

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

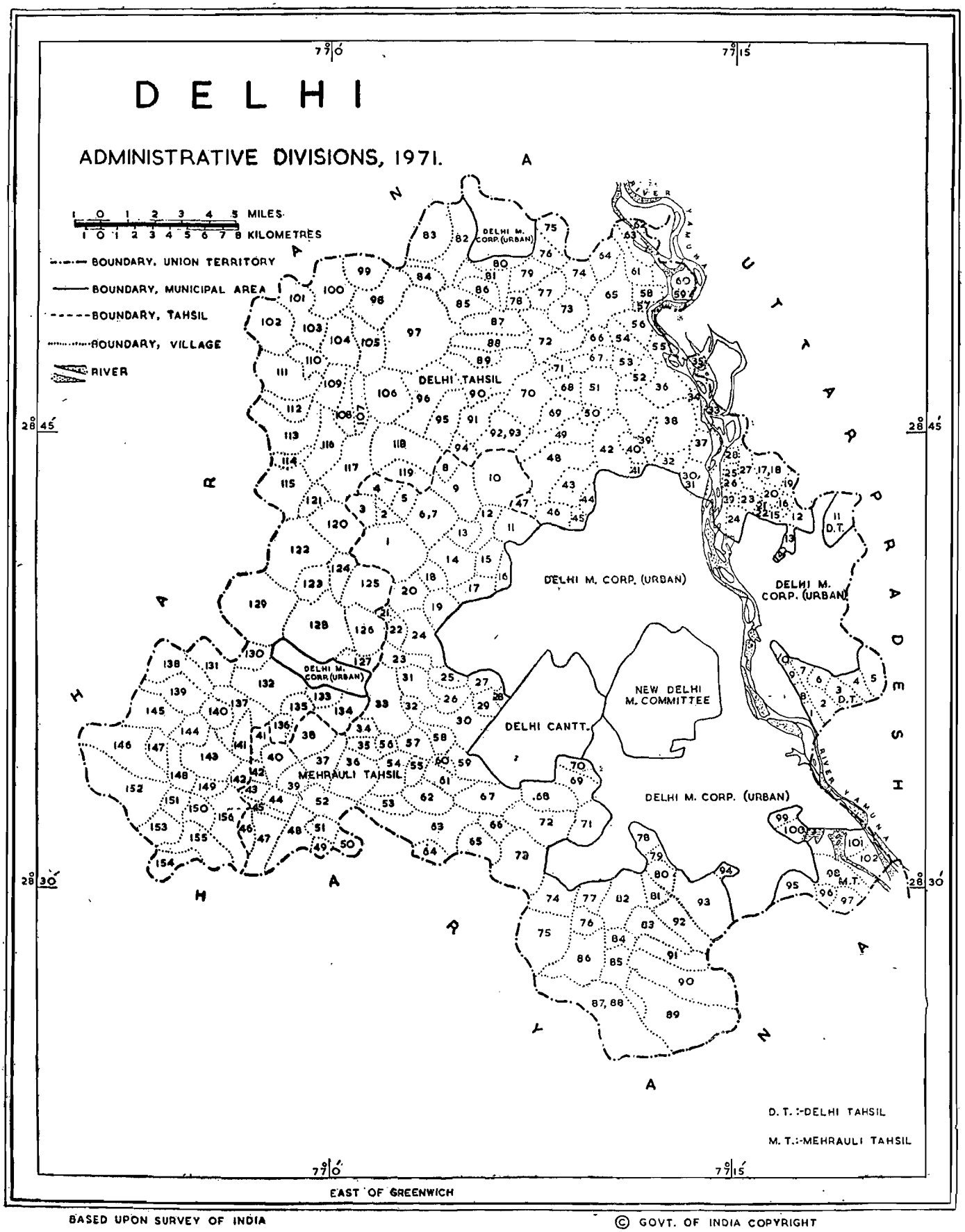
SERIES 27

DELHI

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

S. R. GANDOTRA
Of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Delhi



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA

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Serial number in the map indicates the name of villages — refer to the District Census Handbook, Part X.A-B (1971) Delhi.

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS : DELHI

List of Publications

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Portrait of Population

Monograph on "Houseless 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	.. ..	Economic Tables.
Part II-C	.. ..	Social and Cultural Tables.
Part II-D	.. ..	Migration Tables.
Part III	.. ..	Establishment Report and 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 Handbook (Town and Village Directory) and Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract.
Part X-C	.. ..	District Census Handbook (Analytical Report and Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables).

PREFACE

Basic demographic information showing population distribution over Districts, Tehsils and Towns as also by Rural-Urban Areas, density of population, occupied residential houses and number of households, inhabited and uninhabited villages, inhabited villages by different size classes, towns of different sizes with their growth pattern over different decades is presented here. It is supplemented by different Appendices showing intimate information pertinent to each basic table. Basic information in this connection was extracted from primary tabulation first compiled in the form of a Primary Census Abstract. This resulted in the first four A series Tables and the Union Primary Census Abstract presented in this volume. Delhi being a very small Union Territory, Table A-V relating to the Standard Urban Area of Delhi has further been included to make this volume self contained and at the same time adequate in size for being published as a separate volume. A background note on the Census and detailed fly-leaves on each table have been added to provide necessary orientation and knowledge to the reader to understand the figures with all their inherent limitations as also what they portray. Along with Table A-III, a special Annexure providing names of villages in different population ranges has also been provided because of its being a very useful census frame for sample surveys in rural areas.

I express my deep gratitude to Shri A. Chandra Shekhar, the then Registrar General, India, Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) and Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Asstt. Registrar General for their guidance.

Great pains were taken by S/Shri Lal Krishan (Asstt. Director), S. P. Sharma (Senior Investigator) particularly and M. L. Sharma (Tabulation Officer) and other members of the staff. My thanks are also due to them. S/Shri S. P. Sharma and C. L. Rohatgi supervised the printing of this publication.

I am also thankful to Shri K. S. Krishnan, Manager and Shri V. J. Kishore, Assistant Manager and their colleagues in the Govt. of India Press, Simla for the interest they took in printing of this volume.

S. R. GANDOTRA
Director of Census Operations
Delhi

Dated 7th March, 1974

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971—DELHI

		Total]	Rural	Urban
Population	Persons	4,065,698	418,675	3,647,023
	Males	2,257,515	229,424	2,028,091
	Females	1,808,183	189,251	1,618,932
Decennial Population Growth Rate 1961—1971		52·93%	39.93%	54·57%
Area in Sq. Km.		1485·0 Km^2	1038·7Km^2	446·3Km^2
Density of Population per Sq. Km.		2,738	403	8,172
Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1,000 Males)		801	825	798
Literacy Rate (including 0-4 age-group)	Persons	56·61	36·23	58·95
	Males	63·71	49·00	65·37
	Females	47·75	20·75	50·90
Proportion of Urban Population to Total Population		89·70	..	89·70
Percentage of Workers to Total Population (Main Activity)	Persons	30·21	26·62	30·63
	Males	50·61	45·15	51·22
	Females	4·75	4·17	4·82
Break-up of Workers : Percentage to Total Workers :				
(i) Cultivators	Persons	2·62	24·24	0·46
	Males	2·75	25·45	0·49
	Females	0·87	8·33	0·12
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	1·24	10·47	0·32
	Males	1·18	9·87	0·32
	Females	2·04	18·27	0·40
(iii) Other Workers	Persons	96·14	65·29	99·22
	Males	96·07	64·68	99·19
	Females	97·09	73·40	99·48
Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	Persons	15·64	25·08	14·55
	Males	15·64	25·07	14·57
	Females	15·63	25·08	14·53
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	Persons	..	..	..
	Males	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..
Number of Occupied Residential Houses		664,647*	65,289	599,358*
Number of Households		797,740	68,815	728,925
Number of Villages	Total	258	258	..
	Inhabited	243	243	..
	Uninhabited	15	15	..
Number of Towns		3	..	3

*These figures do not include number of houses occupied by Indian Nationals and their families in our missions abroad.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This volume Part II-A—General Population Tables of Delhi presents the A-Series Tables including Table A-V and the Union Primary Census Abstract.

Table A-I, the basic population table, presents information on the area in Square kilometres, population per square kilometre, number of villages both inhabited and uninhabited, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex for both rural and urban areas of union territory and up to each town and tehsil level. There are three appendices to this table. The first one (Appendix I) gives the 1961 territorial units constituting the present set up of this union territory. The second Appendix (Appendix II) gives the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000 and the third Appendix (Appendix III) gives the Houseless and Institutional population.

Table A-II shows the decadal variation in population since 1901 for the union territory. This table has one Appendix showing State and District-wise 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971. But since there was no change in the jurisdiction of the union territory of Delhi which is a one district territory since 1961, a dash (—) has been put in last column of Appendix to table A-II and in the rest factual information has been given.

Table A-III presents the villages classified by population in different population size groups starting from less than 200 and ending with 10,000 and above. The different population size groups are (i) less than 200; 200—499; 500—999; 1,000—1,999; 2,000—4,999; 5,000—9 999 and 10,000 and above. This table has one Appendix which gives the villages classified by four broad size groups of population viz. less than 500, 500—1,999; 2,000 to 4,999 and 5,000 and above.

Table A-IV gives the towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901. There are two Appendices prescribed for this Table. The first to show new towns added in 1971 and towns in 1961 declassified in 1971 and the second to give the changes in area of towns along with population between 1961 and 1971 and the reasons for change in area. The former was not necessary in our case since no new towns were added nor any old town declassified in 1971.

Table A-V has been introduced for the first time in 1971 census giving details regarding Standard Urban Areas.

In addition to these Tables, the Union/State Pimary Census Abstract which gives basic information on area, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, population of Scheduled Castes, literates and educated persons, the working population classified into nine broad industrial categories and non-workers as a separate category has been presented up to town and tehsil level.

Back-ground Note on 1971 Census

General

The 1971 Census marked the completion of 100 years of census taking in the country. The first regular census of India was taken in 1872 followed by the next in 1881 and in decadal sequence the present census is 11th in the series. For the union territory of Delhi as an independent unit, the 1971 Census was second since it was declared a union territory in 1956. In preceding censuses it formed part of Punjab.

Census Programme:

The following was the programme followed for the conduct of census operations in the union territory of Delhi :—

CENSUS CALENDAR FOR 1971

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/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. Reconcillation of discrepancies in the area figures.

Census Calendar—contd.

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 block and circles.
	2. Development of Location Code No.
	3. Checking of these boundaries by the Charge Supdts.
	4. Consolidation and Compilation of 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 areas.
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 unauthorised colonies and slum areas by the census office.
July, 1970	1. Publicity of Houselisting.
	2. Appointment 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 convassing 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 Headquarters 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 Individual slips for training purposes to all Census Officers and Charge Superintendents.
October, 1970	1. Detailed instructions to be issued 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 Slips, Household Forms etc. to District Headquarters.
November, 1970 to January, 1971	1. Reassessment of the Block and Circles constituted and finalization of Charge list by Charge Superintendents.
	2. Issue of Appointment Letters to Enumerators and Supervisors.
	3. Intensive training of Enumerators and Supervisors including practical exercise in enumeration of training schedules.

Census Calendar—concld.

	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.
Feb. 10-28, 1971	Census Enumeration.
Feb. 27—28, 1971 In Nights only	Enumeration of Houseless Population.
March 1—3, 1971	Revisional Round.
March 3—5, 1971	Compilation and reporting of provisional totals.

(To avoid clash with the mid-term Parliamentary Elections, the census enumeration programme was revised. Census enumeration was conducted from 10th March 1971 to 31st March 1971 with Revisional Round from 1st to 3rd April 1971. Houseless population was enumerated on the night of 31st March 1971.)

Delimitation of Census Tracts/Charges/Enumeration Blocks

For the Census taking, Delhi has been divided into four tracts viz. (*i*) New Delhi Municipal Committee, (*ii*) Delhi Cantt., (*iii*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), and (*iv*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural). These four tracts were further divided into 100 administrative divisions called 'Charges' and further into 6394 Enumeration Blocks. Details of number of Charges/Enumeration Blocks falling in each tract are given below :—

Census Tract	No. of Charges	No. of Enumeration Blocks
(*i*) New Delhi Municipal Committee . . .	9	497
(*ii*) Delhi Cantt. . . .	1	91
(*iii*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) . .	80	5,170
(*iv*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) . .	10	636
Total .	100	6,394

Twenty Census Officers were appointed for the entire union territory of Delhi. They were mostly Sub-Divisional/Executive Magistrates for Delhi Municipal Corporation, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Asstt. Secretary N.D.M.C. for New Delhi Municipal Committee tract, Executive Officer, Delhi Cantt. for Delhi Cantonment Board and Revenue Assistant for Rural Tract. 87 Charge Superintendents were appointed to assist the Census Officers in census taking. For this, small Charges were clubbed together and put under the charge of one Charge Superintendent. These were mostly principals of Higher Secondary Schools, senior officials of N.D.M.C., Tehsildars and Block Development Officers. For each enumeration block, one enumerator was appointed and over the strength of 5 to 6 enumerators, a supervisor was appointed. In addition to them, one to two reserve enumerators were also under each supervisor as reserve enumerators.

Notional Maps

For the proper coverage and delimitation of enumerator's Blocks for Houselisting/Actual Census Operations detailed maps of each Charge of N.D.M.C. and D.M.C. (U) were prepared by deputing office staff to field. These officials had to work for about 2 to 3 years to complete the detailed charge maps showing all the Buildings/Houses, Lanes, Streets and important land marks. With the help of these charge maps and village-wise similar notional maps, Houselisting/Enumeration Blocks were delimited and each enumeration block was marked on these maps. These Charge maps were supplied to all the Charge Superintendents for rectification and checking on the spot and making them up to-date if any discrepancy was there before the commencement of House-numbering/Houselisting Operations. It needs to be mentioned here that all these maps were Notional i.e., not to any scale. Specimens of two notional maps are given overleaf.

Training of Field Staff

The entire staff at various levels was thoroughly trained before they were sent out for Houselisting and later for actual Enumeration. The Census Officers and Charge Superintendents were trained in the Office of the Director of Census Operations, Delhi by the Director himself assisted by Senior Investigator.

Supervisors and enumerators were trained by the Census Officers/Charge Superintendents in their own charges. These training classes were arranged by them in consultation with the Directorate of Census Delhi so that in at least one round of class, either the Director himself or Assistant Director of Census Operations or Senior Investigator were present. Wherever it was not possible for these officers to visit the training classes due to tight training schedule, other senior officials of the Directorate were deputed. This was necessary in order to ensure that training is imparted as per procedure laid down for this purpose.

House-Numbering/House-Listing Operations

Unlike other States/Union Territories, Houselisting Operation, in Delhi Union Territory was conducted in the month of September-October 1970. In view of fast expansion of Delhi with many new colonies, both authorised and un-authorised coming up day-in and day-out, it was decided in consultation with the Registrar General, India to conduct the Houselisting Operations as close as possible to the Actual Enumeration. Secondly the experience of the 1961 Census recommended the conduct of Houselisting Operations after the summer vacations as most of the field workers were drawn from amongst the educational institutions.

The Census Questionnaire

At the 1971 Census the following main schedules were canvassed :

1. Houselist
2. Establishment Schedule
3. Individual Slip
4. Census Population Record

As explained earlier Houselist was prepared in the month of September-October 1970. The Houselist was designed to collect information, on the material of wall, material of roof, purpose for which Census House is used e. g. residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, work-shop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant. Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment; household number; name of the head of household; whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; number of living rooms in the occupation of census household; does the household live in owned or rented house; number of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of enumerator; does the household cultivate land and remarks.

The Establishment Schedule was introduced for the first time in 1971 census and collected information of each establishment along with name of the establishment or of the proprietor. Is the establishment (*a*) Govt./ Quasi Govt. (*b*) Private (*c*) Co-operative, average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers. 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 and if used as any other establishment, describe e.g. Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop etc.

The Individual Slip i.e. the main population census Schedule was designed to collect essential demographic data like relationship to head, age, marital status ; for currently married women only (*a*) age at marriage (*b*) any child born in the last one year; Birth Place (*a*) Place of birth (*b*) Rural/Urban (*c*) District (*d*) State/Country, Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration, Religion, Last Residence (*a*) Place of last residence (*b*) Rural/Urban (*c*) District (*d*) State/ Country; S.C. or S.T.; Literacy; Educational Level; Mother Tongue; Other Languages; 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 and similar details for Secondary Work were also collected.

Details of Population record were to be compiled from Individual Slip and was designed to contain some of the important demographic data such as relationship to head; sex, age, marital status; literacy and description of main activity.

The specimens of all the four main schedules along with their instructions for filling up various columns/ questions are given at the end of book as Annexures as detailed below :—

Annexure I—Houselist and instructions for filling up various columns.

Annexure II—Establishment Sehedule and instructions for filling up various columns.

Annexure III—Individual Slip and instructions for filling up various questions.

Annexure IV—Census Population Record and instructions for filling up various questions.

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

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AREA -

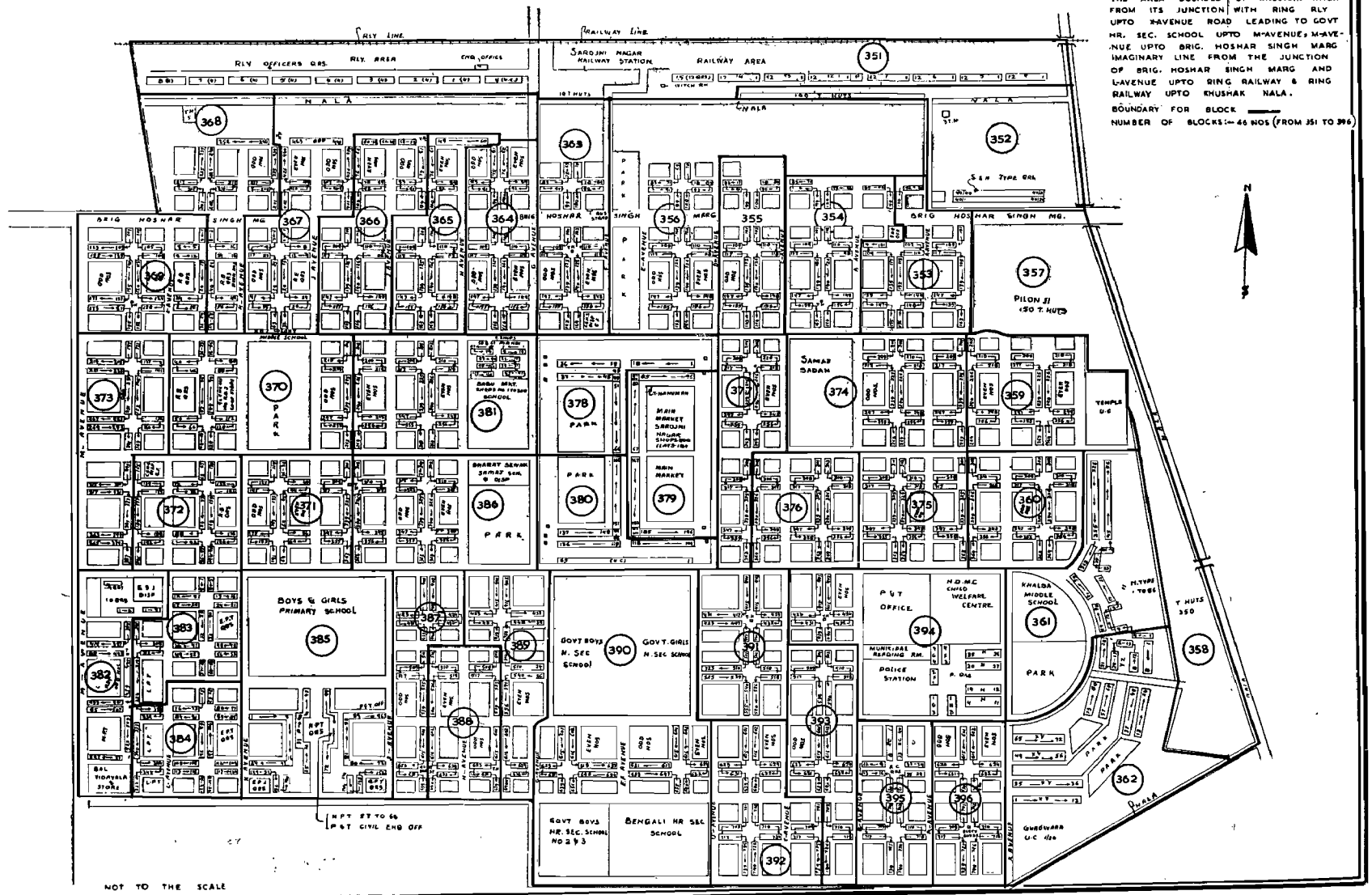
NOTIONAL MAP OF CENSUS CHARGE NO:-8

BOUNDARY:-

THE AREA BOUNDED BY KHUSHAK NALA FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH RING RLY UPTO KAVENUE 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)



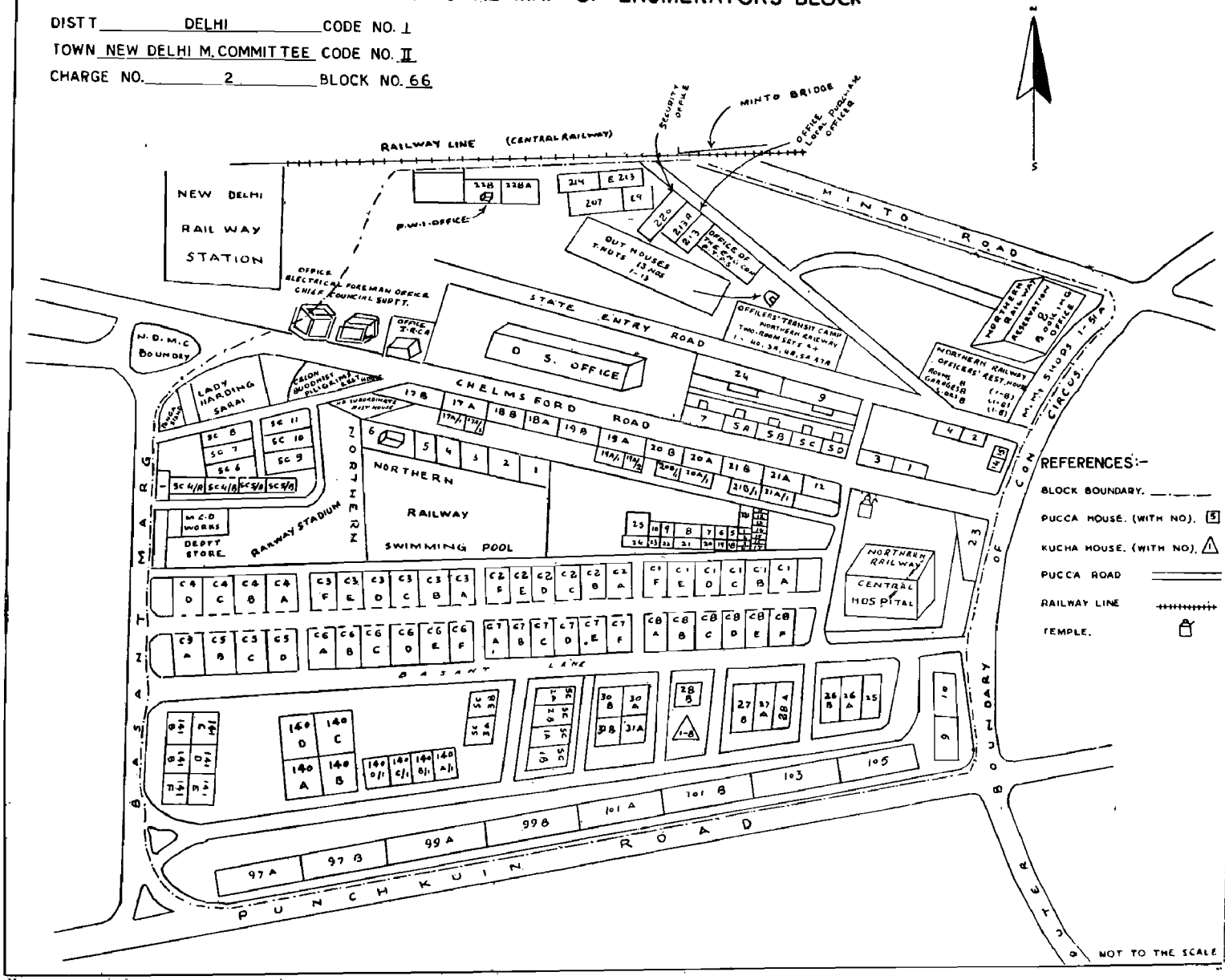
CENSUS OF INDIA-1971

NOTIONAL MAP OF ENUMERATOR'S BLOCK

DISTT DELHI CODE NO. I

TOWN NEW DELHI M. COMMITTEE CODE NO. II

CHARGE NO. 2 BLOCK NO. 66



A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A-I —AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This is the basic table which presents information on area, density of population, number of inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by males and females for the union territory/city and town/tehsil *i.e.*, for rural and urban areas separately. Data for Delhi urban agglomeration has also been shown separately. The first part of table is called the Union Table, this gives details only up to district level. The second part of the table is named the State Table and gives information down to tehsil/city and town levels. The table is almost similar to its counterpart of 1961 Census publication.

AREA FIGURES: **A brief note about the changes in Area of Union Territory**:—

The area of Delhi Union Territory as supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 1485.0 Sq. km. During the last decade 1961—1971 there has been no change in its jurisdiction.

Changes in Area from 1901 to 1961 are discussed below :—

"Until 1901, Delhi was one of the five administrative divisions or Commissionerships of Punjab, the other four divisions being Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan. The districts included in Delhi division were Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Ambala and Simla."

This state of affairs continued till the next census of 1911. Towards the end of that year, *i.e.*, on the 12th December, 1911 King Emperor George V in his Coronation Darbar, held at Delhi, proclaimed that Delhi in place of Calcutta would thence forward be the capital of the Indian Empire. In the following year, *i.e.* in 1912, the District was remodelled and placed under a separate local Government as a separate province. The position at the time of 1921 Census is explained at page 2 of the Census of India Vol. XV Punjab and Delhi, 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 Ballabhgarh; at the time of separation, the tehsil of Sonepat with an area of 448 square miles was transferred bodily to the Rohtak district whilst an area of 280 square miles from Ballabhgarh tehsil was transferred to the Gurgaon District. The major portion of the old district, therefore, remained in the Punjab and only the Delhi tehsil and a small portion of the Ballabhgarh 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. "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".

However, the Census Report of 1931, Vol. XVI-Delhi Province, gives the area of the province, as supplied by the Survey Department to be 573 square miles. In the 1941 Census the area of the whole of Delhi province was stated to be 574 square miles.

While the difference of one square mile in the area between the two Censuses of 1931 and 1941 has been satisfactorily explained, no reason is forthcoming about the difference of about 20 square miles in the area between the Censuses of 1921 and 1931.

The position about the correct area figures during the 1951 Census was rather obscure. At page XV of the District Census Handbook of Delhi—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".

In the very first Table A-I in the book, the total area in square miles is shown as 578·2 square miles. Again in A-I table as printed at page 2 of Part II of Vol. VIII 1951 (Punjab, Delhi etc.), the area of Delhi is shown as 538 square miles.

With a view to resolve this confusion, a reference was made to the Surveyor General of India and also to the Registrar General to communicate, if possible the area figures for Delhi for 1951 as supplied by the Surveyor General. The Surveyor General's Department (The Director Map Publication) vide his letter No. T.D.O. 3566

66-B dated the 22nd June, 1962, has clarified the position in the following terms :

"It is confirmed that area figures 577·6 square miles for Delhi State were supplied by us in 1951. The increase in the area figures over the 1941 value was due to fresh planimetering on small scale maps. In 1951 when the area figures were being worked out, rapid changes in the administrative set up in the entire country were taking place and the alignment of all the administrative boundaries were not precisely known to us. Further more, it is to be noted that in the system followed by us, correction of area figures of a particular State or district cannot be done arbitrarily, unless it is possible to adjust such changes with the area figures of the adjoining states or district. Hence no attempt was made to reconcile the slight difference between 1941 and 1951 values at that stage, since, in any case, the figures supplied were provisional. The use of suitable footnote to this effect in the Census Report was suggested by this department in order to explain the proper position (vide para 7 of letter No. T-727/11-C-4 dated 19-2-52 addressed to the Registrar General of India from the Surveyor General of India.)

*"*At present it is not desirable to reconcile the difference of one square mile between the latest and the 1941 area figures as the same will affect the area figures of adjoining states. Till the final figures are obtained from our latest large scale maps (after they have been surveyed) the latest figures as supplied by us may be accepted provisionally for census purposes.*

Area figures 578.2, 578 and 538 square miles were not supplied by us.

It is not possible for us to show reasons for the difference between our figures and those supplied by the Revenue Authorities as the following are not known to us:—

(i) The scale and accuracy of the maps marked with boundaries used for calculating the areas by the Revenue Authorities, and

(ii) The exact methods by which the area was determined by the Revenue Authorities.

It would appear from the contents of the above letter that the area figures 578·2, 578 and 538 sq. miles quoted in various parts of the 1951 Census report are incorrect and that the correct area figure for the 1951 Census may be taken to be 577·6 sq. miles.

Coming to the present census, the latest area figure as supplied by the Surveyor General for the Union Territory of Delhi is 573 square miles. The figure supplied by the Revenue authorities is 3,65,589 acres which works out to 571·24 square miles. The difference of 1·76 square miles can, of course, be due to different method of calculation. It is, therefore, proposed to give the area figure for the Union Territory of Delhi as 573 square miles.

Effect of States Reorganization in 1956 :

The position remained the same till the Census of 1941 that is to say, Delhi continued to be a Chief Commissioner's province and no change came about in its boundaries. The advent of Independence and the Partition of the country also did not bring about any change in its set up. However, when the new Constitution came into force in 1950 and India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, Delhi attained the status of a 'Part C' State with a separate Vidhan Sabha of its own.

The Office of the Chief Commissioner still remained intact, but he became more or less a Constitutional head like a Governor in a Part A State, the real power having been transferred to the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues. The next change came in 1956 when as a result of the recommendations of States Reorganization Commission, Delhi became one of the Union Territories and came to be administered directly by the President, "acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through an Administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify" (see section 239 of the Constitution of India). The Vidhan Sabha was dissolved with effect from 1-9-56 and the whole of the territory came to be administered by the Chief Commissioner who as its Administrator became directly responsible to the President for its administration.

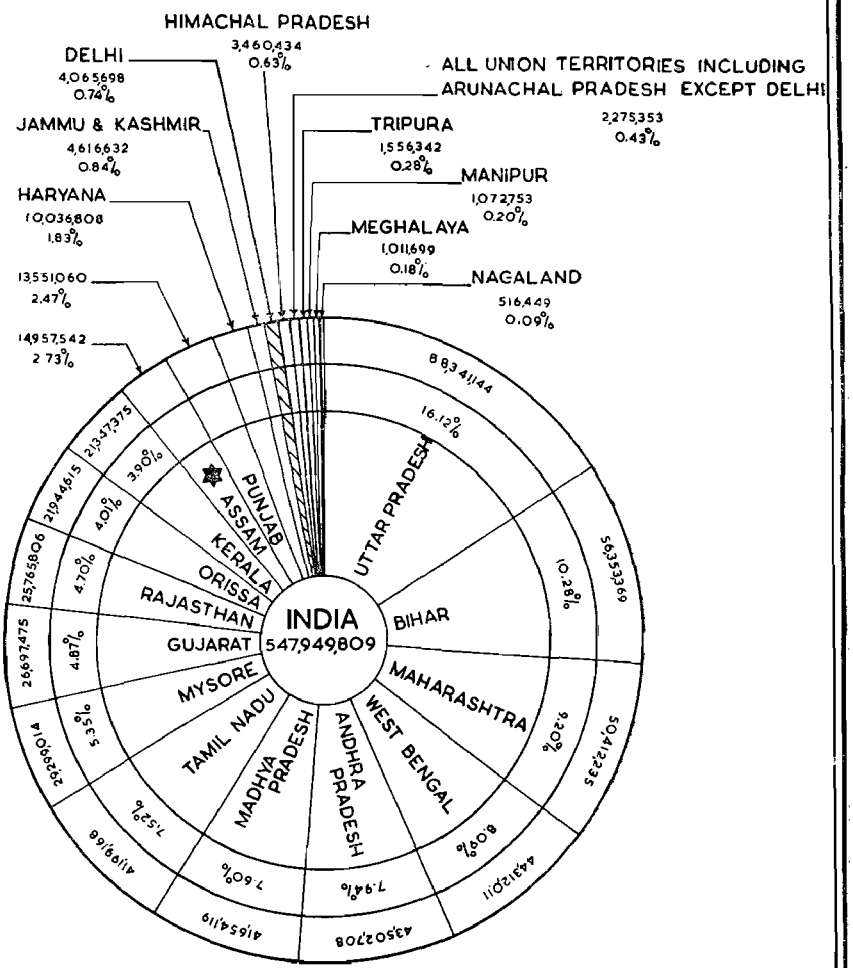
Another far reaching change came in the administrative set up of Delhi in 1958 when the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act came into force and with it was born the Municipal Corporation for Delhi. The Corporation was set up on the model of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All the local bodies functioning in Delhi (except the Cantonment Board and the New Delhi Municipal Committee) were merged together to form one large body which enveloped within its fold not only the major urban areas of Delhi but also the entire rural area of Delhi.

Apart from what has been stated above about the changes in the Constitutional set up for Delhi, there was no other change in area or jurisdiction as a result of the recommendation of the "State Reorganisation Commission."*.

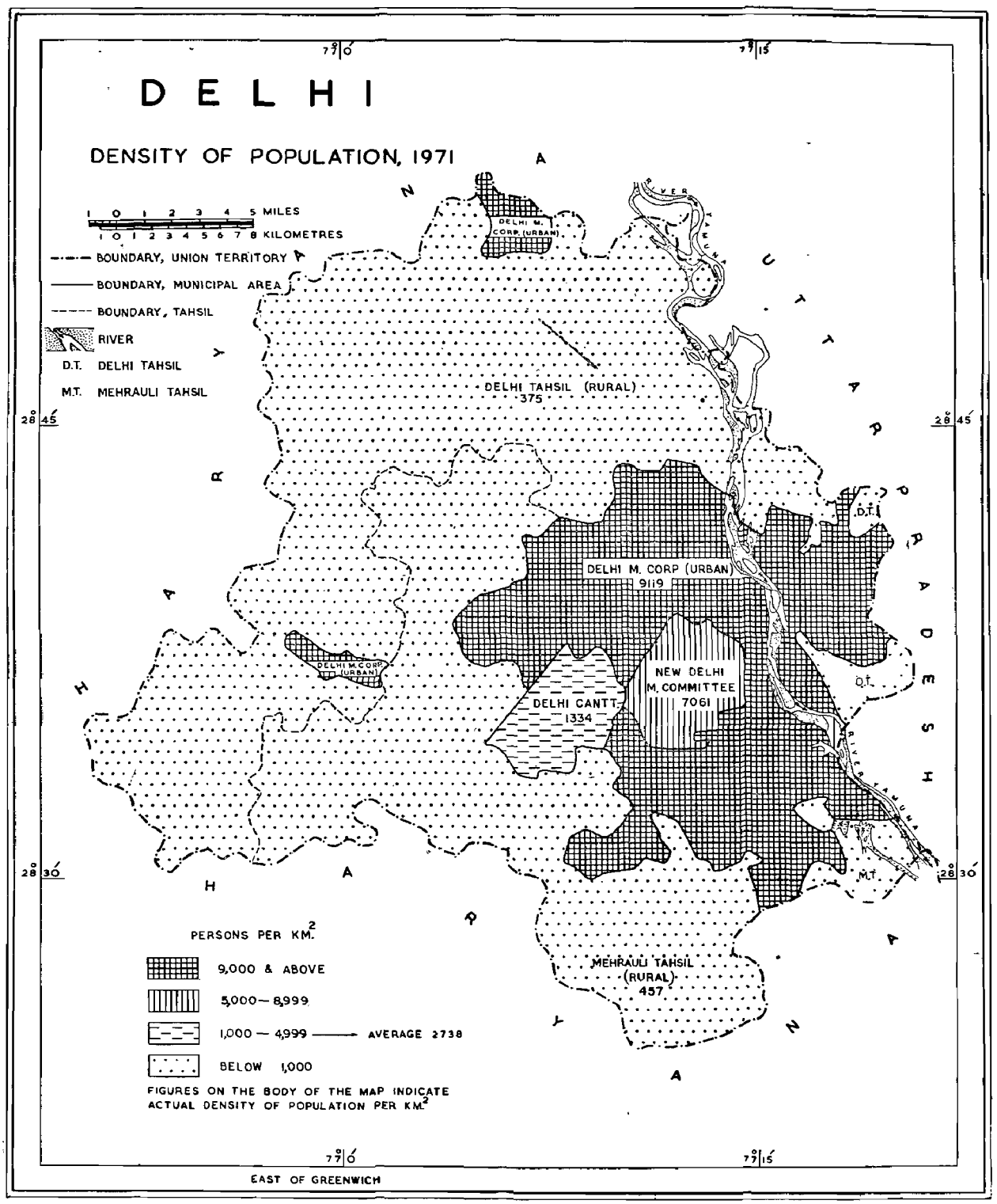
The area figure of Union Territory of Delhi forms only 0·05% of the total area of India. Separate area figures and their percentage to total area of

*Extracted from :Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Part II-A, Delhi, Pages 29-30.

