



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XIX

DELHI

PART I

GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

BALDEV RAJ

*Superintendent of Census Operations
Delhi*

&

KULDIP CHANDER SEHGAL

Officer on Special Duty



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FOREWORD

THE VOLUME in the hands of the reader is the first separate Census Report for the Delhi Territory written after independence. At the time of the 1951 Census, there was a combined Census Report* for Punjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur and Delhi. In the Census History of India, the first independent Census Report for the Delhi Province† was written in 1931. The present Report happens to be the second in the series.

At the Third Conference of Census Superintendents held in New Delhi between 1st and 7th February, 1962, the broad arrangement and contents of each State Census Report were finalized in the form of a Draft Reporting Programme. We have attempted to bring the contents of this Report as nearly approximate to those suggested by the Registrar General as possible. It may, however, be submitted that many inset tables which were prepared for Districts/Tehsils etc. in an all-India context were inapplicable to any study of the Union Territory of Delhi. Hence for us, the Draft Reporting Programme has served only as a *very broad* guide-line.

The authors present the 1961 Census Report of Delhi to the reading public with utmost humility, conscious as they are of their limitations and shortcomings. It may be stressed that the weakest link in the whole chain of Census operations, right from the stage of enumeration in the field to the writing of Report at the writer's desk determines the strength of any Census Report. However, the labour put in by the authors will be amply rewarded if it serves to contribute even a single drop to the stream of ideas.

Delhi

November 2, 1964.

BALDEV RAJ

KULDIP CHANDER SEHGAL

* See Census of India, 1951, Volume VIII, Punjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur and Delhi, Part 1-A-Report.

† See Census of India, 1931, Volume XVI, Report and Tables.

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Shri Asok Mitra, the research-minded Registrar General of India, has throughout guided and inspired us with his intensely human approach and scholarly depth of knowledge. We have always been benefited by the cool judgment of Shri D. Natarajan, the Deputy Registrar General of India. Our grateful acknowledgments are due to Shri K. D. Ballal, Central Tabulation Officer of the Registrar General, India for his affectionate nature and spirit of accommodation. Sarvashri B. R. Kalra, S. Swamy and P. S. Sharma, the Research Officers of the Office of the Registrar General, India have always extended us their helping hands, whenever we needed any technical guidance.

In our own office, Mr. N. K. Tandon, Mr. Laxmi Narain, Miss Krishna Sehgal, Mr. Chhotey Lal Rohatgi, Mr. N. N. Sharma and Mr. Moti Ram Gupta were associated, at one stage or the other, with the preparation of the inset tables incorporated in this Report. Amongst all of them, our most affectionate regards are due to Mr. Moti Ram Gupta, who has stood by us upto the completion of this Report in all respects and has throughout worked with steadfast devotion. Mr. N. N. Sharma took considerable pains in collecting data for the last Chapter and preparing inset tables for this Chapter. The burden of typing the manuscript was cheerfully borne by Sarvashri Jagdish Rai, Om Parkash Chopra and B. R. Narula. Mr. Chhotey Lal Rohatgi did commendable work in the lay-out of tables, reading of proofs and in seeing the Report through the Press expeditiously.

We have made every attempt to acknowledge all the references which we have drawn upon in the preparation of this volume. However, if we have left out any acknowledgment inadvertently, we offer our apologies with the utmost humility at our command.

Delhi,
November 2, 1964.

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INTRODUCTION

CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1961

THIS introduction is in two parts. The first part deals with Census in a more general way in an international context and attempts to give extracts of a theoretical nature from the U.N. Reports. The second part brings the general discussion about Census to the concrete problem of Census operations in this country and particularly in one of its constituent units viz., the Union Territory of Delhi, which was under the charge of the present Superintendent of Census Operation, Delhi. It will be clear from the following pages that the Indian Census has all the internationally accepted essential characteristics of a modern census.

(i) Census—A General Review

A modern Census Defined

The Demographic Year Book, 1955, of the United Nations defines a modern census of population in the following words :

“As now conceived, a census of population may be defined as the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic data pertaining at a particular time, to all persons in a defined territory. The most essential characteristics of a modern census are :

- (1) **Universality**—the census enumeration should include every member of the community, without omission or duplication;
- (2) **Simultaneity**—all census facts should refer to one well-defined point of time;
- (3) **Individual units**—a census implies that separate data are recorded for each individual (the procedure by which “totalled” or summarised data are collected for groups of individuals is not a census);
- (4) **Defined territory**—the coverage of a census operation should relate to a precisely defined territory;
- (5) **Compilation**—the compilation and publication of data in geographic areas and by basic demographic variables is an integral part of a census.

“Periodicity is also implicit in the modern concept of a census. In fact, census data are of greater value if the counts are taken at regular intervals—at least every ten years.”

Definition of total population¹

The total population of a country is conventionally described as *de facto* or *de jure*. A true *facto* or present-in-area concept implies that all persons

physically present in the country—residents and non-residents alike—have been counted in the local area where they were found at the time of the census. The *de jure* count, in contrast, comprises all persons who usually reside in the area, irrespective of where they might happen to be at the time of the census. Simple as these concepts appear, strict conformity to either of them is rarely found. Moreover, even when these terms are used with precision to describe the method of obtaining sub-national totals in a national census of population, they are often misleading when applied to the national figures in an international context. Also, the terms encountered may correctly describe the method of enumeration (*i.e.* place of residence *versus*, place of occurrence) but be incorrect when applied to the tabulations.

Modified *de facto* (international conventional total)

The most recent international concept of international conventional total has been included in the Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses², and is defined as “the total number of persons present in the country at the time of the census, excluding foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country but including military, naval and diplomatic personnel of the country and their families located abroad, and merchant seamen resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census”.

United Nations Recommendations on information regarding ‘total population’.

The United Nations document “Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses (ST/STAT/SER.M/27)” includes the following recommendations.

“Description of national total.—The composition of the total population figure compiled by each country and used as the total for its census tabulations should be described in detail in the published report of the census. It is not sufficient to state that the figure is a *de facto* or *de jure* population count. The description should clearly show which of the following groups have been included and which have been excluded; where feasible, counts or estimates of the size of these groups should be given :

“A. Autochthonous inhabitants and nomadic tribes.

“B. Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located abroad.

1. Extracted from page 15, Demographic Year Book, 1962, U.N.

2. United Nations Statistical Office—Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses, Document ST/STAT/SER. M/27, 1958, para 403 (Sales No. 58. XVII. 5).

"C. Merchant seamen resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census.

"D. Other civilian national residents temporarily abroad at the time of the census.

"E. Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country.

"F. Other civilian aliens temporarily in the country at the time of the census.

"In those countries where the total population figure has been corrected for under or even over-enumeration both the enumerated count and the estimated corrected population figure should be shown and described. The detailed tabulations are necessarily based only on the actual enumerated population".

The individuality of census procedures in each country. The United Nations : Handbook of Population Census Methods, Volume 1, General Aspects of a Population Census stresses :

"... census procedures must depend on the entire cultural framework of each country—its social and political philosophy, its economic and social development and the educational background of its people. Consequently, each country must determine for itself the most adequate procedures to follow and the most satisfactory topics to investigate in its census."¹

(ii) Census Operations in a regional context:

Calendar of the successive censuses which covered Delhi.

The following dates of the successive censuses covering Delhi would be read with interest :—

1847

1853

10th January, 1868

17th February, 1881

26th February, 1891

1st March, 1901

10th March, 1911

18th March, 1921

26th February, 1931

1st March, 1941

1st March, 1951

1st March, 1961.

A brief reference to the 1951 Census :

The last census in Delhi, as in the rest of the country, was in the year 1951. The census of 1951 was unique in the sense that it was the first census

held in the Republic of free India. Enumeration for the census of 1951 began at sunrise on the 9th day of February. From then upto sunrise on the 1st March, 1951 the enumerators visited all the houses in their blocks, locating all the people for whose enumeration they were responsible; and ascertained and recorded, in respect of all of them, the replies which were given to them for the prescribed census questions. On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of March, 1951, they re-visited all the houses for final check, making themselves sure that they had prepared the record of census enumeration in all respects as instructed and handed it over to their respective supervisors.

Record of basic information collected during the 1951 Census

The census slips and the National Register of Citizens were the record of basic information collected during the 1951 census. The following particulars were ascertained during the 1951 census in respect of every person who was enumerated :

(i) Name, relationship to head of household, birth-place, sex, age and marital status;

(ii) Household economic status, employment status (if any), principal means of livelihood and subsidiary means of livelihood (if any); and

(iii) Nationality, religion, membership of 'special group'* (if any), mother tongue, bilingualism (if any), literacy and educational standard, and particulars of displacement (for displaced persons only).

In addition to these items which were common to all parts of India, one other item was permitted to be prescribed in each State by the State Government concerned.

The National Register of Citizens, of which one part was allotted to every village and every ward of every town, showed all the occupied houses and households arranged in numerical order; and against each household every line recorded the information relating to one member of the household.

Census treatment of the total population in India in 1951.

Country :	India
Census Year :	1951
General basis of population count	DJ

Treatment of special Groups :

Nomadic tribes :	IN
Aborigines :	..

Armed forces outside the country : EX

Alien armed forces within country : EX

Merchant seamen in port or ashore : IN

Merchant seamen at sea : EX

Alien displaced persons within country : IN

Enemy prisoners of war within country : ..

Diplomatic personnel outside country : EX

Other civilian nationals temporarily outside country : EX

Foreign diplomatic personnel within country : EX

Other civilian aliens residing permanently within country : IN

Other civilian aliens temporarily present within country : IN

The symbols used in the above extract are as under :

DJ—Dt Jure

IN—Included in the enumeration.

EX—Excluded from enumeration.

— —Not applicable

— —Information not available.

Declaration for the taking of the 1961 census

Notification No. 2/115/59-Pub. 1 dated 5th December, 1959, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, stated as follows :

"In pursuance of Section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXVII of 1948) the Central Government is pleased to declare that a Census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1961. The reference date for the Census will be sunrise on the 1st March, 1961."

The period of enumeration of the 1961 Census

The 1961 Census count was spread over a period of 25 days, i.e. from the 10th February to 5th March 1961. During the 19 days between February 10 (inclusive) and sunrise of 1st March, 1961, the census enumerator was required to visit all the households under his charge for purposes of enumeration. He was to follow this up by a revisional round of all the households during the five days i.e. from 1st to 5th March 1961, during which period he was required to make

corrections for any birth or death that had occurred between the time that he visited a household and the sunrise of 1st March 1961. The revisional round was as necessary as the first round for the simple reason that the reference date was the 1st March, 1961, that is to say, all persons living on the sun-rise of the 1st March were to be included in the Census count and all those who died before the sunrise of the 1st March, 1961, were to be struck out, even if counted during the first round.

Enumeration of the houseless population

The enumerator visiting a household was required to enumerate all persons who were normally resident in the household even if they were absent at the time of his visit provided they left the household on or after the 10th February, 1961, or if they left earlier than the 10th February 1961, were likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. Further, the enumerator was also required to enumerate a visitor, a boarder, a guest found in the household at the time of his visit if he had not been enumerated before and if he was away from his household between the 10th and 28th February, 1961 and warn him not to permit any other enumerator to enumerate him even if he went back by 1st March, 1961.

Enumeration of the houseless population

Houseless population is the section of the population having no roof to sleep during night time. Special arrangements had to be made to enumerate the houseless persons. As a first step for their enumeration, lists of places where houseless persons usually retire at night for rest and sleep were procured from the office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Superintendents of Police of North, Central and South districts. After procuring these lists, special enumerators were appointed for these areas, who were instructed to carry out the census of houseless persons in the respective areas assigned to them on the night of 28th February and 1st March, 1961. For areas other than those mentioned above, the work was entrusted to the block enumerators.

Every effort was made to ensure cent per cent coverage of the houseless population. However, there seems to have emerged some degree of under enumeration in their case. There was a specific reason for this. The Bombay Anti-beggary Act was applied to Delhi with effect from 1st March, 1961, the very night on which the census enumeration of the houseless population took place. When the enumerators along with the police made their appearance to enumerate the houseless persons, consisting mostly of beggars, the latter suspecting that the police had come to round them up, fled away and hid themselves at places, where they could not be located. That accounts for some degree of under-enumeration of this class of population.

1. See Chapter II. 'Census Planning and Scope', page 8 of the volume referred to above.

* This related to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Anglo Indians and certain classes treated provisionally as 'backward' for purposes of the Census.

Enumeration of inmates of institutional households in the 1961 Census

Inmates of institutional households like hospitals, boarding schools, hostels, hotels and other similar institutions were enumerated in the institutions themselves.

The Schedules Administered in the 1961 Census

Pre-testing the Census Schedules etc. of the 1961 Census

The first draft of the schedules, houselist and instructions were drawn up by the office of the Registrar General in 1958 and was pre-tested with the help of the Directors of State Statistical Bureaux in the various States. The pre-test was held during February-March, 1958. The object of the pre-test was to ascertain the suitability and convenience of the schedules, their size, form, usability of concepts and definitions, the suitability of abbreviations and to obtain information on time requirements.

Second pre-test and the final drafts of the Census Schedules etc.

Based on the experience of the first pre-test certain modifications were made and a second draft was prepared by which time the Superintendents of Census Operations had come into position. Opportunity was, therefore, taken to have the second draft pre-tested by the Census Superintendents. This not only enabled them to understand the intricacies of the questionnaire and the houselist, but also gave them opportunity to conduct actual enumeration in the field before final schedules were drawn up. The pre-test was conducted through the normal administrative channel and most persons of the calibre of actual enumerators (mostly school teachers) were used. A final draft of the Schedules and the Houselist was then prepared which was discussed and finalised at a meeting of the State Census Superintendents in September-October, 1959. The final forms of the Houselist, the Household Schedule, Census Population Record, the Individual Slip are reproduced in an annexure to this chapter. The instructions issued to the enumerators are interspersed in the relevant chapters of the present volume.

Preparatory steps for actual enumeration.

Formation of Census Tracts, Charges, Circles and Blocks of the Union Territory of Delhi in the 1961 Census

The first step towards carrying out the actual Census Operations was to delimit the entire Union Territory of Delhi into tracts, charges, circles and blocks. The entire area was first divided into four main tracts, viz. New Delhi, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi Municipal Urban Area and Delhi Municipal Rural area. The urban area of the Municipal Corporation was then divided into seven zones, which were co-terminus with the seven administrative zones of the Corporation. These tracts and zones were then divided into charges, the size of each charge being so kept that it became a viable unit capable of being conveniently managed by one officer.

The charges were further sub-divided into circles and the circles into blocks, a block being the lowest unit which one enumerator had to cover. An average of five or six blocks formed a circle and each circle was put in charge of a Supervisor. Each enumerator was expected to cover, on an average, 750 persons in rural areas and 600 persons in urban area.

The circles and blocks were mainly carved out with the help of the electoral rolls supplemented by personal visits to various localities of a few experienced men in the office who had previously worked in the elections and thus possessed the latest knowledge about the geography and housing in Delhi. The circles and blocks were thoroughly revised as a result of experience gained from house numbering and houselisting operations. Help of all the maps procured from various authorities was also taken. For each charge a separate booklet was printed in which one page was devoted to each circle. Each line in that page gave particulars of one block in which full description of the houses along with their number and location etc. was given.

The Administrative Map shows the 1961 Census Tracts and zones of the Union Territory of Delhi.

The relevant order of the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the division of the area of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi into 7 zones, which are also co-terminus with the census zones, are given in an annexure to this Introduction.

Census Calendar

After the formation of charges, circles and blocks the Census Calendar was finalised in February, 1960. It was duly approved by the Registrar General on 5th March, 1960. The Census Calendar is also given in an annexure to this Introduction.

Training Programme for the 1961 Census of Delhi Territory.

There were two courses of training, one for house-numbering and houselisting and the second for actual enumeration. The former was done well ahead of the main Census Operations and consisted of giving oral instructions and practical demonstrations and the latter course of instructions for actual enumeration commenced from October, 1960 and continued upto the enumeration period.

The system of Location Code adopted in the 1961 Census in the Union Territory of Delhi.

At the suggestion of the Registrar General of India the location code was developed as follows :

Roman numbers were given to the urban tracts (and arabic numbers to the rural tract) as under :

New Delhi	I
Cantt. Board Area	II
Delhi Municipal Corporation Urban area	III
Delhi Municipal Corporation Rural Area	1

The second code number of New Delhi was the respective number of the Electoral College Ward into which it was divided by the Election Commission. These were from 1 to 9.

Similarly, the Second Code Number of the Delhi Cantt. Board area was its Electoral College Ward Number which was No. 10.

The urban area of the Municipal Corporation was further divided into 7 zones on the lines of the administrative divisions into which it was divided by the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation¹, excluding therefrom the Rural area of the Corporation. Thus the second code number of the seven zones of the Urban area of the Corporation was the number of the respective zone.

The villages in the rural area of the Municipal Corporation were given serial numbers in order of their contiguity and this village number was the second Code Number of each village.

The third Location Code number in New Delhi and Cantt. Board areas was the number of the enumerator's block and the 4th was the number of the building, census house and household.

In the urban area of the Corporation, the third Location Code was the number of the administrative ward of the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee. The 4th and 5th Location Code Nos. were the number of the enumerator's block and the number of the building, census house and household, respectively.

In the rural area of the Corporation, the 3rd and 4th location code Nos. were the number of enumerator's block and the number of the building, census house and household, respectively. There was no 5th code number in this area.

Housenumbering and Houselisting

Housenumbering and houselisting was done simultaneously. In the walled city area where old numbers fixed by the erstwhile Municipal Committee existed on all the houses, they were adhered to for purposes of Census. In new colonies built by Government and private colonisers, the houses were numbered. It was considered convenient and practicable to adhere to those numbers in those localities. In New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment, all the houses bore Municipal numbers which were adopted. Fresh numbering was done only in those areas where the numbers did not exist, or if they did exist, they were very unsatisfactory and defective. Examples of such areas were the unauthorised colonies which had sprung up in Delhi by the hundreds during the last few years. In such areas, numbering was got done with the assistance of the Corporation authorities.

As will be seen from the dates given in the Census Calendar, housenumbering and houselisting was

scheduled to start as early as the 20th April, 1960, and was to be concluded by the 30th of June, 1960. Experience gained during the course of house-numbering and houselisting and also during the actual enumeration showed that the dates selected were not happy. Firstly, all the schools were due to close for the summer vacation on the 15th May 1960 and no amount of persuasion could keep the teachers from going to their homes or elsewhere for enjoying the vacation. This caused interruption of work, which had to be resumed after the re-opening of the schools. As the majority of the Census workers were drawn from school teachers, most of the work remained unfinished and could not be completed till as late as August 1960. Experience showed that it would have been better if the housenumbering and houselisting operations had commenced at least after the summer vacation.

Again, Delhi being a fast-growing territory, thousands of houses sprang up during the interval between the close of the housenumbering operations and the actual census operations. There was no agency at our disposal to keep pace with this fast-growing activity with the result that quite a few areas escaped our notice when we made our final blocks for purposes of enumeration. These were discovered by us at a very late stage during the course of our round soon before the enumeration, and last-minute arrangements had to be made to cover up these areas. This lends support to our view that housenumbering should not be undertaken too far in advance of actual census operations and that it should be as close to the period of enumeration as is feasible.

Quality of Houselists

To a certain extent, the poor quality of house-numbering in Delhi was reflected in the houselists also; it was sometimes not possible to verify the correctness of the houselists in the absence of housenumbers and household numbers on the houses.

Again, in spite of our best efforts, it was sometimes not possible to bring home to the enumerators the fine distinction between a building, a house and a household. The remedy probably lies in the appointment of paid enumerators for the job.

The haphazard system of housenumbering existing in certain newly built colonies particularly across the Jamuna was also responsible for the poor quality of houselisting. This points to the need for fresh house-numbering by the Corporation authorities on a permanent basis. We strongly urge that steps be taken in this direction by the concerned authorities.

Variations in the number of houses as given in the E-Series (Housing) Tables and A-Series Tables.

It should be borne in mind that housenumbering and houselisting were non-synchronous and therefore spread over a period of six months in 1960. So the

1. Vide Order No. 7(1)58/19—Law—Corp. dated 3-6-1958—given as an annexure to this Introduction.

housing statistics presented in Housing Tables, published in the Report on Housing and Establishment of the Union Territory of Delhi, do not afford a picture of the Union Territory of Delhi at any particular point of time but over half a year. Data regarding the residential census houses or dwellings are also presented in the Tables Volume as well as the District Census Handbook of the Union Territory of Delhi in Table A-1 and in Primary Census Abstracts (P.C.A.) based on the enumerators' abstracts prepared after enumeration which was a synchronous operation and represented the statistics in them as on 1st March, 1961. It will be observed that there is a difference of 7.57% in the number of dwellings appearing in E-Series Tables and Table A-1 and P.C.A. The two sets of figures of dwellings appearing in Table A-1 and Primary Census Abstract in Tables Volume as well as District Census Handbook and E-Series Tables in Report on Housing and Establishments of the Union Territory of Delhi are presented below in Table 0-1.

TABLE 0-1

State/Tract	Dwellings in Table A-1 and P.C.A.	Dwellings in E-Series Tables i.e. Housing Tables.	Percentage Variation
1	2	3	4
Delhi Total	359802	389274	(-) 7.57
Delhi Rural	45604	44135	(+) 3.33
Delhi Urban	314198	345139	(-) 8.97

Provisional Population Totals

The last para of Circular No. F/1/57/60-SCO dated 7 November, 1960 issued by the Superintendent

of Census Operations, Delhi, to all Supervisors, ran as follows :

"The enumeration and revisional round will be over on 28th February, 1961 and 5th March, 1961, respectively. On the completion of the revisional round, the enumerators should submit in person the census records of their blocks, properly arranged in a bundle along with the Block Abstract to the Circle Supervisors by the evening of 5th March, 1961. The Circle Supervisors should submit the census record relating to their circle to the Charge Officers in person along with the Circle Summary before the evening of 6th March, 1961. The Charge Officers should submit the census records relating to their charge to the census officer along with the Charge Summary before the evening of 7th March, 1961. A copy of the Charge Summary should also be forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations by the evening of 7th March, 1961, by the Charge Officers."

While most of the supervisors sent in their papers according to schedule, there were a few cases which had to be chased. These related mostly to the New Delhi area and the Military areas. The provisional figures were personally handed over by the Superintendent of Census Operations to the Registrar General of India on 12th March 1961 who released them to the Press on 15th March, 1961.

The results of the provisional population totals and the final population totals are put side by side in a tabular form as under.

TABLE 0-2

Difference between provisional population totals and final population totals, Delhi—1961.

Name of Tracts/Zones		Provisional Total			Final Total			Difference between provisional and final totals (+) or (-) i.e. increased/decreased		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DELHI—	Total	2644058	1480708	1163350	2658612	1489378	1169234	+ 14554	+ 8670	+ 5884
	Rural	300007	162215	137792	299204	161992	137212	—803	—223	—580
	Urban	2344051	1318493	1025558	2359408	1327386	1032022	+ 15357	+ 8893	+ 5464
I. D.M.C.	(Rural)	300007	162215	137792	299204	161992	137212	—803	—223	—580
II. D. M. C.	(Urban)	2051622	1148023	903599	2061758	1152973	908785	+ 10136	+ 4950	+ 5186
(a) Zone I—	Shahdara	150981	82967	68014	150674	82803	67871	—307	—161	—143
(b) Zone II—	City, Sadar-Paharganj	715926	403727	312199	715564	403011	312553	—362	—716	+ 354
(c) Zone III—	Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar	326460	182862	143598	323311	181181	142130	—3149	—1681	+ 1468
(d) Zone IV—	Civil Lines-Subzi-mandi	355146	198931	156215	362176	202632	159544	+ 7030	+ 3701	+ 3329
(e) Zone V—	Transferred Area	220648	123648	97000	222860	124913	97947	+ 2212	+ 1265	+ 1947
(f) Zone VI—	South Delhi	115102	64101	51001	115577	64278	51299	+ 475	+ 177	+ 928
(g) Zone VII—	West Delhi	167359	91787	75572	171596	94155	77441	+ 4237	+ 2368	+ 1869
III New Delhi		260272	150350	109922	261545	151408	110137	+ 1273	+ 1058	+ 215
IV. Delhi Cantt.		32157	20120	12037	36105	23005	13100	+ 3948	+ 2885	+ 1063

The provisional population total of the Union Territory of Delhi was declared as 2644058 persons as against the final figure of 2658612 persons, the latter being higher than the former by 0.547%. The final population figure for rural Delhi (299204) was lower than the corresponding provisional figure (300001) by 0.28%. The provisional population total for urban Delhi was 2344051 persons as against the corresponding final figure of 2359408 persons, the latter being higher than the former by 0.651%.

It will be seen from column 8 of the above table that in rural Delhi and census zones I, II and III, viz. Shahdara, City, Sadar, Paharganj, and Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, the provisional population totals were lower than the final population totals, the reverse being the case in the other census tracts and zones.

It may be pointed out that the provisional totals were prepared from the Abstracts prepared by the Charge Officers whereas the final totals were the result of the actual count of individual slips in our Tabulation office.

Quality of enumeration.

The census of rural areas was comparatively simpler. Moreover, teachers working in the villages were as far as possible put on duty in these very villages. There was thus no cause of dissatisfaction about the coverage of rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.

In the urban areas of the Corporation, complaints were received from certain quarters about their houses not having been visited by the census workers. All the complaints were not unfounded. There were some houses which the enumerators had carelessly omitted to visit; there were yet other houses which were built after the housenumbering operations and which were not included in our lists; there were shops where servants were living and which were not visited by the enumerators. For instance, some of the localities like the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (D.E.S.U.) Colony, *abadi* Shadipur, Sudershan Park and Bungalows on the Mall Road were initially left out uncovered but were later on discovered and were enumerated. The D.E.S.U. Colony which lies between Shakti Nagar and Rana Partap Bagh was un-inhabited at the time of houselisting operations, but its quarters were occupied by the time the actual Census Operations started.

Shadipur was a village in 1951; it was urbanised afterwards and the village sprang up into a big locality. The village proper was included originally at the time of houselisting but the new *abadi* could not be taken into account due to ignorance.

In Sudershan Park, the houselisting operation was fully performed. During the period between houselisting and actual census, however, some additional quarters sprang up which had not found place in the list prepared for the actual Census.

As regards the bungalows on the Mall Road, these were listed out, but as these were included in such enumerator's block which was to be covered by the staff of the Delhi University, these were left out as a result of misunderstanding on the part of the enumerator.

It was, however, a matter of great relief that public this time was so responsive that they brought all these cases to our notice either by means of post cards, or by telephone calls or by complaints in the press, with the result that we rushed our men all over and enumerated all such persons.

For the purpose of evaluation of population census results, the United Nations document Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses (ST/STAT/SER/M/27) states as follows:

"Good census practice requires a careful consideration and evaluation of completeness and accuracy of the data. Several techniques such as post enumeration checks and inter-comparisons of information from different sources, may be used in conjunction with, or following, the enumeration. A certain degree of omission is to be anticipated, especially in some segment of the population. In the final census publication, it is advisable to indicate fully the methods used for evaluating the completeness of the data. Similarly, whenever feasible, it is desirable to provide an evaluation of the quality of the responses to the various items for which information was collected".

Post Enumeration Check

A Post Enumeration Check of 1961 census count was undertaken in the Union Territory of Delhi along with other States and Union Territories of India around 22 March 1961. Error in population count might occur on account of (a) omission or duplication of a house as a whole and hence its inmates, and (b) omission or duplication in counting inmates in a house canvassed by the census enumerator. The effect of type (a) error on population count was sought to be estimated from a sample of enumeration blocks and of type (b) error from a sample of houses in sampled blocks. In rural areas 1 per cent of blocks and 10 per cent of houses and in urban areas 2 per cent of blocks and 5 per cent of houses generally were taken for these purposes.

The selection of the sampled blocks for purposes of post-enumeration check was done in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar General. The selection of rural and urban areas was made in two separate serials. The total number of blocks in the urban areas was 71 and in rural areas was 5.

76 Verification Officers (V.Os) were appointed for the purpose of the post-enumeration Check. They were briefed by the Superintendent of Census Operations on 17th March, 1961 and were asked to complete the post-enumeration check by 27th March, 1961.

The post-enumerations check was to be conducted in two parts, viz., (i) to see whether all the census houses in the selected blocks had been covered; and (ii) to see whether the enumeration of the inmates of the sampled houses taken up for the post-enumeration check had been correct. For (i) the V.O. had to prepare an independent houselist which was to be compared with the list of censused houses prepared in this office. For (ii) the V.O. was furnished with a list of inmates of each sampled house containing ghost entries and omissions and the V.O. had to make on-the-spot verification and arrive at the correct number of inmates and detect the ghost entries and omissions.

In the urban area of Delhi Territory, the total number of houses in the 71 sampled blocks for the purposes of post-enumeration check was 5140. The post-enumeration check relating to the coverage of houses disclosed an omission of 22 inhabited houses with a population of 153 persons. The check of the inmates of sampled houses revealed that 25 persons were missed, 38 persons were wrongly included in the census and about 10, it was not known whether they were enumerated or not.

In the rural areas, 5 blocks out of 448 were selected for the purpose of post-enumeration check. The total number of sampled census houses was 440. Not a single census house was found missed in these blocks, not a single person was found missed, nor anyone wrongly included or found in the 'Not Known' category.

The results of the post-enumeration check in the Union Territory of Delhi, in its rural and urban sectors, are given below. Row (i) shows the estimated error as a percentage of censused population and row (ii) shows its sampling percentage error. Negative sign means a net over-counting, figures without sign in row (i) representing a net omission.*

TABLE 0-3
Post Enumeration Check in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961.

		(a) Type	(b) Type	Total
Rural	(i)	0.00	-1.12	-1.12
	(ii)	0.00	29.2	29.2
Urban	(i)	0.33	0.04	0.37
	(ii)	50.0	1217.3	136.5
Combined	(i)	0.30	-0.09	0.21
	(ii)	50.0	492.2	216.9

*SOURCE :—Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Totals.

The post-enumeration check in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole reveals that the estimated error as a percentage of censused population has been 0.21 and it happens to be a net omission. The sampling percentage error works out to 216.9, which is also a net omission. The estimated true population of the Union Territory of Delhi in rural and urban sectors per 1000 enumerated by census and the lower and upper estimates of the true population with a confidence limit of 99.7% are given below:—

TABLE 0-4

True population per 1000 enumerated by census, 1961, in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Rural/Urban	Estimated Value	99.7% confidence value	
		Lower	Upper
1	2	3	4
Rural	989	980	998
Urban	1004	989	1019
Combined	1002	998	1016

The estimated value of true population per 1000 enumerated by census for the Union Territory of Delhi works out to be 1002, which is also the figure for Punjab. Out of the fifteen States of India, the estimated value of true population per 1000 enumerated by census is 1001 each for Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Delhi ranks after these two States only. It thus reflects the patience and thoroughness of the census organisation of Delhi, along with the other States of India. It may, however, be pointed out that as compared to the fifteen States of India, Delhi has the lowest figure (989) of the estimated value of true population per 1000 enumerated by census in its rural areas; the corresponding figures for the fifteen States of India are all above 1000.

At the end, it may be remarked that with all the safeguards provided in the instructions for the post-enumeration check, the check this time was sought to be made practically fool proof. It must be observed, however, that the procedure prescribed for the post-enumeration check was so intricate that it took quite some time to understand it. If we may say so, it was more intricate than the procedure for the actual census operations and was somewhat beyond the comprehension of the average man. The efforts directed towards making the instructions for the post-enumeration check simpler may be rewarding in the future censuses.

Tabulation of the data—Its various stages and procedure etc.

The tabulation in the 1961 Census was done by hand-sorting of slips in the Tabulation Office set up by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi in the month of April, 1961. As is known, there was a slip for each individual citizen in the 1961 Census. All the 1961 census tables except the Household Economic Tables (B-X to B-XVII) and Table C-1 relating to the size and composition of households were prepared by direct sorting of slips.

As it was presumed that the preparation of the Economic Tables for the 1961 Census for the general population would involve more time and cost because of their comparatively greater comprehensiveness as compared with the 1951 Census, efforts were made to procure facilities for mechanical tabulation of the data of Household Schedules which were provided by the Mechanical Tabulation Office set up by the Registrar General at Delhi. As it was thought that the tabulation of the Household Schedules, if undertaken for the entire body of the Household Schedules, would result in further increase in time and cost, the Household Tables were prepared on the basis of a 20% sample of Households taken separately for the rural and urban areas of Delhi.

The sets of tables prepared.

In all, the following 5 series of 1961 census Tables relating to the Union Territory of Delhi, which have been brought out in separate Tables Volumes by the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi, were prepared:

Series	Description
A	General Population Tables.
B	Economic Tables.
C	Social and Cultural Tables.
D	Migration Tables.
SC+SCT	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Checking of the slips.

The first operation in the tabulation office set up by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi was the checking of the slips for certain obvious internal inconsistencies and the correctness of the answers to the different questions and for omissions. In the census prior to 1961, it was the practice to authorise Supervisors and Deputy Superintendents of Tabulation Offices to fill in omissions or correct obvious mistakes in the slips with reference to the indications furnished by answers to other questions. In the case of omissions, certain rules were prescribed for observance. The instructions issued by the office of the Registrar General for the treatment of omissions amount of uniformity in the State Census Reports, which are given as an Annexure to this Introduction i C.P.

were adhered to by our office in making the necessary checking of Individual Slip, as filled in by the enumerators.

Sorting and Compilation.

The stage of sorting and compilation in the census operation is that stage after enumeration at which the Enumeration Slips are sorted with reference to the answers recorded on them and the results of sorting are first entered in the prescribed sorter's tickets and later on posted in the Compiler's Posting Statements. From these statements, the prescribed tables are constructed.

It may be pointed out that, as instructed by the Registrar General, in the urban areas the answers to Q. 10 and 11 of the Individual Slip were coded for Occupation and Industry before sorting. The answers to Q. 10(a) and 11(a) viz. 'Nature of work' were coded with reference to the National Classification of Occupations and Q. 10(b) and 11(b) viz. 'Nature of Industry etc.' were coded with reference to the National Standard Industrial Classification.

A minimum programme of tabulation gone through.

As tabulation involves cost, which varies according to the population and also according to the number of tables to be prepared; and since a limit has to be placed on the overall cost of the census, the tabulation programme has to be framed within the permissible cost. As referred to earlier, a minimum programme of tabulation has, however, been gone through, specially in regard to the economic data since the 1961 census coincides with the completion of the Second Five Year Plan and the Planning Commission and other Ministries are interested to know the economic life of the people at this juncture. Since the country will have successive Five Year Plans, the tabulation programme of the 1961 census has attempted to produce tables incorporating basic economic data which can be repeated at successive censuses, so that comparability of basic economic data; which is essential for a planned economy, could be achieved in the future.

Drafting of the present volume.

The office of the Registrar General of India had circulated a brochure '1961 Census, Draft Reporting Programme' to the Superintendents of Census Operations of all the States and Union Territories of India for discussion at the third conference of Superintendents of Census Operations which was held at New Delhi between 1st February to 7th February, 1962. This Draft Reporting Programme contained the envisaged inset tables planned to be incorporated in the Census Report of each State and Union Territory.

The idea was to bring about a certain minimum amount of uniformity in the State Census Reports. The proposed inset tables leaned heavily on presenting

the data in terms of proportions per 1000 of the absolute figures; such a procedure would facilitate comparison between different States/Union Territories and for the All-India Report as well.

After a good deal of discussion at the Third Conference of Census Superintendents referred to above the broad contents and chapter scheme of each State Census Report were decided. In the present volume, we have adhered to the Chapter Scheme

which emerged from the Conference.

Scope of data in the present Report.

As a rule, the statistics set forth in the present Census Report are for the territory within the "present" (1961) boundaries of the geographic unit called as the Union Territory of Delhi which are shown in the map given at the beginning of this Report.

ANNEXTURE I

Showing Names of Villages Indicated in the Administrative Map

Sl. No.	Name of the village.	Sl. No.	Name of the village.
1.	Chilla Saroda Khadar.	36.	Chiragah Shimali Kaitwara.
2.	Chilla Saroda Bangar.	37.	Naya Gaon.
3.	Dallo Pura.	38.	Garhi Mendu.
4.	Kondli.	39.	Saadatpur Gujran.
5.	Gharoli.	40.	Sherpur.
6.	Khichripur.	41.	Saadatpur Musalmanan.
7.	Kotla.	42.	Biharipur.
8.	Gharonda Neemka Bangar alias Patpar Ganj.	43.	Mirpur Turk.
9.	Gharonda Neemka Khadar.	44.	Tukhmipur.
10.	Shamaspur.	45.	Baqiabad.
11.	Shakarpur Baramad.	46.	Sabapur.
12.	Shakarpur Khas.	47.	Badarpur.
13.	Madaoli Fazalpur.	48.	Pur.
14.	Gazipur.	49.	Jagatpur.
15.	Hasanpur.	50.	Wazirabad.
16.	Jafarabad.	51.	Gopalpur.
17.	Babarpur.	52.	Dahirpur.
18.	Ghonda Chauhan Bangar.	53.	Wazirpur.
19.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar.	54.	Nimri.
20.	Ghonda Gurjan Bangar.	55.	Sadhora Kalan.
21.	Ghonda Gurjan Khadar.	56.	Sadhora Khurd.
22.	Ganwari Ghonda.	57.	Chaukri Mubarakabad.
23.	Usmanpur.	58.	Salempur Mazra Madipur.
24.	Maujpur.	59.	Yaqutpur.
25.	Gokalpur.	60.	Pitampura.
26.	Khampur Dhani.	61.	Naharpur.
27.	Saboli.	62.	Badli.
28.	Mandauli.	63.	Haiderpur.
29.	Jhilmila Tahar Pur.	64.	Sahipur.
30.	Ziauddinpur.	65.	Pipal Thalla.
31.	Qarawal Nagar.	66.	Bharola.
32.	Dayalpur.	67.	Shanjarpur.
33.	Jiwanpur alias Johripur.	68.	Jharoda Mazra Burari.
34.	Mustafabad.	69.	Burari.
35.	Khajoori Khas.	70.	Salempur Mazra Burari.
		71.	Kamalpur.

Sl. No.	Name of the village.	Sl. No.	Name of the village.
72.	Mukandpur.	116.	Khera Khurd.
73.	Bhalswa Jahangirpur.	117.	Sahibabad Daulat pur.
74.	Shamapur.	118.	Kankar Khera.
75.	Libaspur.	119.	Pehladpur Bangar.
76.	Qadipur.	120.	Pensali.
77.	Ibrahimpur.	121.	Barwala.
78.	Garhi Khasru.	122.	Pooth Khurd.
79.	Hiranki.	123.	Bawana.
80.	Mohammedpur Ramzanpur.	124.	Daryapur Kalan.
81.	Fatehpur Jat.	125.	Hareoli.
82.	Tigipur.	126.	Ochandi.
83.	Tehri Daulatpur.	127.	Nangal Thakran.
84.	Sungerpur.	128.	Sultanpur Dabas.
85.	Jhangola.	129.	Chandpur.
86.	Akbarpur Majra.	130.	Budhanpur.
87.	Qallakpur.	131.	Salahpur Majra.
88.	Palla.	132.	Bazidpur Thakran.
89.	Tajpur Kalan.	133.	Khor Jat.
90.	Bakhtawarpur.	134.	Katevra.
91.	Zindpur.	135.	Mungashpur.
92.	Mukhmelpur.	136.	Qutab Garh.
93.	Nangli Poona.	137.	Khor Punjab.
94.	Siraspur.	138.	Chatesar.
95.	Khera Kalan.	139.	Jonti.
96.	Abadi Khera.	140.	Garhi Rindhala.
97.	Bodhpur Bijapur.	141.	Nizampur Rashidpur.
98.	Alipur.	142.	Ladpur.
99.	Bankauli.	143.	Karala.
100.	Hamidpur.	144.	Mohdpur Majri.
101.	Singhu.	145.	Kanjhawala.
102.	Sanghola.	146.	Saoda.
103.	Kureni.	147.	Gheora.
104.	Shahpur Garhi.	148.	Tikri Kalan.
105.	Bhorgarh.	149.	Neelwal.
106.	Tikri Khurd.	150.	Jafarpur alias Hiran Kudna.
107.	Khampur.	151.	Bakarwala.
108.	Bankner.	152.	Bapraula.
109.	Lampur.	153.	Nagli Sakrawati.
110.	Ghoga.	154.	Masudabad.
111.	Sanoth.	155.	Dichaon Kalan.
112.	Razapur Kalan.	156.	Jharoda Kalan.
113.	Holambi Kalan.	157.	Surakhpur.
114.	Holambi Khurd.	158.	Haibatpur.
115.	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans.	159.	Mitraon.

Sl. No.	Name of the village.	Sl. No.	Name of the village.
160.	Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd.	204.	Pochanpur.
161.	Dindarpur.	205.	Ambarhai.
162.	Khera.	206.	Qutbapur.
163.	Kharkhari Nahar.	207.	Tajpur Khurd.
164.	Surerha.	208.	Goela Khurd.
165.	Kair.	209.	Kakrola.
166.	Mundhela Khurd.	210.	Lohar Heri.
167.	Mundhela Kalan.	211.	Palam.
168.	Jafarpur Kalan.	212.	Nasirpur.
169.	Khera Dabar.	213.	Sagarpur.
170.	Sherpur Deri.	214.	Dabri.
171.	Ujwa.	215.	Mirzapur.
172.	Shamashpur Khalsa.	216.	Bindapur.
173.	Baqar Garh.	217.	Matola.
174.	Qazipur.	218.	Nawada Mazra Hastal.
175.	Isapur.	219.	Razapur Khurd.
176.	Malikpur Zer Najafgarh.	220.	Tilangpur.
177.	Daryapur Khurd.	221.	Ranhola.
178.	Jhuljhuli.	222.	Hastal.
179.	Sarangpur.	223.	Budhela.
180.	Dhansa.	224.	Nilothi.
181.	Ghalipur.	225.	Safipur.
182.	Deorala.	226.	Qamruddin Nagar.
183.	Raota.	227.	Nangloi Sayed.
184.	Goman Hera.	228.	Nangloi Jat.
185.	Zinpur.	229.	Mundka.
186.	Shikarpur.	230.	Rani Khera.
187.	Jhatikra.	231.	Rasoolpur.
188.	Nanak Heri.	232.	Madanpur Dabas.
189.	Raghupura.	233.	Mubarakpur Dabas.
190.	Badosra.	234.	Kirari Suleman Nagar.
191.	Kangan Heri.	235.	Nithari.
192.	Daulatpur.	236.	Sultanpur Majra.
193.	Asalatpur Khawad.	237.	Pooth Kalan.
194.	Hasanpur.	238.	Begumpur.
195.	Kharkhari Rond.	239.	Rithala.
196.	Kharkhari Jatmal.	240.	Mangholpur Khurd.
197.	Pindwala Kalan.	241.	Mangholpur Kalan.
198.	Pindwala Khurd.	242.	Garhi Piran.
199.	Paprawat.	243.	Jawala Heri.
200.	Rewla Khanpur.	244.	Toghanpur.
201.	Chhawala.	245.	Bagrola.
202.	Bamnoli.	246.	Sahupur.
203.	Dhul Siras.	247.	Sahababad Mohammedpur.

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

CENSUS SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS 1961

Location Code _____

1 (a) Name _____

2 (b) Relationship to Head _____ Age last birthday

3 Marital Status _____ 4(a) Birth-place _____

4 (b) Born R/U 4(c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5 (a) Nationality _____ 5(b) Religion _____

5(c) S. C. _____ Literacy & Education _____

7(a) Mother tongue _____ 7(b) Any other language(s) _____

Working as Cultivator _____ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer _____

10 Working at Household industry { (a) Nature of work _____ (b) Nature of Household industry _____ (c) if Employee

11 Doing Work Other than 6, 9 or 10 { (a) Nature of Work _____ (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service _____ (c) Class of Worker (d) Nature of Establishment _____

12 Activity, if Not Working Sect. _____

NOTE :- Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, during check period 1 March to 31 March, 1961.

1 C. P.—54

INDIA 1961
LIST

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....(Code No.)

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house	Purpose for which census house used, <i>e.g.</i> , dwelling shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, Jail, hostel, hotel etc.	If the census house is used as an establishment, Workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Signature of Enumerator_____

[illegible]

Date _____

Total for page

x

ANNEXURE II

Municipal Corporation of Delhi
ORDER

No. 6(1)/58/19-Law-Corp. Dated: 3-6-1958

For the purposes of administration the area under the Municipal Corporation is hereby divided in the following 7 zones:

Zone No. 1 (Shahdara)

The entire area to the east of river Jumna comprising of elective wards Nos. 2 and 3 and the portion of ward No. 30 (Ghonda Badli) lying to the east of river Jumna.

Zone No. 2 (City-Sadar-Paharganj)

The area included in the administrative wards Nos. 1 to 11 and wards Nos. 13 to 15 of the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee and the Notified Area Committee, Fort.

North.—Along the Railway line from Kishan Ganj Railway Station to its junction with Ram Bagh Road, then along Ram Bagh Road upto its junction with Rani Jhansi Road and then along Library Road to its junction with Qutab Road at Pul Mithai and then along Qutab Road to its junction with G.T. Road at Tis Hazari, then along G.T. Road upto city wall at Phoota Gate, then along city wall from Phoota Gate to River Jumna.

East.—River Jumna.

South.—From river Jumna along the boundary of erstwhile New Delhi Municipal Committee, then along the city wall upto Delhi Gate, then along Circular Road upto Ajmeri Gate, then along Pahar Ganj Bridge to Ceremonial platform of New Delhi Railway Station, then along Gurgaon Road upto the service lane behind Chitra Gupta Road, then along the service lane upto Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, then along Desh Bandhu Gupta Road upto its crossing with Ridge Road.

West.—Along Ridge Road from Desh Bandhu Gupta Road to Rani Jhansi Road, then along Rani Jhansi Road to its junction with Faiz Road, then along Faiz Road upto its junction with New Rohtak Road, then along New Rohtak Road to its junction with Double Phatak Road near Tibbia College along double Phatak Road to its junction with Railway line Kishan Ganj.

Zone No. 3 (Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar)

The area included in the administrative wards Nos. 16 to 20 of the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee.

North.—Along Western Yumna Canal from its crossing with Najafgarh drain upto Andha Mughal, then along the Railway line to its junction at Kishan Ganj Railway Station with Double Phatak Road.

East.—Along Double Phatak Road from Kishan Ganj Railway Station to its junction with new Rohtak Road at Tibbia College, then along New Rohtak Road upto the junction with Faiz Road, then along Faiz Road upto its junction with Rani Jhansi Road upto its junction with Ridge Road, then along Ridge Road upto its junction with 'Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, then along the New Link Road upto its junction with New Pusa Road.

South.—Along the boundary of erstwhile New Delhi Municipal Committee upto Pusa Road and then along the Pusa Road upto Pusa Gate, then along the boundary of erstwhile New Delhi Municipal Committee upto its crossing with the boundary of erstwhile West Delhi Municipal Committee.

West.—Along the boundary of the erstwhile West Delhi Municipal Committee upto its crossing with Najafgarh drain.

Zone No. 4 (Civil Lines, Subzimandi)

The area included in the erstwhile N.A.C. Civil Station and administrative ward No. 12 of the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee and the portion of election ward No. 30—Ghonda Badli which lies to the west of the river Jumna and the whole ward 31—Narela.

North.—Boundary of the Corporation.

East.—River Jumna.

South.—From River Jumna along the projection of city wall then along city wall upto Phoota Gate, then along G.T. Road upto Pul Mithai, then along Library Road upto Rani Jhansi Road, then along Ram Bagh Road upto Andha Mughal, then along Western Yumna Canal upto Najafgarh drain, then along the western boundary of elective wards Nos. 30 and 31 upto its crossing with the boundary of the Corporation.

West.—Boundary of the Corporation.

Zone No. 5 (New Delhi)

The transferred areas of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Zone No. 6 (South Delhi)

The area included in the erstwhile South Delhi Municipal Committee and elective ward No. 34—Mehrauli.

North.—Boundary of erstwhile South Delhi Municipal Committee.

East and

South.—Boundary of Corporation.

West.—Eastern boundary of elective ward No. 23 and then along southern boundary of elective ward No. 15 upto its junction with boundary of the erstwhile South Delhi Municipal Committee.

Zone No. 7 (West Delhi)

The area included in the erstwhile West Delhi Municipal Committee and elective wards Nos. 32—Kanjhawala-Isapur and 33—Nangloi-Palam.

North.—Southern boundary of elective wards Nos. 30 and 31 upto Najafgarh Drain.

East.—Boundary of erstwhile West Delhi Municipal Committee upto its junction with the boundary of the erstwhile New Delhi Municipal Committee, then along the boundary of elective ward No. 15, Rajinder Nagar-Tihar upto B.B. & C.I. Railway.

South.—Along the boundary of elective ward No. 15 and then of ward No. 33 upto the boundary of the Corporation.

West.—Boundary of the Corporation.

(Sd.)/- P. R. NAYAK,

Commissioner,

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

ANNEXURE III

Census Calendar

Schedule of operations for House numbering, Houselisting and Enumeration		
1. Appointment of Census Officers	by 29-2-60	
2. Demarcating of Census charges, Circles and Blocks.	by 31-3-60	
3. Appointment of Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators	by 31-3-60	
4. Checking of Census Circles etc. by the Supdt. of Census Operations and Census Officers.	by 4-4-60	
5. Training of Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators including sample numbering and houselisting	from 1-4-60	
6. Reports of practical training along with sample lists from Charge Officers to the Census Officers.	by 19-4-60.	
7. Distribution of Houselists and household abstract forms	from 5-4-60 to 19-4-60	
8. Commencement of housenumbering	by 20-4-60.	
9. Completion of housenumbering and houselisting operations.	By 30-6-60.	
10. Return of circle extracts and handing over of the houselists by the Supervisors to Charge Superintendents.	„ 15-7-60	
11. Return of charge extracts and houselists by the Charge Superintendents to Circle Officers	By 31-7-60	
12. Return lists of the household by Census Officers to Superintendent of Census Operations with a covering report.	„ 14-8-60	
13. Delimitation of charges, circles and blocks on census maps	„ 30-9-60	
14. Revision of Houselists and housenumbering and Household Abstracts.	by 30-10-60	
15. Appointment of enumerators for enumeration of houseless persons	by 31-10-60	
16. Training for enumeration with sample census of Census Officers and Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and Enumerators.	since 15-11-60	
17. Distribution of enumeration pads to Enumerators.	by 14-11-61	
18. Enumeration	from 10-2-61 to 28-2-61	
19. Check Round	from 1-3-61 to 5-3-61	
20. Enumeration of Houseless persons on nights of 28-2-61 to 2-3-61.		

ANNEXURE IV

Instructions for the Treatment of Omissions in the Enumeration slip used in the 1961 Census

“Question 1(b): Relation to Head

When there is no entry, the person should be considered as ‘unrelated’.

“Question 2: Age last birthday

Omission of age should be left alone and should be treated as “age not stated” for purposes of tabulation.

“Question 3: Marital Status

If there is no entry, males under 21 and females under 16 should be treated as unmarried and all others as married.

‘Question 4(a): Birthplace

Where there is no entry, ‘PL’ (i.e. born in village or town in which enumerated should be entered.

Question 4(b) Born R/U:

Where ‘PL’ is written in answer to Q.4(a), treat birthplace as ‘R’ or ‘U’ if the slip relates to ‘R’ or ‘U’.

In all other cases, treat birthplace as ‘unclassifiable’.

Question 4(c): Duration of residence if born elsewhere

Where there is no entry, ‘X’ should be entered.

Question 5(a): Nationality

Where there is no entry, the Nationality of the other members of the same household should be entered.

Question 5(b): Religion

Where there is no entry, the Religion of the other members of the same household should be entered.

Question 5(c): SC

Where there is no entry, the omission should be filled in with reference to the answers recorded for other members of the same household.

Question 6: Literacy and Education

Where there is no entry, the person should be treated as illiterate, unless the answer to any of the Q. 11 and 12 clearly establishes that he is literate.

Question 7(a): Mother-tongue

Where there is no entry, the language of the district should be entered, unless the entries relating to other members of the same household provide a different indication specifically.

Question 7(b): Any other language(s)

Where there is no entry, the persons should be treated as knowing no subsidiary language.

Question 8-12

If all the Q. 8 to 12 are blank, the person should be treated as dependent (D).

Question 13: Sex

Where there is no entry the sex of the person should be determined from the name or the relationship in Q. 1.

CHAPTER I State Review of the Decade, 1951—1961

Scope of the present chapter

The present Chapter gives a very brief introduction to the Union Territory of Delhi, its area and population and attempts to present a short review of some aspects of development during the decade 1951-1961. Since a detailed account of the physical features such as rainfall, soil, temperature etc. has already been given in Chapters I and IX of our volume 'Census of India 1961 Delhi, District Census Handbook'¹, the same has not been incorporated here.

The Boundaries of the Union Territory of Delhi

The Union Territory of Delhi, which is a narrow strip of the Indo-Gangetic plain, lies between 28° 25' and 28° 53' north latitude and 76° 90' and 77° 22' east longitude. It is bounded on the North, West and South by Punjab and on the East by Uttar Pradesh. The Yamuna river flows nearby by the side of its eastern borders in a north-south direction.

The Extent of the Union Territory of Delhi as defined by the Constitution of India

Section II of the First Schedule of the Constitution of India lists the names and extent of 6 Union Territories, Delhi being listed first in this list. Its extent has been given in these words :

"The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Delhi".

A brief Constitutional Review of Delhi

Till the Census of 1941, Delhi continued to be a Chief Commissioner's province and no change came about in its area or boundaries. The advent of independence and the partition of the country also did not bring about any change in its administrative 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 the States' Re-organisation 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."² The Vidhan Sabha was dissolved with effect from 1st November, 1956 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 areas of Delhi.

The boundaries of Delhi as described in the Municipal Corporation Act

The boundaries of Delhi as a whole are defined by the Municipal Corporation Act, as under :

"Delhi means the entire area of the Union Territory of Delhi except New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment."

Similarly, Delhi Cantonment is described as below :

"Delhi Cantonment means the area for the time being within the local limits of the Delhi Cantonment Board."

And New Delhi is described as below :

"New Delhi means the area within the boundaries described in the First Schedule."

According to the Assistant Commissioner (E) of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi* :—

¹Refer (i) Pages 1, 2, Chapter I—The Union Territory of Delhi—An Introduction—for an account of the River Yamuna and the Drainage channels in the volume referred to in para 1.

(ii) pages 3-7, Chapter, I for an account of climate and temperature in the same volume.

(iii) pages 156, 157 of Chapter IX Agriculture of the same volume for a description of the soils of Delhi,

(iv) Pages 157 and 153-165 of Chapter IX of the same volume for an account of rainfall.

*Constitution of India, Section 239.

*Vide his D.O. letter no. 936/LES, Delhi dated 16-3-61. to the Superintendent of census operations, Delhi.

"Beyond these legal definitions, there are no notifications prescribing the limits of these three local bodies in the Union Territory of Delhi, much less prescribing the limits of the various zones within the area of the Corporation. These zones were prescribed by the Commissioner for administrative convenience."

Area

It may be mentioned at the outset that there have been *no changes* in the territorial jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Delhi over the last inter-censal period between 1951 and 1961. The latest figure of area of the Union Territory of Delhi, communicated by the Surveyor General of India, is 573.00 square miles, which has been accepted for the purposes of the 1961 Census calculations. The distribution of this area figure, supplied by the Surveyor General of India into 1961 Census Tracts and Zones has been worked out in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1

Distribution of the total area of the Union Territory of Delhi into various tracts and zones of the 1961 Census.

The 1961 Census Tracts/Zones	Area in sq. miles.	Percentage to total area
1	2	3
Delhi Total	573.00	100.00
Rural Delhi	446.92	78.00
Urban Delhi	126.08	22.00
D. M. C. Urban:—	92.99	16.23
(a) Zone I—Shahdara	15.25	2.66
(b) Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	5.00	0.87
(c) Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar;	6.00	1.05
(d) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	10.75	1.88
(e) Zone V—Transferred Area	16.00	2.79
(f) Zone VI—South Delhi	24.76	4.32
(g) Zone VII—West Delhi.	15.23	2.66
New Delhi	16.50	2.88
Delhi Cantt.	16.59	2.89

A brief review of changes in the area of Delhi between 1901 and 1951.

Until 1901, Delhi was one of the five administrative divisions or Commissionerships of the Punjab, the

¹Census of India, 1921, Vol. XV Punjab & Delhi, Page 2.
²Census of India, 1931, Vol. XVI, Delhi.
³Census of India, 1941, Vol. XVI (Tables).

other four divisions being Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan. The districts included in the 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 12th December, King Emperor George V in his Coronation Darbar held at Delhi proclaimed that Delhi, in place of Calcutta, would thenceforward be the capital of the Indian Empire. In the following year, i.e. 1912 the district was re-modelled and placed under a separate local government as a separate province. "The present province of Delhi bears little relation to the old Punjab district of that name; that district consisted of three Tehsils—Delhi, Sonapat and Ballabgarh; at the time of separation, the Tehsil of Sonapat with an area of 448 square miles was transferred bodily to the Rohtak district, whilst an area of 280 square miles from Ballabgarh 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 Ballabgarh 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."² However, the Census report of 1931 gives the area of the province as supplied by the Survey Department to be 573 sq. miles. No reason is to be found for the difference of 20 sq. miles in the area as given in the 1921 Census.

In the 1941 Census the area of the whole of the Delhi Province was stated to be 574 sq. miles³. In the flyleaf of the volume referred to in the footnote it has been observed, "The areas in column 2 are those of the latest determination of the Survey Department. The difference of one square mile from the last Census is due to re-calculation."

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

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

In the very first table (AI) in the book, the total area is shown as 578.2 square miles. Again in the AI table as printed on page 2 in Part IIA of Vol. VIII 1951 (Punjab, Delhi etc.) the area of Delhi is shown as 538 square miles.

Population

The population of the Union Territory of Delhi rose

from 1744072 persons in 1951 to 2658612 persons in 1961, showing thereby an absolute increase of 914540 persons during the last decade. In percentage terms, the population rose by 52.44 percent during the decade, recording thereby an average annual increase of more than 5.2 per cent per annum. The annual growth rate in urban Delhi was still higher, being 6.4 per cent. These facts are given in Table 1.2

TABLE 1.2

Variation in population of the Union Territory of Delhi during the last decade (1951—1961):

State/Tract	Year	Persons	Decade variation (1961 over 1951)	
			(+) Stands for increase (-) Stands for decrease	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi Total	1951 1961	1744072 2658612	(+) 914540	(+) 52.44
Delhi Rural	1951 1961	306938 299204	(-) 7734	(-) 2.52
Delhi Urban	1951 1961	1437134 2359408	(+) 922274	(+) 64.17
New Delhi	1951 1961	276314 261545	(-) 14769	(-) 5.35
Delhi Cantt.	1951 1961	40950 36105	(-) 4845	(-) 11.83

SOURCE:—For 1951, District Census Handbook, Delhi State, 1951.
 For 1961, Union Table A-1.

The population of rural Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. recorded decreases during the last decade due to area changes. During the last decade 48* villages were urbanised resulting in a decrease in rural population in the 1961 Census as compared with the 1951 Census. Some area of New Delhi as it comprised in 1951 was transferred from it and added to the area of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; this was reflected in the resultant decrease in the population of New Delhi during the last decade. Similarly, out of Delhi Cantt. also villages Naraina and New Nangal had been excluded by the time of the 1961 Census: for this reason Delhi Cantt. also recorded a decrease in population during the decade.

Between 1951-61, the population of the Union Territory of Delhi has grown even beyond the generous forecasts made in recent years, which have been based on observed trends and a variety of assumptions. For instance, a Committee appointed by the Planning Commission, headed by the Registrar General, India,

in March 1959, made projections which estimated that the population of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1961 would reach 2.55 million, of which 1.4 million would be males and 1.15 million females. Dr. S. N. Agarwala of the Demographic Centre, Delhi University estimated in September, 1958 that urban Delhi's population in 1961 would be roughly between 2.3 million to 2.5 million and rural Delhi's between 0.4 million and 0.5 million. He, however, did not go into the details of the areas of rural and urban Delhi.¹ The Town Planning Organisation of Delhi made projections of available data on a variety of assumptions. Assuming in-migration at the rate of 44,000 per year, and a geometric rate of increase of 2 per cent, the estimate for 1961 was 2.56 million for the Union Territory of Delhi. Working on the basis of the annual mean growth rate and at a compound interest of 4.50 per cent, the estimate was 2.50 million. It, therefore, seems that the census count of 2.66 million has exceeded even informed expectations.

*For a list of these villages, refer to our volume "Census of India, 1961, volume XIX, Delhi, Part IV (A & B). Report on Housing and Establishments".

1. The Statesman, Delhi, September 23, 1958. 'How fast is Delhi growing' by Dr. S. N. Agarwala.

Migration into Delhi

Not all the people enumerated in Delhi are born in Delhi. In fact, the majority are migrants into Delhi, their place of birth being outside the territorial limits of Delhi. Of the total population of 2658612 persons enumerated in the Union Territory of Delhi in the 1961 Census, 43.6% were born within Delhi Territory and the remaining 56.4% were migrants into

Delhi—amongst the latter, 36.66% were born in other parts of India, 19.5% were born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) and 0.3% were born at sea or unclassifiable.

A comparative view of the distribution of the population of the Delhi Territory in the 1951 and the 1961 Censuses according to place of birth is given in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3

Distribution of population of the Union Territory of Delhi according to place of Birth, 1951 and 1961.

State or country etc. where born 1	1951	1961
	2	3
TOTAL POPULATION	1744072 (100.0)	2658612 (100.0)
Born within the State of enumeration	717310 (41.1)	1159958 (43.6)
Born in States etc. in India beyond the State (Delhi).	542972 (31.2)	971725 (36.6)
Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	482482 (27.7)	517537 (19.5)
Born in countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	1094 (Neg.)	1036 (Neg.)
Born in countries in Africa.	115 (Neg.)	769 (Neg.)
Born in countries in America	95 (Neg.)	643 (Neg.)
Born in countries in Australia	4 (Neg.)	59 (Neg.)
Born at sea or unclassifiable	Nil (..)	6885 (0.3)

NOTE :—Figures in brackets show percentages.

SOURCE :—Table D-IV, District Census Handbook (Delhi State), 1951 for 1951 and for 1961, Union Table D-VI.

It will be seen that during the last decade the percentage of migrants into Delhi from other States of India rose by 5.4 from 31.2% in 1951 to 36.6% in 1961. The number of persons who migrated into Delhi Territory from other States of India rose from 542972 in 1951 to 971725 in 1961. As will be noted from Table 1.4, the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan in that order are the major contributors to the flow of migrants into Delhi.

TABLE 1.4

Contribution of Different States etc. of India to Migration into Delhi in 1951 and 1961.

Born in 1	1951	1961
	2	3
Total States etc. in India beyond the State of enumeration i.e. Delhi State	542972 (100.0)	971725 (100.0)
Uttar Pradesh	262098 (48.3)	421220 (43.3)
Punjab	162468 (30.0)	340604 (35.1)
Rajasthan	48592 (8.9)	94902 (9.8)
Other States and Union Territories.	69814 (12.8)	114999 (11.89)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets show percentages.

SOURCE—For 1951, Table D-IV from District Census Handbook (Delhi State) 1951.
For 1961, Union Table D-VI.

The percentage of migrants from Uttar Pradesh to total migrants into Delhi from other parts of India decreased from 48.3 in 1951 to 43.3 in 1961; the corresponding percentage of Punjab rose from 30.0 in 1951 to 35.1 in 1961 and of Rajasthan from 8.9 in 1951 to 9.8 in 1961.

Non-Indian Nationals in Delhi in the years 1951-61. (Table 1.5)

The total number of non-Indian nationals in Delhi (excluding foreign diplomats, non-Indian nationals of foreign embassies who were not enumerated) rose from 2902 in 1951 to 4616 in 1961. The Nepalese constitute the largest segment of non-Indian Nationals in Delhi, however their percentage to total non-Indian Nationals in Delhi decreased from 42.3 in 1951 to 36.2 in 1961. Over the last decade, the corresponding percentages of the Pakistanis, the Americans, the

Russians and the Chinese in Delhi increased and those of the British, the Nepalese and the Malayans decreased.

The Decade of Planning

In the Union Territory of Delhi as in the rest of India, the last inter-censal decade between 1951 and 1961 was the decade of planning. It covered the period of the two Five-Year Plans; the First Five Year Plan covering the period between 1951-52 to 1955-56 and the Second Five Year Plan between 1956-57 to 1960-61.

Two detailed tables Annex. 1.1 and Annex. 1.2 which show the yearly figures of the development expenditure (in lakhs of rupees) in the Union Territory of Delhi from 1951-52 to 1960-61 are annexed at the end of this Chapter.

TABLE 1.5

Non-Indian Nationals in Delhi in the year 1951 and 1961

Nationality 1	No. of Non-Indian Nationals in Delhi in	
	1951	1961
2 3		
Total Non-Indian Nationals in Delhi.	2902 (100.0)	4616 (100.0)
Pakistani	20 (0.7)	832 (18.0)
English	772 (26.6)	527 (11.4)
American	136 (4.7)	428 (9.3)
Nepali	1228 (42.3)	1671 (36.2)
Chinese	74 (2.6)	162 (3.5)
Russian	10 (0.3)	55 (1.2)
Malayan	287 (9.9)	17 (0.4)
Others	375 (12.9)	924 (20.0)

SOURCE—For 1951, District Census Handbook, (Delhi State), 1951.
For 1961, Union Table D-I

NOTE—Percentage figures are in brackets.

Development expenditure incurred during the period of the First Five Year Plan.

The following table is based on table Annex. 1.1 given in the annexure to this Chapter.

TABLE 1-6

Distribution of the Development Expenditure in Delhi during the period of the First Five Year Plan under various heads, 1951-56

Head of Development	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage to total
1	2	3
TOTAL	585.0	100.0
Social Services	474.5	81.0
Agriculture and Rural Development	77.7	13.3
Transport	22.8	3.9
Irrigation and Power Projects	5.0	0.9
Industry	5.0	0.9

Social services took the largest chunk of the development expenditure in Delhi during the period of the First Five Year Plan, followed next by agriculture and rural development, transport and others. Out of the total amount of Rs. 474.5 lakhs spent under the head 'Social Services' during the First Plan period, 71.3% went under 'education', 17.5% under medical, 11.1% under public health and the rest was spent under the head 'labour and labour welfare'.

Development expenditure incurred during the period of the Second Five Year Plan

The following table, which throws light on this aspect, is derived out of table Annex. 1.2 annexed at the end of this Chapter.

TABLE 1-7

Distribution of the Development Expenditure in Delhi during the Period of Second Five Year Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) under various heads

Head of Development	Expenditure incurred in Rs. (round lakhs)	Percentage to total expenditure incurred.
1	2	3
TOTAL	1537	100.0
Social Services	697	45.3
Power	627	40.8
Village and small Industries.	118	7.7
Community Development and Cooperation	44	2.9
Agricultural programmes	39	2.5
Transport and Communications	10	0.7
Miscellaneous	2	0.1

Expenditure under the head 'social services' maintained its lead during the Second Plan also, followed next by expenditure on power and others. Out of the total amount of 697 lakhs spent under the head 'social services', 56.2% went to 'Education', 24.7% to housing, 16.5% to health and the rest to others.

Education

In the field of education, Delhi made a notable advance during the period of the two Five Year Plans. The following table would indicate the increase in the number of students in the two Plans :

TABLE 1-8

Nature of School	Number of students in		
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1	2	3	4
1. Primary/Junior Basic	104286	185866	272400
2. Middle/Senior Basic	42207	68409	107000
3. High/Higher Secondary	21732	25054	53112
TOTAL	168225	279329	432512

Source:—Second Five Year Plan, Delhi, an Appraisal, Development Department, Delhi Administration.

During the period of the Second Five Year Plan, the number of schools rose from 814 in 1955-56 to 1219 in 1960-61; 66 pucca and 13 pre-fabricated school buildings were constructed while 12 school buildings were under construction at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period.

In the field of technical education, the number of industrial training institutes rose from 3 at the end of the First Plan to 7 at the end of the Second Plan. The number of seats rose from 864 to 2528.

Review of Literacy over the past decade through Census Data

Table 1.9 gives the proportions of literates and illiterates amongst the total population as revealed by the Census data relating to the years 1951 and 1961 in the Delhi Territory as a whole as well as its rural and urban areas.

TABLE 1-9

State of Literacy over the Inter-censal period 1951-1961.

State/Tract	(Percentages)					
	1951			1961		
	Total Population	Illite-rates	Literates	Total population	Illite-rates	Literates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DELHI TOTAL	100.0	61.6	38.4	100.0	47.3	52.7
Rural	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0	74.9	25.1
Urban	100.0	59.5	40.5	100.0	43.8	56.2

[SOURCE:—For 1951 figures, District Census Handbook (Delhi State, 1951.)

For 1961 figures, Union P.C.A.

It will be observed that in the Union Territory of Delhi, the percentage of literates to total population rose from 38.4 in 1951 to 52.7 in 1961; in urban Delhi the corresponding percentage rose from 40.5 in 1951 to 56.2 in 1961. Rural Delhi, however, registered a fall of 3.1% in the percentage of literates to total population in 1961 as compared to 1951. The probable explanation may lie in the fact that during the last decade, villages with comparatively greater educational facilities were urbanised and the remaining villages were relatively backward in respect of education.

It may, however, be pointed out that in a ranking of the literacy rates amongst all the States and Union territories of India, Delhi topped the list in the 1961 Census. The details may be looked into in the Chapter on Literacy and Education of the present Report.

Housing

For a detailed review of efforts to solve the housing problem in Delhi, reference may be made to the introductory Chapter of our volume "Census of India 1961, Volume XIX, Delhi Part IV (A & B) Report on Housing and Establishments." It may, however, be pointed out here that the rapid expansion of Delhi during the last decade was not accompanied by an adequate programme of housing. As a result, overcrowding and congestion manifested themselves and a large number of slums were created.

"To tackle the problem of housing and slum clearance effectively and to ensure a planned development of Delhi a bold step was taken by the Administration and 34000 acres of land was notified under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, and a scheme was drawn up to develop the land through Government agency and to allot it to the people for residential and industrial purposes on reasonable rates."*

*SOURCE : Page 6 of the book 'Second Five Year Plan, Delhi, An Appraisal', Published by the Development Department, Delhi Administration.

Census data on Houses—variation during the last decade.

The following table gives a comparative situation of the 'occupied houses', for which data is available both for the 1961 and 1951 Censuses.

TABLE 1-10

Variation in the number of occupied houses during the last decade, 1951-61

Census Year	Occupied Houses in		
	Delhi Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1951	312753	53258	259495
1961	359802	45604	314198
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1961 over 1951	+47049	—7654	+54703
%increase(+) or decrease(—) in 1961 over 1951	+15.0	—14.4	+21.1

There was an increase of 15.0% in the number of occupied houses in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last decade. The population, however, increased by 52.4% during the same period. This resulted in a greater concentration of population per occupied house in 1961 as compared to 1951. This phenomenon is reflected in the following figures :

TABLE 1-11

Average number of persons per occupied house in 1951 and 1961.

State	Year	
	1951	1961
1	2	3
Delhi Total	5.6	7.4
Rural	5.8	6.6
Urban	5.5	7.5

The decrease in the number of occupied houses in rural Delhi during the last decade was due to the shrinkage of rural area of Delhi in 1961 as compared with 1951 due to the process of urbanisation which absorbed 48 villages with a total area of 30934 acres into urban Delhi.

It may thus be seen that in spite of the Second Plan allocation of Rs. 190.00 lakhs and the actual expenditure of 172 lakhs on housing in Delhi, the congestion in houses as reflected by the average number of persons

per occupied house had increased in 1961 as compared with 1951.

Health

The following paragraph reviews the efforts made during the Second Plan period towards the provision of medical and public health facilities in Delhi.

"Special attention was given to the provision of adequate medical and public health facilities. The Maulana Azad Medical College was started in February, 1958 in order to meet the growing demand for facilities of medical education. Health centres were opened in rural areas in order to bring medical facilities within the easy reach of the people. As a result of the activities undertaken, the total number of hospitals went up to 35 with the total indoor bed strength of 5537 as compared with 32 hospitals with a total indoor bed strength of 3052 in 1956. The number of dispensaries rose from 45 to 81. The proportion of beds stood at 21 beds per thousand of the population while the corresponding bed strength in 1956 was as low as 1.2."

Power

With the phenomenal increase in the population, the demand for electricity for domestic and industrial purposes showed sharp upward trend. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the total generating capacity was 34,786 K.W. At the end of the First Five Year Plan the installed capacity was 54,400 K.W. The installed capacity at the end of the Second Five Year Plan was 78,400 K.W. Moreover, 10,000 K.W. of Nangal power was received during the Second Plan period.¹

As regards rural electrification, according to the information supplied to us by the General Manager of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, (Municipal Corporation of Delhi)², the number of villages electrified as on 31-3-1961 was 55 and the same as on 31-3-1962 rose to 82.

Road Transport

The increase in population in Delhi during the last decade resulted in considerable increase in vehicular traffic. The number of motor vehicles on roads increased from 12,455 at the end of 1951 to 17,620 on 31-3-1956 and to 37,375 on 31-3-1961. The roads in Delhi were not designed to meet the requirements of an expanding city. In rural areas the roads were not only insufficient but were also of a poor standard. Great efforts were naturally called for to improve the various

roads and to increase their coverage in and around the capital.

Broadly, the various road works in Delhi can be grouped under these categories:—

- (1) The National Highways and strategic roads (Ring Road);
- (2) Urban Roads; and
- (3) Rural Roads.

The National Highways are the responsibility of the Central Government. The most important road work, and one of great utility, was the laying out of Ring Road encircling the whole of Delhi and New Delhi and connecting all the National Highways and the important townships and colonies around New Delhi. The object of construction of the Ring Road was to allow the fast moving and through traffic to change over from one highway to another without entering the crowded roads of the city proper.

The First Five Year Plan Schemes of Delhi related to roads other than National Highways and provision of Rs. 25 lacs was made in the Plan. This covered about 38 miles of new roads with necessary culverts and approaches. An expenditure of Rs. 23.36 lacs was incurred.

In the Second Five Year Plan about 8 miles of new roads viz., from Prombari Bridge to Kanjhawala, from Narela to Rampur and from Qutab Badarpur to Surajkund were constructed by the Delhi Circle of the Central Public Works Department. The Gheora-Bawana road was constructed and completed by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 2.53 lacs. Construction of the road from Naraina to Līnlithgow Avenue was commenced and about one mile thereof was constructed at a cost of Rs. 0.59 lacs. Widening of the Rohtak Road was also started and an expenditure of Rs. 0.29 lacs was incurred.

In all, an expenditure of Rs. 7.88 lacs was incurred by the Delhi Circle of the Central Public Works Department and Rs. 3.29 lacs by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Thus a total expenditure of Rs. 11.17 lacs was incurred during the Second Five Year Plan period. In addition to these roads, the Delhi-Mathura Road (one carriage way) covering 6 miles 4 furlongs was constructed in the Second Five Year Plan period while an equal mileage of second carriage way was improved. The construction of the Upper Bela Road covering one mile, 2 furlongs, both carriage ways, and the Lower Bela Road covering one mile, one furlong, single carriage way, was also completed. 5 miles of the Ring Road was also completed in the Second Plan period.

¹Source Page 7, Second Five Year Plan, Delhi, An Appraisal, published by the Development Department, Delhi Administration.

²Vide his letter No. E-6(12)/6958, dated 18th December, 1963 to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi.

@ For a detailed account, refer to 'Annexure.' The Power Problem of Delhi, Pages 43—50, Chapter IV Planning, Census of India, 1961 Delhi District Census Handbook.

Besides the above roads, a number of approach roads and link roads connecting the village proper with the main roads were also built under the Local Development Works programme. The length of the roads in Delhi at the end of the Second Plan was about 1,200 miles in all. However, a great leeway is yet to be made up to meet the requirements of a fast expanding city.

Reference to the Master Plan for Delhi

Any review of the last decade in relation to the Union Territory of Delhi would be incomplete without a reference to the Master Plan for Delhi prepared by the Delhi Development Authority. The Delhi Development Act was passed in 1957 and came into force in December 1957. It enjoined upon the Delhi Development Authority to prepare a Master Plan for Delhi. Accordingly, the Delhi Development Authority, with the help of the Town Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Health of the Government of India, drew up a comprehensive Master Plan for Delhi in the year 1962, which gives a planned perspective for the development of Delhi in the years to come. For a summary of the broad outline of the Master Plan for Delhi, reference may be made to Chapter IV 'Planning' of our volume "Census of India 1961, Delhi, District Census Hand Book".

Land Acquisition and Planned Development of Delhi

Large scale acquisition of land for planned development of Delhi and for other public purposes is a unique process set in during the last decade. Annexure II to this Chapter gives the agencies and purposes etc. for which land was acquired, area acquired and amount of compensation assessed from the year 1958-59 onwards upto 1961-62.

The pattern of work of the people over the last decade

If we broadly classify the total population into 'workers' and 'non-workers', we find that out of a total population of 2,658,612 persons in 1961, only 32.14% were workers and the remaining 67.86 per cent were non-workers. Out of a total number of 1,744,072 persons in the Delhi Territory in 1951, 36.22% could broadly be classified as workers and 63.78 per cent as non-workers. Thus during the last inter-censal period between 1951 and 1961, there was an increase of 4.08% in the proportion of non-workers in the Union Territory of Delhi.

In absolute numbers, there were 1,804,161 non-workers in Delhi Territory in 1961, out of whom 38.5% were 'dependents and infants etc.', 31.0 per cent full time students, 27.8 per cent in household duties, 1.1% 'retired, rentiers or persons of independent means', 0.2% 'beggars, vagrants etc.', 0.1% inmates of institutions, 0.9% were persons

TABLE 1-12

Percentage distribution of population into workers and non-workers (workers being further distributed by broad Industrial Categories of 1961 Census) of the Union Territory of Delhi for the years 1951 and 1961

(Percentages)															
State	Year	Total population	Total workers	I As cultivator	II As agricultural labourer	III In mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations orchards & allied activities	IV At household industry	V In manufacturing other than household industry	VI In construction	VII In trade and commerce	VIII In transport, storage & communication	IX In Other Services	Non-workers		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DELHI	1951	100.0	36.22	2.70	0.81	0.10	..	6.28	2.86	7.16	2.06	14.25	63.78		
	1961	100.0	32.14	2.09	0.28	0.33	0.63	6.41	1.33	5.51	1.86	13.70	67.86		
Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1961 over 1951.															
			—4.08	—0.61	—0.53	—0.23		+0.76	—1.53	—1.65	—0.20	—0.55	+4.08		

SOURCE:—Final Population Totals, 1961 Census, Paper No. 1, 1962. Issued by the Office of the Registrar General, India.
1 C P—7

seeking employment for the first time and 6.4% were unemployed and were seeking work at the time of the census in 1961.

A look at table 1.12 which gives the distribution of workers into nine Industrial Classifications shows that over the last decade in the Union Territory of Delhi, the proportion of workers in industry (both of household type as well as manufacturing other than household type) has shown an increase of less than 1 per cent. The only other category which has

recorded a slight increase (of 0.23%) over the last decade is the category of 'mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchard and allied activities'; all other categories have recorded decreases.

Total and per capita income increases in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last inter-censal period.

TABLE 1.13

Total and per capita income increases in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last inter-censal period a comparison with other States etc.

State/Union Territory	Percentage increase in total income of		Percentage increase in total per capita income of	
	1960-61 over 1955-56	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1955-56 over 1950-51
	1	2	3	4
Andhra		+15.30	+18.38	+4.69
Assam		+16.33	+19.56	+4.85
Bihar		+17.89	+15.47	+8.37
Gujarat		+31.98	+13.25	+18.00
Kerala		+24.22	+15.46	+9.84
Madhya Pradesh		+18.48	+19.92	+9.58
Madras		+19.68	+14.38	+8.29
Maharashtra		+18.56	+26.10	+5.97
Mysore		+16.92	+21.05	+4.66
Orissa		+28.27	+11.01	+19.14
Punjab		+40.21	+21.50	+25.63
Rajasthan		+17.14	+27.52	+4.67
Uttar Pradesh		+15.81	+9.47	+5.69
West Bengal		+29.22	+13.94	+20.24
Delhi		+47.23	+36.89	+24.08
Himachal Pradesh		+25.55	+9.80	+21.22
Manipur		+15.28	+19.14	+3.41
Tripura		+22.62	-1.49	+10.70
ALL-INDIA		+21.86	+17.05	+10.64

SOURCE: Regional Incomes Over the Three Plans—An Analysis of Disparities in Regional Income Growth—Reprint from the Quarterly Economic Report, Volume VII, No. 1 of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi.

The overall impact of the planning process is reflected by the indices of increases in total and per capita incomes of a particular region over a defined period of time. The figures in cols. 2 and 3 of the above table show that during the last inter-censal period, the Union Territory of Delhi led all the States and Union Territories etc. of India in the race of proportionate increase in total income.

During the period of the Second Five Year Plan, the percentage increase in per capita income of the Delhi Territory was the highest, in the whole of India, as shown in col. 4 of the above table. During the period of the First Five Year Plan, however, Manipur recorded the highest percentage increase in per capita income, followed, respectively by Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi and others.

ANNEXURE

TABLE IA-1

Progress of Development Expenditure in Delhi during the First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56) under various heads of Development

(In Rs. Lkhs)

Head of Development	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Actuals)	1953-54 (Actuals)	1954-55 (Actuals)	1951-55 (Actuals)	1955-56 (Revised estimates)	1951-56 (Col. 6+7)	1952 original plan provision	Plan including 'Ad- justment' City Areas Programme, Power expansion facilities for increasing em- ployment opportuni- ties, National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	13.6	15.2	12.5	10.4	51.7	10.7	62.4	63.6	86.5
2. Animal Husbandry	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	5.8	2.0	8.0	9.4	9.5
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.9	4.9
4. Forests	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.7
5. Cooperation	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.9	1.6	4.5	6.3	4.7
6. Fisheries	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.1	2.6	2.4
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I—AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15.3	17.5	15.3	14.4	62.5	15.2	77.7	89.0	110.7
1. Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	5.0	..	17.0
2. Power Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II—MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	5.0	..	17.0
1. Cottage Industries	..	1.1	3.7	0.2	5.0	..	5.0	7.3	4.8
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—INDUSTRY	..	1.1	3.7	0.2	5.0	..	5.0	7.3	4.8
1. Roads	0.5	2.0	6.7	7.6	16.8	6.0	22.8	25.0	25.0
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV—TRANSPORT	0.5	2.0	6.7	7.6	16.8	6.0	22.8	25.0	25.0
1. Education	36.8	45.6	50.8	82.5	215.7	122.8	338.5	259.8	338.4
2. Medical	0.6	11.1	7.1	16.3	35.1	47.8	82.9	58.9	89.9
3. Public Health	3.2	1.3	6.1	5.6	16.2	36.4	52.6	36.0	92.5
4. Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.0	..
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V—SOCIAL SERVICES	40.6	58.0	64.0	104.6	267.2	207.3	474.5	410.7	521.3
MISCELLANEOUS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	56.4	78.6	89.7	126.8	351.5	233.5	585.0	748.0	678.8

SOURCE :—Pages 454-455, Review of the First Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, May 1957.

