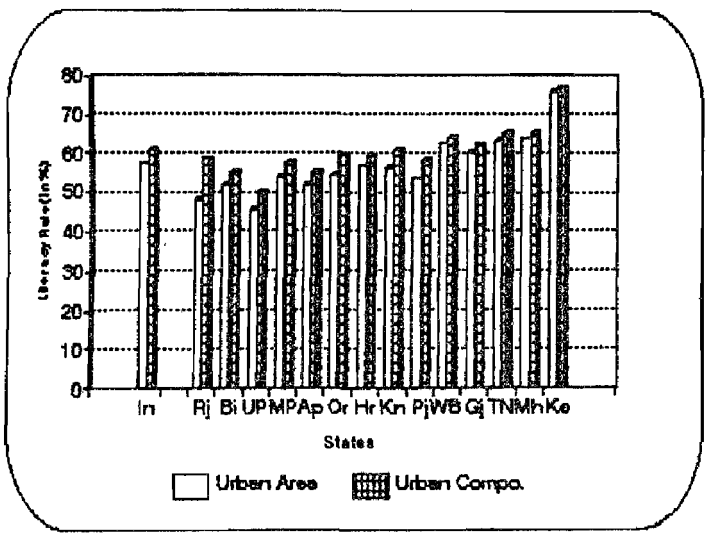
Sl. No.	India/States/ Union Territory*	All SUAs	Urban Components	Core City/ Towns	Other Constituents Towns/OGs	Rural Components	All areas of Country/State/UT		
							Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**58.82**	**60.88**	**60.97**	**60.48**	**41.03**	**36.22**	**57.39**	**29.64**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.44	55.24	55.25	55.15	36.37	29.94	51.99	23.24
2.	Bihar	50.96	55.52	57.94	48.79	29.39	26.20	52.18	22.50
3.	Gujarat	61.13	62.43	63.21	57.18	48.53	43.70	60.31	36.20
4.	Haryana	57.44	59.78	59.02	63.69	39.46	36.14	56.86	30.33
5.	Himachal Pradesh	68.23	73.13	73.34	66.96	55.37	42.48	67.44	40.42
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	43.05	45.18	45.34	42.39	26.75	26.67	45.56	21.63
7.	Karnataka	59.20	61.01	61.42	58.16	38.89	38.46	56.71	31.05
8.	Kerala	76.33	77.07	77.32	76.51	73.41	70.42	76.11	69.11
9.	Madhya Pradesh	56.91	58.04	57.97	58.69	32.49	27.87	54.02	21.22
10.	Maharashtra	64.89	65.55	65.51	65.92	51.65	47.18	63.92	38.15
11.	Manipur	58.80	63.62	64.53	32.25	53.13	41.35	52.44	37.37
12.	Meghalaya	63.61	65.65	69.19	59.75	50.34	34.08	64.12	27.45
13.	Nagaland	61.56	61.82	61.82	..	60.99	42.57	64.23	38.59
14.	Orissa	57.34	60.16	60.93	56.16	40.08	34.23	54.77	31.49
15.	Punjab	57.25	58.56	58.85	52.83	39.83	40.86	53.63	35.21
16.	Rajasthan	52.48	58.82	54.08	41.18	26.64	24.38	48.35	17.99
17.	Tamil Nadu	63.16	65.39	66.74	60.66	47.28	46.76	63.45	38.56
18.	Tripura	64.15	75.91	75.91	..	52.65	42.12	73.66	38.23
19.	Uttar Pradesh	46.18	50.37	49.57	57.42	26.07	27.16	45.88	23.06
20.	West Bengal	62.10	64.27	67.06	62.06	43.30	40.94	62.66	33.12
	Union Territories								
21.	Chandigarh	64.65	66.68	68.53	58.16	45.84	64.79	66.15	44.73
22.	Delhi	61.89	62.64	63.96	55.34	46.50	61.54	62.64	47.56
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	63.48	63.78	64.61	60.77	58.60	56.66	64.99	52.68
24.	Pondicherry	63.26	63.26	64.84	60.36	..	55.85	63.04	47.98

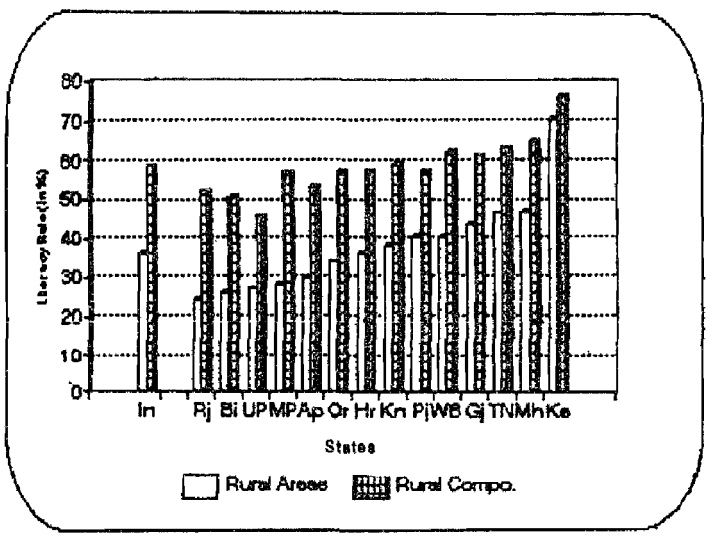
*Excluding Assam where Census was not held in 1981 as well as those States and Union Territories which were not having any SUA in 1981.

FIGURE - VIII

Literacy Rate of Standard Urban Areas visa vis All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981







(d) **Work Participation Rate**

The work participation rate has a close link with the retrospective and prospective growth of the settlements. This rate (computed as the proportion of main workers w.r.t. total population), as seen from the figures given in Table 17, was around 30 for the SUAs as a whole and also for the urban components. Moreover, both categories of the urban constituents namely, core cities/towns and other constituent towns and outgrowths also revealed an identical rate. However, in case of rural components, this rate was comparatively higher as one-third of the population of the rural components was treated as the workers. This could be due to the predominance of agricultural and allied activities in the rural sector. A comparison of the work participation rates of the SUAs with the total, urban and rural population of the country brings out that the proportion of workers for the SUAs as well as their rural components was comparatively less than that noted for the total and rural population of the country. Whereas, the urban components of the SUAs were having virtually the same participation rate as noted for the urban population of the country as a whole.

At the State-level, proportion of workers in the total population of the SUAs varied from 25 to 33 per cent in all the States and Union Territories except Himachal Pradesh (43), Nagaland (39), Chandigarh (34) and Goa, Daman and Diu (approximately 36). Similarly, the work participation rates for the urban population of the SUAs varied from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in all the States and Union Territories except a few namely, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu. It may, however, be stated that besides, Himachal Pradesh (42) and Nagaland (38), in all the other States and Union Territories this rate was up to 35 only. Amongst the urban components, other constituent towns and outgrowths had a relatively higher rate than the core cities/towns in all the States except Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Union Territory of Chandigarh. These higher rates could possibly be due to the concentration of workers' population in the suburbs of the metropolises and other large urban centres.

The work participation rates of the rural components of the SUAs varied considerably among the States and Union Territories. To wit, in some of the States namely, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, these were upto 30 per cent only as against Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which had more than 40 per cent of the workers in the rural population of the SUAs. It would also be interesting to note that the work participation rates of the rural areas were more than that of the urban areas in all the States and Union Territories except, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi. While, it is quite natural for the rural areas to have a higher participation rate than the urban areas, the low participation rate for rural areas as noted in these States and Union Territories and especially in West Bengal could perhaps be attributed to a drift of the working population from the rural areas to the neighbouring towns and specially to Calcutta metropolis including its surrounding urban areas.

A further probe into the disparities in the work participation rates of the population living in the SUAs and the total population indicates to a comparatively large proportion of workers in the total population when compared to the SUAs population, in a large number of States and Union Territories. The difference between the two rates was quite conspicuous in Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh among the major States where, the work participation rates in case of SUAs were approximately 31 and 30 as against approximately 41 and 42 noted for the entire population of these states respectively. On the contrary, in some of the States such as Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal and Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu, the population living in the SUAs returned a higher work participation rate than that noted for the total population of the respective States and Union Territories. The difference between two rates among these States were, however, not very significant except Himachal Pradesh and Goa, Daman & Diu. Similar type of disparities in case of work participation rates of the urban and rural components of the SUAs and that of the entire urban and rural population of the States and Union Territories could also be discerned from the given Table. It would, however, be worthwhile to mention in this regard that while, the work participation rates of the urban components of the States and Union Territories were very close to those of the entire urban population, the work participation rates of the rural components of the SUAs revealed significant amount of disparities when, compared to the entire rural population of the most of the States and Union Territories (Figure IX).

(e) **Proportion of Workers in the Non-Agricultural Sector**

By virtue of a predominantly urban character of the SUAs, slightly more than nine-tenth of the work force of such places was engaged in the non-agricultural activities. Even the rural components of the SUAs, returned more than half of their workers in the non-agricultural sector. Among the urban components of the SUAs, as evident from the figures presented in Table 18, the core cities/towns had 96 per cent of the workers engaged in the non-agricultural activities. This proportion in case of other urban constituents i.e., towns and outgrowths was 93 per cent i.e., comparatively less than that noted for the core cities and towns. It would further be interesting to note that this proportion in case of SUAs as a whole was more than double when compared to the percentage of workers engaged in such activities for the total population of the country. Moreover, it was more than that noted for all the urban areas of the country. Similarly, difference between the proportion of workers in non-agricultural sector in the rural areas of the SUAs and entire rural population

Table 17 : Work Participation Rates* of the SUAs and their Urban and Rural Constituents, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory**	All SUAs	Urban Components	Core City/ Towns	Other constituent Towns/OGs	Rural Components	All areas of the Country/State/UT		
							Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**30.25**	**29.89**	**29.80**	**30.26**	**33.42**	**33.42**	**29.21**	**34.73**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.78	29.71	29.36	32.58	40.93	42.26	30.40	45.86
2.	Bihar	26.78	25.97	25.38	27.60	30.65	29.68	25.82	30.23
3.	Gujarat	29.91	29.47	29.19	31.33	34.19	32.22	28.78	33.78
4.	Haryana	30.01	29.94	30.04	29.43	30.55	28.35	28.88	28.21
5.	Himachal Pradesh	43.38	42.07	42.26	36.58	46.83	34.36	34.08	34.39
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.47	29.96	29.75	33.44	43.02	30.37	28.92	30.76
7.	Karnataka	30.30	29.49	29.13	31.95	39.32	36.76	29.92	39.54
8.	Kerala	27.58	27.39	27.13	27.96	28.34	26.68	24.86	27.10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	29.61	29.01	28.77	31.31	42.43	38.41	28.74	40.87
10.	Maharashtra	32.57	32.32	32.13	33.82	37.68	38.71	31.31	42.70
11.	Manipur	32.06	28.73	28.18	47.65	36.00	40.35	32.00	43.35
12.	Meghalaya	32.38	32.79	33.56	31.50	29.74	43.44	32.27	45.90
13.	Nagaland	39.44	38.41	38.41	..	41.76	47.53	34.63	49.90
14.	Orissa	31.31	30.64	30.30	32.44	35.38	32.75	30.10	33.10
15.	Punjab	30.26	30.18	30.41	25.65	31.31	29.35	29.51	29.29
16.	Rajasthan	27.74	27.37	27.39	26.47	34.91	30.48	26.54	31.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	32.18	31.19	30.71	32.88	39.26	39.30	31.37	43.20
18.	Tripura	27.96	27.96	27.96	..	27.97	29.64	26.83	29.99
19.	Uttar Pradesh	27.52	27.18	26.81	30.46	29.13	29.22	26.99	29.71
20.	West Bengal	29.91	30.20	33.02	27.97	27.41	28.26	28.87	28.04
	Union Territories								
21.	Chandigarh	34.43	34.67	34.78	34.16	32.22	34.69	34.61	35.85
22.	Delhi	32.29	32.35	32.14	33.48	31.19	31.93	32.20	28.49
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	35.87	35.04	34.49	37.03	42.24	30.59	25.95	30.15
24.	Pondicherry	26.75	26.75	25.85	28.40	..	28.66	31.52	31.63

*Computed by considering main workers only.

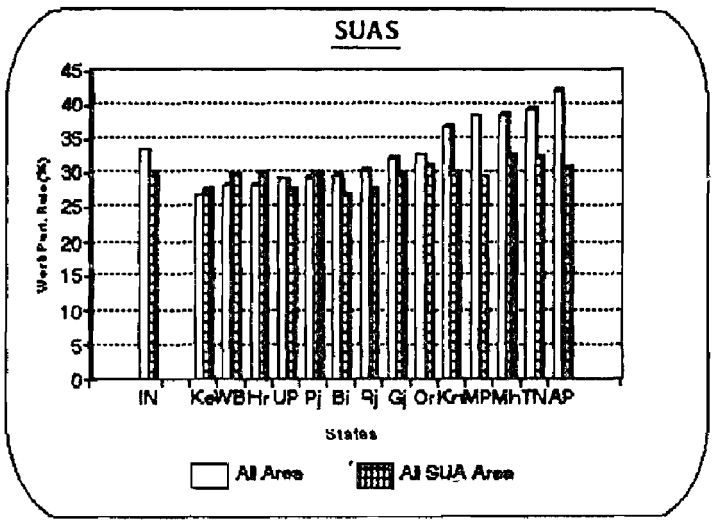
**Excluding Assam where Census was not held in 1981 as well as those States and Union Territories which were not having any SUA in 1981.

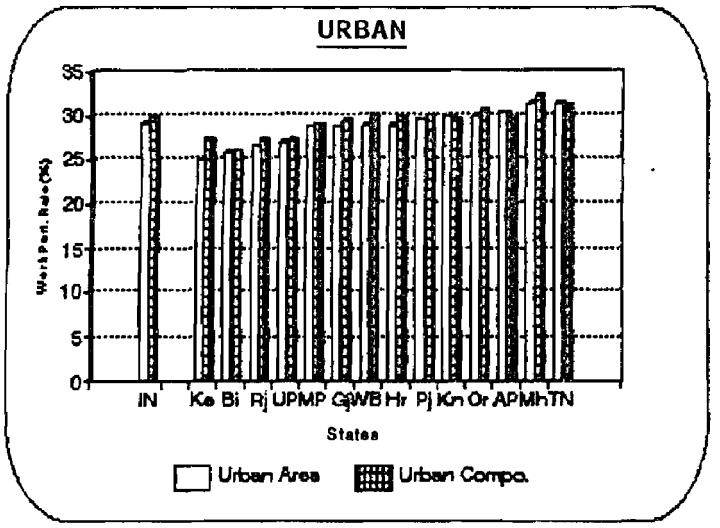
of the country was also highly significant. For example, more than half of the workers in case of SUAs rural components were engaged in the non-agricultural activities. As against this, little less than one-fifth of the workers in case of entire rural population of the country were engaged in such activities (Figure X).

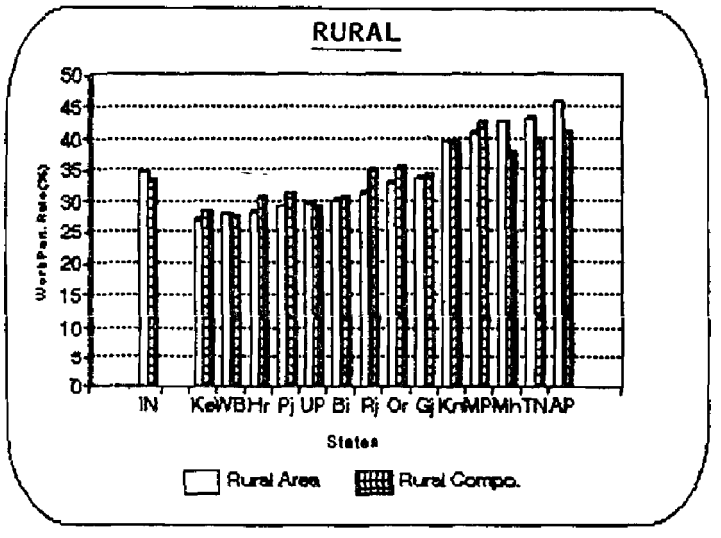
At the State-level, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and a few other small States and Union Territories showed a comparatively higher proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities than that noted for the country as a whole. As opposed to this, Bihar had the lowest proportion (i.e., 80 per percent) of the SUAs' work force engaged in such activities. This proportion, for all the urban components as well as in case of core cities of the SUAs was more than 90 per cent in all the States and Union Territories and it varied from 90 per cent in Bihar to almost 100 per cent in Chandigarh and Delhi. Among the other urban components (i.e., constituent towns and outgrowths), the proportion of workers engaged in the non-agricultural activities was less than that noted for core cities/towns in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Gap between the two proportions was rather more pronounced in Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry where, the proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in the core cities/towns was 10 per cent point higher than that noted for other urban components. Similarly, the proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in the rural areas of the SUAs was substantially less than that noted for the urban areas of the SUAs in all the States and Union Territories except Goa, Daman & Diu where, this proportion in the rural areas of the SUAs was higher than that noted for other urban components of the SUAs. Moreover, it revealed considerable amount of variation among the States and Union Territories. For example, it varied from less than 40 per cent in Bihar to more than 75 per cent in Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland and Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu.

FIGURE - IX

Work Participation Rate in the Urban Areas visa vis All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981







A further probe into the differentials in the proportion of workers engaged in the non-agricultural activities in the SUAs' population and the total population of the States and Union Territories, as attempted from the figures presented in the given Table, yields that the disparity in this proportion was of a comparatively lesser magnitude in case of SUAs' urban population and entire urban population of the respective States. Apart from this, the proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural sector for the SUAs' total as well as their rural population was considerably large when compared to that of the total as well as rural population of the respective States with certain exceptions noted in a few Union Territories viz., Chandigarh and Delhi. To wit, while in Chandigarh the proportions of total and rural workers engaged in these activities were higher than those noted for the respective population of the SUA in Delhi the proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities for the SUAs' total population and total population of the Union Territory revealed a marginal difference (i.e., less than 1 per cent only).

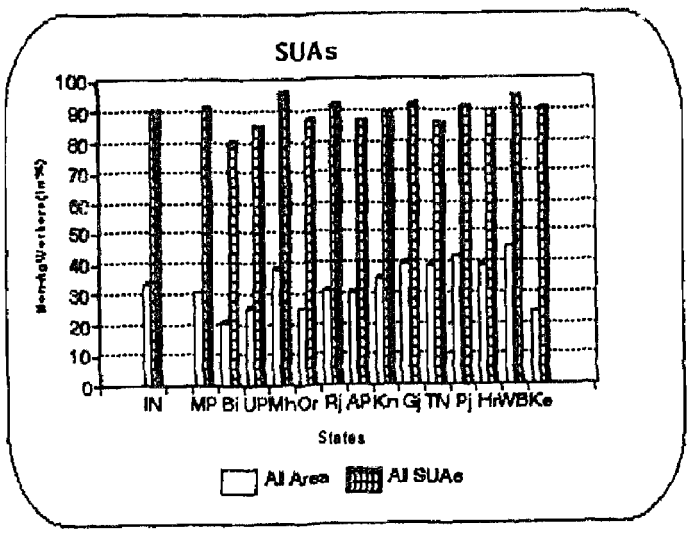
Table 18 : Percentage of workers engaged in non-Agricultural activities in the SUAs and their Urban-Rural Constituents, 1981

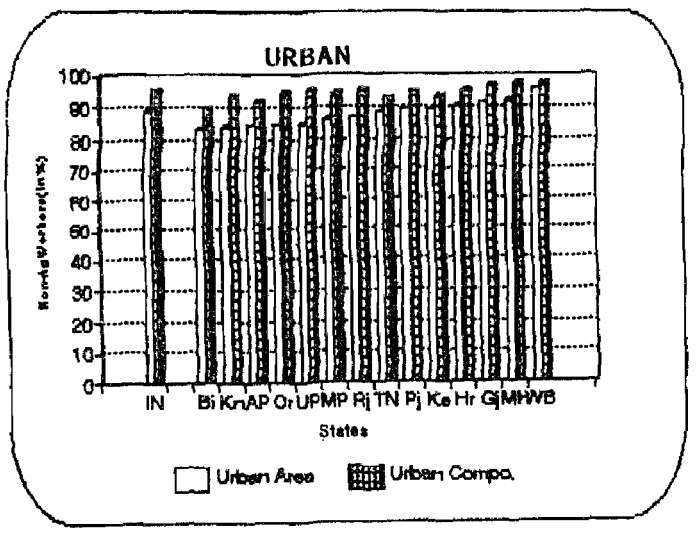
Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory*	All SUA					All Areas of the Country/State/UT		
		Total	Urban Components	Core City/ Towns	Other Constituent Towns and Out-Growths	Rural Components	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**90.66**	**95 51**	**96 06**	**93.18**	**51 85**	**33 48**	**88 79**	**19.00**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.12	92.35	93.20	85.90	49.54	30.47	84.43	19.60
2.	Bihar	80.01	90.09	90.49	89.04	38.28	20.93	83.36	13.33
3.	Gujarat	92.24	97.07	97.92	91.75	49.50	39.89	91 49	20 04
4.	Haryana	90.26	95.33	95.02	96.99	51.01	39.21	90.43	24.52
5.	Himachal Pradesh	86.46	98.23	98.19	99 65	54.07	29.19	92.77	24.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.05	94.56	95.18	86.89	56.03	39.65	89.54	27.15
7.	Karnataka	89.24	94.04	94.69	89.90	47.53	34.97	84.22	19.82
8.	Kerala	90.57	93.73	95.19	90.41	78.06	58.70	89.31	52.23
9.	Madhya Pradesh	91.28	94.53	94.89	91 32	41.23	23.80	86 34	12.60
10.	Maharashtra	96.08	97 66	97 83	96.19	67.88	38.25	92 01	17.03
11.	Manipur	84.83	94.64	94.64	..	75.34	31.41	62.88	23.00
12.	Meghalaya	93.48	96.46	96.46	..	72.16	27.46	94.37	17.08
13.	Nagaland	89.99	96.70	96.70	..	75.96	26.91	93.02	18.48
14.	Orissa	87.37	94 37	94.89	91.85	47.07	25.30	84.71	18.08
15.	Punjab	91.20	94.68	95.13	83.95	43.26	41.97	89.22	23.75
16.	Rajasthan	92.28	95.23	95.48	82.79	44.20	31.09	87.15	18.51
17.	Tamil Nadu	86.20	93.48	95.87	85.59	44.06	39.05	88.37	21.45
18.	Tripura	86.36	98.81	98.81	..	74.10	32.71	93.48	28.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	85.42	95.13	95.16	94.93	41.35	25.50	85.00	13.68
20.	West Bengal	94.75	97.66	97.72	97.60	66.70	45.01	95.69	26.22
	Union Territories								
21.	Chandigarh	95.98	99.27	99.65	97.50	63.26	98.07	99.26	81 29
22.	Delhi	98.35	99.35	99.56	98.27	75.99	97.43	99.35	69.75
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	95.79	96.06	98.20	88.26	94.00	71.44	94.09	60.10
24.	Pondicherry	90.65	90.65	94.97	83.30	..	59.39	87.92	33.74

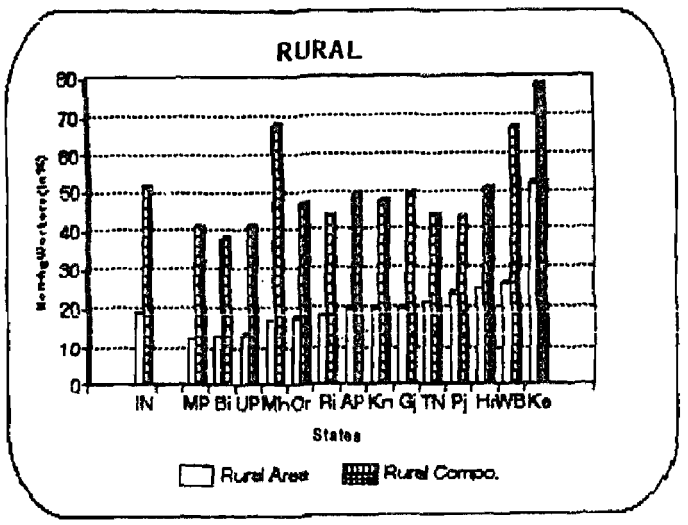
*Excluding Assam where Census was not held in 1981 as well as those States and Union Territories which were not having any SUA in 1981.