DELHI AND OTHER STATES & UNION TERRITORIES POPULATION, 1971.



✱ INCLUDES MIZO DISTRICT NOW CONSTITUTING AS UNION TERRITORY OF MIZO RAM



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India for each State/Union Territory are given below:—

STATEMENT No. 1

Area and Percentage of India and other States/ Union Territories of India.

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Area* (Sq. Km.)	Percentage
	INDIA	3,280,483@	100·00
	STATES		
1	Andhra Pradesh	276,814†	8·44
2	Assam‡	99,610	3·04
3	Bihar	173,876	5·30
4	Gujarat	195,984	5·97
5	Haryana	44,222	1·35
6	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	1·70
7	Jammu & Kashmir	222,236@	6·77
8	Kerala	38,864	1·18
9	Madhya Pradesh	442,841	13·50
10	Maharashtra	307,762	9·38
11	Manipur	22,356	0·68
12	Meghalaya	22,489	0·69
13	Mysore	191,773	5·85
14	Nagaland	16,527	0·50
15	Orissa	155,782†	4·75
16	Punjab	50,362	1·54
17	Rajasthan	342,214	10·43
18	Tamil Nadu	130,069	3·96
19	Tripura	10,477	0·32
20	Uttar Pradesh	294,413	8·97
21	West Bengal	87,853	2·68
	UNION TERRITORIES		
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293**	0·25
23	Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	2·55
24	Chandigarh	114	N
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	0·02
26	**Delhi**	**1,485**	**0·05**
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,813	0·12
28	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32	N
29	Pondicherry	480	0·01

The figure for the total area of the Union Territory of Delhi have been obtained from the Surveyor General India. Figures for New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. have been supplied by the Local Bodies. Figures for Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) have been calculated after adding the area figures of the urbanized villages to the 1961 area figures of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). The total urban area of Delhi is thus the total area of the three towns. The area figures for the rural have been derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the Union Territory. The total rural area of the two tehsils does not tally with the rural area of the Union Territory as the former represents land use area calculated by adding the area figures of all the villages as supplied by the Revenue Authorities.

Density (Population per km^2)

At the time of 1971 census density of population per sq. km. for Delhi Union Territory as a whole is 2,738. It is only 403 for its rural area and for urban area it is 8,172 sq. km. Following table shows the density figures at the time of 1961 and 1971 censuses for Union Territory of Delhi and all the four census tracts separately :—

STATEMENT No. 2

Density of Population for Delhi Union Territory and four Census Tracts

U.T./Census Tract		Density (Population per Sq. Km.) 1971	Density (Population per Sq. Km.) 1961	Increase (Col. 2 —Col. 3)
1		2	3	4
Delhi U.T.	T	2,738	1,792	946
	R	403	258	145
	U	8,172	7,224	948
(*i*) N.D.M.C.		7,061	6,119	942
(*ii*) Delhi Cantt.		1,334	840	494
(*iii*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)		9,119	8,561	558
(*iv*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural)		403	258	145

*These figures are provisional as on 1·7·1971 and are based on the area figures supplied by the Survey of India.

**As on 1st January, 1966.

@Includes 78,932 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China.

†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. Hence these figures will not tally with those published in Part II-A of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

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

'N' stands for negligible.

Amongst the four census tracts Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) continued to be the most thickly populated both at the 1971 and 1961 with 9,119 and 8,561 density respectively. Second position is taken by New Delhi Municipal Committee and that too for both the censuses of 1971 and 1961. Delhi Cantt. occupies the third position followed by Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural).

Between 1961 and 1971 censuses New Delhi Municipal Committee has shown an increase of 942 in density and has become 7,061 in 1971 as against 6,119 in 1961. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) which is the most thickly populated city has also shown an increase of 558 in density between 1961 and 1971. Delhi-Cantt. and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) have shown increases of 494 and 145 respectively in the density.

Rural and Urban Population

The smallest unit of area for which the census data is presented is the village or town.

*Definition of town or city**

In censuses prior to 1961 no uniform criterion was adopted strictly for declaring an area as urban. It was for the first time that at 1961 census a uniform criterion was adopted. "For the 1971 census also the definition adopted for an urban area generally follows that of 1961 Census. It is as follows:—

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

(*b*) all other places which satisfy the following criteria :—

(*i*) a minimum population of 5,000.

(*ii*) at least 75% of the male working population was non-agricultural.

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

The Director of Census of each State, U.T. is however given some discretion in some marginal cases in consultation with the State Government to include some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude undeserving cases.*"

In case of Delhi Union Territory, however, only places with Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee or a Cantonment have been treated as towns.

Thus at the 1971 census the following three towns were treated :—

(*a*) New Delhi Municipal Committee

(*b*) Delhi Cantonment

(*c*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)

The following statement gives the progress in the number of towns from 1901 to 1971 :—

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement of progress in the number of Towns 1901—1971

U. T.	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi U.T.	3	3	10	9	3	1	2	2

**"It will be seen that up to 1921, the area administered by the Municipal Committee of Delhi (i.e., the walled city) was the only one treated as a town within the Union Territory, the other town included above in 1901 and 1911 was Shahdra which was then in the United Provinces. In 1931, for the first time, New Delhi and Shahdra were added as new towns bringing the number of towns to three. In 1941, apart, from the three towns mentioned above, the following six areas were treated as towns for the first time thereby bringing to the number of towns to nine :—

(1) Cantonment
(2) Civil Lines
(3) Narela
(4) Mehrauli
(5) Najafgarh
(6) Fort Delhi

At the time of 1951 census, a new area known as West Delhi was added as a new town due to the urbanisation of a few villages towards the West of Delhi and the formation of the West Delhi Municipal Committee to administer these areas. The number of towns at the 1951 census were thus ten.

The picture was entirely changed at the time of 1961 census :—

> *In 1958 the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act came into force and with it was born the Municipal Corporation for Delhi which enveloped within its fold all the local bodies in Delhi except the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board, i.e., Delhi Cantt. The number of towns was thus reduced to only three viz. the D.M.C. (Urban) i.e., the urban area covered by the Municipal Corporation, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment. All these 'three towns' grouped together were called a 'Town Group' for the purpose of 1961 Census"**.*

Definition of a Village

The definition of a village, unlike the definition of a town which has been changing slightly from census to census, has been uniform throughout the various censuses.

Prior to 1961 Census, the definition of the village as given in the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887 was being

*Source : Page 11 of Plans and Programmes, Census of India 1971, Registrar General, India.
** Extracted from : Part II-A General Population Tables, Vol. XIX, Census of India 1961, Delhi, Page 32.

adopted at the different censuses of Delhi. At the 1961 census, however, Delhi no longer adopted this definition and had its own definition as given in Section 3(23) of the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954, which is given below:—

"Village means any local area whether compact otherwise recorded as a village in the revenue records of 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".

At the time of 1961 census, there were 300 villages grouped in one Delhi Tehsil, out of these 289 were the revenue estates and 11 *abadies*, known by separate 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.

During the decade 1961—71 the following 40 villages were urbanised.

STATEMENT No. 4

Villages urbanised after 1961 along with area figures and notification number

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Area in Acres	Notification No.
1	2	3	4
1	Neemri	254	RNZ/1526 Dt. 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	Do.
14	Ghonda Chauhan (Bangar)	249	Do.
15	Ghonda Chauhan (Khadar)	286	Do.
16	Ghonda Gujran (Bangar)	128	Do.
17	Ghonda Gujran (Khadar)	861	Do.
18	Ganwari Ghonda	..	F. 9(2)/66 Law. Corpn. dated 28-5-66.
19	Usaman 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	Katwaria 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 Urbanized Villages	*29,582*	

Thus at the time of 1971 Census, we are left with only 258 villages out of which 251 are revenue estates and 7 *abadies*. These villages along with 40 urbanised villages add up to 298. Thus there is a difference of two as against 300 villages in 1961 which is due to the fact that village 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.

The following statement shows the number of inhabited villages from 1901 to 1971 :—

STATEMENT No. 5

Statement showing number of inhabited villages since 1901

	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi U.T.	243	276	304	305	307	314	NA	NA

The above statement shows that number of inhabited villages which was 314 in 1921 has come down to 243 at the 1971 census. Thereafter in each decade the number of inhabited villages is fast declining and the rural component is diminishing quickly under the impact of urbanisation which appears to have come into swing after 1951. A day may not be far off when like Greater Bombay, Delhi may also become wholly urbanised.

Number of Occupied Residential Houses and No. of Households

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 inhabited or vacant. 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 the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they are considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building is considered a separate Census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance is treated as a separate Census house.

The definition of census house is sometimes difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a staircase. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having separate entrances qualified to be treated as separate census houses. But it would not reflect the real situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms by the household is taken into account and the entire flat is treated as one census house only. If however, each of these rooms is occupied by independent household, then each room having separate entrance is justified to be treated as a separate census house. Even in rural areas, the pattern of habitation in some cases is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Since each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit, such a group of huts is taken as one census house.

For treating a structure as a Census house, it is however necessary that it should have four walls and a roof. Structures with conical roof which almost touches the ground, and there may not be any wall as such, are treated as Census houses.

Household

"A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any one of them from doing so." It may be made of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is also considered as a member of the master's household. A household may have one or more members. A hostel, a jail or any other place where a number of unrelated persons live together is also treated as one household and is termed as 'Institutional household'. There is another group of households i.e. 'houseless households'. These are the households living on the road side, pavements or in open spaces i.e. who have no Census house to live in.

The institutional and the houseless households are included in the total number of households shown in Table A-I. Separate figures for institutional and houseless households and the population in such households is furnished in Appendix III to Table A-1.

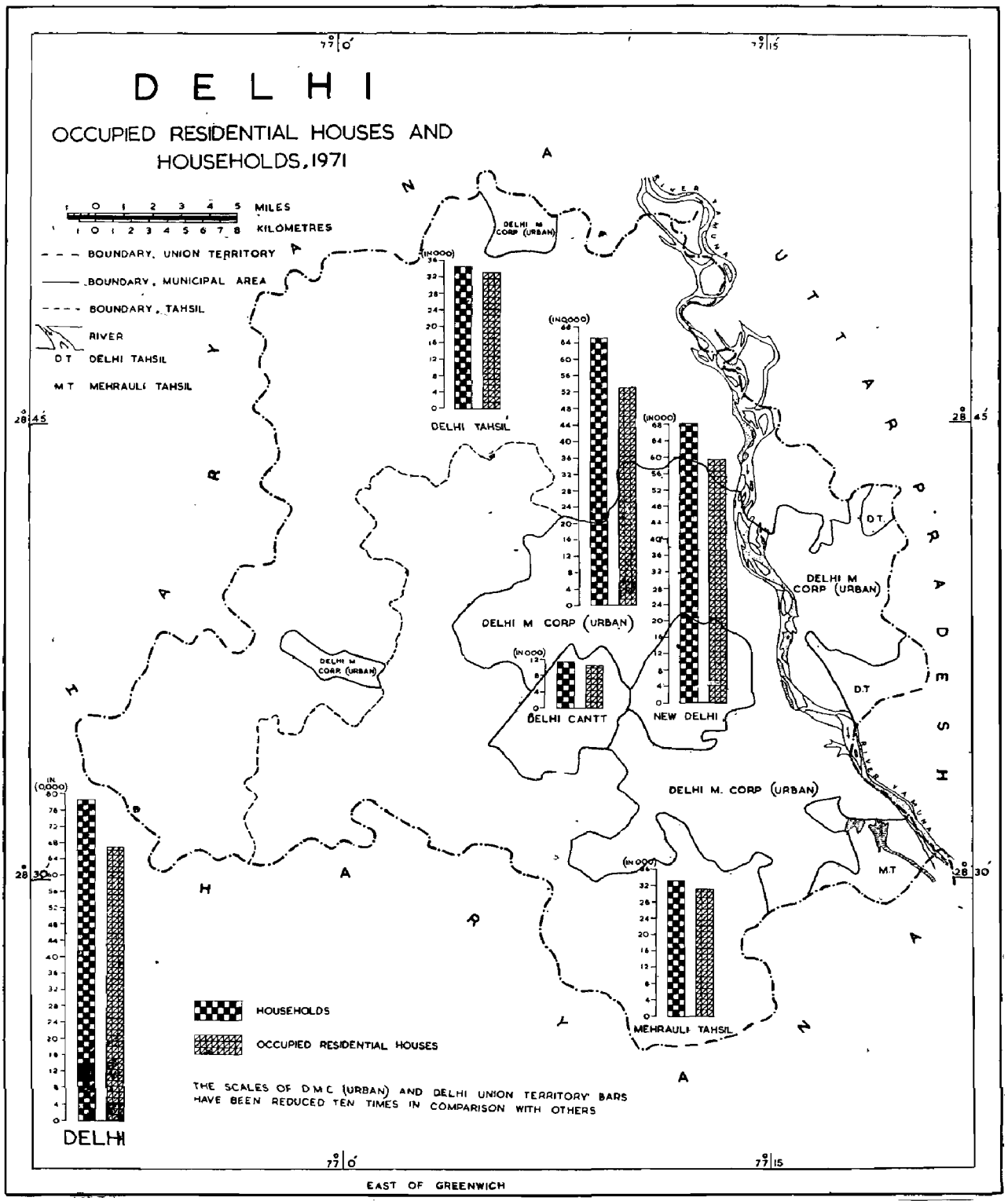
The following statement shows the distribution of occupied Residential Houses and Households in the Union Territory of Delhi and its four tracts.

STATEMENT No. 6

Statement showing Distribution of No. of Occupied Residential Houses and Households for Delhi U.T. and four Census Tracts

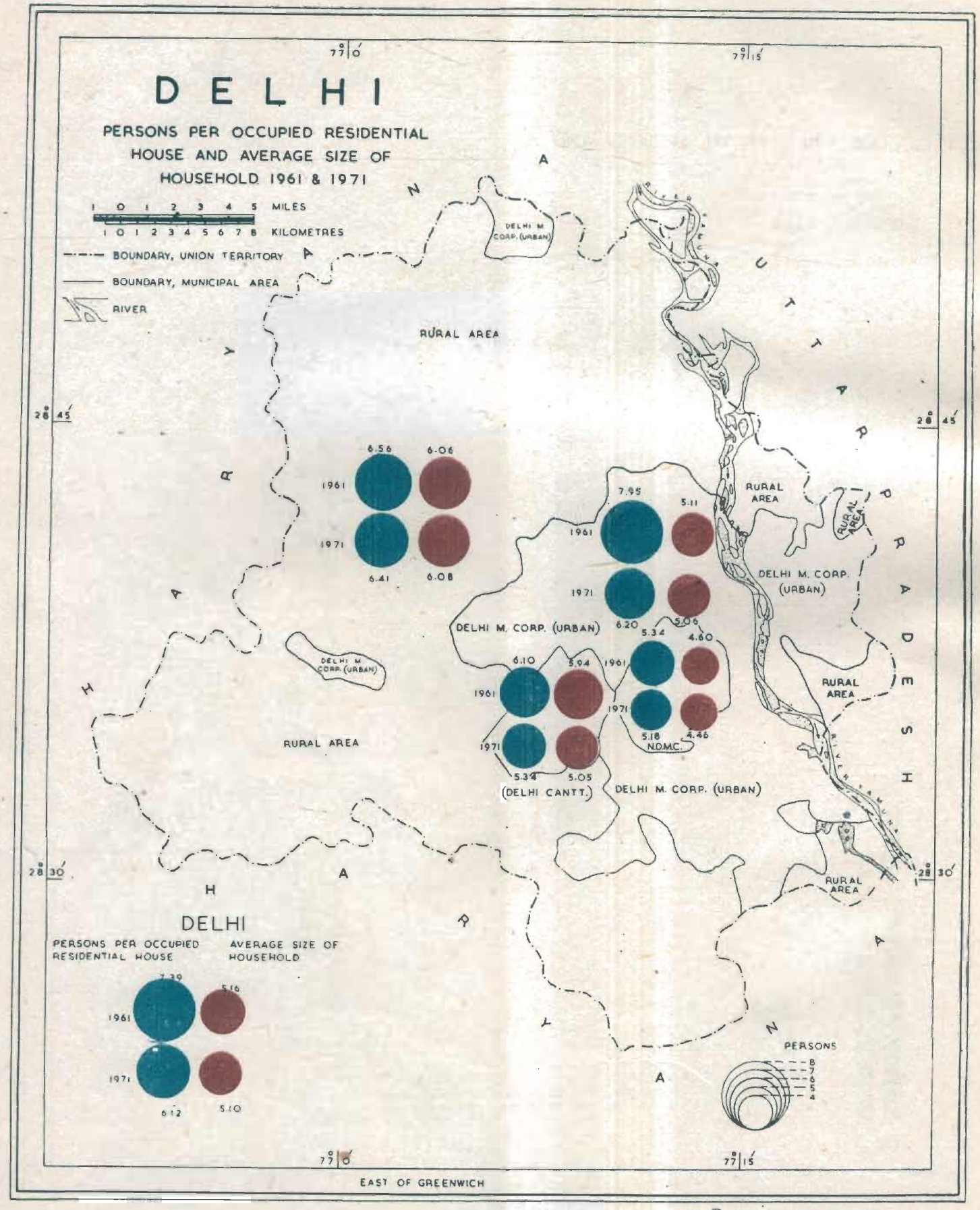
U.T./Census Tract	Distribution of No. of occupied Residential Houses		Percentage increase during the decade	Distribution of Households		Percentage increase during the deca
	1971	1961		1971	1961	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi U.T.	664,647 (100·00)	359,802 (100·00)	84·73	797,740 (100·00)	515,528 (100·00)	54·74
1. N.D.M.C.	58,209 (8·76)	49,021 (13·62)	18·74	67,705 (8·49)	56,841 (11·03)	19·11
2. Delhi Cantt.	10,740 (1·62)	5,917 (1·64)	81·51	11,359 (1·42)	6,076 (1·18)	86·95
3. D.M.C. (U)	530,409 (79·80)	259,260 (72·06)	104·59	649,861 (81·46)	403,269 (78·22)	61·15
4. D.M.C. (R)	65,289 (9·82)	45,604 (12·68)	43·17	68,815 (8·63)	49,342 (9·57)	39·47

The above table shows that the percentage distribution of occupied Residential Houses and Households in case of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) has gone



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up from 72·06 to 79·80 and from 78·22 to 81·46 respectively during the decade 1961—1971. In case of all other census tracts the percentage distribution of No. of occupied residental houses has slightly decreased and so is the case of percentage of No. of Households except that of Delhi Cantt. where it has slightly increased from 1·18% to 1·42%. The decrease is quite clearly understandable in the case of rural areas which have diminished due to a sizable encroachment by urbanisation, forty villages having merged into the DMC (U).

Persons per Occupied Residential House

The following statement shows the persons per occupied Residential House for the Union Territory and all the four census tracts :—

STATEMENT No. 7

Statement showing persons per occupied Residential House for Delhi U.T. and Four Census Tracts.

U.T./Census Tracts	Persons per occupied Residential House	
	1971	1961
1	2	3
Delhi U.T. . . .	*6·12*	*7·39*
1. N.D.M.C.	5·18	5·34
2. Delhi Cantt. . . .	5·34	6·10
3. D.M.C. (Urban) . . .	6·20	7·95
4. D.M.C. (Rural) . . .	6·41	6·56

The above statement shows that average number of persons per occupied residential house for the Union Territory of Delhi at the 1971 Census is 6(6·12) in place of its corresponding figures of 7(7·39) of 1961 Census. Similarly in case of Delhi Cantt. and D.M.C. (U) number of persons per occupied Residential House have also come down to 5(5·34) and 6(6·20) in 1971 from 6(6·10) and 8(7·95) in 1961 respectively. In case of N.D.M.C. and D.M.C. (R) the position is also in line though marginal. This decrease is due to the fact that the growth rate of occupied residential Houses (84·7%) is much higher than the growth rate of population (52·9%) in the Union Territory and similarly in its constituent tracts.

Size of Households

The following statement shows the average size of a household in the Union Territory of Delhi and the four census tracts.

STATEMENT No. 8

Statement showing size of Households for Delhi U.T. and four censust racts.

U.T./Census Tracts	Average size of a Household	
	1971	1961
1	2	3
Delhi U.T.	*5·10*	*5·16*
1. N.D.M.C.	4·46	4·60
2. Delhi Cantt. . . .	5·05	5·94
3. D.M.C. (Urban) . . .	5·06	5·11
4. D.M.C. (Rural) . . .	6·08	6·06

It will be seen from above that average size of the household for Union Territory of Delhi is 5 at both the censuses of 1961 and 1971. For N.D.M.C. it is 4(4·46) for 1971 and 5(4·60) for 1961 census.

In the case of Delhi Cantt. it is 5(5·05) for 1971 and 6(5·94) for 1961 census. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) has average size of 5 persons at both the censuses. Like D.M.C.(U), Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) has 6 persons average size households at both the census of 1961 and 1971. In the case of rural areas, the average size of a household is more or less static. This trend of marginal decrease in the average size of a household is again due to slight faster growth rate of number of households as compared to that of population.

Sex Ratio

The following statement gives sex ratio of the Union Territory and four census tracts.

STATEMENT No. 9

Statement showing Sex Ratio Reported at 1961 & 1971 Census for Delhi U.T. and four Census Tracts.

U.T./Census Tract	Sex Ratio	
	1971	1961
1	2	3
Delhi U.T. . . .	*801*	*785*
1. N.D.M.C.	751	727
2. Delhi Cantt. . . .	612	569
3. D.M.C. (Urban) . . .	806	788
4. D.M.C. (Rural) . . .	825	847

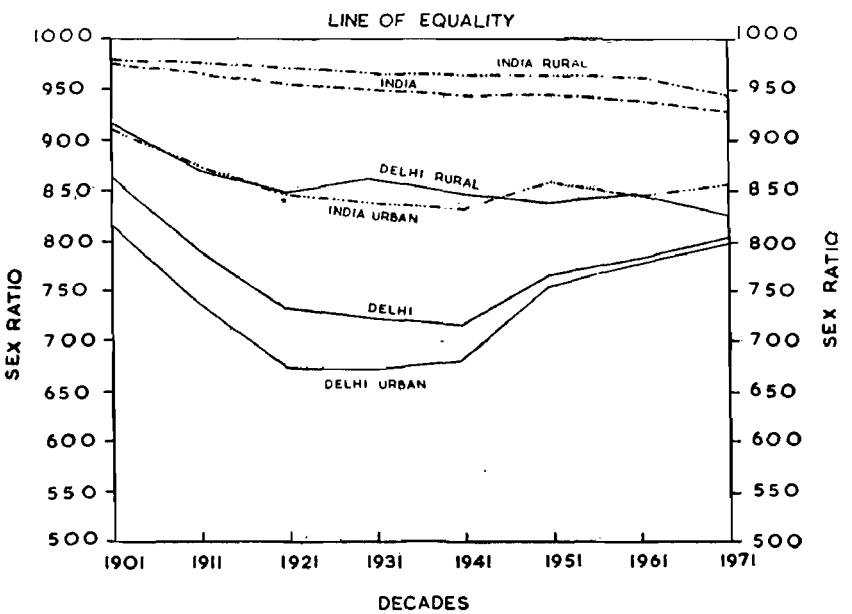
Sex ratio of Union Territory of Delhi has shown an improvement at the time of 1971 Census when it has come to 801 in 1971 from its corresponding figures of 785 for 1961 census. Similarly all the four census tracts have also shown an improvement in sex ratio between 1961 and 1971 censuses. Most probably rate of immigration is gradually waxing.

It is interesting to see that both N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt. have lower sex ratio than that of Union Territory while D.M.C. (U) and D.M.C. (R) have higher sex ratios.

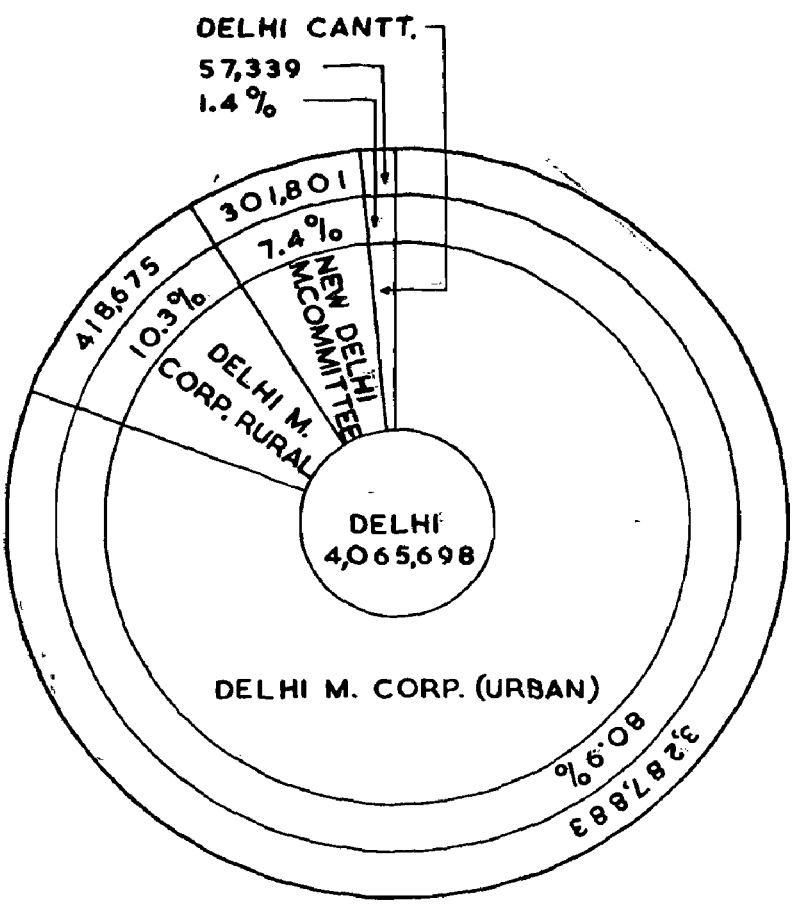
DELHI

SEX RATIO 1901–71

(NO. OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)



POPULATION SIZE OF THREE TOWNS AND D.M.C. (RURAL) OF DELHI, 1971



UNION TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI UNION TERRITORY	Total	1,485·0@	2,738	243	15	3	664,647@	797,740	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183
	Rural	1,038·7	403	243	15	..	65,289	68,815	418,675	229,424	189,251
	Urban	446·3	8,172	..	..	3	599,358*	728,925	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932

NOTE :—1.* These figures do not include number of houses occupied by Indian Nationals and their families in our missions abroad.

2. @ These represent 'Provisional geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. have been supplied by the Local Bodies. Figures for Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) have been calculated after adding the area figures of urbanised villages to the 1961 area figures of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). The total urban area of Delhi is thus the total area of three towns. The area figures for rural have been derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the Union Territory. The total rural area of the two tehsils does not tally with the rural area of the Union Territory, as the former represents land use area calculated by adding the area figures of all the villages as supplied by the Revenue Authorities.

3. The Density figures per Km² shown under Col. 4 for urban Area of Union Territory are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual towns and not using the area figures given in the table. 'Total' and 'Rural' density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/ District/Tehsil/ Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI UNION TERRITORY	Total	1,485·0@	2,738	243	15	3	664,647*	797,740	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183
	Rural	1,038·7	403	243	15	..	65,289	68,815	418,675	229,424	189,251
	Urban	446·3	8,172	..	..	3	599,358*	728,925	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932
Delhi Urban Agglomeration	Urban	446·26	8,172	..	..	3	599,358*	728,925	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932
(*a*) New Delhi Municipal Committee . .	Urban	42·74	7,061	..	..	1	58,209*	67,705	301,801	172,400	129,401
(*b*) Delhi Cantt.	Urban	42·97	1,334	..	..	1	10,740	11,359	57,339	35,562	21,777
(*c*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (U) .	Urban	360·55	9,119	..	..	1	530,409	649,861	3,287,883	1,820,129	1,467,754
(*i*) Delhi Tehsil	Rural	607·8	375	146	10	..	33,573	35,395	228,071	124,028	104,043
(*ii*) Mehrauli Tehsil	Rural	417·2	457	97	5	..	31,716	33,420	190,604	105,396	85,208

NOTE :— 1. Delhi Union Territory consists of two tehsils namely Delhi and Mehrauli. Against Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils only rural areas are shown, the details of their urban constituents being not available.

2. *These figures do not include number of houses occupied by Indian Nationals and their families in our missions abroad.

3. @These represent 'provisional geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. have been supplied by the Local Bodies. Figures for Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) have been calculated after adding the area figures of urbanised villages to the 1961 area figures of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). The total urban area of Delhi is thus the total area of the three towns. The area figures for rural has been derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the Union Territory. The total rural area of the two Tehsils does not tally with the rural area of the Union Territory as the former represents land use area calculated by adding the area figures of all the villages as supplied by the Revenue Authorities.

4. The Density figures per Km² shown under Col. 4 for Urban Area of Union Territory are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual towns and not using the area figures given in the table. 'Total' and 'Rural' density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Appendix I

FLY LEAF

Appendix I to table A-I has been designed to show 1961 territorial units constituting the present set up of each unit. In 1961 the Union Territory of Delhi consisted of only one Delhi Tehsil which has since been bifurcated into two Tehsils i.e., Delhi and Mehrauli. An Annexure has been attached with Appendix I giving the names of the villages alongwith their area figures which were transferred from Delhi Tehsil to form Mehrauli Tehsil.

A sub-Appendix to this Appendix attempts to show the areas for 1961 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in area since the 1961 census and population 1961 and 1971 for the transferred areas. In case of Delhi Union Territory, only Delhi Municipal Corporation (U) underwent change in its area due to the merging of 40 villages in it. The pooled population for 1961 for these villages has been given. Since in 1971 Census, they ceased to have distinct boundaries, their population is not available separately and therefore their 1971 Census population has been shown as N.A. in the last column.

Appendix I

Statement showing 1961 territorial units constituting the present set up of Delhi.

Union Territory/ Tehsil (1971 Census)	1961 Territorial Units	Area added		Name of Union Territory/ District/ Tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area which has been subtracted		Name of Union Territory/ District/Tehsil to which area is added	Net gain/ loss +(Gain), —(Loss) in Km²
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory		No change at the Union Territory level						
Delhi Tehsil (Rural)	Delhi Tehsil	..	..	..	102 Villages as given in the Annexure	417·2	Newly constituted Mehrauli Tehsil (Rural)	—417·2
Mehrauli Tehsil (Rural)	Newly constituted	102 Villages	417·2	Delhi Tehsil	..	..	..	+417·2

NOTE :—1. Delhi Union Territory consists of two tehsils namely Delhi and Mehrauli. Against Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsil only rural areas are shown, the details of their urban constituents being not available.

2. In 1961, the Union Territory of Delhi consisted of one Delhi Tehsil which has since been bifurcated into two Tehsils—Delhi & Mehrauli, though in the Census Publications of 1961, its details had been presented against D.M.C. (Rural).

3. 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. This clarified the difference of 2 villages, 300 in 1961 and 298 (258 still rural +40 since urbanised) in 1971.

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Appendix I

(Annexure)

Statement showing village-wise area break up of villages transferred from Delhi Tehsil to the newly created Mehrauli Tehsil during 1961—1971.

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	Area in Acres
1	Mundka	2,939
2	Rani Khera	782
3	Rasool Pur	408
4	Madan Pur Dabas	762
5	Mubarak Pur Dabas	581
6	Kirari Suleman Nagar	1,737
7	Nithari	
8	Begum Pur	469
9	Pooth Kalan	1,722
10	Rithala	2,448
11	Manghol Pur Kalan	1,031
12	Manghol Pur Khurd	593
13	Sultan Pur Majra	685
14	Nangloi Jat	1,649
15	Garhi Piran	734
16	Jawala Heri	477
17	Nangloi Sayed	951
18	Qamruddin Nagar	588
19	Nilothi	959
20	Ranhola Shafi Pur	1,071
21	Tilang Pur Kotla	202
22	Raza Pur Khurd	467
23	Nawada Mazra Hastal	811
24	Hastsal	1,667
25	Binda Pur	616
26	Mirza Pur	506
27	Dabri	590
28	Sagar Pur	121
29	Nasir Pur	704
30	Palam	2,099
31	Matola	1,028
32	Lohar Heri	409
33	Kakrola	2,258
34	Goela Khurd	530
35	Taj Pur Khurd	475
36	Chhawla	1,764
37	Rewla Khan Pur	1,233
38	Paprawat	1,247
39	Pindwala Khurd	671
40	Pindwala Kalan	914
41	Khar Khari Jatmal	535
42	Khar Khari Rond	335
43	Hasan Pur	356
44	Daulat Pur	608
45	Asalat Pur Khawad	386
46	Zin Pur	453
47	Shikar Pur	1,435
48	Jhatikra	1,533
49	Nanak Heri	366
50	Raghupur	535
51	Badhosra	600
52	Kangan Heri	1,433
53	Bamnoli	779
54	Dhulsiras	1,129
55	Pochan Pur	477
56	Qutabpur	357
57	Ambar Hai	937
58	Toghan Pur	585
59	Bagrola	425
60	Sahu Pur	241
61	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	980
62	Bhartal	1,228
63	Bijwasan	2,694
64	Salah Pur	369
65	Kapas Hera	845
66	Sambhalka	736
67	Nangal Devat	1,779
68	Mahipal Pur	1,350
69	Kusum Pur	416
70	Moradabad Pahari	293

contd.

(concld.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Villages	Area in Acres
71	Masud Pur	1,371
72	Malikpur Kohi alias Rangpuri	1,852
73	Rajokri	2,135
74	Ghatorni	1,054
75	Yahya Nagar	2,032
76	Gadaipur	794
77	Sultan Pur	706
78	Lado Sarai	604
79	Saidul Ajaib	299
80	Neb Sarai	584
81	Maidan Garhi	1,890
82	Chhattar Pur	1,825
83	Satberi	1,317
84	Chandan Hola	185
85	Fateh Pur Beri	1,158
86	Jona Pur	2,092
87 88	Dera Mandi	4,196
89	Bhati	3,834
90	Asola	2,953
91	Shahur Pur	1,138
92	Rajpur Khurd	183
93	Deoli	2,501
94	Tigri	260
95	Pul Pehlad	533
96	Tajpul	301
97	Mithe Pur	448
98	Molar Band	1,017
99	Kotla Mahigiran	281
100	Saidabad	540
101	Aali	995
102	Jaitpur	929
	Total	**1,03,094** (417·2 Km^2)

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Sub-Appendix to Appendix I

Statement showing the areas for 1961 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in area since 1961 Census and Population of 1961 and 1971 for the transferred area.

