

CENSUS OF INDIA 1977

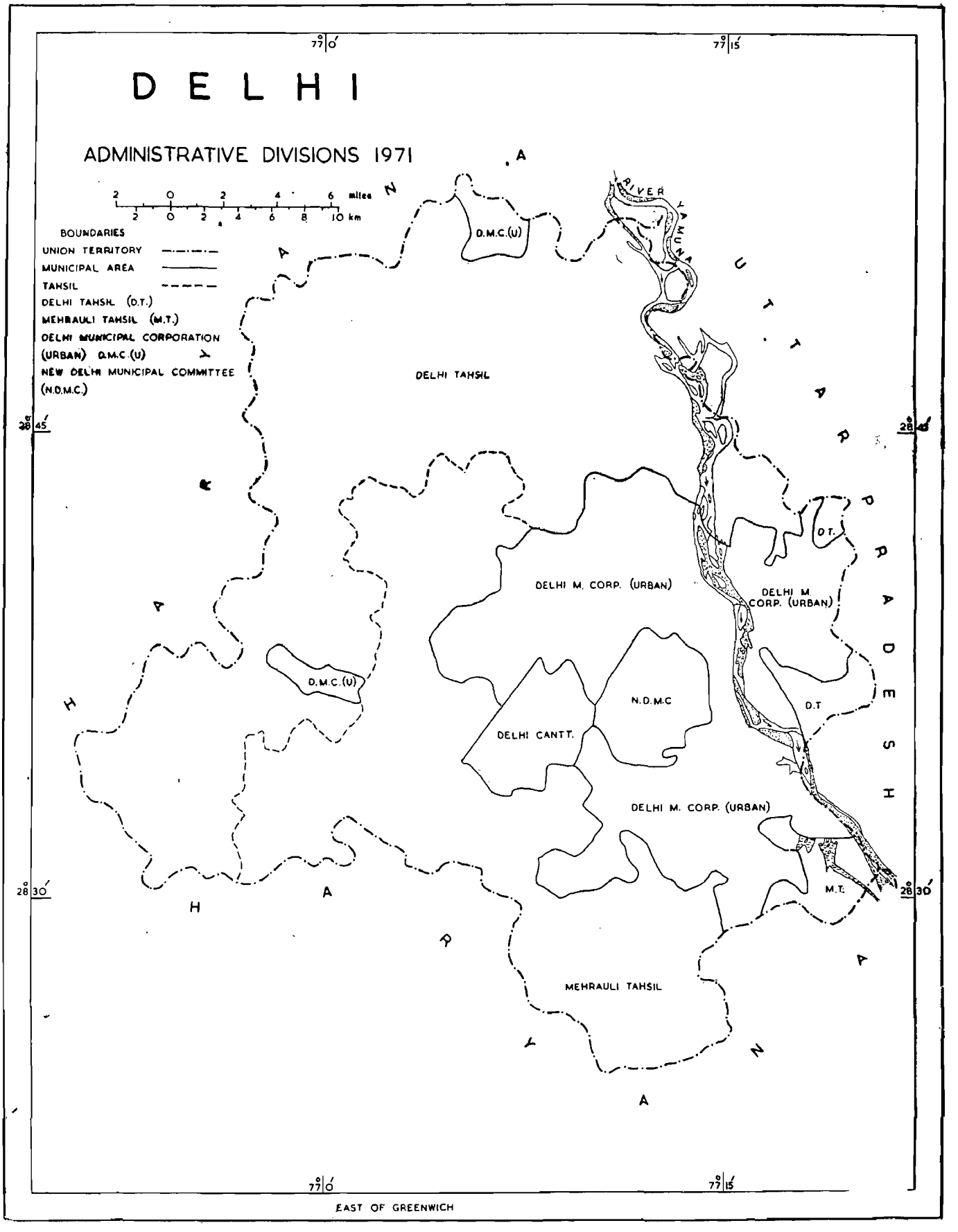
SERIES 27

DELHI

PART I-A

GENERAL REPORT

S. R. GANDOTRA
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Director of Census Operations
Delhi


DELHI
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971
2 0 2 4 6 miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10 km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
MUNICIPAL AREA
TAHSIL
DELHI TAHSIL (D.T.)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL (M.T.)
DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN) D.M.C.(U)
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE (N.D.M.C.)
77°0'
77°15'
28°45'
28°30'
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
RIVER YAMUNA
U T T A R P R A D E S H
DELHI M. CORP. (URBAN)
D.T.
D.M.C.(U)
N.D.M.C
DELHI CANTT.
D.T
DELHI M. CORP. (URBAN)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
H A R Y A N A
EAST OF GREENWICH

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS: DELHI

List of Publications

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series 27)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION†

Portrait of Population

Monograph on "House less in Delhi"

Part I-A	. . .	General Report (Report on data yielded from P. C. A. and Migration Birth place.)
Part I-B	. . .	General Report (Detailed analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural, Mother Tongue and Religion data.)
Part I-C	. . .	Subsidiary Tables
Part II A	. . .	General Population Tables.
Part II B	. . .	General Economic Tables.
Part II C	. . .	Social & Cultural Tables.
Part II D	. . .	Migration Tables.
Part III	. . .	Establishment Report & Tables.
Part IV	. . .	Housing Report and Tables.
Part V	. . .	Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part VI-B	. . .	Special Survey Reports on Selected towns
Part VI-C	. . .	Survey Reports on Selected Villages.
Part VIII-A	. . .	Administration Report—Enumeration } For Official use only.
Part VIII-B	. . .	Administration Report—Tabulation }
Part IX	. . .	Census Atlas

STATE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part X-A & B	. .	District Census Hand book (Town & Village Directory) and Village & Townwise Primary Census Abstract.
Part X-C	. . .	District Census Hand book (Analytical Report and Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables.)

PREFACE

Population Census is an authentic and comprehensive source of information regarding social, demograghic economic and migration data. At the 1971 census both manual and mechanical methods of compilation were adopted. Data upto the primary census abstract were compiled manually and further detailed tabulation was done mechanically for 20% urban and manually for 10% rural slips. In the case of Delhi Union Territory, however, both manual and mechanical processing was done on cent percent basis.

This volume Part I-A General Report, is confined to a limited interpretation of data compiled at the first stage of manual tabulation. It deals with census data thrown up by Primary Census Abstract and Tables. A-I, A-II, A-III, A-IV, A-V, B-I Parts A & B, B-II, B-VIII and C-VIII Parts A & B.

The preparation of tables in my office was looked after by Shri S. P. Sharma, Investigator assisted by Shri M. L. Sharma, Tabulation Officer. Shri Lal Krishan, Asstt Director of Census Operations assisted me in drafting this report. Shri R.K. Aggarwal, Asstt. Director of Census Operations who joined this Office later, also read through the pages of this report and made some valuable suggestions which were incorporated.

I express my deep gratitude to Shri A Chandra, Sekhar, former Registrar General, India and Shri R.B. Chari, the present Registrar General, India for their benign guidance, I am also grateful to Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Asstt. Registrar General (Census) for getting the tables scrutinised at the Registrar General's office and for the co-operation given to my senior staff members, whenever they approached him.

A list of the members of staff associated with this publication is given at the back of this page

S.R. GANDOTRA,
Director of Census Operation
Delhi

Delhi:
March, 30, 1976.

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7.	Smt. Kanwal Bedi	*Jr. Stenographer.*
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9.	Shri K.K. Chopra	*L.D.C.*
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11.	Km. Renu Seth	*Typist.*
12.	Shri Rajinder Kumar	*Asstt. Compiler.*

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CHAPTER I

This part of the general report deals with the basic demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population, as ascertained at the 1971 Census. The analysis is mostly based on the basic characteristics of the population such as size, distribution, growth rate of population, sex,literacy, rural/urban break-up and broad industrial categories. The following tables have been analysed and compared with the data of previous censuses to give an idea about trends.

TABLE	TITLE
A-Series	
P-I	Area, Houses and Population.
A-II	Decadal variation in population since 1901.
A-III	Villages classified by population.
A-IV	Towns and urban aggiomertion classified by population in 1271 with ueriotion science 1901.
A-V	Staddard Urban area. Union/State Primary Census Abstract.
B-Series	
B.I Part A	Workers and non-workers according to main actvity classified by six and age groups.
Part B	Famale workers and non-workers according to main activity classfied by marital status and age groups.
B II	Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity by sex and age groups.
B.VIII.	Persons classified as non- workers according to main activity cross classified by sex, broad ago groups and type of activity.
C-Series	
C-VIII Part A & B Schedule caste and scheduled tribes.	

The next part of this report (Part I-B) which will form a separate volume, will cover the data thrown up by detailed cross tabulations regarding age and marital status, religion, mother-tongue, educational levels, migration, workers and non-workers and a concluding chapter. The details would be as follows:—

Chapter I	Age and marital status
Chapter II	Religion
Chapter III	Mother-tongue
Chapter IV	Educational level
Chapter V	Migration
Chapter VI	Workers and non-workers
Chapter VII	Conclusion.

Census Calender

A calendar for different stages of the complicated census operations was drawn up well ahead of time. Details of the important constituent sub-operations etc. are given in the following paragraphs.

With his Circular No. 2 (No. 37/10/69-RG, dated 22-3-1969) the Registrar General, India circulated a model of tentative Census Calendar to be adopted by the Directors of Census Operations with such amendments as may be deemed necessary. According to this calendar, House-listing was scheduled for the month of February, 1970. But as the housenumbering, in major part of the Urban area under the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporation was found to be in hopeless condition for our purpose and all our earlier efforts to get it revised and made upto-date proved of little avail, I decided to have the houselisting as close to enumeration as possible so that the temporary house-numbering, which the Corporation authorities agreed to provide after great pursuation, could be usefully availed of for both the operations.

This change was approved by the Registrar General, India, The census calendar drawn up by this office was as follows:—

August, 1969

1. Demarcation of the boundaries of Census Tracts.
2. Preliminary discussion with the State Government regarding appointment of Census Officers.

September, 1969

1. Selection and appointment of Census Officers.
2. Demarcation of boundaries of Census Charges in consultation with the Census Officers.
3. Completion of House-numbering in the villages.
4. Completion of notional maps of all the villages in the Union Territory.
5. Preliminary steps to be taken for the collection of Administrative Statistics from various Agencies.
6. Collection of area figures from Local Bodies and Revenue Authorities. Reconciliation of discrepancies in the area figures.

October, 1969 to December, 1969

1. Selection and appointment of Charge Superintendents.
2. Verification of boundaries of Charges by the Charge Officers.
3. Verification of notional maps of villages.
4. Preparation of notional maps of urban areas.

5. Preparation of village and town Registers.
6. Collection of Administrative Statistics (non-Census data).
7. Delineation of Standard Urban Area in terms of Rural and Urban Units.

January, 1970 to April, 1970

1. Finalisation of boundaries of Enumerator's blocks and circles.
2. Development of Location Code No.
3. Checking of these boundaries by the Charge Supdts.
4. Consolidation and compilation of Towns & Village Directory.
5. Notification of Census Questionnaires.
6. Issue of instructions on houselisting to Census Officers and Charge Supdts.
7. Checking of notional maps of Urban area.

May, 1970 to June, 1970

1. Despatch of Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Enumerator's Abstracts and Instructions books to Census Officers and Charge Supdts.
2. Training of Census Officers.
3. Training of Charge Supdts.
4. Selection of Supervisors and Enumerators.
5. Drawing up of training programme of Enumerators and Supervisors for houselisting.
6. Providing of House-numbers in Un-authorised Colonies and slum areas by the Census Office.

July, 1970

1. Publicity for houselisting.
2. Appointments of Enumerators and Supervisors.
3. Training of Enumerators and Supervisors for Houselisting Operations.
4. Despatch of Houselists and other forms to enumerators.

August, 1—20, 1970

1. House-numbering, Houselisting and canvassing of Establishment Schedule.

August, 21—24, 1970

2. Preparation of Enumerator's abstracts.

August, 25—28, 1970

3. Arrival of Houselists and Establishment Schedules at Head-quarters of Census Officers.

August, 29—31, 1970

4. Arrival of these schedules at the office of Director of Census Operations, Delhi.

September, 1970

1. Revision of Charge Registers on the basis of houselisting.
2. Preparation of data for 'A' series tables for columns other than those which relate to 1971 Census data.
3. Despatch of enumerator's slips for training purposes to all Census Officers and Charge Superintendents.

October, 1970

1. Issue of detailed instructions for formulating the 3rd Training Programme of Census Officers at all levels.
2. Training of District Census Officers and Charge Supdts. for filling up the Individual Slips and Household Forms.
3. Publicity measures.
4. Despatch of Individual Schedules, Household Forms etc. to District Headquarters.

November, 1970 to January, 1971

1. Reassessment of the Blocks and Circles constituted and finalization of charge lists, by Charge Superintendents.
2. Issue of Appointment letters to Enumerators and Supervisors.
3. Intensive training of Enumerators and Supervisors including practical exercise in enumeration on training schedules.
4. Copying of abstracts of the Houselist for each enumerator's block.
5. Issue of Schedules etc., by the Charge Superintendents to the Enumerators.
6. Publicity.

February, 10—28 1971

Census Enumeration.

Nights of 27th Feb. 1971 and 28th Feb. 1971

Enumeration of Houseless Population.

1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971

Revisional round.

3rd March, 1971 to 5th March, 1971

Compilation and reporting of provisional population totals.

In the month of December, 1970 the Government of India decided to hold mid-term elections to the Parliament in the month of March, 1971. To avoid a clash with election dates, the Registrar General, India first decided to advance the date for the enumeration, scheduled from 10th February, 1971 to 28th February, 1971 to 1st February, 1971 to 19th February, 1971 with a revisional round from 20th to 22nd February, 1971 vide telegram No. 9/209/70-CTU (CEN) dated 29-12-1970. Consequently the Census programme had

to be changed. A revised programme was also communicated to all the Census Officers and Charge Supdts. in this office Circular No. 6 (Appendix LXXXIII).

This sudden and unexpected advancement of enumeration period, however, threw the schedule out of gear. It was felt that it was not possible to complete all the necessary preliminaries, specially the completion of the Abridged house-list before the commencement of enumeration. Perhaps at the instance of most of the States, the Govt. of India kindly agreed to revise these dates and the final period of enumeration was fixed from 10th March, 1971 to 31st March, 1971 with a revisional round from 1st April, 1971 to 3rd April, 1971.

Consequent upon this change we had to revise our programme once again. Revised programme was communicated to the Census Officers and Charge Superintendents through Circular No. 8, issued under this office No. 1/74/70-DCO dated 14-1-1971 (Appendix LXXXV). In order to avoid possibility of any confusion on the part of the Census Officers and Charge Superintendents, a number of meetings were held with them in this connection.

The Territory

The Union Territory of Delhi is a narrow strip of the Indo Ganga plain lying between 28°25′ and 28°53′ North latitude and 76°50′ and 77°22′ East longitude. It is bounded on the north, west and south by Haryana and on the east by Uttar Pradesh. The river Yamuna flows by the side of its eastern border in a north-south direction. Administrative divisions at the time of 1971 census are given in the map printed at the opening of this volume.

Delhi was divided into four tracts for census taking, (i) New Delhi Municipal Committee (ii) Delhi Cantt. (iii) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and (iv) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural). These four tracts were divided into 100 administrative divisions called "charges". In the strictly military areas where civilians are not allowed, special arrangements were made by appointing 11 military officers on the recommendations of the respective military authorities. Similar arrangements were made for the areas which were under the control of the Border Security Force.

The Railway Department has a number of residential colonies of its own, many of which are located within the railway areas. The A.P.O. IV of the Northern Railway divisional head-quarters was appointed as Census Officer for these areas. Other enumertion staff for these areas was also drawn from railway personnel.

The 100 charges were further divided into 6,356 Enumerator's Blocks, (excluding Military areas). An enumerator's block is the lowest unit and had an approximate population of 600 in urban block and 750 in rural blocks. About five enumerators were put under the charge of a supervisor, who was the main link between the charge superintendent and enumerators and he checked the enumerator s daily work.

Notional Maps

For proper coverage, detailed maps of all the 89 urban charges (80 of D.M.C. and 9 of N.D.M.C.) were prepared plotting each and every census house on the maps. In the case of Delhi Cantt., there was no such detailed map. In the case of rural areas, village-wise notional maps were got prepared by the Director of Census Operations, Delhi. In addition, detailed block-wise notional maps were prepared by the enumerators showing the streets, prominent land marks and also the location of every census house. All this was done to ensure full coverage. Two specimens of these notional maps are reproduced below. These maps were meant to be just aids and the enumerators were instructed to account for any changes, i.e. additions or deletions observed on the spot.

Training

The entire staff at various levels was throughly trained before they were sent out for actual enumeration. The census officers and charge superintendents were trained in the office of the Director of Census Operations. Enumerators and supervisors were trained by the charge superintendents assisted by senior officials of the Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi.

The training programme was inaugurated by Dr. A. N. Jha, Lt. Governor of Delhi and the inaugural function was presided over by Shri A. C. Shubh, the then Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration.

Finalisation of questionnaires

The questionnaires for the 1971 census were developed by the Registrar General, India, after detailed discussions with various data users. The questionnaires were subjected to two pre-tests in the field before they were finally adopted. The scheduled that were ultimately adopted were (1) the houselist (2) the establishment schedule (3) the individual slip and (4) the population record. The first two schedules were canvasssed in Delhi in September-October 1970 as part of the houe-numbering and houselisting operations in advance of the actual census enumeration. These schedules are discussed below:—

Houselist

This schedule was intended to provide a complete list of all census houses and households and also the approximate population of each enumerator's block Information collecter through the houselist reveals the predominant construction material of the walls, the roof and the house, purpose for which the census house is used, (whether it is a residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, factory etc.) and whether it is used wholly or partly as an establishment. It also indicates the name of the head of the household along with the household number and whether the head of the household belongs to a scheduled caste or tribe. The number

of living rooms in the occupation of a census household is also ascertained, together with information on whether the household lives in an owned or rented house. A detailed report on housing has been brought out separately as Part IV of this series.

Establishment Schedule

At the 1971 census, a separate establishment schedule was canvassed during the houselisting operation. This new schedule covered all establishment, manufacturing, trade or other establishments where people work. It gathered particulars as to whether the establishment was a government, quasi-government, private or cooperative institution. It ascertained the average number of persons working and whether it was used as a manufacturing establishment. If it was a household industry, registered factory or unregistered workshop, the description of products processed or service provided was given. It also indicated as to what type of power was being used in the factory or workshop. If it was a trade establishment, the description of goods bought or sold whether it was a retail or a wholesale establishment and details thereof were indicated.

Data from this schedule help in classifying the establishments by the size of employment and industrial or trade categories, correlating the power used and size of employment, indicating public or private or cooperative institutions by size of employment. A detailed report on establishments has been brought out as Part III of this series.

Individual Slip

The main schedule canvassed at the time of census enumeration is the individual slip. A specimen is reproduced at the end of this topic.

The new features of the 1971 census individual slip as compared to that of 1961, are (i) an attempt has been made to collect data on current fertility, (ii) migration particulars with reference to place of last residence are collected, which are expected to yield valuable and realistic data on internal migration and (iii) the economic questions are more detailed: the secondary work has been scertained from every individual.

Population Record

In the population record (reproduced at the end of this topic) which is a separate schedule for each household, are entered certain basic particulars of all the members of each household. These particulars are copied out from the Individual Slips. This would be used for generating Table C-1 Part A, Part B (i) and B (ii) at the household level to give an idea about family formation from the sociological angle. This record would also form a running frame for sample studies during the inter-censal period. The headings of various columns of this schedule are reproduced below:—

1. Sl. No.
2. Name
3. Relationship to head
4. Male
5. Female
6. Age
7. Marital status
8. Literacy
9. Description of main activity.

All the Schedules for the 1971 census and the instructions for filling them were printed in three languages (i) Hindi (ii) Urdu and (iii) English in the Union Territory of Delhi. The largest quantity used was of schedules printed in Hindi.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
DELHI, 1971-CENSUS.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AREA

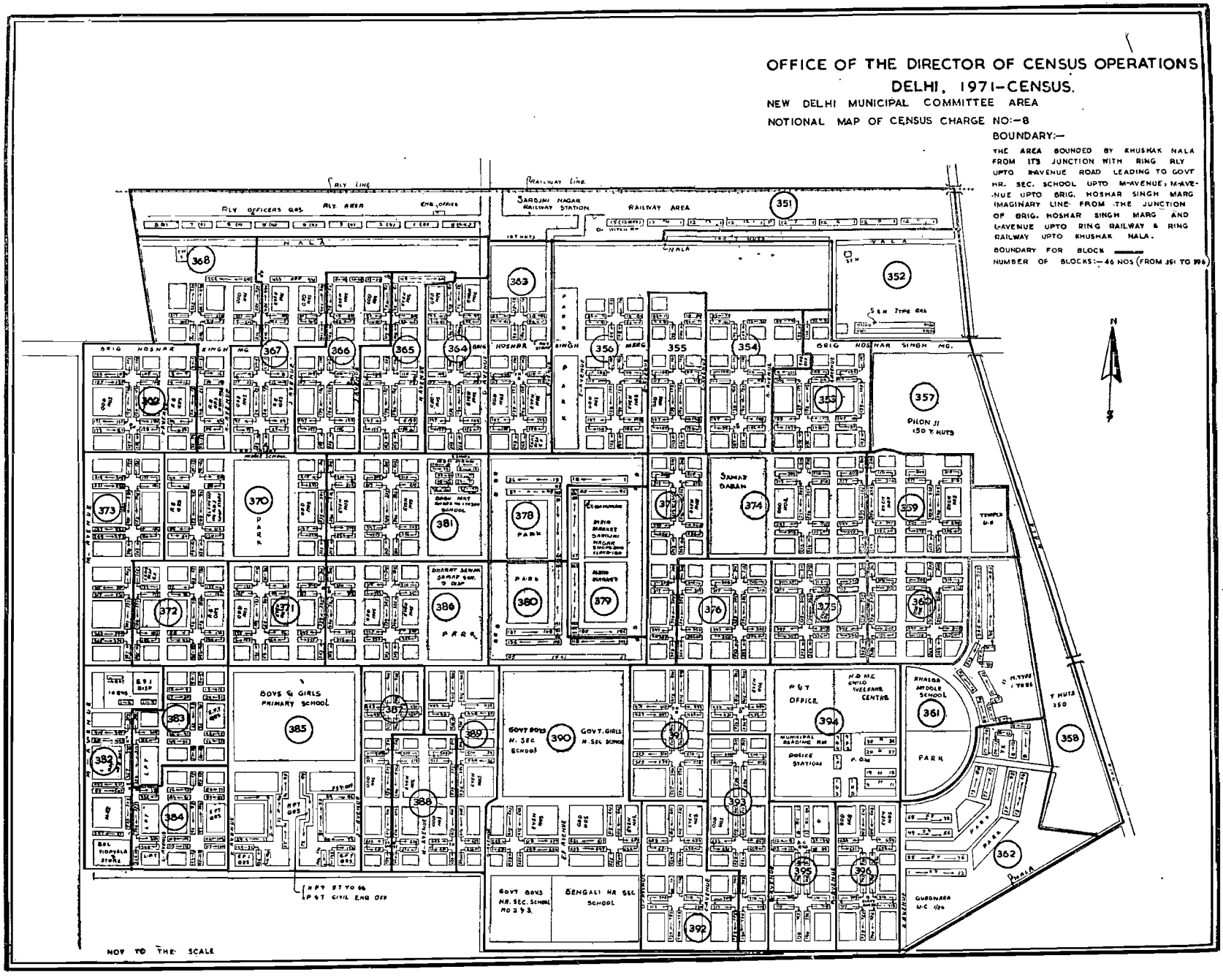
NOTIONAL MAP OF CENSUS CHARGE NO:-8

BOUNDARY:-

THE AREA BOUNDED BY KHUSHAK NALA FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH RING RLY UPTO MAVENUE ROAD LEADING TO GOVT HR. SEC. SCHOOL UPTO M-AVENUE; M-AVENUE UPTO BRIG. HOSHAR SINGH MARG IMAGINARY LINE FROM THE JUNCTION OF BRIG. HOSHAR SINGH MARG AND L-AVENUE UPTO RING RAILWAY & RING RAILWAY UPTO KHUSHAK NALA.

BOUNDARY FOR BLOCK ——

NUMBER OF BLOCKS:- 46 NOS (FROM 351 TO 396)



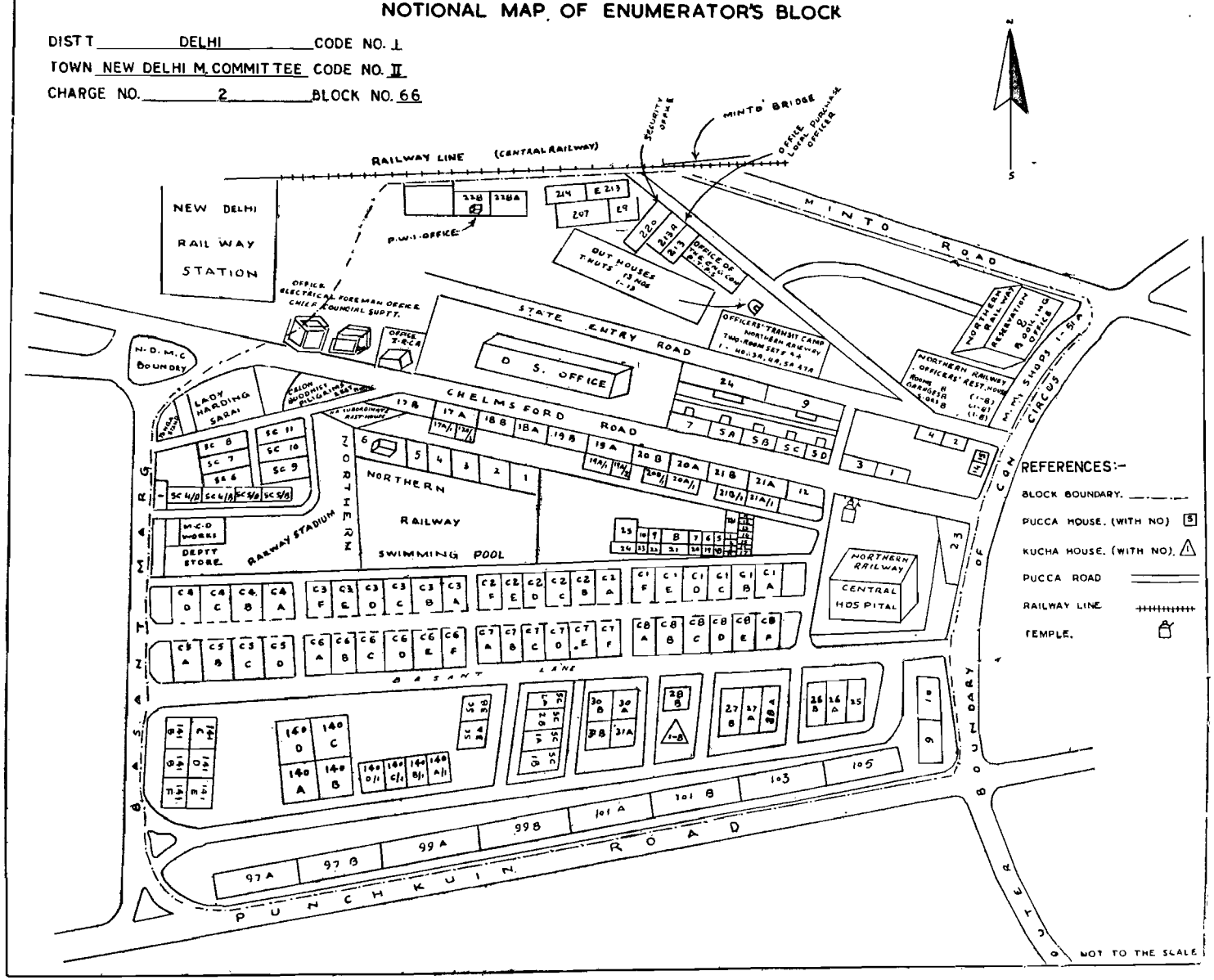
CENSUS OF INDIA-1971

NOTIONAL MAP OF ENUMERATOR'S BLOCK

DISTT DELHI CODE NO. 1

TOWN NEW DELHI M. COMMITTEE CODE NO. II

CHARGE NO. 2 BLOCK NO. 66



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

HOUSE LIST

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

Name of District .... Code No. ....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island ..... Code No. ....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.	Census House No.	Predominant construction material Of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used, *e.g.* residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop, *cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	

Note: Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are

Signature of Enumerator .... Date .....

INDIA 1971 **ENGLISH**

LIST

Name of Village or Town ..... Code No. .....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block ... Code No. .....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
Household No.	Name of the head of Household	If S.C. or S.T., write name of Cast/Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household	Does the household live in owned or rented house? (*i*) Owned (O) (*ii*) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in census Household on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

meant. for use in the Tabulation offices for coding | | Total | | |

Signature of Supervisor ..... Dated .....

CENSUS OF
ESTABLISHMENT

Name of District .... Code No. .....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island ..... Code No. .....

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (a) Govt/Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers
1	2	3	4	5

Note: Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are

Signature of Enumerator ..... Date .....

INDIA 1971 ENGLISH

SCHEDULE

Name of Village or Town ..... Code No. .....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block... Code No. .....

If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done			If used as a trading establishment		if used as any other establishment, describe, *e.g.*, Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barbers Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop, etc.
Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
6	7	8	9	10	11

meant for use in the Tabulation offices for coding.

Signature of Supervisor ..... Date .....

M/J(N)15DCO Delhi—3

Specimen of Individual Slip

Pad No. ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Slip No. _____

Location Code _____ ( ) Household No. [ ]

1. Name _____
2. Relationship to head _____ ☐☐
3. Sex ○ ☐
4. Age _____
5. Marital status _____ ☐
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage _____
   (b) Any child born in the last one year _____ ☐

7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth _____
   (b) Rural/Urban _____ ☐
   (c) District _____ ☐☐
   (d) State/Country _____ ☐☐

8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) dace of last residence _____
   (b) Rural/Urban _____ ☐
   (c) District _____ ☐☐
   (d) State/Country _____ ☐☐

9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration _____ ☐☐
10. Religion _____ ☐☐
11. S. C. or S. T. ☐☐☐☐☐☐
12. Literacy (L or O) △ ☐
13. Educational level _____ ☐☐
14. Mother Tongue _____ ☐☐☐
15. Other languages _____ ☐☐☐

16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad-category
      (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) ▽ ☐
      (ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O) △ ☐
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____
   (c) Name of Establishment _____
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____ ☐☐☐
   (e) Description of Work _____ ☐☐☐
   (f) Class of worker _____ ☐

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad-category (C, AL, HHI, OW _____ ☐
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____
   (c) Name of Establishment _____
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____ ☐☐☐
   (e) Description of Work _____ ☐☐☐
   (f) Class of worker _____ ☐

CENSUS 1971

POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Slips)

Location Code ..... Household No.

Name of Village/Town ..... If the head belongs to S. C. or S. T.? .....

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description of main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Signature of Enumerator ..... Signature of Supervisor .....

Date ..... Date .....

Provisions of Census Act (1948)

The Census Act of 1948 provided the necessary legal authority for conducting the census. The census law made it obligatory on every person appointed to perform census duties to carry them out diligently. He was also clothed with the authority of a public servant and an obligation was cast on every citizen to answer the census questions truthfully. The law guaranteed that the information collected from the people was to be kept absolutely confidential. This information could not be asked for even by courts of law.

Enumeration Agency

As pointed out earlier, the entire army of census personnel was given intensive training before it was finally put on the job. In Delhi the bulk of the staff put on enumeration duty was drawn from the schools of the Delhi Administration, the Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. A few were also drawn from the offices of the Government of India and the Delhi Administration. The enumeration staff carried out its duties more or less on honorary basis, because only a token honorarium of Rs. 40 per head was paid to each of them for both houselisting and enumeration.

Enumeration

As in all other States/Union Territories, census enumeration began in Delhi on 10th March, 1971 and ended on 31 March, 1971, followed by a revisional round from 1—3 April, 1971 to bring the enumeration at par with the position as on sunrise of 1 April, 1971. The houseless population was enumerated on the night of 31 March, 1971.

Provisional Totals

In order to communicate the provisional population totals to the Registrar General, India at the earliest possible date after census enumeration, the charge superintendents were requested to send us the provisional population totals on 5 April, 1971 by 1.00 P.M. These were received from almost all charges within the scheduled time. The provisional population totals for the entire Union Territory of Delhi were added up and communicated by the Director of Census Operations, Delhi to the Registrar General, India on 6 April, 1971 at 6.30 P.M. within an hour of the receipt of complete information from all the charge superintendents.

The following table summarises the provisional totals declared on 6 April 1971 vis-a-vis the final totals arrived at subsequently.

TABLE NO. 1.1

Statement showing provisional and final population (1971)

Tracts	Provisional	Final	Diff.	%age
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi Union Territory. . .	4,044,338	4,065,698	21,360	0·53
Delhi Urban Agglomeration . .	3,629,842	3,647,023	17,181	0·47
New Delhi Municipal Committee	292,857	301,801	8,944	3·05
Delhi Cantt. .	57,030	57,339	309	0·54
Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) . .	3,279,955	3,287,883	7,928	0·24
Delhi Rural . .	414,496	418,675	4,179	1·01

Post-enumeration check

It is but natural that during such a big operation like census, many errors of content and coverage creep in at various stages despite all cares and control. Since the census of 1951, an assessment of such errors is being made soon after the main enumeration is over, on a random sample basis. The 1951 and 1961 post-enumeration checks were limited to the assessment of coverage errors only. But in 1971, these checks sought to measure content errors also. The field operations took place during April 15—30, 1971 i.e., soon after the enumeration. The primary objectives of the 1971 post-enumeration check were:

(i) to evaluate and identify the sources of coverage error.
   (a) of type I : due to omission or duplication of individuals arising from omission or duplication of houses.
   (b) of type II : due to omission or duplication of individuals from censused houses.

(ii) to evaluate the content error in respect of a few selected items recorded in the individual slip.

Sample size and selection procedure

The sample size was fixed by the Registrar General, India, for all the States and Union Territories according to optimum stratification and proportionate allocation. For Delhi, the allocation was of 200 effective enumeration blocks, each consisting of 100-125 occupied residential houses. The office of the Registrar General, India, reserved 20 urban sample units for being covered by it directly. The remaining 180 blocks (160 urban and 20 rural) were covered by this office. For coverage error, all houses were listed and enumerated afresh by the officials of the census organisation in all the sample blocks. For content error, a sub-sample of 15 houses was selected from each sample block covering 20 rural units and a sub-sample of 40 urban units.

Estimates and level of presentation of results

The various characteristics were estimated by the unbiased method. The sample in each stratum was divided into 10 random groups in order to estimate the variances of the estimated totals. Since the error rates were calculated using the total censused individuals of the respective areas, the relative standard error of the estimated totals is equal to that of the corresponding rates.

The results have been finalised for areas where the sample size was adequate enough to provide total net error rate of persons with percentage relative standard error of 10% or less. As most of the individual States by themselves did not conform to the criterion, contiguous states were combined into four groups as follows:—

Gro up A (Southern States)	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Andhra-Pradesh.
Group B (Eastern States)	Bihar, West Bengal, Assam Orissa.
Group C (Western States)	Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P. and Rajasthan.
Group D (Northern States)	Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and U.P.

Results

The results for content error had not been finalised by the office of the Registrar General, India, till the finalisation of this report. The results for coverage error for India and the four groups (Delhi falls in group D) are given in Tables 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.

In brief, the following findings deserve attention:—

TABLE NO. 1.2.

(i) It is found that Type I error accounts for less than a tenth of the total error in the census count in all India as well as among the groups of States, pointing towards the accuracy of the houselist prepared on the eve of the census enumeration. However, the quantum of Type I error is relatively more in urban than in rural areas. A major contribution, therefore, to the total under-enumeration flows from Type II error, viz., the error in counting persons in the already censused houses.

(ii) It is found that the extent of duplication is roughly 18% of that of omission as the following figures show:

Duplication × 100

OMISSION

	Male	Female	Person
Rural . .	19·6	17·2	18·3
Urban . .	16·0	18·2	17·0
Total . .	18·3	17·5	17·9

In other words, duplication accounts for about a seventh of the total gross error in census.

(iii) For India as a whole, there has been a net under-count of 17 persons for every 1,000 persons enumerated, with the associated relative standard error of 5.25%. It is, therefore, asserted with 99% probability that for every thousand persons actually enumerated in the census, the true number lies between 1014 to 1019. Among the groups of States, Group A (comprising the southern States) shows the lowest net under-count of 12 persons per 1,000 while Group D (comprising the northern States) gives the highest under-count of about 21 persons per 1,000. The interval estimates corresponding to 99% probability level, of the actual number of persons per 1,000 enumerated for the four groups respectively are:—

Group A (Southern States)	1009 to 1015
Group B (Eastern States)	1011 to 1020
Group C (Western States)	1015 to 1023
Group D (Northern State	1014 to 1028
All India	1014 to 1019

(iv) The difference between the overall rural and urban rates is found to be highly significant for all-India and Groups B & C. No differential is observed for Groups A & D.

(v) The sex differential in the net omission rates is found to be statistically significant in the rural and all areas for All-India and Group D. In other cases, the difference is not statistically significant.

TABLE NO. 1.2

1971 POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Net omission rate per 1,000 *enumerated persons and associated P.R.S.E. (percentage) by sex*

Group of States	Stratum	Rate of PRSE	All India and Groups of States								
			Type I			Type II			Type I+II		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. All India	Rural	Rate	9·81	0·77	0·79	11·38	15·42	13·35	12·19	16·19	14·14
		PRSE	12·41	11·97	11·77	7·97	6·78	7·14	7·50	7·31	6·80
	Urban	Rate	2·45	2·21	2·34	24·57	25·05	24·80	27·02	27·26	27·14
		PRSE	14·46	14·21	13·90	8·60	9·18	8·39	8·04	8·58	7·83
	Total	Rate	1·15	1·05	1·10	14·12	17·27	15·64	15·27	18·32	16·74
		PRSE	9·42	9·16	9·08	5·97	6·06	5·55	5·59	5·77	5·25
2. Group A	Rural	Rate	1·00	1·12	1·06	9·96	11·71	10·83	10·96	12·83	11·89
Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh		PRSE	20·21	21·37	20·35	14·27	13·71	12·74	13·24	12·74	11·88
	Urban	Rate	1·50	1·24	1·37	11·33	11·78	11·55	12·83	13·02	12·92
		PRSE	23·23	23·84	25·19	14·56	11·03	11·52	12·66	10·12	10·26
	Total	Rate	1·12	1·15	1·13	10·29	11·73	11·00	11·41	12·87	12·13
		PRSE	15·65	17·12	15·97	11·21	10·85	10·06	10·28	10·06	9·29
3. Group B	Rural	Rate	0·31	0·26	0·28	11·00	13·84	12·40	11·31	14·10	12·68
Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa		PRSE	26·64	28·20	20·47	18·30	14·86	14·74	17·85	14·66	14·37
	Urban	Rate	3·27	2·95	3·13	29·71	30·95	30·25	32·98	33·90	33·38
		PRSE	20·49	26·72	20·31	16·50	19·47	15·79	15·53	18·03	14·54
	Total	Rate	0·76	0·60	0·69	13·86	16·03	14·91	14·62	16·63	15·60
		PRSE	16·27	17·79	16·10	13·43	12·18	11·45	12·87	11·81	10·95
4. Group C	Rural	Rate	0·60	0·58	0·59	10·94	12·23	11·57	11·54	12·81	12·16
Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan		PRSE	19·72	25·69	22·54	12·94	9·90	10·27	12·57	9·67	10·21
	Urban	Rate	2·67	2·51	2·60	35·10	37·96	36·42	37·77	40·47	39·02
		PRSE	32·36	28·24	30·65	14·46	14·36	14·00	13·70	13·79	13·35
	Total	Rate	1·11	1·03	1·07	16·98	18·17	17·55	18·09	19·20	18·62
		PRSE	21·21	19·47	20·13	9·74	8·61	8·68	9·33	8·35	8·42
5. Group D	Rural	Rate	1·42	1·22	1·32	13·79	25·41	19·26	15·21	26·63	20·58
Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh		PRSE	23·97	20·43	21·75	16·53	16·13	15·47	14·98	15·49	14·55
	Urban	Rate	2·69	2·66	2·67	21·54	19·80	20·75	24·23	22·46	23·42
		PRSE	24·80	27·12	24·63	18·69	25·57	20·22	17·53	22·65	18·39
	Total	Rate	1·65	1·47	1·57	15·23	24·43	19·53	16·88	25·90	21·10
		PRSE	18·34	16·40	16·86	13·14	14·32	13·10	11·94	13·58	12·21

TABLE NO. 1.3

Of hose omitted, around 5% are of age '0' and another 20% are children aged 0—4. Persons aged 15—44 who represent the mobile section of the population, constitute roughly 40% of the total omitted persons. This pattern is more or less common to all the groups of States. The differential by age can be more critically appreciated from the age-specific net omission rates given in Table 1·4

TABLE No. 1.3

Percentage Distribution of Persons Omitted (net) by Age and Sex

All India and Groups of States

Age	Stratum	All India			States											
					Group 'A'			Group B'			Group 'C'			Group 'D'		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	Rural	5·84	6·70	6·32	5·16	5·34	5·26	7·07	7·61	7·36	2·64	6·08	4·40	8·01	7·20	7·52
	Urban	3·82	5·79	4·74	7·05	5·88	6·48	2·90	6·63	4·57	3·20	5·31	4·22	4·12	6·05	4·96
	Total	5·10	6·43	5·80	5·66	5·47	5·56	5·63	7·36	6·52	2·93	5·70	4·31	6·97	7·02	7·00
1—4	Rural	15·96	13·69	14·69	17·63	8·72	12·85	13·49	12·83	13·13	20·50	15·22	17·79	12·98	16·14	14·91
	Urban	10·58	13·15	11·78	12·77	10·99	11·89	4·85	13·85	8·87	13·75	13·57	13·14	10·63	13·03	11·68
	Total	13·97	13·54	13·76	16·33	9·24	12·61	10·51	13·09	11·84	16·46	14·42	15·45	12·35	15·68	14·26
5—14	Rural	31·43	25·56	28·16	26·24	21·56	23·73	38·53	25·16	31·22	33·09	25·99	29·44	27·94	27·79	27·85
	Urban	21·04	22·20	21·58	19·79	23·02	21·38	27·56	18·46	23·49	19·16	22·84	20·92	18·63	24·35	21·11
	Total	27·61	24·59	26·01	24·52	21·90	23·15	38·74	23·41	28·89	25·82	24·46	25·15	25·47	27·27	26·50
15—34	Rural	32·78	32·18	32·44	34·78	38·97	37·03	31·96	32·11	32·04	30·17	33·01	31·63	34·15	28·00	30·40
	Urban	37·45	35·39	36·50	39·80	27·97	34·00	29·57	37·29	33·02	40·09	36·26	38·26	38·83	37·20	38·12
	Total	34·40	33·10	33·76	36·12	36·41	36·27	31·13	33·46	32·33	35·35	34·69	34·97	35·39	29·40	31·95
35—44	Rural	7·14	4·84	5·86	7·46	6·45	6·92	7·79	3·37	5·37	7·01	5·98	6·48	6·48	4·25	5·12
	Urban	12·26	7·77	10·16	8·35	7·05	7·71	14·74	8·04	11·75	11·92	8·26	10·16	12·95	6·62	10·20
	Total	9·03	5·69	7·26	7·70	6·59	7·12	10·19	4·59	7·30	9·57	7·09	8·34	8·20	4·60	6·14
45—59	Rural	4·01	8·41	6·46	3·16	10·86	7·29	3·53	8·43	6·21	3·47	8·11	5·96	5·49	7·20	6·53
	Urban	10·90	8·50	9·78	8·44	12·74	10·55	17·05	12·25	14·90	8·80	7·24	8·05	10·40	3·45	7·38
	Total	6·54	8·43	7·54	4·57	11·30	8·10	8·20	9·42	8·83	6·25	7·68	6·96	6·80	6·63	6·70
60+	Rural	2·84	8·62	6·07	5·57	8·10	6·92	(—) 2·37	10·49	4·67	3·12	5·61	4·40	4·95	9·42	7·67
	Urban	3·95	7·20	5·46	3·80	12·35	7·99	3·33	3·48	3·40	4·08	6·52	5·25	4·44	9·30	6·55
	Total	3·25	8·22	5·87	5·10	9·09	7·19	(—) 0·40	8·67	4·29	3·62	6·06	4·83	4·82	9·40	7·45
All ages	Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTE:— Group 'A' Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Group 'B' Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa. Group 'C' Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Group 'D' Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

TABLE NO. 1.4

(a) The net omission rate for age '0' is the highest, followed by ages 1—4 in the case of all persons and males. In the case of females, though the omission rate is also the highest at age '0' the next higest rate falls in the age 60. Western zone, however, does not fit into this pattern, the rate for age '0' particularly for males being abnormally low.