FIGURE - X

Percentage of Non-Agricultural Workers of Standard Urban Areas visa vis All Areas in India and its Major States, 1981







MAP - 3

CENSUS OF INDIA

INDIA

STANDARD URBAN AREAS BY DENSITY AND SEX RATIO 1981

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....

KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400

1. Saharanpur
2. Modinagar
3. Ghaziabad
4. Delhi
5. Hapur
6. Bulandshahr
7. Moradabad
8. Chandausi
9. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh
10. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri-Katras
11. Barddhaman
12. Santipur
13. Ashoknagar-Habra
14. Gudivada
15. Gudiyattam
16. Arcot-Ranipettai-Walajapet
17. Palghat
18. Pollachi
19. Valparai
20. Bodinayakkanur
21. Dindigul
22. Changanacherry
23. Srivilliputtur
24. Rajapalaiyam
25. Kadaiyanallur

POPULATION SIZE 1981
- 1000000 & ABOVE
- 200000 - 999999
- 100000 - 199999
- LESS THAN 100000
- SUAs OF ASSAM AS IN 1971

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER Km² 1981
- ABOVE 3000
- 2001 - 3000
- 1001 - 2000
- 1000 OR LESS
- NOT AVAILABLE

SEX RATIO 1981 FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
- ABOVE 1000
- 951 - 1000
- 901 950
- 900 OR LESS

1981 CENSUS NOT UNDERTAKEN IN ASSAM

POPULATION OF CORE TOWNS OF DIMAPUR AND BAHADURGARH SUAs IS BELOW 50000

AFGHANISTAN · PAKISTAN · CHINA · NEPAL · BHUTAN · BANGLADESH · MYANMAR (BURMA) · SRI LANKA · ARABIAN SEA · BAY OF BENGAL · LAKSHADWEEP SEA · ANDAMAN SEA · INDIAN OCEAN

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)

INDIRA POINT

72° EAST OF GREENWICH

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

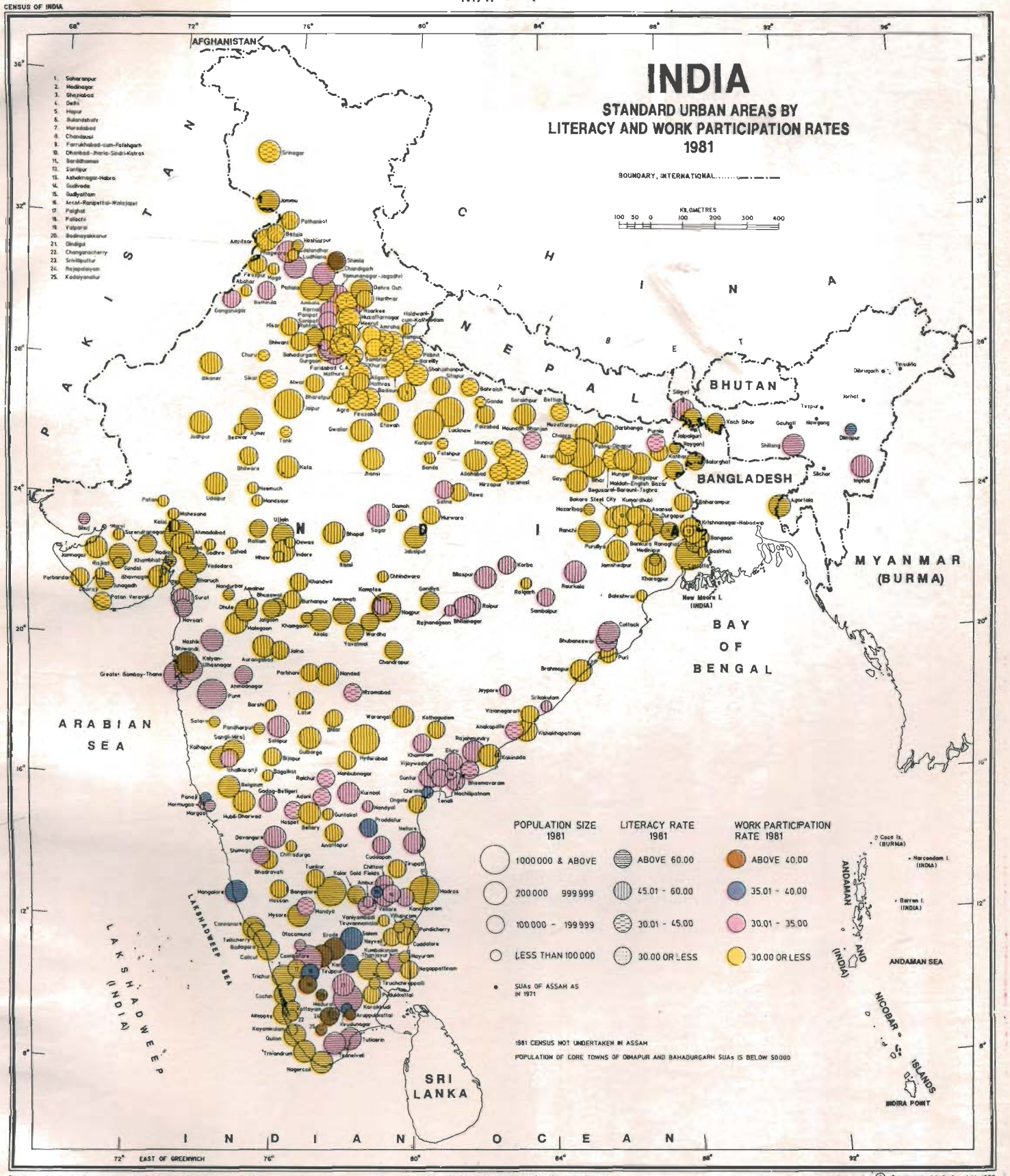
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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

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MAP - 4

CENSUS OF INDIA



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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

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MAP - 5

CENSUS OF INDIA

INDIA

STANDARD URBAN AREAS SHOWING PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 1981

1. Saharanpur
2. Modinagar
3. Ghaziabad
4. Delhi
5. Hapur
6. Bulandshahr
7. Moradabad
8. Chandausi
9. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh
10. Dhampad-Patria-Sindri-Katras
11. Bardhaman
12. Santipur
13. Ashoknagar-Habra
14. Gudivada
15. Gudiyattam
16. Arcot-Ranipettai-Walajapet
17. Palghat
18. Pollachi
19. Vaparai
20. Bodinayakkanur
21. Dindigul
22. Changanacherry
23. Srivilliputhur
24. Rajapalaiyam
25. Kadayanallur

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....

KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400

AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR (BURMA)
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
INDIAN OCEAN

POPULATION SIZE 1981	PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981 RURAL	URBAN
1000 000 & ABOVE	ABOVE 75.00	ABOVE 95.00
200 000 - 999 999	50.01 - 75.00	90.01 - 95.00
100 000 - 199 999	25.01 - 50.00	85.01 - 90.00
LESS THAN 100 000	25.00 OR LESS	85.01 OR LESS
SUAs OF ASSAM AS IN 1971	NIL	

1981 CENSUS NOT UNDERTAKEN IN ASSAM

POPULATION OF CORE TOWNS OF DIMAPUR AND BAHADURGARH SUAs IS BELOW 50 000

72° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The major highlights of the analysis presented in the foregoing Sections are summarised in the following paragraphs:

1. 297 Standard Urban Areas (excluding 7 of Assam) which were initially delineated in 1971 comprised 1,088 urban components (i.e., cities and towns including their outgrowth(s)) and 7,737 rural components. Approximately 16 per cent of the population of India (excluding Assam) lived in these SUAs. The urban and rural components accounted for 87 and 13 per cent of the total population of all the SUAs. Though no changes were stipulated in the list of SUAs' in the course of next 2-3 decades, 28 SUAs were added to this list in 1981. These SUAs were delineated in 8 States, namely, Maharashtra (8), Tamil Nadu (5), Gujarat (4), Karnataka (4), Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (2), Uttar Pradesh (2) and West Bengal (1). In fact, all these 28 SUAs should have been identified in 1971 itself, but as the population of the core towns of most of these SUAs projected on the basis of 1961 Census was found to be less than 50,000 at the time of finalisation of the list, these were left out in 1971. Apart from this, in a few cases where no population projections were made for some of the towns considering their low growth potential, the enumerated population at the 1971 Census was found to be more than 50,000. In order to consider all the towns falling under both the categories, new SUAs were formed in 1981. As a result of this addition, number of SUAs in India (excluding Assam) increased to 325. Population living in these SUAs accounted for 18 per cent of the total population. Further, almost 90 per cent of the SUAs population was accounted by 1,394 urban components and remaining 10 per cent was enumerated in 7,483 rural components.

2. At the State level, not a single SUA was delineated in a few smaller States and Union Territories. Besides, a few others had only 1 SUA each. On the other hand, 25 or more SUAs were found in some States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in 1971. Though, the number of SUAs remained unchanged in 1981 in all the States and Union Territories except the 8 States mentioned earlier, number of urban components increased considerably during the decade in many States. In Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala this increase was rather more conspicuous than the other major States. As against this, in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab due to merger/declassification of the outgrowths number of urban components declined during the decade. Unlike the increase in number of urban components in most of the States, number of rural components declined in a majority of the States and Union Territories. This trend was most explicit in Pondicherry only where all the 18 rural components of 1971 were urbanised in 1981, thus, revealing a cent per cent urbanisation within the SUA. On the contrary, in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, number of rural components increased and this increase in most of the cases was due to addition of new SUAs in 1981.

3. Considering the changes in the percentage distribution of SUA's population into urban and rural components, it has been noted that as a result of a faster pace of population growth of the urban components and also due to urbanisation of rural components, the proportion of SUAs' population living in urban areas increased in 1981 in all the States and Union Territories except Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu. The decline in the proportion of urban population as noted in some of these States was primarily due to a relatively faster pace of population growth in the rural components around the large metropolises like Bombay in case of Maharashtra and also around capital cities of the smaller States and Union Territory. Whereas, in some States such as Gujarat, it was due to the formation of new SUAs in 1981. Thus, the proportion of SUAs' population living in urban areas was found to be above the national average (i.e., approximately 90 per cent) in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and also in a few other smaller States and Union Territories.

4. Changes in the percentage distribution of population among the urban and rural components which revealed a faster pace of urbanisation in some of the above mentioned States were due to differentials in the pace of population growth of these components. For instance, at the all India level, population living in the urban components revealed 46 per cent growth as against 15 per cent growth noted in case of population living in the rural components. Moreover, growth rate of all the 297 SUAs (excluding Assam) which continued during the decade revealed a 42 per cent population growth in case of urban components as against a merely 7 per cent growth recorded for the population of the rural components. This trend was noted in a number of States such as Andhra Pradash, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry, where the growth rates of urban population were higher than that of the national averages in both the cases i.e., for all the SUAs of 1971 and 1981 as well as for the SUAs of 1971 which continued in 1981. As compared to this, population of the rural components of the SUAs in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka (in case of continuing SUAs only) Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal registered a decline during the decade. This was of a higher order in Punjab where, rural population was depleted by more than 25 per cent during the decade. Further, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Goa, Daman & Diu rural population of the SUAs showed a considerably high

growth rate which was more than 30 per cent in all the cases. The maximum (214 per cent) was recorded in Nagaland followed by Gujarat and Maharashtra having more than 50 per cent growth in rural population during the decade. This faster pace of rural population growth in the major States was mostly due to the addition of new SUAs in 1981. Whereas, in the other remaining States and Union Territories, this could be due to the urbanising influence of the large urban centres on the surrounding rural areas resulting into a large scale migration from such areas to the urban areas within the SUAs.

5. An analysis of the progress of urban sprawl as attempted by considering changes in the number of urban and rural components of the SUAs during 1971-81 revealed that 214 new towns and 236 outgrowths were formed in 1981 within the limits of 297 SUAs which continued during the decade. Statewise distribution of these new urban components showed that the number of new urban components was the maximum in Karnataka (116) followed by West Bengal (108). A breakup of the new urban components indicated that the number of new towns was the maximum in West Bengal (49) whereas, the number of new outgrowths was the maximum in Karnataka (103).

6. As opposed to the growth of a number of new towns and outgrowths, only 31 urban components (7 towns and 24 outgrowths) of 1971 were declassified in 1981. Apart from these, 49 towns and 118 outgrowths were merged with other urban components of the SUAs in 1981. Bihar, Kerala and Tamil Nadu accounted for all the declassified towns whereas, all the declassified outgrowths were from Madhya Pradesh only. Similarly, only 2 States (Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) and 3 States (Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Tripura) accounted for two-third of the merged towns and nine-tenth of the merged outgrowths of India.

7. The extent of urban sprawl, as noted above was mostly due to urbanisation of the rural components. It has been observed in this regard that in all, 379 villages i.e., approximately 5 per cent of the total rural components of 1971 were wholly transformed into urban and these accounted for 185 new towns and 188 outgrowths. Number of villages formed into new towns was the largest in West Bengal (40) followed by Kerala (26) and Delhi (23). As against this, in some of the States and Union Territories (including Punjab and Rajasthan among the major States) none of the village was formed into a new town. Further, the number of villages formed into new outgrowths was the maximum (97) in Karnataka followed by West Bengal (51). In half of the remaining States and Union Territories, however, not a single village was treated as a new outgrowth. Besides the merger of entire villages, a number of villages were partly converted into new towns and outgrowths in 1981. Total number of such villages at the all India level, however, could not be ascertained due to non-availability of the requisite information in few States. Further, 460 villages were wholly merged with the existing urban components of the SUAs in 1981 and number of such villages was the largest in Madhya Pradesh (84). Moreover, 134 villages were partly merged with the other urban components of the SUAs and more than half of these were from Uttar Pradesh alone.

8. 18 new towns and 19 outgrowths were formed from the respective number of villages which were lying outside the limits of the SUAs in 1971. Besides this, 41 urban (37 towns 4 OGs) and 416 rural components were included afresh on account of those 28 SUAs which were identified for the first time in 1981. More than half of these urban components were lying in 3 States only. These are Tamil Nadu (11), Maharashtra (8) and Gujarat (7). Similarly, more than half of the rural components were situated in Bihar (126) and Karnataka (113) only.

9. The progress in urban sprawl, as viewed by considering differentials in the pace of urban population growth and resultant patterns of urban population re-distribution within the SUAs, indicated that the core cities/towns of the SUAs (which were initially identified in 1971) registered less than 40 per cent growth during 1971-81. Further, the other urban components of these SUAs revealed 62 per cent growth. Among the urban constituents, outgrowths recorded the most rapid growth (167 per cent) and the other towns recorded 57 per cent growth during the decade. This trend of a faster growth of the other urban constituents than the core cities/towns of the SUAs was observed in a majority of the States. It, thus, indicated to a faster pace of urban sprawl within the SUAs. This trend was more pronounced in Kerala where, other components registered 192 per cent growth as against less than 15 per cent noted for the core cities/towns of the SUAs. An opposite trend i.e., a comparatively higher extent of growth in the core cities/towns than that of the other constituent towns and outgrowths of the SUAs was noted in some States. In Punjab for example, this was most conspicuous as the core cities/towns recorded 47 per cent growth and the other constituent towns/outgrowths showed a 34 per cent decline in their population. Besides Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also revealed a similar trend and this was mostly due to the merger of a large number of other components with the core cities/towns. Whereas, in some of the remaining States, namely, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, this trend could be due to a slower pace of urbanisation within the SUAs of the respective States.

10. As a result of the emergence and growth of new as well as existing urban components within the SUAs, the percentage of SUAs' urban population living in the core cities/towns declined to certain extent and that of the other constituent towns and outgrowths increased during the decade. At the State-level, the proportion of SUAs' urban population living in the other urban components increased in a majority of States and Union Territories. This increase was 50 per cent and more in some of the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala as well as in Union Territory of Delhi. The maximum was noted in Kerala where, it increased from 14 per cent to 31 per cent. On the contrary, in some of the remaining States namely, Bihar,

Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry, this proportion showed a decline. However, except Tripura where, not a single person was enumerated in 1981 in the other constituent towns and outgrowths as against 41 per cent enumerated in the preceding Census, in no other State this decline was rather significant. This growth in concentration of urban population in the core city/town as noted in Tripura as well as in a few other States was entirely due to the merger of existing urban components with the core cities/towns. Size class differentials in the percentage distribution of the SUAs' urban population revealed a comparatively higher extent of urban sprawl in the other constituent towns of SUAs classified under last 2 size classes i.e., one comprising core city with a population varying from 1 lakh to 5 lakhs and another comprising core towns each having less than 1 lakh population. As against this, the percentage share of SUAs urban population in the outgrowths showed a gradual increase in it along with an increase in the population size of the core city/town. At the State level, the percentage of SUAs' urban population living in the core city with 1 million and more population declined in all the States and Union Territories having such SUAs thereby, showing an increase in the extent of urban sprawl.

11. An examination of the Primary Census Abstracts' data of the SUAs provided some insight into the population structure of the SUAs and their urban-rural components. For example, out of five basic population characteristics derived from such data, three, namely, density, literacy rate and proportion of workers in the non-agricultural activities were higher for the SUAs when compared to that of the country as a whole. The remaining two, i.e., sex ratio, (proportion of female per thousand males) and work participation rate, were on lower side in case of SUAs than those noted for the total population of the country. More or less similar type of differences in these characteristics have been noted between urban and rural components of the SUAs. Within the urban components, the core cities/towns had a considerably higher density than the other urban constituents i.e., towns and outgrowths except Haryana. Apart from these, the sex ratio and proportion of workers in the non-agricultural activities were also higher in the core cities/towns but the differences in these characteristics between the core cities/towns and other constituents towns/outgrowths were not very significant. Of the remaining two characteristics, literacy rate was practically the same for both types of urban components whereas, the work participation rate was slightly lower in the former category than that noted for the latter.

12. Among the States and UTs, SUAs revealed a higher density than the density computed for total population of all the States and Union Territories except Chandigarh. Further, amongst the urban components, it was higher for the core cities/towns than that of the other constituents in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana. It is, thus, explicit that the other urban components i.e., neighbouring towns and outgrowths are less congested than the core cities/towns. Further, the surrounding rural areas showed a relatively higher degree of population concentration than the entire rural population of the States and Union Territories thereby, revealing the urbanising impact of the cities and large towns on the surrounding rural areas.

13. Sex composition showed a relatively large amount of deficit of females in the SUAs' population than that noted for the total population in most of the States and Union Territories. Within the SUAs, sex ratio of the population living in urban components was less than that of the rural components in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana, Kerala, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu. Further, within the urban components, as expected, the core cities/towns had a higher sex ratio than the other urban components in a large number of States. Outstanding among these were Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal on the other hand, showed a very high sex ratio for the other constituent towns and outgrowths as against core cities and towns. Apart from these, a few other major States such as Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan and West Bengal also revealed this tendency.

14. Literacy levels of the SUAs total, urban and rural population were higher than the corresponding population of all the States and Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland where, literacy rates of the urban components of the SUAs were slightly lower than those of the entire urban population on the one hand and Delhi on the other, where rural components of the SUA had lower literacy level than that of the entire rural areas of the Union Territory. Within the SUAs, urban components, as expected had a higher literacy rate than their rural counterparts in all the States and Union Territories. Moreover, in Rajasthan, the literacy rates of the urban components were more than double in comparison to the literacy rates of the rural components. Whereas, in Kerala and Nagaland, these two rates were very close to each other. It has also been noted that among the urban components, literacy rates of the core cities/towns were higher in comparison to those noted for the other constituent towns and outgrowths in a majority of the States and Union Territories.