Name of Town	Union Territory	Area in Km^2 (1961)	Area in Km^2 (1971)	Population for the transferred areas	
				1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	Delhi	240·84	360·55	30,719	N.A.

N.A.—Stands for not available.

Appendix II

FLY LEAF

This Appendix seeks to give the details of rural places with a population of 5,000 and above with their population and their contribution to rural populations in terms of percentages as also the towns with a population below 5,000 with similar details.

There are 8 villages, 2 in Delhi Tehsil and 6 in Mehrauli Tehsil which have reported population of more than 5,000. The number of towns with population under 5,000 is however nil.

Appendix II

Number of Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over and Towns with a Population under 5,000

Union Territory/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of Total Rural Population of the Union Territory	Number	Population	Percentage of Total Urban Population of the Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Union Territory	8	70,811	16·91	..	..	..
Delhi Tehsil (Rural)	2	13,448	3·21	..	..	..
Mehrauli Tehsil (Rural)	6	57,363	13·70	..	..	..

NOTE: Delhi Union Territory consists of two tehsils namely Delhi and Mehrauli. Against Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils only rural areas are shown, the details of their urban constituents being not available.

Appendix III

FLY LEAF

Appendix III to table A-I gives the details of houseless and institutional population with sex break up for all the administrative units. Unlike 1961, additional columns have been provided to show the figures of number of houseless and institutional households.

The following statement gives the figures of houseless and institutional population at the time of 1961 and 1971 censuses.

Statement No. 1 shows that in case of Union Territory of Delhi as well as all the four census tracts there has been a marked increase in the houseless and institutional population.

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing Houseless and Institutional Population at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses for Delhi U.T. and four Census Tracts.

U.T./Census Tract	Houseless Population		Percentage increase	Institutional Population		Percentage Increase
	1971	1961		1971	1961	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi U.T.	*19,163*	*6,586*	*190·97*	*44,969*	*23,031*	*95·25*
1. N.D.M.C.	430	77	458·44	7,191	4,024	78·70
2. Delhi Cantt.	162	3	5300·00	9,947	387	2470·28
3. D.M.C. (Urban)	15,136	6,216	143·50	26,598	17,958	48·11
4. D.M.C. (Rural)	3,435	290	1084·48	1,233	662	86·25

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Appendix III

Houseless and Institutional Population

Union Territory/Tehsil/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory	Total	11,983	19,163	15,672	3,491	1,577	44,969	37,778	7,191
	Rural	802	3,435	2,043	1,392	40	1,233	1,155	78
	Urban	11,181	15,728	13,629	2,099	1,537	43,736	36,623	7,113
New Delhi Municipal Committee ..	Urban	330	430	384	46	306	7,191	4,410	2,781
Delhi Municipal Corporation ..	Urban	10,770	15,136	13,120	2,016	899	26,598	22,596	4,002
Delhi Tehsil	Rural	733	3,265	1,932	1,333	22	529	516	13
Mehrauli Tehsil	Rural	69	170	111	59	18	704	639	65

NOTE :—Delhi Union Territory consists of two Tehsils namely Delhi and Mehrauli. Against Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils only rural area are shown, the details of their urban constituents being not available.

A-II—DECADAL VARIATION SINCE 1901

A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

FLY LEAF

Table A-II furnishes data on the population of the Union Territory of Delhi for the past 8 censuses i.e. from 1901 to 1971 according to its jurisdiction as on the reference date, i.e. the sun rise of April 1971. Besides the total population, the variation of population from census to census has also been given alongwith percentage decade variation. This table also gives the sex-wise break up of population for each census, since 1901.

Population Growth

The following table reviews the percentage variation of population from 1901—1971 :—

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing Percentage Variation of Population between each decade since 1901 for Total, Rural and Urban Area of Delhi U.T.

U.T.	Decade	Percentage Variation of Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi U.T.	1901 to 1911	+1·98	—8·24	+11·13
	1911 to 1921	+18·03	+4·62	+27·94
	1921 to 1931	+30·26	+2·59	+46·98
	1931 to 1941	+44·27	+17·72	+55·48
	1941 to 1951	+90·00	+38·10	+106·58
	1951 to 1961	+52·44	—2·52	+64·17
	1961 to 1971	+52·93	+39·93	+54·57

It will be seen from the above statement that the population of Delhi has always shown an increase since 1901. The maximum increase of +90·00% occurred during the decade 1941—51 which was due to the large influx of refugees from the West Pakistan consequent on the partition of the country. It is also worthy of note that the percentage increase during the decades 1951—61 and 1961—71 is not stagnant but slightly on the increase. It had by far the highest growth rate during 1961—71 excepting Chandigarh Union Territory and Andaman & Nicobar Islands amongst all the States and Union Territories.

Sex Ratio

The following statement gives the changes in the proportion of sexes from 1901—1971.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing changes in the proportion of Sexes from 1901—1971 for Delhi U.T.

U. T.	Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi U.T.	1901	862	916	817
	1911	793	869	740
	1921	733	845	672
	1931	722	860	670
	1941	715	846	677
	1951	768	837	754
	1961	785	847	777
	1971	801	825	798

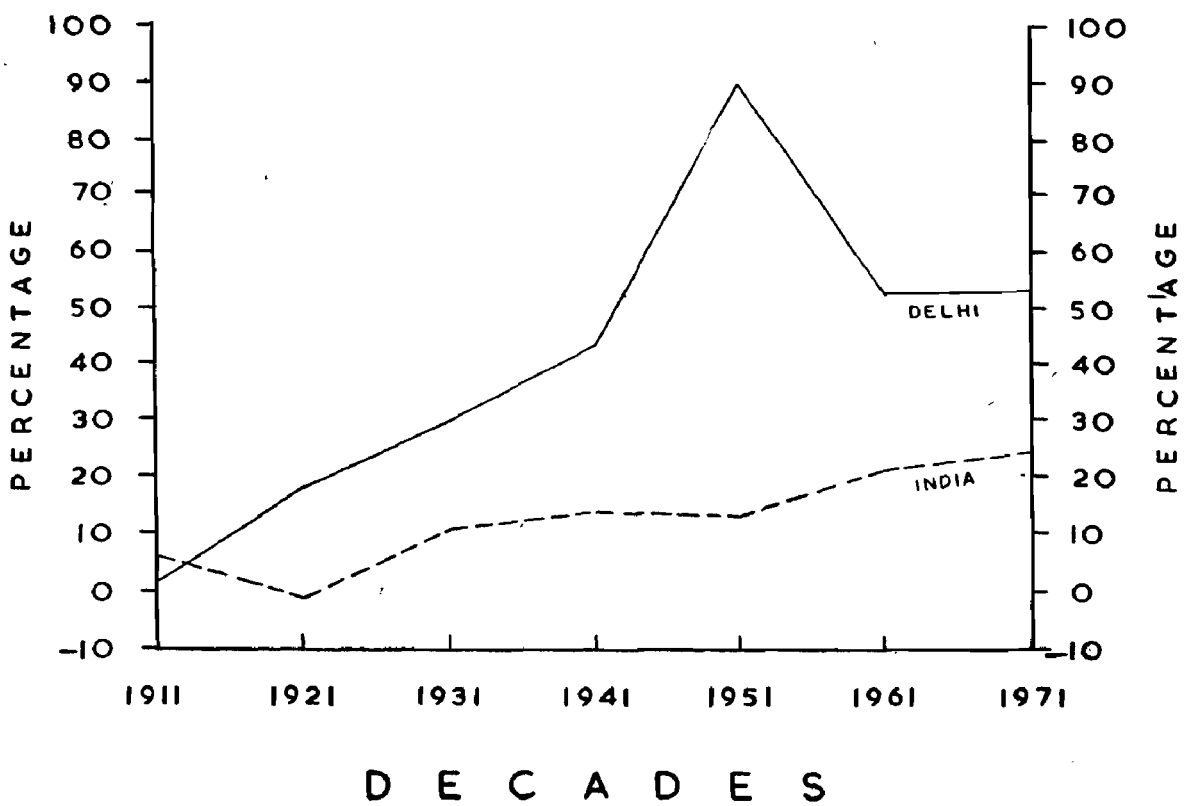
The Sex ratio i. e. females per thousand males for the Union Territory of Delhi at time of 1971 Census is 801 as against All India figures of 930. It is rather lowest amongst all the States and Union Territories excepting Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is note worthy that these very two Union Territories have also higher growth rate during the decade. This seems to suggest that high rate of inmigration brings in proportionately less females thereby lowering the sex ratio. The highest proportion of females per thousand males in Delhi was in 1901 when it reported 862 females per thousand males. It declined steadily to 793 in 1911 and showed a declining trend at the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941. Since the 1951 census, it is rising gradually and from 715 females per thousand males in 1941 it became 801 at the 1971 census.

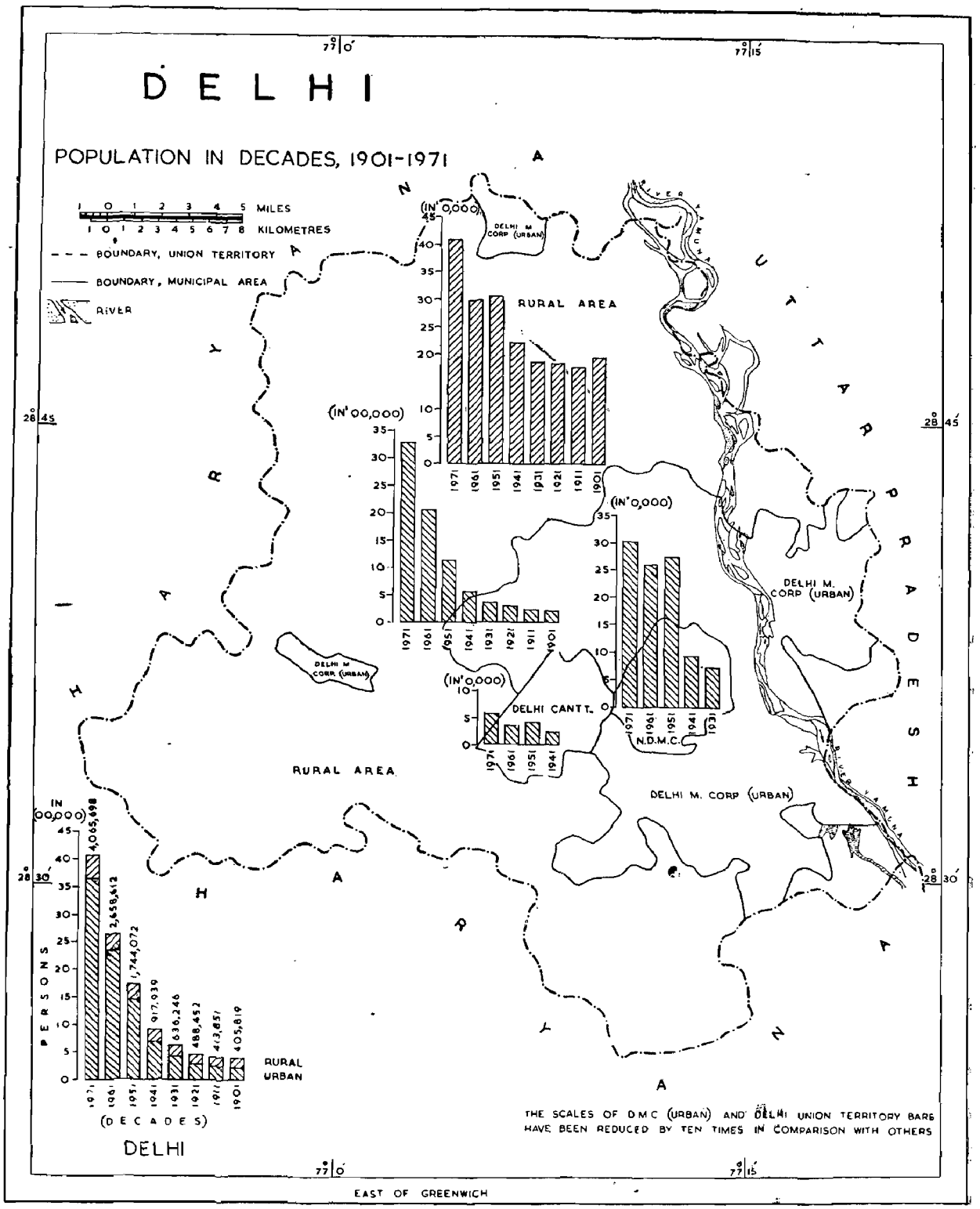
When the sex ratio for Rural and Urban areas is studied separately it is observed that it has constantly been higher in rural areas than in the urban areas of Delhi. The fluctuations in the case of rural areas have also been very little.

A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union Territory	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Union Territory	1901	405,819	..	..	217,921	187,898
	1911	413,851	+8,032	+1·98	230,865	182,986
	1921	488,452	+ 74,601	+18·03	281,777	206,675
	1931	636,246	+147,794	+30·26	369,497	266,749
	1941	917,939	+ 281,693	+44·27	535,236	382,703
	1951	1,744,072	+826,133	+90·00	986,538	757,534
	1961	2,658,612	+914,540	+52·44	1,489,378	1,169,234
	1971	4,065,698	+1,407,086	+52·93	2,257,515	1,808,183

PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF POPULATION
1911-1971





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A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Appendix

FLY LEAF

This Appendix has been designed to give State and Districts showing 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971, since there was no jurisdictional change in the boundaries of Union Territory of Delhi during 1961—1971. However information has been given upto Col. 6 and dash (—) has been placed in Col. 7 regarding net increase or decrease during the decade.

A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Appendix

State and Districts showing 1961 population according to their Territorial Jurisdiction in 1961, changes in Area and the Population of 1961 adjusted to Jurisdiction of 1971

Union Territory	Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 Population	Area in 1961 (Km²)	1961 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Population in 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	Net increase or decrease between Cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	1,485·0	4,065,698	1,484·0	2,658,612	2,658,612	..

NOTE :—No change in the jurisdiction of Union Territory of Delhi since 1961. The change in area figures shown under Cols. 2 and 4 is due to revised computation.

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This table, which is similar to the one in 1961, presents the total number of inhabited villages and their classification according to the following population size groups :—

1. *Less than 200 persons*
2. *200—499 persons*
3. *500—999 persons*
4. *1,000—1,999 persons*
5. *2,000—4,999 persons*
6. *5,000—9,999 persons*
7. *10,000 and above persons*

In addition to the number of villages falling in each group, the total population of the villages in each size-group has also been given by sex.

Like A-I table there are two tables, one Union Table A-III and the other State Table A-III. Union Table gives the data for the Union Territory while the State table furnishes the information down to tehsil level.

Population Living in Villages of Various Population Sizes

The following table gives the percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population of Delhi at the time of 1961 and 1971 Censuses :

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the percentage of Population living in villages of various Population Sizes.

Union Territory	Year	Less than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 1,999	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory	1961	0·94	6·28	24·53	28·11	40·14	..	..
	1971	0·30	2·00	9·48	26·50	44·81	8·57	8·34

The table shows that about 45% of the rural population was living in villages with a population range of 2,000 to 4,999 at the time of present census i. e· there was an increase of about 4·70% during the decade 1961-1971. At the time of 1961 census 28·11% population lived in the villages with a population range 1,000—1,999 which has slightly lowered down to 26·50% at the 1971 census. It may be further observed that at the time of 1961 census about one-third of the population was living in small villages (i. e. with population less than 1,000) which has come down to about 12% at the 1971 census. It is also significant to note that there was no population living in last two higher ranges of population i. e. of population sizes 5,000 to 9,999 and 10,000 & above at the time of last census while at the time of 1971 census about 8·57% and 8·34% population lives in these two ranges respectively. Thus it is clear that percentage of population in the smaller size villages is going down and more and more concentration is being reported in bigger sized villages.

Population of Villages and Population by class of villages over the past censuses

The following statement shows the percentage of villages and population by class of villages for 1921, 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses :

The Statement No. 2 (on next page) shows that the number of villages with a population of less than 500 declined almost to half during the period 1921-51. It went down further in 1961 and at 1971 census only about 18% villages fall in this class. Percentage of villages in the size class of population 500 to 999 is almost the same at the 1971 Census as it was in 1921 altho ugh in between it showed an upward trend. The percentage of villages in the population range of 1,000 to 1,999 registered a marked increase during the periods 1921-1951 and 1961-1971, though on the other hand the percentage of population in this range is on the decline since 1951.

The proportionate increase in the number of villages with a population range of 2,000 to 4,999 during the period 1921-1951 was as much as four times, it approximately further doubled during the decade 1951-1961. During the decade 1961-1971 the percentage of the number of villages in this class range also increased to 24·69% from 15·22%.

STATEMENT No. 2

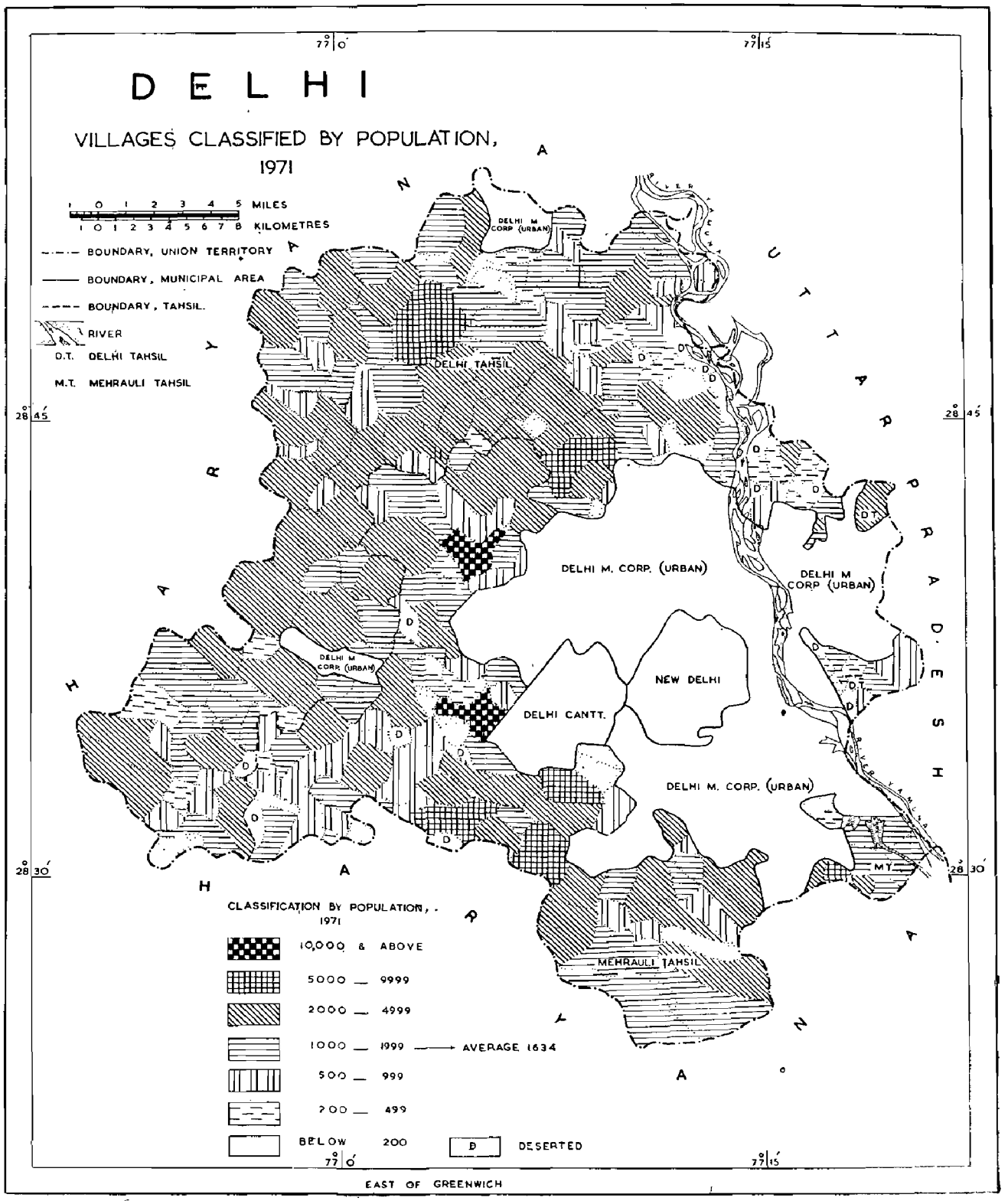
Statement showing the percentage of Villages and Population by Size class of Villages.

Union Territory	Year	Less than 500		500 to 999		1,000 to 1,999		2,000 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999		10,000 and above	
		Percentage of Villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of Villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi U.T.	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
	1961†	27·54	7·22	35·87	24·53	21·37	28·11	15·22	40·14	..	..	..	..
	1951†	36·18	10·21	31·58	22·06	22·37	31·78	8·55	23·99	0·99	7·61	0·33	4·35
	1921†	63·37	27·65	21·34	25·80	12·74	31·31	2·23	11·73	0·32	3·51	..	..

†Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Part II-A General Population Tables, Delhi, page 49.

The percentage of number of villages in the population range of 5,000 to 9,999 was 0·32% at the 1921 census, 0·99% at the 1951 census and 2·47% at the present census. At the 1961 census no village was reported in this class range.

At the time of 1921 and 1961 Censuses no village had population 10,000 and above. At the 1951 census the percentage of the number of villages in this class was only 0·33% and at the present census it is 0·82%. Their absolute number as reported at the 1971 census is 2.



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UNION TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Union Territory	Total No. of Inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 Population								
		Persons	Males	Females	Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
					Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi Union Territory	243	418,675	229,424	189,251	20	765	508	23	4,559	3,802	53	21,325	18,368

Union Territory	I-Villages with less than 2,000 Population			II—Villages with a Population 2,000—9,999						III —Villages with Population of 10,000 and above		
	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Delhi Union Territory	79	60,224	50,720	60	103,016	84,577	6	20,187	15,693	2	19,348	15,583

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Union Territory/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 Population								
					Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi Union Territory	243	418,675	229,424	189,251	20	765	508	23	4,559	3,802	53	21,325	18,368
Delhi Tehsil	146	228,071	124,028	104,043	12	432	297	19	3,724	3,201	26	10,337	8,847
Mehrauli Tehsil ..	97	190,604	105,396	85,208	8	333	211	4	835	601	27	10,988	9,521

Concld.

Union Territory/Tehsil	I-Villages with less than 2,000 population			II—Villages with a population of 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Delhi Union Territory ..	79	60,224	50,720	60	103,016	84,577	6	20,187	15,693	2	19,348	15,583
Delhi Tehsil	49	36,759	31,289	38	65,292	54,445	2	7,484	5,964	..	..	..
Mehrauli Tehsil ..	30	23,465	19,431	22	37,724	30,132	4	12,703	9,729	2	19,348	15,583

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Appendix

FLY LEAF

An Appendix to table A-III showing the sub-totals for the following group of Villages for the Union Territory and the two Tehsils of Delhi has been prepared.

(1) Less than 500

(2) 500—1,999

(3) 2,000—4,999

(4) 5,000 and above

The following statement gives the proportion of villages and population for each group.

Statement showing the percentage of villages and population in each Group of population

U.T/Tehsil	Less than 500		500-1999		2000-4999		5000+	
	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi U. T.	17·70	2·30	54·32	35·98	24·69	44·81	3·29	16·91
Delhi Tehsil	21·23	3·35	51·37	38·25	26·03	52·50	1·37	5·90
Mehrauli Tehsil	12·37	1·04	58·76	33·26	22·68	35·60	6·19	30·10

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Appendix

Statement showing sub-totals for broader population size groups from Table A-III

Union Territory/Tehsil	Total No. of Inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with less than 2,000 Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Less than 500		
					Number	Population	
						Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi Union/Territory ..	243	418,675	229,424	189,251	43	5,324	4,310
Delhi Tehsil	146	228,071	124,028	104,043	31	4,156	3,498
Mehrauli Tehsil ..	97	190,604	105,396	85,208	12	1,168	812

Contd.

Union Territory/Tehsil	Villages with less than 2,000 Population 500—1,999			Villages with a Population 2,000—4,999			Villages with a Population 5,000 and above		
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delhi Union Territory ..	132	81,549	69,088	60	103,016	84,577	8	39,535	31,276
Delhi Tehsil	75	47,096	40,136	38	65,292	54,445	2	7,484	5,964
Mehrauli Tehsil	57	34,453	28,952	22	37,724	30,132	6	32,051	25,312

Annexure

Statement showing the Names of Villages alongwith Population in Different Population range.

Delhi Tehsil

Location Code	Name of the Village	Population
1	2	3
	Villages with less than 200 Population	
1/1/8	Gharonda Neemka Khadar	12
1/1/15	Ziauddin Pur	136
1/1/20	Mustafabad	63
1/1/21	Mirpur Turk	23
1/1/36	Salem Pur Mazra Burari	107
1/1/39	Kamal Pur	14
1/1/41	Shanjar Pur	14
1/1/45	Yakut Pur	79
1/1/57	Fateh Pur Jat	11
1/1/86	Raza Pur Kalan	5
1/1/93	Kankar Khera	89
1/1/154	Deorala	176
	Villages with Population 200—499	
1/1/6	Kotla	233
1/1/9	Shamaspur	218
1/1/18	Dayal Pur	439
1/1/22	Tukhmir Pur	301
1/1/25	Saadat pur Gujran	475
1/1/26	Sher Pur	455
1/1/27	Behari Pur	442
1/1/31	Gopal Pur	292
1/1/32	Jharoda Mazra Burari	346
1/1/52	Ibrahim Pur	353
1/1/62	Qallak Pur	312
1/1/66	Zind Pur	491
1/1/78	Shah Pur Garhi	419
1/1/80	Kureni	471
1/1/94	Pansali	234
1/1/130	Surakh Pur	267
1/1/136	Khar Khari Nahar	471
1/1/145	Baqar Garh	250
1/1/151	Sarang Pur	456

Location Code	Name of the Village	Population
1	2	3
	Villages with Population 500—999	
1/1/2	Chilla Saroda Bangar	948
1/1/4	Kondli	836
1/1/5	Gharoli	983
1/1/19	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	777
1/1/23	Khajoori Khas	603
1/1/24	Garhi Mendu	798
1/1/40	Mukand Pur	616
1/1/44	Sahi Pur	534
1/1/56	Mohd. Pur Ramzan Pur	750
1/1/58	Tigi Pur	866
1/1/59	Sunger Pur	534
1/1/60	Jhangola	624
1/1/68	Nangli Poona	848
1/1/71	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	809
1/1/76	Singhola	859
1/1/107	Chand Pur	739
1/1/108	Budhan Pur	853
1/1/110	Khor Jat	897
1/1/112	Chatesar	757
1/1/114	Garhi Rindhala	604
1/1/119	Mohd. Pur Majri	636
1/1/121	Saoda	575
1/1/147	Qazi Pur	696
1/1/149	Darya Pur Khurd	815
1/1/150	Jhuljhuli	660
1/1/153	Ghalib Pur	567
	Villages with Population 1,000—1,999	
1/1/3	Dallo Pura	1187
1/1/7	Gharonda Neemka Bangar *alias* Patparganj	1739
1/1/12	Gokal Pur	1533
1/1/14	Jafarabad	1536
1/1/30	Wazirabad	1191

DELHI TEHSIL

Location Code	Name of the Village	Population
1	2	3
	Villages with Population 1,000—1,999 (contd.)	
1/1/33	Saba Pur	1253
1/1/37	Jagat Pur	1864
1/1/42	Bhalswa Jahangir Pur	1200
1/1/46	Pitam Pura	1366
1/1/47	Nahar Pur	1530
1/1/50	Libas Pur	1089
1/1/51	Qadi Pur	1031
1/1/54	Hiranki	1223
1/1/61	Akbar Pur Mazra	1094
1/1/63	Palla	1816
1/1/64	Taj Pur Kalan	1479
1/1/73	Bankauli	1769
1/1/74	Hamid Pur	1344
1/1/75	Singhu	1079
1/1/77	Kham Pur	1030
1/1/79	Tikri Khurd	1055
1/1/81	Bhor Garh	1254
1/1/83	Lampur	1021
1/1/84	Ghoga	1678
1/1/85	Sanoth	1416
1/1/87	Holambi Kalan	1916
1/1/88	Holambi Khurd	1106
1/1/89	Iradat Nagar *alias* Naya Bans	1135
1/1/99	Hareoli	1149
1/1/101	Mungesh Pur	1372
1/1/103	Katewra	1524
1/1/105	Nangal Thakran	1988
1/1/106	Sultan Pur Dabas	1957
1/1/109	Salah Pur Mazra	1156
1/1/111	Khor Punjab	1197
1/1/123	Neelwal	1131
1/1/124	Jafarpur *alias* Hiran Kudna	1394
1/1/126	Bapraula	1766
1/1/127	Nangli Sakrawati	1152
1/1/133	Roshan Pura *alias* Dichaon Khurd	1473
1/1/134	Dindar Pur	1523
1/1/137	Surera	1657
1/1/138	Mundhela Khurd	1440
1/1/139	Mundhela Kalan	1359
1/1/140	Jafar Pur Kalan	1240
1/1/141	Khera Dabar	1039
1/1/144	Shamas Pur Khalsa	1551
1/1/148	Malik Pur Zer Najafgarh	1584
1/1/155	Raota	1462
	Villages with Population 1,000—1,999 (concld.)	
	Villages with Population 2,000—4,999	
1/1/11	Mandauli	4200
1/1/13	Babar Pur	3844
1/1/17	Qarawal Nagar	2433
1/1/38	Burari	3483
1/1/43	Haider Pur	3427
1/1/49	Shama Pur	3003
1/1/65	Bakhtawar Pur	3980
1/1/67	Mukhmel Pur	2272
1/1/69	Siras Pur	2014
1/1/70	Khera Kalan	3978
1/1/72	Alipur	4487
1/1/82	Bankner	4250
1/1/90	Khera Khurd	4185
1/1/91	Pehlad Pur Bangar	3392
1/1/92	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	2253
1/1/95	Barwala	4119
1/1/96	Pooth Khurd	4285
1/1/98	Darya Pur Kalan	2840
1/1/100	Ochandi	2318
1/1/102	Qutab Garh	2363
1/1/104	Bazidpur Thakran	2006
1/1/113	Jonti	2572
1/1/115	Nizampur Rasidpur	2144
1/1/116	Lad Pur	2433
1/1/117	Kanjhawala	3750
1/1/118	Karala	3911
1/1/120	Gheora	3047

DELHI TEHSIL

Location Code	Name of the Village	Population
1	2	3
	Villages with Population 2,000—4,999 (contd.)	
1/1/122	Tikri Kalan	4357
1/1/125	Bakarwala	2184
1/1/128	Dichaon Kalan	4028
1/1/129	Jharoda Kalan	3766
1/1/131	Kair	2604
1/1/132	Mitraon	2890
1/1/135	Khera	2080
1/1/143	Ujwa	2370
1/1/146	Isa Pur	2725
1/1/152	Dhansa	3732
1/1/156	Goman Hera	2012
	Villages With Population 5,000—9,999	
1/1/48	Badli	5334
1/1/97	Bawana	8114
	Villages with Population 10,000 and above	
	Nil	

MEHRAULI TEHSIL

	Villages with Less than 200 Population	
1/2/32	Lohar Heri	94
1/2/45	Asalat Pur Khawad	160
1/2/50	Raghupur	32
1/2/58	Toghan Pur	7
1/2/69	Kusum Pur	24
1/2/70	Moradabad Pahari	28
1/2/91	Shahur Pur	144
1/2/99	Kotla Mahigiran	55
	Villages with Population 200—499	
1/2/26	Mirza Pur	330
1/2/42	Khar Khari Rond	438
1/2/49	Nanak Heri	429
1/2/100	Saidabad	239

MEHRAULI TEHSIL

Location Code	Name of the Village	Population
1	2	3
	Villages with Population 500—999	
1/2/3	Rasool Pur	888
1/2/7	Nithari	545
1/2/12	Manghol Pur Khurd	593
1/2/13	Sultan Pur Mazra	895
1/2/16	Jawala Heri	674
1/2/17	Nangloi Sayed	640
1/2/21	Tilang Pur Kotla	640
1/2/25	Binda Pur	862
1/2/29	Nasir Pur	882
1/2/34	Goela Khurd	747
1/2/35	Tajpur Khurd	571
1/2/37	Rewla Khan Pur	891
1/2/39	Pindwala Khurd	770
1/2/41	Khar Khari Jatmal	531
1/2/43	Hasan Pur	501
1/2/44	Daulat Pur	944
1/2/48	Jhatikra	867
1/2/51	Badhosra	668
1/2/53	Bamonoli	998
1/2/54	Dhulsiras	979
1/2/55	Pochan Pur	973
1/2/57	Ambar Hai	660
1/2/71	Masud Pur	729
1/2/76	Gadai Pur	896
1/2/79	Saidual Ajaib	654
1/2/84	Chandan Hola	890
1/2/92	Rajpur Khurd	621
	Villages with Population 1,000—1,999	
1/2/2	Rani Khera	1777
1/2/4	Madan Pur Dabas	1355
1/2/5	Mubarak Pur Dabas	1448
1/2/6	Kirari Suleman Nagar	1066
1/2/8	Begum Pur	1132
1/2/15	Garhi Piran	1607
1/2/18	Qamruddin Nagar	1166
1/2/19	Nilothi	1256

MEHRAULI TEHSIL

Location Code	Name of the Village	Population
1	2	3
	Villages with Population 1,000—1,999—(contd.)	
1/2/20	Ranhola Shafipur	139
1/2/23	Nawada Mazra Hastsal	1284
1//2/27	Dabri	1210
1/2/28	Sagar Pur	1571
1/2/31	Matola	1937
1//2/40	Pindwala Kalan	1381
1/2/47	Shikar Pur	1177
1/2/52	Kangan Heri	1719
1/2/59	Bagrola	1026
1/2/66	Sambhalka	1561
1/2/77	Sultan Pur	1831
1/2/80	Neb Sarai	1618
1/2/81	Maidan Garhi	1958
1/2/85	Fateh Pur Beri	1732
1/2/86	Jona Pur	1565
1/2/87	Dera	1688
1/2/88	Mandi	1321
1/2/89	Bhati	1102
1/2/97	Mithe Pur	1209
1/2/98	Molar Band	1434
1/2/101	Aali	1312
1/2/102	Jaitpuri	1058
	Villages with Population 2,000—4,999	
1/2/1	Mundka	4888
1/2/9	Pooth Kalan	3453
1/2/10	Rithala	4047
1/2/11	Manghol Pur Kalan	2264

Location Code	Name of the Village	Population
1	2	3
	Villages with Population 2,000—4999—(contd.)	
1/2/24	Hastsal	2573
1/2/33	Kakrola	2510
1/2/36	Chhawla	3339
1/2/38	Paprawat	2000
1/2/61	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	2824
1/2/62	Bhartal	2521
1/2/65	Kapas Hera	2409
1/2/67	Nangal Devat	3880
1/2/72	Malik Pur Kohi *alias* Rangpuri	2943
1/2/74	Ghatorni	3075
1/2/75	Yahya Nagar	3275
1/2/78	Lado Sarai	3144
1/2/82	Chhattar Pur	2622
1/2/83	Satberi	2940
1/2/90	Asola	3212
1/2/93	Deoli	3136
1/2/94	Tigri	3714
1/2/96	Tajpul	3087
	Villages with Population 5,000—9,999	
1/2/63	Bijwasan	5791
1/2/68	Mahipal Pur	5150
1/2/73	Rajokri	5773
1/2/95	Pul Pehlad	5718
	Villages with Population 10,000 and above	
1/2/14	Nangloi Jat	18201
1/2/30	Palam	16730

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

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This table corresponds to Table A-IV of 1961 and shows the growth of each town since 1901 census. This table also furnishes the area of the towns at the 1971 census in Sq. Km. and their civic status. At the beginning of the table, the variation in total urban population from census to census since 1901 is also given under "All Classes". As in 1961 the towns have been divided into the following six classes according to their population size.