ANNEXURE

TABLE IA-2

Second Five Year Plan—Delhi—Progress of Expenditure

(Rs. round lakhs)

Head of Development	Second Plan Outlay	Expenditure					1956-61 Actuals
		1956-57 Actuals	1957-58 Actuals	1958-59 Actuals	1959-60 Actuals	1960-61 Actuals	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agricultural Production	20	..	1	1	2	3	6
Minor Irrigation	32	..	5	1	3	3	12
Soil Conservation	5	..	1	..	1	1	3
Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Milk Supply	32	1	2	2	2	6	13
Forests	7	..	1	1	1	1	4
Fisheries	7	..	..	..	..	1	1
Warehousing & Marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Agricultural Programmes	103	1	10	5	8	15	39
Cooperation & Warehousing	35	..	5	2	2	4	13
Community Development	51	5	6	5	5	7	28
Panchayats	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
II. Community Development & Co-operation	86	5	11	7	8	13	44
Irrigation	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flood Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Power	404	147	181	97	81	121	627
III. Irrigation & Power	421	147	181	97	81	121	627
Large & Medium Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village & Small Industries	181	11	31	7	58	11	118
IV. Industry & Mining	181	11	31	7	58	11	118
Roads	38	3	1	1	1	4	10
Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ports & Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Transport & Communications	38	3	1	1	1	4	10
General Education	380	10	34	55	103	190	392
Technical Education & Scientific Research	260	13	12	18	23	44	115
Health	190	48	18	22	37	47	172
Housing	15	1	3	3	5	4	16
Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Welfare	10	..	..	..	1	1	2
Labour & Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Social Services	855	72	67	98	174	286	697
Statistics	5	..	..	..	..	1	1
Information & Publicity	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
Local Bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Capital Projects	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Miscellaneous	13	..	..	..	..	2	2
GRAND TOTAL	1697	239	301	215	330	452	1537

SOURCE :—Office of the Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE II

Details of Large Scale Acquisition of Land for Planned Development of Delhi and for other purposes

Acquisitions made during the year 1958-59 (1-4-58 to 31-3-59)

Serial No.	Name of Department	Area acquired in Acres	Compensation assessed (Rs.)
1	Housing Scheme of Works, Housing and Supply Ministry	1029.92	1,37,73,017.67
2	Rehabilitation of Flood affected Villages	93.48	5,10,493.17
3	Railway	0.70	1,158.50
4	Delhi Development Authority	0.18	14,754.89
5	Municipal Corporation	1.87	5,29,167.90
6	Ministry of Rehabilitation	172.10	1,47,764.99
7	Education	6.03	1,47,679.10
8	Central Public Works Department (Roads)	140.44	6,05,221.70
9	Delhi Transport Undertaking	1.25	22,490.12
10	All India Radio	133.16	1,63,999.38
11	Central Road Research Institute	30.24	2,88,875.40
12	Central Dairy Scheme	34.03	7,70,454.55
13	Hospital	0.19	9,376.63
14	Ministry of Defence	115.02	4,76,853.63
15	Post and Telegraph	0.50	
16	P.W.D. (Bund)	21.44	25,589.13
17	Irrigation Deptt. (Canal)	6.47	1,308.41
18	Punjab Transport Deptt.	2.03	91,636.95
19	Co-operative Societies	1.16	38,614.12
20	Small Industrial Estate	3.8	14,208.25

Acquisitions made during the year 1959-60 (1-4-59 to 31-3-60)

Serial No.	Name of Department	No. of awards	Area involved	Total compensation assessed (Rs.)
			Big. Bis.	
1	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	11	388 17	5,42,668.88
2	Delhi Development Authority	3	718 2	24,10,439.58
3	Development Department	3	343 19	1,07,083.69
4	Small Industries Service Instt.	4	1039 11	15,90,073.42
5	Central Dairy	4	18 5	8,747.39
6	College of Engg.	4	668 16	10,69,394.47
7	Roads	10	355 3	2,29,565.39

(contd.)

S. No.	Name of the Department	No. of awards	Area involved	Total compensation assessed
			Big. Bis.	(Rs.)
8.	Bunds (Temporary)	8	967 1	11,322.18
9.	Bunds (Permanent)	5	87 11	35,823.56
10.	Railway	9	700 18	3,83,755.43
11.	Ministry of Rehabilitation	8	216 17	2,57,018.45
12.	Canal Department	6	159 8	53,469.63
13.	D.T.U.	1	19 4	1,14,517.16
14.	C.P.W.D. (Jail)	2	233 5	2,44,802.27
15.	All India Radio	3	48 4	43,256.47
16.	Education	1	20 7	11,701.25
17.	Military	1	143 14	64,372.98

Acquisitions made during the year 1960-61 (1-4-60 to 31-3-61)

Name of Deptt.	Awards	Area acquired	Compensation assessed (Rs.)
		Big. Bis.	
Canal Department	14	322 2	1,52,671.75
C. P. W. D.	38	1197 18	13,01,622.68
Ministry of Rehabilitation	13	1320 15	3,66,847.97
Development Deptt.	28	171 16	2,07,078.30
Seed Multiplication Farm	2	207 ..	1,18,210.85
Railway Department	3	66 14	85,409.83
Municipal Corporation	19	406 3	4,12,222.72
Director of Industries and Labour	3	224 11	4,38,082.22
Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply	2	139 12	3,25,222.30
Director of Education	3	305 16	6,07,238.43
Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs	2	4 5	12,179.25
Ministry of Food & Agriculture	1	170 4	4,16,740.24
Delhi Development Authority	2	587 17	12,50,393.38
College of Engg. & Technology	2	114 12	2,26,353.36
Health Department	1	.. 10	1,26,500.00
Co-op. Society	1	141 9	1,60,101.00

Acquisitions made during the year 1961-62 (1-4-61 to 31-3-62).

Name of Department	No. of awards	Area acquired		Compensation assessed (Rs.)
		Big.	Bis.	
1. Large Scale Acquisition, Development & Disposal of Land (Delhi Admn.)	107	17264	1½	5,05,12,437·83
2. Canal Deptt.	4	14	01	2,537·65
3. C.P.W.D. (i) Najafgarh Drains	8	298	00	10,03,589·54
(ii) Roads	18	615	17	7,05,286·35
(iii) Staff Quarters	1	0	1	11,06,438·15
4. Municipal Corporation	16	66	06	7,51,414·26
5. Education Department	4	87	19	6,21,377·65
6. Jail	1	6	02	8,067·25
7. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1	26	15	76,906·25
8. Civil Aviation	1	3	15	3,008·87
9. Development Deptt.—				
(i) Flood Control	1	132	08	30,089·7
(ii) House sites for Harijans	4	45	06	44,919·0
10. Rehabilitation Ministry	9	3763	13	30,11,879·7
11. Directorate of Industry and Labour	2	353	15	3,06,849·3
12. Defence Ministry	2	327	01	3,07,830·2
13. Food & Agriculture Ministry	1	3	17	11,126·2

NOTE:— 20 Biswas = 1 Bigha
= 1008 Sq. Yards.
4 Bighas and 16 Biswas = 1 acre
= 4840 Sq. Yards

CHAPTER II

Growth and Distribution of Population

Density

The concept of Density used in the Demographic Year Book 1962, of the United Nations:

“Unless otherwise indicated, density is the number of persons in the 1961 total population per square kilometre of total area. This index has been computed for every geographic unit for which the two components were available. Where two area figures are given, for example, one for administrative

boundaries and one for habitable land, the habitable area is the base for the density computation”.

“—It should be emphasized that density values are very rough indices, in as much as they do not take account of the dispersion or concentration of population within areas”.

Density of the Delhi Territory—the highest in India.

The following table studies the density of Delhi over the past two censuses in an All-India context.

TABLE 2.1

Rank of the Delhi Territory among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of Population and Area, 1961 and 1951

Rank in Population 1961	Name of State/Union Territory	Percent of India's population in 1961	Percentage of India's area	Rank in area	Rank in Population in 1951	Density of population per sq. mile 1961	Density of population per sq. mile 1951	Rank in Density 1961	Rank in Density 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Uttar Pradesh	16·79	9·27	4	1	648	555	8	8
2	Bihar	10·58	5·45	8	2	694	579	6	7
3	Maharashtra	9·00	9·63	3	3	334	271	12	12
4	Andhra Pradesh	8·19	8·63	5	4	339	293	11	11
5	West Bengal	7·95	2·78	14	6	1021	769	5	5
6	Madras	7·67	4·08	11	5	672	601	7	6
7	Madhya Pradesh	7·37	13·76	1	7	192	154	19	19
8	Mysore	5·37	6·01	6	8	319	263	13	13
9	Gujarat	4·70	5·78	7	9	290	229	16	15
10	Punjab	4·62	3·85	12	10	429	341	10	10
11	Rajasthan	4·59	10·74	2	11	153	121	20	20
12	Orissa	4·00	4·90	9	12	292	243	15	14
13	Kerala	3·85	1·22	16	13	1127	903	4	4
14	Assam	2·70	3·85	13	14	251	137	18	17
15	*Jammu & Kashmir	0·81	4·37	10	15	66	61	23	23
16	Delhi	0·61	0·05	24	16	4640	3044	1	1

TABLE 2.1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	* 8	9
17 Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.87	17	17	126	104	21	21
18 Tripura	0.26	0.34	20	18	277	155	17	18
19 Manipur	0.18	0.70	18	20	90	67	22	22
20 Goa, Daman & Diu	0.14	0.12	23	19	438	417	9	9
21 Nagaland	0.08	0.52	19	22	58	33	24	25
22 Pondicherry	0.08	0.01	26	21	2040	1753	3	3
23 *N.E.F.A.	0.08	2.56	15	N.A.	11	N.A.	27	N.A.
24 Sikkim	0.04	0.23	22	23	58	49	25	24
25 *Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.26	21	25	20	10	26	26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.02	25	24	303	217	14	16
27 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0.01	0.001	27	26	2241	1955	2	2

*Surveyor General Area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of India's Area and the Density as the State Survey figures are not available.
 SOURCE : Central Tabulation Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

The Union Territory of Delhi, which accounts for 0.05 per cent of India's area is inhabited by 0.61 per cent of India's population, according to the 1961 Census. Both in 1951 and 1961, the population of the Union Territory of Delhi occupied the sixteenth rank amongst all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India. The density of population per square mile in the Union Territory of Delhi was 4,640 in 1961 as compared with 3044 in 1951. Both in 1951 as well as 1961, the Union Territory of Delhi had the highest density in the whole of India.

Density of population of the Delhi Territory from 1881 to 1961.

The following table gives the density of population per square mile of the Delhi Territory from 1881 to 1961:

TABLE 2.2

Year	Density of population per square mile
1881	499
1891	495
1901	702
1911	634
1921	845
1931	1110
1941	1588
1951	3044
1961	4640

As will be seen from the above table, the density of population of the Delhi Territory has been on the increase since 1911. The high figure of density of 1931, according to the Census Report of Delhi for 1931 was mainly due to the bulk of the population residing in Cities. The increase in density in 1951 to 3044 persons per square mile and to 4640 persons per square mile in 1961 was phenomenal. The main reason for the increase in 1951 Census was that according to the 1951 Census, 495,391 displaced persons had settled in the Delhi Territory. The number of Muslims in the Delhi Territory according to the 1941 Census and in 1951, was 304,971 and 99,501. The decrease of 205,470 Muslims had been more than made up for by the immigration of 475,391 displaced persons as a result of the partition of the country. The decade between 1951 to 1961 started the process of planned economic development. The density in 1961 thus reached as high as 4640 persons per square mile from 3044 persons per square mile in 1951, recording thereby an increase in density of nearly one and a half times during the inter-census period 1951-61. It may be pointed out that the reason for this phenomenal increase is due to large in-migration which is nearly 9 lakhs in addition to natural increase.

Rural and Urban Density of Population in Delhi between 1881 and 1961.

TABLE 2.3

Year	Rural Density	Urban Density
1881	314	22,755
1891	319	25,273
1901	349	27,372
1911	320	30,556
1921	362	4,694
1931	372	6,835
1941	444	8,988
1951	630	18,568
1961	670	18,711

It is evident that the rural density has been steadily increasing except during the decade ending 1911 when it fell as a result of severe ravages of plague; while the urban density rose steadily until 1911, but showed a considerable decline in 1921, recovering slightly during the decade between 1921—31. The reason for this fluctuation is obvious; until 1911 Delhi City alone was to be reckoned with and yielded a high figure of density, while during the

decade, 1911—21, New Delhi came into existence with a large area and sparse population, and though during 1921—31 it attained much development, it was still far from being congested' being built on modern lines. The same could be said of the New Cantonment, which had a vast area with comparatively small population.

The impact of partition of the country in 1947 which brought 495,391 displaced persons into Delhi in 1951 is visible from the urban density figure of 1951. It may be mentioned that out of a total number of nearly 5 lacs displaced persons enumerated in Delhi in 1951, 95% were settled in the urban areas of the Delhi Territory.

During the next decade the pressure on urban area, as reflected by the 1961 density figure, continued unabated. It may be pointed out that compared to the density in the total Union Territory, the increase in density separately for rural and urban areas was very small. The rural density increased from 630 in 1951 to 670 in 1961 and the urban density from 18568 in 1951 to 18711 in 1961. The very small increase in the urban density during the decade 1951—61 was due to the fact that the urban area increased from 77 sq. miles to 126 sq. miles.

TABLE 2.4

Annual Percentage rate of increase, Sex Ratio and Density of Population per Square Kilometre of Delhi Compared with the other States, Union Territories of India.

India/State/Union Territory and Other Areas	1961 Census Population			Annual %rate of increase	Sex Ratio	Density (Population per Sq. Km. of Area)
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	1.98	941	138
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	1.46	981	131
Assam	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	3.00	876	97
Bihar	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	1.82	994	268
Gujarat	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	2.41	940	112
Jammu & Kashmir ;	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	0.91	878	26
Kerala	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	2.24	1022	435
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	2.19	953	74
Madras	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	1.13	992	259

TABLE 2.4—(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra		39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	2.14	936	129
Mysore		23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	1.97	959	125
Orissa		17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1.82	1001	113
Punjab		20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	2.33	864	166
Rajasthan		20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	2.36	908	59
Uttar Pradesh		73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	1.55	909	250
West Bengal		34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	2.88	878	394
A & N Islands		63,548	39,304	24,244	7.45	617	8
Delhi		2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	4.30	785	1792
Himachal Pradesh		1,351,144	702,697	648,447	1.99	923	49
L.M. & A. Islands		24,108	11,935	12,173	1.38	1020	831
Manipur		780,037	387,058	392,979	3.05	1015	35
Tripura		1,142,005	591,237	550,768	5.98	932	107
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		57,963	29,524	28,439	3.39	963	117
Goa, Daman & Diu		626,667	302,534	324,133	0.50	1071	169
Pondicherry		369,079	183,347	185,732	1.50	1013	787
N.E.F.A.		336,558	177,680	158,878	N.A.	894	4
Nagaland*		369,200	191,027	178,173	1.32	933	22
Sikkim		162,189	85,193	76,996	1.65	904	22

*The area of Tuensang District in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Censuses. Thus for the purposes of Annual % Rate of increase the populations of 1951 & 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

It is to be seen from Table 2.4 that in the whole of India, the annual percentage rate of increase of Delhi is next only to that of Tripura.

As regards sex ratio, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the lowest sex ratio (617 females for 1000 males) in the whole of India. The sex ratio of Delhi (785) is higher than that of Andaman and Nicobar Islands alone and lower than the corresponding sex ratios of all the rest of the States and Union Territories of India.

Delhi has 1792 persons per square kilo metre. Delhi, it will be seen, has the highest density in the whole of India.

The Union Territory of Delhi in an international Context

Table: 2.5 gives a comparative view of some of the demographic indices of Delhi Territory in relation to India and some of the selected countries of the world.

TABLE 2.5

Comparison of the population, Annual rate of increase, Sex ratio and Density per square kilo metre of the Union Territory of Delhi with India and some of the selected Countries of the World.

Continent and Country	Latest Census	Population			Annual Rate of increase (1958—61%)	Sex Ratio	Density (Population per Sqr. Km. of area 1961)	Remarks
		Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI	3-1961	2658612	1489378	1169234	*5.2	785	1792	*Annual Rate of increase (%) for India & Delhi is for the period 1951—61.
INDIA	3-1961	439235082	226293620	212941462	*2.15	941	144	* Do.
AFRICA Nigeria	7/52-6/53	*30418025	14870260	15547719	1.9	..	39	*Reason for discrepancy between this figure and sum of frequencies shown for male and female is inclusion in latter of rounded figures for African population of the population of the Province of Sardauna (the former British Northern Cameroons.).
Egypt	9-60	26080000	—	—	2.4	—	25	
Kenya	15-8-62	8676000	—	—	2.2	—	13	
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	1-6-61	18238247	9218893	9019354	2.2	978	2	} Population is <i>de jure</i>
Cuba	28-1-53	5829029	2985155	2843874	2.1	953	61	
Mexico	8-6-60	34923129	17415320	17507809	3.1	1005	18	
U.S.A.	1-4-60	*179323175	88331494	90991681	1.7	1030	20	*Population actually enumerated, excluding adjustment for net under enumeration estimated to be in the range of 1.7 to 2.0 per cent for both sexes. Exclude armed forces, overseas, estimated at 609720 and civilian citizens absent from country for extended period of time, estimated at 764701.
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	30-9-60	*20005691	10032288	9973403	1.7	994	8	*Population actually enumerated, total including adjustment for under enumeration, estimated at 20.5 million for both sexes.
Venezuela	26-11-61	*7523999	3823569	3700430	3.3	968	8	*Population excludes Indian Jungle inhabitants estimated at 31800 in 1961.

TABLE 2.5—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASIA								
Burma . . .	5-3-41	*16823798	8576000	8248000	2.1	962	32	*The first and second stages of a multi-stage Census were completed on 1-2-1953 and 1-2-1954 respectively. The results of the first stage gave a total of 2940702 for the <i>de jure</i> population in 252 towns approximating the urban area of the union; in the second stage an additional 2908001 persons were enumerated in 3159 village tracts, 2143 of which were in Burma Proper and 1016 in Kochin State.
Cambodia . .	18-4-62	*5748842	2887505	2861337	...	991	33	*Figures are provisional & for 1962.
Ceylon . . .	30-3-53	*8097895	4268730	3829165	2.7	897	155	*Population excludes non-resident military and shipping personnel together numbering 36606 at 1946 Census. Population actually enumerated; total including 0.7% adjustment for under enumeration is 8154580 for both sexes.
China (Mainland)	30-6-53	*582603417	297553518	276652422	@2.4	930	**72	*Population registered figures for both sexes included an estimate of 8397477 for persons living in outlying areas where local Registration offices were not established. No adjustments have been made for 0.1 percent estimated net under enumeration. Source : Hsin Hua Monthly @for 1957-60.
China (Taiwan)	*16-9-56	9367661	4772136	4595525	3.7	963	305	**for 1960.
Japan . . .	*1-60-60	@93418501	45871194	47535636	0.9	1036	254	*Comprising islands of Taiwan and Pescadores. Census data also include population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands (56349), for both sexes.
Pakistan . .	*1-11-61	@93720613	49308645	44411968	2.1	901	100	*Comprising Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu the Amami Islands and the Tokaro Archipelago. Population excludes diplomatic personnel outside country and allied military and civilised personnel and their dependents stationed in the area.
								@Provisional
								*Data are for territory excluding Kashmir-Jammu (area 222800 sq.km, population of the part of this area enumerated at 1961 Census of India 3560976), Juna Garh, Manavadar, Gilgit and Baltistan.
								@Excludes foreigners, numbering 111369 for both sexes at 1961 Census; census data probably also exclude a considerable number of females.

continued

TABLE 2.5 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thailand . . .	25-4-60	26257916	*13154149	13103767	3.0	996	53	*Provisional.
EUROPE								
France* . . .	7-3-62	@4653000	..	..	1.0	..	83	*Metropolitan France only @Figures are provisional. It includes military personnel stationed outside Metropolitan France.
F. D. R. . .	6-6-61	*53975600	25476600	28499000	1.2	1119	217	*Provisional.
Greece . . .	19-3-61	*8387201	@4101200	4287300	0.9	1045	64	*Includes armed forces stationed outside country but excludes alien armed forces stationed in the area.
								@Excludes armed forces stationed outside country includes alien armed forces stationed in the area. The figures are based on a 2 % sample of census retruns.
Hangary . . .	1-1-60	*9976530	4815838	5160692	0.5	1072	108	*Provisional.
Poland* . . .	6-12-60	@29631009	14374349	15356660	1.4	1068	96	*Population excludes civilian aliens within country and except for 1958, includes civilian Nationals temporarily outside country.
Rumania . . .	21-2-56	17489450	8503420	8986030	0.9	1057	78	@Provisional.
U. K. * . . .	23-4-61	@52675556	25477837	27197719	0.7	1068	217	*Shown elsewhere as "United Kingdom" and excluding channel Islands and Isle of Man, Shown separately below.
								@Provisional. Excludes armed forces and diplomatic personnel outside the country but includes other commonwealth and alien armed forces and foreign diplomatic personnel within the country.
Yugoslavia . .	31-3-61	*18538150	9028666	9509484	1.1	1053	73	*Provisional. Population is <i>De Jure</i> .
OCEANIA								
Australia* . .	30-6-61	10508186	5312252	5195934	2.2	978	1	*Population excludes full blooded aboriginies estimated at 39319 in June 1954, and armed forces stationed outside country numbering 48106 in May 1959.
New Zealand* .	18-4-61	2414984	1213376	1201608	2.0	990	9	*Including Campbell and Mermadee Islands (Population 20 in 1961 area 148 sq. Km) as well as Antipodes, Auckland, Bounty, Snares, Solander, and three Kings Islands, all of which are uninhabited. Population excludes armed forces outside country, numbering 2559 at 1961 Census.

SOURCE Table 1 of Demographic Year Book, 1962. For India and Delhi, figures have been taken from Paper No. 1, 1962, Final Population Totals. Figures for Col. 7 have been processed in the Office of the Supdt. of Census Operations, Delhi.

The annual rate of increase in Delhi during the last decade has been 5.2%. The density figure of Delhi territory is at the top as compared to all the countries for which data is given in the table. Sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) is, however, the lowest as compared with all the countries shown in column 1 of the table. All these demographic indices are the barometers of the urban sprawl of Delhi resulting in high density of population per square km., comparatively much higher rates of increase of population and a comparatively much lesser proportion of females to males in the sex composition of the population. It may be pointed out that the

average annual per cent rate of change in population size between 1958 and 1961 for different countries of the world has been computed from data in table 1 of the Demographic Year Book of the United Nations for the year 1962, using the following formula:

$$r = \left(\frac{P_t}{P_0} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

Where P_0 is the population in 1958.
 P_t is the population in 1961.
 t is 3 (years between 1958 and 1961), and
 r is the annual per cent rate of change.

TABLE 2.6

Population of Delhi City compared with some of the Selected Cities of India

Cities	Total Population			Rank in Population	Variation in 1961 over 1951
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calcutta Town Group	2927289	1815791	1111498	2	+228795 (8.5 %)
Greater Bombay	4152056	2496176	1655880	1	+1157612 (38.7%)
Delhi Town Group	2359408	1327386	1032022	3	+922274 (64.2%)
Madras Town Group	1729141	909701	819440	4	+313085 (22.1%)
Hyderabad	1251119	648575	602544	5	+125541 (11.2%)
Bangalore	1206961	644047	562914	6	+420618 (53.5%)
Ahmedabad	1206001	668447	537554	7	+328672 (37.5%)
Kanpur	971062	558490	412572	8	+265679 (37.7%)

The city of Delhi (which term includes New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.) with a population of 2359408 in the 1961 Census occupies the third place in the whole of India, the first and second places going respectively to Bombay and Calcutta. The population in each of the cities of Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Kanpur is less than that of Delhi City. The population of Greater Bombay is more by 1792648 persons and of Calcutta town Group by 567881 persons in comparison with Delhi City. The comparison of Delhi city with the other cities shows that :—

- (i) the population of Hyderabad is less by 1108289 persons;
- (ii) the population of Bangalore is less by 1152447 persons;

- (iii) the population of Ahmedabad is less by 1153407 persons;
- (iv) the population of Kanpur is less by 1388346 persons.

A comparison of percentage variation in population during the last decade 1951—1961 shows that the highest percentage increase (+64.2%) during the last intercensal period has been recorded by Delhi city followed next by Bangalore, Greater Bombay and others. The lowest percentage increase of 8.5 amongst all these cities has been recorded by Calcutta.

Population and its growth in Delhi city compared with some of the selected cities of India, 1901—1961. (See Table 2.7).

TABLE
Population and its Growth in Delhi City

City	1901				1911			
	Population in Lakhs	Rank in Population	Growth rate(%) of Population	Rank of Growth Rate	Population in Lakhs	Rank in Population	Growth Rate (%) of population	Rank of Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay	8.13	2	..	..	10.18	1	+25.3	1
Calcutta	9.34	1	..	..	10.16	2	+8.9	6
Delhi	2.14	5	..	..	2.38	5	+11.1	5
Madras	5.41	3	..	..	5.56	3	+2.7	7
Hyderabad	4.48	4	..	..	5.01	4	+12.6	4
Ahemdabad	1.86	7	..	..	2.17	6	+16.6	3
Kanpur	2.03	6	..	..	1.79	8	-12.0	8
Bangalore	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1.89	7	+19.1	2

Compared with some of the Selected Cities of India, 1931-51 .

1921				1931				1951				1961			
Popula- tion in lakhs	Rank in popu- lation	Growth Rate (%) of Popu- lation	Rank of Growth Rate	Popula- tion in lakhs	Rank in popu- lation	Growth Rate (%) of popula- tion	Rank of growth rate	Popula- tion in lakhs	Rank in popula- tion	Growth Rate (%) of popula- tion	Rank of growth rate	Popula- tion in lakhs	Rank in popula- tion	Growth Rate (%) of popula- tion	Rank of growth rate
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
12.45	1	+22.3	4	12.68	1	+1.9	8	29.67	1	+133.9	5	41.52	1	+39.9	2
10.53	2	+3.6	7	11.65	2	+10.6	7	26.98	2	+131.6	7	29.27	2	.5	8
3.04	5	+27.9	1	4.47	5	+46.9	1	14.37	3	+221.2	1	23.59	3	+64.2	1
5.79	3	+4.1	6	7.13	3	+22.3	2	14.16	4	+98.5	8	17.29	4	+22.1	5
4.04	4	-19.3	8	4.67	4	+15.5	4	10.86	5	+132.5	6	11.97	5	+10.3	7
2.74	6	+23.4	3	N.A.	N.A.	+13.1	5	7.88	6	+170.1	3	11.50	6	+37.4	4
2.16	8	+21.2	5	2.44	7	+12.6	6	7.05	8	+189.4	2	9.71	7	+37.7	3
2.37	7	+25.3	2	3.06	6	+20.0	3	7.79	7	+154.2	4	9.05	8	+16.2	6

Note: Figures in columns 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 are from Shri B.R. Kalra's paper 'Occupational Structure of Cities 1961-1961, read at the All India Seminar on Population, 12-14 March, 1964, at the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi.

It will be seen that since 1921 onwards, Delhi has continuously maintained the highest rate of growth of population amongst all the selected cities given in the table.

Persons per 10,000 of population in villages and towns of selected population sizes in different States, Union Territories and other areas of India 1961.

TABLE 2-8
Persons per 10,000 of population in villages and towns of selected population sizes in different States and Union Territories of India, 1961

State	(a) Villages with					(b) Towns and town-groups of Class III to VI	(c) Towns and town-groups of Class II	Cities and Town groups of Class I
	Total 10,000	Less than 200	200—999	1000—1999	Over 5000			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	852	148	744
Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171
Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363
Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	472	1,155	302	1,120
Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	..	1,117
Kerala	10,000	..	9	926	7,554	744	174	593
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558
Madras	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	1,134	431	1,103
Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,833
Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921
Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	419	130	83
Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598
Rajasthan	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700
West Bengal	10,000	311	2,870	3,831	542	628	435	1,383
A. & N. Islands	10,000	2,646	4,811	328	..	2,215	..	..
Delhi	10,000	10	347	768	..	..	..	8,875
Himachal Pradesh	10,000	4,468	4,602	457	..	473	..	..
L.M. & A. Islands	10,000	33	395	9,572	..	..	..	..
Manipur	10,000	1,261	3,585	4,134	152	..	868	..
Tripura	10,000	2,461	4,297	2,340	..	421	481	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10,000	201	4,168	5,631	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	10,000	10	631	6,061	1,692	1,606	..	..
Pondicherry	10,000	262	2,881	3,989	457	2,411	..	..
N.E.F.A. @	10,000	4,367	3,964	1,493	153	..	..	..
Nagaland	10,000	905	5,524	3,052	..	519	..	..
Sikkim	10,000	1,022	8,110	446	..	422	..	..

@The distribution of 781 persons of N.E.F.A. is not available in different sizes of villages. The distribution of population therefore comes to only 9,977 and not 10,000.

SOURCE: Central Tabulation Office, N. Delhi.

Out of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1961, 88.75% are found in cities and town groups of class I, 7.68% in villages with population in the range of 1,000—4,999 persons, 3.47% in those with population 200 to less than 1,000 persons each and only 0.10% in villages having less than 200 persons each. The unique feature of such a pattern of distribution of the total population of the Delhi Territory lies in the fact that in the whole of India, it has the highest percentage of its population living

in cities and towns groups of class I and the lowest (along with Goa, Daman & Diu) in the villages with population of 200 persons each.

Percentage of villages and towns among all villages and towns (including cities and town groups respectively of selected population sizes) in different States, Union Territories and other areas of India, 1961.

(See Table 2-9).

TABLE 2-9

Percentage of villages and towns among all villages and towns including cities and town groups respectively of selected population sizes in different States, Union Territories and other areas of India, 1961.

State/Union Territory etc.	Villages					Towns			
	Total 100	Less than 200	200—999	1000—4999	5000 & Over	Total 100	Towns and town-groups class III to VI	Towns and town-groups of class II	Towns and town-groups of class I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
Assam	100	41	50	9	..	100	95	2	3
Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7
Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
Jammu & Kashmir	100	35	55	10	..	100	95	..	5
Kerala	100	..	1	29	70	100	90	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	..	100	94	2	4
Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	83	8	4
Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
Orissa	100	46	48	6	..	100	93	5	2
Punjab	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3
Rajasthan	100	32	56	12	..	100	93	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	..	100	86	7	7
West Bengal	100	27	53	19	1	100	77	16	7
A. & N. Islands	100	82	18	..	..	100	100	..	..
Delhi	100	9	54	37	..	100	..	..	100
Himachal Pradesh	100	83	17	..	..	100	100	..	..
L.M. & A. Islands	100	10	10	80	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	100	57	33	10	..	100	..	100	..
Tripura	100	74	23	3	..	100	83	17	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	11	60	25	4	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	100	3	24	67	6	100	100	..	..
Pondicherry	100	84	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
N.E.F.A.	100	37	54	9	..	100	100	..	..
Nagaland	100	30	69	1	..	100	100	..	..
Sikkim	100	30	69	1	..	100	100	..	..

SOURCE: Central Tabulation Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

None of the villages in the Union Territory of Delhi has a population of 5,000 persons or more, all the villages having a population of less than 5,000 persons each. Fifty-four per cent of the villages in the Delhi Territory have a population of 200 persons or less than 1,000 persons each, thirty-seven per cent have between 1,000 to less than 5,000 each and nine per cent of villages have a population of less than 200 persons each.

In the whole of India, Kerala has no villages with a population of less than 200 persons each. Three per cent of the total villages in Goa, Daman and Diu and 5 per cent of the total villages in Madras have a population of less than 200 persons each. The percentage of villages falling in the lowest size group of population 'less than 200' in the Union Territory of Delhi is higher than the corresponding percentages of Goa, Daman and Diu and Madras only.

The percentage of villages falling in the size group of population '1,000 to less than 5,000' in the State of Andhra Pradesh is equal to the corresponding percentage of villages in this very size group of population in the Union Territory of Delhi. Again, in the same size group of population, the percentages of villages in L.M. & A. Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu and Madras are higher than the corresponding percentages of villages in this size group in the Union Territory of Delhi, all the States, Union Territories and other areas having lower corresponding percentages as compared with the Delhi Territory.

The whole of the population of Delhi Town Group falls in the category of 'Towns and Town groups of Class I'. In no other state or Union Territory of India, cent per cent of the population living in towns and town groups is to be found in the category of 'towns and town groups of class I' as in the Delhi Territory. In Manipur, cent per cent of the population of towns and town groups is found in the category of 'Towns and town groups of class II'. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Nagaland, and Sikkim, cent per cent of the population living in towns and town groups falls in the category of 'Towns and town groups of class III to class IV'.

HOUSES & HOUSEHOLDS

Definition of a Census house in the 1961 Census.

For the purposes of the 1961 Census, a Census house has been defined as a structure or part of a structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-cum-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance.

An 'occupied residential house' in the 1961 Census :

A census house which is occupied and is being used as residence is an 'occupied residential house'.

For a description of the different classes of towns in the 1961 Census, refer Chapter III—The Urban Population of the present volume.

SOURCE : R. A. Gopalaswami, Census of India, 1951, Volume I, India, Part 1—A—Report, Chapter II, page 48.

Definition of a 'house' in the 1951 Census.

According to the 1951 Census, a 'house' was a building within which people lived; provided that if different parts of the building were structurally separated and provided with SEPARATE MAIN ENTRANCES so as to give independent access to each part, then each such part was to be recognised and numbered as a separate 'house'.

The definition of a 'house' in the 1941 Census.

In the 1941 Census, a house was defined as 'building or part of a building which is, and is likely to remain during the census period, a dwelling regularly inhabited by a human being or a family living together in one common mess, with their dependents and resident servants'.

Note:—"regularly inhabited" means that the persons referred to ordinarily eat and sleep in the place in question.

The definition of the Building in the 1941 Census.

In the 1941 Census a 'building' was defined as "a roofed structure, made of any materials, which is likely to remain in existence on the same site during the census period, whether used for purposes of residential or non-residential being under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected INTER-SE by a subsidiary roof".

The definition of a Census house in the 1931 Census:

The definition of a census house in the 1931 Census was not quite the same for rural and urban areas. The following paragraph from Census Report of 1931 for Delhi is reproduced : —

"In rural areas a census house is a hearth or in other words a commensal family, whereas in towns it signifies a separate building even if more than one commensal family reside therein. In the villages a family as a rule lives in one room. When the children get married they generally set up a separate hearth and even occupy a separate room, though continuing to live in the same house. A separate hearth means less friction among the womenfolk of the family. Thus a rural house is the place of residence for a patriarchal family, where small commensal families are found to live side by side, the room occupied by each opening into a common courtyard. The conditions in urban areas are different, and a building rather than a commensal family is the criterion; there a palatial building with thirty persons residing therein may count as one house, as also a hut accommodating one labourer. This definition has stood the test of three censuses, and the two main requirements fulfilled by it are : (a) that no building which is likely to be occupied by any person or persons on the census night should be left out, and (2) that the inmates of a

house should be so closely connected that any one of them could give the particulars of all the inmates to the enumerator and thus render it unnecessary for him to go about and question each and every member about the particulars".

Rural-Urban distribution of 1,000 occupied residential houses in the Delhi Territory 1941—1961.

The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 occupied residential houses in the Delhi Territory into rural and urban during the last three decades :—

Year	No. of occupied residential houses per 1000		Col. 3÷ Col. 2
	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4
1941	219	781	3.57
1951	170	830	4.88
1961	127	873	6.87

Table 2-10 brings out that whereas during the year 1941, urban occupied residential houses were nearly 4 times the number in rural areas, their proportion had increased to nearly five times in 1951 and rose still further to nearly 7 times in the 1961.

Territorial distribution of houses and households in the Delhi Territory in the 1951 Census—an extract from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab.

"In 1921, in the general population, there lived on an average 4,257 persons in 1,000 houses (the population was 488, 188 and the number of houses was 114,683) as against 4,581 in 1931 (the population was 636,246 and the number of houses was 138,875) and 4919 in 1941 (the population was 917,939 and the number of houses was 186,612). In 1951, the average worked out to 5,577 (the population was found to be 1,744,072 and the number of houses 312,753). The average number of persons per house in 1951 came to 5.6 persons as against 4.9 in 1941, 4.6 in 1931 and 4.2 in 1921.

In the rural population, the number of persons per house in 1921 was 4.5, in 1931 4.6, and in 1941 5.4. In 1951 it was found out to be 5.7. The average in the urban population on the other hand was found to be 5.5 in 1951, as against 4.7 in 1947, 4.5 in 1931 and 4.1 in 1921. There were 193.3 houses per square mile in 1921, the number rose to 242.3 in 1931 and rose still further to 325.1 in 1941. In 1951 the number was found to be 541.1 showing thereby that the increase in the number of houses had kept pace with the increase of population."

Distribution of Households in 1951:

In 1951 in the rural population according to the sample taken, the number of households per 1,000 houses worked out to 1,027. The household population came to 3,618 comprising 1,866 males and 1,752 females. The small households per 1,000 sample households worked out to 418 with 945 persons, the medium 545 with 2,418 and the large 36 with 255. The sample did not show any very large household.

In the urban population, according to the sample taken, the number of households per 1,000 houses worked out to 1,046. The household population came to 3,675 comprising 2,118 males and 1,557 females. The small households worked out to 491 with 1,137 persons living in them, the medium 435 with 2,000 and the large 74 with 539. None fell in the category of very large household.

Size and Composition of family in Households in the Delhi Territory, according to 1951 Census:

In the general population according to the sample taken, in 1,000 households, the number of persons was found to be 3,666 comprising 2,071 males and 1,595 females. Out of them 966 were heads of households, 770 their wives, 862 their sons, 678 their daughters, 243 their other male relations and 147 their other female relations."

Occupied houses per square mile:

The following table gives the relevant data for the Census years 1921 to 1961 for the Delhi Territory as a whole and its rural and urban areas, separately.

No. of occupied houses per square mile in Delhi, 1921—61.					
State	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Total	628	541	N.A.	242	193
Delhi Rural	102	106	N.A.	80	N.A.
Delhi Urban	2492	3353	N.A.	1504	N.A.

SOURCE: For 1961 Table A-1, for 1951 Distt. Census Hand Book (Delhi State) 1951 (Table A-D), for 1931 Report and tables for Delhi-Census of India, 1931 and for 1921 Census of India 1921 Tables, Punjab & Delhi.

The number of occupied houses per square mile in the Union Territory of Delhi was 628 in 1961 as against 193 in 1921, recording thereby an increase of 435 occupied houses per square mile over the last four decades.

Over the last decade because of the merging of a considerable chunk of rural area (30934 acres) in urban Delhi, the urban figure of occupied houses per square mile has come down from 3353 in 1951 to 2492 in 1961.

The absolute figures of occupied houses and area during the last two censuses are presented below:—

TABLE 2-12

	1951		1961	
	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied houses	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied houses
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi Total	578.2	312753	573.0	359802
Delhi Rural	500.8	53258	446.9	45604
Delhi Urban	77.4	259495	126.1	314198

Number of occupied residential houses per square mile—comparison of the Union Territory of Delhi with the other States/Union Territories of India.

A comparative view of the density of occupied residential houses per square mile in the Union Territory of Delhi with the rest of India is furnished by Table 2.13.

TABLE 2-13

Number of occupied residential houses per square mile in different States and Union Territories of India, 1961.

State/Union Territory	Total No. of occupied residential houses	Area in square miles	No. of occupied residential houses per sq. mile
1	2	3	4
INDIA	78855586	1232561	64
Andhra Pradesh	6979507	106286	66
Assam	2186749	47091	46
Bihar	6885541	66196	102
Gujarat	3728655	72245	52
Jammu & Kashmir	566766	53665	11
Kerala	2803533	15002	187
Madhya Pradesh	6230854	171217	36
Madras	6365474	50331	126
Maharashtra	7222767	118717	61
Mysore	4250167	74210	57
Orissa	3316824	60164	55
Punjab	3464122	47106	74
Rajasthan	3172851	132152	24
Uttar Pradesh	12046539	113654	106
West Bengal	8377402	33829	248

TABLE 2-13—contd.

	1	2	3	4
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		12467	3215	4
Delhi		359802	573	628
Himachal Pradesh		248174	10885	23
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands		3795	11	345
Manipur		141858	8628	16
Tripura		185051	4036	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		9788	189	52
Goa, Daman & Diu		122035	1426	86
Pondicherry		63623	185	344
N.E.F.A.		2113	31438	0.1
Nagaland		80224	6366	13
Sikkim		28996	2744	11

SOURCE: Figures of columns 2 & 3 Census of India, 1961 Volume I, Part II-A(ii) Union P.C.A.

The Union Territory of Delhi with an area of 573 square miles has in it 359802 occupied residential houses, showing thus a density of 628 residential houses per square mile as against the corresponding All-India figure of 64. Even a cursory glance at column 4 of the table above shows that the Union Territory of Delhi has the largest number of occupied residential houses per square mile in the whole of India.

Increase in congestion in occupied houses over the last four decades:

The average number of persons per occupied house in a region is a broad index measuring congestion in houses. This data is supplied by table 2.14.

TABLE 2-14

Average number of persons per occupied house in Delhi, 1921—1961

State	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Total	7.4	5.6	N.A.	4.6	4.3
Delhi Rural	6.6	5.8	N.A.	4.7	N.A.
Delhi Urban	7.5	5.5	N.A.	4.5	N.A.

SOURCE: For 1961, Union Table A-I, for 1951, Distt. Census Hand book, Delhi 1951, for 1931, Census of India, 1931-Delhi Report and Tables, and for 1921 Census of India, 1921 Punjab and Delhi.

It will be seen that during a period of 40 years the average number of persons per occupied house has risen from 4.3 persons in 1921 to 7.4 persons in 1961. The urban sprawl during the last decade between 1951 to 1961, which caused the urbanisation of 48 villages, has resulted in a higher urban figure of average number of persons per occupied house as compared with the corresponding rural figure.

The categories of uses to which Census houses are put in Delhi.

TABLE 2-15

Distribution of 1,000 census houses according to use in Delhi, 1961.

Census Tracts	Vacant Census Houses	Census Houses used as						
		Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Business Houses & offices	Factories, workshops & worksheds.	Schools & other educational Institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Total	32	763	17	3	9	14	3	159
Delhi Rural	50	648	7	1	2	2	4	286
Delhi Urban	29	781	19	3	10	16	3	139
D.M.C. Urban	24	774	20	3	8	19	3	149
New Delhi	48	840	13	1	19	2	2	75
Delhi Cantt.	69	675	16	1	36	6	5	192

SOURCE: Housing Table E. I.

A larger proportion of Census houses in Delhi is put to residential uses. The category of 'dwellings' i.e. purely residential houses, it will be seen, is the single largest category. Dwellings pure as well as combined with other uses such as shops or workshops etc. account for 78.3% of the total Census houses in the Union Territory of Delhi, the corresponding percentages in urban and rural Delhi being 80.3 and 65.6, respectively. In rural Delhi, 28.6% of the houses are put under the category of 'others' which includes amongst others 'ghers' viz., cattle sheds also.

Accommodation available to the households in urban Delhi and its Census tracts.

This aspect is dealt with in table 2.16.

TABLE 2-16

Distribution of 1,000 households in Delhi city and its Census tracts by number of rooms occupied, 1961.

Census Tracts	Households occupying						
	No. defined room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 or more than 5 Rooms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Delhi Urban	7	630	235	69	33	26	
D.M.C. Urban	5	634	237	68	33	23	
New Delhi	14	624	220	76	31	35	
Delhi Cantt	43	504	261	72	56	64	

SOURCE: Housing Table E.V. (Based on 20% sample).

¹Refer Master Plan of Delhi, Chapter 3, Population, Section 4 Characteristics of Delhi's urban population in 1951.

1 C.P.—10.

Sixty three per cent of the households in urban Delhi occupy just one room each; of the remainder 37% of households, 23.5% occupy 2 rooms each, 6.9% 3 rooms each, 3.3% 4 rooms each and only 2.6% have 5 rooms each. In Delhi Cantt. the proportions of households occupying 2 rooms, 4 rooms and 5 rooms each are comparatively higher than the corresponding proportions in similar categories in Delhi city as a whole or its Census tracts, D.M.C. Urban and New Delhi.

Housing Deficit in Delhi—estimate by the Town Planning Organisation, Delhi.

A study¹ made by the authors of the Master Plan for Delhi reveals that in 1957 there was a housing deficit of at least 70,000 dwellings in Delhi. This does not include houses which were dilapidated and unfit for human habitation. This study projected that after giving due consideration and allowances for present building activity and its capacity, the housing deficit is actually on the increase every year. In 1957, the estimate of the relative housing deficit taking into account obsolete and unsafe housing, was 110,000 units; and in 1961 this was expected to rise to 120,000 units.

The concept of a household.

Discussion of the concept of 'Household' in an international context:

According to "Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses" of the United Nations, a *private household* consists of the persons who jointly

occupy the whole or part of a housing unit², usually share the principal meals and have common provisions for basic living needs; a person living alone or occupying a separate room in a part of a housing unit, but who does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household, is considered to constitute a separate household. This is referred to as the housekeeping unit concept.

INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS are groups of persons living in schools and colleges, penal establishments, hospitals, military installations, hotels, boarding houses etc. Households in which the number of boarders and lodgers exceeds 5 are considered as boarding or lodging houses.

Instead of using the housekeeping concept recommended by the United Nations, some countries define a private household as the entire group of persons jointly occupying a housing unit, or a person living alone in a separate housing unit. For convenience, this is referred to as the household-housing unit concept. The use of the latter concept may result in a smaller number of households and a larger average size of household than if the former concept is employed. Under the housekeeping unit concept, for example, a lodger is considered to constitute a separate household while under the household-housing unit concept, he is included as a member of the host household, which then is increased in size. The household housing unit concept is used in these countries:

American Samoa, Bermuda, Canada, Canal Zone, Czechoslovakia, Guam, Iran, Korea, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Sweden, United States and Virgin Islands (U.S.).

The average size of private household:

Unless otherwise noted, the concept of the average size of private household, used in the Demographic Year Book, 1962 of the United Nations, indicates the ratio of the population in private household to the total number of private households. Where the population in private households is not available, the ratio of total population to total number of households is given instead. Finally, the ratio of total population to the number of private households is shown when only these data appear.

Limitation of the average size of private household

The ratio of total population to total number of households will probably be slightly higher than the ratio of the population in private households to the number of private households, because the average size of institutional households is usually larger than that of private households. Where the average is the ratio of the total population to the number of private

households, it will be still higher. In either case, however, the differences are likely to be insignificant because of the fact that private households usually constitute the overwhelming majority of all households.

Limitations of the concept of 'institutional household'

The relative number of private and institutional households may be affected by the criteria established for determining whether certain border-line cases are to be classified as private or institutional households. Thus the directors or the personnel of hospitals, hotels, etc., occupying a separate housing unit, are in some censuses counted as private households, while in others they are treated as belonging to the institutional households. Guests in hotels who have no other residence are also when they fulfil certain requirements, enumerated as private households in a few censuses. A boarding house may be classified as a private household if the number of boarders does not exceed the number of the family members, including servants, or if the number of boarders does not exceed 10.

Definition of a household adopted for the census of India, 1961:

A household, in the 1961 Census, means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group has been regarded as separate household.

Average number of households per residential occupied houses in Delhi, 1961.

The information regarding the sub-head is supplied in Column 4 of the following table.

TABLE 2-17

Census Tracts	Total No. of residential occupied houses	Total No. of households	Average No. of H. Holds per occupied House
1	2	3	4
Delhi Total	359802	515528	1.43
Delhi Rural	45604	49342	1.08
Delhi Urban	314198	466186	1.48
D.M.C. Urban	259260	403269	1.56
New Delhi	49021	56841	1.16
Delhi Cantt.	5917	6076	1.03

1. Refer to pages 36 and 37 of the Demographic Year Book, 1962.

2. For the definition of housing unit, see Principles for a Housing Census (United Nations Publications, Sales No. 58 XVII, para 301.

The figures in column 4 have been worked out by dividing the figures in Col. 3 by the corresponding figures in col. 2. The phenomenon of a residential house being occupied by more than one household emerges from these figures; this is true not merely for the Delhi Territory as a whole but for all its Census Tracts also. The situation, however, is relatively easier in the military area of Delhi Cantt. and in the rural part of Delhi as compared with

urban Delhi as a whole or the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation or New Delhi.

Number of households per 100 census houses and the number of households per square mile—comparison of Delhi Territory with the other States/Union Territories of India.

Table 2-18 below gives the data relating to the sub-head.

TABLE 2-18

State/Union Territory	Number of Households per 100 Census Houses			Number of Households per square mile		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	*107.09	*105.86	*112.90	68.80	56.82	1046.84
Andhra Pradesh	108.13	107.28	112.46	71.16	59.78	894.51
Assam	101.28	101.03	104.41	46.87	43.34	1479.03
Bihar	121.31	121.95	114.85	124.79	115.49	904.47
Gujarat	103.52	102.19	107.36	54.32	40.19	1410.34
Jammu & Kashmir	111.06	110.43	114.65	11.73	9.93	826.05
Kerala	103.94	103.34	107.74	194.22	171.78	951.03
Madhya Pradesh	106.17	104.68	115.55	39.14	33.44	1371.12
Madras	114.01	108.26	134.37	144.70	111.62	934.66
Maharashtra	106.59	108.06	103.02	65.09	47.70	856.11
Mysore	102.47	101.65	105.39	58.98	46.44	828.18
Orissa	107.92	108.02	106.60	59.49	56.00	585.29
Punjab	102.73	102.77	102.59	75.23	58.89	1848.35
Rajasthan	118.86	117.22	127.62	28.59	24.15	300.64
Uttar Pradesh	116.18	114.79	125.91	122.90	107.14	1982.31
West Bengal	78.98	74.04	98.00	193.50	146.80	2573.61
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	104.27	102.52	109.58	4.04	2.99	1128.33
Delhi	143.28	108.20	148.37	899.70	110.38	3699.89
Himachal Pradesh	103.12	102.80	109.08	23.91	22.66	607.83
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	107.51	107.51	..	370.91	370.91	..
Manipur	103.84	103.12	112.46	17.07	15.66	1752.71
Tripura	116.99	114.94	144.40	52.60	48.28	1160.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	104.79	104.79	..	53.70	53.70	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	110.18	110.07	110.92	93.96	81.55	2302.38
Pondicherry	117.12	114.97	125.49	411.91	338.70	1794.18
N.E.F.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	2.07	2.07	..
Nagaland	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.60	12.05	364.00
Sikkim	99.89	101.03	82.30	10.28	9.78	363.75

*Excludes N.E.F.A.

SOURCE : Census of India, 1961, volume 1, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstracts, published by the Registrar General, India

For every 100 Census houses in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole there are 143.28 households, the corresponding figures of households for rural and urban Delhi being 108.20 and 148.37, respectively.

It will be seen that the Delhi Territory has the largest number of households per 100 houses in the whole of India. Again, urban Delhi, too, has the largest number of households per 100 houses in the whole of urban India.

The Union Territory of Delhi has 899.70 households per square mile, the corresponding figures for rural and urban Delhi being 110.38 and 3699.89 respectively.

The Union Territory of Delhi has the largest number of households per square mile in the whole of India. Similarly, urban Delhi has the largest number of households per square mile in the whole of urban India.

Average size of the Household in some of the urban areas of Delhi according to the 1951 Census data.

The average household size in the main units within urban Delhi adopted from the 1951 Distt. Census Handbook of Delhi is presented below:

TABLE 2-19

Household sizes for Delhi Urban Areas, 1951.

Place	Average size of Household (Persons)
Old Delhi	5.65
New Delhi	4.65
Civil Lines	4.05
Shahdara	5.48
Red Fort	3.58
Mehrauli	4.95
Najafgarh	4.90
Delhi Cantt.	5.01
Narela	4.85
West Delhi	4.70

*Extracted from Chapter 3, Section 4, Master Plan for Delhi.

It will be seen from the table that household sizes were the largest (5.65) in old Delhi and in Shahdara (5.48) and comparatively small in the Civil Lines and New Delhi area.

An estimate of the future number of households in urban Delhi by the Master Plan for Delhi.

We quote from the Master Plan for Delhi.*

"... preliminary estimates drawn from the Greater Delhi Household survey of the Delhi School of Economics show that the average household in urban Delhi comprised 4.55 persons. It may be assumed that this proportion will not decline significantly up to 1981, in view of the overall trends of population distribution between different age groups. Hence if we assume that the average size of a household in urban Delhi will be composed of 4.5 persons, we arrive at the following number of households in the coming decades—

TABLE 2-20

Number of households in Urban Delhi, 1971-81

Population Group	1971	1981
Total Population in million	3.31	4.98
Number of Households	735,600	1,06,700

Projected Number of Households in urban Delhi by the application of the 1961 Census figure of average size of Household:

The 1961 Census data shows that the average size of the household in urban Delhi is 5.1. On this assumption of the average size of household (approximate 5 persons) and accepting the projected population of urban Delhi of 3.31 million for 1971 and 4.98 million for 1981 as given in the Master Plan it may be expected that urban Delhi will have 662,000 households in 1971 and 9,96,000 households in 1981.

TABLE 2-21

Average Size of a Household in Delhi Total, Rural and Urban, 1951-61.

State	1961			1951		
	Population	Total No. of Households	Average size of Household	Population	Total No. of Households	Average size of Household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Total	2658612	515528	5.2	1744072	326053	5.3
Rural	299204	49342	6.1	306938	54693	5.6
Urban	2359408	466186	5.1	1437134	271360	5.3

SOURCE :—P.C.A.

*SOURCE: Section 7, Chapter 3, Master Plan for Delhi.

Size of the household:

The average size of a household in Delhi Territory was 5.3 in 1951 and 5.2 in 1961: the corresponding figures for rural and urban Delhi are given in Table 2-21.

The average size of a household in urban Delhi in 1951 was 5.3 persons. Subsequent studies—the Greater Delhi Survey under the Delhi School of Economics, the Bharat Sewak Samaj's Report on Slums of Old Delhi, and surveys of the Slum and urban Renewal Section in Town Planning Organization on various parts of urban Delhi indicate the average household size in Delhi to be 4.55 persons. (See Master Plan for Delhi, Chapter 3, Section 4).

Average size of a household in the Union Territory of Delhi compared with the other States/Union Territories of India.

TABLE 2-22

State/Union Territory	Total Population	No. of Households	Average Size of a Household $2 \div 3$
1	2	3	4
INDIA	438936918	84511887	5.2
Andhra Pradesh	35983447	7547165	4.8
Assam	11872772	2214747	5.4
Bihar	46455610	8352712	5.6
Gujarat	20633350	3859944	5.3
Jammu & Kashmir	3560976	629455	5.7
Kerala	16903715	2913892	5.8
Madhya Pradesh	32372408	6615580	4.9
Madras	33686953	7257363	4.6
Maharashtra	39553718	7698455	5.1
Mysore	23586772	4355128	5.4
Orissa	17548846	3579634	4.9
Punjab	20306812	3558790	5.7
Rajasthan	20155602	3771119	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	73746401	13995586	5.3
West Bengal	34926279	6616572	5.3

UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63548	12999	4.9
Delhi	2658612	515528	5.2

contd.

TABLE 2-22—(contd.)

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1351144	255921	5.3
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	24108	4080	5.9
Manipur	780037	147306	5.3
Tripura	1142005	216488	5.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57963	10257	5.7
Goa, Daman & Diu	626667	134463	4.7
Pondicherry	369079	74515	5.0
N.E.F.A.	336558	65000	5.2
Nagaland	369200	80224	4.6
Sikkim	162189	28964	5.6

SOURCE: Figures in Cols. 2 and 3 from Census of India 1961 Vol. I, Part II-A(ii), Union P.C.A. issued by the Registrar General, India.

Average size of a household in a particular area is derived by dividing its total population by the total number of households in it. The Union Territory of Delhi has, on an average, 5.2 persons per household, which corresponds with the All-India average figure. The largest average size of household is 5.7 which is to be found in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The Average households size visualised for Delhi in 1981:

The authors of the Master Plan for Delhi do not visualise the likelihood of large changes in the average household size by 1981; they expect the relative stability of household size at a level of approximately 4.5 members per household.

Growth of Population.

Factors influencing rate of growth

The rate of growth of population is influenced by the public health measures taken by the State as well as economic and political factors, which may result for instance, in a large influx of population in a particular region like the Delhi Territory.

Two unusual events affecting the smoother growth pattern of Delhi's population:

Mention may be made of the two unusual events which have occurred in Delhi during the last fifty years and which have had a profound effect on normal population trends. The first was the establishment of the capital of British India in 1912. The second was the after-effect of the war and partition of the country, which brought into Delhi about half a million refugees almost overnight. Both these events suddenly added large numbers to Delhi's population which might have otherwise followed a smoother growth pattern.

*See Master Plan for Delhi, Chapter Population, Section—1—Introduction

Some of the Salient Features of the Six Decades between 1901—1961 with special reference to public health hazards:

The salient features of the six decades covering the period from 1901 to 1961 are given below:—

1901—1911

This decade suffered from very severe ravages of a plague and malaria.

1911—1921

This decade experienced a severe outbreak of plague in 1915, followed by three unhealthy years ending in a severe outbreak of influenza in 1918. On account of the establishment of capital of India at Delhi in 1912, its population grew by leaps and bounds and in spite of the epidemic of influenza showed a percentage increase of 18.

1921—31

This decade was on the whole a healthy one though there were plague epidemics in 1924 and 1925, Cholera in 1926, malaria in an epidemic form in

1928 and an outbreak of enteric fever and cholera of virulent type in 1929.

1931—41

As Delhi continued to expand, more and more people from outside came and settled here and this led to an extraordinary increase in its population.

1941—51

Delhi showed a tremendous increase of 90 per cent from 917,939 to 1,744,072 as 495,391 displaced persons from Punjab (Pakistan) migrated to it.

1951—1961

This was a decade of planning in the Delhi Territory as in the rest of the country. The two Five Years Plans were launched and completed during this decade. Influenza and jaundice were the epidemics which spread during the decade.

Magnitude of the Growth of Population:

Table 2.23 gives the number of total persons enumerated in the Delhi Territory as well as its rural and urban areas from 1881 onwards upto 1961.

TABLE 2.23
Growth of Population in Delhi, 1881—1961

Region	(Absolute Numbers) Persons in								
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi TOTAL	2,658,612	1,744,072	917,939	636,246	488,452	413,851	405,819	373,136	350,848
Rural	299,204	306,938	222,253	188,804	184,032	181,014	197,244	180,557	177,456
Urban	2,359,408	1,437,134	695,686	447,442	304,420	232,837	208,575	192,579	173,392

The annual rate of increase:

The following table compares the annual rate of increase in each inter-censal period since the earliest census, for the Delhi Province as a whole as well as for the cities and the rest of the Province. The figures up to the decade 1921—31 have been extracted from page 21 of the 1931 Census Report of Delhi.

TABLE 2.24

Year	Province	Cities	The rest of the Province
1	2	3	4
1855-1868	. . .	.15	.10
1868-1881	. . .	.44	.95
1881-1891	. . .	.64	1.11
1891-1901	. . .	.88	.83
1901-1911	. . .	.20	1.16
1911-1921	. . .	1.80	3.07
1921-1931	. . .	3.03	4.43
1931-1941	. . .	4.43	5.55
1941-1951	. . .	9.00	10.66
1951-1961	. . .	5.24	6.42

(—)0.25

The rate of increase for the decades 1911—21 and 1921—31 was unprecedented as compared with the previous decades. It was obviously due to the large rise in the population of the city consequent on its becoming the seat of the Central Government and its status as a commercial centre. It may be remembered that the increase in the area of the Delhi Province during the decade 1921—31 was negligible, being a little less than one square mile, and had merely resulted in the population of the Province in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 being increased by 349, 370, 410, 404 and 264 persons, respectively. The figures of density and other similar statistics had practically remained unaffected, and the variation due to the increase in area could safely be ignored.

The net percentage variation in the total population of the Delhi Territory during the decade 1931—41 was +44; it rose to +90 during the decade 1941—51 which witnessed the Second World War and Partition of India in 1947 and then came down to +52 during the decade 1951—61. The high increase during the decade 1941—51 was due to the fact that Delhi received 495,391 dis-

placed persons. The attraction of Delhi as the capital of the Indian Union and the possibilities for further industrial and commercial development of Delhi and its neighbouring districts are the other favourable factors resulting in increasing growth of population of the Delhi Territory. It will be observed from the table that the decade 1951—61 records a

decline of 2.5% in the population of rural Delhi. One obvious reason for the decline is that 48 villages which were treated as such in 1951 were treated as urban areas in 1961. The names of these villages may be seen in Chapter 'Introduction' of our volume 'Census of India, 1961, Report on Housing and Establishments, Delhi.'

TABLE 2.25
Decennial Percent Variation in the Population of Different States, Union Territories and Other areas of India, 1901—1961
(+ increase, — decrease)

State/Union Territory	Decennial Percentage Variation in Population					
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	+5.73	—0.31	+11.01	+14.22	+13.31	+21.50
Andhra Pradesh	+12.49	—0.13	+12.99	+12.75	+14.02	+15.65
Assam	+16.73	+19.01	+19.54	+20.08	+19.28	+23.48
Bihar	+3.67	—0.66	+11.45	+12.20	+10.27	+19.78
Gujarat	+7.79	+3.79	+12.92	+19.25	+18.69	+26.88
Jammu and Kashmir	..	+5.75	+10.14	+10.36	+10.42	+9.44
Kerala	+11.75	+9.16	+21.85	+16.04	+22.82	+24.76
Madhya Pradesh	+15.30	—1.38	+11.39	+12.34	+8.67	+24.17
Madras	+8.57	+3.47	+8.52	+11.91	+14.66	+11.85
Maharashtra	+10.74	—2.91	+14.91	+11.99	+19.27	+23.60
Mysore	+3.60	—1.09	+9.38	+11.09	+19.36	+21.57
Orissa	+10.44	—1.94	+11.94	+10.22	+6.38	+19.82
Punjab	—9.96	+4.35	+9.64	+17.81	+0.21	+25.86
Rajasthan	+6.70	—6.29	+14.14	+18.01	+15.20	+26.20
Uttar Pradesh	+0.97	—3.08	+6.66	+13.57	+11.82	+16.66
West Bengal	+6.25	—2.91	+8.14	+22.93	+13.22	+32.79
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	+7.34	+2.37	+8.78	+14.61	—8.28	+105.19
Delhi	+1.98	+18.03	+30.26	+44.27	+90.00	+52.44
Himachal Pradesh	+3.82	+1.54	+7.22	+10.84	+4.89	+21.78
L.M. & A. Islands	+4.85	—6.31	+17.62	+14.43	+14.60	+14.61
Manipur	+21.71	+10.92	+16.04	+11.80	+12.80	+35.04
Tripura	+21.38	+21.49	+25.63	+34.14	+24.56	+78.71
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+19.52	+6.99	+23.23	+5.70	+2.70	+39.56
Goa, Daman & Diu	+3.09	—2.97	+9.03	+7.62	+2.15	—1.66
N.E.F.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	+46.76	+6.75	+12.62	+6.04	+8.60	+14.07
Pondicherry	+4.39	—5.06	+5.93	+10.20	+11.31	+16.34
Sikkim	+48.98	—7.05	+34.37	+10.67	+13.34	+17.76

SOURCE : Census of India, 1961, Final Population Totals.

Decennial percentage variation in the population of the Union Territory of Delhi in the context of variations in different States, Union Territories and other Areas of India.

Table 2.25 studies the variations in the population of Delhi along with the variations in different States, Union Territories and other areas of India during the period 1901 to 1961.

During the decade 1901—11, of all the States and territories showing increase in population, the decennial percentage increase of Delhi was the lowest in India, being just 1.98 per cent. It is interesting to note that in the whole of India, only Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the two neighbouring States of Delhi showed decreases of 9.96 per cent and 0.97 per cent respectively, during the decade.

During the decade 1911—21, the population of India decreased by 0.31 per cent. Delhi, however, showed an increase of 18.03 per cent in its population during this decade which was lower than that of Tripura alone (+32.59%) in the whole of India.

During the next decade 1921—31, leaving out Sikkim, Delhi showed the highest percentage increase of 30.26% in India, followed next by Tripura which showed 25.63% increase during the decade. The increase in population during this decade in India was 11.01 per cent.

Percentage of Age-groups 0—14 and 15—59 and of married women (15—49) to total population and children (0—4) to married women (15—49) in Delhi, 1921—61.

Table 2.26 below gives the relevant picture since 1921.

TABLE 2.26

Percentage of age-groups 0—14 and 15—59 and of married women (15—49) to total Population and children (0—4) to married women (15—49) in Delhi, 1921—1961.

Percentage of age-groups 0—14 and married women (15—49) in Delhi, 1921—1961.									
STATE	Year	Percentage of persons, males & females to Total Population						Percentage of married women (15—49) to total Population	Percentage of children (0—4) to total married women (15—49)
		Age Group 0—14			Age Group 15-59				
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DELHI	1921	34.2	31.8	37.5	61.4	63.8	58.0	18.7	64
	1931	36.3	33.4	40.4	60.6	63.4	56.6	18.5	61
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1951	41.3	40.7	42.1	53.9	54.1	53.5	16.3	116
	1961	40.5	38.1	43.6	55.4	57.7	52.3	17.2	87

SOURCE: For 1961, Tables B-I, C-II & C-III A, for 1951, Table C-V, from Distt. Census Handbook, for Delhi State, 1951, for 1931 Report and Tables for Delhi, Census of India, 1931, for 1921 Tables, for Punjab & Delhi, Census of India, 1921.

The percentage increase in the population of Delhi during the decade 1931—41, which was 44.27%, was the highest in India including Sikkim. The percentage increase in the population of India during this decade was 14.22%.

The heaviest increase in the population of Delhi occurred during the decade 1941—51 (+90.00%). The huge influx of refugees from West Pakistan in the wake of the partition of India shot up the percentage increase in Delhi's population to abnormal heights. The increase for India during the decade was 13.31 per cent.

During the decade 1951—61, Delhi showed an increase of 52.44 per cent in its population. The percentage increase in the population of the Union Territory of Delhi during this decade surpassed the percentage increases in all the States of India, amongst whom Assam showed the highest increase of 34.45 per cent. Amongst the States, Union Territories and other areas of India, however, Delhi stood third in the matter of recording percentage increase in the decennial population; the first rank going to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which showed an increase of 105.19 per cent surpassing even the phenomenal increase of 90.00 per cent in the population of Delhi during the last decade and the second rank being achieved by Tripura which gave a percentage increase of 78.71% during this decade.

Natural increase of population in Urban Delhi

Table 2.28 below presents data regarding birth and death rates and natural increase in Delhi's urban population during the last decade.

TABLE 2.28
Annual Birth and Death rates and Natural Increase in Urban Delhi, 1951—60

Year	Rate per 1,000			
	Urban Birth Rate	Urban Death Rate	Urban rate of natural increase	Annual Increase in Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5
1951	31.6	8.3	23.3	33,485
1952	29.0	8.7	20.3	29,854
1953	30.9	9.6	21.3	31,960
1954	29.4	8.0	21.4	32,794
1955	31.5	8.3	23.2	36,313
1956	33.7	8.8	24.9	39,878
1957	33.6	9.2	24.4	40,050
1958	29.8	8.6	21.2	35,647
1959	32.5	9.1	23.4	40,180
1960	29.5	9.6	19.9	34,970

TOTAL 3,55,131

SOURCE: Town and Country Planning Organisation, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Paper 'A study of Demographic Situation and Future Population Trends in Delhi'.

It will be noticed from this table that addition in the Urban population of Delhi on account of natural increase during the last ten years was 3,55,131.

Mean Annual Growth Rate of Population¹.

In a demographic study, the mean annual growth rate is generally considered an important device to examine the growth of population. Table 2.29 below gives this rate for Delhi Territory.

TABLE 2.29
Mean Annual Growth of population of Delhi Territory (1921—1961)

Decade	Mid-decade Population	Annual Increase	
		Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4
1921—31	562,349	14,779	2.6
1931—41	777,093	28,169	3.6
1941—51	13,331,006	82,613	6.2
1951—61	2,201,342	91,454	4.3

SOURCE: Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

According to the 1961 Census, 40.5% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi is in the age-group of 0—14 years; the corresponding percentages of males and females in this age group are 38.1 and 43.6 respectively. The age-group 15—59 years accounts for 55.4% of the total population, 57.7% of the males and 52.3% of the females in the Delhi Territory. The percentage of married women in the age group 15—49 years to total population of Delhi Territory works out to 17.2. The percentage of children in the age-group (0—4) years to total married women in the age group 15—49 years is 87.

Vital Processes¹

Fertility and mortality are the two important vital processes. The correct measure of fertility and mortality is the mean decennial birth rate and death rate per thousand persons. The following table gives three rates for Delhi Territory during the last four decades.

TABLE 2.27
Birth and Death Rates in Delhi (per 1,000 Persons)

Decade	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Rate of natural increase
1921—30	38.7	29.2	9.5
1931—40	38.5	22.5	16.0
1941—50	29.9	14.1	15.8
1951—60	29.7*	8.4*	21.3*

SOURCE: See the foot note reference.
*Provisional figures.

There has been a steep fall in birth-rate from 38.5 in 1931—40 to 29.9 in 1941—50. During the last decade 1951—60, the level of fertility has remained more or less constant. There has, however, been a sharp decline in mortality over the last four decades. The death-rate has gone down from 29.2 in 1921—30 to 8.4 in 1951—60.

As a result of constant birth rate and decline in death rate, there has been an increase in the rate of natural increase. As will be observed from the table, the rate of natural increase during the last decade (1951—60) is about two and a half times more than that of 1921—30.

1. Extracted from the paper 'A Study of Demographic Situation and Future Population Trends in Delhi prepared by the Socio-Economic Division of the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health, Government of India, New Delhi, September 23, 1963.

*Table and its analysis extracted from a paper 'A study of Demographic Situation and future population Trends in Delhi' prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health, Government of India, New Delhi, September 23, 1963

The above table shows the absolute annual increase in the population as well as the annual growth rate of Delhi Territory during the last four decades. In 1921—31 a little less than 15,000 persons were added, the figure had increased to 82,613 in 1941—51 and to 91,454 in 1951—61. Thus annual absolute increase in 1951—61 is more than six times that of 1921—31. The annual rate of growth had also gone up from 2.6 per cent in 1921—31 to 6.2 per cent in 1941—51 and 4.3 per cent in 1951—61. The

growth rate in Delhi had thus reached a peak figure in 1941—51 but in the next decade, it showed a downward trend indicate a return from abnormality to normality.

Migration Aspect

In-migration plays a very important role in the growth rate of Delhi's population. For a detailed study of migration, reference may be made to Chapter V of the present report.

The concepts of 'City' and 'Urban agglomeration' used in the Demographic Year Book, 1962.

Table 10 of the Demographic Year Book of the United Nations for the Year 1962, gives a time trend of the population of the capital city and of each city which had 100,000 or more inhabitants, according to the latest estimate or census.

There are variations in the national concepts used to define a city. *In most countries cities are localities with fixed boundaries and an administratively recognized urban status which is usually recognized by some form of local government.* In others, e.g., Japan, Ryukyu Islands, France, the "city" in Table 10 of the Demographic Year Book, 1962, is an administrative division composed of a populated centre and adjoining territory which may be distinctly rural in character or may contain other quite separate urban agglomerations.

Since the way in which cities are delimited differs from country to country, efforts have been made to include in Table 10 of the Demographic Year Book, 1962 not only data for the so-called city proper but also those for the urban agglomeration if such exists. *The urban agglomeration has been defined as including the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, the city boundaries.* Wherever an urban-agglomeration figure is available, it has been used as the basis for applying the 100,000 criterion in order that every city of the selected size class, however defined, may be included.

Definition of Urban Area adopted in the 1961 Census of India

In the past Indian Censuses no uniform criterion was adopted strictly for declaring an area as urban. For the first time in the 1961 Census, a uniform criterion was adopted. All Corporations, Municipalities and Cantonment Boards were to be treated as urban. In other cases a place was to be treated as urban only if it had a population of not less than 5,000, had a density of 1,000 per square mile and had three-fourth

1. Census of India, 1901, Punjab and Delhi, page 14.

ANNEXURE III

The Urban Population

of its population in non-agricultural pursuits. In exceptional cases where a place had definite urban characteristics, the criteria could be relaxed.

Definition of Town or City in the past Indian Censuses

In the Census of 1901, a town was defined to include any Municipality, Civil Lines or Cantonment, and any place, with a population of not less than 5000 inhabitants, which had urban characteristics.¹

In the Census of 1911, a town was defined as follows :—

"A town includes :—

1. every municipality;
2. all civil lines not included within municipal limits;
3. every Cantonment; and
4. every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes."

"NOTE : In dealing with questions arising under head (4) the Provincial Superintendent will have regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations and will bear in mind that it is undesirable to treat as towns contiguous villages which have no urban characteristics".

The Census definition of a town in the 1921 and the 1931 Censuses was the same as that adopted in the 1911 Census.

Four-fold classification of towns attempted in the 'Census of India, 1951, Volume I, India, Part 1-A-Report. (page 44).

The author of the 1951 Census Report of India adopted a simple four-fold classification, referring to all towns with a population of one lakh and over as

'cities', those with a population range of 20,000 to a lakh as 'major towns', those with a population range of 5,000 to 20,000 as 'minor towns', and those with a population under 5,000 as 'townships'.

The concept of 'town group'.

The following extract from the 1951 Census Report of India is enlightening:—

"In Great Britain and other countries where the urban population is far more numerous than the rural population, towns have expanded so greatly that they have joined up into continuous built-up areas with inhabitants numbering crores. These gigantic house-clusters are referred to as 'conurbations'. We have no such places. But we do have some towns which adjoin one another so closely that it becomes somewhat artificial to refer to them as separate towns. Greater Calcutta is an outstanding instance. It consists of six cities (Calcutta, Howrah, Tollyganj, Bhatpara, Garden Reach and South Suburbs), twenty one major towns and eight minor towns. Delhi consists of two cities, three major towns and one minor town. There are a number of other instances. A beginning has been made at this census to locate such places, name them as 'town groups', and to compile information about them as inhabited localities."¹

Concept of town-group in the 1961 Census:

One of the innovations attempted in 1961 in the presentation of urban statistics is by the way certain clusters have been grouped to denote 'town groups'. It was realised that in certain clusters the urban area is not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraces satellite towns and cities, industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which may even be surrounded by rural areas. There was, therefore, an attempt from the very beginning to define well-formed clusters and treat them as town groups, the main determinants being facility of road and railway transport, and the interchange of population on account of business and work. These town groups emerged in two types: (a) town groups which were made up of a cluster of neighbouring municipalities only; (b) town groups which were made up of a cluster of municipal and non-municipal localities. In actual practice, in those cases where there was no clear articulation of extension, any town falling within a radius of 2 to 4 and sometimes 5 miles of the periphery of the main and most populous city was empirically examined in respect of continuity of urban characteristics, communications, possibility of satisfactory communication

and economic interdependence of functions to determine whether the town should be incorporated in a town group. These town groups were devised with the intention of marking off areas of conglomerate growth which as a whole rather than the individual units should henceforth receive attention in matters of planning and development. Further a town group also suggests the spatial directions of future growth.²

For the purposes of the 1961 Census the concept of 'Delhi Town Group' refers to the whole of the urban part of the Union Territory of Delhi and covers the urban area of Delhi Municipal Corporation as well as the whole of New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Different Classes of Towns and changes in the classification of Towns in Delhi, 1901—1961.

Cities and towns in the 1961 Census have been classified into the following six groups:—

S. No.	Class of Town or city	Population Range
1	Class I	1,00,000 and over
2	Class II	50,000 and 99,999
3	Class III	20,000 and 49,999
4	Class IV	10,000 and 19,999
5	Class V	5,000 and 9,999
6	Class VI	Below 5,000

The changes in the classification of towns from 1901 to 1961 make an interesting study. Prior to the 1921 Census *i.e.* in the 1901 and 1911 censuses, Delhi contained only one town *viz.* the area covered by the Delhi Municipal Committee. At the time of the 1921 Census, Delhi came to have the following five towns:—

Delhi Municipality	Class I
Imperial Delhi	Class III
Old Cantt.	Class VI
New Cantt.	Class V
Civil Lines	Class IV

At the time of the 1931 Census, Delhi contained only two cities.

1. See pages 46, 47, Chapter II, 'Census of India, 1951, Volume I, India, Part I—A—Report,
2. Census of India 1961, Volume I, Part II—A (i) General Population Tables, India, Page 52.

"There are two cities in the province :

- Old Delhi which includes the Municipality, the Civil Station Notified area and the Fort or Lal Qila and;
- New Delhi or the Imperial Delhi of the last Census, originally named Raisina after an estate of the same name included in its limits. This new city comprises the New Delhi Municipality and the Cantonment, and though its population is considerably below a lakh, it possesses a special importance as the seat of Imperial Government and the Chief Commissioner approved of its being listed as a city."

Also for the first time in the 1931 Census, Shahdara was declared as a class V town "in view of its urban characteristics".

At the time of the 1941 Census, the urban area of Delhi was divided into 9 towns, as follows²:—

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. Delhi Fort	Class V

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 was only one change in the constitution of cities and towns. The urban area towards the west of Delhi City became a separate municipality and was, therefore, treated as a separate class II town.

The picture of Delhi was, however, completely changed at the time of the 1961 Census. The Municipal Corporation for Delhi had come into existence in the year 1958. All the Municipalities

1. Census of India 1931, Vol. XVI, Delhi Report and Tables, page 33.
2. Census of India, 1941, Vol. XVI, Delhi, Tables, Page 14.

and Notified areas (except New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board, Delhi) were merged into 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. Thus, the whole area of Delhi at the time of the 1961 Census consisted of three towns *viz.* (i) the Delhi City (ii) New Delhi City and (iii) the Cantonment. The first two are Class I towns while the third is a Class III town.

The following table shows the variation in the number of towns in different classes in Delhi, during 1901—1961.

TABLE 3.1

Number of Town-groups in each class of town in the Delhi Territory, 1901—1961

Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Class I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Delhi Town Group consisting of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. is a Class I town and it has been so right from 1901 onwards.

Problems of Urbanisation

"Rapid urbanisation, even ahead of economic development and industrialisation has brought in its train a host of problems. Haphazard and chaotic growth, urban sprawl, sub-standard development, congestion, slums, traffic-bottlenecks, disease and social vices are becoming common in the urban areas. Needless to say, in the planless development, the provision of Community facilities is the inevitable casualty. On top of this there is speculation in urban land which has become possible as a result of the pressure of demand for land made worse by the huge backlog of urban housing. The result has been that land values are rising sharply. For instance, in Delhi, according to official estimates the price of land in suburban areas increased by over 145 per cent within four years, from 1955 to 1958. In some other areas within the city the increase was as high as 350 per cent over a period of 10 years (1948—58). It has become impossible for men of modest means to own houses of their own. And house rents are equally beyond their means".³

3. Source: The Economic Weekly, Bombay, August 11, 1962, Urban Land Use Policy.

Comparison of the housing situation in Delhi with 6 large cities having population over one million in 1961.

TABLE 3.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census households and population living in one or more rooms in seven large cities of population over one million, 1961.

City	No Regular Room			1 Room			2 Rooms			3 Rooms			4 Rooms			5 Rooms & more		
	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Greater Bombay	24	20	..	723	682	5	165	178	3	50	61	2	21	28	2	17	31	2
Calcutta	4	3	..	719	565	4	132	168	3	67	101	2	36	63	2	42	100	2
Delhi	7	6	..	630	532	4	235	272	3	69	93	2	33	50	2	26	47	2
Madras	3	3	..	675	579	4	171	191	3	72	93	2	37	52	2	42	82	1
Hyderabad	..	..	..	458	347	4	269	271	3	127	152	2	73	101	2	73	129	1
Ahmedabad	2	1	..	653	572	4	230	265	3	55	68	2	28	39	2	32	55	1
Bangalore	35	32	..	559	476	5	213	228	3	87	107	2	53	71	2	53	86	1

SOURCE : Final Population Totals, Paper No. 1, Census of India, 1961, issued by the Registrar General, India.

Table 3.2. gives the distribution of 1,000 census households and population in 1961 living in one or more rooms in seven large cities having population over one million, which are Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bangalore.

In Delhi, 63.0 per cent of the households live in one room, 23.5 per cent in two rooms, 6.9 per cent in three rooms, 3.3 per cent in four rooms, 2.6 per cent in 5 rooms and more and the remaining 0.7 per cent of the households just don't have any regular room to live in. Thus the largest percentage of households in Delhi live in the smallest accommodation of one room; the percentages of households decreasing with the increase in the number of rooms.

Looking at the distribution of population, we find that 53.2 per cent of the total population of Delhi lives in one room, 27.2 per cent in two rooms, 9.3% in three rooms, 5.0 per cent in four rooms, 4.7 per cent in 5 rooms and more and the remaining 0.6% of the total population of Delhi have no regular room to live in. Thus the generalisation made in the previous para about the distribution of households in Delhi into different types of accommodation is true in the case of population also; the largest percentage of population lives in the smallest accommodation of one room and the percentage of population goes on decreasing with the increase in the number of rooms.

The 1961 Census has collected no data about the sizes of rooms, hence the number of persons per room is only a very rough indicator of congestion. In Delhi, according to the 1961 Census, 4 persons per room live in 1 roomed accommodation, 3 in two roomed, and 2 each in three roomed, four roomed and five roomed and above. Thus the inhabitants of single roomed accommodation are the most congested in Delhi.

Comparing the percentages of households and population of Delhi having no regular room to live in with those of the other cities having population over one million, we find that Bangalore has the largest percentage of households (3.5%) and population (3.2%) having no regular room. Next to Bangalore, Greater Bombay has 2.4% of its households and 2.0% of its population having no regular room to live in. Delhi occupies the third place, coming after Bangalore, in this comparison.

Delhi stands fifth in a comparison of the percentages of households and population having 1 room to live in, the four cities having higher corresponding percentages than Delhi being Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ahmedabad. The cities of Hyderabad and Bangalore have lower percentages of households and population living in 1 room accommodation as compared to Delhi.