15. The fourth population characteristic, namely, the work participation rate (i.e., the percentage of main workers w.r.t.. total population) of the SUAs varied from 25 per cent to 33 per cent in all the States and Union Territories except a few smaller States and Union Territories. Further, the work participation rates of the urban components were lower and those of the rural components were higher than the work participation rates of the SUAs as a whole in all the States and Union Territories except Meghalaya, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi. Moreover, in some of the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, the work participation rates of the rural population were 10 per cent point and more higher than the work participation rates of the urban areas. Among the urban

components, this rate was higher for the other constituent towns and outgrowths in comparison to those of the core cities/towns in a majority of the States. As regards the disparities in the work participation rates of the SUAs and all areas of the respective state, it is noticed that in a majority of the States and Union Territories, the work participation rate for the SUAs was less as compared to that of the total population. On the contrary, in some States such as Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, West Bengal and Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu, the SUAs revealed a high participation rate than that of the total population of the respective State and Union Territory. Further, while the work participation rates of urban components of SUAs were very close to those of the entire urban population, the same in case of rural components showed an opposite trend.

16. The last characteristic namely, the proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural sector in the SUAs was found to be more than four-fifth in the SUAs in all the States and Union Territories. Within the SUAs more than 90 per cent of the urban workers in all the States and Union Territories were engaged in such activities. A break up of the urban components of the SUAs indicated that the core cities/towns had a higher proportion of workers engaged in such activities than that noted for the other urban components i.e., towns and outgrowths in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. In case of rural components, this proportion was lower than the urban components in all the States and Union Territories and it varied from less than 40 per cent in Bihar to more than 75 per cent in Kerala among the major States. Further, a comparison of the proportion of workers in the non-agricultural activities in the SUAs with that of the entire population of the States/Union Territories revealed sizeable differentials in case of total and rural population of the two categories. As against this, the urban population of the SUAs and the urban population of the States revealed smaller magnitude of differentials in it in all the major States.

17. To sum up, the pace of rural-urban transformation within the SUAs has remained slower than that was stipulated at the time of formation of SUAs in 1971. As against the entire rural tract lying within the ambit of SUAs which was supposed to be fully urbanised in the course of next 2-3 decades, the relevant data from 1981 Census indicated that only one-tenth of the rural components of the SUAs which were initially identified in 1971 have been completely urbanised during the decade. Similarly, growth in the extent of urban sprawl as reflected through the patterns of urban population redistribution within the SUAs did not indicate any appreciable drift of population from core cities/towns to other constituents i.e., towns and outgrowths. Further, the analysis of data on certain population characteristics indicates a relatively large extent of population concentration, a better literacy rate and a higher proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural sector, a lower proportion of females than the males and a low proportion of workers in case of the core cities/towns than other constituent towns, outgrowths as well as rural components of SUAs. However the differentials between the total, urban and rural population of the SUAs, on the one hand, and entire country or State on the other, are quite explicit in case of rural areas only. In other words, the urbanising influence of the cities and large towns is comparatively more visible on the surrounding rural areas than the urban areas which are part of the Standard Urban Areas.

APPENDIX TABLES

1. Number and Population of New Standard Urban Areas and their Constituents in 1981.
2. Changes in the number of Urban Components of the SUAs in India during 1971-1981.
3. Changes in the number of Rural Components of the SUAs in India during 1971-1981.
4. Number, Area and Population of the SUAs in 1971 & 1981 and their Selected Population Characteristics in 1981.

Appendix Table 1 : Number and Population of New Standard Urban Areas and their Constituents in 1981

Sl. No.	India/State	S.U.As.		Urban Components				Rural Components		Name of New SUAs
				Towns		Outgrowths				
		No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**28**	**3,448,585**	**37**	**2,622,407 (76.04)**	**4**	**8,571 (0.25)**	**416**	**817,607 (23.71)**	..
I.	Andhra Pradesh	2	219,834	2	184,059 (83.73)	..	..	10	35,775 (16.27)	1. Khammam 2. Ongole
II.	Bihar	2	555,078	4	352,730 (63.55)	..	..	126	202,348 (36.45)	1. Bettiah 2. Bokaro Steel City
III.	Gujarat	4	630,225	5	383,065 (60.78)	2	596 (0.10)	59	246,564 (39.12)	1. Kalol 2. Mehsana 3. Godhra 4. Nadiad
IV.	Karnataka	4	442,330	4	325,255 (73.53)	..	..	113	117,075 (26.47)	1. Bidar 2. Chitradirga 3. Hassan 4. Mandya
V.	Maharashtra	8	741,964	8	680,095 (91.66)	..	..	42	61,869 (8.34)	1. Latur 2. Parbhani 3. Barsi 4. Gondia 5. Amalner 6. Nandurbar 7. Pandharpur 8. Wardha
VI.	Tamil Nadu	5	569,045	11	435,347 (76.50)	..	..	33	133,698 (23.50)	1. Valparai 2. Vaniyambadi 3. Ambur 4. Kadayanallur 5. Neyveli
VII.	Uttar Pradesh	2	172,144	2	157,210 (91.32)	..	..	10	14,934 (8.68)	1. Banda 2. Fatehpur
VIII.	West Bengal	1	117,965	1	104,646 (88.71)	2	7,975 (6.76)	3	5,344 (4.53)	1. Balurghat

NOTE : Figures within parentheses indicate to percentage of S.U.As' total population living within the urban and rural constituents.

Appendix Table 2 : Changes in the number of Urban Components of the S.U.As in India during 1971-81

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Number of Urban components in 1971			Number of Urban components in 1981			Number of New Towns and OGs added in 1981			Number of Towns and OGs declassified in 1981			Number of towns and OGs of 1971 merged in 1981			No. of Towns declas-sified as OGs	No. of OGs became Towns
		Total	Towns	OGs	Total	Towns	OGs	Total	Towns	OGs	Total	Towns	OGs	Total	Towns	OGs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	INDIA	**1038**	**817**	**271**	**1353**	**990**	**363**	**449+15**	**214+12**	**235+3**	**31**	**7**	**24**	**167**	**49**	**118**	**4**	**2**
	States																	
1	Andhra Pradesh	57	56	1	75	62	13	19	8	11	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
2	Bihar	60	58	2	63	59	4	6+2	5+1	1+1	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..
3	Gujarat	56	40	16	95	66	29	41+2	26+2	15	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..
4	Haryana	17	17	..	19	18	1	3+1	2+1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Jammu & Kashmir	12	5	7	19	5	14	9	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
7	Karnataka	36	36	..	154	50	104	116+2	13+1	103+1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kerala	28	28	..	54	49	5	28+1	25+1	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	..
9	Madhya Pradesh	176	36	140	99*	40	59*	7	4	3	24	..	24	59	2	57	..	2
10	Maharashtra	54	54	..	73	71	2	19	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Manipur	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Meghalaya	4	4	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nagaland	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Orissa	16	13	3	20	14	6	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Punjab	78	18	60	37	16	21	1	..	1	..	..	..	42	2	40	..	..
16	Rajasthan	22	18	4	20	18	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..
17	Tamil Nadu	211	211	..	200	200	..	13	13	..	1	1	..	23	23	..	..	..
18	Tripura	15	1	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..
19	Uttar Pradesh	90	82	8	124	97	27	36	17	19	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
20	West Bengal	131	131	..	232	172	60	108+5	49+5	59	..	..	..	12	12	..	1	..
	Union Territories																	
21	Chandigarh	1	1	..	8	5	3	5+2	3+1	2+1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Delhi	3	3	..	30	30	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Goa, Daman & Diu	13	3	10	15	3	12	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Pondicherry	3	3	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..

NOTE : *Bihar :* One town Mongo carved out from Jamsedpur. (2) Katihar including Railway Colony was one unit in 1971 but now Railway colony is separately given as OG in 1981.

Gujarat : Two towns Fertilizer Nagar and Jawahar Nagar of 1971 included as were left out in 1971.

Haryana : One New Town Ambala Sadar carved out from Ambala.

Karnataka : 1. One Shahpur OG uninhabited. 2. One Town B.E.M.L. Nagar carved out from K.G.F.

Kerala : One town Olavannur of 1971 has been added in Calicut due to formating of U.A.

Madhya Pradesh : One OG Kalua Khurd was wrongly included, hence it has been deleted in 1981.

West Bengal : 1. Barsat 2. Dakshin Dhapradha 3. Domjur towns have been included which were left out in 1971 and are included. 4. Bally carved out from Howrah M.Corp. 5. Kharagpur Rly. Settlement carved out from the Kharagpur Rly. City.

Chandigarh : One town Manimajara left out in 1971 has been included. 1 OG (Manimajra) carved out of Manimajra town which was left out in 1971.

Appendix Table 3 : Changes in the number of Rural Components of the S.U.As in India during 1971-81

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory*	Rural components		Number of rural components of 1971 changed into urban during 1971-81				Percentage of rural components of 1971 change into Urban during 1971-81				Rural components left out declassified towns and the bifurcated villages
		1971	Continued in 1981	Total	Merged with existing towns/ outgrowths	Formed into new		Total	Merged with existing towns/ outgrowths	Formed into new		
						Towns	Outgrowths			Towns	Outgrowths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INDIA	**7,730@**	**6,891****	**839**	**460**	**187**	**192**	**10.85**	**5.95**	**2.42**	**2.48**	**178**
	States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345	316	29	10	8	11	8.41	2.90	2.32	3.19	19
2.	Bihar	854	800	54	48	5	1	6.32	5.62	0.58	0.12	9
3.	Gujarat	186	143	43	14	19	10	23.12	7.53	10.21	5.38	17
4.	Haryana	173	153	20	18	2	..	11.56	10.40	1.16	..	8
5.	Himachal Pradesh	208	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	169	126	43	34	..	9	25.44	20.12	..	5.32	1
7.	Karnataka	469	348	121	14	10	97	25.80	2.99	2.13	20.68	11
8.	Kerala	76	46	30	3	26	1	39.47	3.95	34.21	1.31	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	317@	230	87	84	3	..	27.53	26.58	0.95	..	12
10.	Maharashtra	300	274	26	6	17	3	8.67	2.00	5.67	1.00	48
11.	Manipur	85	75	10	9	1	..	11.77	10.59	1.18	..	3
12.	Meghalaya	9	7	2	..	2	..	22.22	..	22.22	..	2
13.	Nagaland	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Orissa	280	268	12	7	1	4	4.29	2.50	0.36	1.43	1
15.	Punjab	204	160	44	44	..	..	21.57	21.57	..	..	..
16.	Rajasthan	239	197	42	42	..	..	17.57	17.57	..	..	..
17.	Tamil Nadu	673	641	32	18	14	..	4.75	2.67	2.08	..	16
18.	Tripura	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2,070@	2,012	58	42	15	1	2.80	2.03	0.72	0.05	16
20.	West Bengal	812	675	137	45	40	52	16.87	5.54	4.93		
	Union Territories											
21.	Chandigarh	56	50	6	4	1	1	10.72	7.14	1.79	1.79	
22.	Delhi	149	126	23	..	23	..	15.44	..	15.44	..	
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10	8	2	..	..	2	20.00	..	..	20.00	
24.	Pondicherry	18	..	18	18	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	

*Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any S.U.A. in 1971.

**Number of rural components merged partly with the urban components in 1981 have been shown as continuing rural units in 1981.

@Excludes 7 rural components of 1971 of these 5 of Madhya Pradesh and 1 of Uttar Pradesh dropped in 1981 and these were included inadvertantly in the S.U.A. frame of 1971 and 1 rural component of Uttar Pradesh merged with another rural component in 1981.

Appendix Table 4 : Number, Area and Population of the SUAs in 1971 and 1981 and their Selected Population Characteristics in 1981

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq·Kms.)		Population		% Pop. Change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics, 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	ANDHRA PRADESH	**T**	**402(29)**	**422(31)**	**3501.44**	**3620.29**	**5,867,170**	**8,713,162**	**48.51**	**2,407**	**943**	**53.44**	**30.11**	**87.12**
		U	**57**	**77**	**1216.49**	**1367.97**	**5,251,180**	**7,882,090**	**50.10**	**5.762**	**943**	**55.24**	**29.22**	**92.35**
		R	**345**	**345**	**2284.95**	**2252.32**	**615,990**	**831,072**	**34.92**	**369**	**946**	**36.37**	**38.57**	**49.54**
1.	Srikakulam	T	12	10	66.93	63.27	64,934	85,753	32.06	1,355	977	49.60	30.96	69.51
		U	1	1	11.34	14.12	45,179	68,145	50.83	4,826	975	57.91	26.85	89.44
		R	11	9	55.59	49.15	19.755	17,608	—10.87	358	988	17.48	46.85	25.30
2.	Vizianagaram	T	10	10	47.15	46.87	109,217	145,631	33.34	3,107	989	48.36	28.85	90.91
		U	3	3	19.31	19.31	99,004	129,170	30.47	6,689	991	50.71	28.43	94.14
		R	7	7	27.84	27.56	10,213	16,461	61.18	597	979	29.89	32.12	68.70
3.	Anakappalle	T	5	5	40.90	58.04	82,388	103,107	25.15	1,776	1,007	44.74	32.91	67.28
		U	1	1	23.28	23.28	57,273	73,179	27.77	3,143	1,014	48.81	30.28	83.00
		R	4	4	17.62	34.76	25,115	29,928	19.16	861	991	34.77	39.35	43.29
4.	Visakhapatnam	T	18	18	194.11	196.69	394,294	659,508	67.26	3,353	935	54.93	26.70	97.07
		U	3	3	94.53	96.54	363,467	603,630	66.08	6,253	933	55.96	26.44	99.08
		R	15	15	99.58	100.15	30,827	55,878	81.26	558	952	43.88	29.52	77.59
5.	Kakinada	T	8	9	80.26	83.16	187,250	262,695	40.29	3,159	986	49.99	29.09	89.97
		U	1	3	30.51	49.71	164,200	240,973	46.76	4,848	987	51.83	28.64	94.49
		R	7	6	49.75	33.45	23,050	21,722	—5.76	649	971	29.57	34.06	47.75
6.	Rajamundry	T	9	9	91.12	91.15	243,303	331,804	36.37	3,640	969	54.85	31.60	88.66
		U	4	6	59.39	66.05	229,124	323,109	41.02	4,892	969	55.36	31.45	90.53
		R	5	3	31.73	25.10	14,179	8,695	—38.68	346	979	35.72	37.07	29.72
7.	Bheemavaram	T	5	5	53.25	53.25	77,978	120,177	54.12	2,257	945	44.45	34.40	64.62
		U	1	1	25·64	25 64	63,762	101,894	59.80	3,974	933	44.46	33.67	71.53
		R	4	4	27.61	27.61	14,216	18,283	28.61	662	1,010	43.84	38.48	30.94
8.	Eluru	T	9	9	65.95	66.04	143,590	191,407	33.30	2,898	1,000	54.78	31.01	82.88
		U	1	1	14.38	14.55	127,023	168,154	32.38	11,556	1,006	56.12	29.96	91.32
		R	8	8	51.57	51.49	16,567	23,253	40.36	452	953	45.15	38 62	35.52

9. Gudivada	T	9	9	32.59	40.75	66,317	86,447	30.35	2,121	985	56.08	32.74	76.27
	U	1	1	6.94	6.94	61,068	80,198	31.33	11,556	986	56.64	32.15	80.85
	R	8	8	25.65	33.81	5,249	6,249	19.05	185	971	48.84	40.33	29.48
10. Machlipatnam	T	7	7	64.96	65.91	121,684	151,259	24.30	2,295	978	59.46	30.33	79.84
	U	1	1	23.93	24.88	112,612	138,530	23.02	5,568	977	62.38	28.94	85.95
	R	6	6	41.03	41.03	9,072	12,729	40.31	310	993	27.65	45.43	37.56
11. Vijayawada	T	12	12	141.92	140.68	388,764	593,881	52.76	4,222	954	59.08	30.67	91.68
	U	4	7	78.74	94.94	362,234	567,550	56.68	5,978	955	59.69	30.20	94.19
	R	8	5	63.18	45.74	26,530	26,331	—0.75	576	946	45.92	40.65	51.54
12. Guntur	T	10	10	175.59	180.00	307,219	415,811	35.35	2,310	975	48.00	33.42	79.47
	U	1	1	30.01	30.01	269,991	367,699	36.19	12,253	976	49.96	31.55	89.73
	R	9	9	145.58	149.99	37,228	48,112	29.24	321	973	32.99	47.74	27.63
13. Tenali	T	7	7	64.15	63.95	127,837	146,852	14.87	2,293	987	54.22	32.40	71.24
	U	1	1	7.90	47.90	102,937	119,257	15.85	15,096	981	57.15	31.22	80.97
	R	6	6	56.25	56.05	24,900	27,595	10.82	492	1,012	41.58	37.46	36.18
14. Chirala	T	3	3	39.76	39.85	73,326	98,836	34.79	2,480	998	47.14	36.65	76.54
	U	1	2	5.26	28·92	54,487	95,365	75·02	3,298	998	47·42	36·45	77·90
	R	2	1	34.50	10.93	18,839	3,471	—81.58	318	999	39.59	42.29	44.28
15. Ongole*	T	..	5	..	60.55	..	100,680	..	1,663	924	56.33	28.72	89.99
	U	..	1	..	8.10	..	85,302	..	10,531	924	58.52	27.90	93.29
	R	..	4	..	52.45	..	15,378	..	293	923	44.18	33.26	74.65
16. Nellore	T	11	7	116.13	110.98	185,127	257,787	48.97	2,485	961	54.72	33.48	79.58
	U	2	2	23.86	54.67	150,436	257,478	71.15	4,710	960	56.11	32.79	83.79
	R	9	5	92.27	56.31	34,691	18,309	—47.22	325	982	35.24	43.21	34.66
17. Chittoor	T	10	10	55.07	55.07	80,324	112,526	40.09	2,043	952	58.55	30.02	81.48
	U	1	1	9.30	9.30	63,035	86,230	36.80	9,272	949	62.78	28.83	93.37
	R	9	9	45.77	45.77	17,289	26,296	52.10	575	965	44.67	33.93	48.36
18. Tirupati	T	12	19	154.21	124.86	98,839	161,669	63.57	1,295	934	57.58	29.44	82.03
	U	3	3	72.52	24.28	80,551	135,312	67.98	5,573	927	62.05	27.77	91.92
	R	9	16	81.69	100.58	18,288	26,357	44.12	262	971	34.64	38.06	45.01
19. Cuddappah	T	11	11	125.82	125.82	91,425	157,634	72.42	1,253	925	50.89	30.41	82.69
	U	1	1	6.84	6.84	66,195	103,125	55.79	15,077	929	54.24	28.75	95.79
	R	10	10	118.98	118.98	25,230	54,509	116.05	458	916	44.53	33.54	61.35
20. Prodattur	T	5	5	42.59	42.71	76,056	117,068	53.92	2,741	951	47.19	35.76	86.60
	U	1	1	7.12	7.12	70,822	107,070	51.18	15,038	951	49.02	34.50	90.09
	R	4	4	35.47	35.59	5,234	9,998	91.02	281	946	27.56	49.35	60.44

*New SUA of 1981.

T—Total; U—Urban; R—Rural.

NOTE : Figures within parenthesis relate to total number of SUAs

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21.	Anantpur	T	6	6	104.89	109.44	89,869	133.255	48.28	1,218	903	57.22	28.10	83.56
		U	1	1	18.78	16.35	80,069	119,531	49.28	7,311	912	59.71	26.67	93.78
		R	5	5	86.11	93.09	9,800	13,724	40.04	147	829	35.51	40.61	25.12
22.	Guntkal	T	3	3	115.57	115.46	71,174	89,200	25.33	773	943	50.80	28.36	74.03
		U	1	1	51.90	51.90	66,320	84,599	27.56	1,630	945	51.94	27.68	78.54
		R	2	2	63.67	63.56	4,854	4,601	—5.21	72	912	29.75	40.82	17.79
23.	Adoni	T	3	3	68.06	53.96	87,015	111,373	27.99	2,064	957	39.28	31.90	83.77
		U	1	1	30.12	30.12	85,311	108,939	27.70	3,617	958	39.45	31.67	85.08
		R	2	2	37.94	23,84	1,704	2,434	42.84	102	903	31.55	42.40	39.92
24.	Kurnoole	T	5	5	79.09	79.09	146,439	227,747	55.52	2,880	931	48.09	30.58	81.91
		U	1	1	15.02	15.02	136,710	206,362	50.95	13,739	931	49.39	29.43	87.13
		R	4	4	64.07	64.07	9,729	21,385	119.81	334	937	35.56	41.66	46.22
25.	Nandyal	T	3	3	56.46	58.34	66,232	92,358	39.45	1,583	969	46.87	33.61	69.58
		U	1	1	12.95	15.42	63,193	88,185	39.55	5,718	966	47.79	32.62	73.64
		R	2	2	43.51	42.92	3,039	4,173	37.31	97	963	27.53	54.35	18.08
26.	Mehbubnagar	T	7	7	94.06	76.78	621,385	100,511	61.11	1,309	920	52.64	29.09	77.24
		U	1	1	9.91	9.91	51,756	87,053	69.07	8,830	913	57.52	27.08	86.77
		R	6	6	84.15	66.87	10,629	13,008	22.38	195	965	19.81	42.63	36.52
27.	Hyderabad	T	177	185	877.33	914.88	1,952,438	2,812,834	44.07	3,075	919	56.17	28.93	34.36
		U	15	25	307.57	378.18	1,807,485	2,584,623	43.00	6,833	919	57.96	28.10	98.14
		R	162	160	569.76	536.70	144,953	228,211	57.44	425	917	35.88	38.31	62.96
28.	Nizamabad	T	9	9	82.80	82.80	127,237	199,647	56.91	2,411	948	41.47	34.87	78.89
		U	1	1	36.86	36.86	115,640	183,061	58.30	4,966	944	43.28	33.31	85.19
		R	8	8	45.94	45.94	11,597	16,586	43.02	361	999	21.45	52.03	34.35
29.	Warangal	T	11	9	191.99	163.19	242,588	359,534	48.21	2,203	936	50.31	28.92	88.17
		U	1	1	54.98	54.98	207,520	335,150	61 50	6,096	935	51.69	28.36	91.81
		R	10	8	137.01	108.21	35,068	24,384	—30.47	225	959	31.26	36.56	46.29
30.	Khammam'	T	..	7	..	84.47	..	119,154	..	1,410	925	52 56	30.75	82.65
		U	..	1	..	18.53	..	98,757	..	5,382	932	57.22	28.56	94.21
		R	..	6	..	65.94	..	20,397	..	309	991	29.98	41.34	44.38
31.	Kothagudam	T	5	5	178.73	172.28	101,921	149,017	46.21	865	956	46.08	26.47	81.26
		U	2	2	127.60	127.60	93,776	134,010	42.90	1,050	957	47.33	26.07	85.99
		R	3	3	51.13	44.68	8,145	15,007	84.25	336	950	34.90	30.07	44.70