(b) Though sex selectivity is not apparent in the percentage distribution of net omitted persons by age, there is evidence of it in the age pattern of the net omission rate. The rates for ages '0', 45—59 and 60 are higher for females than males. This more or less substantiates the generally held view regarding the greater neglect of females particularly at infantile and older ages, relative to males.

(c) Whereas the net omission rate for age 35—44 is of the same order in the rural areas, a clear differential is observed to exist between the two sexes in the case of urban areas. In this case, the female rate is found to be much lower than the male rate. It may be due to greater mobility of males than of females.

TABLE NO. 1.4

Net omission Rate Per 1000 *by Age and Sex*

All India and Groups of States

Age	Stratum	States														
		All India			Group 'A'			Group 'B'			Group 'C'			Group 'D'		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	Rural	26·45	42·74	34·53	19·34	23·02	21·19	36·52	62·73	49·37	8·93	23·44	15·91	44·89	70·13	57·21
	Urban	50·92	66·47	58·61	34·90	28·55	31·72	74·07	109·77	93·73	53·50	62·69	58·43	48·24	56·51	52·25
	Total	29·91	45·82	37·79	22·70	24·21	23·45	40·28	68·57	54·34	18·20	33·10	25·56	45·41	68·02	56·44
1—4	Rural	16·64	18·60	17·61	17·69	10·29	14·02	12·24	13·91	13·08	19·94	15·87	17·92	17·26	36·64	26·51
	Urban	29·60	33·09	31·32	16·08	13·82	14·97	17·46	44·07	30·08	45·13	51·44	48·21	25·41	24·77	25·10
	Total	17·97	20·20	19·06	17·33	11·06	14·23	12·94	30·36	15·08	25·78	23·22	24·53	18·61	34·61	26·26
5—14	Rural	13·30	14·98	14·10	10·79	10·49	10·65	14·48	12·23	13·39	13·12	12·12	12·65	14·40	27·44	20·28
	Urban	23·38	23·11	23·25	10·11	11·65	10·87	37·11	21·25	29·62	29·53	34·51	31·93	17·02	19·70	18·26
	Total	14·27	15·51	14·86	10·51	10·55	10·52	17·55	13·46	15·57	16·71	17·20	16·95	14·86	26·03	19·93
15—34	Rural	13·83	16·77	15·31	12·83	15·96	14·43	12·21	14·42	13·34	12·18	14·14	13·15	18·65	23·87	21·23
	Urban	29·54	29·02	29·33	14·37	10·31	12·39	26·34	36·12	30·56	42·94	42·78	42·87	26·94	24·52	25·86
	Total	16·25	18·09	17·16	13·32	14·55	13·94	14·94	17·63	16·26	21·13	21·44	21·29	20·47	24·00	22·17
35—44	Rural	7·75	7·06	7·41	7·06	7·21	7·13	7·68	4·38	6·10	7·39	7·08	7·24	9·03	10·14	19·55
	Urban	27·80	19·95	24·35	9·01	8·34	8·70	35·24	24·47	31·05	36·29	30·45	33·78	27·18	13·60	21·21
	Total	10·41	8·43	9·47	7·54	7·46	7·50	12·69	7·06	10·09	15·17	12·44	13·88	12·54	10·73	11·68
45—59	Rural	4·51	13·22	8·57	2·98	13·24	7·83	3·75	10·98	7·09	3·86	10·31	6·96	7·78	19·10	12·93
	Urban	28·77	26·42	27·69	10·38	17·48	13·67	53·39	50·85	52·43	31·35	32·70	31·93	23·98	9·09	17·99
	Total	8·12	14·60	11·10	4·59	14·14	9·09	11·38	15·63	13·31	10·63	21·40	14·75	10·72	17·58	13·78
60+	Rural	5·81	21·67	13·48	9·38	16·08	12·69	2·96	21·95	9·54	6·32	11·84	9·10	9·86	38·14	22·32
	Urban	22·38	38·80	30·36	9·80	29·26	19·75	24·47	22·18	23·38	33·64	52·13	42·63	18·26	40·32	27·79
	Total	7·72	23·49	15·34	9·46	18·74	14·08	00·54	22·06	11·27	12·08	19·89	15·98	11·09	38·46	23·12
All ages	Rural	12·19	16·19	14·14	10·96	12·83	11·89	11·31	14·10	12·68	11·54	12·81	12·16	15·21	26·63	20·58
	Urban	27·03	27·26	27·14	12·83	13·02	12·92	32·98	33·90	33·38	37·78	40·46	39·02	24·23	22·46	23·42
	Total	15·27	18·32	16·74	11·32	12·87	12·13	14·62	16·63	15·60	18·10	19·19	18·62	16·88	25·90	21·10

NOTE :—Group 'A' Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore. Group 'B' Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. Group 'C' Maharashrta, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Group 'D' Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

Historical Background

Situated on the west bank of the Yamuna, Delhi ranks among the greatest and oldest capital cities in the world, its origin dating back to 1450 B.C. It has been epitome of India's history. The Aryans, the Kurus, the slave Sultans, Rajput chieftains, the Turks, the Afghans, the Mughals, the Marathas, the British and finally completing the circle, the Indians themselves retained it as their capital city. Delhi's history is one of settlement and unsettlement, shifts from one site to another within the periphery of a triangular area lying between the last ridge of the Aravalli range and the river Yamuna to the east. From earliest legends and records, we know of Indraprastha, the capital of the Pandavas of Mahabharata. Old memories are retained in names like Indraprastha estate, Indraparastha college etc.

Sometime in the first century B.C. Raja Dillu of the Maurian dynasty built a city near about the present Qutab Minar and named it 'Dilli'. Thereafter, historical records are not available for the next ten centuries. In the 11th century A.D., Anangpal founded a city of red stone with a fort in it and called it 'Lalkot'. The iron pillar of his times stands as a symbol of the great progress in metallurgy made in ancient India. Then came Prithviraj Chauhan, the ruler immortalized in the poem 'Prithvirajraso' composed by the famous Chand Bardai. He extended Lalkot and named it Kila Rai Pithaura. It is considered to be the first of the eight Delhis.

India then saw great upheavals. These started with the invasions of Mohammed Ghauri whose herds could not be withstood by the small chieftains spread from the north-west borders of India up to Delhi. The Muslims obtained a foothold in India. Qutab-ud-din founded the 'slave' dynasty and made Delhi its capital. He laid the foundation of Qutab Minar, the tallest stone tower in India. It was to be a tower to the victory of Islam and provided a high platform for the muezzin to call the people to pray in the Quwwatul Islam mosque situated beside it. The famous Iron Pillar still stands under the shadow of the Qutab.

Ala-ud-din Khilji, a great conqueror, founded the second city of Delhi and called it Siri. Gyasuddin Tughlaq built another city and called it 'Tuglaqabad' His successor, Muhammed Bin Tuglaq built 'Jahanpanah', with proper arrangements for water so that a stream of the Yamuna could flow through his capital. Firoz Tuglaq shifted to Firozabad. This was the sixth city of Delhi now known as Kotla Firozshah. Extensive irrigation works were constructed in his time by harnessing the water of the Yamuna for irrigation purposes. His tomb stands at Hauz Khas.

Delhi then saw a gruesome holocaust at the hands of Timur, a chief from Central Asia. Delhi was sodden with blood and was bereft of the skilled artisans and craftsmen forcibly taken by him to beautify his capital, Samarkand. He left behind famine, anarchy and pestilence so much so that Delhi remained without any ruler for sometime.

Sikandar Lodi put some life into downcast Delhi, but at the same time he founded a new town of Agra which became an alternative to Delhi for some of the future rulers. The last sultan, Ibrahim Lodi, could not face the attack of Babar.

The Mughal dynasty founded by Babar, a descendent of Timur, started their career from Agra. An effort to bring the capital from Agra to Delhi was made by his successor, Humayun, who selected the old site of Indraprastha on an auspicious day and laid the foundation of a new city 'Dinpanah' (asylum of religious men). But the whole thing could not be completed because Sher Shah, an Afghan chief from Bihar, rose in revolt and drove Humayun out of India.

Sher Shah, introduced postal service and improved communications. The grand trunk road, which connects Calcutta to Peshawar via Delhi was his project. He constructed Purana Qila, the sixth Delhi. After his death, Agra again became the seat of the Moghal dynasty under Akbar.

Delhi regained its imperial grandeur in 1648 A.D. after a temporary setback, when Shahjahan, the fifth Mughal ruler, shifted the capital to Delhi, perhaps to escape from the painful memories of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal, who died in Agra. He built a new city on the banks of the Yamuna and named it 'Shahjahanabad'. It was enclosed by a massive wall with seven gateways. To its east flowed the Yamuna. He also built his royal palace called the Red Fort to the north-east inside this city. The city was planned to meet the community requirements of the times. Residential streets were kept narrow to protect the people from the scorching heat of summar and biting winds of the winter. It is said that during the reign of Shah Jahan, the population of Delhi rose to a lakh and a half.

Delhi saw the reign of Aurangzeb whereafter the Mughal dynasty started on its course of disintegration. In a bid to seize power, the Marathas repeatedly raided this rich capital which had become extremely weak. The invasion of Nadirshah of Persia followed and his army indulged in general massacre, looting and burning to avenge the death of some Persian soldiers. Delhi was left "bleeding and prostrate" and bereft of the Pea-cock throne and the Koh-i-noor. This was further followed by five consecutive invasions by Ahmed Shah Abdali. All these were ruthless death blows to the tottering Mughal dynasty during the subsequent 14 years. Delhi witnessed the struggle for power by the Marathas who, however, could not hold their sway as the British had entered the fort.

The British conquered Delhi in 1803. After the upheavel of 1857, Delhi started growing faster under British control. In the later half of the 19th century, it saw the coming up of the railways and postal services. Metalled roads were built to link various parts of the city. Some industries came to be located. Commerce also developed, goods and commodities started coming in from distant places and Delhi once again became one of the largest commercial and cultural centres of India.

At the Delhi darbar in 1911, the visiting King George V announced the shifting of the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi. Following this announcement. the Old Secretariat and the viceregal lodge were built in Civil Lines. The viceregal lodge was bui't on the western slopes of the ridge where a separate residential colony was also developed for his staff.

Along with the proclamation, King George V also announced that an entirely new city would be built as the capital of British India. This new city (New Delhi) was located at Raisina south of Shahjahanbad and east of the ancient city of Indraprastha. The plan of new Delhi followed the garden city pattern, with broad avenues having double rows of trees on either side, creating vistas and connecting various points of interest.

With the decision to build a new capital city in south of Shahjahanabad, it was also felt the Cantonment, then located to the north-west of the viceregal lodge in the Civil Lines should be moved somewhere in the South, not too far from the new city. Thus about 10,000 acres of land were notified and occupied towards the south-west of the new capital. The site lies between the Delhi-Jaipur railway line and the western slopes of the ridge. It is directly linked with Delhi by the Delhi-Gurgaon road. Thus is the present Delhi Cantonment.

The second world war had a great impact on the entire pattern of the city. Industry grew wherever it could find place to locate itself. This sporadic industrial growth and increase in commercial activities attracted more and more people from the neighbouring areas. During the war years, substantial migration took place from the adjoining towns and villages. Population in Delhi Urban grew rapidly from 447,000 in 1931 to 696,000 in 1941. The city assumed altogether new dimensions. As a result of the war, government activities increased rapidly. New areas had to be developed to house the additional population of Govt. employees and others.

In 1947, the British government had to agree to transfer power to India on the basis of partition of the sub-continent into two independent dominions of India and Pakistan. Communal riots broke out on the eve of independence and there was mass movement of population across the borders. Refugees from West Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and the north-west Frontier province started coming to Delhi. Within a period of two months, Delhi had to accept about five lakhs of additional refugee population. The year 1947 is therefore a watershed in the demographic history of Delhi. Thereafter with the advent of independence, fast expansion set in and population started mounting up. although the sudden spurt in growth rate of 9% per annum, during 1941—51 dropped to 5.2% per annum during 1951—61 and continued at 5.3% during 1961—71. To provide for this increasing population, Delhi is witnessing large scale constructional activities, authorised and unauthorised, mainly concentrated in the Delhi Municipal Corporation area, urbanisation of rural areas (48 villages in 1951—61 and 40 villages in 1961—71 were urbanised) and a large floating population which commutes daily to Delhi from the neighbouring areas of Haryana and U.P.

Territorial changes in Delhi 1901—1971

Until 1901, Delhi was one of the five administrative divisions or commissionership of Punjab, the other four divisions being Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan. The districts included in Delhi division were Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla, besides Delhi district. This continued till the census of 1911. In 1912, the district of Delhi was remodelled and placed under a separate local government as a separate province. The general report of the Census of India 1921, Vol. XV, Punjab and Delhi, describes the position as follows:—

"The present province of Delhi bears little relation to the old Punjab district of that name, that district consisted of three tehsils.....Delhi, Sonepat and Ballabgarh; at the time of separation, the tehsil of Sonepat with an area of 448 square miles was transferred bodily to Rohtak district, whilst an area of 280 square miles from Ballabgarh was transferred to Gurgaon district. The major portion of the old district, therefore, remainded in the Punjab and only Delhi tehsil and a small portion of Balabgarh tehsil went to the new province, later on the Delhi province was enlarged by the addition of some 46 square miles from the Meerut district of the United Provinces and was thus brought to its present size of 593 square miles".

There was no appreciable change in the area of the province during the next decade 1921—31. "The only transfer of area during the last decade, amounting to less than a square mile, was from the Meerut division of the United Provinces as a result of the fixation of boundaries between the two provinces vide G.O. No. 5171/B. 173 dated 7th September, 1923". (Census of India 1931, Vol. XVI, DELHI). However, the Census report of 1931 gives the area of the province, as supplied by the Survey Department as 573 sq. miles. No reason is to be found for the difference of 20 sq. miles in the area as given in the 1921 Census.

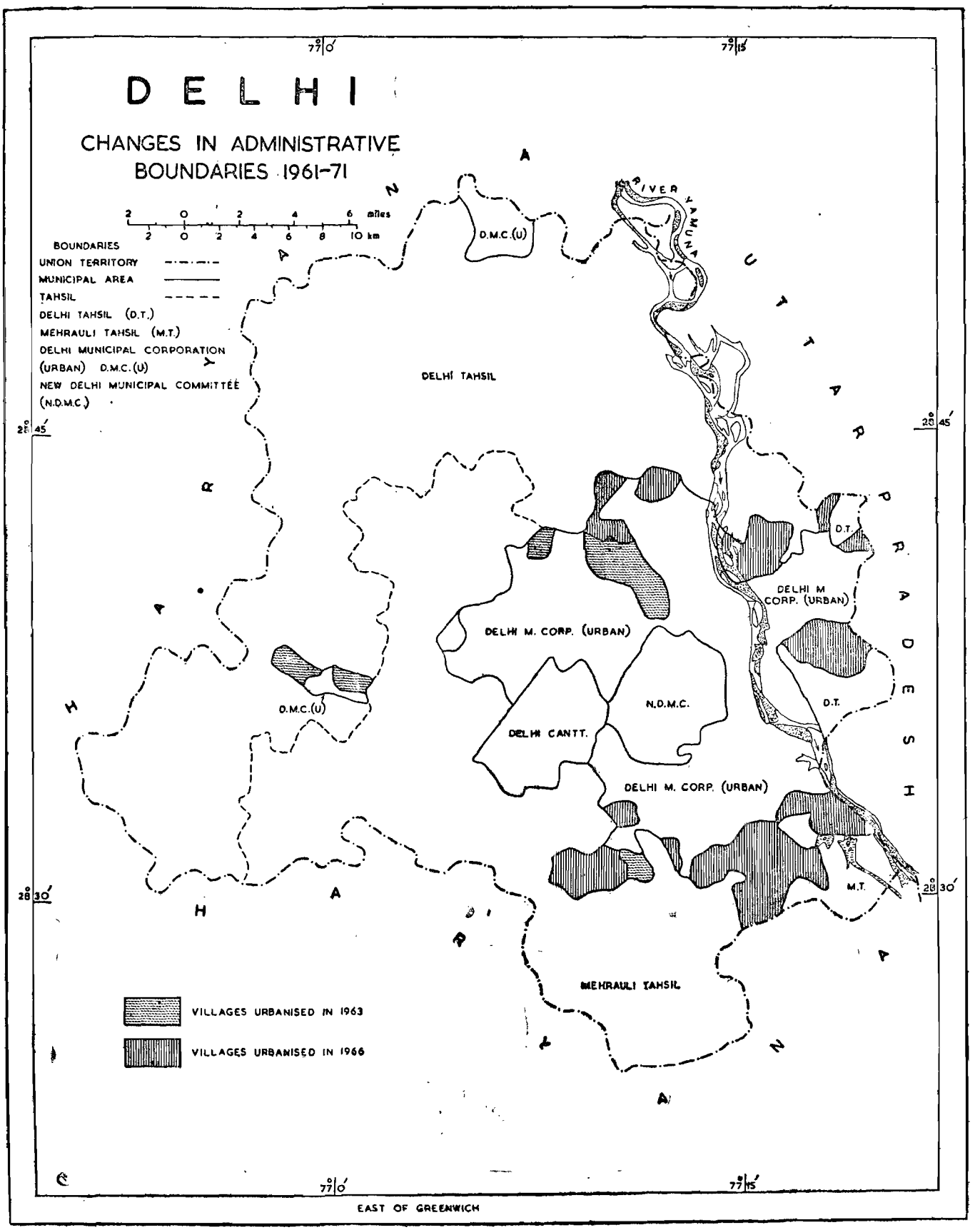
In the 1941 Census, the area of the whole of the Delhi province was stated to be 574 sq. miles. To quote from the flyleaf of the volume Census of India 1941, Vol. XVI (Table), DELHI "the areas in column 2 are those of the latest determination of the Survey Department. The difference of one square mile from the last census is due to re-calculation".

The position about the correct area figures during the 1951 Census is rather obscure. At page xv of the District Census Handbook for Delhi for 1951, the following observations occur:—

> "Area : The area of the State as constituted at present is 577.6 square miles according to the latest figures supplied by the Survey Department".

During the decade 1951—61 there were no changes in the territorial jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole. However, 48 villages were urbanised resulting in a consequential decrease in the rural area. Further some area of the N.D.M.C. was transferred from it and added to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). Similarly, out of Delhi Cantt. villages. Naraina and New Nangal were excluded and added to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). At the 1961 Census, the areas of the Census tracts were Rural Delhi 446.92 sq. miles, and Urban Delhi 126.08 sq. miles DMC(U) 92.99 sq. miles, NDMC 16.50 sq. miles and Delhi Cantt. 16.59 sq. miles. The area figures were not presented in sq. kms.

The decade 1961—71 did also not see any change in the territorial jurisdiction of Delhi Union Territory as a whole. The only inter-tract change was due to the urbanisation of 40 villages which were added to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). The Surveyor General, India however supplied 1485 sq. km in 1971 as the area. The area of all the four tracts comes to 1038.7 sq. km. for Rural Area and 446.3 sq. km. for the urban area which consists of (i) D.M.C. (U) 360.55 sq. km. (ii) N.D.M.C. 42.74 sq. km. and (iii) Delhi Cantt. 42.97 sq. km. The figures for N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt. are as supplied by the local bodies. The area of D.M.C. (U) was arrived at by adding to its area of 1961 the total area of 40 urbanised villages as supplied by the Revenue Authorities. The total area of Urban Delhi (446.3 sq. km.) thus arrived at was deducted from 1485.00 sq. km. to give the resultant area (1038.7 sq. km.) of rural Delhi. It also needs to be mentioned that during this decade the whole rural Delhi which comprised only one tehsil named Delhi was bifurcated into two tehsils, Delhi and Mehrauli. They now comprise 156 and 102 villages respectively and there respective areas are 607.8 sq. km and 417.2 sq. km. as per records of the Revenue Authorities. Their total area 1025.0 sq. km. slightly differs from the area 1038.7 sq. km. (as quoted above) owing to the former being on the basis of land records and the later estimated as already explained above.


DELHI
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961-71
2 0 2 4 6 miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10 km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
MUNICIPAL AREA
TAHSIL
DELHI TAHSIL (D.T.)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL (M.T.)
DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN) D.M.C.(U)
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE (N.D.M.C.)
77°0'
77°15'
28°45'
28°30'
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
DELHI M. CORP. (URBAN)
N.D.M.C.
DELHI CANTT.
D.T.
DELHI M CORP. (URBAN)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
VILLAGES URBANISED IN 1963
VILLAGES URBANISED IN 1966
EAST OF GREENWICH

CHAPTER II

SIZE, DISTRIBUTION & DENSITY OF POPULATION

Population is a dynamic variable in the sense that it is constantly changing. The study of population is gaining greater and greater importance as the fear of population explosion is apprehended which seems to be drawing closer and closer. Even the most developed countries are caught up and campaigning for a ZERO growth rate. In this context, the immensity of the problem faced by countries like India cannot be lightly taken of.

According to the estimates published by the United Nations in the Demographic Year Book 1970, the estimated mid 1969 population of the world was 3561 million. Delving into the growth pattern in the past, estimates visualize it at only 133 million at the time of Christ. At that time, the entire world population was merely one fourth of what India has today. In 1650 A.D. the estimated population of the world was around 545 million. In another 200 years i.e. by 1850 A.D. the world population rose to about 1171 million i.e. more than double of 1650 A.D. at an annual rate of growth of 0.4%. During the next hundred years, the growth rate increased to 0.8% and the world population came arond 2486 million in 1950 i.e. more than double of 1850 A.D. The current growth rate is expected to be of the order of 2.1%. With the present growth rate of nearly 2% the world population would double itself by the end of this century. Table 2.01 may be glanced through to have an exact idea of the position explained above. Further table 2.02 gives the current position of population distribution in different major areas and regions of the world.

TABLE NO. 2.01

Estimates of World Population by Regions, 1650—1950

Series of estimates and date	World total	Africa	Estimated population in millions			Europe and Asiatic U.S.S.R.	Oceania	Area of European Settlement (*i*)
			Northern America (*d*)	Latin America (*e*)	Asia (exc. U.S.S.R.) (*f*)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Willcox's estimates : (*a*)								
1650	470	100	1	7	257	103	2	113
1750	694	100	1	10	437	144	2	157
1800	919	100	6	23	595	193	2	224
1850	1,091	100	26	33	656	274	2	335
1900	1,571	141	81	63	857	423	6	573
Carr-Saunder's estimates : (*b*)								
1650	545	100	1	12	327	103	2	118
1730	728	95	1	11	475	144	2	158
1800	906	90	6	19	597	192	2	219
1850	1,171	95	26	33	741	274	2	335
1900	1,608	120	81	63	915	423	6	573
United Nations estimates : (*c*)								
1920	1,834	136	115	92	997	485	9	701
1930	2,008	155	134	110	1,069	530	10	784
1940	2,216	177	144	132	1,173	579	11	866
1950	2,406	199	166	162	1,272	594	13	935

(*a*) Willcox, Studies in (1940) p. 45. Estimates for America have been divided between Northern America and Latin America by means of detailed figures presented *ibid.* pp. 37—44.

(*b*) Carr-Saunders, World Population (1936), p. 42.

(*c*) United Nations, Demographic year book 1949-50 (1950), p. 10 and United Nations "The past and future growth of world population" (1951). Table II; the 1940 figures are unpublished estimates of the United Nations.

(*d*) United States, Canada, Alaska, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

(*e*) Central and South America and Caribbean Islands.

(*f*) Estimates for Asia and Europe in Willcox's and Carr-Saunder's series have been adjusted so as to include the population of the Asiatic U.S.S.R. with that of Europe, rather than Asia. For this purpose, the following approximate estimates of the population of the Asiatic U.S.S.R. were used : 1650, 3 million; 1750, 4 million; 1800, 5 million 1850, 8 million, 1900. 22 million.

(*g*) Includes Northern America, Latin America, Europe and the Asiatic U.S.S.R. and Oceania.

Source : The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends United Nations, New York.

TABLE 2.02

Population, rate of increase, birth and death rates, area and density for the world, major areas and regions: selected years

(Unless otherwise specified all figures are estimates of the order of magnitude and are subject to a substantial margin of error, all date except "area" are therefore set in italics, for composition of major areas and regions and for method of construction of estimates, see technical notes).

Major area and regions	Estimates of Mid-year population (Millions)					Annual rate of population 1965—70	Birth rate 1965-70	Death rate 1965—70	Area (Km²) 1970	Density 1970 (a)
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WORLD TOTAL	2,486	2,713	2,982	3,289	(b) 3,632	2·0	34	14	1,35,781	27
Africa	217	241	270	303	344	2·6	46	20	30,319	11
Western Africa	64	71	80	90	101	2·5	49	24	6,142	16
Eastern Africa	62	69	77	86	98	2·5	43	18	6,338	15
Northern Africa	51	58	65	75	87	3·1	48	17	8,525	10
Middle Africa	25	27	29	32	36	2·1	45	24	6,613	5
Southern Africa	14	16	18	20	23	2·4	41	17	2,701	8
America (c)	328	368	412	460	511	(d) 2·1	30	10	42,081	12
Northern America (c)	166	182	199	214	228	(d) 1·2	(e) 18	(e) 9	21,515	11
Latin America	162	186	213	246	283	2·9	39	10	20,566	14
Tropical South America	84	96	112	130	151	3·0	41	11	13,700	11
Middle America	35	41	48	57	67	3·4	44	10	2,496	27
Temperate South America	27	30	33	36	39	1·8	26	8	4,134	10
Caribbean	17	18	21	23	26	2·3	36	13	236	109
Asia (f, g)	1,355	1,487	1,645	1,833	2,056	2·3	38	15	27,532	75
East Asia (f)	657	715	780	852	930	1·8	31	13	11,757	79
Mainland region	536	586	640	700	765	1·8	33	15	11,129	69
Japan	83	89	93	98	103	1·1	(e) 18	(e) 7	370	280
Other East Asia	38	40	47	54	61	2·5	34	9	258	237
South Asia (g)	698	772	865	981	1,126	2·8	44	16	15,775	71
Middle South Asia	481	528	588	665	762	1·8	45	17	6,771	113
South East Asia	173	193	219	249	287	2·8	43	15	4,498	64
South West Asia	44	51	58	67	77	2·9	43	14	4,506	17
Europe (f, g)	392	408	425	445	462	(d) 0·8	(e) 18	(e) 10	4,936	94
Western Europe	122	128	135	143	149	(d) 0·8	(e)17	(e) 11	995	149
Southern Europe	109	113	118	123	128	(d) 0·9	(e)19	(e) 9	1,315	98
Eastern Europe	89	93	97	100	104	(d)0·8	(e)17	(e)10	990	105
Northern Europe	72	74	76	79	81	(d)0·6	(e)18	(e)11	1,636	49
Oceania (c)	12·6	14·1	15·8	17·5	19·4	(d)2·0	24	10	8,511	2
Australia & Newzealand	10·1	11·4	12·7	14·0	15·4	(d)1·9	(e)20	(e)9	7,955	2
Melanesia	1·8	1·9	2·2	2·5	2·8	2·4	42	18	525	5
Polynesia & Micronesia	0·7	0·8	0·9	1·1	1·2	8·2	40	9	30	41
U.S.S.R.	180	196	214	231	243	1·0	(e)18	(e)8	22,402	11

FOOT NOTES

(a) Population per square km. of area. Figures are merely the quotients of population divided by area and are not to be considered as either reflecting density in the urban sense or as indicating the supporting power of a territory's land and resources.
(b) Total is not the sum of the parts because an adjustment was made to the total figure to take into consideration the excess of projected immigration over projected emigration.
(c) Hawaii, a State of the United States of America is included in Northern America rather than Oceania.
(d) Rate reflects combined effect of natural increase and migration.
(e) Weighted average of recorded rates.
(f) Excluding the U.S.S.R. shown separately.
(g) The European portion of Turkey is included with South Asia rather than Europe.

INDIA

Coming to the Indian scene, herc also there has been a rapid increase in the population. The population of India has increased from 238,396,327 in 1901 to 548,159,652 in 1971. At the time of 1961 census, the population of India was 439,234,771. The decadal percentage increase in population for 1961—71 is 24.80 i.e. higher than the world average of around 20%. The following table condenses the position in a nutshell:—

TABLE NO. 2.03

Trends in Population in India 1901—71

Year	Total Population			Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Density of population per Km²	Decadal variation (per cent)	Percentage of urban population to total population
	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	238,396,327*	120,791,301	117,358,672	972@	77	—	10·84
1911	252,093,390	128,385,368	123,708,022	964	82	+5·75	10·29
1921	251,321,213	128,546,225	122,774,988	955	81	—0·31	11·18
1931	278,977,238*	142,929,689	135,788,921	950@	90	+11·00	11·99
1941	318,660,580*	163,58,302	154,690,267	945@	103	+14·22	13·86
1951 . . .	361,088,090	185,528,462	175,559,628	946	117	+13·31	17·29
1961 . . .	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	941	142	+21·51	17·97
1971	548,159,652	284,049,276	264,110,376	930	177	+24·80	19·91

NOTE : Density figures in Col. 6 of the table have been worked out after excluding figures of area and population of J. & K.

*The distribution of population by sex of Pondicherry for 1901 (246,354), 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures for these years are therefore, exclusive of population so far sexwise as distribution by sex is concerned.

@ Excludes Pondicherry.

Source : Series 1—India Part II-A (*i*) General Population Tables.

DELHI

The total population of the Union Territory of Delhi according to 1971 census stands at 4,065,698 consisting of 2,257,515 Males and 1,808,183 Females. The population of Delhi at the 1961 Census was 2,658,612, the percentage increase during 1961—71 being 52.93% which is nearly twice that of India as a whole and over two and a half times the world average.

Out of the total population, 3,647,023 persons are living in urban area and the remaining 418,675 in the rural area of Delhi. In other words, nearly 89.70% of the total population of Delhi is Urban. In India only 19.91% of total population live in urban areas where as in the case of Union Territory of Delhi the percentage of urban population to total population is 89.70%.

The total area of Delhi U.T. as supplied by the Surveyor General of India, is 1485 sq. kms. It will be useful to compare the population and area of Delhi with the other States/Union Territories of India.

Delhi in the context of States and Union Territories:

Table 2.04 gives a comparative picture of Delhi U.T. with other states/union territories of India in respect of area and population.

Delhi U.T. is now inhabited by 0.74 percent of India's population as against 0.61 percent at the time of 1961 census. Inspite of the proportion of Delhi's population in the all India population increasing, its rank in population has gone down to 17 which was 16 both in 1961 and 1951 Censuses. The State of U.P. has the largest population in the country. It comprises of 16.11 percent i.e. nearly 1/6th of the whole population of India.

Among the Union Territories, Delhi is at the top in rank of population and it surpasses even the new States like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

TABLE NO. 2.04

Area and Population of India and other States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Area 1971	Population 1971	Percentage of India's area	Rank in area	Percentage of India's Population	Rank in Population	Rank in year 1961	
								Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	3,287,782	548,159,652	100·00		100·00			
1	Andhra Pradesh	276,814	43,502,708	8·42	5	7·94	5	5	4
2	Assam%	99,610	14,957,542	3·03	12	2·73	13	13	14
3	Bihar	173,876	56,353,369	5·29	9	10·28	2	8	2
4	Gujarat	195,984	26,697,475	5·96	7	4·87	9	7	9
5	Haryana	44,222	10,036,808	1·35	17	1·83	15	N.A.	N.A.
6	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,460,434	1·69	15	·63	18	17	17
7	Jammu & Kashmir	222,236*	4,616,632	6·76	6	·84	16	10	15
8	Kerala	38,864	21,347,375	1·18	18	3·89	12	16	13
9	Madhya Pradesh	442,841	41,654,119	13·47	1	7·60	6	1	7
10	Maharashtra	307,762	50,412,235	9·36	3	9·20	3	3	3
11	Manipur	22,356	1,072,753	·68	20	·20	20	18	19
12	Meghalaya	22,489	1,011,699	·68	19	·19	21	N.A.	N.A.
13	Mysore	191,773	29,299,014	5·83	8	5·34	8	6	8
14	Nagaland	16,527	516,449	·50	21	·09	23	19	21
15	Orissa	155,782	21,944,615	4·74	10	4·00	11	9	12
16	Punjab	50,362	13,551,060	1·53	16	2·47	14	12	10
17	Rajasthan	342,214	25,765,806	10·41	2	4·70	10	2	11
18	Sikkim	7,299	209,843	0·22	24	0·04	27	22	24
19	Tamil Nadu	130,069	41,199,168	3·96	11	7·52	7	11	6
20	Tripura	10,477	1,556,342	·32	22	·28	19	20	18
21	Uttar Pradesh	294,413	88,341,144	8·96	4	16·11	1	4	1
22	West Bengal	87,853	44,312,011	2·67	13	8·08	4	14	5
	Union Territories								
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293@	115,133	·25	23	·02	28	21	25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511	2·54	14	·09	25	15	23
3	Chandigarh	114	257,251	N.	29	·05	26	N.A.	N.A.
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	74,170	·02	27	·01	29	25	26
5	Delhi	1,485	4,065,698	·05	26	·74	17	24	16
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,813	857,771	·12	25	·16	22	23	20
7	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	32	31,810	N.	30	·01	30	27	27
8	Pondicherry	480	471,707	·01	28	·09	24	26	22

N Stands for Negligible.

N.A. stands for Not Available.

* These figures are provisional and as on 1-7-1971 and based on the area figures supplied by the Survey of India. Includes 78,932 sq. km under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,555 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of China.

@ As on 1st January, 1956.

% Includes Mizo District now constituted as a Union Territory of Mizoram.

NOTE : Some changes in the area figures, due to computational error, were intimated by the Surveyor General of India, after the publication of Part II-A of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and Final Population, Paper 1 of 1972 India. Hence these figures will nottally with those published in the above Publication.

The rank of Delhi has actually gone down due to the bifurcation of Punjab State into the States of Punjab and Haryana and of old Assam State into Assam and Meghalaya.

Delhi U.T. ranks 26th in area occupying 0.05% of India's total area. The first place in rank by area is occupied by Madhya Pradesh with 13.47% of total area of India, followed by Rajasthan with 10.41% and Maharashtra coming at 3rd place with a percentage of 9.38. Amongst Union Territories, Delhi comes 4th, the largest being Auranachal Pradesh and the smallest being Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.

Position of District in Delhi:

Delhi U.T. consists of only one district and as such the average size of the district is the same as the total population of the Union Territory as a whole. The following statement gives the population of this district:

TABLE No. 2.05

Distribution of Population by Districts

Union Territory/ District	Population 1971		
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Delhi	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183

Most and Least Populous Districts in different States

The following statement gives the most and least populous districts and average population of the district for all the States/Union Territories.

TABLE No. 2.06

Most Populous, Least Populous District and average population of Districts in the State/Union Territories 1971:

State/Union Territory	Most Populous District		Least Populous District		Average Population of District
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavri	3,087,262	Adilabad	1,288,348	2,071,558
Assam	Kamrup	2,854,183	North Cochar Hills	76,047	1,495,754
Bihar	Darbhanga	5,233,904	Dhanbad	1,466,417	3,314,904
Gujarat	Ahmedbad	2,910,307	The Dangs	94,185	1,405,130
Haryana	Hissar	2,132,948	Jind	639,610	1,433,830
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1,327,211	Lahul & Spiti	23,538	346,043
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	832,280	Ladakh	105,291	461,663
Kerala	Quilon	2,412,821	Palghat	1,685,342	2,134,738
Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	2,613,531	Datia	255,267	968,700
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	5,970,575	Wardha	779,562	1,938,932
Munipur	Manipur Central	763,260	Manipur West	44,975	214,551
Meghalaya	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	605,084	Garo Hills	406,615	505,849
Mysore	Bangalore	3,365,515	Coorg	378,291	1,542,053
Nagaland	Kohima	175,204	Mokok Chung	168,242	172,150
Orissa	Cuttack	3,827,678	Budh Khondmal	621,675	1,688,047
Punjab	Firozpur	1,905,833	Kapurthala	429,514	1,231,915
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2,482,385	Jaisalmer	166,761	990,993
Sikkim	Gangtok	85,621	Mangan	13,014	52,461
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4,373,178	Nilgiris	494,015	2.942,798
Tripura	West Tripura	751,605	South Tripura	399,728	518,781
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	3,366,953	Uttarkashi	147,805	1,635,947
West Bengal	Twenty four Parganas	8,449,482	Darjeeling	781,777	2,769,501

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TABLE NO. 2.06—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territories.					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133	115,133
Arunachal Pradesh	Siang	121,936	Lohit	62,865	93,502
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	257,251	Chandigarh	257,251	257,251
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170	74,170
Delhi	Delhi	4,065,698	Delhi	4,065,698	4,065,698
Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa	795,120	Diu	23,912	285,924
Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands	31,810	Laccadive, Minicoy& Amindivi Islands	31,810	31,810
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	340,240	Yanam	8,291	117,927

Among all the States/Union Territories of India, 24-Parganas district of West Bengal is the most populous district with a population of 8,449,482 and Yanam district of Pondicherry is the least populous with a population of only 8,291. Among the states only, Lahul & Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh is the least populous. Delhi is the most populous district amongst the Union Territories.

Average Population of a District

The average population of the districts varies from state to state and its distribution among districts of the state, union territories is not uniform. The above statement shows that Delhi occupies the 1st place among States/Union Territories. The average population depends on density of population, size and number of districts in the states. Delhi has only one district and as such its average population is the highest. Among the states, Bihar is at the top. The average population of a district there being 3,314,904 followed by Tamil Nadu with an average population of a district at 2,942,798.

Distribution of Population in the administrative units of Delhi

The following statement gives the distribution of population in respect of smaller administrative units below the district level.

TABLE NO. 2.07

Distribution of Population below District Level

Union Territory/District/ Tehsils/Urban Agglomeration		Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
Delhi U.T.	Total	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183
	Rural	418,675	229,424	189,251
	Urban	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932

TABLE NO. 20.7—*contd.*

1		2	3	4
Delhi Urban Agglomeration		3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932
(*a*) N.D.M.C.	U	301,801	172,400	129,401
(*b*) Delhi Cantt.	U	57,339	35,562	21,777
(c) D.M.C. (U)	U	3,287,883	1,820,129	1,467,754
Delhi Tehsil	R	228,071	124,028	104,04
Mehrauli Tehsil	R	190,604	105,396	85,23

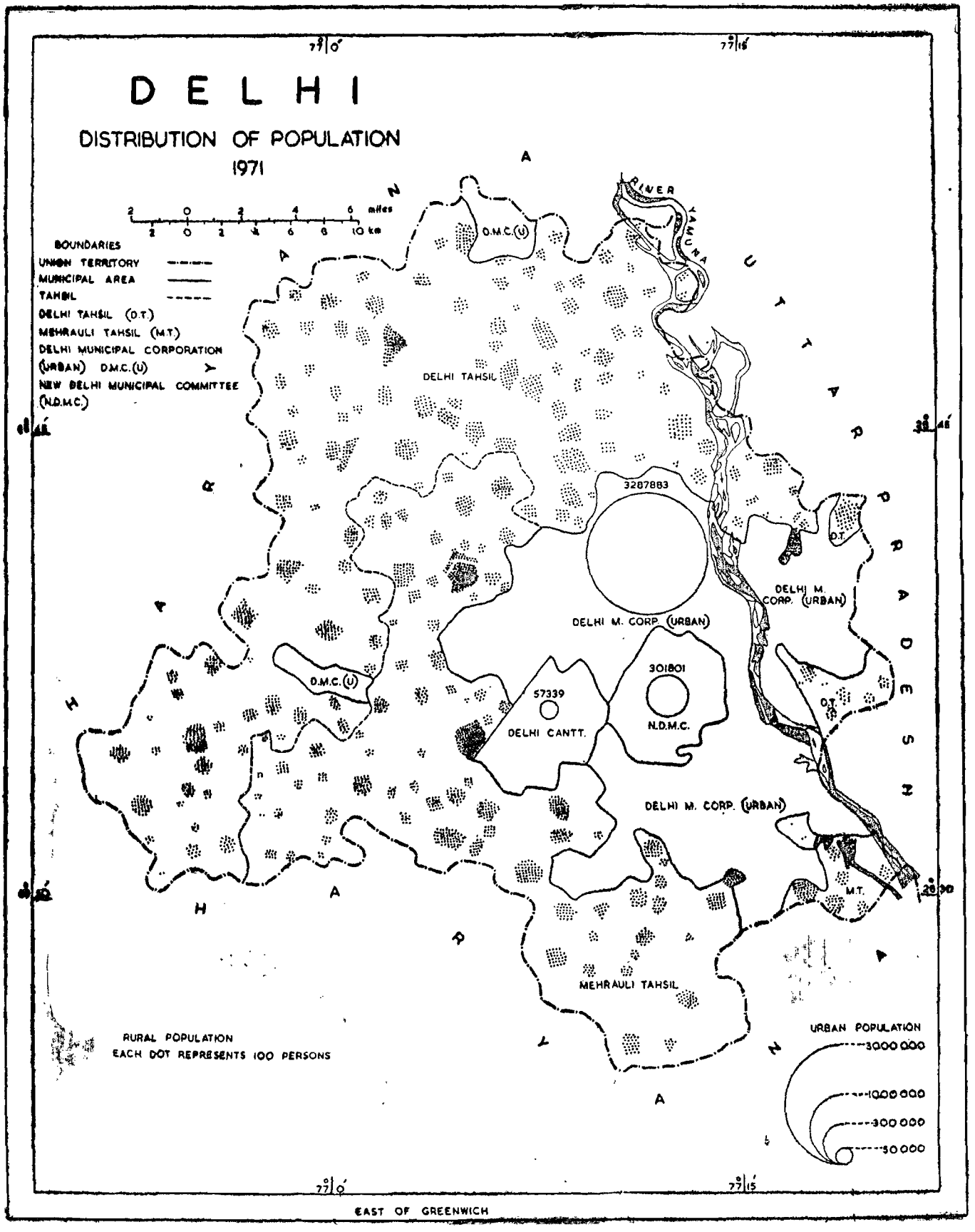
Delhi U.T. which consists of only one district is divided into two Tehsils. Against these two Tehsils—Delhi & Mehrauli, only rural areas have been shown as the details of their urban constituents are not available. It would be observed that the D.M.C. (Urban) has the largest population content which is about 80.8% of whole Delhi. The rural content forms only 10.3%. The remaining 8.9% is constituted by N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt.