The number of persons per room living in 1 room accommodation is 5 each in Greater Bombay

and Bangalore and in the remaining five cities including Delhi the corresponding number is 4. Thus the extent of congestion in one room accommodation is the same in cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad and is higher in the cities of Greater Bombay and Bangalore.

The city of Hyderabad has the highest percentage of its households (26.9%) having two roomed accommodation, followed next by Delhi. As compared to all the cities, Delhi has the highest percentage of population having two roomed accommodation, followed almost indentially by Hyderabad (27.1%). The number of persons per room in two-roomed accommodation in all the cities is three. Thus the degree of congestion in two-roomed accommodation is uniform in all the cities under study.

Delhi occupies the fourth place in a comparison of the percentages of households having three-roomed accommodation, the three cities having higher corresponding percentages than Delhi being Hyderabad, Bangalore and Madras. Delhi and Madras have equal percentages of their respective population living in three-roomed accommodation; the cities of Hyderabad, Bangalore and Calcutta having higher percentages of their respective population living in three roomed accommodation as compared to those of Delhi and Madras. The number of persons living in three-roomed accommodation is 2 per room in all the cities, indicating thereby the uniform degree of congestion in accommodation of this type in all the cities.

A comparison of the percentages of households and population living in 4 roomed accommodation in the seven cities under study gives Delhi the 5th place; the two cities having lower corresponding percentages than Delhi being Greater Bombay and Ahmedabad. The number of persons per room living in four-room accommodation is 2 in all the cities which goes to show the uniformity of congestion in this category of accommodation also.

Greater Bombay has the lowest percentage of households (1.7%) and population (3.1%) living in accommodation of 5 rooms and above, the corresponding percentages of Delhi being just one step higher than those of Bombay. The number of persons per room living in accommodation of 5 rooms and more is 2 each in Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and 1 each in Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bangalore.

Extracts about the Urban Population of Delhi from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab.

Number of Towns in the Delhi Territory, according to the 1951 Census.

According to the 1951 Census, the Delhi Territory had 10 towns, out of which Delhi City (M.C.)

and New Delhi (M.C.) are treated separately in these pages. The other towns, according to the 1951 Census, were Delhi Civil Lines (83,273), Delhi West (58,862), Delhi Cantonment (40,950), Shahdara (30,802), Red Fort (10,022), Narela (9,597), Mehrauli (7,436) and Najafgarh (5,088) at the time of the 1951 Census; it was only the last mentioned town which had lost in population by 1961.

The average population per town, according to the 1951 Census came to 143,713. At the time of the 1951 Census, out of a thousand persons of urban population, 978 were enumerated in towns with population of 20,000 and over, 15 in towns of a population from 5,000 to 10,000 and 7 in towns with a population from 10,000 to 20,000.

Number of cities in the Delhi Territory during the 1951 Census.

According to the 1951 Census, there were two cities in the Delhi Territory. These were (i) Delhi (M.C.) and (ii) New Delhi (M.C.). The population of Delhi (M.C.) was 914,790 and that of New Delhi (M.C.) was 276,314, according to the 1951 Census.

Delhi (M.C.) from 40% in 1921-31, the percentage rose to 50 in 1931-41 and to 75 in 1941-51.

The 1951 population was found to be 914,790 giving a density of 136,536 persons per square miles. of the total area, which was only 6.7 square miles. According to the Punjab Census Report, 1951, "one who have (sic) seen the KUCHAS, GALIS and KATRAS of old Delhi can realize the congestion and over-crowdedness which characterise both the residential and commercial sectors of city. On all sides of Delhi on the Delhi Rohtak Road, the Delhi Karnal Road, the Delhi-Mathura Road, the Delhi-Mehrauli Road, the Delhi-Gurgaon Road—for miles and miles one sees the expansion going on, new houses, bungalows, factories and shops being added from day to day. In addition, a number of BASTIS of suburbs have been planned to provide accommodation for the displaced persons in particular and the ever growing population of Delhi in general."

"Delhi will continue to grow in the years to come unless steps are taken to stop its further expansion in view of its becoming an unmanageable concentration of population".

New Delhi

The 1921 population was 31,456. In 1921-31 and 1931-41 the rise was 106 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively. In 1951, the rise was found to be 195 per cent. The 1951 population stood at 276,314. According to the Punjab Census Report of the year 1951. "The expansions towards the Delhi-Mathura, Delhi-Gurgaon and Delhi-Mehrauli are all adding to the population of New Delhi Municipal

Committee, and there will be no wonder, if New Delhi continues to expand in the decades to come and has its present population trebled by 1980.

Urban Density during the 1951 Census.

In the 1951 Census, the highest density of 18,664 persons per square mile was to be found only in the urban areas of Delhi. New Delhi had a density of 8,419 persons per square mile. The Delhi Municipal Committee had density of 136,536 persons per square mile.

Classes of Towns and Cities of the Delhi Territory during the 1951 Census.

The cities of Delhi Municipal Committee and New Delhi fell in Class I. Delhi Civil Lines fell in Class II and its population was enumerated at 83,273 in 1951. West Delhi with a population of 58,862 was a class II, Delhi Cantonment (40,950) and Shahdara (30,802) Class III, Red Fort (10,022) Class IV, Narela (9,597), Mehrauli (7,436) and Najafgarh (5,088) Class V.

The rate of growth of the urban population of the Delhi Territory during the decade 1941-51.

The rate of growth of the urban population of the Delhi Territory during the decade 1941-51 had worked out as 107 per cent and this was due to addition in the number of towns as well as the high percentage of increase in Delhi and New Delhi.

Births in the Urban Areas of the Delhi Territory during the Decade 1941-51.

The births in 1921-31 and 1931-41 were not available. In 1941-51 there were registered 300,517 births in the urban areas of the Delhi Territory which gave a birth rate of 28 per thousand.

Deaths in the urban areas of the Delhi Territory during the decade 1941-51.

The figures for deaths for 1921-31 and 1931-41 were not available. In 1941-51, 135,072 deaths were registered giving a death rate of 13 per thousand.

Livelihood Pattern of the urban areas of the Delhi Territory during the 1951 Census.

The following are the figures of the Occupational groups of the two cities of the Delhi Territory in the 1951 Census:—

TABLE 3.3

City	Occupational Categories of the 1951 Census [Percentages]							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Delhi	2	1	..	1	22.9	33.5	6.6	36.6
New Delhi	2	1	..	1	5.7	8.3	4.1	81.5

Occupations of inhabitants of towns in the 1951 Census.

The following is the percentage of the occupations followed by the inhabitants of the towns (leaving aside the cities of which the population was 1 lakh plus) at the time of the 1951 Census.

TABLE 3.4
Occupational categories of 1951 Census

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Towns (other than cities of population 1 lac) in Delhi.	2	1	..	..	11	19	7	60

Conclusion.

In the Delhi State in spite of its very high percentage of urbanization there is yet a lot of scope left for still further industrial expansion.

TABLE 3.5

Percentage of Urban to Total population in 1961 and 1951 and percentage increase of urban population between 1951-61, in India, its States, Union Territories & other Areas

State/Union Territory.	Urban population as a percentage of total population.		Percentage increase of urban population 1951-61
	1961	1951	
INDIA	17.97	17.35	26.22
1 Andhra Pradesh	17.44	17.42	15.76
2 Assam	7.69	4.65	122.53
3 Bihar	8.43	6.77	49.03
4 Gujarat	25.77	27.23	20.07
5 Jammu & Kashmir	16.66	N.A.	N.A.
6 Kerala	15.11	13.48	39.89
7 Madhya Pradesh	14.29	12.02	47.70
8 Madras	26.69	24.35	22.59
9 Maharashtra	28.22	28.82	21.04
10 Mysore	22.33	22.97	18.19
11 Orissa	6.32	4.06	86.79
12 Punjab	20.13	19.01	33.33
13 Rajasthan	16.28	18.50	11.04
14 Uttar Pradesh	12.85	13.64	9.90
15 West Bengal	24.45	23.88	35.97

1 C.P.—12.

Contd.

TABLE 3.5 (contd.)

State/Union Territory	Urban population as a percentage of total population		Percentage increase of urban population 1951-61
	1961	1951	
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS			
16 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.15	25.88	75.63
17 Delhi	88.75	82.40	64.17
18 Himachal Pradesh	4.73	4.07	41.60
19 L. M. & A. Islands	..	..	..
20 Manipur	8.68	0.50	2266.07
21 Tripura.	9.02	6.67	141.81
22 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
23 Goa, Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24 N.E.F.A.	..	..	..
25 Nagaland	5.19	1.94	364.41
26 Pondicherry	24.11	N.A.	N.A.
27 Sikkim	4.22	1.99	149.56

Comparison of the urban population of Delhi with that of the rest of India.

Table 3.5 gives the percentage of urban to total population during the years 1951 and 1961 and the percentage increase of urban population during the decade 1951-61 in India, its States, Union Territories and other areas.

Urban population constituted 82.40 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1951. In the 1961 Census, the percentage of urban to its total population worked out to 88.75. The percentage increase of the urban population of Delhi was 64.17 during the decade 1951-61. In India, the urban population formed 17.35% of its total population in 1951 and 17.97% of its total population in 1961. During the decade 1951-61, India recorded an increase of 26.22 per cent in its urban population.

It is to be noted that IN THE WHOLE OF INDIA DELHI HAD THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF URBAN

POPULATION BOTH IN 1951 AS WELL AS IN 1961. Amongst the States of India, the highest percentage of urban population was found in Maharashtra, which had 28.82 per cent of its total population as urban in 1951 and 28.22 per cent in 1961.

Comparing the percentage increase in the urban population of Delhi during the decade 1951-61 with the corresponding percentages in the States, we find that Assam had the highest increase of 122.53 per cent in its urban population, followed by Orissa recording in its urban population an increase of 86.79% during the decade. Thus in comparison with the States, the percentage increase in the urban population of the Union Territory of Delhi came next to Orissa. However, the percentage increase in the urban population of Delhi, if compared with the corresponding increase in the Union Territories and other areas was higher only than that of Himachal Pradesh, which recorded the lowest increase of 41.60 per cent in its urban population during the decade.

Industrial categories of workers in Delhi City compared with some of the selected cities of India

TABLE 3.6
Industrial Classification of Workers in Delhi city compared with some of the Selected Cities of India, 1901-61 (Percentages)

Cities and Years	Industrial Categories													
	I—IX Total	Growth rate over earlier census	I Cultivators	II Agricultural-Labourers	III (a) Workers in Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	III (b) Workers in Mining & Quarrying	IV & V at Home-based Industry	VI In construction & commerce & communications	VII In Trade & Transport & Storage	VIII In Transport & Storage & Communications	IX In Other Services	IX Participation Rate		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BOMBAY														
1901	100.00	8.13	(+25.3)	100.00	0.00	0.52	1.83	0.32	33.14	0.98	13.30	8.90	41.01	55.0
1911	100.00	10.18	(+22.3)	100.00	0.48	0.19	1.79	0.17	30.86	1.90	13.51	12.98	38.12	59.2
1921	100.00	12.45	(+11.1)	100.00	0.45	0.10	0.74	0.08	29.23	2.09	14.66	8.50	44.15	59.8
1931	100.00	12.68	(+27.9)	100.00	0.11	0.09	1.56	0.20	28.48	1.41	14.09	8.39	45.67	47.5
1951	100.00	29.67	(+133.9)	100.00	0.25	0.13	0.74	0.26	37.20	1.96	21.01	9.15	29.30	45.8
1961	100.00	41.52	(+39.9)	100.00	0.29	0.11	1.49	(a) 1.37 (b) 39.46(c)		2.66	18.01	11.22	25.39	40.6
CALCUTTA														
1901	N.A.	9.34	(+8.9)	N.A.	0.68	0.06	1.11	0.05	14.66	3.42	18.31	15.47	46.24	N.A.
1911	100.00	10.53	(+3.6)	100.00	1.10	0.12	0.63	0.02	14.20	2.80	19.22	11.64	50.27	56.7
1921	100.00	11.65	(+10.6)	100.00	0.25	0.12	0.39	0.02	13.41	2.85	16.19	9.15	57.62	54.4
1931	100.00	26.98	(+131.6)	100.00	0.19	0.03	0.33	0.07	21.72	2.33	27.04	14.51	33.78	48.1
1951	100.00	29.27	(+8.5)	100.00	0.01	0.01	0.76	(a) 0.76(b) 25.22(c)		3.19	23.89	11.68	34.98	42.9
1961	100.00													40.4
DELHI														
1901	100.00	2.14	(+11.1)	100.00	1.50	0.37	2.17	0.04	40.04	2.62	22.44	4.95	25.87	42.4
1911	100.00	2.38	(+27.9)	100.00	7.75	2.56	1.12	0.70	29.22	7.10	19.59	6.73	25.23	42.3
1921	100.00	3.04	(+4.1)	100.00	2.37	0.27	1.53	0.10	22.79	8.44	21.84	6.95	35.71	43.4
1931	100.00	4.47	(+46.9)	100.00	1.93	1.01	2.78	0.23	21.95	6.55	17.17	8.38	40.00	40.6
1951	100.00	14.37	(+221.2)	100.00	0.35	0.05	0.29	0.06	18.19	11.09	24.53	6.55	38.89	35.6
1961	100.00	23.59	(+64.2)	100.00	0.69	0.17	0.73	(a) 1.70(b) 20.77(c)		4.36	19.26	6.34	45.98	31.7
MADRAS														
1901	100.00	5.41	(+2.7)	100.00	1.79	0.43	3.69	0.01	27.07	3.90	17.71	12.88	32.52	33.1
1911	100.00	5.56	(+4.1)	100.00	2.03	0.52	3.39	0.02	23.60	4.73	17.46	9.75	38.50	36.0
1921	100.00	5.79	(+22.3)	100.00	1.31	0.52	3.31	0.06	20.33	4.79	19.78	9.15	40.75	36.5
1931	100.00	7.13	(+22.3)	100.00	1.08	0.30	1.96	0.01	12.65	2.43	10.69	6.38	64.50	47.5
1951	100.00	14.16	(+98.5)	100.00	0.41	0.18	2.09	0.01	22.53	4.20	22.45	10.31	37.82	30.8
1961	100.00	17.29	(+22.1)	100.00	0.02	0.04	1.36	(a) 2.48(b) 24.48(c)		4.27	19.13	11.82	36.40	30.5

Contd.

TABLE 3-6 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HYDERABAD													
1901	4.48	(+12.6)	100.00	2.92	0.52	0.31	0.19	24.55	2.43	2.90	2.75	64.14	40.3
1911	5.01	(+19.3)	100.00	5.83	0.61	3.64	0.05	10.96	1.66	14.90	4.87	57.43	41.0
1921	4.04	(+13.5)	100.00	1.82	0.00	3.28	0.05	7.67	3.71	19.90	6.28	56.68	41.9
1931	4.67	(+13.5)	100.00	1.50	0.00	6.43	0.09	8.06	5.35	15.35	7.68	54.54	55.8
1951	10.86	(+132.5)	100.00	0.83	0.66	1.15	0.58	17.83	7.35	18.64	8.45	44.51	33.3
1961	11.97	(+10.3)	100.00	0.68	0.77	0.92	(a)	4.23(b)	3.36	17.81	10.06	46.86	29.6
AHMEDABAD													
1901	1.86	(+16.6)	100.00	1.70	0.87	2.31	0.01	44.52	1.80	13.17	1.50	35.82	41.9
1911	2.17	(+23.4)	100.00	1.89	0.73	1.16	0.00	53.12	3.43	15.11	4.86	19.95	43.3
1921	2.74	(+13.1)	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	0.82	N.A.	48.48	3.85	10.87	1.12	32.24	44.0
1931	N.A.	(+170.1)	100.00	0.55	0.49	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1951	7.88	(+37.4)	100.00	0.17	0.13	0.67	(a)	53.62	1.87	18.55	3.93	20.32	35.4
1961	11.50	(+37.4)	100.00	0.17	0.13	0.31	(a)	3.05(b)	2.66	15.45	5.77	21.88	31.1
KANPUR													
1901	2.03	(+12.0)	100.00	15.03	2.38	0.68	0.00	21.95	0.86	11.27	7.63	40.20	40.1
1911	1.79	(+21.2)	100.00	2.05	0.60	1.41	0.00	20.34	0.90	12.24	6.31	56.16	45.4
1921	2.16	(+12.6)	100.00	3.54	0.29	0.37	0.00	19.88	1.37	15.17	7.07	52.31	46.9
1931	2.44	(+189.4)	100.00	2.22	1.98	1.22	0.02	28.45	0.86	19.85	5.15	40.27	40.8
1951	7.05	(+37.7)	100.00	0.88	0.08	0.52	(a)	44.81	1.84	19.70	6.88	25.27	36.5
1961	9.71	(+37.7)	100.00	2.66	0.71	0.63	(a)	3.62(b)	2.53	18.03	8.00	29.73	32.6
BANGALORE													
1901	N.A.	(+19.1)	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1911	1.89	(+25.3)	100.00	3.45	0.35	1.92	..	27.53	3.70	15.29	4.67	43.09	34.6
1921	2.37	(+20.0)	100.00	3.63	1.37	1.08	..	24.91	2.07	15.43	5.79	44.72	35.4
1931	3.06	(+154.2)	100.00	1.94	0.23	1.70	0.22	32.52	4.85	16.27	4.24	38.25	34.0
1951	7.79	(+16.2)	100.00	0.54	0.15	0.66	(a)	32.72	6.01	17.02	5.10	37.58	30.6
1961	9.05	(+16.2)	100.00	0.29	0.09	0.52	(a)	4.43(b)	4.65	15.55	6.01	37.21	30.9

(a) Included in III(a)

(b) Household Industry

(c) Manufacturing other than household industry.

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over previous census year.

Source: Kerala B.R. of the Registrar General, India, Paper, Occupational Structure of Cities, 1901 to 1961 read at the All India Seminar on Population, 12th to 14th March, 1964 at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

Table 3-6 presents the industrial structure of the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Bangalore from 1901 to 1961 (excluding 1941). The workers of occupational categories included in earlier censuses have been regrouped into nine broad industrial categories of 1961. The table gives the historical series of industrial structure of the selected cities since 1901.

It will be seen from column 2 of the table that the population of the city of Delhi in 1961 is less by 17.93 lakhs than Bombay and by 5.68 lakhs than Calcutta. However, the growth rate of population (see col. 3 of

the above table) during the decade 1951-61 has been the highest in the city of Delhi as compared with all the cities under discussion in the table.

Columns 5 to 13 of the table give in detail the percentage distribution of total workers (column 4) according to the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India.

The last column of the table brings out the participation rate of workers in the selected cities from 1901 to 1961.

Geographical distribution of Delhi Town Group, 1961.

TABLE 3-7

State	Town group with name of each unit	Population (with population of each unit)	Density (Persons per sq. mile) of each urban area	Density of the state in which they are located	
				Total Density	Density of rural area
1	2	3	4	5	6
DELHI	Delhi Town Group	2,359,408	18,714	4,640	670
	D.M.C. Urban	2,061,758	22,172	..	..
	New Delhi	2,61,545	15,851	..	..
	Delhi Cantt.	36,105	2,176	..	..

SOURCE: Table A-1.

The Delhi Town Group with a total population of 2,359,408 persons consists of three units; (i) the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (ii) New Delhi and (iii) Delhi Cantt. The urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation accounts for 87.4%, New Delhi for 11.1% and Delhi Cantt. for 1.5% respectively of the total population of Delhi Town Group.

The density of population of Delhi Town Group is nearly 4 times the density of Delhi Territory as a whole. The density of the D.M.C. urban tract is 4.3 times, of New Delhi 3.4 times and of Delhi Cantt. 0.47 times the density of Delhi Territory as a whole. Again, the density of the Delhi Territory as a whole is 6.9 times the density of rural Delhi.

Proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population of the Union Territory of Delhi, 1921—61.

TABLE 3-8

State	1961	1951	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5
DELHI	887	824	703	624

SOURCE: For 1961 = Table B-II
For 1951 = District Census Hand Book of Delhi, 1951.
For 1931 = Census Report of 1931
For 1921 = Census Report of 1921.

The table gives no figures for the year 1941, as these were not available. The decade-wise increase

in percentage terms, derived from the table given above, is prescribed below:

Decades	% Increase in Urban Population
1921—31	+7.9
1931—51	+12.1
1951—61	+6.3

Distribution of population between towns with population over 20,000 in 1951.

TABLE 3-9

State	Average Population per town	Number in towns per 1000 of general population in State	Number per 1000 of Urban Population in towns with a population of				
			1,00,000 & over	80,000 to 1,00,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI	1,43,713	824	829	58	Nil	69	44

SOURCE : Census of India 1951, Delhi State, District Census Handbook-Vol. 27, pages 270—279.

In 1951, 4.4% of the urban population of the Delhi Territory lived in towns with a population of 20,000 to 40,000 persons, 6.9% in towns with a population of 40,000 to 60,000 persons, 5.8% in towns with a population of 80,000 to 100,000 persons and

82.9% in towns with a population of 1,00,000 persons and over. The number of persons in towns in the Union Territory of Delhi constituted 82.4% of the total population in 1951, and the average population per town in 1951 worked out at 1,43,713 persons.

Distribution of population between towns with populations over 20,000 in 1961.

TABLE 3-10

State	Average population per town	Number in towns per 1000 of general population in State	Number per 1000 of Urban Population in towns with a population of				
			1,00,000 & over	80,000 to 1,00,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI	786469	887	985	Nil	Nil	Nil	15

SOURCE: Table A-I.

According to the 1961 Census, 98.5% of the urban population of the Union Territory of Delhi is found in towns with a population of 100,000 and over and only 1.5% in towns with population between 20,000 to 40,000 persons. The number of persons in town constitutes 88% of general population in the

Delhi Territory as a whole and the average population per town works out to be 786469 persons in 1961. It would be interesting to read these figures along with the corresponding figures of 1951 Census, shown in table 3-9 above.

Sex ratio and migration aspects of urban population of Delhi.

These are given below in Table 3.11.

TABLE 3-11

Proportion per 1,000 of Urban Population in the Towngroup of population of one lakh and above classified by persons—

- (i) born outside the towngroup but elsewhere in the district of enumeration.
- (ii) born outside the towngroup of enumeration but within the State, and
- (iii) born in other States of India, 1961.

State and town-group with population of one lakh and over	Females per thousand males.	Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born outside the towngroup but elsewhere in the district of enumeration.			Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State.			Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born in other States of India.		
		Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI TOWN GROUP	778	29	20	40	...	...	...	378	404	344

SOURCE: Table D-II.

There are 778 females per 1,000 males in urban Delhi, or which is the same thing, for every 1,000 males in urban Delhi, there are 322 females less. It is to be noted from columns 3, 4 and 5 of the table that 2.9% of urban population (both sexes) (2.0% males and 4.0% females) of Delhi were born outside

the Delhi Town Group but elsewhere in the district of enumeration. Columns 9, 10 and 11 of the table show that 37.8% of urban population (both sexes) (4.4% males and 34.4% females) of Delhi were born in other states of India.

Age Composition of Males & Females expressed as Percentage of Male and Female population respectively (All ages together for each sex being 100) in cities of population 2,00,000 & above.

TABLE 3.12

Age Composition of Males and Females expressed as Percentage of Male and Female population respectively (All ages together for each sex being 100) in cities of population 2,00,000 and above

Age Groups	Number of each sex in each age group expressed as per cent of total of all ages for each sex in					
	Delhi Town Group		(D.M.C. Urban)		(New Delhi)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0—14	37.2	43.2	37.8	43.3	34.3	42.0
15—34	37.8	36.1	37.5	35.7	38.4	39.0
35—59	21.0	16.6	20.5	16.8	24.6	15.7
60 & Over	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.7	3.3
Age not stated	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.

NOTE :—Neg. stands for negligible.

SOURCE : Union Table B-1

Among the males in City 1 (D.M.C. Urban) 37.8% are children falling in the lowest age group 0-14 years, the corresponding percentage of the female children being comparatively higher i.e. 43.3%. In the economically active age groups of 15—34 years and 35—59 years put together, the males constitute 58.0% and the females 52.5%. The upper-most age group 60 years and above accounts for 4.2% of the total males and an equal proportion of the total females in the

city.

In City 2 (New Delhi), 34.3% are male children in the lowest age groups 0—14 years and 42.0% female children in the same age group. In the economically active age groups of 15—34 and 35—59 years put together, the males account for 63.0% and females for 54.7% in this city. The uppermost age group 60 years and above has 2.7% of the males and 3.3% of the females in this city.

Promotions of workers—total males and females in Delhi Town Group engaged in different Industrial Categories.

Table 3·13 throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 3·13

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers, females per 1000 of total female workers in the Industrial categories of 1961, for Delhi Town Group

Name of the City	Census year.	Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961																	
		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M
Delhi Town-group	1961	7	6	29	2	1	7	7	7	18	17	14	57	208	217	70	44	43	50
														192	203	41	63	66	18
																		460	443
																			710

SOURCE : Table B-II.

Forty-six per cent of the total workers (both sexes) of Delhi Town Group are engaged in Industrial Category IX 'Other services', followed by 20·8% in Industrial Category V 'manufacturing other than household industry', 19·2% in Industrial Category VII 'trade and commerce' and the rest in others. The proportions of male workers in Delhi Town Group also follow the same pattern. In the case of female workers also, the first two places are occupied by Industrial Categories IX and V; the third place, however, goes to Industrial Category IV 'household

Industry' (5·7%), followed next by Industrial Categories VI construction (5·0%), VII 'trade and commerce' (4·1%) and others.

Educational levels in Urban Delhi.

Table 3.14 throws light on the levels of educational attainments of males and females in different age groups in urban Delhi. The population in the age group 0-4 has been excluded for the purposes of this table.

TABLE
Distribution of 1000 persons in each Age Group

Region	(Age Group)	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi Urban	Total Population .	1000	1000	267	440	345	311	165	153	157	76	2	N
	5—14 .	1000	1000	261	342	578	499	160	157	1	2	..	..
	15—34 .	1000	1000	240	409	243	216	191	182	238	153	3	N
	35—59 .	1000	1000	300	581	271	245	134	111	193	45	2	N
	60+ .	1000	1000	394	788	306	171	109	34	135	6	1	..
	Age not stated	1000	1000	821	912	80	29	28	44	57	9	2	..

SOURCE : Subsidiary table C III—Part B-1 of Union Territory of Delhi, Census of India, 1961.
NOTE : 'N' Stands for Negligible.

3-14
and Sex by Educational Level in Urban Area Only

Non Technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree															
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
N	N	57	16	7	4	3	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	77	31	8	8	3	N	2	2	N	N	N	N	N	3	6	N
N	1	88	12	12	5	5	N	4	1	N	N	N	..	N	..	3	4
N	N	43	1	12	N	3	-	6	N	N	..	N	-	N	..	3	N
..	..	12	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It will be seen that amongst the total urban males aged 5 years and above, 26.7 per cent are illiterate, 34.5% are literates without any educational level, 16.5% are primary or junior basic passed, 15.7% are matriculates or Higher Secondary passed, 5.7% hold University degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees, 0.7% have technical degrees or diplomas equal to degrees or post-graduate degrees and the rest are placed in other categories of educa-

tional levels. The corresponding percentages for females in these very categories of educational levels in urban Delhi are 44.0, 31.1, 15.3, 7.6, 1.6 and 0.4, respectively, besides the rest.

For the benefit of any planned literacy drive in urban Delhi, it may be pointed out that more than one-fourth of the male children of school going age (5—14 years) and more than one-third of the female children in urban Delhi are illiterate.

Proportion of workers and non-workers amongst males and females in Delhi Town Group.

TABLE 3.15

Workers and Non-workers in Delhi town group classified by Sex and Broad Age-Group

Age Group (Years)	Total Population		Total workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,000	1,000	528	45	472	955
0—14	1,000	1,000	19	3	981	997
15—34	1,000	1,000	795	74	205	926
35—59	1,000	1,000	953	91	47	909
60+	1,000	1,000	516	39	484	961
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	205	15	795	985

SOURCE : Table B-II.

The incidence of non-work is much heavier amongst the females in Delhi Town Group as compared to the males, the proportion of female non-workers in urban Delhi being more than twice the corresponding proportion of male non-workers. As is to be normally

expected, the proportions of the male and female workers are the highest in the age group 35—59 years, but still the difference between the two proportions is quite marked.

Avocations of workers in Urban Delhi.

Table 3.16 on pages 86 and 87 throws light on the above aspect.

Amongst the total workers (both sexes) in all the age groups in urban Delhi, 46.0% are engaged in 'other services', followed by 20.8% in manufacturing other than household industry, 19.2% in trade and commerce, 6.3% in transport, storage and communications, 4.4% in construction, 1.7% in household industry and the rest are in the other Industrial Categories. The corresponding percentages of male workers in each of the above mentioned Industrial Categories of workers are 44.3, 21.7, 20.3, 6.6, 4.3, 1.4 and others, respectively. Amongst the female workers in all the age groups in urban Delhi, the large majority (71.1%) are engaged in other services, followed by 7.0% in manufacturing other than household industry, 5.7% in household industry, 4.9% in construction, 4.1% in trade and commerce, 2.9% in cultivation, 1.8% each in 'transport, storage and

communications' and 'in mining, quarrying livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities etc.'

'Other Services' absorb 49.3% of child labourers (both sexes), 48.8% of male child workers and 52.3% of female child workers. Manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce and household industry are the other important categories absorbing child labour (both sexes).

The majority of the old male workers (38.8%) in urban Delhi are engaged in trade and commerce, followed by 30.2% in 'other services', 17.0% in manufacturing other than household industry and the rest in other categories. Amongst the old ladies who are working in urban Delhi, as high as 69.1% are engaged in other services followed by 10.1% in trade and commerce, 6.5% in household industry and 5.7% in manufacturing other than household industry and the rest in other categories.

Age distribution of the unemployed adults (aged 15+) in urban Delhi and its constituents.

Table 3.17 throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 3.17

Number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ and of population of each age group 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and age not stated who are unemployed separately for persons, males and females.

Tract	Unemployed in each age group														
	Population 0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi Urban	14	22	3	20	32	4	6	9	1	5	8	N	..	..	..
D. M. C. (Urban)	14	23	2	20	32	3	6	9	1	5	8	N	..	..	..
New Delhi	14	21	4	21	32	5	4	5	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
Delhi Cantt.	10	14	1	15	21	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Subsidiary Table B-IX-I, Delhi, 1961 Census

It will be seen that 1.4% of the adult population (both sexes)—2.2% males and 0.3% females—of urban Delhi are unemployed. Amongst these, 2.0% (both sexes)—3.2% males and 0.4% females—are in the age group 15—34 years, 0.6% (both sexes)—0.9%

males and 0.1% females—in the age group 35—59 years and 0.5% (both sexes)—0.8% males and negligible percentage of females—are in the upper-most age group 60 years and above.

TABLE

Distribution of 1000 workers of Delhi town group by Age

Union Territory	Class of town	Age group	Total Workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DELHI	Town Group	Total	1000	1000	1000	7	6	29	2	1	7	7	7	18
		0—14	1000	1000	1000	13	6	67	5	2	29	17	12	48
		15—34	1000	1000	1000	5	4	23	1	1	5	7	6	20
		35—59	1000	1000	1000	8	6	33	2	1	8	7	7	13
		60+	1000	1000	1000	25	24	46	3	3	10	10	10	11
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Subsidiary table B-II-I of Union Territory of Delhi, Census of India, 1961.

3-16

Sex and Industrial Categories.

IV At Household Industry			V In Manufacturing other than household industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
17	14	57	208	217	70	44	43	49	192	203	41	63	66	18	460	443	711
52	38	151	292	321	86	29	24	66	86	95	28	13	14	2	493	488	523
16	14	51	229	240	66	42	41	58	164	173	31	69	72	25	467	449	721
16	13	58	177	183	77	46	47	37	222	232	54	61	64	10	461	447	710
26	24	65	163	170	57	43	44	12	372	388	101	34	35	7	324	302	691
11	12	..	152	161	..	33	34	..	130	138	..	76	69	200	598	586	800

TABLE

Distribution of 1000 workers in each industrial category

Tract	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi Urban	I	1000	1000	651	939	182	35	122	24	39	..	..	..
	II	1000	1000	823	982	141	15	30	3	4	..	..	..
	III	1000	1000	665	958	203	18	87	11	37	12	N	..
	IV	1000	1000	529	767	303	151	121	65	43	16	N	..
	V	1000	1000	336	631	314	153	185	93	133	91	1	1
	VI	1000	1000	516	984	231	4	98	2	112	8	11	..
	VII	1000	1000	217	635	327	103	177	48	219	147	1	2
	VIII	1000	1000	323	236	232	58	167	14	224	518	10	..
	IX	1000	1000	277	474	209	74	117	51	239	221	2	1

3-18

and in each Sex by Educational levels in the Urban areas only

Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post Graduate Degree															
		Total	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others								
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34																
N	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	1	1	..	N	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	N	..	..
..	..	4	1	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	28	29	3	1	3	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	N
N	..	21	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	..
N	1	58	61	1	3	1	1	N	1	N	..	..	..	..	N	1	N
N	1	40	166	4	7	3	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	4
1	9	135	89	20	81	6	1	6	16	1	N	N	..	N	..	7	64

SOURCE : Subsidiary Table B-III-Part A-2 of Union Territory of Delhi, Census of India, 1961

Education levels of workers in different Industrial Categories in Urban Delhi.

Table: 3-18 on pages 88 and 89 gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban Delhi.

The highest percentage of illiterate male workers in urban Delhi is found amongst those who are engaged in agricultural labour, followed by those engaged in Industrial Category III (in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc.) and Industrial Category I (working as cultivators). Also amongst the male workers engaged at household industry and in construction in urban Delhi, more than 50% are illiterate.

Amongst the male workers engaged in household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, and trade and commerce, each category accounts for

more than 30 per cent of the male workers who are literate without any educational levels.

Industrial Category IX 'other services' accounts for the highest percentage of male workers who have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examinations; this being followed by male workers engaged in transport, storage and communication with the same educational level. Again, 'other services' absorb the highest percentage of urban male workers who hold University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree as well as technical degree or diploma or post graduate degree.

More than ninety per cent of the urban female workers engaged in each of the Industrial Categories I (cultivators), II (agricultural labourers), III (in mining, quarrying, livestock etc.) and IV (in construction) are illiterate.

Distribution of Non-workers in urban Delhi by Sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.

Table 3-19 gives the distribution of 1000 persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity in urban Delhi. It will be observed that amongst the non-workers in urban Delhi, 38.9% are males and as high as 61.1% are females. Amongst the non-working males in Urban Delhi, full time students account for 48.1% and dependents, infants and disabled persons constitute 45.4%. Amongst non-working females 22.3% are full time students, 46.4% are engaged in house-hold duties, 30.8% are dependents, infants and disabled persons and the rest belong to other categories.

Amongst the female urban workers in each of the industrial categories IV (at household industry) and

V (in manufacturing other than household industry) slightly more than 15% are literates without educational level.

More than half of the urban female workers engaged in transport, storage and communications are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed. Again 'other services' absorb 22.1% of the urban female workers who have attained this educational level. Amongst the urban female workers engaged in 'transport, storage and communications', 16.6% hold university degrees or post graduate degrees other than technical degrees. Amongst the urban female workers engaged in 'other services', 8.9% hold university degrees and 8.1% hold 'technical degrees or diplomas equal to degrees or post graduate degrees'—out of the latter, 6.1% possess teaching degrees etc.

TABLE
Distribution of 1000 persons not at work classified

Tract	Age Group	Distribution of 1000 Non-workers								
		Distribution of 1000 Non-workers by sex			Total non-working Population		Full time students		Household duties	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi Urban .	TOTAL	1000	389	611	1000	1000	481	223	..	464
	0—14	1000	522	478	1000	1000	468	395	..	17
	15—34	1000	229	771	1000	1000	725	129	..	817
	35—59	1000	78	922	1000	1000	..	—	—	932
	60+	1000	389	611	1000	1000	—	—	—	571
	Age not stated	1000	501	499	1000	1000	21	54	—	104

3-19
by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity

in each sex by type of activity											
Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggar, vagrant etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
454	308	28	2	4	1	4	1	20	1	9	Neg.
532	588	—	—	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	—	..	..	..
100	48	2	Neg.	6	1	12	1	118	3	37	1
370	60	321	5	75	2	54	Neg.	43	1	137	Neg.
446	385	515	38	19	6	3	Neg.	5	Neg.	12	..
958	827	3	6	3	..	15	9	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Table B-IX, Census of India, 1961

TABLE 3-20
Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and type of activity.

Tract	Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers in each sex by type of activity.																							
	Distribution of 1,000 non-workers by sex						Total non-working population																Unemployed but seeking work.	
	P	M	F				Full time students		Household duties		Dependents, Infants and Disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time					
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Delhi Urban	.	1,000	389	611	1,000	1,000	476	223	5	485	454	308	28	2	4	1	4	N	20	1	9	N		
D. M. C. (Urban)	.	1,000	388	612	1,000	1,000	472	220	5	467	458	308	26	3	3	1	4	N	20	1	10	N		
New Delhi.	.	1,000	391	609	1,000	1,000	516	258	4	445	415	294	26	1	7	N	N	N	23	2	9	N		
Delhi Cantt.	.	1,000	394	606	1,000	1,000	422	175	..	462	535	362	11	..	1	N	2	..	24	1	5	N		

SOURCE :—Subsidiary Table B-IX-3 : Delhi, 1961 Census.

Activities of the non-workers.

Table 3:20 on previous page 94 throws light on this respect.

Out of every 100 non-workers in urban Delhi, nearly 39 are males and 61 are females. Amongst every 100 male non-workers in urban Delhi, nearly 48 are full time students, 45 are 'dependents, infants and disabled persons', 3 are 'retired, rentiers or men of independent means', 2 are 'seekers of employment for the first time' and the rest belong to other cate-

gories. Amongst every 100 female non-workers in urban Delhi, nearly 22 are full time students, nearly 49 are engaged in household duties, nearly 31 are 'dependents, infants and disabled persons' and the rest belong to other categories.

Age distribution of non-workers.

Table 3-21 gives the age distribution of non workers in urban Delhi and its tracts D.M.C. Urban New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

TABLE 3-21

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age groups

Tract	Age Groups											
	All Age groups		0-14		15-34		35-59		60+		Age not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi Urban	1,000	1,000	774	451	164	350	21	158	41	41	N	N
D.M.C. (Urban)	1,000	1,000	772	450	163	347	22	160	42	42	1	1
New Delhi	1,000	1,000	783	452	167	370	16	145	34	33	N	N
Delhi Cantt.	1,000	1,000	817	485	142	372	19	119	22	24	N	N

NOTE : N stands for negligible.

SOURCE : Subsidiary Table B-IX-2 ; Delhi, 1961 Census.

The age group '0-14' years represents 'children'. The age group 60 years and above stands for 'old' people. It is to be seen from the table that 81.5% of the male non-workers in urban Delhi are children and old people and 18.5% of the non-workers belong to the economically active age groups. In the case of

female non-workers in urban Delhi, however, whereas 49.2% are in the categories of 'children' and 'old people', 50.8% are in the economically active age groups, most of them performing presumably household duties alone.

TABLE
Distribution of 1000 Literate Workers

Tract	Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical dip- loma not equal to degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi Urban	All Divisions	1000	1000	370	175	209	110	286	407	4	3
	Division 0	1000	1000	131	76	74	93	311	433	23	4
	Division 1	1000	1000	287	103	136	57	325	386	5	..
	Division 2	1000	1000	153	78	116	42	498	592	4	1
	Division 3	1000	1000	452	327	251	163	249	381	1	8
	Division 4	1000	1000	659	500	251	139	72	305	N	-
	Division 5	1000	1000	733	1000	236	-	15	-	-	-
	Division 6	1000	1000	391	37	271	18	294	816	4	-
	Division 7-8	1000	1000	547	573	300	267	141	137	1	2
	Division 9	1000	1000	577	694	278	223	127	53	N	-
	Division 10	1000	1000	524	500	219	77	167	212	2	..

SOURCE : Subsidiary Table B-IV. 1

3-22

in each Occupational Division and in Each Sex, Educational Level, in Urban Areas only.

Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-gradu- ate degree other than technical degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree																	
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
N	14	116	160	15	131	6	N	4	27	N	N	N	..	N	..	5	104	N	N
4	23	321	166	136	205	45	N	39	42	3	..	N	..	N	..	48	162	1	1
N	5	226	362	21	87	13	3	4	19	1	..	N	..	N	..	2	65	1	..
N	2	225	266	4	19	2	..	N	2	N	N	N	..	N	..	2	17	N	..
N	2	46	119	1	6	1	..	N	2	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	4	N	1
N	..	15	28	3	28	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
N	..	37	124	3	5	2	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	5	..	..
N	N	10	20	1	1	1	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	1	N	..
..	1	18	28	N	1	N	..	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
..	..	84	192	4	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..

of Union Territory of Delhi, Census of India, 1961.

Levels of Literacy and Occupational Division in Urban Delhi.

The distribution of 1000 male and 1000 female literate workers in urban Delhi in each occupational division of the National Classification of Occupations (N.C.O.) by educational levels is given in table 3.22 above.

It is clear from the above table that amongst the literate male workers in all the Occupational Divisions of the N.C.O. in urban Delhi, educational levels of 86.5% are Matriculation or Higher Secondary and below, 11.6% are holders of University degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees and 1.5% of the literate males hold technical degrees or diplomas equal to degree or post-graduate degree. Amongst the female literate workers in all the Occupation Divisions of the N.C.O. in urban Delhi, 69.2% are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed or below, 16% hold University degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees and 13.1% (out of which 10.4% hold teaching degrees or diplomas) are holders of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

Amongst the literate male workers in Division O (Professional, Technical and Related Workers) in urban Delhi, 32.1% hold University degrees etc., 31.1% have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examinations and 13.6% hold technical degrees or diplomas equal to degrees or post-graduate degrees. Out of the literate female workers in this Division in urban Delhi, 43.3% have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examinations, 16.6% have university degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees and 20.5% hold technical degrees (out of which 16.2% are in teaching) or diplomas equal to degrees or post-graduate degrees.

Amongst the literate male workers engaged in Division I (Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers) in urban Delhi, 28.7% are literates (without educational level), 32.5% are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed, 22.6% hold University degrees etc. and the rest are grouped under other educational levels. Amongst the corresponding proportions of females in this Division, 38.6% are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed, 36.2% are University degree holders, 8.7% are technical degree or diploma holders and the rest are in other categories of educational levels.

Out of the total number of literate male workers in urban Delhi who are engaged in Occupational Division 2 (Clerical and Related workers), nearly one-half are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed and 22.5% hold University degrees etc. Amongst the literate females in this Division in Urban Delhi, 59.2% are in the former category and 26.6% in the latter.

Amongst the literate male workers in occupational Division 3 (Sale Workers) in Urban Delhi, 45.2%

are literates without educational level, nearly one-fourth are primary or junior basic passed and another one-fourth are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed. Amongst the literate females in urban Delhi who are engaged in this Division, 38.1% are Matriculates, 32.7% are literates without educational level, 11.9% are holders of University degree and the rest are in other educational levels.

In Division 4 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers), out of the total number of literate males in urban Delhi, nearly two-thirds are literates without educational level and nearly one-fourth are primary or junior basic passed. One-half of the literate female workers in this Division in urban Delhi are literates without any educational level, 30.5% are Matriculates, 13.9% are primary or Junior Basic passed and the rest are in other educational levels.

Amongst the literate male workers in urban Delhi who are engaged in Division 5 (Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers), 73.3% are literates without educational level, 23.6% are primary or junior basic passed and 1.5% are Matriculates. Cent percent of the literate female workers in urban Delhi in this Division are literates without educational level.

Amongst the literate male workers in urban Delhi who are found in Occupational Division 6 (Workers in Transport and Communication occupations), 39.1% are literates without educational level, 27.1% are primary or junior basic passed and 29.4% are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed. Amongst the corresponding females in this Division, 81.6% are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed and 12.4% are University degree holders.

Within Occupational Division 7-8 (Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified) in urban Delhi, amongst the literate male workers, 54.7% are literates without any educational level, 30.0% are Primary or Junior Basic passed and 14.1% are Matriculates; the corresponding percentages of female in these categories are 57.3, 26.7 and 13.7, respectively.

Within Occupational Division 9 (Service, Sport and Recreation Workers) in urban Delhi, amongst the literate male workers, 57.7% are literates without educational level, 27.8% are primary or junior basic passed and 12.7% are Matriculates or Higher Secondary passed, the corresponding percentages of females in these groups being 69.4, 22.3 and 5.3, respectively.

Amongst the literate male workers in Occupational Division 10 (Workers not classifiable by occupation) in urban Delhi, 52.4% are literates without educational level, 21.9% are primary or junior basic passed, 16.7% are Matriculates and 8.4% hold University degree etc., the corresponding percentages for the females in these categories are 50.0, 7.7, 21.2 and 19.2, respectively.

Religious composition of Delhi Town Group, 1921—1961.

TABLE 3.23

Number of 1,000 persons of the same religion who live in Delhi Town Group, 1921--61.

Religion	Census Year	Town Group
1	2	3
Hindu	1961 1951 1931 1921	818 821 547 573
Muslim	1961 1951 1931 1921	79 66 402 377
Christian	1961 1951 1931 1921	9 13 25 29
Jain	1961 1951 1931 1921	13 14 10 12
Parsis and Zoroastrians	1961 1951 1931 1921	Neg. Neg. Neg. Neg.
Other Religions	1961 1951 1931 1921	90 86 16 9

SOURCE : For 1961 Data, Table C-VII.

For 1951 data, Distt. Census Hand Book, Vol. 27.

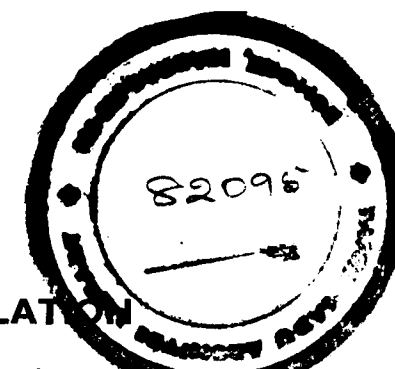
For 1931 data, Census of India, 1931, Volume XVI, Delhi.

For 1921 data, Census of India, 1921, Volume XV, Part II, Punjab & Delhi.

Over the last four decades between 1921 to 1961 the Hindus have recorded an increase of 24.5%. Sikhs who have been included under 'other religions' in this table, have also recorded increases. The partition of India in 1947 and the resultant emigration of the Muslims from Delhi to Pakistan has

resulted in a set-back to the proportions of Muslims. It may, however, be noted that during the last decade 1951 to 1961, the proportion of Muslims has increased, whereas the corresponding proportion of the Hindus has declined during the same period.

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CHAPTER IV THE RURAL POPULATION

Definition of the Village prior to the 1961 Census.

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

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

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

Definition of the village adopted in the 1961 Census.

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

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

As a general rule, there is one residential site to each village with, here and there, a hamlet or a few temporarily occupied cottages built at a distance from the main village site for the protection of the outlying fields, or for the feeding of cattle adjacent to a grazing ground. According to the above definition the scattered cottages will also form part of the main village.

Definition of an Un-inhabited village.

The revenue records use the term “*be charag*” for the “un-inhabited” village. The term “*be charag*” is

composed of two Persian words viz “*be*” which means “without” and “*charag*” which means ‘lamp’ or candle. So a ‘*be charag*’ or un-inhabited village is that where the ‘candle does not burn’ or ‘the lamp is not lighted’. Obviously, it implies no habitation of any human being.

The Physical Features of Delhi Villages.

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

According to the authors of the Delhi Master Plan also, “Physically the Delhi countryside may be divided into four tracts, viz. riverian tract or *khadar*, the low lying tract or *dabar*, the hilly tract or *Kohi* and the level tract or *Bangar*”.

The Process of Urbanisation of Delhi villages.

According to the Revenue Authorities the Union Territory was divided into 362 villages (Revenue Estates) but the District Census Hand-book of 1951 shows that there were 304 villages at the time of 1951 Census. These 304 villages included one village (Asalatpur khadar) which was not included in the list of villages supplied by the Revenue Authorities and as such out of the recognised 362 revenue estates only 303 have been shown in the Census Hand Book of 1951. The omission of 59 villages was therefore, investigated and it was revealed that 22 villages lost their entity due to urbanisation prior to 1951 and the remaining 37 were not shown as they were probably having no population.

The result of 1961 Census shows 300 villages as against the 362 villages shown in the Revenue Records. These 300 villages include 11 new villages which came into existence after 1951 and being mere abadies in the land of other revenue estates these have not been recognised as villages by the Revenue authorities. The following is the detail of the villages which were urbanised before 1951 and after, and the new villages which came to notice for the first time in 1961 Census.

Urbanised before 1951

1. Aliganj.
2. Arakpur alias Bagh Mochi.
3. Behlolpur Khadar.
4. Shahdara.
5. Civil Station.
6. Delhi.
7. Dakka.
8. Imperial Delhi.
9. Inderpet.
10. Malikpur Cantt.
11. Najafgarh.
12. Nangal Raya.
13. Naraina.
14. New Cantt.
15. Pachera.
16. Rajpur Khurd.
17. Rajpur Cantt.
18. Razapur Nangli.
19. Southern Ridge.
20. Timarpur.
21. Todapur.
22. Yusaf Sarai.

Urbanised After 1951

1. Villages urbanised due to the formation of South Delhi Municipal Committee in 1954 [Notifica-

tion No. F.11-(40)/53-LSG(1)], dated 4-3-1954 issued by the Delhi State Government, Delhi.

1. Hauz Khas
2. Hamayun Pur
3. Muoarakpur Kotla
4. Masjid Moth
5. Sarai Kalekhan
6. Zamarudpur
7. Chiragh Delhi
8. Garhi Jharia Maria
9. Khirki
10. Toot Sarai
11. Sheikh Sarai
12. Kalu Sarai
13. Shahpur Jat
14. Kharera
15. Jia Sarai
16. Adhchini
17. Nangli Razapur
18. Basant Nagar
19. Joga Bai
20. Mohd. Pur—Munirka.
21. Khizarabad.
22. Okhla.
23. Chackchilla
24. Kilokri
25. Begumpur
26. Yaqutpur
27. Baha Pur
28. Sarai Shahjee.

Villages urbanised due to formation of West Delhi Municipal Committee in 1954 [notification No. F.II(36)/53-L.S.G.(1), dated 1-1-1954 issued by Delhi State].

1. Basai Darapur
2. Shadipur
3. Khampur
4. Chaukhandi
5. Nangli Jalib
6. Tihar
7. Tatarpur
8. Posangipur.

Villages urbanised on the formation of Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1960 (Notification N dated 7-1-1960).

1. Khureji Khas
2. Silampur
3. Karkar Doman
4. Azadpur
5. Gondli
6. Shakurpur
7. Keshopur
8. Madi Pur
9. Khayala.

Villages merged with the erstwhile Shahdara Municipal Committee :

1. Olden Pur
2. Saqdar Pur.

Other villages urbanised;

1. Mamur Pur

2. Mehrauli outside the limits of N.A.C. Mehrauli (Now known as Kishangar Chhan).

3. Chiragh Janubi.
4. Improvement Trust.

Additional villages which are mere abadies in the lands of other revenue estates :

1. Ganwari Gonda
2. Naya Gaon
3. Usman Pur
4. Sherpur
5. Tukhmipur
6. Dayalpur.
7. Gopal Pur
8. Abadi Khera
9. Kanker Khera
10. Nithari
11. Khera Garhi.

Percentage increase or decrease in rural population of Delhi 1921—1961):*

TABLE 4.1

Percentage increase in rural population of Delhi, 1921—1961

Year	Rural Population	Percentage (+)Increase or (—)Decrease
1921	1,84,032	1.7
1931	1,88,804	2.6
1941	2,22,253	17.7
1951	3,06,938	38.1
1961	2,99,204	(—)2.5

From this table, it is clear that the rural population of the State did not indicate marked change upto 1931. It began to rise rather sharply after 1931. In the decade 1941—51, the rural population of Delhi territory jumped by almost 40%. This increase was partly due to an increase in the natural growth rate and partly due to immigration of refugees from West Pakistan. It may be pointed out that according to 1951 Census, the displaced persons settled in the rural areas of Delhi numbered 25,005 as against 470,386 in the urban areas out of a total of 495,391. Since there is only small scope in the agricultural

base of the state to support this growth of population it may be presumed that a portion of the rural population makes its livelihood in urban Delhi.¹

Variation in rural population—an extract from the 1931 Census Report of Delhi.

The following extract from para 19, page 13 of the 1931 Census Report of Delhi throws interesting light on the enormous contrast in the percentage variation in the rural population as compared with the urban, upto the decade 1921-31:

‘Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent

Delhi	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1891-1901	1881-91
Rural	+3	+ 2	— 8	+9	+ 2
Urban	+47	+31	+12	+8	+11

The figures above show the percentage variation in the rural population as compared with the urban, and the contrast presented, particularly by the figures for the last two decades is enormous. The rise in the rural area in the last decade amounts to no

more than three per cent. Shahdara, whose figures have been included in the urban population on the present occasion, was treated as a village at last Census, and if its population is excluded from the rural figures of 1921 the rise will be six per cent, which

*SOURCE: Master Plan for Delhi Chapter Rural Delhi, Delhi Development Authority.
T.P.O. Memo. on ‘Population of Delhi and its regions’.

also is comparatively low even for a rural area. This is mainly attributable to the fact that a considerable portion of the rural area is the riverain, which suffers much from malaria during and after the rainy season and has actually suffered from plague and cholera more than once during the last decade. The rate of

rural increase is the same as that in the neighbouring District of Karnal, which is the lowest among the Punjab districts excepting Simla, where the variation is due to special causes. In the two adjoining Districts, Rohtak and Gurgaon, the corresponding rise is 4.3 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively.”

Number of villages (inhabited and uninhabited) and

the average number of persons per inhabited village.

TABLE 4.2

Number of Villages (inhabited and uninhabited) and the average number of persons per inhabited village in each state of India, 1961

State	Number of Villages		Average No. of Persons per inhabited village	
	Uninhabited	Inhabited		
1	2	3	4	
INDIA	54,858	557,351	*(N.A.)	635
Andhra Pradesh	1,913	27,084	(29,708,939)	1,097
Assam	1,565	25,702	(10,959,744)	426
Bihar	10,428	67,665	(42,541,690)	629
Gujarat	433	18,584	(15,316,726)	824
Jammu & Kashmir	167	6,559	(2,967,661)	452
Kerala	2	1,573	(14,349,574)	9,122
Madhya Pradesh	6,422	70,414	(27,745,174)	394
Madras	615	14,124	(24,696,425)	1,749
Maharashtra	3,016	35,851	(28,391,157)	792
Mysore	2,972	26,377	(18,320,279)	695
Orissa	5,659	46,466	(16,439,196)	354
Punjab	1,405	21,269	(16,218,217)	763
Rajasthan	2,285	32,241	(16,874,124)	523
Uttar Pradesh	12,720	112,624	(64,266,506)	571
West Bengal	3,486	38,465	(26,385,437)	686
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	399	(49,473)	124
Delhi	24	276	(2,99,204)	1,084
Himachal Pradesh	1,316	10,438	(1,287,216)	123
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	9	10	(24,108)	2,411
Manipur	42	1,866	(712,320)	382
Tripura	354	4,932	(1,039,008)	211
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	72	(57,963)	805
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	245	(N.A.)	2,147
N.E.F.A.	..	2,451	(336,558)	137
Nagaland	14	814	(350,043)	430
Pondicherry	..	388	(280,082)	722
Sikkim	..	462	(155,341)	336

*(Brackets contain absolute figures.)

SOURCE: Circular No. 9/6/62-RG, dated 28th Nov., 1963 from Central Tabulation Unit, R.G.'s Office.

There are 567,351 inhabited and 54,868 uninhabited villages in the whole of India. The average number of persons per inhabited village in India works out to be 635. In the Union Territory of Delhi, according to the 1961 Census, there are 24 uninhabited and 276 inhabited villages, the average number of persons per inhabited village in the Delhi Territory being 1084, which is 1.7 times the average number of persons per inhabited village for the whole of India.

If we place the figures of the average number of persons per inhabited village in the descending order of their magnitude, the following picture emerges:

TABLE 4.3

State/Union Territory	Average No. of persons per inhabited village	Rank
Kerala	9122	1st
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	2411	2nd
Goa, Daman & Diu	2147	3rd
Madras	1749	4th
Andhra Pradesh	1097	5th
Delhi	1084	6th

It may thus be seen that Delhi occupies the sixth rank in the whole of India so far as the average number of persons per inhabited village goes. Amongst the States of India, Orissa has the smallest number (354) of persons per inhabited village. Amongst the Union territories and other areas of India, Himachal Pradesh has the lowest figure (123) of average number of persons per inhabited village.

Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of uninhabited villages (12720) in the whole of India, followed by Bihar, which has 10428 uninhabited

villages. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, N.E.F.A., Pondicherry and Sikkim have not recorded any uninhabited villages. Amongst the remaining States and Union Territories, the position of Delhi as regards the number of uninhabited villages is focussed in the following extract of the Table in the sub-head under discussion :

TABLE 4.4

State/Union Territory	Number of uninhabited villages	Rank
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	Lowest
Kerala	2	2nd from bottom
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	9	3rd from bottom
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	4th from bottom
Nagaland	14	5th from bottom
Delhi	24	6th from bottom

Again, the State of Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of inhabited villages (112,624) in the whole of India, the State of Madhya Pradesh, with 70,414 inhabited villages coming next to it. The smallest number of inhabited villages (10) in the whole of India has been reported from Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. The position of Delhi with respect to the number of inhabited villages is depicted in the following extract from the table in the sub-head under discussion :

TABLE 4.5

State/Union Territory	No. of inhabited villages	Rank
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	The lowest
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	2nd from bottom
Goa, Daman & Diu	245	3rd from bottom
Delhi	276	4th from bottom

Number of villages (inhabited and uninhabited) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1921—61.

TABLE 4.6

Number of villages inhabited and uninhabited in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1921-1961

State	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921	
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited
DELHI	24	276	37	304	49	305	49	307	43	314

SOURCE:—Prefatory Note, fly Leaf to 'A' Series Tables, published in the Tables Volume of 1961 Census by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi.

The ratios of un-inhabited to inhabited villages, derived from Table 4.6, are given as below :—

TABLE 4.7

Year	Ratio of un-inhabited to inhabited villages
1961	1 : 11.5
1951	1 : 8.2
1941	1 : 6.2
1931	1 : 6.3
1921	1 : 7.3

During the decade 1921 to 1931, the ratio of un-inhabited villages to inhabited villages declined from 1:7.3 in 1921 to 1:6.3 in 1931. The ratios remained almost constant during the decade 1931-41. Since 1941, however, upto 1961 the ratios of uninhabited villages to inhabited villages have continued increasing, showing thereby the continued process of decline in depopulation of villages. Along with this process, it may be noted that the number of inhabited villages has continuously been decreasing since 1921.

Proportion of 10,000 persons in each State residing in villages classified according to population, 1961—Comparison of Delhi with the other States

TABLE 4.8

Proportion of 10,000 persons in each State Residing in Villages Classified According to Population, 1961

India/State/Union Territory and other Areas	Proportion of 10,000 persons Residing in Village Inhabited by:						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1000—1999	2000—4999	5000—9999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	495	1600	2329	2486	2129	620	341
1. Andhra Pradesh	175	561	1433	2891	3845	981	114
2. Assam	951	2395	3184	2419	982	69	
3. Bihar	517	1644	2278	2469	2284	677	131
4. Gujarat	237	1187	2481	2945	2513	581	56
5. Jammu & Kashmir	825	2567	3102	2398	994	114	
6. Kerala	N	1	10	60	1030	2888	6011
7. Madhya Pradesh	1001	3177	3159	1817	787	59	
8. Madras	33	182	983	2769	4252	1173	608
9. Maharashtra	246	1256	2571	2855	2240	704	128
10. Mysore	354	1569	2487	2780	2212	598	
11. Orissa	1218	2948	3030	2024	725	55	
12. Punjab	283	1248	2347	2953	2521	549	99
13. Rajasthan	662	2208	2730	2356	1689	355	
14. Uttar Pradesh	525	1918	2845	2693	1662	312	45
15. West Bengal	412	1512	2287	2725	2347	585	132

UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS.

1. A. & N. Islands.	3399	3369	2810	422	..	..	
2. Delhi.	94	628	2453	2811	4014	..	
3. Himachal Pradesh	4690	3480	1350	447	33	..	
4. L. M. & A. Islands.	33	396	1398	8173	..	..	
5. Manipur	1380	1882	2044	2406	2121	167	
6. Tripura	2705	2273	2450	1819	753	..	
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	201	1214	2954	3935	1696	..	
8. Goa, Daman, & Diu.	13	102	650	2143	5077	1527	488
9. Pondicherry.	435	1516	2280	3123	2134	602	
10. N.E.F.A.	4378	2672	1301	883	613	153	
11. Nagaland	955	2652	3174	2527	692	..	
12. Sikkim	1067	4969	3498	466	..	..	

NOTE : The distribution of population of 3 villages of N.E.F.A. (i.e. 781 persons) is not available. In working out the distribution of population in various size classes of villages, this population i.e. 781 persons has been excluded.

SOURCE : Central Tabulation Office of the Registrar General, India.

It is to be noted that the whole of the village population of Delhi resides in villages with population below 5,000 persons; out of which 40.14% are in villages with population between 2,000 to 4,999, 28.11% in villages with population between 1,000-1,999, 24.53% in villages with population between 500-999 persons and the rest in other categories of villages.

Changes in the population of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1921—1961.

TABLE 4.9

Changes in the Population of 1,000 persons residing in Villages classified according to population in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1921-1961

Territory	Census Year	Population per 1,000 Rural population in villages by size class of population.					
		Over 10,000	5000—9999	2000—4999	1000—1999	500—999	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI	1961	Nil	Nil	402	281	245	72
	1951	43	76	240	318	221	102
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	Nil	28	120	310	280	262
	1921	Nil	35	117	313	258	277

SOURCE : For years 1921, 1931 & 1951, Census Reports of respective years.
For 1961, Primary Census Abstract.

The proportions of rural population in villages falling in the size class of population 2,000 to less than 5,000 persons have consistently increased since 1921 onwards right upto 1961. Again, the proportions of rural population in villages falling in the lowest size class of population below 500 persons have shown a consistently declining trend right since 1921 onwards upto 1961. In 1951, 11.9% of the rural population was found residing in villages having a population of 5,000 persons and more each, the population in these two categories having vanished in 1961, because the

villages with bigger size groups of population had been 'urbanised' by then and now form part of the urban area of Delhi.

Road Mileage in the Delhi Territory

As will be found from the Table 4.10 below, there were 70* miles of roads of all types in the Union Territory of Delhi as on 31-3-1961; out of these 50 miles were classified under National Highways and the remaining 20 miles under the State Highways, by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Government of India.

TABLE 4.10

Number of linear miles of road in the Delhi Territory as on 31-3-61 classified according to functions.

Territory	Total of all types of roads	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Unclassified Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi*	70	50	20	..	..	..	..

* On 31st March, 1961, there were 5795 miles of C.D. and N.E.S. roads in the Union Territories. These have not been included as their Territory-wise break up is not available.

SOURCE : Table L-III (9) of Basic Road Statistics of India, Twelfth (1961) Supplement, issued by the Consulting Engineer (Road Development) Government of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications, Department of Transport (Road Wing.)

It is to be seen that the proportion of persons residing in villages having population of 2,000 to less than 5,000 persons each in Delhi is lower than the corresponding percentages in this group in L.M.A. Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu and Madras and higher than the corresponding percentages of the rest of the States and Union Territories of India.

Road Density related to the proportions of workers in Industrial Categories of Workers

TABLE 4.11

Road density of the Union Territory of Delhi related to the proportions of workers in Industrial categories and to non-workers, 1961

Territory	*No. of miles of Road per 1000 population	Distribution of 1000 persons as workers and non-workers			
		Workers		Non-workers	
		I+II+III	IV+V	VI+VII+VIII+IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	.03	27	70	224	679

SOURCE : For Col. 2, Table L. of Basic Road Statistics of India, Twelfth (1961) Supplement. For Cols. 3 to 6, Census of India Paper No. 1(1962).

*N.B. : Calculated on the basis of figure in Col. 2 of Table 4.10.

Table 4.11 tries to relate the road density of the Union Territory of Delhi as measured by the number of miles of road per 1,000 population to the distribution of workers in three groupings of the nine Industrial Categories of workers. As will be noted from the table, there are only .03 miles of road per 1,000 persons in the Delhi Territory. The proportions of distribution of persons into groupings of Industrial Categories of workers show that only 27 workers per

1,000 persons are engaged in what may broadly be termed as Primary Sector, 70 workers per 1,000 or population are in industries—both household and non-household, 224 workers per 1,000 persons in the Delhi Territory are engaged in construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services and 679 per 1,000 persons are non-workers.

A study of road mileage in Delhi in the context of India and a few advanced countries of the world.

TABLE 4.12

Road Mileage in India and the Union Territory of Delhi compared with advanced Countries of the World.

Description	U.S.A. (Year 1960)	U.K. (Year 1961)	France (Year 1962)	Japan (Year 1960)	Indian Union (Year 1961)	Delhi Union Territory (Year 1961)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Population in Millions	179.3 (179323175)	52.7 (52675556)	46.5 (46530000)	93.4 (93418501)	438.4 (438445915)	2.7 (2658612)
2. Area In Thousand Square Kms.	9363.4 (9363389)	244.0 (244030)	551.2 (551208)	3696.6 (3696601)	3265.6 (3265594)	1.5 (1484)
3. Total Mileage of Roads	3546693	215475	766300	597704	440626	70
4. Linear Miles of Road Per 1,000 Sq. Kms. of Area	378.8	883.0	1390.2	161.7	134.9	47.2
5. Road Mileage per 1000 of Population	19.8	4.1	16.5	6.4	1.0	0.03

NOTE : Figures in brackets corresponding to horizontal column 2 give total population figures and those against column 2 give total area figures.

SOURCE : (i) Population and Area figures taken from Table 1 of U.N. Demographic Year-book, 1962.

(ii) Mileage of roads taken from Table L-III (44) of Basic Road Statistics of India, Twelfth (1961) Supplement.

Table 4.12 which gives the relevant data clearly brings out the comparatively much lower road mileage in the Delhi Territory in the context of India as a

whole as well as the advanced countries of the world, whether looked at in relation to area or population or both.

Rural Electrification and Distribution of rural population into groupings of nine Industrial Categories of workers.

TABLE 4.13

Number of villages electrified and the amount of electricity consumed per 1,000 of Rural Population related to the proportion of workers in Industrial categories and Non-workers in the Rural Population, 1961.

Territory	No. of villages electrified		Amount of Electricity consumed per 1000 of rural population	Distribution of 1,000 persons as Workers and Non-workers				
	as on 31-3-61 as on 31-3-62							
				1+II and III	IV+V	VI+VII+VIII+IX	Non-Workers	
1	2	2(a)	3	4	5	6	7	
Delhi	55	82	N.A.	199	65	96		640

NOTE : N. A. denotes 'Not Available'.

SOURCE : Cols. 2&3, Ref. letter No.E-6 (12)/6958D/17/18 Dec., 1963 from Delhi Elec. Supply Undertaking, Link Building, Mathura Road; Cols. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 from Union Table B 1.

The number of villages electrified as on 31st March, 1961 was 55. The corresponding number rose to 82 on 31st March, 1962. The data regarding the amount of electricity consumed by the rural population was not made available by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking. The magnitude of electrification as

shown by columns 2 and 2a may be read along with the figure in column 5 of the table, which shows that only 6.5% of the rural population are engaged in industries of both non-household and household type. As high as 64.0% of the rural population are non-workers.

Distribution of 1,000 villages of certain population classes, 1961. (Refer Table 4.14).

TABLE 4.14

Territory	Villages with Population					
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1999	2,000—4999	5000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	90	185	359	214	152	Nil

SOURCE : Union Table A-III.

None of the villages of Delhi has a population of 5,000 persons or more. Majority of the Delhi villages (35.9% of the total number) have population of 500 persons to less than 1,000 persons each, followed by 21.4% of the villages having population of 1,000 persons to less than 2,000 persons each. Next in turn

come 18.5% of the total villages having population of 200 persons to less than 500 persons, followed by 15.2% of those with population between 2,000 to less than 5000 persons each and only 9.0% of the villages with population of less than 200 persons each.

III

Changes in the distribution of 1,000 villages of certain population classes in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1931—61.

TABLE 4.15

Proportion of Villages with Population													
State	Under 500				500—999				1000 and above				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Delhi . . .	275	362	N.A.	596	359	316	N.A.	238	366	322	N.A.	166	

SOURCE : Census Reports for 1951 and 1931; 1961—Table A-III

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000 (1961).

TABLE 4.16

State	Proportion of Rural population to 1,000 of Total population	Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of			Distribution of 1,000 of total population in Towns of		
		2000—4999	5000—9999	10000+	Class VI under 5000	Class V 5000—9999	Class IV 10000—19999
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	113	402	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SOURCE : Table B-1

Rural population constitutes 11.3% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi. It is to be noted that 40.2% of the rural population of the Delhi Territory live in villages falling in the size group of population from 2,000 to less than 5,000 persons, the rest of the rural population living in villages having

population of less than 2,000 persons each. The size groups of population with 5,000 persons and more do not have any proportion of rural population. Again, the Union Territory of Delhi has no towns with a population of less than 20,000 each as per 1961 Census.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each Industrial Category of workers and by non-workers of the rural population of the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961.

TABLE 4.17

State	Total Rural Population	Distribution per 1,000 of Rural Population as										
		Workers										Non-Workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	1,000	360	168	20	11	14	51	9	10	7	70	640

SOURCE : Table B-1.

Out of the total rural population of the Union Territory of Delhi, 64.0% are non-workers and 36.0% workers. Thus for every worker in rural Delhi, there are nearly 1.8 non-workers.

The majority of workers in rural Delhi are naturally

engaged in Cultivation i.e. Industrial Category I, followed respectively by those in 'other services', 'manufacturing other than household industry' and other categories; their least proportion being found in 'transport, storage and communications'. These facts

are clearly focussed by the following rankings of rural workers in the industrial categories, which have been derived from the above table :

Rankings	Industrial categories
1st	I
2nd	IX
3rd	V
4th	II
5th	IV
6th	III
7th	VII
8th	VI
9th	VIII

Causes of change-over to non-agricultural pursuits even in the rural areas of Delhi as revealed in the 1951 Census.

The Punjab Census Report, 1951, makes the following interesting remarks about the causes of change-over to non-agricultural pursuits in the rural areas of Delhi :—

“It is only in Delhi State rural areas that livelihood pattern, although even now predominantly agricultural, has made a great change-over to pursuits which are non-agricultural. In Delhi there has been a great road expansion in the countryside and that is one of the causes of the high percentage of the people in the rural areas following non-agricultural pursuits. The roads are metalled and tarred and are being kept in proper repair.”

Educational levels of the rural unemployed in 1961.

The following table which is based on the *Subsidiary Table B-VIII. Part B—1* throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 4.18

Educational Levels	Unemployed in Rural Delhi (percentages)	
	Males	Females
Total Unemployed in Rural Delhi	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	35.7	65.6
Literate (without educational level)	14.2	9.4
Primary or Junior Basic.	24.4	25.0
Matriculation and above	25.7	25.0

Slightly more than one-half of the unemployed males in rural Delhi are Primary or Junior Basic passed and Matriculates and above. Amongst the unemployed females in rural Delhi, nearly two-thirds are just literate (without any educational level) and one-fourth are matriculates and above.

The rural unemployed according to age-groups.

The percentages of population aged 15+ and of population separately of each age group 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and age not stated who are unemployed in rural Delhi are presented below in Table 4.19, separately for persons, males and females.

TABLE 4.19

Delhi Rural

Unemployed in each age group	Persons	Males	Females
Population 15+	1.2	2.2	N
15—34	1.9	3.5	0.1
35—59	0.5	0.9	...
60+	0.2	0.2	...
Age not stated	...	...	...

SOURCE : Subsidiary Table IX.1

Percentage distribution of rural males and females not at work by age groups.

This information obtained from Subsidiary Table B-IX.2 for rural Delhi, is presented below in Table 4.20.

TABLE 4.20

Delhi Rural

Age-Group	Males	Females
All age Groups	100.0	100.0
0—14	83.2	56.6
15—34	11.9	24.7
35—59	1.8	14.0
60+	3.1	4.7
Age not stated	N	N

The proportions of non-workers in the lowest age groups are naturally the highest. It will be noted that in the economically active age groups between 15—59 years, 13.7% of the rural males and 38.7% of the rural females are non-workers.

Categorisation of activities of rural non-workers in Delhi Territory.

TABLE 4.21

Percentage Distribution of persons not at work by sex and type of activity in the rural areas of Delhi, 1961.

Percentage distribution of Non-Workers by sex	Persons	Males	Females
Percentage distribution of Non-Workers by sex	100	44.1	55.9
Percentage distribution of Non-workers in each sex by type of activity			
Total Non-working population		100	100
Full time students		37.5	6.5
Household duties		...	40.5
Dependents, Infants and disabled		59.3	52.8
Retired, Rentier, or of Independent means		0.6	0.2
Beggars and Vagrants etc.		0.2	N
Inmates of Institutions		N	N
Persons seeking Employment for the first time		1.6	N
Unemployed but seeking work		0.8	N

SOURCE : Subsidiary table B-IX.3

Amongst the total non-workers in rural Delhi, 55.9% are females and 44.1% are males. Amongst the non-working males in rural Delhi, the category of 'dependents, infants etc.' is the most sizeable single group, followed by 'full time students'; the former accounts for 59.3% of the male non-workers in rural Delhi and the latter for 37.5%. Out of the total number of female non-workers in rural Delhi, 52.8% have been categorised as 'dependents, infants etc.', 40.5% have been bracketed as engaged in household duties, 6.5% are full time students and the rest are in other categories.

Community Development Blocks

TABLE 4.22

Community Development Blocks in Rural Delhi in the light of 1961 Census Data

Community Development Blocks	No. of Villages covered	Total Population	Gross Density of population per acre	Average No. of persons occupied house	Average size of household	Scheduled caste population as a percentage to total population	Literacy rate & Educated persons as a percentage to total population	Workers and Non-Workers as a percentage to total population																		
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Delhi Rural	303	299204	1.1	6.6	6.1	23.2	25.1	36.0	16.8	2.0	1.1	1.4	5.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	7.0	64.0								
Shahdara	53	27795	1.2	6.1	5.6	28.8	18.9	35.7	14.4	2.2	0.9	0.6	8.2	1.0	1.5	0.6	6.3	61.3								
Alipur	72	72453	1.1	6.4	5.9	25.7	25.4	32.3	12.9	2.8	0.5	1.2	3.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	8.7	67.7								
Kanjhawla	55	72454	1.1	7.0	6.5	21.1	27.7	37.0	19.6	3.0	0.4	2.0	4.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	5.8	63.0								
Najaf Garh	80	77029	1.0	7.1	6.6	19.7	25.9	35.3	19.9	1.4	0.4	1.5	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	6.5	64.7								
Mehrauli	38	48139	1.0	5.8	5.3	24.8	23.4	41.6	15.0	0.6	4.2	0.8	8.2	2.9	1.2	1.3	7.4	58.4								
Villages which have not been included in C.D. Blocks	2	1334	0.3	7.6	6.1	24.5	19.9	26.2	8.9	0.3	1.2	1.1	7.2	0.6	1.4	0.1	5.4	73.8								

SOURCE : P.C.A. (village-wise)

SOURCE : P.C.A. (village-wise)

Community Development Blocks.

The number of villages covered by each Community Development Block, as shown in column 2 of Table 4.22, reflect the position prevalent in the month of March, 1961; this was ascertained from the office of the Development Commissioner, Delhi. Detailed lists of villages covered by each Development Block and further detailed tables of these Blocks based on the 1961 Census data have already been printed in the 1961 District Census Handbook of Delhi by the same authors. The purpose of table 4.22 is to give a glimpse of the Development Blocks through the 1961 Census data.

The whole of rural Delhi has been divided into five Community Development Blocks, as shown in Col. 1 of the table. In terms of the number of villages covered, the Najafgarh Block is the largest and the Mehrauli Block is the smallest. However, looked at from the point of view of coverage of population, whereas the Najafgarh Block covers the largest population (77029 persons), the smallest population of 27,795 persons is covered by the Shahdara Block. Amongst all the Development Blocks, as will be seen from column 4 of the table, the Shahdara Block has the highest density of population per acre, but the differences in the gross density of population per acre amongst different Blocks are not very marked. The average number of persons per occupied house is the largest in the Najafgarh Block and the smallest in the Mehrauli Block and the same holds true of the average size of household in these Blocks.

Amongst all the Blocks, the proportion of the Scheduled Castes is the highest in the Shahdara Block and the lowest in the Najafgarh Block. The proportion of literates and educated persons is the least in the Scheduled Caste predominated Shahdara Block and the highest in the Najafgarh Block, where the Scheduled Castes have the lowest percentage.

The proportion of workers to the total population is the lowest in the Alipur Block (32.3%) and the highest in the Mehrauli Block (41.6%), the reverse being true of the corresponding proportions of non-workers.

Amongst all the nine Industrial Categories of workers, 'Cultivation' accounts for the largest proportion of workers to total population in each of the 5 Community Development Blocks of rural Delhi, the second place in all these Blocks goes to 'other services' with the only exception of the Shahdara Block, wherein the second place is occupied by manufacturing other than 'household industry'. The proportion of workers engaged in 'other services' to total population is the highest (7.4%) in the Mehrauli Block and

the lowest (6.3%) in the Shahdara Block. The proportion of workers engaged in household industry to total population is the highest (2.0%) in the Kanjhawla Block and the lowest (0.6%) in the Shahdara Block. Again, the Kanjhawla Block, amongst all the Blocks, has the highest proportion (3.0%) of agricultural labourers, the corresponding percentage being the lowest (0.6%) in the Mehrauli Block. In 'mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, orchards etc. the Mehrauli Block has the highest percentage (4.2%) and each of Kanjhawla and Najafgarh Blocks has the lowest corresponding percentage (0.4%). The lowest proportion of workers in construction to total population (0.3%) is found in the Kanjhawla Block and the highest corresponding percentage (2.9%) in the Mehrauli Block. The proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total population is the highest (1.5%) in the Shahdara Block and the lowest (0.6%) in the Najafgarh Block. The Mehrauli Block, amongst all the Blocks, has the largest (1.3%) proportion of its workers to total population engaged in transport, storage and communications.

Importance of planning for the rural sector of Delhi.

The authors of the Master Plan for Delhi emphasise the importance of planning for the rural sector of Delhi in the following words:

"To close our eyes to the rural sector of Delhi, which is getting impoverished due to efflux of people, will be to let the malady grow worse. It is therefore necessary to check the mass movement of people from the countryside and to put the rural sector in the right gear through proper planning".

Urban villages¹ of the Master Plan for Delhi.

The Master Plan for Delhi proposes to re-locate some of the industries like pottery, artistic metal ware and leather tanning etc. which have an abnoxious character and are at present located in the slum areas of Delhi into clusters of villages on the fringes of urban Delhi (taking the '1981 compact urban limits' into account). These villages have been called 'urban vilages' in the Master Plan and will be provided with services and amenities, more or less, on a par with the urban area. It has been estimated that 0.75 lakhs of slum-dwellers engaged in some of the above mentioned industries will be rehabilitated in these 'urban villages'. The following 23 villages have been proposed as suitable sites for the dispersal of these slum-dwellers:

1. Lampur
2. Nangli puna

3. Bhalswa Jahangirpur
4. Shamapur
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur
6. Barwala
7. Kirari Suleiman Nagar
8. Nangloi Jat
9. Nilothi
10. Ranhola
11. Hashtsal
12. Matola
13. Kakrola
14. Nangal Dewat
15. Milakpur Kohi
16. Samalka
17. Kapas Hera
18. Bijwasan
19. Ghatormi
20. Sultanpur
21. Chhattarpur
22. Madanpur Khadar
23. Molarband.

Each 'urban village' is expected to accommodate about 3,000—4,000 people. All the villages proposed in this scheme, excepting Lampur (which) has been chosen near the proposed satellite township of Narela), lie within 3—5 miles of the 'compact urban limit (1981)' of the Master Plan.

These villages have been chosen in all directions from the city, so that slum-dwellers from different parts of the city will find it convenient to move to villages near to them. The villages have been chosen along or near the main highways radiating from Delhi, thus enabling the rehabilitated persons to have easy and frequent contacts with urban Delhi. In the selection of sites, areas affected by natural calamities like floods, water-logging etc., have been scrupulously avoided. Thus none of the selected villages have any major problems, likely to impede their development. In all these villages adequate drinking water is available. In some villages, tube-wells could be sunk with advantage. In some others, where sub-soil water is saline, the surface water is found to be sweet and potable and could be the source of supply. In a few others, there are possibilities for extending the urban water supply scheme.

A phased programme for the rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in these 'urban villages' has been suggested, the villages closer to the urban area of Delhi to be selected in the earlier stages and those located far

off to be taken up later. The Planners suggest that five villages be selected in the first phase and six in each of the subsequent phases, as the plan gains momentum. The five villages proposed for the Third Plan period are:

Madan Pur Khadar, Nangloi, Jat, Hashtsal, Shamapur and Bhalswa Jahangirpur.¹

A glimpse of the 'urban villages' of the Master Plan through the 1961 Census Data.

An attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to have a glimpse of the 'urban villages' of the Master Plan, through the data collected in the 1961 Census.

Population, Area and Density.

TABLE 4.23
Gross Density of Population per acre

Village	Total Population	Area in Acres	Gross Density per acre Col. (2) ÷ (3)
1	2	3	4
1. Lam Pur	1,012	1,263	0.8
2. Nangli Poona	742	654	1.1
3. Bhalswa Jahangirpur	895	1,691	0.5
4. Shama Pur	1,919	1,343	1.4
5. Shahibabad Daulatpur	1,723	1,405	1.2
6. Barwala	1,560	1,459	1.0
7. Kirari Suleman Nagar	857	1,749	0.5
8. Nangloi Jat	3,925	1,670	2.3
9. Nilothi	722	959	0.8
10. Ranhola	905	1,071	0.8
11. Hashtsal	1,641	1,657	1.0
12. Matola	855	1,028	0.8
13. Kakrola	1,589	2,258	0.7
14. Nangal Dewat	2,143	1,779	1.2
15. Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri	2,673	1,852	1.4
16. Sambhalka	1,839	736	2.5
17. Kapas Hera	1,521	845	1.8
18. Bijwasan	3,655	2,692	1.3
19. Ghatormi	2,369	1,031	2.2
20. Sultan Pur	2,071	706	2.9
21. Chhattar Pur	1,793	1,825	0.9
22. Madan Pur Khadar	2,084	1,354	1.5
23. Molarband	917	1,017	0.9

The population of these 'urban villages' ranges between as small a number as 742 persons in Nangli Poona and as high as 3655 persons in Bijwasan. Similarly, the area of these villages also ranges between as low as 654 acres of Nangli Poona and as high as 2692 acres of village Bijwasan. The gross density of population per acre in village Kakrola is 0.7 which is the lowest and in village Sultanpur is 2.9, which is the highest.