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	TUR	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics, 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	BIHAR	**T**	**914(17)**	**1002(19)**	**2169·45**	**2883·86**	**3,992,454**	**6,317,815**	**58.24**	**2,191**	**830**	**50.96**	**26.25**	**80.01**
		U	**60**	**67**	**933·32**	**1257.52**	**3,219,258**	**5,215,290**	**62.00**	**4,147**	**819**	**55.52**	**25.62**	**90.09**
		R	**854**	**935**	**1236.13**	**1626.34**	**773,196**	**1,102,525**	**42.59**	**678**	**886**	**29.39**	**29.25**	**38·28**
1.	Patna Dinapur	T	81	69	202.28	185.53	680,559	1,048,861	54.12	5,653	821	55.68	26.15	83.41
		U	7	8	102.13	117.14	590,785	974,316	64.92	8,318	817	57.60	25.85	87.54
		R	74	61	100.15	68.39	89,774	74,545	16.96	1,090	875	30.58	30.03	36.94
2.	Bihar	T	55	55	89.32	89.32	152,634	218,183	42.95	2,443	900	45.60	25.58	59.21
		U	1	1	19.34	19.34	100,046	151,343	51.27	7,825	894	52.60	23.17	81.11
		R	54	54	69.98	69.98	52,588	66,840	27.10	955	915	29.75	31.06	22.16
3.	Gaya	T	49	45	128.49	129.43	234,804	323,728	37.87	2,501	863	50.39	26.74	74.36
		U	2	2	39.60	48.20	186,852	262,799	40.65	5,452	870	54.46	24.46	85.89
		R	47	43	88.89	81.23	47,952	60,929	27.06	750	832	32.81	36.61	41.37
4.	Arrah	T	24	24	66.10	66.19	116,498	154,368	32.51	2,335	867	50.96	23.06	70.56
		U	1	1	30.97	30.97	92,919	125,111	34.65	4,040	854	55.88	22.80	82.26
		R	23	23	35.13	35.13	23,579	29,257	24.08	833	927	29.92	24.16	23.37
5.	Chapra	T	46	46	89.46	89.46	137,445	181,497	32.05	2,029	898	41.21	24.17	55.58
		U	2	2	29.44	29.44	98,401	132,018	34.16	4,484	874	46.83	23.47	69.72
		R	44	44	60.02	60.02	39,044	49,479	26.73	824	963	26.23	26.02	21.25
6.	Bettiah*	T	..	44	..	146.19	..	165,697	..	1,133	884	36.02	27.73	47.11
		U	..	2	..	15.12	..	88,250	..	5,837	876	49.81	24.78	82.77
		R	..	42	..	131.07	..	77,447	..	591	892	20.31	31.09	14.71
7.	Muzaffarpur	T	77	77	103.44	103.44	196,476	284,087	44.59	2,746	830	49.28	26.04	74.68
		U	1	1	15.57	15.57	126,379	190,416	50.67	12,230	803	59.94	24.65	94.88
		R	76	76	87.87	87.87	70,097	93,671	33.63	1,066	886	27.62	28.87	39.62
8.	Begusarai (Teghra)	T	114	114	164.31	165.42	201,095	287,906	43.17	1,740	895	33.35	25.78	48.16
		U	4	4	36.21	36.85	105,833	154,051	45.56	4,180	881	44.45	25.01	66.32
		R	110	110	128.10	128.57	95,262	133,855	40.51	1,041	911	31.34	26.68	28.58
9.	Darbhanga	T	37	37	44.51	45.10	152,067	201,694	32.63	4,472	881	47.97	23.11	85.57
		U	1	1	19.18	19.18	132,059	176,301	33.50	9,192	872	51.20	22.70	93.39
		R	36	36	25.33	25.92	20,008	25,393	26.91	980	946	18.47	36.68	38·08

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10. Purnea	T	38	38	204.51	204.47	121,778	174,133	42.99	852	854	37.32	31.89	47.29
	U	2	2	59.70	60.26	71,311	109,875	54.08	1,807	820	48.34	29.08	59.17
	R	36	36	144.81	144.21	50,467	64,258	27.33	446	914	18.47	36.68	17.61
11. Katihar	T	13	14	51.91	57.24	93,357	134,968	44.57	2,358	815	48.18	27.33	77.41
	U	1	2	16.56	24.54	80,121	122,005	52.28	4,972	801	51.66	26.54	87.27
	R	12	12	35.35	32.70	13,236	12,963	—2.06	396	961	15.41	34.74	6.51
12. Munger	T	69	69	73.38	73.38	203,817	252,218	23.75	3,437	857	53.91	21.63	80.44
	U	2	2	28.15	28.15	164,205	207,616	26.44	7,375	854	56.84	21.32	89.58
	R	67	67	45.23	45.23	39,612	44,602	12.60	986	870	40.30	23.04	41.04
13. Bhagalpur	T	86	86	67.85	67.85	218,618	290,614	32.93	4,283	847	50.18	24.07	80.05
	U	1	1	30.17	30.17	172,202	225,062	30.70	7,460	837	54.61	23.54	89.17
	R	85	85	37.68	37.68	46,416	65,552	41.23	1,740	879	34.96	25.90	55.72
14. Dhanbad	T	59	61	252.36	353.08	508,677	747,210	46.89	2,952	733	48.71	29.05	97.75
	U	18	19	207.39	207.53	460,365	685,240	48.85	3,302	735	49.81	28.95	98.19
	R	41	42	44.97	45.55	48,312	61,970	28.27	1,360	714	36.58	30.20	93.01
15. Kumardhubi	T	34	34	63.14	63.14	79,693	116,243	45.86	1,841	782	45.11	29.52	93.27
	U	5	6	25.66	28.19	54,518	83,427	53.03	2,959	773	51.22	28.50	96.43
	R	29	28	37.58	34.95	25,175	32,816	30.35	939	805	29.58	32.13	86.15
16. Bokaro Steel City	T	..	86	..	563.81	..	389,381	..	691	799	45.65	28.14	72.60
	U	..	2	..	187.74	..	264,480	..	1,409	746	55.16	28.53	92.51
	R	..	84	..	376.07	..	124,901	..	332	923	25.50	27.32	28.58
17. Hazaribagh	T	1	1	26.34	26.35	54,818	80,155	46.22	3,042	862	62.25	23.23	96.80
	U	1	1	26.34	36.35	54,818	80,155	46.22	3,042	862	62.25	23.23	96.80
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ranchi	T	83	53	329.57	342.07	360,925	547,619	51.73	1,601	828	60.58	26.41	88.90
	U	5	2	102.01	182.09	272,298	502,771	84.64	2,761	823	63.13	26.07	92.90
	R	78	51	227.56	159.98	88,627	44,848	—49.40	280	889	31.96	30.27	50.27
19. Jamshedpur	T	48	49	212.48	212.48	479,193	719,253	50.10	3,385	845	59.11	25.08	95.90
	U	6	8	145.00	150.69	456,146	680,054	49.09	4,513	842	60.13	24.86	97.17
	R	42	41	67.48	61.79	23,047	39,199	70.08	634	911	41.53	29.02	77.02

Appendix Table 4—*Conta.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. Change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	GUJARAT	**T**	**242(20)**	**321(24)**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**4,965,334**	**7,317,531**	**57.43**	..	**891**	**61.13**	**29.32**	**92.24**
		U	**56**	**102**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**4,529,535**	**7,087,713**	**56.47**	..	**839**	**62.43**	**29.05**	**97.07**
		R	**186**	**219**	**1278.19**	**2090.25**	**436,143**	**729,313**	**67.33**	**349**	**904**	**48.53**	**31.89**	**49.50**
1.	Jam Nagar	T	15	15	N.A.	N.A.	244,539	330,199	35.05	..	917	55.23	29.03	94.73
		U	5	7	N.A.	N.A.	227,640	317,362	39.41	..	916	56.19	28.84	96.44
		R	10	8	72.71	120.74	16,869	12,837	—23.90	106	942	32.69	34.92	59.74
2.	Dhoraji	T	3	3	N.A.	N.A.	62,057	80,692	30.03	..	991	57.81	23.00	70.32
		U	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	60,080	77,716	29.35	..	1,001	57.98	27.45	73.62
		R	1	1	12.32	65.66	1,977	2,976	50.53	45	764	53.56	42.47	14.72
3.	Condal	T	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	55,329	66,818	20.76	..	961	62.25	26.71	85.15
		U	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	55,329	66,818	20.76	..	961	62.25	26.71	85.15
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Morvi	T	8	8	76.97	77.00	72,698	90,943	25.10	1,181	936	55.24	27.93	90. 0
		U	1	1	8.62	8.62	60,976	73,327	20.26	8,507	938	61.08	26.99	98.90
		R	7	7	68.35	68.38	11,722	17,616	50.28	258	926	30.96	31.84	58.73
5.	Rajkot	T	10	12	150.57	173.62	312,616	468,279	49.79	2,697	921	63.34	27.49	96.75
		U	1	1	60.15	69.00	300,612	445,076	48.06	6,450	925	64.17	27.28	98.75
		R	9	11	90.42	104.62	12,004	23,203	93.29	222	851	47.41	31.33	71.82
6.	Surendra Nagar	T	3	4	55.62	N.A.	101,255	134,648	32.98	..	937	60.13	27.40	91.89
		U	2	3	32.60	N.A.	97,251	130,602	34.29	..	939	60.66	27.41	92.67
		R	1	1	23.02	89.29	4,004	4,046	1.05	45	863	43.20	26.99	66.48
7.	Bhav Nagar	T	11	11	N.A.	N.A.	249,559	339,067	35.87	..	928	58.87	27.16	95.20
		U	3	3	N.A.	N.A.	232,496	316,845	36.28	..	926	60.17	26.90	98.34
		R	8	8	117.83	118.00	17,063	22,222	30.24	188	958	40.33	30.88	56.19
8.	Junagadh	T	6	6	N.A.	N.A.	103,445	132,759	28.34	..	936	63.78	26.10	94.28
		U	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	95,900	120,416	25.56	..	938	64.66	25.77	98.39
		R	4	4	15.10	21.74	7,545	12,343	63.59	568	911	55.18	29.34	59.16
9.	Patan Veraval	T	3	5	42.80	58.14	77,042	111,796	45.11	1,923	951	43.10	26.65	84.25
		U	2	2	37.68	38.40	75,520	105,307	39.44	2,742	953	44.68	26.40	89.24
		R	1	3	5.12	19.74	1,522	6,489	326.35	329	919	17.34	30.81	14.81
10.	Porbandar	T	7	8	97.08	102.00	119,342	151,795	27.19	1,488	961	59.21	26.57	94.09
		U	2	2	27.67	30.06	106,727	133,307	24.90	4,435	950	61.54	25.90	98.49
		R	5	6	69.41	71.94	12,615	18,483	46.56	257	1,045	42.42	31.40	67.89
11.	Bhuj	T	3	13	N.A.	N.A.	54,221	72,760	34.19	..	904	61.47	30.82	97.85
		U	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	52,861	70,211	32.82	..	898	62.07	31.04	98.48
		R	1	1	11.17	129.46	1,360	2,549	87.43	20	1,071	45.00	24.68	76.15

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12.	*Kalol	T	..	5	..	58.60	..	88,959	..	1,518	892	55.91	27.29	87.28
		U	..	1	..	17.23	..	69,946	..	4,060	890	59.53	26.12	97.37
		R	..	4	..	41.37	..	19,013	..	460	900	42.57	31.58	56.56
13.	*Mahesana	T	..	15	..	N.A.	..	97,074	..	..	927	59.91	26.94	81.87
		U	..	2	..	N.A.	..	73,024	..	..	921	62.57	25.90	95 64
		R	..	13	..	76.08	..	24,050	..	316	948	51.84	30.10	45.91
14.	Patan	T	3	7	20.49	77.57	66,138	83,908	26.87	1,082	936	56.56	27 64	82.86
		U	1	1	13.68	13.62	64,519	79,196	22.75	5,815	937	58.69	27.27	87.36
		R	2	6	6.81	63.95	1,619	4,712	191.04	74	915	20.73	33.81	21.78
15.	Anand	T	12	13	126.79	126.78	138,022	187,177	35.61	1,476	887	61.65	29.17	97.54
		U	2	3	23.43	24.64	74,664	104,032	39.33	4,222	868	65.99	27.28	99.07
		R	10	10	103.36	102.14	63,358	83,145	31.23	814	911	56.23	31.53	66.74
16.	Ahmadabad	T	65	73	N.A.	N.A.	1,874, 425	2,673,118	42.61	..	870	62.65	28.83	70.11
		U	16	33	N.A.	N.A.	1,760,950	2,557,560	45.24	..	869	63.33	28.71	93.14
		R	49	40	336.50	342.15	113,475	115.558	1.84	338	886	47.51	31.52	45.18
17.	Khambhat	T	3	4	80.24	80.24	..	79,339	..	989	942	60.42	28.90	91.38
		U	1	1	69.24	69.24	..	68,791	..	994	949	61.51	28.69	95.45
		R	2	3	11.00	11.00	..	10,548	..	959	902	53.32	30.28	66.19
18.	*Nadiad	T	..	42	..	321.00	..	353,977	..	1,103	916	57.34	29.33	55.25
		U	..	2	..	40.03	..	154,463	..	3,859	920	65.85	27 34	93.65
		R	..	40	..	280.97	..	199,514	..	710	913	50.76	30.87	28.92
19.	Dohad	T	5	5	N.A.	N.A.	71,624	85,600	19.51	..	960	59.61	25.85	83.74
		U	3	3	N.A.	N.A.	69,224	82,256	18.83	..	963	60.99	25.70	86.55
		R	2	2	6.29	28.03	2,400	3,344	39.33	119	877	25.72	29.61	23.84
20.	*Godhra	T	..	4	..	N.A.	..	90,215	..	..	929	59.77	26.05	91.27
		U	..	2	..	N.A.	..	86,228	..	..	928	61.07	25.90	94.80
		R	..	2	..	14.98	..	3,987	..	266	955	31.48	29 24	23.67
21.	Vadodara	T	43	39	N.A.	335.56	575,906	894,421	55.31	2,665	886	66.08	29.74	90.90
		U	2	8	N.A.	141.28	467,487	789,575	68.90	5,589	888	68.28	29.20	96.60
		R	41	31	231.14	194.28	108,419	104,846	—3.30	540	873	49.50	33.81	53.84
22.	Bharuch	T	10	11	N.A.	N.A.	97,459	120,185	23.32	..	919	62 54	29.71	95.45
		U	2	5	N.A.	N.A.	92,251	112,524	21.98	..	921	63 03	29 53	98 28
		R	8	6	27.05	29.91	5,208	7,661	47.10	256	893	55.20	32.36	57.44
23.	Surat	T	21	16	97.86	N.A.	528,063	934,193	76.91	..	839	59.38	34.37	97.36
		U	3	11	49.37	N.A.	493,001	923,865	87.40	..	840	59.50	34.31	97.64
		R	18	5	48.49	10.78	35,062	10,328	—70.54	958	791	48.97	39.69	75.75
24.	Navsari	T	9	10	40.17	40.51	92,515	149,609	61.71	3,693	859	61.04	33.91	91.60
		U	2	3	18.07	21.75	80,101	129,266	61.38	5,943	852	62.20	33.31	96.02
		R	7	7	22.10	18.76	12,414	20,343	63.87	1,084	906	53.73	37.72	66.86

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	TUR	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. Change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				% of non-agricultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	HARYANA	**T**	**190 (11)**	**180 (11)**	**922.56**	**1,045.14**	**1,282,959**	**1,868,657**	**45 65**	**1,788**	**834**	**57.44**	**29 72**	**90.26**
		U	**17**	**19**	**232.11**	**455.01**	**1,042,007**	**1,653,837**	**58.72**	**3,625**	**837**	**59.78**	**29 74**	**95 33**
		R	**173**	**161**	**690.45**	**590.13**	**240,952**	**214,820**	**—10.85**	**364**	**816**	**39.46**	**29.57**	**51.01**
1.	Ambala	T	32	33	119.50	119.24	224,354	266,430	18.75	2,234	920	61.59	27.39	92.80
		U	2	4	44.96	56.66	186,126	233,110	25.24	4,114	933	63.66	27 08	97.52
		R	30	29	74.54	62.58	38,228	33,320	—12.84	532	835	47.14	29 58	62.56
2.	Yamuna Nagar/Jagadhri	T	43	46	133.75	122.00	152,186	208,902	37.27	1,712	834	57.12	30.04	89.44
		U	4	4	44.99	29.54	119,665	166,682	39.29	5,643	833	61.66	30.39	96.97
		R	39	42	88.76	92.46	32,521	42,220	29.82	457	839	39.22	28 66	57.95
3.	Karnal	T	13	15	76.01	85.18	102,419	147,348	47.87	1,730	866	56.54	30.08	85 ..
		U	1	1	18.57	22.10	92,784	132,107	42.38	5,978	869	59.49	30.17	91.85
		R	12	14	57.44	63.08	9,635	15,241	58.18	242	839	30.98	29.28	32.74
4.	Panipat	T	17	17	71.75	74.47	101,338	156,490	54.42	2,101	860	54.26	30 60	86.96
		U	1	1	7.77	20.82	87,981	137,927	56.77	6,625	868	56.87	30.37	94 86
		R	16	16	63.98	53.65	13,357	18,563	38.98	346	801	34.91	32.27	31.70
5.	Sonipat	T	27	27	106.39	107.98	98,867	143,689	45.34	1,331	833	55.47	28.62	81.37
		U	1	1	21.37	21.37	62,393	109,369	75.29	5,118	844	61.19	28.22	92 52
		R	26	26	85.02	86.61	36,474	34,320	—5·91	396	796	37.24	29.89	47.86
6.	Bahadurgarh	T	9	9	43.13	44.20	34,685	50,698	46.17	1,147	812	56.90	30.21	84.70
		U	1	1	1.30	9.00	25,812	37,488	45.23	4,165	850	59.62	28.13	91.89
		R	8	8	41.43	35.20	8,873	13,210	48.88	375	711	49.17	36.10	68.82
7.	Rohtak	T	6	6	55.47	62.63	134,933	175,300	29.92	2,799	865	61.38	26.65	93 61
		U	1	1	11.66	22.03	124,755	166,767	33.68	7,570	867	62.36	26.68	96.01
		R	5	5	43.81	40.60	10,178	8,533	—16.16	210	816	42.35	26.18	45.75
8.	Faridabad Complex Administration	T	19	1	105.57	178.24	170,143	330,864	94.46	1,856	740	57.00	33.92	95.82
		U	3	1	25.75	178.24	122,817	330,864	169.40	1,856	740	57.00	33.92	95.82
		R	16	..	79.82	..	47,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gurgaon	T	11	11	48.80	49.78	74,965	114,361	52.55	2,297	865	63.69	27.62	93.50
		U	1	2	15.33	24.13	57,151	100,877	76.51	4,181	869	65.59	27 95	96.40
		R	10	9	33.47	25.65	17,814	13,484	—24.31	526	837	49.47	25.19	69.41
10.	Bhiwani	T	6	6	62.33	77.94	81,821	113,006	38.11	1,450	838	51.76	28.31	89.37
		U	1	1	9.07	29.74	73,086	101,277	38.57	3,405	836	53.52	28.77	94.65
		R	5	5	53.26	48.20	8,735	11,729	34.28	243	856	36.50	24.36	35.53
11.	Hissar	T	7	9	99.86	123.48	107,248	161,569	50.65	1,308	804	53.02	29.96	86.41
		U	1	2	31.34	41.38	89,437	137,369	55.59	3,320	804	56.93	29.71	94.47
		R	6	7	68.52	82.10	17,811	24,200	35.87	295	808	30.81	31.38	43.13

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. Change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics, 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**T**	**211(1)**	**212(1)**	**152.38**	**153.35**	**77,775**	**100,836**	**29.65**	**658**	**712**	**68.23**	**40.58**	**86.46**
		U	**3**	**3**	**21.03**	**21.66**	**57,323**	**73,004**	**27.36**	**3,370**	**673**	**73.13**	**41.11**	**98.23**
		R	**208**	**209**	**131.35**	**131.69**	**20,452**	**27,832**	**36.08**	**211**	**824**	**55.37**	**39.19**	**54.07**
1.	Shimla	T	211	212	152.38	153.35	77,775	100,836	29.65	658	712	68.23	40.58	86.46
		U	3	3	21.03	21.66	57,323	73,004	27.36	3,370	673	73.13	41.11	98.23
		R	208	209	131.35	131.69	20,452	27,832	36.08	211	824	55.37	39.19	54.07

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq.Kms.)		Population		% Pop. Change 1971-81	Selected Pop. Characteristics, 1981				% of non agricultural Workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	**T**	**181 (2)**	**146 (2)**	**543.91**	**527 23**	**736,310**	**949,951**	**29.02**	**1,302**	**876**	**43.05**	**23 87**	**90.05**
		U	**12**	**19**	**174.51**	**272.07**	**596,042**	**840,196**	**40.96**	**3,033**	**873**	**45.13**	**23 32**	**94.56**
		R	**169**	**127**	**369.40**	**255 16**	**140,268**	**109,755**	**—21.75**	**430**	**902**	**26.75**	**29 26**	**56.03**
1.	Srinagar	T	141	108	365.05	369.91	524,776	688,022	33.11	1,860	875	36.39	29.36	89.08
		U	17	11	107.17	210.65	431,825	616,835	42.84	2,928	871	38.62	29.24	93 45
		R	134	97	257.88	159.26	92,941	71,187	—23.41	447	909	17.14	30.34	52.63
2.	Jammu	T	40	38	178.86	157.32	211,534	261,929	23·82	1,665	881	60.53	27.58	93.75
		U	5	8	67.34	61.42	164,207	223,361	36.02	3,637	880	63.29	27.64	97·81
		R	35	30	111.52	95.90	47,327	38,568	—18.51	402	890	44.50	27.26	63·00