Density is the population per sq. km. of area. The limitations of this concept of density as given in the Demographic Year Book of 1970 of United Nations are reproduced below:—

"It should be emphasized that density values are very rough indices, in as much as they do not take account of the dispersion or concentration of population within countries nor the probable proportion of habitable land. They should not be interpreted as reflecting density in the urban sense nor as indicating the supporting power of a territory's land and resources".

Delhi viz-a-viz-other States and Union Territories

The following statement gives a comparative picture of the union territory of Delhi with other states/union


DELHI
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1971
77°10'
77°15'
28°45'
28°30'
2 0 2 4 6 miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10 km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
MUNICIPAL AREA
TAHSIL
DELHI TAHSIL (D.T.)
MEHRAULI TAHSIL (M.T.)
DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN) D.M.C.(U)
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE (N.D.M.C.)
RIVER YAMUNA
D.M.C.(U)
DELHI TAHSIL
3287883
DELHI M. CORP. (URBAN)
D.T.
DELHI M. CORP. (URBAN)
D.M.C.(U)
57339
DELHI CANTT.
301801
N.D.M.C.
D.T.
DELHI M. CORP. (URBAN)
M.T.
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RURAL POPULATION
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PERSONS
URBAN POPULATION
3000000
1000000
300000
50000
EAST OF GREENWICH

territoies of India in respect of density at the 1971 census.

TABLE No. 2.08

Rank of Delhi Territory among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of density 1971

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	1971	
		Density per Sq. km.	Rank in density
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	177*	..
1	Andhra Pradesh	157	14
2	Assam@	150	17
3	Bihar	324	7
4	Gujarat	136	20
5	Haryana	227	11
6	Himachal Pradesh	62	23
7	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	..
8	Kerala	549	5
9	Madhya Pradesh	94	21
10	Maharashtra	164	13
11	Manipur	48	24
12	Meghalaya	45	25
13	Mysore	153	15
14	Nagaland	31	26
15	Orissa	141	19
16	Punjab	269	10
17	Rajasthan	75	22
18	Sikkim	29	27
19	Tamil Nadu	317	8
20	Tripura	149	18
21	Uttar Pradesh	300	9
22	West Bengal	504	6
	Union Territories		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6	29
3	Chandigarh	2,257	2
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	151	16
5	Delhi	2,738	1
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	225	12
7	Lacadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	994	3
8	Pondicherry	983	4

* While working out the density, the area and Population of Jammu & Kashmir have been excluded as comparable data are not available.

@Includes Mizo district, now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.

N.A. stands for 'Not available.'

The above statement shows that Delhi Union Territory with a density of 2,738 persons per sq. km. stands first among all the states and Union Territories of India. This is because Delhi is mostly urban as 89.7% of its population lives in the City Agglomeration and only 10.3% of population is rural. The second place is occupied by the newly constituted union territory of Chandigarh, where density is 2,257 persons per sq. km. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of 6 persons per sq. km.

The state & union territories having density of less than 100 persons per sq. km. are Himachal Pradesh (62), Madhya Pradesh (94), Manipur (48), Meghalaya (45), Nagaland (31), Rajasthan (75), Sikkim (29), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (14) and Arunachal Pradesh (6).

Amongst the States, Kerala is the most densely populated state with a density of 549 persons per sq. km. and is followed by West Bengal with a density of 504.

It may be quite pertinent and of interest here to compare the density of Delhi U.A. with those of Calcutta U.A., Greater Bombay M.C. and Madras U.A. As against a density of 8,172 persons per km.^{2} in Delhi U.A., Greater Bombay M.C. is on top with a figure of 13,640 persons per km.^{2} followed by Calcutta U.A. 12,364 persons per km.^{2}. Madras U.A. has, however, a low figure of 5,972 persons per km.^{2}.

Density since 1881

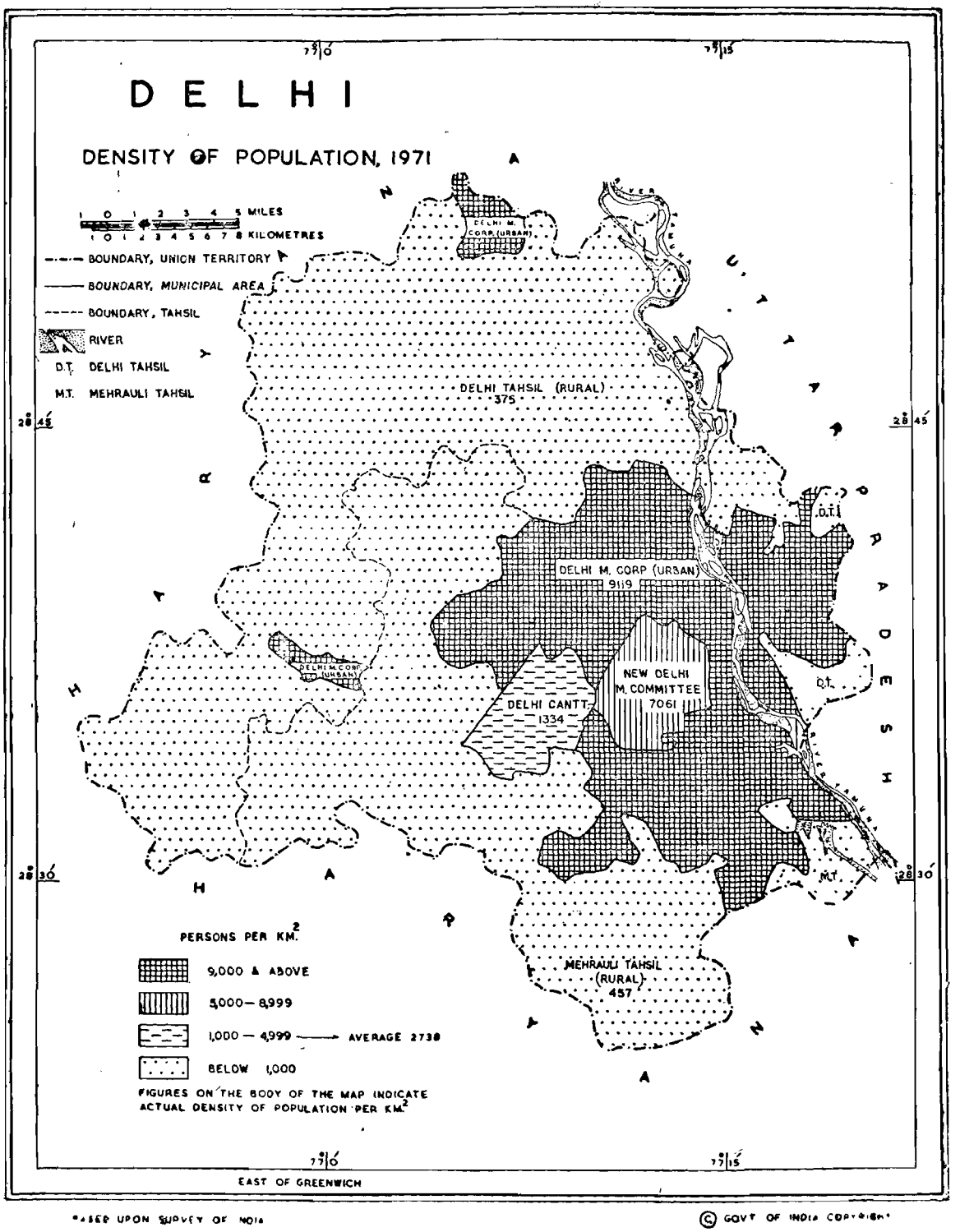
The following statement gives the density per sq. mile of Delhi U.T. since 1881.

TABLE No. 2.09

Density per Sq. Mile of Union Territory of Delhi since 1881

Year	Density per sq. mile.
1881	499
1891	495
1901	702
1911	634
1921	845
1931	1,110
1941	1,588
1951	3,044
1961	4,640
1971	7,091

The above table shows that population density in Delhi came down to 634 in 1911 as compared to 702 in 1901 which was as a result of severe ravages of plague. Since 1911, the density of Delhi is on the increase. The density spurted in 1951 to 3,044 persons per sq. mile due to the fact that 495,391 displaced persons came to settle in the Union Territory of Delhi, consequent upon a large scale migration from Pakistan after



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA

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the partition of the country in 1947. The density in 1961 rose to 4,640, recording an increase in density of a nearly one and half times during 1951—61. In 1971, the density of Delhi Territory further rose to 7,091 persons per sq. mile i.e. nearly one and a half times the density in 1961. This is due to large immigration in addition to natural increase of population.

Density Rural & Urban

TABLE NO. 2.10

Rural and Urban Density in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1881

Year	Density per sq. miles	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1881	314	22,755
1891	319	25,273
1901	349	27,372
1911	320	30,556
1921	362	4,694
1931	372	6,835
1941	444	8,988
1951	630	18,568
1961	670	18,711
1971	1,044	21,165

The above statement clearly shows that the rural density is steadily increasing except in 1911 where it fell due to severe plague epidemic. The urban density on the other hand rose steadily till 1911 and in 1921 it dropped down to 4,694 from 30,556 in 1911. The reasons for this decrease in density is that till 1911, Delhi City i.e. walled area alone was taken into account while during the decade 1911—21 with the shift of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. also came into being with large chunks of areas and very small population. The high urban density figures in 1951 clearly show the impact of partition of the country which brought nearly 5 lacs displaced persons into Delhi, out of which 95% were settled in the urban area of Delhi.

During the decade ending 1961, the rural and urban densities showed very small increases which was basically due to the fact that the urban area increased from 77 sq. miles to 126 sq. miles due to the urbanisation of some of the villages. During the decade 1961—71 the rural density rose to 1,044 from 670 and the urban density rose to 21,165 from 18,711 in 1961.

Density in Administrative Units of Delhi

The following statement gives the density figures for the smaller administrative units below the district level.

TABLE NO. 2.11

Distribution of density among the administrative units below District level

Union Territory/ District/Urban Agglomeration		Area in km²	Population	Density per km.²
1		2	3	4
Delhi Union Territory		1485·0	4,065,698	2,738
Delhi Urban Agglomeration		446·26	3,647,023	8,172
(a) N.D.M.C.	(U)	42·74	301,801	7,061
(b) Delhi Cantt.	(U)	42·97	57,339	1,334
(c) D.M.C.	(U)	360.55	3,287,883	9,119
Delhi Tehsil	(R)	607·8	228,071	375
Mehrauli Tehsil	(R)	417·2	190,604	457

The above statement indicates that Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) is the most congested town of Delhi with a density of 9,119 persons per sq. km. followed by New Delhi Municipal Committee where density is 7,061. The rural areas of the two Tehsils of Delhi are comparatively quite sparsely populated as is usual with the rural areas in general, the rural area covers the agricultural and barren land also.

Houses & Households

DEFINITIONS IN THE 1971 CENSUS

Census House

A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from one road or a common staircase or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses.

Household

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meal together from the common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. There may be one or more households in a census house.

From 1911 to 1941, no distinction was made between a house and a household. It was for the first time in 1951 that different concepts of "House" and "Household" were recognised.

Occupied Residential Houses 1971

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 occupied residential houses in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1951.

TABLE NO. 2.12

Rural & Urban distribution of 1.000 occupied residential houses in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1951

Year	No. of occupied residential houses		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1951	170	830	1,000
1961	127	873	1,000
1971	98	902	1,000

The above statement shows that the proportion of urban occupied residential houses is continuously increasing whereas the resultant proportion of rural occupied residential houses is decreasing. The urban occupied residential houses which were nearly 5 times that of rural in 1951 rose to nearly 7 times in 1961 and further increased to nearly 9 times in 1971.

This is mostly due to large scale constructional activity in the urban areas as also to some extent due to in-roads of urbanisation into the rural areas.

Average No. of Households per occupied Residential House

The following statement gives the number of occupied residential houses and households alongwith average No. of household per occupied residential house for the different tracts of Delhi during 1961 and 1971:—

TABLE NO. 2.13

Average No. of Households per occupied residential house 1961—1971

Union Territory/tracts	Occupied Residential Houses		No. of Households holds		Average No. of House holds per residential house	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Union Territory	359,802	664,647	515,528	797,740	1·43	1·20
N.D.M.C.	49,021	58,209	56,841	67,705	1·16	1·16
Delhi Cantt	5,917	10,740	6,076	11,359	1·03	1·06
D.M.C. (U)	259,260	530,409	403,269	649,861	1·56	1·23
D.M.C. (R)	45,604	65,289	49,342	68,815	1·08	1·05

The average No. of households per occupied residential house has come down to 1,20 in 1971 as compared to 1.43 at the time of 1961 indicating a bit of ease in the housing conditions in Delhi. The figures can be taken as rough indices of the pressure of population in housing accommodation. The phenomenon of a residential census house being occupied by more than one census household both in 1961 and 1971 can be seen from the figures in Col. 6 and 7. The situation is much easier in Delhi Cantt. and rural areas of Delhi than in the urban Delhi as a whole or in the cities of N.D.M.C. and D.M.C. (U)

Institutional and Houseless

The following statement gives separately the Institutional Households and Houseless Households alongwith their population in 1971.

TABLE NO. 2.14

Houseless & Institutional Population 1971

Union Territory		Total Population		Houseless		Institutional	
		No. of Households	Population	No. of Households	Population	No. of Households	Population
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	Total	797,740	4,065,698 (5·1)	11,983	19,163 (1·6)	1,577	44,969 (28·5)
	Rural	68,815	418,675 (6.1)	802	3,435 (4.3)	40	1,233 (30·8)
	Urban	728,925	3,647,023 (5·0)	11,181	15,728 (1·4)	1,537	43,736 (28·5)

(Figures in bracket show No. of persons per household.)

It may be seen from the above statement that 19,163 persons were enumerated as houseless whereas the corresponding figure for institutional population is 44,969. Out of 19,163 houseless persons, 17.9 per cent were found in rural areas and the remaining 82.1 per cent in the urban areas of Delhi. The percentage of institutional population in rural and urban areas is 2.7 per cent and 97.3 per cent respectively. contrast with the total population, an average houselessless household comprises 1.6 persons in Delhi varying from 1.4 in the urban and 4.3 in the rural areas. As is expected the average Institutional household consists of 28.5 persons in the urban areas and 30.8 persons in the rural areas. The census definition of an Institutional Household was: "An institutional Household is a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery etc. where a group of unrelated persons stay together."

Average size of a household

The following statement gives the average size of the household which has been computed for 1971 by excluding the institutional and houseless households from the total No. of households. This has not been done for the 1961 as the data regarding houseless and institutional households was not available.

TABLE No. 2.15

Average size of the Household 1961 *and* 1971

Union Territory/District		1961			1971		
		Population	No. of households	Average size of the household	Population	No. of households	Average size of the household.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	Total	2,658,612	515,528	5·2	4,001,566	784,180	5·1
	Rural	299,204	49,342	6·1	414,007	67,973	6·1
	Urban	2,359,408	466,186	5·1	3,587,559	716,207	5·0

Average size of the households in 1971 is 5.1 as against 5.2 at the time of 1961 in the whole of Delhi. In the rural areas, it has remained stationary in both the censuses whereas in the urban areas, it has come down to 5.0 as against 5.1 in 1961.

No. of persons per occupied House since 1921

The following statement gives the average No. of persons per occupied house since 1921 an index of congestion.

TABLE No. 2.16

Average No. of persons per occupied house in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1921

Union Territory		1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	Total	6·1	7·4	5.6	N.A.	4·6	4·3
	Rural	6·4	6·6	5.8	N.A.	4·7	N.A.
	Urban	6·1	7·5	5·5	N.A.	4·5	N.A

It may be seen that since 1921 the average No. of persons per occupied house has risen to 6.1 in 1971 as against 4.3 in 1921. The corresponding figure for 1961 is 7.4 which indicates that the position of congestion in 1971 is relatively easier than in 1961. This change appears to have primarily occurred in the urban areas where percentage has gone down to 6.1 against 7.5 in 1961 whereas there has not been much significant change in the rural areas.

Some salient findings on Housing from Housing Statistics 1971

It may be necessary here to mention in brief some of the salient findings on housing elaborately dealt with in the Housing report which has been separately published as Part IV of this series. For details, therefore, reference may be made to that report. The houselisting operation which preceded the population Census by about 5 months, had listed all the census houses irrespective of whether they were inhabited or not. By inhabitation is meant that they are occupied for residential purposes. On the other hand, the census enumeration took into account occupied census houses only. Houselisting disclosed that 95% of Census Houses were residential, wholly or partly in the urban areas and the percentage was slightly low at 93% in case of rural areas.

Residential Houses

In Delhi as a whole the residential houses registered an increase of 73.9% during 1960—70 whereas the population increased by 52.9% only. The major portion of this increase was due to 79.2% increase in the urban areas (Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) 93.6% New Delhi Municipal Committee 9.0% and Delhi Cantt. 11.4%) and that too concentrated in the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban).

Persons by number of rooms occupied

A better idea about the developments in housing in Delhi would be available from the following table giving a comparative distribution of persons by number of rooms occupied in 1970 as compared to 1960.

TABLE NO. 2.17

Percentage Distribution of Persons by number of rooms occupied

Unit	Total No. of perons		Persons with one room		Persons with two rooms		persons with three rooms		persons with four rooms		persons with five or more rooms		persons with unspecified No. of rooms	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DELHI Total	100·00	100·00	49·9	46·9	27·1	28·2	10·5	12·2	5·9	6·4	6·0	6·1	0·6	0·2
Rural	100·00	100·00	25·4	27·0	26·8	26·2	19·1	18·8	12·3	12·3	16·0	15·7	0·4	N.A.
Urban	100·00	100·00	53·2	49·2	27·2	28·4	9·3	11·4	5·0	5·8	4·7	5·0	0·6	0·2
D.M.C. Urban	100·00	100·00	53·4	48·7	27·4	28·5	9·3	11·6	5·0	5·9	4·4	5·1	0·5	0·2
N.D.M.C. Urban	100·00	100·00	54·0	54·3	26·2	27·7	9·4	9·5	4·0	4·2	5·2	3·9	1·2	0.4
Delhi Cantt.(U)	100·00	100·00	39·1	48·2	25·0	30·1	8·0	9·0	10·3	9·1	15·2	3·6	2·4	N.A

This shows that the percentage of persons living in one room has decreased from 49.9% to 46.9% and of those in 2 and more rooms marginally increased during the decade. This position holds good in urban areas as the position is somewhat the other way round in the rural areas. Amongst the constituents of Delhi Urban, Delhi Municipal Corporation has fared the best. It alone shows a decrease in case of one room accommodation and consistent improvement in case of 2 and more rooms. New Delhi Municipal Committee shows an increase in persons occupying 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms but a decrease in those occupying over 5 rooms.

Households by number of rooms occupied

The distribution of households by number of rooms occupied also largely corroborates the above position showing an improvement in the level of housing. The differentials can be seen from the following table:—

TABLE NO. 2.18

Percentage Distribution of Households into Dwellings of different sizes

State/District/ City/Town	Total No. of Households		Household with one room		Household with two rooms		Household with three rooms		Household with four rooms		Household with five or more rooms		Household with unspecified No of rooms.	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Delhi Total	100·00	100.00	60.4	55.7	23.9	25·5	7.9	9.9	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.7	0.7	0.5
Rural	100.00	100.00	35.6	37.9	27.7	26.3	17·1	16.2	9.6	9.3	9·4	10·2	0·6	0·1
Urban	100·00	100·00	63·0	57.4	23·5	25·4	6·9	9·3	3·3	4·3	2·6	3·1	0·7	0·5
D.M.C. Urban	100·00	100·00	63·4	57·0	23·7	25·7	6·8	9·5	3·3	4·3	2·3	3·1	0·5	0·4
N.D.M.C. Urban	100·00	100·00	62·4	60·8	22·0	22.5	7·6	8·4	3·1	3·8	3·5	3·2	1·4	1·3
Delhi Cantt(U)	100·00	100·00	50·4	53·6	26·1	28·8	7·2	6·9	5·6	8·0	6·4	2·4	4·3	0·3

Measure of Congestion

The limited information collected during the house listing operations shows that a majority of households (55.7%) (as against 60.4% in 1960) occupied only one room followed by (25.5%) occupying two rooms, thus 81.2% (as against 84.3% in 1960) occupying upto two living rooms only. The households occupying 3, 4, 5 and more rooms comprised 9.9%, 4.7% and 3.7% respectively. Assuming that households with one room reveal low level, two to four rooms middle level and 5 plus rooms an upper level, the following table shows details of these levels in the different constituent units of Delhi U.T.

TABLE No. 2.19

Levels of housing in Delhi

Unit	Low Level		Middle level		High Level	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi						
Total	60·4	55·7	36·4	40·6	3·2	3·7
Rural	35·6	37·9	55·0	51·9	9·4	10·2
Urban	63·0	57·4	34·4	39·5	2·6	3·1

TABLE No. 2.19—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
D.M.C.						
Urban	63·4	57·0	34·3	39·9	2·3	3·1
N.D.M.C.						
Urban	62·4	60·8	34·1	36·0	3·5	3·2
Delhi Cantt.	50·4	53·6	43·2	44·0	6·4	2·4

(Middle level includes those with unspecified No. of rooms)

The rural areas are apparently better placed through the above comparison does not take into account the quality of construction material used and civic amenities provided. Amongst constituent urban units, Delhi Cantt. is the best followed by Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban).

An idea about congestion is further available from the following table showing the number of persons per room:—

TABLE No. 2.20

No. of persons per household in household of different sizes

Unit	Average No. of persons per household with						
	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms or more.	Unspecified No. of rooms	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi . . . . . Total	4·46	5·87 (2·94)	6·52 (2·17)	7·22 (1·80)	8·73 (1·45)	3·40	5·31
Rural	4·54	6·37 (3·18)	7·41 (2·47)	8·43 (2·11)	9·85 (1·64)	4·15	6·39
Urban	4·46	5·82 (2·91)	6·38 (2·13)	6·98 (1·74)	8·40 (1·40)	3·40	5·21
D.M.C. Urban	4·50	5·85 (2·92)	6·48 (2·16)	7·20 (1·80)	8·72 (1·45)	3·55	5·28
N.D.M.C. (U)	4·10	5·63 (2·81)	5·25 (1·75)	5·06 (1·26)	5·52 (0·92)	2·75	4·62
Delhi Cantt.	3·97	4·62 (2·31)	5·71 (1·90)	5·03 (1·26)	6·57 (1·09)	1·67	4·42

(Figures in brackets show number of persons per room. In Col. 6 this average has been calculated on the basis of 6 rooms on an average.)

It is clear that there is congestion in one room households with average per room ranging generally over 4, excepting nearly 4 in the Cantonment, in the different constituents of Delhi U.T. Taking a norm of 2 persons per room, the congestion markedly gets reduced in households occupying two rooms. The position gets better as the number of rooms increases. The congestion is nearly cleared in 3 rooms and affluence starts from 4 rooms, excepting the rural areas where the congestion persists till 3 rooms. On the whole, however, the average number of persons per room has slightly decreased from 3.10 in 1960 to 3.05 in 1970. It is, therefore, clear that 82.4% households in the rural areas and 82.8% households in urban areas live in congestion, the situation on the whole in the

two areas is quite similar. Total persons affected by the congestion, form 72.0% in the rural areas and 77.6% in the urban areas.

Summing Up

The aforementioned slight improvement in housing is also corroborated by the fact that there has been an increased tempo of house construction both under government and private agencies which began in the fifties, continued in the sixties and seems to be going on consistently. The Cement consumption can be assessed on the basis of cement despatches made to Delhi, within a figure of 155,000 tons in 1958 it reached 247,000 tons in 1961, 360,000 tons in 1965 and has reached nearly a figure of 400,000 tons in 1970. To summarise, the congestion in lower and middle income housing is continuing of course with a slight though distinct improvement during the decade 1960—70 and consistent efforts are visible in meeting the "Housing Demand". It is 'however' difficult to say how far the housing needs based on desirable social requirements have been achieved. There is also an improvement in the average size of a household, which have marginally decreased from 5.1 persons per household in 1961 to 5.0 persons per household in 1971 in the urban areas of Delhi. It has, however, remained stationary in the rural areas at 6.1 persons per household.

It may also be desirable to give some rough idea about the extent of unauthorised constructions. An exact measure of the same cannot be available from Census, as it has to exclude collection of information on such irritant topics. However, as per special survey a corrolary to House Listing operation preceding the 1961 Census, the jhuggi dwellers were estimated at about 43,000 families. These increased to 66,000 in 1962 according to an estimate of Delhi Administration. Mr. Iqbal Singh Dy. Minister for Housing quoted a figure of 125,000 in reply to a parliament question on December, 14, 1967. Some estimates of Delhi Administration tell that the jhuggis built on public land are of the order of 150,000. Besides it is a well known fact that hundreds of unauthorised colonies are cropping up in Delhi. It is a foregone conlusion that with the mounting of rents, the lower and middle income groups may per force have to take all these risks. Housing is a genuine need and more of a human right. The problem needs to be tackled in proper prospective taking into account the genuine requirements of the public on the one hand and on the other the town planning priorities of this fast expanding metropolis, as both should go hand in hand for the common good.

CHAPTER III

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

The preceding chapter gave an idea about the size, distribution and density of population as also distribution of houses and households, the smallest pockets of human habitation. Population which is a dynamic variable, mounts up day in and day out and a study of its growth is of fundamental importance.

Delhi, India and other States 1971

The population of Delhi U.T. grew by 52.93% during the decade 1961—71 which was somewhat faster than the growth rate of 52.44% during the preceding decade 1951—61. These growth rates are more than double the growth rates of India 24.80% during 1961—71 and 21.64% during 1951—61. It may first be desirable to see Delhi Union Territory in the context of other States and Union Territories of the country during 1961—71.

TABLE NO. 3.1

Growth Rate of Population of India and the States 1961—71

India/State	Percentage Growth-Rate of Population 1961—71	Rank in rate of growth
1	2	3
INDIA	24·80	
1. Andhra Pradesh	20·90	29
2. Assam*	34·71	9
3. Bihar	22·33	28
4. Gujarat	29·39	14
5. Haryana	32·23	10
6. Himachal Pradesh	23·04	25
7. Jammu & Kashmir	29·65	13
8. Kerala	26·29	22
9. Madhya Pradesh	28·67	16
10. Maharashtra	27·45	20
11. Manipur	37·53	6
12. Meghalaya	31·50	12
13. Mysore	24·22	24
14. Nagaland	39·88	4
15. Orissa	25·05	23
16. Punjab	21·70	27
17. Rajasthan	27·83	18
18. Sikkim	29·38	15
19. Tamil Nadu	22·30	26
20. Tripura	36·28	8
21. Uttar Pradesh	19·78	30
22. West Bengal	26·87	21
Union Territories		
1. A. & N. Islands	81·17	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	38·91	5
3. Chandigarh	114·59	1
4. D. & Nagar Haveli	27·96	17
5. Delhi	52·93	3
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	36·88	7
7. L. M. & A. Islands	31·95	11
8. Pondicherry	27·81	19

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as a separate Union Territory of Mizoram.

Source : Part II A(*i*) General population tables Registrar General, India.

Amongst 22 states and 8 union territories, Delhi U.T. ranks 3rd in order of growth rate. Chandigarh and A&N Islands Union Territories are above it with decennial growth rates of 144.59% and 81.17% respectively. They have comparatively very small population 2.57 lakhs and 1.15 lakhs respectively as against 40.66 lakhs of Delhi and obviously even small addition means higher growth rates as compared to Delhi. Fourth comes Nagaland State (39.88%) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (38.91%). Amongst states, the growth rate varies from 19.78% (U.P.) to 39.88% (Nagaland) while amongst Union Territories the differential is very large from 27.81% of Pondicherry to 114.59% of Chandigarh. The all India average is exceeded by all the 8 Union Territories and 15 states. The 7 states below all India average are U.P. (19.78%), Andhra Pradesh (20.90%), Bihar (21.33%) Punjab (21.70%), Tamil Nodu (22.30%), Himachal Pradesh (23.04%) and Mysore (24.22%). These seven states form nearly 50.3% of the total population and only 35.7% of the area of India as a whole. Cartographically these seven states encompass the Southern tip (excluding Kerala) and the north central area of the country. The central, the north-western and the north-eastern region and some stray pockets like Harayana, Chandigarh, Kerala, Goa Daman & Diu and A&N Islands Union Territories have higher growth rates than the all India everage.

Delhi over the decades

Now coming back to Delhi U.T, it will be interesting to examine the trends in its growth rate since 1901 and also to ascertain the causes for the sudden variations. The following table summarises the growth rate of Delhi U.T over the decades since 1901.

TABLE NO. 3.2

Decennial growth rate of Population 1901—1971

Census Year	Population	Decennial varitaion in Population	Cumulative increase	Decennial percentage growth-rate of population
1	2	3	4	5
1901	405,819	..	..	..
1911	413,851	8,032	8,032	1·98
1921	488,452	74,601	82,633	18·03
1931	636,246	147,794	230,427	30·26
1941	917,939	281,693	512,120	44·27
1951	1,744,072	826,133	1,338,253	90·00
1961	2,658,612	914,540	2,252,793	52·44
1971	4,065,698	1,407,086	3,659,879	52·93

At the very first sight, one is struck by the fact that in 70 years the population has shot up to over 10 times. It doubled somewhere during late thirties and quadrupled during late forties. Became five fold during early fifties and six fold in the late fifties, and during the sixties became seven fold, eightfold, ninefold and ultimately ten fold. This should give an idea about the momentun it is gaining with its own growth and the geometric progression of its growth.

The rate of population growth is influenced by births and net migration. To have an idea about the decadal variation, the most outstanding or rather unsual events which occurred in Delhi during the preceding 70 years, have been:

(1) The establishment of the capital of India in Delhi in 1912. It would be seen that the growth rate during 1911—21 shot up to 18.03% from a meagre 1.98% during 1901—11 and

(2) The effects of Second World War and partition of the country. During the war, there was a substantial increase in the administrative personnel in the capital city of India and as a result of partition about half a million displaced persons came into Delhi overnight. This is clearly visible by a sudden spurt in the growth rate during 1941—51, to the tune of 90% which was more than double of the preceding decade. Thereafter the population (1.7 million) has started mounting up mostly due to in-migration and also because of natural increase. The decades after 1951 saw also substantial expansions of administrative set up, as the Government launched vast programmes of developmental planning in the country. Naturally the number of Govt. servants their dependants and attendants mounted up gradually.

It will also be of interest to have an idea of the different public health hazards which also inhabited the growth of population during the different decades. Though they were never so grave as to bring about a decline in the population which happened during the decades 1901 to 1921 in the states of U.P., undivided Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, they were as follows:—

1901—1911: Delhi suffered from severe ravages of plague and malaria epidemics.

1911—21: It was marked by a severe out-break of plague in 1915 followed by 3 unhealthy years ending in a severe outbreak of influenza in 1918.

1921—31: There were Plague epidemics in 1924-25, Cholera in 1926, Malaria in an epidemic form in 1928 and an out-break of Enteric fever and Cholera of virulent nature in 1929.

1931—41 & 1941—51: These were the decades which did not see any epidemics.

1951—61: Influenza and Jaundice were the epidemics which spread during this decade.

1961—71: The different epidemic formas of diseases were kept in control.

Fertility and Mortality

Fertility and mortality being two important vital processes responsible for natural increase of population, the following table gives their contents since 1921:

TABLE NO. 3.3

Birth and Death Rates in Delhi

Decades	Births rate	Death-rate	Rate of naturals increase
1	2	3	4
1921—30 . .	33·7	29·2	9·5
1931—40 . .	38·5	22·5	16·0
1941—50 . .	29·9	14·1	15·8
1951—60 . .	29·7	8·4	21·3
1968—70 . .	26·4	7·3	19·1 (Normal Registration)
	33·2	8·1	25·1 (Sample Registration)

SOURCE : Figures upto 1951—60 extracted from General Report on the Census 1961-Delhi. For 1968—70 from Annual Report 1971 under Registration of Births and Deaths Act and 'Sample Registration Bulletin of the R.G.I.

As these vital statistics suffer from substantial under reporting, it will only be desirable to see the rate of natural increase presuming that under registration was alike in the registration of births and deaths. The above table, therefore, shows that rate of natural increase was about 1/3rd of the total growth of population during 1921—30; it was a little less than 1/3rd during 1931—40. It was less than 1/5th of total growth rate during 1941—50; a little less than 1/2 of the growth rate during 1951—60 as also during 1960—71. Obviously, therefore, the remaining unexplained portion of growth-rate was due to the net migration into the territory. Another factor which required attention is the steeply falling mortality rate while the birth rate has hardly gone down quite perceptibly. The result is mounting up of the rate of natural increase. Thus the increasing growth rate is made up of an increasing natural rate of increase due to substantial lowering of mortality rate and mounting up of in-migration due to the fast expanding tertiary and secondary sectors of economy.

Trends in Growth Rate—Delhi Viz-a-viz other States

It may also be desirable here to give an idea about the trends in the growth rate of Delhi viz-a-viz, those obtaining in different states and union territories of India since 1901, The following table seeks to present the same.

TABLE NO. 3.4

Decennial Growth Rate of Population: 1901—1971

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory and other Area	Decennial Variation of Popnlation —%						
		1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	5·75	—0·31	11·00	14·22	13·31	21·51	24·80
	STATES							
1	Andhra Pradesh	12·49	—0·13	12·99	12·75	14·02	15·65	20·90
2	Assam	16·84	20·19	20·05	20·45	20·12	34·99	34·71
3	Bihar	3·67	—0·66	11·45	12·20	10·27	19·76	31·33
4	Gujarat	7·79	3·79	12·92	19·25	18·69	26·88	29·39
5	Haryana	—9·70	1·95	7·14	15·63	7·60	33·79	32·23
6	Himachal Pradesh	—1·22	1·65	5·23	11·54	5·42	17·87	23·04
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7·16	5·75	10·14	10·36	10·42	9·44	29·65
8	Kerala	11·75	9·16	21·85	15·04	22·82	24·76	26·29
9	Madhya Pradesh	15·30	—1·38	11·39	12·34	8·67	24·17	28·67
10	Maharashtra	10·74	—2·91	14·91	11·99	19·27	23·60	27·45
11	Manipur	21·71	10·92	16·04	14·92	12·80	35·04	37·53
12	Meghalaya	15·71	7·21	13·83	15·59	8·97	27·03	31·50
13	Mysore	3·60	—1·09	9·38	11·09	19·36	21·57	24·22
14	Nagaland	46·76	6·55	12·62	6·04	3·60	14·07	39·88
15	Orissa	10·44	—1·94	11·94	10·22	6·38	19·82	25·05
16	Punjab	—10·78	6·26	12·02	19·82	—4·58	21·56	21·70
17	Rajasthan	6·70	—6·29	14·14	18·01	15·20	26·20	27·83
18	Sikkim	48·98	—7·05	34·37	10·67	13·34	17·76	29·38
19	Tamil Nadu	8·57	3·47	8·52	11·91	14·66	11·85	22·30
20	Tripura	32·48	32·59	25·63	34·14	24·56	78·71	36·28
21	Uttar Pradesh	—0·97	—3·08	6·66	13·57	11·82	16·66	19·78
22	West Bengal	6·25	—2·91	8·14	22·93	13·22	32·80	26·87
	Union Territories & Other Areas :							
1	A & N Islands	7·34	2·37	8·78	14·61	—8·28	105·19	81·17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	38·91
3	Chandigarh	—16·07	—1·65	9·10	14·11	7·47	394·13	114·59
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19·52	6·99	23·23	5·70	2·70	39·56	27·96
5	Delhi	1·98	18·03	30·26	44·27	90·00	52·44	52·93
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	2·31	—3·53	8·15	7·76	2·11	5·14	36·88
7	L. M. & A. Islands	4·85	—6·31	17·62	14·43	14·60	14·61	31·95
8	Pondicherry	4·39	—5·06	5·93	10·20	11·31	16·34	27·81

Source :—Census of India 1971, Series I, Part II—A (i)—General Population Tables.

During the decade 1901—11, amongst all states and union territories showing increase in population, the decennial percentage increase of Delhi was the lowest being just 1.98 percent. In this context it is noteworthy that it were only the undivided Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the two neighbouring states of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which showed decreases of 9.96%, 0.97% and 1.22% respectively during the decade.

During 1911—21 when the population of India decreased by 0.31 percent, Delhi showed an increase of 18 03 percent which was only lower than that of Tripura (32.59%) and Assam (20.19%) in the whole country.

During 1921—31, Delhi showed the highest percentage increase of 30.26% followed by Tripura (25.63%) as against an overall increase of only 11.00% in India as a whole.

During 1931—41, Delhi again registered the highest growth rate (44.27%) against an all India Growth rate of only 14.22%. Tripura was next with 34.14%, the other states and union territories trailing behind in the range of 5.70% (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) to 22.93% (W. Bengal).

The heaviest increase (90%) in the population of Delhi occurred during the decade 1941—51 due to a huge influx of refugees from West Pakistan in the wake of partition of India. The increase for India during the decade was 13.31 percent and other states and union territories ranging from —4.58% (Punjab) to 24.56% (Tripura).

During the decade 1951—61, Delhi showed an increase of 52.44% of its population. It was only lower than 394.13% in Chandigarh (U.T) 105.19% (A&N Islands) and 78.71% in Tripura. The all India increase was only 21.51%.

In the last decade 1961—71, Chandigarh (114.59%) and A&N Islands (81.17%) were only ahead of Delhi. However, there appears some stabilisation in Delhi's growth rate as its increase was only 0.49 as against an increase of 3.29 in India as a whole as compared to the preceding decade 1951—61.

Over-all—view

One can clearly observe that in the first two decades, i.e. 1901 to 1921, that growth rate of population was poor. Infact, there was even a fall in population during the decade 1911—21, in the case of some states as also India as a whole. In the present context of family planning and controlled population growth one may feel inclined to revert back to those growth rates. But the truth of the matter is that these decades were crucially hit by famines, pestilence and epidemics resulting in very high mortality which were responsible for the growth rate of population being so low. In the subsequent three decades i.e. from 1921 to 1951, the growth picked up. But it was only after Independence, i.e. after the 1951 Census, that a big spurt in the population growth rate is noticeable. It was the effect of intensification of health measures, effective control of epidemics and economic and other measures to fore-stall famine conditions. Obviously, therefore, the increased population growth was on account of greater survival and the resultant longevity of the Indian population after Independence reflecting better living conditions. The mortality rate had appreciably gone down. This naturally gave rise to the fears of over-population impressing upon the need for controlling fertility in order to keep down the growth rate so that the nation's aim of providing higher standards of living to the people should be acheived as early as possible. India was one of the earliest to adopt a definite policy of family planning. The Census Commissioner of 1951 Census Shri R.A. Gopalaswami, had fore-sounded a note of caution for the coming disaster. There has been greater and greater control on mortality rates and therefore the family planning has not so far been able to make any appreciable dent in the overall growth rate of population despite best efforts. But one need not be over complacent for no sooner the general will of people is uniformly awakened to deal with it with vigour and enthusiasm, the problem would be under control. Literacy is thus an important factor to awaken the people of the country and the need of the hour. Illiteracy is obviously standing in our way.

Growth Rate—Rural and Urban, Delhi

As has been stated earlier Delhi U.T. is highly urbanised. The urban population has gradually grown from about 51% in 1901 to 90% in 1971. The table below presents the picture:—

TABLE NO. 3.5

Growth of Population in Delhi since 1901

Year	Total Population (in '000)	Percentage increase	Urban Population (in '000)	Percentage increase	Rural Population (in '000)	Percentage increase	as Urban Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	406	..	214	..	192	..	53
1911	414	2·0	238	11·1	176	(—) 8·2	57
1921	488	18·0	304	27·9	184	4·6	62
1931	636	30·3	447	47·0	189	2·6	70
1941	918	44·3	696	55·5	222	17·7	76
1951	1,744	99·0	1,437	106·6	307	38·1	82
1961	2,659	52·4	2,360	64·2	299	(—) 2·5	89
1971	4,066	52·9	3,647	54·6	419	39·9	90

The growth of the population in urban area has mounted up from about 24 lakhs (1961) to over 36 lakhs (1971) while in rural area it only increased from about 2 lakhs (1901) to about 4 lakhs (1971) during a period of seven decades. The growth-rate in rural areas is also marked by decrements during 1901—11 and 1951—61. The former was due to severe ravages of plague and malaria epidemics and in 1951—61 due to changes in area as a consequence of urbanisation when 48 villages were urbanised. But during 1961—71, the rural growth rate again made up to 39.9% despite the urbanisation of 40 villages. The urban growth rate, however, has been mounting up decade after decade. The abnormal increase (106.6%) during 1941—51 has already been explained before while dealing with the growth rate in Delhi U.T. as a whole.

Growth Rate—Delhi Urban viz-a-viz other selected cities of India and abroad

Since Delhi's growth is largely concentrated in the urban areas, it may be of interest to see how the growth rate of Delhi Urban Agglomeration compares with those in other selected cities of India and of other countries. Table 3.6 seeks to show their growth rate during the last decade:

TABLE NO. 3.6

Growth of Population of some Selected Metropolitan Cities

S.No.	Name of the City	Year	Population in '000	Year	Population in in '000	Annual Percentage Growth rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi Urban Agglomeration . . .	1961	2,359	1971	3,647	5·46
2	Ahmedabad M.C.	1961	1,150	1971	1,586	3·79
3	Bangalore City Corporation and Trust Board Area	1961	1,141	1971	1,541	4·09
4	Greater Bombay M.C.	1961	4,152	1971	5,971	4·38
5	Calcutta M.C.	1961	2,927	1971	3,149	0·76
6	Hyderabad M.C.	1961	1,119	1971	1,607	4·37
7	Kanpur City Urban Agglomeration . .	1961	971	1971	1,275	3·13
8	Madras M.C.	1961	1,729	1971	2,469	4·28
9	Cairo	1960	3,349	1970E	4,961	4·81
10	New York	1960	7,782	1970	7,799*	0·22
11	Santiago	1960	1,907	1969E	2,516	3·55
12	Tokyo B	1960	8,310	1969	9,005	0·93
13	Paris	1962	2,790	1968	2,591	(—) 1·2
14	Rome	1961	2,043	1969	2,797	4·06
15	Greater London	1961	8,183	1969	7,703	(—) 0·73
16	Moscow	1959	6,044	1970	7,061	1·87
17	Peking	1953	2,768	1957E	4,010	11·22
18	Colombo	1963	511	1968E	559	1·88
19	Karachi Urban Agglomeration . .	1959E	2,060	1969E	3,060*	4·85
20	Dacca	1961	557	1969E	829	6·10

* Provisional.