Class I	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	less than 5,000

For the definition of a town, the reader may refer to the Fly-leaf to Table A-I.

Urban Agglomeration

In 1961 Census, a new concept of town-group was adopted, whereby two or more towns lying in very close proximity were treated as one town-group. It was felt that though such towns were under different civic administrations, they actually constituted one compact group of towns. As such it was decided to adopt the concept of Town-Group and to present the data for the group of such towns as a whole as well as for the constituent towns separately.

The concept of town group as adopted in 1961 was, however, given up mainly on account of lack of uniformity in the concept of a town-group as applied in different states. For the 1971 Census the term "Town-Group" has been replaced by "Urban Agglomeration" with a stricter and more uniform definition. In the town-group concept of the 1961 census, it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group. Even urban units cut off from one another were taken together ignoring the intervening region. The following are the situations in which urban agglomerations were constituted at the 1971 census :

(*a*) A city with a continuous out growth (the part of out growth being out of the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages).

(*b*) One town with similar out growth or two or more adjoining towns with their out-growth as in (*a*) above.

(*c*) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their out growth all of which form a continuous spread.

In varying local conditions, there could be similar other combinations which could be termed an agglomeration, the basic consideration of contiguity having been satisfied. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutory main urban units as well as the extent of other urban out growths. To take care of all such changes another concept of 'Standard Urban Area' has also been adopted for the 1971 census. This new concept has been explained in the note to Table A-V and it is broad-based, the limits spreading well beyond the existing urban limits and comprises of both rural and urban areas in the vicinity of large towns to a limit upto which contiguous urbanisation is reasonably expected to take place in the next three decades. In Delhi Union Territory only one Urban Agglomeration was constituted namely "Delhi Urban Agglomeration" which includes Delhi Municipal Corporation (U), New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. No part of rural Delhi was tagged with it.

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 or Lal Qila and (*ii*) New Delhi or the Imperial Delhi, originally named Raisina after an estate 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 entities.

At the time of the 1951 Census, there were several changes 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) 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 the 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 retained 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 has shrunk from 10 in 1951 to 3 in 1961.

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

However, Delhi Cantt. individually has moved up to Class II in 1971 from class III in 1961.

There are two Appendices prescribed to this table. Appendix-I which shows new towns added in 1971 and towns in 1961 declassified in 1971 is not applicable and has not been included in this Volume alongwith its lists A and B.

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Union Territory	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				ALL CLASSES—(1 Urban Agglomeration consisting of 3 towns)						
		Delhi Union Territory	1901		..	214,115	..	..	117,872	96,243
			1911			237,944	+23,829	+11·13	136,740	101,204
			1921			304,420	+66,476	+27·94	182,054	122,366
			1931			447,442	+143,022	+46·98	267,979	179,463
			1941			695,686	+248,244	+55·48	414,821	280,865
			1951		200·52	1,437,134	+741,448	+106·58	819,432	617,702
			1961		326·55	2,359,408	+922,274	+64·17	1,327,386	1,032,022
			1971		446·26	3,647,023	+1,287,615	+54·57	2,028,091	1,618,932
				CLASS—I (100,000 and above) (1 Urban Agglomeration consisting of 3 towns)						
			1901			214,115			117,872	96,243
			1911			237,944	+23,829	+11·13	136,740	101,204
			1921			304,420	+66,476	+27·94	182,054	122,366
			1931			447,442	+143,022	+46·98	267,979	179,463
			1941			695,686	+248,244	+55·48	414,821	280,865
			1951		200·52	1,437,134	+741,448	+106·58	819,432	617,702
			1961		326·55	2,359,408	+922,274	+64·17	1,327,386	1,032,022
			1971		446·26	3,647,023	+1,287,615	+54·57	2,028,091	1,618,932
1.	*Delhi Urban Agglomeration*	*Delhi Union Territory*	1901			214,115			117,872	96,243
			1911			237,944	+23,829	+11·13	136,740	101,204
			1921			304,420	+66,476	+27·94	182,054	122,366
			1931			447,442	+143,022	+46·98	267,979	179,463
			1941			695,686	+248,244	+55·48	414,821	280,865
			1951		200·52	1,437,134	+741,448	+106·58	819,432	617,702
			1961		326·55	2,359,408	+922,274	+64·17	1,327,386	1,032,022
			1971		446·26	3,647,023	+1,287,615	+54·57	2,028,091	1,618,932
	(*a*) *Delhi*†	*Delhi Union Territory*	1901			214,115			117,872	96,243
			1911			237,944	+23,829	+11·13	136,740	101,204
			1921			304,420	+66,476	+27·94	182,054	122,366
			1931			373,789	+69,369	+22·79	220,579	153,210
			1941			578,813	+205,024	+54·85	337,204	241,609
			1951		66·30	1,119,870	+541,057	+93·48	635,454	484,416
			1961	*Municipal*	240·84	2,061,758	+941,888	+84·11	1,152,973	908,785
			1971	*Corporation*	360·55	3,287,883	+1,226,125	+59·47	1,820,129	1,467,754
	(*b*) *New Delhi*‡	*Delhi Union Territory*	1931			73,653			47,400	26,253
			1941			93,733	+20,080	+27·26	58,229	35,504
			1951		85·00	276,314	+182,581	+194·79	156,601	119,713
			1961	*Municipal*	42·74	261,545	—14,769	—5·35	151,408	110,137
			1971	*Committee*	42·74	301,801	+40,256	+15·39	172,400	129,401
	(*c*) *Delhi Cantonment*@	*Delhi Union Territory*	1941			23,140			19,388	3,752
			1951		49·20	40,950	+17,810	+76·97	27,377	13,573
			1961	*Cantonment*	42·97	36,105	—4,845	—11·83	23,005	13,100
			1971	*Board*	42·97	57,339	+21,234	+58·81	35,562	21,777

† In 1961 the following towns were merged with the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Population of these towns for the previous decades has been added up with the population of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(*i*) Delhi Civil Lines with a population of 83,273 P(48,637 M; 34,636 F) in 1951 and 19,395 P. (12,404 M; 6,99IF) in 1941.

(*ii*) West Delhi with a Population of 58,862 P(34,939M; 23,923 F) in 1951.

(*iii*) Shahdara with a Population of 30,802P (17,027 M; 13,775 F) in 1951; 15,955 P (10,051 M; 5,904 F) in 1941; 8,262 P (4,801 M; 3,461 F) in 1931; 5,107 P (2,876 M; 2,231F) in 1911 and 5,540 P (3,057 M; 2,483 F) in 1901. In 1921 this town was declassified.

(*iv*) Red Fort with a Population of 10,022 P (6,587 M; 3,435 F) in 1951 and 1,740 P (1,256 M; 484 F) in 1941.

(*v*) Nerala with a Population of 9,597P (5,052 M; 4,545 F) in 1951 and 8,050 P (4,549 M; 3,501F) in 1941.

(*vi*) Mehrauli with a population of 7,436P (3,800 M; 3,636F) in 1951 and 6,050P (3,136M; 2,914F) in 1941.

(*vii*) Najafgarh with a Population of 5,088 P(2,675 M; 2,413F) in 1951 and 5,774P (3,060M; 2,714F) in 1941.

‡In 1921 New Delhi (Imperial Delhi) and Delhi Cantt., with the Population of 31,456 P(20,126 M; 11,330F) and 6,272 P (4,580 M; I,692F) respectively were parts of Delhi Municipality. The combined Population of Delhi (M.C.), New Delhi (M) and Delhi Cantt. for 1921 has been shown against Delhi (M.C.)

@ In 1931 Delhi Cantt. was a part of New Delhi Municipality and its population of 8,798P (6,093M; 2,705F) has been added in New Delhi Municipality.

NOTE:—The total area of all towns (under All classes) comes to 446·26 Km² in Table A-IV whereas the total urban area given in Table A-I (Union/State) is 446·3 Km². The difference of 0·04 Km² is due tc the fact that the area shown in Table A-I has been derived by adding up the urban area of each town of Union Territory and rounding the same upto one place of decimal.

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Appendix II

Changes in Area of Towns (with population) between 1961 and 1971 and reason for the change in area

Name of Town (Union Territory)	Area in Km² 1961	Area in Km² 1971	Population 1961	Population 1971	Reason for the change in area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	240.84	360·55	2,061,758	3,287,883	40 villages with an area of 119·71 Sq. Km. have been added to Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) during 1961 and 1971

A-V—STANDARD URBAN AREA

A-V—STANDARD URBAN AREA

FLY LEAF

This is a new table adopted for the first time in the 1971 census. It gives census data in the form of area, density (population per Sq. Km.), number of occupied residential houses, houseless population, institutional population and total population, for the component units of each 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 of 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 not necessarily contiguous to one another but were to some extent inter-dependent. 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 International 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 would contain all likely developments over the next 20 years upto 1991. Thus it will remain as a statistical reporting unit during the next 3 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 Standard 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 to short term migration trends as well as any important locational decisions that are in the offing and which are liekly 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, 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 the 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 consideration such as intensity of interaction, strong economic or social linkages, etc, should also be considered.

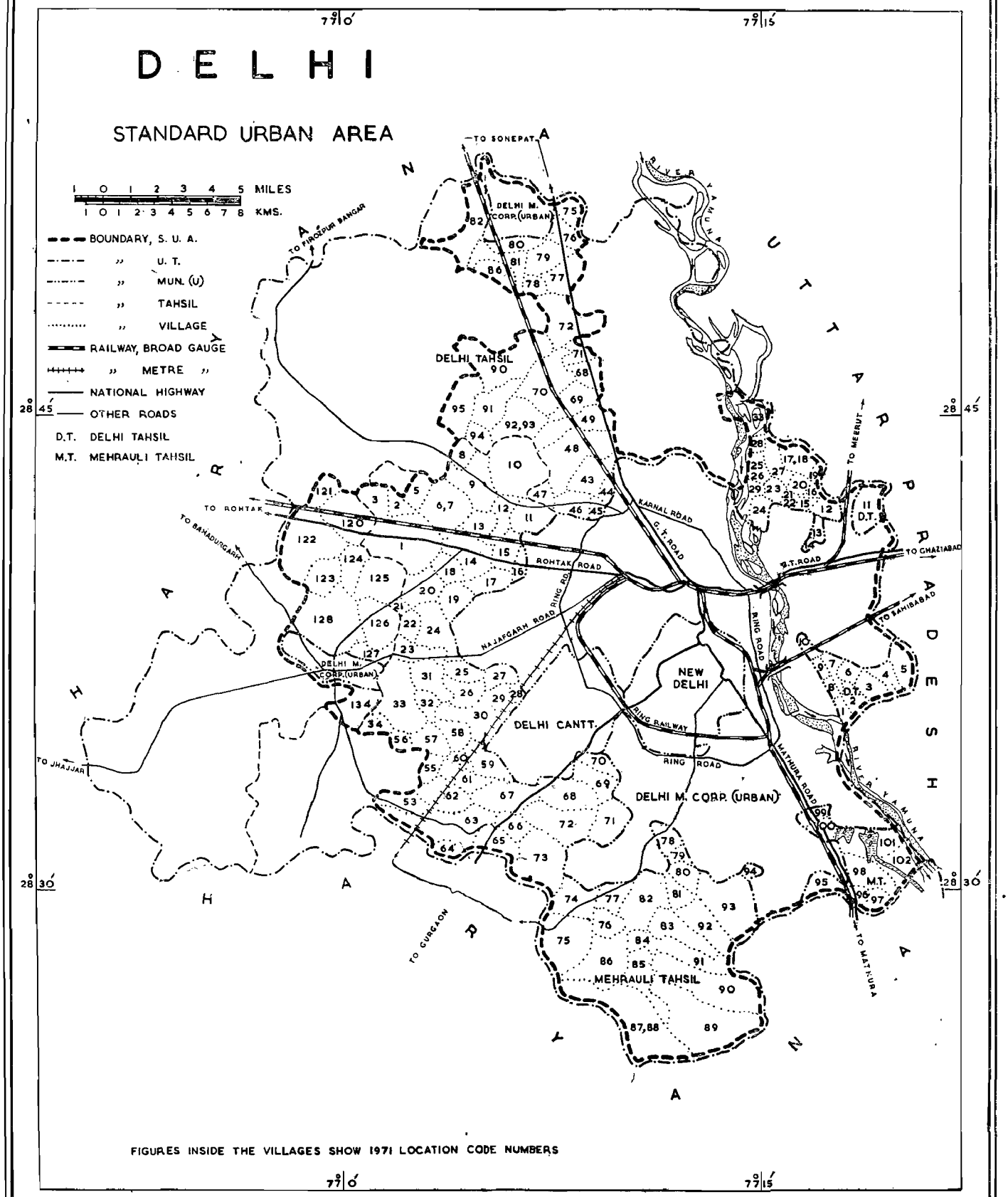
*Source : Plans and Programmes, Office of the Registrar General, India, Census of India 1971.

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 focal town which have a very high degree of inter-dependence with it and which are expected to become part of a continuous urban tract by 1991, great care and judgment 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 the areas nor as under-estimation. In the case of exercising a choice, inclusion of a little extra area is to be preferred to omission.

(*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 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).

An Appendix to Table A–V showing the Primary Census Abstract data of the components of Standard Urban Area has also been prepared.



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

A-V—STANDARD URBAN AREA (TABLE)

A-V—STANDARD

Union Territory	Standard Urban Area and Component Units	Civic Status/ Location Code	Area in Km.²	Population per Km.²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI	**Standard Urban Area :**	**Total**	**1,009·59**	**3,880**	**6,43,962**	**11,756**	**15,112**	**3,181**
		Urban Components	**446·26**	**8,172**	**5,99,358**	**11,181**	**13,629**	**2,099**
		Rural Components	**563·33**	**480**	**44,604**	**575**	**1,483**	**1,082**
	Urban Components :							
	1. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	Municipal Corporation	360·55	9,119	5,30,409	10,770	13,120	2,016
	2. New Delhi Municipal Committee	Municipal Committee	42·74	7,061	58,209	330	384	46
	3. Delhi Cantt. . . .	Cantonment Board	42·97	1,334	10,740	81	125	37
	Total Urban Group . .		*446·26*	*8,172*	*5,99,358*	*11,181*	*13,629*	*2,099*
	Rural Components :							
	Delhi Tehsil(1/1)							
	1. Chilla Saroda Khadar .	(1)	0·53	..	..	D	E	S
	2. Chilla Saroda Bangar .	(2)	2·58	367	130	..	..	..
	3. Dallo Pura . . .	(3)	2·29	518	150	..	..	..
	4. Kondli	(4)	1·88	445	108	..	..	..
	5. Gharoli	(5)	3·56	276	134	..	..	..
	6. Kotla	(6)	1·25	186	32	..	..	..
	7. Gharonda Neemka Bangar alias Patparganj	(7)	1·49	1,167	256	..	..	..
	8. Gharonda Neemka Khadar	(8)	0·09	133	2	..	..	..
	9. Shamaspur . . .	(9)	0·27	807	26	..	..	..
	10. Shakarpur Baramad .	(10)	0·06	..	..	D	E	S
	11. Mandauli . . .	(11)	5·86	717	948	..	..	..
	12. Gokalpur . . .	(12)	2·32	661	222	..	..	..
	13. Babarpur . . .	(13)	0·79	4,866	590	..	..	..
	14. Jafarabad . . .	(14)	0·90	1,707	217	..	..	..
	15. Ziauddin Pur . .	(15)	1·80	76	37	..	..	..
	16. Khampur Dhani . .	(16)	0·28	..	..	D	E	S
	17. Qarawal Nagar . .	(17)	4·75	512	531	6	7	1
	18. Dayal Pur* . . .	(18)	*	N.A.	71	..	..	..
	19. Jiwanpur alias Johri Pur .	(19)	0·98	793	122	..	..	..
	20. Mustafabad . . .	(20)	1·29	49	10	..	..	..
	21. Mirpur Turk . .	(21)	0·45	51	4	..	..	..
	22. Tukhmir Pur* . .	(22)	*	N.A.	41	..	..	..
	23. Khajoori Khas . .	(23)	0·94	641	76	..	..	..
	24. Garhi Mendu . . .	(24)	1·35	591	132	..	..	..
	25. Saadat Pur Gujran . .	(25)	1·10	432	58	..	..	..
	26. Sher Pur* . . .	(26)	*	N.A.	62	..	..	..
	27. Behari Pur . . .	(27)	3·10	143	94	..	..	..
	28. Baqiabad . . .	(28)	0·85	..	..	D	E	S
	29. Saadat Pur Musalmanan	(29)	0·79	..	..	D	E	S
	30. Saba Pur . . .	(33)	5·98	210	177	..	..	..
	31. Haider Pur . . .	(43)	4·48	765	535	..	..	..

URBAN AREA

Institutional Population			Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1951—71		
No. of house-holds	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Males	Females	1951	1961	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,563	37,409	7,180	7,76,147	21,77,918	17,39,684	16,62,960	25,49,263	39,17,602
1,527	36,623	7,113	7,28,925	20,28,091	16,18,932	15,52,705	23,90,127	36,47,023
26	786	67	47,222	1,49,827	1,20,752	1,10,255	1,59,136	2,70.579
899	22,596	4,002	6,49,861	18,20,129	14,67,754	12,35,441	20,92,477	32,87,883
306	4.410	2,781	67,705	1,72,400	1,29,401	2,76,314	2,61,545	3,01,801
332	9,617	330	11,359	35,562	21,777	40,950	36,105	57,339
1,537	*36,623*	*7,113*	*7,28,925*	*20,28,091*	*16,18,932*	*15,52,705*	*23,90,127*	*36,47,023*
E	R	T	E	D	..	10	35	D
1	5	..	130	532	416	413	673	948
..	..	..	181	638	549	661	830	1,187
..	..	..	108	461	375	383	538	836
..	..	..	134	520	463	517	713	983
..	..	..	33	116	117	78	144	233
1	4	..	301	1,004	735	500	826	1,739
..	..	..	2	6	6	D	214	12
..	..	..	35	118	100	D	186	218
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	146	D
..	..	..	952	2,355	1,845	941	3,102	4,200
..	..	..	268	873	660	546	801	1,533
..	..	..	814	2,128	1,716	401	491	3,844
..	..	..	331	859	677	4	29	1,536
..	..	..	37	85	51	D	D	136
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	D	D
..	..	..	544	1,412	1,021	539	476	2,433
..	..	..	76	238	201	*	282	439
..	..	..	133	430	347	158	404	777
..	..	..	10	34	29	1,546	589	63
..	..	..	4	11	12	D	D	23
..	..	..	53	150	151	*	156	301
..	..	..	93	343	260	231	384	603
..	..	..	132	405	393	355	528	798
..	..	..	68	268	207	400	445	475
..	..	..	62	242	213	*	200	455
..	..	..	96	266	176	622	340	44 2
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	D	D
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	D	D
..	..	..	193	705	548	1,009	1,448	1,253
..	..	..	579	1,943	1,484	1,529	2,420	

A-V—STANDARD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	32. Sahi Pur	(44)	1·79	298	81	..	..	..
	33. Yakut Pur	(45)	1·98	40	30	..	..	..
	34. Pitam Pura	(46)	2·86	478	178	..	..	..
	35. Naharpur	(47)	1·54	994	199	..	..	..
	36. Badli	(48)	9·47	563	984	..	..	..
	37. Shamapur	(49)	5·44	552	534	..	..	..
	38. Nangli Poona	(68)	2·58	329	115	..	..	..
	39. Siraspur	(69)	4·27	472	283	..	..	..
	40. Khera Kalan	(70)	7·66	519	578	..	..	..
	41. Bodhpur Bijapur	(71)	1·65	490	150	..	..	..
	42. Alipur	(72)	8·55	525	675	..	..	..
	43. Singhu	(75)	2·82	383	159	..	..	..
	44. Singhola	(76)	2·86	300	113	..	..	..
	45. Kham Pur	(77)	3·49	295	167	..	..	..
	46. Shahpur Garhi	(78)	1·51	277	54	..	..	..
	47. Tikri Khurd	(79)	3·09	341	149	..	..	..
	48. Kureni	(80)	1·67	282	48	..	..	..
	49. Bhor Garh	(81)	3·92	320	160	1	1	..
	50. Bankner	(82)	6·78	627	634	..	..	..
	51. Razapur Kalan	(86)	2·47	2	5	..	..	..
	52. Khera Khurd	(90)	8·78	477	539	13	40	37
	53. Pehlad Pur Bangar	(91)	4·67	726	501	..	..	..
	54. Sahibabad Daulatpur	(92)	5·69	396	373	..	..	..
	55. Kankar Khera*	(93)	*	N.A.	12	..	..	..
	56. Pansali	(94)	1·95	120	68	..	..	..
	57. Barwala	(95)	5·90	698	772	387	1,030	725
	58. Gheora	(120)	7·33	416	435	18	39	37
	59. Saoda	(121)	1·94	296	98	..	..	..
	60. Tikri Kalan	(122)	9·80	445	668	..	..	..
	61. Neelwal	(123)	3·41	332	164	..	..	..
	62. Jafarpur *alias* Hiran Kudna	(124)	3·45	404	200	..	..	..
	63. Bakarwala	(125)	6·61	330	296	..	..	..
	64. Bapraula	(126)	5·62	314	149	99	286	238
	65. Nangli Sakrawati	(127)	3·12	369	167	..	..	..
	66. Dichaon Kalan	(128)	13·35	302	516	..	..	..
	67. Dindarpur	(134)	3·93	388	271	1	1	..
	Mehrauli Tehsil (1/2)							
	68. Mundka	(1)	11·89	411	642	5	7	4
	69. Rani Khera	(2)	3·16	562	224	..	..	..
	70. Rasool Pur	(3)	1·65	538	118	..	..	..
	71. Mubarak Pur Dabas	(5)	2·35	616	174	..	..	..
	72. Kirari Suleman Nagar	(6)	7·03	152	133	..	..	..
	73. Nithari*	(7)	*	N.A.	63	..	..	..
	74. Begum Pur	(8)	1·90	596	160	..	..	..
	75. Pooth Kalan	(9)	6·97	495	455	..	..	..
	76. Rithala	(10)	9·91	408	777	..	..	..
	77. Mangholpur Kalan	(11)	4·17	543	309	..	..	..
	78. Mangholpur Khurd	(12)	2·40	247	84	..	..	..
	79. Sultanpur Mazra	(13)	2·77	323	134	..	..	..
	80. Nangloi Jat	(14)	6·67	2,729	3,837	15	24	18
	81. Garhi Piran	(15)	2·97	541	188	..	..	..

URBAN AREA—*contd.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	20	2	86	305	229	496	817	534
1	4	..	31	64	15	70	112	79
..	..	..	178	696	670	769	923	1,366
..	..	..	219	842	688	800	1,214	1,530
1	3	..	1,001	2,901	2,433	2,915	3,496	5,334
..	..	..	539	1,730	1,273	93	1,919	3,003
..	..	..	115	465	383	590	742	848
..	..	..	292	1,115	899	1,213	2,259	2,014
..	..	..	592	2,126	1,852	2,357	2,957	3,978
..	..	..	151	454	355	213	578	809
1	79	..	715	2,507	1,980	2,181	2,853	4,487
..	..	..	165	585	494	503	769	1,079
..	..	..	114	459	400	431	613	859
..	..	..	182	594	436	389	635	1,030
..	..	..	54	224	195	203	294	419
..	..	..	160	584	471	534	906	1,055
..	..	..	65	258	213	133	253	471
..	..	..	197	682	572	543	907	1,254
..	..	..	642	2,323	1,927	2,666	3,086	4,250
..	..	..	5	5	..	D	D	5
1	58	..	560	2,350	1,835	2,203	3,102	4,185
..	..	..	501	1,861	1,531	1,560	2,015	3,392
..	..	..	373	1,246	1,007	1,408	1,723	2,253
..	..	..	12	45	44	*	59	89
..	..	..	68	136	98	D	D	234
..	..	..	783	2,303	1,816	1,198	1,560	4,119
..	..	..	453	1,671	1,376	1,726	2,002	3,047
..	..	..	98	309	266	222	312	575
1	107	..	676	2,420	1,937	2,043	2,677	4,357
..	..	..	164	587	544	747	846	1,131
..	..	..	226	737	657	667	841	1,394
..	..	..	300	1,167	1,017	1,076	1,311	2,184
..	..	..	259	972	794	634	942	1,766
..	..	..	195	652	500	668	789	1,152
..	..	..	534	2,185	1,843	2,175	2,904	4,028
..	..	..	298	849	674	691	844	1,523
..	..	..	664	2,654	2,234	2,747	3,839	4,888
..	..	..	224	957	820	965	1,339	1,777
..	..	..	118	462	426	493	664	888
..	..	..	185	755	693	816	1,029	1,448
..	..	..	133	556	510	1,070	857	1,066
..	..	..	71	296	249	*	442	545
..	..	..	160	600	532	597	803	1,132
..	..	..	473	1,883	1,570	1,964	2,481	3,453
..	..	..	777	2,271	1,776	1,387	1,850	4,047
..	..	..	317	1,224	1,040	1,244	1,812	2,264
..	..	..	84	323	270	276	386	593
..	..	..	134	474	421	499	668	895
2	41	25	3,914	10,072	8,129	2,271	3,925	18,201
1	32	..	273	926	681	1,875	2,250	1,607

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	82. Jawala Heri . .	(16)	1·93	349	107	..	..	..
	83. Nangloi Sayed . .	(17)	3·85	166	81	13	17	6
	84. Qamruddin Nagar . .	(18)	2·38	490	161	..	..	..
	85. Nilothi	(19)	3·88	324	216	..	..	..
	86. Ranhola Sahfi Pur . .	(20)	4·33	322	204	..	..	..
	87. Tilangpur Kotla . .	(21)	0·82	780	78	..	..	..
	88. Razapur Khurd . .	(22)	1·89	..	..	D	E	S
	89. Nawada Mazra Hastsal .	(23)	3·28	391	202	..	..	..
	90. Hastsal . . .	(24)	6·75	381	360	1	..	1
	91. Bindapur . . .	(25)	2·49	346	136	..	..	..
	92. Mirzapur . . .	(26)	2·05	161	84	..	..	..
	93. Dabri	(27)	2·39	506	187	..	..	..
	94. Sagarpur . . .	(28)	0·49	3,206	326	..	..	..
	95. Nasir Pur . . .	(29)	2·85	309	122	..	..	..
	96. Palam	(30)	8·49	1,971	2,795	..	..	..
	97. Matola	(31)	4·16	466	360	..	..	..
	98. Lohar Heri . . .	(32)	1·66	57	25	..	..	..
	99. Kakrola . . .	(33)	9·14	275	327	..	..	..
	100. Goela Khurd . . .	(34)	2·14	349	97	..	..	..
	101. Bamonoli . . .	(53)	3·15	317	129	..	..	..
	102. Pochanpur . . .	(55)	1·93	504	136	..	..	..
	103. Qutab Pur . . .	(56)	1·44	..	..	D	E	S
	104. Ambar Hai . . .	(57)	3·79	174	93	..	..	..
	105. Toghan Pur . . .	(58)	2·37	3	2	..	..	..
	106. Bagrola . . .	(59)	1·72	597	158	5	7	7
	107. Sahupur . . .	(60)	0·98	..	..	D	E	S
	108. Shahbad Mohd. Pur .	(61)	3·97	711	389	2	5	2
	109. Bhartal . . .	(62)	4·97	507	371	..	..	..
	110. Bijwasan . . .	(63)	10·90	531	909	..	..	..
	111. Salahpur . .	(64)	1·49	..	..	D	E	S
	112. Kapas Hera . . .	(65)	3·42	704	336	..	..	..
	113. Sambhalka . . .	(66)	2·98	524	244	..	..	..
	114. Nangal Devat . .	(67)	7·20	539	661	..	..	..
	115. Mahipal Pur . . .	(68)	5·46	943	930	..	..	..
	116. Kusum Pur . . .	(69)	1·66	14	4	..	..	..
	117. Moradabad Pahari . .	(70)	1·19	24	6	..	..	..
	118. Masudpur . . .	(71)	5·55	131	94	..	..	..
	119. Malikpur Kohi *alias* Rang Puri .	(72)	7·50	393	424	..	..	..
	120. Rajokri . . .	(73)	8·64	668	1145	..	..	..
	121. Ghatorni . . .	(74)	4·27	720	300	5	15	4
	122. Yahya Nagar . .	(75)	8·22	398	527	..	..	..
	123. Gadai Pur . . .	(76)	3·21	279	147	..	..	..
	124. Sultanpur . . .	(77)	2·86	640	375	3	3	2
	125. Lado Sarai . . .	(78)	2·44	1289	477	..	..	..
	126. Saidul Ajaib . . .	(79)	1·21	540	77	..	..	..
	127. Neb Sarai . . .	(80)	2·36	686	309	..	..	..
	128. Maidan Garhi. . .	(81)	7·65	256	284	..	..	..
	129. Chhattar Pur . .	(82)	7·39	355	297	..	..	..
	130. Sat Beri . . .	(83)	5·33	552	681	..	..	..
	131. Chandan Hola . .	(84)	0·75	1187	110	..	..	..
	132. Fatehpur Beri . .	(85)	4·69	369	226	..	..	..
	133. Jonapur . . .	(86)	8·47	185	228	..	..	..

URBAN AREA—*contd.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	109	379	295	2,631	1,250	674
..	..	..	101	350	290	584	794	640
..	..	..	161	589	577	631	813	1,166
..	..	..	216	668	588	503	722	1,256
..	..	..	204	730	665	753	905	1,395
..	..	..	86	323	317	337	465	640
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	D	D
..	..	..	202	688	596	651	946	1,284
..	..	..	393	1,388	1,185	1,292	1,641	2,573
..	..	..	136	467	395	354	1,214	862
..	..	..	84	193	137	D	218	330
..	..	..	187	648	562	497	765	1,210
..	..	..	326	932	639	D	45	1,571
..	..	..	129	459	423	543	619	882
..	..	..	3,187	9,276	7,454	4,248	4,609	16,730
..	..	..	360	1,080	857	513	885	1,937
..	..	..	25	61	33	D	76	94
..	..	..	352	1,312	1,198	1,144	1,589	2,510
..	..	..	103	386	361	389	536	747
..	..	..	129	531	467	468	705	998
..	..	..	140	489	484	624	752	973
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	D	D
..	..	..	99	339	321	353	494	660
..	..	..	2	5	2	D	122	7
..	..	..	163	525	501	507	726	1,026
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	D	D
..	..	..	391	1,560	1,264	1,467	2,296	2,824
1	2	..	385	1,330	1,191	1,371	1,677	2,521
1	52	..	954	3,181	2,610	2,331	3,655	5,791
E	R	T	E	D	..	D	D	D
..	..	..	359	1,318	1,091	1,272	1,521	2,409
1	3	..	270	871	690	419	1,839	1,561
..	..	..	708	2,218	1,662	1,364	2,143	3,880
1	6	..	977	3,074	2,076	2,148	3,905	5,150
..	..	..	4	14	10	D	D	24
..	..	..	6	16	12	D	D	28
..	..	..	114	394	335	329	681	729
..	..	..	495	1,630	1,313	1,061	2,673	2,943
2	49	24	1,242	3,059	2,714	1,570	1,944	5,773
..	..	..	379	1,676	1,399	1,665	2,369	3,075
2	153	..	561	1,887	1,388	1,312	1,702	3,275
3	38	15	197	532	364	269	323	896
..	..	..	398	1,004	827	648	2,071	1,831
..	..	..	486	1,724	1,420	1,390	1,731	3,144
..	..	..	87	357	297	399	493	654
..	..	..	309	876	742	721	726	1,618
..	..	..	284	1,026	932	1,083	1,427	1,958
..	..	..	382	1,449	1,173	1,386	1,793	2,622
..	..	..	682	1,691	1,249	90	504	2,940
..	..	..	133	489	401	480	740	890
..	..	..	229	952	780	794	1,026	1,732
..	..	..	228	862	703	779	1,071	1,565

A-V—STANDARD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	134. Dera	(87)	16·98	99	213	..	..	..
	135. Mandi	(88)	..	N.A.	194	..	..	..
	136. Bhati	(89)	15·52	71	193	..	..	..
	137. Asola	(90)	11·95	269	529	..	..	..
	138. Shahurpur	(91)	4·61	31	36	..	..	..
	139. Raj Pur Khurd	(92)	0·74	839	90	..	..	..
	140. Deoli	(93)	10·12	310	488	..	..	
	141. Tigri	(94)	1·05	3,537	967	..	..	..
	142. Pul Pehlad	(95)	2·16	2,647	1,419	1	1	..
	143. Tajpur	(96)	1·22	2,530	980	..	..	..
	144. Mithepur	(97)	1·81	668	218	..	..	..
	145. Molar Band	(98)	4·12	348	267	..	..	
	146. Kotla Mahigiran	(99)	1·14	48	27	..	..	..
	147. Saidabad	(100)	2·19	109	64	..	..	
	148. Aali	(101)	4·03	326	231	..	..	..
	149. Jait Pur	(102)	3·76	281	163	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		*563·33 (139,196 Acres)*	*480*	*44,604*	*575*	*1,483*	*1,082*

NOTE :—(*i*) *Villages Dayal Pur, Tukhmir Pur, Sher Pur, Kankar Khera and Nithari which have been taken as separate Census vil'ages Suleman Nagar respectively. As such their 1951 census population is not separately available since it is included in the

(*ii*) Population figures in cole. 16 & 17 have been adjusted to the 1971 area of the unit.

(*iii*) 'N.A.' stands for 'Not Available'.

(*iv*) 'D' stands for 'Deserted'.

(*v*) Figures within brackets against each rural components indicate 1971 location code numbers.

URBAN AREA—*concld.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	221	910	778	889	1,176	1,688
..	..	..	194	733	588	658	881	1,321
..	..	..	193	711	391	479	648	1,102
..	..	..	529	1,744	1,468	1,176	1,676	3,212
..	..	..	36	90	54	D	D	144
..	..	..	90	333	288	377	468	621
..	..	..	488	1,735	1,401	1,325	4,077	3,136
1	52	..	967	2,122	1,592	D	D	3,714
1	20	..	1,483	3,389	2,329	200	1,128	5,718
..	..	..	985	1,951	1,136	40	492	3,087
..	..	..	227	702	507	217	415	1,209
..	..	..	267	822	612	571	917	1,434
..	..	..	27	45	10	687	284	55
1	58	1	64	188	51	279	251	239
..	..	..	232	780	532	302	723	1,312
..	..	..	166	560	498	521	794	1,058
26	*786*	*67*	*47,222*	*149,827*	*120,752*	*110,255*	*159,136*	*270,579*

since 1961 census only are parts of Revenue Estates, of Qarawal Nagar, Mir Pur Turk, Saadat Pur Gujran, Sahibabad Daulatpur and Kirari respective revenue estates. For these Census villages area figures are also not separately available.