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms)		Population		% Pop. Change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics, 1981				% of non-agricultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	KARNATAKA	**T**	**505 (17)**	**630 (21)**	**2,701.16**	**3,164.59**	**4,586,110**	**7,229,287**	**57.63**	**2,284**	**914**	**59.20**	**29.62**	**89.24**
		U	**36**	**158**	**737.24**	**1,276.36**	**4,043,418**	**6,635,834**	**64.11**	**5,199**	**913**	**61.01**	**28.95**	**94.04**
		R	**469**	**472**	**1,963.92**	**1,888.23**	**542,692**	**593,453**	**9.35**	**314**	**933**	**38 89**	**37.21**	**47.53**
1.	Bangalore	T	234	237	695.55	652.77	1,873,331	3,068,001	63.77	4,700	895	62.47	30.00	96.08
		U	10	96	177.30	365.65	1,664,208	2,921,751	75.56	7,991	896	63.53	29.76	93.17
		R	224	141	482.25	287.12	209,123	146,250	—30.05	509	880	41.27	34.76	69.41
2.	Belgaum	T	24	21	202.33	199.55	257,649	340,570	32.18	1,707	896	63.50	28.90	85.79
		U	2	3	34.84	91.13	213,872	300,372	40.44	3,296	894	66.05	28.15	91.35
		R	22	18	167.49	108.42	43,777	40,198	—8.18	371	909	44.46	34.52	51.86
3.	Bellary	T	10	9	172.92	173.35	135,439	208,232	53.75	1,201	942	49.09	29.85	85.23
		U	1	1	27.71	65.90	125,183	201,579	61.03	3,059	942	50.10	29.12	89.17
		R	9	8	145.21	107.45	10,256	6,653	35.13	62	955	18.46	52.02	8.23
4.	Hospet	T	9	9	69.98	74.07	83,930	121,775	45.09	1,644	964	41.99	33.88	64.33
		U	2	4	24.30	36.00	76,168	115,351	51.44	3,204	963	43.56	32.79	62.63
		R	7	5	45.68	38.07	7,762	6,424	—17.24	169	973	13.73	53.41	83.06
5.	Bidar*	T	..	34	..	96.95	..	102,068	..	1,053	898	51.71	25.77	80.17
		U	..	1	..	11.12	..	78,856	..	7,091	892	58.00	22.49	93.69
		R	..	33	..	85.83	..	23,212	..	270	919	30.34	36.93	52.20
6.	Bagalkot	T	7	7	68.85	72.89	58,592	76,277	30.18	1,046	928	54.12	26.88	78.64
		U	1	1	19.79	33.59	51,746	67,858	31.14	2,200	922	56.99	25.23	87.84
		R	6	6	49.06	39.30	6,846	8,419	22.98	214	973	30.97	40.12	32.00
7.	Bijapur	T	6	8	134.82	184.61	112,568	158,652	40.94	859	925	53.85	25.25	87.24
		U	1	1	14.50	44.78	103,931	147,313	41.74	3,290	922	56.13	24.61	91.97
		R	5	7	120.32	139.83	8,637	11,339	31.28	81	968	24.30	33.57	42.24
8.	Chitradurga*	T	..	21	..	130.46	..	92,956	..	713	891	58.33	27.64	76.39
		U	..	1	..	10.97	..	74,580	..	6,798	886	64.31	25.02	93.28
		R	..	20	..	119.49	..	18,376	..	154	911	34.06	38.26	31.60
9.	Davangoere	T	12	12	101.15	88.45	140,736	223,323	58.68	2,525	908	52.59	30.76	84.84
		U	1	1	19.42	20.51	121,110	196,621	62.35	9,587	904	55.08	29.50	84.38
		R	11	11	81.73	67.94	19,626	26,702	36.05	393	940	34.26	40.02	33.04

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10. Mangalore	T	45	46	231.53	222.90	345,607	413,505	19.65	1,855	1,004	67.00	39.35	90.89
	U	6	21	53.74	112.99	223,335	332,076	48.69	2,939	1,002	69.97	38.51	95.44
	R	39	25	177.79	109.91	122,272	81,429	33.40	741	1,017	54.89	42.78	74.17
11. Gadag Betgeri	T	5	5	110.98	103.45	97,620	120,188	23.12	1,162	939	55.76	31.40	83.98
	U	1	1	11.65	17.10	95,426	117,368	22.19	6,864	937	56.08	31.15	86.19
	R	4	4	99.33	86.35	2,194	2,820	28.53	33	1,004	42.38	41.95	15.72
12. Hubli Dharwad	T	2	2	192.58	202.93	382,678	530,955	38.75	2,616	912	57.81	27.97	85.34
	U	1	1	182.30	190.94	379,166	527,108	39.02	2,761	912	57.99	27.88	86.08
	R	1	1	10.28	11.99	3,512	3,847	9.54	321	977	32.99	41.02	16.86
13. Gulbarga	T	20	23	159.06	185.19	162,228	243,014	49.80	1,312	902	50.02	25.07	87.92
	U	1	1	13.97	28.31	145,588	221,325	52.02	7,818	902	52.39	24.06	94.91
	R	19	22	145.09	156.88	16,640	21,689	30.34	138	912	25.83	35.30	39.27
14. Hassan*	T	..	42	..	93.78	..	105,487	..	1,125	922	59.42	29.02	71.22
	U	..	1	..	8.56	..	71,534	..	8,357	904	39.05	25.77	96.46
	R	..	41	..	85.22	..	33,953	..	398	959	43.42	35.87	33.01
15. Kolar Gold Field	T	36	37	112.25	101.18	148,259	186,476	25.78	1,843	974	61.64	21.42	89.83
	U	3	4	67.30	57.07	133,626	166,955	24.94	2,925	975	64.54	20.49	97.90
	R	33	33	44.95	44.11	14,633	19,521	33.40	443	965	36.80	29.46	41.86
16. Mandya*	T	..	20	..	99.87	..	141,819	..	1,420	915	44.60	30.26	57.45
	U	..	1	..	16.84	..	100,285	..	5,955	910	50.61	27.80	82.60
	R	..	19	..	83.03	..	41,534	..	500	930	30.07	36.19	10.80
17. Mysore	T	29	30	165.10	148.35	374,896	499,569	33.26	3,368	936	60.04	27.72	94.13
	U	1	14	37.30	82.27	355,685	479,081	34.69	5,813	937	61.46	27.51	96.03
	R	28	16	127.80	66.08	19,211	20,488	6.65	310	917	26.82	32.51	55.56
18. Raichur	T	10	10	140.66	153.54	91,635	139,845	52.61	911	936	43.31	30.28	85.33
	U	1	1	22.00	28.43	79,831	124,762	56.28	4,388	933	45.27	29.19	92.99
	R	9	9	118.66	125.11	11,804	15,083	27.78	121	956	27.04	39.27	38.22
19. Bhadravati	T	22	21	62.07	69.43	113,466	155,702	37.22	2,243	917	56.34	28.46	71.03
	U	2	2	12.21	22.62	101,358	130,606	28.86	5,774	916	59.26	26.53	82.86
	R	20	19	49.86	46.81	12,108	25,096	107.27	536	922	41.20	38.49	28.61
20. Shimoga	T	18	20	60.05	65.20	116,097	171,544	47.76	2,631	917	60.12	30.92	78.72
	U	1	1	5.96	16.26	102,709	151,783	47.78	9,335	911	63.25	29.54	89.07
	R	17	19	54.09	48.94	13,388	19,761	47.60	404	965	39.11	41.46	22.08
21. Tumkur	T	16	16	57.28	45.67	91,479	129,329	41.38	2,832	896	59.74	28.34	84.45
	U	1	1	12.95	15.32	70,476	108,670	54.19	7,093	888	63.36	27.18	94.23
	R	15	15	44.33	30.35	21,003	20,659	—1.64	681	938	40.70	34.44	43.28

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	TUR	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-Agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	KERALA	**T**	**104 (13)**	**102 (13)**	**N.A.**	**1,421.84**	**3,421,684**	**4,112,950**	**20 20**	**2,893**	**1,009**	**76.33**	**24.81**	**90.57**
		U	**28**	**54**	**583 94**	**879.38**	**2,296,440**	**3,286,043**	**43.09**	**3,737**	**1,011**	**77.07**	**24.80**	**93.73**
		R	**76**	**48**	**N.A.**	**542.46**	**1,125,244**	**826,907**	**—2.65**	**1,524**	**1,004**	**73.41**	**24.85**	**78.06**
1.	Cannanore	T	9	9	76.28	90.37	194,602	250,025	28.48	2,767	1,015	76.74	24.05	95.52
		U	3	9	14.86	90.37	67,208	250,025	27.02	2,767	1,015	76.74	24.05	95.52
		R	6	..	61.42	..	127,394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Tellicherry	T	4	4	47.53	47.53	134,777	152,815	13.38	3,215	1,073	78.58	23.10	94.07
		U	1	4	15.35	47.53	68,759	152,815	122.25	3,215	1,073	78.58	23.10	94.07
		R	3	..	32.18	..	66,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Badagara	T	5	5	50.38	50 39	101,047	121,993	20.73	2,421	1,035	69.60	21.88	92.31
		U	1	1	21.33	21.34	53.938	64,174	18.98	3,007	1,017	70.83	22.81	93.87
		R	4	4	29.05	29.05	47,109	57,819	22.73	1,990	1,055	68.25	20.85	90.40
4.	Calicut	T	14	12	227.05	230 14	552,577	689,640	24.80	2 997	1,009	73.61	22.24	92.42
		U	6	5	127.38	138 35	447,533	546,058	22.02	3,947	1,007	74.62	22.45	94.75
		R	8	7	99.67	91.79	105,044	143,582	36 69	1,564	1,015	69.76	21.45	83.15
5.	Palghat	T	8	8	N.A.	134.61	156,428	190,084	21.52	1,412	1,014	68.14	28.76	77.38
		U	2	2	30.60	30.59	102,820	117,986	14.75	3,857	1,014	71.96	28 06	89.46
		R	6	6	N.A.	104.02	53,608	72,098	34.49	693	1,014	61.87	29.91	58.82
6.	Trichur	T	15	16	89.53	88.42	217,166	249,553	14.91	2,822	1,043	81.26	27.52	90.15
		U	2	12	21.09	79.28	102,198	239,614	134.46	3,022	1,042	81.37	27.54	90.78
		R	13	4	68.44	9.14	114,968	9,939	—91.35	1,087	1,060	78.53	27.09	74.74
7.	Cochin	T	17	14	373.39	373 01	784,794	947,108	20 68	2,539	985	78.36	26.07	93.03
		U	5	9	138.92	231 69	529,905	767,973	44.93	3,315	936	79.46	25.95	96.76
		R	12	5	234.47	141.32	254,889	179,135	—29.72	1,268	981	73.68	26.54	75.85
8.	Changanacherry	T	3	3	39.55	37.72	66,533	73,046	9.79	1,937	1,026	82.02	25.09	76.93
		U	1	1	13.50	13 50	48,345	51,955	7.02	3,849	1,028	82.22	24.97	85.68
		R	2	2	26.05	24 22	17,988	21,091	17.25	871	1,021	81.55	25.38	55.73
9.	Kottayam	T	7	7	54.22	54.23	124,245	140,176	12 82	2,585	988	84 15	26 06	86.62
		U	1	1	15.54	15.55	59,714	64,431	7.90	4,143	996	83 92	27.00	92.41
		R	6	6	38.68	38.68	64,531	75,745	17.38	1,958	982	84.34	25.26	81.35
10.	Alleppey	T	3	3	58.14	58.14	185.561	201,069	8.36	3,458	1,026	78 12	22.97	92 60
		U	1	2	46.77	52 68	160,166	191,008	19 26	3,663	1,024	78.13	22.80	93.15
		R	2	1	11.37	5.46	25,395	10,061	—60.38	1,843	1,076	77.99	21.11	83.48
11.	Kayamkulam	T	2	2	31.21	31.21	71,177	80,552	13.17	2,581	1,040	73 06	22 62	76.43
		U	1	1	21.79	21.79	54,102	61,327	13 35	2,814	1,036	72.80	22.87	79.94
		R	1	1	9.42	9.42	17,075	19,225	12.59	2,041	1,053	73.89	21.82	64.70
12.	Quilon	T	7	8	79.43	82.51	302,973	363,049	19.83	4,400	1,008	73.79	22.72	92.77
		U	2	4	29.69	42.97	166,079	258,552	55.68	6,017	1,012	73.71	22.57	93.02
		R	5	4	49.74	39.54	136,894	104,497	—23.67	2,643	998	73.98	23.10	92.16
13.	Trivandrum	T	10	11	132.90	143.56	529,804	653,840	23.41	4,554	1,004	76.31	26.47	89.67
		U	2	3	87.12	93.74	435,473	520,125	19.44	5,549	1,006	76.20	26.47	92.79
		R	8	8	45.78	49.82	94,331	133,715	41.75	2,684	995	76.74	26.48	77.53

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. Change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	MADHYA PRADESH	**T**	**498 (25)**	**341 (25)**	**2,511.31**	**2,622.19**	**4,154,454**	**6,104,045**	**45.93**	**2,257**	**881**	**55.91**	**28.96**	**91.23**
		U	**176**	**99**	**1,239.77**	**1,761.93**	**3,890,990**	**5,834,333**	**49.95**	**3,311**	**879**	**58.04**	**23.44**	**94.53**
		R	**322**	**242**	**1,271.54**	**930.21**	**263,464**	**269,662**	**2.35**	**290**	**930**	**32.49**	**40.03**	**41.23**
1.	Gwalior	T	48	2	195.54	303.18	420,416	555,862	32.22	1,833	868	52.74	26.58	90.95
		U	14	2	104.17	303.18	406,140	555,862	36.86	1,833	868	52.74	26.58	90.95
		R	34	..	91.37	..	14,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Sagar	T	15	15	71.18	68.85	159,135	213,954	34.45	3,108	861	59.90	30.03	92.51
		U	7	7	52.03	52.03	154,785	207,479	34.04	3,988	860	60.51	29.79	94.49
		R	8	8	19.15	17.82	4,350	6,475	48.85	363	896	40.42	37.51	42.40
3.	Damoh	T	15	14	44.68	48.92	64,638	83,414	29.05	1,705	891	57.71	28.15	92.61
		U	3	2	16.07	15.91	59,983	76,758	27.97	4,825	889	60.35	27.54	95.65
		R	12	12	28.61	33.01	4,655	6,656	42.99	202	918	27.24	35.19	65.11
4.	Satna	T	9	9	63.25	37.50	65,244	101,553	55.65	2,708	808	54.60	30.18	92.13
		U	3	3	40.89	25.74	62,162	96,667	55.51	3,756	806	55.62	29.96	95.54
		R	6	6	22.36	11.76	3,082	4,886	58.53	415	850	34.47	34.55	33.65
5.	Rewa	T	6	3	66.77	53.86	72,464	100,999	39.38	1,875	789	54.85	28.58	83.06
		U	1	1	52.57	52.57	69,182	100,641	45.47	1,914	789	54.87	28.55	83.24
		R	5	2	14.20	1.29	3,282	358	89.09	278	817	49.44	35.75	45.31
6.	Mandsaur	T	4	4	10.90	17.63	57,133	78,466	37.34	4,451	921	57.04	28.70	87.31
		U	2	1	6.66	10.32	56,988	77,603	36.17	7,520	922	57.28	28.56	88.48
		R	2	3	4.24	7.31	145	863	495.17	118	813	35.81	40.79	13.92
7.	Neemuch	T	4	4	13.77	17.31	49,743	69,050	38.80	3,989	884	56.68	27.94	89.04
		U	4	3	13.77	13.48	49,748	68,853	38.40	5,108	883	56.79	27.88	89.40
		R	..	1	..	3.83	..	197	..	51	1,345	18.27	47.21	15.05
8.	Ratlam	T	9	4	28.09	42.65	120,117	155,920	29.81	3,656	917	61.26	27.89	95.43
		U	6	2	15.53	40.87	119,247	155,578	30.47	3,807	917	61.36	27.86	95.70
		R	3	2	12.56	1.78	870	342	60.69	192	966	14.62	45.32	19.36
9.	Ujjain	T	11	10	86.53	86.47	209,550	283,514	35.30	3,279	905	64.22	27.04	93.90
		U	7	6	74.84	74.78	208,561	282,203	35.31	3,774	905	64.44	26.95	94.53
		R	4	4	11.69	11.69	989	1,311	32.56	112	951	17.09	48.05	17.62
10.	Dewas	T	4	4	14.68	24.93	51,866	84,267	62.47	3,380	885	55.67	27.87	93.73
		U	4	1	14.68	17.36	51,866	83,465	60.92	4,808	886	55.92	27.79	95.52
		R	..	3	..	7.57	..	802	..	106	798	29.55	36.78	31.86
11.	Indore	T	31	15	188.65	203.54	596,928	854,268	43.11	4,197	885	59.80	28.85	95.58
		U	9	1	58.72	113.52	560,936	829,327	47.85	7,306	885	60.53	28.65	97.26
		R	22	14	129.93	90.02	35,992	24,941	—30.70	277	895	35.73	35.53	50.71

12. Mhow	T	16	16	53.08	59.36	75,882	91,674	20.81	1,544	852	58.69	28.43	88.68
	U	7	7	25.23	30.11	69,725	83,812	20.20	2,784	849	60.57	27.66	95.07
	R	9	9	27.85	29.25	6,157	7,862	27.69	269	890	38.55	36.58	37.17
13. Burhanpur	T	12	10	55.88	49.12	110,627	147,942	33.73	3,012	942	47.13	29.73	86.62
	U	2	1	12.83	12.67	105,335	140,986	33.85	11,128	942	47.99	28.87	91.61
	R	10	9	43.05	36.45	5,292	6,956	31.44	191	944	29.80	47.34	25.08
1 Khandwa	T	7	6	40.31	41.63	87,303	118,457	35.68	2,845	913	58.33	27.26	92.25
	U	3	1	23.08	22.57	85,403	114,725	34.33	5,083	916	58.87	26.89	94.66
	R	4	5	17.23	19.06	1,900	3,732	96.42	196	805	41.67	38.37	40.36
15. Bhopal	T	57	2	265.69	286.14	399,800	671,142	67.87	2,346	870	56.64	28.77	95.58
	U	21	1	122.76	284.90	384,859	671,018	74.35	2,355	870	56.64	28.77	95.60
	R	36	1	142.93	1.24	14,941	124	—99.17	100	1,067	40.32	37.90	..
16. Itarsi	T	12	11	54.62	44.72	54,667	76,562	40.05	1,712	884	61.48	26.69	90.84
	U	5	4	12.08	19.16	46,866	69,619	48.55	3,634	880	63.16	26.20	96.35
	R	7	7	42.54	25.56	7,801	6,943	—11.00	272	923	44.61	31.66	45.04
17. Jabalpur	T	46	46	278.25	287.10	543,934	768,771	41.34	2,678	849	60.32	28.03	94.94
	U	17	17	221.51	230.64	534,845	757,303	41.59	3,283	849	60.74	27.95	96.20
	R	29	29	56.74	56.46	9,089	11,468	26.17	203	874	32.73	33.81	26.21
18. Murwara	T	22	22	121.03	120.57	90,425	128,949	42.60	1,069	896	55.79	28.93	90.58
	U	14	14	88.57	80.42	86,535	123,017	42.16	1,530	893	57.25	28.47	93.41
	R	8	8	32.46	40.15	3,890	5,932	52.49	148	972	25.52	38.59	47 23
19. Chindwara	T	14	14	62.94	62.32	63,441	86,746	36.73	1,392	901	57.98	28.24	87.77
	U	2	1	11.33	11.01	53,508	75,178	40.50	6,828	899	61.83	26 64	93.75
	R	12	13	51.61	51.31	9,933	11,568	16.46	225	918	32.94	38.61	31.10
20. Bilaspur	T	31	27	173.59	166.04	166,051	225,567	35.84	1,359	924	55.62	30.10	76.50
	U	9	5	54.22	46.12	136,676	187,104	36.90	4,057	921	60.49	28.14	90.24
	R	22	22	119.37	119.92	29,375	38,463	30.94	321	936	31.98	39.66	29.08
21. Korba	T	23	21	85.40	113.55	45,312	106,875	135.86	941	864	45.58	34.34	81.88
	U	3	1	14.94	35.07	32,654	83,387	155.37	2,378	849	51.12	32.01	96.95
	R	20	20	70.46	78.43	12,658	23,488	85.56	299	922	25.90	42.59	41.67
22. Raigarh	T	10	10	33.14	39.61	50,772	74,261	46.26	1,875	894	53.18	29.17	90.12
	U	5	3	21.14	20.68	48,049	69,791	45.25	3,375	887	54.72	28.67	95.64
	R	5	7	12.00	18.93	2,723	4,470	64.16	236	1,002	29.19	36.98	23.23
23. Rajnandgaon	T	7	1	33.49	34.00	58,574	86,367	47.45	2,540	929	56.69	30.14	91.48
	U	5	1	21.94	34.00	55,827	86,367	54.70	2,540	929	56.69	30.14	91.48
	R	2	..	11.55	..	2,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bhilainagar	T	37	38	293.04	289.16	296,994	548,088	84.55	1,895	880	54.48	31.03	89.43
	U	8	13	135.04	159.84	245,124	499,395	103.73	3,124	873	56.18	30.12	95.13
	R	29	25	158.00	129.32	51,870	48,693	93.88	377	952	37.04	40.29	45.71
25. Raipur	T	48	33	176.81	193.03	243,433	391,377	60.77	2,028	922	52.94	32.00	85.95
	U	15	1	25.17	55.03	205,986	338,245	64.21	6,147	916	56.84	29.94	94.83
	R	33	32	151.64	138.00	37,447	53,132	41.89	385	959	28.09	45.12	48.49