E Estimates.

B Data refer to 23 wards of old city.

SOURCE :– For Indian cities : 1961 and 1971 Census Reports. For others : United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1970.

Delhi urban had much higher growth rate during the decade 1961—71 than other more than one lakh cities of urban agglomerations of India. Calcutta M.C., the main constituent of Calcutta urban agglomeration, had the lowest growth rate. Peking and Dacca are the two foreign cities which registered a higher growth rate during the decade.

Placement of Delhi District in different ranges of growth Rate during 1901—1971

Delhi U.T is comprised of only one district. The placement of the district under different ranges of

decennial population growth rate during the last seven decades is shown by the following table.

TABLE NO. 3.7

Distribution of Districts by Growth Rate of Population 1901—11 to 1961—71

Decade	Distribution in each range of Decennial Growth rate of Population				
	Range 1 (0—20)	Range 2 (21—40)	Range 3 (41—60)	Range 4 (61—80)	Range 5 (81—100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901—11 . .	1·98	—	—	—	—
1911—21 . .	18·03	—	—	—	—
1921—31 . .	—	30·26	—	—	—
1931—41 . .	—	—	44·27	—	—
1941—51 . .	—	—	—	—	90·00
1951—61 . .	—	—	52·44	—	—
1961—71 . .	—	—	52·93	—	—

Growth Rate of different constitutent Units over the decades

In the end it appears necessary to see how the different constituent units of Delhi U.T have behaved in the matter of population growth during the last seven decades. The following table presents the same.

TABLE NO. 3.8

Growth rate of Population by Administrative Divisions, 1901—11 to 1961—71

State/Administrative Divisions	Decennial Growth rate of Population						
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi Union Territory	1.98	18·03	30·26	44·27	90·00	52·44	52·93
(*i*) Delhi Urban Agglomeration . .	11·13	27·94	46·98	55·48	106·58	64·17	54·57
(*a*) N.D.M.C.	..	..	..	27·26	194·79	—5·35	15·39
(*b*) Delhi Cantt.	..	..	..	..	76.97	—11·83	58·81
(*c*) D.M.C.(U)	11·13	27·94	22·79	54·85	93·48	84·11	59·47
(*ii*) D.M.C. (R)	—8·24	4·62	2·59	17·72	38·10	—2·52	39·93

SOURCE :—Tables A-II & A-IV of 1971 Census-Part II-A—General Population Tables of Delhi.

The growth of Delhi's rural area has already been dealt above adequately. Amongst the urban Constituents Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) shows that besides minor fluctuations in 1921—31, 1941—51 and 1951—61, it has been having a uniform trend. During these three decades, the first (1921—31) is marked for a small decrement. The other two decades viz, 1941—51 and 1951—61 are marked for quite high growth rates. In 1941—51 the abnormal increase in population was due to the heavy influx of refugees as a result of partition of the country. During 1951—61 some areas of N.D.M.C were merged in the D.M.C (Urban) and 48 villages were urbanised. The growth in NDMC is quite erratic. The sudden spurt to 194.79% during 1941—51 was due to large immigration of refugees from Pakistan and the decrement during 1951—61 has already been explained above. The growth rate during 1961—71 can be termed as moderate. Delhi Cantt. too has an erratic trend like NDMC. The reason for a decrease in population during 1951—61 has already been explained above. The growth-rate during 1961—71 has by far been the highest amongst the three urban constituents of Delhi.

Summing up

Quite a high density of 2,738 per sq. km coupled with a high growth of population (52.93%) naturally raises a curiosity to have some idea as to where all this may be leading to. In density, Delhi U.T is right on top of all states and union territories. In case of growth rate it stands third after Chandigarh, and A&N Islands which comparatively have very small populations. Amongst the first four urban agglomerations of India, Delhi Urban Agglomeration comes next to Madras (U.A.) (63.02%) in respect of growth of population and in density it comes next to Calcutta and Bombay. Besides, the density in Delhi varies widely from zone to zone. The city Sadar-Paharganj area being most densely populated, with a mere 4% of the area it housed 30% of Delhi's population in 1961. The density was estimated at 55,000 persons per sq. km. The densities in 1961 of smaller areas like Mori Gate (193,279/sq. km), Bazar Sita Ram (188,792/sq. km) and Sui Walan (180,390/sq. km) were comparable to the highest in the world*.

These figures must have further gone up during the last decade. One can well imagine the serious

Source:—*Techno-Economic Survey of Delhi NCEAR.

socio-economic problems arising out of such dense localisations with practically no vertical constructions. Many houses have practically no openings for fresh air, many have grown extremely old and decaying. A visit to these areas can show the hazards of traffic and transport. At most of these places, one can move much faster on foot than by a car and while walking one can only just squeeze on slowly. If one goes round the ring road except for some areas in South and North-west, one will circle round mostly quite a numerous and well inhabited areas. Transport and housing have become the acutest problems of Delhi. 'New Delhi known as the most planned and beautiful city to the east of the suez built on a generous land-use' has also come to attain a high density, (7061 persons per sq. km). If we come to rural areas of Delhi, we see there also a high average density of 403 which appears to be one of the highest, if not the highest amongst the rural areas of different states and union territories. During the decades since 1951, we have seen that 48 and 40 villages got urbanized and the inroads of urbanisation are continuing.

Besides, every one is aware of lakhs of commuters to Delhi each day from the neighbouring rural areas of contiguous States of UP. and Haryana. They form the floating population of Delhi and add to its many problems of fooding, and transport etc. The sqatters in Jhuggis, the unauthorised colonies coming up as mushroom growth in nearly all parts of Delhi and lastly the houseless who live on pavements, platform and public places in thousands, add to the growing miseries of this Capital City.

The Government is seized of all these problems. The Delhi Development Authority is doing its best to ameliorate the housing conditions and the Railways and the Delhi Transport Corporation, the transportational problems. The solution, however, appears to be in the immediate and quick development of Delhi Metropolitan area thereby rationalising the growth of this Capital City, it may then go beyond the geographical boundaries of this union territory to include areas in direct interaction through the development of the National Capital Region, which is regarded as a fairly homogenous and contiguous region having common problem of flooding and drainage, water supply, power and transport.

CHAPTER IV

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Every country is generally divided into states or provinces or prefectures, sub-divided into divisions, districts, sub-districts, tehsils or taluks etc. The smallest units of administration are ultimately a village or a town. These administrative units have known boundaries are regularly surveyed and mapped. It is, therefore, administratively convenient to locate them as district population clusters (ie. inhabitated places, population centres or settlements). They have names and generally locally recognised Status. These thus include hemlets, forest inhabitations, villages, towns, cities and other population clusters which can be easily located.

Urbanisation can be viewed as a process of population concentration progressively increasing within and around some limited land areas. Initially, urban areas are formed for diverse reasons and may consequently exhibit diverse combinations of functions. What is common, however, is a concentration of inhabitants in the limited area, distinguished by name, architectural features and physical arrangements. Historically, the first settlements were pestoral or agricultural. For mutual safety, some people would collect together and live in small habitations, exploiting the land around. Subsequently, some concentrations developed due to various reasons, social, economic and religious. The characteristics of urbanism have been changing from commercialisation of agriculture or mining livestock to industrialisation and con-comitant services. The remifications of urbanisation have affected the mode of life of people drawn mostly from rural areas and thus differentials between rural and urban have been created. Even demographic variables show marked differences in the two areas. Therefore, rural and urban classification of population has become an accepted demographic practice. The history of Indian Census itself discloses that since its inception, the rural and urban have come to be separately recognised, enumerated, tabulated and analysed.

All countries of the world have been trying to evolve fool-proof definitions of Rural and Urban since centuries of census taking, but they are not yet successful. Settlements which were urban in the context of earlier times have lost this quality when compared to cities which have attained huge sizes and on the other hand localities termed as rural have been transformed due to a continuous interaction of urban characteristics. Regions of the world greatly differ in the qualitative contents of urbanism and typical features of settlement of the given size. The present fluidity of concept of urban and rural is itself an indication of the qualitative and quantitative changes continuously occuring in their population distribution and socio-economic contents. Moreover, conditions in different countries are diverse and defy generalization Urbanism can be marked by a variety of functions and yet it is difficult to determine which of them are most decisive.

Agriculture may persist as a principal activity among many city residents in one country while elsewhere it may be merely absent even in the smallest towns. Small mining towns without Municipal Administration may spring up and may be no less urban than some long established cities. There may be towns without electricity while there may be villages fully electrified. It sometimes appears doubtful whether the historic distinctions of Rural and Urban will retain the relevance much longer. Neither administrative status, nor types of economic activities can be relied upon permanent basic criteria. However, one distinguishing factor is likely to maintain its importance. It is the concentration of numbers within compact areas of dense settlement. The recognition of this has brought about the concepts of "urbanized areas" in the United States the 'densely inhabitated district' in Japan and the 'Urban Agglomeration' in India. These may cut across the administrative boundaries within states and even beyond them.

The 1961 census adopted the following definition for urban which has also been adopted in 1971.

(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or notified town area.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:—

(i) a minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) at least 75 percent of male working population is non-agricultural.

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq km. (i.e. 1,000 per sq. mile).

The Director of Census of a State or Union Territory was, however, given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases, in consultation with the State Government concerned to include a place that had other distinct urban characteristics or to exclude an undeserving place from being treated as urban.

Rural Area

It is not that what is left after sub-stracting the urban population from the total is rural. In India rural area is quite unambiguously defined. Nearly, the whole of India has a revenue system in which every village is well defined, demarcated and recorded as such after proper survey. The Revenue Authority of every state and union territory keep an account of the revenue village. No sooner a village is included in an urban area, the change is notified. All villages clearly

demarcated in revenue records are treated as rural. Besides, there are also some unsurveyed areas like forests etc., where concentration of population develop from time to time. These are also included as rural areas. Further, there are some villages which are inhabited though shown as separate Revenue Villages. They are also included in the Rural areas and kept within the purview of enumeration. It is possible that a few persons may have come to live there at the time of census. It needs also to be clarified that a village may not be a mere cluster of houses with a local name and may be made up of the chief area of habitation and the surrounding area falling within its demarcated boundaries. Hemlets or scattered farm houses within these areas are assigned to the respective village.

Though Delhi is a small Union Territory comprising of a predominant urban area, it has still a distinct rural component also. A comparative view of the percentage of the rural and urban population in the different states and union territories of the country as at the 1971 census is discussed below in Table 4.01.

It would be clear from this table that in all the states more than 3/4th of the population is rural. The rural component varies from 68.8 per cent in Maharashtra to 93.0 per cent in Himachal Pradesh amongst the states. Amongst the union territories excepting Chandigarh and Delhi all have predominantly a rural composition. Chandigarh has the smallest rural component of 9.5 per cent and Delhi with only 10.3 per cent. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and L.M. & A Islands are entirely rural.

TABLE NO. 4.01

Percentage of Rural & Urban population to total population

India/State/Union Territory	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
INDIA	80·09	19·91
States:		
1. Andhra Pradesh	80·69	19·31
2. Assam@	91·13	8·87
3. Bihar	90·00	10·00
4. Gujarat	71·92	28·08
5. Haryana	82·34	17·66
6. Himachal Pradesh	93·01	6·99
7. Jammu & Kashmir	81·41	18·59
8. Kerala	83·76	16·24
9. Madhya Pradesh	83·71	16·29
10 Maharashtra	68·83	31·17
11. Manipur	86·81	13·19
12. Meghalaya	85·45	14·55
13. Mysore	75·69	24·31
14. Nagaland	90·05	9·95
15. Orissa	91·59	8·41
16. Punjab	76·27	23·73
17. Rajasthan	82·37	17·63
18. Sikkim	90·63	9·37
19. Tamil Nadu	69·74	30·26
20. Tripura	89·57	10·43
21. Uttar Pradesh	85·98	14·02
22. West Bengal	75·25	24·75
Union Territories:		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77·23	22·77
2. Arunachal Pradesh	96·30	3·70
3. Chandigarh	9·45	90·55
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100·00	..
5. Delhi	10·30	89·70
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	73·56	26·44
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	100·00	..
8. Pondicherry	57·96	42·04

@ Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of 'Mizoram'.

Census Village

(Extracted from General Report Delhi 1961 Census)

During the Censuses preceding the 1961 Census the definition of a village has throughout been uniform. The definition used was identical with that of an estate under Section III-1 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, which is as follows:—

"Estate means any area (a) for which a separate record of rights has been made, or (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been assessed if the land revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, or (c) which the local government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate".

It should be noted that the definition applied to a demarcated area of land and not to a group of residential sites.

Definition of the village adopted since the 1961 Census

During the Census of 1961, however, the Census authorities of Delhi no longer adopted the definition of the village as given in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, but had its own simpler definition as given in Section 3 (23) of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 as follows:—

"3(23) 'Village' means any local area whether compact or otherwise recorded as a village in the revenue records of the Delhi State and includes any area which the Chief Commissioner may by a general or special order published in the official Gazette, declare to be a village".

As a general rule, there is one residential site to each village with, here and there, a hemlet or a few temporarily occupied cottages built at a distance from the main village site for the protection of the outlying fields, or for the feeding of cattle adjacent to a grazing ground.

According to the above definition the scattered cottages will also form part of the main village.

Definition of an Un-inhabited village

The revenue records use the term "be charag" for the "un-inhabited" village. The term "be charag" is composed of two Persian words viz "be" which means "without" and "charag" which means 'Lamp' or candle. So a 'be charag' or un-inhabited village is that where the candle does not burn or 'the lamp is not lighted.' Obviously, it implies no habitation of any human being.

Physical Features of Delhi Villages

"The dominating physical feature of the Union Territory of Delhi is the Ridge, that last spur thrown out by the Aravallis towards the rich and level, plains of Hindustan. This ridge almost reaches the water's edge at the small village of Wazirabad, then runs parallel to the river encircling Shahjahanabad and extending to the western side of New Delhi where on one side of its spurs are situated the Government of India Secretariat and the Rashtrapati Bhawan. It then runs towards the Qutab and Mehrauli, where it throws out numerous branches, some of which extend into Gurgaon District and other push eastwards again towards the river. One of the highest spurs supports the Fort of Tuglaqabad. The whole space between the river and the Ridge, a triangle with apex at Wazirabad and the base extending between Tuglaqabad and Mehrauli has been the site of the various cities and bears the name of Khandrat (ruins and Boulders), the southern portion near Mehrauli and Tuglaqabad being known as Kohi (hilly). The low-lying land along the river is called khadar, and the tract lying to the north of the Ridge, and the west of the Grand Trunk Road, which separates it from the Khadar, is a level plain known as banger, a considerable portion of which receives water for irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. There is a depression near town of Najafgarh where water from the western side of the Ridge accumulates during the rainy season and forms into what is known as the Najafgarh Jhil (lake). This locality has stiff, hard soil known as dabar. From the Jhil (lake) an escape has been constructed to carry off the superfluous water during the rains to the river Jumna, which it joins just above the village of Wazirabad," (Census Atlas 1961—Delhi).

According to the authors of the Delhi Master Plan also, "physically the Delhi countryside may be divided into four tracts, viz, riverian tract or Khadar, the low lying tract or dabar, the hilly tract or Kohi and the level tract or Banger".

Composition of Rural Area

At the time of 1961 census, there were 300 villages grouped in one Delhi Tehsil only. Out of those 289 were the revenue estates and 11 abadies, known by different names and located in the land of some of these revenue estates. These abadies were not recognized as villages by the revenue authorities but for census purposes these were treated as such.

After 1961, 40 villages were further urbanised. The names of the villages urbanized after 1961 and before 1971 census are given below:—

TABLE NO. 4.02

List of villages urbanised after 1961 along with area figures and notification numbers etc:

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Area in acres	Notification No.
1	2	3	4
1.	Neemri	254	RNZ 1526 dated 23-5-63
2.	Sadhora Kalan	790	Do.
3.	Sadhora Khurd	905	Do.
4.	Chaukri Mubarkabad	1,352	Do.
5.	Salem Pur Mazra Madi Pur	539	Do.
6.	Masuda Bad	615	Do.
7.	Haibat Pur	917	Do.
8.	Ladha Sarai	531	Do.
9.	Khichri Pur	808	F. 9(2)/66-Law Corpn. Dated 28-5-66
10.	Shakar Pur Khas	300	Do.
11.	Mandoli Fazal Pur	1,192	Do.
12.	Gazi Pur	752	Do.
13.	Hasan Pur	166	F.9(2)/66-Law. Corpn. dated 28-5-66
14.	Ghonda Chuhan (Bangar)	249	Do.
15.	Ghonda Chuhan (Khadar)	286	Do.
16.	Ghonda Gujran (Bangar)	128	Do.
17.	Ghonda Gujran (Khadar)	861	Do.
18.	Ganwari Ghonda	..	Do.
19.	Usman Pur	..	Do.
20.	Naya Gaon	..	Do.
21.	Mauj Pur	298	Do.
22.	Saboli	387	Do.
23.	Jhilmil Tahar Pur	1,578	Do.
24.	Chiragah Shimali (Kaitwara)	2,692	Do.
25.	Dahir Pur	1,115	Do.
26.	Wazir Pur	835	Do.
27.	Pipal Thala	422	Do.
28.	Bharola	461	Do.
29.	Budhela	682	Do.
30.	Bair Sarai	349	Do.
31.	Kathwaria Sarai	357	Do.
32.	Kishan Garh alias Chhan	—	Do.
33.	Hauz Rani	445	Do.
34.	Khan Pur	539	Do.
35.	Madan Gir	431	Do.
36.	Tughlakabad	3,558	Do.
37.	Tikhand	1,579	Do.
38.	Jasola	1,281	Do.
39.	Madan Pur Khadar	1,374	Do.
40.	Badar Pur	554	Do.
	Total area of urbanised Villages	29,582	

As there were seven abadis still existing in some of the rural revenue estates, the number of villages at the time of 1971 Census was taken as 258. These villages with 40 urbanised villages add up to 298. There is a difference of two as against 300 in 1961 which is due to the fact that villages Ranhola and Shafipur shown as two separate villages in 1961, have merged together after consolidation to form one village named Ranhola Shafipur and village Abadi-Khera shown separately in 1961 though not a separate revenue estate has been included in village Khera Kalan. Out of these 258 villages 15 are uninhabited leaving 243 inhabited villages. These villages are now distributed in two Tehsils—Delhi and Mehrauli as per a jurisdictional change during the decade 1961—70. Delhi Tehsil comprises of 156 villages and the Mehrauli Tehsil 102 villages. The revenue authorities have not communicated any area for the seven abadies mentioned below:—

Name of the Census Village which is not a Revenue Estate	Name of the Revenue Estate in which located
1	2
1. Dayal Pur	Qarawal Nagar
2. Tukmir Pur	Mirpur Turk
3. Sher Pur	Sadat Pur Gujran
4. Gopal Pur	Wazirabad
5. Kankar Khera	Sahibabad Daulatpur
6. Nithari	Kasari Suleman Nagar
7. Mandi	Dera-Mandi

Villages by Area

Only four villages have areas in the lowest range upto 100 acres. The largest number of villages (92) have areas within the range of 501—1000 acres. There was only one village with an area exceeding 4,000 acres (Bawana—4,194). The following table gives the number of village with reference to area in the whole of Delhi Rural.

TABLE NO. 4.03

Distribution of villages by their areas in Acres

Area (in acres)	No. of Villages
1	2
Area not stated	7
50 acres or less	2
51 to 100 acres	2
101 to 500 acres	60
501 to 1,000 acres	92
1,001 to 2,000 acres	69
2,001 to 5,000 acres	26
Total	258

Ecology of Delhi Rural

Educational Facilities

Being sandwitched between the urban areas of Delhi and the adjoining towns of Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon and Faridabad of Haryana and Ghaziabad of U.P. the villages of Delhi have easy approach to their educational institutions. Besides, primary educational facilities are also more or less locally available in all the villages (200 out of 243 inhabited villages). Some bigger villages have more than one primary school. There are 294 Primary Schools, 79 Middle Schools, 53 higher Secondary Schools besides 1 College and 2 Technical Institutions, in the rural areas of the Delhi U.T. The following table gives the number of villages by different kinds of educational institutions in them :—

TABLE NO. 4.04

Number of villages by different kinds of Educational Institutions

Name of the Tehsil	No. of Villages Having				
	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Higher Sec. Schools	Colleges	Technical Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	117 (173)	42 (44)	27 (29)	1	1
Mehrauli	83 (121)	33 (35)	21 (24)	..	1
Delhi U. T. (R)	200 (294)	75 (79)	48 (53)	1	2

(Figures in brackets are for number of Schools in these villages).

Medical Facilities

In all there are 16 Hospitals, 32 Dispensaries, 22 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres, 11 Public Health Centres and 14 Family Planning Centres in the rural areas of Delhi. In no village does each of the above amenity duplicate. Besides there are 183 Medical Practitioners in the 258 villages of Delhi. The following Table gives the distribution of medical institutions per 100 sq. km. of rural area:—

TABLE NO. 4.05

Medical facility per 100 sq. km

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Total Area (Km^2)	No. of medical institutions of any kind per 100 sq. km.
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	607·82	8·9
2	Mehrauli	417·20	10·1
	Total	1,025·02	9·3

Electricity

Out of 258 villages, electricity had reached to 223 villages upto 1970 with the target of extending this facility to all the villages by the end of 1971. The following table gives the number of villages electrified against the total villages arranged by their distance from the nearest town:—

TABLE NO. 4.06

Distribution of villages with electricity by distance from nearest town

Distance from the nearest town	Total No. of villages	No. of villages with electric power supply
1	2	3
5 Kms. or less	..	..
6—10 kms.	15	15
11—15 kms.	34	30
16—25 kms.	111	102
26—50 kms.	58	56
51 kms. and above	..	..
Distance not known	40	20
Total	258	223

Communication

The villages in Delhi District are easily accessible as a net work of highways, major roads and other roads criss-cross the rural area. In all, 49 villages are connected by rail and 195 villages by road. There are only 98 villages which are connected by kuchha road. These kuchha roads are quite small in length and are in fact only approach roads to the main roads. According to the development programme, it is expected that these kuchha roads would be converted into pucca very soon. Almost all the villages of Delhi can be reached through Delhi Transport Corporation or Private bus service. Bullock Carts and reharas frequently ply between the rural and urban areas, transporting the agricultural produce from villages to the urban market. Tempo and trucks are in frequent use. A very large number of rural population uses cycles as a means of transport for coming to the city and back to their villages. The following table gives the accessibility of villages by road and railway:—

TABLE NO. 4.07

Distribution of villages with different communication facility by distance from the nearest town

Distance from the nearest town	Total No. of villages	No. of Villages connected by					
		Pucca roads	Kachha roads	Pucca road & river	Pucca road & rail	Kachha road & rail	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 Kms. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 Kms.	15	12	8	—	1	2	—
11—15 Kms.	34	26	12	—	6	5	—
16—25 Kms.	111	91	35	—	27	10	—
26—50 Kms.	58	49	33	—	5	2	—
51 Kms and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distance not known	40	17	10	—	4	1	—
Total	258	195	98	—	43	20	—

Postal Facilities

Postal facilities are also available in almost all the villages. Besides a large number of sub-post offices, there are 88 post offices located in major villages of the District (52 in Delhi Tehsil and 36 in Mehrauli Tehsil). There are 10 telegraph offices located in bigger villages. There are 54 telephone connections installed in the rural areas of Delhi. Availability in the rural area is depicted in the following table:—

TABLE NO. 4.08

Number of Post Offices per 100 sq. km.

Name of Tehsil	Total area in sq. km.	No. of Post Offices per 100 sq. km.
1	2	3
Delhi	607·82	8·6
Mehrauli	417·30	8·6

Staple Food

Most of the villages of Delhi are located close to Haryana State. The habits and social culture of villagers of Delhi, therefore, are similar to those of Haryana. Wheat, gram, Jowar and Bajra are the main cereals which form the staple food of the rural population of Delhi. Maize is also consumed but sparingly.

Land use Pattern

As the pace of urbanisation is becoming faster, land available for cultivation is decreasing in Delhi. However, because of proximity with metropolitan area and because of political and administrative importance of Delhi, an increase of 8% per annum has been reported in the Agricultural sector during the last four years, which is above the national average of 5.5% recorded for the country as a whole. Production of food grains which stood at 47,000 tonnes in 1966-67 is reported at 70,000 tonnes in 1970-71.

Out of total rural area of 253,287 acres, 172,610 acres was available for cultivation (irrigated and unirrigated), 30,709 acres was cultivable waste and 49,968 acres was not available for cultivation. Break up of this by tehsils is given in Table No. 4.09.

TABLE No. 4.09

Land use Pattern by Tehsils (in Acres)

ame of Tehsil	Available for cultivation	Cultivable waste	Not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4
elhi . . .	111,138	16,397	22,658*
Mehrauli . .	61,472	14,312	27,310
Total .	172,610	30,709	49,968

*(ineludes 35 acres of land under Forest)

The rapid urbanisation is gradually creeping on cultivable land as in a number of villages which are located near the urban area, the villagers have constructed residential and other buildings on their fields. It will be observed from the following Table No. 4.10 that average cultivated land per village increases with the increase in the distance from the nearest town while the percentage of average cultivable waste to cultivated land has a reverse tendency.

TABLE No. 4.10

Percentage of Average Cultivable Waste per village average Cultivated Land per village by distance group from the nearest town

Distance from the nearest town	Total No. of villages	Total Cultivated land in acres	Average cultivated land per village	Total cultivable waste in acres	Average cultivable waste per village in acres	Percentage of Av. Cultivable waste per village to Av. cultivable land per village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 Kms. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 Kms.	15	3,340	356·0	1,686	112·4	31·6
11—15 Kms.	34	22,534	662·8	5,110	150·3	22·7
16—25 Kms.	111	78,279	705·2	12,850	115·8	16·4
26—50 Kms.	58	51,382	805·9	7,826	134·0	15·2
51—100 Kms.	—	—	—	—	—	—
100—200 Kms.	—	—	—	—	—	—
200 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distance not available	40	15,075	894·5	3,237	80·9	21·5
Total .	258	172,610	669·0	30,709	119·0	17·8

Ecology of Delhi's Villages

The villages of Delhi stretching in the South to North West bordering Haryana share the ecology of rural areas of Haryana while to the North east across Yamuna, they border U.P. and share the ecology of western rural areas of U.P. However their are now changing in direct correlation with their nearness to Delhi urban area due to the concomitant effects of urbanisation.

Habitational Pattern

The habitational pattern in villages is marked by its haphazardness. It appears by the very look at them that houses were put up first and the streets came later on. Some lanes are quite wide and some are extremely narrow footpaths. They are neither straight nor even. One finds a clear trend of clusterings of houses by different Caste-groups. It is said that the earliest settlers allotted house sites to subsequent settlers according to

the principles, the higher or equivalent the caste the nearer to the earliest settlement and the lower the caste farther from it. Physically each caste had a totaly separate cluster. The house constructions clearly show the differentials. With passage of time, the population increased and due to the break up of joint families and immigration more and more houses kept coming up according to the principle that people of each caste dwell around their own cluster. The clusters have since closed in, through distinctness has been maintained.

Size-classes of Villages

On All India pattern, villages are classified according to the following size-classes. The distribution of villages and their population by the above size-classes with comparative figures of all India are given below:-

TABLE NO. 4.11

Distribution of Villages by Size-Classes

	Less than 500		500—999		1000—1999		2000—4999		5000—9999		10,000 +	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA												
1961 .	62·03	20·93	21·01	23·29	11·53	24·87	4·69	21·30	0·60	6·20	0·14	3·41
1971 . .	55·33	16·37	23·09	21·50	14·23	25·78	6·25	23·81	0·86	7·45	0·24	5·09
DELHI												
1961 . . .	27·54	7·22	35·87	24·53	21·37	28·11	15·22	40·14	..	..	..	..
1971 . . .	17·70	2·30	21·81	9·48	32·51	26·50	24·69	44·81	2·47	8·57	0·82	8·34

SOURCE : Census of India 1971. Series 1 Part II A(*i*) General Population Tables.

A : Percentage of No. of Villages in the range to total No. of villages.

B : Percentage of Population in this range to total population.

The over-all trend in India is that there are still large number of villages with population less than 500 though they are gradually diminishing due to shift to higher range and this shift is keeping up from range to range with an increase in the percentage of villages in higher ranges during the decade. Delhi rural on the contrary, seems to have gone one step further. There is decrease in the number in both the first two ranges and rise in the higher ones. Population content-wise the largest populatiin lies in villages of range 1000—1999 in India—rural while in case of Delhi Rural the concentration is heaviest in the range 2000—4999.

Average size of Villages

The rural India consists of over half a million inhabited villages. In 1961, the number of villages were 54,868 uninhabited and 567,351 inhabited in the whole of India and the average population per inhabited village was 635. In 1971, the number of inhabited villages has slightly gone up to 575,721 and that of uninhabited gone down to 53,428. The average population per inhabited village is now 762. In Delhi, there are 243 inhabited and 15 uninhabited villages and the average size of a village is 1723. In 1961, the average size was 1084. The rate of growth of population in an average Delhi village has thus been to the tune of 59% as against 20% of an average Indian village.

Rural Development and identification of growth Centres

Delhi rural is divided into five Development Blocks i.e. Shahdara, Alipur, Kanjhawala, Najafgarh and Mehrauli. They have respectively 37, 64, 52, 77 and 28 villages out of the 258 Census villages as per the 1971 Census. Mehrauli and Alipur Blocks are exclusively in the Mehrauli and Delhi tehsils respectively, while the Najafgarh, Shahdara and Kanjhawala blocks comprise of villages drawn from the two tehsils, Najafgarh block (31 of Delhi tehsil and 46 of Mehrauli tehsil) and Shahdara block (30 of Delhi tehsil and 7 of Mehrauli tehsil) and Kanjhawala block (23 of Mehrauli tehsil and 29 of Delhi tehsil). This overlapping is due to the fact that bifurcation of the single Delhi tehsil into two tehsils came much after carving out of these development blocks. The headquarters of these development blocks are located at the place after which they are named. Shahdara, Najafgarh and Mehrauli are now constituents of Delhi Municipal Corporation. These, were separate towns till the 1951 census. Alipur and Kanjhawala are still villages though of quite big size and fairly developed. The former has a population of 4,487 and the later of 3,750 at the 1971 census. Alipur is marked for a degree college besides a higher secondary school, while Kanjhawala has 2 higher secondary schools. In area also they are quite big, 2112 acres and 2208 acres respectively. They are marked for a high percentage of workers in services, though among other industires, Agriculture is still predominant. The following table summarises the demographic profile of the five Development Blocks.

Najafgarh block is largest in area and population, followed by Kanjhawala. Density of population is highest in Shahdara block (2.1 persons per acre), followed by Kanjhawla Block. It ranges from 1.5 to 2.1

TABLE NO. 4.12

Average size of a village, persons per House and household, Density, 1971

Development Blocks	No. of villages	Area in acres	Population	Density per acre	Av. area of a village	Av. No. of persons per village	Persons per Census Residential house	Persons per H.H.	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shahdara	37	16,259	33,861	2·1	439	915	5·5	5·0	759
Alipur	64	60,107	91,929	1·5	939	1,436	6·5	6·3	829
Kanjhawala	52	62,066	1,12,794	1·8	1,194	2,169	6·6	6·3	843
Najafgarh	77	77,306	1,18,588	1·5	1,004	1,540	7·0	6·5	846
Mehrauli	28	37,549	61,503	1·6	1,341	2,197	5·7	5·4	784
Delhi (R)	258	2,53,287	4,18,675	1·7	982	1,623	6·4	6·1	825

persons per acre. Mehrauli block with smallest number of villages is noted for highest average area per village (1341) and average number of persons per village (2197), followed by Kanjhawala block in this respect. On the other hand Shahdara block is conspicuous for lowest average area per village (439) and persons (915) per village, so also for persons per house (5.5) and household (5.0) and also sex-ratio (759). Persons per Census house and household are highest in Najafgarh block and so also the sex ratio.

From sociological point of view, Table 4.13 presents the percentage of Scheduled Castes, literates and workers and non-workers in the total population.

TABLE NO. 4.13

Scheduled Caste, Literates, Workers and non-workers 1971

Development Blocks	Percentage of Scheduled Caste	Percentage of literates & Educated	Percentage of Workers	Percentage of Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5
Shahdara	33·4	28·0	31·5	68·5
Alipur	26·2	37·7	25·6	74.4
Kanjhawala	23·5	37·5	25·4	74·6
Najafgarh	19·4	37·8	24·6	75·4
Mehrauli	32·0	33·1	31·5	68·5
Delhi Rural	25·1	36·2	26·6	73·4

Shahdara block has the highest percentage of scheduled castes (33.4) and lowest literacy rate (28.0) while Najafgarh has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Castes (19.4) and highest literacy rate (37.8%). Alipur Block comes next to Najafgarh in literacy rate closely followed by Kanjhawala block. It is noteworthy that Najafgarh with highest literacy has the lowest percentage of workers (24.6). Shahdara and Mehrauli have the highest percentage of workers (31.5) each.

In the end Table 4.14 presents the distribution of workers in these blocks by the 9 industrial categories:—

TABLE NO. 4.14

Workers by Industrial Categories

Development Blocks	Percentage of Workers in Categories										
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V(*a*)	V(*b*)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shahdara	100·0	18·9	7·1	·9	7·4	2·9	30·8	3·2	5·7	4·0	19·1
Alipur	100·0	24·8	20·8	1·3	0·0	2·0	16·8	2·2	3·5	4·9	23·7
Kanjhawala	100·0	25·3	10·4	·8	—	3·5	17·3	2·2	5·1	7·9	27·5
Najafagarh	100·0	29·4	7·1	1·4	0·0	2·5	14·3	2·2	3·6	9·1	30·4
Mehrauli	100·0	17·2	5·0	1·6	11·2	1·6	23·6	7·6	4·7	5·8	21·7
Delhi Union Territory (R)	100·0	24·2	10·5	1·2	2·7	2·5	18·8	3·2	4·4	6·9	25·6

It is clear that Mehrauli Block though has the minimum percentage of workers engaged in agriculture Category I, Cultivators 17.2% and Category II, Agricultural Labourers (5.0%) has comparatively the highest percentage of 11.2 in category IV mining & quarrying. Cultivators have highest percentage in Najafgarh block followed by Kanjhawala block. Agricultural labourers are marked in Alipur block. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities (Category III) is rather evenly distributed with percentage of workers ranging from 0.8 (Kanjhawala) to 1.6 (Mehrauli). Mining and quarrying (category IV) is mainly concentrated in Mehrauli (11.2%) and Shahdara block (7.4%) only. Household Industry (category V(a)) is evenly distributed ranging from 1.6% workers in Mehrauli to 3.5% in Kanjhawala. Manufacturing, processing, servicing etc., other than household industry (category V(b)) is marked in Shahdara block (30.8%) followed by Mehrauli block (23.6%). Mehrauli is again marked for the constructional activity (category VI) 7.6% workers. In other blocks, the percentage ranges from 2.2 to 3.2 only. Trade & Commerce (category VII) is evenly distributed with percentage of workers ranging from 3.5 (Alipur) to 5.7 (Shahdara). Transport, Storage and Communication (category VIII) is marked in Najafgarh (9.1%) followed by Kanjhawala block (7.9%). Other Services (category IX) is again marked in Najafgarh block (30.4%) followed by Kanjhawala block (27.5%). In the remaining three blocks, the percentage ranges from 19.1% Shahdara to 23.7% Alipur Block. Mehrauli block by far is the closest to urban impact in terms of the definition of urban as only 25.4% workers are engaged there in categories I, II, III & V (a). In other blocks this percentage is close to 30.0%or over upto 48.9% in Alipur block.

URBAN POPULATION

Urbanisation in Delhi

Though the liberal definition of urban till 1961 mars attempts to scientifically study the pace of urbanisation, one can still not lose sight of the fact that urbanisation is increasing from decade to decade. The very general survey of number of towns over the decades, as shown in table 4.15 reveals that in India as a whole the number of towns has gone up from 1, 917 in 1901 to 3,126 in 1971. Of course, this is despite the fact that when the 1961 Census laid down a strict definition, it resulted in a decrease of their number from 3.060 in 1951 to 27,00 in 1961, but again they picked up to 3,126 which is comparable. Against this background Delhi too has its own tail to tell. The following table gives the progress in the number of towns since 1901 in the Delhi Union Territory.

TABLE No. 4.15

No. of Towns at Different Censuses

Census	India	Delhi U.T.
1	2	3
1901 . .	1,917	2
1911 . .	1,909	2
1921 . .	2,047	1
1931 . .	2,219	3
1941 . .	2,424	9
1951 . .	3,060	10
1961 . .	2,700	3
1971 . .	3,126	3

In the present extents of Delhi Union Territory, there were two towns in Delhi which were reduced to 1 in 1921 whereafter they went up to 3 in 1931, 9 in 1941 and 10 in 1951. Thereafter in 1961 only, 3 remained which continue in 1971. These changes have not been entirely due to any exclusion of towns in 1961 as a result of the definitional change. The following Table 4.16 from Part II-A General Population Tables 1971 is reproduced below to give an explicit view of these changes.

TABLE No. 4.16

Distribution of Towns by size classes during 1901—71 *in Delhi*

Year	I 100,000 +	II 50,000—99,999	III 20,000—49,999	IV 10,000—19,999	V 5,000—9,999	VI Below 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 .	Delhi (M) (208,575)				Shahdara (5,540)	
1911 . .	Delhi (M) (232,837)				Shahdara (5,107)	
1921 .	Delhi (M) (304,420)					
1931 . .	Delhi (M) (365,527)	N. Delhi (M) (73,653)			Shahdara (8,262)	

TABLE NO. 4.16—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1941 . .	Delhi (M) (5 21,849)	N. Delhi (M) (93,733)	D. Cantt. (23,140)	Civil Lns. (19,395) Shahdara (15,955)	Narela (8,050) Najafgarh (5,774) Mehrauli (6,050)	Red Fort (1,740)
1951 . .	Delhi (M) (914,810) N.D.M.C. (276,314)	Delhi C. Lines (83,273) W. Delhi (58,863)	Delhi Cantt. (40,950) Shahdara (30,802)	Red Fort (10,022)	Narela (9,597) Mehrauli (7,436) Najafgarh (5,088)	—
1961 . .	Delhi (M) Urban (2,061,758) N.D.M.C. (261,545)	—	Delhi Cantt. (36,105)	—		—
1971 .	Delhi (MC) Urban (3,287,883) N.D.M.C. (301,801)	Delhi Cantt. (57,339)	—	—	—	—

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 to 1971

There were two towns at the time of 1901 and 1911 censuses, one being the area covered by the Delhi Municipal Committee and the second being Shahdara. Shahdara which was a town in 1901 and 1911 in the State of Uttar Pradesh was transferred to Delhi in the year 1915 and at the time of 1921 this town was declassified. At the time of 1931 census there were two cities in the province (i) Old Delhi which includes the Municipality, the Civil Station Notified Area and the Fort of Lal Kila and (ii) New Delhi or the Imperial Delhi, originally named Raisina after a state of the same name included in its limits. Shahdara again reappeared as a Class V town in 1931.

At the time of the 1941 census, the urban area of Delhi was divided into 9 towns, as follows:—

1. Delhi (M)—Class I.
2. New Delhi (M)—Class II.
3. Delhi Cantt.—Class III.
4. Delhi Civil Lines—Class IV.
5. Shahdara—Class IV.
6. Narela—Class V.
7. Mehrauli—Class V.
8. Najafgarh—Class V.
9. Red Fort—Class VI.

Thus, Shahdara which was a class V town at the time of the 1931 Census, was raised to the status of a class IV town and Narela, Najafgarh and Mehrauli which were being treated as villages heretofore, became towns for the first time in 1941 owing to their urban characteristics.

Also Delhi Cantt. and Civil Lines attained their separate entity.

At the time of the 1951 Census, there was only one change in the Constitution of cities and Towns. The urban area towards the west of Delhi City became a separate Municipality and was therefore treated as a separate Class II town. Delhi thus came to have ten towns at the time of the 1951 Census, with the following classification.

1. Delhi City—I.
2. New Delhi—I.
3. Civil Lines—II.
4. West Delhi—II.
5. Delhi Cantt.—III.
6. Shahdara—III.
7. Red Fort—IV.
8. Narela—V.
9. Mehrauli—V.
10. Najafgarh—V.

At the time of the 1961 Census, the picture of Delhi was completely changed. The Municipal Corporation for Delhi came into being in 1958 and all the Municipalities and Notified areas (except New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board Delhi)

were merged in the said Corporation. A good part of the area of the New Delhi Municipal Committee was also taken out from it and given over to the Municipal Corporation. The Urban area of Delhi at the time of 1961 Census thus consisted of three towns viz. (i) D.M.C. (Urban), (ii) New Delhi and (iii) Delhi Cantonment. The first two are Class I towns while the third is a class III town. However, D.M.C. (Urban) New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. put together were treated as one 'Town Group' for the purposes of the 1961 Census.

No new towns were added to Delhi during the 1961 Census. The following towns of 1951 census no longer retain their separate entity as they have been merged in the Municipal Corporation to form one town viz, D.M.C. (Urban).

1. Delhi Civil Lines.
2. Shahdara.
3. Red Fort.
4. Mehrauli.
5. Najafgarh.
6. West Delhi.
7. Narela.

For this reason, the number of towns shrank from 10 in 1951 to 3 in 1961.

At the 1971 Census also the number of towns remained the same as at the previous census. They are (i) D.M.C. (U) (ii) N.D.M.C. (iii) Delhi Cantt.

In the context of the present jurisdiction of the three towns, viz., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Cantt., if the progress of towns is reviewed, we find that the Delhi Municipal Corporation continues since the 1901 Census gradually including and excluding urban areas and encompassing rural areas in its rapid strides of urbanisation. The present New Delhi Municipal Committee started as a separate entity since the 1931 Census and Delhi Cantt. as a separate entity since the 1941 Census Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) has been in size Class I i.e. 160,000 population since 1901. N.D.M.C. started off as Class II and became Class I in 1951, and Delhi Cantt, started as Class III in 1941, became Class II in the 1971 Census. The following table gives the percentage of urban population by different size-classes during 1901—1971.

TABLE NO. 4.17

Percentage Distribution of Urban population by size-class of Towns 1901—1971 *(jurisdiction of towns as in* 1971).

Year	All Size Classes	Size Class I (100,000)	II (50,000—99,999)	III (20,000—49,999)
1	2	3	4	5
1901 . .	100·00	100·00	..	..
1911 . .	100·00	100·00	..	..
1921 . .	100·00	100·00	..	..
1931 . .	100·00	183·54	16·46	..
1941 . .	100·00	83·20	13·47	3·33
1951 . .	100·00	97·15	..	2·85
1961 . .	100·00	98·47	..	1·53
1971 . .	100·00	98·43	1·57	..