1. Chapter 14, Rural Delhi, Master Plan for Delhi.

1. See Chapter 14, Rural Delhi, Master Plan for Delhi, prepared by the Delhi Development Authority.

1. A detailed socio-economic study of this village has been published by the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations Delhi, which may be referred to by the interested readers.

Average Number of persons per occupied house

TABLE 4.24

Village	Total Popula- tion	No. of occupied Houses	Average number of Persons per occu- pied house (2) : (3)
1	2	3	4
1. Lampur	1,012	168	6.0
2. Nangli Poona	742	115	6.4
3. Bhalswa Jhangirpur	895	98	9.1
4. Shama Pur	1,919	322	5.9
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur	1,723	277	6.2
6. Barwala	1,560	241	6.4
7. Kirari Suleman Naga	857	105	8.1
8. Nangloi Jat	3,925	558	7.0
9. Nilothi	722	100	7.2
10. Ranhola	905	113	8.0
11. Hastal	1,641	255	6.4
12. Matola	855	130	6.5
13. Kakrola	1,589	206	7.7
14. Nangal Devat	2,143	328	6.5
15. Malik Pur Kohi <i>alias</i> Rang Puri	2,673	559	4.7
16. Sambhalka	1,839	382	4.8
17. Kapas Hera	1,521	221	6.8
18. Bijwasan	3,655	489	7.4
19. Ghatorni	2,369	256	9.2
20. Sultan Pur	2,071	519	3.9
21. Chhattar Pur	1,793	238	7.5
22. Madan Pur khadar	2,084	220	9.4
23. Molarband	917	165	5.5

The average number of persons per occupied house is more than nine in villages of Bhalswa Jhangirpur, Ghatorni and Madan Pur Khadar and 8.1 and 8.0 respectively in the village of Kirari Suleman Nagar and Ranhola. As compared to other villages, these villages deserve more attention as regards the construction of additional houses in them, because the average number of persons per occupied house is already high in them.

Size of the Households

The average size of household, which has been arrived at by dividing the total population of a village by the corresponding number of households in it is given below for each of the 23 'urban villages' suggested in the Master Plan for Delhi.

TABLE 4.25
Average Size of the Household

Village	Total Popula- tion	Number of House- holds	Average Size of Household (2) : (3)
1	2	3	4
1. Lam Pur	1,012	175	5.7
2. Nangli Poona	742	117	6.3
3. Bhalswa Jhangirpur	895	138	6.4
4. Shama Pur	1,919	342	5.6
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur	1,723	277	6.2
6. Barwala	1,560	250	6.2
7. Kirari Suleman Nagar	857	117	7.3
8. Nangloi Jat	3,925	731	5.3
9. Nilothi	722	123	5.8
10. Ranhola	905	118	7.6
11. Hastal	1,641	283	5.7
12. Matola	855	148	5.7
13. Kakrola	1,589	225	7.0
14. Nangal Devat	2,143	386	5.5
15. Malikpur Kohi <i>alias</i> Rang Puri	2,673	562	4.7
16. Sambhalka	1,839	382	4.8
17. Kapas Hera	1,521	233	6.5
18. Bijwasan	3,655	584	6.2
19. Ghatorni	2,369	362	6.5
20. Sultan Pur	2,071	547	3.7
21. Chhattar Pur	1,793	292	6.1
22. Madan Pur Khadar	2,084	310	6.7
23. Molarband	917	181	5.0

The average size of household is 7 persons and more in each of the villages Ranohla, Kirari Suleman Nagar and Kakrola, the average being less than 5 persons per household in Malikpur Kohi alias Rangpur, Sambhalka and Sultanpur.

The strength of Scheduled Castes in these villages

TABLE 4.26

Total population, the Scheduled Caste population and the Scheduled Caste population as a percentage to the total population, 1961.

Village	Total Popula- tion	Scheduled caste Popula- tion	Scheduled caste Popula- tion as a percent- age to the total popula- tion (3/2 x 100)
1	2	3	4
1. Lampur	1,012	383	37.8
2. Nangli Poona	742	305	41.1
3. Bhalswa Jhangirpur	895	198	22.1
4. Shama Pur	1,919	761	39.7
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur	1,723	389	22.6
6. Barwala	1,560	345	22.1
7. Kirari Suleman Nagar	857	121	14.1
8. Nangloi Jat	3,925	805	20.5
9. Nilothi	722	139	19.2
10. Ranhola	905	99	10.9
11. Hastal	1,641	363	22.1
12. Matola	855	235	27.5
13. Kakrola	1,589	265	16.7
14. Nangal Devat	2,143	719	33.6

(contd.)

Literacy and education in 'urban villages'

TABLE 4.27
Literacy and Education in Urban Villages of the Master Plan for Delhi 1961

Village	Total Population			Literate and Educated			Col. (5)	Col. (6)	Col. (7)
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	as a p.c. of Col. (2)	as a p.c. of Col. (3)	as a p.c. of Col. (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Lampur	1,012	509	503	234	185	49	23.1	36.3	9.7
2. Nangli Poona	742	396	346	207	152	55	27.9	26.0	15.9
3. Bhalswa Jahangirpur	895	441	454	219	192	27	26.9	43.5	5.9
4. Shama Pur	1,919	1,066	853	659	543	116	34.3	50.9	13.5
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur	1,723	896	827	500	453	47	29.0	50.6	5.6
6. Barwala	1,560	793	767	518	406	112	33.2	51.1	14.6
7. Kirari Suleman Nagar	857	431	426	308	224	84	35.9	52.0	19.8
8. Nangloi Jat	3,925	2,248	1,677	1,207	1,002	205	32.5	44.6	12.2
9. Nilothi	722	389	333	172	156	16	23.8	40.1	4.8

(contd.)

TABLE 4.26 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
15. Malikpur Kohi <i>alias</i> Rang Puri	2,673	1,114	42.8
16. Sambhalka	1,839	1,000	54.4
17. Kapas Hera	1,521	238	15.6
18. Bijwasan	3,655	583	15.9
19. Ghatorni	2,369	126	5.3
20. Sultan Pur	2,071	1,040	50.2
21. Chhattar Pur	1,793	344	19.1
22. Madan Pur Khadar	2,084	327	15.7
23. Molarband	917	392	42.7

In Sambhalka the persons belonging the Scheduled Castes constitute 54.4% of the total population of the village, the corresponding percentage for village Sultanpur being 50.2. The villages which have less than 20 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population are Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nilothi, Ranhola, Kakrola, Kapas Hera, Bijwasan, Ghatorni and Madanpur Khadar.

Due to an historical legacy, in rural Delhi, birds of the same caste flock together even now. This phenomenon has emerged from the detailed socio-economic village surveys as well, which have been undertaken by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi. It is upto the planners to see whether they want to rehabilitate the slum dwellers and persons engaged in obnoxious industries in urban Delhi in the clusters occupied by the men belonging to their own castes or otherwise. The data contained in the above table may contribute a bit in this respect, so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned.

TABLE 4-27 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Ranhola	905	478	427	167	146	21	18.5	30.5	4.9
11. Hastal	1,641	881	760	431	337	94	26.3	38.2	12.3
12. Matola	855	468	387	140	122	18	16.3	26.2	4.6
13. Kakrola	1,589	808	781	653	384	269	41.0	47.5	34.4
14. Nangal Devat	2,143	1,161	982	525	460	65	24.5	39.6	6.6
15. Malikpur Kohi alias Rang Puri	2,673	1,511	1,162	432	342	90	16.2	22.6	7.7
16. Sambhalka	1,839	1,016	823	211	181	30	11.5	17.8	3.6
17. Kapas Hera	1,521	811	710	520	424	96	34.2	52.3	13.5
18. Bijwasan	3,655	1,948	1,707	834	710	124	22.8	36.4	7.2
19. Ghatorni	2,369	1,286	1,083	373	345	28	15.7	26.8	2.7
20. Sultan Pur	2,071	1,202	869	181	165	16	8.7	13.7	1.8
21. Chhattar Pur	1,793	974	819	628	475	153	35.0	48.7	18.7
22. Madan Pur Khadar	2,084	1,135	949	481	407	74	23.0	35.9	7.8
23. Molarband	917	516	401	154	141	13	16.8	27.3	3.2

It is to be seen that amongst these villages, the percentage of literate and educated persons to total population is more than 30 in Shama Pur, Barwala, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi Jat, Kapas Hera and Chhattar Pur. More than 50 per cent of the total male population in each of the villages viz. Shama-pur, Sahibabad Daulatpur, Barwala, Kirari Suleman Nagar and Kapas Hera is literate and educated. With the exception of village Kakrola, which has 34.4% of its total female population as literate and educated

in none of the villages even 20% of the total females are literate and educated.

In providing the urban facilities for these villages, as has been envisaged in the Master Plan, special attention need be paid to the provision of educational facilities for the females. The need for the formulation of such an educational policy for these villages is borne out by the 1961 Census data on literacy and education which has been presented in the above table.

Distribution of the total workers in each of the urban villages of the Master Plan for Delhi into nine industrial categories of workers, 1961.

TABLE 4-28
Distribution of the total workers in each of the 'urban villages' of the Master Plan for Delhi into nine industrial categories of workers, 1961

Village	Total Workers	Workers engaged in industrial categories								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Lampur	282 (100.0)	39 (13.8)	37 (13.1)	7 (2.5)	6 (2.1)	110 (39.0)	2 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	77 (27.4)
2. Nangli Poona	242 (100.0)	38 (15.7)	11 (4.5)	1 (0.4)	15 (6.2)	4 (1.7)	42 (17.4)	6 (2.5)	1 (0.4)	124 (51.2)
3. Bhakwa Jhangirpur	416 (100.0)	286 (68.8)	47 (11.3)	..	10 (2.4)	1 (0.2)	..	6 (1.4)	5 (1.2)	61 (14.7)
4. Shama Pur	568 (100.0)	208 (36.6)	18 (3.2)	..	48 (8.5)	4 (0.7)	1 (0.2)	11 (1.9)	12 (2.1)	266 (46.8)
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur	385 (100.0)	123 (31.9)	9 (2.3)	7 (1.8)	4 (1.0)	32 (8.3)	2 (0.5)	23 (6.0)	14 (3.6)	171 (44.6)
6. Barwala	529 (100.0)	332 (62.8)	37 (7.0)	2 (0.4)	13 (2.5)	18 (3.4)	1 (0.2)	10 (1.9)	20 (3.8)	96 (18.0)
7. Kirari Suleman Pur	375 (100.0)	217 (57.9)	11 (2.9)	50 (13.3)	13 (3.5)	23 (6.1)	2 (0.5)	5 (1.3)	6 (1.6)	48 (12.9)
8. Nangli Jat	1689 (100.0)	572 (33.9)	67 (4.0)	3 (0.2)	22 (1.3)	478 (28.3)	16 (0.9)	69 (4.1)	60 (3.6)	402 (23.7)
9. Nilothi	250 (100.0)	140 (56.0)	30 (12.0)	1 (0.4)	3 (1.2)	7 (2.8)	..	3 (1.2)	3 (1.2)	63 (25.2)
10. Ranhola	294 (100.0)	202 (68.7)	32 (10.9)	..	5 (1.7)	7 (2.4)	..	3 (1.0)	8 (2.7)	37 (12.6)
11. Hastal	484 (100.0)	254 (52.2)	44 (9.1)	1 (0.2)	32 (6.6)	22 (4.5)	6 (1.2)	14 (2.9)	8 (1.7)	103 (21.3)
12. Matola	373 (100.0)	222 (59.9)	16 (4.3)	3 (0.8)	1 (0.3)	90 (24.1)	9 (2.4)	1 (0.3)	6 (1.6)	25 (6.7)
13. Kakrola	584 (100.0)	449 (76.9)	37 (6.3)	..	9 (1.5)	8 (1.4)	..	6 (1.0)	17 (2.9)	58 (10.0)

(contd.)

TABLE 4.28 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14. Nangal Devat	822 (100.0)	265 (32.2)	7 (0.9)	4 (0.5)	22 (2.7)	179 (21.8)	35 (4.3)	10 (1.2)	41 (5.0)	259 (31.4)
15. Malikpur Kotu	1424 (100.0)	369 (25.9)	..	788 (55.3)	11 (0.8)	36 (2.5)	27 (1.9)	24 (1.7)	25 (1.8)	144 (10.1)
16. Sambhalka	1117 (100.0)	148 (13.2)	2 (0.2)	7 (0.6)	14 (1.3)	859 (76.9)	2 (0.2)	15 (1.3)	9 (0.6)	61 (5.7)
17. Kapas hera	585 (100.0)	442 (75.6)	2 (0.3)	..	1 (0.2)	12 (2.1)	18 (3.1)	4 (0.7)	4 (0.7)	102 (17.3)
18. Bijwasan	1473 (100.0)	765 (51.9)	6 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	45 (3.1)	263 (17.9)	4 (0.3)	13 (0.9)	57 (3.9)	319 (21.5)
19. Ghatorni	821 (100.0)	519 (63.2)	2 (0.2)	22 (2.7)	9 (1.1)	13 (1.6)	85 (10.4)	57 (6.9)	7 (0.9)	107 (13.0)
20. Sultan Pur	1182 (100.0)	42 (3.6)	1 (0.1)	5 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	408 (34.5)	326 (27.6)	15 (1.3)	8 (0.6)	376 (31.8)
21. Chhattar Pur	424 (100.0)	131 (30.9)	20 (4.7)	8 (1.9)	28 (6.6)	25 (5.9)	6 (1.4)	38 (9.0)	16 (3.8)	152 (35.8)
22. Madan Pur Khadar	665 (100.0)	371 (55.8)	133 (20.0)	11 (1.7)	11 (1.7)	23 (3.5)	18 (2.7)	20 (3.0)	4 (0.6)	74 (11.0)
23. Molarband	289 (100.0)	77 (26.6)	17 (6.0)	6 (2.1)	5 (1.7)	15 (5.2)	..	14 (4.8)	2 (0.7)	153 (52.9)

(Figures in brackets show percentages)

Amongst all these villages, Kakrola has the highest percentage of its workers (76.9%) engaged in cultivation, Sultanpur having the lowest corresponding percentage (3.6%) in this category. The highest percentage of agricultural labourers (20.0%) is found in village Madan Pur Khadar and the lowest (0.1%) in Sultan Pur. The villages of Bhalswa Jhangirpur, Shama Pur, Ranhola, Kakrola and Kapas Hera have not recorded any workers in Industrial Category III 'mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities'. Amongst the villages, which have recorded figures in Industrial Category III, the highest percentage (55.3%) is recorded by village Malikpur Kohi and the lowest (0.1%) by village Bijwasan. All the 23 villages under discussion have recorded some figure or the other for workers engaged in household industry. Amongst all these villages, the workers engaged in household industry account for the highest percentage of 6.6 each, in the villages of Hastal and Chhattarpur, the lowest corresponding percentage (0.1%) being found in village Sultanpur. The village

of Sambhalka has recorded 76.9% of its total workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry, the lowest corresponding percentage of 0.2 being recorded by Bhalswa Jhangirpur. The villages of Bhalswa Jhangirpur, Nilothi, Ranhola, Kakrola and Molarband have not recorded any workers engaged in construction. Sultanpur has recorded 27.6% of its total workers engaged in construction. Amongst all the villages, Ghatorni has the highest (6.9) percentage of its total workers engaged in trade and commerce, the villages of Lampur and Kapas Hera having the lowest corresponding percentage of 0.7 each in this category. The percentage of workers engaged in transport, storage and communication in village Nangal Devat (5.0%) is the highest, the corresponding percentage in village Nangli Poona (0.4%) being the lowest. In industrial category IX 'other services', the village Molarband has 52.9% of its workers, which is the highest percentage; village Matola has the corresponding percentage of (6.7) in this category.

Distribution of the total population of 'urban' villages of the Delhi Master Plan into 'workers' and 'non-workers'

TABLE 4.29

Distribution of the total population of the urban villages of the Master Plan for Delhi into 'Workers' and 'Non Workers', 1961

Village	Total population	Workers		Non-Workers	
		No.	Percentage to Total population	No.	Percentage to Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Lam Pur	1,012	282	27.9	730	72.1
2. Nangli Poona	742	242	32.6	500	67.4
3. Bhalswa Jhangirpur	895	416	46.5	479	53.5
4. Shama Pur	1,919	568	29.6	1,351	70.4
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur	1,723	385	22.3	1,338	77.7
6. Barwala	1,560	529	33.9	1,031	66.1
7. Kirari Sulaman Nagar	857	375	43.8	482	56.2
8. Nangli Jat	3,925	1,689	43.0	2,236	57.0
9. Nilothi	722	250	34.6	472	65.4
10. Ranhola	905	294	32.5	611	67.5
11. Hastal	1,641	484	29.5	1,157	70.5
12. Matola	855	373	43.6	482	56.4

TABLE 4.29 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Kakrola	1,589	584	36.7	1,005	63.3
14. Nangal Devat	2,143	822	38.4	1,321	61.6
15. Malikpur Kohi alias Rangpuri	2,673	1,424	53.3	1,249	46.7
16. Sambhalka	1,839	1,117	60.7	722	39.3
17. Kapas Hera	1,521	585	38.5	936	61.5
18. Bijwasan	3,655	1,473	40.3	2,182	59.7
19. Ghatorni	2,369	821	34.7	1,548	65.3
20. Sultan Pur	2,071	1,182	57.0	889	43.0
21. Chhattarpur	1,793	424	23.6	1,369	76.4
22. Madan Pur Khadar	2,084	665	31.9	1,419	68.1
23. Molarband	917	289	31.5	628	68.5

Amongst all these villages, Sambhalka has the highest percentage (60.7) of its total population as workers, followed by the corresponding figures of 57.0% and 53.3% of workers in Sultanpur and Malikpur alias Rangpuri respectively. All other villages have less than 50 per cent of their total population as 'workers.' The villages which have more than 70

per cent of their respective population as 'non-workers' are: Lampur, Shama Pur, Sahbabad Daulatpur, Hastal and Chhatar Pur. Concentrated efforts need be made for the provision of productive employment facilities in these villages in any formulation of planned policy for their economic and social uplift.

The Occupational pattern of the 'urban villages' suggested by the master plan of Delhi
Distribution of the total population in each of the 'urban villages' of the Master Plan for Delhi into
nine industrial categories of workers, 1961.

TABLE 4.30

Distribution of the total population in each of the 'urban villages' of the Master Plan for Delhi into nine industrial Categories of workers, 1961.

Village	Total		Workers engaged in Industrial Categories								
	Population	Workers	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Lampur	(100.0) 1012	(27.9) 282	(3.9) 39	(3.7) 37	(0.7) 7	(0.6) 6	(10.9) 110	(0.2) 2	(0.2) 2	(0.2) 2	(7.6) 77
2. Nangli Poona	(100.0) 742	(32.6) 242	(5.1) 38	(1.5) 11	(0.1) 1	(2.0) 15	(0.5) 4	(5.7) 42	(0.8) 6	(0.1) 1	(16.7) 124
3. Bhalswa Jhangirpur	(100.0) 895	(46.5) 416	(31.9) 286	(5.3) 47	..	(1.1) 10	(0.1) 1	..	(0.7) 6	(0.6) 5	(6.8) 61
4. Shama Pur	(100.0) 1919	(29.6) 568	(10.4) 199	(0.9) 18	..	(2.5) 48	(0.2) 4	(0.1) 1	(0.6) 11	(0.6) 12	(13.9) 266
5. Sahibabad Daulatpur	(100.0) 1723	(22.3) 385	(7.1) 123	(0.5) 9	(0.4) 7	(0.2) 4	(1.9) 32	(0.1) 2	(1.3) 23	(0.8) 14	(9.9) 171
6. Barwala	(100.0) 1560	(33.9) 529	(21.3) 332	(2.4) 37	(0.1) 2	(0.8) 13	(1.2) 18	(0.1) 1	(0.6) 10	(1.3) 20	(6.2) 96
7. Kirari Suleman Pur	(100.0) 857	(43.8) 375	(25.3) 217	(1.3) 11	(5.8) 50	(1.5) 13	(2.6) 22	(0.2) 2	(0.6) 5	(0.7) 6	(5.4) 46
8. Nangli Jat	(100.0) 3925	(43.0) 1689	(14.6) 572	(1.7) 67	(0.1) 3	(0.6) 22	(10.1) 396	(0.4) 16	(1.8) 69	(1.5) 60	(10.2) 402
9. Niloti	(100.0) 722	(34.6) 250	(19.4) 140	(4.2) 30	(0.1) 1	(0.4) 3	(1.0) 7	..	(0.4) 3	(0.4) 3	(8.7) 63
10. Ranhola	(100.0) 905	(32.5) 294	(22.3) 202	(3.4) 31	..	(0.6) 5	(0.8) 7	..	(0.3) 3	(0.9) 8	(4.1) 37
11. Hastal	(100.0) 1641	(29.5) 484	(15.5) 254	(2.7) 44	(0.1) 1	(2.0) 32	(1.3) 22	(0.4) 6	(0.9) 14	(0.5) 8	(6.3) 103
12. Matola	(100.0) 855	(43.6) 373	(26.0) 222	(1.9) 16	(0.4) 3	(0.1) 1	(10.5) 90	(1.1) 9	(0.1) 1	(0.7) 6	(2.9) 25
13. Kakrola	(100.0) 1589	(36.8) 584	(28.3) 449	(2.3) 37	..	(0.6) 9	(0.5) 8	..	(0.4) 6	(1.1) 17	(5.5) 88

(Contd.)

TABLE 4-30 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
14. Nangal Devat	(100-0) 2143	(38-4) 822	(12-4) 265	(0-3) 7	(0-2) 4	(1-0) 22	(8-4) 179	(1-6) 35	(0-5) 10	(1-9) 41	(12-1) 259
15. Malikpur Kohi <i>alias</i> Rang Puri	(100-0) 2673	(53-3) 1424	(13-8) 369	..	(29-5) 788	(0-4) 11	(1-4) 36	(1-0) 27	(0-9) 24	(0-9) 25	(5-4) 144
16. Sambhalka	(100-0) 1839	(60-7) 1117	(8-0) 148	(0-1) 2	(0-4) 7	(0-8) 14	(46-7) 859	(0-1) 2	(0-8) 15	(0-5) 9	(3-3) 61
17. Kapas Hera	(100-0) 1521	(38-5) 585	(29-1) 442	(0-1) 2	..	(0-1) 1	(0-8) 12	(1-2) 18	(0-3) 4	(0-3) 4	(6-7) 102
18. Bijwasan	(100-0) 3655	(40-3) 1473	(20-9) 765	(0-2) 6	(Neg.) 1	(1-2) 45	(7-2) 263	(0-1) 4	(0-4) 13	(1-6) 57	(8-7) 319
19. Ghatorni	(100-0) 2369	(34-7) 821	(21-9) 519	(0-1) 2	(0-9) 22	(0-4) 9	(0-5) 13	(3-6) 85	(2-4) 57	(0-3) 7	(4-5) 107
20. Sultan Pur	(100-0) 2071	(57-1) 1182	(2-0) 42	(Neg.) 1	(0-3) 5	(Neg.) 1	(19-7) 408	(15-7) 326	(0-7) 15	(0-4) 8	(18-2) 376
21. Chhattar Pur	(100-0) 1793	(23-6) 424	(7-3) 131	(1-1) 20	(0-4) 8	(1-6) 28	(1-4) 25	(0-3) 6	(2-1) 38	(0-9) 16	(8-5) 152
22. Madan Pur Khadar	(100-0) 2084	(31-9) 665	(17-8) 371	(6-4) 133	(0-5) 11	(0-5) 11	(1-1) 23	(0-9) 18	(1-0) 20	(0-2) 4	(3-6) 74
23. Molarband	(100-0) 917	(31-5) 289	(8-4) 77	(1-9) 17	(0-7) 6	(0-5) 5	(1-6) 15	..	(1-5) 14	(0-2) 2	(16-7) 153

(Figures in brackets show percentages).

Amongst all these villages, the village of Bhalswa Jhangirpur has the highest percentage of its total population (31.9%) engaged in cultivation. The proportion of agricultural labourers to the total population of village Madan Pur Khadar (6.4%) is the highest amongst the corresponding proportions in all other villages. The percentage of workers in the category of 'mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities' to the total population of village Malikpur Kohi is 29.5, which is the highest amongst the corresponding percentages in this category in all the villages listed in the table. The village of Shamapur has 2.5% of its total population working at household industry, this being the highest percentage in this category, in all the villages under study. The highest percentage of workers in manufacturing other than household industry to the total population

(19.7) is found in Sultanpur. In village Sultanpur, again, 15.7% of the total population is working in industrial category VI 'Construction' which is the highest amongst the corresponding percentages in this category in all the villages under discussion. Amongst the proportions of workers in trade and commerce to the total population in each village, village Ghatorni has the highest percentage (2.4). The percentage of workers in 'transport, storage, and communication' to the total population of village Nangal Devat (2.4) is the highest as compared with the corresponding percentages in this category in all the villages under study. In village Sultanpur, 18.2% of the total population is to be found in 'other services', this being the highest of all the corresponding percentages in this category amongst all the 'urban villages' under study.

CHAPTER V MIGRATION

Migration determined by Place of Birth

In this chapter migration is determined solely by the concept of 'Place of Birth'. The interpretation of migration on the basis of the place of birth data, as is well known, can yield only limited conclusions, true migration is often artificially inflated and re-migration to place of birth is masked.

The importance of accurate migration data

Mr. S. P. Jain, the talented Census Actuary of India stressed the need for greater attention to the migration statistics in Indian Censuses in his note 'Computed Birth and Death Rates in India during 1941—50', which formed part of Annexure II, Part I of Census of India, 1951, Volume I. India, Part I-B-Appendices to the Census Report, 1951. "Any uncertainty about the migration factor", he wrote on page 133 of this volume, "leaves one guessing about the role of the other factors in the population prognosis. The comparatively small migration in the Indian population seems to be no justification for ignoring this very important factor, since it is essential to have some firm idea about its role in causing population changes. It is suggested that a proper plan for the routine collection of data in respect of immigration from and emigration to India may be evolved. Now that India has attained an independent status and it is necessary to take stock of the distribution of her people all over the world for various practical reasons also. Further, a comprehensive scheme may be worked out for the type of internal migration data which should be collected and tabulated at the Censuses". The process of economic development set in by the Five Year Plans and the need for balanced regional development point to the necessity of accurate internal migration data. The need for such data is over-whelming in regions like Delhi wherein a sizable proportion of total population are migrants from other States of India.

United Nations recommendations on data on Place of Birth

The United Nations document "Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses (ST/STAT/SER.M/27)" includes the following recommendations:

1. Definition and classification

"The type of data collected on country and place of birth and the details shown in the tabulations should be specifically related to national circumstances."

"For countries where the number of foreign born persons is significant, it is recommended that information on place of birth be collected so that as a minimum, tabulations can show the two major categories (a) persons born in the country where the census is taken and (b) persons born in other countries. This information may be collected simply by asking if each person is native or foreign born or by asking the country of birth of each person.

"In addition, a tabulation of the foreign born population by country of birth may be desirable. For purposes of international comparability, this classification should be, where feasible, according to national boundaries existing at the time of the Census. Where it is necessary to combine countries in tabulation groups, the combination should be within the same continent, so that at least the extent of inter continental movement is indicated.

"Because of changes in national boundaries, it may be necessary to obtain information not only on country of birth of the foreign born but also on major territorial division or even specific locality so that reported place of birth can be correctly allocated to countries according to present boundaries. The necessity of such detailed reporting should be carefully weighed considering (a) the probable number of foreign-born persons from countries which have lost or gained territory and (b) the cost of coding a large number of specific foreign locations.

"In investigating the place of birth of the native population, it is usually sufficient to collect information only on the major territorial divisions (State, province, department, etc.) in which the place of birth is located. If desired, more detailed information on the subdivision or specific locality can be collected and used for accurate coding of the major division or for tabulation for smaller areas."

Questions on Place of Birth asked and Instructions to the enumerators in the 1961 Census

In the individual slip of the 1961 Census question No. 4, with its three parts viz., (a) (b) and (c) shed light on the topic being discussed in this chapter. Question 4(a) asked about the 'Birth Place', 4(b) 'Born R/U', enquired about the place of birth, whether it was rural or urban and 4(c) elicited information about the 'Duration of residence, if born elsewhere'. Thus out of the above questions, two new questions were asked in 1961 (1) whether place of birth was rural or urban and (2) the duration of residence in place of count.

About question 4(a) i.e. place of birth of the enumerated person, the enumerators were appraised of the various possibilities, so as to enable them to fill in the entries correctly. For instance it was visualised that the enumerators might come across persons who might be:

- (i) born in village or town in which enumerated.
- (ii) born in another district in the state of enumeration;

- (iii) born in another village or town of district in which enumerated,
- (iv) born in another State in India,
- (v) born in a country outside India e.g., Pakistan or any other country, and
- (vi) born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport e.g., buses etc.

In cases of (iii), the enumerators were asked to write the name of the district, in case of (iv) they were advised to write the name of the district and State if the name of the district was known or in case the name of the district could not be known to write the name of the State. In case of (v), the enumerators were asked to write the name of the country.

As regards question (4)b whether born in village or town, the enumerators were instructed to write R (which stands for Rural) in case of a person if he or she was born in a village. In case the enumerated person was born in a town which was considered as town at the time of the 1961 Census even if it was not so considered at the time of birth, the enumerators were instructed to write U (which stands for Urban).

While filling in replies to question 4(c) 'Duration of Residence', the enumerators were instructed to put a cross (X) for a person who was born in village or town or city in which he was being enumerated. For a person who was born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration, the enumerators were required to write the number of completed years such a person had been in the village/town/city of enumeration and were particularly warned not to take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or absence in determining the number of completed years of residence of the enumerated person at a particular place. If the duration of residence of the enumerated person was less than one year, the enumerators were instructed to insert (O) and in case the duration of residence was one year or over, they were required to write the actual number of completed years of residence.

Instructions pertaining to migration question issued in the 1951 Census

For a person born inside the state of enumeration but outside the district of enumeration the name of the birth district was to be given.

For a person born outside the state of enumeration the name of the State or foreign country where he was born was to be recorded.

Information regarding displaced persons in the 1951 Census

The 1951 Census was after the independence of India. As a result of communal disturbances, in the wake of partition of the country, a large number of

non-muslims crossed over to this part of the sub-continent. With a view to comprehend the magnitude of the refugee problem, the following question was included in the 1951 Census.

"Are you a displaced person from Pakistan? If so when did you arrive in India from Pakistan, and what was original district in Pakistan?"

The time of arrival in India was to be written as accurately as possible.

For children of displaced persons born after their arrival in India, the district of origin in Pakistan of their parents was to be recorded. The question applied only to displaced persons from Pakistan.

The definition of the term 'displaced', as adopted for the purpose of 1951 Census is given below:—

"A displaced person means any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his home in Western Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1946, on account of civil disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan."

The Definition of the usual place of residence in the 1941 Census

In the 1941 Census, Question Nos. 16 and 17 related to the usual place of residence and Birth District respectively. 'Usual place of residence' was defined as "A dwelling place in which a person is ordinarily to be found residing during the Census period."

(Note:—"reside" connotes regularly eating and sleeping in the place in question.)

Types of Migration

Types of migration enumerated in the 1961 Punjab Census Report:

The author of the Punjab Census Report 1951 quotes paragraph 134 from the Punjab Census Report 1883, which refers to four types of migration as follows:

- "1. Temporary, due to a local failure of grass, or even of food, driving the people to seek one or the other in the more favoured districts, to a temporary demand for labour on public works, or for transport purposes, attracting a large number of labourers to a particular locality, and the like."
- "2. Periodic, due to the changing seasons which drive men to and fro between the cool mountains and the warm valleys and plains, or from the scorched up steppes to the grassy river banks and lower hills and which

send them forth for purposes of carriage, trade, and so forth.”

- “3. Permanent, where over-crowding or distress on the one hand, or physical or political advantages on the other, drive away from one district and attract to another people who settle down permanently on the land”.
- “4. Reciprocal, where in the absence of any local attractions to induce movements from either quarter persons pass from one district to another and are replaced by others moving in the opposite direction.

He adds to the above four categories another fifth category of migration which he calls “one sided” and remarks that “whatever term we apply, there are distinct customs which cause women to be given in marriage to, but not taken in marriage from, the people of certain tracts, and the migration caused by those customs is of a distinct type. It accounts in part for the differences in the figures for migration by sexes.” The interesting illustration of a custom amongst Khattris of Delhi cited by the author is reproduced below:—

“The Khattris of Delhi (the “Dilwala” Khattris) have a similar custom. They take wives from the Khattris of the North-west Province, who are termed “Purbia”, but take a pride in giving their daughters to the Khattris of the Punjab proper who are designated “Lahoria” and “Sirhindia”. I am unable to say how far the rule is observed, nor can I explain it. It may be, possibly, that some idea of misfortune attaches to the East—as cattle plague must always be cast out to the east-ward, at least in that part of the Province”.

Different Types of Migration as defined in the 1931 Census Report for Delhi.

The 1931 Census Report for Delhi defines the different types of migration as follows:—

- (1) Casual Migration.—Or the minor movements between adjacent villages. These affect the returns only when the villages in question happen to lie on opposite sides of the line which divides one district from another. In this type of migration females generally preponderate. It arises largely from the very common practice amongst Hindus of taking a wife from another village, and from the fact that young married women often go to their parents' home for their first confinement.
- (2) Temporary.—Due to journeys on business, visits to places of pilgrimage and the like.

¹ See 1951 Census Report of West Bengal, Page 296, Para 3.

and the temporary demand for labour when new roads and railways are under construction.

- (3) Periodic.—Such as the annual migration which takes place in different tracts at harvest time and the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads, to which, particularly in respect of this province, may be added the annual migration to hills.
- (4) Semi-Permanent.—When the natives of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes, where they leave their families and to which they return at more or less regular intervals and finally in their old age.
- (5) Permanent.—i.e., where over crowding drives people away, or the superior attractions of some other locality induce people to settle there.

Another form of migration which is increasing is what may be called daily migration, which is the practice of living outside some large urban area and coming and going daily for business of one kind or another.

The Census statistics do not distinguish between the different kinds of migration but certain aspects of the figures, if studied closely, give an indication as to the extent of each kind of migration.”

The 1941 Census data on migration

Luckily, unlike many other states in India, the 1941 Census tabulation of enumerated persons born outside the State was made for the complete count in Delhi instead of the 1%, sample basis which was resorted to for most other States.

The special feature of migration statistics in the 1951 Census:

It was possible at the 1951 Census only and in none other in the past to find out accurately how much of the immigrant population lived in the town and how much in the village. Again, it was only at the 1951 Census that the eight broad livelihood classes of the immigrant population had been tabulated, which enabled one to find out how much of immigration was absorbed in agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood classes.¹

Comparability of Migration Data

The effect of changes in the method of taking the Census on the record of migration.

“The ways in which changes in the method of taking the census may have affected the record of migration deserve to be briefly mentioned. Upto and including 1931, the Census was a one-night count, for

which, however, preliminary schedules were prepared by enumerators for each numbered house some time before. In very few places was the count non-synchronous or spread over more than one day. The count, therefore, used to net all types of migration, ranging from casual migration lasting for a few hours to permanent ones. In 1941 the enumeration period was extended to seven days which served to eliminate casual and very brief migrations between neighbouring districts including a lot of periodic ‘visiting and staying with relations in the other district’. In 1951 the enumeration period was extended still further to 20 days or about thrice the length of time allowed in 1941. This extension served to eliminate (a) all migrations lasting a few hours; (b) all brief periods of stay lasting not more than a fortnight with relations in other districts, (c) all or nearly all temporary migrations due to journeys on business visits to fairs and pilgrimages, and the very temporary demands, lasting less than a fortnight, for labour created by the construction of roads, bridges and railways, etc.”¹

In the words of Mr. S. P. Jain, “There is yet another minor development, which, to some extent, has affected the comparability of 1951 and 1931 migration data. In 1931, Census counting was a one night affair on a *De Facto* basis but in 1951 Census counting was spread over 20 days. In 1931 Census a person who may have gone over to another place for a few days was enumerated wherever he was found to be on the Census night and thus treated as a migrant, whereas in 1951 he was more likely to be relegated to his normal place of residence, which in majority of cases would be his birth place also and thus counted as a non-migrant. However, it seems improbable that this factor has much weight in affecting the final figures of migration, as losses and gains may more or less balance out.”²

The 1961 Census count also like the preceding 1951 Census, was not a one night affair, the Census counting this time being spread over a period of 19 days. Hence there is no problem as to the comparability of 1951 and 1961 migration data.

Distribution of the population of the Delhi Territory according to Birth Place—an extract from the Punjab Census Report, 1951.

The population of Delhi in 1931 was 636,246 comprising 373,058 (59 per cent) district-born and 263,188 (41 per cent) outside born. It rose to 1,744,072 in 1951. The proportions of 1931 had been practically reversed in the 1951 Census in-as-much as 717,310 (41 per cent) were born in the District as against 1,026,762 (59 per cent) born outside the district. This was due to the influx of displaced persons which numbered 495,391 at the time of the

1. A. Mitra : Census of India 1951, Volume VI, West Bengal, Sikkim and Chandernagore, Part IA-Report, Chapter 1. General Population, Section 4, Migration, page 294, para 296.
2. See Census of India, 1951, Volume I, India, Part 1-B-Appendices to the Census Report, 1951, page 1932, Computed Birth and Death Rates in India during 1941-50 by Shri S.P. Jain.

1951 Census, who had been settled in the Delhi State. Out of them, 479,744 were such who had returned their birth place in Pakistan at the time of the 1951 Census. According to the 1951 Census, the proportion of the district-born to outside-born in the rural areas was 171,729 (56 per cent): 135,209 (44 per cent), while it worked out to 545,581 (38 per cent): 891,553 (62 per cent) in the urban areas.

The details of the outside born, according to the 1951 census, are given below in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1

Rural/Urban	Total outside born with No. & per-centage	Born within other district of the state of Enume-ration	Born within the Distt. of adjacent States	Born outside hailing from	
				Other parts of India	Beyond India
Rural . . .	135,209 (44%)	..	95,999 (31%)	4,278 (2%)	34,932 (11%)
Urban . . .	891,553 (62%)	..	377,159 (26%)	65,536 (5%)	448,858 (31%)

Some information on the displaced persons of Delhi as extracted from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab is as under:

Absolute increase in figures during the period of 50 years from 1901 to 1951 in the Delhi Territory—1,338,253. Percentage increase +330.

(i) Mass migration of minorities.

The number of displaced persons enumerated in Delhi in the 1951 Census was 495,391. Heaviest arrivals of the displaced persons in Delhi were during the following months:—

Month	Number of displaced persons arriving in Delhi
August, 1947	126,668
September, 1947	113,215
October, 1947	85,437
TOTAL	325,320

The displaced persons who arrived in India in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950 and were enumerated in Delhi are given below:—

Place,	Year				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Delhi	91 468,	562	26,222	400	116

TABLE 5.2
Place of birth of persons enumerated in metropolitan cities, 1951:

Cities	Enumerated in the cities, Born in (percentages)				
	India	State of Enumeration	City of Enumeration	Adjacent States	Other States in India
	1	2	3	4	5
Bombay	95.49	65.22	27.88	17.33	10.18
Madras	98.69	94.77	59.43	2.79	0.58
Delhi State*	72.26	41.13	41.13	27.13	4.00
Calcutta	72.06	45.50	33.21	16.88	9.66

*In the case of Delhi, separate figures for the city were not available. The figures given are for the State as a whole.

In the case of Calcutta and Delhi, only about 72% of the persons enumerated in these cities were born within India; large number of them were born in Pakistan. About 495 thousand (or 28.4 per cent of the total population) displaced persons were enumerated in Delhi, and 433 thousand (17 per cent of the total population) in Calcutta. In Calcutta, the Muslim population decreased from 681 thousand in 1941 to 306 thousand in 1951. In Delhi the decrease was from 305 thousand to 96 thousand. Both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage of population, the decrease in Calcutta was more than in other cities, while the increase was not as much as in Delhi.

Of the persons born in India and enumerated in these cities, Bombay had the lowest proportion of persons born in the city itself, and Madras the highest. Delhi had the lowest proportion of persons

Place of Birth of persons Enumerated in Metropolitan Cities, 1951—a comparison:

The composition of the population according to place of birth of the persons enumerated in Bombay, Madras, Delhi State and Calcutta in the 1951 Census is given in Table 5.13 below: the table and its analysis being adopted from Dr. K. C. Zachariah's study of "Internal Migration in India, 1941-51," brought out by the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay-71.

Reference to Dr. Zachariah's Study for the decade 1941-51:

Dr. K. C. Zachariah in his study 'Internal Migration in India, 1941-51' has mentioned the following factors affecting urban-ward migration in this country during the decade under study:

- (a) Partition of the Indian Sub-continent.

- (b) Size of urban agglomeration.

- (c) Employment opportunities.

- (i) Unemployment.

- (ii) Proportion of population in non-agricultural occupations.

He has emphasised that 'Census materials alone as are available in India, are hardly adequate for even an elementary analysis of the factors affecting urban-ward migration.'¹

"Delhi, the capital of India, attracts people from every other State. The net, 'life-time' gain is the same for both sexes, about 22 thousand each. Of the male population born in India and enumerated in Delhi in 1951, 18 per cent were born in Uttar Pradesh, 0.8 per cent were born in East India, 1.1 per cent in Central India, 16.9 per cent in North-west India other than Delhi and the balance of 61.8 per cent in Delhi itself. The position of females is quite similar. The figures are 24.0 per cent for Uttar Pradesh, 0.4 per cent for East India, 0.5 per cent for the South, 0.7 per cent for the West, 0.8 per cent for the Central, and 73.6 per cent for the North-West (including 51.0 per cent for Delhi itself)".

"During the decade 1941—51, Delhi had a net gain by internal migration of about .78 million people or about 54 per cent of the average population of the decade. This gives an average annual migration rate of 5.4 per cent. The net migration rate had been uniformly high in all the age-groups. At least half the population aged 60 years and above were migrants during the decade. Similarly, at least half the number of persons aged 10—19 years in 1951 are migrants who moved into the State during the decade. The lowest rate is observed for males in the age group 30—39, where the net gain is only about 36 per cent of the average male population for the decade."

"There is some difference between the pattern of migration to Delhi and migration to such industrialised areas as Bombay, West Bengal and Mysore. The pattern of migration to Delhi is also different from that of Madras or Travancore Cochin. In-migration to Delhi was not predominantly of young people as was the case with Bombay and West Bengal. There was also no outward movement at older ages as was observed in those two States. People of every age move into Delhi. Although in absolute terms the gain was more at younger ages, relative to the average population of the decade, the gain was more among older people. The movement to Delhi during the decade has been a movement of families. Men and women, young and old, have joined the caravan, and during the decade there was no indication that they

¹ See chapter 2 of the Study referred to in the para.

² The table and its analysis have been extracted from Chapter 3 of 'Population' of 'Master Plan for Delhi', prepared by the Delhi Development Authority under the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

intended to return to their native States when they became old".

Immigrants into urban Delhi from India (i.e. immigration of non-refugees), 1940—1956.

Findings of the Delhi School of Economics, Greater Delhi Survey.²

TABLE 5.3
Number and Index of Non-refugee immigrants to urban Delhi

Year of Arrival	Non-Refugee Immigrants	Index 1942-100	Index 1951-100
1		3	4
1940	6,036		
1941	7,373		
1942	13,243		
1943	10,568	79.8	
1944	13,992	105.6	
1945	13,710	103.5	
1946	15,614	117.9	
1947	21,403	161.6	
1948	20,792	157.0	
1949	15,139	114.3	
1950	25,435	192.0	
1951	16,684	126.0	
1952	22,635	170.9	15.7
1953	24,847	187.6	148.9
1954	31,059	234.5	185.2
1955	37,468	282.9	224.6
1956	28,753	217.1	

SOURCE: Delhi School of Economics, Greater Delhi Survey.

It will be seen from the above table that immigration to urban Delhi has steadily increased since the early 1940's. The index of Non-refugee immigrants into Delhi, it may be observed, moved very high over the 14 year period, 1942 to 1956. For the purpose of analysis, this period may be considered in three parts, with ranges 1942-46, 1947-52, and 1952-56. The index during these phases followed the same pattern though at different levels, reflecting political and economic events of each phase.

During the period 1942-46, the index showed only a slow increase; a shift from 100 in 1942 to 118 in 1946. The job opportunities by urban Delhi during this period were slightly above normal because

of war efforts, but the primary incentive to move to Delhi was not very high. However, Delhi's establishment as the capital of free India in 1947 provoked an acceleration of in-migration. The opportunities offered by Delhi as a primate city of the region widened. The index during this phase, jumped from 118 in 1946 to 192 in 1950 and 171 in 1952. In the third phase 1952—56, the index registered a still sharper increase. This was because the increased developmental and construction activities generated by the Five-Year Plan served as a much stronger centripetal force. The enhanced opportunities for jobs in Delhi and relative paucity of employment opportunities in rural areas led larger numbers of immigrants to come to Delhi every year during this period. The index in 1955 thus rose upto 283, and most probably this rush continues unabated.

The study of the above table indicates that the past pattern of migration into Delhi is not likely to change unless drastic steps are taken to prevent further migrants from coming to Delhi. It is difficult to see how this could be achieved in the absence of strongly totalitarian measures except by the establishment of industrial towns in the surrounding areas of Delhi (e.g. Ghaziabad, Faridabad and others), which might absorb a large part of the immigration destined for the national capital.

Tables on Migration prepared in the 1961 Census :

The D-Series of tables in the Tabulation Plan of the 1961 Census relate to migration. These tables are:

Table No.	Concerning
D-1	NON-INDIAN NATIONALS
	This table has 67 columns. Column 1 shows Zone/State/Division/District. Columns 2, 3, 4 under the sub-head Total provide data separately for persons (P) males (M), and females (F). Columns 5 to 67 give data about the number of Non-Indian Nationals, with sex break-up, under these broad sub-heads :
	(i) Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.).
	(ii) Nationals of countries in Europe, (excluding U.S.S.R.).
	(iii) Nationals of countries in Africa
	(iv) Nationals of countries in America
	(v) Nationals of countries in Australia
	(vi) Nationality not stated.

D-1 Appendices . NON-INDIAN NATIONALS APPENDIX

Nationals of countries included under 'elsewhere' in the table.

D-II .

PLACE OF BIRTH

It gives the place of birth data of total population (also, rural, urban and unclassifiable) 'enumerated in rural or urban area of the State' under which data is given for India and each of the States, with break-up of total, rural and urban along with sex breakup. The following broad groups of place of birth of population are given.

- (A) Born in India
- (B) Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S. R.)
- (C) Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).
- (D) Countries in Africa
- (E) Countries in two Americas
- (F) Countries in Australia
- (G) Born at sea.
- (H) Unclassifiable.

Under A

Data is available for those

- I. Born in the State of enumeration
 - (a) Born in place of enumeration.
 - (b) Born elsewhere in the distt. of enumeration.
 - (c) Born in other districts of the State.
- II. Born in India beyond the State of enumeration
 - (a) State 1.
 - (b) State 2 etc.

Under B

Data is available for those born in

- (a) Afghanistan.
- (b) Burma.
- (c) Ceylon.
- (g) China etc.

Under groups C, D, E and F, names of individual countries are given.

D-III .

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION

The duration of residence in place of enumeration is given in the following groups:

- Less than 1 year
- 1—5
- 6—10
- 11—15
- 16 and over
- period not stated

The classifications of place of birth are

- (i) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration;
- (ii) Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration;
- (iii) Born in another State No. 1 etc.
- (iv) Born in Nepal
- (v) Born in Pakistan
- (vi) Born in other countries outside India.
- (vii) Birth-place unclassifiable.

D-III-A .

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES AND OUTSIDE INDIA (LESS THAN FIVE YEARS DURATION) CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS

The duration of residence has been classified separately for :

- Less than 1 year
- 1—2 years;
- 3—5 years.

The age-groups studied are :

- 0—2 years;
- 3—12 years;
- 13—22 years;
- 23—32 years;
- 33—42 years;
- 43—52 years;
- 53+
- Age not stated;

D-IV

MIGRANTS TO CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS ALSO BY EDUCATIONAL DIVISIONS AND GROUPS.

The broad age-groups are:

- 0—14;
- 15—34;
- 35—59;
- 60+
- Age not stated ;

The educational levels are :

- Illiterate;
- Literate (without educational level);
- Primary or Junior Basic,
- Matriculation or Higher Secondary
- Technical diploma not equal to degree
- Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree.
- University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree.
- Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree,
- Engineering,
- Medicine,
- Agriculture,
- Veterinary or dairying,
- Technology,
- Teaching,
- Others.

D-V .

CITIES SHOWING POPULATION BORN LOCALLY, MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS AND MIGRANTS FROM OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES.

Data is available under the following heads:

- (A) Born in Rural Areas etc.
- (B) Born in city of enumeration.
- (C) Born in other Urban areas.

Under (A) data is given for those :

- (i) Born in rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years.
- (ii) Born in rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more.

(iii) Born in rural areas outside the district but within the state and resident in the city for less than 3 years.

(iv) Born in rural areas outside the district but within the state and resident in the city for 3 years and more.

(v) Born in rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years.

(vi) Born in rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more.

Under (C), data is available for those

(i) Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years.

(ii) born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more.

(iii) born in urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years.

(iv) born in urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more.

(v) born in urban areas outside the state and resident in the city for less than 3 years.

(vi) born in urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more.

D-VI .

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY PLACE OF BIRTH.

Special Migration Tables:

Besides the D-series tables, referred to above, special tabulation was undertaken in Delhi along with some of the selected cities of India covering more detailed aspects of migration. The following tables were prepared:—

1. Migrants classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational level and by category of worker/non-worker.
2. Migrants classified by sex, religion, place of birth and duration of residence.
3. Migrants classified by sex, duration of residence, age group and educational level.
4. Migrants classified by sex, duration of residence, age-group in case of worker by occupational division and group.
5. Migrants classified by sex, duration of residence, age group, Industrial division and Major Group and class of worker.
6. Migrants classified by sex, duration of residence, age-group and marital status.

Extent of Migration:

Table 5.4 presents the absolute figures of the actual, immigrant and emigrant and natural population (which is equal to Actual Population plus Emigrant Population minus Immigrant Population).

TABLE 5-4

Total Immigrants from other States to Delhi and Emigrants from Delhi to other States and Union Territories of India, 1961

Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Actual Population of Delhi	2658612	1489378	1169234	299204	161992	137212	2359408	1327386	1032022
2. Immigrant population from Adjacent States (U.P., Rajasthan & Punjab)	856726	497459	359267	79216	26215	53001	777510	471244	306266
3. Immigrant Population from States other than Adjacent States	114999	65963	49036	718	483	235	114281	65480	48801
4. Emigrant population from Delhi to Adjacent States	138225	46790	91435	52882	10018	42864	85052	36564	48488
5. Emigrant population from Delhi to States other than adjacent States	43054	25301	17753	6829	4937	2492	36118	20903	15215
6. Natural Population of State 6 = [1 - (2 + 3) + (4 + 5)]	1868166	998047	870119	278981	149649	129332	1588787	848129	740658

SOURCE : Union Table D-VI for items 2 and 3 and for items 4 and 5 table D-VI of each State and Union Territory in Central Tabulation Office.

Note: Category 'Unclassifiable, in respect of immigrants and emigrants has not been shown separately, however, the figures have been added in Total so Total figures will not tally by adding Rural and Urban.

TABLE 5-5
The excess of total immigrants over total emigrants

	Persons	Males	Females
Total Immigrants into Delhi Territory	9,71,725	5,63,422	4,08,303
Total Emigrants from Delhi Territory	1,81,279	7,20,91	1,09,188
Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants	7,90,446	4,91,331	2,99,115

Migrants classified by Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration, 1961.

TABLE 5-6

Migrants Classified by Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration, 1961

	Total Migrants	Duration of Residence in place of Enumeration in years						Period not stated
		Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16+ Years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
GRAND TOTAL	1638087 (100.00)	212828 (13.0)	461263 (28.2)	313997 (19.1)	427846 (26.1)	189653 (11.6)	32500 (2.0)	
Born elsewhere in Distt. of Enumeration	139433 (100.00)	33010 (23.7)	40881 (29.3)	23135 (16.6)	11018 (7.9)	17078 (12.2)	14311 (10.3)	
Born in other States and Union Territories of India	971725 (100.00)	148173 (15.2)	324555 (33.4)	191903 (19.8)	142785 (14.7)	151562 (15.6)	12747 (1.3)	
Born in Nepal	5892 (100.00)	1586 (26.9)	2593 (44.0)	895 (15.3)	476 (8.0)	265 (4.5)	77 (1.3)	
Born in Pakistan	508414 (100.00)	27311 (5.4)	89154 (17.5)	96302 (18.9)	272050 (53.5)	19712 (3.9)	3805 (0.7)	
Born in other countries outside India	5738 (100.00)	1311 (22.8)	2434 (42.4)	829 (14.4)	699 (12.2)	355 (6.2)	110 (1.9)	
(Birth Place Unclassifiable)	6885 (100.00)	1437 (20.9)	1646 (23.9)	933 (13.6)	818 (11.8)	601 (8.8)	1450 (21.0)	

NOTE: Figures in brackets give percentages.

SOURCE : 1972 Table D-III

Of the total number of 1638087 immigrants into Delhi Territory, 59.3% were born in other States and Union Territories of India, 31.0% were born in Pakistan and the rest in other places. Of the 971725 persons who migrated into Delhi from other States and Union Territories of India, 15.2% were residing in the place of enumeration for less than 1 year, 33.4% were resident for a period of 1-5 years, 19.8% were residing for 6-10 years, 14.7% for 11-15 years,

15.6% for 16 years and over and 1.3% had not stated the period of their residence. Of the total number of 508414 migrants from Pakistan, 53.5% reported their period of residence in place of enumeration between 11-15 years which covers the year of Partition (1947), 18.9% were resident in Delhi for a period of 6-10 years, 17.5% for 1-5 years, 5.4% for less than 1 year, 3.9% for 16 years and over and 0.7% did not report their period of residence in Delhi.

Foreign Nationals in Delhi by country of origin over the last three decades

Table 5-7 gives the comparative picture of foreign nationals in Delhi over the past three decades between 1931 to 1961.

TABLE 5-7
Foreign Nationals by country of origin in Delhi in 1961, 1951 and 1931

Country of origin	Nationality	Foreign Nationals in					
		1961		1951		1931	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)	Afghanistan	46	29	14	..		
	Burma	24	25	13	60		
	Ceylon	14	4	..	5		
	China	98	64	54	20		
	Nepal	1345	326	1140	88		
	Pakistan	661	171	..	20		
	Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	12	5	255	32		
	U.S.S.R.	44	11	10	..		
	Elsewhere in Asia beyond India	169	97	N.A.	N.A.		
	TOTAL	2413	732	1486	225	603	186
Nationals of countries in Europe (Excluding U.S.S.R.)	U. K. (including North-Ireland)	258	269	476	296	2385	722
	Irish Republic	9	14	12	3	..	..
	Elsewhere	164	158	N.A.	N.A.	19	10
	TOTAL	431	441	488	299	2404	732
Nationals of countries in Africa	Kenya	..	..	..	..		
	Mauritius	..	..	..	..		
	Mozam-Bique	..	..	..	..		
	South Africa	68	11	*45	5		
	Elsewhere	21	7	N.A.	N.A.		
	TOTAL	89	18	45	5		

(Contd.)

TABLE 5.8—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nationals of countries of America	Canada	9	16	7	9		
	U.S.A.	252	176	101	35		
	Elsewhere	5	4	N.A.	N.A.		
	TOTAL	266	196	108	44	17	38
Nationals of countries in Australia	Australia	11	10	..	1		
	Newzealand	..	..	..	..		
	Elsewhere	..	..	N.A.	N.A.		
	TOTAL	11	10	..	1		11
Nationals of other countries not stated above beyond India		359	266	164	37	..	..
Nationality not stated		5	4	..	..	..	..

SOURCE: For 1961, Table D-I
For 1951, Distt. Census Handbook, Delhi, 1951.
For 1931, Report and Tables for Delhi, Vol. XVI, Census of India, 1931.

A comparative view of the first four countries whose nationals were numerically the most predominant in Delhi during the last two censuses is available from the following summarised Table:

TABLE 5.8

1961			1951		
Rank	Nationals of	Total Persons enumerated	Rank	Nationals of	Total Persons enumerated
I	Nepal	1,671	I	Nepal	1,228
II	Pakistan	832	II	United Kingdom	772
III	United Kingdom	527	III	Singapore, Malaya and British Burma	287
IV	U.S.A.	428	IV	U.S.A.	136

Nepal continued to send the largest contingent of foreign nationals in Delhi in 1961 also as it did in 1951.

Comparison between the Immigrants from foreign countries by place of birth and the non-Indian Nationals from outside India enumerated in Delhi, 1961

Table 5.9 below puts the two sets of figures as obtained from Tables D-II and D-I side by side.

TABLE 5.9

A comparison between the Immigrants from foreign countries by place of birth and the Non-Indian Nationals from outside India, 1961

Place of Birth				Non-Indian Nationals			
Country where Born	Enumerated in Rural & Urban areas of Delhi.			Nationals of countries	Enumerated in Delhi		
	P	M	F		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	5,17,537	2,75,662	2,41,875	Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	3,145	2,413	732
Pakistan	5,08,414	2,69,345	2,39,069	Pakistan	832	661	171
Nepal	5,892	4,544	1,348	Nepal	1,671	1,345	326
Burma	1,682	887	795	Burma	49	24	25
Afghanistan	258	145	113	Afghanistan	75	46	29
U.S.S.R.	38	21	17	U.S.S.R.	55	44	11
China	142	86	56	China	162	98	64
Ceylon	89	44	45	Ceylon	18	14	4
Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo	176	96	80	Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo	17	12	5
Elsewhere in Asia beyond India	846	494	352	Elsewhere	266	169	97
Born in countries in Europe (Excluding U.S.S.R.)	1,036	456	580	Nationals of countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	872	431	441
U. K. (including North Ireland)	563	249	314	U. K. (including North-Ireland)	527	258	269
East Germany	156	70	86	Irish Republic	23	9	14
France	51	25	26	Elsewhere	322	164	158
Switzerland	59	22	37				
Elsewhere in Europe	207	90	117				
Born in countries in Africa	769	357	412	Nationals of countries of Africa	107	89	18
South Africa	687	315	372	South Africa	79	68	11
Elsewhere in Africa	82	42	40	Elsewhere	28	21	7
Born in countries in America	643	349	294	Nationals of countries in America	462	266	196
Canada	51	25	26	Canada	25	9	16
U.S.A.	563	305	258	U.S.A.	428	252	176
Elsewhere in America	29	19	10	Elsewhere	9	5	4
Born in countries in Australia	59	19	40	Nationals of countries in Australia	21	11	10
Australia	45	11	34	Australia	21	11	10
Newzealand	9	6	3				
Elsewhere in Australia	5	2	3	Elsewhere	..	..	..
Unclassifiable	6,885	3,834	3,051	Nationality not stated.	9	5	4

SOURCE: Tables D-II and D-I

Due to historical legacy of Partition of the Indian Sub-continent into India and Pakistan in 1947, amongst all the foreign countries, Pakistan accounts for the largest number of immigrants. In the 1961 Census,

508,414 persons in Delhi Territory reported their place of birth as Pakistan. Amongst the Non-Indian nationals enumerated in Delhi in 1961, the Nepalese constituted the largest single block.

Migration between the Union Territory of Delhi and other States of India over the last decade.

TABLE 5-10

Migration between the Union Territory of Delhi and other States of India, 1961 and 1951

Territory	Population (thousand)		Immigrants from other States of India (thousand)		Emigrants from Delhi to other States of India (thousand)		Net migration -Immigration (+) Emigration (-)	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI	1,744	2,659	543	972	102	181	441	791

SOURCE : For 1961, Tables B-I, D-IV of Delhi and D-VI of every State of India obtained from the R. G's. Office at Delhi. For 1951, Distt. Census Hand-book of Delhi, 1951.

It will be observed from the table that the population of the Union Territory of Delhi increased by 915 thousand over the last decade. The increase in immigration into the Delhi Territory from other States of India during the same period was to the

tune of 429 thousand and of emigration out of Delhi into other Indian States was to the extent of 79 thousand. Thus the component of net migration (add Immigration, subtract Emigration) during the last decade rose by 350 thousand.

Proportions of immigrants to total population since 1921.

TABLE 5-11.

Percentage of all migrants from outside State (Delhi) to its total population in each decade 1921—1961

State	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	37.8	34.9	56.6	61.8	N.A.	N.A.	41.8	40.8	36.9	39.6

SOURCE : For 1961, Union Table D-IV.

For 1951, Table D-IV, Pages 143-147, of Distt. Census Handbook, Delhi, 1951.

For 1931, Table VI, page XII of Vol. XVI, Census of India, 1931, Report and Tables for Delhi.

For 1921, Table XI, page 184 of Vol. XV, Census of India, Tables for Punjab and Delhi.

The variations in the percentage of immigrants are as under:—

TABLE 5-12

Year	Increase(+) Decrease(-)	
	Males	Females
1921-31	+4.9	+1.2
1931-51	+14.8	+21.0
1951-61	-18.8	-26.9

The huge influx of refugee immigrants from West Pakistan into Delhi in the wake of partition in 1947 caused the swelling of the proportion of immigrants into Delhi's population, but the situation returned to normalcy during the last decade between 1951-1961.

Impact of migration on Sex ratio.

The following observations on page 58 of the 1951 Census Report of India may be reproduced with advantage.

"It is easy enough to see why a female deficiency should be found in cities and the major towns. It arises mainly by migration of people who go there in search of livelihood. These are, in the first instance, mostly men. It is true that when the men settle down, the women may move up to join them but this does not happen invariably, and there is always a very considerable time-lag. So long, therefore, as towns continue to grow, they are apt to have a diminishing sex ratio. When this process stops, and the towns grow mainly by the excess of births over deaths, the sex ratio tends to change in the opposite direction and towards equality. Somewhat similar considerations apply to a whole area (including villages and towns) if it is receiving migrants in large numbers."

Sex ratios of the general population and displaced persons in the Delhi Territory, according to the 1951 Census:

Table 5-13 as extracted from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab gives the relevant data on this aspect.

TABLE 5-13
Proportion of Sexs for every 100 persons

State	General Population		Displaced	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	57	43	54	46

A large enough female ratio of immigrants into a particular region may lead to the conclusion that an appreciable proportion of it is permanently or semi-permanently settled in that particular region and puts back into circulation the money it earns in the region of its immigration to increase that region's wealth. If that be not so, immigration may have much of the character of a sponge which soaks earnings in the place of immigration for use elsewhere*.

Sex ratios of actual, immigrant and emigrant and natural population

Table 5-14 studies the proportions of sexes in the context of migration.

TABLE 5-14

Females per 1,000 Males in Rural and Urban areas of Delhi for actual, immigrant, emigrant and Natural Population, 1961.

Description	Females per 1,000 Males			
	Total	Rura	Urban	Non-city Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Actual Population of Delhi	785	847	777	..
2. Immigrant Population from Adjacent States (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan)	722	2,022	650	..
3. Immigrant Population from States other than Adjacent States	743	487	745	..
4. Emigrant Population from Delhi to Adjacent States (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab & Rajasthan)	1,954	4,279	1,326	..
5. Emigrant Population from Delhi to States other than Adjacent States	702	575	728	..
6. Natural Population of Delhi = [(1+4+5)-(2+3)]	872	864	873	..

SOURCE : Table D-VI of Delhi and of each State.

*Adopted from A. Mitra's 1951 Census Report of West Bengal, see page 308

There are 215 females less for every 1,000 males in the actual population of Delhi Territory as enumerated in the 1961 Census. The corresponding shortage of females rises to 278 per 1,000 males for the immigrants coming from the adjacent States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan, whereas, for immigrants from States other than adjacent States, the proportionate female shortage is 257 for every 1,000 males. There is, however, an excess of 954 females for every 1,000 males amongst the population which has emigrated from Delhi into adjacent States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan which is most probably migration due to marriage. Amongst the population which has emigrated from Delhi to States other than adjacent States, there are 298 females less

for every 1,000 males. In the so-called Natural Population* of Delhi, there is only a shortage of 128 females for every 1,000 males.

The phenomenon of migration into and from Delhi because of marriage is reflected in the marked excess of females per 1,000 males amongst the immigrant population from and emigrant population to the adjacent States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan in rural Delhi. Urban Delhi also reflects the phenomenon of excess of females per 1,000 males in case of emigrant population from Delhi to the neighbouring States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan because of marriage.

Immigrants by State of origin and speakers of the predominant language of the corresponding States—a comparison:

Table 5-15 puts the two sets of figures as obtained from Tables D-II and Tables C-V side by side in order to give a comparative picture.

TABLE 5-15

Immigrants into the Union Territory of Delhi from other States compared to the Language returns for the predominant languages of the respective States, 1961.

State of origin	Immigrants into the Union Territory of Delhi		Population speaking the language of state of origin as Mother tongue.		Predominant Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	5,63,422	4,08,303			
Andhra Pradesh	2,767	2,051	2,748	2,476	(Telugu)
Assam	654	485	157	55	(Assamese)
Bihar	6,446	3,277	11,59,496	8,97,717	(Hindi)
Gujarat	2,811	2,486	3,555	3,038	(Gujrati)
Jammu & Kashmir	6,679	4,387	1,981	1,062	(Kashmiri)
Kerala	6,480	3,752	5,961	3,526	(Malayalam)
Madhya Pradesh	6,171	5,482	11,59,496	8,97,717	(Hindi)
Maharashtra	6,699	5,915	4,095	3,182	(Marathi)
Madras	10,711	8,424	12,606	10,356	(Tamil)
Mysore	2,493	2,071	599	577	(Kannada)
Orissa	809	420	525	208	(Oriya)
Punjab	1,77,740	1,62,864	1,69,097	1,47,575	(Punjabi)
Rajasthan	54,825	40,077	11,59,496	8,97,717	(Hindi)
Uttar Pradesh	2,64,894	1,56,326	11,59,496	8,97,717	(Hindi)
West Bengal	8,329	7,202	15,385	12,751	(Bengali)
Union Territories and other Areas	4,914	3,084	N.A.	N.A.	

SOURCE: Tables D-II and C-V.
NOTE: N.A. means not available.

For facility of reference, in the last column we have specified the languages whose returns have been given in Cols. 4 and 5 of the table. The data of im-

migrants from Union Territories and other areas of India have been lumped together.

*Conceptually, 'Natural Population' is arrived at as follows:—Natural Population=Actual Enumerated population+Emigrants-Immigrants.

Immigration into Rural Delhi from the rest of Rural India.

Table 5-16 furnishes the relevant data.

TABLE 5-16

Immigration into Rural Areas of the Union Territory of Delhi from Rural Areas of other States of India, classified by Sex, 1961

Union Territory	Rural Population		Immigrants into Rural Areas from Rural Areas of Adjacent States i.e. (Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan)		Immigrants into Rural Areas from Rural Areas of States other than Adjacent States		Immigrants into Rural Areas from Rural Areas of States of India (Col 4+Col 6)		Percentage of Rural Immigrants from Rural Areas of States of India to Rural Population of Delhi	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	1,61,992 (162)	1,37,212 (137)	25,238 (25)	51,418 (51)	367 (Neg.)	158 (Neg.)	25,605 (26)	51,576 (52)	15.8	37.6

NOTE: Brackets contain figures in thousands.

SOURCE: Table D-VI

Nearly 26 thousand males and 52 thousand females have in-migrated into rural Delhi from the rural areas of other parts of India. Of these as high as 98.6% of the males and 99.7% of the females are from the rural areas of the three neighbouring States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and the rest

are from the rural areas of the remaining States of India. The percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of all the States of India to the rural population of Delhi is 15.8 in the case of males and 37.6 in the case of females, the latter figure obviously indicating immigration due to marriage.

Immigration in urban Delhi from urban areas of other parts of India

Table 5-17 throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 5-17

Immigration in Urban Areas of the State from Urban Areas of other States of India classified by Sex, 1961

Union Territory	Urban Population		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of Adjacent States (Punjab, U. P., Rajasthan)		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States other than Adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States of India		Percentage of urban Immigrants from urban areas of States of India to urban Population of India	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	13,27,386 (1,327)	10,32,022 (1,032)	1,55,762 (156)	1,29,623 (130)	40,174 (40)	35,096 (35)	1,95,936 (196)	1,64,719 (165)	14.8	16.0

NOTE: Brackets contain figures in thousands.

SOURCE: Table D-VI

Nearly 196 thousand males and 165 thousand females have in-migrated into urban Delhi from the urban areas of other parts of India. Of these, 156 thousand males (80.0%) and 130 thousand females (78.8%) have migrated from the urban areas of the three neighbouring States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh

and Rajasthan and 40 thousand males (20.0%) and 35 thousand females (21.2%) from the urban areas of other States of India. The percentages of urban immigrants from urban areas of all the States of India to the urban population of Delhi Territory are 14.8 for the males and 16.0 for the females.

TABLE

Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants

D.M.C. Urban and New Delhi	Total Population			A—Born in Rural Areas							
				Born in Rural Areas of the same Distt. and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural Areas of the same Distt. and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Rural Areas outside the state and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural Areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D.M.C.	15,56,942	8,87,516	6,69,426	3,463	2,253	5,426	5,415	83,956	40,763	1,92,902	1,12,874
Urban		(1,000)	(1,000)	(4)	(3)	(6)	(8)	(94)	(61)	(206)	(168)
New Delhi	2,18,148	1,28,144	90,004	270	135	545	294	16,611	8 836	41,125	18,783
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(130)	(98)	(321)	(209)

5.18

from other Towns and Cities

B		C—Born in Other Urban Areas							
Born in city of enumeration	Born in other urban areas of the same Distt. and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in other urban areas of the same Distt. and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
4,14,121	3,41,259	19,640	16,614	21,000	19,218	45,844	35,387	1,11,164	95,643
(467)	(510)	(22)	(25)	(24)	(29)	(52)	(53)	(125)	(143)
32,665	29,730	1,687	1,545	3,035	2,640	8,527	7,776	23,679	20,265
(255)	(330)	(13)	(17)	(24)	(29)	(66)	(87)	(185)	(225)

Note : Brackets contain figures per 1,000 of Total.

Source : Table D-VI

Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from towns and cities.

Of the 887561 male population of the D.M.C. Urban tract, 46.7% were born in the city of enumeration, 17.7% were born in urban areas outside the State (5.2% of which were residing in the city for less than three years and 12.5% for more than 3 years), 2.6% were born in rural areas outside the State and were resident in the city for 3 years and more, 9.4% were born in rural areas outside the State and were resident in the city for less than 3 years and the remaining were in other categories described in the table.

Of the 669426 female population of the D.M.C. Urban tract, 51.0% were born locally, 19.6% were born in urban areas outside the State of which 5.3% were resident in the city for less than 3 years and 14.3% for 3 years and more, 16.8% were born in rural areas outside the State and were resident in the

city for less than 3 years and the rest belonged to other categories described in the table.

Of the total number of 128144 males in New Delhi, only 25.5% were born locally, (45.1% were born in rural areas outside the State of which 13.0% were residing in the city for less than 3 years and 32.1% for 3 years and more), 25.1% were born in urban areas outside the State of which 6.6% were resident in the city for less than 3 years and 18.5% for 3 years and more and the remaining male population belonged to other categories described in the table.

Amongst the 90,004 females of New Delhi, one-third were born locally, 31.2% were born in urban areas outside the State, (of which 8.7% were resident in the City for less than 3 years and 22.5% for 3 years and more), 30.7% were born in rural areas outside the State, of which 9.8% were resident in the City for less than 3 years and 20.9% for 3 years and more and the rest were in other categories.

Extent of Immigration into Delhi

Table 5.19 provides data about the extent of immigration into Delhi.

TABLE 5.19

Immigration into the Union Territory of Delhi from other States of India classified by sex, expressed as percentages of Total, Rural and Urban population of the Delhi Territory

Union Territory (Total, Rural, Urban)	Total Population	Percentage of total immigration from other States of India to actual population of State (Delhi)			Percentage of immigration from States adjacent to Delhi Terri- tory to actual population of Delhi (Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab)			Percentage of immigration from States other than those adjacent to Delhi Territory to actual population of Delhi		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi Total	26,58,612	36.5 (9,71,725)	37.8 (5,63,422)	34.9 (4,08,303)	32.2 (8,56,726)	33.4 (4,97,459)	30.7 (3,59,267)	4.3 (1,14,999)	4.4 (65,963)	4.2 (49,036)
Delhi Rural	2,99,204	26.7 (79,934)	16.5 (26,698)	38.8 (53,236)	26.5 (79,216)	16.2 (26,215)	38.6 (53,001)	0.2 (718)	0.3 (483)	0.2 (235)
Delhi Urban	23,59,408	37.8 (8,91,791)	40.4 (5,36,724)	34.4 (3,55,067)	33.0 (7,77,510)	35.5 (4,71,244)	29.7 (3,06,266)	4.8 (1,14,281)	4.9 (65,480)	4.7 (48,801)

NOTE: Absolute figures are given in Brackets.

SOURCE: Table D-VI

The Total population of the Union Territory of Delhi, as we know, is nearly 2659 thousand of which nearly 972 thousand (36.6%) are immigrants. Rural Delhi with a total population of more than 299 thousand has an immigrant population of nearly 80 thousand (26.7%). The immigrants in urban Delhi who number nearly 892 thousand constitute 37.8% of more than 2359 thousand urban population of Delhi.

The three neighbouring States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan provide bulk of the immigrants into Delhi Territory. Particular mention may be made of female immigrants from these three States to rural Delhi who constitute 38.6% of the total females of rural Delhi. This phenomenon reflects probably immigration due to marriage.

TABLE 5.20
Educational Levels of the General and Immigrant Population in D. M. C. Urban & New Delhi, 1961

Tracts	Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma or not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma or post graduate degree to other than technical degree	University degree or post graduate degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate Degree							
									Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary & Dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Total Migrants																
D.M.C. Urban	P	1306378 (100.0)	475405 (36.4)	372523 (28.5)	212201 (16.3)	182917 (14.0)	1701 (0.1)	460 (Neg.)	53741 (4.1)	2143 (0.2)	1589 (0.1)	251 (Neg.)	11 (Neg.)	40 (Neg.)	3313 (0.3)	83 (Neg.)
	M	738852 (100.0)	212871 (28.8)	214114 (29.0)	124254 (16.8)	135295 (18.3)	1573 (0.2)	189 (Neg.)	45003 (6.1)	2140 (0.3)	1254 (0.2)	251 (Neg.)	11 (Neg.)	40 (Neg.)	1778 (0.3)	79 (Neg.)
	F	567526 (100.0)	262534 (46.3)	158409 (27.9)	87947 (15.5)	47622 (8.4)	128 (Neg.)	271 (Neg.)	8738 (1.5)	3 (Neg.)	335 (0.1)	..	..	..	1535 (0.3)	4 (Neg.)
Total Population																
D.M.C. Urban	P	2061758 (100.0)	919808 (44.6)	593768 (28.8)	272925 (13.2)	204883 (10.0)	1780 (0.1)	478 (Neg.)	59177 (2.9)	2221 (0.1)	1798 (0.1)	271 (Neg.)	16 (Neg.)	43 (Neg.)	4474 (0.2)	116 (Neg.)
	M	1152973 (100.0)	428788 (37.2)	353199 (30.6)	160651 (13.9)	152688 (13.3)	1627 (0.2)	204 (Neg.)	49520 (4.3)	2218 (0.2)	1438 (0.1)	269 (Neg.)	16 (Neg.)	43 (Neg.)	2205 (0.2)	107 (Neg.)
	F	908785 (100.0)	491020 (54.0)	240569 (26.5)	112274 (12.4)	52195 (5.7)	153 (Neg.)	274 (Neg.)	9657 (1.1)	3 (Neg.)	360 (Neg.)	2 (Neg.)	..	..	2269 (0.3)	9 (Neg.)

Contd.

Contd.

TABLE 5-20 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total Migrants															
New Delhi	P	199151	62922	43254	36767	34706	396	131	18375	849	936	27	7	24	756
		(100-0)	(31-6)	(21-7)	(18-5)	(17-4)	(0-2)	(0-1)	(9-2)	(0-4)	(0-5)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(0-4) (Neg.)
	M	118743	31720	26009	21020	22966	388	43	14915	829	606	24	6	24	193
		(100-0)	(26-7)	(21-9)	(17-7)	(19-4)	(0-3)	(12-6)	(0-7)	(0-5)	(0-2)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(0-2)
F		80408	31202	17245	15747	11740	8	88	3460	20	330	3	1	..	563
		(100-0)	(38-8)	(21-5)	(19-6)	(14-6)	(Neg.)	(0-1)	(4-3)	(Neg.)	(0-4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	..	(0-7) (Neg.)
	F														
Total Population															
New Delhi	P	261545	96975	59491	45214	37245	427	153	19272	880	971	30	8	27	851
		(100-0)	(37-1)	(22-7)	(17-3)	(14-2)	(0-2)	(0-1)	(7-4)	(0-3)	(0-4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(0-3) (Neg.)
	M	151408	48404	34537	26248	24588	417	49	15395	860	622	27	7	27	227
		(100-0)	(32-0)	(22-8)	(17-3)	(16-2)	(0-3)	(Neg.)	(10-2)	(0-6)	(0-4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(0-2)
F		110137	48571	24954	18966	12657	10	104	3877	20	349	3	1	..	624
		(100-0)	(44-1)	(22-7)	(17-2)	(11-5)	(Neg.)	(0-1)	(3-5)	(Neg.)	(0-3)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	..	(0-6) (Neg.)
	F														

NOTE : (i) Figures in brackets show percentages.
(ii) Neg. stands for negligible.

SOURCE : Table D-IV and C III-Part 'B'.

Amongst the immigrant population both in D.M.C. Urban and New Delhi, the proportions of illiterates are lower as compared with the corresponding proportions in the general population. Also, there is to

be observed a general trend of higher educational attainments amongst the immigrant population both in the D.M.C. Urban Tract and New Delhi as compared with their corresponding general population.

Industrial Classification of workers amongst the immigrants

The relevant data about immigrants into the Delhi Territory from other States of India is given in Table 5-21.

TABLE 5-21

Distribution of Immigrants from other States of India in the Nine Industrial categories of workers and Non-workers expressed as percentages of total population under each category, 1961.

State	Industrial classification of workers.									Non-Workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI										
(A) Total Population 2,659 (Thousand)	55	7	9	17	170	35	147	50	364	1,804
(B) Immigrant Population 972 (Thousand)	13	3	5	6	99	24	57	26	218	522
(C) (b) expressed as percentage of (a) 36.5	23.5	35.3	63.3	33.9	58.3	66.5	39.0	51.6	59.8	28.9

SOURCE Table D-VI

NOTE: Percentages of immigrants to total population in each category have been calculated on the basis of absolute figures.

The immigrant population from other States of India forms 36.5% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi. The proportions of immigrant workers in each of the Industrial categories:

III—mining quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities,

V—manufacturing other than household industry,

VI—construction,

VIII—transport, storage and communication, and

IX—other services
are much higher than the over-all proportion (36.5%) of immigrants to the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi. On the other hand, the proportions of immigrant workers in each of the Industrial categories

I—cultivation,

II—agricultural labour,

IV—Household industry
and amongst non-workers are lower than the over-all proportion of immigrants to total population of the Delhi Territory.

Distribution of Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers amongst the General Population and amongst immigrants from other States of India, 1961

The relevant data is presented in Table 5.22.

TABLE 5.22

Distribution of Industrial Categories of workers and non workers among the General Population and among immigrants from other States of India, 1961

Description	Population of the Union Territory of Delhi	Immigrants from States of India.	Immigrants from States Adjacent to Delhi Territory (Punjab, U. P. & Rajasthan).	Immigrants from States other than adjacent States.	Percentage of Immigrants from States of India to Population of Delhi		
					Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	26,58,612	9,71,725	8,56,726	1,14,999	36.5	37.8	34.9
PRIMARY SECTORS (I+II+III)	71,449	21,099	20,983	116	29.5	14.8	57.1
Industrial category I	55,458	13,026	12,982	44	23.5	4.6	54.7
II	7,325	2,588	2,570	18	35.3	24.8	59.5
III	8,666	5,485	5,431	54	63.3	58.4	82.6
SECONDARY SECTOR (IV+V)	1,87,034	1,04,991	99,192	5,799	56.1	55.6	64.6
Industrial Category IV	16,710	5,672	5,434	238	33.9	31.2	44.3
V	1,70,324	99,319	93,758	5,561	58.3	57.6	74.8
TERTIARY SECTOR (VI+VII+VIII+IX)	5,95,968	3,24,025	2,82,467	41,628	54.4	54.4	54.7
Industrial Category VI	35,360	23,511	22,645	866	66.5	64.4	91.8
VII	1,46,727	57,210	52,319	4,891	39.0	38.8	53.9
VIII	49,569	25,557	23,107	2,450	51.6	51.7	44.0
IX	3,64,312	2,17,817	1,84,396	33,421	59.8	60.6	52.1
NON-WORKERS	18,04,161	5,21,540	4,54,084	67,456	28.9	22.0	33.4

SOURCE : Table D-VI and P.C.A.

Immigrants from other States of India constitute 36.5% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi. In the broad Primary Sector, consisting of Industrial Categories I, II and III put together, i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and in Mining, Quarrying Livestock Rearing etc., immigrants account

for 29.5%; their corresponding percentage in Industry both of the Household and Manufacturing type is 56.1 and in the broad Tertiary Sector, consisting of Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Communications and Other Services put together, their share is 54.4%.

Emigrants from the Union Territory of Delhi

Table 5.23 gives the details about the emigrants from the Union Territory of Delhi to other States of India, classified by Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers and Sex, 1961.

TABLE 5.23

Emigrants from the Union Territory of Delhi to other States of India, Classified by Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers and Sex, 1961.