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	TUR	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq.Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				% of non-Agricultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	MAHARASHTRA	**T**	**354(25)**	**445(33)**	**3,847.49**	**4,293.07**	**12,245,284**	**18,340,924**	**49.78**	**4,272**	**831**	**64.89**	**31.83**	**96.08**
		U	**54**	**81**	**1,954.65**	**2,259.45**	**11,701,475**	**17,462,900**	**49.24**	**7,729**	**830**	**65.55**	**31.65**	**97.66**
		R	**300**	**364**	**1,892.84**	**2,033.62**	**543,809**	**878,024**	**61.46**	**432**	**841**	**51.65**	**35.18**	**67.88**
1.	Greater Bombay Thane	T	55	68	897.63	943.18	6,285,022	8,858,984	40.95	9,393	775	67.90	34.60	99.54
		U	5	9	668.87	689.70	6,188,525	8,708,780	40.72	12,627	774	68.16	34.61	99.77
		R	50	59	228.76	253.48	96,497	150,204	55.66	593	839	52.82	34.34	86.79
2.	Bhiwandi	T	30	33	74.98	80.68	124,360	243,358	95.69	3,016	646	48.57	42.00	94.56
		U	1	3	4.12	9.58	79,576	170,599	114.38	17,808	631	51.69	43.63	99.39
		R	29	30	70.86	71.10	44,784	72,759	62.47	1,023	683	41.25	42.85	83.51
3.	Kalyan-Ulhasnagar	T	62	72	186.48	189.11	473,422	824,289	72.29	4,359	868	64.98	31.18	95.63
		U	6	10	45.53	60.46	396,384	699,885	76.57	11,576	874	66.64	30.79	99.03
		R	56	62	140.95	128.65	82,038	124,404	51.64	967	835	55.63	33.36	77.92
4.	Malegaon	T	5	5	35.77	42.34	199,279	256,283	28.61	6,053	945	50.91	29.92	93.16
		U	1	1	12.95	12.95	191,847	245,883	28.17	18,987	946	50.94	29.49	95.99
		R	4	4	22.82	29.39	7,432	10,400	39.54	354	915	50.11	40.00	43.77
5.	Nasik	T	7	7	149.10	157.00	277,220	433,218	56.27	2,759	835	67.22	30.85	93.60
		U	4	5	132.97	145.23	271,681	429,034	57.92	2,954	837	67.29	30.81	93.86
		R	3	2	16.13	11.77	5,539	4,184	—24.46	355	636	60.35	34.75	69.33
6.	Dhule	T	3	2	43.30	48.38	148,713	211,651	42.32	4,375	901	60.61	25.34	94.06
		U	1	1	26.75	46.46	137,129	210,759	53.69	4,536	901	60.69	25.29	94.37
		R	2	1	16.55	1.92	11,584	892	—92.30	465	870	41.37	36.55	43.87
7.	Nadurbar*	T	..	1	..	31.71	..	65,394	..	2,062	923	62.01	25.40	86.94
		U	..	1	..	31.71	..	65,394	..	2,062	923	62.01	25.40	86.94
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Amalner*	T	..	7	..	82.32	..	74,099	..	900	934	55.86	26.61	73.28
		U	..	1	..	9 71	..	67,516	..	6,953	931	57.32	25.38	80.96
		R	..	6	..	72.61	..	6,583	..	91	969	40.85	39.28	22.43
9.	Bhusawal	T	2	2	27.25	35.44	104,708	132,142	26.20	3,729	917	65.50	24.16	92.04
		U	2	2	27.25	35.44	104,708	132,142	26.20	3,729	917	65.50	24.16	92.04
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Jalgaon	T	3	3	51.36	51.50	116,441	163,969	40.82	3,184	898	63.58	26.95	87.53
		U	1	1	12.30	12.44	106,711	145,335	36.19	11,683	906	64.26	26.22	89.85
		R	2	2	39.06	39.06	9,730	18,634	91.51	477	836	58.30	32.59	72.99

11. Ahmad Nagar	T	11	11	121.06	106·67	160,367	198,092	23.52	1,857	846	67.39	31.73	93.87
	U	2	2	31.76	31.76	148,405	181,210	22.11	5,706	847	68.58	31.18	97.67
	R	9	9	89.30	74.91	11,962	16,882	41.13	225	837	54.61	37.61	60.11
12. Pune	T	57	63	880.16	729.53	1,252,201	1,885,200	50.55	2,584	879	66.20	30.54	95.60
	U	9	13	351.25	367.39	1,151,548	1,744,766	51.51	4,749	880	66.96	30.31	97.74
	R	48	50	528.91	362.14	100,653	140,494	39.58	388	868	56.77	33.39	71.49
13. Satara	T	3	3	25.14	26.58	67,955	89,511	31·72	3,368	896	71.98	26.69	95.28
	U	1	1	8.16	8.16	66,433	83,336	25.44	10,213	895	72.60	26.69	96.09
	R	2	2	16.98	18.42	1,522	6,175	305 72	335	910	63 64	26.64	84.50
14. Sangli-Miraj	T	9	8	190.33	121.36	224,198	294,784	31.48	2,429	909	61.30	28.53	82.97
	U	3	3	63.82	84.17	201,597	268,988	33.43	3,196	915	61.54	28.46	85.29
	R	6	5	126.51	37.19	22,601	25,796	14.14	694	858	58.76	29.18	59.39
15. Barshi*	T	..	1	..	36.26	..	72,537	..	2,000	904	58.94	27.94	85.84
	U	..	1	..	36.26	..	72,537	..	2,000	904	58.94	27.94	85.84
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Pandharpur*	T	..	2	..	17.27	..	65,169	..	3,774	926	61.90	26.84	91.47
	U	..	1	..	12.07	..	64,380	..	5,334	926	62.26	26.66	92.70
	R	..	1	..	5.20	..	789	..	152	910	32.57	41.95	27.80
17. Solapur	T	2	6	97.47	105.22	409,285	524,723	28.20	4,987	933	52.91	31.06	97.77
	U	1	2	23.23	25.33	398,361	514,860	29.24	20,326	933	53.11	31.10	98.21
	R	1	4	74.24	79.89	10,924	9,863	—9.71	123	926	42.32	29.44	73.38
18. Ichal Karanji	T	3	3	33.78	38.12	101,818	170,416	67.37	4,471	854	55.31	32.58	92.53
	U	1	2	18.13	32.80	87,731	164,026	86.96	5,001	854	55.57	32.56	92.93
	R	2	1	15.65	5.32	14,087	6,390	—54.64	1,201	861	48.86	33.27	82.51
19. Kolhapur	T	10	12	153.31	147.63	299,100	395,270	32.15	2,677	904	64.99	28.49	85.34
	U	2	2	72.78	67.24	267,513	351,392	31.36	5,226	901	66.66	27.62	92.50
	R	8	10	82.73	80.39	31,587	43,878	38.91	546	927	47.07	35.40	42.00
20. Aurangabad	T	12	10	128.28	115.20	176,953	335,121	89:38	2,909	858	58.20	27.11	91.92
	U	2	3	50.48	50.48	165,253	316,421	91.48	6,268	858	59.43	26.28	96.11
	R	10	7	77.80	64.72	11,700	18,700	59.83	289	859	37.43	41.09	46.53
21. Jalna	T	8	8	95.97	95.97	96,690	129,066	33.48	1,345	946	48.41	29.93	82.45
	U	1	1	25.90	25.90	91,099	122,276	34.22	4,721	946	49 83	28.79	89.42
	R	7	7	70.07	70·07	5,591	6,790	21.45	97	944	22.80	50.47	10.85
22. Parbhani *	T	..	6	..	82.07	..	116,048	..	1,414	91 2	49.46	29.77	80 25
	U	4	1	..	46.57	..	109,364	..	2,348	90 8	50.62	28.75	85.89
	R	..	5	..	35.50	..	6,684	..	188	98 5	30.52	46.46	23 03
23. Nanded	T	15	15	67.69	82.53	136,988	207,724	51 64	2,517	908	51·79	25.55	90.12
	U	1	1	12.17	12.17	126,538	191,269	51.16	15,716	906	53 89	24.36	96.95
	R	14	14	55.52	70.36	10,450	16,455	57.46	234	927	27.46	39.37	41.04

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24. Latur*	T	..	21	..	162.29	..	138,402	..	853	891	49.60	29.09	68.90
	U	..	1	..	7.08	..	111,986	..	15,817	889	52.91	26.51	85.41
	R	..	20	..	155.21	..	26,416	..	170	900	35.59	40.00	22.49
25. Khamgaon	T	2	2	15·36	15.37	54,421	63,301	16.32	4,118	910	65.03	26.69	84.67
	U	1	1	13.36	13.36	53,692	61,992	15.46	4,640	913	65.15	26.49	86.32
	R	1	1	2.00	2.01	729	1,309	79.56	651	762	59.28	36.06	27.12
26. Akola	T	9	9	59.49	55.13	180,885	266,273	47.21	4,830	908	60.60	26.69	86.72
	U	1	1	20.88	20.88	168,438	225,412	33.82	10,796	911	60.94	25.86	91.46
	R	8	8	38.61	34.25	12,447	40,861	228.28	1,193	892	58.71	31.27	65.10
27. Amravati	T	9	15	82.61	128.74	230,620	318,813	38.24	2,476	904	64.57	26.37	86.64
	U	2	2	53.36	53.36	221,277	293,755	32.75	5,505	918	64.26	26·24	89.03
	R	7	13	29.25	75.38	9,343	25,058	168.20	332	758	68.20	27.84	60.14
28. Yavatmal	T	5	5	28.04	29.75	72,783	106,313	46.07	3,574	914	66.76	27.11	83.66
	U	1	1	8.37	10.17	64,836	89,071	37.38	8,758	917	67.16	26.45	89.03
	R	4	4	19.67	19.58	7,947	17,242	116.96	881	900	64.69	30.51	59.56
29. Wardha*	T	..	10	..	56.32	..	107,351	..	1,906	905	67.68	27.53	77.38
	U	..	1	..	7.77	..	88,495	..	11,389	921	70.03	24.61	88.17
	R	..	9	..	48.55	..	18,856	..	388	830	56.68	41.21	47.13
30. Kampatee	T	9	9	64.79	66.73	86,198	120,585	39.89	1,807	835	57.11	31.37	89·31
	U	3	3	24.16	24.38	70,983	94,665	33.36	3,883	847	61.30	30.35	95.71
	R	6	6	40.63	42.35	15,215	25,920	70·36	612	794	41.78	35.11	69·12
31. Nagpur	T	18	19	294.47	330.20	882,218	1,244,809	41.10	3,555	913	65.46	26.68	96.61
	U	1	2	217.56	221.85	866,076	1,221,232	41.01	5,505	915	65.78	26.44	97.42
	R	17	17	76.91	128.35	16,142	23,577	46.06	184	826	48.81	39.17	68.47
32. Gondiys*	T	..	2	..	20.98	..	102,964	..	4,908	956	63.31	29.51	93.61
	U	..	1	..	18.08	..	100,423	..	5,554	954	63.67	29.15	94.48
	R	..	1	..	2.90	..	2,541	..	876	1,026	49.11	43.69	70.72
33. Chandrapur	T	5	5	41.47	41.49	78,439	125,065	59.44	3,014	902	63.91	26.90	94.38
	U	1	1	28.54	28.54	75,134	115,777	54.09	4,057	906	64.50	26.68	95.36
	R	4	4	12·93	12.95	3,305	9,288	181·03	717	854	56.52	29.54	83.34

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-Agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	MANIPUR													
		T	**86(1)**	**80(1)**	**126.09**	**128.24**	**231,269**	**297,901**	**28 81**	**2,323**	**998**	**58.80**	**30.75**	**84.83**
		U	**1**	**2**	**17.48**	**34.56**	**100,366**	**161,189**	**60.60**	**4,664**	**975**	**63.62**	**27.94**	**94.64**
		R	**85**	**78**	**108.61**	**93.68**	**130,903**	**136,712**	**4.44**	**1,459**	**1,025**	**53.13**	**34.06**	**75.34**
1.	Imphal	T	86	80	126.09	128.24	231,269	297,901	28.81	2,323	998	58.80	30.75	84.83
		U	1	2	17.48	34.56	100,366	161,189	60.60	4,664	975	63.62	27.94	94.64
		R	85	78	108.61	93.68	130,903	136,712	4.44	1,459	1,025	53.13	34.06	75.34
	MEGHALAYA	**T**	**13(1)**	**15(1)**	**61.08**	**N.A.**	**143,496**	**201,577**	**40.48**	**N.A.**	**919**	**63.61**	**32 03**	**93.48**
		U	**4**	**6**	**21.27**	**25.40**	**122,752**	**174,703**	**42.32**	**6,878**	**905**	**65.65**	**32.43**	**96.46**
		R	**9**	**9**	**39.81**	**N.A**	**20,744**	**26,874**	**29.55**	**N.A.**	**947**	**50.34**	**29.45**	**72.16**
1.	Shillong	T	13	15	61.08	N.A.	143,496	201,577	40.48	N.A.	910	63.61	32.03	93.48
		U	4	6	21.27	25.40	122,752	174,703	42.32	6,878	905	65.65	32.43	96.46
		R	9	9	39.81	N.A.	20,744	26,874	29.55	N.A.	947	50.34	29.45	72.16
	NAGALAND													
		T	**11(1)**	**11(1)**	**40.46**	**41.34**	**17,064**	**47,452**	**173.08**	**1,143**	**615**	**61.56**	**39.32**	**89.99**
		U	**1**	**1**	**15.90**	**18.13**	**12,426**	**32,878**	**164.59**	**1,813**	**616**	**61.82**	**38.37**	**96.70**
		R	**10**	**10**	**24.56**	**23·21**	**4.638**	**14,574**	**214·23**	**628**	**611**	**60.99**	**41.46**	**75.96**
1.	Dimapur	T	11	11	40.46	41.34	17,064	47,452	178.08	1,148	615	61.56	39.32	89 .99
		U	1	1	15.90	18.13	12,426	32,878	164.59	1,813	616	61.82	38.37	96.70
		R	10	10	24.56	23.21	4,638	14,574	214.23	628	611	60.99	41.46	75.96

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change 1971-81	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				% of non-Agri-cultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	ORISSA	**T**	**296(8)**	**289(8)**	**1,106.68**	**1,154.55**	**1,093,525**	**1,650,594**	**50.94**	**1,430**	**842**	**57.34**	**30.22**	**87.37**
		U	**16**	**20**	**462.14**	**572.28**	**887,614**	**1,419,202**	**59.89**	**2,480**	**826**	**60.16**	**29.94**	**94.37**
		R	**280**	**269**	**644.54**	**582.27**	**205,911**	**231,392**	**12.37**	**397**	**945**	**40.08**	**31.93**	**47.07**
1.	Sambalpur	T	23	20	141.50	137.12	120,925	177,267	46.59	1,293	889	50.90	32.17	83.62
		U	4	5	76.69	89.50	105,085	162,214	54.36	1,812	995	53.24	31.47	89.09
		R	19	15	64.81	47.62	15,840	15,053	—4.97	316	798	25.69	39.83	37.11
2.	Raurkela	T	41	42	217.93	221.08	199,544	354,918	77.86	1,605	798	57.22	30.11	95.27
		U	2	4	121.73	139.04	172,502	322,610	87.02	2,320	790	59.63	29.81	98.23
		R	39	38	96.20	82.04	27,042	32,308	19.47	394	877	33.13	33.14	68.67
3.	Balasore	T	37	37	41.10	39.79	54,417	77,325	42.10	1,943	873	54.28	29.37	78.42
		U	1	1	19.43	19.43	46,239	65,779	42.26	3,385	868	56.08	29.19	85.78
		R	36	36	21.67	20.36	8,178	11,546	41.18	567	905	44.02	30.38	38.11
4.	Cuttack	T	72	72	230.50	237.97	289,109	394,791	36.55	1,659	812	60.84	30.25	90.32
		U	4	5	104.40	109.95	230,059	327,412	42.32	2,978	793	63.03	30.40	96.81
		R	68	67	126.10	128.02	59,050	67,379	14.10	526	909	50.22	29.53	57.89
5.	Jeypore	T	5	5	37.14	27.14	36,666	57,089	55.70	1,537	955	51.62	31.45	89.50
		U	1	1	25.90	25.90	34,319	53,981	57.29	2,084	950	53.69	30.98	90.95
		R	4	4	11.24	11.24	2,347	3,108	32.42	277	1,054	15.60	39.61	69.86
6.	Berhampur	T	35	36	128.10	174.98	164,989	218,818	32.63	1,251	945	51.77	28.20	78.06
		U	2	2	32.12	78.71	121,245	167,053	37.78	2,122	925	57.37	26.46	93.49
		R	33	34	95.98	96.27	43,744	51,765	18.34	538	1,013	33.70	33.78	39.05
7.	Bhubaneswar	T	57	51	220.75	218.26	140,887	251,839	78.75	1,154	780	64.28	31.40	84.60
		U	1	1	65.03	92.91	105,491	219,211	107.80	2,359	756	67.00	31.77	91.78
		R	56	50	155.72	125.35	35,396	32,628	—7.82	260	956	45.98	28.90	31.55
8.	Puri	T	26	26	89.66	88.21	86,988	118,547	36.28	1,344	891	55.99	28.75	86.57
		U	1	1	16.84	16.84	72,674	100,942	38.90	5,994	877	59.49	28.19	97.79
		R	25	25	72.82	71.37	14,314	17,605	22.99	247	977	35.93	31.93	29.75

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq.Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971-1981	Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-Agri-cultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	PUNJAB	**T**	**282(12)**	**198(12)**	N.A.	N.A.	**2,176,221**	**2,846,615**	**30.81**	..	**853**	**57·25**	**29.97**	**91.20**
		U	**78**	**38**	N.A.	N.A.	**1,901,335**	**2,647,799**	**39.26**	..	**852**	**47.23**	**30.03**	**94.68**
		R	**204**	**160**	**890.29**	**611.804**	**274,886**	**198,816**	**—27.67**	**325**	**866**	**39.83**	**29.08**	**43.26**
1.	Batala	T	43	40	N.A.	N.A.	91,195	121,255	32.96	..	892	50.70	28.48	84.75
		U	18	16	N.A.	N.A.	76,488	101,966	33.31	..	891	53.46	28.45	92.56
		R	25	24	34.23	32.18	14,707	19,289	31.16	599	896	36.09	28.65	43.79
2.	Pathankot	T	24	21	N.A.	68.79	99,337	131,947	32.83	1,918	908	53.66	25.87	90.63
		U	4	1	N.A.	20.98	78,192	110,039	40.73	5,245	912	55·64	25.72	95.77
		R	20	20	47.88	47.81	21,145	21,908	3.61	458	889	43.73	26.66	65.72
3.	Amritsar	T	43	9	N.A.	155.93	521,212	623,090	19.55	3,996	854	57.03	29.92	93.71
		U	25	2	N.A.	117.80	458,029	605,884	32.28	5,143	854	57.77	29.92	95.09
		R	18	7	117.31	38.13	63,183	17,206	—72.77	451	855	31.11	30.00	45.14
4.	Abohar	T	4	4	96.22	96.22	67,754	97,289	43.59	1,011	720	45.88	29.20	81.91
		U	1	1	14.17	14.17	58,925	86,334	46.52	6,093	853	48.24	29.17	90.38
		R	3	3	82.05	82.05	8,829	10,955	24.08	134	886	27.28	29.45	15.78
5.	Firozpur	T	9	5	N.A.	N.A.	98,904	107,434	8.62	..	889	56.19	27.87	91.14
		U	7	3	N.A.	N.A.	97,709	105,840	8.32	..	890	56.68	27.84	92.53
		R	2	2	2.22	2.21	1,195	1,594	33.39	721	818	23.84	30.11	6.25
6.	Ludhiana	T	53	29	N.A.	214.68	455,067	641,911	41.06	2,990	817	61.00	32.09	93.18
		U	5	1	N.A.	110.00	401,176	607,052	51.32	5,519	815	61.63	32.18	96.11
		R	48	28	184.56	104.68	53,891	34,859	—35.32	333	853	50.15	30.57	39.47
7.	Jalandhar	T	27	20	116.33	118·96	376,047	465,281	23.73	3,911	868	58.87	29.19	94.75
		U	2	2	77.78	95.02	329,830	441,552	33.87	4,647	865	59.45	29.29	96.65
		R	25	18	38.55	23.94	46,217	23,729	—48.66	991	920	48.21	27.43	56.91
8.	Phugwara	T	17	15	N.A.	N.A.	64,615	88,623	37.16	..	811	56.24	31.70	90.42
		U	4	3	N.A.	N.A.	55,012	75,961	38·08	..	803	58.09	32.23	94.49
		R	13	12	32.71	25.26	9,603	12,662	31.85	501	862	45.17	28.49	62.81
9.	Hoshiarpur	T	7	5	31.29	35.41	67,020	87,579	30.68	2,473	862	62.21	29.47	89.45
		U	1	1	10.13	21.46	57,691	85,648	48.46	3,991	861	62.45	29.54	90.22
		R	6	4	21.16	13.95	9,329	1,931	—79.30	138	914	51.63	26.62	51.17
10.	Patiala	T	36	35	N.A.	N.A.	180,598	246,163	36.30	..	874	60.78	29.03	86.96
		U	5	5	N.A.	N.A.	161,340	219,888	36.29	..	881	63.31	29.03	91.89
		R	31	30	93.54	90.82	19,258	26,275	36.44	289	810	39.56	29.01	45.68
11.	Bathinda	T	11	8	N.A.	N.A.	83,628	145,576	74.08	..	824	48.32	31.66	86.12
		U	4	2	N.A.	N.A.	65,318	127,363	94.99	..	819	51.78	31.75	94.86
		R	7	6	188.92	102.95	18,310	18,213	—0.53	177	857	24.16	30.97	23.43
12.	Moga	T	8	8	N.A.	63.16	70,844	90,467	27.70	1,432	885	52.34	29.04	81.77
		U	2	2	N.A.	16.10	61,625	80,272	30.26	4,986	889	54.63	28.96	89.66
		R	6	6	47.16	47.06	9,219	10,195	10.59	217	854	34.26	29.63	21.12