Maximum concentration of urban population has been in class I cities. It has kept around 98.45 in 1961—71. In this context it may be appropriate to see the rate of growth of the three cities/towns over the decades. Table 4.18 presents the decennial growth rate of each town since 1901.

TABLE NO. 4.18

Decennial growth rate of population of each town 1901—71

Name of Town	Population	Decennial growth rate of population 1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(*a*) N.D.M.C. . .	301,801	—	—	—	+27·26	+194·79	—5·35	+15·39
(*b*) Delhi Cantt. . .	57,339	—	—	—	—	+76·97	—11·83	+58·81
(*c*) D.M.C. (U) . .	3,287,883	+11·13	+27·94	+22·79	+54·85	+93·48	+84·11	+59·47

It is clear that generally maximum growth rate has accrued in the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). Next comes New Delhi Municipal Committee followed by Delhi Cantt. The decade 1941—51 is marked for inordinately high growth rates. During 1951—61 they slumped to low figure. Delhi Cantt, and N.D.M.C. showed a negative figure. The influx of displaced persons from West Pakistan in 1947 and subsequent years, to all the three towns was heavy and it appears that the impact of their volume was most in

N.D.M.C. In 1951—61 the negative growth rate in N.D.M.C. appears to be due to a good part of N.D.M.C. area having been given to the newly constituted Delhi Municipal Corporation and exit of displaced persons to outside settlements. In case of Delhi Cantt. the later reason may hold good.

The latest position 1961—71 of the three towns reveals that the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) which has the largest population amongst them had a very high growth rate 59.5% during the decade while the over all growth rate of size class I has been 54.5% and that of N.D.M.C. only 15.4%. The following table summarises the position.

TABLE No. 4.19

Number, Population and Growth Rate of Cities and Towns of 1961 & 1971 *Census by size-classes*

Size-class	1971		1961		Increase or decrease in No. of Towns	Increase or decrease in Population 1961/1971	Percentage increase or decrease
	No. of Towns	Total Population	No. of Towns	Total Population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi U.T.							
All Classes . .	3	3,647,023	3	2,359,408	—	+1,287,615	+54·57
Total Class I . .	2	3,589,684	2	2,323,303	—	+1,266,381	+54·51
(*a*) Cities with one million & above population.	1	3,287,883	1	2,061,758	—	+1,226,125	+59·47
(*b*) Cities with 500000—999999 population.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Cities with 100,000—499,999 population.	1	3,01,801	1	2,61,545	—	+40,256	+15·39
Class II 50000—99999	1	57,339	—	—	1	+57,339	—
Class III—20000-49999	—	—	1	36,105	1	—36,105	—

Urban Agglomeration

Delhi's three cities/towns viz., New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantt. and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) are contiguous to one another and form one Delhi Urban spread. In Delhi urban agglomeration, though the concept of town group of 1961 has been given up in 1971 and replaced by urban agglomeration, there is no break in continuity because Delhi town group of 1961, has itself become the Delhi urban agglomeration in 1971. The town group concept of 1961 was to treat together independent urban units not necessarily contiguous but interdependent to some extent atleast. The urban agglomeration requires both the conditions of continguity as well as interdependence.

Standard Urban Area

A new concept that has been developed for the 1971 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data is the Standard Urban Area. The essentials of a Standard Urban Area are (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population size if 50,000 (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town and (iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two to three decades. The idea is that it should be possible to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for three decades which would give a meaningful picture. This replaces the concept of town group that was in vogue at the 1961 Census. The town group was made up of independent urban units nit necessarily contiguous to one another but were to some extent interdependent. The data for such town groups became incomparable from census to census as the boundaries of the towns themselves changed and the intermediate areas were left out of account, this concept came for criticism at one of the symposium of the Inter-national Geographic Union in Nov-Dec., 1968 and the concept of Standard Urban Area came to be developed for adoption at the 1971 Census. If data for this Standard area were to be made available in the next two or three successive censuses, it is likely to yield much more meaningful picture to study urbanisation around large urban nuclei*.

Definition of the Standard Urban Area (S.U.A.)

The Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such a tract will include all extra-municipal urban growth such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of those villages and towns which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The S.U.A. will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and

*Source:—Plans and Programmes—Office of the Registrar General, India, Census—1971.

would contain all likely developments over the next 20 years, upto 1991. Thus it will remain as a statistical reporting unit during the next three successive censuses, irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the tract. The S.U.A. is identified by the administrative units that it encompasses namely, city, town, thana, or village; the boundaries of the S.U.A. are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

Delimitation of the Standard Urban Areas

The Sandard Urban Areas have been delimited only for cities whose population was likely to be 50,000 or more by 1971. While demarcating these units, the following objective considerations were applied:—

(i) Firstly, the population growth trends of the main city should be carefully analysed, in order to make a proper appraisal of the magnitude of growth of population of the city by 1991. The Town and Country Planning Organisation has prepared a set of long-term population projections for the towns and cities to be covered by 1971 Census under this project for 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 and these may be used in this connection. While making use of these projections however, due note may be taken of short-term migration trends as well as any important locational decisions that are in the offing and which are likely to affect the town's growth in the foreseeable future.

(ii) Secondly, note is to be taken of the trends in the urban spread of the principal central town or city. This will involve the appreciation of the extent and the directions of urban growth and the recognition of any physical constraints such as topography, of water bodies marshes etc. to such urban expansion.

(iii) Thirdly, the growth of the villages and towns on the periphery of the present municipal limits and the prospects of their coalescence in future with the main city must be assessed. This will imply projection of their population and the extent of their physical growth upto 1991.

(iv) Inclusion of any other village or town in the vicinity of the main city or town on special considerations such as intensity of interaction, strong economic or social linkages, etc. should also be considered.

The surveys and studies which the state Town Planning Departments have been conducting in connection with the preparation of master plans for towns will give an insight into these interlinkages. As it is proposed to include only those areas in the vicinity of the local town which have a very high degree of interdependence with it and which are expected to become part of a continuous urban tract by 1991, great care and judgement has to be exercised in deciding the inclusion of such areas within the "Standard Urban Area", so that there may neither be over extension of tne areas nor as under estimation. In the case of exercising a choice, inclusion of a little extra area is to be preferred to ommissions.

(v) While including the villages. the entire revenue area of the villages, should be brought within the "Standard Urban Area" and not merely the village site (Abadi or Goathan).

In the Union Territory of Delhi there is one Standard Urban Area which constitutes Delhi Municipal Corporation (U), N.D.M.C., Delhi Cantt., and 149 villages of Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils (67 villages of Delhi Tehsil and 82 villages of Mehrauli Tehsil).

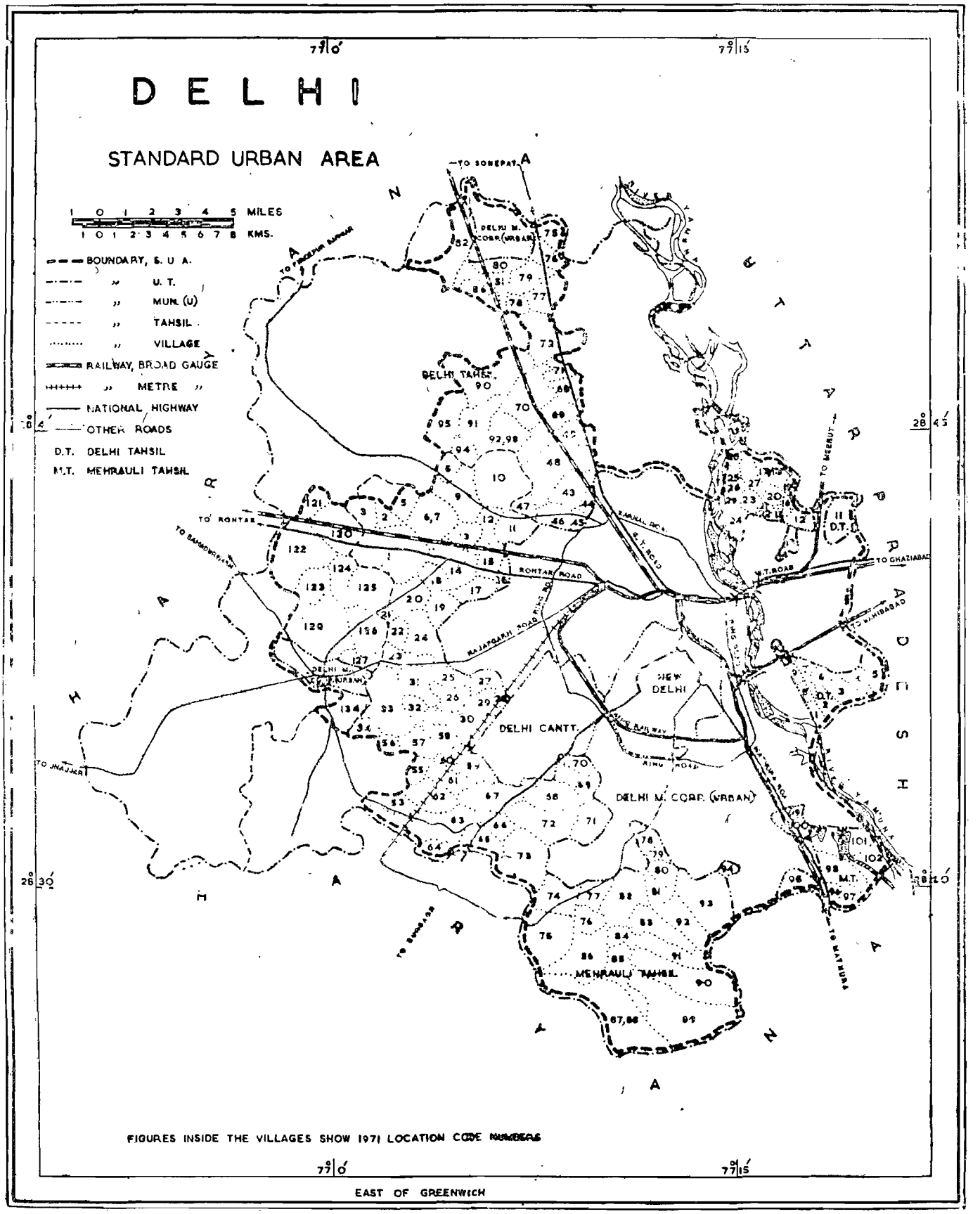
Demographic Profile of Delhi Standard Area

The Standard Urban Area of Delhi is comprised of 1009.59 sq. km. of area, 643,962 occupied residential houses, 776,147 households and a population of 3.917,602 as per the 1971 Census. These form 68% of area, 96.9% of occupied residential houses, 97.3% of census house holds and 96.4% of population of the whole Union Territory. It, therefore, excludes 32% of area and 3.6% of population which is wholly rural and comprised of 109 villages. The following table gives its demographic profile and is quite self explanatory:—

TABLE NO. 4.20

Areas, Houses & Households and density of Delhi Standard Urban Area 1971

U.T/S.U.A.	Area in Km.²	Density per sq. km²	No. of occupied census houses	No. of Households	Population	Person per 100		Sex ratio
						Houses	Households	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory . .	1,485·0 (100·0)	2,738	664,647 (100·0)	797,740 (100·0)	4,065,698 (100·0)	612	510	801
Delhi Standard Urban Area .	1,009.59 (68·0)	3,880	643,962 (96·9)	776,147 (97·3)	3,917,602 (94·4)	608	505	799
Urban component . .	446·26 (30.1)	8,172	599,358 (90·2)	728,925 (91·4)	3,647,023 (89·7)	608	500	798
Rural component . . .	563·33 (37·9)	480	44,604 (6·7)	47,222 (5·9)	270,579 (6·7)	607	573	806



S. S. A. JAFRI (CARTOGRAPHER)
AMARJIT SINGH (DRAFTSMAN)

TABLE NO. 4.21

Houseless, Institutional, Scheduled Caste & Literates in Delhi Standard Urban Area 1971

U.T./S.U.A.	Houseless		Institutional		Scheduled Caste	Literate & Educated		
	No. of H. Hs.	Persons	No. of H. Hs.	Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi U.T.	11,983 (100·0)	19,163 (100·0)	1,577 (100·0)	44,969 (100·0)	635,698 (15·6)	2,301,605 (56·6)	1,438,268 (63·7)	683,337 (47·7)
Delhi S.U.A.	11,756 (98·1)	18,293 (95·5)	1,563 (99·1)	44,589 (99·2)	607,103 (15·5)	2,246,836 (57·4)	1,397,401 (64·2)	849,435 (48·8
Urban component	11,181 (93·3)	15,728 (82·1)	1,537 (97·5)	43,736 (97·3)	530,699 (14·6)	2,149,915 (58·9)	1,325,855 (65·4)	824,060 (50· 9
Rural component	575 (4·8)	2,565 (13·4)	26 (1·6)	853 (1·9)	76,406 (28·2)	96,921 (35·8)	71,546 (47·8)	25,37 (21·0)

TABLE NO. 4.22

Growth Rate of Population 1951—71 *Delhi S.U.A.*

U.T./S.U.A.	Population			Growth	Rate
	1951	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Union Territory	1,744,072 (100·0)	2,658,612 (100·0)	4,065,698 (100·0)	52·4	52·9
Delhi S.U. A.	1,662,960 (95·3)	2,549,263 (95·9)	3,917,602 (96·4)	53·3	53·7
Urban component	1,552,705* (89·0)	2,390,127* (89·9)	3,647,023 (89·7)	53·9	52·6
Rural component	110,255 (6·3)	159,136 (6·0)	270,579 (6·7)	44·3	70·0

*They include population of villages since urbanised and included in urban in 1971.

TABLE NO. 4.23

Workers and Non-workers 1971 *Delhi S.U.A.*

U.T./S.U.A.	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi U.T.	1,228,397 (30·2)	1,142,434 (50·6)	85,963 (4·8)	2,837,301 (69·8)	1,115,081 (49·4)	1,722,220 (95·2)
Delhi S.U.A.	1,193,487 (30·5)	1,109,152 (50·9)	84,335 (4·8)	2,724,115 (69·5)	1,068,766 (49·1)	1,655,349 (95·2)
Urban component	1,116,937 (30·6)	1,038,858 (51·2)	78,079 (4·8)	2,530,086 (69·4)	989,233 (48·8)	1,540,853 (95·2)
Rural component	76,550 (28·3)	70,294 (46·9)	6,256 (5·2)	194,029 (71·7)	79,533 (53·1)	114,496 (94·8)

TABLE NO. 4.24

Industrial Classification of Workers 1971

U.T./S.U.A.	Categories										
	Total	I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi Union Territory	1228,397 (100·0)	32,196 (2·6)	15,269 (1·2)	10,327 (0·8)	3,064 (0·3)	27,930 (2·3)	263,655 (21·5)	65,138 (5·3)	244,597 (19·9)	114,976 (9·4)	451,245 (36·7)
Delhi S.U.A.	1193,487 (100·0)	19,760 (1·7)	9,753 (0·8)	9,963 (0·8)	3,063 (0·3)	26,784 (2·2)	260,873 (21·9)	64,523 (5·4)	243,602 (20·4)	113,084 (9·5)	442,082 (37·0)
Urban Component	1116,937 (100·0)	5,176 (0·5)	3,603 (0·3)	8,989 (0·8)	102 N	25,107 (2·3)	242,733 (21·7)	61,517 (5·5)	239,719 (21·5)	107,324 (9·6)	422,667 (37·8)
Rural Component	76,550 (100·0)	14,584 (19·0)	6,150 (8·0)	974 (1·3)	2,961 (3·9)	1,677 (2·2)	18,140 (23·7)	3,006 (3·9)	3,883 (5·1)	5,760 (7·5)	19,415 (25·4)

Some Salient information on Delhi Urban

In the end, it also needs mention that some salient information regarding urban areas of Delhi has also been presented in the District Census Handbook 1971 Part X A & B. The following statements have been presented there :—

Statement I—Status, Growth History and Functional category of Towns.

Statement II—Physical aspects and location of towns, 1969.

Statement III—Civic Finance 1968-69.

Statement IV—Civic and other amenities 1969.

Statement V—Medical, Educational Recreational and cultural Facilities in Towns 1969.

Statement VI—Trade, Commerce Industry and Banking 1969.

Statement VII—Population by Religion 1971.

Of the above, Status and Growth history of Statement I have already been dealt with in the chapter. It is, therefore, necessary here to high light the aspects detailed in other statements.

Firstly, it will be of interest to know that till 1961 all the three cities/towns of Delhi were basically Municipal Corporation (Urban) had changed into a Service ones. The 1971 Census disclosed that Delhi service-cum-industrialc ity since in none of the functional categories primary, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Transport and Communications and Services, the percentage of workers exceeded 40% but in Industry and Services combined percentage was more than 60%. The other two New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. continued to be service towns.

The three towns of Delhi form one urban spread and the altitude, annual rainfall and temperature of the three are same viz. 714.2 meters, 44.9 m. ms and 44.9°C maximum and 2.7°C minimum temperature respectively. The district headquarters is the same for the three towns. The following table gives the per capita total receipts and expenditure of the local bodies of the three cities/towns as in 1968-69 :—

TABLE NO. 4.25

Per Capita total Receipts and Expenditure 1968-69

City/Town	Total receipts (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)						
		Gen. Adm.	Public safety	Public health & conveniences	Public work	Public Industries	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) New Delhi Municipal Committee	364	8	111	25	55	22	48	270
(2) Delhi Cantt.	23	1	3	13	7	7	1	33
(3) Delhi M.C.	69	4	1	15	13	1	31	66

NOTE:— 1. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is responsible for its urban and the whole rural area of Delhi for civic amenities. However, the per capita figures are based on the urban population of Delhi M.C.

2. The per capita figures are based on 1971 population figures.

It is clear from the above that per capita receipt is highest (Rs 364) in N.D.M.C. and lowest in Delhi Cantt. (Rs. 23). Similarly per capita expenditure is also highest in N.D.M.C. on all items.

The three towns have generally metalled roads 802 kms. in NDMC, 47.47 kms. in Delhi Cantt. and 5185 kms. in D.M.C. Electric Supply has reached nearly all corners of these towns excepting some unauthorised colonies which are quickly coming up primarily due to fast increase in rents.

Medical facility is provided by the local bodies, Central Government Health Scheme including Railways medical schemes, Employees State Insurance Scheme, voluntary Organisations and Private nursing homes and doctors. In N.D.M.C. there are 1.2 beds, in Delhi Cantt. 0.1 bed, in D.M.C. 0.2 bed per 100 persons. Education is catered to nearly 10 lakhs out of 41 lakhs of population as per the Director of Public Relations, Delhi Administration. In 1970, there were 737 Primary Schools, 404 Junior secondary/middle schools, 414 Higher Secondary Schools and 38 colleges in Delhi. In Delhi, there are three well known Universities—The Delhi University, Jawahar Lal Nehru University and the Jamia Milia for higher education. Further there are 6 medical colleges, 4 Engineering Colleges, 10 Polytechnics and 11 vocational Institutions.

The industrial areas and whole-sale markets are situated mostly in the Municipal Corporation area but they cater to the needs of all the three cities/towns and the rural areas of Delhi. Food Industries except Beverages, Textiles and Electrical machinery, Apparatus. Appliances and supplies are the three foremost commodities manufactured in Delhi. Cotton, Woollen and art silk Textiles, Kirana goods, cycles and accessories are the three most important imports as also exports from Delhi since the imports are much more than local consumption requirements and Delhi wholesale markets recycle them as exports. The Delhi's wholesale markets are foremost in the whole of northern India.

There are in all 308 banks, 284 agricultural credit societies and 663 non-agricultural credit societies in Delhi. Of these, in N.D.M.C. there are 70 banks and 266 non-agricultural credit societies, in Delhi Cantt. 5 banks and 29 non-agricultural credit societies, and in Delhi M.C. 233 banks and 368 non-agricultural societies besides all the 284 agricultural credit societies.

CHAPTER V

SEX RATIO AND AGE STRUCTURE

A simple ratio of female population over the male population expressed as a rate per 1,000 males provides a useful measure called the sex-ratio. Though in most countries of the world the convention is to express males per 1,000 females as sex ratio, the Indian Census has traditionally adopted it as females per 1,000 males. It is noteworthy that the Indian adaptation is similar to that in the United Kingdom. Since the regular Indian Census on uniform lines covering the whole territory had its inception during British regime, it appears that we have come to adopt the same convention.

Though sex-ratios vary widely from country to country and regions to regions in their over-all population, the sex-ratio at birth is more or less a constant throughout the world. It varies from 104 to 107 male babies for every 100 female babies and therefore a value of 105 males per 100 females is utilised in all demographic computations when the real sex-ratio at birth is not known. Further, it has also been observed that under normal conditions slightly more male infant deaths occur as compared to females thereby annulling the initial advantages of the male sex. Under normal conditions i.e. without sex-selective migration or wars or epidemics, one should normally expect the sex-ratio near equality in the over-all population. However, if age distributions are studied under normal conditions the following three differentials are observed:—

(i) In younger ages, males generally out-number females.

(ii) In marriageable ages, they are nearly equal in developed countries and in under-dveloped countries with inadequate medical facilities males again out-number females who being more subject to maternity deaths.

(iii) In other ages, females out-number males.

Any departure from this ideal pattern can be attributed to any one or more of these three reasons:—

(a) Women may die more than men or vice-versa which is called sex-differential in mortality,

(b) There may be large scale migration of particular sex, for example, in large towns and cities, the sex-ratio is heavily in favour of males since they migrate first in search of work leaving their families behind, and

(c) In certain cases the imbalance may be due to sex selective under enumeration of a sex.

Against the above background, let us first examine the differentials of sex-ratio in India as a whole and Delhi as a whole over the decades since 1901. The following table presents the same:—

TABLE NO. 5.1

Sex-ratio, India and Delhi 1901—1971

India/U.T.	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	962*	964	955	950*	945*	946	941	930
Delhi	872	793	733	722	715	768	785	801

*Excluding Pondicherry.

SOURCE :—(i) Pocket Book of Population Statistics 1971 Office of the Registrar General, India.

(ii) General Report, Delhi, 1961.

The first basic difference is that India has a sex-ratio varying from 930 to 972 over the decades while Delhi's range has been 715—862. The sex-ratio in India has gradually and consistently been falling while of Delhi has an erratic trend of decline during 1901—1941 whereafter it is gradually going up.

India is a vast country with 22 States and 8 Union Territories. It may also be pertinent to see how sex ratio varies in them and in their rural and urban

areas separately. The following table presents the same:—

TABLE NO. 5.2

Sex-ratio—States and Union Territories 1971

India/State/Union Territory	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
INDIA	930	949	858
1. Andhra Pradesh	977	983	949
2. Assam	897	913	749
3. Bihar	954	971	807
4. Gujarat	934	951	893
5. Haryana	867	870	853
6. Himachal Pradesh	958	976	749
7. Jammu & Kashmir	878	882	860
8. Kerala	1,016	1,020	997
9. Madhya Pradesh	941	956	868
0. Maharashtra	930	985	820
11. Manipur	980	980	980
12. Meghalaya	942	958	853
13. Mysore	957	971	913
14. Nagaland	871	928	472
15. Orissa	988	1,002	845
16. Punjab	865	868	856
17. Rajasthan	911	919	875
18. Sikkim	863	884	681
19. Tamil Nadu	978	990	951
20. Tripura	943	944	935
21. Uttar Pradesh	879	889	821
22. West Bengal	891	942	751
Union Territories			
1. A. & N. Islands	644	671	558
2. Arunachal Pradesh	861	881	457
3. Chandigarh	749	683	756
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007	1,007	..
5. Delhi	801	825	798
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	989	1,030	885
7. L.M. & A. Islands	978	978	..
8. Pondicherry	989	984	996

Amongst all States and Union Territories, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (644), Chandigarh (749) and Delhi (801) have the lowest sex-ratio. Kerala (1,016) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1,007) are on the other extreme. The variation is much smaller from 863 (Sikkim) to 1,016 (Kerala) amongst States as compared to 64 (A&N Islands) to 1,007 (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) amongst the Union Territories. The case of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is peculiar as it had always the lowest sex-ratios since 1901 when it was as low as 318. Chandigarh and Delhi are predominantly urban and hence the low sex-ratios.

In rural areas the sex-ratio gets improved. Amongst States it varies from 868 (Punjab) to 1,020 (Kerala) and amongst Union Territories from 671 (A&N Islands) to 1,030 (Goa, Daman & Diu). Sex-ratio of 980 & above is observed in 6 States, Kerala (1,020), Orissa (1,002), Tamil Nadu (990), Maharashtra (985), Andhra Pradesh (983), Manipur (980) and below 920 in other 7 States viz. Punjab (868), Haryana (870), J&K (882), Sikkim (884) U.P. (889), Assam (913) and Rajasthan (919). The remaining 9 States ranges from 928 (Nagaland) to 976 (Himachal Pradesh) and of these 6 are above the all India average and 3 below it. The union territories show a marked variation. All the 4 situated in the south, east and south-west have markedly high sex-ratios while the remaining 4 including A&N Islands have quite low sex-ratios. Delhi seems to be close to Punjab and Haayana, though somewhat on the lower-side.

The sex-ratio in urban areas has a marked tendency to be lower than in their adjacent rural areas. At the all India level the differential is from 949 (Rural) to 858 (Urban). Amongst States, Assam (749) and Nagaland (472) are marked for very low sex-ratios while on the other extreme are Kerala (997) and Manipur (980). Manipur State has the unique privilege of having same sex-ratio in its rural and Urban areas. It is noteworthy that no where the sex ratio touches the line of equality, females are everywhere less than the males. Amongst Union territories, Chandigarh and Pondicherry are marked for having higher sex-ratio in their urban area as compared to their rural. Another noteworthy feature is that in States of West Bengal and Maharashtra which contain Calcutta and Bombay, the sex-ratio in urban areas is strikingly low.

In this context, it may also be desirable to compare the sex-ratio in Delhi Urban Agglomeration with those of the other 8 cities with 1 million plus population each. The following table presents the same:—

TABLE NO. 5.03

Sex-ratio in cities with 1 million plus population, 1971

Urban Agglomeration/ Core City	Sex-ratio
1	2
1. Calcutta (U.A.)	698
Calcutta (M.C.)	636
2. Greater Bombay (M.C.)	716
3. Delhi (U.A.)	798
Delhi (M.C.) (Urban)	806
4. Madras (U.A.)	903
Madras (M.C.)	904
5. Hyderabad (U.A.)	917
Hyderabad (M.C.)	928
6. Ahmedabad (U.A.)	830
Ahmedabad (M.C.)	833
7. Bangalore (U.A.)	874
Bangalore City Corp. & Trust Board Area (C)	877
8. Kanpur City (U.A.)	762
Kanpur (M.C.)	769
9. Poona (U.A.)	861
Poona (M.C.)	885

SOURCE :- Pocket Book on Population Statistics, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Amongst the first three cities, Delhi has the highest sex-ratio. The cities of south have by far higher sex-ratio than others. Another fact which is highlighted is that excepting the case of Calcutta in all other cases the core-towns have higher sex-ratios than their urban agglomerations. Industrialisations appears to say much in this respect. Higher the industrialisation, lowe is the sex-ratio since workers coming in mostly leave behind their families. Thus immigration for filling in jobs in industries etc. results in lowering the sex-ratio.

In the above context, let us now look into the tracts of Delhi. The following table presents the sex-ratio in the rural and urban areas of Delhi since 1901:—

TABLE NO. 5.04

Trends in the Sex-ratio since 1901 *in Delhi*

Strata	Sex Ratio							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory . .	862	793	733	722	715	768	785	801
Delhi U.A. . . .	817	740	672	670	677	754	777	798
(*a*) N.D.M.C. . . .	..	..	..	554	610	764	727	751
(*b*) Delhi Cantt. . . .	..	..	..	..	194	496	569	612
(*c*) Delhi M.C. (Urban) . .	817	740	672	695	717	762	788	806
Delhi Rural . . .	916	869	845	860	846	837	847	825

Delhi U.T. as a whole has a decreasing trend from 1901 to 1941, where-after the sex-ratio again starts rising. The urban Delhi marks a declining trend till 1931 whereafter the sex-ratio has started going up with a sudden spurt in 1951. This sudden spurt appears to be due to the incoming of a sizeable population with high sex-ratio (852) in 1947 as a result of partition of the country. Delhi rural, has, however, a declining trend till 1921 whereafter the decline is marked by an undulating trend. N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt. marked for services as predominent functional characteristics have low sex-ratio as compared to Delhi M.C. (urban) which has come out as service-cum-manufacturing functional characteristics in 1971.

Coming to the sex-ratio amongst the constituents of ethnographic composition of population, it is observed that sex-ratio among Scheduled Castes is 804 in Delhi M.C., 717 in N.D.M.C., 806 in Delhi Cantt., 825 in Delhi rural and 796 in Delhi urban. It is higher than that in general population in Delhi Cantt., 825 in Delhi rural and 796 in Delhi urban constituent units.

Sex-ratios amongst different religious groups are as follows as per the 1971 Census in the different tracts of Delhi.

TABLE NO. 5.05

Sex ratio by main religious groups

Strata	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi U.T. . . .	795	765	958	864	804	904
Delhi U.A. . . .	791	764	965	867	822	904
N.D.M.C. . . .	737	671	1,009	833	873	930
Delhi Cantt. . . .	605	534	638	711	180	840
D.M.C. (U) . . .	800	769	980	871	824	903
Delhi Rural . . .	828	770	728	713	380	970

The rural area has higher sex-ratio amongst Hindus, Muslims and Jains as compared to the urban but in the case of Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists it is the other way round. Rather, these later three religious communities and specially Christians and Buddhists have quite erratic sex-ratios in different strata. The christians have as high a sex-ratio as1009 in N.D.M.C. and as low as 638 in Delhi Cantt. Similarly Buddhists have a sex-ratio of 873 in N.D.M.C. and as low as 180 in Delhi Cantt. The Christians have by far the highest sex-ratio (958) in Delhi U.T. and Delhi urban (965) followed by Jains, 904 in Delhi U.T., 904 in Delhi (U) and 970 Delhi (R).

In the end, it appears pertinent to see the sex-ratio by broad age-groups in the different strata of Delhi. The following table presents the same:—

TABLE NO. 5.06

Sex-ratio by age-groups

Strata	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	ANS	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi U.T. . . .	893	790	787	774	757	663	637	803	1,063	801
Delhi Rural . . .	858	776	878	825	836	787	732	689	3,714	825
Delhi Urban . . .	898	792	779	769	750	652	627	819	977	798
N.D.M.C. . . .	885	974	749	702	795	579	363	956	1,111	751
Delhi Cantt. . . .	883	747	540	367	495	435	442	890	600	612
D.M.C. (U) . . .	899	792	789	790	751	666	664	810	1,011	806

In general the trend is of highest sex-ratio in age-group 0—14, a gradual decrease till age-group 50—59 and then a spurt in the end in age-group 60+. This however does not hold true in the case of the rural areas, where there are fluctuations from the trend in age-groups 20—24, 25—29 and 30—39 and then a decreasing trend down to the end in age-group 60+. The Delhi Cantt. is marked for very low sex-ratio in ages 20—59 ranging from 367 in age-group 25—29 and 540 in age-group 20—24 while the N.D.M.C. has the lowest sex-ratio of 363 in age-group 50—59 and highest sex-ratio of 956 in age-group 60+ but amongst all the constituent strata of Delhi U.T. the sex-ratio in age-group "Age not stated" has also something to tell. It is that non-response is high for males in all the areas except Delhi Cantt. where it seems to be low for males. Most spectacular male non-response is visible in the rural areas.

Before we may turn our attention to distribution of population by age-groups, it appears desirable to give some idea about the limitations of data. Firstly, it needs to be mentioned that age has been recorded in total years completed last birthday. The instructions to enumerators on the subject at the 1971 Census are extracted below:

"Question 4: Age

Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add infant in brackets. As was stated under general instructions, make sure that infants even if a day old, are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant, who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

The concept age changed from census to census. In 1872, age 'next birthday' was recorded. From 1881 to 1921 and also in 1951, age completed on the 'last birthday' was recorded, in 1931 age 'nearest birthday' was recorded. In 1941 Census, the age was recorded in years and months. Since the 1961 census again, age last birthday in completed years was reverted to. This is according to the recommendations of the United Nations and as adopted by the Demographic Year Book of the United Nations.

It is common knowledge that ascertaining correct age is replete with many difficulties. It has been

observed that some people have tendency to return ages at some exact multiple of 5 and 10 years of age. In general, the people who do not know their own age exactly and try to make a closer approximation prefer to think of their age as an even number rather than any odd number (except five). Age data is also badly affected due to ignorance on the part of the people especially amongst elderly women. The common people have so little idea of their real age and give such abused replies that the enumerators have to guess it for themselves. Thus in spite of detailed instructions and best efforts made by the field staff at different censuses the age data is presented subject to these limitations and evidently consists of errors of above type.

The distribution of population in rural and urban areas of different States and Union Territories by age-group is presented in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 5.07

Percentage Distribution of Population by age-groups in Rural areas of India, States and Union Territories—1971

Name of States/Union Territories	Percentage distribution of Population in Age-groups									
	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	42·8	8·3	7·4	7·3	12·4	9·3	6·2	6·2	N	100·0
1. Andhra Prdesh	40·7	8·1	7·5	7·5	12·8	10·0	6·7	6·7	N	100·0
2. Assam	47·5	8·4	7·3	7·4	11·7	7·9	5·0	4·8	N	100·0
3. Bihar	42·8	7·9	7·5	7·3	12·9	9·6	6·0	6·0	N	100·0
4. Gujarat	44·2	9·1	7·7	6·9	11·9	8·8	5·9	5·5	N	100·0
5. Haryana	47·2	9·5	7.4	6·2	10·2	8·0	5·6	5·9	N	100·0
6. Himachal Pradesh	41·7	9·2	7·5	7·1	11·7	9·0	6·4	7·4	N	100·0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	43·2	8·2	7·5	7·7	13·0	9·1	5·4	5·9	N	100·0
8. Kerala	40·7	10·9	9·2	6·4	11·5	9·1	5·9	6·3	N	100·0
9. Madhya Pradesh	44·0	7·4	7·1	7·4	12·8	9·2	6·2	5·9	N	100·0
10. Maharashtra	43·2	7·9	7·1	7·2	12·6	9·5	6·3	6·2	N	100·0
11. Manipur	43·1	9·7	8·6	7·3	11·4	8·4	5·5	6·0	N	100·0
12. Meghalaya	44·4	8·7	7·6	8·3	12·4	8·6	5·2	4·8	N	100·0
13. Mysore	43·2	8.6	7·5	7·0	12·0	9·2	6·1	6·4	N	100·0
14. Nagaland	38·8	9·8	8·2	8·1	12·8	9·3	5·7	7·3	N	100·0
15. Orissa	42·6	8·0	6·8	7·4	13·1	9·4	6·5	6·2	N	100·0
16. Punjab	41·9	10·5	8·0	6·5	10·4	8·4	6·3	8·0	N	100·0
17. Rajasthan	44·5	8·1	7·4	7·3	12·2	8·8	6·1	5·6	N	100·0
18. Sikkim	38·6	10·1	8·8	10·0	13·9	8·4	6·8	3·4	N	100·0
19. Tamil Nadu	38·0	8·3	8·0	8·0	13·7	10·7	7·3	6·0	N	100·0
20. Tripura	44·8	8·1	7·1	7·2	12·0	8·5	5·7	6·6	N	100·0
21. Uttar Pradesh	42·0	7·8	7·1	7·3	12·6	9·6	6·6	7·0	N	100·0
22. West Bengal	45·3	8·9	7·1	7·1	11·8	8·6	5·6	5·4	.2	100·0
Union Territories										
1. A. & N. Islands	39·7	7·2	10·6	11·9	15·8	8·2	3·7	2·9	..	100·0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	38·6	7·0	8·4	9·8	15·1	10·5	5·8	4·8	..	100·0
3. Chandigarh	38·1	9·4	10·7	9·7	13·4	8·2	4·9	5·6	..	100·0
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45·5	7·8	7·4	7·3	12·3	9·6	6·0	4·1	N	100·0
5. Delhi	44·9	9·9	8·4	7·4	11·3	8·1	5·1	4·9	N	100·0
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	39·0	9·6	8·3	7·4	12·7	9·2	6·7	7·1	N	100·0
7. L. M. & A. Islands	40·8	9·5	8·8	8·5	12·7	9·0	5·6	5·1	..	100·0
8. Pondicherry	40·1	8·2	7·8	7·6	13·2	10·1	6·7	6·3	N	100·0

TABLE NO. 5.08

Persentage Distribution of Population by age-groups in Reral areas of India, States and Union Territories —1971

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Percentage distribution of population in Age-groups									
		0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	INDIA	39·0	10·0	9·6	8·2	13·3	9·4	5·5	5·0	N	100·0
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39·5	10·1	9·5	8·3	13·0	9·2	5·5	4·9	N	100·0
2.	Assam	40·0	10·2	10·1	8·9	13·5	8·5	4·7	4·1	N	100·0
3.	Bihar	40·5	9·1	8·8	8·1	14·1	9·6	5·1	4·7	N	100·0
4.	Gujarat	40·1	10·4	9·7	7·7	12·8	9·0	5·5	4·8	N	100·0
5.	Haryana	41·8	10·9	9·0	7·1	11·6	8·8	5·5	5·3	N	100·0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	35·0	11·2	11·3	9·2	14·4	9·4	5·3	4·2	N	100·0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	41·6	10·4	9·0	8·0	12·9	9·1	5·0	4·0	N	100·0
8.	Kerala	38·2	11·3	10·0	7·0	12·1	9·4	6·0	6·0	N	100 0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	42·0	9·3	9·0	7·9	12·9	8·7	5·2	5·0	N	100·0
10.	Maharashtra	37·2	9·8	10·5	9·0	14·1	9·5	5·4	4·5	N	100·0
11.	Manipur	38·8	9·7	9·1	7·7	12·4	9·7	6·2	6·4	..	100·0
12.	Meghalaya	38·5	11·4	11·2	9·4	12·6	8·4	4·7	3·7	0·1	100·0
13.	Mysore	40·1	10·6	9·8	7·9	12·5	8·7	5·3	5·1	N	100·0
14.	Nagaland	30·0	8·8	18·2	15·1	16·9	7·1	2·6	1·3	N	100·0
15.	Orissa	39·9	9·1	9·1	8·9	14·3	8·9	5·2	4·6	N	100·0
16.	Punjab	39·1	11·1	9·6	7·5	12·1	9·1	5·7	5·7	0.1	100·0
17.	Rajasthan	42·5	10·1	8·9	7·3	11·8	8·6	5·6	5·2	N	100·0
18.	Sikkim	38·2	9·9	11·1	10·3	14·7	8.5	4·3	3·0	N	100·0
19.	Tamil Nadu	37·3	9·7	9·8	8·5	13·5	10·0	6·1	5·1	N	100·0
20.	Tripura	39·1	11·6	9·3	7·8	12·4	8·1	5·6	6·1	..	100·0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	41·1	9·9	8·9	7·6	12·2	9·1	5·7	5·5	N	100·0
22.	West Bengal	35.5	10·2	9·3	8·9	15·1	10·4	5·6	5·0	N	100·0
	Union Territories										
1.	A. & N. Islands	32·2	8·6	14.6	13·4	17·2	9·1	3·3	1·6	..	100·0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29·7	7·6	14.5	16·6	19·7	8·0	2·7	1·2	..	100·0
3.	Chandigarh	34·4	10·6	13.2	11·0	14·6	8·3	4·4	3·5	N	100·0
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Delhi	37·9	10·4	10.4	8·8	13·9	9·3	5·1	4·2	N	100·0
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	35·6	10·2	10·9	9·6	14·1	8·6	5·8	5·2	N	100·0
7.	L. M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Pondicherry	38·7	9.3	8·9	7·6	12·9	9·6	6·6	6·4	N	100·0

The differentials by age-group over different States and Union Territories are further summarised as follows for the two areas separately:—

TABLE NO. 5.09
Differentials by age-groups

Age-group	Rural Area			Urban Area		
	India/ (Delhi)	Minimum	Maximum	India/ (Delhi)	Minimum	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—14	42.8	38·0	47·5	39·0	29·7	42·5
	44.9	(Tamil Nadu)	(Assam)	37·9	(Arunachal Pradesh)	(Rajasthan)
15—19	8.3	7·0	10·9	10·0	7·6	11·7
	9.9	(Arunachal Pradesh)	(Kerala)	10·4	(Arunachal Pradesh)	(Tripura)
20—24	7.5	6·8	10·7	9·6	8·8	18·2
	8.4	(Orissa)	(Chandigarh)	10·4	(Bihar)	(Nagaland)
25—29	7.3	6·2	11·9	8·2	7·0	16·6
	7.4	(Haryana)	(A. & N. Islands)	8·8	(Kerala)	(Arunachal Pradesh)
30—39	12.4	10·2	15·8	13·3	11·6	19·7
	11.3	(Haryana)	(A. & N. Islands)	13·9	(Haryana)	(Arunachal Pradesh)
40—49	9.3	7·9	10·7	9·4	7·1	10·4
	8.1	(Assam)	(Tamil Nadu)	9·3	(Nagaland)	(West Bengal)
50—59	6.2	3·7	7·3	5·5	2·6	6·6
	5.1	(A. & N. Islands)	(Tamil Nadu)	5·1	(Nagaland)	(Pondicherry)
60+	6.2	2.9	3·0	5·0	1·2	6·4
	4.9	(A. & N. Islands)	(Punjab)	4·2	(Arunachal Pradesh)	(Pondichery) (Manipur)

The rural and urban areas of Delhi are between the extremes in all the age-groups. They, however, have visible differentials between themselves. The base of rural is heavier than that of urban with percentages of population at 44.9 and 37.9 respectively in age-group 0—14. In the other age-groups the differentials are not wide and as such worthy to note.

It may also be of interest to study the differentials among the constituent units of Delhi U.T. The following table details them:—

TABLE NO. 5.10
Percentage distribution of population by age-groups 1971

Strata	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	All age groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi U. T.	38·6	10·3	10·2	8·7	13·6	9·2	5·1	4·3	100·0
Delhi Rural	44·9	9·9	8·4	7·4	11·3	8·1	5·1	4·9	100·0
Delhi Urban Agglomeration	37·9	10·4	10·4	8·8	13·9	9·3	5·1	4·2	100·0
N.D.M.C.	33·2	11·3	10·8	8·6	14·5	12·7	5·9	3·0	100·0
Delhi Cantt.	33·5	9·0	14·5	13·9	15·5	8·2	3·2	2·1	100·0
D. M. C (U)	38·4	10·3	10·3	8·8	13·8	9·0	5·0	4·4	100·0

(Besides there are negligible number of persons who did not state their ages).

Amongst the three towns N.D.M.C. has the lowest proportion in age-group 0—14. Delhi Cantt. has a distinctively higher proportion in age-group 20—39 and lower in higher age-groups.