State/Union Territory	Sex	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector			Non-Workers	Total Emigrants
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	P	9	1	2	13	65	5	80	39	506	1,345
	M	6	1	2	12	58	5	76	39	356	551
	F	3	..	..	1	7	..	4	..	150	794
Assam	P	6	..	105	1	16	..	32	8	145	454
	M	6	..	60	..	16	..	31	8	140	197
	F	..	..	45	1	..	..	1	..	5	257
Bihar	P	6	3	24	21	147	15	114	34	182	1,622
	M	2	..	24	19	146	15	110	33	155	697
	F	4	3	..	2	1	..	4	1	27	925
Gujarat	P	1	..	1	..	14	3	7	36	50	424
	M	1	..	1	..	14	2	7	36	43	172
	F	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	252
Jammu & Kashmir	P	4	..	1	1	10	5	12	..	96	1,333
	M	1	..	1	1	10	5	12	..	92	599
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	734
Kerala	P	2	..	1	..	4	..	12	..	27	523
	M	2	..	1	..	4	..	12	..	27	238
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
Madhya Pradesh	P	58	14	47	70	433	162	267	193	709	5,685
	M	44	5	45	57	425	156	259	192	587	2,391
	F	14	9	2	13	8	6	8	1	122	3,294
Madras	P	21	3	5	1	60	3	63	23	515	1,510
	M	12	2	4	1	59	3	63	23	500	694
	F	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	816
Maharashtra	P	35	17	28	90	1,048	74	697	410	1,505	8,979
	M	22	6	26	82	1,011	73	678	389	1,285	3,819
	F	13	11	2	8	37	1	19	21	220	5,160
Mysore	P	1	3	11	6	57	1	65	12	233	969
	M	1	3	9	4	54	1	62	11	212	424
	F	..	..	2	2	3	..	3	1	21	545
Orissa	P	6	1	3	..	988	146	61	1	14	615
	M	5	..	3	..	987	146	60	1	12	375
	F	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	240
Punjab	P	11,851	1,661	92	1,292	1,024	382	573	469	3,050	49,002
	M	989	217	56	314	924	338	485	458	1,759	15,238
	F	10,862	1,444	36	978	100	44	88	11	1,301	33,764
Rajasthan	P	392	82	55	203	227	126	192	325	857	8,311
	M	118	24	50	88	190	115	186	320	631	2,739
	F	274	58	5	115	37	11	6	5	226	5,572
Uttar Pradesh	P	1,977	263	156	681	1,545	413	1,839	1,050	4,452	45,663
	M	963	186	113	397	1,428	390	1,770	1,048	3,705	11,543
	F	1,014	77	43	284	117	23	69	2	746	34,120
West Bengal	P	26	15	30	5	921	64	661	264	974	5,588
	M	22	14	26	2	903	62	654	253	867	2,597
	F	4	1	4	3	18	2	7	11	107	2,991

(contd.)

TABLE 5-21 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS.												
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	{ P M F	..	..	2	..	1	10	..	..	2	36	51
		..	..	2	..	1	10	..	..	2	11	26
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Himachal Pradesh	{ P M F	28	..	1	10	11	16	10	1	60	521	658
		12	..	1	9	10	15	8	1	49	249	354
		16	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	11	272	304
L. M. & A. Islands	{ P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	{ P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Tripura	{ P M F	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	3	46	55
		..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	18	25
		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	28	30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	{ P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	{ P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	17	20
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	9
		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	11
N.E.F.A.	{ P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nagaland	{ P M F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	19
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	14
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Pondicherry	{ P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Sikkim	{ P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

SOURCE: Union Tables D-II and D-VI of the relevant State from Central Tabulation Office of the Registrar General, India, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi.

* This figure includes 3 males and one female whose industrial classification break-up is not available.

NOTE: U.P. figures are provisional. There is discrepancy of 7 males and 3 females in different industrial categories.

Detailed Category-wise break-up of figures for N.E.F.A., Pondicherry, Manipur and Sikkim was not available.

In all, 181,279 persons have emigrated from the Union Territory of Delhi to the rest of India, of which 72,091 (39.8%) are males and 109,188 (62.2%) are females.

The three States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan together account for 76.2% of the total emigrants from the Union Territory of Delhi, of which Punjab alone accounts for 38.3%, Uttar Pradesh for 32.0% and Rajasthan for 5.9%. Of the remaining

23.8% of emigrants from Delhi, 7.1% have gone to Maharashtra, 4.7% to West Bengal and the rest to other States of India.

It may be pointed out that amongst the total emigrants to the three Adjacent States of Delhi viz., Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan, two thirds are females and one-third are males, whereas amongst the total emigrants to non-adjacent States, 58.8% are males and 41.2% are females.

Table 5.24 summarises these aspects of emigrants from Delhi in a tabular form.

TABLE 5-24

Percentage distribution of persons, male and female emigrants from Delhi to adjacent States and other States and Union Territories other than adjacent States, 1961

Description	Total Emigrants from Delhi to other States	Emigrants from Delhi to Adjacent States				Emigrants from Delhi to States other than Adjacent States			
		Total	Uttar Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Total	Maharashtra	West Bengal	Other States and other Union Territories of India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Persons	181,279 (100.0)	138,225 (76.2)	58,049 (32.0)	69,406 (38.3)	10,770 (5.9)	43,054 (23.8)	12,883 (7.1)	8,548 (4.7)	21,623 (12.0)
Males	72,091 (100.0)	46,790 (64.9)	21,551 (29.9)	20,778 (28.8)	4,461 (6.2)	25,301 (35.1)	7,391 (10.2)	5,400 (7.5)	12,510 (17.4)
Females	109,188 (100.0)	91,435 (83.7)	36,498 (33.4)	48,628 (44.5)	6,309 (5.8)	17,753 (16.3)	5,492 (5.0)	3,148 (2.9)	9,113 (8.4)

NOTE: Percentage distribution of Emigrants has been given in brackets.

Proportions of workers and non-workers amongst emigrants from Delhi Territory:

This aspect is summarised below in Table 5.25.

TABLE 5.25

Distribution of the total Emigrants from the Union Territory of Delhi to different States and Territories of India amongst workers and non-workers, 1961.

Workers/Non-Workers	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Workers	48,422 (26.7)	29,392 (40.8)	19,030 (17.4)
Non-Workers	132,649 (73.2)	42,564 (59.0)	90,085 (82.5)

(contd.)

TABLE 5-25 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Unclassifiable	208 (0.1)	135 (0.2)	73 (0.1)
Total	181,279 (100.0)	72,091 (100.0)	109,188 (100.0)

NOTE:—Distribution into workers and non-workers in respect of 4 Territories viz., N.E.F.A., Pondicherry, Sikkim and Manipur was not available.

Broadly speaking, out of every 10 persons who have migrated from Delhi to the rest of India, 7 are 'non-workers' and only 3 are workers. Out of every 10 female emigrants, 8 are non-workers and 2 are workers. Amongst the male emigrants, however, out of every 10, 4 are workers and 6 are non-workers.

Industrial categories of workers amongst the emigrants from Delhi Territory

The detailed figures are already given in table 5.23 above. Below are summarised in Table 5.26 percentage figures for 6 selected 'States' which have received sizable number of emigrants from Delhi.

TABLE 5-26

Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers amongst Emigrants from the Delhi Territory to the six selected States of India, 1961
(Figures are in Percentages)

Emigrants to	Persons	Total	Industrial Categories									Non-Workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	P	100.0	3.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.7	0.7	3.2	1.8	7.7	78.7
	M	100.0	4.5	0.9	0.5	1.8	6.6	1.8	8.2	4.9	17.2	53.6
	F	100.0	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	(Neg.)	2.0	93.5
Punjab	P	100.0	17.1	2.4	0.1	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	4.4	70.6
	M	103.0	4.8	1.1	0.3	1.5	4.4	1.6	2.3	2.2	8.5	73.3
	F	100.0	22.3	3.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(Neg.)	2.7	69.4
Rajasthan	P	100.0	3.6	0.8	0.5	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.8	3.0	7.9	77.2
	M	100.0	2.6	0.5	1.1	2.0	4.3	2.6	4.2	7.2	14.1	61.4
	F	100.0	4.3	0.9	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.6	83.3
Maharashtra	P	100.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	8.1	0.6	5.4	3.2	11.7	69.7
	M	100.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	13.7	1.0	9.2	5.3	17.4	51.6
	F	100.0	0.2	0.2	(Neg.)	0.1	0.7	(Neg.)	0.4	0.4	4.0	94.0
West Bengal	P	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	10.8	0.7	7.7	3.1	11.4	63.4
	M	100.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	(Neg.)	16.7	1.1	12.1	4.7	16.1	48.1
	F	100.0	0.1	(Neg.)	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.4	95.0
Madhya Pradesh	P	100.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.9	5.7	2.1	3.5	2.5	9.3	74.4
	M	100.0	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	10.2	3.7	6.2	4.6	14.1	57.5
	F	100.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	(Neg.)	3.5	94.7

Amongst the total emigrants to Uttar Pradesh, only 21.3% are workers and the rest are non-workers. Of the female emigrants, as high as 93.5% are non-workers. Industrial category IV 'other services' accounts for the largest chunk (17.2%) of the male emigrants to Uttar Pradesh; the next in descending order of importance are 'trade and commerce', 'manufacturing other than household industry', 'transport, storage and communications', 'cultivation' and others, respectively.

Of the total number of emigrants to Punjab, 29.4% are workers, the corresponding percentages of male and female workers being 26.7 and 40.6, respectively. It is noteworthy that 22.3% of the female emigrants from Delhi to Punjab are engaged in cultivation. Emigration of females due to marriage in rural cultivating households keeps them engaged in cultivation. Of the total male emigrants to Punjab from Delhi Territory, the largest proportion of 8.5% are engaged in 'other services' followed by 4.8% in 'cultivation', 4.4% in 'manufacturing other than household industry' and the rest in others.

The proportion of workers amongst total emigrants to Rajasthan is 22.8%. The majority of the male emigrants to this State (14.1%) are engaged in other services followed by 7.2% in transport, storage and communications, 43.3% in manufacturing, 4.2% in trade and commerce and the rest in others.

The percentage of workers amongst total emigrants to Maharashtra is 30.3. As high as 94.0% of the total female emigrants to Maharashtra are non-workers. Amongst the male emigrants to this State 17.4% are engaged in other services, 13.7% in manufacturing, 9.2% in trade and commerce, 5.3% in transport, storage and communications and the rest in other industrial categories.

Of the total emigrants to West Bengal, 34.6% are workers; amongst the female emigrants to this State as high as 95.0% are non-workers. Amongst the male emigrants to West Bengal from the Delhi Territory, 16.7% are engaged in manufacturing, 16.1% in other services, 12.1% in trade and commerce, 4.7% in transport, storage and communications and the rest in other categories.

Amongst the total emigrants from Delhi to Madhya Pradesh, 25.6% are workers. Of the female emigrants to this State, as high as 94.7% are non-workers. Majority of the male emigrants to Madhya Pradesh (14.1%) are engaged in other services, followed by 10.2% in manufacturing, 6.2% in trade and commerce, 4.6% in transport, storage and communi-

cations, 3.7% in construction and the rest in other categories.

The details about the industrial categories of workers amongst emigrants from Delhi to the remaining States etc. of India may be looked into in the table above.

Industrial classification of workers amongst the immigrants into Delhi from other States of India

Table 5.27 gives the information concerning the sub-head above.

TABLE 5-27

Distribution by Industrial Category of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other states of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population (Total, Rural, Urban) in the State, 1961

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to industrial categories									Non-Workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi	Total (971,725)	134 (13,026)	27 (2,588)	56 (5,485)	58 (5,672)	1,022 (99,319)	242 (23,511)	589 (57,210)	263 (25,557)	2,242 (217,817)	5,367 (521,540)
	Rural (603,711)	208 (12,543)	41 (2,452)	84 (5,073)	61 (3,669)	1,235 (74,562)	311 (18,784)	585 (35,306)	307 (18,565)	2,444 (147,540)	4,724 (285,217)
	Urban (363,277)	11 (423)	4 (133)	11 (397)	54 (1,969)	675 (24,506)	128 (4,645)	596 (21,657)	191 (6,925)	1,902 (69,090)	6,428 (233,532)
	Unclassifiable (4,737)	127 (60)	6 (3)	32 (15)	72 (34)	530 (251)	173 (82)	521 (247)	141 (67)	2,506 (1,187)	5,892 (2,791)

NOTE: Brackets contain absolute figures.

Source: Union Table D-VI

Of the total number of 971,725 migrants into Delhi from other States of India, 53.7% are non-workers and 46.3% are workers; amongst the latter, the largest proportion (22.4%) are engaged in other services, followed next by 10.2% in manufacturing other than household industry, 5.9% in trade and commerce, 2.6% in transport, storage and communications, 2.4% in construction, 1.3% in cultivation and the rest in others.

There are 603,711 rural immigrants into Delhi out of whom 47.2% are non-workers and 52.8% are workers. Amongst the latter, 24.4% are engaged in

'other services', 12.4% in manufacturing, 5.9% in 'trade and commerce', 3.1% in 'transport, storage and communication', an equal percentage in 'construction', 2.1% in 'cultivation' and the rest in others.

There are 363,277 persons who have migrated into Delhi Territory from the rural areas of other States of India. Of these, 64.3% are non-workers and 35.7% are workers; amongst the latter, 19.0% are engaged in 'other services', 6.6% are in 'manufacturing other than household industry', 6.0% are absorbed in 'trade and commerce' and the rest are in other categories.

Population Re-distribution

Components of redistribution between States of India, 1951—61.

Table 5.28 and its analysis have been extracted from a paper 'Population Redistribution in India: Inter-state and Rural-Urban', by Messrs K. C. Zacharia and J. P. Ambannavar of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay. This paper was read at the All-India Seminar on Population held at the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, on March 12-14, 1964. It may be mentioned at the outset that the paper was based on preliminary estimates of inter-state and rural-urban migration and the authors proposed to revise it when Census migration data would become available for all States.

TABLE 5.28

Components of Net Re-distribution Between States of India, 1951—61.

(In Thousands)

States.	Re-distribution due to		
	Migration	Natural Increase	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	-1,026	-807	-1,833
Assam	+261	+879	+1140
Bihar	+1,725	-2,405	-680
Gujarat	+781	+88	+869
Jammu & Kashmir	-29	-365	-394
Kerala	-904	+1,341	+437
Madhya Pradesh	+776	-89	+687
Madras	-2,972	+54	-2,918
Maharashtra	+592	+67	+659
Mysore	-1,131	+1,138	+7
Orissa	+26	-277	-251
Punjab	-951	+1,648	+697
Rajasthan	-248	+994	+746
Uttar Pradesh	+135	-3,218	-3,083
West Bengal	+2,395	+565	+2,960
Delhi	+297	+243	+540
Himachal Pradesh	-103	+106	+3
Other areas*	+376	+41	+417

*Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi, Manipur, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, Pondicherry and Sikkim except N.E.F.A.

The concept of 'redistribution' of population for the purposes of this table is as follows:

"Population re-distribution in a country can be measured only with reference to a set of areal units such as States, districts, localities etc. into which the

country is divided and a set of time intervals such as year of decade for which period the re-distribution is measured. If the areal unit is denoted by $i(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$, the time (t) interval is denoted by its points 0 and 1, and the population of the i th areal

unit at time 't' by $P_i(t)$, we may define the amount of redistribution during the time interval 0-1 as:

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{P_i(0)}{P(0)} P(1) - P_i(1) \right]$$

whereas D is the amount of re-distribution; and (o) and

$P(1)$ are the total population of the country $\sum_{i=1}^n P_i(t)$ at time 0 and 1. We may interpret 'D' as the minimum number of persons that should change their areal unit of residence in time 1 so that the percentage distribution of the population by areal units in time 1 may be the same as that in time 'o'."

The 'net redistribution' during a given period of time is a result of the balance between the redistribution caused by inter-state differences in natural increase and that due to inter-state migration. The separate contributions of these two components can be estimated for most of the decades, but the comparability of the estimates for different decades suffers because of substantial changes in state boundaries.

The above table attempts a detailed analysis of the inter-state population redistribution during the decade 1951-61. The last column shows the contribution of each state to the total redistribution. In order for the 1951 distribution to have been maintained in 1961 also, nearly 6 million persons would have had to return to Uttar Pradesh and Madras (3 millions each). Andhra Pradesh should have received about 1.8 million persons and Bihar 680 thousand. There are only two other States Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa which have grown slower than the all-India rate. The deficits in these States about 9.2 million would have had to be filled in by the excesses in West Bengal (about 3 million), Assam (1.1 million) and such

states as Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, etc.

As mentioned above, the total inter-state redistribution of population is made up partly by differential natural increase and partly by migration between States. If there had been no migration between States, the extent of population re-distribution would have been 7.2 million. This is the individual contribution of inter-state differences in natural increase to population re-distribution. Similarly, if there had been no differences between states in rate of natural increase, the volume of redistribution would have been 7.4 million. This is the individual contribution of migration between States to population re-distribution. Thus the net re-distribution of 9.2 million is made up of a component due to natural increase equivalent to 7.2 million and a component due to net migration equivalent to 7.4 million. This is individual contribution of migration between States to population re-distribution. Thus the net re-distribution of 9.2 million is made up of a component due to natural increase equivalent to 7.2 million, and a component due to net migration equivalent to 7.4 million. If the changes brought about by migration and differential natural increase rates had been in the same direction in all states, that is, if they had been reinforcing each other, the total redistribution in the country would have been 14.6 million. But in states such as Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, the changes due to natural increase and migration were in opposite directions. Only in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi did the migration component reinforce the changes introduced by differential natural increase rates. As a result, the redistribution of about 5.4 million persons was cancelled out.

Components of net rural-urban population redistribution

Table 5.29 below gives a detailed analysis of the rural-urban redistribution during the two most recent decades. The source of data in this table and its analysis is the same as that of table 5.28 above; also the remarks about the nature of the preliminary estimates made in the case of the same table are applicable to this table also.

TABLE 5.29

Components of the Rural Urban Population Redistribution by States, 1941—51 and 1951—1961 (In thousands)

States	1941—51			1951—61		
	Total	Migration	Natural Increase	Total	Migration	Natural Increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	+904	+836	+68	+236	+277	-41
Assam	+124	+99	+25	+167	+157	+10
Bihar	+258	+226	+32	+343	+344	-1
Gujarat	+401	+322	+79	+326	+346	-20
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	-10	-3	-7

(contd.)

TABLE 5.29 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	+ 266	+ 240	+ 26	+ 363	+ 350	+ 13
Madhya Pradesh	+ 385	+ 355	+ 30	+ 514	+ 505	+ 9
Madras	+ 1,268	+ 14,50	—182	—158	—53	—105
Maharashtra	+ 1,920	+ 1,776	+ 144	—817	+ 848	—31
Mysore	+ 957	+ 842	+ 115	+ 199	+ 232	—33
Orissa	+ 63	+ 62	+ 1	+ 177	+ 168	+ 9
Punjab	+ 41	—141	+ 181	+ 373	+ 377	—4
Rajasthan	+ 241	+ 229	+ 12	+ 117	+ 139	—22
Uttar Pradesh	+ 505	+ 528	—23	+ 363	+ 424	—61
West Bengal	+ 710	+ 886	—176	+ 369	+ 415	—46
Delhi	+ 590	+ 452	+ 138	+ 613	+ 575	+ 38
Others Areas	+ 26	+ 24	+ 2	+ 86	+ 79	+ 7
Total	+ 8,659	+ 8,188	+ 471	+ 4,895	+ 5,181	—286

*The estimates for 1941-51 are based on data of 2,697 towns and those for 1951-61 are based on data of 2,244 towns.
 Source : K. C. Zachariah and J. P. Ambinnar—Population Redistribution in India; Inter-state and Rural-urban—Paper read at the All India Seminar on Population, 12-14 March, 1964, at Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi-6.

During 1941-51, the major contributions to the over-all redistribution are made by Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Maharashtra alone contributed nearly 2 million out of total of 8.6 million; Madras about 1.3 million; Andhra Pradesh and Mysore each a little under 1 million. In the next decade, Maharashtra continued to make the largest contribution with about 817 thousand, followed by Delhi with 613 thousand and Madhya Pradesh with 514 thousand.

Following the national trend, the redistributions during 1951-61, in most of the States were very much less than those during the preceding decade. However, as against the national decrease of 44 per cent, there were states which showed considerable increases. In Delhi, for example, the contribution increased from 590 thousand to 613 thousand. Punjab and Orissa also made substantial recovery in the recent decade, and other states which showed increases were Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, and Assam.

The push and pull factors of migration.

"The causes of migration are many. They are often grouped under the broad heads of the PUSH and PULL factors. Such forces as tend to drive an individual out of given place are referred to as the push factors and such others as tend to pull an individual to another

place are called the pull factors. This distinction, however, is not clear-cut in as much as the one may be dependent upon and, in fact, related to the other in a most intricate manner and it is extremely difficult to know which is the initial, independent, motivating factor. Thus, for instance, a push from the village may be operative because there is some pull from the city; on the other hand, it might operate without such a pull".¹

The Census data on migration based on place of birth statistics does not offer a casual analysis of migration, which requires a supplementary pursuit of research on this aspect of migration.

Migration and Metropolitan Living—a long-term solution.

In an article appearing in the Economic Weekly, Bombay of May 9, 1964, Mr. J. C. Sandesava has arrived at the following conclusion :

"The problem of improving economic and social life in Indian Cities is intimately linked with the problem of improving economic and social life in areas which send their folks to the cities. Any long-term solution to the

1. J.C. Sandesava—Migration and Metropolitan Living : A study of Indian Cities. The Economic Weekly, Bombay, Vol. XVI, No. 19, May, 1964.

former problem, as distinct from the short-term measures, has to be coupled solidly with a solution for the latter."

This conclusion which is based on studies of cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Lucknow, Poona and other areas etc. may also broadly be applicable to Delhi City as well; however, any firm conclusion regarding Delhi City can only be arrived at by a thorough empirical study of the relevant aspects by the interested researchers.

How to control Migration in Delhi ?

The important factors which may control migration in Delhi are:

- establishment of ring towns around Delhi as proposed in the Master Plan,
- decentralisation of government offices,
- programme of rural development and
- development of transport facilities.

ANNEXURE I

Extracts on various aspects of Migration as called from the 1931 Census Report of Delhi

The following sections give a glimpse of the study of migration as attempted in the 1931 Census Report of Delhi.

Summary figures of Birth-place of the 1931 Census

The following extract from page 72 of the 1931 Census Report of Delhi will be read with interest.

TABLE 5A.1

Summary Figures of Birth-place of the 1931 Census

Birth place	Enumerated in the Province. Absolute figures			Proportions per 10,000 of total population			Ratio of females to 1,000 males
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL POPULATION	636,246	369,497	266,749	10,000	5,807	4,193	722
I Born in Delhi Province	373,058	215,184	157,874	5,863	3,382	2,481	734
II. Born elsewhere in India	259,163	151,265	107,898	4,073	2,377	1,696	713
(i)* British Territory	212,345	122,741	89,604	3,337	1,929	1,408	730
(ii) States	46,818	28,524	18,294	736	448	288	641
(iii) Contiguous Provinces	204,776	118,115	86,661	3,219	1,857	1,362	734
III. British Dominions	3,142	2,400	742	50	38	12	309
†Other foreign countries	883	648	235	14	10	4	363

*India unspecified has been included in British Territory; French and Portuguese Settlements in States.
†Unspecified parts of continents outside India have been included in other foreign countries.

India. In the last column of the summary given above is shown the number of females per 1,000 males of the total population born in the various units. It is evident that males predominate in the population with a 'foreign' birth place, the women being only 713 per 1,000 males as against 722 in the total population and 734 in the case of the province born population...."

The proportions of the total population according to place of birth enumerated in Delhi at Censuses between 1901 and 1931—an extract.

The following extract has been taken from page 45, Chapter III, Birth-place and Migration of the volume 'Census of India', 1931, Volume XVI, Delhi Report and Tables by Khan Ahmad Hasan Khan, M.A., K.S.

"From the summary figures given in the table it will be seen that of the total population enumerated in Delhi Province, 58.63 per cent were born within the Province, 40.73 per cent in the rest of India, 0.5 per cent in other British Dominions, and 0.14 per cent in foreign countries. The province has the greatest proportion of foreign born than any other in

Increase in the Element of Foreigners

The proportion of the foreign born, enumerated in different censuses is given below.

TABLE 5A.2

Birth-Place	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
I. Born in the Province	5,863	6,196	6,385	7,163
II. Born in India beyond the Province	4,073	3,738	3,572	2,800
(i) Contiguous provinces	3,219	2,866	2,522	2,055
(ii) Non-contiguous provinces	854	872	1,050	745
III. British Dominions	50	58	25	28
IV. Foreign countries	14	8	18	9

The figures of censuses prior to 1901 are not available. Those for 1901 and 1911 relate to Delhi city only and not to the Province as the figures of birth-place for areas now included in it are not available. The figures of the province-born in this case relate to the former Delhi District.

It is evident from the table that the province-born now form a smaller proportion of the total and the immigrants from the rest of India as well as from the British Dominions and foreign countries are on the increase. This of course is due to the growing importance of the city, resulting in the increasing volume of immigration.

Immigration into Delhi from foreign countries at the time of the 1931 Census*

TABLE 5A.3

Birth Place	Province			Urban			Rural		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Great Britain	3107	2385	722	2536	1820	716	571	565	6
Rest of Europe	29	19	10	26	19	7	3	..	3
Asia beyond India	789	603	186	734	565	169	55	38	17
America	55	17	38	55	17	38	..	..	..
Australia	17	6	11	17	6	11	..	..	..

"In the margin is given the absolute number of persons born in various foreign countries and enumerated in the Province and its urban and rural areas separately. It will be seen that Great Britain contributes the largest number of immigrants, the bulk of whom has been enumerated in urban areas,

and but for a military camp near Tughlakabad their number in rural areas would have been negligible. The immigrants from the rest of Europe are very few indeed, while the continent of America has contributed twice as many more women than men."

Immigrants into Delhi by Provinces at the time of the 1931 Census*.

TABLE 5A.4

Province where born	Number per 10,000 of total population (both sexes) of the Province where enumerated								
	Province			Urban			Rural		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United Provinces	1826	1134	692	1579	1027	552	247	107	140
Punjab	1393	723	670	943	611	332	450	112	338
Rajputana Agency	581	350	231	553	335	218	28	15	13
Bengal	97	58	39	96	57	39	1	1	..
Bombay	36	22	14	35	21	14	1	1	..
Madras	23	13	10	23	13	10	..	..	..

*Extracted from page 46 of the 1931 Census Report of Delhi.

*"In the margin is given the proportion of the total population, of immigrants from each of the major provinces to this province as well as urban and rural areas separately. It will be seen that the United Provinces is the largest contributor. The Punjab comes next, and the proportion of immigrants from it to rural areas exceeds even that of the United Provinces, especially in respect of women. The Presidencies send emigrants only to the cities. The Rajputana Agency, which supplies many labourers also sends most of them to urban areas."

It is interesting to observe that after a lapse of three decades, i.e. at the time of the 1961 Census also, the present State of Uttar Pradesh (i.e. the former United Provinces) contributes the largest proportion of migrants to Delhi, followed next by Punjab and Rajasthan.

Emigration from Delhi at the time of the 1931 Census†.

TABLE 5A.5

Where enumerated	Born in Delhi Province 1931		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Punjab	37,119	13,616	23,503
United Provinces	15,128	5,917	9,211
Bombay	5,314	3,879	1,435
Bengal	2,159	1,783	376
Rajputana Agency	1,962	1,053	909
Ajmer-Marwar	1,169	665	504
Central India Agency	1,113	762	351
Hyderabad State	949	641	308
Central Provinces and Berar	795	547	248
Baluchistan	752	536	216
Gwalior State	662	416	246
N.W.F. Province	631	488	143
Burma	503	437	66
Other Indian Provinces	1,097	798	299

"The figures of emigrants from this province, enumerated in other provinces and countries are shown in the margin. It has to be borne in mind that some of these are the children of permanent visitors and merely happened to be born in this Pro-

*Extracted from page 46, chapter III, Birth-place and Migration, Census of India, 1931, Volume XVI, Delhi, Report and Tables by Ahmad Hasan Khan, M.A., K.S.

†Extracted from page 47, 1931 Census Report of Delhi.

‡Extracted from page 48 of the 1931 Census Report of Delhi, 1931.

**as 'the population of a particular area if immigrants are excluded from and emigrants are included in it, in other words, the population of that area, if there was no migration.'

vince. This circumstance accounts for the swelling of the number of 'emigrants' to the Punjab and the United Provinces; especially the latter. In the case of the Punjab and to a lesser extent the United Provinces, we find that there is an excess of female emigrants over the male, obviously resulting from the casual migration. It has already been noticed that there was a similar excess of female immigrants to this Province due to the same cause".

'Natural Population' of Delhi at the time of the 1931 Census:£

"In section 2 of chapter 1 of the 1931 Census Report of Delhi, this term was defined** and it was explained that in a province like Delhi where migration plays such an important part the determination of Natural Population had no more than an academic value. The birth and death rates, which ultimately determine the natural population, are not governed by the local climate or other peculiarities of environ-

TABLE 5A.6

Particular	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total Population	636246	369497	266749
Add Emigrants	69436	31595	37841
Deduct Immigrants	263188	154313	108875
Natural Population	442494	246779	195715

ment as a very considerable proportion of the population does not stay in the Province long enough to be appreciably affected by these influences. We quote the figures in the margin for what they are worth.

"The sex proportion among Natural Population is greater than in the Actual population, which is affected by migration to a large extent. The proportion of female births to 1,000 male births for the last decade is 921 for the Province and 892 for the rural areas, which are comparatively free from migration. It must be said that even in rural areas conditions have considerably changed owing to the big urbanisation which has taken place since New Delhi came into existence."

ANNEXURE II

A Brief Review of the 1951 Census data of Migration of Delhi State

This review is attempted in the following Tables.

TABLE 5A.7

Distribution of the 1951 Population of Delhi State according to Place of Birth—State, District etc. Where enumerated.

Distt., State, etc. or Country where born	Total Delhi State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
GRAND TOTAL	17,44,072 (100.00)	9,86,538 (100.00)	7,57,534 (100.00)
A-1 Within the state of enumeration			
(i) Distt. of Enumeration	7,17,310 (41.1)	4,28,135 (43.4)	2,89,175 (38.2)
(ii) Other Districts	..	..	..
Total A-1	7,17,310 (41.1)	4,28,135 (43.4)	2,89,175 (38.2)
A-II States etc. in India beyond the State	5,42,972 (31.2)	2,65,008 (26.9)	2,77,964 (36.7)
Total-A	12,60,282 (72.3)	6,93,143 (70.3)	5,67,139 (74.9)
Total-B—Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	4,82,482 (27.7)	2,92,637 (29.7)	1,89,845 (25.1)
(i) Pakistan	4,79,744 (27.5)	2,90,513 (29.5)	1,89,231 (25.0)
(ii) Others	2,738 (0.2)	2,124 (0.2)	614 (0.1)
Total-C—Countries in Europe (Excluding U.S.S.R.)	1,094 (neg.)	681 (neg.)	413 (neg.)
Total-D—Countries in Africa	115 (neg.)	63 (neg.)	52 (neg.)
Total-E—Countries in America	95 (neg.)	13 (neg.)	82 (neg.)
Total-F—Countries in Australia	4 (neg.)	1 (neg.)	3 (neg.)
Total-G—Born at Sea	..	..	..

NOTE: Figures in brackets show percentages, calculated in the office of the present S.C.O., Delhi.

Source of absolute figures: Table D-IV, Migrants, pages 139-142, Census of India 1951, Delhi State District Census Handbook, Volume 27.

At the time of the 1951 Census, out of the total population of 1744072 persons of the Delhi State, 31.2% were migrants into Delhi from other States of India (their place of birth being outside the Delhi State) whereas 41.1% were born within the Delhi State. Amongst the foreign lands, the newly carved out State of Pakistan happened to be the place of birth of 27.5% of the total population of Delhi State.

The sex-wise break-up of the figures shows that 26.7 per cent of the total males were migrants into Delhi State from other States etc. of India, 29.5% were migrants from Pakistan whereas 43.4% of the males were born within Delhi State. Amongst the total females of Delhi State in the 1951 Census, 36.7% were born outside Delhi State in other States etc. of India, 25.0% were migrants from Pakistan and 36.2% were born within Delhi State.

Contribution of different States etc. of India to Migration into Delhi, 1951.

Table 5A.8 below will be read with interest.

TABLE 5A.8
State-wise Distribution of Migrants into Delhi State, 1951.

Born in	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total : States etc. in India beyond the State of Enumeration i.e. Delhi State			
	542972 (100.0)	265008 (100.0)	277964 (100.0)
Assam	674 (0.1)	348 (0.1)	326 (0.1)
Bihar	1303 (0.3)	922 (0.3)	381 (0.1)
Bombay	8956 (1.6)	4809 (1.8)	4147 (1.5)
Madhya Pradesh	8082 (1.5)	5524 (2.1)	2558 (0.9)
Madras	3920 (0.7)	2539 (1.0)	1381 (0.5)
Orissa	83 (neg.)	80 (neg.)	3 (neg.)
Punjab	162468 (30.0)	80323 (30.3)	82145 (29.6)
Uttar Pradesh	262098 (48.3)	125747 (47.5)	136351 (49.1)

contd.

TABLE 5A.8—contd.

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	5675 (1.0)	4,400 (1.7)	1275 (0.5)
Hyderabad	1870 (0.3)	807 (0.3)	1063 (0.4)
Madhya Bharat	1914 (0.4)	1000 (0.4)	914 (0.3)
Mysore	492 (neg.)	264 (neg.) (0.1)	288 (neg.) (0.1)
Pepsu	26949 (5.1)	10354 (3.9)	16595 (6.0)
Rajasthan	48592 (8.9)	24171 (9.1)	24421 (8.8)
Saurashtra	575 (0.1)	569 (0.2)	6 (Neg.)
Travancore-Cochin	1695 (0.4)	731 (0.3)	964 (0.3)
Ajmer	1499 (0.3)	405 (0.2)	1094 (0.4)
Bhopal	211 (neg.)	49 (neg.)	162 (neg.)
Bilaspur	893 (0.2)	102 (neg.)	791 (0.3)
Himachal Pradesh	276 (neg.)	1 (neg.)	275 (0.1)
Kashmir & Jammu	4444 (0.8)	1560 (0.6)	2884 (1.0)
Tripura	34 (neg.)	34 (neg.)	..
Kutch	266 (neg.)	266 (neg.) (0.1)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3 (neg.)	3 (neg.)	..

SOURCE : Table D-IV, Subsidiary, pages 143-147, Census of India, 1951, Delhi State, Distt. Census Handbook, Volume 27.

NOTE : Figures in brackets show percentages.

At the time of the 1951 Census, Uttar Pradesh contributed the highest percentage (48.3) of total migrants into Delhi, followed by Punjab (excluding Pepsu) 30.0%, Rajasthan 8.9% and others. The same pattern was observed individually for males as well as females.

Non-Indian Nationals enumerated in Delhi State at the time of the 1951 Census

Table 5A.9 gives the nationality-wise distribution of Non-Indian Nationals in Delhi State in the Census Year 1951.

TABLE 5A.9

Nationality	Persons	Males	Females
Total Non-Indian Nationals in Delhi State	2902 (100.0)	2291 (100.0)	611 (100.0)
Pakistani	20	..	20
English	772 (26.6)	476 (20.8)	296 (48.4)
American	136 (4.7)	101 (4.4)	35 (5.7)
African	50	45	5
Chinese	74	54	20
Russian	10	10	..
Swedish	17	17	..
Italian	21	15	6
German	5	2	3
Scotland	48	45	3
Nepali	1228 (42.3)	1140 (49.8)	88 (14.4)
Dutch	10	10	..
Burmese	73	13	60
Danish	9	9	..
Irish	15	12	3
Malayan	287 (9.9)	255 (11.1)	32 (5.2)
Tibetan	20	20	..
Afghan	14	14	..
Persian	19	17	2
European	11	11	..
Canadian	16	7	9

(contd.)

TABLE 5A.9 (Contd.)

Nationality	Persons	Males	Females
Australian	1	..	1
French	8	..	8
Netherland	3	..	3
Austrian	3	3	..
Swiss	6	6	..
Japanese	9	9	..
Iraqi	1	..	1
Ceylonese	5	..	5
Portuguese	7	..	7
Indonesian	4	..	4

SOURCE : Table D- VI Non-Indian Nationals, pages 179-181, Census of India 1951, Delhi State, Distt. Census Handbook, Volume 27.

NOTE : Figures in brackets show percentages.

Amongst the total number of 2902 non-Indian nationals enumerated in Delhi State in 1951, the Nepalese constituted the largest contingent accounting for 42.3% followed by the British (26.6%), the Malaysians (9.9%), the Americans (4.7%) and others. It will be observed that amongst the female non-Indian Nationals in Delhi State in 1951, the largest group constituted of the British ladies.

The Distribution of the 1951 Census Migrants in Delhi State into different livelihood classes

Table 5A.10 is relevant :

TABLE 5A.10
Livelihood classes of the Migrants into Delhi State, 1951

Livelihood Classes	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants in Delhi State	542972 (100.0)	265008 (100.0)	277964 (100.0)
Agriculturist Backward	19974 (3.7)	5574 (2.1)	14400 (5.2)
Agriculturist Non-Backward	7094 (1.3)	2794 (1.1)	4300 (1.5)
Total Agricultural Classes	27068 (5.0)	8368 (3.2)	18700 (6.7)
Non-agriculturist Backward	85640 (15.8)	52497 (19.8)	33143 (11.9)
Non-agriculturist Non-backward	430264 (79.2)	204143 (77.0)	226121 (81.4)
Total Non-agricultural Classes	515904 (95.0)	256640 (96.8)	259264 (93.3)

SOURCE : Table D- IV, Subsidiary, pages 143-147, Census of India 1951, Delhi State Distt. Census Handbook, Volume 27.

NOTE : Figures in brackets show percentages; these were calculated in the office of the present S.C.O. Delhi.

Out of the total number of 512972 migrants of both sexes from other States of India into Delhi at the 1951 Census, as high as 95.0% belonged to the non-agricultural classes and only 5.0% to the agricultural

classes. The corresponding percentages were 96.8% and 3.2% for males and 93.3% and 6.7% for females, respectively.

TABLE : 5A-11
Displaced persons in the Union Territory of Delhi enumerated in the 1951 Census by District of Origin

District of origin		Persons	Males	Females
Total Displaced persons from all Districts	(100.0)	4,95,391	2,65,679	2,29,712
Lahore	(17.0)	84,261	47,910	36,351
Sialkot	(3.9)	18,910	10,306	8,604
Gujranwala	(5.4)	26,991	11,761	15,230
Guirar	(4.0)	19,716	11,682	8,034
Sheikhpura	(2.6)	13,056	5,656	7,400
Shahpur	(5.6)	27,680	13,234	14,446
Jhelum	(3.0)	14,813	7,911	6,902
Rawalpindi	(8.0)	39,758	21,915	17,843
Attock		8,510	4,455	4,055
Mianwali		8,654	3,566	5,088
Montgomery	(2.8)	13,670	6,597	7,073
Lyallpur	(5.1)	25,419	11,296	14,123
Jhang	(3.9)	19,264	8,561	10,703
Multan	(7.7)	38,357	17,925	20,432
Muzaffargarh		9,935	5,351	4,584
Dera-Ghazi-Khan	(2.3)	11,244	5,327	5,917
Dadu		2,485	2,186	299
Gurdaspur		4,627	3,302	1,325
Hyderabad		4,859	2,685	2,174
Karachi		9,507	6,413	3,094
Larkhana		2,323	1,713	610
Nawabshah		2,286	1,262	1,024
Sukkar	(2.6)	13,079	7,231	5,848
Tharparker		6	6	..
Sanghar		3,148	3,148	..
Sindh		3,833	2,462	1,371
Huzara		5,193	4,038	1,155
Mardan		3,113	1,674	1,439
Peshawar	(3.6)	17,906	10,602	7,304
Kohat		2,938	1,765	1,173
Bannu		6,372	3,478	2,894
Dera Ismail Khan		9,260	5,011	4,249
Quetta		4,673	2,123	2,550
Loralai		688	688	..
Zhob		113	113	..
Bulan		103	103	..
Chagai		48	48	..
Sibi		332	332	..
Baluchistan		2,633	2,291	342
Kalat		130	130	..
Bahawalpur		7,975	4,386	3,589
Khairpur		132	15	117
Nadidia		157	157	..
Jessore		98	98	..
Khulna		333	8	325
Jalpaiguri		28	16	12
Rangpur		60	60	..
Bogra		52	52	..
Pabna		116	116	..
Dacca		2,143	1,449	694
Mye n Singh		16	16	..
Faridpur		223	16	207
Nookhali		53	53	..
Chittagong		654	525	129
East Bengal		2,429	1,428	1,001
Sylhet		1,029	1,027	2

SOURCE: Table D-V.—Displaced persons by District of origin and date of Arrival in India, Pages 173 to 176, Census of India, 1951 Delhi State, Distt. Census Handbook, Volume 27.

NOTE: Figures in brackets show percentages.

District Lahore in West Pakistan contributed the highest percentage (17.0%) of total displaced persons in Delhi State in 1951; it was followed next by the districts of Rawalpindi (8.0%), Multan 7.7%, Shahpur 5.6%, Gujranwala 5.4%, Lyallpur 5.1%, Sialkot 3.9%, Peshawar (3.6%) and others respectively.

Migration between Punjab and Delhi, according to the 1951 Census—an extract from 1951 Census Report of Punjab:

In Delhi, in 1951, were enumerated 162,468 per-

sons born in the Punjab. Out of them 80,323 were males and 82,145 were females. In 1931 the persons with birth place in the joint Punjab enumerated in Delhi numbered 83,412 and in 1921, 60,781. The migrants from Delhi to Punjab (I) in 1951 had worked out to 32,738 out of whom 7,510 were males and 25,228 were females. The preponderance of females among the migrants from Delhi to Punjab (I) is again an indication which points out to the custom of taking in marriage girls or women from a neighbouring area.

ANNEXURE III

Immigration into Delhi Villages--Some Case Studies

Below we present some case studies of immigration into some of the selected villages of the Union Territory of Delhi, which give an insight into the phenomenon of immigration into Delhi villages. For the purposes of these case studies an immigrant is a person whose place of birth is outside the village.

The socio-economic studies in these villages were undertaken by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi as a part of the 1961 Census programme.

Village Sanoth

Location

The village Sanoth lies 17 miles to the north west of Delhi city, approximately half a mile away from the Narela-Najafgarh Road.

September, 1961.

Population etc. at the time of Survey:

No. of Households:	147
Total Population:	1044
Males:	556
Females:	488

Extent of in-migration into the village:

In all 8 of the total of 147 households have reported to have immigrated to this village. Out of these 5 came from the Delhi State itself and 3 from outside.

Year of Immigration:

As regards the year of in-migration of these 8 households, 3 of them in-migrated before the year 1931, 3 between 1931-41, 1 between 1941-51 and 1 between 1951 to September, 1961.

Reasons for immigration:

Of the total of 8 respondents, 2 reported to have immigrated to this village because they were adopted by their uncles who were residents of this village, 5 because they purchased cultivable land and one because of the partition of the country in 1947.

Village Galibpur

Location

Galibpur, a small-sized and multi-caste village on the Delhi-Punjab border, is situated at a distance of about 27 miles south-west of the Metropolitan city of Delhi. An uneven and circuitous kuccha road, about three miles long, connects the village with Dhansa (the nearest and comparatively bigger village on the Delhi-Badli Road). The village is under the jurisdiction of Najafgarh Police Station. Further, village Dhansa which is three miles to its north, provides it with its nearest bus-station, market, post office and veterinary hospital.

Period of Survey: November, 1962.

Population etc. at the time of the Survey:

No. of Households:	60
Population (total):	410
Males:	236
Female:	174

Extent of in-migration into the village:

In all 95 persons were reported as having been born outside the village and having immigrated at different times. Out of the total of 95, 93 are females who came to this village by marriage which by custom cannot be contracted within the village. As for the remaining two males, one of them, a Brahmin by caste, came to this village sometime after the partition of the country in 1947; the other, a Bhangi, in-migrated into the village sometime in 1930's. Incidentally both of them migrated to this village, as they had some relation living in the village.

According to the villagers the economic condition of the village is so poor that no one can even think of in-migrating into the village for economic reasons.

Village Jhatikra

Location

Village Jhatikra in the Najafgarh Community Development Block of the Union Territory of Delhi is situated at a distance of 22 miles south of Delhi City. It is located on one side of the Najafgarh Lake which remains inundated throughout the year. Najafgarh town provides the village with the nearest Police Station, Post Office, Hospital and Marketing Centre.

Period of Survey: January, 1962.

Population etc. at the time of the Survey

No. of Households:	87
Population (Total):	598
Males :	324
Females :	274

Extent of In-migration into the village

Of the total of 97 households in the village, 16 households are reported to have immigrated to this village. Further, out of these immigrant households, 1 came from Delhi State itself and 15 from outside.

Year of Immigration :

Of the 16 households, 4 immigrated before the year 1931, 1 between 1931-41, 9 between 1941-51 and 2 between 1951-62.

Caste-wise distribution of Immigrant Households

A study of immigrant households according to caste would show that of the total of 16 households, 12 were Chamars, 2 Jogis and 2 Brahmins.

Reasons of immigration

Of the total of 16 respondents, 1 is reported to have immigrated because he was allotted land in the village by the revenue authorities, 8 because they were adopted and given land by their issueless relatives who were residents of this village and 7 because of the partition of the country in 1947.

Village Begumpur

Location

Village Begumpur lies at a distance of about 12 miles to the north-west of Delhi City and about two furlongs away from the Rampura-Kanjhawla Road. A metalled approach road connects the village to the main road from where frequent and efficient bus services are available for Delhi and Kanjhawla. The village is under the jurisdiction of Nangloi Police Station and is covered by the Nangloi Development Block. The nearest Post Office is at Pooth-Kalan about one mile away, while the nearest railway station is at Nangloi. Nangloi is about three miles from the village by a kuccha track and about ten miles by metalled road.

Period of Survey: September, 1961.

Population etc. at the time of the Survey:

No. of Households:	143
Total Population:	840
Males:	435
Females:	405

Extent of in-migration into the village:

It was found that only 19 persons (11 males and 8 females) were born outside this village. Of these nineteen persons, three females are employed in the Social Education Centre, run by the Kanjhawla Mahila Samiti. They along with a boy (whose present age is 15 years) came to this village in 1956. Four males and four females belong to one Baniya family who migrated to this village from Distt. Rohtak in 1948. They came to this village because they found a good prospect of opening a shop as at that time there was no regular shop in the village. This Baniya family is now broken up into four households. Three males and one female belong to a Jhimmer family who migrated to this village in 1935 from the village Jotoli, District Gurgaon. They are three brothers now living in three different households. The remaining three males belong to an Ahir household who migrated to this village from the village Paidwala Khurd near Najafgarh in 1907.

Village Chatesar

Location

Village Chatesar, popularly known as Thatesar, lies at a distance of 21 miles towards the west of Delhi city. A metalled approach road connects the village to the main road (Kanjhawla-Auchandi Road No. 3) from where a bus is available after every two hours for Delhi. The village is about three miles from village Kanjhawla. It is under the jurisdiction of Nangloi Police Station (12 miles from the village) and is covered by the Nangloi Development Block. The nearest post office is at village Jonti (one furlong from the village) while the nearest Railway Stations are Bahadurgarh (five miles by a kuccha road) and Gheora (6½ miles by metalled road).

Year of Survey :

1962

Population etc. at the time of the Survey :

No. of Households :	80
Population (Total) :	543
Males :	389
Females :	254

Extent of in-migration

Leaving aside the married females who by custom must be from outside the village and 16 others (10 males and 6 females) all were born in the village itself. It may be noted here that those females who have in-migrated because they were married in this village, are not included in our study.

Of the 16 persons who have in-migrated, seven (4 males and 3 females) belong to a Jat family which came to this village from Fatehpur (Distt. Rohtak) in 1955. The head of the family was asked by his wife's brother to come and live with him as the land owned by him in Fatehpur was not enough to meet his household expenses. His brother-in-law owns 336 bighas of cultivable land in the village.

Two males and one female belonged to the only Lohar household of the village (now consisting of 11 members) who in-migrated from village Bass (Distt. Gurgaon) in 1946. He was asked to come and settle in Chatesar as the village had no blacksmith of its own.

The remaining six persons (four males and two females) belong to a Khatti household which in-migrated from Distt. Gurgaon during the communal riots of 1947. Because of disturbances in his own village, the head came and settled with his in-laws.

Village Bhalsua Jhangirpur

Location

Village Bhalsua Jhangirpur is located near the Municipal Refuse Dump, at a distance of about 7 miles to the north of Delhi city, approximately half a mile away from the Grand Trunk Road going towards Ambala. A metalled road connects the village to the main road from where frequent and efficient bus services to Delhi, Bawana and Narela are available.

The village is under the jurisdiction of Alipur Police Station. Badli, comparatively a bigger village only one mile to its west, provides the village with its nearest Railway Station, Post Office and Police Post.

Period of Survey: June, 1961.

Population etc. at the time of the Survey :

No. of households :	144
Population (Total):	857
Males:	446
Females:	411

Extent of in-migration:

In all, 197 persons (12 males and 185 females) were reported as having been born outside the village and having in-migrated at different times. Of the 185 females, 179 came to this village by marriage which by custom, cannot be contracted inside the same village. Their cases are not being studied. The remaining 18 persons belonging to 8 different households in-migrated into this village. For these 18 persons (12 males and 6 females) the time and reason of in-migration was asked.

The following table gives period-wise distribution of immigration :

Period	No. of Persons
1951-61	13
1941-50	2
1931-40	1
Before 1930	2
Total	18

The table shows that of the in-migrants among the present population, 13 in-migrated during the decade 1951-61, 2 each during the decade 1941-50 and before 1930 and only 1 person during the decade 1931-40.

Reasons for immigration :

Of the 18 persons, only 8, who were and are heads of their respective households stated that they migrated in search of better employment. The rest of the in-migrants shifted with the heads of their respective households.

Caste Structure of the in-migrants :

The in-migrants (18 in all) belong to 5 different castes. The following table shows the caste-structure of the in-migrants.

Caste	No. of households
Ahir	2
Chamar	2
Rajput	2
Bhangi	1
Baniya	1
Total	9

Village Gokulpur

Location

Gokulpur, a medium sized multi-caste village in the Shahdara Police Circle of the Union Territory is situated on the Delhi-Saharanpur Road (near the Delhi-UP Border) about 7 miles to the east of the metropolitan city of Delhi.

Period of Survey: May, 1961.

Population etc. at the time of the Survey :

No. of Households :	149
No. of Persons :	875
Males :	476
Females :	399

Extent of in-migration in the village

Out of a total population of 875, 493 persons (56.3%) were reported as having been born in the village itself and the rest 382 (154 males and 228 females) were reported to have been born outside the village and having in-migrated into the village at various periods of times. Again, out of the 228 females, 155 in-migrated into the village by way of marriage which according to custom cannot be contracted in the village itself. We have purposely excluded such cases from our study of the in-migrants. Thus leaving aside these 155 females we have 27 others (154 males and 73 females).

Table 5A.14 gives the period-wise distribution of in-migration.

Period	No. of immigrants		
	Males	Females	Total
Before 1931.	15	9	24
1931-41	9	2	11
1941-51	2	1	3
1951-61	128	61	189
Total	154	73	227

1 C.P.-24

The table indicates that of the immigrants among the present population, the largest number (189) came into the village during the last decade viz., 1951-61.

The amount of immigration prior to 1931 is 24 and 11 in the following decade viz., 1931-41. In-migration during 1941-51 is very insignificant.

Reasons for immigration

A question regarding the reason of in-migration into the village was asked in case of all the 227 in-migrants from the respective heads of their households, the number of such households being 46. 41 heads of households reported that they left their ancestral places and came to village Gokulpur in search of better employment. Asked as to how they happened to choose this particular village for settling down, they replied that they have their caste brethren in the village and it was from them that they initially came to know of the possibility of improving their economic lot by migrating to village Gokulpur. Our inquiry shows that most of these persons have been able to secure some employment or the other at Shahdara or are working as casual labourers. Two heads of the households reported that they came to this village because they were married into this village and because of some domestic trouble at their ancestral place, they came to settle down in the village of their in-laws, though they set up separate households for themselves. One of them is a Gossain, who is at the moment employed as Assistant Cashier in the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., New Delhi and the other is a Baniya who is, presently employed as a peon in the Irwin Hospital.

Another two heads of the households reported that they migrated into this village because they purchased cultivable land in the village. It will be recalled that the Brahmin landlord of Shahdara had sold most of his land in the village just before the passing of the Land Reforms Act of 1954. They are 2 of the persons who purchased his lands. Both of them are at the moment carrying on as peasant proprietors in the village.

The most recent in-migration is that of a Sunar who got service in the Delhi Municipal Corporation as Terminal Tax Mohurir and was posted at the Terminal Tax Post at the Jamuna Bridge. He selected this village for settling down in view of its competitive nearness to the place of his work as well as the availability of cheaper accommodation in the village.

The remaining 179 in-migrants in fact came to this village with the heads of their respective households and so had no independent reason or motive for shifting into the village.

Thus our overall study clearly indicates the overwhelming importance of the economic factors being responsible for in-migration of the people into this village.

Places from which in-migrated:

—all of the in-migrants belong to Buland Shahr of Meerut District of the Uttar Pradesh and are invariably from the rural areas. The distance of their

ancestral place from the village of their residence viz., Gokulpur, shows that in no case the distance is above 70 miles. This may be taken as an indicator of the tendency of the villagers to prefer only the nearby places for migration. According to the villagers, though in case of urgency they may go to far off places, yet normally no one relishes the idea of going to far off places away from one's brethren and that is why they prefer to migrate to the nearby places around their ancestral places.

CHAPTER VI

Age, Sex and Marital Status

United Nations recommendations on sex and age.

The United Nations document "Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses" (ST/STAT/SER.M/27) includes the following recommendations:

1. Definition and classification.

"Sex.—The sex of every individual should be recorded on the census questionnaire. If the information is unknown or not recorded, an allocation, based on other entries on the questionnaire, should be made.

"Age.—The information on age usually desired for tabulation is age in completed years at the date of the census. This information may be secured either by obtaining the year, month and day of birth or by asking directly for age at the last birthday—

"If the direct age question is used, it may be desirable to obtain age in completed months for children under one year of age because of the possibility that some of these children may be erroneously reported as 'one year of age' rather than '0 years of age'. This detail is useful primarily for improving the accuracy of reporting. Tabulation of infant ages in completed months is not usually required.

"Persons whose ages are not stated should be classified as a separate group, except where the number of such persons is negligible, when ages may be assigned in order to simplify tabulation. Such assignment should be to randomly selected ages, appropriate to the other characteristics of the individual and the household. If such allocation is employed, the method used and the number of cases should be clearly described in the census report—

"In areas where it is not possible to obtain the ages of the persons enumerated in terms of either date of birth or completed years, it is suggested that age groups be used which would roughly differentiate among: (1) infants under 1 year of age, (2) young children between 1 year and 5 years of age, (3) older children (6—15), (4) men in the economically active ages and women in the child bearing ages (16—45), and (5) men and women beyond these ages".

Question on Age asked in the 1961 Census of India.

Question 2 in the individual slip of the 1961 census related to the 'Age last birthday' of the Individual. The age in years completed last birthday was to be recorded. It was anticipated that the enumerators will come across many persons who will be unable to state their age or their wards' age correctly. The enumerators were instructed to assist them to state the correct age and in case they were not able to elicit correct age directly, to stimulate the memory of the informants by referring to historical incidents or religious events etc. They were advised to use a local calendar of such events which had been prepared for the purpose in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations.

Definition of age adopted in the Demographic Year Book, 1962 of the United Nations.

Age is defined as age at last birthday, unless otherwise indicated.

Concept of age as understood in the previous Indian censuses:

The following paragraphs help in understanding the concept of 'age' as used in the past censuses of India.

The concept of 'age' recorded in the 1901 census:

The instructions to the enumerators in the 1901 census for the preliminary enumeration provided as in 1891, for the record of age as it would be on the night of final census count (March 1st, 1901) and not of the age at the time when the preliminary record was prepared. The enumerators were instructed to record the number of years actually COMPLETED—not the current year of age.

Age in the 1911 Census.

In the 1911 Census, the number of years which had been completed on or before the final Census night was to be put down as the age of the person enumerated. But a certain number of people would not or could not tell their age. In such cases the enumerator was required to make his own estimate.

Age in the 1921 Census—Instructions to enumerators about the age returns:

The instructions to enumerators which were printed on the cover of the enumeration book state:—“column 7 (age)—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year, enter the word ‘infant’.” The actual procedure adopted appears to have introduced at least 4 classes of cases. These were:—

- Cases in which the person questioned gave his age at a figure which appeared reasonable to the enumerator.
- Cases in which the given age seemed improbable, and the enumerator then either put down the age estimated by himself or questioned some of the bystanders.
- Cases in which the person questioned gave two alternative ages, almost always differing by an even number and the enumerator was left to make his own choice between them.
- Cases in which the enumerator questioned a third party usually the head of the house, as to the ages of his family and, where, often the enumerator had no means of applying even the roughest check to the replies given.

Age in the 1931 Census:

The instructions to enumerators for filling up the column of age (in 1931 census) were as follows:—

“Age is to be calculated as it will be on the 26th February 1931. Six months or more will count as a year, and less than six months will be omitted from calculation. For example, a person 20 years and 7 months old will be returned as 21, and another aged 20 years and 5 months old, will be put down as 20. For infants less than 6 months old the entry in this column should be ‘infant’ and for those more than 6 months and less than 18 months old enter the age as 1 year. Where the age given is obviously absurd the enumerator should use his discretion and record what appears to him to be the real age.”

The following para is also taken from the 1931 Census Report for Delhi:—

“The only difference between the present instructions and those issued at all but one of the past censuses was that on the present occasion age was to be recorded according to the nearest birthday as opposed to age according to last birthday or the number of years completed. The object underlying this change was to introduce uniformity into the returns, for it was realized from past experience that a great majority of the people actually returned age according to the nearest birthday, even if the instructions were to return the completed number of years or the age according to next birthday.”

Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan the learned author of the Actuarial Report of India for the year 1931 made the following observations regarding the change introduced in recording age in the 1931 Census:—

“The change made in the 1931 census of recording age nearest birthday instead of last birthday appears to be one in the right direction on the primary ground that the greater care and thought necessary in giving an age to the nearest birthday taking into account the number of completed months after the last integral age, are more conducive to correct ages being returned when age nearest birthday is asked for than when age last birth day or next birthday is asked for. This appears to have been the main idea at the back of the mind of the Census Joint Committee in the United Kingdom when at the Census of 1921, for the first time, ages were required to be given in years and months though the change was made not with the intention of tabulating ages in years and months.”

Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, the author of the Actuarial Report of India for 1921 had the following comments to make about the fact that significance of ‘last birthday’ and ‘next birthday’ is not realised in India.

“In India generally the ages which the enumerators either guess or accept as correct are recorded without any consideration as to whether they are ages next birth day or last birth day and they may, therefore, be assumed to be the ages at the nearest birthday.”

‘Age’ in the 1941 Census:

The following instructions were issued for recording ‘age’ in the 1941 Census:—

“The answer is to be recorded in figures, meaning years. In the case of infants, the number of months, or days should be given.”

As the recording of age is always difficult because a large section of the population are totally ignorant even of their approximate age, the enumerators were asked to exercise their discretion in correcting, by personal estimate, all obviously absurd answers. In this connection the District and State Census officers were requested to draw up a table of note-worthy events which occurred at various times in their areas in the preceding sixty years or so, which were likely to be recollected even by the most ignorant. The enumerators were asked to memorise the dates of such local events, and to help old people to enable them to give a fair indication of their age when asked whether they were adult, married, etc. when this or that event took place.

Age in the 1951 Census:

In the 1951 Census also, the age was recorded in completed years.

The following instructions were issued to the enumerators for recording age in the 1951 Census:

“Write age last birthday, that is, the actual number of completed years. Write 0 for infants below 1.”

“This is a very important question and you should try to record as correct an answer as possible. Many persons are likely to find it difficult to state their age correctly.”

“You should assist them and make enquiries from other members of the family and neighbours. One way of locating the age may be reference to some important event of the past, e.g. death of Queen Victoria in 1901 etc.”

Sources of error in age statistics of census:

The principal sources of error in census statistics are of two kinds, namely, (a) Minor Errors of short range, unbiased in character, and (b) Major Errors of a biased nature and wide range that produce considerable distortion of the age curve.

Minor Errors:

The minor errors are attributable mainly to ignorance. Many people, in a country predominantly illiterate are so indifferent as regards their age that, when questioned by the enumerator, they return round numbers which are primarily the nearest decennial ages and secondarily the nearest quinquennial ages. These errors are cyclical in character affecting ages which are multiples of 10 and 5 and recur, therefore, in cycles of ten-year age periods.

A kind of digit preference on the part of informants is also exhibited causing errors in age. Certain digits are minor centres of attraction, meaning thereby that the numbers returned at the ages are more than the correct numbers at them. At the same time, some digits are a centre of repulsion to a certain extent. A digit is a centre of repulsion when the number returned as that of that digit is less than the correct number at it.

Major Errors:

The major errors, that affect population statistics producing serious distortion of the age curve and of the rates of mortality deduced therefrom, consist primarily of the transfer of persons from one age period to another and secondarily of substantial omissions in the Census Records especially in ages of infancy and childhood.

“If accurate records of deaths and migration are maintained according to each age it might

be possible to identify the magnitude and locate the position of these major errors to a certain degree of accuracy, by comparing the number returned at any age, say, x at one census with that returned at age x—10 at the next decennial census by making suitable allowance for deaths and disturbances due to migration to which the first number had been subject in the intercensal period. It is hardly necessary to add that such an investigation is next to impossible with the present condition of death and migration records in India. These wilful mis-statements are generally due to vanity especially in the case of old persons who generally give themselves the advantage of a few more years. There might also be financial reasons for over-statement at the old ages if the laws of the country provide for an old age pension. In a certain number of cases these mis-statements are also due to resentment against the personal nature of the questions and suspicion of their motives. Whatever may be the causes for these deliberate mis-statements they are ultimately traceable to ignorance; not ignorance of age itself to which the minor errors are due but to ignorance of the fact that the Census Analysis does not deal with individuals but only with groups and the individuals are merged unidentifiably in the groups dealt with.”

G. F. Hardy on errors in age returns:

The errors in the age returns are of two kinds. The first may be termed accidental errors or irregularities, due to the tendency of persons to return their ages as multiples of 10 and to a lesser extent as multiples of 5, and not necessarily, involving under or over-statement of age. The second class may be termed systematic errors, due to the tendency at certain periods of life to under-estimate and at other periods to over-estimate, the true ages. The effect of both classes of error in combination is to produce very great irregularities in the progression of the numbers returned at successive quinquennial age groups, irregularities which are still further increased by a real defect in the numbers living at certain of these age groups, representing the survivors of the persons born during past famine periods when the birth-rate was below the average. To overcome these various sources of error and to deduce from the recorded numbers at the various age groups an approximation to the true numbers living at these ages is by no means easy.

The unreliability of age-returns of the Census:

The following remarks about the unreliability of age-returns of the Census appear in ‘use of population data in the analysis of economic development

1. Extracted from L. S. Vaidyanathan's 1931 Actuarial Report.

2. Ref: HARDY G. F. Memorandum on the Age Tables and Rates of mortality of the Indian Census, 1901, P. 123.

blems', BACKGROUND PAPER FOR INDIA, issued by the Registrar General, India.

"Illiterate persons always find it convenient to work in terms of a scale whatever the sphere of activity. In the matter of age the scale tends to be a span of 10 years ending in the digit '0', or its half ending in digit '5', or half of that ending in the digit '2' or multiple of '2'. Thus although in 1951 single year age returns were tabulated it should be acknowledged that Census age returns are meaningful only when considered in age groups".

The conditions under which the age return is usually obtained in India:¹

Much has been written about this feature at each census, but the description which Mr. Marten, the Census Commissioner for India, quotes from the report by Mr. Edye on the United Provinces Census will suffice to explain the conditions under which the age returns are usually obtained:—

"The ordinary educated Indian has very vague ideas about his own age. The uneducated Indian has practically no ideas at all. And a man who does not know his own age is unlikely to know the ages of other people. The head of the house who answered the enumerator's question not only for himself but also for his family, might have some idea of the age of his sons, especially if these attended school or had entered or hoped to enter Government Service. He would have less idea of the age of his daughters; very little of that of his wife, which he had never accurately known; and practically none of that of the mothers-in-law and paternal aunts who happen to be quartered upon him. Enumerators were instructed to record the age as stated, if the statement appeared reasonable; otherwise to endeavour to fix it by questions with reference to well remembered events such as famines; failing to obtain a clue on these lines, to estimate it as best they could and enter accordingly. It is obvious that while a man may well remember that he had just begun to follow the plough in the year of the great famine, he cannot call up similar memories vicariously for his uncle or his grandmother. Again, if the head of the house has no clear recollection of past events, the enumerator has the man before him and at any rate the materials for an estimate. The uncle is not before him, but is probably well known to him; a shrewd guess should be possible in this case also. The grandmother he is un-

likely to have noticed, and if she happens to be in parda, he has never even seen her. The age recorded in this case may well miss the mark by decades. For the guessing of the age of others is not the Indian's strong point, even where he is educated and intelligent. During the period when the staff was being trained, I had my own age guessed by hundreds of supervisors and enumerators and the estimates were seldom within five years of the truth and varied between 16 and 60."

Comments of the author of the Punjab Census Report 1911 about the inaccuracy of the returns of age in an Indian Census:

The author of the Punjab Census Report of the year 1911 makes the following interesting observation as regards age statistics, in Chapter V:—

"No statistics compiled at an Indian Census are probably more removed from the actual facts as those of age. The sources of error are twofold, viz., (1) where the person enumerated gives a wrong figure because he does not know his correct age or can only form a rough idea of it, and (2) where the mis-statement is deliberate, owing to (a) custom or what is called superstition or (b) vanity."

Mr. Thomas G. ACKLAND, in his 'Report on the estimated age distribution of the Indian population, as recorded at the Census of 1911, has the following observations to make about the special characteristics of Indian Census returns:—

"Further anomalies in the Indian figures arise from errors or mis-statements in age, either by under-estimating or over-estimating the true age, or from some preferences for particular digits of age. There are also special tendencies affecting the accuracy of the returns of female lives, usually taking the form of an under-estimate of the numbers and ages in early life (about ages 9—14) and an over-statement of those in the next following group of ages (about 15—19); whilst for both sexes there are further anomalies, after middle life, and a decided tendency to over-estimate the more advanced ages."

Graduation of the Age Returns:

In order to remove the anomalies of the actual age returns, 'graduation' of numbers is resorted to. In this connection, either finite differences formulas are used or graphic method is adopted.

The graphic method is superior to the use of finite differences formulas because of the fact that the latter cannot be well applied to the extremes of life, nor to such parts of the table as are affected by rapid change in the rate of mortality. The graphic method, however, has hitherto been subject to the drawback that it is not possible to present with any accuracy on a small scale the large numbers that are dealt with in census returns, and a second adjustment is necessary to remove the irregularities in the first, due to the small scale employed. There is also in Age Tables the uncertainty as to how the curve shall be drawn at the oldest ages.

Grouping of the Age Returns:

In order to minimise the effect of the accidental errors that affected age-returns, groupings are adopted. Expert opinion is divided as to which grouping is most desirable. Whether one particular grouping or another is to be preferred will depend upon the certainty with which it will be possible to say how far the statistics collected are afflicted with errors of overstatement or understatement and whether the range of these errors is short or long. The central idea underlying all methods of grouping is that groups should be formed as far as possible containing the popular age along with the adjoining ages from which the former has drawn numbers so that, though returns at individual ages may be incorrect, the total of the group may be considered reasonably correct and the group totals are used as the basic data for any subsequent investigations. The most satisfactory grouping is that which makes the deviations between the total in each group and the ideal total in that group that would have been evident had correct ages been returned, a minimum. We are then faced with the problem of giving due weight to the rival claims of two considerations each acting contrary to the other. With a view to minimise the errors left over in them it is desirable to form large groups; on the other hand, large groups may have the effect of obscuring peculiar conditions prevailing in the decennium affecting only short range or ranges in the age curve.

Five different methods of grouping of age:

Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, the distinguished author of the 1931 Actuarial Report of India, while discussing the techniques of groupings of age returns, says:

"Five different methods of grouping have altogether been mentioned respectively designated as 0—4, 1—5, 2—6, 3—7 and 4—8 groups. We can also call 0—4 grouping as the 1st place method, designating the method of grouping by the position of the most popular age of the group relative to it. For a similar reason, 4—8 group will be called 2nd place method and 3—7, 2—6 and 1—5 will respectively be called 3rd, 4th and 5th place methods. Each of these methods of grouping could be associated with either age last birthday, next

birthday, or nearest birthday, thereby giving rise to 15 different methods. In India, however, since people do not make any distinction in returning ages between age last birthday, next birthday or nearest birthday, there are only five different methods to be taken into account."

How to test the suitability of any method of grouping of Age Returns?

There are two criteria by which the suitability of any method of grouping is generally tested. The first criterion is what is called "goodness of fit". According to this criterion that method of grouping is the best which yields values at individual ages which deviate the least in the aggregate from the originally observed values. The second criterion relates to "smoothness" and helps to single out that method of grouping as the best which makes the values progress smoothly from one group to another.

In testing "goodness of fit", mention may be made of the methods used by Professor James W. Glover in his elaborate investigations with the statistics relating to the male population in the State of New York estimated as of July 1910 and the deaths of the three-year period 1909-1911. In testing "goodness of fit" his first method was to obtain the rates of mortality for all ages from 15 to 85 by a method of asculatory interpolation when the population and the deaths were combined according to each of the five quinquennial age groups. These rates were compared with the rates of mortality obtained from the average of these five sets of graduated populations and statistics of deaths. The smallness of the deviations and the frequency with which these deviations changed sign were made the criterion by which to judge which method of grouping gave the most satisfactory result. By his second method he obtained the deviations of the expected from the actual deaths for each of the five methods of grouping. His third criterion was to consider that method of grouping the best which made the weighted squared deviations of the graduated values from the observed values—minimum. Each of the three methods detailed above can only be of theoretical interest to us in India, so long as the records of Vital Statistics are in the present state of unreliability.

The Age of classification used in Table I of the Demographic Year Book, 1962.

The age classification used in Table 5 of the Demographic Year Book of the United Nations for the year 1962 includes 20 categories as follows:

Under 1 year, 1—4, 5—9, continuing in 5 year groups to 84, a residual category of 85 and over and unknown. This is in accord with the classification recommended by the United Nations¹.

1. Page 235, Census of India Actuarial Reports for the Census, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, & 1951 Reprint.

1. U.N. Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses, para 503.

Age Groups used in the present chapter

Different age groups have been used in this Chapter. These are given below:

- (0—14), (15—49), (50 and above).
- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, (5—9), (10—14), (15—19), (20—24), (25—29), (30—34), (35—39), (40—44), (45—49), (50—54), (55—59), (60—64), (65—69), (70 and above).
- (0—4), (5—9), (10—19), (20—29), (30—39), (40—49), (50—59), (60—69), (70 and above) and (age not stated).
- (0—14), (15—34), (35—59), (60 and above).
- (0—4), (5—9), (10—14), (15—19).
- (0—9), (10—14), (15—19), (20—24), (25—29), (30—39), (40—49), (50—59), (60 and above).

The single-year age returns in the U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1962.

Table 6 of the Demographic Year Book of the United Nations for the Year 1962 shows the distribution of population classified by single years of age and sex, according to the population censuses held in different countries of the world between 1955 and 1962.

The age categories shown in this table are: under 1 year, single years from 1 to 99, 100 years and over, and unknown. This classification is in accordance with the United Nations recommendations*. The distributions are not graduated or smoothed, unless otherwise indicated.

Whipple's Index for the measurement of age accuracy by single years:

Whipple's Index is simple and widely used measure of age accuracy by single years. It "is obtained by summing the age returns between 23 and 62 years inclusive and finding what percentage is borne by the sum of the returns of years ending with 5 and 0 to one-fifth of the total sum. The results would vary between a minimum of 100, representing no concentration at all, and a maximum of 500, if no returns were recorded with any digits other than the two mentioned**

The exceptions to Whipple's Index@

The index is applicable to all age distributions for which single years are given at least to the age of 62, with the following exceptions:

(1) Where the data presented are the result of graduation no irregularity is scored by Whipple's Index, even though the graduated data may still be affected by inaccuracies of a different type;

(2) Where statistics on age have been derived by reference to the year of birth, and tendencies to round off the birth year would result in overly frequent age returns with odd figures of age, the frequency of age returns with terminal digits 5 and 0 is not an adequate measure of their accuracy.

Rating of Accuracy with Whipple's Index

The Demographic Year Book, 1962 of the U.N. gives the following 5 groupings of ratings of accuracy of statistics of single year ages for both sexes combined.

	Whipple's Index
I. Highly accurate data	Less than 105
II. Fairly accurate data	105 109.9
III. Approximate data	110 124.9
IV. Rough data	125 174.9
V. Very rough data	175 and more.

Whipple's Index for the single year age returns of the 1961 Census, in the Union Territory of Delhi.

TABLE 6.1				
Single Year Age-Returns	Males	Females	Total	Years ending with 5 & 0 (Values of Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
23.	21,683	15,063	36,746	
24.	24,619	17,758	42,377	
25.	57,639	45,873	103,512	103,512
26.	25,838	18,363	44,201	
27.	18,287	12,831	31,118	
28.	29,968	24,166	54,134	
29.	10,443	6,558	17,001	
30.	65,366	49,461	114,827	114,827
31.	8,473	4,405	12,878	
32.	24,715	16,485	41,200	
33.	9,794	6,031	15,825	
34.	10,579	6,805	17,384	
35.	54,699	36,527	91,226	91,226
36.	13,885	8,422	22,307	
37.	8,178	4,451	12,629	
38.	14,239	9,404	23,643	
39.	5,921	2,928	8,849	
40.	55,849	35,122	90,971	90,971
41.	4,183	1,538	5,721	
42.	11,952	6,585	18,537	
43.	4,776	2,507	7,283	
44.	4,775	2,600	7,375	
45.	36,947	23,930	60,877	60,877
46.	5,299	2,734	8,033	
47.	4,062	2,162	6,224	
48.	7,563	4,991	12,554	
49.	2,711	1,272	3,983	
50.	37,161	26,503	63,664	63,664
51.	2,143	842	2,985	
52.	5,449	3,120	8,569	
53.	2,549	1,151	3,700	
54.	2,959	1,443	4,402	
55.	15,678	12,514	28,192	28,192

(contd.)

TABLE 6.1 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5
56.		3,095	1,803	4,898	
57.		1,950	962	2,912	
58.		3,037	2,043	5,080	
59.		1,531	596	2,127	
60.		22,218	18,660	40,878	40,878
61.		1,455	492	1,947	
62.		2,677	1,565	4,242	
		644,325	440,666	108,4991	594,147

1/5 of the Total Single Year age returns
1084991
= 216998.2
Sum of the ages ending with 5 & 0 = 594147
Whipple's Index for the measurement of age accuracy by single years = $\frac{594147 \times 100}{216998.2} = 273.8$
Result:—Very Rough Data (crude)

1/5 of the Total males' single year age returns
644325
= 128865
Sum of the ages of Males ending with 5 & 0 = 345557
Whipple's Index for the measurement of age accuracy by single years for males only
 $\frac{345557 \times 100}{128865} = 268.15$
Result:—Very Rough Data (crude)

1/5 of the Total females' single year age returns
440666
= 88133.2
Sum of the ages of females ending with 5 & 0 = 248590
Whipple's Index = $\frac{248590 \times 100}{88133.2} = 282.1$
Result:—Very Rough Data (crude)

MARITAL STATUS Different categories of marital status used in the Demographic Year Book, 1962.

When the four standard categories appear unqualified, they are assumed to be constituted as follows:

- (1) single, i.e. never married (including annulled)
- (2) married, including persons in stable *de facto* (customary or consensual) unions and persons legally or *de facto* estranged, i.e. separated from the spouses;
- (3) widowed, not remarried;
- (4) divorced, not re-married.

Question on Marital Status asked in the 1961 Census of India.

Question No. 3 in the individual slip of the 1961 Census relates to the 'Marital Status' of the

enumerated person. Four categories of marital status viz., 'never married', 'married', 'widowed', and 'separated or divorced' were specified. A 'married' person meant 'a person married, whether for the first or another time'. The enumerators were instructed to treat as 'married' "persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and persons who are in stable *de facto* union". They were advised that even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union, they should record such a person as 'married'. A 'widowed' person was one whose husband or wife was dead and who had not been married again. The category 'separated or divorced' referred to 'a person who had been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who had not remarried, or a person who had been separated from wife or husband and was living apart with no apparent intention of living together again.' The marital status of a prostitute was returned as declared by her.

Instructions to enumerators regarding civil condition in the 1951 Census.

The instructions to enumerators for filling up the column of civil condition (Question No. 3), unmarried, married, widowed or divorced, were as follows in the 1951 Census:

"This question has to be answered for every person. Do not omit to ask the question in respect of babies, and minor boys or girls. Not only is marriage still current among children and infants but also widowhood or widowerhood among them is not infrequent. There may be some hesitation on the part of the parents of married children and infants to give correct information. They should be treated as unmarried only if he or she never married. Prostitutes, concubines and any women who have never been married by any recognised form should be entered as unmarried whether they are living with man or not;"

"A person should be recorded as "married" if he or she has been married in accordance with any religious rite or by registration or according to any custom or form recognised by his or her community and has not been widowed or divorced. Persons who have married again should also be recorded as "married." "Divorced" means persons whose marital ties have been severed by law and custom and are free to remarry. A husband and wife living separately by mutual consent or order of a court or that of a Caste Panchayat should both be treated as "divorced". If a "divorced" person marries again, he or she should be recorded as "married". "Widowed" means persons widowed but not remarried. If a

*See Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses, para 503.

†Census of India, 1921, Vol. I, Part I, report by J.T. Marten, Calcutta, 1924, pp. 1261-27.

@See page 17, Demographic Year Book, 1962, United Nations.

1. Refer to page 37 and 38 of Demographic Year Book 1962, U.N.

person marries again after being widowed, he or she shall be recorded as "married".

"Note:—If you ask widowed persons, are you married? Many may reply "Yes" without reflecting that they are now single. Therefore, in all cases put another question, "Is your wife or husband alive?"

Civil condition in the 1941 Census

In the 1941 Census, as in previous censuses, the civil condition of the person viz., unmarried, married, widowed or divorced was enquired.

Civil condition in the 1931 Census

The marital condition of the population in 1931 census dealt with the numbers of the married, unmarried, and widowed persons. The divorced persons who had not re-married were included among the widowed. Persons living as husband and wife and recognised by custom as married, were to be treated as such though they had not gone through the ordinary formalities connected with marriage.

Instructions to enumerators regarding Civil Condition in the 1921 Census.

The instructions to enumerators for filling up the schedule in respect of column 6—"married", "un-married", or "widowed" were as follows:—

"Enter each person whether infant, child or grown-up as married, unmarried or widowed; divorced persons should be entered as widowed."

Further the supplementary instructions to supervisors printed as Appendix to the code of census procedure 1921, stated—

"Column 6—A woman who has never been married must be shown in column 6 as Unmarried, even though she may be a prostitute or concubine. Persons who are recognised by custom as married are to be entered as such, even though they had not gone through the full ceremony e.g., the widows who have taken a second husband by the rite known as Karewa or Chanddar Andazi."

Comments on 'early marriage' in the 1911 Punjab Census Report.

The learned author of the Punjab Census Report for the year 1911 makes the following interesting observations on 'early marriage' in Chapter VII of the Report:—

"The theory that primitive man knew nothing of early marriage has been exploded. It is now recognised that early sexual relationship was common in

* Rigved 1,123,10.
** Adhava 1, 10-1.

† Atikiya means one who has not developed her breasts, i.e., who has not shown signs of puberty.

the primitive stages of society. So when people have advanced sufficiently to consider monogamy necessary, early marriage would be the first step towards the attainment of juvenile chastity and the maintenance of social morality. But the combination of early marriage of females with the rule prohibiting the marriage of males till they had attained to a mature or even advanced age, laid down by Hindu *Shastras* would appear to be the outcome of a much more advanced national stage and the result of desire to secure absolute purity of moral. Nesfield's theory, that infant marriage was a means devised for saving girls from inter-tribal communion and marriage by capture, seems to be the most favoured one in the country, but it is based on ignorance of the fact that the custom is much older than the foreign invasions. The notions of foreigners about the cruelty of the custom are also due to the erroneous assumption that the *Shastras* enjoin immediate consummation in the case of early or infant marriage. I am not aware of a mention of early marriage in the *mantra bhag* of the Vedas, although a distinction is drawn between *Kanya & Yuwati** but in the Chhandogya Upanishad* is related the story of one Ushasti Chakrayana, who lived at Ibhyagrama (the land of the Kurus) with his 'atikiya† wife, which shows that even during the period referred to in the Upanishads, the marriage of females of immature age to grown up men, was in vogue."

Ratios of Marital Status for the Delhi Territory According to the 1951 Census—an extract from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab.

Amongst the un-married males, per 1,000 males, the number has been increasing since 1921 when it was 438, it rose to 459 in 1931, 487 in 1941 as against 532 in 1951. On the other hand the married males were found to be 421 in 1951 as against 453 in 1941, 465 in 1931 and 464 in 1921. The number of widowed has been on the decrease from decade to decade. It was 98 in 1921, 76 in 1931, 60 in 1941 and worked out to 47 in 1951.

Amongst the females, per 1,000 females, the number of un-married worked out to 482 in 1951 as against 425 in 1941, 376 in 1931 and 346 in 1921. The number of married females was 521 in 1921, 517 in 1931, 493 in 1941 and worked out to 448 in 1951. Like the married females, the number of widows has been on the decrease from decade to decade. It was 133 in 1921, 107 in 1931, 82 in 1941 and worked out to 70 in 1951.

Proportions of unmarried males to married males in Delhi City compared with other cities over the past Censuses.

Table 6.2 is interesting to read.

TABLE 6.2
Number of unmarried males per 1,000 married males in Delhi city compared with some of the cities of India. 1901—31 & 1951

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951
1. Calcutta	501	543	619	555	790
2. Bombay	692	640	619	643	950
3. Madras	1203	1126	1039	1114	..
4. Delhi	900	887	873	964	1266
5. Ahmedabad	674	738	814	—	967
6. Kanpur	702	760	710	695	844
7. Howrah	545	581	614	541	805

Source :-A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India, 1961.—Prepared by the Registrar General, India.

Barring the year 1951, for which data was not available, Madras had the highest percentge of un-married males to married males throughout the past Census, followed by Delhi. In the year 1951, because of the non-availability of the relevant figure for Madras, the proportion of un-married males to married males happens to be the highest in Delhi.