A-V—STANDARD

Appen-

Primary Census Abstract of

Serial No.	Location Code No.	Standard Urban Area and Component units	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional & Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Delhi Union Territory								
		S.U.A. (Total)	**1,009·59**	**6,43,962**	**7,76,147**	**39,17,602**	**21,77,918**	**17,39,684**
		Urban Components	**446·26**	**5,99,358**	**7,28,925**	**36,47,023**	**20,28,091**	**16,18,932**
		Rural Components	**563·33**	**44,604**	**47,222**	**2,70,579**	**1,49,827**	**1,20,752**
Urban Components:								
1	1/III	**D.M.C. (Urban)**	360·55	5,30,409	6,49,861	32,87,883	18,20,129	14,67,754
2	1/I	**N.D.M.C.**	42·74	58,209	67,705	3,01,801	1,72,400	1,29,401
3	1/II	**Delhi Cantt.**	42·97	10,740	11,359	57,339	35,562	21,777
		Total Urban Group	***446·26***	***5,99,358***	***7,28,925***	***36,47,023***	***20,28,091***	***16,18,932***
Rural Components:								
	1/1	***Delhi Tehsil***						
1	1	Chilla Saroda Khadar	0·53	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Chilla Saroda Bangar	2·58	130	130	948	532	416
3	3	Dallo Pura	2·29	150	181	1,187	638	549
4	4	Kondli	1·88	108	108	836	461	375
5	5	Ghareoli	3·56	134	134	983	520	463
6	6	Kotla	1·25	32	33	233	116	117
7	7	Gharonda Neemka Bangar alias Patpar Ganj	1·49	256	301	1,739	1,004	735
8	8	Gharonda Neemka Khadar	0·09	2	2	12	6	6
9	9	Shamas Pur	0·27	26	35	218	118	100
10	10	Shakarpur Baramad	0·06	..	..	..	..	..
11	11	Mandauli	5·86	948	952	4,200	2,355	1,845
12	12	Gokalpur	2·32	222	268	1,533	873	660
13	13	Babarpur	0·79	590	814	3,844	2,128	1,716
14	14	Jafrabad	0·90	217	331	1,536	859	677
15	15	Ziauddin Pur	1·80	37	37	136	85	51
16	16	Khampur Dhani	0·28	..	..	..	..	..
17	17	Qarawal Nagar	4·75	531	544	2,433	1,412	1,021
18	18	Dayal Pur	..	71	76	439	238	201
19	19	Jiwanpur alias Johripur	0·98	122	133	777	430	347
20	20	Mustafabad	1·29	10	10	63	34	29
21	21	Mir Pur Turk	0·45	4	4	23	11	12
22	22	Tukhmir Pur	..	41	53	301	150	151
23	23	Khajoori Khas	0·94	76	93	603	343	260
24	24	Garhi Mendu	1·35	132	132	798	405	393
25	25	Saadat Pur Gujran	1·10	58	68	475	268	207
26	26	Sher Pur	..	62	62	455	242	213
27	27	Behari Pur	3·10	94	96	442	266	176
28	28	Baqiabad	0·85	..	..	..	..	..
29	29	Sadat Pur Musalmanan	0.79	..	..	..	..	..
30	33	Sabapur	5·98	177	193	1,253	705	548
31	43	Haiderpur	4·48	535	579	3,427	1,943	1,484
32	44	Sahipur	1·79	81	86	534	305	229
33	45	Yakutpur	1·98	30	31	79	64	15
34	46	Pitam Pura	2·86	178	178	1,366	696	670
35	47	Naharpur	1·54	199	219	1,530	842	688
36	48	Badli	9·47	984	1,001	5,334	2,901	2,433
37	49	Shamapur	5·44	534	539	3,003	1,730	1,273

URBAN AREA

dix

the component Units of S. U. A.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Inmates of Institution		Houseless Persons		Literate and Educated Persons	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
3,37,521	2,69,582	..	..	37,409	7,180	15,112	3,181	13,97,401	8,49,435
2,95,492	2,35,207	..	..	36,623	7,113	13,629	2,099	13,25,855	8,24,060
42,029	34,375	..	..	786	67	1,483	1,082	71,546	25,375
2,63,465	2,11,809	..	..	22,596	4,002	13,120	2,016	11,77,499	7,36,295
2,70,82	19,412	..	..	4,410	2,781	384	46	12,39,18	78,239
4,945	3,986	..	..	9,617	330	125	37	24,438	9,526
2,95,492	*2,35,207*	..	..	*36,623*	*7,113*	*13,629*	*2,099*	*13,25,855*	*8,24,060*
..	..	..	..	..	D	E	S	..	..
166	119	..	..	5	..	..	..	277	31
155	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	46
178	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	41
139	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	40
46	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2
264	203	..	..	4	..	..	..	534	209
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	35
..	..	..	..	..	D	E	S	..	..
1,431	1,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	75
258	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	131
149	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,180	533
25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	146
69	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	D	E	S	..	..
593	444	..	..	..	..	7	1	300	26
88	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	32
304	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	57
34	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
68	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
112	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	23
87	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	51
68	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	9
92	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	12
65	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	11
..	..	..	..	..	D	E	S	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	D	E	S	..	..
61	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	21
504	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,115	423
129	79	..	..	20	2	..	..	173	58
20	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	25	2
84	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	411
137	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	145
942	848	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,339	374
523	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	991	351

Serial No.	Location Code No.	Standard Urban Area and Component units	WORKERS									
			Total Workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities		IV Mining & Quarrying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(0)	(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Delhi Union Territory												
		S.U.A. (Total)	11,09,152	84,335	19,330	430	8,417	1,336	9,724	239	2,68	82
		Urban Components	10,38,858	78,079	5,084	92	3,286	317	8,780	209	94	8
		Rural Components	70,294	6,256	14,246	338	5,131	1,019	944	30	2,587	374
Urban Components :												
1	1/III	D.M.C. (Urban)	9,26,916	64,177	4,797	84	3,121	313	7,858	194	84	7
2	1/I	N.D.M.C.	95,245	12,135	95	5	31	3	776	15	10	1
3	1/II	Delhi Cantt.	22,607	1,767	192	3	134	1	146	..	..	..
		Total Urban Group	*10,38,858*	*78,079*	*5,084*	*92*	*3,286*	*317*	*8,780*	*209*	*94*	*8*
Rural Components												
	I/1	*Delhi Tehsil*:										
1	1	Chilla Saroda Khadar	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
2	2	Chilla Saroda Bangar	230	1	139	..	12	..	8	.	..	..
3	3	Dallo Pura	282	..	185	..	3	..	18	..	..	..
4	4	Kondli	180	..	52	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	Ghareoli	198	4	89	1	20	..	7	1	..	..
6	6	Kotla	54	..	17	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
7	7	Gharonda Neemka Bangar alias Patpar Ganj	493	13	48	..	69	4	4	..	..	..
8	8	Gharonda Neemka Khadar	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	9	Shamas Pur	52	..	22	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	Shakarpur Baramad	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
11	11	Mandauli	1,278	146	114	1	64	1	4	1	..	..
12	12	Gokalpur	368	5	70	..	79	2	5	..	..	..
13	13	Babarpur	1,095	26	58		9	3	15	..	..	..
14	14	Jafrabad	435	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
15	15	Ziauddin Pur	68	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	16	Khampur Dhani	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
17	17	Qarawal Nagar	841	244	160	..	18	..	1	..	..	..
18	18	Dayal Pur	109	..	30	..	14	..	1	..	..	..
19	19	Jiwanpur alias Johripur	189	..	41	..	21	..	5	..	..	..
20	20	Mustafabad	16	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
21	21	Mir Pur Turk	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	22	Tukhmir Pur	74	..	29	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
23	23	Khajoori Khas	164	1	56	..	23	..	4	..	..	..
24	24	Garhi Mendu	192	6	94	..	23	4	5	..	..	..
25	25	Saadat Pur Gujran	105	..	58	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
26	26	Sher Pur	108	..	69	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
27	27	Behari Pur	135	1	90	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
28	28	Baqiabad	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
29	29	Saadatpur Musalmanan	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
30	33	Sabapur	305	2	224	..	45	2	..	..	..	..
31	43	Haiderpur	906	11	88	2	96	3	62	1	..	..
32	44	Sahipur	148	8	30	..	37	7	..	..	..	..
33	45	Yakutpur	57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	46	Pitam Pura	275	43	96	..	10	37	..	1	..	..
35	47	Naharpur	319	16	81	..	73	14	..	..	..	..
36	48	Badli	1,444	160	208	4	271	45	8	..	..	..
37	49	Shamapur	823	110	103	2	107	72	5	..	..	..

URBAN AREA

dix—*contd.*

the components Units of S. U.A.

WORKERS													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X NON-WORKERS	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
25,109	1,675	2,52,148	8,725	58,818	5,705	2,37,541	6,061	1,10,513	2,571	3,84,871	57,211	10,68,766	16,55,349
23,522	1,585	2,37,204	5,529	56,031	5,486	2,33,751	5,968	1,04,781	2,543	3,66,325	56,342	9,89,233	15,40,853
1,587	90	14,944	3,196	2,787	219	3,790	93	5,732	28	18,546	869	79,533	1,14,496
23,022	1,558	2,29,241	4,976	48,154	4,334	2,19,496	5,227	96,512	2,108	2,88,631	45,376	8,99,213	14,03,577
438	20	6,853	255	6,687	849	13,239	708	7,128	404	59,988	9,875	77,155	1,17,266
62	7	1,110	298	1,190	303	1,016	33	1,141	31	17,706	1,091	12,865	20,010
23,522	*1,585*	*2,37,204*	*5,529*	*56,031*	*5,486*	*2,33,751*	*5,968*	*1,04,781*	*2,543*	*3,66,325*	*56,342*	*9,89,233*	*15,40,853*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	6	..	5	..	6	..	51	1	302	415
..	..	3	..	4	..	6	..	2	..	61	..	356	549
3	..	3	..	34	..	8	..	8	..	44	..	281	375
22	1	20	..	7	..	10	..	4	..	19	1	322	459
1	..	5	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	62	117
29	..	62	..	19	..	58	..	28	1	176	8	511	722
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	6
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	19	..	66	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	941	135	27	..	19	1	27	..	65	6	1,077	1,699
8	..	53	..	5	..	43	..	18	..	87	3	505	655
88	3	257	3	51	2	126	3	145	..	346	12	1,033	1,690
59	..	131	..	22	..	104	..	42	..	69	..	424	677
..	..	67	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	581	239	9	2	12	..	8	..	49	3	571	777
3	..	6	..	19	..	5	..	6	..	25	..	129	201
5	..	23	..	21	..	7	..	3	..	63	..	241	347
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	18	29
..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	12
1	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	76	151
..	..	20	..	9	..	16	..	14	..	22	1	179	259
4	..	12	..	7	..	7	..	10	..	30	2	213	387
1	..	6	..	3	..	8	..	1	..	19	..	163	207
..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	9	..	134	213
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	1	131	175
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	23	..	400	546
28	1	193	..	52	..	85	..	45	..	257	4	1,037	1,473
..	..	26	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	36	1	157	221
..	..	23	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	9	..	7	14
4	..	26	..	22	..	17	..	37	..	63	5	421	627
12	1	28	..	4	..	13	1	40	..	68	..	523	672
18	3	480	95	27	..	55	1	75	..	302	12	1,457	2,273
14	2	222	13	13	..	30	1	64	..	265	20	907	1,163

Serial No.	Location Code No.	Standard Ubran Area and Component units	Area in Km.²	Occupied Residential houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (Including Institutional & Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
(0)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38	68	Nangli Poona	2·58	115	115	848	465	383
39	69	Siraspur	4·27	283	292	2,014	1,115	899
40	70	Khera Kalan	7·66	578	592	3,978	2,126	1,852
41	71	Bodhpur Bizapur	1·65	150	151	809	454	355
42	72	Alipur	8·55	675	715	4487	2,507	1,980
43	75	Singhu	2·82	159	165	1,079	585	494
44	76	Singhola	2·86	113	114	859	459	400
45	77	Khampur	3·49	167	182	1,030	594	436
46	78	Shahpur Garhi	1·51	54	54	419	224	195
47	79	Tikri Khurd	3·09	149	160	1,055	584	471
48	80	Kureni	1·67	48	65	471	258	213
49	81	Bhor Garh	3·92	160	197	1,254	682	572
50	82	Bankner	6·78	634	642	4,250	2,323	1,927
51	86	Razapur Kalan	2·47	5	5	5	5	..
52	90	Khera Khurd	8·78	539	560	4,185	2,350	1,835
53	91	Pehladpur Bangar	4·67	501	501	3,392	1,861	1,531
54	92	Sahibabad Daulatpur	5·69	373	373	2,253	1,246	1,007
55	93	Kankar Khera		12	12	89	45	44
56	94	Pansali	1·95	68	68	234	136	98
57	95	Barwala	5·90	772	783	4,119	2,303	1,816
58	120	Gheora	7·33	435	453	3,047	1,671	1,376
59	121	Saoda	1·94	98	98	575	309	266
60	122	Tikri Kalan	9·80	668	676	4,357	2,420	1,937
61	123	Neelwal	3·41	164	164	1,131	587	544
62	124	Jafarpur alias Hiran Kudna	3·45	200	226	1,394	737	657
63	125	Bakarwala	6·61	296	300	2,184	1,167	1,017
64	126	Bapraula	5·62	149	259	1,766	972	794
65	127	Nangli Sakrawati	3·12	167	195	1,152	652	500
66	128	Dichaon Kalan	13·35	516	534	4,028	2,185	1,843
67	134	Dindar Pur	3·93	271	298	1,523	849	674
	1/2	*Mehrauli Tehsil*						
68	1	Mundka	11·89	642	664	4,888	2,654	2,234
69	2	Rani Khera	3·16	224	224	1,777	957	820
70	3	Rasoolpur	1·65	118	118	888	462	426
71	5	Mubarakpur Dabas	2·35	174	185	1,448	755	693
72	6	Kirari Suleman Nagar	7·03	133	133	1,066	556	510
73	7	Nithari	..	63	71	545	296	249
74	8	Begumpur	1·90	160	160	1,132	600	532
75	9	Pooth Kalan	6·97	455	473	3,453	1,883	1,570
76	10	Rithala	9·91	777	777	4,047	2,271	1,776
77	11	Mangholpur Kalan	4·17	309	317	2,264	1,224	1,040
78	12	Mangholpur Khurd	2·40	84	84	593	323	270
79	13	Sultanpur Mazra	2·77	134	134	895	474	421
80	14	Nangloi Jat	6·67	3,837	3,914	18,201	10,072	8,129
81	15	Garhi Piran	2·97	188	273	1,607	926	681
82	16	Jawala Heri	1·93	107	109	674	379	295
83	17	Nangloi Sayad	3·85	81	101	640	350	290
84	18	Qumruddin Nagar	2·38	161	161	1,166	589	577
85	19	Nilothi	3·88	216	216	1,256	668	588
86	20	Ranhola Shafipur	4·33	204	204	1,395	730	665
87	21	Nilangpur Kotla	0·82	78	86	640	323	317
88	22	Razapur Khurd	1·89	..	..	..	..	..
89	23	Nawada Mazra Hastsal	3·28	202	202	1,284	688	596
90	24	Hastsal	6·75	360	393	2,573	1,388	1,185
91	25	Bindapur	2·49	136	136	862	467	395
92	26	Mirzapur	2·05	84	84	330	193	137
93	27	Dabri	2·39	187	187	1,210	648	562
94	28	Sagarpur	0·49	326	326	1,571	932	639

URBAN AREA

dix—*contd.*

the component Units of S. U. A.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Inmates of Institution		Houseless Persons		Literate and Educated Persons	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
188	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	76
196	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	646	278
400	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,271	535
134	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	309
427	381	..	..	79	..	..	..	1,523	624
163	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	107
105	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	72
161	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	113
34	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	36
105	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	100
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	34
135	127	..	..	..	..	1	..	320	91
590	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,034	326
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
676	496	..	..	58	..	40	37	1,454	547
640	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	935	341
344	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	699	238
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2
112	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
1,098	898	..	..	..	..	1,030	725	746	247
346	301	..	..	..	..	39	37	853	306
102	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	29
629	477	..	..	107	..	..	..	956	316
122	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	63
155	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	45
189	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	547	171
316	268	..	..	..	..	286	238	361	47
185	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	58
307	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,081	354
294	230	..	..	..	..	1	..	314	10
349	312	..	..	..	..	7	4	1,489	469
157	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	596	237
104	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	139
193	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	167
81	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	149
15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	67
50	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	176
282	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	399
1,062	817	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	213
247	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	277
71	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	75
125	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	105
3,768	3,035	..	..	41	25	24	18	4,448	1,370
201	155	..	..	32	..	..	..	473	149
59	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	89
112	105	..	..	..	..	17	6	134	47
147	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	215
195	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	58
84	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	120
53	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	88
..	..	..	..	D		E	..	S	..
169	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	141
437	379	..	..	..	..	..	1	726	271
137	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	49
138	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
168	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	345	117
350	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	105

Serial No.	Location Code No.	Standard Urban Area and Component Units	WORKERS: Total Workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities		IV Mining & Quarrying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(0)	(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
38	68	Nangli Poona	173	5	44	..	84	3	..	..	..	..
39	69	Siraspur	448	2	107	..	55	2	1	..	..	..
40	70	Khera Kalan	902	75	209	18	142	38	4	..	..	..
41	71	Bodhpur Bizapur	231	32	18	..	20	..	5	..	..	..
42	72	Alipur	1,088	45	207	2	160	11	16	..	..	..
43	75	Singhu	249	13	74	7	63	1	2	..	..	..
44	76	Singhola	191	6	64	..	47	5	1	..	..	..
45	77	Khampur	318	54	41	6	66	47	..	..	..	..
46	78	Shahpur Garhi	80	1	51	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
47	79	Tikri Khurd	227	..	111	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
48	80	Kureni	112	6	14	1	34	..	1	1	..	..
49	81	Bhor Garh	284	6	116	..	37	..	20	2	..	..
50	82	Bankner	1,030	82	402	7	101	20	15	1	..	..
51	86	Razapur Kalan	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
52	90	Khera Khurd	922	119	200	1	202	94	3	..	..	..
53	91	Pehladpur Bangar	769	57	192	1	82	10	2	..	..	..
54	92	Sahibabad Daulatpur	519	6	125	..	115	..	..	..	..	..
55	93	Kankar Khera	20	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
56	94	Pansali	88	51	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	95	Barwala	1,185	51	154	2	80	7	7	..	..	..
58	120	Gheora	751	60	203	1	76	2	5	..	..	..
59	121	Saoda	148	19	53	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
60	122	Tikri Kalan	1,156	230	355	1	131	1	3	1	..	..
61	123	Neelwal	264	2	133	..	64	1	1	..	..	..
62	124	Jafarpur alias Hiran Kudna	337	..	122	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
63	125	Bakarwala	517	65	188	2	114	59	2	..	..	..
64	126	Bapraula	438	64	150	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
65	127	Nangli Sakrawati	295	10	140	1	17	7	2	..	..	..
66	128	Dichaon Kalan	956	11	481	..	76	2	3	..	..	..
67	134	Dindar Pur	475	130	138	17	41	33	19	1	..	..
	1/2	*Mehrauli Tehsil*										
68	1	Mundka	1,099	19	310	1	54	1	4	..	..	..
69	2	Rani Khera	353	14	98	4	14	1	..	..	..	..
70	3	Rasoolpur	166	4	61	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
71	5	Mubarakpur Dabas	314	84	89	71	35	3	2	..	..	..
72	6	Kirari Suleman Nagar	230	9	84	7	33	2	..	..	..	..
73	7	Nithari	105	8	57	6	3	..	2	..	..	..
74	8	Begumpur	251	10	87	..	42	8	7	..	..	..
75	9	Pooth Kalan	783	30	289	..	44	9	8	..	..	..
76	10	Rithala	1,178	128	169	..	36	21	8	..	..	..
77	11	Mangholpur Kalan	465	7	105	..	20	..	4	..	..	..
78	12	Mangholpur Khurd	109	1	51	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
79	13	Sultanpur Mazra	194	9	55	..	24	1	18	..	..	..
80	14	Nangloi Jat	5,120	342	198	24	239	28	45	4	..	..
81	15	Garhi Piran	409	15	38	..	29	4	4	..	..	..
82	16	Jawala Heri	148	3	13	..	18	..	3	..	..	..
83	17	Nangloi Sayad	156	3	..	..	85	2	2	..	..	..
84	18	Qumruddin Nagar	226	7	86	1	4	2	7	..	..	..
85	19	Nilothi	310	53	88	2	35	1	10	..	..	..
86	20	Ranhola Shafipur	309	8	116	1	55	1	2	..	..	..
87	21	Tilangpur Kotla	110	20	41	..	9	18	..	..	..	..
88	22	Razapur Khurd	E	R	..	T	..	E	D	..	..	..
89	23	Nawada Mazra Hastsal	249	6	47	1	19	..	..	..	..	..
90	24	Hastsal	583	51	158	8	24	1	7	..	..	..
91	25	Bindapur	228	49	66	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
92	26	Mirzapur	128	25	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
93	27	Dabri	237	3	60	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
94	28	Sagarpur	492	14	3	..	4	..	4	..	..	..

URBAN AREA

dix—*contd.*

the component Units of S.U.A.

WORKERS													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X NON-WORKERS	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
2	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	29	2	292	378
2	..	76	..	3	..	28	..	47	..	129	..	667	897
15	1	87	..	15	..	43	..	101	1	286	17	1,224	1,777
1	..	144	32	11	..	7	..	7	..	18	..	223	323
19	..	97	..	23	..	70	1	37	..	459	31	1,419	1,935
4	..	12	..	3	..	14	1	7	..	70	4	336	481
..	..	2	..	20	..	1	..	9	..	47	1	268	394
2	..	10	..	29	..	5	..	4	..	161	1	276	382
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	..	144	194
3	..	5	..	9	..	2	..	14	..	67	..	357	471
..	..	18	..	6	1	11	..	11	..	17	3	146	207
1	..	20	..	4	..	16	3	14	..	56	1	398	566
40	4	145	34	35	..	35	..	36	..	221	16	1,293	1,845
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	20	..	25	..	15	1	71	..	357	23	1,428	1,716
8	..	211	45	4	..	12	..	73	..	185	1	1,092	1,474
6	..	40	..	5	..	16	1	37	..	175	5	727	1,001
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	25	44
..	..	81	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	47
9	..	716	34	12	..	23	..	42	1	142	7	1,118	1,765
8	..	185	53	1	..	23	..	80	..	170	4	920	1,316
1	..	70	18	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	1	161	247
27	7	409	212	3	..	19	2	51	..	158	6	1,264	1,707
2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	40	1	323	542
16	..	117	..	4	..	6	..	16	..	49	..	400	657
10	1	21	1	7	..	5	..	28	..	142	2	650	952
10	..	166	61	8	..	7	..	19	..	75	3	534	730
2	..	63	..	..	..	3	..	19	..	49	2	357	490
18	1	35	..	17	2	20	1	59	..	247	5	1,229	1,832
12	3	163	74	48	..	7	1	11	..	36	1	374	544
47	..	44	..	8	..	40	..	92	2	500	15	1,555	2,215
17	4	33	..	3	..	4	..	46	..	138	5	604	806
2	..	10	..	1	..	4	..	31	..	50	3	296	422
5	5	12	..	..	..	10	..	19	..	142	5	441	609
1	..	8	..	2	..	4	..	14	..	84	..	326	501
4	1	9	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	18	1	191	241
2	..	17	..	1	..	10	..	16	..	69	2	349	522
18	..	26	1	5	..	30	..	101	..	262	20	1,100	1,540
7	1	682	100	6	..	16	..	46	..	208	6	1,093	1,648
24	..	28	..	11	..	35	1	67	..	171	6	759	1,033
..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	39	1	214	269
3	..	15	1	8	..	9	5	30	1	32	1	280	412
275	17	1,391	29	314	33	712	26	632	15	1,314	166	4,952	7,787
14	..	123	5	6	..	37	4	99	..	59	2	517	666
2	..	19	..	..	..	10	..	37	..	46	3	231	292
4	..	1	..	2	..	13	1	25	..	24	..	194	287
1	1	11	..	12	..	6	2	24	..	75	1	363	570
..	..	80	49	2	..	4	..	25	..	66	1	358	535
6	..	7	..	11	2	22	..	36	..	54	4	421	657
2	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	12	..	39	2	213	297
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	34	1	15	..	7	..	45	..	82	4	439	590
42	..	26	1	14	..	13	..	39	..	260	41	805	1,134
5	..	92	45	3	..	2	..	2	..	41	3	239	346
..	..	112	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	65	112
3	1	19	..	30	..	8	2	33	..	77	10	411	559
4	..	32	2	9	..	33	1	109	1	294	..	440	625

A-V—STANDARD

Appen-

Primary Census Abstract of

Serial No.	Location Code No.	Standard Urban Area and Component units	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (Including Institutional & Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
95	29	Nasirpur	2·85	122	129	882	459	423
96	30	Palam	8·49	2,795	3,187	16,730	9,276	7,454
97	31	Matola	4·16	360	360	1,937	1,080	857
98	32	Lohar Heri	1·66	25	25	94	61	33
99	33	Kakrola	9·14	327	352	2,510	1,312	1,198
100	34	Goela Khurd	2·14	97	103	747	386	361
101	53	Bamonoli	3·15	129	129	998	531	467
102	55	Pochanpur	1·93	136	140	973	489	484
103	56	Qutabpur	1·44	..	..	..	..	..
104	57	Ambar Hai	3·79	93	99	660	339	321
105	58	Toghanpur	2·37	2	2	7	5	2
106	59	Bagrola	1·72	158	163	1,026	525	501
107	60	Sahupur	0·98	..	..	..	..	..
108	61	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	3·97	389	391	2,824	1,560	1,264
109	62	Bhartal	4·97	371	385	2,521	1,330	1,191
110	63	Bijwasan	10·90	909	954	5,791	3,181	2,610
111	64	Salahpur	1·49	..	..	..	..	..
112	65	Kapas Hera	3·42	336	359	2,409	1,318	1,091
113	66	Sambhalka	2·98	244	270	1,561	871	690
114	67	Nangal Dewat	7·20	661	708	3,880	2,218	1,662
115	68	Mahipalpur	5·46	930	977	5,150	3,074	2,076
116	69	Kusumpur	1·66	4	4	24	14	10
117	70	Moradabad Pahari	1·19	6	6	28	16	12
118	71	Masudpur	5·55	94	114	729	394	335
119	72	Malikpur Kohi alias Rangpuri	7·50	424	495	2,943	1,630	1,313
120	73	Rajokri	8·64	1,145	1,242	5,773	3,059	2,714
121	74	Ghatorni	4·27	300	379	3,075	1,676	1,399
122	75	Yahya Nagar	8·22	527	561	3,275	1,887	1,388
123	76	Gadaipur	3·21	147	197	896	532	364
124	77	Sultanpur	2·86	375	398	1,831	1,004	827
125	78	Lado Sarai	2·44	477	486	3,144	1,724	1,420
126	79	Saidul Ajaib	1·21	77	87	654	357	297
127	80	Neb Sarai	2·36	309	309	1,618	876	742
128	81	Maidan Garhi	7·65	284	284	1,958	1,026	932
129	82	Chhattarpur	7·39	297	382	2,622	1,449	1,173
130	83	Sat Beri	5·33	681	682	2,940	1,691	1,249
131	84	Chandan Hola	0·75	110	133	890	489	401
132	85	Fatehpur Beri	4·69	226	229	1,732	952	780
133	86	Jonapur	8·47	228	228	1,565	862	703
134	87	Dera	16·98	213	221	1,688	910	778
135	88	Mandi	..	194	194	1,321	733	588
136	89	Bhati	15·52	193	193	1,102	711	391
137	90	Asola	11·95	529	529	3,212	1,744	1,468
138	91	Shahurpur	4·61	36	36	144	90	54
139	92	Rajpur Khurd	0·74	90	90	621	333	288
140	93	Deoli	10·12	488	488	3,136	1,735	1,401
141	94	Tigri	1·05	967	967	3,714	2,122	1,592
142	95	Pul Pehlad	2·16	1,419	1,483	5,718	3,389	2,329
143	96	Tajpur	1·22	980	985	3,087	1,951	1,136
144	97	Mithapur	1·81	218	227	1,209	702	507
145	98	Molar Band	4·12	267	267	1,434	822	612
146	99	Kotla Mahigiran	1·14	27	27	55	45	10
147	100	Saidabad	2·19	64	64	239	188	51
148	101	Aali	4·03	231	232	1,312	780	532
149	102	Jaitpur	3·76	163	166	1,058	560	498
		Total Rural Group	*1,39,196 acres 563·33 Km²*	*44,604*	*47,222*	*2,70,579*	*1,49,827*	*1,20,752*

URBAN AREA

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the component Units of S. U. A.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Inmates of Institution		Houseless Persons		Literate and Educated Persons	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
117	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	145
1,171	1,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,047	3,287
541	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	70
61	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
232	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	623	195
111	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	69
90	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	98
64	78	..	..	..	.	..	..	269	111
..	..	..	..	D	..	E	..	S	..
75	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	65	..	..	..	..	7	7	223	120
..	..	..	..	D	..	E	..	S	..
284	242	..	..	..	..	5	2	916	336
280	274	..	..	2	..	..	..	593	176
801	596	..	..	52	..	..	..	1,585	631
..	..	..	..	D	..	E	..	S	..
225	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	689	73
245	196	..	..	3	..	..	..	454	157
1,064	758	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043	242
675	702	..	..	6	..	..	..	1,710	575
7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
62	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	91
652	506	..	..	..	..	..	..	741	247
1,252	1,060	..	..	49	24	..	..	1,145	477
239	230	..	..	.	..	15	4	907	138
346	317	..	..	153	..	..	..	1,135	385
207	161	..	..	38	15	..	..	250	80
484	416	..	..	..	..	3	2	379	113
445	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,033	430
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	149
384	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	134
317	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	195
242	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	419
850	647	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	22
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	35
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	95
109	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	30
108	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	37
154	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	2
28	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	4
589	473	..	..	..	..	..	..	696	198
68	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2
7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	90
475	433	..	..	..	..	..	..	886	229
1,094	876	..	..	52	..	..	..	819	282
2,044	1,458	..	..	20	..	1	..	1,160	768
1,295	858	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	60
273	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	63
247	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	102
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
56	25	..	..	58	1	..	..	49	5
174	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	62
51	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	25
42,029	*34,375*	..	..	*786*	*67*	*1,483*	*1,082*	*71,546*	*25,375*

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Primary Census Abstract of

Serial No.	Location Code No.	Standard Urban Area and Component Unit	WORKERS									
			Total Workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities		IV Mining & Quarrying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
95	29	Nasirpur	173	12	30	..	36	4	1	..	..	..
96	30	Palam	4,148	101	201	7	24	1	38	1	..	..
97	31	Matola	580	235	102	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
98	32	Lohar Heri	43	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	33	Kakrola	546	38	208	7	120	6	1	..	..	..
100	34	Goela Khurd	163	5	75	1	17	1	3	..	..	..
101	53	Bomonoli	231	21	86	1	48	20	1	..	..	..
102	55	Pochanpur	178	7	74	1	12	1	2	..	..	..
103	56	Qutabpur	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
104	57	Ambar Hai	157	11	62	..	25	9	2	..	..	..
105	58	Toghanpur	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	.
106	59	Bagrola	210	6	73	..	6	..	4	..	..	.
107	60	Sahupur	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
108	61	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	612	30	156	10	24	4	6	1	..	..
109	62	Bhartal	587	78	172	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
110	63	Bijwasan	1,414	175	344	5	51	4	98	1	..	..
111	64	Salahpur	E	..	R	..	T	..	E	..	D	..
112	65	Kapas Hera	551	4	176	..	12	..	7	..	..	..
113	66	Sambhalka	431	9	33	2	2	..	6	..	..	..
114	67	Nangal Dewat	1,040	140	138	6	42	1	46	2	1	..
115	68	Mahipalpur	1,577	23	138	1	31	..	30	2	16	..
116	69	Kusumpur	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
117	70	Moradabad Pahari	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	71	Masudpur	166	6	37	4	10	..	13	1	32	..
119	72	Malikpur Kohi alias Rangpuri	785	235	121	..	..	..	10	2	14	5
120	73	Rajokri	1,512	256	254	2	15	2	6	..	610	217
121	74	Ghatorni	681	12	254	..	51	1	20	..	..	..
122	75	Yahya Nagar	954	3	133	1	15	..	3	..	1	..
123	76	Gadaipur	285	16	29	2	44	1	55	..	..	..
124	77	Sultanpur	547	208	44	19	27	2	13	..	..	..
125	78	Lado Sarai	730	72	46	..	40	33	11	..	..	..
126	79	Saidul Ajaib	147	5	45	..	4	..	5	..	..	..
127	80	Neb Sarai	390	104	40	..	20	3	3	..	..	..
128	81	Maidan Garhi	424	90	90	..	13	42	11	..	..	..
129	82	Chhattarpur	592	22	81	1	41	4	15	2	1	..
130	83	Sat Beri	1,066	498	18	..	44	..	4	1	36	..
131	84	Chandan Hola	216	6	169	6	..	..	14	..	1	..
132	85	Fatehpur Beri	434	31	263	..	23	..	7	..	30	1
133	86	Jonapur	404	2	273	..	1	..	12	2	18	..
134	87	Dera	422	7	286	4	8	..	19	..	29	..
135	88	Mandi	396	264	166	38	169	191	..	..	..	..
136	89	Bhati	490	4	230	..	11	..	4	..	208	4
137	90	Asola	873	51	300	1	59	4	7	..	151	14
138	91	Shahurpur	63	3	..	..	4	..	15	..	..	..
139	92	Rajpur Khurd	133	2	62	2	2	..	3	..	..	..
140	93	Deoli	731	79	157	3	34	1	9	..	4	1
141	94	Tigri	1,216	133	6	..	..	..	4	..	10	1
142	95	Pul Pehlad	1,942	39	4	..	9	..	1	..	753	7
143	96	Tajpur	1,282	135	15	..	6	..	5	..	660	124
144	97	Mitbepur	420	32	53	1	10	1	3	..	3	..
145	98	Molar Band	419	9	74	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
146	99	Kotla Mahigiran	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	100	Saidabad	166	2	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
148	101	Aali	385	29	48	3	94	19	..	..	..	..
149	102	Jaitpur	239	36	156	6	47	21	3	..	..	..
		Total Rural Group	*70,294*	*6,256*	*14,246*	*338*	*5,131*	*1,019*	*944*	*30*	*2,587*	*374*

NOTE —(i) S.U.A.—represents Standard Urban Area.

(ii) P—represents Persons, M—represents Males and F—represents Females,

URBAN AREA

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the component Units of S.U.A.

WORKERS													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X NON-WORKERS	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	F
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
8	1	15	..	2	..	9	1	29	..	43	6	286	411
58	4	354	4	127	..	441	8	734	3	2,171	73	5,128	7,353
4	..	396	232	2	..	6	..	25	..	43	3	500	622
..	..	43	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16
7	1	61	20	3	..	4	..	51	..	91	4	766	1,160
3	3	3	..	11	..	3	..	12	..	36	..	223	356
5	..	11	..	..	..	5	..	30	..	45	..	300	446
3	..	12	..	2	..	3	1	16	..	54	4	311	477
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	8	..	2	..	6	1	9	..	39	1	182	310
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	..	12	..	6	4	2	1	29	..	73	1	315	495
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	37	2	9	..	19	..	70	..	286	13	948	1,234
30	..	129	70	9	..	7	..	95	..	142	6	743	1,113
20	..	333	149	14	..	31	3	138	..	385	13	1,767	2,435
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	29	..	19	..	14	..	47	..	243	4	767	1,087
9	1	147	3	28	..	40	..	31	..	135	3	440	681
14	1	340	115	29	..	45	1	164	..	221	14	1,178	1,522
69	1	419	5	26	1	158	1	181	..	509	12	1,497	2,053
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	10
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	12
3	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	21	..	44	1	228	329
2	..	362	220	14	..	26	1	67	..	169	7	845	1,078
7	..	143	18	59	1	61	..	66	..	291	16	1,547	2,458
17	..	46	..	28	8	71	..	23	..	171	3	995	1,387
16	..	94	..	12	..	53	..	13	..	614	2	933	1,385
18	1	7	..	31	3	16	..	25	..	60	9	247	348
..	2	327	168	27	10	20	1	24	..	65	6	457	619
15	2	72	..	31	..	60	1	67	..	388	36	994	1,348
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	79	5	210	292
5	1	213	99	2	..	14	..	21	..	72	1	486	638
9	1	61	41	16	..	11	1	44	..	169	5	602	842
29	..	53	..	30	..	50	3	62	1	230	11	857	1,151
1	..	934	496	3	..	14	..	2	..	10	1	625	751
2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	24	..	273	395
2	..	2	..	49	30	9	..	3	..	46	..	518	749
18	..	3	..	7	..	18	..	3	..	51	..	458	701
6	..	6	..	24	..	7	..	7	..	30	3	488	771
..	..	57	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	337	324
2	..	4	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	22	..	221	387
33	..	50	..	28	..	50	1	21	1	174	30	871	1,417
..	..	43	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	51
..	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	10	..	45	..	200	286
22	..	213	66	10	..	13	1	67	..	202	7	1,004	1,322
14	1	110	2	674	110	84	3	43	..	271	16	906	1,459
11	..	175	7	231	10	143	2	351	..	264	13	1,447	2,290
19	1	330	2	15	..	52	..	22	..	158	8	669	1,001
6	..	170	30	9	..	19	..	5	..	142	..	282	475
4	..	35	..	14	..	16	..	9	..	260	9	403	603
..	..	21	2	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
..	..	59	..	5	..	55	2	36	..	3	..	22	49
2	2	11	1	10	..	8	..	5	..	207	4	395	503
16	8	3	..	..	..	3	..	6	1	5	..	321	462
1,587	*90*	*14,944*	*3,196*	*2,787*	*219*	*3,790*	*93*	*5,732*	*28*	*18,546*	*869*	*79,533*	*1,14,496*

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLY LEAF

This is one of the important basic population table represented in the cesnus series giving information down to the village in case of rural areas and to the enumerator's blocks in case of urban areas.