In the end an idea may also be given about the dependency ratio in Delhi. The following table summarises the same:—

TABLE NO. 5.11
Dependency Ratio

Strata	Population age-group 15—59 ('000)	Population age-group 0—14 60+ ('000)	Dependency Ratio Col. 3/ Col. 2x 1000 ('000)
1	2	3	4
Delhi U.T.	2,320	1,745	752
Delhi Rural	210	209	995
Delhi Urban	2,110	1,537	728

The dependency ratio in the urban areas is very low as compared to that in the rural areas. Delhi being predominantly urban the ratio in Delhi as a whole is closer to that in the urban areas. The ratio of 728 in Delhi (U) is on the higher side, than the developed countries. Increasing urbanisation, growing education, and lowering birth rate should make it comparable with the ratios in developed countries in times to come.

CHAPTER VI

LITERACY

One of the most important indicators of social progress is literacy. Census is the only agency which throws considerable light on this aspect every ten years. Information on literacy is being asked at all the successive censuses in the country. The definition has basically been ability both to read and write in any languages; the test being of a simple letter. In all censuses, some ancillary information was also tagged on. "In 1872 the information about 'Youths upto age 20 attending school, college or under private tuition' was recorded. In the 1881 census, the information was collected whether the individuals were under instruction or not; if not, whether they were able to read and write. In 1891 census, besides the information regarding the language in which the person was literate, the foreign language known (if any) was also recorded. From 1901 to 1941 censuses, there was an additional question whether the literate knew English or not. Information on the standard of education was collected for the first time in 1941 census and after that it was asked in all subsequent censuses".

At the 1971 census, the following instructions applied to the questions on literacy and educational level:—

"Question 12: Literacy (L or O)

Definition of Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate.

It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For a person who is literate i.e. who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be LITERATE IN SOME OTHER LANGUAGE WITH WHICH the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

For a person who is illiterate i.e. who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language, write '0' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13: Educational Level

This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and '0' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary' as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. It you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other 1st year B.Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A (Maths) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

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*Indian Census in Perspective—Census of India, 1971—Census Centenary Monograph No. 1, Office of the Registrar General, India.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as B.Sc. (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture) etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

Delhi ranks at number 3 amongst all the States and Union Territories in the level of general literacy, i.e. percentage of literates in total population including 0—4 age-group. The following table 6.1 giving the general literacy rates amongst different States and Union Territories has been included to give a comparative idea.

TABLE NO. 6.1

Literacy rates (incl. 0—4 age-group of India and States, 1971)

Ranking in General Literacy	India/State/Union Territory/Other Areas	Percentage of Literacy among			Remarks
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA . . .	29·45	39·45	18·69	
22	Andhra Pradesh .	24·57	33·18	15·75	
18	Assam* . . .	28·72	37·19	19·27	
25	Bihar . . .	19·94	30·64	8·72	
10	Gujarat . . .	35·79	46·11	24·75	
20	Haryana . . .	26·89	37·29	14·89	
14	Himachal Pradesh .	31·96	43·19	20·23	
27	Jammu & Kashmir .	18·58	26·75	9·28	
2	Kerala . . .	60·42	66·62	54·31	
23	Madhya Pradesh .	22·14	32·70	10·92	
9	Maharashtra . .	39·18	51·04	26·43	
13	Manipur . . .	32·91	46·04	19·53	
17	Meghalaya . .	29·49	34·12	24·56	
15	Mysore . . .	31·52	41·62	20·97	
19	Nagaland . . .	27·40	35·02	18·65	
21	Orissa . . .	26·18	38·29	13·92	
11	Punjab . . .	33·67	40·38	25·90	
26	Rajasthan . .	19·07	28·74	8·46	
28	Sikkim . . .	17·74	25·37	8·90	
8	Tamil Nadu . .	39·46	51·78	26·86	
16	Tripura . . .	30·98	40·20	21·19	
24	Uttar Pradesh . .	21·77	31·50	10·55	
12	West Bengal . .	33·20	42·81	22·42	
7	A. & N. Islands .	43·59	51·64	31·11	
30	Arunachal Pradesh .	11·29	17·82	3·71	
1	Chandigarh . .	61·56	66·97	54·35	
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14·97	22·15	7·84	
3	Delhi . . .	56·61	63·71	47·75	
5	Goa, Daman & Diu .	44·75	54·31	35·09	
6	L.M. & A. Islands .	43·66	56·48	30·56	
4	Pondicherry . .	46·02	57·29	34·62	

*Includes Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 Census.

SOURCE:—Pocket Book of Population Statistics, Office of the Register General & Census Commissioner, India.

Chandigarh U.T is on top while Arunachal Pradesh is at the bottom. Their respecttive figures are 61.56% and 11.29% respectively in respect of males and females combined. Male literacy is everywhere higher than female literacy, the male literacy ranging from 17.82% (Arunachal Pradesh) to 66.97% (Chandigarh) and the felmale literacy ranging from 3.71% (Arunachal Pradesh) to 54.35% (Chandigarh). In India, Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh of extreme North-east, Andhra Pradesh of South, J&K of extreme North-west, and the most of Central India comprising Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P. and Haryana, are low in literacy, i.e. below all India level of 29.45% of gross literacy. It needs to be mentioned here that in 1961 Delhi U.T. was right on top and Kerala was second. Chandigarh had not come into being as a Union Territory. During the decade though Delhi progressed from a level of 52.7% to 56.6% Kerala has out beat Delhi with an increase from 46.8% to 64.4%. The ranking of the first three remains undisturbed in the case of the both male and female literacy.

Delhi is a single district. The effective literacy rates and general literacy rates of persons, males and females are given in the table below:—

TABLE NO. 6.2

Literacy in Delhi 1971

		Percentage Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
		1	2	3
(*i*) General Literacy Rates (incl. 0—4 age-group).	T	56·61	63·71	47·75
	R	36·23	49·00	20·75
	U	58·95	65·37	50·90
(*ii*) Effective Literacy Rates (excl. 0—4 age-group).	T	65·08	72·55	55·56
	R	43·29	58·03	25·06
	U	67·48	74·12	58·98

It is clear that the rural areas are still lagging much behind in literacy, with a large gap in female literacy. In the urban areas effective literacy to the tune of 74% amongst males is quite satisfactory. It is note-worthy that in the rural areas the gap between male and female literacy is much wider than it is in the urban areas. It may be mentioned here that the Delhi rural also comes under the charge of Delhi Municipal Corporation for the provision of civic amenities and there is adequate provision of atleast primary schools which are mostly co-educational, in the rural areas. Obviously, there has been comparatively less public enthusiasm towards female education in the rural areas which needs to be aroused to augment the literacy level.

The following table presents the literacy rates by sex and age-groups in the whole Delhi U.T.

TABLE NO. 6.3

Literacy Rates by Age-groups, Delhi 1971

Age-group	Percentage literates in each age-group		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
5—9	50·91	51·89	49·80
10—14	82·47	86·96	77·27
15—19	80·62	85·11	74·95
20—24	72·57	81·19	61·63
25—34	65·75	75·96	52·43
35+	54·10	65·53	37·85
A.N.S.	17·10	13·71	20·30
All Ages (5+)	65·08	72·55	55·56

The following trends are clearly visible from the above table:—

(1) The input in age-group 5—9 is around 50% in both males and females suggesting that enthusiasm towards females education is presently not lagging behind much. The difference between male and female literacy is of about 2 points only.

(2) Hundred per cent enrolment in primary classes has not been achieved to a good degree, acquiring of literacy as per its definition is not attained in age-group 5—9 due to late start of education, drop-outs etc.

(3) The gap between male and female literacy keeps on widening as the age-groups move up. This leads one to surmise that emphasis on female education is gradually building up over the previous decades.

(4) Both males and females have the highest literacy rates in age-group 10—14 whereafter they slowly go down. This reflects the emerging high emphasis on education in this Union Territory.

(5) Lastly, the very low literacy rates against 'Age not stated' show that one of the chief causes of no return of age by informants, can be illiteracy.

Now going further down to rural and urban differentials, the following position emerges:—

TABLE NO. 6.4

Literacy Rates by Age-groups in rural and urban parts of Delhi 1971

Age-group	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5—9	33·95	39·42	27·31	53·16	53·61	52·65
10—14	69·24	85·14	50·20	84·15	87·20	80·64
15—19	64·94	83·18	41·43	82·34	85·32	78·57
20—24	50·93	75·22	23·25	74·59	81·72	65·44
25—34	41·56	64·45	14·34	68·07	77·02	56·28
35+	23·33	34·66	8·38	57·38	68·71	41·14
A.N.S.	7·58	14·29	5·77	17·84	13·69	22·09

There are clear signs that the new generation is coming up with increasing enthusiasm towards education. Male literacy in age-group 10—14 ranging from 85.14% in rural to 87.20% in urban and in age-group 15—19 from 83.18% in rural to 85.32% in the urban are good indicators. Female literacy in the urban areas is close to male literacy in age-group 5—9 which means near equalisation. In the rural areas too, it seems to be making up.

To give a perspective on growth of literacy in Delhi over the decades, Table 6.5 below presents Growth rate of literacy from 1951 to 1971 :—

TABLE NO. 6.5

Growth Rate of Literacy 1951, 1961 *and* 1971 *in Delhi*

Sex	Literacy Rate			Growth Rate of Literacy *i.e.*, percentage increase of Literates		
	1951	1961	1971	1951—61	1961—71	1951—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons	38·36	52·75	56·61	109·59	64·13	244·00
Males	42·99	60·75	63·71	113·34	58·96	239·94
Females	32·34	42·55	47·75	103·10	73·54	252·45

Literacy in Delhi got the highest boost during 1951—61 both for males and females. Its growth rate has surprisingly gone down to 64.13% during 1961—71 with the silver lining that the growth rate of female education has been more than of males, the growth rates being 58.96%(males) and 73.54%(females). During the two decades after Independence an overall growth of 244% has been registered with 252.45% in female and 239.12% in male literates.

It may also be of interest to see the growth in literacy durig the last decade by age-groups. Table below presents the same.

TABLE NO. 6.6

Literacy Rates and Growth Rate of Literates 1961—71 *by age-groups*

Age-group	Literacy Rates								Growth rate of Literates 1961—71			
	Rural				Urban							
	1961		1971		1961		1971		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5—9	39·3	15·8	39·4	27·3	62·2	55·4	53·6	52·6	34·7	133·3	23·7	35·4
10—14	77·9	25·0	85·1	50·2	88·2	79·4	87·2	80·6	66·2	193·8	65·5	73·8
15—19	70·4	17·0	83·2	41·4	80·2	71·1	85·3	78·6	90·1	275·1	84·7	96·5
20—24	56·1	11·1	75·2	23·3	76·0	58·4	81·7	65·4	101·1	187·1	63·6	73·7
25—34	38·9	5·8	64·5	14·3	73·9	52·9	77·0	56·3	133·5	227·8	45·6	57·4
35+	26·2	2·3	34·7	8·4	68·5	37·8	68·7	41·1	80·5	409·7	36·4	92·5

Evidently, the female literacy rates in 1961 were appreciably lower than male literacy rates, but they have come up substantially in 1971 though equalisation with males is yet to be achieved. The growth rates of female literates during the decade have been significantly high, exceeding 130% in all the age-groups reaching the figure of 409.7% in age-group 35+, in the rural areas. In the case of urban areas also growth of female literates has been higher than that of males. If 1951—61 can be called a break through in over all literacy, 1961—71 can be called a major break through in female literacy. Obviously the trend is quite encouraging. The pace of female literacy growth has to be kept up in the rural areas and literacy rate of both the sexes increased in the age-groups 5—9 and 10—14 instead of being allowed to fall.

The Delhi Urban area consists of three cities/towns, the Delhi Municipal Corporation (U), the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Cantt. These three are known to be quite different in their characteristics. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) comprises the Old Delhi and the new out-growths and the rural areas which were urbanised during the decade. It is also a huge complex with 32.87 lakhs of population distributed over the most sophisticated parts as also the most densely populated areas of Delhi. The N.D.M.C. is comprised mostly of government localities and the Delhi Cantt. of military areas of course with sociable civilian population around. The following table gives the literacy rates in these three urban units as per the 1961 and 1971 censuses as also growth rate of literates in them during the decade.

TABLE NO. 6.7

Literacy in the three Cities/Towns of Delhi U.T. 1961 *and* 1971

City/Town	General Literacy Rate						Growth Rate of Literates 1961—1971		
	1961			1971					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*i*) N. D. M. C.	62·9	68·0	55·9	67·0	71·9	60·5	22·8	20·3	27·1
(*ii*) Delhi Cantt.	57·0	66·6	40·2	59·2	68·7	43·7	64·9	59·5	80·7
(*iii*) D. M. C. (U)	54·4	62·8	46·0	58·2	64·7	50·2	67·6	62·6	76·2

Literacy of both males and females is the highest in the N.D.M.C Next comes Delhi Cantt in male literacy and D.M.C.(U) in case of female literacy. It is noteworthy that all the three have shown an increase in literacy rates during the decade with comparatively higher increase in female literacy rates. The D.M.C.(U) has however, registered the highest overall growth rate of literates 67.6% as also of male literates (62.6%) while Delhi Cantt. has registered the highest growth rate of female literates (80.7%) during the decade. The N.D.M.C which is on the top, has, however registered lowest growth rates of literates during the decade.

In the end we may also look into the educationel levels attained by males and females in the two strata of population i.e rural and urban areas of Delhi.

TABLE NO. 6.8

Distribution of literates by educational level, 1971

Education level	Percentage to total literates in					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Literate without educational level	24·0	29·1	34·9	47·9	23·1	28·2
2. Primary and Junior Basic	20 4	24·5	25·2	31·6	20·C	24·2
3. Middle	18·6	17·8	18·2	10·9	18·6	18·1
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	26·6	20·9	19·6	8·7	27·2	21·5
5. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to Degree	0·1	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·5
6. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to Degree	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·2
7. Graduates and above	9·9	7·0	1·9	0·6	10·5	7·3
Total Literates	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Thus higher education is still way down in the rural areas of Delhi as compared to the urban areas. There is an excess of females in the two lowest educational levels, in terms of proportions in both the rural and urban areas with a higher accent in the former as their input to higher education seems to be less as compared to the males.

It would be of added interest to see the distribution of Graduates, Post-graduates and technical degree or diploma (equal to degree or Post graduate degree) holders in Delhi urban to have an idea about the highly qualified manpower available. Table below presents the comparative figures of 1961 and 1971 to show the progress in this respect.

TABLE NO. 6.9

Highly Qualified Manpower in Delhi (Urban) 1961 & 1971

Educational level Degree and above	1961			1971			Growth Rate 1961—1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Degree holders and above	90,918 (100·0)	73,578 (100·0)	17,340 (100·0)	199,848 (100·0)	139,921 (100·0)	59,927 (100·0)	+119·8	+90·2	+245·6
(i) With University Degree or Post graduate degree other than Technical degree	79,091 (87·0)	65,399 (88·9)	13,692 (79·0)	170,471 (85·3)	122,121 (87·3)	48,350 (80·7)	+115·5	+86·7	+253·1
(ii) Technical Degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree in	11,827 (13·0)	8,179 (11·1)	3,648 (21·0)	29,377 (14·7)	17,800 (12·7)	11,577 (19·3)	+148·4	+117·6	+217·4
(*a*) Engineering and Technology	3,205 (3·5)	3,182 (4·3)	23 (0·1)	9,318 (4·7)	9,102 (6·5)	216 (0·3)	+190·7	+186·0	+839·1
(*b*) Medicine	2,826 (3·1)	2,110 (2·9)	716 (4·1)	6,036 (3·0)	4,115 (2·9)	1,921 (3·2)	+113·6	+95·0	+168·3
(*c*) Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	326 (0·4)	320 (0·4)	6 (N)	231 (0·1)	221 (0·2)	10 (N)	—29·1	—30·9	+66·7
(*d*) Teaching	5,352 (5·9)	2,459 (3·3)	2,893 (16·7)	13,662 (6·8)	4,266 (3·0)	9,396 (15·7)	+155·3	+73·5	+224·8
(*e*) Others	118 (0·1)	108 (0·2)	10 (0·1)	130 (0·1)	96 (0·1)	34 (0·1)	+10·2	—11·1	+240·0

'N'=Negligible.

There has been a proportional rise in the technical degree holders during the decade (from 13.0% to 14.7%) as also they have more than doubled with a decadal growth rate of 148.4% (117.6% males and 217.4% females). Their growth rate is higher than that of ordinary degree holders. The females have registered much higher growth rates—about three times in case of ordinary degrees and about twice in case of technical degrees. A meteoric growth rate of 839.1% in engineering and technology degrees is note-worthy in case of females followed by 240.0% in case of other technical degrees, and 224.8% in respect of degrees in teaching. The males have registered the highest growth rate in engineering and technology (186.0%) followed by medicine (95.0%) and teaching (73.5%). The minus figures of males with degrees in agriculture, veterinary and dairying and other degrees look suspect. These can be due to reporting errors either at the 1961 or the 1971 Census. The general term technology could suspiciously have included the degree holders in agriculture, veterinary and dairying due to incorrect understanding on the part of enumerators. This may also be due to out migration of persons as some Agricultural Universities/Institutions came into being in Haryana/Punjab and U.P. etc. On the whole the progress as visible from the above table appears quite heartening.

CHAPTER VII

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATIONS

For the first time in 1931, the Census Commissioner of India prepared a systematic list of 'depressed classes' on the basis of the census returns. The yardstick adopted was 'Those castes which by reasons of their traditional position in Hindu society are denied access to temples, for instance, or have to use separate wells or are not allowed to sit inside a school/house but have to remain outside or suffer similar social disabilities'. On the basis of the details as compiled, the Government of India Act, 1935 came into being, placing these depressed classes in a schedule and they were for the first time called the 'Scheduled Castes'.

The list of scheduled castes as prepared in 1950 was, in fact, a revision of the list of scheduled castes as drawn up in 1935. The criteria adopted were their levels of social, economic and educational backwardness. Though the Constitution of India has not expressly prescribed any principles or policy for drawing up lists of scheduled castes/tribes, there are indications 'Therein that extreme social, educational and economic backwardness would qualify a caste or a tribe to be included in these lists'. In accordance with Articles 341 & 342 the President is empowered to specify scheduled castes/tribes for each State/Union Territory. No scheduled tribes have been notified for Delhi Union Territory under article 342 of the Constitution. However, under Article 341 the following 36 scheduled castes are notified for Delhi in the Presidential order, i.e., scheduled castes/tribes lists, Modification Order, 1956 and subsequent Corrigenda and Notification issued thereafter.

1. Adi-dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar, Chanwar, Chamar Jatya or Jatay Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar.
11. Chohra (Sweeper).
12. Chuhra (Balmiki).
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
14. Dhobi.
15. Dom.
16. Gharrami.
17. Julaha (Weaver).
18. Kabirpanthi.
19. Kachhandha.
20. Kanjar or Giarah.
21. Khatik.
22. Koli.
23. Lalbegi.
24. Madari.
25. Mallah.
26. Mazhabi.
27. Meghwal.
28. Naribut.
29. Nat (Rana).
30. Pasi.
31. Perna.
32. Sansi or Bhedkut.
33. Sapera.
34. Sikligar.
35. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
36. Sirkiband.

Detailed tabulation of various characteristics for Scheduled Castes was attempted from 1961 census so that attention is squarely aimed at uplifting their condition, improving their educational and economic position and removing the traditional social banning hampering their progress. Census is the only agency which can throw up required information about the progress made by them as also their demographic details from decade to decade on a total count basis.

No person can constitutionally be regarded as a member of scheduled caste unless he belongs to a listed caste notified in in the Presidential Order for his place of residence. This, no doubt leads to anomalous situation. Members of the same caste from the ethnological and social point of view are deprived of the special privileges if they come to reside in different states or different parts of the same state where the caste in question is not listed in the Presidential order. This anomaly has its origin in the lists prepared under the Government of India Act, 1935. The territoria' restrictions were then probably introduced either because the social disabilities attached to certain castes and tribes were appreciably more distinctive in particular localities or because they were found concentrated in appreciable numbers only in the specified localities However, of late there has been considerable criticism

of such area restrictions on the ground that they operate as a clog on social mobility and are not consistent with the policy of social integration.

Furthermore, the enumeration of scheduled castes is termed as quite complex because in some cases the same caste is known by several synonyms and further they have a number of sub-castes. These synonyms or sub-castes have also been found to be quite instable by the socialogists.

It is also worthy to note that the figures of scheduled castes as thrown up by the Censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 cannot be said to be strictly comparable. The 1951 Census was conducted strictly on the basis of lists notified by the President. Subsequently some enquiries disclosed that the figures thrown up by the 1951 Census were on the lower side in some cases because members calling themselves by the generic names of some scheduled castes had not been enumerated under the main scheduled caste. Prior to the 1961 Census, lists of synonyms and generic names were drawn up in consultation with the State Governments. These lists were provided to the enumerators of the 1961 Census. This procedure had, however, to be given up for the 1971 Census, as in the meantime the Supreme Court in case No. C.A. 401 of 1964 between B. Basavelingappa *versus* D. Munichinnappa and others decided that "it is not open to make any modification in the Order by producing evidence to show (for example) that though Caste A alone is mentioned in the Order, Caste B is also part of Caste A and therefore, must be deemed to be included in caste A".

For recording the scheduled caste against Question 11 of the Individual Slip, a copy of notified list of castes was provided to each enumerator and following instructions were imparted to them.

"You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijans' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to acertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindus or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribe may belong to any religion".

As per the 1971 census the scheduled caste population of Delhi constituted 15.64% of total population as against 14.60% at the all India level. Table 7.1 below gives their population in India and Delhi at the 1961 and 1971 censuses.

TABLE No. 7.1

Population of Scheduled Castes in India and Delhi Union Territory, 1961 *and* 1971

		Total S.C. Population	Percentage to total Population	Growth Rate (percentage) (1961—71)
1		2	3	4
India	1961	64,417,336	14·68	..
	1971	80,005,398	14·60	24·20
Delhi	1961	341,555	12·84	..
	1971	635,698	15·64	86·12

It is clear that Delhi had an inordinate increase in the population of scheduled castes during the last decade. At the all India level despite a growth rate of 24.20% in the population of scheduled caste their percentage has gone down slightly, the over-all growth rate of population 24.80% being higher than that of scheduled caste population. In Delhi, however, the high increase is due to a growth rate of 86.12% amongst scheduled castes as against a growth rate of 52.93% in total population.

The dispersal of scheduled castes in the different strata of Delhi Union Territory can be seen from the following table.

Obviously there is greater proportion of scheduled castes in the rural areas as compared to the Urban. In the three towns of Delhi Union Territory the proportion of scheduled caste is around 15%. In the two tehsils which are exclusively rural, their percentage varies from 23% (Delhi Tehsil) to 27.6% (Mehrauli Tehsil).

TABLE NO. 7.2

Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population, 1971

Strata	Total Rural Urban	Total General Population	Total S.C. Population	Percentage of S. C. Population
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi U.T.	Total	4,065,698	635,698	15·64
	Rural	418,675	104,999	25·08
	Urban	3,647,028	530,699	14·55
New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	301,801	46,494	15·41
Delhi Cantt	Urban	57,339	8,931	15·58
Delhi Municipal Corporation (U) .	Urban	3,287,883	475,274	14·46
Delhi Tehsil	Rural	228,071	52,466	23·00
Mehrauli Tehsil	Rural	190,604	52,533	27·56

Coming to the individual scheduled castes the Table No. 7.3 gives their distribution in the different strata of Delhi.

The Chamars have the largest population around 1/3rd followed by Chuhra (balmiki) around 1/6th of all scheduled castes. These are followed by Balais, Kolis and Khatiks with proportions over 5% in each of them. Next come Dhobis, Julahas, Bhangis and Dhanaks in descending order. The other 28 scheduled castes have population varying from 36 (lalbegi) to 4,746 (Pasi). All the 36 scheduled castes are present in the urban areas, while only 31 of these are present in the rural areas. Those conspicuous by their absence in rural areas are Bazigar, Naribut, Perna, Sansi (or Bhedkut) and Singiwala (or Kalbelia). It is noteworthy that there is a substantial figure 56,115 of unclassified scheduled castes. During the scrutiny of Individual Slips it was observed that in many cases the caste had not been spelt out or only Harijan or Achhut had been written by the Enumerators inspite of such clear instructions as mentioned earlier. It was not possible to scrutinise these cases in the field. Such cases were treated as unclassified. As would also be observed they occur in all the strata of Delhi.

It would be of essence here to observe any signs of progress made by the scheduled caste since 1961

TABLE NO. 7.3

Distribution of Individual Scheduled Castes

Name of the Scheduled Caste	Population of the Individual Scheduled Castes in the U. T. & its Constituents					
	Delhi	Delhi Urban Agglomeration	N. D. M. C.	Delhi Cantt.	D. M. C. (U)	D. M. C. (R)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Scheduled Castes (Alphabetical Order)	635,698	530,699	46,494	8,931	475,274	104,999
1. Adi-Dharmi	2,072	2,046	436	5	1,605	26
2. Agria	1,145	577	53	19	505	568
3. Aheria	2,119	2,070	27	19	2,024	49
4. Balai	42,885	35,024	2,397	487	32,140	7,861
5. Banjara	4,344	3,498	60	7	3,431	846
6. Bawaria	3.935	3,559	633	16	2,910	376
7. Bazigar	269	269	1	..	268	..
8. Bhangi	24,720	19,495	1,781	240	17,474	5,225
9. Bhil	404	387	11	1	375	17
10. Chamar, Chanwar, Chamar Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar .	215,747	163,810	3,687	1,456	158,667	51,937
11. Chohra (Sweeper)	2,551	2,154	471	218	1,465	4,397
12. Chuhra (Balmiki)	107,680	93,234	23,274	3,723	66,237	14,446
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk	15,855	12,366	396	8	11,962	3,489
14. Dhobi	26,839	26,020	6,467	911	18,642	819
15. Dom	553	400	27	13	360	153
16. Gharrami	467	459	12	37	410	8

TABLE NO. 73—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Julaha (Weaver)	26,059	21,265	344	387	20,534	4,794
18. Kabirpanthi	2,869	2,639	541	13	2,085	230
19. Kachhandha	182	181	25	1	155	1
20. Kanjar or Giarah	2,115	2,114	31	92	1,991	1
21. Khatik	34,412	32,487	1,852	55	30,580	1,925
22. Koli	42,449	41,552	1,110	219	40,223	897
23. Lalbegi	36	35	10	13	12	1
24. Madari	40	38	..	7	31	2
25. Mallah	3,447	3,400	146	3	3,251	47
26. Mazhabi	338	334	20	14	300	4
27. Meghwal	668	576	3	8	565	92
28. Naribut	783	783	4	..	779	..
29. Nat (Rana)	694	664	11	1	652	30
30. Pasi	4,746	4,490	391	27	4,081	247
31. Perna	117	117	..	2	115	..
32. Sansi or Bhedkut	3,496	3,496	1	..	3,495	..
33. Sapera	454	159	1	..	158	295
34. Sikligar	4,536	4,409	4	8	4,397	127
35. Singiwala or Kalbelia	246	246	..	..	246	..
36. Sirkiband	311	204	..	..	204	107
Unclassified	56,115	46,133	2,267	921	42,945	9,982

on the basis of census data. The first indicator can be the levels of literacy and education. Literacy has gone up from 32.2% in 1961 to 39.2% in 1971 amongst males and from 6.8% in 1961 to 14.3% in 1971 amongst females in the whole of Delhi. The following table gives the comparative figures by the three strata viz-a-viz the general population: —

TABLE NO. 7.4

Literacy during the decade

Strata	Percentage Literates							
	Amongst Scheduled Castes				In General Population			
	1961		1971		1961		1971	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi . . . . . Total	32·2	6·8	39·2	14·3	60·8	42·5	63·7	47·7
Rural	25·0	2·4	32·4	6·2	38·5	9·4	49·0	20·8
Urban	33·9	8·0	40·5	16·0	63·5	47·0	65·4	50·9

They have obviously made good progress not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas. Further female literacy has also registered high progress to the tune of doubling itself and has been more than that of males in growth rate. Still they have to make much headway to reach the level of general population.

Here it may be pertinent to see the distribution of scheduled castes population by the different educational levels also. Table 7.5 below presents the same and it speaks for itself:—

TABLE NO. 7.5

Education amongst the Scheduled Castes, 1971

Educational Level	Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste Population					
	Delhi Total		Delhi Rural		Delhi Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Illiterate	60·8	85·7	67·6	93·8	59·5	84·0
Literate (without educational level)	16·1	8·4	13·6	3·9	16·6	9·3
Primary or Junior Basic	12·2	4·4	9·8	1·9	12·6	4·9
Middle	5·9	0·9	5·2	0·2	6·0	1·1
Matriculation & above but below graduation	4·4	0·5	3·6	0·1	4·6	0·6
Graduates & above	0·6	0·1	0·2	N	0·7	0·1

N=Negligible.

The other indicator would be to see how the scheduled castes population is distributed over different industrial categories of work and also as compared to similar distribution of general population in 1961 and 1971. Table 7.6 presents the same.

In 1961, scheduled caste male workers had prominently higher concentration in all categories of work except in Category I—Cultivators, Category VII—Trade & Commerce and Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communication as compared to the corresponding proportion of general population male workers. The proportion of scheduled caste male workers in rural areas was also more than the corresponding proportion of general population male workers. When we turn our attention to females, scheduled castes females had higher participation rate in both rural and urban areas as compared to the general females. The participation of scheduled caste females is higher in all categories of work except Category I—Cultivators, than females in general. Since general population includes scheduled castes also the higher participation of scheduled castes, both males and females, is strikingly obvious.

When we see the 1971 figures, one fact has to be kept in mind. It is the change in the concept of worker for the 1971 Census as compared to that for the 1961 Census. At the 1961 Census, the reference period for regular work was a fort-night and for seasonal work a person was deemed to be a worker if he put in at least one hour work a day during the major part of the working season. This tended to inflate workers as persons who were basically non-workers like housewives, students etc. were included as workers. For the 1971 Census, the concept of main activity was introduced and as such those who are basically non-workers, have come to be excluded from workers though they might have worked seasonally for short durations. Consequently the figures of female workers have dwindled significantly. Therefore, a comparison overtime needs to be precluded. We can therefore, compare the scheduled caste figures with those of general population for 1971 only in general and the comparative figures for male scheduled castes in 1961 with those in 1971 in a limited way.

It would be observed that the overall proportion of workers amongst scheduled caste has slightly gone down in 1971 as compared to 1961 in view of the changed definition of worker. The effect is also visible in all categories except category II, VI, VII and VIII whereunder the proportion has gone up. It is a clear indication that there has been a proportional increase of workers in these categories. This is a good sign and one can infer that there has been some marginal increase in participation in working force in 1971 as compared to 1961. In the case of females also whose figures were highly inflated in 1961 for obvious reasons, it is surprising to see a rise in proportions in Category VI—Construction only.

Comparing the figures of 1971 for scheduled castes and general population, the former have a higher participation rate in the case of females as in 1961 also but in the case of males higher participation is observable in rural areas only in categories II, III, IV, V(a), V(b) and VI.

TABLE No. 7.6

Distribution by Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers per 1000 of population in Delhi

Strata	Males											
	Population	Workers	I	II	III & IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961—SCHEDULED CASTES												
Total	1,000	518	4	14	14	21	126	52	26	26	235	482
Rural	1,000	509	17	67	33	30	166	28	7	10	151	491
Urban	1,000	520	1	2	9	19	117	57	30	30	255	480
1961—GENERAL POPULATION												
Total	1,000	523	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
Rural	1,000	478	190	26	14	19	71	15	16	13	114	522
Urban	1,000	528	3	1	3	8	114	23	107	35	234	472
1971—SCHEDULED CASTES												
Total	1,000	487	2	20	10	17	121	59	40	42	176	513
Rural	1,000	482	7	104	38	15	149	29	10	29	101	518
Urban	1,000	488	1	3	5	17	115	66	45	45	191	512
1971—GENERAL POPULATION												
Total	1,000	506	14	6	6	11	113	26	106	50	174	494
Rural	1,000	451	115	44	17	12	75	15	21	33	119	549
Urban	1,000	512	2	2	4	11	117	28	115	52	181	488

Strata	Females											
	Population	Workers	I	II	III & IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1961—SCHEDULED CASTES												
Total	1,000	128	1	11	8	7	26	8	3	1	63	872
Rural	1,000	235	5	46	22	10	97	3	2	0	50	765
Urban	1,000	100	1	1	4	6	8	9	3	1	67	900
1961—GENERAL POPULATION												
Total	1,000	65	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
Rural	1,000	220	142	14	7	7	27	4	2	N	17	780
Urban	1,000	45	1	N	1	3	3	2	2	1	32	955
1971—SCHEDULED CASTES												
Total	1,000	70	N	3	1	2	14	11	3	1	35	930
Rural	1,000	99	N	17	7	1	62	1	1	N	11	901
Urban	1,000	64	N	1	N	2	4	13	4	1	39	936
1971—GENERAL POPULATION												
Total	1,000	48	1	1	N	1	5	3	3	2	32	952
Rural	1,000	42	4	8	2	1	19	1	1	N	6	958
Urban	1,000	48	N	N	N	1	3	3	4	2	35	952

'N' = Negligible.

Categories of Workers : I—As Cultivators, II—As Agricultural Labourers, III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation Orchards and Allied Activities, IV—Mining and Quarrying, V(a)—Household Industry, V(b)—Manufacturing and Processing, Other than Household Industry, VI—Construction, VII—Trade and Commerce, VIII—Transport, Storage and Communication and IX—Other Services.

From the available data, no conclusion can be drawn regarding the real extent to which the Constitutional directions have been fulfilled though the trends indicate an improvement in their levels of literacy and participation rates in working force.

CHAPTER VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY

The basic directory of population by economic activity is workers and non-workers or in other words economically active and inactive. It has, however, not been possible to clearly define an economically productive worker. The Indian Census has thus been adopting different criterian for measuring the economy of the country on the advice of data users and economic experts. The changes in criterian adopted has no doubt marred comparability of data from census to census but each successive census has been trying to benefit by the previous definition in order to obtain a more and more realistic picture. The different definitions of workers adopted from census to census are reproduced below to give its complete historical background since the Census of 1901.

India 1971

Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (i) as workers, and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

A 'Worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

There are certain types of work which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly acertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labourer and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road coolie. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer, only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school atc. he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some econmic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

1961

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock. dairying, household industry etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed, no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons, like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully.

1951

The 1951 Census ascertained the economic status and the means of livelihood of every person. Every person was labelled either as a "Self-supporting person" or an "Earning dependent" or "non-earning dependent." Where a person was in receipt of an income, and that income was sufficient at least for his own maintenance then (he or she as the case may be) was recorded as a 'self-supporting persons'. Such income may be in cash or kind. Any one who is not a 'Self-supporting person' in this sense, was a dependent. A dependent may be either an 'earning dependent' or a 'non-earning dependent' the test was whether or not he or she secured a regular income. Where the income which he or she secured was not sufficient to support him/her, that person was an 'earning-dependent'. A person who did not secure any income either in cash or kind was a 'non-earning dependent'.

1941

Each person was classified into the following categories:

A person who had no income in cash or kind was 'wholly dependent'. A person who contributed in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely capable of supporting himself was 'Partly Dependent'. A person who was not dependent on any other person was an 'Independent Worker'.

1931

In 1931, population was divided, into three classes namely 'Earner', 'Working Dependents' and 'Non-Working Dependents'.

An 'Earner' was defined as a person with permanent and regular work for which return was obtained in cash or in kind which helped to augment the family income.

A 'Working Dependent' was classified as a person who assisted in work of the family and contributed to its support without actually earning any wage.

A 'Non-working dependent' was one who did not work or had no occupation.

1921, 1911 and 1901

One of the main features of these Censuses was the dichotomy of population into 'Actual Workers' and 'Dependents'.

The term 'Actual Worker' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house rent pension etc. The persons who were not 'Actual Workers' were 'Dependents'.

The 1872 and 1881 Censuses classified workers according to their occupations. The 1891 Census introduced the concept of 'means of subsistance' for occupation which was recorded for those with regular work as also for those without any regular work. Those without regular work could be subsisting on houserent, pension etc. For young children and women, the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent was recorded. This scheme was set out by Baines the Census Commissioner of 1891. From 1901 to 1921, information on subsidiary occupation of actual workers was also collected. At these censuses, the persons who were in receipt of income without doing any work e.g. rentiers, pensioners etc., were also treated as workers. Thus the concept of income irrespective of whether it was gainful employment was adopted. At the 1931 census, an intermediate category of economic semi-dependence was introduced calling it working dependent. Further the term 'actual worker' was replaced by earner. The population was classified as earners, working dependents and non-working dependents. The principal and subsidiary occupation in case of each worker, the occupation (as subsidiary) of each working dependent and the industry in which a person was employed were recorded. In the 1941 census, the working dependents were called partly dependents and in the 1951 census as earning dependents, the classifications being (i) 1941-Census-Independent worker, partly dependent and wholly dependents and (ii) 1951 Census-Self-Supporting person, earning dependent and non-earning dependent. The 1951 Census collected information on principal and secondary means of livelihood also. The concept of dependency, however, had a tendency to suppress some workers engaged in agriculture and traditional cottage industries etc., due to income approach. In the 1961 Census basis of work was the main criterian for treating one as a worker.

The definition included the following:—

(i) For seasonal work—if a person had some regular work of more than an hour a day

throughout the greater part of the working season.

(ii) For regular employment—if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated. A person who was working but was absent from his work during the 15 days preceding the day of enumeration due to illness or other cause was a worker. A person who had received an offer for work but had not joined was not treated as a worker. A person under training as apprentice with or without stipend or wages was regarded as a worker. Persons like beggars, pensioners etc. who received income without work were regarded as non-worker. A public or social worker or political worker engaged in public or political work was regarded as worker. An adult woman engaged in household duties but not doing any productive work to augment the family resources was considered as a non-worker. The worker was further classified (i) as cultivator (ii) as agricultural labourer (iii) at household industry and (iv) doing work other than (i), (ii) and (iii).

The 1971 Census made a departure in the definition of worker. The main activity of a person on which one spent his time basically was enquired to decide whether one was a worker or not. Secondary work was also ascertained in case of each worker. It was also enquired of non-workers who did some marginal work though were basically non-workers as student or housewife etc.

The change in the concept of worker was decided at a special meeting of the Planning Commission on 24th May, 1969 which was presided over by the late Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission. The meeting had the benefit of the presence and advice of the representatives of Ministry of Labour and employment, the Indian Statistical Institute, the Central Statistical Organisation, the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, the Demographic Training and Research Centre and other experts. The relevent proceedings are extracted below to give a full view of the discussion and decision taken:—

The concept of worker and non-worker came up for detailed consideration. The reference period proposed for the 1971 Census was one week for regular work and last working season for seasonal work. For regular work, an individual would be classified as a worker if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the previous week. For seasonal work, an individual was proposed to be classified as worker if he had put in regularly at least half normal day's work during the major part of the last working season. At the 1961 census the reference period for regular work was a fortnight and for seasonal work a person was deemed to be a worker if he put in at least one hour work a day during the major part of the working season.

It was felt that the concept of worker at the 1961 Census tended to inflate workers as persons who were basically non-workers like housewives, students etc., were included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal. The concept of half a days normal work proposed for 1971 Census for seasonal work was also considered not realistic. While reference period of one week was all right for regular work, what was essential was that every person should be basically classified according to his/her main activity, particularly those not engaged in regular work. Certain activities like cultivation, agricultural labour etc. are not carried out throughout the year. Therefore, a person enumerated should be asked to state what his main activity was and even if he was not engaged in that activity during the reference period of one week, if he had engaged himself in the main activity reported by him in the course of last one year, that shall be treated as his main activity. In the case of persons who are basically occupied as house workers, students, rent receivers, etc., they should be classified as such for their main activity. If they were also engaged in some economic activity, obviously not to the same exent as full-time workers, that activity should be ascertained under the head of secondary work. The secondary work, if any, of those who are basically classified as workers will also be ascertained.

Summarising the above, the following decision were taken:

Individual Slip

(IX) Every person will be categorised with respect to the main activity as reported by him.

(X) Persons who are basically students, house-workers and rent receivers, etc., will be classified accordingly for their main activity. Any gainful activity that these individuals may have but not on the scale of full-time workers will be shown under secondary work.

(XI) Census data may not provide data on under or un-employment as such.

Question 16 and 17 of the Individual Slip collected information regarding Main Activity and Secondary work. A fascimile of these questions is given below for ready reference:—

16. **Main Activity**

(*a*) Broad Category (I) Worker (C, AL, HHI,OW) ▽

(II) Non-worker, (H.ST,R,D, B, I, O) △

(*b*) Place of work (Name of village town)

(*c*) Name of Establishment

(*d*) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

(*e*) Description of work

(*f*) Class of worker

17. *Secondary work*

(a) Broad Category (C, AL, HHI, OW

(b) Place of work (Name of village/ town)

(c) Name of Establishment.

(d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service

(e) *Description of work*

(f) *Class of worker*

Abbreviations : (i) C—Cultivator, AL—Agricultural Labourer, HHI—Household Industry and OW—Other Workers.

(ii) H—Housewife, ST—Student, R—Retired or Rentier, D—Dependent B—Beggars etc. I—Institution (jails etc.) and O—Other Non-Workers.

The main activity entitled one to be classified as workers 16(a)(i) or non-workers 16(a)(ii). "Questions 16(b) to (f) were asked of workers engaged in household industry and other work only. Question 17(a) was asked of all persons and then question 17(b) to (f) asked of those engaged in HHI or OW. Detailed instructions and full implications of different concepts involved have been given in the Appendix".

Knowing fully well that the departure from 1961 in respect of workers would result in a decrease in their number specially in case of females as many who were basically non-workers could have been included as workers in 1961 for being engaged in some very marginal work, in the 1971 Census their marginal contribution is sought to be netted under Secondary work. A resurvey of economic questions was also conducted with the major objective "to find one adjustment factor employing which the 1961 and 1971 census Participation Rates can be made comparable over time and independent of any effect of the difference in the concepts employed in the two censuses".* In case of Delhi, the following adjustments have been arrived at which have to be added to the 1971 Census participation rates to make them comparable with the 1961 Census rates and vice-versa. Adjustment factor for specific category participation rates, Delhi.

Category	Adjustment factor					
	Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivators . .	1·92	1·28	2·69	0.15	0·14	0·15
Agricultural Labourers . .	0·35	0·23	0·50	—0·01	—0·04	0·03
Other workers .	1·39	1·72	0·98	0·27	—0·23	0·87
Total Workers .	3·66	3·23	4·17	0·41	—0·13	1·05

*Census of India 1971—Series I—India. Miscellaneous Studies Paper I of 1974 Report on Resurvey of Economic Questions—Some results "Office of the Registrar General Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi."

The adjustments are necessary due to the temporal change between the two censuses and the difference due to the change in concepts. The two can, however, not be separated but presuming that major portion of adjustment is due to change in concepts, one can see that the quantum of adjustment is more in the rural areas as compared to the urban and also more in the case of females. The tabulation of secondary work of non-workers shows that 192 males and 1,407 females in the rural areas and 425 males and 1,112 females in the urban have reported some secondary work besides being mainly non-workers. It is clear from the above facts that the 1971 concept of worker had the effect of lowering the number of economically active persons particularly the family workers as compared to the 1961 definition.