The 1961 Census Tables relevant to this Chapter:

The following tables of the 1961 Census are the relevant sources of data for this chapter

Table No.	Showing
Main Tables	
C. II	Age, sex and marital status.
C. IV	Single year age returns.
Subsidiary Tables	
C. II. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by marital status.
C. II. 2	Marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in general population and comparison with previous censuses.
C. II. 3	Distribution of 1,000 married persons by age groups in each sex and comparison with previous censuses.
C. IV. 1	Females per 1,000 males by age group and comparison with 1951 census.
C. IV. 2	Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex by age group and comparison with 1951 census.

Comparison of widowhood in Delhi with other cities, 1901—1951

Table 6.3 gives the relevant information.

TABLE 6.3
Number of widows per 1 000 married Females in Delhi city compared with some of the selected cities of India. 1901—31 & 1951

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951
1. Calcutta	607	544	469	372	355
2. Bombay	348	320	231	207	245
3. Madras	433	422	362	324	..
4. Delhi	341	329	214	204	156
5. Ahmedabad	371	352	334	..	209
6. Kanpur	337	381	276	206	179
7. Howrah	583	497	421	324	367

SOURCE :—"A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India 1961." Prepared by the Registrar General, India.

Barring the Census years 1911 and 1921, wherein the credit of having the lowest percentage of widows to married females went to Bombay, during the Census years 1901, 1931 and 1951, Delhi had the lowest percentage of widows amongst the married females. Calcutta had the largest percentage of widows to married females during each of the Census years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931; in 1951 it occupied the second place in this regard, the first going to Howrah.

Question on Sex asked in the 1961 Census

Question number 13 in the individual slip of the 1961 Census related to 'Sex'. The enumerators were instructed to write 'M' for Males and 'F' for Females on the individual slip. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, they were instructed to write 'M'. Thus the persons of the category of 'eunuchs and hermaphrodites' were regarded as 'males' in the 1961 Census.

Concept of Sex Ratio—an extract from the 1951 Census Report of India.

"It is usual to measure the difference in numbers between the sexes by an index number called the sex ratio. In the United Kingdom 'the number of females per 1,000 males' is used as the index number. In the United States of America 'the number of males per hundred females' is used for the same purpose. The Census of India is used to the former and we shall therefore refer to the 'number of females per 1,000 males' as the sex ratio¹.

The 1961 Census has continued the tradition of the previous Censuses of India by referring to sex ratio as the 'number of females per 1,000 males.'

Sex ratios in Delhi according to the 1951 Census

— an extract from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab.

In the general population in 1951 the sex ratio

came to 768 as against 715 of 1941, 722 of 1931 and 733 of 1921. The rural population sex ratio in 1951 was found to be 837 as against 846 of 1941, 860 of 1931, and 845 of 1921. The urban population ratio in 1951 had worked out to 754 as against 677 of 1941, 670 of 1931 and 672 of 1921.

In the 1951 Census, in all the agricultural classes taken together, there were 888 females per 1,000 males. In Class I, the number of females to males was found to be 882—37 self supporting, 1560 non-earning and 1,374 earning, in class II, 854—91 self-supporting 1,570 non-earning and 1,498 earning dependants, in Class III, 916—184 self-supporting, 1,359 non-earning and 2,687 earning dependants, in Class IV, 994—523 self-supporting, 1,558 non-earning and 769 earning dependants.

In all the non-agricultural classes together in 1951, there were 756 females for 1,000 males. In class V, the sex ratio per 1,000 males came to 704—50 self-supporting, 1,544 non-earning and 258 earning dependants, in Class VI, 797—10 self-supporting, 1765 non-earning and 115 earning dependants, in Class VII, 729—13 self supporting, 1,314 non-earning and 146 earning and in class VIII, 759—92 self-supporting, 1,832 non-earning and 307 earning dependants.

Sex ratios in Delhi compared with those of India, each State, Union Territory and other areas—1901-61.

Table 6.4 gives sex ratios (i.e. number of females per 1,000 males) for India as a whole and for each State, Union Territory and other areas between 1901 and 1961.

TABLE 6.4

Sex ratios for India, each State, Union Territory and other areas, 1901—1961

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 Males						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	941	946	945	950	955	964	972
Andhra Pradesh	981	986	980	987	993	992	985
Assam	876	877	886	886	908	927	933
Bihar	994	990	996	994	1,016	1,044	1,054
Gujarat	940	952	941	945	944	946	954
Jammu and Kashmir	878	873	869	865	870	876	N.A.

1. See page 54, Chapter II, 1951 Census Report, India.

(contd.)

TABLE 6.4 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala		1,022	1,028	1,027	1,022	1,011	1,008	1,004
Madhya Pradesh		953	967	970	973	974	986	990
Madras		992	1,007	1,012	1,027	1,029	1,042	1,044
Maharashtra		936	941	949	947	950	966	978
Mysore		959	966	960	965	969	981	983
Orissa		1,001	1,022	1,053	1,067	1,086	1,056	1,037
Punjab		864	858	850	830	821	807	848
Rajasthan		908	921	906	907	896	908	905
Uttar Pradesh		909	910	907	904	909	915	937
West Bengal		878	865	852	890	905	925	946
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS								
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		617	625	574	495	303	352	318
Delhi		783	768	715	722	733	792	862
Himachal Pradesh		923	915	897	906	902	904	885
L. M. and A. Islands		1,020	1,043	1,018	994	1,027	987	1,063
Manipur		1,015	1,036	1,055	1,065	1,041	1,209	1,037
Tripura		932	904	886	885	885	885	874
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		963	946	925	911	940	967	960
Goa, Daman and Diu		1,070	1,115	1,072	1,076	1,110	1,096	1,079
N. E. F. A.		894	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland		933	999	1,021	997	992	993	973
Pondicherry		1,013	1,030	N.A.	N.A.	1,053	1,058	N.A.
Sikkim		904	907	920	967	970	951	916

The number of females per 1,000 males in Delhi was 768 in 1951 and 785 in 1961; the corresponding figures of sex ratio for India were 946 in 1951 and 941 in 1961. In the 1961 Census, Goa, Daman and Diu had 1070 females per 1,000 males, which is the highest in India. Amongst the States, Kerala had the highest sex ratio (1022) in 1961. The

lowest sex ratio in 1961 was that of Andaman and Nicobar (617). The sex ratio of Delhi in 1961 stands second from the bottom in the whole of India. In the 1951 Census also the lowest sex ratio was that of Andaman & Nicobar (625). The rank of the sex ratio of Delhi in 1951 also stood second from the bottom in the whole of India.

Decennial variations in sex ratios in Delhi compared with the corresponding variations in India, its States, Union Territories and other areas, 1901 to 1961.

Table 6.5 gives the decennial variations in sex ratios in India, its different States, Union Territories and other areas, since 1901 onwards.

TABLE 6.5

The decennial variations [(+) for increase, (—) for decrease] in sex ratios (i.e. No. of females per 1,000 males) in different States, Union Territories and other areas of India, 1901—1961

State/Union Territory	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	(—)8	(—)9	(—)5	(—)5	(—)1	(—)5
Andhra Pradesh	(+)7	(+)1	(—)6	(—)7	(+)6	(—)5
Assam	(—)6	(—)19	(—)22	Nil.	(—)9	(—)1
Bihar	(—)10	(—)28	(—)22	(—)2	(—)6	(+)4
Gujarat	(—)8	(—)2	(+)1	(—)4	(+)11	(—)12
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	(—)6	(—)5	(+)4	(+)4	(+)5
Kerala	(+)4	(+)3	(+)11	(+)5	(+)1	(—)6
Madhya Pradesh	(—)4	(—)12	(—)1	(—)3	(—)3	(—)14
Madras	(—)2	(—)13	(—)2	(—)12	(—)5	(—)15
Maharashtra	(—)12	(—)16	(—)3	(+)2	(—)8	(—)4
Mysore	(—)2	(—)12	(—)4	(—)5	(+)6	(—)7
Orissa	(+)19	(+)30	(—)19	(—)14	(—)31	(—)21
Punjab	(—)41	(+)7	(+)9	(+)20	(+)8	(+)6
Rajasthan	(+)3	(—)12	(+)11	(—)1	(+)15	(—)13
Uttar Pradesh	(—)22	(—)6	(—)5	(+)3	(+)3	(—)1
West Bengal	(—)20	(—)20	(—)15	(—)38	(+)13	(+)13
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(+)34	(—)49	(+)192	(+)79	(+)51	(—)8
Delhi	(—)69	(—)60	(—)11	(—)7	(+)99	(+)17
Himachal Pradesh	(+)19	(—)2	(+)4	(—)9	(+)18	(+)8
L. M. and A. Islands	(—)76	(+)40	(—)33	(+)24	(+)25	(—)23
Manipur	(+)172	(—)168	(+)24	(—)10	(—)19	(—)21
Tripura	(+)11	Nil.	Nil.	(+)1	(+)18	(+)28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(+)7	(—)27	(—)29	(+)14	(+)21	(+)17
Goa, Daman and Diu	(+)17	(+)14	(—)34	(—)4	(+)43	(—)45
N.E.F.A.						
Nagaland	(+)20	(—)1	(+)5	(+)24	(—)22	(—)66
Pondicherry	N.A.	(—)5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(—)17
Sikkim	(+)35	(+)19	(—)3	(—)47	(—)13	(—)3

Since the decade 1901—11, Delhi continued showing a decrease in its sex ratio upto the decade 1931—41. Only during the last two decades 1941—51 and 1951—61, it recorded increase in sex ratios; the former decade during which Partition took place showed an increase of 53 and the latter of 17 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio in India as a whole has continuously been showing a negative decennial variation since 1901 onwards. According to the Registrar General of India, "The deteriorating sex ratio reflects on our social health, for it indicates that the risk to female lives at most ages has not improved upon that to male lives; on the contrary, it seems to emphasize that demographically we have not yet entered upon the modern industrial age with its complementary characteristics of increased risks to male and reduced risks to female lives."*

* During the decade 1901—11, Delhi showed a decrease of 69 in sex ratio as against the corresponding decrease of 8 in India. The highest decrease in sex ratio of 76 females per 1,000 males during this decade was recorded by L.M. & A. Islands, followed next by 69 of Delhi.

During the decade 1911—21, Delhi showed a decrease of 60 females per 1,000 males. Comparing the magnitude of decrease in sex ratio in Delhi with the corresponding magnitude of States showing negative variations in sex ratios, we find that Delhi was at the top. In the whole of India, however, Manipur recorded the highest decrease of 168 in its sex ratio, Delhi coming next to it. The sex ratio in India as a whole during this decade decreased by 9.

During the decades 1921—31 and 1931—41, India recorded in its sex ratios a negative variation

of 5 each. The number of females per 1000 males in Delhi decreased by 11 during the decade 1921—31 and by 7 during the next decade 1931—41. Andhra Pradesh had exactly the same magnitude of decrease in its sex ratio as that of Delhi during the decade 1931—41.

The decade 1941—51, during which the Partition of India took place, recorded for the first time, since the decade 1901—11, a positive variation of 53 in the sex ratio of Delhi which was the highest increase in India. Amongst the States of India showing increases in sex ratios during this decade, Rajasthan showed the highest increase of 15, followed by West Bengal which showed an increase of 13 in the sex ratio. The sex ratio for India as a whole recorded a decline of 1 during this decade.

The high increase of 53 in the sex ratio of Delhi during the decade 1941—51 tapered off to an increase of 17 during the decade 1951—61. Amongst the States of India, West Bengal, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar showed increases of 13, 6, 5 and 14, respectively, in their sex ratios during the decade 1951—61, the rest of the States showing negative variations. Thus as compared to all the States of India, the increase in the sex ratio of Delhi during the decade was the highest. In the whole of India, however, including the Union Territories and other areas, Manipur recorded the highest positive variation of 28 in its sex ratio during the decade 1901—61. The increase in the sex ratio of Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, both recording equal increases of 17 in each case was thus next to Manipur, during this decade. India, however, as in previous decades, showed a negative variation of 5 in its sex ratio during this decade also.

TABLE 6.6

Females per 1,000 males and proportions of persons of each sex in the age group 0—14, 15—49, and 50+ expressed as per cent of the total population of each sex, in the latest census

Country and region etc.	Females per 1000 males	Population of each sex in age groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0—14		15—49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INDIA	941	49.92*	41.14*	47.20*	47.13*	11.84*	11.69*	0.04*	0.042*
Andhra Pradesh	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01
Assam	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06
Bihar	994	43.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.02
Gujarat	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03

*Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Totals, page xvi.

(contd.)

TABLE 6.6 (concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	878	39.46	41.94	48.90	48.98	11.45	8.87	0.19	0.21
Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05
Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04
Mysore	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.04
Orissa	1,001	39.30	38.83	48.45	48.20	12.17	12.89	0.08	0.08
Punjab	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.55	11.02	0.05	0.05
Rajasthan	908	42.59	42.67	46.04	46.43	11.29	10.82	0.08	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.04
West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03
A. and N. Islands	617	29.81	46.75	63.15	47.08	7.04	6.17	..	..
Delhi	785	38.06	43.56	52.66	47.96	9.25	8.45	0.03	0.03
Himachal Pradesh	923	37.16	39.06	47.13	48.26	15.68	12.66	0.03	0.02
L. M. and A. Islands;	1,020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	..	0.02
Manipur	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
Tripura	932	42.12	43.67	46.11	46.24	11.76	10.08	0.01	0.01
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	963	43.41	43.95	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,071	39.23	35.41	47.00	46.96	19.77	17.63	0.00	0.00
N.E.F.A.	894	12.40	37.29	84.17	57.71	2.51	4.67	0.92	0.33
Nagaland	933	37.90	39.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	0.18
Pondicherry;	1,013	37.04	36.29	48.41	49.73	14.54	13.96	0.01	0.02
Sikkim	904	37.99	41.24	51.32	48.44	10.59	10.23	0.10	0.09
U.S.A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	..	..
U. K.	1,068	24.19	21.57	48.22	45.24	27.59	33.19	..	..
France	1,085	26.80	24.42	45.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	..	..
Japan	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.18	53.07	16.68	17.99	..	..

*The classification of 297,853 persons (M147,100) & F (150,753) of N.E.F.A. into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age groups for N.E.F.A. and India.

SOURCE :—Central Tabulation Office, Office of the Registrar General, India.

The Union Territory of Delhi has 785 females per 1,000 males as against the corresponding figure of 941 females per 1,000 males for the whole of India. The lowest sex ratio of 617 females per 1,000 males is found in A. & N. Islands. Thus amongst all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India barring A. & N. Islands, as well as amongst the foreign countries like U.S.A., U.K., France and Japan, the sex ratio in Delhi Territory is the lowest.

Out of the total male population of the Union-Territory of Delhi, 38.06% are in the lowest age group 0—14 years and 52.66 percent in the middle age group 15—49 years and 9.25 percent in the uppermost age group 50 years and above. Amongst the total number of females in the Delhi Territory, 43.66 percent are in the lowest age group 0—14 years, 47.96 percent in the age group 15—49 years and 8.45 percent in the age group 50 years and

TABLE 6.7
Sex ratio of Delhi City, compared with some of the selected cities of India, 1961.

Cities	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males in 1961)	Ranks
1	2	3
Calcutta	612	7
Bombay	663	6
Delhi	777	4
Madras	901	2
Hyderabad	929	1
Ahmedabad	804	3
Kanpur	739	5

SOURCE : Census of India, 1961
'Final Population Totals' Published by the Registrar General, India.

The city of Delhi has a sex ratio of 777. Amongst all the cities given in the table, the highest sex ratio of 929 females per 1000 males is found in Hyderabad, which is higher by 152 as compared to Delhi city. Delhi city stands fourth in this comparison of sex ratios, the three cities above Delhi being Hyderabad, Madras and Ahmedabad. The cities of Kanpur, Bombay and Calcutta have lower sex ratios than Delhi, Calcutta having the lowest sex ratio of 612 as compared to all other cities.

above. It is to be seen that in the Union Territory of Delhi the percentage of females is higher than the corresponding percentage of males in the lowest age group 0—14 years, while the reverse phenomenon prevails in the age groups 15—49 years and 50 years and above.

Excluding N.E.F.A., because of the limitation of its data noted in the footnote of the table, the percentage of males in the age group 15—49 years to the total males in the Delhi Territory (52.66) is next only to the corresponding percentage of A. & N. Islands (63.15), which is the highest amongst all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India and also U.S.A., U.K., France and Japan.

Again, excluding N.E.F.A., because of limitations of its data noted in the footnote of the table, the percentages of males and females in the uppermost age group 50 years are above the corresponding percentages of A. & N. Islands only, which are the lowest amongst all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India as well as four foreign countries listed in the table.

TABLE 6.8
Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex by age groups and percentage of females per 1000 males in each age group in the Union Territory of Delhi—1961

Age Groups			Delhi			Age Groups			Delhi		
			Total	Rural	Urban				Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0	(a)	29	38	26	30—34	(a)	80	61	82		
	(b)	35	43	34		(b)	71	63	72		
	(c)	960	950	961		(c)	699	875	684		
1	(a)	24	26	24	35—39	(a)	65	52	67		
	(b)	28	30	28		(b)	53	51	53		
	(c)	921	963	916		(c)	637	839	618		
2	(a)	27	31	26	40—44	(a)	55	50	55		
	(b)	32	34	32		(b)	41	47	41		
	(c)	938	930	939		(c)	593	801	570		
3	(a)	30	35	29	45—49	(a)	38	37	38		
	(b)	37	39	36		(b)	30	33	30		
	(c)	965	954	967		(c)	620	769	603		
4	(a)	28	33	27	50—54	(a)	94	37	34		
	(b)	32	34	32		(b)	28	31	28		
	(c)	919	868	914		(c)	658	724	649		
5—9	(a)	134	158	131	55—59	(a)	17	19	17		
	(b)	153	153	152		(b)	15	17	15		
	(c)	894	820	905		(c)	708	755	701		

cont.

TABLE 6.8 (concl.)

TABLE 6-6 (cont.)											
1			2			3			4		
1			2			3			4		
10—14	(a)	110	126	108	60—64	(a)	19	27	18		
	(b)	119	129	118		(b)	19	22	18		
	(c)	853	867	851		(c)	762	668	779		
15—19	(a)	91	89	92	65—69	(a)	8	12	8		
	(b)	90	86	91		(b)	8	8	8		
	(c)	777	949	773		(c)	719	598	741		
20—24	(a)	102		106	70+	(a)	14	19	14		
	(b)	102	88	103		(b)	15	13	15		
	(c)	781	965	764		(c)	805	593	841		
25—29	(a)	95	73	98	Age not	(a)	N	N	N		
	(b)	92	78	94	stated ^a	(b)	N	1	N		
	(c)	758	905	745		(c)	906	2680	802		
					Total	(a)	1000	1000	1000		
						(b)	1000	1000	1000		
						(c)	786	847	778		

Under each age (a) Denotes ratio of males in that age group to total of 1,000 males in all age groups together.
 (b) Ratio of females in each age group to total of 1,000 females in all age groups together.
 (c) Number of females per 1,000 males in each age group.

(a) *Ratio of males in each age group to total of 1,000 males in all age groups together.*

(a) The ratio of males in 0—4 age group to total of 1,000 males in all age groups in the Union Territory of Delhi is 138; the corresponding ratios go on falling upto the age group 15—19 years after which the age group 20—24 records an increase, the decline starts again with the age group 25—29 years and this declining trend consistently persists upto the age group 55—59 years, and the age groups that follow it alternately record an increase, decrease and increase.

The ratios of males in each age group to total of 1000 males of all age groups together in urban Delhi depict the same trend as the corresponding ratios in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole. In fact, between 40 to 54 years and 65 years and onwards the ratios for urban Delhi and the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole are exactly the same.

The ratios of males in each group to total of 1000 males of all age groups together in rural Delhi continuously decrease upto the age group 45—49 years, which has the same corresponding ratio as the next age group 50—54 years, after which starting from 55—59 years upto 70 years and above, there is an alternate decrease and increase in these ratios respectively.

The ratios of males in each group upto 14 years to total of 1000 males in all age groups together in rural Delhi are higher than the corresponding ratios of the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole. These ratios are lower than those of the Delhi Territory between the ages 15 to 49 years. From the age group 50—54 years onwards upto 70 years and above, these

ratios in rural Delhi are higher than those of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) *Ratio of females in each age group to total of 1000 females in all age groups together.*

The ratios of females in each group upto 19 years to total of 1000 females in all age groups together in the Union Territory of Delhi decrease; the age group 20—24 years records an increase, after which there is a continuous decline in these ratios upto the age group 55—59 years. Starting from the age group 60—64 years upto 70 years and above, there is an alternate increase and decrease.

The ratios of females in each age group to total of 1000 females in all age groups together in urban Delhi show the same trend as the corresponding ratios in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The ratios of females in each age group to total of 1000 females in all age groups together in rural Delhi are higher than the corresponding ratios of the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole upto 14 years of age; these ratios in rural Delhi are less than the corresponding ratios of the Union Territory of Delhi between the ages 20 to 39 years; between ages 49 to 69 years the ratio in rural Delhi are higher than the corresponding ratios in the Union Territory of Delhi, but the uppermost age group 70 years and above has a lower corresponding ratio.

(c) *Number of females per 1,000 males in each age group—Union Territory of Delhi.*

There are 960 females per 1,000 males at 0 age (less than 1 year) in the Union Territory of Delhi. Sex

ratio at the age of 1 year is less than the sex ratio at 0 age by 39. After the age 1 year, there is an increase in sex ratios at ages 2 and 3 years and a decrease at the age 4, which persists upto the age group 15—19 years. The age group 20—24 years records a slight increase of 4 over the age group 15—19 years. Starting with the age group 25—29 years, there is a continuous decrease in the sex ratio upto the age group 40—44 years. However, the trend is reversed between the age groups 45—49 years to 60—64 years which record an increasing trend in the sex ratios. In the last two age groups 65—69 years and 70 years and above there is alternate decrease and increase in the sex ratios.

It may be remarked that in all the age groups, without exception, the sex ratio is always below the line of equality which goes to show that the number of females in each age group is invariably lower than the number of males.

The sex ratios in urban Delhi follow the same trend as that of sex ratios of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Rural Delhi, however, presents a sharp contrast, particularly between the age groups 10—14 to 55—59 years, wherein the rural sex ratios are much higher than the corresponding sex ratios in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Changes in the proportion of females to 1000 males in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1921—1961.

TABLE 6.9

Union Territory	Census Year	Females per 1,000 males in the age group.								
		0—4	5—9	10—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	1961	939	894	819	770	671	604	675	749	456
	1951	692	763	784	664	693	539	670	572	801
	1941	962	904	737	647	607	562	530	566	688
	1931	972	840	760	666	584	589	659	705	
	1921	994	904	694	683	639	649	701	729	767

During the year 1961, the lowest age group 0—4 years had the highest sex ratio (939), which goes on decreasing upto the age group 40—49 years when it reaches the lowest figure of 604; after this the sex ratios go on increasing during the two age groups 40—49 and 50—59 years, the decline starting again with the age group 70 years and above.

The lowest age group 0—4 years has the largest number of females per 1000 males as compared to all other age groups in all the census years between 1921 to 1961, barring the year 1951 when the highest sex ratio of 801 females per 1000 males was recorded in

the uppermost age group 70 years and above. The lowest sex ratios were found in the age group 30—39 years during the census years 1921 and 1931, in the age group 40—49 years during the census years 1941 and 1951 and in the age group 70 years and above in the 1961 census.

The increases and decreases in the number of females per 1000 males during the last four decades in different age groups in the Delhi Territory, which have been derived from the table above are presented below.

TABLE 6.10
Increase (+) and decrease (—) in the number of females per 1000 males in different age groups (Years)

Decade	0—4	5—9	10—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951-1961	+247	+131	+35	+6	—22	—65	+5	—177	+345
1941-1951	—270	—141	+47	+17	+86	—23	+80	+6	+113
1931-1941	—10	+64	—23	—19	+23	—27	—69	N.A.	N.A.
1921-1931	—22	—64	+66	—17	—55	—60	—42	N.A.	N.A.

It is noteworthy that during all these four decades, the age group 40—49 years has consistently shown a negative sign of change in the sex ratio, which goes to show that the number of females per 1000 males in the age group 40—49 years has continuously been on the decrease, right from 1921 to 1961. The lowest age group 0—4 years had the same story to tell about the sex ratio, but the trend was changed in the last decade 1951-61, which recorded an increase of 247 females per 1000 males in this age group.

Age Distribution of Delhi's population in 1951— Extracts from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab:

The following information about the 1951 age distribution of Delhi's population is extracted from the source mentioned above.

Infants (age '0' in the 1951 Census :

A child below one year of age has been treated as an infant and the replies in the enumeration slips showed it as one with age '0'.

The proportion of infants (both sexes) per 10,000 persons of general population worked out to 1,195 in the 1951 Census. Its break-up was 656 males and 539 females. In 1941 there were 1,112 infants.

The rural population proportions in 1951 were 617 : 420 and the urban 667 : 574. The agricultural classes had 749 males to 467 females, and the non-agricultural 641 : 551.

Boys and Girls (aged 5-14) in the Delhi Territory, according to the 1951 Census :

According to the 1951 Census, in the general population, there were 2,236 persons (1,244 boys and 992 girls). The 1941 Census showed 2,264, as the combined proportion of boys and girls.

In the rural population in 1951, there were 1,149 boys and 1,228 girls, in the urban 1,271 : 923, in the agricultural classes 1,248 : 1338 and in the non-agricultural 1,243 : 937.

Young men and women (15—34) in the 1951 Census:

3,415 was the 1951 proportion (per 10,000) of general population of young men and women in the general population (1,928 males and 1,487 females) as against 4,052 of 1941.

According to the 1951 Census, the proportions in the rural population were 1514 : 1572, in the urban 2049 : 1462, in the agricultural classes 1287 : 1487 and in the non-agricultural 2,029 : 1,487.

Middle aged persons (35—44), according to the 1951 Census :

In the general population, in 1951, there were 1770 middle aged persons per 10,000 persons. 1079 were males and 691 females.

The rural population had 1,098 males as against 875 females, the urban 1073 : 638, the agricultural classes 934 : 839 and the non-agricultural 1102 : 668.

Elderly persons (55 and over) in Delhi according to the 1951 Census :

The combined proportion, per 10,000 of persons, in the general population, of the elderly persons in 1951 worked out to 683—432 for males and 251 : 293, the urban 396 : 239, the agricultural classes 1,630 : 1,037 and the non-agricultural 243 : 127.

Age distribution of Delhi City compared with some of the selected cities of India—1901 to 1931 and 1951

Tables 6.11 and 6.12 give the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in Delhi city and the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Howrah and Kanpur for the period 1901—31 and 1951.

TABLE 6.11
Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by age groups in seven cities, 1901—31 and 1951.

Town	Year	0—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—40		40—60		60+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 Calcutta	1901	560	1012	564	996	772	852	924	932	4832	3511	1993	2005	407	692
	1911	531	1049	583	1106	715	841	927	912	5079	3644	1794	1798	371	650
	1921	536	1046	611	1138	776	902	942	926	4928	3743	1863	1681	344	564
	1931	650	1268	656	1097	719	1041	1085	1042	4996	3664	1635	1476	258	412
2 Bombay	1951	0—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65+			
	1901	704	1345	1418	2305	..	..	2359	2148	4097	2788	1265	1162	157	253
	1911	547	914	707	1064	886	982	947	1084	5004	4041	1629	1524	278	392
	1921	516	963	537	927	453	827	1067	1115	5455	4414	1450	1404	222	350
3 Madras	1901	450	838	602	1029	722	822	905	1000	3579	4576	1521	1365	201	310
	1911	716	1204	719	971	680	850	908	1145	5521	4442	1328	1180	124	207
	1921	818	1342	1484	2247	..	..	2241	2251	4041	2974	1106	999	110	187
	1931	1119	1197	1177	1206	1130	1066	882	891	3313	3359	1833	1715	545	566
4 Delhi	1901	1060	1141	1075	1150	1040	996	936	1029	3570	3463	1824	1716	495	507
	1911	961	1076	1022	1129	999	958	888	1005	3785	3694	1860	1682	475	456
	1921	1099	1221	1043	1110	992	1053	989	1105	3851	3747	1678	1446	347	319
	1931	889	931	2209	2237	..	..	2148	1945	3165	3019	1320	1528	259	340
5 Ahmedabad	1901	1023	1243	1021	1180	1101	1030	948	968	3588	3263	1808	1699	512	617
	1911	879	1189	919	1122	1085	1087	1009	1012	3952	2436	1776	1656	430	498
	1921	900	1325	970	1337	944	910	697	914	4087	3557	1739	1534	393	423
	1931	1122	1569	1017	1213	1018	1132	1075	1085	3973	3449	1500	1251	295	301
6 Howrah	1901	1887	2036	2153	2254	..	..	1919	2060	2635	2387	1131	1008	275	255
	1911	840	905	1061	1011	1294	1048	1081	969	3538	3573	1742	1918	429	572
	1921	1151	1289	884	907	1000	734	1049	921	3894	3774	1607	1809	417	568
	1931	922	1171	1012	1142	1101	963	936	855	4067	3691	1628	1702	334	476
7 Kanpur	1901	1234	1514	1975	2247	..	..	2109	2349	3605	2816	951	899	126	175
	1911	647	1074	631	993	854	865	925	925	4788	3742	1844	1868	311	534
	1921	670	1089	680	1061	796	804	896	922	4813	3751	1797	1796	348	577
	1931	586	1012	685	1152	824	889	911	943	4326	3648	1830	1649	338	502
8 Kanpur	1901	767	1262	735	1040	760	1080	1013	1123	4808	3660	1669	1453	248	382
	1911	728	1140	1599	2441	..	..	2341	2205	4024	2726	1166	1209	142	279
	1921	884	1222	878	1094	1020	953	862	881	3772	3718	2028	2008	555	678
	1931	854	1162	795	1083	818	763	767	776	4266	3807	1999	1811	501	598
9 Kanpur	1901	733	1028	866	1176	873	801	826	735	4328	4048	1991	1716	383	496
	1911	954	1342	932	1051	892	929	919	983	4328	3955	1686	1409	289	331
	1921	1109	1558	1958	2393	..	..	1975	2116	3669	2822	1134	980	155	211
	1931	1109	1558	1958	2393	..	..	1975	2116	3669	2822	1134	980	155	211

*Includes Delhi non-City Urban, Delhi City Urban and New Delhi City Urban.

SOURCE : TABLE XIA 'A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India 1961', issued by the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

M = Males.
F = Females.

TABLE 6.12

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by broad age groups in seven cities, 1901-31 and 1951.

Town	Year.	0-20		20-60		60+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1 Calcutta	1901	2770	3792	6824	5516	406	692
	1911	2756	3908	6873	5442	371	650
	1921	2865	4012	6791	5424	383	496
	1931	3110	4448	6631	5140	258	412
	1951	0-24 4481 5797		25-64 5362 3950		65+ 157 253	
2 Bombay	1901	3087	4044	6633	5565	278	392
	1911	2573	3832	6905	5818	222	350
	1921	2679	3749	7120	5941	201	310
	1931	3023	4170	6869	5622	124	207
	1951	0-24 4743 5840		25-64 5147 3973		65+ 110 187	
3 Madras	1901	4308	4360	5146	5074	545	566
	1911	4111	4316	5394	5179	495	507
	1921	3880	4168	5645	5376	475	456
	1931	4123	4489	5529	5193	347	319
	1951	0-24 5256 5113		25-64 4485 4547		65+ 259 340	
4 Delhi	1901	4093	4421	5396	4962	512	617
	1911	3892	4410	5678	5092	430	498
	1921	3781	4486	5826	5091	393	423
	1931	4232	4999	5473	4700	295	301
	1951	0-24 5959 6350		25-64 3766 3395		65+ 275 255	
5 Ahmedabad	1901	4276	3933	5280	5491	429	572
	1911	4235	4393	5195	5008	370	599
	1921	3971	4131	5695	5393	334	476
	1951	0-24 5318 6110		25-64 4556 3715		65+ 126 175	
6 Howrah	1901	3057	3857	6632	5610	311	534
	1911	3042	3876	6610	5547	348	577
	1921	3006	4001	6656	5497	338	502
	1931	3275	4505	6477	5113	248	382
	1951	0-24 4668 5786		25-64 5190 3935		65+ 142 279	
7 Kanpur	1901	3644	4150	5800	5726	555	678
	1911	3234	3784	6265	5618	501	598
	1921	3298	3740	6319	5764	383	496
	1931	3697	4305	6014	5364	289	331
	1951	0-24 5042 6067		25-64 4803 3722		65+ 155 211	

M—Males;
F—Females

SOURCE:—A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India, 1961, issued by the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

It will be seen that in Table 6.11 the age distributions for the years 1901 to 1931 are :—

0—5 years;
5—10 years;
10—15 years;
15—20 years;
20—40 years;
40—60 years;
60+

For the year 1951, however, there is a change; the age distribution in years being :

0—4 years;
5—14 years;
15—24 years;
25—44 years;
45—64 years;
65+

The age groups in Table 6.12 are broader than those of Table 6.11; these being 0—20, 20-60 and 60+ years for the Census years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 and 0-24, 25-64 and 65+ for the Census year 1951.

It may be mentioned that these tables were prepared for the UNESCO Seminar on Rural-Urban differences and relationship with special reference to the role of small towns in planned development, which was held at New Delhi between 27-30 December, 1962. It is pertinent to keep in view the following words of warning by Shri Asoka Mitra, the Registrar General, India :—

“They are tentative and some of them need closer scrutiny, even arithmetical check, having been hurriedly brought together and compiled while the main Census tabulation was going on. But their general range and the uniqueness of at least some of them suggest that they should be published later as a separate Census Paper ;”¹.

A comparison of children in the age group 0—5 as a proportion to women in the age group 15-40 in Delhi City with other selected cities over the past Censuses.

TABLE 6.13

Number of children in the age group 0—5 per 1000 women in the age group 15—40 in seven cities and towns, 1901-31 & 1951

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951 ¹
1. Calcutta	476	476	468	565	538
2. Bombay	351	350	304	447	516
3. Madras	549	504	454	504	..
4. Delhi	590	535	596	703	1069
5. Ahmedabad	401	564	523	..	607
6. Kanpur	525	509	444	550	50
7. Howrah	470	488	446	556	480

¹Refers to children in the age group 0—4 and women in the age group 15-44.

SOURCE: A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India, 1961.

A booklet prepared by the Registrar General, India.

It may be stated that for the Census year 1951, data is given for children in the age group 0-4 and for women in the age groups 15—44. The table clearly brings out that amongst all the cities, Delhi had the largest proportion of children in the age group 0-5 to

women in the age group 15-40 over all the past Census years with the only exception of the Census year 1911 when the corresponding proportion was the highest in Ahmedabad.

1. See Introduction to “A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India, 1961”—— a brochure prepared by the office of the Registrar General, India.

Children in the age group 0—5 as a proportion to married women in the age group 15—40 in Delhi compared with other cities over the past Censuses.

The relevant comparison is provided in Table 6.14 below :—

TABLE 6.14

Number of Children in the age Group 0—5 per 1,000 Married Women in the Age Groups 15—40, 1901-31 & 1951
Comparison of Delhi City with some of the Selected Cities of India .

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951*
1. Calcutta	652	638	614	725	736
2. Bombay	445	439	373	539	671
3. Madras	699	637	560	629	..
4. Delhi	478	621	668	796	1328
5. Ahmedabad	467	646	615	..	959
6. Kanpur	595	605	506	609	737
7. Howrah	618	611	554	697	627

*Refer to children in the age group 0—4 and married women in the age group 15—44
SOURCE : A Selection of Statistics of small Towns in India, 1961.
A booklet prepared by the Registrar General, India.

It may be stated that figures for the year 1951 refer to children in the age group 0—4 and married women in the age group 15—44. It will be seen that the relevant proportions of children to married women were the

highest in Delhi city during the Census years 1921, 1931 and 1951; Madras having the first place in this respect in 1901 and Ahmedabad in 1911.

Females per 1000 males and distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in broad age groups, 1961.
TABLE 6.15
Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in broad age groups, 1961

State & Tracts	Age Groups (years)															
	0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			
	Males per 1000 of all males	Females per 1000 of all females	Ratio (a) (b) (c)	Males per 1000 of all males	Females per 1000 of all females	Ratio (a) (b) (c)	Males per 1000 of all males	Females per 1000 of all females	Ratio (a) (b) (c)	Males per 1000 of all males	Females per 1000 of all females	Ratio (a) (b) (c)	Males per 1000 of all males	Females per 1000 of all females	Ratio (a) (b) (c)	Ratio (a) (b) (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Delhi Total	380	436	899	369	355	756	269	168	632	42	41	768	..	..	906	
Delhi Rural	448	463	878	300	314	887	194	180	787	58	43	629	..	..	2680	
Delhi Urban	372	432	902	377	361	744	211	166	614	40	41	792	..	..	802	
D. M. C. Urban	378	433	904	375	357	751	205	168	644	42	42	785	..	..	852	
New Delhi	343	420	890	384	390	739	246	157	465	27	33	886	..	..	475	
Delhi Cantt.	288	459	908	468	389	474	228	129	321	16	23	827	..	..	385	

1,489,378 male population of Delhi, the highest percentage is in the lowest age group 0—14 years and the lowest percentage of 4.2 in the highest age group 60 years and above; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years have respectively 37.2 per cent and 20.9 per cent of the total male population of Delhi.

The rural areas of Delhi have 161,992 males, of whom the highest percentage of 44.8 is found in the lowest age group 0—14 years and the lowest percentage of 5.8 in the uppermost age group 60 years and above; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years have respectively 30.0 per cent and 16.4 per cent of the total male population of rural Delhi.

The urban areas of Delhi have 1,327,386 males, out of whom slightly less than two-thirds are in the two age groups 0—14 years and 15—34 years, the former having 37.2% and the latter 37.7%. Here, too, the lowest percentage of 4.0 of the total urban males is found in the uppermost age group 60 years and above. The age group 35—59 years has 21.1 per cent of the total males of urban Delhi.

Amongst the urban areas of Delhi, the D.M.C. Urban tract with a male population of 1,152,973 has in the lowest age group 0—14 years the highest percentage of 37.8 and the uppermost age group 60 years and above the lowest percentage of 4.2 of its males; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years have respectively 37.5 per cent and 20.5 per cent of the total males in this tract.

Out of the total number of 151,408 males in New Delhi, the highest percentage of 38.4 is in the age group 15—34 years and the lowest percentage of 2.7 in the uppermost age group 60 years and above; the age group 0—14 years has 34.3 per cent and the age group 35—59 years 24.6 per cent of the total male population of New Delhi.

Delhi Cantt. has 23,005 males, out of whom the highest percentage of 46.8 are in the age group 15—34 years and the lowest percentage of 1.6 in the uppermost age group 60 years and above; the age group 0—14 years has 28.8 per cent and the age group 35—59 years has 22.8 per cent of the total males in Delhi Cantt.

Age distribution of females

Looking now into the pattern of age distribution of females, it is found that out of a total number of 1,169,234 females in the Union Territory of Delhi, the highest percentage of 43.6 are in the lowest age group 0—14 years and the lowest percentage of 4.1 are in the uppermost age group; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—49 years have respectively 35.5 per cent and 16.8 per cent of the total females in Delhi.

That the age distribution of females in Delhi, its rural and urban areas and its different tracts follows a uniform pattern of having the highest percentage in the lowest age group 0—14 years and the lowest percentage in the uppermost age group 60 years and above, will be clear from the following paragraphs.

Rural Delhi has 137,212 females in all, out of whom the lowest age group 0—14 years has the highest percentage of 46.3 and the uppermost age group has the lowest percentage of 4.3; the two middle age-groups 15—34 years and 35 to 59 years having respectively 31.4% and 18.0% of the total females in rural Delhi.

The total number of females in urban Delhi is 1,032,022, but of whom the highest percentage of 43.2 is in the lowest age group 0—14 years and the lowest percentage of 4.1 in the uppermost age groups; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years have respectively 36.1 per cent and 16.6% of the total number of females in urban Delhi.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 908,785 females, out of whom 43.3 per cent are in the lowest age group 0—14 years and only 4.2 per cent are in the uppermost age group 60 years and above; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years have respectively 35.7% and 16.8% of the total number of females in this tract.

Out of the total number of 110,137 females in New Delhi, the highest percentage of 42.0 is in the lowest age group 0—14 years and the lowest percentage of 3.3 in the uppermost age group 60 years and above; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years have respectively 39.0 per cent and 15.7 per cent of the total number of females in New Delhi.

Delhi Cantt. has 13,100 females, out of whom 45.9 per cent are in the lowest age group 0—14 years and only 2.3 per cent are in the uppermost age group 60 years and above; the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years have respectively 38.9 per cent and 12.9 per cent of the total number of females in Delhi Cantt.

Sex ratios in different age groups

Sex ratio, as noted earlier, refers to the number of females per 1,000 males. The Union Territory of Delhi has a sex ratio of 785. Looking to the sex ratios in different age groups, we find that the lowest age group 0—14 years has the highest sex ratio of 899 and the uppermost age group 60 years and above has the lowest sex ratio of 768; the sex ratios in the two middle age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years are 756 and 632 respectively.

Rural Delhi has a sex ratio of 847 which is the highest amongst all the tracts of the Union Territory of Delhi. The highest sex ratio of 887 in rural

Delhi is found in the age group 15—34 years and the lowest sex ratio of 629 in the uppermost age group 60 years and above. The lowest age group 0—14 years has a sex ratio of 878 and the age group 35—59 years has a sex ratio of 787 in rural Delhi.

Sex ratio for urban Delhi is 777. The lowest age group 0—14 years has the highest sex ratio of 902 and the age group 35—59 years has the lowest sex ratio of 614 in urban Delhi. The age group 15—34 years has a sex ratio of 744 and the uppermost age group has a sex ratio of 792 in urban Delhi.

Amongst the urban areas of the Delhi territory, the D.M.C. urban tract has a sex ratio of 788. The lowest sex ratio of 644 in this tract is found in the age group 35—59 years and the highest sex ratio of 904 is in the lowest age group 0—14 years. The uppermost age group 60 years and above has a sex

ratio of 785 and the age group 15—34 years has a sex ratio of 751 in this tract.

The sex ratio in New Delhi is 727. The highest sex ratio of 890 in New Delhi is in the lowest age group 0—14 years, followed by the sex ratio of 886 which is found in the uppermost age group 60 years and above. The age group 35—59 years has the lowest sex ratio of 465 in New Delhi. The sex ratio in the age group 15—34 years in New Delhi is 739.

Delhi Cantt. has the lowest sex ratio of 569 amongst all the tracts in the Union Territory of Delhi. The lowest age group 0—14 years has the highest sex ratio of 908 and the age group 35—59 years has the lowest sex ratio of 321 in Delhi Cantt. The age group 15—34 years has a sex ratio of 474 and the uppermost age group 60 years and above has a sex ratio of 827 in Delhi Cantt.

Age distribution of males

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Proportion of males, females and total population of each age group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population. 1951 and 1961:

TABLE 6.16
Proportion of males, females and total population of each age group to total of 1,000 of males and population, 1951 and 1961

Union Territory	Census Year	0—4			5—9			10—14			15—19		
		(a) Persons	(b) Males	(c) Females	(a) Persons	(b) Males	(c) Females	(a) Persons	(b) Males	(c) Females	(a) Persons	(b) Males	(c) Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi	1961	149	137	164	142	134	153	114	110	119	90	91	90
	1951	190	193	185	114	109	115	112	106	122	97	90	105
Increase (+)		—41	—56	—21	+28	+25	+38	+2	+4	—3	—7	+1	—15
Decrease (—)													

- (a) Males of the age group per 1,000 of all males.
(b) Females of the age group per 1,000 of all females.
(c) Total persons of the age group per 1,000 of total population.

Table 6.16 concerns itself with younger age groups upto 19 years only. Figures under 'persons' give the total persons of the age group per 1000 of total population. Figures under 'Males' show the males of the age group per 1000 of all males and those under 'females' give females of the age group per 1000 of all females.

It is noteworthy that during the last decade 1951-61, in the Union Territory of Delhi, there has been a decline in the percentages of males, females and persons in the lowest age group 0—14 years to total males, total females and total population of all the age groups. On the other hand, all the corresponding percentages in the age-group 5—9 years have shown increases during this decade. The percentages of males in age groups 10—14 and 15—19 years to all males in all the age groups and the percentage of persons in the age group 10—14

years to total population in all the age groups have also shown increases during the decade 1951—61, but on the other hand, the percentages of females in age groups 10—14 years and 15—19 years to all the females, in all the age groups and the percentage of persons in the age group 15—19 years to total population in all the age groups have shown decreases during the decade under study.

It may be remarked that with the exception of the percentage of females in the age group 10—14 years to total females in all the age groups during the census year 1951, one trend that invariably emerges during both the census years 1951 and 1961 is that the percentages of males, females and persons in each of these younger age groups to all males, all females and all persons in the Delhi Territory go on decreasing with the increase in the age group.

TABLE 6.17

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex at each age group by marital status and females per 1000 males at each age group in Delhi Territory and its Census Tracts, 1961.

Age Groups	Marital Status	Delhi Total			Delhi Rural			Delhi Urban			D.M.C. Urban			New Delhi			Delhi Cantt.		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10-14	Never Married	987	961	830	959	879	795	991	973	835	991	971	839	994	986	803	998	957	854
	Married	13	39	2638	41	121	2567	9	27	2686	9	29	2692	6	14	2011	2	43	15750
	Widowed	..	..	1750	..	..	1250	..	..	2250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Divorced or Separated	..	..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	Never Married	853	561	512	657	232	286	877	603	532	882	597	525	895	570	59	398	421	625
	Married	140	437	2423	340	767	1827	116	395	2631	116	400	2686	98	329	2448	229	574	1488
	Widowed	6	1	141	3	1	500	6	1	126	1	1	798	7	1	1333	364	3	47
	Divorced or Separated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1784	..	..	..	..	..	2000	6	..	..
20-24	Never Married	521	143	214	221	55	24	548	153	213	549	144	204	556	230	312	506	94	78
	Married	472	852	1410	770	940	1179	445	842	1446	445	851	1484	439	766	1313	473	900	805
	Widowed	5	4	550	8	5	637	5	3	537	6	4	562	5	2	356	5	5	412
	Divorced or Separated	1	1	711	1	..	250	1	..	750	..	..	1121	..	1	667	16	1	175
25-29	Never Married	208	34	124	95	4	26	218	38	128	212	33	118	257	67	21	223	26	60
	Married	780	954	928	888	983	1002	771	951	919	776	954	922	735	925	949	746	966	654
	Widowed	10	11	779	15	13	777	9	10	779	10	11	815	7	5	575	11	7	324
	Divorced or Separated	2	1	631	2	..	267	2	1	631	1	1	870	1	2	882	17	..	167
30-34	Never Married	85	13	11	63	2	23	86	14	112	88	13	99	79	24	207	81	16	859
	Married	898	959	748	913	971	931	896	958	731	894	958	740	910	960	717	885	960	461
	Widowed	15	25	1152	23	27	1000	15	25	1174	15	27	1212	10	15	1043	19	17	391
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	796	1	..	500	2	2	796	2	2	793	1	1	789	14	2	606
35-39	Never Married	43	29	422	59	1	183	42	32	476	42	33	508	39	28	355	44	17	115
	Married	932	912	624	903	945	878	934	908	600	933	903	628	944	938	459	921	926	310
	Widowed	23	57	1562	37	53	1216	22	58	1616	23	61	1728	16	31	958	22	50	692
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	678	1	..	200	2	2	707	2	2	793	1	3	1118	12	4	103
40-44	Never Married	40	7	103	58	2	193	38	8	12	39	7	97	32	20	269	27	15	146
	Married	916	867	562	877	880	804	920	865	537	916	861	566	941	894	397	930	918	257
	Widowed	42	123	1726	63	117	1479	40	124	1768	42	129	1837	25	81	1348	37	64	446
	Divorced or Separated	2	3	804	2	1	750	2	3	809	2	3	825	2	3	875	3	3	200
45-49	Never Married	34	2	84	51	1	165	32	5	965	33	4	78	31	16	217	30	12	136
	Married	904	801	550	853	827	746	939	797	529	907	795	557	927	822	369	915	828	334
	Widowed	60	192	1968	92	169	1411	57	195	2073	59	199	2145	42	159	1557	51	160	1158
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	807	3	2	529	2	3	879	1	2	822	..	2	3500	3	..	..
50-54	Never Married	36	4	73	54	1	219	28	4	113	35	4	742	27	12	216	19	5	111
	Married	854	654	503	784	688	635	864	648	487	861	647	506	885	660	359	880	641	289
	Widowed	108	340	2077	160	311	1363	100	344	2225	102	346	2277	86	325	1824	99	354	1417
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	924	2	1	556	2	2	971	2	2	1050	2	2	556	2	..	..
55-59	Never Married	30	5	97	44	1	219	28	4	113	35	4	742	27	12	216	19	5	111
	Married	829	603	515	756	676	684	840	592	49	838	595	510	852	560	37	802	625	471
	Widowed	139	391	1999	198	322	1244	130	402	2159	131	400	2190	123	421	1919	134	375	1696
	Divorced or Separated	2	1	551	1	1	667	2	2	543	2	2	528	1	1	2000	6	..	..
60-64	Never Married	31	3	82	46	1	150	28	4	101	28	3	90	29	8	250	50	..	..
	Married	759	379	381	670	430	429	775	371	373	774	372	371	802	360	387	688	398	482
	Widowed	208	616	2258	283	568	1340	194	623	2500	196	623	2456	168	629	3234	262	602	1905
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	593	1	1	500	2	2	604	2	2	529	1	3	2500	..	..	..
65-69	Never Married	28	2	58	40	2	400	25	2	64	26	2	65	24	1	500	13	..	..
	Married	704	361	368	591	415	42	724	353	361	723	354	355	738	346	425	734	339	362
	Widowed	267	637	1717	369	584	946	248	644	1924	249	643	1879	237	652	2497	241	661	2158
	Divorced or Separated	1	..	176	..	..	..	1	..	188	2	1	300	1	1	..	..	..	..
70+	Never Married	31	3	69	46	2	217	29	3	81	29	3	78	27	4	132	40	..	..
	Married	577	202	477	214	266	593	200	284	590	169	240	633	355	738	346	425	734	339
	Widowed	390	795	1642	476	783	976	375	796	1783	379	827	1826	339	455	1214	360	774	1822
	Divorced or Separated	2	..	250	1	1	500	2	1	214	2	1	200	1	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Never Married	777	872	1017	520	731	3769	792	900	911	849	908	911	450	895	944	231	400	667
	Married	187	91	440	320	209	1750	179	68	302	121	57	400	525	105	95	769	600	300
	Widowed	9	20	2000	120	30	667	2	18	6000	3	19	6000	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Divorced or Separated	2	17	636	40	30	200	25	14	500	27	16	500	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6-17
Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex at each age group by marital status and females per 1000 males at each age group
in Delhi Territory and its Census Tracts, 1961.

Age Groups	Marital Status	Delhi Total			Delhi Rural			Delhi Urban			D.M.C. Urban			New Delhi			Delhi Cantt.		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10-14	Never Married	987	961	830	959	879	795	991	973	835	991	971	839	994	986	803	998	957	854
	Married	13	39	2638	41	121	2567	9	27	2686	9	29	2692	6	14	2011	2	43	15750
	Widowed	..	..	1750	..	..	1250	..	..	2250	..	..	1750	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Divorced or Separated	..	..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	6000	..	..	5000	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	Unspecified status	..	..	323	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Never Married	853	561	512	657	232	286	877	603	532	882	597	525	895	570	59	398	421	625
	Married	140	437	2423	340	767	1827	116	395	2631	116	400	2686	98	329	2448	229	574	1488
	Widowed	6	1	141	3	1	500	6	1	126	1	1	798	7	1	1333	364	3	47
20-24	Divorced or Separated	..	1	1511	..	..	250	..	1	1784	..	1	2560	..	..	2000	6	..	400
	Unspecified status	1	..	562	..	..	..	..	..	562	1	1	609	..	..	..	3	2	..
	Never Married	521	143	214	221	55	24	548	153	213	549	144	204	556	230	312	506	94	78
	Married	472	852	1410	770	940	1179	445	842	1446	445	851	1484	439	766	1313	473	900	805
25-29	Widowed	5	4	550	8	5	637	5	3	537	6	4	562	5	2	356	5	5	412
	Divorced or Separated	1	1	711	1	..	250	1	..	750	..	1	1121	..	1	667	16	1	175
	Unspecified Status	1	..	291	..	..	..	..	..	278	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	500
	Never Married	208	34	124	95	4	26	218	38	128	212	33	118	257	67	21	223	26	60
30-34	Married	780	954	928	888	983	1002	771	951	919	776	934	922	735	925	949	746	966	654
	Widowed	10	11	779	15	13	777	9	10	779	10	11	815	7	5	575	11	7	324
	Divorced or Separated	2	1	631	2	..	267	2	1	631	1	1	870	1	2	882	17	3	167
	Unspecified Status	..	..	545	..	..	..	..	..	545	1	1	447	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	Never Married	85	13	11	63	2	23	86	14	112	88	13	99	79	24	207	81	16	859
	Married	898	959	748	913	971	931	896	958	731	894	958	740	910	960	717	885	960	461
	Widowed	15	25	1152	23	53	1216	22	25	1174	15	27	1212	10	15	1043	19	17	391
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	796	1	..	500	2	2	796	2	2	969	1	1	789	14	2	606
40-44	Unspecified Status	..	..	950	..	..	3000	..	..	842	..	1	556	..	..	1000	1	5	125
	Never Married	43	29	422	59	1	183	42	32	476	42	33	508	39	28	355	44	17	115
	Married	932	912	624	903	945	878	934	908	600	933	903	638	644	938	459	921	926	310
	Widowed	23	57	1562	37	53	200	22	58	1616	23	61	1728	16	31	958	22	50	692
45-49	Divorced or Separated	2	2	678	1	..	200	2	2	707	2	2	793	1	3	1118	12	4	103
	Unspecified Status	..	..	950	..	..	3000	..	..	842	..	1	556	..	..	1000	1	5	3000
	Never Married	40	7	103	58	2	193	38	8	12	39	7	97	32	20	269	27	15	146
	Married	916	867	562	877	880	804	920	865	537	916	861	566	941	894	397	930	918	257
50-54	Widowed	42	123	1726	63	117	1479	40	124	1768	42	129	1837	25	81	1348	37	64	446
	Divorced or Separated	2	3	804	2	1	750	2	3	809	2	3	825	2	3	875	3	3	200
	Unspecified Status	..	..	682	..	..	..	..	..	590	1	..	500	..	2	4000	3	..	..
	Never Married	34	2	84	51	1	165	32	5	965	33	4	78	31	16	217	30	12	136
55-59	Married	904	801	550	853	827	746	934	797	529	907	795	557	927	822	369	915	828	334
	Widowed	60	192	1968	92	169	1411	57	195	2073	59	199	2145	42	159	1557	51	160	1158
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	807	3	2	529	2	3	879	1	2	822	..	2	3500	3	..	..
	Unspecified Status	..	..	769	1	1	400	..	..	1000	..	..	714	..	1	..	..	..	..
60-64	Never Married	36	4	73	54	..	625	34	5	18	35	4	742	27	12	216	19	5	111
	Married	854	654	503	784	688	635	864	648	487	861	647	506	885	660	359	880	641	289
	Widowed	108	340	2077	160	311	1393	100	344	2225	102	346	2277	86	325	1824	99	354	1417
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	924	2	1	556	2	2	971	2	2	1050	2	2	556	2	..	..
65-69	Unspecified Status	..	..	714	..	..	..	..	1	714	..	1	615	..	1	2000	..	..	..
	Never Married	30	5	97	44	1	219	28	4	113	28	3	871	24	16	379	58	..	..
	Married	829	603	515	756	676	684	840	592	49	838	595	510	852	560	37	802	625	471
	Widowed	139	391	1999	198	322	1244	130	402	2159	131	400	2190	123	421	1919	134	375	1696
70+	Divorced or Separated	2	2	551	1	1	667	2	2	543	2	2	528	1	2	1000	6	..	..
	Unspecified Status	..	..	1500	1	..	..	..	..	3000	1	..	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Never Married	31	3	82	46	1	150	28	4	101	28	3	90	29	8	250	50	..	..
	Married	759	379	381	670	430	429	775	371	373	774	372	371	802	360	387	688	398	482
Age not stated	Widowed	208	616	2258	283	568	1340	194	623	2500	196	623	2456	168	629	3234	262	602	1905
	Divorced or Separated	2	2	593	1	1	500	2	2	604	2	2	529	1	3	2500	..	..	..
	Unspecified Status	..	..	2000	..	..	..	..	..	2000	..	..	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Never Married	28	2	58	40	2	400	25	2	64	26	2	65	24	1	500	13	..	..
70+	Married	704	361	368	591	413	42	724	353	361	723	354	355	738	346	425	734	339	362
	Widowed	267	637	1717	369	584	946	248	644	1924	249	643	1879	237	652	2497	241	661	2158
	Divorced or Separated	1	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	188	2	1	300	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified Status	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Never Married	31	3	69	46	2	217	29	3	81	29	3	78	27	4	132	40	..	..
	Married	577	202	282	477	214	266	593	200	284	590	169	240	633	541	772	592	226	324
	Widowed	390	795	1642	476	783	976	375	796	1783	379	827	1826	339	455	1214	360	774	1822
	Divorced or Separated	2	..	250	1	1	500	2	1	214	2	1	200	1	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Unspecified Status	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Never Married	777	872	1017	520	731	3769	792	900	911	849	908	911	450	895	944	231	400	667
	Married	187	91	440	320	209	1750	179	68	302	121	57	400	525	105	95	769	600	300
	Widowed	9	20	2000	120	30	667	2	18	6000	3	19	6000	25	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Divorced or Separated	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified Status	25	..	636	40	30	200	25	14	500	27	16	500	..	..	..	..	..	..

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at age group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age group.

Table 6-17 gives the information contained in the sub-head above for the Union Territory of Delhi, its rural and urban areas and its different tracts. Column (a) denotes the number of males per 1000 males at each age group by category of marital status, the total of all the categories of marital status in each age group being 1000. Column (b) gives the number of females per 1000 females at each group by category of marital status, the total of all the categories of marital status in each age group being 1000. Column (c) shows sex ratio as indicated by females per 1000 males in each age group by each marital status. The table does not include the age group 0—9 years, as decided in the Third Conference of Census Superintendents at Delhi; it was thought that this group was not significant for a study of different categories of marital status.

A glance at the percentage distribution of males in different age groups according to different categories of marital status in the Union Territory of Delhi shows that the percentage of 'never married' males goes on decreasing with the increase in the age group, consistently upto the age group 45—49 years, after which it rises and falls alternately upto the highest age group 70 years and above. The lowest age group 10—14 years in this table has obviously the highest percentage of never married males. Rural Delhi corroborates the two generalisations made above about the percentage distribution of males falling in the category of never married persons. The percentage distribution of never married males to total males in each group in urban Delhi also shows that upto the age group 45—49 years there is a continuous decline in the percentages belonging to this category, the lowest age group 10—14 years having the highest percentage of never married males. Amongst the urban areas of Delhi, the D.M.C. urban tract shows the trend of urban Delhi as a whole. In New Delhi, however, the percentages of never married males to total males in each age group go on decreasing continuously upto the age group 55—59 years, after which there is alternate rise and fall.

Looking to the distribution of married males in different age groups in Delhi, it is to be seen that the percentages of married males to the total males in each age group go on increasing upto the age group 45—49 years which records a peak percentage of 90.4 of married males out of the total males in the group; after this age group the corresponding percentages in each age group go on decreasing with the increase in the age group. In rural Delhi, the percentages of married males to total males in each age group go on increasing with the increase in the age upto the age group 30—34 years, which records a peak percentage of 91.3 of married males to total males in the age group; the

corresponding percentages go on decreasing in each age group after this age group. In urban Delhi, the percentages of married males to total males in each age group go on rising upto the age group 35—39 years, after which these percentages start decreasing with the increase in the age group; the age group 35—39 years records the peak percentage of 93.2 of married males to total males in the age group. The trend about the percentage of married males to total males in different age groups observed in the case of urban Delhi fits into the D.M.C. Urban tract and New Delhi also. In Delhi Cantt., barring the age group 15—19 years, the percentages of married males to total males go on increasing upto the age group 40—44 years, which has a peak percentage of 93.0 of married males to total males in the age group; after this age group the corresponding percentages of married males to total males in each group go on decreasing with the increase in age group, with the exception of the age group 65—69 years.

The distribution of widowers in different age groups in Delhi, its rural and urban areas and its different tracts may now be looked into.

The percentage of widowers amongst the total males in the age group 15—19 years in Delhi is 0.6 and in the age group 20—24 years it is 0.5; the percentages of widowers to total males in each age group go on increasing with the increase in the age group starting from the age group 20—24 years upwards, the highest percentage of widowers in Delhi which stands at 39.0 being found in the uppermost age group 70 years and above. Rural Delhi has 0.3 per cent of the total males in the age group 15—19 years as widowers; the corresponding percentages of widowers go on increasing with the increase in the age group, the uppermost age group 70 years and above having the highest percentage (47.6) of its males in this age group as widowers. In urban Delhi, out of the total number of males in the age group 15—19 years, 0.6 per cent are widowers and in the next age group 20—24 years the corresponding percentage of widowers is 0.5 and the age groups that follow, show the trend of increase in the percentage of widowers to total males in each age group with the increase in the age group, the uppermost age group 70 years and above having the highest percentage of widowers which is 37.5. The D.M.C. Urban tract has 0.1 per cent of the total males in the age group 15—19 years and 0.6 per cent in the age group 20—24 years as widowers; the corresponding percentages in the age groups that follow go on rising with the increase in the age group, the uppermost age group 70 years and above, having 37.9 per cent of the total males in it as widowers. New Delhi has 0.7 per cent of the total males in the age group 15—19 years and 0.5 per cent in the age group 20—24 years as widowers; the corresponding percentages of widowers to total males go on increasing after this age group and the uppermost age group 70 years and above has 33.9 per cent widowers in it.

Delhi Cantt. has recorded 0.3% of its total males in the age group 15—19 years as widowers. The age group 20—24 years has 0.5% of the total males in it as widowers, the corresponding percentages of widowers in each age group go on increasing with the increase in the age group, excepting the age group

65—69 years which records a percentage decrease after the age group 60—64 years which precedes it. The uppermost age group 70 years and above has the highest percentage of widowers (36%) in Delhi Cantt.

Distribution of marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age group:

TABLE 6. 18
Distribution of Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in Broad Age Groups in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961

Union Territory	Marital status	Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex.							
		Males				Females			
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	Never married	380	158	8	1	431	70	2	N
	Married	1	207	188	29	5	282	136	12
	Widowed	N	3	12	12	N	3	30	28
	Divorced	N	1	N	N	N	1	N	N

It is to be seen from Table 6-18 that 54.7 per cent of the total males in the Delhi Territory are in the category of 'never married' persons as compared to the corresponding percentage of 50.3 in this category for the females; thus there is an excess of 4.4% of 'never married' males as compared to 'never married' females in the Delhi Territory. The percentage of never married females in the lowest age group 0—14 years is higher than the corresponding percentage of never married males in this age group by 5.1. The percentage of never married males in the age group 15—34 years is higher than the corresponding percentage of never married females in this age group by 8.8%.

Out of the total males in the Delhi Territory, 42.5% are married and out of the total females 43.5% are married, thus the percentage of married females in Delhi Territory is higher than the corresponding percentage of married males by 1%.

The percentage of married females to total females in Delhi Territory is 28.2 in the age group 15—34

years and 13.6 in the age group 35—59 years, the corresponding percentages for married males in the respective age groups are 20.7 and 18.8. It is to be noted that the age group 15—34 years has as high a percentage of married females as compared to married males; the next age group 35—59 years, however, has a higher percentage of married males as compared to that of married females.

Widows constitute 6.1% of the total females and widowers 2.7% of the total males in the Delhi Territory; the percentage of the former thus exceeds by 3.4% as compared to the percentage of the latter. The incidence of widowhood is equal both for the males and females in the age group 15—34 years and in the next higher age group 35—59 years and 60 years and above it is higher for the females than for the males.

Divorced persons, both males and females, constitute 0.1% each and fall in the age group 15—34 years.

Ratio of females for each marital status at broad age groups:

TABLE 6-19

Ratio of females to 1000 males for each marital status and broad age groups.

Union Territory	Description of ratio*	Age groups			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	(a)	892	344	206	220
	(b)	2638	1070	567	327
	(c)	1750	899	1910	1883
	(d)	6000	747	758	400

*Note : Description of ratios in Col. 2 is as follows :—

- (a) Ratio of spinster females to 1000 bachelors.
 (b) Ratio of wives to 1000 husbands.
 (c) Ratio of widows to 1000 widowers.
 (d) Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1000 divorced or separated males.

Looking into the ratios of spinster females (*i.e.* unmarried females) to bachelors (*i.e.* unmarried males), it is to be noted that in the Union Territory of Delhi whereas in the lowest age group 0—14 years, there are nearly nine spinster females for every 10 bachelors, there are nearly 3 spinster females for every 10 bachelors in the age group 15—34 years and nearly 2 each for every 10, in the next higher age group 35—59 years and 60 years and above.

Turning to the ratios of 'wives' (*i.e.* married females) to husbands (*i.e.* married males) in the Delhi Territory, it is found that in the lowest age group 0—14 years, married females are more than two and a half times the number of married males and in the age group 15—34 years, there are nearly 11 married females for every 10 married males. The age group 35—59 years has nearly 6 married females for every 10 married males and the uppermost age group has nearly 3 married females for every 10 married males.

A glance at the ratios of widows to widowers in different age groups in the Union Territory of Delhi shows that the lowest age group 0—14 years has one and three quarters times the number of widows

to widowers, whereas in the next age group 15—34 years there are nearly 9 widows for every 10 widowers. The ratio of widows to widowers in the age group 35—59 years is more than twice the corresponding ratio in the age group 15—34 years. The uppermost age group 60 years and above has nearly 19 widows for every 10 widowers.

As regards the ratios of divorced or separated females to divorced or separated males in different age groups in the Union Territory of Delhi, the lowest age group 0—14 years has only 6 divorced or separated females as against one separated or divorced male. The age group 15—34 years has nearly 7 divorced or separated females for every 10 divorced or separated males, the corresponding figures being nearly 8 for the age group 35—59 years and 4 for the uppermost age group 60 years and above.

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age group in the Union Territory of Delhi:

TABLE 6-20

Union Territory	Age groups (years)								
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	2638	2423	1410	927	691	557	507	350	

It should be noted that 'wives' stand for 'married females' and 'husbands' for 'married males'. It is satisfying to note that the lowest age group 0—9 years is devoid of any 'wives' or 'husbands'. From 10—24 years, there is excess of married females over married males. In the age group 10—14 years, married females are more than 2½ times the number of married males; in the next age group 15—19 years the married females are slightly less than 2½ times the number of married males and in the next higher age group 20—24 years, married females are slightly less than 1½ times the number of married males. The situation, however, is reversed from age 25 years and onwards, when married females have a lesser proportion as compared to married males. Thus in the early years of life upto 24 years married females are higher in proportion to married males and in later years of life starting from 25 years and onwards married males are higher in proportion to married females. The ratios of married females to 1000 married males goes on decreasing with the increase in the age group.

CHAPTER VII

Literacy and Education

The definition of literacy recommended by the United Nations:

According to the U.N. Handbook of Population Census Methods, November 1949.

(The Population Commissioner recommended at its third session that literacy should be defined for census purposes as the ability both to read and to write a simple message in any language. The Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas made the same recommendations on definition and coverage of these data, and added: "It is recommended that literacy be investigated by direct questions or by reliable indirect means, according to the desires of each country. (Note: Measures should be taken to avoid classifying as literate persons who can only write their name)".

The following observation is made on page 83 of the above-mentioned Handbook:—"General adoption of the criterion recommended by the international agencies, that is, ability to read and write a SIMPLE MESSAGE in any language, would help to improve the comparability and meaningfulness of census statistics on this subject."

The definition of literacy adopted by the Indian Censuses.

Definition of literacy and educational standards adopted in the Census of India, 1961.

A person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language is deemed to be illiterate. A person who can both read and write is literate. The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or manuscript. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

If a person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, the highest examination passed by him was recorded in answer to question 6.

Literacy and Education in the 1951 Census.

In the 1951 Census, question No. 12 related to "Literacy and Education". The definition of the term was similar to the one adopted in the 1961 Census.

Literacy in the 1941 Census.

Three questions (questions 20 to 22), eliciting information on literacy were included in the 1941 Census. These were:

20. 'Ability to read and write: script used in writing'.
 21. 'Extent of education: examinations passed'.
 22. 'Whether literate in English'.

As regards question No. 20, the enumerators were advised to write the name of the script in full, so as to avoid confusion with the LANGUAGE answers.

As regards question No. 21, the enumerators were instructed to record the standard of the examination, which the person concerned PASSED.

For the purpose of question No. 22, the instructions were:

"Ability to read a letter in English and write a reply in English is the standard. Ability merely to read e.g., a printed notice or newspaper does not qualify for entry."

'Literacy' in the 1931 Census.

The test of literacy at the time of the 1931 census was the same as at the time of the 1921, 1911 and 1901 censuses. It was the ability to read and write a letter.

The instructions to enumerators with regard to the return of literacy at the time of the 1931 census were as follows:—

"Column 16 (literate or illiterate):—

If literate in Urdu, write Urdu; if literate in Hindi, write Hindi; if literate in Gurumukhi, write Gurumukhi; if a person can read and write in Roman characters, write "Roman". Otherwise enter against all persons, who can read and write a letter in any other language, the word "Literate". If not, make a "X".

Education and Literacy in the Delhi Territory, according to the 1951 Census—Extracts from the 1951 Census Report of Punjab.

Progress of Literacy.

In 1941 in the age group of 5—9, there were 25 literate males per 1,000 males, their number increased to 27 in 1951. The age group of 5—14 in 1941 had 49 literate males and their number rose to 74 in 1951. The age group of 5 and upwards had 320 literate males per 1,000 males in 1941 but their number increased to 359 in 1951. The 1951 age group of 15 and upwards showed 286 literate males per 1,000 males in the total population, 218 in the rural population and 306 in the urban population. Amongst the females in the age group of 5—9 in 1941, the proportion of literate females was 19 per 1,000 females and this went upto 30 in the year 1951, in that of 5—14, it was 34 in 1941 but increased to 62 in 1951 and in that of 5 and upwards it was 153 in 1941 but had increased to 239 in 1951. The 1951 figures in regard to the age group of 15 and upwards showed 177 literate females per 1,000 females in the total population, 52 in the rural population and 218 in the urban.

In terms of percentages, in Delhi State, in 1951, males of 5 and upwards in the total population had a literacy percentage of 35, as against 26 in the rural population and 38 in the urban population. The females aged 5 and upwards, had, on the other hand, the literacy percentage of 23, 9 and 28 respectively in its total population, rural population and urban population.

Literacy Standards in the Delhi Territory according to the 1951 Census.

The literate males per 1,000 males in 1951 were 55 (16 amongst the backwards and 39 amongst the non-backwards) as against 65 females (6 amongst the backwards and 59 amongst the non-backwards) in the agricultural classes and 414 males (164 males amongst the backwards and 250 amongst the non-backwards) and 300 females (14 amongst the backwards, 286 amongst the non-backwards) in the non-agricultural classes.

In the middle school standard there were 248 males and 4 females amongst the agricultural classes, 83 males and 62 females amongst the non-agricultural classes. The matriculates amongst the agricultural classes comprised 211 males and 1 female as against 91 males and 28 females amongst the non-agricultural classes. There were 6 male intermediates and 3 male graduates amongst the agricultural classes as against 26 males and 8 females in the former and 19 males and 5 females in the latter in the non-agricultural classes.

In teaching, there figured 14 males, in legal professions, 2 males and in 'others' 9 males in the agricultural classes as against 6 males and 1 females as

post-graduates, 5 males and 3 females in teaching, 1 male in engineering, 1 male in commerce, 2 males in legal, 3 males and 1 female in medical and 14 males and 4 females under head 'others' in the non-agricultural classes.

Comparison of Literacy in Delhi with the other States, Union Territories and other areas of India, 1951 and 1961.

Table: 7.1 gives general literacy rates and their ranks in 1961 and 1951 in different States, Union Territories and other areas of India.

TABLE 7.1

General Literacy Rates (Literate per 1,000 of total population including the age group 0-4 in 1961 and 1951.

Rank in 1961	Rate per 1,000		Rank in 1951
	1961	1951	
1. Delhi	527	384	2
2. Kerala	468	407	1
3. Pondicherry	374	N.A.	..
4. A. & N. Islands	336	258	3
5. Madras	314	208	7
6. Gujarat	305	231	5
7. Manipur	304	114	16
8. Maharashtra	298	209	6
9. West Bengal	293	240	4
10. Assam	274	183	9
11. Mysore	254	193	8
12. Punjab	242	152	12
13. L. M. & A. Islands	233	152	13
14. Orissa	217	158	10
15. Andhra Pradesh	212	131	14
16. Tripura	202	155	11
17. Bihar	184	122	15
18. Nagaland	179	4	18
19. Uttar Pradesh	176	108	17
20. Himachal Pradesh	171	77	21
21. Madhya Pradesh	171	98	19
22. Rajasthan	152	89	20
23. Sikkim	123	73	22
24. Jammu & Kashmir	110	N.A.	..
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95	N.A.	..
26. N.E.F.A.	72	N.A.	..

The above table reveals that Delhi with 52.7 per cent of its total population as literates, has the highest percentage of literacy in the whole of India. As the Registrar General of India has put very aptly:—

“Delhi has moved to first rank by a long lead in 1961, not only vicariously by virtue of its being the capital which naturally attracts educated immigrants in large numbers, but also because the State spends the largest amount per capita in all India on education.”*

In the 1951 Census, Delhi had 38.4 per cent of its total population as literate and its rank was second in

the whole of India in the matter of literates per 1,000 of total population. Kerala topped in literacy in the 1951 census. In the 1961 census, however, it has got the second rank, next to Delhi and has 46.8 per cent of its total population as literates. In other words, Kerala and Delhi have changed places in the matter of ranking in literacy over the last decade.

Literacy by Sex.

Table: 7.2 gives literate and educated males per 1,000 males and literate and educated females per 1,000 females and rankings of male and female literacy during the Census years 1961 and 1951 for India as a whole as well as its States, Union Territories and other areas.

TABLE 7.2

Literate Males per 1,000 of Total Males, Literate Females per 1,000 of Females and ranks of Literacy in India, different States, Union Territories and other areas, 1961 and 1951.

State/Union Territory.	Males				Females			
	1961	Rank	1951	Rank	1961	Rank	1951	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
INDIA	344	..	249	..	129	..	79	..
1. Andhra Pradesh	302	15	197	15	120	13	65	12
2. Assam	373	10	274	8	160	9	79	11
3. Bihar	298	16	205	14	69	19	38	16
4. Gujarat	411	8	323	4	191	5	135	3
5. Jammu & Kashmir	170	24	N.A.	..	43	23	N.A.	..
6. Kerala	550	2	502	1	389	2	315	2
7. Madhya Pradesh	270	20	162	17	67	20	32	18
8. Madras	445	5	317	5	182	6	100	6
9. Maharashtra	420	7	314	6	168	8	97	7
10. Mysore	361	11	291	7	142	11	97	8
11. Orissa	347	13	273	9	86	17	45	15
12. Punjab	330	14	210	12	141	12	85	9
13. Rajasthan	237	22	144	19	58	22	30	19
14. Uttar Pradesh	273	18	174	16	70	18	36	17
15. West Bengal	401	9	342	3	170	7	122	5

(contd.)

TABLE 7.2 (concl'd)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS									
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	424	6	342	3	194	4	123	4	
17. Delhi	608	1	430	2	425	1	323	1	
18. Himachal Pradesh ;	272	19	126	21	62	21	24	20	
19. L. M. & A. Islands	358	12	256	10	110	15	53	14	
20. Manipur ;	451	4	208	13	159	10	24	20	
21. Tripura	296	17	223	11	102	16	80	10	
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	147	25	N.A.	..	41	25	N.A.	..	
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	
24. N.E.F.A.	123	26	N.A.	..	15	26	N.A.	..	
25. Nagaland	240	21	150	18	113	14	57	13	
26. Pondicherry	504	3	N.A.	..	246	3	N.A.	..	
27. Sikkim	196	23	128	20	43	24	13	21	

*SOURCE : Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Totals, pages xxxii and xxxiii.

Out of the total number of males in Delhi in 1961, 60.8 per cent were literate. The corresponding percentage of male literacy in 1951 was 43.0. The percentage of male literacy in India in 1961 was 34.4 as compared to 24.9 in 1951. Amongst the states, the highest percentage of literate males to the total males in 1961 is 55.0 which is found in Kerala. DELHI HAS THUS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE MALES IN INDIA IN 1961, followed in the second place by Kerala. In 1951, however, Delhi ranked second in male literacy and Kerala with 50.2 per cent of its total males as literate stood first.

In 1961, Delhi had 42.5% of its total females as literate as against the corresponding percentage of only 12.9 for India. Delhi continues to occupy the top position in female literacy in 1961 also as it did in 1951, when it had 32.3% of its total females as literate. The percentage of literacy amongst the females to the total female population of India in 1951 was 7.9. Kerala, with 38.9 per cent of literate females in 1961 as compared to the corresponding percentage of 31.5 in 1951, retains the second rank next to Delhi in female literacy in 1961 also as it did in 1951.

Literacy rates in cities over 1 million and urban literacy rates.

TABLE 7.3
Literacy rates in cities above one million population and Urban Literacy Rates—Comparison of Delhi with other States, 1961

State/Union Territory.	Literacy rates in cities over 1 million			Urban literacy rates.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	56.40	63.85	46.36	46.94*	57.46*	34.48*
Andhra Pradesh	47.76	58.83	36.02	41.78	53.62	29.33
Assam	..	..	..	57.21	64.10	47.03
Bihar	..	..	..	43.19	55.54	27.96
Gujarat	52.74	61.86	41.41	48.77	59.60	36.69

contd.

TABLE 7.3 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	28.29	36.79	18.15
Kerala	..	..	..	54.94	62.79	47.01
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	43.52	56.51	28.35
Madras	59.47	69.61	48.22	49.91	62.66	36.67
Maharashtra	58.60	63.10	48.81	51.07	61.62	37.90
Mysore	50.08	59.68	39.12	44.22	55.22	32.17
Orissa	..	..	..	44.16	57.54	27.58
Punjab	..	..	..	47.43	56.42	36.37
Rajasthan	..	..	..	37.61	50.90	22.55
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	40.06	49.97	27.84
West Bengal	59.29	63.55	52.31	52.89	59.59	43.33
UNION TERRITORIES						
Delhi	55.39	62.81	45.97	56.25	63.47	46.96

NOTE : (The rates have been calculated on the total population inclusive of the population in age group 0-4)
SOURCE : Census of India, 1961, Volume I, India Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstracts, published by the Registrar General, India.
*Excludes Union Territories except Delhi.

As has been stated in the foot note to this table, literacy rates for the purposes of this table have been calculated on the total population inclusive of the population in the lowest age group 0-4 years.

It will be seen from columns 2, 3 and 4 of this table that there are no marked variations between literacy rates in cities over 1 million in the country as a whole and the Union Territory of Delhi; the same, however, cannot be said about urban literacy rates given in columns 5, 6 and 7 of the table. The urban literacy rates for persons, males and females in Delhi Territory are the second highest, the first place going to Assam.

Percentage Distribution of Literate and Educated Persons in Delhi Territory and its Census Tracts, 1961.

The following table shows the percentage of literate and educated persons in Delhi and its census tracts:

TABLE 7.4
Literate and educated persons as a percentage to the Total Persons, Total Males and Total Females in Delhi and its Census Tracts, 1961

Delhi Territory Tracts	Percentage of Literate and Educated persons to the total		
	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3
Delhi Total	52.7	60.8	42.5
Delhi Rural	25.1	38.5	9.4
Delhi Urban	56.2	63.5	47.0
D.M.C. Urban	55.4	62.8	46.0
New Delhi	62.9	68.0	55.9
Delhi Cantt.	57.0	66.6	40.2

The table shows that 52.7% of the total population, 60.8% of the total number of males and 42.5% of the total number of females in the Delhi Territory are literate and educated. Literacy is thus higher amongst the males than amongst the females in the Delhi Territory and all its census tracts.

The rural areas of Delhi are comparatively backward in literacy and education as compared to the urban areas of Delhi. The percentage of total literate and educated persons in urban Delhi is 2.24 times the

corresponding rural percentage. Similarly, the percentage of urban literate males is 1.65 times the percentage of rural literate males. The gulf is still wider in the case of female literacy, whose percentage for the rural areas of Delhi is just 1/5th of the corresponding percentage of urban female literacy. New Delhi tops the list in literacy and education, having the highest percentage of literate and educated males, females as well as total literate population.

Percentage Distribution of Literate and Educated Persons in the D.M.C. Urban tract and its Zones, 1961.

The following table throws light on literacy and education in the D.M.C. Urban tract and its Zones.

TABLE 7.5

Tract/Zones	No. of Literate and Educated Persons as a Percentage to the total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
D.M. C. Urban	55.4	62.8	46.0
Zone I—Shahadra	54.6	63.3	44.0
Zone II—City-Sadar-Paharganj	52.3	59.3	43.3
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	55.9	63.4	46.5
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi..	58.3	65.9	48.5
Zone V—Transferred Area	62.8	68.5	55.6
Zone VI—South Delhi	48.2	58.1	35.7
Zone VII—West Delhi	57.2	65.5	47.0

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 55.4% of its total population, 62.8% of its total males and 46.0% of its total females as literate and educated. Zone V—Trans-

ferred Areas, it will be seen, is the *Most Literate Zone*. Zone VI—South Delhi, on the other hand is comparatively the least literate in the D.M.C. Urban tract.

Literacy in Delhi City compared with some of the selected cities of India, 1961.

TABLE 7.6

City	Total Population			Literates			Ranks in Literacy		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CALCUTTA (Town Group)	2927289 (1,000)	1815791 (1,000)	1111498 (1,000)	1735461 (593)	1154018 (636)	581443 (523)	2	3	1
GREATER BOMBAY	4152056 (1,000)	2496176 (1,000)	1655880 (1,000)	2433204 (586)	1624958 (651)	808246 (488)	3	2	2
DELHI (Town Group)	2359408 (1,000)	1327386 (1,000)	1032022 (1,000)	1327112 (562)	842509 (635)	484603 (470)	4	4	4
MADRAS (Town Group)	1729141 (1,000)	909701 (1,000)	819440 (1,000)	1028326 (595)	633203 (696)	395123 (482)	1	1	3
HYDERABAD (Town Group)	1251119 (1,000)	648575 (1,000)	602544 (1,000)	599063 (479)	384566 (593)	214497 (356)	7	6	7
BANGALORE Metropolitan Area (Town Group);	1206961 (1,000)	644047 (1,000)	562914 (1,000)	597525 (495)	381716 (593)	215809 (383)	6	6	6
AHMEDABAD (Town Group)	1206001 (1,000)	668447 (1,000)	537554 (1,000)	630135 (522)	410986 (615)	219149 (408)	5	5	5
KANPUR (Town Group)	971062 (1,000)	558490 (1,000)	412572 (1,000)	453483 (467)	307971 (551)	145512 (353)	8	7	8

SOURCE : Census of India, 1961, Paper No. 1
Final Population Totals, 1961.