Primary Census Abstract for each village for the rural areas and for each enumerator's block in the case of towns has already been published in the District Census Handbook Part X—A & B (1971), which is a State Government Publication. In this volume, however, the figures are given for the Union Territory as a whole, Tehsils and also for each Town.

There are two Primary Census Abstracts in this volume, the Union and the State. The Union Primary Census Abstract furnishes information for the Union Territory, while the State Primary Census Abstract presents data upto Tehsil and Town level (alongwith their Charges). This table gives information on the geographical area, i.e. number of occupied residential houses, households, population alongwith its break-up by sex, Scheduled Castes population by sex, literate and educated persons by sex, workers and non-workers by sex. The workers are further divided into following 9 Industrial categories according to the main activity:—

(*i*) Cultivators
(*ii*) Agricultural labourers
(*iii*) Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards, & allied activities
(*iv*) Workers in mining and quarrying
(*v*) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
(*a*) *Household industry*
(*b*) *Other than household industry*
(*vi*) Workers in construction
(*vii*) Workers in trade and commerce,
(*viii*) Workers in transport, storage and communications and
(*ix*) Workers in other services

These broad industrial categories are based on the 1961 pattern excepting that (*i*) category III of 1961 has been sub-divided into two categories, viz, category III-Workers in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards & Allied Activities and category IV— workers in mining & quarrying and (ii) category IV of 1961, namely, workers at Household Industry have been brought under category V(a) namely, Workers in manufacturing, servicing, repairing etc,. The category V has, therefore, been divided into two sub-categories V (*a*)—Workers at Household Industry and V (*b*)—Workers in Manufacturing etc. other than Household Industry. It may also be stated here that Workers in "Business services" as also tea stalls and restaurants, which were included in category IX at 1961 Census, have now been included in Category VII.

There being no Scheduled Tribes, the columns prescribed for them remain blank.

The scope of various items for which the information is presented in the Primary Census Abstracts is given below alongwith the brief details of the data under various columns :—

Area in Km². (Col. 4) :

Column 4 shows the area of each unit in Km.² As mentioned earlier in the fly-leaf to Table, A-1 total area figures for the Union Territory are based on the figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India, while the area figures for tehsils and towns have been supplied by the revenue authorities and local bodies respectively except that area figures for D.M.C. (U) had to be calculated in this Office. Urban area figures for the Union Territory have been derived by totalling the area figures for the three towns. The rural figures for the Union Territory have been worked out by deducting the urban area of the Union Territory from its total area as supplied by the Surveyor General, India.

Occupied Residential Houses (Col. 5) and Households (Col. 6) :

Occupied Residential Houses :

The total number of occupied residential houses is shown in column 5. They are the census houses used for residential purpose wholly or partly. The definitions of a 'Residential Census House' and a 'Household' as adopted at the 1971 census have already been explained in the fly-leaf to Table A-I.

The number of occupied residential houses shown in the Primary Census Abstract also include Workshops, Factories, Garages, Shops etc., where one or more persons were found to be residing at the time of census *i.e.* those houses partly being used for residential purpose and partly for other purposes. It does not on the other hand include houses which are residential houses but which at the time of the census were either vacant where no person was found to be residing.

The following statement gives the percentage of households to number of occupied residential houses for the Union Territory of Delhi and for the four census tracts.

STATEMENT No. 1

Number of Households per 100 Occupied Residential Houses

U.T./Census Tract	No. of House holds per 100 Occupied Residential Houses
Delhi U.T.	120
N.D.M.C.	116
Delhi Cantt.	106
D.M.C. (U)	123
D.M.C. (R)	105

The above statement shows that there are 120 households per 100 houses in the Union Territory of Delhi. This statement also reveals that in case of Delhi Cantt. and D.M.C. (R), households mostly reside in independent houses, as for every 100 occupied residential houses there are 106 and 105 households in Delhi Cantt. and D.M.C. (R) respectively. In New Delhi Municipal Committee there are 116 households for every 100 houses. Thus 3 census tracts *i.e.* N.D.M.C., Delhi Cantt. and D.M.C. (R) have a lower average of households per 100 houses than the Union Territory as a whole. For the remaining fourth census tract *i.e.* Delhi Municipal Corporation (U) there are 123 households for every 100 houses. Thus, Delhi Municipal Corporation (U) has highest congestion amongst the four census tracts and a good number of households have to share accommodation with others.

The statement given below gives the density of households per Km^2 for the Union Territory and for the four Census tracts.

STATEMENT No. 2

Density of Households per Km^2

U.T. /Census Tract	No. of Households per Km^2
Delhi U.T.	537
N.D.M.C.	1,584
Delhi Cantt.	264
D.M.C. (U)	1,802
D.M.C. (R)	66

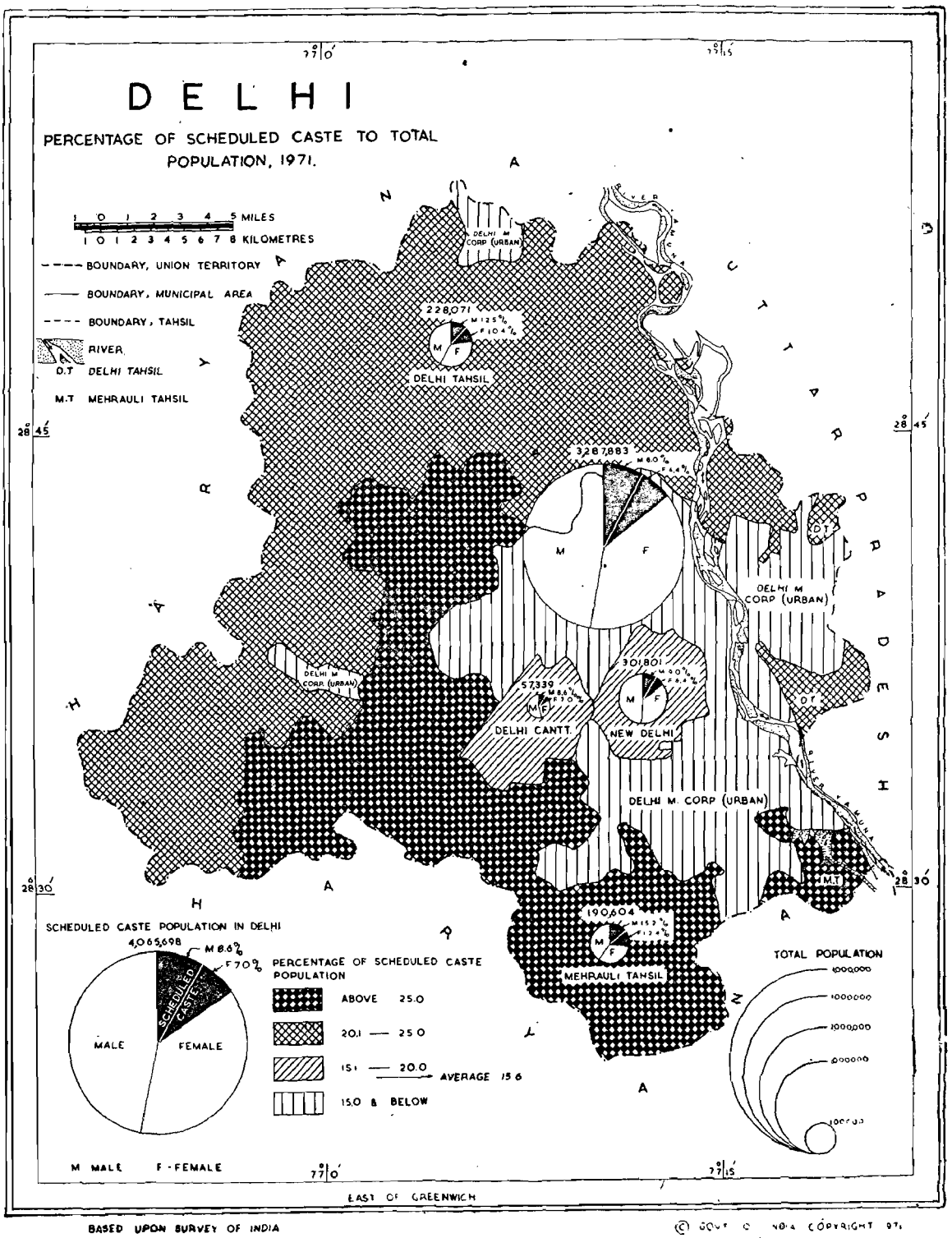
In the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole there are 537 households per Sq. Km. It is highest in Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) with 1802 households per Sq. Km. followed by New Delhi Municipal Committee with 1584 households per Sq. Km. This is followed by Delhi Cantt. which has a density of 264 households per Sq. Km. In case of rural areas *i.e.* Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) the density of households is lowest which is only 66 households per Sq. Km. The comparison of this density for urban and rural areas is not very realistic as in case of rural areas, large areas of agricultural land falling outside the habitation are also included.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Columns 10 to 15)

The population of the Scheduled Castes by sex break-up is given for each unit under columns 10 to 12. There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Delhi Union Territory, as no tribe is recognised as Scheduled Tribe in this Union Territory. Thus there are no figures under columns 13 to 15. The list of castes treated as Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory as per the Presidential Order is given below :—

1. Adi Dharmi
2. Agria
3. Aheria
4. Balai
5. Banjara
6. Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8. Bhangi
9. Bhil
10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jataya or Jata, 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. Kabir panthi
19. Kachhandha
20. Kanjar or Giarah
21. Khatik
22. Koli
23. Lal begi
24. Madari


DELHI
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1971.
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY, MUNICIPAL AREA
BOUNDARY, TAHSIL
RIVER
D.T DELHI TAHSIL
M.T MEHRAULI TAHSIL
77°0'
77°15'
28°45'
28°30'
DELHI M CORP (URBAN)
228,071
M 12.5%
F 10.4%
DELHI TAHSIL
3287,883
M 8.0%
F 6.4%
DELHI M CORP (URBAN)
57339
M 8.6%
F 7.0%
DELHI CANTT.
301,801
M 9.0%
F 8.4%
NEW DELHI
DELHI M. CORP (URBAN)
190,604
M 15.2%
F 12.4%
MEHRAULI TAHSIL
M.T
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN DELHI
4,065,698
M 8.6%
F 7.0%
SCHEDULED CASTES
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
ABOVE 25.0
20.1 — 25.0
15.1 — 20.0
AVERAGE 15.6
15.0 & BELOW
TOTAL POPULATION
1000,000
100,000
10,000
1,000
100
M MALE F - FEMALE
EAST OF GREENWICH
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA
© GOVT. OF INDIA COPYRIGHT 97

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

In the Primary Census Abstract, the population of Scheduled Castes is shown for all the castes. However, the population for each Scheduled Caste separately has been complied and will be given in the Appendix to Table C-VIII which will be published in Volume Part II (C). Scheduled Castes are recognised only amongst Hindus and Sikhs.

The following statement presents the percentage of Scheduled Caste population by sex in the Union Territory as a whole and the four census tracts separately.

STATEMENT No. 3

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total Population, Males and Females

U.T./Census Tract	Percentage of Scheduled Caste		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Delhi U.T. ..	15·64	15·64	15·63
NDMC ..	15·41	15·71	15·00
Delhi Cantt. ..	15·58	13·91	18·30
DMC(U) ..	14·46	14·48	14·43
DMC (R) ..	25·08	25·07	25·08

The above statement shows that the Scheduled Castes form 15·64% of the total population in the Union Territory of Delhi. Rural Census Tract i.e. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) has a greater percentage of Scheduled Castes than in urban tracts. In case of other census tracts they are almost uniformly distributed.

It is interesting to note that in case of Delhi Cantt. the percentage of Scheduled Caste females to total females is more than the percentage of Scheduled Castes males to total males.

Literate and Educated persons

(Columns 16 to 18)

Definition of a literate:

"A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is 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.

All children of the age 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 words.

The following statement shows the percentage of literates and educated persons to total population of males and females for the Union Territory Delhi and four Census Tracts at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses :—

STATEMENT No. 4

Percentage of literates to Total Population

U.T./Census Tract	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi U.T. . .	52·75	60·75	42·55	56·61	63·71	47·75
N.D.M.C. . .	62·92	68·03	55·90	66·98	71·88	60·46
Delhi Cantt. . .	57·03	66·59	40·24	59·23	68·72	43·74
DMC (U) . .	55·39	62·81	45·97	58·21	64·69	50·16
DMC (R) . .	25·13	38·45	9·40	36·23	49·00	20·75

The above table shows that the literacy rate of Delhi which was 52·75% at the 1961 Census rose up to 56·61% for the total population. But this overall increase in the Literacy rate between 1961 and 1971 could not save its first position which Delhi had in 1961 and it comes down to the third amongst all States and Union Territories.

It may also be observed that both at the 1961 and 1971 censuses the position regarding literacy is much better in urban areas as compared to that in rural areas. In spite of improvement in literacy rates of females between 1961 and 1971 censuses, they still lag behind the males and particularly in the DMC(R) tract.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

(Columns 19 to 54)

Columns 19 to 54 show the distribution of population into workers and non-workers by sex classified into nine broad industrial categories. The definitions of Workers and Non-workers and the various categories of workers are as under.

Workers :

"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 or work".

Reference Periods :

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 or 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 break-down, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for this 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, live-stock keeping, plantation work, some type 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 work 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, agicultural 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 ascertained in such cases.

Thus there is some departure in the definition of workers as compared to that of 1961 Census. At the 1971 census, a person has been categorised as a worker or a non-worker on the basis as to how he engages himself mostly. At the last census of 1961, however even those persons who were basically non-workers with reference to their main activity but were economically active for a very small fraction of their time were recorded as workers. Thus at the 1961 census a woman who was mostly engaged in household duties but participated in some economically productive work for a part of her time was treated as a worker, but at the 1971 census, such a woman has been recorded as non-worker, so far as her main activity is concerned, her participation in economically productive work having been recorded as secondary work.

A person who merely receives income such as rent or pension and who does not have to work for receiving that income, has not been treated as a worker unless he is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Thus the main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker or as a non-worker. The data regarding secondary work will, however, be presented in Table B-VII to be published in Part II-B Volume.

Category I—Cultivators:

For the purpose of census a person engaged in cultivation by himself or by supervision or direction in his capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share has been recorded as a cultivator. Cultivation involve, ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jawar bajra, ragi etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre-crop, cotton etc. and other crops such as sugarcane, ground nuts, 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. If a person who merely owned land but had given it to another person for cultivation has not been treated as a cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash; kind or share, has not been treated as a cultivator.

Category II—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.

Category III :

Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities are included in this category. This includes livestock production, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging, fishing in sea, coastal and inland waters, collection of pearls, conches and other sea products etc.

Category IV :

Workers in mining and quarrying are included in this category. This includes coal mining, crude petroleum, natural gas, metal ore mining, stone quarrying and other type of mining, salt, chemicals, precious stones, mica and gypsum etc.

Category V :

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. In urban areas, the industry must be confined to the house or atleast a major part of the work must be located at home. The household industry is not run on the scale of a factory. A household industry should relate to the production, servicing, processing, repairing or making and selling of goods, but should not be confined to the process of buying and selling only. It does not, therefore, include establishments exclusively engaged in buying and selling, professions such as doctor, astrologer, pleader, etc. Workers in manufacturing industry other than household industry include those engaged in all types of production, processing, servicing or repairing of goods. This category does dot include production or processing which may be classified as "Household Industry".

Category VI :

This category includes workers engaged in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, bridges, telegraph, telephones, water-ways, reservoirs, etc.

Category VII :

This category includes workers engaged in any capacity in wholesale or retail trading activity and commercial transaction relating to imports and exports, real estate and property, stocks and share, insurance, money lending, banking, etc.

Category VIII :

This category includes workers engaged in transport activity by air, rail, road or water and in services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, loading, unloading, etc. Workers engaged in storage, warehousing and communication services such as posts, telegraph, telephones, wireless signalling, information and broadcasting are also included.

Category IX :

This category includes (*i*) public utility services like electricity or gas or water supply, sanitary services; (*ii*) central, state or municipal employees; (*iii*) professional services; (*iv*) trade or labour associations, recreational services, etc.

Category X—Non-Workers :

Non-workers are those who are not mainly engaged in any economically productive work. They comprise of seven broad groups (*i*) those basically engaged in unpaid household duties doing no other work, (*ii*) all full-time students and children attending school, (*iii*) retired persons, not employed again in some full-time work and rentiers, (*iv*) all dependents such as infants and children not attending school, persons permanently disabled from work owing to illness, old age, etc. (*v*) beggars, vagrants, independant women without indication of source of income, those of unspecified sources of subsistence, (*vi*) inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, convicts in jails, and (*vii*) all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories but are seeking work.

Out of the total population of 4,065,698 in Delhi, there are 1,228,397 (30·21%) workers and 2,837,304 (69·79%) non-workers. The percentages of workers amongst males and females are 50·61 and 4·75 respectively. The percentage of workers in Union Territory of Delhi has decreased from 32·14 in 1961 to 30·21 in 1971 due to the changed definition as clarified earlier. The following statement gives the percentage of workers and non-workers reported at the 1971 Census for the Union Territory Delhi and the four census tracts.

STATEMENT No. 5

Percentage of workers and non-workers, 1971 census

U.T./Census Tract	Percentage of Workers			Percentage of Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Union Territory						
T . .	30·21	50·61	4·75	69·79	49·39	95·25
R . .	26·62	45·15	4·17	73·38	54·85	95·83
U . .	30·63	51·22	4·82	69·37	48·78	95·18
N.D.M.C. . .	35·58	55·25	9·38	64·42	44·75	90·62
Delhi Cantt. . .	42·67	63·82	8·11	57·33	36·18	91·89
D.M.C. (U) . .	29·96	50·60	4·87	70·04	49·40	95·63
D.M.C. (R) . .	26·62	45·15	4·17	73·38	54·85	95·83

The above statement shows that amongst total population and males, Delhi Cantonment has the maximum percentages of workers of 42·67 and 63·82 respectively. This is followed by New Delhi Municipal Committee which has 35·58 and 55·25 per cent of workers amongst total population and males respectively. The remaining two census tractsr—Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) occupy the third and fourth positions respectively. In case of female workers, New Delhi Municipal Committee has the highest percentage of workers *i.e.*, 9·38 followed by Delhi Cantt. with 8·11 percent of female workers. In case of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) percentage of female workers to total female population is 4·37 and for Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) it is 4·17.

The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 male and female workers of Union Territory and the four Census tracts :—

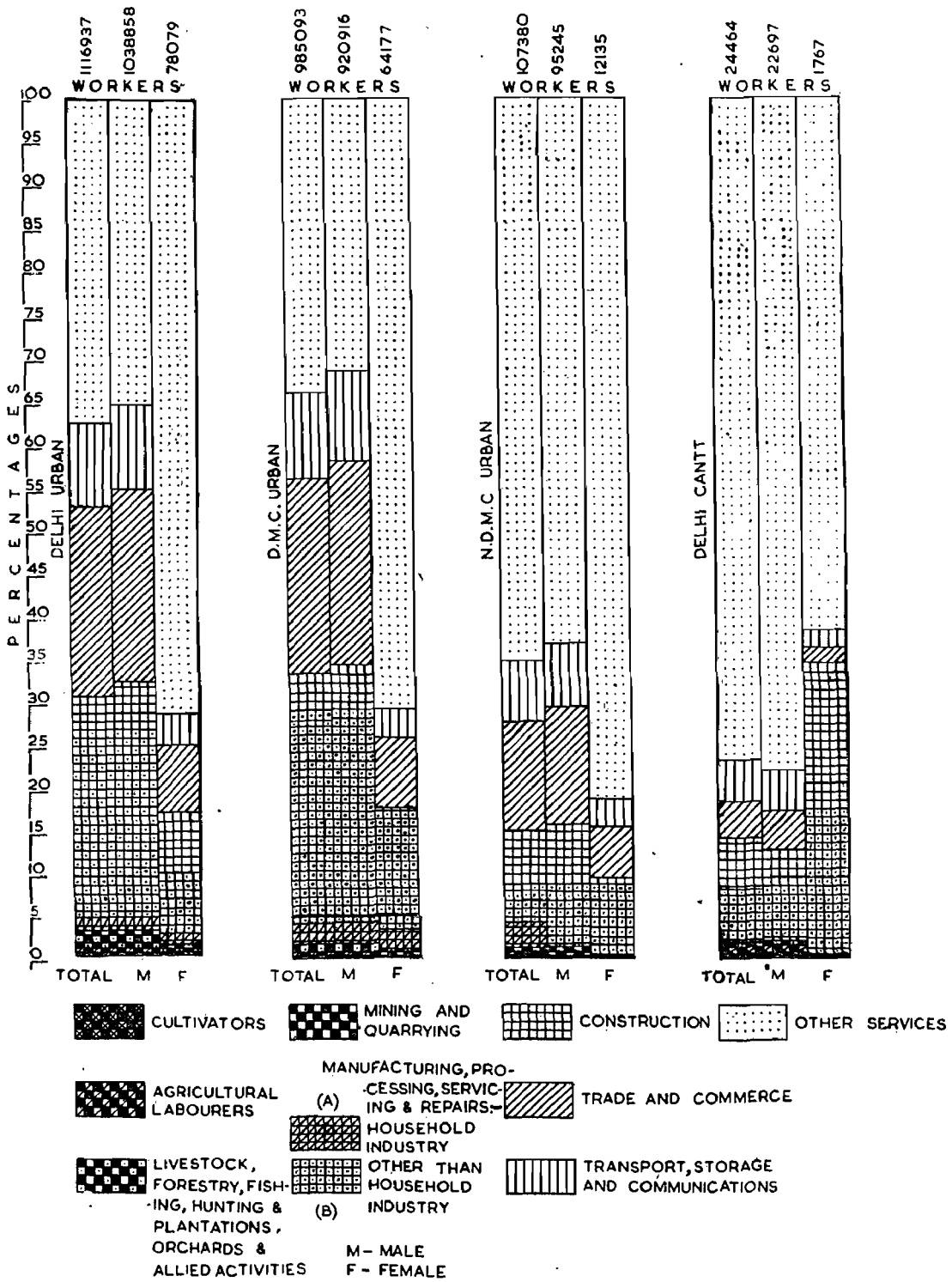
STATEMENT No. 6

Distribution of 1,000 Males/Females Workers by Categories of Workers

U.T./Census Tract	Total Workers		Distribution of 1,000 Males/Females Workers					
			I & II		III		IV	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory								
Total	1,000	1,000	39	29	9	3	2	4
Rural	1,000	1,000	353	266	12	5	25	48
Urban	1,000	1,000	8	5	8	3	N	N
NDMC	1,000	1,000	1	1	8	1	N	N
Delhi Cantt.	1,000	1,000	14	2	7	..	..	..
DMC(U)	1,000	1,000	9	6	9	3	N	N
DMC (R)	1,000	1,000	353	266	12	5	25	48

U.T./Census Tract—*contd.*	Distribution of 1,000 Males/Females Workers											
	V				VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	(a)		(b)									
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Delhi Union Territory												
Total	23	20	223	107	52	67	209	71	98	30	345	669
Rural	26	15	167	465	33	30	46	15	74	4	264	152
Urban	23	20	228	71	54	70	225	76	101	33	353	722
NDMC	5	2	72	21	70	70	139	58	75	33	630	814
Delhi Cantt.	3	4	49	169	52	171	45	19	50	18	780	617
DMC (U)	25	24	249	78	52	68	238	81	105	33	313	707
DMC (R)	26	15	167	465	33	30	46	15	74	4	264	152

WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
DELHI (URBAN), 1971.



The above statement shows that for Union Territory as a whole the largest proportion amongst 1000 workers (Males 345 and Females 669) is in category IX—Other Services. Similarly for the urban areas it is also highest for category IX—Other services (Males 353 and Females 722). Similarly in case of all three individual Urban tracts the largest proportion of males and females workers is in category—IX Other services. In case of Rural areas the largest proportion of workers (Males 353 and Females 266) are engaged in Agriculture (*i.e.*, categories I & II).

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Delhi Union Territory	Total	1485·0*	6,64,647†	7,97,740	40,65,698	22,57,515	18,08,183	6,35,698	3,53,020	2,82,678	..	..	..
		Rural	1,038·7*	65,289	68,815	4,18,675	2,29,424	1,89,251	1,04,999	57,528	47,471	..	..	..
		Urban	446·3*	5,99,358†	7,28,925	36,47,023	20,28,091	16,18,932	5,30,699	2,95,492	2,35,207	..	..	..

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Workers											
			IV Mining & Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs						VI Construction		
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry					
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Delhi Union Territory	Total	3,064	2,682	382	27,930	26,225	1,705	2,63,655	2,54,458	9,197	65,138	59,416	5722
		Rural	2,962	2,588	374	2,823	2,703	120	20,922	17,254	3,668	3,621	3,385	236
		Urban	102	94	8	25,107	23,522	1,585	2,42,733	2,37,204	5,529	61,517	56,031	5,486

*See Footnote No. 3 of Table A-I.

†See Footnote No. 2 of Table A-I.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated Persons			Total Workers (I–IX)			Workers I – Cultivators			Workers II – Agricultural Labourers			Workers III – Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
23,01,605	14,38,268	8,63,337	12,28,397	11,42,434	85,963	32,196	31,447	749	15,269	13,512	1,757	10,327	10,076	251
1,51,690	1,12,413	39,277	1,11,460	1,03,576	7,884	27,020	26,363	657	11,666	10,226	1,440	1,338	1,296	42
21,49,915	13,25,855	8,24,060	11,16,937	10,38,858	78,079	5,176	5,084	92	3,603	3,286	317	,989	8,780	209

Workers VII – Trade & Commerce			Workers VIII – Transport, Storage and Communications			Workers IX – Other Services			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
2,44,597	2,38,514	6,083	1,14,976	1,12,402	2,574	4,51,245	3,93,702	57,543	28,37,301	11,15,081	17,22,220
4,878	4,763	115	7,652	7,621	31	28,578	27,377	1,201	3,07,215	1,25,848	1,81,367
2,39,719	2,33,751	5,968	1,07,324	1,04,781	2,543	4,22,667	3,66,325	56,342	25,30,086	9,89,233	15,40,853

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/ Tehsil/ Town/ Charge	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribe		
						P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Delhi Union Territory	Total	1,485·0*	6,64,647†	7,97,740	40,65,698	22,57,515	18,08,183	6,35,698	3,53,020	2,82,678	..	..	..
		Rural	1,038·7*	65,289	68,815	4,18,675	2,29,424	1,89,251	1,04,999	5,75,28	47,471	..	..	..
		Urban	446·3*	5,99,358†	7,28,925	36,47,023	20,28,091	16,18,932	5,30,699	2,95,492	2,35,207	..	..	..
2	Delhi Tehsil	Rural	*607·8 Km² (1,50,193 Acres)*	*33,573*	*35,395*	*2,28,071*	*1,24,028*	*1,04,043*	*52,466*	*28,647*	*23,819*	..	..	..
3	Mehrauli Tehsil	Rural	*417·2 Km² (1,03,094 Acres)*	*31,716*	*33,420*	*1,90,604*	*1,05,396*	*85,208*	*52,535*	*28,881*	*23,652*	..	..	..
4	NDMC Total	Urban	*42·74*	*58,209†*	*67,705*	*3,01,801*	*1,72,400*	*1,29,401*	*46,494*	*27,082*	*19,412*	..	..	..
5	Charge 1—9	Total		58,209	65,016	2,93,702	1,67,873	1,25,829	46,196	26,908	19,288	..	..	..
6	,, —1			5,386	5,517	24,139	14,585	9,554	3,735	2,225	1,510	..	..	..
7	,, —2			3,989	4,709	23,919	13,992	9,927	3,577	2,080	1,497	..	..	..
8	,, —3			6,986	7,361	34,081	19,664	14,417	12,930	7,343	5,587	..	..	..
9	,, —4			4,681	4,960	21,366	12,623	8,743	3,529	2,170	1,359	..	..	..
10	,, —5			6,294	6,629	27,288	15,679	11,609	5,514	3,202	2,312	..	..	..
11	,, —6			4,131	5,195	25,156	14,166	10,990	1,817	1,018	799	..	..	..
12	,, —7			8,260	9,922	48,041	26,590	21,451	3,585	2,018	1,567	..	..	..
13	,, —8			4,667	5,614	27,353	14,642	12,711	884	543	341	..	..	..
14	,, —9			13,815	15,109	62,359	35,932	26,427	10,625	6,309	4,316	..	..	..
15	Persons in Indian Missions Abroad			†	*2,689*	*8,099*	*4,527*	*3,572*	*298*	*174*	*124*	..	..	..
16	Delhi Cantt.	Urban	*42·97 Km²*	*10,740*	*11,359*	*57,339*	*35,562*	*21,777*	*8,931*	*4,945*	*3,986*	..	..	..
17	DMC (U)	Total	*360·55 Km²*	*5,30,409*	*6,49,861*	*32,87,883*	*18,20,129*	*14,67,754*	*4,75,274*	*2,63,465*	*2,11,809*	..	..	..
18	Charge—1			6,689	8,276	32,202	19,346	12,856	6,489	3,834	2,655	..	..	..
19	,, 2			17,250	21,765	1,05,749	58,747	47,002	13,597	7,528	6,069	..	..	..
20	,, 3			9,926	13,053	69,963	37,824	32,139	12,563	6,806	5,757	..	..	..
21	,, 4			14,408	15,414	71,857	40,338	31,519	3,381	1,965	1,416	..	..	..
22	,, 5			13,703	16,717	83,559	45,418	38,141	4,432	2,498	1,934	..	..	..
23	,, 6			8,671	14,344	74,697	40,384	34,313	5,350	2,987	2,363	..	..	..
24	,, 7			2,775	3,323	17,609	10,194	7,415	2,093	1,249	844	..	..	..
25	,, 8			2,981	6,324	25,975	15,953	10,022	1,040	589	451	..	..	..
26	,, 9			5,421	5,905	34,721	19,450	15,271	2,647	1,443	1,204	..	..	..
27	,, 10			2,742	4,342	22,938	12,740	10,198	833	426	407	..	..	..
28	,, 11			2,713	3,631	21,605	11,995	9,610	154	85	69	..	..	..
29	,, 12			6,344	8,470	52,552	29,237	23,315	1,558	892	666	..	..	..
30	,, 13			7,321	8,626	54,185	29,520	24,665	3,365	1,804	1,561	..	..	..
31	,, 14			6,690	7,767	46,561	25,290	21,271	9,975	5,383	4,592	..	..	..
32	,, 15			3,862	6,588	42,497	23,164	19,333	1,218	668	550	..	..	..
33	,, 16			4,570	5,451	34,212	18,469	15,743	4,489	2,364	2,125	..	..	..
34	,, 17			7,333	10,178	60,218	33,037	27,181	4,736	2,627	2,109	..	..	..
35	,, 18			4,461	9,247	54,423	30,078	24,345	2,789	1,562	1,227	..	..	..
36	,, 19			3,162	3,958	23,218	12,985	10,233	7,618	4,230	3,388	..	..	..
37	,, 20			6,732	7,944	51,561	28,238	23,323	6,376	3,408	2,968	..	..	..
38	,, 21			5,539	6,237	35,120	19,532	15,588	10,821	5,913	4,908	..	..	..
39	,, 22			10,271	11,267	61,354	33,254	28,100	5,015	2,770	2,245	..	..	..
40	,, 23			11,232	13,340	70,499	39,237	31,262	20,421	11,290	9,131	..	..	..
41	,, 24			4,620	4,645	24,542	14,553	9,989	5,944	3,170	2,774	..	..	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and educated persons			Workers											
			Total Workers (I—IX)			I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock Forest Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
23,01,605	14,38,268	8,63,337	12,28,397	11,42,434	85,963	32,196	31,447	749	15,269	13,512	1,757	10,327	10,076	251
1,51,690	1,12,413	39,277	1,11,460	1,03,576	7,884	27,020	26,363	657	11,666	10,226	1,440	1,338	1,296	42
21,49,915	13,25,855	8,24,060	11,16,937	10,38,858	78,079	5,176	5,084	92	3,603	3,286	317	8,989	8,780	209
82,884	*61,753*	*21,131*	*57,586*	*54,230*	*3,356*	*17,144*	*16,852*	*292*	*8,407*	*7,513*	*894*	*599*	*580*	19
68,806	*50,660*	*18,146*	*53,874*	*49,346*	*4,528*	*9,876*	*9,511*	*365*	*3,259*	*2,713*	*546*	*739*	*716*	*23*
202,157	*1,23,918*	*78,239*	*1,07,380*	*95,245*	*12,135*	*100*	*95*	*5*	*34*	*31*	*3*	*791*	*776*	*15*
1,95,140	1,19,988	75,152	1,04,285	92,390	11,895	100	95	5	33	30	3	791	776	15
15,061	9,710	5,351	10,311	9,134	1,177	5	5	..	2	2	..	48	47	1
15,529	9,808	5,721	9,028	8,024	1,004	3	3	..	1	1	..	47	43	4
17,227	11,606	5,621	11,653	10,473	1,180	14	13	1	6	6	..	70	70	..
13,450	8,430	5,020	8,629	7,593	1,036	6	5	1	2	2	..	44	43	1
16,901	10,459	6,442	10,236	9,001	1,235	7	7	..	1	1	..	123	123	..
18,393	11,223	7,170	8,412	7,575	837	5	5	..	3	3	..	61	60	1
36,616	21,509	15,107	15,821	13,446	2,375	53	51	2	18	15	3	59	55	4
22,655	12,653	10,002	7,977	7,090	887	3	3	..	..	..	..	72	70	2
39,308	24,590	14,718	22,218	20,054	2,164	4	3	1	..	..	..	267	265	2
7,017	*3,930*	*3,087*	*3,095*	*2,855*	*240*	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..
33,964	*24,438*	*9,526*	*24,464*	*22,697*	*1,767*	*195*	*192*	*3*	*135*	*134*	*1*	*146*	*146*	..
19,13,794	*11,77,499*	*7,36,295*	*9,85,093*	*9,20,916*	*64,177*	*4,881*	*4,797*	*84*	*3,434*	*3,121*	*313*	*8,052*	*7,858*	*194*
12,674	9,195	3,479	11,354	11,040	314	101	100	1	64	63	1	75	72	3
49,859	32,754	17,105	29,721	28,843	878	525	519	6	344	317	27	198	191	7
39,930	24,529	15,401	18,537	17,478	1,059	187	179	8	71	68	3	71	65	6
39,472	24,912	14,560	21,848	21,320	528	61	61	..	14	13	1	92	92	..
49,497	30,387	19,110	22,729	22,037	692	119	119	..	62	61	1	101	100	1
44,684	26,765	17,919	20,153	19,253	900	478	474	4	30	28	2	106	106	..
11,556	7,210	4,346	5,662	5,409	253	8	8	..	1	1	..	6	6	..
16,311	10,250	6,061	9,928	9,559	369	5	5	..	1	1	..	12	11	1
23,503	14,203	9,300	10,770	10,298	472	6	6	..	2	2	..	10	10	..
17,070	9,891	7,179	6,702	6,485	217	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
15,696	9,388	6,308	6,033	5,878	155	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
29,701	18,025	11,676	15,288	14,879	409	27	27	..	8	6	2	22	21	1
25,501	15,660	9,841	16,199	15,229	970	10	10	..	3	3	..	25	25	..
25,028	15,490	9,538	12,759	12,159	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	50	1
21,881	13,222	8,659	11,944	11,533	411	3	3	..	..	..	..	33	33	..
13,658	8,488	5,170	9,329	8,913	416	16	15	1	..	..	..	55	54	1
32,771	19,534	13,237	17,671	16,405	1,266	55	53	2	60	57	3	45	43	2
32,395	19,954	12,441	15,208	14,820	388	10	10	..	7	7	..	37	37	..
8,728	5,729	2,999	7,215	6,973	242	2	2	..	2	2	..	4	3	1
26,394	16,537	9,857	14,460	14,076	384	2	2	.	..	..	..	24	24	..
20,080	12,813	7,267	10,157	9,732	425	5	5	..	1	1	..	49	47	2
41,342	24,512	16,830	17,849	16,743	1,106	25	24	1	..	..	..	50	45	5
32,494	20,612	11,882	21,469	20,424	1,045	1	1	..	1	1	..	65	61	4
11,670	7,322	4,348	9,127	8,742	385	..	..	..	2	2	..	46	46	61