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change	Selected Population Characteristics, 1981				%of non-agri-cultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971-81	Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RAJASTHAN	**T**	**261(14)**	**217(14)**	**2,599.53**	**2,334.54**	**2,557,760**	**3,792,103**	**48.26**	**1,590**	**864**	**52.48**	**27.26**	**92.23**
		U	**39**	**20**	**1,093.94**	**1,221.12**	**2,390,463**	**3,605,716**	**50.84**	**2,953**	**864**	**53.32**	**27.02**	**95.24**
		R	**239**	**197**	**1,505.59**	**1,163.42**	**167,297**	**186,387**	**11.41**	**160**	**865**	**26.64**	**32.09**	**44.20**
1.	Ganganagar	T	14	14	49.55	49.52	93,918	131,695	40.22	2,659	767	55.46	30.16	93.70
		U	1	1	6.09	6.09	90,042	123,692	37.37	20,311	787	55.93	29.12	95.43
		R	13	13	43.46	43.43	3,876	8,003	106.48	184	506	48.86	46.38	76.97
2.	Bikaner	T	17	18	296.41	301.86	219,173	303,003	38.25	1,004	859	50.61	25.78	94.30
		U	3	4	59.75	73.79	208,894	287,712	37.73	3,899	858	51.93	25.77	95.74
		R	14	14	236.66	228.07	10,284	15,291	48.69	67	887	25.77	25.98	67.33
3.	Churu	T	2	3	62.81	68.00	53,135	62,070	16.71	913	895	40.21	22.74	86.39
		U	2	2	62.81	68.00	53,135	62,070	16.71	913	895	40.21	22.74	86.39
		R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Alwar	T	13	8	68.63	96.66	108,603	150,525	38.60	1,557	823	57.22	26.96	92.67
		U	1	1	40.47	80.00	100,378	145,795	45.25	1,822	822	58.14	26.73	94.84
		R	12	7	28.16	16.66	8,225	4,730	—42.49	284	841	28.90	34.02	39.97
5.	Bharatpur	T	15	11	124.22	127.14	87,691	124,225	41.66	977	830	48.04	26.09	86.91
		U	2	1	23.42	34.83	69,902	105,274	50.60	3,023	834	51.14	25.84	93.28
		R	13	10	100.80	92.31	17,789	18,951	6.53	205	806	30.81	27.45	53.60
6.	Jaipur	T	69	69	452.72	402.37	673,957	1,071,145	58.93	2,662	862	52.47	27.70	93.85
		U	3	3	258.57	210.09	636,768	1,015,160	59.42	4,832	861	53.88	27.41	97.53
		R	66	66	194.15	192.28	37,189	55,985	50.54	291	872	26.88	32.90	38.22
7.	Sikar	T	3	3	42.84	37.63	71,934	105,393	46.51	2,801	912	38.71	22.83	92.55
		U	1	1	24.71	19.50	70,987	102,970	45.05	5,281	915	39.09	22.54	94.86
		R	2	2	18.13	18.13	947	2,423	155.86	134	793	22.74	34.96	29.28
8.	Ajmer	T	26	1	255.15	262.64	291,104	375,593	29.02	1,430	898	60.47	26.69	90.47
		U	3	1	47.19	262.64	264,291	375,593	42.11	1,430	898	60.47	26.69	90.47
		R	23	..	207.96	..	26,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Beawar	T	9	7	35.87	36.50	69,609	93,308	34.05	2,556	905	52.99	28.08	94.70
		U	1	1	6.67	17.69	66,114	89,998	36.13	5,038	905	54.02	27.70	97.07
		R	8	6	29.20	18.81	3,495	3,310	—5.29	176	885	25.02	38.22	47.98
10.	Tonk	T	11	11	89.62	54.00	58,396	81,178	39.01	1,503	922	34.71	29.00	85.10
		U	1	1	14.53	14.53	55,866	77,653	39.00	5,344	925	35.65	28.90	88.29
		R	10	10	75.09	39.47	2,530	3,525	39.33	89	861	14.04	31.15	20.04
11.	Jodhpur	T	13	13	365.87	214.15	327,098	519,792	58.91	2,427	873	51.01	26.02	95.46
		U	1	1	230.18	78.57	317,612	506,345	59.42	6,445	872	51.90	25.93	97.79
		R	12	12	135.69	135.58	9,486	13,447	41.76	99	918	17.83	29.27	27.57
12.	Bhilwara	T	8	8	203.83	150.76	91,161	133,900	46.88	888	895	45.58	29.95	76.61
		U	1	1	119.11	69.93	82,155	122,625	49.26	1,754	888	48.03	28.81	83.57
		R	7	7	84.72	80.83	9,006	11,275	25.19	139	968	18.94	42.42	25.17
13.	Udaipur	T	26	26	199.97	221.95	186,878	265,468	42.05	1,196	863	57.82	28.43	89.81
		U	1	1	59.21	64.10	161,278	232,588	44.22	3,629	854	62.41	28.10	96.76
		R	25	25	140.76	157.85	25,600	32,880	28.44	208	932	25.36	30.78	44.87
14.	Kota	T	35	25	352.04	363.36	225,048	374,808	66.55	1,032	838	54.87	28.66	94.42
		U	1	1	141.23	221.36	212,991	358,241	68.20	1,618	836	56.07	28.64	96.42
		R	34	24	210.81	142.00	12,057	16,567	37.41	117	888	28.97	29.27	52.20

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				% of non-agri-cultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971-81	Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	TAMIL NADU	**T**	**884(32)**	**909(37)**	**5,039 05**	**5,917.57**	**9,632,339**	**12,916,043**	**34.09**	**2,183**	**943**	**63.16**	**31.55**	**86.20**
		U	**211**	**211**	**1,980 29**	**2,701 65**	**8,336,871**	**11,327,449**	**35 87**	**4,193**	**947**	**65 40**	**30 67**	**93 48**
		R	**673**	**698**	**3,040.77**	**3,215.92**	**1,295,528**	**1,588,594**	**22.62**	**494**	**961**	**47 18**	**37.77**	**44.06**
1.	Madras	T	271	241	1,168 05	1,176.68	3,476.191	4,628,879	33.16	3,934	932	66.07	28.63	92.70
		U	58	49	530.77	571.93	3,169,930	4,289,347	35.31	7,500	930	67.43	28.15	97 43
		R	213	192	637.28	604.75	306,261	339,532	10.86	561	953	48.94	34.75	44.26
2.	Kanchipuram	T	25	26	81.48	79 34	131,145	161,979	23 51	2,042	975	58 40	33 63	83 21
		U	4	4	39 66	40 18	119,693	145,254	21 36	3,615	977	60 48	32 46	90 64
		R	21	22	41 62	39 16	11,452	16,725	46.04	427	955	40.32	43.74	35.37
3.	Ambur*	T	..	10	..	40.25	..	87,194	..	2,166	981	51.14	30.94	75 15
		U	..	1	..	18.78	..	66,042	..	3,517	988	54.47	28 20	87.96
		R	..	9	..	21.47	..	21,152	..	985	959	40.75	39.48	46.57
4.	Arcot Ranipet, Walajapet	T	12	13	42.01	47.24	88,011	108,882	23.71	2,305	981	59 00	30.32	90 31
		U	3	3	18.16	18.36	75,911	94,363	24.31	5,140	974	61.72	29.91	94.85
		R	9	10	23.85	28 88	12,100	14,519	19 99	503	1,028	41.28	32.99	63.52
5.	Gudiyattam	T	7	7	20 59	20 60	71,127	86,049	20.98	4,177	974	50 63	35 78	88.12
		U	3	3	9 90	9.90	67,966	80,674	18.70	8,149	977	51.91	35 63	91.01
		R	4	4	10.70	10.70	3,161	5,375	70.04	502	925	31.43	37.97	47.38
6.	Tiruvannamalai	T	1	1	13.37	13.37	61,370	89,462	45.77	6,691	954	59.15	28.13	91.99
		U	1	1	13.37	13.37	61,370	89,462	45.77	6,691	954	59.15	28.13	91.99
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Vaniyambadi*	T	..	13	..	144.94	..	124,361	..	858	995	44 52	33.20	57.57
		U	..	4	..	20.12	..	75,042	..	3,730	1,007	52 23	28.49	88.84
		R	..	9	..	124.82	..	49,319	..	395	978	32.80	40.37	23.96
8.	Cuddalore	T	20	20	75.31	75.28	125,496	159,473	27 07	2,118	959	56.12	28 58	78.95
		U	1	1	27.79	27.71	101,335	127,625	25.94	4,606	966	61.00	27.31	87.96
		R	19	19	47.52	47.57	24,161	31,848	31.82	669	930	36 55	33.68	49.71
9.	Vellore	T	22	24	95.46	100.52	235,124	306,143	30.21	3,046	977	58 87	30 42	90 41
		U	7	9	31.57	38.38	173,554	256,541	43.68	6,684	980	60.59	30.05	96.50
		R	15	15	63.89	62.14	56,570	49,665	—12.31	793	963	49.94	32.38	61.23
10.	Neyveli*	T	..	29	..	235.27	..	181,732	..	772	951	58.28	28.72	65.76
		U	..	4	..	95.37	..	118,505	..	1,243	954	67.74	26.96	87.28
		R	..	25	..	139.90	..	63,227	..	452	945	40 56	32.01	31.80

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11. Villupuram	T	1	1	8.38	8.29	60,242	77,091	27.97	9,299	936	65.09	26.38	92.33
	U	1	1	8.38	8.29	60,242	77,091	27.97	9,299	936	65.09	26.38	92.33
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Salem	T	79	78	313.19	317.80	568,984	682,674	19.98	2,148	941	51.13	36.90	82.13
	U	21	22	93.83	104.40	428,951	532,735	24.19	5,103	951	57.08	35.16	92.85
	R	58	56	219.36	213.40	140,033	149,939	7.07	703	906	29.99	43.06	51.02
13. Erode	T	7	8	69.22	73.54	176,449	279,168	58.21	3,796	923	57.98	40.25	92.87
	U	5	7	58.90	71.68	169,613	275,991	62.72	3,850	923	58.12	40.14	92.89
	R	2	1	10.32	1.86	6,836	3,177	—53.53	1,708	858	45.92	50.27	95.98
14. Coimbatore	T	48	42	652.14	642.96	856,312	1,063,940	24.25	1,655	926	65.24	34.29	83.42
	U	23	17	298.95	290.73	736,203	920,355	25.01	3,166	924	67.27	32.98	90.74
	R	25	25	353.19	352.23	120,109	143,585	19.55	408	942	52.22	42.72	47.22
15. Pollachi	T	9	9	55.44	55.40	98,294	121,044	23.14	2,185	934	63.25	36 55	82.52
	U	6	6	42.79	42.75	93,838	114,971	22.52	2,689	932	63.98	36.03	85.10
	R	3	3	12.65	12.65	4,456	6,073	36.29	480	978	49.58	46.30	44.52
16. Tiruppur	T	14	14	167.95	185.98	178,202	249,632	40.08	1,342	936	56.56	43.28	86.38
	U	6	6	71.16	90.98	151,127	215,859	42.83	2,373	933	59.40	41.91	92.88
	R	8	8	96.79	95.00	27,075	33,773	24.74	356	955	38.47	52.05	52.90
17. Valparai	T	..	1	..	393.68	..	115,452	..	293	955	53.62	48.08	99.66
	U	..	1	..	393.68	..	115,452	..	293	955	53.62	48.08	99.66
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ootacamund	T	2	2	60.06	61.08	70,699	87,268	23.44	1,429	937	65.64	32.28	99.76
	U	1	1	30.63	30.67	63,310	78,277	23.64	2,552	935	67.50	30.85	99.76
	R	1	1	29.43	30.41	7,389	8,991	21.68	296	952	49.48	44.78	100.00
19. Bodinayakkanur	T	4	4	80.10	82.79	68,597	75,757	10.44	1,915	959	52.58	42.02	32.50
	U	1	1	6.05	8.74	54,176	59,168	9.21	6,770	959	56.01	37.93	40.03
	R	3	3	74.05	74.05	14,421	16,589	15.03	224	962	40.35	56.60	14.47
20. Dindigul	T	7	7	83.46	85.70	156,326	200,019	27.95	2,334	960	57.75	30 11	85.20
	U	1	1	11.77	14.01	128,429	164,103	27.78	11,713	959	61.73	28.15	97.15
	R	6	6	71.69	71.69	27,897	35,916	28.75	501	963	39.58	39.06	45.88
21. Madurai	T	132	124	429.26	424.94	850,349	1,082,061	27.25	2,546	954	64.77	30.96	83.72
	U	15	10	112.98	111.96	711,501	907,732	27.58	8,103	952	67.96	29.56	95.25
	R	117	114	317.18	312.98	138,848	174,329	25.55	557	969	48.16	38.24	37.30
22. Karur	T	7	5	41.14	34.42	85,889	104,524	21.70	3,037	957	63.29	37.78	85.84
	U	1	2	6.03	11.19	65,706	93,810	42.77	8,383	956	65.14	36.83	90.95
	R	6	3	35.11	23.23	20,183	10,714	—46.92	461	969	47.11	46.06	50.09
23. Tiruchchirappalli	T	51	53	374.07	383.95	584,149	723,583	23.87	1,885	953	67.65	29.67	84 25
	U	10	13	107.39	153.60	477,711	625,039	30.83	4,069	950	69.75	28.99	92 57
	R	41	40	266.68	230.35	106,438	98,574	—7.39	428	970	54.40	33.98	39 18
24. Kumbakonam	T	14	17	53.34	53.47	150,619	181,557	20.54	3,395	982	64.01	30.78	83 00
	U	2	2	14.68	14.67	119,655	141,794	18.50	9,666	981	67.43	29.93	93 35
	R	12	15	38.66	38.80	30,964	39,763	28.42	1,025	986	51.85	33.83	50.30

25. Mayuram	T	2	2	16.14	16.15	64.284	71,877	11.81	4,451	989	72.31	27.18	87.87
	U	1	1	11.26	11.26	60,195	67,675	12.43	6,010	993	75.34	26.18	91.57
	R	1	1	4.88	4.89	4,089	4,202	2.76	859	928	23.39	33.51	40.27
26. Nagappattinam	T	13	16	61.09	64.16	98,733	120,250	21.79	1,874	1,012	57.85	28.43	77.07
	U	3	3	22.01	17.99	74,019	90,650	22.47	5,039	1,007	59.56	26.40	93.24
	R	10	13	39.08	46.17	24,714	29,600	19.77	641	1,025	52.61	34.65	39.33
27. Tnanjavur	T	4	4	55.01	55.08	157,641	196,480	24.64	3,567	949	70.02	28.38	87.50
	U	1	1	24.29	29.15	140,547	184,015	30.93	6,313	947	70.69	28.19	89.85
	R	3	3	30.72	25.93	17,094	12,465	—27.08	481	967	60.17	31.28	56.22
28. Pudukkottai	T	7	7	49.84	51.83	73,739	99,637	35.12	1,922	959	63.37	26.71	89.77
	U	1	1	12.09	12.13	66,384	87,952	32.49	7,251	962	66.08	26.23	96.97
	R	6	6	37.75	39.70	7,355	11,685	58.87	294	933	42.99	30.34	42.96
29. Aruppukkottai	T	10	10	103.78	74.51	74,483	86,927	16.71	1,167	988	63.22	46.16	82.05
	U	1	1	14.97	14.97	62,223	72,245	16.11	4,826	986	65.81	44.76	92.75
	R	9	9	88.81	59.54	12,260	14,682	19.76	247	998	50.50	53.04	37.57
30. Karaikhudi	T	30	31	219.21	232.73	110,556	126,021	13.99	541	989	59.62	28.74	75.19
	U	7	7	72.34	80.87	88,371	100,141	13.32	1,238	1,189	64.08	28.04	89.12
	R	23	24	146.87	151.86	22,185	25,880	16.66	170	218	42.35	31.46	27.17
31. Tuticorin	T	13	13	156.17	164.25	185,457	255,089	37.55	1,553	957	64.67	31.35	93.92
	U	10	10	38.71	138.71	181,913	250,677	37.80	1,807	955	64.83	31.15	94.93
	R	3	3	17.46	25.54	3,544	4,412	24.49	173	1,109	56.12	42.88	52.06
32. Srivilliputtur	T	1	1	6.97	5.72	53,855	61,458	14.12	10,744	1,019	57.14	41.27	80.36
	U	1	1	6.97	5.72	53,855	61,458	14.12	10,744	1.019	57.14	41.27	80.36
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Virudunagar	T	13	14	88.10	70.14	78,707	92,445	17.45	1,318	976	66.34	35.11	84.73
	U	1	2	6.60	11.32	61,902	76,409	23.44	6,750	958	70.36	32.29	96.46
	R	12	12	81.50	58.82	16,805	16,036	—4.58	273	1,067	47.18	48.54	47.54
34. Kadaiyanallur*	T	..	1	..	50.07	..	60,306	..	1,024	1,020	44.88	42.09	59.32
	U	..	1	..	50.07	..	60,306	..	1,204	1,020	44.88	42.09	59.32
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Tirunelveli	T	35	34	141.18	138.65	286,341	346,239	20.92	2,497	1,005	63.58	31.85	86.65
	U	11	11	87.65	87.47	266,688	323,344	12.92	3,697	1,005	64.49	31.35	90.48
	R	24	23	53.53	51.18	19,653	22,895	16.50	447	998	50.78	38.87	42.96
36. Nagarcoil	T	12	14	164.18	164.20	254,553	302,025	18.65	1,839	1,003	73.10	29.88	75.34
	U	2	2	29.20	29.18	152,499	185,735	21.79	6,365	999	75.75	29.55	93.89
	R	10	12	134.98	135.02	102,054	116,290	13.95	861	1.009	68.87	30.41	46.57
37. Rajapalayam	T	11	13	84.37	92.59	100,475	119,362	18.80	1,289	969	55.58	40.17	64.48
	U	2	1	20.14	11.36	93,054	101,640	9.23	8,947	963	58.53	37.63	70.78
	R	9	12	64.23	81.23	7,421	17,722	138.81	218	1,002	38.67	54.72	39.65

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change	Selected population Characteristics 1981				% of non-agri-cultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971-81	Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	TRIPURA	**T**	**33(1)**	**19(1)**	N.A.	**173.78**	**191,409**	**267,336**	**39.67**	**1,538**	**942**	**64.15**	**27.16**	**86.36**
		U	**15**	**1**	N.A.	**15.80**	**100,264**	**132,186**	**31.84**	**8,366**	**969**	**75.91**	**27.27**	**98.81**
		R	**18**	**18**	N.A.	**157.98**	**91,145**	**135,150**	**48 28**	**855**	**916**	**52.65**	**27.06**	**74.10**
	Agartala	T	33	19	N A.	173.78	191,409	267,336	39.67	1,538	942	64.15	27.16	86.36
		U	15	1	N.A.	15.80	100,264	132,186	31.84	8,366	969	75.91	27.27	98.81
		R	18	18	N.A.	157.98	91,145	135,150	48.28	855	916	52.65	27.06	74.10
	UTTAR PRADESH	**T**	**2,162(41)**	**2,164(43)**	**5,597.51**	**5,882.15**	**10,466,099**	**13,921,787**	**33.02**	**2,367**	**837**	**46.18**	**27.31**	**85.42**
		U	**90**	**126**	**1,548.52**	**1,810.02**	**8,522,169**	**11,522,160**	**35.20**	**6,366**	**837**	**50.37**	**27.04**	**95.13**
		R	**2.072**	**2,038**	**4,048.99**	**4,072.13**	**1,943,930**	**2,399,627**	**23.44**	**589**	**835**	**26.07**	**28.60**	**41.35**
1.	Dehradun	T	79	78	233.30	211.63	283,956	365,522	28.72	1,727	815	64.69	29.83	90.31
		U	5	7	76.77	83.15	220.571	297,938	35.08	3,583	803	67.48	30.26	97.06
		R	74	71	156.53	128.48	63,385	67,584	6.62	526	868	59.39	27.91	58.01
2.	Haldwani cum Kathgudam	T	12	12	25.27	26.56	57,449	88,450	53.96	3,330	817	56.50	28.87	91.91
		U	1	1	10 62	10.62	52,205	77,300	48.07	7,279	820	55.07	28.30	97.72
		R	11	11	14.65	15.94	5,244	11,150	112.62	699	793	66.39	32.80	57.20
3.	Hardwar	T	21	21	114.10	117.05	116,093	178,693	53.92	1,527	824	49.96	27.43	81.27
		U	4	4	42.01	42.01	91,371	145,946	59.73	3,474	817	55.40	27.15	94.12
		R	17	17	72.09	75.04	24,722	32,747	32.46	436	854	25.70	28.66	27.00
4.	Roorkee	T	23	23	59.84	59.06	91,569	117,989	28.85	1,993	716	56.98	32.25	84.50
		U	2	2	17.04	17.04	62,456	79,076	26.61	4,641	664	70.97	34.60	98.48
		R	21	21	42.80	42.02	29,113	38,913	33.66	926	834	28.53	27.48	48.74
5.	Saharanpur	T	54	58	113.89	112.86	268,867	353,909	31.63	3,136	856	44.72	27.34	87.71
		U	1	1	25.25	25.25	225,396	295,355	31.04	11,697	860	49.91	27.09	97.80
		R	53	57	88.64	87.61	43,471	58,554	34.70	668	834	18.59	28.64	39.52
6.	Muzaffarnagar	T	27	27	128.99	129.09	168,166	245,646	46.07	1,903	865	44.06	26.65	74.77
		U	1	1	12.04	12.04	114,783	171,816	49.69	14,270	875	52.19	25.57	95.79
		R	26	26	116.95	117.05	53,383	73,830	38.30	631	842	25.12	29.17	31.91
7.	Meerut	T	80	72	252.12	268.14	497,830	662,029	32.98	2,469	844	46.26	28.28	87.31
		U	4	5	57.27	82.44	383.106	542,998	41.74	6,587	849	49.89	28.24	95.39
		R	76	67	194.85	185.70	114,724	119,031	3.75	641	822	29.68	28.44	50.77