The system of categorisation of workers has remained nearly the same as at the 1961 census except that workers under Mining and Quarrying have been shown separately under category IV in 1971. In 1961 Census they were clubbed in category III with livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activity. Further, household industry comes under category V(a) in 1971 instead of IV (in 1961). Its definition, however, remains the same. The 1971 industrial categories of workers are:—

I—Cultivators.

II—Agricultural labourers.

III—Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards, and allied activity.

IV—Mining & quarrying.

V—Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.

(a) Household Industry.

(b) Other than Household Industry.

VI—Construction.

VII—Trade and Commerce.

VIII—Transport, storage and communications.

IX—Other services.

Further, the workers would also be categorised by the National Classification of Industries and the National Classification of Occupations. Question 16(d) of Individual Slip collected information regarding the Nature of industry trade, profession, or service i.e. the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and question 16(e) represents the occupation or actual work that one does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which engaged. The National classification of Industries—1970 was adopted by the Registrar General. India with some minor modifications particularly in the classification of 'Repairing' or 'Repair-service' establishment and the classification consists of:—

10-Divisions (at the first digit level) and 66 major groups (at the second digit level) and 386 minor groups (at the third digit level).

The National classification of occupations Revised Edition (1968) as published by the Directorate General

of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India was adopted for the 1971 Census upto the occupational family level. This classification has 8 occupational Divisions (one digit code numbers), 95 occupational groups (two digit code numbers) and 462 occupational families (three digit code numbers). The Economic Tables based on the aforementioned classification of industries and occupation would, however, be analysed in the next part of the General Report i.e. Part I-B of the Census Publications. The Economic Tables are:—

B-Series—Economic Table (all Tables on full count)

B-I Part a—Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age groups.

B-I Part B—Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups.

B-II—Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity by sex and age-groups.

B-III Part A—Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part B—Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-IV Part A—Industrial classification of persons at work other than at cultivation, as main activity by sex and division, major groups and minor groups.

B-IV Part B—Industrial classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers.

B-IV Part C—Classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, Profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex.

B-IV Part D—Industrial classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity.

B-V Part A—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation.

B-V Part B—Occupational classification by sex and class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity.

B-VI Part A (i)—Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and broad age-groups in urban areas only.

B-VI Part A (ii)—Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level in urban areas only.

B-VI Part B (i)—Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation, by sex and broad age-groups in urban areas only.

B-VI Part B (ii)—Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level in rural areas only.

B-VII—Secondary work i.e. persons having main activity (i) as cultivator (ii) as agricultural *laboures (iii)* at household industry (iv) at non-household industry and (v) non-workers by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry (ii) as cultivators (iii) as agricultural labourers or (iv) non-household industry, trade, business or services.

B-VIII—Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.

B-IX Part A—Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.

B-IX Part B—Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in rural areas only.

The present chapter in this volume covers a discussion on the broad industrial categorisation of main-activity of the population including non-workers.

Work participation Rates

At the outset one will be interested in having an over all view of participation rates over different censuses. Needless to stress that due to changes in the definition of workers as also their classifications, the comparison cannot be exact. However, on the basis of available data the following table attempts to give them with all the limitations inherent:—

TABLE NO. 8.1

Work Participation Rates 1921—71

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total workers 1971	percentage of workers to total population				
			1971	1961	1951	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi U. T.	Persons	1,228,397	30·21	32·14	36·22	41·18	40·34
	Males	1,142,434	50·61	52·26	58·31	61·32	62·56
	Females	85,963	4·75	6·51	7·44	13·29	10·04

The work participation rates of 1971 are lower than that of 1961 in case of both males and females, the short-falls being 1.65 in case of males and 1.76 in the case of females. It will be surprising to observe that the participation rates were quite high in 1921 comparatively higher still in 1931 and drastically came down in 1951, and gradually in 1961 and 1971. The decrease between 1961 and 1971 is mainly due to the change in the definition of worker. But it may also be due to increasing urbanisation in Delhi and such other temporal changes. If we add the adjustment factor to the 1971 participation rates on the basis of the Resurvey of Economic Questions with a view to making them more comparable the position is as follows:—

The urban rates become quite comparable as also of total. But the female participation rates in the rural still are quite divergent. The reasons for this change can be either too liberal application of the 1961 concept of workers during that census or some drastic change in their participation rates has come about:

TABLE NO. 8.2

Work Participation Rates

	1961			1971 adjusted		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons . .	32·14	35·97	31·65	30·94	30·28	31·02
Males . . .	52·26	47·83	52·80	50·82	48·38	51·09
Females . .	6·51	21·98	4·46	6·13	8·34	5·87

SOURCE:—Table 5, page 18 "Census of India 1971" Series I—India, Misc. Studies Paper I of 1974 Report on Resurvey on Economic Questions. Some results "Office of the Registrar General, India."

Going further down to broad industrial categories the position can be seen in the following table 8.3:—

TABLE NO. 8.3

Distribution of Workers by broad Industrial Categories in Delhi

Strata	Persons	No. of Workers	INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES I		II		III		IV		V(a)	
			No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi (Total) . .	P	1,228,397	32,196	2·62	15,269	1·24	10,327	0·84	3,064	0·25	27,930	2·28
	M	1,142,434	31,447	2·75	13,512	1·18	10,076	0·88	2,682	0·24	26,225	2·30
	F	85,963	749	0·87	1,757	2·04	251	0·29	382	0·45	1,705	1·98
Delhi (Rural) . .	P	111,460	27,020	24·24	11,666	10·47	1,338	1·20	2,962	2·66	2,823	2·53
	M	103,576	26,363	24·45	10,226	9·87	1,296	1·25	2,588	2·50	2,703	2·61
	F	7,884	657	8·33	1,440	18·27	42	0·53	374	4·75	120	1·52
Delhi (Urban) . .	P	1,116,937	5,176	0·46	3,603	0·32	8,989	0·81	102	0·01	25,107	2·25
	M	1,038,858	5,084	0·49	3,286	0·32	8,780	0·85	94	0·01	23,522	2·26
	F	78,079	92	0·12	317	0·40	209	0·27	8	0·01	1,585	2·03

Strata	Persons	INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi (Total) . .	P	263,655	21·46	65,138	5·30	244,597	19·91	114,976	9·36	461,245	36·74
	M	254,458	22·27	59,416	5·20	238,514	20·88	112,402	9·84	393,702	34·46
	F	9,197	10·70	5,722	6·66	6,083	7·08	2,574	2·99	57,543	66·94
Delhi (Rural) . .	P	20,922	18·77	3,621	3·25	4,878	4·38	7,652	6·86	28,578	25·64
	M	17,254	16·66	3,385	3·27	4,763	4·60	7,621	7·36	27,377	26·43
	F	3,668	46·53	236	2·99	115	1·46	31	0·39	1,201	15·23
Delhi (Urban) . .	P	242,733	21·73	61,517	5·51	239,719	21·46	107,324	9·61	422,667	37·84
	M	237,204	22·83	56,031	5·39	233,751	22·50	104,781	10·09	366,325	35·26
	F	5,529	7·08	5,486	7·03	5,968	7·64	2,543	3·26	56,342	72·16

In Delhi as a whole category IX other services predominates with 34.46% of all male and 66.94% of all female workers. Next comes category V(b) manufacturing, processing etc. at other than household industry with 22.27% of male workers and 10.70% of female workers. This is closely, followed by category VII-trade and commerce with corresponding percentages of 20.88 and 7.08.

In Delhi rural, male workers predominate in category IX other services (26.43%) closely followed by category I—cultivators (25.45%). The two categories I & II form 35.32% and category V(b) manufacturing etc. other than household industry also has a sizeable percentage (16.66%) of male workers. On the other hand, female workers have a preponderance in category V(b) with a percentage of 46.53% followed by category II—agricultural labourers (18.27%) and category IX-other services (15.23%).

In the urban areas of Delhi, category, IX-other services has the preponderance of both male and female workers (35.26%) and (72.16%) respectively. In case of male workers, the other categories in order of importance are category V(b) (22.83%), and category VII-trade and commerce (22.50%), the female workers have nearly equal proportion (7.64%) in category VII-trade & commerce, (7.08%) in category V(b) manufacturing etc. in other than household industry and (7.03%) in category VI-construction.

Let us new see whether there have been some shift during the previous decades. The following table shows it since 1921:—

TABLE NO. 8.4

Distribution of workers by broad Industrial categories 1921, 1931, 1951, 1961 & 1971 *in Delhi Union Territory*

Sex	Census	Percentage Distribution of workers in Industrial category								
		I	II	III & IV	V(*a*)	V(*b*)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Males	1971	2·7	1·2	1·1	2·3	22·3	5·2	20·9	9·8	34·5
	1961	4·4	0·7	0·9	1·7	21·0	4·2	18·6	6·2	42·3
	1951	6·5	1·4	0·3	..	17·5	7·6	21·4	6·2	39·1
	1931	14·6	3·5	3·1	..	21·4	5·6	16·2	8·0	27·6
	1921	19·0	2·4	1·8	..	21·3	6·4	19·4	6·4	23·3
Females	1971	0·9	2·0	0·7	2·0	10·7	6·7	7·1	3·0	66·9
	1961	27·4	2·9	2·3	4·6	9·2	3·6	2·8	1·2	46·0
	1951	16·3	11·0	0·2	..	15·5	11·0	3·1	0·8	42·1
	1931	42·0	10·3	1·0	..	12·2	3·6	4·2	0·6	26·1
	1921	13·2	4·0	1·6	..	28·4	8·3	6·1	0·9	37·5

Broadly speaking it is clear that there have been shifts from agriculture to other sevices, transport and communications and trade and commerce over the decades. In this process the gradual urbanisation can be largely instrumental. The above figures, despite their limitations as already mentioned before, do show the diversification of opportunities and new fields for work.

Going deeper, the work participation rates by age-groups may have some thing more to tell. The following tables 8.5, 8.5(a) and 8.5(b) present the pattern of distribution of workers in different age-groups in the total, rural and urban population by sex.

TABLE NO. 8.5

Work Participation Rates by Age Groups, Delhi Total

Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers			%age of Workers to Total Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages . .	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183	1,228,397	1,142,434	85,963	30·21	50·61	4·75
0—14 . .	1,570,880	829,817	741,063	17,120	14,950	2,170	1·09	1·80	0·29
15—19 . .	419,455	234,308	185,147	78,657	73,459	5,198	18·75	31·35	2·81
20—24 . .	413,523	231,397	182,126	190,758	174,182	16,576	46·13	75·27	9·10
25—29 . .	353,015	199,023	153,992	205,972	188,815	17,157	58·35	94·87	11·14
30—39 . .	552,531	314,505	238,026	331,302	307,256	24,046	59·96	97·70	10·10
40—49 . .	374,392	225,081	149,311	231,667	218,906	12,761	61·88	97·26	8·55
50—59 . .	206,646	126,223	80,423	120,232	114,637	5,595	58·18	90·82	6·96
60+ . .	174,338	96,716	77,622	52,607	50,155	2,452	30·18	51·86	3·16
A. N. S. . .	918	445	473	82	74	8	8·93	16·63	1·69

TABLE NO. 8.5(a)

Work Participation Rate by Age-group, Delhi Rural

Age-Group	Total Population			Total Workers			%age of workers to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages . .	418,675	229,424	189,251	111,460	103,576	7,884	26·62	45·15	4·17
0—14 . .	187,996	101,181	86,815	2,374	1,670	704	1·26	1·65	0·81
15—19 . .	41,325	23,269	18,056	8,206	7,268	938	19·86	31·23	5·19
20—24 . .	35,236	18,764	16,472	16,183	15,026	1,157	45·93	80·08	7·02
25—29 . .	30,965	16,968	13,997	17,441	16,308	1,133	56·32	96·11	8·09
30—39 . .	47,374	25,805	21,569	27,208	25,339	1,869	57·43	98·19	8·67
40—49 . .	33,786	18,911	14,875	19,734	18,515	1,219	58·41	97·91	8·19
50—59 . .	21,328	12,316	9,012	12,121	11,549	572	56·83	93·77	6·35
60+ . .	20,599	12,196	8,403	8,181	7,891	290	39·72	64·70	3·45
A N. S. . .	66	14	52	12	10	2	18·18	71·43	3·85

TABLE NO. 8.5(b)

Work Participation Rates by Age Groups, Delhi Urban

Age-Group	Total Population			Total Workers			%age of workers to total Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages . .	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932	1,116,937	1,038,858	78,079	30·63	51·22	4·82
0—14 . .	1,382,884	728,636	654,248	14,746	13,280	1,466	1·07	1·82	0·22
15—19 . .	378,130	211,039	167,091	70,451	66,191	4,260	18·63	31·36	2·55
20—24 . .	378,287	212,633	165,654	174,575	159,156	15,419	46·15	74·85	9·31
25—29 . .	322,050	182,055	139,995	188,531	172,507	16,024	58·54	94·76	11·45
30—39 . .	505,157	288,700	216,457	304,094	281,917	22,177	60·20	97·65	10·25
40—49 . .	340,606	206,170	134,436	211,933	200,391	11,542	62·22	97·20	8·59
50—59 . .	185,318	113,907	71,411	108,111	103,088	5,023	58·34	90·50	7·03
60+ . .	153,739	84,520	69,219	44,426	42,264	2,162	28·90	50·00	3·12
A. N. S. . .	852	431	421	70	64	6	8·22	14·85	1. 43

In Delhi as a whole participation rate is highest (97.70%) in age-group 30—39 in case of males and in 25—29 age group in case of females (11.14%). In case of males participation to the tune of over 90% is in age-group 40—49 (97.26%), 25—29 (94.87%) and 50—59 (90.82%)while in case of females it goes down to (10.10%) in age-group 30—39 (9.10%) in age group 20—24 and (8.55%) in case of age-group 40—49.

In the rural areas of Delhi, the male participation rate gradually soars up from (31.23%) in age-group 15—19 to (80.08%) in age-group 20—40 and then continues to rise to 98.19%) in age-group 30—49 where after it lowers gradually to (79.91%) age-group 40—49, (93.77%) age group 50—59 and then drops to (64.70%) in age group 60+. In respect of females participation does not reach even 9% in any of the age-group. It reaches its maximum (8.67%) in age-group 30—39 with (8.08%) and (8.19%) on either side.

The participation rates in urban area are quite similar to those as in Delhi as a whole maximum (97.65%) in age-group 30—39, followed by (97.20%) in age group 40—49, (94.76%) in age-group 25—29 and (90.50%) in age-group 50—59 in case of males. Females participation reaches its peak (11.45%) in age-group 25—29, sliding to (10.25%) in the next age-group and (8.59%) and (7.03%) in the next two age-groups.

A comparison with the participation rates by broad age-groups for which data is available for 1961 may throw further light on the changes that have taken place during the decade. The following table presents the comparative picture in the rural and urban areas of Delhi.

TABLE NO. 8.6

Participation Rates by sex and age-groups 1961 *and* 1971

Age-group	Participation Rates in											
	Delhi Rural						Delhi Urban					
	1961			1971			1961			1971		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	3·80	3·14	4·56	1·26	1·65	0·81	1·12	1·86	0·29	1·07	1·82	0·22
15—59	64·16	85·53	38·94	48·04	81·02	7·33	53·43	85·17	7·92	50·14	80·96	8·32
60+	50·02	72·29	14·62	39·72	64·70	3·45	30·52	51·61	3·92	28·90	50·00	3·12
A. N. S.	16·30	48·00	4·48	18·18	71·43	3·85	12·04	20·52	1·47	8·22	14·85	1·43

There has been a drastic decline in the participation rates of both males and females and in all the age-groups in Delhi rural. In Delhi urban, the participation rates have shown only a slight downward trend in the 0—14 and 60+age-groups in case of both males and females. In age-group 15—59, however, the participation rate of males has gone down but that of females gone up slightly.

Table 8.7, 8.7 (a) and 8.7(b) give the distribution of workers in each Industrial category by broad age-groups for the Delhi (Total), Delhi (Rural), and Delhi (Urban) respectively.

TABLE NO. 8.7

Distribution of Workers in each Industrial category by broad age-group, Delhi (Total)

Industrial Category of Workers	P/M/F	No. of workers by age-groups & the proportion to total workers in each industrial category per 1,000										
		Total Workers		Age-groups								
		No.	Prop. per 1,000	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Workers	P	1,228,397	1,000	14	64	155	168	270	188	98	43	N
	M	1,142,434	1,000	13	64	153	165	269	192	100	44	N
	F	85,963	1,000	25	60	193	200	280	148	65	29	N
Cat. I As cultivators	P	32,196	1,000	11	66	104	89	185	202	171	172	N
	M	31,447	1,000	10	66	104	89	185	201	172	173	N
	F	749	1,000	56	97	106	93	194	215	135	104	..
Cat. II As agricultural labourer	P	15,269	1,000	36	112	131	112	208	179	128	94	..
	M	13,512	1,000	26	109	134	115	207	179	131	99	..
	F	1,757	1,000	111	133	108	90	216	179	104	59	..
Cat. III, Livestock, forestry fishing, hunting, & plantations, orchards & allied activities	P	10,327	1,000	15	62	122	135	258	217	122	69	N
	M	10,076	1,000	15	62	123	136	256	217	122	69	N
	F	251	1,000	32	36	76	115	327	207	111	96	..
Cat. IV Mining & quarrying	P	3,064	1,000	37	98	139	157	291	179	75	23	1
	M	2,682	1,000	28	91	139	152	298	188	79	25	N
	F	382	1,000	105	141	141	191	243	113	47	16	3
Cat. V(*a*) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs at household industry	P	27,930	1,000	28	93	154	139	236	174	107	69	N
	M	26,225	1,000	25	91	156	140	236	173	109	70	N
	F	1,705	1,000	68	127	122	113	244	188	85	53	..
Cat. V(*b*) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs at other than household industry	P	263,655	1,000	25	102	191	172	247	154	76	33	N
	M	254,458	1,000	23	101	190	173	248	155	77	33	N
	F	9,197	1,000	61	130	200	141	240	142	59	27	N
Cat. VI Construction	P	65,138	1,000	12	74	141	164	280	193	100	36	N
	M	59,416	1,000	10	69	137	162	282	198	105	37	N
	F	5,722	1,000	33	127	186	182	262	145	51	14	N
Cat. VII Trade & Commerce	P	244,597	1,000	10	61	152	152	241	192	119	73	N
	M	238,514	1,000	10	61	149	152	242	193	120	73	N
	F	6,083	1,000	11	46	240	171	224	157	89	62	..
Cat. VIII Transport, Storage & Communication	P	114,976	1,000	3	37	142	176	311	222	88	21	N
	M	112,402	1,000	3	37	139	175	312	224	89	21	N
	F	2,574	1,000	6	42	272	243	279	122	29	7	N
Category IX other services	P	451,245	1,000	11	46	148	182	296	197	94	26	N
	M	393,702	1,000	11	46	142	176	296	205	98	26	N
	F	57,543	1,000	16	40	191	219	298	147	64	25	N

NOTE : The proportions under different age-groups may not add upto 1,000 due to rounding.
'N' Stands for negligible figures.

TABLE NO. 8.7(a)

Distribution of Workers in each Industrial Category by broad age-group, Delhi (Rural)

Industrial Category of Workers	P/M/F	No. of Workers by age groups & the proportion to total workers in each Industrial category per 1,000										
		Total Workers		0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Age not stated
		No.	Prop. per 1,000									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Workers	P	111,460	1,000	21	74	145	157	244	177	109	73	N
	M	103,576	1,000	16	70	145	157	245	179	112	76	N
	F	7,884	1,000	89	119	147	144	237	155	72	37	N
Cat. I As cultivators	P	27,020	1,000	11	69	104	86	182	203	173	172	N
	M	26,363	1,000	10	68	103	86	182	203	174	174	N
	F	657	1,000	58	91	113	100	199	212	123	104	..
Cat. II As agricultural Labourer	P	11,666	1,000	42	119	130	112	201	175	126	95	..
	M	10,226	1,000	30	115	134	115	201	176	129	100	..
	F	1,440	1,000	125	146	104	87	203	169	106	60	..
Cat. III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation orchards & allied activities	P	1,338	1,000	49	100	137	126	238	171	104	75	..
	M	1,296	1,000	47	102	139	129	236	170	104	73	..
	F	42	1,000	119	48	95	24	286	190	95	143	..
Cat. IV Mining Quarrying	P	2,962	1,000	38	98	138	158	292	177	76	22	1
	M	2,588	1,000	28	92	138	153	299	186	80	24	N
	F	374	1,000	107	142	139	193	243	112	48	13	3
Cat. V(*a*) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs, at household industry	P	2,823	1,000	12	71	119	170	206	201	160	124	..
	M	2,703	1,000	10	68	119	108	202	202	163	128	..
	F	120	1,000	58	125	133	83	292	192	67	50	..
Cat. V(*b*) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs other than household industry	P	20,922	1,000	56	122	169	162	237	150	71	33	N
	M	17,254	1 000	44	118	169	163	238	154	77	37	N
	F	3,668	1,000	112	139	169	157	234	131	44	14	N
Cat. VI Construction	P	3,621	1,000	11	86	151	171	285	179	86	31	..
	M	3,385	1,000	9	82	149	173	288	181	86	32	..
	F	236	1,000	30	148	174	153	250	144	80	21	..
Cat. VII Trade & Commerce	P	4,878	1,000	14	67	124	141	248	194	129	83	..
	M	4,763	1,000	14	68	126	142	250	191	128	81	..
	F	115	1,000	..	17	43	96	200	296	183	165	..
Cat. VIII Transport, Storage and Communication	P	7,652	1,000	2	25	142	184	309	215	104	19	..
	M	7,621	1,000	2	25	142	185	309	215	103	19	..
	F	31	1,000	97	..	161	129	323	161	129	..	..
Cat. IX Other Services	P	28,578	1,000	3	34	181	236	301	158	68	19	N
	M	27,377	1,000	3	33	182	238	301	157	68	18	N
	F	1,201	1,000	9	35	159	199	299	176	86	37	..

NOTE—The proportion under different age-groups may not add upto 1,000 due to rounding.
'N' Stands for negligible figures.

TABLE NO. 8.7(b)

Distribution of Workers in each Industrial Category by broad age-group, Delhi (Urban)

Industrial Category of Workers	P M F	No. of workers by age group prop. to total workers in each Industrial Category										
		Total Workers		0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
		No.	Prop. per 1,000									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Workers	P	1,116,937	1,000	13	63	156	169	272	190	97	40	N
	M	1,038,858	1,000	13	64	153	166	271	193	99	41	N
	F	78,079	1,000	19	55	197	295	284	148	64	28	N
Cat. I As Cultivators	P	5,176	1,000	11	54	104	103	198	197	165	168	..
	M	5,084	1,000	11	53	104	103	199	196	164	170	..
	F	92	1,000	44	76	54	109	152	239	217	109	..
Cat. II As Agricultural labourer	P	3,603	1,000	15	88	136	114	229	190	134	94	..
	M	3,286	1,000	12	90	137	115	225	186	138	97	..
	F	317	1,000	47	73	125	104	278	227	91	57	..
Cat. III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting plantation orchards allied activities	P	8,989	1,000	10	56	119	137	261	224	124	69	N
	M	8,780	1,000	10	57	121	137	259	224	124	68	N
	F	209	1,000	14	33	72	134	335	211	115	86	..
Cat. IV Mining & Quarrying	P	102	1,000	29	78	167	127	265	226	49	59	..
	M	94	1,000	32	74	160	128	226	234	53	53	..
	F	8	1,000	..	125	250	125	250	125	..	125	..
Cat. V(*a*) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs of household industry	P	25,107	1,000	30	95	158	142	240	171	101	63	N
	M	23,522	1,000	27	93	161	144	240	170	102	63	N
	F	1,585	1,000	69	127	121	115	240	188	86	54	..
Cat. V(*b*) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs at other than household industry	P	242,733	1,000	22	100	192	173	248	155	77	33	N
	M	237,204	1,000	22	100	192	174	248	155	77	32	N
	F	5,529	1,000	27	123	220	131	244	150	69	36	..
Cat. VI—Construction	P	61 517	1,000	12	73	141	163	280	194	101	36	N
	M	56,031	1,000	10	68	136	161	282	199	106	38	N
	F	5,486	1,000	34	126	186	183	262	145	50	14	..
Cat. VII Trade & Commerce	P	239,719	1,000	10	61	152	152	241	192	119	73	N
	M	233,751	1,000	10	60	150	152	242	193	120	73	N
	F	5,968	1,000	11	46	244	172	225	154	88	60	..
Cat. VIII Transport, Storage & Communication	P	107,324	1,000	3	38	141	176	311	223	87	21	N
	M	104,781	1,000	3	38	138	174	312	225	88	22	N
	F	2,543	1,000	5	43	274	244	278	121	28	7	..
Cat. IX Other services	P	422,667	1,000	12	46	145	178	296	200	96	27	N
	M	366,325	1,000	11	47	138	172	296	208	101	27	N
	F	56,342	1,000	17	40	191	220	298	147	63	24	N

NOTE : The proportion under different age-groups may not add upto 1,000 due to rounding.
'N' Stands for negligible figures.

Non-Workers

Those who were not treated as workers (as per the definition) were treated as non-workers and were classified under 7 categories:—(i). Those engaged in household duties (ii) full-time students (iii) retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means (iv) dependents and infants (v) beggars, vagrants etc. (vi) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and (vii) other non-workers. The coverage of these categories would be clear from the following extracts of instructions to Enumerators.

Household Duties

This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc. that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc. and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

Student

This referes to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all fulltime students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker, in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 at secondary work.

Retired Person or a Rentier

A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work i.e. not employed again in some full time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

Dependent

This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either, but are purely dependent.

Beggars etc.

This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

Institutions

This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of panel, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. An under trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

Other Non-Workers

This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box.

A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

As a marked departure from the 1961 census data on unemployed was not collected at the 1971 Census. The Planning Commission as also the Dantwala Committee on unemployment were of the view that unemployment and under employment were difficult concepts and census which is a quick mass operation should not attempt to collect information on them. It was feared that such an attempt may give a misleading picture. No doubt, the category 'Other Non-workers' would comprise mostly of them with further limitations that (i) that may be some under the category 'student' who may be persuing studies and also in search of employment, (ii) some persons engaged in some family economic activities who may also be available for employment.

Similarly some others engaged in household duties, rentiers etc. may also be available for work. Hence no attempt to study unemployment should be made from the census data.

Before we analyse the data on non-workers, a reference may be made to the special 'Graduates and Technical Personnel' card which was also convassed at the 1971 census. Though the response was not complete it is expected to yield a fairly comprehensive picture of educated unemployed. The data yielded by these cards will be presented in Part VII of the census publications.

The following table gives the distribution of non-workers by their main activity, separately for each sex and rural and urban areas of Delhi U.T.

TABLE NO. 8.8

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity

Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Non-workers	Proportion per 1000 of total non-workers among different categories						
		Students	At household duties	Dependents and infants	Retired, rentiers & persons of independent means	Beggars & Vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				DELHI TOTAL				
Persons	2,837,301	340	282	350	11	1	1	15
Males	1,115,081	498	2	438	27	1	2	31
Females	1,722,220	238	463	292	1	N	N	4
				DELHI RURAL				
Persons	307,215	257	286	439	4	1	N	13
Males	125,848	444	3	514	9	2	N	28
Females	181,367	126	438	388	1	N	N	2
				DELHI URBAN				
Persons	2,530,086	350	282	339	12	1	1	15
Males	989,233	505	2	429	29	1	3	31
Females	1,540,853	251	461	281	1	N	N	5

(In some cases proportions may not add exactly to 1000 due to rounding. 'N' stands for negligible figures .

The general pattern of non-workers by sex amongst their different categories is quite similar in the rural and urban areas. The males are mainly concentrated in 'Students' and 'dependents and nfants' while females in 'students' household duties and 'dependents and infants'. It is note-worthy that the proportions of male students is nearly four times of female students in the rural areas and nearly double in the urban areas.

Similarly in category 'dependents and infants' females have much lower proportions than males in both rural and urban areas.

Going down to age-groups, one may get a more meaningful picture of the distribution of non-workers by their categories. It may also throw light on the wasting working force. Following tables 8.9; 8.9 (a) and 8.9(b) give this distribution for Delhi as a whole, Delhi rural and Delhi Urban separately. The distributions vary from category to category.

TABLE NO. 8.9

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups Delhi Total

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total non-workers	Proportion of Non-workers in different age-groups per 1,000 of total Non-workers								
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Non-workers	P	2,837,301 (1,000)	548	120	79	52	78	50	30	43	N
	M	1,115,081 (1,000)	731	144	51	9	7	6	10	42	N
	F	1,722,220 (1,000)	429	105	96	80	124	79	43	44	N
Students	P	965,362 (1,000)	705	235	54	4	1	N	N	N	N
	M	555,283 (1,000)	690	242	62	5	1	N	N	N	N
	F	410,079 (1,000)	726	226	44	2	1	N	N	N	N
Household duties	P	800,831 (1,000)	28	82	169	166	262	165	79	48	N
	M	2,762 (1,000)	218	180	115	75	133	106	67	107	—
	F	798,069 (1,000)	27	82	170	166	262	165	80	48	N
Dependents & infants . . .	P	992,084 (1,000)	854	37	19	5	6	6	15	57	1
	M	488,825 (1,000)	877	34	20	6	5	5	9	44	1
	F	503,259 (1,000)	832	40	17	5	7	8	21	69	N
Retired, Rentier & persons of Indpendent means	P	31,935 (1,000)	2	1	2	2	13	42	178	761	N
	M	29,637 (1,000)	1	1	2	2	12	38	175	769	N
	F	2,298 (1,000)	10	5	4	6	27	85	208	656	—
Beggars, vagrants etc. . . .	P	1,621 (1,000)	56	38	75	99	199	180	138	217	—
	M	1,352 (1,000)	45	33	81	110	212	191	139	189	—
	F	269 (1,000)	112	59	45	41	130	123	130	361	—
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions,	P	3,271 (1,000)	67	80	182	136	193	146	76	62	57
	M	2,635 (1,000)	53	74	203	150	186	158	77	62	36
	F	636 (1,000)	126	105	91	78	223	94	74	63	145
Others	P	42,197 (1,000)	63	262	368	106	74	46	35	47	N
	M	34,587 (1,000)	62	268	346	107	82	50	37	47	N
	F	7,610 (1,000)	66	231	467	101	38	25	23	49	N

NOTE : In some cases proportions under different age-groups may not add to 1000 due to rounding.

'N' stands for negligible figures.

TABLE No. 8.9(a)

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups, Delhi (Rural)

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total Non-workers	Proportion of Non-workers in different age-groups per 1,000 of total Non-workers								
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Non-workers	P	307,215 (1,000)	604	108	62	44	66	46	30	40	N
	M	125,848 (1,000)	791	127	30	5	4	3	6	34	N
	F	181,367 (1,000)	475	94	84	71	109	75	47	45	N
Students	P	78,859 (1,000)	754	216	28	2	N	N	N	N	N
	M	55,937 (1,000)	717	246	35	2	N	N	N	N	N
	F	22,922 (1,000)	847	143	9	1	N	N	N	N	N
Household duties	P	87,977 (1,000)	68	130	167	144	211	151	85	44	N
	M	347 (1,000)	216	334	107	43	58	46	37	159	—
	F	87,630 (1,000)	67	129	168	144	212	151	85	44	N
Dependents & infants	P	134,932 (1,000)	887	26	6	3	9	4	10	55	N
	M	64,647 (1,000)	913	16	8	2	2	2	6	51	N
	F	70,285 (1,000)	863	35	5	3	16	5	14	58	1
Retired, rentiers & persons of Independent means	P	1,238 (1,000)	—	—	1	2	29	62	196	710	—
	M	1,106 (1,000)	—	—	—	2	31	68	200	699	—
	F	132 (1,000)	—	—	7	8	8	15	159	803	—
Beggars, vagrants etc.	P	234 (1,000)	—	—	34	107	227	209	162	261	—
	M	219 (1,000)	—	—	37	114	228	219	169	233	—
	F	15 (1,000)	—	—	—	—	200	66	67	667	—
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions,	P	55 (1,000)	390	36	273	91	146	36	73	36	..
	M	39 (1,000)	180	51	333	77	205	51	77	26	
	F	16 (1,000)	625	—	125	125	—	—	63	62	..
Others	P	3,920 (1,000)	109	313	321	99	51	26	30	51	..
	M	3,553 (1,000)	95	317	331	103	56	28	29	41	..
	F	367 (1,000)	248	275	215	60	8	11	33	150	..

NOTE : In some cases proportions under different age-groups may not add to 1,000 due to rounding.

'N' stands for negligible figures.

TABLE No. 8.9(b)

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups, Delhi (Urban)

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total Non-workers	Proportion of Non-workers in different age-groups per 1,000 of total Non-workers								
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Non-workers	P	2,530,086 (1,000)	541	122	81	53	79	51	30	43	N
	M	989,233 (1,000)	723	146	54	10	7	6	11	43	N
	F	1,540,853 (1,000)	424	106	97	80	126	80	43	44	N
Students	P	886,503 (1,000)	701	237	57	4	1	N	N	N	N
	M	499,346 (1,000)	687	241	65	5	1	N	N	N	N
	F	387,157 (1,000)	719	231	46	2	1	N	N	N	N
Household duties	P	712,854 (1,000)	23	76	170	169	268	167	79	49	—
	M	2,415 (1000)	218	158	116	79	144	115	71	99	
	F	710,,439 (1,000)	22	76	170	169	269	167	79	48	N
Dependents & Infants	P	857,152 (1,000)	849	39	20	6	6	7	16	57	
	M	424,178 (1,000)	872	37	22	6	6	5	10	42	1
	F	432,974 (1,000)	827	41	19	5	6	8	22	71	N
Retired, Rentiers & persons of independent means.	P	30,697 (1,000)	2	1	2	2	12	41	177	763	N
	M	28,531 (1,000)	1	1	2	2	11	37	174	772	N
	F	2,166 (1,000)	11	5	4	6	29	89	211	647	—
Beggars, vagrants etc.	P	1,387 (1,000)	66	44	81	97	194	174	133	210	..
	M	1,133 (1,000)	54	40	89	110	209	185	133	180	..
	F	254 (1,000)	118	63	47	43	126	126	134	343	..
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable Institutions.	P	3,216 (1,000)	63	81	180	137	194	148	76	63	58
	M	2,596 (1,000)	51	74	201	151	186	160	77	63	37
	F	620 (1,000)	113	108	90	77	229	97	74	63	148
Others	P	38,277 (1000)	58	256	373	107	76	48	35	47	N
	M	31,034 (1,000)	59	263	348	108	85	53	37	47	N
	F	7,243 (1,000)	57	229	480	103	39	26	22	43	N

NOTE : In some cases proportions under different age-groups may not add to 1,000 due to rounding.

'N' Stands for negligible figures,

Salient observations, category wise, are as follows:—

Students

They have their maximum concertration in age-group 0—14 ranging from 690 amongst males to 726 amongst females in Delhi as a whole with corresponding ranges of 717 (M) to 847 (F) in rural and 687 (M) to 719 (F) in the urban. It is note-worthy that the proportions and ranges are higher in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. The next age-group is 15—19 in importance. The 0—19 age-group accounts for 963 male students and 990 female students out of 1,000 of all students of the two sexes in the rural areas. The corresponding proportions in the urban areas are 928 and 950 respectively.

At Household duties

Male non-workers engaged in household duties have the highest proportion in age-group 15—19 followed by age-group 0—14 in case of rural areas while in the urban areas it is vice-versa. It is note-worthy that there is a continuous decrease from age-group 20—24 to 50—59 in case of rural areas while in case of urban the decreasing trend is fluctuating. In the end the proportion rises in age-group 60+ in both the cases.

In case of female non-workers of this category the proportions in different age groups form a bell shaped curve in both the rural and urban areas, the maximum being reached in age group 30—39.

Dependents and infants

As expected 0—14 age group is heaviest in this category of non-workers the proportions ranging from 872 to 913 in case of males and from 827 to 863 in case of females in the urban and rural areas respectively. Figures in age-groups 20—24 to 50—59 are very low. They some what rise in the last age-group 60+.

Retired, rentiers and persons with independent means

Mainly persons over 60 years of age fall in this category followed by the age-group 50—59, the two constituting, 899 and 946 out of every 1,000 males of the category and 962 and 858 of every 1,000 females of the category in the rural and urban areas respectively.

Beggars, vagrants etc.

This category mainly comprises persons of ages 25 and above. In the rural areas all males are aged above 20 years and females over 30 years in this category. In case of urban areas, however, beggars and vagrants etc. of all age-groups were reported though, majority of them i.e. over 90% of males and 87% of females are aged 20 years and above.

Inmates of penal, mental and other charitable institutions

The distribution of males and females in the rural and urban areas are quite erratic under this category.

Other Non-workers

Age-groups 15—19 and 20—24 are most marked in this category. They constitute 648 and 611 out of every 1,000 males in the rural and urban areas. Similar is the situation in respect of females in the urban areas where the proportion is 709 in these age groups. In case of females in this category in the rural areas the three early age-groups 0—14, 15—19 and 20—24 have proportions ranging over 200 and in all constituting 738 out every 1,000 females in this category.

Besides, it would also be of interest to know the quantum of persons of working age-group 15—59 who are being wasted in these categories of non-workers. A criterian will have to be fixed in this connection with also a provision that all non-workers in age groups 15—59 are able bodied and worthy of taking up work. Under normal conditions specially as pertaining in India, we can at the most call the following as being wasted and inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions will have to be excluded for obvious reason.

Category	Age-group	Number in the			
		Rural area		Urban area	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
(*i*) Students	25—59	148	22	3,213	1,321
(*ii*) Males engaged in household duties	15—59	217	..	1,649	..
(*iii*) Dependents	15—59	2,347	5,464	36,123	43,991
(*iv*) Retired and rentiers etc.	15—59	333	26	6,471	742
(*v*) Beggars & Vagrants	15—59	168	5	868	137
(*vi*) Other non-workers	15—59	3,071	221	27,736	6,516

Even out of these, the dependents should be excluded as they can be mostly invalids and even otherwise those who are in age group 15—19 should be excluded. They number 1,020(M), 2,454(F) in the rural and 15,486(M) and 17,725(F) in the urban. Thus in all 5,264 males and 3,284 females in the rural areas and 60,574 males and 34,982 females in the urban areas can be said to be wasted, or course with the provisions and Indian conditions mentioned above. They constitute only 4.5% of males and 3.5% females of working age group 15—59 in the rural areas and 5.0% of males and 3.8% of females of working age-group 15—59 in urban areas.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII

Q. 16(a) Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16(a)(i) or as a non-worker under 16(a) (ii).

16(a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW).

Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below:—

C : Cultivator

For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

Definition of Cultivator : For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops, such as wheat, paddy jowar, bajra ragi etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop,cotton etc. and other crops such as sugar-cane groundnuts tapioca etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Al : Agricultural Labourer

A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

Definition of an Agricultural Labourer : A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H.H.I. : Household Industry

For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

Definition of a Household Industry :

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

A Household Industry should relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household.

Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW : Other Workers

If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory

workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers'.

Further details pertaining to this 'other category' of workers, as also those engaged in household industry will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16. 16(a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

As was stated earlier question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16(a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16(a) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated aginst this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviation are explained below:—

H. Household Duties

This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer, or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16(a) (i).

ST: Student

This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R: Retired Person or a Rentier

A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work i.e. not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D: Dependent

This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if ablebodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B: Beggars etc.

This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I: Institutions

This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal mental or charitable institutions, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. An undertrial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O: Other Non-workers

This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16(a)(i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then

he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16(a)(ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16(a)(i), then question 16(a)(ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16(a)(ii). Thus 16(a)(i) and 16(a)(ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16(b) to 16(f).

These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16(a)(i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL', against 16(a)(i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

Similarly, if the main activty of an individual has been returend as a non-worker against (16(a)(ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q.16(b) Place of work (Name of village/town)

Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour i.e. question 16(a)(i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16(c): Name of Establishment.

This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question 16(a)(i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16(d): Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession, or Service.

The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc. (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here.

Q. 16(e) Description of work

This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16(a)(i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16(d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic-electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General

There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16(d) and 16(e). 16(d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service i.e. the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16(e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16(d) may be say Cotton Textile Manufacture and the answer to question 16(e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the Managing Director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16(d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Govt. service and in question 16(e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep Driver in the Deptt. etc etc. Again, say, against question 16(d), the answer may be private medical practice and in 16(e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or

a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16(d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16(e).

Q. 16(f): Class of Worker

For a person who is:—

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16(e), write ..... ER.

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16(e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....EE

(iii) a single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write.....SW.

(iv) a family Workers, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write .....FW.

For a person for whom an 'X' is not in questions 16(d) and 16(e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation

An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16(e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16(e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer even if he has the power to employ author person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

An employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as mangers, superitendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above and should not be regarded as employers.

A single worker for the purpose of question 16(f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ any body else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in Joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners of members of such producers co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

A family worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of Dhobis where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the Household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

In the case of persons engaged in household industry i.e. in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16(a)(i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers viz. Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head along with the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers' If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker (s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Q. 17: Secondary Work.

This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16(a)(i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16(a)(ii). As was noted earlier, 16(a)(ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties studies or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc., but not to the extent as a full time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16(a)(i) or 16(a)(ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16(a)(ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are

not to be treated as economic activty. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages, will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16(a)(ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16(a)(ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16(a)(i) and filling in the details under 16(b) to (f) will apply mutatis mutandis to question 17(a) to (f), except that while question 16(a)(i) will cover the main work, Q. 17(a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

CHAPTER IX
MIGRATION

The term migration is commonly used to designate a more or less permanent change of residence Movement of population from one area to another whether within a state or to other countries can take place because of various socio-economic factors like employment opportunities, industrialisation, urbanisation, occupational changes, population density, civic and educational amenities and marriages. Statistics on migration are being traditionally collected with reference to the place of birth since the first synchronous Indian census of 1881. Migration data was being collected upto 1961 with respect to place of birth. It was in the 1971 census that migration particulars with reference to the place of last residence were also collected. The following question on migration were put to every individual at the last two censuses.

1961 *Census*

(a) Birth place.

(b) Whether born in village or town.

(c) Duration of residence.

1971 *Census*

(i) Birthplace.
   (a) Place of birth.
   (b) Rural/Urban.
   (c) District.
   (d) State/Country.

(ii) Last residence.
   (a) Place of last residence.
   (b) Rural/Urban.
   (c) District.
   (d) State/Country.

(iii) Duration of last residence at the village or town of enumeration.

In this chapter we shall discuss the data thrown up by the one percent advance tabulation from individual slips relating to birthplace. We shall also inculde an analysis of table D—I Population classified by place of birth. This table is based on a cent percent tabulation. A detailed analysis of various tables compiled at the 1971 census relating to migration will be taken up in Part I—B General report. Unlike other states where migration tables are based on a 20 per cent urban and 10 per cent rural samples, the tabulation in Delhi U.T. is based on processing of slips on a 100 per cent basis. The migration table of the 1961 and 1971 census are as under.