Serial No.	Union-Territory/ District/ Tehsil/ Town/ Charge	Total Rural Urban	Workers											
			IV Mining & Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs						VI Construction		
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry					
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	**Delhi Union Territory**	**Total**	3,064	2,682	382	27,930	26,225	1,705	2,63,655	2,54,458	9,197	65,138	59,416	5,722
		Rural	2,962	2,588	374	2,823	2,703	120	20,922	17,254	3,668	3,621	3,385	236
		Urban	102	94	8	25,107	23,522	1,585	2,42,733	23,72,04	5,529	61,517	56,031	5,486
2	Delhi Tehsil	*Rural*	*1*	*1*	..	*1,622*	*1,569*	*53*	*9,705*	*8,185*	*1,520*	*1,245*	*1,221*	*24*
3	Mehrauli Tehsil	*Rural*	*2,961*	*2,587*	*374*	*1,201*	*1,134*	*67*	*11,217*	*9,069*	*2,148*	*2,376*	*2,164*	*212*
4	NDMC Total	*Urban*	*11*	*10*	*1*	*458*	*438*	*20*	*7,708*	*6,853*	*255*	*7,536*	*6,687*	*84*
5	Charge	1—9 Total	11	10	1	458	438	20	7,077	6,826	251	7,053	6,201	84
6	,,	1	..	..	..	14	14	..	936	891	45	867	685	182
7	,,	2	..	..	..	34	34	..	993	980	13	806	685	121
8	,,	3	5	5	..	170	166	4	965	947	18	1,523	1,336	187
9	,,	4	..	..	..	15	13	2	583	550	33	232	222	10
10	,,	5	1	1	..	62	57	5	608	579	29	364	289	75
11	,,	6	..	..	..	66	62	4	660	638	22	398	369	29
12	,,	7	2	1	1	47	43	4	846	809	37	563	550	13
13	,,	8	3	3	..	8	8	..	541	519	22	397	382	15
14	,,	9	..	..	..	42	41	1	945	913	32	1,903	1,686	217
15	*Persons in Indian Missions Abroad*		..	..	..	..	..	..	*31*	*27*	*4*	*483*	*483*	..
16	*Delhi Cantt.*	*Urban*	..	..	..	*69*	*62*	*7*	*1,408*	*1,110*	*298*	*1,493*	*1,190*	*303*
17	*DMC (U)*	*Total*	*91*	*84*	*7*	*24,580*	*23,022*	*1,558*	*2,34,217*	*2,29,241*	*4,976*	*52,488*	*48,154*	*4,334*
18	Charge	1	18	18	..	182	174	8	4,471	4,437	34	608	590	18
19	,,	2	..	..	..	866	834	32	7,875	7,819	56	1,518	1,503	15
20	,,	3	2	2	..	609	581	28	3,920	3,846	74	858	838	20
21	,,	4	..	..	..	692	676	16	6,231	6,180	51	571	569	2
22	,,	5	..	..	..	740	701	39	5,757	5,663	94	831	825	6
23	,,	6	..	..	..	667	652	15	5,151	5,086	65	1,087	1,046	41
24	,,	7	..	..	..	110	109	1	918	909	9	90	90	..
25	,,	8	1	1	..	201	195	6	1,373	1,328	45	233	175	58
26	,,	9	..	..	..	278	256	22	1,773	1,743	30	128	128	..
27	,,	10	..	..	..	87	85	2	1,073	1,055	18	85	85	..
28	,,	11	..	..	..	98	93	5	1,092	1,084	8	62	61	1
29	,,	12	..	..	..	734	709	25	4,004	3,973	31	229	229	..
30	,,	13	..	..	..	1,285	1,264	21	5,486	5,415	71	577	573	4
31	,,	14	..	..	..	851	763	88	2,899	2,845	54	737	733	4
32	,,	15	1	1	..	636	603	33	4,237	4,186	51	359	355	4
33	,,	16	..	..	..	245	235	10	3,407	3,366	41	377	374	3
34	,,	17	..	..	..	991	928	63	4,288	4,237	51	286	281	5
35	,,	18	..	..	..	488	476	12	4,716	4,674	42	200	198	2
36	,,	19	..	..	..	565	524	41	1,801	1,762	39	147	147	..
37	,,	20	..	..	..	604	551	53	4,194	4,156	38	332	322	10
38	,,	20	2	2	..	459	438	21	3,913	3,866	47	255	250	5
39	,,	22	1	1	..	254	239	15	3,850	3,763	87	918	907	11
40	,,	23	..	..	..	934	859	75	5,726	5,614	112	940	915	25
41	,,	24	4	4	..	314	285	29	2,119	2,091	28	261	256	5

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
Trade & Commerce			Transport, Storage and Communications			Other Services			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
2,44,597	2,38,514	6,083	1,14,976	1,12,402	2,574	4,51,245	3,93,702	57,543	28,37,301	11,15,081	17,22,220
4,878	4,763	115	7,652	7,621	31	28,578	27,377	1,201	3,07,215	1,25,848	1,81,367
2,39,719	2,33,751	5,968	1,07,324	1,04,781	2,543	4,22,667	3,66,325	56,342	25,30,086	9,89,233	15,40.853
2,004	*1,965*	*39*	*3,019*	*3,015*	*4*	*13,840*	*13,329*	*511*	*1,70,485*	*69,798*	*1,00,687*
2,874	*2,798*	*76*	*4,633*	*4,606*	*27*	*14,738*	*14,048*	*690*	*1,36,730*	*56,050*	*80,680*
13,947	*13,239*	*708*	*7,532*	*7,128*	*404*	*69,863*	*59,988*	*9,875*	*1,94,421*	*77,155*	*1,17,266*
13,917	13,219	698	7,515	7,114	401	67,330	57,678	9,652	1,89,417	75,483	1,13,934
2,047	1,958	89	662	635	27	5,730	4,897	833	13,828	5,451	8,377
1,368	1,335	33	939	909	30	4,837	4,034	803	14,891	5,968	8,923
1,065	1,005	60	985	953	32	6,850	5,972	878	22,428	9,191	13,237
1,948	1,859	89	794	742	52	5,005	4,157	848	12,737	5,030	7,707
1,486	1,394	92	489	478	11	7,095	6,072	1,023	17,052	6,678	10,374
1,354	1,291	63	683	648	35	5,182	4,499	683	16,744	6,591	10,153
1,132	1,048	84	711	670	41	12,390	10,204	2,186	32,220	13,144	19,076
1,186	1,118	68	803	741	62	4,964	4,246	718	19,376	7,552	11,824
2,331	2,211	120	1,449	1,338	111	15,277	13,597	1,680	40,141	15,878	24,263
30	*20*	*10*	*17*	*14*	*3*	*2,533*	*2,310*	*223*	*5,004*	*1,672*	*3,332*
1,049	*1,016*	*33*	*1,172*	*1,141*	*31*	*18,797*	*17,706*	*1,091*	*32,875*	*12,865*	*20,010*
2,24,723	*2,19,496*	*5,227*	*98,620*	*96,512*	*2,108*	*3,34,007*	*2,88,631*	*45,376*	*23,02,790*	*8,99,213*	*14,03,577*
1,485	1,458	27	1,377	1,370	7	2,973	2,758	215	20,848	8,306	12,542
6,816	6,723	93	3,866	3,841	25	7,713	7,096	617	76,028	29,904	46,124
4,924	4,838	86	2,302	2,272	30	5,593	4,789	804	51,426	20,346	31,080
6,805	6,750	55	2,463	2,451	12	4,919	4,528	391	50,009	19,018	30,991
6,083	6,030	53	3,206	3,185	21	5,830	5,353	477	60,830	23,381	37,449
5,072	4,991	81	1,950	1 916	34	5,612	4,954	658	54,544	21,131	33,413
1,611	1,581	30	1,139	1,121	18	1,779	1,584	195	11,947	4,785	7,162
3,505	3,469	36	1,693	1,679	14	2,904	2,695	209	16,047	6,394	9,653
4,595	4,540	55	1,518	1,487	31	2,460	2,126	334	23,951	9,152	14,799
2,809	2,786	23	517	512	5	2,127	1,958	169	16,236	6,255	9,981
3,049	3,027	22	241	232	9	1,487	1,377	110	15,572	6,117	9,455
5,720	5,672	48	1,021	1,009	12	3,523	3,233	290	37,264	14,358	22,906
3,944	3,913	31	954	941	13	3,915	3,085	830	37,986	14,291	23,695
4,316	4,228	88	1,020	1,004	16	2,885	2,536	349	33,802	13,131	20,671
3,612	3,572	40	692	679	13	2,371	2,101	270	30,553	11,631	18,922
2,761	2,695	66	563	548	15	1,905	1,626	279	24,883	9,556	1,5327
5,001	4,906	95	936	910	26	6,009	4,990	1,019	42,547	16,632	25,915
5,649	5,615	34	1,145	1,130	15	2,956	2,673	283	39,215	15,258	23,957
1,839	1,799	40	1,232	1,227	5	1,623	1,507	116	16,003	6,012	9,991
5,473	5,426	50	898	889	9	2,930	2,706	224	37,101	14,162	22,939
2,080	2,027	53	1,269	1,251	18	2,124	1,845	279	24,963	9,800	15,163
5,515	5,407	108	2,069	2,009	60	5,167	4,348	819	43,505	16,511	26,994
5,325	5,191	134	3,365	3,314	51	5,112	4,468	644	49,030	18,813	30,217
2,124	2,085	39	1,645	1,631	14	2,612	2,342	270	15,415	5,811	9,604

Serial No.	Union Territory/ District/ Tehsil/ Town/ Charge	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Institutional Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	Charge—25	Urban		7,077	8,680	36,813	22,137	14,676	8,111	4,810	3,301	..	..	..
43	,, 26			2,000	2,717	13,897	7,747	6,150	808	433	375	..	..	..
44	,, 27			4,867	5,952	31,706	17,308	14,398	1,765	997	768	..	..	..
45	,, 28			2,237	3,761	20,306	10,969	9,337	1,534	818	716	..	..	..
46	,, 29			14,339	20,120	1,09,045	58,747	50,298	49,811	26,221	23,590	..	..	..
47	,, 30			13,529	14,595	67,932	36,932	31,000	8,951	5,081	3,870	..	..	..
48	,, 31			4,003	7,944	35,406	20,784	14,622	12,318	6,898	5,420	..	..	..
49	,, 32			6,061	7,257	34,731	19,175	15,556	5,465	3,027	2,438	..	..	..
50	,, 33			8,742	9,686	42,941	24,554	18,387	6,951	3,979	2,972	..	..	..
51	,, 34			2,428	3,235	15,570	8,884	6,686	1,849	1,038	811	..	..	..
52	,, 35			6,864	7,381	34,261	19,628	14,633	3,260	1,877	1,383	..	..	..
53	,, 36			4,406	4,584	26,742	14,455	12,287	5,889	3,311	2,578	..	..	..
54	,, 37			3,203	7,844	43,523	24,102	19,421	2,177	1,224	953	..	..	..
55	,, 38			2,214	2,707	14,727	8,281	6,446	872	489	383	..	..	..
56	,, 39			4,325	5,048	24,329	14,454	9,875	5,655	3,279	2,376	..	..	..
57	,, 40			7,196	9,061	46,761	26,516	20,245	5,320	3,092	2,228	..	..	..
58	,, 41			6,556	7,881	40,543	22,302	18,241	4,304	2,478	1,826	..	..	..
59	,, 42			5,524	6,997	37,795	20,341	17,454	1,432	829	603	..	..	..
60	,, 43			5,171	5,557	24,885	13,755	11,130	6,644	3,705	2,939	..	..	..
61	,, 44			4,642	4,935	23,050	13,199	9,851	6,116	3,354	2,762	..	..	..
62	,, 45			4,389	6,655	36,461	20,039	16,422	5,190	2,926	2,264	..	..	..
63	,, 46			5,637	6,778	30,781	17,423	13,358	6,031	3,446	2,585	..	..	..
64	,, 47			4,567	5,176	28,039	15,398	12,641	869	539	330	..	..	..
65	,, 48			5,076	5,582	27,233	15,029	12,204	4,957	2,797	2,160	..	..	..
66	, 49			2,503	2,775	18,163	10,167	7,996	3,379	1,853	1,526	..	..	..
67	,, 50			9,729	13,665	61,175	34,632	26,543	2,889	1,667	1,222	..	..	..
68	,, 51			7,126	7,773	37,068	20,547	16,521	8,866	4,924	3,942	..	..	..
69	,, 52			4,517	5,139	21,772	12,877	8,895	2,584	1,667	917	..	..	..
70	,, 53			4,701	7,648	36,822	20,352	16,470	2,966	1,729	1,237	..	..	..
71	,, 54			7,976	8,293	37,200	21,131	16,069	11,692	6,655	5,037	..	..	..
72	,, 55			5,829	7,527	38,729	21,054	17,675	3,248	1,754	1,494	..	..	..
73	,, 56			8,680	9,267	46,891	24,872	22,019	3,551	1,940	1,611	..	..	..
74	,, 57			12,501	15,070	70,033	40,588	29,445	14,865	8,366	6,499	..	..	..
75	,, 58			7,417	8,890	40,845	23,709	17,136	7,834	4,399	3,435	..	..	..
76	,, 59			10,920	11,362	54,580	29,316	25,264	4,903	2,720	2,183	..	..	..
77	,, 60			13,585	14,612	66,445	37,232	29,213	11,155	6,248	4,907	..	..	..
78	,, 61			5,034	5,823	33,993	18,322	15,671	4,500	2,497	2,003	..	..	..
79	,, 62			11,984	12,843	61,986	33,404	28,582	16,391	8,803	7,588	..	..	..
80	,, 63			4,157	4,557	19,600	10,661	8,939	3,151	1,763	1,388	..	..	..
81	,, 64			7,455	8,847	39,163	21,729	17,434	4,049	2,354	1,695	..	..	..
82	,, 65			6,897	7,601	32,869	18,215	14,654	4,236	2,395	1,841	..	..	..
83	,, 66			6,957	8,044	38,707	20,999	17,708	3,157	1,727	1,430	..	..	..
84	,, 67			6,788	7,322	37,748	21,665	16,083	6,112	3,376	2,736	..	..	..
85	,, 68			2,884	4,291	21,757	11,478	10,279	306	187	119	..	..	..
86	,, 69			3,904	3,961	17,709	9,556	8,153	2,091	1,160	931	..	..	..
87	,, 70			5,921	6,871	32,890	18,194	14,696	11,401	6,089	5,312	..	..	..
88	,, 71			2,138	3,083	14,240	7,984	6,256	2,312	1,287	1,025	..	..	..
89	,, 72			8,096	10,194	50,673	27,533	23,140	2,953	1,779	1,174	..	..	..
90	,, 73			14,175	18,090	92,182	49,258	42,924	8,863	2,206	1,657	..	..	..
91	,, 74			7,532	8,357	38,075	21,449	16,626	4,878	2,933	1,945	..	..	..
92	,, 75			7,721	8,333	40,798	22,464	18,334	15,217	8,089	7,128	..	..	..
93	,, 76			8,749	9,486	45,666	25,263	20,403	3,430	2,008	1,422	..	..	..
94	,, 77			8,658	9,188	46,567	24,728	21,839	8,910	4,754	4,156	..	..	..
95	78			6,913	8,352	47,210	25,094	22,116	2,676	1,504	1,172	..	..	..
96	,, 79			2,986	3,493	17,024	9,156	7,868	3,217	1,783	1,434	..	..	..
97	,, 80			1,507	1,659	10,009	5,358	4,651	1,309	710	599	..	..	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Literate and educated persons			Total Workers (I—IX)			Workers: I Cultivators			Workers: II Agricultural Labourers			Workers: III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
19,542	12,987	6,555	14,357	12,844	1,513	13	9	4	10	10	..	42	40	2
9,481	5,557	3,924	4,474	4,145	329	7	7	..	..	..	..	25	25	..
23,998	13,798	10,200	9,880	8,980	900	2	2	..	1	1	..	10	10	..
15,782	9,015	6,767	6,367	5,781	586	3	3	..	..	..	..	19	18	1
61,066	37,763	23,303	30,371	28,292	2,079	17	16	1	81	80	1	97	96	1
45,028	26,125	18,903	21,662	19,667	1,995	32	32	..	10	10	..	99	99	..
17,015	11,892	5,123	11,665	11,331	334	1	1	..	10	10	..	20	20	..
19,530	12,116	7,414	10,238	9,565	673	18	18	..	234	233	1	142	139	3
24,426	15,881	8,545	13,605	13,092	513	5	5	..	7	7	..	80	77	3
9,381	5,911	3,470	5,099	4,717	382	4	4	..	..	..	..	44	43	1
20,560	13,325	7,235	10,988	10,510	478	1	1	..	2	2	..	38	38	..
15,793	9,492	6,301	7,231	6,886	345	2	2	..	8	6	2	23	20	3
31,277	18,523	12,754	13,191	12,463	728	8	8	..	1	1	..	79	78	1
8,525	5,251	3,274	4,712	4,441	271	1	1	.	..	..	..	7	7	..
13,568	8,794	4,774	8,045	7,510	535	2	2	..	7	6	1	46	45	1
31,613	19,391	11,622	15,072	14,204	868	11	11	..	2	2	..	185	184	1
25,478	15,494	9,984	11,157	10,270	887	132	126	6	96	78	18	144	136	8
26,507	15,335	11,172	10,408	9,626	782	8	7	1	9	8	1	111	108	3
13,299	8,368	4,931	7,580	6,769	761	10	10	..	9	7	2	99	98	1
12,702	8,173	4,529	7,960	7,123	837	2	2	..	5	4	1	84	83	1
22,840	13,854	8,986	10,698	10,088	610	12	11	1	6	6	..	77	77	..
14,795	9,451	5,344	9,795	9,372	423	1	1	..	3	3	..	148	145	3
20,772	12,100	8,672	8,147	7,635	512	9	9	..	1	1	..	68	68	..
14,918	9,334	5,584	8,130	7,685	445	97	96	1	209	198	11	77	74	3
8,080	5,361	2,719	4,083	3,899	184	471	462	9	298	282	16	23	21	2
34,713	22,890	11,823	18,365	17,792	573	22	22	..	27	26	1	244	241	3
16,443	10,926	5,517	11,387	10,469	918	15	15	..	45	45	..	127	121	6
10,499	7,412	3,087	7,429	7,322	107	2	2	..	3	3	..	130	127	3
22,875	14,091	8,784	10,237	9,742	495	21	21	..	20	18	2	50	50	..
16,350	10,821	5,529	11,966	10,950	1,016	272	258	14	188	146	42	251	242	9
26,806	15,650	11,156	11,317	10,211	1,106	27	24	3	7	7	..	79	75	4
33,282	18,962	14,320	13,752	12,003	1,749	47	47	..	13	9	4	133	127	6
39,958	26,431	13,527	23,962	22,265	1,697	44	42	2	34	29	5	640	634	6
17,075	11,981	5,094	13,227	12,285	942	686	677	9	865	748	117	251	245	6
35,328	20,552	14,776	16,379	14,581	1,798	12	11	1	20	19	1	301	286	15
40,563	24,860	15,703	22,709	20,081	2,628	161	160	1	76	65	11	347	341	6
21,397	12,906	8,491	9,112	8,234	878	150	149	1	60	52	8	156	156	.
30,257	18,885	11,372	17,650	15,853	1,797	205	204	1	37	34	3	451	444	7
12,407	7,091	5,316	6,406	5,560	846	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	95	3
27,998	16,545	11,453	12,485	11,169	1,316	1	1	..	2	2	..	77	77	..
23,412	13,850	9,562	10,267	9,388	879	1	1	..	..	..	..	132	129	3
27,331	15,924	11,407	12,112	10,844	1,268	24	23	1	24	19	5	157	155	2
20,488	13,934	6,554	11,047	10,016	1,031	196	195	1	77	77	..	84	81	3
17,247	9,440	7,807	7,179	6,014	1,165	11	10	1	2	2	..	56	56	..
12,229	6,829	5,400	5,915	5,162	753	1	1	..	3	3	..	59	57	2
15,607	10,336	5,271	9,567	8,694	873	32	32	..	4	3	1	113	109	4
8,179	5,311	2,868	4,267	3,957	310	18	18	..	7	7	..	25	23	2
34,789	19,785	15,004	15,846	14,600	1,246	8	8	..	8	8	..	170	168	2
63,213	36,542	26,671	25,703	23,849	1,854	62	62	..	15	15	..	226	224	2
23,110	14,294	8,816	11,052	10,227	825	47	47	..	58	53	5	102	93	9
19,233	12,408	6,825	12,268	11,409	859	23	23	..	25	24	1	194	188	6
29,101	17,677	11,424	14,001	13,145	856	12	12	..	24	23	1	135	135	..
22,906	14,349	8,557	12,924	11,668	1,256	112	112	..	21	21	..	126	120	6
30,145	17,646	12,499	12,466	11,736	730	13	13	..	..	..	..	94	91	3
8,118	5,103	3,015	4,630	4,246	384	71	70	1	12	12	..	53	50	3
5,464	3,395	2,069	2,489	2,321	168	68	66	2	75	63	12	21	21	..

Serial No.	Union-Territory/ District/ Tehsil/ Town/ Charge/	Total Rural Urban	Workers											
			IV			V						VI		
			Mining & Quarrying			Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs						Construction		
						Household Industry (a)			Other than Household Industry (b)					
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
42	Charge—25	Urban	1	1	..	88	74	14	1,896	1,874	22	933	751	182
43	,, 26		..	..	..	77	76	1	755	732	23	334	326	8
44	,, 27		1	1	..	135	103	32	2,645	2,606	39	248	238	10
45	,, 28		..	..	..	121	119	2	952	930	22	248	216	32
46	,, 29		..	..	..	1,541	1,468	73	8,216	8,033	183	1,551	1,511	40
47	,, 30		1	1	..	536	520	16	5,288	5,069	219	857	834	23
48	,, 31		4	3	1	343	328	15	4,486	4,449	37	660	654	6
49	,, 32		..	..	.	150	137	13	2,542	2,490	52	675	634	
50	,, 33		..	..	..	272	238	34	4,984	4,910	74	288	276	12
51	,, 34		..	..	..	405	284	121	1,594	1,563	31	81	68	13
52	,, 35		..		..	67	64	3	7,046	6,901	145	131	124	7
53	,, 36		..		..	168	155	13	2,170	2,139	31	196	190	6
54	,, 37		..		..	60	59	1	3,556	3,527	29	190	186	4
55	,, 38		..	.	..	164	116	48	1,270	1,236	34	59	55	4
56	,, 39		..	..	..	192	191	1	1,488	1,462	26	145	143	2
57	,, 40		..	..	..	171	159	12	3,172	3,097	75	410	402	8
58	,, 41		..	..	..	280	266	14	2,105	2,039	66	296	292	4
59	,, 42		..	..	..	223	205	18	1,945	1,906	39	264	257	7
60	,, 43		42	36	6	88	79	9	1,152	1,063	89	858	779	79
61	,, 44		..	..	..	100	95	5	671	655	16	268	216	52
62	,, 45		..	..	..	328	285	43	2,769	2,694	75	120	120	..
63	,, 46		..	..	..	87	75	12	3,430	3,362	68	298	292	..
64	,, 47		..	..	..	67	63	4	2,389	2,363	26	121	121	..
65	,, 48		..	..	..	115	114	1	2,572	2,545	27	200	193	7
66	,, 49		..	..	..	216	199	17	441	434	7	101	99	2
67	,, 50		..	..	..	357	350	7	7,342	7,299	43	1,467	1,234	233
68	,, 51		1	1	..	187	173	14	3,472	3,406	66	924	815	109
69	,, 52		..	..	..	104	95	9	4,023	4,001	22	392	389	3
70	,, 53		..	..	..	171	164	7	2,373	2,275	98	202	198	4
71	,, 54		..	..	..	241	210	31	1,908	1,866	42	977	929	48
72	,, 55		..	..	..	105	102	3	1,381	1,321	60	644	633	11
73	,, 56		1	1	..	276	267	9	2,557	2,371	186	523	481	42
74	,, 57		2	2	..	162	151	11	3,157	3,061	96	2,235	2,115	120
75	,, 58		1	1	..	158	152	6	2,500	2,456	44	1,732	1,470	262
76	,, 59		..	..	..	246	235	11	2,740	2,641	99	1,249	1,059	190
77	,, 60		2	2	..	242	234	8	2,604	2,499	105	2,132	1,882	250
78	,, 61		1	1	..	159	153	6	1,000	972	28	525	460	65
79	,, 62		3	3	..	306	296	10	3,498	3,113	385	2,773	2,538	235
80	,, 63		..	..	..	28	27	1	402	389	13	743	608	135
81	,, 64		1	1	..	43	39	4	537	512	25	1,790	1,380	410
82	,, 65		..	..	..	167	134	33	383	366	17	790	696	94
83	,, 66		..	..	..	140	130	10	1,655	1,598	57	700	663	37
84	,, 67		..	..	..	190	175	15	951	926	25	1,381	994	387
85	,, 68		..	..	..	40	38	2	898	827	71	220	201	19
86	,, 69		..	..	..	38	37	1	749	719	30	299	255	44
87	,, 70		..	..	..	62	58	4	1,545	1,478	67	1,452	1,304	148
88	,, 71		..	..	..	28	24	4	652	643	9	422	345	77
89	,, 72		..	..	..	126	117	9	5,094	4,994	100	921	860	61
90	,, 73		..	..	..	326	318	8	6,040	5,849	191	906	873	33
91	,, 74		..	..	..	151	146	5	1,307	1,278	29	911	755	156
92	,, 75		1	1	..	424	413	11	2,917	2,827	90	1,586	1,446	140
93	,, 76		..	..	..	315	284	31	4,665	4,532	133	527	515	12
94	,, 77		..	..	..	336	302	34	2,831	2,751	80	1,179	1,055	124
95	,, 78		..	..	..	222	204	18	3,785	3,715	70	952	947	5
96	,, 79		..	..	..	187	141	46	1,119	1,065	54	667	582	85
97	,, 80		..	..	..	159	151	8	324	314	10	46	45	1

†See Footnote No. 2 of Table A-I.

*See Footnote No. 3 of Table A-I.

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
Trade & Commerce			Transport, Storage and Communications			Other Services			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1,694	1,615	79	1,429	1,366	63	8,251	7,104	1,147	22,456	9,293	13,163
1,342	1,313	29	459	446	13	1,475	1,220	255	9,423	3,602	5,821
2,432	2,366	66	756	710	46	3,650	2,943	707	21,826	8,328	13,498
2,155	2,103	52	476	454	22	2,393	1,938	455	13,939	5,188	8,751
6,422	6,187	235	2,072	2,020	52	10,374	8,881	1,493	78,674	30,455	48,219
5,058	4,882	176	1,580	1,507	73	8,201	6,713	1,488	46,270	17,265	29,005
1,516	1,491	25	1,062	1,055	7	3,563	3,320	243	23,741	9,453	14,288
1,929	1,859	70	1,228	1,200	28	3,320	2,855	465	24,493	9,610	14,883
2,255	2,219	36	3,207	3,159	48	2,507	2,201	306	29,336	11,462	17,874
995	950	45	535	529	6	1,441	1,276	165	10,471	4,167	6,304
1,281	1,244	37	570	561	9	1,852	1,575	277	23,273	9,118	14,155
2,375	2,337	38	698	686	12	1,591	1,351	240	19,511	7,569	11,942
4,460	4,411	49	890	872	18	3,947	3,321	626	30,332	11,639	18,693
1,356	1,335	21	784	773	11	1,071	918	153	10,015	3,840	6,175
1,884	1,844	40	1,136	1,127	9	3,145	2,690	455	16,284	6,944	9,340
3,219	3,158	61	1,152	1,119	33	6,750	6,072	678	31,689	12,312	19,377
2,263	2,229	34	1,430	1,403	27	4,411	3,701	710	29,386	12,032	17,354
3,075	3,036	39	649	639	10	4,124	3,460	664	27,387	10,715	16,672
1,012	961	51	739	714	25	3,521	3,022	499	17,355	6,986	10,369
1,342	1,318	24	549	542	7	4,939	4,208	731	15,090	6,076	9,014
3,325	3,261	64	1,459	1,432	27	2,602	2,202	400	25,763	9,951	15,812
2,546	2,481	65	1,570	1,550	20	1,712	1,463	249	20,986	8,051	12,935
2,611	2,571	40	410	398	12	2,471	2,041	430	19,892	7,763	12,129
1,734	1,694	40	541	536	5	2,585	2,235	350	19,103	7,344	11,759
728	724	4	423	422	1	1,382	1,256	126	14,080	6,268	7,812
3,085	3,060	25	1,642	1,630	12	4,179	3,930	249	42,810	16,840	25,970
2,133	2,063	70	875	864	11	3,608	2,966	642	25,681	10,078	15,603
1,098	1,080	18	661	659	2	1,016	966	50	14,343	5,555	8,788
1,544	1,519	25	2,884	2,825	59	2,972	2,672	300	26,585	10,610	15,975
1,887	1,826	61	1,239	1,186	53	5,003	4,287	716	25,234	10,181	15,053
2,420	2,320	100	1,366	1,315	51	5,288	4,414	874	27,412	10,843	16,569
2,948	2,821	127	1,207	1,148	59	6,047	4,731	1,316	33,139	12,869	20,270
4,626	4,422	204	1,676	1,631	45	11,386	10,178	1,208	46,071	18,323	27,748
1,325	1,295	30	1,370	1,324	46	4,339	3,917	422	27,618	11,424	16,194
2,847	2,745	102	1,214	1,156	58	7,750	6,429	1,321	38,201	14,735	23,466
3,595	3,435	160	1,476	1,438	38	12,074	10,025	2,049	43,736	17,151	26,585
1,595	1,533	62	840	793	47	4,626	3,965	661	24,881	10,088	14,793
2,619	2,500	119	1,172	1,138	34	6,586	5,583	1,003	44,336	17,551	26,785
749	710	39	282	264	18	4,104	3,467	637	13,194	5,101	8,093
837	775	62	1,349	1,281	68	7,848	7,101	747	26,678	10,560	16,118
827	764	63	523	494	29	7,444	6,804	640	22,602	8,827	13,775
2,109	2,022	87	952	915	37	6,351	5,319	1,032	26,595	10,155	16,440
1,267	1,247	20	846	838	8	6,055	5,483	572	26,701	11,649	15,052
1,651	1,536	115	419	373	46	3,882	2,971	911	14,578	5,464	9,114
1,203	1,138	65	359	335	24	3,204	2,617	587	11,794	4,394	7,400
1,094	1,054	40	566	536	30	4,699	4,120	579	23,323	9,500	13,823
465	456	9	526	517	9	2,124	1,924	200	9,973	4,027	5,946
3,733	3,633	100	1,134	1,092	42	4,652	3,720	932	34,827	12,933	21,894
5,994	5,854	140	3,283	3,233	50	8,851	7,421	1,430	66,479	25,409	41,070
1,467	1,438	29	2,029	2,007	22	4,980	4,410	570	27,023	11,222	15,801
2,477	2,421	56	1,191	1,161	30	3,430	2,905	525	28,530	11,055	17,475
3,243	3,179	64	1,284	1,253	31	3,796	3,212	584	31,665	12,118	19,547
3,162	2,793	369	1,181	1,145	36	3,976	3,369	607	33,643	13,060	20,583
2,307	2,266	41	1,304	1,271	33	3,789	3,229	560	34,744	13,358	21,386
650	633	17	567	545	22	1,304	1,148	156	12,394	4,910	7,484
641	640	1	318	317	1	837	704	133	7,520	3,037	4,483

ANNEXURE—I

Houselist and Instructions for Filling up Various Columns

ANNE-

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-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel etc. or vacant	Is it used partly or wholly 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

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

XURE I

ENGLISH

LIST

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

Name or number 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 Caste/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
				Total					

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

ANNEXURE I

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Col. 1 : Line Number

Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.....

Col. 2 : Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)

Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3: Census House Number

The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

If there be more than one census house in a building e.g., in building No. 10, there are three census houses-then against the first census house, you will record "10(1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column. Column 2, building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3 Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE :—*You should not indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.*

Columns 4-5 : Predominant construction material of census house.

In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. 4 : Material of wall

Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc; should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5 : Material of Roof

The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made i.e. tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc; should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc, and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6: 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.

The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as : (these are purely illustrative);

(1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or

where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined ahead) such as say, handloom weaving, biri rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc; is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop :

(3) *Shop :* A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold on cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, Dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai*, *dharamshala*, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house theatre, community gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(12) Others e.g., cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, i.e. if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may not be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

NOTE :—*The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated' 'under repair',' 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant, etc; may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.*

DEFINITION OF AN ESTABLISHMENT

Col. 7 : 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.

An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-cum-residence or a trading or other establishment, i.e. where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working. An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry e.g., when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for purely domestic consumption. For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc; or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for

sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment.'

COLUMNS 8 TO 16

These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8 : Household No.

A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc. as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (*a*), 2(*b*) and 2(*c*). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (*a*), 4(1) (*b*), 4(1) (*c*) and 4(2)(*a*) and 4(2)(*b*) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

In the above cases of households Nos. 2(*b*), 2(*c*), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

Column 9 : Name of the Head of Household.

The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the Household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10 : If S. C. or S. T., write name of caste/tribe.

You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

For Scheduled Caste write "S. C." and record name of caste,

For Sceduled Tribe write "S. T." and record name of tribe,

for others write " X".

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST write 'X' in this column.

In the case of all "Institutional Households" write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a SC/ST or not.

Col. 11 : No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household.

A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc.; may in itself be constructed to be a room.

Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'Ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, not withstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator.

Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13; females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+Col. 14).

In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)

If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/ or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A house-hold whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 17 : Remarks.

If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reasons such as "dilapidated", "Under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

ANNEXURE–II

Establishment Schedule and Instructions for Filling up Various Columns

ANNEXURE

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	If any manufacturing, Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop
1	2	3	4	5	6

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

II ENGLISH

SCHEDULE

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

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

Processing of servicing is done		If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe *e.g.* Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.
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	
7	8	9	10	11

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

Annexure II

Instructions to Enumerators for Filling up Establishment Schedule

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, i.e., 1, 2, 3 etc.

Col. 2 : Census House No.

The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc. establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or estalishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketed together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor.

In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc. which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc. write the name of the owner as "So and so's Halwai shop" etc. This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment—(a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution.

Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector *i.e.*, Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (*a*) or (*b*) or (*c*) but write

(1) Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector

(2) *Private*

Or

(3) *Co-operative.*

There may be many schools or libraries etc. which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

An establishment will be treated as a Govt./Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc. completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

Establishments registered under the co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers.