8. Ghaziabad	T	135	129	479.78	515.49	350,861	558,543	59.19	1,084	800	43.85	28.39	79.72
	U	5	6	41.45	76.63	160,044	336,623	110.33	4,393	796	50.15	29.46	95.92
	R	130	123	438.33	438.86	190,817	221,920	16.30	506	805	54.29	26.78	52.71
9. Hapur	T	27	25	93.23	86.24	108,346	149,365	37.86	1,732	856	42.66	26.47	76.32
	U	1	2	5.83	11.20	71,266	105,226	47.65	9,395	866	47.82	25.85	90.22
	R	26	23	87.40	75.04	37,080	44,139	19.04	588	833	30.36	27.94	45.66
10. Modinagar	T	17	17	57.63	55.79	77,042	124,760	61.94	2,236	804	49.91	28.34	90.23
	U	1	2	10.36	14.36	43,470	87,665	101.67	6,105	810	56.86	28.43	98.18
	R	16	15	47.27	41.43	33,572	37,095	10.49	895	789	33.50	28.12	71.23
11. Bulandshahar	T	24	24	51.51	66.81	94,481	138,544	46.64	2,074	868	42.47	25.18	79.24
	U	1	1	3.29	9.39	59,505	103,436	73.83	11,016	869	48.03	24.94	93.91
	R	23	23	48.22	57.42	34,976	35,108	0.38	611	866	26.10	25.87	37.57
12. Khurja	T	26	26	67.12	78.20	71,797	95,218	32.62	1,218	865	34.88	26.51	72.36
	U	1	1	10.36	10.36	50,245	67,119	33.58	6,479	880	38.27	26.01	90.10
	R	25	25	56.76	67.84	21,552	28,099	30.38	414	831	26.78	27.69	32.54
13. Amroha	T	25	25	62.41	56.17	98,075	129,409	31.95	2,304	886	24.27	26.45	79.83
	U	1	1	6.32	6.32	82,702	112,682	36.25	17,829	891	25.68	26.24	90.73
	R	24	24	56.09	49.85	15,373	16,727	8.81	336	856	14.80	27.86	10.67
14. Chandausi	T	12	12	48.89	49.21	71,114	90,083	26.67	1,831	853	35.67	26.54	70.84
	U	1	1	8.81	8.81	53,393	66,970	25.43	7,602	865	43.69	25.71	91.82
	R	11	11	40.08	40.40	17,721	23,113	30.43	572	818	12.43	28.94	16.86
15. Moradabad	T	62	62	195.24	196.63	336,771	441,546	31.11	2,246	854	32.73	27.68	83.37
	U	2	2	36.00	36.00	272,652	345,350	26.66	9,593	858	38.17	27.57	96.82
	R	60	60	159.24	160.63	64,119	96,196	50.03	599	841	13.20	28.10	36.02
16. Sambhal	T	48	48	82.07	92.90	119,070	153,639	29.03	1,654	866	20.34	26.99	51.32
	U	1	1	6.22	10.65	86,323	108,232	25.38	10,163	872	24.77	26.29	64.86
	R	47	47	75.85	82.25	32,747	45,407	38.66	552	851	9.97	28.66	21.71
17. Rampur	T	31	30	79.78	86.44	179,503	229,732	27.98	2,658	887	30.40	28.29	86.33
	U	1	1	20.20	20.20	161,417	204,610	26.76	10,129	894	33.17	28.15	94.36
	R	30	29	59.58	66.24	18,086	25,122	38.90	379	829	7.81	29.41	23.70
18. Burdaun	T	11	11	29.25	31.17	82,217	106,537	29.58	3,418	860	37.13	26.54	78.51
	U	1	1	2.49	4.39	72,204	93,004	28.81	21,185	864	40.31	26.03	88.17
	R	10	10	26.76	26.78	10,013	13,533	35.15	505	826	15.24	30.11	21.16
19. Bareilly	T	204	210	404.96	403.52	519,828	682,271	31.25	1,691	847	36.07	27.01	73.90
	U	4	13	45.48	59.17	326,106	476,427	26.10	8,052	855	44.64	26.64	94.26
	R	200	197	359.48	344.35	193,722	205,844	6.26	598	829	16.23	27.87	28.84
20. Pillibhit	T	19	19	39.37	46.32	77,807	103,771	33.37	2,240	857	38.76	27.40	83.23
	U	1	1	3.47	9.97	68,273	88,548	29.70	8,881	860	42.55	27.11	93.72
	R	18	18	35.90	36.35	9,534	15,223	59.67	419	842	16.71	29.11	26.38

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21.	Shahjahanpur	T	2	3	21.11	22.76	144,065	205,095	42.36	9,011	863	39.70	26.40	89.34
		U	2	3	21.11	22.76	144,065	205,095	42.36	9,011	863	39.70	26.40	89.34
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Aligarh	T	31	24	110.79	95.89	271,045	347,422	28.18	3,623	865	44.64	25.09	91.83
		U	1	1	34.45	34.05	252,314	320,861	27.17	9,423	867	46.07	25.02	96.17
		R	30	23	76.34	61.84	18,731	26,561	41.80	430	839	27.36	25.90	41.15
23.	Hathras	T	26	26	59.09	57.73	99,883	127,120	27.27	2,202	839	45.39	26.52	78.75
		U	1	1	8.34	8.33	74,349	92,962	25.03	11,160	845	48.71	25.99	97.56
		R	25	25	50.75	49.40	25,534	34,158	33.77	691	825	36.35	27.98	31.22
24.	Mathura-Cum-Vrindavan	T	71	71	200.43	201.70	217,477	266,933	22.74	1,323	832	44.63	26.88	84.39
		U	3	3	26.21	26.21	169,610	196,284	15.73	7,489	843	50.23	26.66	97.88
		R	68	68	174.22	175.49	47,867	70,649	47.59	403	801	29.08	27.51	48.08
25.	Agra	T	82	82	314.52	292.75	732,178	882,403	20.52	3,014	849	43.29	26.82	91.98
		U	4	4	87.75	82.22	634,622	747,318	17.76	9,089	857	46.26	26.58	98.34
		R	78	78	226.77	210.53	97,556	135,085	38.47	642	804	26.88	28.09	58.67
26.	Firozabad	T	14	14	36.59	36.82	159,242	229,476	44.11	6,232	843	37.92	27.51	95.86
		U	1	3	6.22	15.65	133,863	208,393	55.68	13,316	846	39.14	27.29	98.68
		R	13	11	30.37	21.17	25,379	21,083	—16.93	996	805	25.83	29.64	70.17
27.	Etawah	T	5	5	22.78	27.79	91,165	123,847	35.85	4,457	868	49.73	25.69	92.44
		U	1	1	9.35	9.35	85,894	112,174	30.60	11,997	876	49.86	25.65	95.73
		R	4	4	13.43	18.44	5,271	11,673	121.46	633	791	48.48	26.06	61.29
28.	Farrukabad	T	40	38	55.17	62.68	154,670	198,749	28.50	3,171	811	45.12	29.23	76.89
		U	2	2	14.94	21.09	110,835	160,796	45.08	7,624	821	48.03	29.38	89.51
		R	38	36	40.23	41.59	43,835	37,953	—13.42	913	770	32.78	28.61	21.96
29.	Kanpur	T	8	8	298.98	298.98	1,275,242	1,639,064	28.53	5,482	804	55.34	27.49	96.82
		U	8	8	298.98	298.98	1,275,242	1,639,064	28.53	5,482	804	55.34	27.49	96.82
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Fatehpur*	T	..	1	..	56.98	..	84,831	..	1,489	869	41.86	25.76	73.83
		U	..	1	..	56.98	..	84,831	..	1,489	869	41.86	25.76	73.83
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Allahabad	T	217	219	364.13	371.01	639,264	826,848	29.34	2,229	822	51.88	26.36	82.09
		U	3	4	82.18	83·24	513,036	654,637	27.60	7,864	811	59.07	25.65	95.85
		R	214	215	281.95	287.77	126.228	172.211	36.43	598	862	24.58	29.07	35.97
32.	Jhansi	T	15	15	137.98	150.22	215,414	304,769	41.48	2,029	886	55.37	25.37	93.33
		U	4	4	69.55	80.96	202,551	284,141	40.28	3,510	893	56.90	25.04	96.12
		R	11	11	68.43	69.26	12,863	20,628	60.37	298	793	34.37	29.89	61.13

33. Banda*	T	..	11	..	136.79	..	87,313	..	638	831	46.35	26.89	71.05
	U	..	1	..	11.29	..	72,379	..	6,411	825	50·71	25.46	86·52
	R	..	10	..	125.50	..	14,934	..	119	863	25.20	33.79	14.59
34. Sitapur	T	1	1	25.90	25.90	66,715	101,210	51.71	3,908	821	56.01	28.78	95.19
	U	1	1	25.90	25.90	66,715	101,210	51.71	3,908	821	56.01	28.78	95.19
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Lucknow	T	124	127	438.31	430.65	939,170	1,174,387	25.05	2,727	832	53.21	28.29	86.69
	U	3	6	127.66	145.94	813,982	1,007,604	23.79	6,904	832	57.54	27.72	97.68
	R	121	121	310.65	284.71	125,188	166,783	33.23	586	836	27.09	31.72	28.65
36. Bahraich	T	33	33	76.39	84.19	97,213	127,799	31.46	1,518	876	37.16	26.92	63.84
	U	1	1	12·43	13.20	73,931	99,889	35 11	7,587	884	43.71	25.46	81.58
	R	32	32	63.96	70.99	23,282	27,910	19.88	393	850	13.70	32.15	13.55
37. Gondha	T	23	23	49.11	51.75	71,717	96,477	34.52	1,864	823	41.03	27.42	73.40
	U	1	1	10.57	12.67	52,662	70,847	34.53	5,592	826	47.86	26.20	91.24
	R	22	22	38.54	39.08	19,055	25,630	34.51	656	815	22.14	30.78	31.41
38. Faizabad	T	23	24	79.69	94.85	122,577	161,784	31.99	1,706	776	52.83	29.08	81.87
	U	2	3	51.17	63.39	109,806	143,167	30.38	2,259	769	55.18	28.84	88.24
	R	21	21	28.52	31.46	12,771	18.617	45.78	592	833	34.75	30.91	36.14
39. Gorakhpur	T	55	58	101.09	103.95	293,554	385,402	31.29	3,708	836	52.25	24.56	84.18
	U	1	5	338.85	48.60	230,911	313,418	35.73	6,449	832	58.76	24.06	94.44
	R	54	53	62.24	55.35	62,643	71,984	14.91	1,301	856	23.89	26.77	44.04
40. Maunath Bhanjan	T	32	32	54.76	52.37	83,114	112,300	35.12	2,144	903	41.07	33.16	81.62
	U	1	1	7.77	9.11	64,058	86,326	34.76	9,476	903	45.70	31.52	95.95
	R	31	31	46.99	43.26	19,056	25,974	36.30	600	906	25.68	38.60	42.74
41. Jaunpur	T	64	69	46.27	49.33	96,201	127,624	32.66	2,587	878	44.02	25.39	76. 61
	U	1	1	25.25	25.25	80,737	105,140	30.23	4,164	875	47.32	24.93	86.39
	R	63	68	21.02	24.08	15,464	22,484	45.40	934	893	28.57	27.56	35.24
42. Varanasi	T	286	278	383.02	384.12	885 006	1,121,694	26.74	2,920	845	42.98	26.62	86.09
	U	9	16	109.71	126.00	669,559	881,516	31.66	6,996	841	47.38	26.31	95.93
	R	277	262	273.31	258.12	215,447	240,178	11.48	930	863	26.83	27.75	51.90
43. Mirzapur	T	73	73	102.65	103.66	140,345	173,584	23.68	1,675	860	35.33	28.73	82.80
	U	1	1	38.85	38.85	105 939	127,787	20.62	3,289	855	41.49	27.42	93.93
	R	72	72	63.80	64.81	34,406	45,797	33.11	707	874	18.16	32.38	56.47

Appendix Table 4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	TUR	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				% of non-agri-cultural workers
			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971-81	Density	Sex Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	WEST BENGAL	**T**	**943(20)**	**920(21)**	**2,724·32**	**2,970.15**	**10,921,274**	**13,789,498**	**26.26**	**4,643**	**815**	**62.10**	**28.94**	**94.75**
		U	**131**	**235**	**1,196.53**	**1,683.20**	**9,422,659**	**12,366,431**	**31.24**	**7,347**	**805**	**64.27**	**29.24**	**97.66**
		R	**812**	**685**	**1,527.79**	**1,286.95**	**1,498,615**	**1,423,067**	**—5.04**	**1,106**	**900**	**43.30**	**26.33**	**66.70**
1.	Cooch Bihar	T	7	7	31.16	31.16	80,874	101,754	25.82	3,266	942	63.66	25.46	91.56
		U	2	3	13.39	17.19	62,664	80,101	27.83	4,660	939	65.97	25.80	97.22
		R	5	4	17.77	13.97	18,210	21,653	18.91	1,550	956	55.12	24.16	69.21
2.	Jalpaiguri	T	2	2	70.32	70.32	89,421	106,479	19.08	1,514	922	60.56	27.85	83.49
		U	1	1	10.08	10.08	55,159	61,743	11.94	6,125	917	67.94	28.98	96.77
		R	1	1	60.24	60.24	34,262	44,736	30.57	743*	928	50.37	26.28	63.27
3.	Siliguri	T	36	36	103.52	124.48	161,805	284,605	75.89	2,286	819	55.49	30.69	89.51
		U	1	3	15.54	63.03	97,484	239,488	145.67	3,800	815	57.69	30.04	95.45
		R	35	33	87.98	61.45	64,321	45,117	—29.86	734	842	43.85	34.17	61.83
4.	Balurghat*	T	..	6	..	13.19	..	117,965	..	8,944	900	67.28	24.68	86.06
		U	..	3	..	8.32	..	112,621	..	13,536	898	68.54	24.41	87.25
		R	..	3	..	4.87	..	5,344	..	1,097	945	40.79	30.33	65.82
5.	Rajganj	T	6	6	21.57	21.57	55,028	73,663	33.86	3,415	904	63.60	24.91	90.12
		U	1	2	10.64	14.54	43,191	66,705	54.44	4,588	905	65.15	24.63	93.35
		R	5	4	10.93	7.03	11,837	6,958	—41.22	990	892	48.81	27.64	62.56
6.	Maldah English Bazar	T	14	13	23.94	22.48	80,081	119,543	49.28	5,318	918	60.10	24.92	95.42
		U	2	4	7.87	10.26	68,026	93,244	37.07	9,088	927	64.47	24.63	97.25
		R	12	9	16.07	12.22	12,055	26,299	118.16	2,152	887	44.64	25.92	89.25
7.	Behrampur	T	18	20	61.02	66.91	113,611	151,916	33.72	2,270	958	55.84	25.17	83.22
		U	2	3	18.97	19.45	78,909	102,311	29.66	5,260	967	65.11	24.43	96.02
		R	16	17	42.05	47.46	34,702	49,605	42.95	1,045	939	36.71	26.69	59.05
8.	Krishnagar Nabadwip	T	24	25	119.25	119.53	244,494	296,226	21.16	2,478	966	57.33	26.73	85.16
		U	2	6	27.46	31.96	180,127	227,941	26.54	7,132	969	63.83	26.00	95.35
		R	22	19	91.79	87.57	64,367	68,285	6.09	780	954	35.62	29.17	54.84
9.	Ranaghat	T	14	16	32.71	38.77	94,049	132,766	41.17	3,424	961	58.06	25.95	87.58
		U	1	5	7.72	18.08	47,815	83,744	75.14	4,632	953	64·48	26.30	95.81
		R	13	11	24.99	20.69	46,234	49,022	6.03	2,369	975	47.09	25.36	72.99
10.	Santipur	T	8	8	39.85	39.85	70,434	95,974	36.26	2,408	968	48.72	29.50	87.73
		U	1	1	24.60	24.60	61,166	82,980	35.66	3,373	972	50.17	29.16	93.50
		R	7	7	15.25	15.25	9,268	12,994	40.20	852	942	39.50	31.66	53.79

11. Asoknagar Habra	T	9	7	34.88	36.10	107,018	140,656	31.43	3,896	960	69.69	23.41	88.94
	U	2	2	20.14	25.08	93,351	129,610	38.84	5,168	961	71.10	23.47	91.62
	R	7	5	14.74	11.02	13,667	11,046	—19.18	1,002	939	53.05	22.67	56.39
12. Bangaon	T	10	10	52.84	52.84	76,609	105,463	37.66	1,996	940	54.19	24.73	69.51
	U	1	1	15.57	15.57	50,538	69,885	38.28	4,488	940	60.47	24.18	85.61
	R	9	9	37.27	37.27	26,071	35,578	36.47	955	940	41.85	25.83	39.89
13. Basirhat	T	11	11	50.67	50.67	79,034	97,454	23.31	1,923	951	54.90	25.90	75.25
	U	1	1	22.01	22.01	63,816	81,040	26.99	3,682	948	58.15	25.10	79.33
	R	10	10	28.66	28.66	15,218	16,414	7.86	573	965	38.84	29.88	58.35
14. Calcutta	T	573	540	1,404.86	1,488.38	8,297,340	10,114,036	21.89	6,795	792	63.93	29.98	96.49
	U	98	155	682.66	906.92	7,439,869	9,336,985	25.50	10,295	783	65.43	30.36	98.57
	R	475	385	722.20	581.46	857,471	777,051	—9.38	1,336	903	45.92	25.50	66.66
15. Kharagpur	T	23	19	55.46	140.10	173,220	246,832	42.50	1,762	886	59.35	24.03	92.93
	U	1	2	33.38	123.02	161,257	232.575	44.23	1,891	888	59.94	23.67	95.20
	R	22	17	22.08	17.08	11,963	14,257	19.18	835	857	49.84	29.89	63.65
16. Midnapur	T	12	12	24.39	24.39	81,201	99,722	22.81	4,089	907	63.91	25.29	91.31
	U	1	1	10.36	10.36	71,326	86,118	20.74	8,313	903	67.01	24.81	94.57
	R	11	11	14.03	14.03	9,875	13,604	37.76	970	933	44.33	28.32	73.19
17. Bankura	T	13	13	32.74	33.67	90,140	108,370	20.22	3,219	923	58.17	26.53	97.70
	U	1	1	18.13	19.06	79,129	94,954	20.00	4,982	921	59.86	26.31	95.92
	R	12	12	14.61	14.61	11,011	13,416	21.84	918	931	46.23	28.10	63.71
18. Puruliya	T	6	6	33.98	33.98	62,695	81,848	30.55	2,409	913	54.72	25.15	91.96
	U	1	1	13.93	13.93	57,708	73,904	23.07	5 305	915	56.56	24.85	95.52
	R	5	5	20.05	20.05	4,987	7,944	59.29	396	898	37.69	27.92	62.45
19. Asansol	T	133	138	301.92	331.56	593,215	804,612	35.64	2,427	789	47.11	25.50	93.55
	U	10	38	67.22	152.86	361,168	631,320	74.80	4,130	781	51.27	25.36	9 6.70
	R	123	100	234.70	178.70	232,047	173,292	25.32	970	818	31.98	26.00	82.34
20. Burdhwon	T	15	15	48.60	48.62	152,652	181,008	18.58	3,723	890	60.37	26.18	85.42
	U	1	1	22.66	22.68	143,318	167,364	16.78	7,379	887	62.44	25.71	89.95
	R	14	14	25.94	25.94	9,334	13,644	46.18	526	927	35.05	31.95	40.75
21. Durgapur	T	9	10	180 64	181.58	218,353	328,606	50.49	1,810	841	66.57	26.52	93.99
	U	1	1	154.20	154.20	206,638	311,798	50.89	2,022	837	67.76	26.65	95.18
	R	8	9	26.44	27.38	11,715	16,808	43.47	614	907	44.51	23.81	69.32

Appendix Table 4—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/SUA	T U R	No. of Constituent Units		Area (Sq. Kms.)		Population		% Pop. change	Selected Population Characteristics 1981				
			1971	1981	1971	1871	1971	1981	1971-81	Density	Set Ratio	Lit. Rate	Work Part Rate	% of non-agri-cultural workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	CHANDIGARH	**T**	**57(1)**	**58(1)**	**159.68**	**170.59**	**260,171**	**504,287**	**93.83**	**2,956**	**776**	**64.65**	**34.20**	**95.98**
		U	**1**	**8**	**46.67**	**80.73**	**218,743**	**455,192**	**108.09**	**5,638**	**778**	**66.68**	**34.43**	**99.28**
		R	**56**	**50**	**113.01**	**89.86**	**41,428**	**49.095**	**18.51**	**546**	**758**	**45.84**	**32.10**	**63.26**
		T	**152(1)**	**161(1)**	**1,009.59**	**1,066.72**	**3,917,602**	**6,048,149**	**54.38**	**5,670**	**807**	**61.89**	**32.09**	**98.35**
		U	**3**	**30**	**446.26**	**591.85**	**3,647,023**	**5,768,200**	**58.16**	**9,746**	**808**	**62.64**	**32·20**	**99.35**
		R	**149**	**131**	**563.33**	**474.87**	**270,579**	**279,949**	**3.46**	**590**	**787**	**46.50**	**29.79**	**75.99**
	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	**T**	**23(3)**	**23(3)**	**76.78**	**147.05**	**171,709**	**239,440**	**39.45**	**1,628**	**870**	**63.18**	**34.03**	**95.79**
		U	**13**	**15**	**72.38**	**81.72**	**151,916**	**211,768**	**39.40**	**2,591**	**887**	**63.78**	**33.48**	**96.06**
		R	**10**	**8**	**4.40**	**65.33**	**19,793**	**27,672**	**39.81**	**424**	**750**	**58.60**	**38.70**	**94.00**
1.	Margao	T	5	5	23.72	36.89	56,722	74,991	2.21	2,033	940	63.69	32.48	94.83
		U	3	3	23.72	24.10	48,593	64,858	33.47	2,691	921	65.36	33.48	95.76
		R	2	2	..	12.79	8,129	10,133	24.65	792	1,067	52.95	26:10	87.19
2.	Mormugao	T	6	6	11.66	59.28	52,188	82,622	58.32	1,394	802	58.61	34.42	98.79
		U	1	1	11.66	11.66	44,065	69,684	58.14	5,976	817	59.19	33.31	99.59
		R	5	5	..	47.62	8,123	12,938	59.28	272	724	55.47	40.43	95. 24
3.	Panaji	T	12	12	41.40	50.88	62,799	81,827	30.30	1,608	881	67.33	35.20	93.65
		U	9	11	37.00	45.96	59,258	77,226	30.32	1,680	927	66.58	33.63	93.17
		R	3	1	4.40	4.92	3,541	4,601	29.94	935	350	79.83	61.60	98.06
	PONDICHERRY	**T**	**21(1)**	**3(1)**	**35.82**	**49.54**	**170,675**	**251,420**	**47.31**	**5,075**	**980**	**63.26**	**25.76**	**90.65**
		U	**3**	**3**	**26.67**	**49.54**	**153,325**	**251,420**	**63.98**	**5,075**	**980**	**62.26**	**25.76**	**90.65**
		R	**18**	..	**9.15**	..	**17,350**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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