NOTE : Figures in brackets show proportions per (1,000)

It may be remarked at the outset that the proportions of literates given in brackets relate to the respective total population of All age groups.

Literates constitute 56.2% of the total population, 63.5% of the total males and 47.0% of the total females in the city of Delhi, which covers the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. put together. Delhi city occupies the fourth rank in literacy amongst all the cities in the table, this being true of its total literates (both sexes) as well as its male and female literates separately.

Madras City has 59.5% of its total population as literate, which is the highest amongst all the cities, the

second and third ranks going to Calcutta and Greater Bombay and Delhi coming next to them.

Amongst the male literates also, Madras city, with 69.6% of its total males as literates, stands at the top, the second and third places, above the city of Delhi, going to Greater Bombay and Calcutta, respectively.

Calcutta (Town group) has 52.3% of its total female population as literate, which is the highest amongst all the cities under comparison; the second and the third ranks, above Delhi City, going to Greater Bombay and Madras, respectively.

It is interesting to note that in a comparison of literacy with other States, Union Territories and other areas of India, the Union Territory of Delhi emerges at the top; the comparison of the city of Delhi, however, with other cities places it at a lower rank.

Comparison of literacy in Delhi City with other cities over the past Censuses.

TABLE 7.7

Percentage of literates to total population in Delhi City compared with some of the selected cities of India, 1901—61.

Town	1901			1911			1921			1931			1961		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1 Calcutta	24.82	20.95	11.48	32.12	39.57	16.45	41.88	50.15	24.30	39.57	44.49	29.08	59.29	63.55	52.31
2 Bombay	19.06	24.90	9.60	22.71	28.23	12.31	24.12	29.31	14.23	24.19	29.14	15.25	58.60	65.10	48.81
3 Madras	22.67	42.13	9.13	27.91	45.32	12.89	35.98	45.32	17.37	30.88	43.34	16.99	59.47	69.60	48.22
4 Delhi	8.51	14.00	3.33	11.75	17.85	3.50	14.28	20.77	4.92	16.58*	23.25*	7.07*	56.25	63.47	46.95
5 Ahmedabad	20.14	34.64	4.30	7.94	12.06	3.09	24.17	34.24	10.99	..	..	..	52.74	61.86	41.41
6 Howrah	16.40	23.41	4.25	26.09	35.37	9.57	24.01	30.57	11.42	32.27	37.91	22.13	51.62	57.45	42.36
7 Kanpur	9.22	15.21	1.71	16.03	20.04	3.71	13.44	20.13	3.43	16.32	23.34	6.20	46.40	54.54	35.21

SOURCE : A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India, 1961.
A booklet prepared by the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
*Excludes Cantt. and New Delhi.
of Delhi town group.

Literacy in Delhi Territory, 1901—1961
TABLE 7-8
Number of Total, Male and Female Literates per 10,000 of Total, Male and Female population respectively in the Delhi Territory, 1921—1961

Union Territory	1961			1951			1941			1931			1921		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi	6195	7035	5087	3726	4349	2873	2906	3642	1824	1631	2258	720	1074	1612	342

The percentage of literates to total population (both sexes) has throughout been the highest in Calcutta over all the Census years for which data is given in the table. Male literacy was, however, the highest in Madras during the Census years 1901, 1911 and 1961;

for the Census years 1921 and 1931 the same being the highest in Calcutta. Female literacy has throughout been the highest in Calcutta. Literacy in Delhi Town Group in 1961 seems to be catching up with the other educationally advanced cities of India.

Out of Table 7-8, Table 7.9 has been extracted.

TABLE 7-9

Decade	Percentage increase (+) of literates amongst		
	Persons	Males	Females
1921-31	5.57	6.46	3.78
1931-41	12.75	13.84	11.04
1941-51	8.20	7.07	10.49
1951-61 †	24.69	26.86	22.14

The percentage increase of literates amongst persons (both sexes) during the decade 1951—61 has

been nearly thrice the corresponding increase during the decade 1941—51.

Some indices of school education
Table 7.11. brings into focus some aspects of

TABLE
Some Indices of School

State	Nature of Schools	No. of Schools			Total Enrolment			Number of Teachers			Area per School (In square miles)				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Females	Total	Less than 1	1-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5 and over
1	2	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi	Pre-Primary (Nursery) Schools	..	..	24	426	331	757	..	37	37	..	..	..	..	23.9
	Primary Schools (including Junior Basic schools)	445	275	720	112131	76025	188156	3083	2361	5444	0.8	..	..	..	..
	Middle Schools (Including Senior Basic schools)	94	99	193	34133	30686	64819	1022	1149	2171	..	..	3.0	..	..
	Higher Secondary Schools	180	99	279	121464	76891	198355	4487	7830	12317	..	2.1	..	..	..
	Total	719	473	1216	268154	183933	452087	8592	11377	19969	0.5	..	..	..	..

in the Delhi Territory

school education in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole.

7.11

Education in Delhi

Scholars per 1000 population				Scholars per teacher				Scholars per school				Population of age 5+	Total literate & educated	Percentage of population of 5-14 age group to literate and educated population of age 5-14	Percentage of population in Primary schools, to population of age 5-14	Sowing and Harvesting months of Principal crops whether schools are closed in these months
1-24	25-49	50-74	75 & over	1-19	20-39	40-49	50 & over	1-49	50-99	100-199	200 & over					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Neg.	..	..	..	..	20	..	32	..	..	..	..	2263577	1402298	78.1	18.0	Sowing—Oct. Nov. (Rabi).
..	..	71	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..	Harvesting—April, May
23	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	..	..	..	Schools don't close during these months
..	..	..	75	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	711	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	170	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	372	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE: For Columns 3 to 9, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Exchange Building, Alipur Road, Delhi.

N.B.: Jamia Millia, Okhla School has been included in No. of Higher Secondary Schools and its enrolment 464 Boys have also been included in total enrolment of Hr. Sec. Schools.

number of scholars per teacher in all types of schools put together works out to 23, the burden being much heavier on the primary school teacher, each one of whom has to cater to 35 students on an average. The number of scholars per school in all types of schools put together works out to 372. It will be observed that the number of scholars per school goes on increasing with the rise in the grade of the school. Looking to Column 29 of this table, we find that there are still nearly 22 percent more of children of school-going age (5—14 years) who need schooling in the Union Territory of Delhi. Going next to Column 30 of the table, we find that 18.0 percent of the population of school going age (5—14 years) in the Delhi Territory are in primary schools. As has been pointed out in the last column of the table, there is no synchronisation of the closing of schools for vacation with the main sowing and harvesting seasons of the Rabi crop in rural Delhi.

The figures of area per school have been worked out, in our context, as: total area of the Union Territory of Delhi divided by the total number of schools in the category under discussion. It will be seen that for the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole, there is, on an average, one school (of any type) for every half a square mile; there being one primary school, on an average, for every 0.8 square miles of area. For every 100 persons in the Union Territory of Delhi, there happen to be 17 scholars enrolled in various types of schools. The

Literacy and School enrolment in different age groups

TABLE 7.13

Proportion of literates among males and females in total population and extent of School enrolment in primary stages in certain age groups, for 1951 and 1961.

Table 7.13 below gives the absolute figures of the number of literates among males and females in total population and the extent of school enrolment in primary stages in certain age groups, for 1951 and 1961.

in reference to the relevant figures in primary and junior basic schools. The figure in column 10 indicates the percentage of villages having no primary or junior basic schools to total villages of the Delhi Territory. The percentage of villages having one teacher primary or junior basic schools in column 11 has been calculated as:

Total number of villages having primary or junior basic schools and multiplied by 100.

The residual proportion is given in Column 12.

[illegible]

TABLE 7-13 (contd.)

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age Group 15-19												20-24									
		Total Population 1961			Illiterate			Literate			Est. literate Population of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the mortality cor- rection			Excess of actual literate population over the age group 5-9			Total Population 1961			Illiterate			
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30								
DELHI	Total	1,35,985	1,05,725	28,335	36,935	1,07,650	68,790	26,316	24,828	81,334	43,962	1,52,260	1,18,877	39,014	55,145								
	Rural	14,460	11,732	4,276	9,738	10,184	1,994	1,565	1,475	8,619	519	12,502	12,068	5,484	10,734								
	Urban	1,21,525	93,993	24,059	27,197	97,466	66,796	24,751	23,353	72,715	43,443	1,39,758	1,06,809	33,530	44,411								

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Contd.

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TABLE 7-13 (contd.)

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age Group 20-24												Number of schools and school enrolment in 1951.											
		Literate			Est. literate population of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the mortality correction			Po-Excess of 1961 literate population over the age group over the age group 5-9			Total Population in 1951 age group 5-14			Total enrolment in Primary Stages 1951.			Age group 5-9			Age group 10-14			Number of schools teaching primary		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46								
DELHI	Total	113,246	63,732	78,746	46,927	34,500	16,805	2,21,231	1,81,888	79,321	42,772	52,692	33,417	26,629	9,355	720	530								
	Rural	7,018	1,334	4,776	2,579	2,242	-1,245	35,187	36,919	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	211	224								
	Urban	1,06,228	62,398	73,970	44,348	32,258	18,050	1,86,044	1,44,969	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	509	306								

SOURCE: Table C-III-Part A

Census of India, 1951, Delhi State, District Census Hand Book, Vol. 27.

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The analysis of this table is facilitated by Table 7-14 below which provides the same information in terms of proportions per 1,000 separately for males and females.

TABLE 7-14
Distribution of 1,000 boys and girls of each age-group by characteristics of illiteracy, literacy and school enrolment, 1961.

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age Group 5—14						Age Group 15—24						Age Group 5—14					
		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate and Educated		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate and Educated		Total enrolment in this age group					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
DELHI . . . Total .	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	397	717	603	1,000	1,000	234	410	766	590	635	525				
Rural .	1,000	1,000	1,000	436	800	564	200	1,000	1,000	362	860	638	140	650	227				
Urban .	1,000	1,000	1,000	261	342	739	658	1,000	1,000	220	357	780	643	633	566				

(contd.)

(contd.)

TABLE 7-14—contd.

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age group 15-19										Age group 20-24							
		Total Population 1961		Illiterate		Literate		Est. literate popu- lation of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate popula- tion in the age group 5-9 with mortality correc- tion				Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age group over the estima- ted literate popu- lation based on 1951 literate po- pulation in the age group 5-9				Total Population 1961		Illiterate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
DELHI . . . Total .		1,000	1,000	208	349	792	651	194	235	598	416	1,000	1,000	256	464				
	Rural .	1,000	1,000	296	830	704	170	108	126	596	44	1,000	1,000	439	889				
	Urban .	1,000	1,000	198	289	802	711	204	248	598	462	1,000	1,000	240	416				

(contd.)

TABLE 7.14—concl'd.

State	Age Group 20—24										Number of schools and school enrolment in 1951										
	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate		Est. literate popu- lation of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age Group 10— 14 with mor- tality correction					Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age group over the estima- ted literate po- pulation based on 1951 literate po- pulation in the age group 10—14					Total Population in 1951 age group (5—14)	Total enrolment in primary staags, 1951						Number of schools teaching primary
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F			
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46				
DELHI . . .	Total .	744	536	517	395	227	141	1,000	1,000	358	235	238	184	120	51	720	530				
	Rural .	561	111	382	214	179	—103	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	211	224				
	Urban	760	584	529	415	231	169	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	509	306				

Source—Table C—III—Part A.

Census of India, 1951, Delhi State, District Census Handbook, Vol. 27.

In the age group 5—14 years, out of every 10 males in Delhi Territory, roughly 3 are illiterate and 7 are literate and educated, whereas amongst every 10 females within the same age group, 4 are illiterate and 6 are literate and educated. In rural Delhi in this age-group, out of every 10 males, 4 are illiterate and 6 are literate and educated; amongst the rural females, however, 80 per cent in this age group are illiterate which points to the need for a concerted drive for spreading literacy amongst female children in rural Delhi. In urban Delhi, in this age group, out of every 10 males as well as females, roughly 3 are illiterate and 7 are literate and educated. In urban Delhi, there do not seem to be operating any special unfavourable biases etc. in sending girls to schools in comparison with the boys.

In the age-group 15—24 years, out of every 10 males in Delhi Territory, roughly 2 are illiterate and 8 are literate and educated and amongst the females, out of every 10, roughly 4 are illiterate and 6 are literate and educated. The same broad picture emerges within this age group in urban Delhi also. In rural Delhi, however, whereas out of every 10 males in this age group, roughly 4 are illiterate and 6 are literate and educated; of every 10 females, roughly 9 are illiterate and 1 is literate. The adult education programme also needs be geared to the promotion of greater adult female literacy in rural Delhi.

Further details may be looked into the table.

Literacy and Industrial Categories of workers among the Scheduled Castes, 1961

TABLE 7.15
Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers among Scheduled Castes, 1961

Classification by Literacy and Education

State	Total Rural Urban	Workers													
		Total			Illiterate		Literate and Educated persons		Total Workers		As cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		
		Persons		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
DELHI	Total	3,41,555	1,89,470 (1,000)	1,52,085 (1,000)	1,28,552 (678)	1,41,744 (932)	60,918 (322)	10,341 (68)	98,147 (518)	19,538 (128)	800 (4)	234 (1)	2,721 (14)	1,620 (11)	
	Rural	69,312	37,127 (1,000)	32,185 (1,000)	27,827 (750)	31,406 (976)	9,300 (250)	779 (24)	18,889 (509)	7,558 (235)	652 (17)	169 (5)	2,477 (67)	1,473 (46)	
	Urban	2,72,243	1,52,343 (1,000)	1,19,900 (1,000)	1,00,725 (661)	1,10,338 (920)	51,618 (339)	9,562 (80)	79,258 (520)	11,980 (100)	148 (1)	65 (1)	244 (2)	147 (1)	

(contd.)

TABLE 7.15—contd.

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Workers														Non-Workers	
		III In mining, quar- rying, livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Plantations, or- chards and allied activities		IV At Household industry		V In manufacturing other than house- hold industry		VI In construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communica- tion		IX In Other Services		X	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
DELHI	Total	2,557 (14)	1,216 (8)	4,039 (21)	1,072 (7)	23,939 (126)	4,016 (26)	9,771 (52)	1,212 (8)	4,885 (26)	442 (3)	4,920 (1)	44,515 (235)	9,636 (63)	91,323 (482)	1,32,547 (872)	
	Rural	1,213 (33)	720 (22)	1,115 (30)	304 (10)	6,162 (166)	3,107 (97)	1,030 (28)	97 (3)	279 (7)	78 (2)	365 (10)	..	5,596 (151)	1,610 (50)	18,238 (491)	24,627 (765)
	Urban	1,344 (9)	496 (4)	2,924 (19)	768 (6)	17,777 (117)	909 (8)	8,741 (57)	1,115 (9)	4,606 (30)	364 (3)	4,555 (30)	50 (1)	38,919 (755)	8,026 (67)	73,085 (480)	1,07,920 (900)

SOURCE : Table—C-VIII, Part—A.

NOTE: Figures in brackets show ratios per 1,000.

Of the 1,89,470 Scheduled Caste male population of the Union Territory of Delhi, 67.8% are illiterate and 32.2% are literate and educated. As regards their distribution into Industrial Categories, 51.8% are workers and 48.2% are non-workers—of the former category of workers, 23.5% are in other services, 12.6% in manufacturing, 5.2% in construction, 2.6% in trade and commerce and the rest are in other categories.

Amongst the 1,52,085 Scheduled Caste females in the Delhi Territory, 93.2% are illiterate and only 6.8% literate and educated. Amongst the total scheduled caste females, only 12.8% are workers and 87.2% are non-workers—of the former, 6.3% are in 'other services' and the rest in other categories.

In rural Delhi, three-fourths of the Scheduled Caste males are illiterate and one-fourth are literate and educated. As regards their work, 50.9% are workers and 49.1% are non-workers. Manufacturing, 'other services' and agricultural labour are the three important Industrial Categories for Scheduled Caste male workers in rural Delhi. Amongst the Scheduled Caste females in rural Delhi, 97.6% are illiterate and 2.4% are literate and educated; 23.5% are workers and 76.5% are non-workers. Amongst the female workers in rural Delhi also, manufacturing, other services and agricultural labour are the three important Industrial Categories.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF THE INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED CASTES
Table 7-16 below gives the educational levels of each Scheduled Caste in Delhi Territory individually

TABLE 7-16

Education in Union Territory of Delhi for individual Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Total		Illiterate		Literate (Without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Post Graduate degree other than technical		University degree or diploma		Technical degree or diploma equal to post graduate degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	Adi-Dharmi	746	496	259	380	135	94	89	18	233	2	...	...	...	...	30	1	...	1		
2.	Agria	305	377	229	372	57	5	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3.	Aheria	2110	708	1491	637	375	55	152	15	87	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...		
4.	Balai	11,533	9,147	9,135	8,912	1,948	220	377	15	70	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		
5.	Banjara	1,296	1,222	939	1,201	261	18	89	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6.	Bawaria	1,164	1,011	846	986	259	25	53	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
7.	Bazigar	222	186	181	177	40	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8.	Bhangi	11,103	10,570	7,930	10,151	2,416	365	692	48	63	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...		
9.	Bhil	81	74	72	72	5	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10.	Chamar, Chanwar, Chamar, Jatya or Jatav, Chamar-mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar	68,640	57,357	44,845	52,960	16,751	3,787	4,788	531	1,816	71	136	...	2	1	299	5	3	2		
11.	Chohra (Sweeper)	1,927	1,161	1,472	1,112	325	44	119	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12.	Chuhra (Balmiki)	30,045	22,698	19,603	21,397	7,087	1,080	2,289	210	208	11	...	...	...	...	857	...	1	...		
13.	Dhanak or Dhanuk	4,818	3,722	3,471	3,509	1,009	182	271	26	62	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1		
14.	Dhobi	8,091	6,053	5,738	5,530	1,705	434	553	88	76	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	...		
15.	Dom	42	66	23	64	10	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		

TABLE 7-16 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. Gharrami	77	200	66	196	7	7	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Julaha (Weaver)	9,555	7,687	6,333	7,037	2,278	577	710	80	8	69	211	3	1	1	...	...	22	...	...	...
18. Kabirpanthi	1,082	1,017	666	966	303	39	80	3	...	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
19. Kachhandha	57	13	46	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Kanjar or Giarah	543	415	386	408	143	7	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Khatik	7,839	6,553	5,421	6,131	1,769	366	519	366	519	92	119	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
22. Koli	10,778	8,421	7,435	7,861	2,557	479	644	479	644	76	134	3	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
23. Lalbegi	15	13	4	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Madari	6	6	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Mallah	471	303	276	256	164	41	16	5	5	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
26. Mazhabi	61	46	27	35	29	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Meghwal	274	113	266	103	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Narbut	198	192	179	191	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Nat (Rana)	73	44	63	39	7	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Pasi	1,488	497	1,161	429	230	48	76	18	18	20	20	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
31. Perna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sansi or Bhedkut	836	704	459	557	272	132	92	15	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Sapera	195	145	187	145	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Sikligar	945	859	794	817	133	34	18	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Singhiwala or Kalbelia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Sirkiband	66	167	61	148	3	11	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Unclassified Castes	12,788	9,842	8,485	8,937	2,917	688	978	688	978	197	348	18	...	...	...	...	59	2	1	...
TOTAL	1,89,470	1,52,085	1,28,552	1,41,744	43,243	8,760	12,671	1,424	3,531	139	137	1	2	1	1,323	12	11	4	...	...

Source : Table SCT-III, Part A-(i) and Part B-(i).

As is to be seen, separate figures of educational levels for males and females have been shown for each Scheduled Caste in the table. Speaking in aggregate terms, of the total Scheduled Caste males in the Union Territory of Delhi, 67.8% are illiterate; amongst the rest, 22.8% are just literates without any educational level, 6.9% are primary or junior basic passed 1.7% have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examinations. 0.1% hold technical diplomas not equal

to degree and 0.7% hold university degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees. Of the total Scheduled Caste females in the Delhi Territory, as high as 93.2% are illiterate, 5.8% are just literates without any educational levels, 0.9% are primary or junior basic passed and only 0.1% have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examinations.

Literacy and non-workers amongst the Scheduled Castes.

This aspect is highlighted by Table 2.17 :

TABLE 7-17

Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.—
Delhi Total, Delhi Rural and Delhi Urban, 1961.

Educational Levels	Total Non-working Population			Full time Students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work		Others	
	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI TOTAL											
Total	2,23,870	91,323	1,32,547	26,722	6,178	1,654	6	685	2	62,262	1,26,361
Illiterates	1,84,010	61,058	1,22,952	...	...	633	1	369	...	60,056	1,22,818
Literate (without educational level)	31,218	23,057	8,161	20,774	5,452	412	1	186	1	1,685	2,840
Primary or Junior Basic	7,615	6,269	1,346	5,358	701	390	3	87	...	434	642
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	982	894	88	557	25	213	1	41	1	83	61
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	45	45	...	33	...	6	...	2	...	4	...
DELHI RURAL											
Total	42,865	18,238	24,627	4,733	300	235	...	46	...	13,224	24,327
Illiterates	36,967	12,992	23,975	...	...	36	...	22	...	12,934	23,975
Literate (without educational level)	4,304	3,724	580	3,469	265	47	...	10	...	198	315
Primary or Junior Basic	1,429	1,360	69	1,179	35	95	...	7	...	79	34
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	165	162	3	85	...	57	...	7	...	13	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DELHI URBAN											
Total	1,81,005	73,085	1,07,920	21,989	5,878	1,419	6	639	2	49,038	1,02,034
Illiterates	1,47,043	48,066	98,977	...	...	597	1	347	...	47,122	98,843
Literate (without educational level)	26,914	19,333	7,581	17,305	5,187	365	1	176	1	1,487	2,525
Primary or Junior Basic	6,186	4,909	1,277	4,179	666	295	3	80	...	355	608
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	817	732	85	472	25	156	1	34	1	70	58
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	45	45	...	33	...	6	...	2	...	4	...

M = Males
F = Females

Source : Table SC-1

The proportions of 'full time students' amongst the Scheduled Caste non-workers are as under:

TABLE 7.18

Full time Students amongst Scheduled Caste Non-workers	Delhi Total		Delhi Rural		Delhi Urban	
	(Percentages)					
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Non-workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time Students	29.3	4.7	26.0	1.2	30.1	5.5

The very heavy incidence of illiteracy amongst the Scheduled Caste non-workers and more so amongst their females is clearly brought out by Table 7.19 which has been processed as an aid to the analysis of Table 7.17 under discussion given at the beginning of this sub-head.

TABLE 7.19
Percentage Distribution of Non-workers amongst Scheduled Castes by Sex and Educational levels in Delhi Total, Delhi Rural and Delhi Urban

Educational levels	Total Non-workers		
	Persons Males Females		
	2	3	4
DELHI TOTAL			
Total	100.00	100.00	100.0
Illiterates	82.1	66.9	92.8
Literates (without educational level)	13.9	25.2	6.1
Primary or Junior Basic	3.4	6.9	1.0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	0.4	1.0	0.1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	0.2	(Neg.)	..
DELHI RURAL			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterates	86.2	71.2	97.3
Literates (without educational level)	10.1	20.4	2.3
Primary or Junior Basic	3.3	7.5	0.3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	0.4	0.9	0.1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	..	..
DELHI URBAN			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterates	81.2	65.8	91.7
Literates (without educational level)	14.9	26.4	7.0
Primary or Junior Basic	3.4	6.7	1.2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	0.5	1.0	0.1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	(Neg.)	0.1	..

CHAPTER VIII Language

Languages in the Constitution of India :

The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India (Articles 344 (1) and 351) enlists the following 14 languages:

1. Assamese
2. Bengali
3. Gujarati
4. Hindi
5. Kannada
6. Kashmiri
7. Malayalam
8. Marathi
9. Oriya
10. Punjabi
11. Sanskrit
12. Tamil
13. Telugu
14. Urdu.

Question on 'Mother Tongue' asked in the 1961 Census :

The question 7(a) of the individual slip enquires about the 'Mother tongue' and 7(b) seeks information about 'Any other language(s)' of the enumerated individual. Mother tongue has been defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy, it refers to the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother was to be returned as the mother-tongue. The mother tongue was recorded in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. The question 7(b) enquires, besides the Mother Tongue, any other language(s), Indian or Foreign, reported by the individual being enumerated. Not more than two languages were to be recorded against this question. The enumerators were instructed that "those languages should be other than his mother-tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with facility in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language."

Enumerators' and informants' bias encountered in the 1961 Census.

The enumerators belonging to a particular religious community tried to substitute their own Mother-tongue for the Mother-tongue as declared by the informants. However, their attempts were thwarted by the vigilance of the public who informed the Superintendent of Census Operations on phone whenever such a mischief was being committed. The S.C.O. or his Assistants at once reached the spot and prevented the mischief being perpetrated.

The tendency on the part of the Punjabi-speaking Hindus to record their Mother tongue as 'Hindi' was also observed.

The Muslim informants generally gave their Mother-tongue as 'Urdu'.

Posters were issued by ANJMAN-i-URDU exhorting the people to declare their Mother-tongue as Urdu. Similarly, on the other side, posters were also seen asking the people to declare their Mother-tongue as 'Hindi'.

There were strict instructions to the enumerators by the Superintendent of Census Operations to record the Mother-tongue of the informant as given by the informant himself, without question.

For the purposes of sorting and preparation of tables also, the sorters were instructed that whatever languages are returned in the individual slips, should be taken.

Definition of the Mother-tongue in the 1951 Census :

In the 1951 Census, mother-tongue was defined as:—

"a language spoken from the cradle." In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the mother tongue of the mother was to be recorded.

In the 1951 Census it was also intended to collect information on bi-lingualism. The instructions to enumerators were as follows:

"If a person commonly speaks any Indian Language other than his mother-tongue, record it. (Do not record English, for it is not an Indian Language.) For those whose mother-tongue is Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani neither of these languages should be recorded in their question. But for those whose mother-tongue is other than Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani you can write either of these three languages as their secondary language(s). In the case of a man fluent in several Indian languages only one in which he was most fluent was to be recorded.

Instructions for recording 'mother-tongue' in the 1941 Census :

The following instructions were issued to the enumerators to record 'mother-tongue' in the 1941 Census.

"Mother-tongue is not necessarily the language a person usually speaks. Enumerators must, in asking this question, make sure that the person understands that the language he FIRST HEARD AND SPOKE IN INFANCY is meant."

In the case of infants and deaf-mutes the mother-tongue of the mother should be entered.

The 1941 Census included another question on 'other Indian languages in common use', besides the question on 'mother-tongue'. The enumerators were told that "the stress on this question is on the USE of the language. Mere KNOWLEDGE of a language does not qualify for entry here.

Instructions for recording 'mother-tongue' in the 1931 Census:

The instructions to enumerators with respect to the return of language in the 1931 Census were as follows:

"Column 14 (language).—Enter each person's mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mother should be entered.

Column 15 (Subsidiary Language) Enter the language or languages (if any) habitually spoken by each person in addition to his mother-tongue in daily intercourse."

The instructions issued at the 1931 Census with respect to the entry of language, were the same as in 1911. The enumerators were required to enter the language ordinarily used by each person in his home. The rule was fully explained to the enumerators, with the result that registration of dialects in place of main language was generally avoided.

Comparison with the 1921 Census :

In the 1921 Census, subsidiary languages were not recorded, while the instructions about the entry of mother-tongue were the same as at the time of the 1931 Census. An instruction was, however, issued on the occasion of the 1931 Census requiring Hindustani to be recorded in place of Urdu and Hindi, which are in no way separate languages.

Accuracy of the 'Language' Returns in the 1911 Census :

The following paragraph taken from Chapter IX of the Punjab Census Report for the year 1911, shows how the religious prejudices entered the recording of returns regarding languages :

According to the instructions, the Enumeration books were to show, for each person, the language of the dialect in which he talked at home. The Enumerators were required to put down the dialect exactly as the persons enumerated described it, but, at the same time, they were instructed, in each unit, to call a particular dialect by the same name. Had it not been for the Urdu-Hindi-Panjabi controversy, which has been going on for a considerable time in the Province, the figures should, with the precautions taken, have been almost thoroughly reliable. Unfortunately, however, the leaders of different sections issued open or confidential instructions to their adherents asking them to advocate the cause of their favoured language or dialect and in the preparation of the Preliminary Record it was noticed that party feeling was influencing the accuracy of the returns in respect of the entries relating to the three dialects above mentioned. In the words of the Deputy Commissioner, Simla :

"The Punjab Mohammedans were in many cases anxious to have Urdu recorded as their language. The Aryas, whatever their birth place, often wanted Hindi to be recorded as their language. The United Provinces Hindus wanted in many cases 'Hindi' to be recorded as their language."

1961 Census Tables on Language :

The following tables of the 1961 Census are relevant to this Chapter :

(i) Table C-V

It gives number of persons, males and females, speaking the given languages as their mother-tongue in Total, Rural and Urban Delhi, respectively.

(ii) Table C-VI

It gives number of males and females speaking the given languages as their mother-tongue along with subsidiary languages in Total, Rural and Urban Delhi, respectively.

Classification of Languages in the 1961 Census :

The material incorporated in tables given in this sub-head has been very kindly supplied by Mr. R. C. Nigam, linguist in the Language Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, for which grateful acknowledgement is made to him.

TABLE 8.1

Showing the Alphabetical List of All Languages Returned in the Union Territory of Delhi, Dialects that have been Incorporated in Languages, by consultation with the Linguist, 1961.

Alphabetical order of mother-tongues classified by the Linguist Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguist Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguist Survey of India
(1)	(2)	(3)
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bagri	Bagri	644
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhutani	Bhotia or Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihari	506
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kodagu, Coorgi	301
Dogri	Dogri	647
Garhwali	Garhwali	804
Gondi	Gondi	313
Gujarati	Gujarati	652 Saurashtri
Hindi	Hindi	586 Purbi
Hindustani	Hindustani	582
Jabalpuri	Baghelkhandi	555
Jaipuri	Jaipuri	741
Kachchhi	Kachchhi	451
Kanauji	Kanauji	604
Kangri	Kangra	650
Kannada	Kannese	296 Bijapuri Karnataka
Kashmiri	Kashmiri	399
Kathiyawadi	Kathiyawadi	666
Kharja	Kharja	27
Khasi	Khasi	8
Konkani	Kenkani	494 Cf. Note 2 Goanese. Cf. Note 2
Kumauni	Kumauni	785
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh, Oraon	305
Ladakhi	Ladakhi	61
Lushai/Mizo	Lushai	224
Madras	Dravidian	..
Maithili	Maithili	507
Malayalam	Malayalam	293 Malabar
Manipuri/Melthei	Manipuri/Melthei	206
Marwari	Marwari	713

TABLE 8-1 (concl.)

1	2	3
Marathi	Marathi	455
Mewari	Mewari	720
Multani	Multani	426 Derawal Bahawalpuri
Naga Unspecified	Naga Group	..
Nepali	Naipali	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriya	502
Pahari--Unspecified	Pahari Group	..
Pali	Pali	..
Parsi	Parsi Gujarati	660
Peshawari	Hindko	433
Punjabi	Punjabi	632 Gurmukhi
Rajasthani	Rajasthani	712
Ramgarhiya	Ramgarhiya	793
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	..
Santali	Santali	..
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhotia of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhi	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhul	Tangkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319 Andhra
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tripuri	Tipura	151
Urdu	Urdu	585

NOTE (i) The mothertongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given above as per table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The linguistic survey of India classification number is mentioned against each mothertongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3, no classification No. is given against any mother-tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo-Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col.3 it is to be understood that the mother-tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1, which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1 there is a tongue which bears no classification Number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group will be given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spellings according to Linguistic Survey of India have been given against each mother-tongue of Col. 1.

Grierson and his work—a brief introduction

Sir George Abraham Grierson who entered Indian Civil Service in the year 1881, came to India in 1883. He was in his service for more than twenty years. From his student life he was very interested in Linguistic Studies. In 1886, on his initiative the proposal of a Linguistic Survey of India was moved in the Ninth International Congress of orientologists held at Vienna. by Prof. G. Buhler, after which the Executive Committee of the Congress requested the Government of India to take up the work. Then the Government of

India entrusted Sir Grierson with this work by appointing him as the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey in 1898.

Grierson based his Survey work on the Census of 1891. His work started in early nineties of the 19th Century and it took 31 long years to complete the work, although some of the work still remains to be completed. The year 1904 witnessed the first publication of his monumental work and subsequently the remaining ten volumes came out.

Grierson classified the languages mainly on the basis of their structures for which purpose he exploited all the available materials. Broad groupings were made following the traditional geneological classifications. Thus he classified all the languages according to the four great families of India viz.: Austric, Dravidian, Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese. He made further classifications such as Sub-Family, Branch, Group etc. The present work in the 1961 Census is also confined to the same classification

except a very few cases which have been reclassified on the basis of the latest works.

Grierson's classification of Mother-tongues returned from the Union Territory of Delhi;

The mother tongues that were returned from Delhi Union Territory have been classified in the same manner and they are given below in Linguist's table.

The languages belonging to other countries and the languages that could not be classified for want of any dependable information are also given separately.

TABLE 8-2

Linguist's Table for Delhi

(Note:—Different letters written against all the names are purely codes, given for facilitating the adding up of the number of speakers appropriately.)

		No. of speakers		
		Persons	Males	Female
Austric Family				
Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family	a+b+c	5	1	
Mon-Khmer Branch	a+b+c	5	1	
Khasi	a	3	..	
Munda Branch	a	3	..	
Santali	b+c	2	1	
Kharia	b	1	1	
	c	1	..	1
Tibeto-Chinese Family				
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch	a to i	154	97	57
Tibetan Group	a+b+c+d	109	67	42
Bhutani	a+b+c+d	109	67	42
Ladakhi	a	7	5	2
Sikkim Bhotia	b	7	6	..
Tibetan	c	1	1	..
Assam-Burmese Branch	d	94	55	39
Bodo Group	e+f+g+h+i	45	30	15
Tripuri	e	1	1	..
Naga Group	e	1	1	..
Naga-Unspecified	f+g	10	10	..
Tangkhul	f	8	8	..
Kuki-Chin Group	g	2	2	..
Manipuri/Meithe	h+i	34	19	15
Lushei/Mizo	h	33	19	14
	i	1	..	1
Dravidian Family				
Dravida Group	a to o	40,969	23,508	17,461
Tamil	a to j	34,484	19,796	14,688
Kallar	a+b	22,963	12,607	10,356
Tamil	a	1	1	..
Malayalam	b	22,962	12,606	10,356
Kerala	c+d+e+f	9,495	5,967	3,528
Malabar	c	3	3	..
Malayalam	d	4	2	2
Travankorian	e	9,487	5,961	3,526
Kannada	f	1	1	..
Bijapuri	g+h+i	2,001	1,201	800
Kannada	g	2	2	..
Karnataka	h	1,982	1,184	798
Coorgi/Kodagu	i	17	15	2
*Intermediate Group	j	25	21	4
Kurukh/Oraon	k+l	9	8	1
Gondi	k	3	2	1
Andhra Language	l	6	6	..
Telugu	m+n	5,230	2,754	2,476
Andhra	m+n	5,230	2,754	2,476
Telugu	m	5	5	..
Madras	n	5,225	2,749	2,476
	o	1,246	950	296

(contd.)

*Of late, however, according to the acceptable classifications of Dravidian Family, the Groupings are better known by the names such as South Dravidian, North Dravidian and Central Dravidian instead of Dravida group, Andhra Language, Intermediate Group and North-Western Language.

TABLE 8.2 (contd.)

		Persons	Males	Females
Indo-European Family	(Total of all the following)	26,11,849	14,63,035	11,48,814
Aryan Sub-Family	Do.	26,11,849	14,63,035	11,48,814
Dardic or Pisacha Branch	a	3,043	1,981	1,062
Kashmiri	a	3,043	1,981	1,062
Indo-Aryan Branch	(same as Indo-European minus 'a')	26,08,806	14,61,054	11,47,752
Pali	b	4	3	1
Sanskrit	c	64	48	16
Outer Sub-Branch	d to t	66,233	35,180	31,053
N. W. Group	d+e+f+g+h+i+j	27,937	13,961	13,976
Kachchi	d	1	1	1
Multani	e+f+g	733	375	358
Derawal	e	1	1	1
Bahawalpuri	f	33	20	13
Multani	g	699	354	345
Peshawari	h	4	2	2
Sindhi	i+j	27,199	13,584	13,615
Songani	i	1	1	1
Sindhi	j	27,198	13,583	13,615
Southern Group	k+l+m+n	8,983	4,973	4,010
Konkani	k+l	1,405	734	671
Goanese	k	110	68	42
Konkani	l	1,295	666	629
Marathi	m+n	7,578	4,239	3,339
Manhali	m	1	1	1
Marathi	n	7,577	4,238	3,339
Eastern Group	o+p+q+r+s+t	29,313	16,245	13,067
Assamese	o	212	157	55
Bengali	p	28,136	15,385	12,751
Bihari	q+r+s	231	179	52
Bhojpuri	q	50	44	6
Bihari	r	167	128	39
Maithili	s	11	7	4
Oriya	t	734	525	209
*Mediate Sub-Branch/Inner Sub-branch	a to i	25,42,505	14,25,823	11,16,682
Mediate Group/Central Group	a to A	25,37,095	14,21,856	11,15,239
Hindi	a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i	20,57,393	11,59,627	8,97,766
Burgaza	a	3	3	3
Hindi	b	20,57,213	11,59,495	8,97,717
Hindustani	c	152	110	42
Jabalpuri	d	1	1	1
Kanauji	e	3	1	2
Kidki	f	2	1	1
Mundi	g	2	1	1
Purbi	h	16	16	1
Tibia	i	1	1	1
Urdu	j+k	1,53,251	87,892	65,359
Pakistani	j	4	4	4
Urdu	k	1,53,247	87,888	65,359
Punjabi	l+m+n+o+p+q+r+s	3,17,333	1,69,502	1,47,831
Bagri	l	6	6	6
Dogri	m	569	350	219
Gurmukhi	n	27	9	18
Kangri	o	55	40	15
Kashali	p	1	1	1
Lande	q	2	1	1
Nangeli	r	1	1	1
Punjabi	s	3,16,672	1,69,077	1,47,595
Gujarati	t+u+v+w	6,626	3,574	3,052
Gujarati	t	6,594	3,555	3,039
Kathiyawadi	u	1	1	1
Parsi	v	20	9	11
Saurashtri	w	11	9	2
Rajasthani	x+y+z+A	2,492	1,261	1,231
Jaipuri	x	1	1	1
Marwari	y	842	452	380
Mewari	z	1	1	1
Rajasthani	A	1,648	797	851

(contd.)

TABLE 8.2 (Concl'd.)

		Persons	Males	Females
Pahari Group	B to J	5,410	3,967	1,443
Nepali or Eastern Pahari	B+C	3,587	2,579	1,008
Nepali	B	3,397	2,478	919
Gorkhali	C	190	101	89
Central Pahari	D+E+F+G+H+I	1,539	1,167	372
Kumauni	D+E+F	148	109	39
Almori	D	17	14	3
Kamargam	E	1	1	..
Kumauni	F	130	94	36
Ramgarhiya	G	1	..	1
Garhwali	H+I	1,390	1,058	332
Laheha	H	1	..	1
Garhwali	I	1,389	1,058	331
Pahari Unspecified	J	284	221	63

*Mediate and Inner Sub-Branched, as well as Mediate and Central Groups of Grierson's Classification have been obliques here for facilitating representations of mother-tongue groupings.

TABLE 8.3

Languages belonging to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

	No. of Speakers		
	P	M	F
1. Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	230	133	97
2. African	22	17	5
3. Arabic/Arbi	57	33	24
4. Balochi/Baluchi	191	100	91
5. Brazil	4	3	1
6. Burmese	47	22	25
7. Cambodian	2	2	1
8. Ceylonese/Sinhalu/Singhalese	8	7	1
9. Chage	1	1	1
10. Chinese/Chini	137	116	71
11. Congolese	1	1	1
12. Czech/Czechoslovakian	5	2	3
13. Danish	15	9	6
14. Dutch	29	12	17
15. English	4,138	1,903	2,235
16. Ewe	2	1	2
17. French	85	46	39
18. German	166	83	83
19. Ghanese	3	1	2

Contd.

TABLE 8.3 (Concl'd.)

	P	M	F
20. Greek	8	4	4
21. Hungarian	5	4	1
22. Indonesian	33	18	15
23. Irani/Iranian	7	5	2
24. Irish	2	1	1
25. Italian	26	12	14
26. Japanese	106	70	36
27. Kikaya	6	6	..
28. Korean	2	2	..
29. Lebanese	7	3	4
30. Lungandeu	4	4	..
31. Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan	5	5	..
32. Mangolian/Mongolian	3	3	..
33. Philippine	3	3	..
34. Polish	4	2	2
35. Portuguese	18	9	9
36. Russian	39	21	18
37. Shone	3	3	..
38. Siamese/Thai	47	29	18
39. Spanish	4	3	1
40. Suto	1	1	..
41. Swahili	2	2	..
42. Swedish	16	7	9
43. Swiss	8	2	6
44. Tagalog	2	1	1
45. Turkish/Turkistani	2	1	1
46. Uganda	2	2	..
47. Venzutick	1	..	1
48. Welsh	2	1	1
49 Yugoslavian	30	15	15
	5,591	2,730	2,861

TABLE 8.4

DELHI

Mother-tongues that were found unclassifiable for want of dependable information

	No. of Speakers		
	P	M	F
1. Agsula	1	1	..
2. Ashai	1	..	1
3. Christian	29	3	26
4. Derasmati	1	..	1
5. Dhallu	1	1	..
6. Dulai	1	..	1
7. Labanic	2	..	2
8. Mioli	1	1	..
9. Umarpala	2	2	..
	39	8	31

Mother-tongues-Comparison of 1961 and 1951:

Table : 8.5 gives the percentage of total population speaking each recorded language as mother-tongue in the Delhi Territory during the Census years 1961 and 1951.

TABLE 8.5

Mother-tongue	Spoken by % of the total population in	
	1961	1951
1	2	3
Group Total	95.1	94.4
Hindi	77.4	N.A.
Punjabi	11.9	N.A.
Urdu	5.8	N.A.
Pahari	Neg.	N.A.
Bengali	1.1	0.6
English	0.2	0.2
Gujrati	0.3	0.8
Malayalam	0.4	0.6
Marathi	0.3	1.2
Tamil	0.9	0.5
Telugu	0.2	0.6
Others	1.5	1.1
All Mother-tongues	100.0	100.0

Separate data for individual mother-tongues, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Pahari for the year 1951 is not

available, as data for these languages were grouped for the purposes of tabulation, in order to iron out the bias of the informants due to the then-prevalent language controversies. It is to be seen that whereas in 1951, 94.4 per cent of the population of the Delhi Territory had the above-mentioned major languages as their Mother-tongues, in 1961 the corresponding percentage in this group rose to 95.1. During the decade 1951-61, persons in Delhi with Bengali and Tamil as their mother-tongues have recorded increases whereas those having Gujrati, Malayalam, Marathi and Telugu as their mother-tongues have recorded decreases.

Numerically small and lesser known languages:

Table 8.6 below records 10 languages, difficult to identify and spoken by 154 persons (75 males and 79 females) in the Delhi Territory.

TABLE 8.6

Languages, difficult to identify, spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the Delhi Territory (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking them.	
	M	F
1	2	3
Konkani	666	629
Goanese	68	42
Christian	3	26
Mioli	..	6
Umarpala	2	..
Labanic	..	2
Agsula	1	..
Ashai	..	1
Derasmati	..	1
Dhallu	1	..
Dulai	..	1
TOTAL	741	703

SOURCE : Table C-V

Population speaking the Major Languages as Mother-tongues, 1961 :

TABLE 8-7

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major languages as mother-tongue in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961

Region	Rural	Total	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi & Pahari
1	2	3	4
Union Territory of Delhi	Rural	10,000	9984
	Urban	10,000	9445

SOURCE : Table C-VI.

It will be seen from table 8-7 above that Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Pahari languages put together are used as Mother tongues by 99.84 per cent of the rural and 94.45 per cent of the urban population of the Delhi Territory.

Rural-Urban comparison of speakers of Major Mother-tongues, 1961 :

Table 8-8 below helps this comparison:

TABLE 8-8

Percentage Distribution of Total, Rural, Urban Population speaking the Major Languages, as Mother-tongue in the Delhi Territory, 1961.

Languages used as mother-tongue	Delhi Total		Delhi Rural		Delhi Urban	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All languages	2658612	100.0	299204	100.0	2359408	100.0
Hindi	2057063	77.4	293436	98.1	1763627	74.7
Punjabi	316672	11.9	2243	0.7	314429	13.3
Urdu	153247	5.8	3052	1.0	150195	6.4
Others	131630	4.9	473	0.2	131157	5.6

SOURCE : Table C-VI

Hindi is the most predominant language used as Mother-tongue, both in rural and urban Delhi; however, the rural percentage (98.1) of speakers of Hindi is much higher than the corresponding urban percentage (74.7). Punjabi as mother-tongue is next to Hindi in Urban Delhi, followed by Urdu and other languages. In rural Delhi, next to Hindi comes Urdu, followed by Punjabi and other languages.

Subsidiary languages of speakers of the Major Mother-tongues:

Table 8-9 throws light on this sub-head.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, those who have returned Hindi as their mother-tongue, have also returned English, Urdu and Punjabi as the three main Subsidiary Languages.

Persons having Punjabi as their mother-tongue have given Hindi, English and Arabic as the three numerically important Subsidiary Languages.

Those who have returned Urdu as their mother-tongue, have also returned English, Hindi and Arabic as the three important Subsidiary Languages.

TABLE 8-9

Distribution Per 10,000 Speakers of the Major Mother-Tongues in the Union Territory of Delhi who also speak one or more Subsidiary Languages, 1961

Region	Mother-tongue in Descending order of numerical strength	Four Subsidiary Languages in Descending order of numerical strength			Others
		Subsidiary Language I	Subsidiary Language II	Subsidiary Language III	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territory of Delhi	Hindi	English	Urdu	Punjabi	16,82,483
	(a) 20,57,063	3,03,234	45,125	26,221	(8,179)
	(b) (10,000)	(1,474)	(219)	(128)	
	Punjabi	Hindi	English	Arabic	1,75,235
	(a) 3,16,672	79,823	61,566	48	(5,534)
	(b) (10,000)	(2,521)	(1,944)	(1)	
	Urdu	English	Hindi	Arabic	1,35,962
	(a) 1,53,247	8,161	7,216	1,908	(8,872)
	(b) (10,000)	(333)	(471)	(124)	

SOURCE : Table C-VI.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give proportions per 10,000.

The figures of persons declaring their Mother-tongues as Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and English and the number of 'Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and others' as

well as the Sikhs, the Muslims and the Christians are put side by side below in Table 8-10.

TABLE 8-10

Number of persons returning their mother-tongue as	No. of persons belonging to the religions shown against them	Absolute difference (+) or (-) (Col. 2 - Col. 1.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and others.	
Hindi		
1,53,247	22,69,974	+ 21,16,727
Punjabi	Sikhs	
3,16,672	2,03,916	-1,12,756
Urdu	Muslims	
1,53,247	1,55,453	+ 2,206
English	Christians	
4,117	29,269	+ 25,152

There is close approximation between the Muslims and those having declared Urdu as their Mother-tongue. Assuming that all the Sikhs returned Punjabi

as their mother-tongue, there were 1,12,756 persons amongst the other religions, who also returned Punjabi as their Mother-tongue.

CHAPTER IX

Religion

Question on religion and instructions issued at the time of the 1961 Census :

Question 5(b) in the individual slip of the 1961 Census seeks information about 'Religion'. The enumerators were instructed to write the first letters of the main religions like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain, Buddhist and Sikh in the individual slip; concerned and for others to write the answers actually returned.

Instructions to enumerators regarding religion and special groups in 1951 Census:

- (b) Religion—Write 1 for Hindu, 2 for Muslim and 0 for those who say they do not profess any religion. For others write the answer as actually returned in words, e.g., Christian, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Zoroastrian (or Parsee), Jew etc.

- (c) Special groups.—This is intended to record castes for some Hindus and Muslims and to enumerate the Anglo-Indians. For all others write 'X'; write 0 for any Hindu who says he is not a member of any caste or tribe and

1 for any Hindu who says he is a member of one of the castes in the list of eight castes.

A for Anglo-Indians and

X for all others.

Instructions for recording 'religion' in the 1941 Census :

In the 1941 Census, the enumerators were instructed to record the religion of the person as declared by him, ordinarily without further enquiry, as this question related to the personal, individual religion possessed by each person. The examples of religions were, Islam, Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, Brahmo, Agnostic, Confucian, etc. A tribal name, if given, was also to be recorded.

The instructions to Enumerators with regard to Religion in the Census of 1931 were as follows:

"Column (Religion and Sect)—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Parsi, and the sect of religion, followed by each person, as he returns it. In the case of aboriginal tribes who are not Hindu, Buddhist,

Christian, etc., the name of the tribe should be entered in this column. Sect is in all cases required for Christians."

These instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the code :—

"Column 4. The answer which each person gives about his religion must be accepted and entered in column 4, but care must be taken not to enter Jains and Sikhs as Hindus. If a man says that he is a Jain or Sikh he should be entered as such, even though he also says that he is a Hindu. Similarly Brahmos, Arvas and Dev Samajis should be recorded as such. The religion of Arvas should be entered as Vedic Dharam. The religion of members of Dev Samaj should be entered as Dev Samaji.

If a Jain desires his sect to be recorded, it should be recorded in brackets after his religion, e.g., Swetamber, Desamber, Swetamber-Sthanakbashi and Swetamber-Tarapanthi.

A person who says he is a Sikh must not be entered as a Hindu because he does not wear the kes. All persons professing to be followers of Guru Nanak or Guru Gobind Singh and calling themselves Sikhs should be entered as Sikhs.

In case of famine orphans made over to the charge of a Mission, but not baptised, the religion of the parents if known should be entered. If the religion of the parents cannot be ascertained the predominant religion of the district or locality should be noted.

All Chuhras, who are not Muslims or Christians and who do not return any other definite religion, should be entered as Hindus. The same rule applies to members of the depressed classes, who have no tribal religion. Persons, returning themselves as Ad-Dharmis, should be recorded as such. In case of Sanyasis and others, whose religion is tribal, the tribe should be entered in this column.

Great care should be taken to get a correct return of Christian sects and to eliminate vague entries such as 'protestant'. Usually there are only one or two missions at work in a district, and local instructions should be issued as to the way in which the adherents of each mission are to be entered. Christian sects will be such as Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Congregationalist, Lutheran, Methodist, Salvationist and Roman Catholic.

The main sects of the Hindus will be noted, e.g., Sanatan Dharam, Radha Swami, River Worship, Zind Kalliana, Vaishnava, etc. Sub-divisions of these sects are not needed. In case of Hindus, who are Vedic Dharam (or Arya), Brahmo or Dev Samaj, such entries are enough for column 4 without any addition.

For Muslims such sects as Sunni, Shia, Ahal-i-Hadis, Ahmadi should be noted.

For Sikhs the main sects will be Kesdhari and Sehjdhari or Mona. Special sub-divisions such as Hazuri, Nihang, Sultani should be entered in addition to the sec. Similarly such minor divisions as Udasi, Nanakpanthi, Nirmala should, if stated, be noted.

All women and children should be shown as belonging to the religion and sect of persons on whom they are dependent, unless they clearly belong to another."

Extracts from the Punjab Census Report of 1911 on Religion :

The following para taken from the Punjab Census Report of 1911 throws interesting light on the Census of religions :—

"There has been no alteration in the significance of the terms denoting the religions, except that the arbitrary restriction of the term 'Sikh', to Keshdharis (who wear the kes and observe certain other rules of conduct), which had been adopted at the Census of 1901, was removed on this occasion i.e. at the time of the 1911 Census, and every person was allowed to call himself the follower of whichever religion he liked. Religion being a matter of profession it did not appear to be within the competence of the enumerators to put down a person as belonging to a religion different to that which he alleged to profess. This circumstance has led to a considerable expansion

of the significance of 'Sikh' at the expense of 'Hindu'. In the instructions to Enumerators, it was laid down that the religion to which a person claimed to belong, should be entered without any question, but in view of the tendency of large numbers of Hindus, who were the followers of the tenets of Guru Nanak, to return themselves as 'Sikhs' a distinction was drawn between the Kesdhari and Sahajdhari Sikhs and the figures given..... show that a large body of Hindus have returned themselves as Sikhs, although they do not wear the Kes and do not follow the other restrictions laid down for the followers of Guru Gobind Singh. Some Sikhs insisted on calling themselves Hindus and some Jains were unwilling to be classed separately from the latter. Permission was therefore given to put down such persons as Sikh Hindus or Jain Hindus".

The persons who returned themselves as Sikh Hindus in the 1911 Census were crossed in the returns as Sikhs and those who returned themselves as Jain Hindus were classed as Jains. The members of depressed classes, i.e., Chuhra, Sansis, etc., who did not profess to belong to Islam or Christianity were returned as Hindus at the three censuses previous to the 1911 Census, and similar instructions were issued at the 1911 Census. Nevertheless, a number of Sansis and Chuhra, residing in Muhammadan villages were returned as Muhammadans and some chuhra living in Sikh villages were entered as Sikhs at the time of the 1911 Census. There was no difference in the meaning of the terms used for the other religions in the 1911 Census.

The definition of 'Sikh' in the 1901 Census:

The definition of Sikh in the 1901 Census was similar to the one adopted in 1891 which defined a (male) Sikh as one who wears the hair long, (Kes), and refrains from smoking.

TABLE—9-1

TABLE

Growth of Six Major Religions in the Union Territory

INDIA/STATE	Year	Total Population	Percentage increase of total Population 1951-61	Buddhists			Christians			Hindus		
				Population	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase in population 1951-61	Population	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase in population 1951-61	Population	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase in population 1951-61
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA	*1961 **1951	43,92,34,771 36,10,88,090	21.51	32,50,227 1,80,823	0.74 0.05	1670.71	1,07,26,350 83,92,038	2.44 2.35	27.38	3,65,50,287 30,35,75,474	83.51 84.98	20.29
Andhra Pradesh	1961 1951	3,59,83,447 3,11,15,259	15.65	6,753 230	0.02 (N)	2836.09	14,28,729 12,32,621	3.97 3.96	15.91	3,18,14,029 2,74,34,923	88.41 88.17	15.96
Assam	1961 1951	1,18,72,772 88,30,732	34.45	36,513 22,628	0.31 0.26	61.36	7,64,553 4,87,331	6.44 5.52	56.89	73,94,921 58,86,053	65.41 66.65	33.96
Bihar	1961 1951	4,64,55,610 3,87,86,184	19.77	2,885 1,032	0.01 (N)	164.19	5,02,195 4,15,548	1.08 1.07	20.85	3,93,47,050 3,30,75,664	84.70 85.28	18.96
Gujarat	1961 1951	2,06,33,350 1,62,62,657	26.88	3,185 198	0.01 (N)	1508.59	91,028 73,026	0.44 0.43	16.66	1,83,56,061 1,43,23,446	88.96 88.11	28.11
Jammu and Kashmir	1961 1951	35,60,976 32,53,352	9.44	48,360 Not Available	1.36 ..	..	2,848 ..	0.08 ..	..	10,13,193 ..	28.45 ..	..
Kerala	1961 1951	1,69,03,715 1,35,49,118	24.76	228 90	(N) (N)	153.33	35,87,365 28,25,720	21.22 20.85	26.95	1,02,82,563 83,44,351	60.83 61.59	23.23
Madhya Pradesh	1961 1951	3,23,72,408 2,60,71,637	24.17	1,13,365 2,291	0.35 0.01	4848.28	1,88,314 81,034	0.58 0.31	132.47	3,04,25,798 2,47,07,974	93.99 94.77	23.14
Madras	1961 1951	3,36,86,953 3,01,19,047	11.85	777 1,179	0.00 0.00	34.10	17,62,954 14,27,382	5.23 4.74	23.51	3,02,97,115 2,72,12,641	89.94 90.35	11.13
Maharashtra	1961 1951	3,95,53,718 3,20,02,564	23.60	27,89,501 2,487	7.05 0.01	112063.29	5,60,594 4,33,290	1.42 1.35	29.38	3,25,30,901 2,86,42,334	82.24 89.50	11.58
Mysore	1961 1951	2,35,86,772 1,94,01,556	21.57	9,770 1,707	0.04 0.01	472.35	4,87,587 4,18,453	2.07 2.16	16.52	2,05,82,853 1,68,85,643	87.27 87.03	21.90
Orissa	1961 1951	1,75,48,846 1,46,45,946	19.82	454 969	0.00 0.01	53.15	2,01,017 1,41,934	1.15 0.97	41.63	1,71,23,194 1,43,18,411	97.57 97.76	19.59
Punjab	1961 1951	2,03,06,812 1,61,34,890	25.86	14,857 1,660	0.07 0.01	795.00	1,49,834 93,858	0.74 0.62	51.56	1,29,30,045 9,88,0779	63.67 62.28	30.86
Rajasthan	1961 1951	2,01,55,602 1,59,70,774	26.20	759 4,361	0.01 0.03	82.60	22,864 11,421	0.11 0.07	100.19	1,81,32,690 1,44,54,926	89.96 90.51	25.44
Uttar Pradesh	1961 1951	7,37,46,401 6,32,15,742	16.66	12,893 3,221	0.02 0.01	300.28	1,01,641 1,23,876	0.14 0.20	17.95	6,24,37,313 5,37,62,925	84.66 85.05	16.13
West Bengal	1961 1951	3,49,26,279 2,62,99,980	32.80	1,12,253 81,665	0.32 0.31	37.46	2,04,530 1,81,775	0.59 0.69	12.52	2,75,23,358 2,07,51,412	78.80 78.90	32.63

9.1

of Delhi compared with other States/Union Territories of India, 1951-1961

	Jains			Muslims			Sikhs			Others		
	Population	% age to total population	% age increase 1951-61	Population	% age to total population	% age increase 1951-61	Population	% age to total population	% age increase 1951-61	Population	% age to total population	% age increase 1951-61
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	20,27,267 16,18,406	0.46 0.45	25.17@	4,69,39,357 3,54,14,284	10.69 9.91	25.61@	78,45,170 62,19,134	1.79 1.74	25.13@	16,05,964 18,43,224	0.37 0.52	(—)13.07@
	9,012 4,891	0.03 0.01	84.26	27,15,021 24,10,108	7.55 7.75	12.61	8,563 5,169	0.02 0.02	65.66	1,340 27,257	(N) 0.09	(—)35.08
	9,468 4,169	0.08 0.05	127.10	27,65,509 19,95,936	23.29 22.60	38.56	9,683 3,949	0.03 0.04	145.28	4,92,122 4,33,556	3.33 4.83	(—)5.63
	17,598 8,165	0.04 0.02	115.53	57,85,631 43,73,330	12.45 11.28	32.29	44,413 37,747	0.09 0.10	17.04	7,55,838 8,74,433	1.63 2.25	(—)13.56
	4,09,754 3,74,862	1.99 2.31	9.30	17,45,103 14,51,214	8.46 8.92	20.25	9,645 7,023	0.05 0.04	37.23	18,573 22,352	0.09 0.14	(—)18.7
	1,427	0.04	..	24,32,057 Not available.	63.30	..	63,069	1.77	..	12	(N)	..
	2,967 1,398	0.02 0.01	112.23	30,27,639 23,74,598	17.91 17.53	27.50	822 303	0.01 (N)	163.88	2,125 2,553	0.01 0.02	(—)13.86
	2,47,927 1,81,328	0.77 0.70	36.73	13,17,617 10,50,298	4.07 4.03	25.45	65,715 39,914	0.20 0.15	64.64	13,572 8,828	0.04 0.03	54.87
	28,350 22,165	0.09 0.07	27.90	15,60,414 14,42,935	4.63 4.79	8.14	2,567 2,336	0.01 0.01	7.59	34,776 10,359	0.13 0.04	235.71
	4,85,672 3,37,578	1.23 1.06	43.87	30,34,332 24,30,357	7.67 7.61	24.54	57,617 41,434	0.15 0.13	39.06	93,101 1,03,114	0.24 0.34	(—)12.84
	1,74,366 1,39,873	0.74 0.72	24.66	23,28,376 19,50,077	9.87 10.05	19.40	3,287 3,951	0.01 0.02	16.81	533 2,252	0.00 0.01	(—)76.33
	2,295 1,248	0.01 0.01	83.89	2,15,319 1,70,338	1.23 1.20	22.11	5,030 4,163	0.03 0.03	20.83	1,537 2,883	0.01 0.02	(—)46.69
	48,754 45,096	0.24 0.28	8.11	3,93,314 2,84,993	1.94 1.80	38.01	67,69,129 55,53,918	33.33 35.00	21.88	879 984	0.01 0.01	(—)10.67
	4,09,417 3,59,772	2.03 2.25	13.80	13,14,613 9,91,246	6.52 6.21	32.62	2,74,198 148,229	1.36 0.93	84.98	1061 891	0.01 (N)	29.55
	1,22,108 97,744	0.17 0.15	24.93	1,07,88,039 90,28,992	14.63 14.28	19.48	2,83,737 1,97,612	0.38 0.31	43.58	620 1,372	(N) (N)	(—)54.81
	26,940 19,607	0.08 0.08	37.40	69,85,287 51,18,269	20.00 19.46	36.48	34,184 30,623	0.10 0.12	11.63	39,727 1,16,629	0.11 0.44	(—)65.94

contd.

TABLE 9.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS:												
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	1961 1951	63,548 30,971	105.19	1,707 1,604	2.69 5.18	6.42	17,973 9,494	28.28 30.66	89.31	32,781 9,294	51.58 30.01	252.71
Delhi	1961 1951	26,58,612 17,44,072	52.44	5,466 503	0.21 0.03	986.68	29,269 18,685	1.10 1.07	56.64	22,34,597 14,67,854	84.05 84.16	52.24
Himachal Pradesh	1961 1951	13,51,144 11,09,466	21.78	6,308 2	0.47 (N)	315300.00	592 317	0.04 0.03	86.75	13,10,019 10,88,841	96.96 98.14	20.31
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1961 1951	24,108 21,035	14.61	..	..	..	56 2	0.23 0.01	2700.00	263 15	1.09 0.07	1653.33
Manipur	1961 1951	7,80,037 5,77,635	35.04	325 33	0.04 (N)	884.85	1,52,043 68,394	19.49 11.84	122.30	4,81,112 3,47,325	61.68 60.13	38.52
Tripura	1961 1951	11,42,005 6,39,029	78.71	33,716 15,403	2.95 2.41	118.89	10,039 5,262	0.88 0.82	90.78	8,67,998 4,80,662	76.01 75.22	80.58
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1962 1950	57,963 41,532	39.56	2	(N)	..	799 870	1.38 2.09	—8.16	56,576 40,492	97.61 97.50	39.72
Goa, Daman and Diu	1960 1950	6,26,667 5,96,059	5.14	189 56	0.03 0.01	237.50	2,27,179 2,33,403	36.25 39.16	—2.67	3,84,378 3,47,996	61.34 58.38	10.45
Pondicherry	1961 1948	3,69,079 3,17,253	16.34 Not available	25	0.01	..	33,946	9.20	..	3,11,223	84.32	..
North-East Frontier Agency	1961 1951	3,36,558 (N.A.)	Not available Not available.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	1961 1951	3,69,200 2,12,975	14.07	42 47	0.01 0.02	—10.64	1,95,588 98,068	52.98 46.05	99.44	34,677 8,670	9.39 40.07	299.97
Sikkim	1961 1951	1,62,189 1,37,725	17.76	49,894 39,397	30.76 28.61	26.64	2,813 304	1.74 0.22	825.33	1,03,165 97,863	66.69 71.06	10.53

*Excludes population of N.E.F.A. in columns 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20 and 23 as details are not at present available.

**I(i) Excluded Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and N.E.F.A. from col. 5 onwards. (ii) Excludes N.E.F.A. in Col. 3 (iii) % to total population has been calculated by excluding population of 2,68,602 of Punjab State, the Religious breakup of which is not available @ percentage increase 1951-61 of each religion has been calculated on comparative area figures of 1951 and 1961.

(N) Negligible. Percentage increase in 1951-61 against India in col. 4 has been calculated by excluding population of N.E.F.A. and Tuensang District of Nagaland as their comparative figures for 1951 are not available.

(Concl'd.)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3 1	0.01 (N)	200.00	7,398 4,783	11.64 15.44	54.67	241 126	0.38 0.41	91.27	3,445 5,659	5.42 18.30	(—)39.23
29,595 20,174	1.11 1.16	46.70	1,55,453 99,501	5.85 5.71	56.23	2,03,916 1,37,096	7.67 7.86	48.74	316 259	0.01 0.01	22.01
95 34	0.01 (N)	179.41	25,619 15,233	1.90 1.38	67.96	8,437 5,019	0.62 0.45	68.10	74	(N)	..
..	..	..	23,789 21,018	98.68 99.92	13.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
778 150	0.10 0.03	418.67	48,588 37,197	6.23 6.44	30.62	523 50	0.07 0.01	946.00	96,658 1,24,486	12.39 21.55	(—)22.35
195 36	0.02 0.01	441.67	2,30,002 1,36,940	20.14 21.43	67.96	49 35	(N) (N)	40.00	6 691	(N) 0.11	(—)99.1
120 ..	0.21 0	..	443 159	0.76 0.38	178.62	..	..	..	23 11	0.04 0.03	109.
68 ..	0.01 0	..	14,166 14,008	2.26 2.35	1.13	..	..	..	687 596	0.11 0.10	15.27
76 Not available.	0.02 Not available.	..	23,470	6.36	..	14	(N)	..	325	0.09	..
263 76	0.07 0.04	246.05	891 520	0.24 0.24	71.35	255 158	0.07 0.07	61.39	1,37,484 1,05,436	37.24 49.51	30.40
19 19	0.01 0.01	0.00	1,207 124	0.74 0.09	873.39	72 18	0.05 0.01	300.00	19	0.01 0.00	..

SOURCE: Paper No. 1 of 1963 1961 Census—Religion.

Study of the growth of six major religions in the Union Territory of Delhi in an All India context during the last decade, 1951—1961.

Table 9-1 gives the relevant information. Brief notes on each of the six major religious communities are given below:—

The Buddhists:.

The Buddhists, numbering 503 in 1951 constituted only 0.03 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi in the same year. In 1961, their number rose to 5466, which constituted 0.21 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory in this year. It is interesting to observe that whereas there has been an increase of 52.44 per cent in the total population of the Delhi Territory during the last decade, the Buddhists have shown an increase of 986.68 per cent during the same decade. The percentage increase of the Buddhists in the Delhi Territory during the decade 1951—1961 ranks sixth amongst all the States and Union Territories of India, Himachal Pradesh showing the highest increase of 315,300.00 per cent of the Buddhists during this decade, followed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi and others respectively. In the whole of India the number of the Buddhists went up from 180,823 in 1951 to 3,250,227 in 1961. The Buddhists constituted 0.05 per cent of the total population of India in 1951, their corresponding percentage rising to 0.74 in 1961. The increase in the number of the Buddhists in India during the decade 1951—1961 has indeed been striking. According to the Registrar General of India, "This striking increase has been due in part to the neo-Buddhist movement which swept the country during the decade. The movement seems to have taken in its stride all States and Union Territories except Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan."

The Christians:

The population of the Christians in the Delhi Territory rose from 18,685 in 1951 to 29,269 in 1961; in the former year the members of this religious community constituted 1.07 per cent of the total population and in the latter year 1.10%. During the decade 1951—61, the population of the Christians in the Union Territory of Delhi is bracketed along with the other States and Union Territories of India like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Sikkim which have recorded high increases in Christian population, these high rates going with modest or low rates of increases of 'other religions'. In the whole of India, the number of the Christians went up from 8,392,038 in 1951 to 10,726,350 in 1961, showing an increase of 27.38 per cent during the decade 1951—1961. The Christians constituted 2.35 per cent of the total population of India in 1951, their corresponding percentage rising to 2.44 in 1961.

The Hindus :

The population of the Hindus in the Union Territory of Delhi rose from 1,467,854 in 1951 to 2,234,597 in 1961, showing an increase of 52.24 per cent during the decade 1951—61. However, the percentage of the Hindus to the total population of the Delhi Territory fell from 84.16 per cent in 1951 to 84.05 per cent in 1961. In the whole of India, the number of Hindus went up from 303,575,474 in 1951 to 366,502,878 in 1961, showing an increase of 20.29 per cent during the decade 1951—61. On All-India level also, the percentage of the Hindus to the total population of India as a whole came down to 83.51 in 1961 from 84.98 in 1951.

The Jains:

The population of the Jains in the Union Territory of Delhi increased from 20,174 in 1951 to 29,595 in 1961, showing thereby an increase of 46.70 per cent during the decade 1951—61. However, this decade has recorded a decline in the population of the Jains to the total population of the Delhi Territory from 1.16 per cent in 1951 to 1.11 per cent in 1961. In the whole of India, the population of the Jains rose to 2,027,267 in 1961 from 1,618,406 in 1951, showing an increase of 25.17 per cent during the decade 1951—61. The Jains constituted 0.45 per cent of the total population of India in 1951, the corresponding percentage rising to 0.46 in 1961.

The Muslims:

The total population of the Muslims in the Union Territory of Delhi rose from 99,501 in 1951 to 155,453 in 1961, recording an increase of 56.23 per cent during the decade 1951—61. Among the States, Union Territories and other areas of India, the decadal percentage increase in the Muslims of Sikkim (873.39%) was the highest followed by those of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (178.62 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (67.96%), Delhi Territory and others respectively. The Muslims formed 5.71 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1951, their corresponding percentage in 1961 being 5.85. In the whole of India, the population of the Muslims recorded an increase of 25.61 per cent during the decade 1951—61, from 35,414,284 in 1951 to 46,939,357 in 1961. The Muslims constituted 9.91 per cent of the total population of India in 1951 and 10.69 per cent in 1961.

The Sikhs:

The Sikhs in the Union Territory of Delhi numbered 137,096 in 1951 and 203,916 in 1961, thus recording an increase of 48.74 per cent during the decade 1951—61. In 1951, the percentage of the Sikhs to

the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi was 7.86, the corresponding percentage going down to 7.67 in 1961. In Punjab, the neighbouring State of the Delhi Territory, the population of the Sikhs rose from 5,553,918 in 1951 to 6,769,129 in 1961, showing an increase of 21.88 percent during the decade 1951—61. The Sikhs constituted 35.00 per cent of the total population of Punjab in 1951, the

corresponding figure going down to 33.33% in 1961. In the whole of India, the total Population of Sikhs increased from 6,219,134 in 1951 to 7,845,170 in 1961, recording an increase of 25.13% during the decade 1951—61. The Sikhs constituted 1.74% of the total population of India in 1951, the corresponding figure rising to 1.79% in 1961.

Distribution of strength of each major religions community per 10,000 of Total Rural and Urban population respectively, 1901-1961

TABLE 9-2

States Total Distts. Rural Urban	Hindu										Muslim										Christian									
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901									
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23									
Delhi Total	10,000	8,405	8,416	6,180	6,285	6,668	N.A.	N.A.	585	571	3,322	3,253	2,904	N.A.	N.A.	110	107	190	267	273	N.A.	N.A.								
Rural	10,000	9,702	9,373	8,652	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	197	130	1,222	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	20	76	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.								
Urban	10,000	8,241	8,211	5,389	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	634	665	3,993	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	122	126	227	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.								

TABLE 9-2 (Contd.)

States Total Distts. Rural Urban	Sikh							Jains							Buddhist			Others				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Delhi Total	10,000	767	786	176	101	57	N.A.	N.A.	111	116	123	84	96	N.A.	21	3	9	10	2	N.A.	N.A.	
Rural	10,000	80	459	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	18	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	...	10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Urban	10,000	854	856	227	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	125	137	155	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	4	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

N.A. "Stands for not available".
N. Stands for negligible.

In the 1961 Census the Hindus constitute 84.06% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi as against 5.85% of the Muslims, 1.1% of the Christians, 7.67% of the Sikhs, 1.11% of the Jains and 0.21% of the Buddhists, the percentage of other religions being 0.01 only. Thus the Hindus constitute numerically the strongest religious community in the Delhi Territory, the second and the third places going respectively to the Sikhs and the Muslims. The Jains and the Christians have almost equal proportions of the total population of the Delhi Territory, these being followed by the Buddhists and others.

During the last decade 1951—1961, the Buddhists, the Muslims and the Christians registered increases of 18, 14 and 3 per 1,000 respectively. The Hindus, the Sikhs and the Jains, on the other hand, recorded decreases of 11, 19 and 5 per 1,000 respectively, during the same decade.

It would be observed from the table that right from 1921 onwards upto 1941 whereas the Hindus had continuously been showing a decreasing trend, the Muslims were registering increases throughout the period. During the two decades between 1921 and 1941, the Muslims constituted the second biggest religious community next to the Hindus in the Delhi Territory, but the situation regarding the religious composition of the population of the Union Territory of Delhi changed as a result of partition of India in 1947 and the consequent influx of the Hindu and the Sikh refugees into Delhi and the emigration of the Muslims to Pakistan. This phenomenon was reflected in the 1951 Census, when the percentage of the Hindus in the Delhi Territory rose from 61.80 per cent in 1941 to 84.16 per cent in 1951 and of the Sikhs from 1.76 per cent in 1941 to 7.86 per cent in 1951, the corresponding percentages of Muslim dwindling down to only 5.71% in 1951 as against 33.22% in 1941.

Change in the religion distribution of
Table 9.3 gives the distribution per 10,000 persons of each major Religious

TABLE
Distribution of each Major Religious

Distribution of each Major Religion															
State	Total Rural Urban	1961							1951						
		Hin- du	Mus- lim	Christ- ian	Sikh	Bud- dhist	Jain	Others	Hindus	Mus- lim	Christ- ian	Sikh	Bud- dhist	Jain	Others
Delhi	Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Rural	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Urban	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi	Total	8,405	585	110	767	21	111	1	8,416	571	107	786	3	116	1
	Rural	9,702	197	13	80	3	6	Neg.	9,373	130	20	459	..	17	Neg.
	Urban	8,241	634	122	854	23	125	1	8,212	665	126	856	3	137	1

NOTE: Neg.—Stands for negligible.
N.A.—stands for not available.

population over the last four decades

Community in the Delhi Territory for the years 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961.

9.3

Community in the State, 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961

1931							1921						
Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
6,285	3,253	267	101	1	84	9	6,669	2,904	273	57	Neg.	96	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

SOURCES: For the year 1961—Tabc C-VII
For the year 1951—Distt. Census Hand-Book, Vol. 27.
For the year 1931—Census of India, 1931, Vol. 16, Delhi.
For the year 1921—Census of India, 1921, Vol. 15, Part II, Punjab and Delhi.

It will be seen from the table that during the last four decades, the proportions of Muslims and Christians have decreased, while the corresponding proportions of all other major religions have increased. The migration of Muslims of Delhi into Pakistan in the wake of the Partition in 1947 has resulted in decrease in their proportion. The magnitude of increase or decrease in the percentages of religious communities in Delhi in 1961 over 1921 is given in Table 9.4 which has been extracted from Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.4

Religious Community	Percent change (+) increase, (—) decrease in 1961 over 1921—Delhi Total .
Hindus	+17.36
Muslims	—23.19
Christians	—1.63
Sikhs	+7.10
Buddhists	+0.21
Jains	0.15

It may be pointed out that whereas the Buddhists constituted a negligible proportion of the population of Delhi Territory in 1921, they constituted 0.12% in 1961.

The Scheduled Caste Population—a comparative view in different States.

Table 9.5 gives some proportions highlighting, the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different States etc. of India.

TABLE 9.5

Distribution percent of Total Population of Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State and Union Territories, 1961

State/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of State/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled castes to total population of State/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled tribes to total population of State/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled castes in each State/Union Territory to total population of India	Percentage of Scheduled tribes in each State/Union Territory to total population of India	Distribution of 1000 members of Scheduled Castes among States and Union Territories	Distribution of 1000 members of Scheduled Tribes among States and Union Territories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	21.53	14.67	6.86	14.67	6.86	100.00	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	17.50	13.82	3.68	1.13	0.30	7.72	4.39
Assam	23.96	6.17	17.39	0.17	0.47	1.14	6.85
Bihar	23.12	14.07	9.05	1.49	0.96	10.14	13.95
Gujarat	19.98	6.63	13.35	0.31	0.63	2.12	9.14
Jammu and Kashmir	7.98	7.98	..	0.06	..	0.44	..
Kerala	9.75	8.49	1.26	0.33	0.05	2.23	0.71
Madhya Pradesh	33.77	13.14	20.63	0.97	1.52	6.60	22.16
Madras	18.76	18.01	0.75	1.38	0.06	9.41	0.85
Maharashtra	11.69	5.63	6.06	0.51	0.55	3.46	7.95
Mysore	14.03	13.22	0.81	0.71	0.04	4.84	0.64
Orissa	39.82	15.75	24.07	0.63	0.96	4.29	14.02
Punjab	20.45	20.38	0.07	0.94	N	6.42	0.05
Rajasthan	28.13	16.68	11.46	0.76	0.53	5.21	7.66
Uttar Pradesh	20.88	20.88	..	3.51	..	23.89	..
West Bengal	25.61	19.73	5.88	1.57	0.47	10.69	6.82

contd.

TABLE 9.5 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.22	..	22.22	..	N	..	0.05
Delhi	12.85	12.85	..	0.08	..	0.53	..
Himachal Pradesh	35.39	27.38	8.01	0.08	0.02	0.57	0.36
L. M. and A. Islands	97.03	..	97.03	..	N	..	0.08
Manipur	33.64	1.71	31.93	N	0.06	0.02	0.83
Tripura	42.01	10.48	31.53	0.03	0.08	6.19	1.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90.13	1.70	88.43	N	0.01	N	0.17
Goa, Daman and Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	15.40	15.40	..	0.01	..	0.09	..
North East Frontier Agency	88.59	..	88.59	..	0.07	..	0.99
Nagaland	93.13	0.04	93.09	N	0.08	N	1.14
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N : indicates that figures are negligible.

SOURCE : Census of India 1961, Volume I, India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstracts.

It will be seen that in the Union Territory of Delhi, the Scheduled Castes constitute 12.85 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of India; the corresponding proportions in other States/Union Territories may be looked into the table above.

total Scheduled Caste population of India; the corresponding proportions in other States/Union Territories may be looked into the table above.

Urban Component of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population—Comparison of Delhi with States/Union Territories of India.

Table 9.6 throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 9.6

Population of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in urban areas and their percentage to total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States/Union Territories, 1961.

State/Union Territory	Population of Scheduled Castes in urban areas	Percentage of Scheduled castes in urban areas to total population of Scheduled Castes in State/Union Territory	Population of Scheduled Tribes in urban areas	Percentage of Scheduled tribes in urban areas to total population of Scheduled tribes in State/Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	68,82,311	10.7	7,72,394	2.6
Andhra Pradesh	5,52,088	11.1	57,081	4.3
Assam	60,670	8.3	68,033	3.3
Bihar	3,62,221	5.5	1,09,945	2.6
Gujarat	3,34,182	24.4	1,37,950	5.0
Jammu and Kashmir	20,895	7.4	..	..

contd.

TABLE 9.6 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	1,21,845	8.5	9,163	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	4,55,294	10.7	75,085	1.1
Madras	9,25,840	15.3	14,328	5.7
Maharashtra	4,85,453	21.8	89,910	3.8
Mysore	5,08,487	16.3	9,935	5.2
Orissa	1,26,026	4.6	87,551	2.1
Punjab	4,80,398	11.6	..	..
Rajasthan	4,13,045	12.3	47,240	2.0
Uttar Pradesh	10,67,700	6.9	..	..
West Bengal	6,73,073	9.8	48,116	2.3
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2,72,143	79.7	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	12,142	3.3	350	0.3
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amiaidivi Islands	..	..	..	..
Manipur	158	1.2	4,146	1.7
Tripura	6,745	5.6	3,698	1.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	3,711	6.6	..	..
North East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	95	75.4	9,863	2.9
Sikkim	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Census of India, 1961, Volume I, India, Part II-A(II), Union Primary Census Abstracts.

There are no Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Scheduled Caste population of the Union Territory of Delhi follows the pattern of the general population, so far as residence in urban areas is concerned. It will be seen from column 3

of the table that amongst all the States and Union Territories of India, the Delhi Territory has the largest proportion of its total Scheduled Caste population residing in urban areas, the same being true of its general population as well.

CHAPTER X

The Working Population

Aims of a Census Economic Classification in a Changing Economy:*

A census economic classification should be primarily designed to reflect the social, economic and industrial achievements and aspirations of a country at a particular census. Achievements in the sense that the scheme should render an account of what major changes in the economy and shifts in skills have occurred since the last census was taken. Aspirations in the sense that the economic classification should look forward to future changes and differentiations rather than cling to past stratifications. This is why any national census with a changing economy should aim at dynamic comparability between one census and another and not insist on stagnant identity for the simple reason that the society itself is not stagnant. In a completely stagnant society, the census economic classification will have no occasion to change.

Different systems of classification of workers:

Four different systems of classifying the occupied or working population have been employed in Indian Census since 1901.

The original scheme of Mr. Baines used in 1891 was amplified in 1901 and the number of groups was raised to 520. In 1911 a new scheme based on the system devised by Dr. Jacques Bertillon and approved by the International Statistical Institute was introduced, consisting of four classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups. The system was followed up to 1941 census with modifications where the classification appeared defective. Many new groups were also added to allow for new occupations as the economy diversified. In 1951, the scheme followed was called Indian Census Economic Classification (ICEC) which was an adaptation of the International Standard Industrial Classification. The scheme followed in 1961 is called Indian Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The system is closely related to International Standard Industrial Classification recommended by the I.L.O., and fully meets the requirements of international comparability of industrial classification of workers. At the same time, the 1961 census provides to classify workers separately accord-

ing to occupations also on the basis of the scheme known as National Classification of Occupations (N.C.O.)