In this column the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner (s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc. such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lockout should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc. may be seasonal in character and may

not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section, etc. It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

Columns 6, 7 and 8 :—If any manufacturing processing or servicing is done'.

These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

Col. 6 : Is it (a) Household industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Un-registered workshop.

Household Industry : Definition—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.

Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(*i*) *Nature of activity*
(*ii*) *Participation*
(*iii*) *Location*
(*iv*) *Size*

(*i*) Nature of activity—A household industry should relate 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, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc. or merely trade or business even if such professions trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

(*ii*) Participation—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work" participation also includes "supervision and direction".

(*iii*) Location—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

(*iv*) Size—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

(*b*) Registered Factory—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

(*c*) Unregistered Workshop — Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production' processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as wokshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (*a*) or (*b*) or (*c*) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or Unregistered workshop", as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or Servicing done.

The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, e.g. handloom weaving, lace knitting, oil ghani etc., manufacturing of G. I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used.

Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood etc., Electricity and steam etc., are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as oil ghani. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc., that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.

Trading or business establishments are those where some trading i.e., transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on. Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc.

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold.

If it is a trading establishment you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of banks etc., you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail.

For all trading establishments you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be.

You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade i.e., wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (i.e., wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, e.g., bank etc. please do not write any of the two categories i.e., wholesale or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe e.g , Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.

Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, e.g., Govt. Office, school, hospital, Railway Station, orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's saloon, cinema, theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundry ,etc.

ANNEXURE–III

Individual Slip and Instructions for Filling up Various Questions

Annexure III

CONFIDENTIAL — CENSUS OF INDIA 1971 — Individual Slip — Pad No. 3 — Slip No. 1

Location Code 10/3/64 (10) Household No. 2 - 59 (a)

1. Name Gopal
2. Relationship to head Head
3. Sex M
4. Age 52
5. Marital status W
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage X
   (b) Any child born in the last one year X
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth PL
   (b) Rural/Urban X
   (c) District X
   (d) State/Country X
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence Indore
   (b) Rural/Urban U
   (c) District Indore
   (d) State/Country Madhya Pradesh
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration 4
10. Religion H
11. S. C. or S. T. X
12. Literacy (L or O) L
13. Educational level VIII Standard
14. Mother Tongue Hindi
15. Other languages Urdu

16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category — (I) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) HHI; (II) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL
   (c) Name of Establishment No particular name
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Tailoring — Sewing of garments
   (e) Description of Work Stitching Clothes
   (f) Class of worker SW

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

ANNEXURE III

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

Question 1 : Name.

Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter.'By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband ' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours. For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write 'baby' and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2: Relationship to Head

In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its Head.

In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional Households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent etc. of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like, 'nephew', 'niece or uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

If on the check of revisional round between Ist and 3rd March, 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

Question 3 : Sex

For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 to 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

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 connot 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 maybe 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.

Question 5 : Marital Status

In answering this question use the following abbreviations :—

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced

For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto union*. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been, divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not remarried, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6 : For currently married woman only

This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

Question 6 (a): Age at marriage

Age at marriage : You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

Question 6 (b): Any child born in the last one year

Any child born in the last one year : You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave brith to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Director of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. Still birth, *i.e.* a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose. So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :—

It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?

This may bring in the required response. If she report. 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed You have to make sure that live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(*b*) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes,' no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumetator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumeator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

Write 'yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'no' if she had not.In case of twin or multiple births, write 2, 3, etc, as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

NOTE :— You may find on your revisional round from Ist to 3rd March, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of Ist March, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (*b*) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if did not survive long should be taken into account.

Question 7 : Birth Place

Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

Question 7 (a) : Place of Birth

Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (*a*) and fill the other details against sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

Question 7 (b) : Rural/Urban

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required tc indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban *e.g.* existence of a local administrative body, Industrial townships declared as towns etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (*c*). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

Question 7(c): District

For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State /Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

Question 7(d) : State/Country

For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are consistent with such an answer; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (*a*) or 'D' is written against sub-item (*c*) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (*c*).

For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea', against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc , within the country,write the particulars in (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person were born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc. he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, *i.e.*; if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

Question 8 (a) : Place of last residence

For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against Sub-item (*a*) and put 'X' against sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

For a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (*a*) and fill the other details against sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

Question 8 (b): Rural/Urban

For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last

previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write,'U'.For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'.For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'. Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7(*b*).

Question 8 (C): District

For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (*a*) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below:—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

Question 8 (d): State/Country

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime i.e., in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc. that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence i.e., 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8(*a*) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as '0'.

Question 10 : Religion

In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

H: Hinduism
I: Islam
C: Christianity
S: Sikhism
B: Budhism
J: Jainism

For others record the actual religion as returned fully.

If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

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 not 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 a 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 'Harijan' 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 ascertain 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 Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

Definition of a 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 'O' 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 'O' 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. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 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.

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.

Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as (+).

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 : Mother-tongue

Definition. Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of

abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned. If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 : Other Languages

After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language (*s*), Indian or foreign and record language (*s*) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 : Main Activity

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, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

'Worker' defined: 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.

Reference periods : — 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; the person 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 works 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 ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. 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 etc., he or she should be treated basically as 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 economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Question 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 kindered 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 persons'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 relate 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. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix I.

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, agricultura 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. 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.

Question 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 against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations 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 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 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 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 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.

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 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'.

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.

Question 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 activity of an individual has been returned 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.

Question 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.

Question 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.'

Question 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. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix II, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Appendix II is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Question 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.

To guide you in answering question 16 (*e*), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix III.

Appendix III is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (*e*).

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 Government 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 sample answers furnished in the specimens (Appendix IV) at the end of this book, the Industrial and Occupational lists in Appendices II & III and 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*).

Question 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 Worker, 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 put 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 another 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 managers, superintendents, 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 anybody 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 or 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 Dhobies 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 famil 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 alongwith 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'.

Some illustrations for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in Appendix IV.

Question 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 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 activity. 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.

Appendix I

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village *chakkis* or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc., production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc., processing of cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, etc., oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, etc. processing of coffee etc. :

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of *durries*, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of *newar*, bed covers, curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc., making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms etc., from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planning of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc., making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc., baskets and broomsticks, canning of chairs, making of chicks and khas khas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, paper mache articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture; brass

bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc., nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

Appendix II

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing etc. but indicate the appropriate details as given here).

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as Tea coffee rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel nuts, etc.

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worms, etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc. are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.*, Pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing etc.

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water, fishing; pisciculture. collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

Mining and Quarrying

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details). Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold; silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones; mica, gypsum, etc.

Manufacturing and Repair

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here).

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat; dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable; fish, grain mill products; backery products; sugar; boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, etc.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits; wine industries; country liquor and toddy; carbonated water industries; bidi; cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuff, etc.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, etc. in handlooms and powerlooms; etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning; baling and pressing; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills; dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, etc.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile Products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, etc.; embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textiles goods (except garments), Oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products; linoleum, padding, wadding, etc. are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crats, drums, barrels, etc. beams, posts, doors and windows; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; etc.; cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and newsprints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc.; engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather and Fur Products

Taining, currying, etc. of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc. of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tubes industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen, etc.; fertilisers and pesticides; paints, varnishes; drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware; cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and Steel Industries; casting foundries; ferro-alloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing etc.

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc.; structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery, etc.

Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery; cranes; road rollers, boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

Electrical machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers; insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, etc.; X-ray apparatus; electric computers, etc.

Transport equipments and parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, etc.; rail road equipment; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand carts, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods, watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, etc.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, *i.e.* collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electic projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc.; construction of electrical installations, etc. should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textile and textile products; *e.g.*, garments, shirtings, etc.; beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc.; wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals; fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crokery etc.,

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvestors, threshers, etc.; electrical machinery; transport equipments, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products; building materials; clocks, etc.; eye-glasses, etc.; medical and surgical instruments, precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water etc.

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with Dealers in textiles (non-ready made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc.

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars). Indicate what kind of transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also lock carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc.; money lenders; financiers, etc.; provident services; insurance carriers life; fire marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services *e.g.*, purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing; engineering; advertising services, etc.; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc.

Appendix III

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS i.e., DESCRIPTION OF WORK

(Question 16 (e) and 17 (e) of Individual Slip)

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher etc. in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below). Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc. Physiologists and dentists etc., should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, Primary School or kinder-garten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc. as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc. draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers etc., who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars).

They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative Officials, aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars). State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher etc., office workers would also include peons, daftaries etc.

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details). It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in a wholesale or retail trade. Saleman or shop assistants, agents of insurance brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial, travellers hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as tthose engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward etc. Give precise particulars). Hotel and restaurant keepers, housekeepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related housekeeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers hunters, bird trappers etc. will be covered.

Production and other Related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail). Examples: miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers etc., tailor's, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters etc., blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders, etc., cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc. stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc. jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc. printing type machine operators, proof readers, photolitho operators, book binders, Potters, moulders firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders etc.

APPENDIX IV

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q.16 or Q.17 are given below

Q 16 (a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16 (b) Place of Work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Al,	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	FW
4. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and Spinning yarn	FW
5. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Flour making chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	EE
6. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Oil ghani	Running oil ghani	SW
7. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Blacksmithy (making Agricultural Implements)	Tempering and polishing implements	FW
8. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making pottery on the wheel	FW
9. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making and firing Kiln	EE
10. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Carpentry-manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	Carpenter	FW
11. HHI	×	PL	Sarafa-di-Hatti	Goldsmithy	Filling gold ornaments with lac	FW
12. HHI	×	New Delhi	Gupta Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Operator, Hosiery machine	EE
13. OW	×	New Delhi	Verma Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Account Clerk	EE
14. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Electroplating	Scraping and Polishing metal	FW
15. HHI	×	PL	No particular name	Production of Cart wheel rings	Putting Iron hoop on Cart wheels	EE
16. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Hair cutting	Barber	SW
17. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Production of honey	Bee-keeping	SW
18. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Livestock raising	Tending cattle	FW
19. OW	×	Gir Forest	Govt. Forest Department	Logging in forest	Cutting trees in forest	EE
20. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Private tuition	Tutor	SW
21. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Fruit growing	Gardener in mango orchard	EE
22. OW	×	PL	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Coffee Plantation	Farm labourer	EE
23. OW	×	New Delhi	Northern Railway	Rail Transport	Travelling Ticket Inspector	EE
24. OW	×	PL	Indian Ceramic Institute	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	Senior Scientific officer (Ceramic Research)	EE
25. OW	×	PL	Office of the Registrar General, India	Central Govt. Service	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	EE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. OW	×	PL	Gypsum Supply Co.	Supplying Gypsum on Orders	Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	ER
27. OW	×	PL	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Locomotive Factory	Accountant	EE
28. OW	×	PL	Delhi Railway Station	Railway Station Porter Road	Goods Shed Porter	EE
29. OW	×	Rampur village	C.P.W.D.	Construction	Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth	EE
30. OW	×	PL	No particular name	House Construction	Labourer brick laying	SW
31. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	General Labourer	SW
32. OW	×	PL	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub-Station	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	Machine Operator Electricity	EE
33. OW	×	PL	Madan Brothers	Retail shop in stationery stores	Shop Assistant	FW
34. OW	×	PL	Sahu and Co.	Wholesale Store for grains and cereals	Proprietor, wholesale trade	ER
35. OW	×	PL	Dayanand and Sons	Retail shop of readymade garments and hosiery	Salesman	FW
36. OW	×	PL	Kaka Agrico	Dealing in Hardware	Sales Manager	EE
37. OW	×	PL	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	Manufacturer of iron and steel structurers	Boiler Room Foreman	EE
38. OW	×	New Delhi	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Transport	Air Pilot	EE
39. OW	×	Chandigarh	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Motor Transport Service	Bus Driver	EE
40. OW	×	PL	Prakash Transport Service	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	Working Proprietor	ER
41. OW	×	PL	Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Deptt.	Medical and Health Service of State	Radiologist	EE
42. OW	×	PL	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi	Plant Protection Research	Plant Nutritionist	EF
43. OW	×	PL	Bimbla Sugar Factory	Sugar Factory	Chemist	EE
44. OW	×	PL	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical Factory	Manufacture of antibiotics	Chemist	EE
45. OW	×	PL	L.I.C. Delhi	Life Insurance Business	Secretary Administration	EE
46. OW	×	PL	Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department)	State Government service	Assistant Secretary	EE
47. OW	×	PL	Do.	Do.	U.D.C.	EE
48. OW	×	PL	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur.	Jewellery Works	Supervisor	FW
49. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Domestic Service	Cook	EE
50. OW	×	PL	Asoka Hotel, New Delhi	Residential Hotel	Cook	EE
51. OW	×	Bangalore	XYZ Club	Recreation Club	Bearer	EE
52. OW	×	PL	No particular name	Retail trade in grocery	Working proprietor	SW
53. OW	×	PL	Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel Production	Chartered Accountant	EE
54. OW	×	Howrah	Howrah Jute Mill	Jute Mill	Accountant	EE

IV—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55. OW	×	PL	ABC Film Studios	Production of feature Films	Cinema Actor	SW
56. OW	×	PL	Ruparekha Company	Commercial Sign painting	Sign painter	EE
57. OW	×	PL	Portland Cement Co.	Cement manufacturing	Canvas bag maker	EE
58. OW	×	PL	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker	Share broker in tea and jute	SW
59. OW	×	PL	ABC Business House Ltd.	Discounting of bills of business firms	Managing Director	ER
60. OW	×	PL	Ramachandra Engineering Co.	General Engineering Works	Die Caster	EE
61. OW	×	PL	ABC Paint Factory	Manufacture of paints	Ochre Grinder	EE
62. OW	×	PL	Solan Breweries	Brewery Factory	Distillation Plant Operator	EE
63. OW	×	PL	ABC Chemical Factory	Manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid	Grinder	EE
64. OW	×	PL	ABC Rerolling Mills	Steel Rerolling Works	Cleaner	EE
65. OW	×	PL	ABC Cinema	Cinema House	Gate keeper	EE
66. OW	×	PL	ABC Engineering Works	Iron and Steel Foundry	Moulder	EE
67. OW	×	PL	ABC Oil Mill	Manufacture of mustard oil	Foreman, Packing Department	EE
68. OW	×	PL	ABC Company	Motor body building Factory	Foreman, Saw Mill	EE
69. OW	×	Shahdara	ABC Aluminium Company	Aluminium Factory	Foundry Caster	EE
70. OW	×	Tata Nagar	ABC Iron Factory	Iron Foundry Works	Furnaceman Boiler shop	EE
71. OW	×	New Delhi	Govt. Printing Press	Printing Works	Mono Operator	EE
72. OW	×	PL	ABC Small Tool Company	Small Tools Production	Brass Turner	EE
73. OW	×	PL	State Social Welfare Board	Social Welfare Organisaton.	Honorary Social Worker	SW
74. OW	×	New Delhi	Parliament, Delhi	Parliamentary Work	Member of Parliament	SW
75. OW	×	PL	No particular Journal	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	Freelance journalist	SW
76. OW	×	PL	ABC Party	Promotion of party's Political Work	Political Worker	SW

ANNEXURE–IV

Census Population Record and Instructions for filling up Various Questions

ANNEXURE IV

Census 1971

POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from Individual Slip)

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.....

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COPYING OUT DATA ON POPULATION RECORD

Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced as Annexure IV. If you feel that the filling of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued".

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households and "O" in respect of houseless households.

You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the right hand side below the Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S.C/S.T., write S.C/S.T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16(*a*) (*i*) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C', 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16(*a*) (*i*), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16(*e*) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16(*a*) (*ii*).

M/J(N)3DCO(Delhi)—1,000—23-12-75—GIPS

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1970)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	AGRA—	
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ..	(Reg.)
2	Wadhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines ..	(Reg.)
3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra ..	(Rest.)
4	Assa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur ..	(Rest.)
	AHMEDABAD—	
5	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road ..	(Rest.)
6	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi road ..	(Reg.)
7	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge ..	(Reg.)
8	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road ..	(Reg.)
9	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath ..	(Rest.)
10	Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate	(Rest.)
11	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujart College ..	(Rest.)
	AHMEDNAGAR—	
12	V.T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path ..	(Rest.)
	AJMER—	
13	Book Land, 661, Madar Gate ..	(Reg.)
14	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
	ALIGARH—	
15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market ..	(Reg.)
16	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market ..	(Rest.)
	ALLAHABAD—	
17	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
18	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 ..	(Reg.)
19	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road ..	(Reg.)
	ALLAHABAD—*concld.*	
20	Universal Book Co., 20 M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
21	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road ..	(Reg.)
22	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg ..	(Rest.)
23	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony ..	(Rest.)
24	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road ..	(Rest.)
	AMBALA CANTT.—	
25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. ..	(Reg.)
	AMBALA CITY—	
26	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road, Ambala City ..	(Reg.)
	AMRITSAR—	
27	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi ..	(Reg.)
28	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh ..	(Reg.)
29	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	ANAND—	
30	Vijaya Stores, Station Road ..	(Rest.)
	BANGALORE—	
31	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road P.O.B. No. 507 ..	(Reg.)
32	International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
33	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar ..	(Reg.)
34	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar ..	(Reg.)
35	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ..	(Reg.)
36	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet ..	(Reg.)
37	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram ..	(Rest.)
	BAREILLY—	
38	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar ..	(Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	BARODA—	
39	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road ..	(Rest.)
40	Sh. Chandra Kant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Shanker Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar ..	(Rest.)
	BHAGALPUR—	
41	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road ..	(Reg.)
	BHOPAL—	
42	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg. Sultania Road ..	(Reg.)
43	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road ..	(Rest)
	BHUBANESHWAR—	
44	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg ..	(Reg.)
	BHAVANAGAR—	
45	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
	BOLPUR—	
46	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.) ..	(Rest.)
	BIJAPUR—	
47	Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Book-sellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot Near Shiralshetti Chowk ..	(Rest.)
	BELGARIR—	
48	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road 24 Parganas (W. B.) ..	(Rest.)
	BIKANER—	
49	Bhandari Bros., Goga Gate ..	(Rest.)
	BOMBAY—	
50	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
51	Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar ..	(Reg.)
52	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street ..	(Reg.)
53	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor ..	(Reg.)
54	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. ..	(Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat of Agents
1	2	3
	BOMBAY—*concld.*	
55	Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor 257 Frase Road ..	(Reg.)
56	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
57	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road ..	(Reg.)
58	Lakhani Book Depot. Girgaum ..	(Reg.)
59	Minerva, Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk ..	(Reg.)
60	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street ..	(Reg.)
61	New Book Co., 188-190 Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road ..	(Reg.)
62	P.P.H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road ..	(Reg.)
63	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road ..	(Rest.)
64	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific, Technical Booksellers ..	(Rest.)
65	M. & J. Services 2/A, Bahri Building, P.B. 6007 ..	(Rest.)
66	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
67	Sunder Das Gian Chand 601, Girgaum Road Near Princess Street ..	(Reg.)
68	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row ..	(Reg.)
69	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road ..	(Rest.)
70	Amalgamated Press, 41 Hamam Street	(Rest.)
71	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P.B. 1505 ..	(Rest.)
72	Secretary, Sales Tax Practitioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road ..	(Rest.)
73	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	CALCUTTA—	
74	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane ..	(Reg.)
75	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
76	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street ..	(Reg.)
77	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane ..	(Reg.)
78	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
79	M.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane ..	(Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	CALCUTTA—*concld.*	
80	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park St.	(Reg.)
81	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P. 33 Mission Row Extension ..	(Reg.)
82	S.C. Sarkar and Sons P. Ltd., IC College	(Reg.)
83	S.K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street ..	(Reg.)
84	Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) P. Ltd., 3 Esplanade East ..	(Reg.)
85	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street ..	(Reg.)
86	Indian Book Dist. Co. C/52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
87	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 1021 ..	(Rest.)
88	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street ..	(Reg.)
89	Modern Book Depot, 9. Chowringhee Centre ..	(Rest.)
90	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
91	Gyan Bharatik, 171-A, M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
92	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane ..	(Rest.)
93	S. Bhattachar & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street ..	(Rest.)
94	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road ..	(Rest.)
95	Smt. P.D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardar-uddin Lane ..	(Rest.)
96	Universal Book Dist., 8/2 Hastings Street ..	(Rest.)
97	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3, B. Bankim Chatterji Street ..	(Rest.)
98	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72 M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
	CHANDIGARH—	
99	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D ..	(Reg.)
100	Mehta Bros. 1933, Sector 22-B ..	(Reg.)
101	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 ..	(Reg.)
102	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22-D ..	(Reg.)
103	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D ..	(Rest.)
	CALICUT—	
104	Touring Book Stall, Court Road ..	(Rest.)
	CUTTACK—	
105	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack ..	(Reg.)
106	D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad ..	(Rest.)
107	New Student Store ..	(Rest.)
	DEHRADUN—	
108	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ..	(Reg.)
109	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road ..	(Reg.)
110	National News Agency, Pattan Bazar..	(Reg.)
111	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market..	(Rest.)
112	Universal Book House, 39 A, Rajpur Road ..	(Rest.)
113	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road ..	(Reg.)
	DELHI—	
114	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ..	(Reg.)
115	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market ..	(Reg.)
116	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi, Vijaya General Agency, Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamalian Road ..	(Reg.)
117	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9 ..	(Reg.)
118	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market ..	(Reg.)
119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate ..	(Reg.)
120	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Darya Ganj ..	(Reg.)
121	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road Darya Ganj ..	(Reg.)
122	J.M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate ..	(Reg.)
123	Kitab Mahal (wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar ..	(Reg.)
124	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura ..	(Reg.)
125	Metropoliton Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
126	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills ..	(Reg.)
127	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate ..	(Reg.)
128	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg. ..	(Reg.)
129	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market ..	(Reg.)
130	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak ..	(Reg.)
131	Adarsh Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj ..	(Rest.)
132	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak ..	(Rest.)
133	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar ..	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	DELHI—*concld.*	
134	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar) ..	(Rest.)
135	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
136	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
137	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
138	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
139	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Bookseller, Nai Sarak ..	(Reg.)
140	Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-9 ..	(Reg.)
141	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak ..	(Rest.)
142	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate ..	(Rest.)
143	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk ..	(Rest.)
144	Moti Lal Banarsi Das, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar ..	(Reg.)
145	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony ..	(Reg.)
146	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines ..	(Rest.)
147	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar ..	(Rest.)
148	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)
	DHANBAD—	
149	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 ..	(Rest.)
	DHARWAR—	
150	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhash Road ..	(Rest.)
151	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road ..	(Rest.)
	ERNAKULAM—	
152	South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal ..	(Reg.)
153	Pai & Co., Broadway ..	(Rest.)
	FEROZEPUR CANTT.—	
154	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
	GAYA—	
155	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Reg.)
	GOA—	
156	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70 Near the Church ..	(Rest.)
	GURGAON—	
157	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
	GUNTUR—	
158	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chcwrasta ..	(Reg.)
	GWALIOR—	
159	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar ..	(Rest.)
160	Tater Bros. Sarafe ..	(Rest.)
161	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg	(Rest.)
162	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar ..	(Rest.)
163	Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali ..	(Rest.)
164	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road ..	(Reg.)
	GHAZIABAD—	
165	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road ..	(Rest.)
166	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar ..	(Reg.)
	HYDERABAD—	
167	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul ..	(Reg.)
168	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
169	Booklovers, P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta ..	(Rest.)
170	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opposite Central Bank ..	(Reg.)
171	Labour Law Publications 873, Sultan Bazar ..	(Reg.)
172	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
	HARDWAR—	
173	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	(Rest.)
	HUBLI—	
174	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road ..	(Reg.)
	INDORE—	
175	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road ..	(Reg.)
176	Madhya Pradesh, Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura ..	(Rest.)
177	Modern Book Housek Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest.)
178	Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar ..	(Reg.)
179	Vinay Pustak Bhandar ..	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	JAIPUR CITY	
180	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema ..	(Reg.)
181	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ..	(Reg.)
182	Vani Mandir Swami Mansing Highway	(Reg.)
183	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar ..	(Rest.)
	JAMSHEDPUR—	
184	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd., P.B. No. 78 ..	(Reg.)
185	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith ..	(Reg.)
186	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents 26 Main Road ..	(Rest.)
	JAMNAGAR—	
187	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road ..	(Reg.)
	JODHPUR—	
188	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar ..	(Reg.)
189	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents ..	(Reg.)
190	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate ..	(Reg.)
191	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
	JUBBALPUR—	
192	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
193	Popular Book House, Near Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
	JULLUNDUR CITY—	
194	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	(Reg.)
195	Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate ..	(Rest.)
196	University Publishers, Railway Road ..	(Rest.)
	JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)—	
197	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra ..	(Rest.)
	KANPUR—	
198	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall ..	(Reg.)
199	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
200	Universal Book Stall, The Mall ..	(Reg.)
	KAPSAN—	
201	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas Azad Marg ..	(Reg.)
	KOLAPUR—	
202	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ..	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	KUMTA—	
203	S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) ..	(Reg.)
	LUCKNOW—	
204	Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazrat Ganj	(Reg.)
205	British Book Depot, 84, Hazrat Ganj ..	(Reg.)
206	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road ..	(Reg.)
207	Ram Advani Hazratganj, P.B. 154 ..	(Reg.)
208	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj ..	(Reg.)
209	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road ..	(Rest.)
210	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B. Sadar Bazar ..	(Rest.)
	LUDHIANA—	
211	Layall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar ..	(Reg.)
212	Mohindra Bros., Katcheri Road ..	(Rest.)
213	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ..	(Rest.)
214	The Pharmacy News, Pindi St. ..	(Rest.)
	MADURAI—	
215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St.	(Reg.)
216	Vivakananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
	MATHURA—	
217	Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat ..	(Rest.)
	MADRAS—	
218	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora	(Reg.)
219	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62 Big Street, Triplicance ..	(Reg.)
220	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 ..	(Reg.)
221	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street ..	(Reg.)
222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road ..	(Reg.)
223	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14 Bankuram Chetty Street ..	(Rest.)
224	Madras Book Agency ..	(Rest.)
225	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32 James Street ..	(Rest.)
226	Nav Bharat Agencies 18, Andiappa Street Sadhana Sadan ..	(Rest.)

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Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	MADRAS—concld.	
227	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance ..	(Rest.)
228	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Ro., Mylapore ..	(Rest.)
229	Rellance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das Street ..	(Reg.)
	MANGALORE—	
230	U.R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ..	(Reg.)
231	K. Booga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail ..	(Rest.)
	MEERUT—	
232	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank ..	(Reg.)
233	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	MUZAFFARNAGAR—	
234	B.S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura ..	(Reg.)
235	Gargya & Co., 139, G New Market ..	(Rest.)
	MUZAFFERPUR—	
236	Selentific & Educational Supply Syndicate ..	(Rest.)
	MYSORE—	
237	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle ..	(Reg.)
238	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
239	Geeta Book House, New State Circle ..	(Reg.)
240	Indian Mercantile Corporation, Ramvilas ..	(Rest.)
	MANDSAUR—	
241	Nahta Bros, Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
	MUSSOURI—	
242	Hind. Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
	NAGRUR—	
243	Western Book Depot, Residency Road ..	(Reg.)
244	The Executive Sercretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square ..	(Rest.)
	NILGIRIS—	
245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris Madras States ..	(Rest.)
	NAINITAL—	
246	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	NADIAD—	
247	R. S. Desai, Station Road ..	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	NEW DELHI—	
248	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
249	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar ..	(Reg.)
250	Bhawani & Sons, 8.F. Connaught Place	(Reg.)
251	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
252	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.B. No. 328 ..	(Reg.)
253	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
254	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. 2505, Karol Bagh. ..	(Reg.)
255	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath P.O. Box 553 ..	(Reg.)
256	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
257	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ..	(Reg.)
258	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
259	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House ..	(Reg.)
260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Ranijhansi Road ..	(Reg.)
261	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
262	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh ..	(Reg.)
263	Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar ..	(Reg.)
264	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road ..	(Reg.)
265	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
266	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market. Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
267	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath ..	(Reg.)
268	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh ..	(Rest.)
269	N.C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 ..	(Rest.)
270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar ..	(Reg.)
271	Sant Ram Bookselles, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony ..	(Rest.)
272	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No, 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri ..	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	NEW DELHI—concld.	
273	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road ..	(Rest.)
274	Globe Publications, C-33 Nizamudin East ..	(Rest.)
275	Standard Booksellers, Stationers, Palam Enclave ..	(Rest.)
276	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar ..	(Rest.)
277	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Smaj Road ..	(Rest.)
	PATIALA—	
278	Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	PATNA—	
279	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli ..	(Reg.)
280	J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
281	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli ..	(Reg.)
282	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath ..	(Rest.)
	POONA—	
283	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
284	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
285	Sarswat 67, Patel Flats, 2 Bombay-Poona Road ..	(Rest.)
286	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana ..	(Reg.)
287	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk ..	(Reg.)
288	Secy., Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path ..	(Rest.)
	PONDICHERRY—	
289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix ..	(Rest.)
	PUDUKKOTTAI—	
290	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, Eatt Man Street ..	(Rest.)
291	Shri P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road ..	(Rest.)
	RAJKOT—	
292	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent ..	(Reg.)
	RAIPUR—	
293	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar ..	(Rest.)
	RANCHI—	
294	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	REWARI—	
295	Tika Ram Sing Lal ..	(Rest.)
	SAUGAR—	
296	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers ..	(Rest.)
	SECUNDERABAD	
297	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street ..	(Rest.)
	SIVAKASI—	
298	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street ..	(Rest.)
	SIMLA—	
299	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall ..	(Reg.)
	SURAT—	
300	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower, Road	(Reg.)
301	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines ..	(Rest.)
	TUTICORIN—	
302	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road ..	(Rest.)
	TRICHINOPOLLY	
303	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road ..	(Rest.)
	TRIPURA—	
304	G.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers ..	(Rest.)
	TRIVANDRUM—	
305	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Reg.)
306	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	(Rest.)
	TEZPUR—	
307	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan Tezpur—Assam ..	(Rest.)
	UDAIPUR—	
308	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer, Co-operative Society Ltd. ..	(Rest.)
309	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur ..	(Rest.)
	UJJAIN—	
310	Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura ..	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	VARANASI—	
311	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot ..	(Reg.)
312	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8 ..	(Reg.)
313	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	(Reg.)
314	Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18 Bhairo Nath Marg ..	(Reg.)
315	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindus University ..	(Rest.)
	VISAKHAPATNAM—	
316	Gupta Bros. Vizia, Building ..	(Reg.)
317	The. Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores ..	(Rest.)
	VELLORE—	
318	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers ..	(Reg.)
	WARDHA—	
319	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market ..	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

1 Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opposite India Coffee House, New Delhi Phone No. 44561

2 Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813.

3 High Commissioner for Indian in London, India House, London W.C. 2.

ON S. & R. BASIS

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad. 78.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I, Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.)
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. I, Jodhpur.
6. The Assstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre Nadiad (Gujarat).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.

ON S. & R. BASIS—*contd.*

9. The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna—Surat.
12. The Employmet Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Ecxhange, Jhabue.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam, Govt. B.D., Shillong.
18. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Center Hyderabad.
21. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Center, Malda.
22. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria 24 Parganas,
23. The Officer-in-Charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta 46.
25. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. , Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Einghti Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	ON S. & R. BASIS—*contd.*	
33.	The Registar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.	
34.	The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.	
35.	The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.).	
36.	The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.	
37.	The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.	
38.	The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.B. 334, Kanpur.	
39.	The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, Bracourne Road, Calcutta.	
40.	The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.	
41.	The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.	
42.	The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.	
43.	The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Shri Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur.	
44.	The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.	
45.	The Registrar of Trade Union, Kanpur.	
46.	Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow.	
47.	Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.	
48.	Superintendent, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur.	
49.	Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.	
50.	Superintendent, Government State Stores and Pub. P.O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.	
51.	Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.	
52.	Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.	
53.	Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandipgarh.	
54.	Superintendent, Government State Emporium, V.P. Rewa.	
55.	Deputy Controller, Printing and Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh, Simla.	
56.	Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	
57.	Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.	
58.	Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.	

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	ON S. & R. BASIS—*contd.*	
59.	Superintendent, State Government Press, Bhopal.	
60.	The Assistant Director, Publicity and Information, Vidhan Sabha, Bangalore-1.	
61.	Superintendent, Government Press, Trivendrum.	
62.	Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.	
63.	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Panjam, Goa.	
64.	Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop), Sidhi (M.P.)	
65.	The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.	
66.	The Assistant Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.	
67.	The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Department of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.	
68.	Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Building. New Delhi.	
69.	The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.	
70.	The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E Madras Harbour, Madras-1.	
71.	The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, T Ernakulam.	
72.	The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi,	
73.	Controller of Imports and Exports, 7, Poilland Park, Viskhapatnam.	
74.	The Senior Inspector. Dock Safety, Botwalla, Chambers Sir. P.M. Road, Bombay.	
75.	Controller of Imports and Exports, I.B. 14-P, Pondicherry.	
76.	Deputy Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.	
77.	The Publicity and Liaision Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.	
78.	The Assistant Controller of Imports and Exports,, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.	
79.	The Deputy Director General (S.D.) 6, Esplanade East Calcutta.	
80.	The Director, Government of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of I & S., Industrial Area B—Ludhiana.	
81.	The Government Epigraphist for India.	
82.	The Assistant Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre, Varanasi.	
83.	The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur,	
84.	The Assistant Director (Admn.), Office of the Directorate of Supplies and Disposal, Bombay.	

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	ON S. & R. BASIS—*contd.*	
85.	The Chief Cotroller of Imports and Exports Ministry of International Trade, Madras.	
86.	The Deputy Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.	
87.	The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.	
88.	The Director, S.I. S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.	
89.	The Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.	
90.	The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines Bombay-1.	
91.	The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, T.D. Road, Ernakulam.	
92.	The Assistant Director, Government Stationery and Book Depot, Aurangabad.	
93.	The Assistant Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Club Road, Hubli.	
94.	The Employment Officer, Talecher.	
95.	The Director of Inspection, Dte., G & S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.	
96.	The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.	
97.	The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.	
98.	The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.	
99.	The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.	
100.	The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry), Cuttack.	
101.	The Deputy Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.	
102.	The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.	
103.	The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I.M.1. Road, Jaipur.	
104.	The Collector of Customs, Madras.	
105.	National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhavan New Delhi.	
106.	The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.	
107.	The Karnatak University, Dharwar.	
108.	The Sardar Patel University, Vellabh Vidyanagar.	
109.	The Principal Publications Officer Sending Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology, U.G.C. Building, New Delhi.	
110.	The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.	
111.	The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.	
112.	Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.	
113.	Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta,	
114.	Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.	
115.	Controller of Aerodromes, Madras.	
116.	The Registrar, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.	
117.	The land & Development Officer, M. of Health Family Planning W.H. & U.D., Nirman Bhavan New Delhi.	
118.	Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road New Delhi.	
119.	Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.	
120.	The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.	
121.	The Director of Census Operations, Assam Bombfyle Road, Shillong-1.	
122.	The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.	
123.	The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.-6.	
124.	The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. I, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.	
125.	The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.	
126.	The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar.	
127.	The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kawdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.	
128.	The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2(M.P).	
129.	The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprot Road, Bombay-1. (BR).	
130.	The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.	
131.	The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.	
132.	The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.	
133.	The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland Kohima.	
134.	The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack-1.	
135.	The Director of Census Operations, Punjab No. 72. Sector 5, Chandigarh.	
136.	The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.	

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	ON S. & R. BASIS—*contd.*	
137.	The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.	
138.	The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.	
139.	The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow.	
140.	The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20 British Indian Street, Calcutta-1.	
141.	The Director of Census Operations , Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.	
142.	The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong.	
143	The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012. Sector 8-C, Chandigarh.	
144.	The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Havili, Panaji.	
145.	The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.	
146.	The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.	
147.	The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.	
148.	The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, Madras.	