1961 *Census*

D-I—Non-Indian nationals.

D-II—Place of birth.

D-III—Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

D-III (Appendix)—Migrants from other states and outside India (less than 5 years duration) classified by age-groups.

D-IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

D-V—Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities.

D-VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

1971 *Census*

D-I—Population classified by place of birth.

D-I (App.)—Persons born in other districts of state and enumerated in this district.

D-II—Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in the place of enumeration.

D-II (App.)—Migrants by state of last residence and age for duration of residence of 0—9 years (males/females).

D-III—Population of cities classified by Sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions.

D-IV—Population of cities classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.

D-V—Migrants: Workers and non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence.

D-VI—Migrants classified by place of last residence, age groups, duration of residence and marital status.

According to the 1971 Census tabulation programme, except for table D-I and its appendix, all other tables are being prepared on the basis of the last residence concept. Table D-I of 1971 gives the distribution of population by place of birth according to rural and urban areas. It corresponds to Table D-II of the 1961 Census in which the place of birth was classified as rural/urban for those individuals whose birth place happened to be within the country.

We can distinguish five categories of population (i) immobile, (ii) intra-district, (iii) inter-district, (iv) inter-state and (v) outside India. Delhi U.T. comprises one district and, therefore, there is no inter-district movement.

TABLE NO. 9.1

Volume and Growth of general and immobile population

Population Type	Volume in hundreds				Percentage increase in 1971 over 1961	
	Rural		Urban			
	1961	1971	1961	1971	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General	2,992	4,019	23,595	36,450	+34.32	+54.48
Immobile	1,959	2,405	8,245	18,021	+22.77	+118.57
Percentage of immobile to general	65.47	59.84	34.94	49.44	—8.60	+41.50

The percentage of immobile to the general population was 65.47 in 1961 in the rural areas of Delhi U.T. It came down to 59.84 in 1971. In the case of urban areas, the position is the reverse. The percentage rose from 34.94 to 49.44 over the decade.

TABLE NO. 9.2

Magnitude (in hundreds) of general and migrant population by sex (Delhi U.T.)

Rural/Urban	Males				Females			
	General		Migrants		General		Migrants	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	1,620	2,196	329	634	1,372	1,823	704	980
Urban	13,274	20,333	8,769	10,564	10,321	16,117	6,581	7,865

At the time of the 1961 census, out of every 100 males of rural areas of Delhi U.T., 20 were migrants while the corresponding figure for the urban area was 66. The percentage of male migrants to total male population rose in rural areas from 20.31 in 1961 to 28.87 in 1971; in case of urban areas it fell from 66.06 percent in 1961 to 51.95 percent in 1971. This trend is also observed in the case of females except that the ratio of female migrants both in 1961 and in 1971 were quite high in rural areas as compared to males. Out of every 100 females 51 and 54 were reported to be migrants at the 1961 and 1971 censuses respectively. The percentage of female migrants in urban area of Delhi UT has gone down from 63.76 in 1961 to 48.80 in 1971.

Distribution of Migrants by place of birth

Both the 1961 and 1971 census statistics show that international migration, i.e., inflow of persons born outside India (excluding Pakistan) to Delhi UT is very low. A large number of refugees migrated to Delhi after partition in 1947. The percentages of migrants born in Pakistan and enumerated in Delhi UT to total migrants were 34.09 and 24.76 in 1961 and 1971 respectively.

Table No. 9.3 gives the extent of internal migration from various states and U.T.'s and international migration.

TABLE No. 9.3

Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth (1961 *and* 1971)

Place of birth	Percentage	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Total migrants	100·0	100·00
I. *States in India beyond the state of enumeration*	65·14	74·14
1. Andhra Pradesh	0·32	0·53
2. Assam	0·07	0·14
3. Bihar	0·65	1·16
4. Gujarat	0·36	0·37
5. Haryana	N.A.	11·91
6. Himachal Pradesh	0·48	1·91
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0·74	0·64
8. Kerala	0·68	0·84
9. Madhya Pradesh	0·78	0·97
10. Maharashtra	0·85	1·08
11. Manipur	0·01	N
12. Meghalaya	N	N
13. Mysore	0·31	0·45
14. Nagaland	N	0·02
15. Orissa	0·08	0·12
16. Punjab	22·83	9·38
17. Rajasthan	6·36	7·07
18. Sikkim	N	0·01
19. Tamil Nadu	1·28	1·42
20. Tripura	0·01	N
21. Uttar Pradesh	28·24	34·66
22. West Bengal	1·04	1·25
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	N	0·02
2. Arunachal Pradesh	N	0·01
3. Chandigarh	N	0·11
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N	0·01
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	0·04	0·06
6. Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Island	N	N
7. Pondicherry	0·01	N
II. *Born outside India*	34·86	25·86
Pakistan	34·09	24·76
Remaining areas	0·77	1·10

While Delhi attracts migrants from all over India, the neighbouring states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan in that order contribute the highest population of migrants. In case of Uttar Pradesh the parcentage of migrants to total migrants was 28.24 and 34.66 at the time of 1961 and 1971 censuses respectively. Uttar pradesh is followed by Haryana (11.91 per cent in 1971), Punjab (9.38 per-cent in 1971) and Rajasthan (7.07 percent in 1971). Himachal Pradesh (1.91 percent), West Bengal (1.25), Tamil Nadu (1.42), Bihar (1.16) and Maharashtra (1.08) come next. The percentage of migrants from all other states and UT's is less than one.

An appendix at the end of this chapter shows the extent of internal migration classified by sex for different areas (i) rural to rural (ii) rural to urban (iii) urban to rural and (iv) urban to urban.

Source:

1961 : Table D-II, Place of birth published in Part II-C of Delhi and

1971 : Table D-I, Population classified by place of birth (based on 1% sample).

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Source—(Special monograph No. 1—Census of India 1971 Birthplace migration in India by G. K. Mehrautra)

(Figures in hundreds)

Birthplace	Area	Enumerated in rural or urban areas of Delhi							
		Rural				Urban			
		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population		1,620	2,196	1,372	1,823	13,274	20,333	10,321	16,117
A. Born in India	Rural	1,575	2,009	1,324	1,623	3,491	4,297	1,981	2,682
	Urban	18	149	31	174	6,970	13,132	5,865	11,088
	Unc.	N	5	1	5	33	151	28	96
I. Within the state of enumeration	Rural	1,319	1,584	808	976	109	39	97	84
	Urban	7	47	15	78	5,011	9,866	4,218	8,363
	Unc.	N	2	N	1	7	10	8	11
a. Born in place of enumeration	Rural	1,291	1,562	668	843	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	4,505	9,769	3,740	8,252
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	28	22	140	133	109	39	97	84
	Urban	7	47	15	78	506	97	478	111
	Unc.	N	2	N	1	7	10	8	11
c. Born in other district of state	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unc.	—	—	-	—	—	-	—	/ —
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	256	425	516	647	3,382	4,258	1,884	2,598
	Urban	11	102	16	96	1,959	3,266	1,647	2,725
	Unc.	N	3	1	4	26	141	20	85
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	N	3	N	1	10	13	6	13
	Urban	N	—	N	1	18	33	15	33
	Unc.[a]	—	—	—	—	N	4	N	1
2. Assam[b]	Rural	N	—	N	—	2	4	1	—
	Urban	N	—	N	—	4	8	4	13
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	2
3. Bihar	Rural	1	5	N	4	39	106	14	39
	Urban	N	2	N	1	24	34	18	23
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	6	N	4
4. Gujarat	Rural	N	—	N	1	13	14	10	9
	Urban	N	—	N	—	15	20	15	21
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	2	N	4
5. Haryana[c]	Rural	—	72	—	363	—	576	—	547
	Urban	—	15	—	20	—	353	—	339
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	8
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	1	1	N	—	22	14	9	5
	Urban	N	—	N	—	43	55	35	47
	Unc.	N	—	—	—	N	1	N	—
7. Kerala	Rural	N	1	N	3	32	36	14	19
	Urban	N	3	N	—	32	52	23	37
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	6	N	5
8. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	N	3	N	1	25	33	17	27
	Urban	N	3	N	1	36	52	37	63
	Unc.	N	—	—	—	N	2	N	3
9. Maharashtra	Rural	N	—	N	—	14	16	8	13
	Urban	N	1	N	4	52	84	51	88
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	2	N	2
10. Mysore	Rural	N	—	—	—	6	9	3	7
	Urban	N	1	N	1	19	34	18	31
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	3	N	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Nagaland	Rural	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—	N	2	N	—
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Orissa	Rural	N	1	N	—	4	4	2	5
	Urban	N	—	—	—	4	5	2	7
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	1
13. Punjab[d]	Rural	70	13	324	10	1,026	386	689	286
	Urban	4	19	9	13	670	558	599	489
	Unc.	N	—	N	1	7	23	7	18
14. Rajasthan	Rural	43	91	31	67	391	470	266	295
	Urban	N	10	1	9	112	211	101	186
	Unc.	N	—	N	3	3	16	2	10
15. Sikkim	Rural	—	—	—	—	N	2	N	—
16. Tamil Nadu	Rural	N	—	N	—	42	56	29	33
	Urban	N	1	N	—	64	104	54	69
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	4
17. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	140	228	159	190	1,716	2,358	793	1,236
	Urban	1	44	6	45	776	1,444	596	1,097
	Unc.	N	3	1	—	13	45	9	19
18. West Bengal	Rural	N	1	N	1	16	15	9	8
	Urban	N	1	N	1	67	110	62	101
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	4	N	—
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	1	N	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	N	2	N	—
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Chandigarh C	Rural	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	2
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unc.				Not Applicable				
22. Delhi	Rural								
	Urban				Not Applicable				
	Unc.								
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural	N	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
	Prban	N	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	1
24. Himachal Pradesh	Rural	N	6	N	5	23	142	11	52
	Urban	N	2	N	—	20	87	16	70
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	6	N	—
25. Laccadive, Miniccy & Amindivi Islands	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	N
	Urban			Not Applicable.					
	Unc.								
26. Manipur	Rural	N	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
27. Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8. Pondicherry	Rural	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
29. Tripura	Rural	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	N	1	N	—
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Meghalaya	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.	Born in countries in Asia beyond India including USSR	26	33	15	20	2,731	2,701	2,404	2,220
	1. Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	3
	2. Burma	—	—	—	1	9	33	8	18
	3. China	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	..
	4. Malayasia	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
	5. Nepal	1	1	N	2	44	78	13	24
	6. Pakistan	25	32	14	17	2,669	2,575	2,377	2,168
	7. Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	1
	8. USSR	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	..
	9. Elsewhere	N	—	—	—	4	5	3	4
C.	Countries in Europe excluding USSR	—	—	—	—	5	8	6	8
	1. Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. U. K. (including N. Ireland)	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	6
	3. Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2
D.	Countries in Africa	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	4
	1. Kenya	—	—	—	—	—	1	N	1
	2. Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	..
	3. Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
	4. Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	1
	5. Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	N	2	N	2
E.	Countries in Two Americas	N	—	—	—	4	4	3	2
	1. Canada	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	..
	2. USA	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	2
	3. Elsewhere	N	—	—	—	N	1	N	..
F.	Countries in Oceania	—	—	—	—	N	1	1	..
	1. Australia	—	—	—	—	N	1	1	—
	2. New Zealand	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	..
	3. Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	..
G.	Unclassifiable	1	—	1	1	37	35	29	17

Un : Unclassified.

'N' : Negligible : — NIL.

a : Include figures of those areas where the respondent could not specify the state of birth.

b : 1961 data include the figures of Meghalaya as well.

c : Did not exist as a separate area in 1961, hence was included in Punjab for 1961 data.

d : 1961 data include the figures of Haryana and Chandigarh as well.

e : Did not exist as a separate area in 1961, hence was included in Assam for 1961 data.

f : Entirely rural in 1961 and 1971.

g : Entirely rural in 1961.

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

By now we have got a fairly detailed idea about the broad demigraphic, social and economic characteristics of Delhi's population as revealed by the 1971 Census in an All India background. Comparisons with previous decades have also been provided where necessary and feasible to highlight the changes over time. A further analysis of a few other characteristics and details would be presented in the second volume of General Report as part 1 B of census publication. It will deal with details of age & marital status, religion, mother-tongue, educational levels, migration and economic classifications—The National Industrial Classification and National Classification of Occupations.

As a summing up, the present chapter seeks to give a bird's eye view of the characteritics which emerge out of the detailed analysis done in the preceding chapters.

Size, growth of population and future prospectus

The total population of Delhi, according to the 1971 Census stood at 4,065, 698 consisting of 2,257,515 males and 1,808,183 females. Of these, 3,647,023 persons, 89.7% are living in the urban area and the remaining 418,675 persons (10.3%) in the rural area of this territory. In an all India context, Delhi has 0.74% of India's population in 1971 as against 0.61% in 1961. However, amongst the union territories, Delhi is on the top and even surpasses the newly formed states like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland in population content.

The total area of Delhi as supplied by the Surveyor General of India, is 1485 Sq. Km. Delhi UT occupies only 0.05% of India's area. Amongst the union territories, Delhi stands 4th and comes after Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu.

Delhi consists of only one district. It has an urban component (446.3 Sq. Km) comprising New Delhi Municipal Committee (42.7 Sq. Km.), Delhi Cantonment (43.0 Sq. Km) and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) (360.6 Sq Km.) and a rural component (1038.7 Sq. Km.) comprised of Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils. It has a density of 2,738 persons per Sq. Km. and is the most densely populated amongst all the states and union territories of the country. The Delhi Municipal Coporation (Urban) has the highest density 9,119 persons per Sq. Km. followed by New Delhi Municipal Committee (7,061), Delhi Cantt. (1,334) and Mehrauli Tehsil (457) and Delhi Tehsil (375). Density per Sq. mile has risen sporadically from a mere 499 in 1881 to 7,091 in 1971. Its decade wise rural and urban variants are given below to highlight this feature:—

TABLE NO. 10.1

Density of Population since 1881

Year	Density per sq. mile		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1881	499	314	22,755
1891	495	319	25,273
1901	702	349	27,372
1911	634	320	30,556
1921	845	362	4,694
1931	1,110	372	6,835
1941	1,588	444	8,988
1951	3,044	630	18,568
1961	4,640	670	18,711
1971	7,091	1,044	21,165

The rise in density in the rural areas of Delhi is rather gradual. The fluctuation in urban density divide Delhi into three distinct phases, the period (1881—1911) prior to Delhi becoming India's capital, the period (1921—1941) prior to the achievement of Indian Independence and the period (1951—1971) after the achievement of independence and a huge influx of displaced persons in 1947-48 from Pakistan. During the first phase, the urban density reflects on the Walled City areas only. During the second phase, the NDMC and Delhi Cantt. also came into being with large areas and small population. In the last phase the urban areas has started densifying again coupled with a rise density in the rural areas also as they are gradually merging into the urban.

Coming to growth of population in Delhi, one is struck by the fact that in 70 years its population has shot up by over ten times. It doubled somewhere during late thirties, quadrupled during late forties, multiplied 5 times during early fifties and six times during the late fifties and during the sixties became seven, eight, nine and ultimately ten fold. This gives an idea about the momentum it has been picking up with its own growth and its geometric progression. In another terminology the growth rate rose from 1.98% during 1901—11 to 52.93% in 1961—71 with an abrupt increase in 1941—51 when it rose to 90.00%. the sudden spurt from 1.98% (during 901—11) to 18.03% (in 1911—21) was a consequence of Delhi's becoming the capital of India and the second spurt

in 1941—51 from 44.27% during 1931—41 was due to the large influx of displaced persons from Pakistan and the increase in developmental activities with the setting up of the national government.

The future of Delhi which is predominant urban hinges on how the pace of urbanisation is tackled. Even so far, Delhi urban is by and large an open city. The slums and congested areas have not attained the inordinate or ugly dimensions as in Calcutta and Bombay. Of course, the Town and Country Planning Organisation is on the move with master plans for Delhi which seek to diffuse the population from congested areas to the peripheries or satellite towns. The Census Organisation has also been working behind the scene to support town planning with detailed statistics. The city or town till the 1951 Census was exclusive. In the 1961 Census, the concept of a town-group was introduced to enable the study of the whole conglomerate urban growth around a core town. The next decade provided the concept of town-group inadequate and the concept of standard urban area has come up which may be defined as 'The projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account, not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such a tract will include all extra municipal urban growth such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of those villages and towns which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The SUA will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments over the next 20 years'.

The Delhi SUA consists of Delhi Urban agglomeration and 149 out of 258. Census villages of Delhi UT which are along the fringes of urban spread and likely to get urbanised by 1991. It has 1009.59 sq. km. (68.0%) of area, 643,962 (96.9%) Census houses, 776.147 (97.3%) Census households and 3,917,602 (96.4%) of population of the union territory.

It has, however, to be seen how Delhi Urban develops in future i.e. whether the concentrations of population in the few pockets get diffused or whether the growth rate comes down. Indications are that the natural increase of population may go down as the death rate has already come down to about 8 per thousand since late sixties and is likely to stick here while the birth rate is gradually coming down in Delhi urban and there are possibilities of the trend being maintained due to increasing urbanisation and emphasis on family planning. However, it will also much depend on the volume of net in-migration and how the master plans work out. The latest population projection tell that Delhi's populations will reach 6.00 million by 1981.

Urbanisation

The Census measure of urbanisation is basically the population living in urban areas. As mentioned in Chapter IV Census has its own definition of urban which attained as scientific base in the 1961. According to that definition, 19.9% of India's population is urban. As compared to this Delhi UT is way up with 89.7% of its population being urban. The urban area of Delhi is comprised of an urban agglomeration consisting of New Delhi Municipal Committee. Delhi Cantonment and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). Table 4.18 and description thereon in Chapter IV enumerates the history of the development of urban areas in Delhi from Census to Census. One basic fact emerges that Delhi urban area is increasing due to continuous urbanisation of Delhi's rural and merging into the urban. Prior to 1951, 21* villages were urbanised, during 1951—61, 51* villages were urbanised and during 1961—71, 40 villages were further urbanised.

The urban population of Delhi has multiplied by nearly 18 times of what it was in 1901 from 208 thousand to 3,630 thousand. This has increased the proportion of 51% in 1901 to nearly 90% in 1971, of the urban to total. Table 4.20 of Chapter IV may be seen to have a full view of the growth of population in the three constituents of Delhi urban.

It can be said that in Delhi's urbanisation two factors have been largly responsible (i) its becoming India's Capital in 1912 and (ii) the huge influx of displaced persons from Pakistan during 1947. The former factor coupled with India's achieving independence in 1947 resulted in the multiplication and intensification of services. The second factor is said to have been responsible in giving great impetus to industrialisation and 'emergence of Delhi as a nerve centre of small Scale Industry,'** Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade and Commerce and Construction activities have also multiplied copiously to meet their ever increasing demands.

The Delhi urban agglomeration which ranks third amongst the 9 one million plus urban aggloruerators of India registered a high growth rate of population 54.57% during 1961—71 which was only next to that of Madras UA (63.02%) and much higher than that of Calcutta UA (22.57%) and Bombay MC (43.80%). It is all the more note-worthy that Delhi MC. (Urban) with a population of 3,288 thousand in 1971 comes only after Greater Bombay (MC) as Calcutta MC lags behind with 3,149 thousand population and Delhi MC (Urban) registered the highest growth rate amongst the 1 million plus cities. With such a high growth rate continuing,. Delhi UA may outstrip Greater Bombay and Calcutta UA in not too far a future.

Literacy

Delhi ranks 3rd amongst all the states and union territories in the level of general literacy, Chandigarh UT and Kerala being above it. The percentages of literates and educated persons in these three stood at 61.56% in Chandigarh, 60.42% in Kerala and 56.61

*Pages 102.103 of the General Report on the Census, Delhi Port I, 1961.

**A report on the census of Industrial Units in the Union Territory of Delhi (1969)—Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

percent in Delhi. In 1961, Delhi was right on top bat in the last decade Kerala outstripped it and Chandigarh the new Union Territory which came up registered the highest literacy.

The general literacy rates (i.e. including 0—4 age-group) and effective literacy rates (i.e. excluding 0—4 age-group) for the two sexes and rural and urban areas as per the 1971 Census are given below :—

TABLE NO. 10.2

General and Effective Literacy Rates

Stratum	General Literacy Rate			Effective Literacy Rate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi . . .						
Total . . .	56.61	63.71	47.75	65.08	72.55	55.56
Rural . . .	36.23	49.00	20.75	43.29	58.03	25.06
Urban . . .	58.95	65.37	50.90	67.48	74·12	58.98

The rural areas are much behind the urban areas and in both the areas females are lagging behind. There are, however, clear signs that the new generation is coming up with greater enthusiasm towards literacy and education. Mate literacy ranging from 85.14% in the rural to 87.20% in the urban in age-group 10—14 is a good indicator. Further, the male and female literacy in age-group 5—9 are quite close to each other in the rural and urban areas separately—in rural 39.4% males and 27.3% females and in the urban 53.6 percent males and 52.7 percent females.

The growth rate of literates shows that during 1961—71 literate males increased by 58.96% while females had even a higher rate of 73.54%. It is noteworthy that in all age-groups, 5—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—34 and 35+ females literacy registered growth rates ranging from 133.3% (age-group 5,9) to 409.7% (age-group 35+) in the rural areas while in the urban areas they ranged from 35.4% (age-group 5—9) to 96.6% (age-group 15—19). The trend is obviously quite encouraging coupled with the fact that growth rate of literacy 64.13% has been higher than the population growth rate. Of course, one cannot deny the fact that the growth rates of 1951—61 were much higher than those of 1961—71. In 1951—61 the growth rate of male literates was 113.3% as against 59.0% of 1961—71 and the corresponding rates of female literacy being 103.1% and 73.5% respectively. This sluggish performance needs to be corrected.

Amongst the three civic bodies NDMC, Delhi Cantt. and Delhi MC(U), NDMC, has' the highest general literacy rate (67.0%) followed by Delhi Cantt. (59.2%) and DMC(U) (58.2%). It is heartening to see that the DMC(U) registered the highest growth rate (67.6%) followed by Delhi Cantt. (64.9%) and NDMC. (22.8%).

In the end coming to highly qualified manpower, one is apt to be gratified by the fact that degree holders registered a growth rate of 119.8% during the last decade with 90.2% in the case of males and 245.6% in the case of females. Further, persons with techincal degrees marked a higher growth rate of 148.4% as compared to female degree holders 115.5%. In these two categories too, females outstripped the males, the comparative figures being 117.6% (males) and 217.4% (females) and 86.7% (males) and 253.1 percent (femals) respectively. Females with degree in teaching out number males even in absolute numbers. They are though much lower in numbers in other fields but have consistently registered higher growth rates than males during the last decade.

Scheduled Castes

Under article 341 of the constitution 36 scheduled castes are notified for Delhi in the Presidential Order i.e. scheduled castes/tribes lists, Modification Order 1956 and subsequent corrigenda and notifications issued thereunder. The list may be referred to in Chapter VII (ibid). No scheduled tribes are notified for the Delhi UT.

Schduled castes number 635,698 (15.64%) in the total 104.999 (25.08%) in the rural and 530,699 (14.55%) in the urban areas of Delhi. Amongst the individual Scheduled Castes, Chamars have the largest population, around 1/3rd, followed by Chuhras (Balmikis) around 1/6th of all scheduled castes. These are followed by Balais, Kolis and Khatiks with proportions over 5% in each of them. Next come Dhobis, Julahas, Bhangis and Dhanaks in descending order with appreciable figures. The remaining 28 scheduled castes are in sparing numbers. It needs also to mention that there is a substantial figure of 56,115 remaining unclassified because of having not been properly spelt out, being mentioned as Harijan or Acchut.

Literacy amongst scheduled castes remains much lower than in general population, their general literacy rates being (39.2% M & 14.3% F) in the total, (32.4% M and 6.2% F) in the rural and (40.5 per cent M and 16.0 per cent F) in the urban areas of Delhi. They have, however, made considerable progress

during the last decade the male literacy rising from 32.2% to 39.2% and female literacy from 6.8% to 14.3% during the decade. Both rural and urban areas have contributed to this rise. Higher education is also at a low ebb amongst the scheduled castes as proportion of graduates and above does not touch even 1%, it being 0.7% and 0.2 percent amongst males and 0.1 percent and negligible in the case of females in the urban and rural areas respectively.

As workers, scheduled caste males have a higher participation rate (482) as against (451) in general population in the rural areas while in the urban areas they have a lower participation rate (488) as against (512) in general population. Scheduled caste females have, however, higher participation rates in both the rural and urban areas as compared to females in General Population.

Working and Non-working Population

The basic dichotomy of population by economic activity is workers and non-workers or in other words economically active or inactive. The changes in the concept of workers at different censuses have been brought out in Chapter VIII (ibid) and it may be desirable to refer to it for appreciating the 1971 figures in that background.

At the 1971 Census every individual was required to declare himself what according to him was his main activity. If his answer indicated that he was an economically active worker, he was classified as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at household industry or in other work as forestry, mining, manufacturing, trade, transport, services etc. If a person returned himself basically as not engaged in any economic activity, the person was asked if he or she was engaged in household duties or was a student, retired person or rentier, a dependent, a beggar or vagabond, inmate of charitable or penal institution or other non-workers such as being mostly an unemployed person.

Working Population

Estimates of workers for previous decades show that over all participation rates were quite high (40.34%) in 1921, comparatively still higher (41.18%) in 1931, came down drastically (36.22%) in 1951 and gradually to (32.14%) in 1961 and to (30.21%) in 1971. Going down to the broad industrial categories one finds that in 1971, Category IX—other services predominates with (34.5%) of all males and (66.9%) of all female workers in Delhi as a whole. It is predominant in the rural and urban areas separately also. The next category in importance is, however, category I—cultivators in the rural and V(b)—other than Household Industry in the urban. After cultivators come those engaged in category V(b) is the rural while category VII—trade and commerce follows category V(b) in the urban areas. The following inset table summarised the distribution of workers in different categories by sex in the rural and urban areas of Delhi :—

TABLE NO. 10.4

The distribution of Workers in different categories by Sex in the Rural and Urban areas of Delhi

Industrial Category	Percentage distribution o workers in			
	Rural Area		Urban Area	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Primary Sector	39.0	31.9	1.6	0.8
I—As Cultivators . .	25.4	8.3	0.5	0.1
II—As Agricultural Labourers	9.9	18.3	0.3	0.4
III—Animal Husbandary	1·2	0.5	0.8	0·3
IV—Mining & Quarring .	2.5	4.8	N	N
Secondary Sector . .	22.6	51.0	30.5	16.1
V—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs at—				
(*a*) Household Industry . .	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.0
(*b*) Other than Household Industry . . .	16.7	46.5	22.8	7.1
VI—Construction . .	3.3	3.0	5.4	7.0
Tertiary Sector . .	38.4	17.1	67.9	83.1
VII—Trade & Commerce .	4.6	1·5	22.5	7.6
VIII —Transport, Storage and Communication .	7·4	0.4	10.1	3.3
IX—Other Service . .	26.4	15.2	35.3	72.2
All Categories . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE:—'N' stands for negligible figures.

Primary Sector is the most important closely followed by Tertiary Sector in case of males while Secondary Sector is important in case of females, in the rural areas. In the urban areas, the Tertiary sector predominates in the case of both sexes followed by the Secondary Sector.

In Delhi as a whole, participation rate is highest (97.7%) in age-group 30—39 in case of males and in age-group 25—29 in the case of females (11.1%). Male participation is over (90.0%) in all age-groups 25—29, 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59, while female participation ranges from (8.5%) to (11.1%) in age-groups 20—24, 25—29, 30—39 and 40—49. If one compares the participation rates by broad age-groups 0—14, 15—59 and 60+ as between the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, after adjusting for the definitional change, one is struck to find sharp decline in the participation rates of females in 1971 in the rural area while male rates have come down slightly. In urban area, however, there is marginal decrease in age-groups 0—14 and 60+ in the case of both the sexes and in age-group 15—59 the male participation rate has gone down by about 4 points while female participation has gone up slightly.

Non-working Population

The non-workers constitute 69.8% of total population. 49.4% amongst males and 95.3% amongst females. These non-workers are divided into seven categories. Amongst non-workers in Delhi as a whole 34.0% are students, 28.2% engaged in household duties, 35.0% are dependents and infants and the remaining 2.8% are retired and rentiers, beggars and vagrants. inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, and others. Male non-workers are predominantly (93.6%) students and dependents and infants while of female non-workers 23.8% are students, 46.3% engaged in household duties and 29.2% are dependents and infants, these three categories constituting 99.3% of all female non-workers. More or less similar distributions are observed of non-workers in rural and urban areas in their different categories The only difference is in lesser proportion of students in the rural as compared to the urban and a vice-versa position obtaining in case of dependents and infants.

The distributions of non-workers by age-groups and different categories clearly display that students predominate in age-groups 0—24, the dependents and infants in age-group 0—19 and 60+, the retired and rentiers in age-group 50+ and the females in household duties in age-groups 20—49. The beggars and vagrants etc. have high proportions in age-group 30—39 to 60+, particularly marked in case of males. The inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions too have predominance in age-group 20—24 to 40—49, particularly note-worthy in case of males. In category 'others' age groups 15—19 and 20—24 are most note-worthy in case of both sexes.

Migrants

Out of 40.47% lakhs population of Delhi, 20.43 lakhs were reported as immobile i.e. were born at the place of enumeration according to 1971 Census. About 0.64 lakhs were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. In other words about 52% of the total population were born within Delhi UT. Remaining 48% were born outside Delhi UT. Delhi being the capital of the country attracts migrants from all corners of the country as well as from outside the country. Prior to 1951 Census Delhi attracted migrants mainly from the neigbouring states but now the position is different. The volume of migrants from other states is also quite representative. After the partition of the country about 5.09 lakhs of refugees settled in Delhi UT.

Amongst the states and union territories the major contributing state is Uttar Pradesh which contributed about 35% of the total migrants. Next Position is occupied by Haryana (12%) followed by Punjab (9%) Rajasthan (7%). The proportion of migrants from other states and union territories has been discussed in Chapter IX.

M/J(N)15DCODelhi—200—22-2-79—GIPS

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

Station	Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
	2	Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)
	3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest.)
	5	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD	6	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
	7	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163	(Reg.)
	8	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
	9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
	10	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest.)
	11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura	(Rest.)
	12	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market Nr. Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
	13	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali	(Rest.)
	14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR	15	V.T. Jorwekar Prop. Rama General Stores Navi Path	(Rest.)
AJMER	16	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
	17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH	18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
	19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	20	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	21	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
	22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, PB. 4	(Reg.)
	23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2 A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
	24	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	25	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road	(Reg.)
	26	Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)
	27	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony	(Rest.)
	28	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
	29	S/S A.H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop	(Rest.)
	30	New Book House, 32 Tashkant Road	(Reg.)
	31	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	32	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	33	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
	34	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
	35	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
ANAND	36	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
ANANTAPUR	37	Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar	(Rest.)
AURANGABAD	38	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH	39	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate	(Rest.)
BADEOGHAR	40	Bhakat Brothers, S.B. Roy Road	(Rest.)
BANGALORE	41	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O. B. No. 1807	(Reg.)
	42	International Book House Prt. Ltd., 4 F, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	43	M.P.P. House, 87 1st Cross Gandhinagar	(Reg.)
	44	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura	(Rest.)
	45	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar	(Reg.)
	46	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
	47	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
	48	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	49	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI	50	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Parganas	(Reg.)
BAREILLY	51	Agarwal Bros, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
	52	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park	(Rest.)
BARODA	53	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzompa Road	(Rest.)
	54	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambegaokers Wada, Raopura	(Rest.)
	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda	(Rest.)
	56	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	57	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Sing Road	(Reg.)
BHOPAL	58	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din. Bldg. Sultania Road	(Reg.)
	59	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	60	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR	61	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
BOLPUR	62	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR	63	Sh. D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Book-sellers Prop : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA	64	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
BIKANER	65	Bhadaoi Bros, Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	66	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar	(Rest.)
BOMBAY	67	Charles Lombert & Co., 101 M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	68	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building Dadar	(Reg.)
	69	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
	70	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
	71	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
	72	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
	74	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
	75	Minerva Book Shop, 19, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
BOMBAY—*contd.*			
	76	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
	77	Lok Vhangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
	78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest.)
	79	69-A, International Subscription Agency Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	(Rest.)
	80	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007	(Rest.)
	81	M & J Services, 2-A, Bahri Building	(Reg.)
	82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
	83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Giraum Road, near Princess Street	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker & Co. Rampart Row	(Reg.)
	85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Rd.	(Reg.)
	86	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street	(Rest.)
	87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P.M. 1505	(Rest.)
	88	Secretary, Salestax Prac'itioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
	89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
	90	S/s Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4 A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road	(Rest.)
	91	Indian Book House, Subscription Agency, Dr. D.N. Rd.	(Rest.)
	92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road	(Regular)
	93	International Publication, P.B. 7170, Kurla	(Rest.)
	94	International Book Links, Marine Lines	(Rest.)
	95	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street	(Regular)
	96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market	(Rest.)
	97	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao	(Rest.)
	98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190-Bazar Gate Street	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA	99	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street	(Reg.)
	101	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharma Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
	102	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street	(Reg.)
	103	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
	104	S.C. Sarkar & Sons, P. Ltd., I.C. College	(Reg.)
	105	S.K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
	106	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
	107	Indian Book Dist. Co. C-52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	108	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210	(Rest.)
	109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
	110	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres	(Reg.)
	111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
	112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
	113	S. Bhattacharya & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)
	114	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road	(Rest.)

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CALCUTTA—*contd.*			
	115	P.D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Reg.)
	116	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
	117	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	118	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji St.	(Rest.)
	119	Sushanta Kr. De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street	(Rest.)
	120	K.P. Bagchi, 286, B.B. Ganguli Street	(Regular)
	121	Overseas Publications, 14, Hare Street	(Rest.)
	122	A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	(Rest.)
	123	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road	(Rest.)
	124	Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH	125	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D	(Reg.)
	126	Mehta Bros, 1933, Sector 22-B	(Reg.)
	127	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	(Reg.)
	128	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D	(Reg.)
	129	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D	(Rest.)
	130	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72 (2), Sec. 17-D	(Reg.)
	131	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	(Reg.)
	132	Manik Book Shop 70-72, 5, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	133	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	134	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B	(Rest.)
CALICUT	135	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
CUTTACK	136	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg.)
	137	D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
	138	New Students Store	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE	139	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street	(Reg.)
	140	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road	(Rest.)
	141	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar	(Rest.)
	142	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN	143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
	144	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
	146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	147	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
	148	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
DELHI	149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	150	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency, Delhi) Ahata Kedara, Chamelian Road	(Reg.)
	152	Bookwells, 85, Sant Nirankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009	(Reg.)
	153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3 Faiz Bazar Daryaganj	(Reg.)

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DELHI—*contd.*			
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	157	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate	(Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	159	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	(Reg.)
	160	Metropolitan Book Co., 1 Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)
	162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2 Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi	(Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg	(Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders, 80 Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros., 3808 Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691 Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543 Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2646 Balimaran	(Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810 David Street, Daryaganj 110006	(Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmiri Gate	(Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
	179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
	180	Sumer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	(Reg.)
	181	University Book House, 15 U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar	(Reg.)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India) 5-D, Kamla Nagar	(Rest.)
	185	D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar	(Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Kawjar Nagar	(Rest.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	(Rest.)
	188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	(Regular)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	(Reg.)
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	(Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
DELHI—*concld.*			
	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi	(Rest.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	(Rest.)
	195	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdara	(Rest.)
DEORIA*	196	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U. P.)	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	197	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26	(Rest.)
DHARWAR	198	Bharat Book Dépot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	199	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	200	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest.)
ERODE	201	Kumaran Book Depot	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT	202	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
GAUHATI	203	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	(Rest.)
	204	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road	(Rest.)
GAYA	205	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Regular)
	206	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road	(Rest.)
GOA	207	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON	208	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	209	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arudolpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	210	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	(Reg.)
	211	Titer Bros., Sarafa	(Rest.)
	212	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	(Regular)
	213	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
	214	Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali	(Rest.)
	215	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Rest.)
	216	Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar	(Regular)
GHAZIABAD	217	Jayana Book Agency, outside S.D. Inter College, G. T. Road	(Rest.)
	218	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	219	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
	220	Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
	221	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp: Central Bank	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	222	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
	223	Asia Law House Opp. High Court	(Regular)
	224	Book Links Corporation, Naryanagoda	(Reg.)
HARDWAR	225	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan, Brahampuri	(Rest.)
HATHRAS	226	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road	(Rest.)
	227	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras	(Rest.)
HUBLI	228	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE	229	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
	231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Reg.)
	232	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
	233	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)

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JAIPUR CITY	234	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
	235	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
	236	Vani Mandir Swami Mansingh Highway	(Reg.)
	237	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
	238	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
	239	Best Book Co., S. M.S. Highway	(Rest.)
	240	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg	(Reg.)
	241	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	(Rest.)
JAIPUR	242	India Book House, Fathepurika Darwaza	(Rest.)
	243	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S. M. Highway P. B. No. 23	(Rest.)
	244	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta	(Rest.)
	245	University Book House, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	246	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	247	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. No. 78	(Reg.)
	248	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith	(Reg.)
	249	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
	250	Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR	251	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road	(Reg.)
JEYPORE	252	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road	(Rest.)
JHANSI	253	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad	(Rest.)
JODHPUR	254	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
	255	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
	256	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
	257	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
JABALPUR	258	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
	259	Popular Law House, Near Omti P. O.	(Rest.)
	260	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	261	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate	(Rest.)
	262	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)
	263	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G. T. Road	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RA)	264	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Reg.)
KANPUR	265	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
	266	Sahitya Niketan, Shardhanand Park	(Reg.)
	267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
	268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
	269	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
KAPSAN	270	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg	(Reg.)
KHURDA	271	Kitab Mahal, Kurda (Distt. Puri)	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)
KUMTA	273	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanura)	(Reg.)
KURSEONG	274	Ashoke Brothers, Darjeeling	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
LUCKNOW	275	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar	(Reg.)
	276	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj	(Reg.)
	277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
	278	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P. B. 154	(Reg.)
	279	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	280(a)	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	(Reg.)
	281	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road	(Rest.)
	282	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Reg.)
	283	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	(Rest.)
MADRAS	284	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmoregore	(Reg.)
	285	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big Street, Triplican	(Reg.)
	286	K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
	287	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg.)
	288	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	(Reg.)
	289	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chetty Street	(Rest.)
	290	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road	(Rest.)
	291	The Rex Trading Co., P. B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street	(Rest.)
	292	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts Triplican	(Rest.)
	293	Swamy Publishers, P. B. No. 2468	(Rest.)
	294	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Rao, Mylapore	(Rest.)
	295	Sangam Publishers, 11, S. C. Street	(Rest.)
MANIPUR	296	P.C. Jain & Co., Imphal	(Rest.)
MANGALORE	297	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MADURAI	298	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	(Rest.)
MEERUT	299	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	300	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar	(Reg.)
	301	Bharat Educational Stores, (Regd.) Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	302	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market	(Rest.)
MORADABAD	303	Rama Book Depot, Station Road	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.	304	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street	(Rest.)
MUZAFFAR NAGAR	305	B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
	306	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR	307	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE	308	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Krishnagagendra Circle	(Reg.)
	309	People Book House, Opp : Jagan Mohan Place	(Reg.)
	310	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
MANDSAUR	311	Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	312	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
NAGPUR	313	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
	314	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square	(Rest.)

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NAINITAL	315	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD	316	R.S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI	317	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	318	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	319	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	320	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P. B. No. 328	(Reg.)
	321	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	322	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Regd.)
	323	Laxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box 553	(Regd.)
	324	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Regd.)
	325	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road Dev Nagar.	(Regd.)
	326	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Style P.B. 96, Cannauget Place	(Regd.)
	327	Oxford Book & Stationery Co. Soindia House	(Regd.)
	328	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road.	(Regd.)
	329	Ram Krishan & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B Cannaught Place	(Regd.)
	330	R.K, Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	331	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
	332	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society Lodi Rd.	(Reg.)
	333	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	334	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	335	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
	336	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	337	N.C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi	(Rest.)
	338	Ravindra Book Agency, 40/50, Double Storey Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
	339	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
	340	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
	341	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2 Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
	342	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151 Subhash Nagar	(Rest.)
	343	Delhi Book Company, 1/12, Connaught Circus	(Rest.)
	344	Navarang, R.B-7, Inderpuri	(Rest.)
	345	Commercial Contacts (India) Subhas Nagar	(Rest.)
	346	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan	(Rest.)
	347	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road	(Reg.)
	348	S. Chand & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar	(Rest.)
	349	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East	(Rest.)
	350	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar	(Rest)
	351	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	352	Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar	(Rest.)
	353	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B Asaf Ali Road	(Rest.)
	354	Indian Publications Trading Corporation A-7, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)

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NEW DELHI—*contd.*			
	355	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg	(Rest.)
	356	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chambar	(Rest.)
	357	Jain Brothers, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
PALGHAT	358	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet	(Rest.)
PATNA	359	Luxmi Trading Co. Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	360	J.N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	361	Moti Lal Banarsi Das & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	362	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
POONA	363	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest)
	364	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gyamkhana	(Reg.)
	365	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	366	Saraswati, 1321/1, J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay Poona Road	(Reg.)
	367	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana	(Reg.)
	368	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
	369	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Path	(Rest.)
	370	Secy: Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir 1321, Sadashiv Path	(Rest.)
	371	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Path	(Rest.)
PRAYAG	372	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY	373	Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI	374	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street	(Rest.)
	375	P.N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road	(Reg.)
PUNALUR	376	M.I. Abraham (Kerala)	(Rest.)
RAJKOT	377	Mohal Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs & Advt., Agent	(Reg.)
	378	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros. B.B. Street	(Rest.)
	379	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. I, behind S. B. I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR	380	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY	381	Pachayat Aids, 10-7-40, Port Gate	(Rest.)
RANCHI	382	Grown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	(Reg.)
ROHTAK	383	National Book House, Civil Road	(Rest.)
ROORKEE	384	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road	(Rest.)
REWARI	385	Tika Ram Singh Lal	(Rest.)
SANGRUR	386	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate	(Rest.)
	387	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	388	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Rest.)
SECONDERABAD	389	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Reg.)
	390	Minerva Book Cantre, 8/78, New Alwal	(Rest.)
SIMLA	391	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall	(Rest.)
SILIGURI	392	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI	393	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
SHILLONG	394	Allied Publications, 13, Oak Lands	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR	395	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road	(Rest.)

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SURAT	396	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg.)
	397	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg Atwa Lines	(Rest.)
	398	B.P. Traders, Ghasia Building	(Rest.)
SOLAN	399	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road	(Regular)
TIRUPATI	400	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony.	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN	401	K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
	402	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	403	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Reg.)
TRIPURA	404	C.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLY:	405	Sri Vidya	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	406	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Rest.)
	407	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4	(Rest.)
	408	Bhagya Enterprises, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
	409	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	410	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR	411	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College	(Rest.)
	412	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	413	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR	414	Raj Book Service	(Rest.)
VARANASI	415	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
	416	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	(Reg.)
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