Definition of Worker and Non-worker in the 1961 Census:

In the 1961 Census, work was made the criterion for the assessment of the economy of the country. The entire population was broadly divided into workers and non-workers. In the category of workers came those persons who were earning either individually or as members of a household, that is to say, all those persons who were contributing to earnings in terms of money by their work were classified as workers; all others, who either did not make any contribution to earning in terms of money or who like rent receivers, money lenders, dividend receivers etc. earned money without working, were classified as non-workers. In this last category also came beggars, pensioners etc. who though earning an income, were not participating in any productive work.

In the case of seasonal workers, the basis of work was satisfied if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work also. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages were to be regarded as working.

An adult woman engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the resources of the family was to be considered as a non-worker. If, however, in addition to her household work she engaged herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making or selling cowdung cakes or grass etc. she was to be treated as a worker.

Industrial Classification of Workers in the 1961 Census:

In terms of the Industrial Classification, workers were divided into nine categories as follows:

I. Cultivators.

II. Agricultural Labourers.

*Extracted from the opening address of the Registrar General, India, at the Study Group Discussion on the comparability of the Indian Census Economic Classification, held in New Delhi on 18-19 March, 1963.

- III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations etc.
- IV. At Household Industry.
- V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry.
- VI. In Construction.
- VII. In Trade and Commerce.
- VIII. In Transport and Communications.
- IX. In Other Services.

The instructions regarding filling up answers to the economic questions (Question Nos. 8 to 12 of the Individual Slip):

The instructions regarding filling up answers to questions (Question Nos. 8 to 12 of the individual slip) may now be reproduced with advantage.

"These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as cultivator, as an agricultural labourer, at a household industry or may be doing any other work. Answers were to be recorded in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a cultivator, as an agricultural labourer or at household industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a cultivator and an agricultural labourer, in which case he was to be entered both in Question 8 and 9 or he may be working both as cultivator and at household industry in which case he was to be entered in Question 10. He may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he was to be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he was to be entered in only one of the four questions 8 to 11.

For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail he was to be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he was to be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work was not to be recorded but he was to be recorded as an 'inmate' of an institution.

Basis of Work:

"The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession,

service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work."

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

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

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

"A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Question 11."

Question 8—Working as Cultivator:

"For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share."

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

Question 9—Working as Agricultural Labourer:

"An agricultural labourer is a person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share such as share of produce. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season."

Questions 10(a) and 10(b)—Household Industry:

"If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(b). Otherwise put X in both question 10(a) and 10(b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house."

"A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer."

"A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid 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 and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b)."

Question 10(c)—If Employee in Household Industry:

"This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry."

Question 11—Other work.

"If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time."

Question 11(a)—Nature of Work.

"Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English."

Question 11(b)—Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service.

"In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in question 11(a), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works."

"As in the case of question 11(a), you should also describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population."

Question 11(c)—for a person who is;

1. an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 11(a) : Write MR
2. an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, Write EE
3. a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 11(a) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of co-operatives. Write SW
4. a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind, Write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 11(a) and 11(b), put an X in this question also.

Explanation:

(i) *An Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 11(a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in question 11(a). 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 employees.

(ii) *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.

(iii) *A Single Worker* for the purpose of question 11(c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. 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 producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' cooperatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) *A Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire question 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in question 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural areas and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Question 11(d)—Name of Establishment.

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place to work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in questions 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c), put an X in this question also.

Question 12—Activity, if not working.

This question will apply to a person NOT working. Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is, for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The questions in Household Schedule of the 1961 Census regarding the Working Population:

The Households Schedule of the 1961 census had the following three sub-parts:

- A. Cultivation.
 - B. Household Industry.
 - C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.
- The questions asked under each of the above-mentioned three sub-parts are given below:

A.

Cultivation
Local Name of
Right on Land
Area in
Acres

- 1. Land under cultivation by Household
 - (i) owned or held from Government;
 - (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share;
 - (iii) total of items (i) and (ii).
- 2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share.

B.

Household Industry
Nature of
Industry
No. of months in
the year during
which conducted

Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.

- (a).....
- (b).....

C. Workers at Cultivation or Tousehold Industry

Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season.

	Members of family working			Hired worker
	Head	Other Males	Other Females	
1. Household Cultivation only				
2. Household Industry only				
3. Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry				

The definitions and detailed instructions that were given to the enumerators for filling in the above questions relating to workers in different categories are reproduced in the relevant sub-parts of this Chapter.

The concept of 'Worker' in the previous Indian Censuses:

The concept of 'actual worker' appears in the three censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921, during which a uniform definition of this term was adopted. The term 'actual worker' was defined to include all persons "who actually do work or carry on business whether principally or by means of servants or who live on house-rent, pension etc." The persons who were not actual workers were called 'dependents'. In 1931 and 1951, there was a tripartite economic classification of population. In 1931 the definition of 'actual worker' was used for 'earners' only. This was, however, restricted to those only who earned in cash or kind. Among the dependents a distinction was made between 'working dependents' who worked and had an occupation but did not receive any income in cash or kind or did not control the means of subsistence gained and 'non-earning dependents' who did not work or had no occupation. In 1951, a self-supporting person was one who earned sufficiently at least for his or her maintenance. Where the income of a person was not sufficient to support him, that person was called an 'earning dependent'. A person who did not secure any income was called a 'non-earning dependent'. In 1961, the entire population has been classified into workers and non-workers only. Here 'work' means only productive work which augments one's resources or the resources of one's family. It may, thus, be noted that upto 1951 the classification was made through what is generally termed as the Dependency approach through an enumeration of those earning 'income' or those 'gainfully occupied' as against the production of goods and services approach adopted in 1961.

Distinctive features of the 1961 Census Economic Classification:

The Registrar General of India has called the last decade of two Five Year Plans as the Great Economic and Industrial Divide. The following paragraph which has been taken from his opening address at the study group discussion on the comparability of the Indian Census Economic Classification held in New Delhi on 18-19 March, 1963, brings out, very aptly, the distinctive features of the 1961 Census Economic Classification.

"The last decade of two Five Year Plans will in the future be regarded as the Great Economic and Industrial Divide. Although the fruits are not so markedly reflected in the internal ratios, the indications are nevertheless clearly and unequivocally there. The 1961 Census has sought to anticipate and reflect this change. For the first time it has given up the concept of dependency and livelihood in its economic classification. Secondly, it has unequivocally adopted the concept of work for the production of goods and services. Thirdly, it has adopted the two-fold classification of NCO and ISIC for the greater differentiation of personal skills and impersonal sector of production and series for the future and yet maintain comparability with the past."

Introducing the National Classification of Occupations:

The Occupational Information Unit in the Directorate General of Employment and Training of the Ministry of Labour has evolved a code structure of National Classification of Occupations, which classifies occupations into 331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers), 75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers) and 11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers). The authors of this classification have not provided separate code numbers for *Apprentices, Foremen* and *Instructors* (in-plant only) and suggest that these may be classified by giving the prefixes of "A", "B", or "C", respectively, before the code number of the occupation which is being learned, supervised or instructed.

The 11 Occupational Divisions are reproduced below:—

Divisions

- 0 Professional, technical and related workers.
- 1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers.
- 2 Clerical and related workers.
- 3 Sales workers.
- 4 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.
- 5 Miners, quarrymen and related workers.

and their subsidiary occupation shown in column 11. For non-working dependants make a (X) in column 10 and 11.

Column 11 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue, at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives primarily by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word "boatman" will be entered in column 10 and "fisherman" in column 11. If an earner has no additional occupation, a cross (X) will be put in column 11. Dependants who help to support the family by subsidiary work, e.g. a woman who helps in the fields will be shown in this column.

Questions about occupations asked in the 1921 Census, and instructions issued to the enumerators about the return of occupations in the 1921 Census:

Three columns (9, 10, 11) were provided in the general schedule in the 1921 census, column 9 for principal occupation of workers, column 10 for their subsidiary occupation (if any) and column 11 for the means of subsistence of a dependant. The instructions about the filling up of each column were as follows:—

Column 9 (principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as 'service' or 'writing' or 'labour'. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in coal mine, jute factory, or cotton mill or lac factory, or earthwork etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent i.e., between *Malik* and *Muzareh*. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependants.

Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives primarily by his earnings as a 'boatman' but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 9 and 'fisherman' in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word 'none'. This column will be blank for dependants.

Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependants)—For children and women and old or infirm persons

who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers.

Comparison of questions about occupations asked in the 1921 and 1931 Censuses:

In place of 'workers' in the 1921 census, the 1931 census had 'earners' and 'working-dependants'. The definition of 'earner' in the 1931 census was framed so as to include those only who received a wage or salary or derived an income from property or money investment. Under this definition even an infant, who had income from house-rent, rent of land, or from shares or a fixed deposit in a bank, was an earner: the majority of women and children, who worked and augmented the family income only indirectly, were classed as working dependants; only those who worked regularly in the fields or in the case of boys who earned a separate wage as agricultural labourers or cowherds, were recorded as earners. In the case of non-working dependants the means of subsistence, or in other words, the occupation of the person on whom they depended, had been omitted altogether.

Another departure made during the 1931 census was that all occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to the main occupation had been tabulated and not merely the number of workers who were 'partly agriculturists' in addition to some other occupation as their principal means of livelihood, as was the case during the 1921 census.

The net result was that in 1921 were tabulated the figures of workers of both sexes engaged in each occupation as well as the number of those who depended upon them. The number of workers engaged in each occupation with agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood was also tabulated. During the 1931 census the number of persons who were earners, working dependants or earners who followed an occupation subsidiary to some other was known. In other words the 1931 figures gave a greater detail about workers than was possible in 1921, but the number of non-working dependants supported by each occupation was not available. This information was, however, of minor importance as compared with a better classification of workers. The classification of non-working dependants besides entailing a very great amount of labour had another defect inasmuch as in some cases these seemed to have been unwittingly included in workers.

Classification of occupations in the 1931 Census:

The system of classification of occupations adopted at the time of the 1931 census which had been practically the same since 1911 was to divide the thousands of occupations met with in actual life into four classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 195 groups. Till the time of the 1931 census, the classes and sub-classes had remained unchanged since 1911,

but there had been slight modifications in the number of orders and groups. At the 1921 census there were 56 orders and reduction in their number by one in 1931 was due to the amalgamation of the three orders of 'mines', 'quarries of hard work' and 'salt' into orders of 'metallic' and 'non-metallic minerals'. The number of groups, at the time of the 1931 census, had been increased from 191 to 195, mainly to improve the classification by the separation of certain occupations having no essential connection, or by amalgamating others.

The names of the classes and sub-classes of occupations adopted during the 1931 census are given below:—

Classes	Subclasses
A—Production of raw materials.	1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation. 2. Exploitation of minerals.
B—Reparation and supply of material substances.	3. Industry. 4. Transport. 5. Trade.
C—Public Administration and liberal arts.	6. Public Force. 7. Public Administration. 8. Professions and liberal arts.
D—Miscellaneous.	9. Persons living on their income. 10. Domestic service. 11. Insufficiently described occupations. 12. Unproductive.

In the 1951 census there were the following eight livelihood classes:—

1. Those who cultivate their own lands.
2. Those who work as tenants on lands of others.
3. Those who work as agricultural labourers.
4. Those who receive fixed cash rent or rent in kind.

1 C. P.—36.

5. Production other than cultivation including industries, construction and maintenance of utilities.
6. Commerce.
7. Transport.
8. Services including public services, liberal arts, and domestic services.

This classification was based on the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme and the 1931 scheme of occupations. A slight departure was, however, made to serve the following purposes:—

- I. To establish a comprehensive economic classification of the people as a whole and not merely of persons who are gainfully occupied;
- II. to imply and improve the method of presentation of census economic data and provide additional data; and
- III. to secure international comparability of data as recommended by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The working and non-working population was classified as below:—

1. Self Supporting;
2. Earning dependents; and
3. Non-earning dependents.

This classification gave a very neat picture of the working and non-working population. The division of dependents into earning and non-earning was a commendable idea. In this country a large number of people are only partially employed and are unable to provide for their needs through their singular efforts. They are necessarily dependent upon others. They were therefore rightly grouped separately. From the point of view of statistical accuracy also they were not mixed with self-supporting persons, otherwise the number would have swollen.

However this classification had many complexities and difficulties. In the first place the term "Earning dependent" could not be given a precise and impeccable definition. In the absence of a precise definition of the term, the enumerators were liable to commit several mistakes. Everything was left to the discretion of the enumerator and the head of the household. In case of the household engaged in agricultural occupation, the share of every earning member could not be determined. Generally the head of the household was recorded as self-supporting and others shown as 'Earning dependent' irrespective of the total income of the joint venture. Because of the difficulties narrated above, the whole purpose of the creation of the category of 'Earning dependent' stood defeated.

For the 1961 Census a departure was made in respect of the classification of economic activities. In the previous censuses economic dependence or income was the measure applied for the assessment of the economy of the country. The intermediate category of persons not fully independent from the economic point of view was also introduced from the 1931 census. In the 1961 census work has been made the criterion for the assessment of the economy of the country. In the new scheme of things "If a woman, in addition to her household work, engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in the domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass; or any such work, she is treated as a worker." A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party has been regarded as a worker.

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

This modification in the concept has a tendency to show comparatively greater increase in the figures of workers as compared to those in the census of 1951. Large number of women who participate in household industry or agricultural processing of crops have been added by virtue of the change in the concept.

The change is, however, welcome in so far as it reflects the true picture of the economy of the country and as such is an improvement upon the previous system. Not income but work has been made the criterion for measuring economy of the country. In this system the parasites e.g. rentiers, pensioners etc. are excluded while family workers are included.

Instructions to the enumerators for filling in the columns relating to occupations in the 1911 census :

Instructions to the Enumerators for filling in the columns relating to occupations in the 1911 Census are reproduced below:—

"The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 of the schedule is another matter requiring special care. Only those women and children will be shown as workers who help to augment the family income. A woman who looks after the house and cooks the food is not a worker but a dependant. But a woman, who collects and sells firewood or cowdung, is, thereby, adding to the family income and should be shown as

a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (e.g., the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots) but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy, who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependant, but one, who is a regular cowherd, should be recorded as such in column 9."

"Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like 'labour', 'service' or 'shopkeeping'. The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, railway service, municipal service, village service, service in a shop or office and domestic service, etc.; but also to show the exact occupation followed, e.g., in the case of Government service, whether collector or army officer, or civil court clerk, or police inspector, patwari, constable, etc.; in the case of railway service—engine driver, station master; in Municipal service—octroi *moharir*, sanitary inspector; in village service—*chaukidar*, etc. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must be shown, e.g. lawyer's clerk, bank clerk, *Sahukar ka gumashta*. Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as rent-receivers (*malik*) and rent-payers (*muzariah*). Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets part, he should be shown in column 9 as a rent-payer and in column 10 as a rent-receiver, if he gets the greater part of his income from the land which he cultivates himself, and *vice versa*, a tenant who sublets his holding should be shown as rent-receiver. Gardeners and growers of special products such as vegetables, mangoes, etc., must be shown separately. Persons, whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns, should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land, their occupation being noted as rent (*kiraya makan*), etc."

"Mortgagees and persons, who live mainly on money lent at interest, or on stocks, bonds or other securities, such as shares in Companies, should be entered as capitalists (*Sahukar*)."

"Field labourers (*Hali, Rahak*), etc., should be distinguished from tenants."

"For shopkeepers and traders, the nature of the article sold should be stated, e.g., 'General merchant', 'Cloth merchant', 'Seller of food stuffs (*dukan run tel*)'. In the case of industries the precise nature of the industry should be given as 'Cotton weaver', 'Carpet maker', 'Silk weaver', 'Maker of glass bangles'."

"In respect of Government pensioner it should be noted whether the pension is civil, military or political."

"Where a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income.

A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year (whether followed throughout the year or during a part of it). For instance, if a man is a potter by profession but does the work of date-picker in the date season, the entry in column 9 should be potter and that in column 10, date-picker (*charha*), and if a man is a shopkeeper but keeps making mats in his spare time, the two occupations should be entered in columns 9 and 10 respectively."

"Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10."

The occupations returned in the Punjab Province (which included Delhi also at that time) in the 1911 Census, had, therefore, been compressed into four classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders, and 169 groups. The reduction in the number of groups would have been still greater but for the fact that, in order to preserve the distinction between industry and trade, it was necessary to sub-divide some of the old groups. Persons, who made an article, were, in all cases, classed under 'Industry' whether they sold their manufactures to middlemen or direct to the consumers while persons who only sold but did not manufacture, were classified under 'Trade'.

The classification of occupations in the 1901 census:

In the 1901 census, occupations were first divided into eight Classes, each class being sub-divided into orders, thus:

Class	Order
A. Government.	(i) Administration.
	(ii) Defence.
	(iii) Foreign and Feudatory State service.
B. Pasture & Agriculture.	(iv) Provision and care of Livestock.
	(v) Agriculture.
C. Personal service.	(vi) Personal, Household and Sanitary service.
	(vii) Food and drink, etc.
(i) Preparation and supply of material substances by hand.	

E. Commerce, transport and storage.	(viii) Light, firing & forage.
	(ix) Buildings.
	(x) Vehicles and vessels.
	(xi) Supplementary requirements.
	(xii) Textile Fabrics and dress.
	(xiii) Metal and Pre-sauois snois
	(xiv) Glass, Pottery and stoneware.
F. Profession.	(xv) Wood, Cane and leaves, etc.
	(xvi) Drugs, dyes, gums, etc.
G. Unskilled Labour.	(xvii) Leather.
	(xviii) Commerce.
	(xix) Transport and storage.
H. Independent.	(xx) Learned and artistic professions.
	(xxi) Sport and amusements.
	(xxii) Unskilled Labour.
	(xxiii) Independent of work.

The orders were further sub-divided into sub-orders, and the latter again into groups of one or more occupations.

Scheme of occupational classification in 1921 Census

	1891	1901	1911	1921
Classes	7	7	4	4
Sub Classes	..	..	12	12
Orders	24	24	55	56
Groups	478	520	169	191

The above table shows the number of classes, sub-classes, orders and groups into which occupations were separated at the censuses between 1891 to 1921. The only alteration in the classes since 1911 is that arising from the inclusion of sub-class 9 (persons living on their income) in class D instead class C. This alteration was made after Imperial Table XVII was printed, and in consequence the figures in that table in columns 1,013 to 1,018 must be diminished by the figures in the corresponding columns 1,203 to 1,208 of sub-class 9: the corresponding columns for the totals in class D must be increased by the same figures.

The only change in the orders is the addition of order 56 "other unclassified non-productive industries". When we come down to the groups however there is a considerable increase in their number as well as a shuffling of occupations between the groups. It is clear, therefore, that while comparison between the number of persons engaged in the various classes, sub-classes, and orders of occupations for the years 1911 and 1921 is feasible, it is very difficult indeed to make a comparison of the occupations in the different groups. So far as progressive changes are concerned we are not in a position to make comparison with the conditions obtaining prior to 1911.

Instructions to the Enumerators in respect of workers and dependents in the 1911 Census:

The instructions in respect of workers and dependents in the 1911 Census were as follows:—

"This column is intended for those who do not themselves follow any occupation, but depend upon the income of others. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. Dependants on a joint family, the members of which follow different avocations, should be entered in column 11, under the occupation of the principal working member. Domestic servants must be entered as cook, *bhisti*, etc., in column 9 and not in column 11 as dependants on their masters' occupation. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation. Women and children who work at some occupation are not dependant and the column will be blank for them."

The classification scheme of occupations in the 1911 Census:

The objection to 1901 Scheme:

The scheme of classification of occupations, adopted at the 1911 Census, was different to that according to which figures were arranged at the 1901 Census. The main objection to 1901 scheme was its extreme elaboration, and it was realised that the information collected in the schedules was not sufficiently precise to enable the occupation being sorted in such detail. At the Census of 1901, for instance, there were no

less than 520 groups of occupations with an addition of 39 heads as sub-groups. The 1911 system resulted in the reduction of these groups of occupations from 599 to 169.

The 1911 Census classification scheme:

The classification scheme of occupations adopted in the 1911 Census was based on the scheme drawn up by Monsieur Bertillon and recommended by the International Statistical Institute for general adoption, so as to render a comparison of the occupation statistics of different countries possible. He divided all occupations into 4 classes and 12 sub-classes with three series of minor divisions comprehending, 61 orders, 206 sub-orders and 499 groups, but the principle underlying the scheme was that the occupations returned should be so classified as to fall under one of the principal minor divisions of the sub-classes, further details being arranged according to local requirements. The scheme was adopted by the Census Commissioner, after full consideration; the classes, sub-classes, and, with a few exceptions; the orders of Monsieur Bertillon's scheme being maintained unchanged; but the sub-division of orders into groups was carried out with reference to local conditions reducing the number of the latter as far as possible.

Instructions to enumerators regarding economic status in 1951 Census:

The census is concerned with two economic characteristics of every individual—his economic status, and his means of livelihood. Question 9 relates to economic status and questions 10 and 11 deal with the principal and secondary means of livelihood.

(i) Dependency—write the answer in the first compartment. Write:

1. for a self-supporting person.
2. for a non-earning dependant and
3. for an earning dependant.

You are asked to distinguish every person whom you enumerate as either a self supporting person or an earning dependant or a non-earning dependant.

A "self-supporting" person is one who is in receipt of an income and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance. To be "self-supporting" a person need not be able to support his family. All that is necessary is that he should be earning sufficient for his personal needs. For purposes of this question the person enumerated is the unit and not the family or household.

Anyone who is not a "self-supporting" person in this sense is a "dependant". A "dependant" may be either an "earning dependant" or a "non-earning

dependant". The test is whether he secures a regular (and not casual) income even though it may be small. Such income may be in cash or kind; it may be by continuous or seasonal employment. When the income which he secures is not sufficient to support him that person is an "earning dependant". A person who does not earn any income either in cash or in kind is a "non-earning dependant".

Where two or more members of a family household jointly cultivate land and secure an income therefrom, each of them should be regarded as earning a part of the income. None of them is, therefore, a non-earning dependant. Each of them should be classed as either a "Self-supporting person" or an "earning dependant" according to the share of income attributable to each. The same applies to any other business carried on jointly. The share of the income is what the head of household deems it to be.

This does not mean that everyone who works is necessarily a self-supporting person or an earning dependant. Thus, for instance, a housewife who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household is doing very valuable work. Nevertheless, her economic status is that of a "non-earning dependant" if she does not also earn an income, and should be recorded as such.

EMPLOYMENT

The answer to this question is to be written only for self-supporting persons. Write the answer in the second compartment, write:

X for all 'earning' and 'non-earning' dependant,

- 1 for self-supporting person who earns his principal means of livelihood as an employer.
- 2 for self supporting person who earns his principal means of livelihood as an employee.
- 3 for self-supporting person who earns his principal means of livelihood as an independent worker and
- 4 for self-supporting person who earns his principal means of livelihood otherwise.

An "employer" is only that person who has necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood. Thus if a person employs a cook or other person for domestic services he should not be recorded as 'employer' merely for that reason.

An "employee" is a person who ordinarily works under some other person for a salary or a wage in cash or kind, as the means of earning his livelihood. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc. and in that capacity control other workers. Such persons are also

employees only and should not be regarded as employers. An "independent worker" means a person who is not employed by any one else and who also does not employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood.

Instructions to enumerators regarding principal means of livelihood in 1951 Census:

Principal means of livelihood—An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person, record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning) record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependent. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of self-supporting persons having only one means of livelihood, it is to be classified as 'Principal means of livelihood'. Use the following contractions:

- 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him,
- 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person.
- 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land and
- 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood, write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.

Means of livelihood of any person ordinarily means the gainful occupation from which he derives normally the income on which he maintains himself; but it is more comprehensive inasmuch as, in exceptional cases, income may be secured without gainful occupation.

1. *Trade*.—In enumerating a trader, describe the articles in which he trades and state clearly whether he is a wholesaler or retailer.
2. *Factory worker*.—Give the name of the factory together with the product it manufactures, the name of the department in which he works, e.g., workers in such and such sugar mill—panman.
3. *Engineering works or repairing shops*.—State what kind of work the person enumerated is engaged in e.g. tram, bus or general engineering.
4. *Railway*.—Mention branch of administration e.g., traffic manager, driver.

5. *Small industries*.—State whether he is both maker and seller, e.g. maker and/or seller of bidis.

6. *Professions*.—

(a) Law—Say whether barrister, judge, solicitor, pleader, advocate, mukhtar, clerk, etc.

(b) Medicine—Say whether doctor of Medicine hakeem, vaid, compounder, nurse, hospital orderly etc.

(c) Civil Service—State specifically what service, e.g. Government service-clerk in collectorate; Government service-Assistant Secretary in Secretariat, etc.

(d) Police—State whether Superintendent, Police, Deputy Superintendent, Police, Inspector, Sub-inspector, Head Constable, Constable etc. if in armed Police, say so.

(e) Defence Services—State whether Indian Air Force or Army or Navy and give the service rank.

(f) Teaching—State whether the institution employing him is a primary or secondary school or college, etc.

(g) Finance—whether banker, money-lender, broker, etc. If engaged in banking, state whether manager, assistant, cashier, accountant, etc.

Instructions to enumerators regarding secondary means of livelihood in 1951 Census:

If a person who has been enumerated as self-supporting person against Question 9 (1) has more than one means of livelihood, enter here that occupation of his which provides him the next largest income after his principal means of livelihood.

If a person has been enumerated as an earning dependent, enter here the means of livelihood which provides his income or if he has more than one means of livelihood, the one which provides the largest part of his income. An entry must be made for each earning dependant under this question, even if the means of livelihood of the earning dependant is the same as the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependent. Thus, if an earning-dependant assists the self-supporting person in cultivation of their occupancy land, both the principal and secondary means of livelihood of the earning dependant will be Agriculture, category 1.

For both self-supporting persons and earning dependants use the same contractions and broad descriptions of occupations as given in Question 10.

If a self-supporting person has only one means of livelihood, write 'o' under this Question. In the case of all non-earning dependants also write 'O'.

It will thus be seen that in the case of a self-supporting person, you should record only his most important means of livelihood against Question 10 and his next important means of livelihood against Question 11, while in the case of earning dependants, only the most important means of livelihood should be recorded against Question 11 and his other less important occupations should be ignored.

The Economic Tables for the 1961 Census relevant to this Chapter:

The following Tables of the 1961 Census are relevant to this Chapter:

1. Primary Census Abstract

2. B—I

3. B—II

4. B—III Part A
Part B

5. B—IV Part A
Part B
Part C

6. B—V Part A
Part B
Part C

7. B—VI

8. B—VII Part A
Part B

9. B—VIII Part A
Part B

10. B—IX

11. B—X

12. B—XI

13. B—XII

14. B—XIII

15. B—XIV Part A
Part B

17. B—XVI

18. C—VIII Part A
Part B

19. D—IV

20. D—VI

21. E—III

22. SCT I

23. SCT V

24. SC I

25. ST II

Distribution of 1000 persons in the Union Territory of Delhi amongst the nine industrial categories and non-workers, 1961:

TABLE 10a.1

State	Total	Industrial Categories									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Delhi	1000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679

It may be noted that out of every 10 persons in the Union Territory of Delhi, only 3 are workers and 7 are non-workers. Thus the number of 'nonworkers' in the Union Territory of Delhi is more than twice the number of 'workers'.

As regards the distribution of 'workers' into different industrial categories, because of the urban character of the Delhi Territory, the category of 'other services' occupies the first rank; the second and third

ranks go to the categories 'manufacturing other than household industry' and 'trade and commerce' respectively. This will be clear from Table 10a.2 which has been derived from table 10a.1, above.

TABLE 10a.2

Category of workers	% of workers in the category to total population of Delhi Territory	Rank
IX—Other services	13.7	1
V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry	6.4	2
VII—Trade and Commerce	5.5	3
I—Cultivation	2.1	4
VIII—Transport, Storage and Communication	1.9	5
VI—Construction	1.3	6
IV—Household Industry	0.6	7
II—Agricultural Labour	0.3	8
III—Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	0.3	8

Distribution of 1000 persons in India and each State among the nine industrial categories and non-workers

TABLE 10a

State/Union Territory etc.	Total Persons	Workers									Non-Workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	1,000	227	72	12	27	18	5	17	7	45	570
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
2 Assam	1,000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
3 Bihar	1,000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586
4 Gujarat	1,000	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589
5 Jammu and Kashmir	1,000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
6 Kerala	1,000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
7 Madhya Pradesh	1,000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
8 Madras	1,000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544

TABLE 10a-3 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9 Maharashtra	1,000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
10 Mysore	1,000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	5	42	545
11 Orissa	1,000	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563
12 Punjab	1,000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650
13 Rajasthan	1,000	350	19	9	30	9	5	14	6	34	524
14 Uttar Pradesh	1,000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
15 West Bengal	1,000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS											
16 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,000	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509
17 Delhi	1,000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679
18 Himachal Pradesh	1,000	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404
19 L. M. and A. Islands	1,000	6	..	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484
20 Manipur	1,000	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541
21 Tripura	1,000	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617
22 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,000	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400
23 Goa, Daman and Diu	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 N.E.F.A.	1,000	4	..	9	12	1	44	11	22	573	324
25 Nagaland	1,000	524	7	1	..	2	1	3	2	54	406
26 Pondicherry	1,000	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625
27 Sikkim	1,000	573	14	1	2	..	11	10	1	29	359

SOURCE: Census of India, Paper No. 1 (1962) Final Population Totals, office of the Registrar General, India.

Amongst all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India listed in the above table, Delhi has the highest percentage of non-workers.

Looking into the percentage distribution of population in each of the industrial categories in the Delhi Territory and other States etc. of India, it is interesting to observe that both in 'manufacturing other than household industry' and in 'trade and commerce' individually, Delhi has the highest percentages. The percentage of population engaged in 'other services' in the Union Territory comes next only to N.E.F.A. the same being true about its population engaged in 'transport, storage and communication'. As regards the percentage of population engaged in construction, Delhi Territory occupies the third position, the first and second positions going to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and N.E.F.A. respectively.

Comparing the percentage of population engaged in cultivation in the different States listed above, it

may be observed that Delhi occupies the third place from bottom, the lowest percentage in this category being for N.E.F.A. and the next higher for L.M. & A. Islands.

The percentage of population engaged in agricultural labour in the Delhi Territory is equal to that of Manipur (0.3%), which is the lowest percentage in this category amongst all the States etc. of India, barring, of course, L.M.&A. Islands and N.E.F.A. which record nil percentages in this category.

Nagaland does not record any percentage of its total population engaged in household industry. The lowest figure of 0.2% in this category is recorded by Sikkim in the whole of India. The percentage of population engaged in household industry in the Union Territory of Delhi (6.6%) is just higher than the corresponding percentage of Sikkim and lower than the corresponding percentages of all other States in India.

The percentage of population engaged in 'mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities' in the Union Territory of Delhi is 0.3, which is equal to the corresponding

percentage of Punjab. Only U.P., Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim have each lower percentages in this category as compared to the corresponding figure of Delhi and Punjab.

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine industrial categories and non-workers, 1961.

TABLE 10.a4

State/Union Territory etc.	Total	Workers									Non-Workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	M 1,000 F 1,000	294 156	77 67	18 6	32 22	32 4	8 1	30 4	13 ..	67 20	429 720
1 Andhra Pradesh	M 1,000 F 1,000	256 159	135 162	26 5	63 37	21 5	10 3	33 12	13 ..	65 30	378 587
2 Assam	M 1,000 F 1,000	346 204	25 5	46 41	4 46	14 2	6 ..	28 2	13 ..	60 9	459 691
3 Bihar	M 1,000 F 1,000	297 148	111 80	23 5	26 20	17 2	4 ..	19 3	10 ..	49 13	444 729
4 Gujarat	M 1,000 F 1,000	265 170	64 57	7 3	32 21	47 4	7 2	36 3	15 ..	62 19	465 721
5 Jammu and Kashmir	M 1,000 F 1,000	421 213	9 1	10 4	23 32	16 1	4 ..	17 ..	7 1	71 4	422 744
6 Kerala	M 1,000 F 1,000	108 32	62 54	48 10	22 35	47 16	8 ..	36 3	17 1	124 46	528 803
7 Madhya Pradesh	M 1,000 F 1,000	358 296	84 90	23 7	32 20	18 2	9 2	21 3	9 ..	48 20	398 560
8 Madras	M 1,000 F 1,000	250 133	86 82	20 6	40 31	44 6	10 2	39 6	15 3	93 44	403 687
9 Maharashtra	M 1,000 F 1,000	232 209	103 125	17 3	28 14	58 6	10 2	38 5	21 1	64 16	429 619
10 Mysore	M 1,000 F 1,000	311 178	74 76	20 8	38 22	30 5	13 3	27 6	9 ..	62 22	416 680
11 Orissa	M 1,000 F 1,000	363 133	92 57	11 4	33 28	8 2	3 ..	13 4	6 ..	79 38	392 734
12 Punjab	M 1,000 F 1,000	274 107	44 6	6 1	39 13	31 2	12 1	35 ..	13 ..	75 12	471 858
13 Rajasthan	M 1,000 F 1,000	398 297	22 17	12	38 21	14 2	9 1	26 2	11 ..	52 14	418 641
14 Uttar Pradesh	M 1,000 F 1,000	370 117	53 35	4 1	34 14	20 1	5 ..	26 2	10 ..	60 11	418 819
15 West Bengal	M 1,000 F 1,000	209 35	78 20	24 9	16 11	67 5	8 ..	45 2	21 ..	72 12	460 906

TABLE 10a.4 (Concl.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS												
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	M	1,000	133	9	178	52	29	138	27	10	102	322
	F	1,000	51	..	13	108	2	1	1	..	12	812
17 Delhi	M	1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F	1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
18 Himachal Pradesh	M	1,000	475	11	12	39	9	19	10	4	52	369
	F	1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	..	..	4	442
19 L. M. and A. Islands	M	1,000	11	..	49	345	29	19	9	12	42	484
	F	1,000	..	..	..	508	3	1	..	..	5	483
20 Manipur	M	1,000	365	3	1	19	2	5	14	8	56	527
	F	1,000	237	2	..	183	1	1	17	..	4	555
21 Tripura	M	1,000	337	50	13	12	15	7	30	8	73	455
	F	1,000	148	7	8	33	3	..	1	..	9	791
22 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M	1,000	432	82	50	15	3	8	7	4	20	379
	F	1,000	458	89	18	6	..	3	1	..	4	421
23 Goa, Daman and Diu	M	1,000	191	42	77	..	56	13	29	50	55	487
	F	1,000	165	82	25	..	6	..	14	3	23	682
24 N.E.F.A.	M	1,000	3	..	11	1	..	56	13	29	697	190
	F	1,000	7	..	..	57	2	..	..	..	106	828
25 Nagaland	M	1,000	480	6	3	..	3	2	6	4	101	395
	F	1,000	571	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	418
26 Pondicherry	M	1,000	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449
	F	1,000	22	94	2	18	11	1	17	..	36	799
27 Sikkim	M	1,000	563	16	2	2	1	20	17	2	46	331
	F	1,000	583	12	..	2	..	2	2	..	10	389

SOURCE : Central Tabulation Office of the Registrar General, India.

Non-workers constitute 47.7% of the total males and 93.5% of the total females in the Union Territory of Delhi. Amongst all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India listed in the above table, Delhi has the highest percentage of non-working females. The highest percentage of non-workers amongst the males is found in Kerala, which has 52.8% of its total male population as non-workers. Next to Kerala comes Manipur, with 52.7% of its total males as non-workers, followed by L.M. & A. Islands which has 48.4% of its total males as non-workers. The percentage of non-working males in the Union Territory of Delhi (47.7%) is lower than that of L.M. & A. Islands.

Amongst all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India listed in the above table, the percentage of male workers to total male population is the highest in the Union Territory of Delhi for each of the industrial categories V 'manufacturing other than household industry', VII 'trade and commerce' and VIII 'transport, storage and communication'.

N.E.F.A. has 69.7% of its total male population in industrial category IX 'other services', this being the highest in the whole of India. Delhi has 22.1% of its total male population engaged in 'other services', this percentage coming next only to N.E.F.A.

The Industrial Category VI 'Construction' accounts for 2.2% of the total male population of the Union Territory of Delhi. The top two places are occupied by Andaman and Nicobar Islands and N.E.F.A., the former having 13.8% of its total males in this category and the latter 5.6%, the position of Delhi being third.

The percentage of males to total males engaged in cultivation is the lowest in N.E.F.A., next to it coming L.M. & A., Islands with Delhi coming next higher. Again, N.E.F.A. and L.M. & A. Islands have recorded nil percentages of their males working as agricultural labourers to the respective total male population. Next to these, Delhi records the lowest percentage of its males (0.3%) engaged in agricultural labour in the whole of India.

In 'Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, Delhi occupies the 5th position from the bottom, as regards the percentage of males in this category to total males. The four States etc. below Delhi are Manipur, Sikkim, Nagaland and U.P.

The percentage of males in category IV 'household industry' to total males is nil in Nagaland. Counting from the bottom, only N.E.F.A., Sikkim and Assam have lower percentages of their respective males to total males engaged in household industry as compared to Delhi.

Looking into the percentage distribution of females in each of the industrial categories in different States, Union Territories and other areas of India, it is to be observed that the percentage of females engaged in category VIII 'Transport, storage and communication' to total females is the highest in Madras, followed next by Delhi, which has 0.1% of its total females in this category. It is to be observed that

the percentage of females engaged in this category to total females in Delhi is the same as in Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Maharashtra.

The percentage of females in 'manufacturing other than household industry' to total females is the highest in Kerala, followed next by Pondicherry, and in the third place, by Delhi which has 0.6% of its total females in this category. It may be noted that the corresponding percentages of females in this category in Madras and Maharashtra are equal to that of Delhi.

The percentage of females in category VI 'Construction' to total females is 0.2 in the Union Territory of Delhi, this being equal to the corresponding percentage of females in this category in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and Sikkim. The position of Delhi as against other States of India in respect of participation of females in the remaining industrial categories may be looked into in the table.

Workers in Delhi City compared with some of the selected cities of India, 1961

TABLE 10a.5

City	Total Population			Total Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CALCUTTA (TOWN GROUP)	2927289 (1000)	1815791 (1000)	1111498 (1000)	1182789 (1000) II	1115132 (614) II	67657 (61) V
GREATER BOMBAY	4152056 (1000)	2496176 (1000)	1655880 (1000)	1686668 (406) I	1540861 (617) I	145807 (88) III
DELHI (TOWN GROUP)	2359408 (1000)	1327386 (1000)	1032022 (1000)	746815 (317) V	700807 (527) IV	46008 (45) VII
MADRAS (TOWN GROUP)	1729141 (1000)	909701 (1000)	819440 (1000)	526981 (305) VII	475076 (522) VI	51905 (63) IV
HYDERABAD (TOWN GROUP)	1251119 (1000)	648575 (1000)	602544 (1000)	373894 (299) VIII	305710 (471) VIII	68184 (113) I
BANGALORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1206961 (1000)	644047 (1000)	562914 (1000)	391591 (324) IV	337138 (523) V	54453 (97) II
AHMEDABAD (TOWN GROUP)	1206001 (1000)	668447 (1000)	537554 (1000)	375279 (311) VI	345559 (517) VII	29720 (55) VI
KANPUR (TOWN GROUP)	971062 (1000)	558490 (1000)	412572 (1000)	316581 (326) III	303213 (543) III	13368 (32) VIII

NOTE : (i) Figures in brackets show proportions per 1,000.

(ii) Delhi Town Group covers D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi & Delhi Cantt.

(iii) Roman digits in cols. 5, 6, and 7 indicate Ranks.

Workers constitute 31.7% of the total population, 52.7% of the total males and 4.5% of the total females in Delhi Town Group. Amongst all the cities given in the table, Greater Bombay has the highest percentage of its population (40.6%) and its males (61.7%) as workers, the percentage of female workers being the highest in Hyderabad Town Group (11.3%).

The percentage of workers to total population in Delhi Town Group ranks fifth, the four cities above Delhi being Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Bangalore. The cities of Ahmedabad, Madras and Hyderabad have lower percentages of workers as compared with Delhi.

Distribution of total workers into nine industrial categories, 1961—Comparison of Delhi Town Group with some of the selected cities of India.

Refer Table 10a.6

The percentage of male workers to total male population in Delhi Town Group ranks fourth, the three cities having higher corresponding percentages being Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur. The cities of Bangalore, Madras, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad have lower corresponding percentages of male workers as compared with Delhi.

Amongst all the cities shown in the table, the percentage of female workers to total females is the lowest (3.2%) in Kanpur; the corresponding percentage of female workers in Delhi Town Group being just higher than that of Kanpur. Hyderabad Town Group, as noted above, has the highest percentage of its female population as workers.

TABLE 10a.6

Distribution of total workers into nine industrial categories, 1961—Comparison of Delhi Town Group with some of the selected cities of India

City	Total Workers (I—IX)									I			II			III			IV		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
CALCUTTA (TOWN GROUP)	1182789 (1,000)	1115132 (1,000)	67657 (1,000)	76 (—)	76 (—)	— (—)	88 (—)	86 (—)	2 (—)	3052 (3)	2987 (3)	65 (1)	8948 (8)	8228 (7)	720 (11)						
GREATER BOMBAY	1686668 (1,000)	1540361 (1,000)	145807 (1,000)	4840 (3)	2944 (2)	1896 (13)	1949 (1)	1156 (1)	793 (5)	25131 (15)	22316 (14)	2815 (19)	23042 (14)	16435 (11)	6607 (45)						
DELHI (TOWN GROUP)	746815 (1,000)	700807 (1,000)	46008 (1,000)	5178 (7)	3862 (6)	1316 (29)	1242 (2)	915 (1)	327 (7)	5446 (7)	4618 (7)	828 (18)	12684 (17)	10057 (14)	2627 (57)						
MADRAS (TOWN GROUP)	526981 (1,000)	475076 (1,000)	51905 (1,000)	104 (—)	102 (—)	— (—)	193 (—)	181 (—)	12 (—)	7165 (14)	6906 (15)	259 (5)	13103 (25)	9082 (19)	4021 (77)						
HYDERABAD (TOWN GROUP)	373894 (1,000)	305710 (1,000)	68184 (1,000)	3367 (9)	2407 (8)	960 (14)	4932 (13)	1923 (6)	3009 (44)	4074 (11)	2912 (10)	1162 (17)	15785 (42)	8273 (27)	7512 (110)						
BANGALORE METROPOLITAN AREA (TOWN GROUP)	391591 (1,000)	337138 (1,000)	54453 (1,000)	20490 (52)	15101 (45)	5389 (99)	5143 (13)	3668 (11)	1475 (27)	4963 (13)	3984 (12)	979 (18)	17308 (44)	10626 (32)	6682 (123)						
AHMEDABAD (TOWN GROUP)	375309 (1,000)	345559 (1,000)	29750 (1,000)	986 (3)	870 (3)	116 (4)	661 (2)	448 (1)	213 (7)	1186 (3)	1018 (3)	168 (6)	11840 (32)	7467 (22)	4373 (147)						
KANPUR (TOWN GROUP)	316581 (1,000)	303213 (1,000)	13368 (1,000)	8410 (27)	7783 (26)	627 (47)	2245 (7)	2006 (7)	239 (18)	1992 (6)	1895 (6)	97 (7)	11463 (36)	10456 (34)	1007 (75)						

NOTE : Delhi Town Group covers D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi & Delhi Cantt.

contd.

TABLE 10a-6. (Contd.)

V			VI			VII			VIII			IX		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
298303 (252)	293034 (283)*	5269 (77)	37803 (32)	37351 (33)	452 (8)	282568 (239)	278333 (250)	4234 (63)	138184 (117)	136158 (122)	2026 (30)	413768 (350)	358879 (322)	54889 (811)
665530 (396)	632130 (410)	33400 (229)	44906 (27)	40223 (26)	4683 (32)	303817 (180)	286669 (186)	17148 (118)	189260 (112)	180315 (117)	8945 (61)	428193 (254)	358673 (233)	69520 (477)
155099 (208)	151887 (217)	3212 (70)	32540 (44)	30264 (43)	2276 (49)	143809 (193)	141924 (203)	1885 (41)	47387 (63)	46538 (66)	849 (19)	343430 (460)	310742 (443)	32688 (710)
128991 (245)	125539 (264)	3452 (67)	22498 (43)	20797 (44)	1701 (33)	100814 (191)	94863 (200)	5931 (115)	62301 (118)	60632 (128)	1669 (32)	191812 (364)	156974 (330)	34838 (671)
58034 (155)	52656 (172)	5378 (79)	13092 (35)	10870 (36)	2222 (33)	64810 (173)	56208 (184)	8602 (126)	37505 (100)	36858 (121)	647 (9)	172295 (461)	133603 (437)	38692 (567)
118040 (301)	109020 (323)	9020 (166)	21646 (55)	17976 (53)	3670 (67)	49849 (127)	45248 (134)	4061 (75)	19350 (49)	19002 (56)	348 (6)	133342 (346)	112513 (334)	22829 (419)
186779 (498)	179497 (519)	7282 (245)	10165 (27)	8468 (25)	1697 (57)	58984 (157)	56156 (163)	2828 (95)	21894 (58)	20829 (60)	1065 (36)	82784 (220)	70806 (205)	11978 (403)
107909 (341)	106513 (351)	1396 (104)	8004 (25)	7801 (26)	203 (15)	57085 (180)	55585 (183)	1500 (112)	25343 (80)	25148 (83)	195 (15)	94130 (297)	86026 (284)	8104 (606)

Source : Census of India, 1961 Paper 2 (1962).
Final population Totals, Issued by the Registrar General, India.

TABLE 10a-7
Ranks of Different Categories of Workers in some of the Selected Cities of India

Industrial Categories	CALCUTTA (Town Group)			GREATER BOMBAY			DELHI (Town Group)			MADRAS (Town Group)			HYDERABAD (Town Group)			BANGALORE Metropolitan area (Town Group)			AHMEDABAD (Town Group)			KANPUR (Town Group)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
I	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	8	9	8	8	5	6	4	7	7	9	6	6	5
II	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	9	5	8	9	7	8	8	7	8	7	6
III	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	9	8	8
IV	6	6	5	7	7	5	6	6	5	6	6	3	5	6	3	7	7	3	5	6	3	5	5	4
V	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
VI	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	6	4	5	6	6	5	5	7	6	7
VII	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	2
VIII	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	4	6	4	4	9	6	4	9	4	4	6	4	4	7
IX	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1

Note : Delhi Town Group covers D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

TABLE 10a-8
Ranks of cities amongst different Categories of Workers

City	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX										
	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CALCUTTA (TOWN GROUP)	6	7	7	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	5	5	6	5	5	7	1	1	7	2	2	4	4	5	1
GREATER BOMBAY	5	6	5	4	4	5	1	2	1	7	7	7	2	2	2	6	6	5	4	4	2	3	4	1	7	7	6
DELHI (TOWN GROUP)	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	2	6	6	6	7	7	7	2	3	3	2	2	8	6	6	5	2	1	2
MADRAS (TOWN GROUP)	6	7	7	5	5	6	2	1	6	5	5	4	6	6	8	3	2	4	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	4	3
HYDERABAD (TOWN GROUP)	3	3	4	1	3	1	4	4	3	2	3	3	8	8	5	4	4	4	5	5	1	4	3	7	1	2	5
BANGALORE METROPOLITAN AREA (TOWN GROUP)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	7	8	6	8	8	5	3	7	7
AHMEDABAD (TOWN GROUP)	5	5	6	3	4	4	7	7	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	6	7	2	6	7	5	7	7	2	8	8	8
KANPUR (TOWN GROUP)	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	6	4	3	1	5	3	3	4	7	6	6	4	6	4	5	5	6	6	6	4

NOTE : Delhi Town Group covers D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Based on Table 10a.6 are Tables 10a.7 and 10a.8 which show the ranks of different categories of workers in 8 selected cities of India and the ranks of these cities amongst different categories of workers.

Industrial Category IX 'other services' occupies the first rank amongst all the Industrial categories in Delhi Town Group, whether both sexes are considered together or separately. The same phenomenon prevails in Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore. However, in Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad and Kanpur, this category occupies the second

rank for persons (both sexes) and males and the first rank for females.

In each of the Industrial Categories VI 'construction' VII 'transport, storage and communications' and IX 'other services', for persons (both sexes), Delhi Town Group occupies the second position, the first position for persons (both sexes) in each of these categories going to Bangalore, Calcutta and Hyderabad respectively. The positions of the rest of the categories may be looked into the table, which is self-explanatory.

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the 3 sectors and non-workers, 1961:

TABLE 10a-9
Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the 3 Sectors and Non-workers, 1961.

State	Male Female	Sector I			Sector II	Sector III	Non- Workers
		(I+II)	(III)	(I+II+III)	(IV+V+VI)	(VII+VIII+IX)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	M 1000 F 1000	371 223	18 6	389 229	72 27	110 24	429 720
1. Andhra Pradesh	M 1000 F 1000	391 321	26 5	417 326	94 45	111 42	378 587
2. Assam	M 1000 F 1000	371 210	46 41	417 251	25 47	99 11	459 691
3. Bihar	M 1000 F 1000	408 328	23 5	431 233	46 21	79 17	444 729
4. Gujarat	M 1000 F 1000	329 227	7 3	336 230	86 27	113 22	465 721
5. Jammu & Kashmir	M 1000 F 1000	430 214	10 4	440 218	44 33	94 5	422 744
6. Kerala	M 1000 F 1000	170 86	48 10	218 96	77 51	177 50	528 803
7. Madhya Pradesh	M 1000 F 1000	442 386	23 7	465 393	59 24	78 23	398 560
8. Madras	M 1000 F 1000	336 215	20 6	356 221	94 39	147 53	403 687
9. Maharashtra	M 1000 F 1000	335 334	17 3	352 337	96 22	123 22	429 619
10. Mysore	M 1000 F 1000	385 254	20 8	405 262	81 30	98 28	416 680
11. Orissa	M 1000 F 1000	455 190	11 4	466 194	44 29	98 43	392 734

1 C. P.—38.

(contd.)

TABLE 10a.9 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Punjab	M 1000	318	6	324	82	123	471
	F 1000	113	1	114	15	12	858
13. Rajasthan	M 1000	420	11	431	61	89	419
	F 1000	314	5	319	24	16	641
14. Uttar Pradesh	M 1000	423	4	427	59	96	418
	F 1000	152	1	153	15	14	818
15. West Bengal	M 1000	287	24	311	91	138	460
	F 1000	55	9	64	16	14	906
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS							
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	M 1000	142	178	320	219	139	322
	F 1000	51	13	64	111	13	812
17. Delhi	M 1000	26	5	31	141	351	477
	F 1000	20	1	21	11	33	935
18. Himachal Pradesh	M 1000	486	12	498	67	66	369
	F 1000	525	1	526	28	4	442
19. L. M. & A. Islands	M 1000	11	49	60	393	63	484
	F 1000	..	..	..	512	5	483
20. Manipur	M 1000	368	1	369	26	78	527
	F 1000	239	..	239	185	21	555
21. Tripura	M 1000	387	13	400	34	111	455
	F 1000	155	8	163	36	10	791
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M 1000	514	50	564	26	31	379
	F 1000	547	18	565	9	5	421
23. N.E.F.A.	M 1000	3	11	14	7	789	190
	F 1000	7	..	7	59	106	828
24. Nagaland	M 1000	486	3	489	5	111	395
	F 1000	578	..	578	..	4	418
25. Pondicherry	M 1000	215	40	255	125	171	449
	F 1000	116	2	118	30	53	799
26. Sikkim	M 1000	579	2	581	23	65	331
	F 1000	595	..	595	4	12	389

Out of the total male population in the Union Territory of Delhi, 3.1% are in Sector I (=sum of industrial categories I, II and III). In the whole of India, N.E.F.A. records the lowest figure of 1.4% of its total males in this Sector, the figure for Delhi being higher than that of N.E.F.A. only. Thus in a comparison of the percentages of males in Sector I in all the States and Union Territories and other areas of India, Delhi's position is second from the bottom.

In each of the sectors II and III, however, amongst all the States and Union Territories etc., Delhi's position is third from the top. Out of the total male population in L.M.&A. Islands, 39.3% are engaged in Sector II (= sum of industrial categories IV, V and VI). Andaman Nicobar Islands with 21.9% of its total males in Sector II comes next only to L.M.&A. Islands, which have the highest percentage of males

in this Sector in the whole of India. Delhi with 14.1% of its total males in Sector II comes next to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

N.E.F.A. has 78.9% of its total male population in Sector III (=sum of industrial categories VII, VIII and IX), which is the highest in the whole of India. Next to it, comes Delhi with 35.1% of its total males in this sector.

The distribution of females in each of these sectors in all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India may now be looked into.

The percentage of females in sector I is nil in L.M.&A. Islands. N.E.F.A. has the lowest percentage of 0.7% of its total females in Sector I; just above N.E.F.A. comes Delhi with 21.1% of its females in this Sector.

The percentage of females in Sector II is 1.1 in Delhi, this being higher than the corresponding percentages of Nagaland, Sikkim and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The Union Territory of Delhi has 3.3% of its total females in Sector III (= sum of categories VII, VIII and IX). The States and Union Territories, etc. having a higher corresponding percentage in this sector as compared to Delhi are N.E.F.A., Madras, Pondicherry, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

Looking to column 8, it may be observed that 47.7% of the total males and 93.5% of the total females in the Union Territory of Delhi are non-workers. The percentage of non-workers amongst the females in the Delhi Territory is the highest in India and that of males is fourth from the top. Kerala with 52.8% of its total males as non-workers stands at the top, the other States etc. above Delhi in this comparison, being Manipur and L.M. & A. islands.

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in all the States etc. among the Primary, the Secondary and the Tertiary Sectors of Industrial Categories (according to the latest circular of the R.G.) and non-workers, 1961.

TABLE 10a.10

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and non-workers, 1961.

India/State/Union Territories	Total M—1000 F—1000	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector III	Tertiary Sector	Non-Workers
		1+II	III (excl. Mining & Quarrying)	(only Mining & Quarrying) + IV+V + VI+IX (only Gas and electricity)	VII+VIII + IX (except Gas and Electricity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	M—1000 F—1000	370 222	14 5	77 28	110 25	429 720
Andhra Pradesh	M—1000 F—1000	391 321	22 4	99 46	110 42	378 587
Assam	M—1000 F—1000	371 210	45 41	26 48	99 10	459 691
Bihar	M—1000 F—1000	408 228	14 3	57 24	77 16	444 729
Gujarat	M—1000 F—1000	329 227	6 3	89 27	111 22	465 721
Jammu and Kashmir	M—1000 F—1000	430 214	9 4	45 33	94 5	422 744
Kerala	M—1000 F—1000	170 86	45 10	81 52	176 49	528 803
Madhya Pradesh	M—1000 F—1000	442 386	19 6	64 25	77 23	398 560
Madras	M—1000 F—1000	336 215	18 6	99 40	145 52	402 687
Maharashtra	M—1000 F—1000	336 334	15 3	98 23	122 21	429 619
Mysore	M—1000 F—1000	385 254	17 7	85 32	97 27	416 680
Orissa	M—1000 F—1000	455 190	9 3	47 31	97 42	392 734

contd.

TABLE 10a.10 (concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab		M—1000 F—1000	319 113	5 1	84 15	121 13	471 858
Rajasthan		M—1000 F—1000	420 314	9 5	64 25	88 15	419 641
Uttar Pradesh		M—1000 F—1000	423 152	4 1	60 15	95 14	418 818
West Bengal		M—1000 F—1000	287 55	16 7	100 17	137 15	469 906
A. & N. Islands		M—1000 F—1000	142 51	172 13	227 111	137 12	322 812
Delhi		M—1000 F—1000	27 20	3 N	143 12	350 33	477 935
Himachal Pradesh		M—1000 F—1000	486 524	12 1	69 28	64 5	369 442
L. M. & A. Islands		M—1000 F—1000	11 N	48 N	393 512	64 5	484 483
Manipur		M—1000 F—1000	368 239	1 1	27 184	77 21	527 555
Tripura		M—1000 F—1000	387 155	13 8	34 36	111 10	455 791
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		M—1000 F—1000	514 547	50 18	26 9	31 5	379 421
Goa, Daman & Diu		M—1000 F—1000	233 247	27 3	120 28	133 40	487 682
Pondicherry		M—1000 F—1000	215 116	39 3	128 30	169 53	449 799
N.E.F.A.		M—1000 F—1000	4 7	11 ..	57 59	738 106	190 828
Nagaland		M—1000 F—1000	486 579	1 N	7 N	111 3	395 418
Sikkim		M—1000 F—1000	579 595	1 N	24 4	765 812	331 389

Table 10a.10 gives data for all the States and Union Territories of India and classifies the Industrial categories into Primary, Secondary and the Tertiary sectors according to the latest circular of

the R.G. The importance of the Tertiary sector in the economy of Delhi is clearly borne out by this table. This is true both of males as well as females taken individually.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in the Union Territory of Delhi and its Census tracts among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers, 1961.

TABLE 10a. 11.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in the Union Territory of Delhi and its tracts among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and non-workers, 1961.

State & Tracts	Total/Males/ Females	Workers			Non-Workers	
		Primary Sector I+II+III (Ex- cluding Mining, Quarrying)	Secondary Sector III (Mining & quarrying only) +IV+V+VI+ IX (Gas, electricity, water and sanitary Services)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (Excluding Gas, electricity, water, and sanitary Services)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
DELHI TOTAL	T 1000	25 (67850)	86 (228320)	210 (558281)	679 (1804161)	
	M 1000	30 (44186)	144 (213900)	349 (520196)	477 (711096)	
	F 1000	20 (23664)	12 (14420)	33 (38085)	935 (1093065)	
DELHI RURAL	T 1000	193 (57792)	80 (23913)	87 (25931)	640 (191568)	
	M 1000	222 (36002)	112 (18220)	144 (23253)	522 (84517)	
	F 1000	159 (21790)	41 (5693)	20 (2678)	780 (107051)	
DELHI URBAN	T 1000	4 (10058)	87 (204407)	225 (532350)	684 (1612593)	
	M 1000	6 (8184)	148 (195680)	374 (496943)	472 (626579)	
	F 1000	2 (1874)	9 (8727)	34 (35407)	955 (986014)	
D. M. C. URBAN	T 1000	5 (9533)	94 (193671)	210 (433603)	691 (1424951)	
	M 1000	6 (7683)	161 (185648)	353 (406422)	480 (553220)	
	F 1000	2 (1850)	9 (8023)	30 (27181)	959 (871731)	
NEW DELHI	T 1000	1 (304)	37 (9824)	322 (84148)	640 (167269)	
	M 1000	2 (286)	61 (9209)	505 (76572)	432 (65341)	
	F 1000	.. (18)	6 (615)	69 (7576)	925 (101928)	
DELHI CANTT.	T 1000	6 (221)	25 (912)	405 (14599)	564 (20373)	
	M 1000	9 (215)	36 (823)	606 (13949)	349 (8018)	
	F 1000	.. (6)	7 (89)	50 (650)	943 (12355)	

NOTE :—Brackets contain absolute figures.

SOURCE :—Union Table B-I and (Sub-divisions of Category III, V, IX as per calculations done in our office)

Workers constitute 32.1% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi. Amongst the males in Delhi Territory, workers constitute 52.3% and amongst the females, only 6.5%. This glaring con-

trast between males and females in regard to participation in productive work is highlighted by Table 10a. 12, which has been derived from Table 10a. 11.

TABLE 10a. 12

State/Tracts	Total workers (both sexes) as a % of total population	Male workers as a % of male population	Female Workers as a % of female population
1	2	3	4
Delhi Total	32.1	52.3	6.5
Delhi Rural	36.0	47.8	22.0
Urban Delhi	31.6	52.8	4.5
D.M.C. Urban	30.9	52.0	4.1
New Delhi	36.0	56.8	7.5
Delhi Cantt.	43.6	65.1	5.7

It is interesting to observe that the percentage of female workers in column 4 in rural Delhi is nearly five times the corresponding percentage of urban Delhi. Delhi Cantt. has the highest percentage of workers (both sexes) as well as the highest percentage of male workers amongst all the tracts. Rural Delhi has a higher percentage of workers (both sexes) than that of urban Delhi, but male workers in urban Delhi have a higher percentage than those of rural Delhi. The reverse, however, is the phenomenon in the case of female workers, as pointed out earlier.

The distribution of 32.1 per cent of the total working population of the Union Territory of Delhi into three broad sectors, primary, secondary and tertiary as given in the table shows that the tertiary sector is the largest sector, covering 21.0% of the total population of the Delhi Territory, followed in the second place by the secondary sector, with 8.6% of the total population and in the third place by the primary sector, which covers only 2.5% of the total population. As an economy moves towards urbanisation and industrialisation, the population moves away from primary sector and because of diversification of occupations, gets more and more opportunities in secondary and tertiary occupations. Such a healthy trend of growth of the economy is observed in the case of the Union Territory of Delhi.

The primary sector, however, is of primary importance in rural Delhi as 19.3% of the total population of rural Delhi is engaged in occupations in this sector as compared to 8.7% in the tertiary sector and 8.0% in the secondary sector. In urban Delhi, the tertiary sector absorbs 22.5% of the population as compared to 8.7% in the secondary sector and only 0.4% in the primary sector.

Looking into the sectoral distribution of males and females separately, out of the 52.3% male workers in the Union Territory of Delhi, 3.0% are in the primary sector, 14.4% in the secondary sector and 34.9% are in the tertiary sector. Amongst females in the Delhi Territory, out of a total of 6.5% of workers belonging to this sex, 2.0% are in the primary sector, 1.2% in the secondary sector and 3.3% in the tertiary sector. The relative positions of each of the sectors in the Union Territory of Delhi and its tracts, for each sex separately, are shown in Table 10a. 13, which, too, is derived from the table relating to the sub-head under discussion.

TABLE 10a. 13

State/Tract	1st position	2nd position	3rd position
1	2	3	4
Delhi Total	M F	T T	S P
Rural Delhi	M F	P P	T S
Urban Delhi	M F	T T	S P
D.M.C. Urban	M F	T T	S P
New Delhi	M F	T T	S P
Delhi Cantt.	M F	T T	S P

In the above table, P stands for workers in the primary sector, S for workers in the secondary sector and T for workers in the tertiary sector. M and F under col. 1 stand for males and females respectively. The data enclosed in the boxes gives the uniform trend of having the tertiary sector as of the first importance, the secondary and primary sectors occupying second and third places respectively.

Census Tracts of the Delhi Territory arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figures in the primary sector only, 1961.

TABLE 10a. 14

Tracts arranged according as they are within 100-250 or more points either way of the State figure in the Primary Sector only, 1961

Primary Sector					Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-Workers
Tracts, more than 250 points above State average	Tracts, 100-250 above State average	Tracts, 100± of the State Average	Tracts less than 100 to 250 below State average	Tracts more than 250 below State average			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
..	Delhi Rural (193)	..	..	..	80	87	640
..	..	D. M. C. Urban (5)	..	..	94	210	691
..	..	New Delhi (1)	..	..	37	322	640
..	..	Delhi Cantt. (6)	..	..	25	405	564

(State Average in 'Primary' Sector is 25 per thousand)

SOURCE : B-I Table.

The rural tract of the Delhi Territory has 193 workers in the primary sector per 1000 of population, as against the State average of 24 per thousand in this sector. Amongst all the census tracts, rural Delhi is the only one having a positive deviation of more than 100 points from the State average in this

sector. All other tracts have lesser workers engaged in the primary sector per 1000 persons, than the corresponding figure for the Delhi Territory as a whole. The table thus clearly establishes the disparity between the rural and the urban areas regarding the number of workers in the primary sector.

Census tracts of Delhi Territory arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1000 of population in category III and the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and of Non-workers, 1961 :

TABLE 10a. 15

Census Tracts of the Delhi Territory arranged in Descending Order of participation of Workers per 1000 of population in Category III, the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and of Non-Workers, 1961.

Category III		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-Workers	
Tracts	No. per 1000	Tracts	No. per 1000	Tracts	No. per 1000	Tracts	No. per 1000
Delhi Rural	29	D. M. C. Urban	94	Delhi Cantt.	405	D. M. C. Urban	691
D. M. C. Urban	2	Delhi Rural	80	New Delhi	322	Delhi Rural	640
Delhi Cantt.	2	New Delhi	37	D. M. C. Urban	210	New Delhi	640
New Delhi	1	Delhi Cantt.	25	Delhi Rural	87	Delhi Cantt.	564

SOURCE : B-I Table.

Rural Delhi has 2.9% of its total population engaged in category III 'Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities', this being the highest percentage in this category amongst all the four tracts. This tract is, however, placed second, if we compare the percentages of workers in the secondary sector to total population. This very tract occupies the same position, if we compare the percentages of non-

workers to total population in each census tract. The first position in both the instances, goes to the D.M.C. Urban tract. Rural Delhi is relegated to the lowest position amongst all the census tracts, if the percentages of workers in the tertiary sector to total population of the corresponding tract are compared. Delhi Cantt., the military area, amongst all the census tracts, has the highest percentages of its total population absorbed in the tertiary sector.

Census tracts of the Union Territory of Delhi arranged in descending order of men's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, 1961 :

TABLE 10a.16

Census tracts of the Union Territory of Delhi arranged in Descending order of MEN'S Participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry, 1961.

Primary Sector						Secondary Sector			
More than 250 points Above State average level	100—250 points above State average level	100 ± of State average level	100—250 points below State average level	More than 250 points below State average level	More than 250 points above State average level	100—250 points above State average level	100 ± of State average level	100—250 points below State average level	More than 250 points below State average level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Delhi Rural (222)					Delhi Urban (161)			
		Delhi Cantt. (9)				Delhi Rural (112)			
		D.M.C. Urban (6)				New Delhi (61)			
		New Delhi (2)					Delhi Cantt. (36)		
State average of Primary Sector—30 Males per 1000						State average of Secondary Sector—144 Males per 1000			

TABLE 10a.16 (contd.)

Tertiary Sector						Non-Workers			
More than 250 points above State average level	100—250 points above State average level	100 ± of State average level	100—250 points below State average level	More than 250 points below State average level	More than 250 points above State average level	100—250 points above State average level	100 ± of State average level	250 points below state average level	More than 250 points below State average level
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Delhi Cantt. (606)						Delhi Rural (522)			
	New Delhi (505)					D.M.C. Urban (480)			
		D.M.C. Urban (353)				New Delhi (432)			
			Delhi Rural (144)				Delhi Cantt. (349)		
State average of Tertiary Sector—349 Males per 1000						State average of Non-Workers—477 Males per 1000			

The State average for the Union Territory for the primary sector is 30 males per 1000 males, for the secondary sector it is 144 males per 1000. for the tertiary sector the State average is 349 males per 1000 and for the non-workers, the State average is 477 males per 1000 males.

It may be seen from the table that rural Delhi is the only tract having a positive deviation of more than 100 points from the State average of 30 males out of every thousand, engaged in the primary sector.

In the secondary sector, Delhi Cantt. has a negative deviation of more than 100 points from the corresponding figure for the whole of the Delhi territory for this sector. Out of the remaining tracts, only

the D.M.C. (Urban) tract has a higher figure than the average for the Delhi Territory.

In the tertiary sector, Delhi Cantt. shows a positive deviation of more than 250 points from the State average of 349 male workers per 1000 males in this sector. New Delhi shows a positive deviation of more than 100 points from this figure, while the D.M.C. Urban tract is a little above the State level in this respect. The corresponding figure for the tertiary sector in the rural tract of Delhi, on the other hand is more than 100 points below the State level.

In the category of non-workers, only Delhi Cantt. has a negative deviation of more than 100 points from the State level. The rest of the tracts fall within 100 points of the State average for non-workers.

Census tracts of the Union Territory of Delhi arranged in descending order of women's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, 1961: (Refer Table 10a.17)

TABLE 10 a.17

Primary Sector					Secondary Sector				
More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	100± of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average	More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above state average	100—of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Delhi Rural (159)						Delhi Rural (41)		
		D.M.C. Urban (2)					D.M.C. Urban (9)		
		New Delhi (—)					New Delhi (6)		
		Delhi Cantt. (—)					Delhi Cantt. (7)		
State average of Primary Sector—20 females per 1000					State average of Secondary Sector—12 Females per 1000				

TABLE 10A 17 (contd.)

Tertiary Sector					Non-Workers				
More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	100—of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average	More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	100± of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		New Delhi (69)					D.M.C. Urban (959)		
		Delhi Cantt. (50)					Delhi Cantt. (943)		
		D.M.C. Urban (30)					New Delhi (925)		
		Delhi Rural (20)					Delhi Cantt. (780)		
State average of Tertiary Sector—33 Females per 1000					State average of Non-Workers—935 Females per 1000				

The State average of the Union Territory of Delhi of female workers per 1000 females is 20 for the primary sector, 12 for the secondary sector, 33 for the tertiary sector and 935 for the non-workers. The relative position of women's participation in different sectors of the economy in the census tracts of Delhi is briefly discussed below, with the help of the above table.

In the primary sector, only rural Delhi has a positive deviation of more than 100 points from the State average of female workers per 1000 females (20) in this sector. All the other tracts are below the State average in this respect, but none has a negative deviation of more than 100 points.

Girls and women not at work classified by broad age groups and type of activity, 1961.

TABLE 10a-18

Girls and women not at work in the Union Territory of Delhi and its rural and urban areas classified by broad age groups and type of activity, 1961 (each age group being expressed as number per 1000 of all groups taken together)

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age groups (Yrs.)	Total Non- working females	Full-time students	House- wives	Depen- dents etc.	Retired persons etc.	Beggars	Inmates	Persons seeking employment for the first time	Persons employed before but now out of em- ployment and seek- ing work again
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	462	802	23	868	...	62	23	...	...
		15—34	340	198	609	53	8	241	778	929	880
		35—59	156	...	317	29	312	406	176	59	120
		60+	42	...	51	50	680	291	23	12	...
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	566	946	88	889	...	45	...	...	...
		15—34	247	54	540	46	...	45	500	1,000	1,000
		35—59	140	...	318	21	254	182	375	...	...
		60+	47	...	54	44	746	728	125	...	...
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	451	797	17	863	...	62	23	...	...
		15—34	350	203	616	55	9	246	784	928	879
		35—59	158	*N	317	31	317	411	172	60	121
		60+	41	...	50	51	674	281	21	12	...

N—Negligible.

In the secondary and tertiary sectors, all the tracts lie within 100 points of the State figures for the number of female workers per 1000 females in these sectors. The figure of female workers per 1000 females in the secondary sector in rural Delhi is above the corresponding State average for this sector and all other tracts are below it. The reverse, however, is the phenomenon in the tertiary sector, wherein D.M.C. Urban and rural Delhi are the only tracts which have figures lower than that of the Delhi State taken as a whole.

In the category of non-workers also, rural Delhi has the distinction of being the only tract which shows a negative deviation of more than 100 points. The figures for the remaining tracts are quite close to those of the Union Territory.

There are 1093065 non-working females in the Union Territory of Delhi, out of whom 107051 (9.8%) are found in Rural Delhi and 986014 (90.2%) in Urban Delhi.

Out of the total number of 1093065 non-working girls and women in the Union Territory of Delhi, 226876 (20.8%) are full time students, 501199 (45.9%) housewives, 359716 (32.9%) dependents etc., 2458 (0.2%) retired persons etc., 905 (0.1%) beggars, 391 (0.03%) inmates of institutions, 1286 (0.1%) seekers of employment for the first time and 234 (0.02%) those who were employed before but at the time of the census were seeking employment. Housewives constitute numerically the most significant category of non-working females in the Delhi Territory, followed by categories of dependents etc., full-time students and others.

Of the total number of 107051 non-working females in rural Delhi, 6907 (6.5%) are full time students, 43334 (40.5%) housewives, 56535 (52.8%) dependents etc., 213 (0.2%) are retired persons etc., 22 (0.02%) beggars, 8 (0.07%) inmates of institutions, 29 (0.02%) seeking employment for the first time and 3 (0.02%) those who were employed before but at the time of the Census, were again seeking employment. Thus amongst the non-working females in rural Delhi, dependents etc. constitute the most important category, followed by the categories of housewives, fulltime students and others.

Out of the total number of 986014 non-working females in urban Delhi, 219969 (22.3%) are fulltime students, 456865 (46.5%) housewives, 303181 (30.8%) dependents etc., 2245 (0.2%) retired persons etc., 883 (0.1%) beggars, 383 (0.03%) inmates of institutions, 1257 (0.1%) seeking employment for the first time and 231 (0.02%) those who were employed before but at the time of the census were again

seeking employment. Thus amongst the non-working girls and women in urban Delhi, the category of housewives is numerically the most important, followed by categories of dependents etc., fulltime students and others.

The percentages of total non-working females in the Union Territory of Delhi as well as its rural and urban areas go on decreasing with the increase in the age group, the lowest age group 0—14 years having the highest percentage and the highest age group 60 years and above having the lowest percentage.

Out of the total number of non-working females who are fulltime students and 'dependents' etc., the highest percentages are to be found in the lowest age group 0—14 years, this being true not only of the Delhi Territory as a whole but of its rural and urban areas individually also.

Again, in the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi as well as its rural and urban areas separately also, the majority of housewives, inmates of institutions etc., persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but seeking employment at the time of the census belong to the age group 15—34 years; in fact cent per cent of the non-working females belonging to the last two categories in rural Delhi are from this age group.

The age group 35—59 years has the highest percentage of female beggars in the Union Territory of Delhi and in urban Delhi, while in rural Delhi the highest percentage of female beggars is found in the uppermost age group 60 years and above.

The highest percentage of non-working females in the category of retired persons in the Delhi Territory, its rural and urban areas are, naturally, found in the uppermost age group 60 years and above.

Population (i) which is in the working force (ii) which is not in the working force but should be included and (iv) which is in the working force, but according to some opinion should not be in it, classified

TABLE

Population (1) Which is in the Working Force, (2) Which is not in the Working Force but should be included in it, Working force, but according to some opinion should not be in it,

Categories	Total Rural Urban	Age groups				
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Total Population of the Union Territory of Delhi.	Total .	14,89,378 (100)	5,66,811 (38.0)	5,49,347 (36.9)	3,10,571 (20.9)	62,200 (4.2)
	Rural .	1,61,992 (100)	72,626 (44.8)	48,622 (30.0)	31,404 (19.4)	9315 (5.8)
	Urban .	13,27,386 (100)	4,94,185 (37.2)	5,00,725 (37.7)	2,79,167 (21.1)	52,885 (4.0)
II. Total Population of the Working Force.	Total .	7,78,282 (100)	11,480 (1.5)	4,36,804 (56.1)	2,95,872 (38.0)	34,027 (4.4)
	Rural .	77,475 (100)	2,283 (2.9)	38,566 (49.8)	29,880 (38.6)	6,734 (8.7)
	Urban .	7,00,807 (100)	9,197 (1.3)	3,98,238 (56.8)	2,65,992 (38.0)	27,293 (3.9)
III. Total Population which is not in the working force but should be included in it. (Never employed and unemployed categories, age groups 15—34, 35—59 and 60+ only).	Total .	20,693 (100)	...	17,593 (85.0)	2,647 (12.8)	453 (2.2)
	Rural .	1,988 (100)	...	1,695 (85.3)	270 (13.6)	23 (1.1)
	Urban .	18,705 (100)	...	15,898 (85.0)	2,377 (12.7)	430 (2.3)
IV. Total Population which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age groups 15—34 and 35—59 only.	Total .	1,07,002 (100)	...	94,950 (88.7)	12,052 (11.3)	...
	Rural .	9,615 (100)	...	8,361 (87.0)	1,254 (13.0)	...
	Urban .	97,387 (100)	...	86,589 (88.9)	10,798 (11.1)	...
V. Total Population which is in the working force but should not be in it which is 0—14 age group of Union table BI, (Cols. 7 & 8).	Total .	11,480 (100)	11,480 (100)	...	...	...
	Rural .	2,283 (100)	2,283 (100)	...	...	...
	Urban .	9,197 (100)	9,197 (100)	...	...	...
VI. Sum of I+II	Total .	7,98,975 (100)	11,480 (1.4)	4,54,397 (56.9)	2,98,519 (37.4)	34,480 (4.3)
	Rural .	79,463 (100)	2,283 (2.9)	40,261 (50.7)	30,150 (37.9)	6,757 (8.5)
	Urban .	7,19,512 (100)	9,197 (1.3)	4,14,136 (57.6)	2,68,369 (37.3)	27,723 (3.8)
VII. Sum of I+II — IV	Total .	7,87,495 (100)	...	4,54,397 (57.7)	2,98,519 (37.9)	34,480 (4.4)
	Rural .	77,180 (100)	...	40,261 (52.2)	30,150 (39.1)	6,757 (8.7)
	Urban .	7,10,315 (100)	...	4,14,136 (58.3)	2,68,369 (37.8)	27,723 (3.9)

NOTE:—Figures in brackets show numbers per (100).

ed in it, (iii) which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age groups by sex and 4 broad age groups, 1961.

10a.19

(3) Which is not available for the Working Force but is in the Working force age groups and (4) Which is in the classified by sex and 4 broad age groups, 1961.

Age not stated	Females					Age not stated
	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
449 (—)	11,69,234 (100)	5,09,320 (43.6)	4,15,580 (35.5)	1,96,150 (16.8)	47,777 (4.1)	407 (—)
25 (—)	1,37,212 (100)	63,466 (46.3)	43,106 (31.4)	24,712 (18.0)	5,861 (4.3)	67 (—)
424 (—)	10,32,022 (100)	4,45,854 (43.2)	3,72,474 (36.1)	1,71,438 (16.6)	41,916 (4.1)	340 (—)
99 (—)	76,169 (100)	4,188 (5.5)	44,207 (58.0)	25,266 (33.2)	2,500 (3.3)	8 (—)
12 (—)	30,161 (100)	2,892 (9.6)	16,670 (55.3)	9,739 (32.3)	857 (2.8)	3 (—)
87 (—)	46,008 (100)	1,296 (2.8)	27,537 (59.9)	15,527 (33.7)	1,643 (3.6)	5 (—)
...	1,520 (100)	...	1,401 (92.2)	104 (6.8)	15 (1.0)	...
...	32 (100)	...	32 (10.0)	...	...	...
...	1,488 (100)	...	1,369 (92.0)	104 (7.0)	15 (1.0)	...
...	76,405 (100)	...	64,690 (84.7)	11,715 (15.3)	...	...
...	4,226 (100)	...	2,993 (70.8)	1,233 (29.2)	...	...
...	72,179 (100)	...	61,697 (85.5)	10,482 (14.5)	...	...
...	4,188 (100)	4,188 (100)	...	...	...	...
...	2,892 (100)	2,892 (100)	...	...	...	...
...	1,296 (100)	1,296 (100)	...	...	...	...
99 (—)	77,689 (100)	4,188 (5.4)	45,608 (58.7)	25,370 (32.7)	2,515 (3.2)	8 (—)
12 (—)	30,193 (100)	2,892 (9.6)	16,702 (55.3)	9,739 (32.3)	857 (2.8)	3 (—)
87 (—)	47,496 (100)	1,296 (2.7)	28,906 (60.9)	15,631 (32.9)	1,658 (3.5)	5 (—)
99 (—)	73,501 (100)	...	45,608 (62.1)	25,370 (34.5)	2,515 (3.4)	8 (—)
12 (—)	27,301 (100)	...	16,702 (61.2)	9,739 (35.7)	857 (3.1)	3 (—)
87 (—)	46,200 (100)	...	28,906 (62.6)	15,631 (33.8)	1,658 (3.6)	5 (—)

It is useful to introduce each of the sub-heads under column 1 of this table, for the sake of a clear understanding.

Total Population of the State

It gives the distribution of the total population into males and females, by 4 broad age groups, for the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi, as well as its rural and urban areas, separately.

The absolute figures of persons (both sexes together) for the Union Territory may be reproduced:

Delhi	Persons
Total	2658612
Rural	299204
urban	2359408

(From Union Table : BI)

I. Total Population of the Working Force

The 'Working Force' refers simply to 'workers'. This sub-head covers male and female 'workers', by four broad age groups for total Delhi, rural Delhi and urban Delhi.

The absolute figures of persons (both sexes together) in the Working Force for the Delhi Territory are as under:

Delhi	Persons
Total	854451
Rural	107636
Urban	746815

(From Union Table BI)

II. Total Population which is not in the Working Force but should be included in it.

This refers to the two categories of 'Never employed' and 'Unemployed' amongst the 'nonworkers' in age groups 15—34 years, 35—59 years and 60 years and above, only. The figures for males and females separately are given in the table. The absolute figures of persons (both the sexes together) for this sub-head are as under:

Delhi	Persons
Total	22213
Rural	2020
Urban	20193

III. Total Population which is not available for the Working Force but is in the working force age groups.

It refers to persons of age groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years only from 'non-workers' of the following categories only

1. Full time students.
2. Dependents etc.
3. Retired persons.
4. Beggars etc., and
5. Inmates of institutions.

Or putting the same thing in a different way, if we exclude from the total non-workers, the three categories of 'persons engaged in household duties', 'unemployed' and 'never employed' persons, we get the 'total population which is not available for the working force'. The absolute figures of persons (both sexes) for this sub-head are as under:

Delhi	Persons
Total	183407
Rural	13841
Urban	169566

IV. Total Population which is in the Working Force, but should not be in it.

This sub-head refers to the 'workers' in the lowest age group 0—14 years. The absolute figures for this category of persons (both sexes) are as under:

Delhi	Persons
Total	15668
Rural	5175
Urban	10493

V. Sum of I and II.

This refers to total population available for the working force and comprises of total workers in all the age groups, plus two categories of 'never employed' and 'unemployed' persons amongst the 'non-workers' in age groups 15—34 years, 35—59 years and 60 years and above. The absolute figures of persons (both sexes) available for the working force are:

Delhi	Persons
Total	876664
Rural	109656
Urban	767008

VI. Sum of I—II—IV.

Out of the total population available for the working force, workers in the lowest age group 0—14 years have been excluded. The absolute figures of persons (both sexes) under this sub-head are:

Delhi	Persons
Total	860996
Rural	104481
Urban	756515

After excluding from the total number of males available for the working force, the male workers in the lowest age group 0—14 years, we get a figure of 787495 males under sub-head VI of this table which constitutes 52.9% of the total male population of the Union Territory of Delhi. Out of the total number of males under this sub-head in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 57.7% are in the age group 15—34 years, 37.9% in the uppermost age group 60 years and above.

There are 73501 females under sub-head VI of this table, constituting 6.3% of the total female population of the Union Territory of Delhi; out of which, 62.1% are in the age group 15—34 years, 34.5% are in the age group 35—59 years and 3.4% in the age group 60 years and above.

In rural Delhi, there are 77180 males and 27301 females under sub-head VI of this table constituting 47.6% and 19.9% of the total rural males and females respectively. Out of the former, 52.2% are in the age group 15—34 years, 39.1% in the age group 35—59 years and 8.7% in the age group 60 years and above. Out of the rural females under sub-head VI of this table, 61.2% are in the age group 15—34 years, 35.7% in the age group 35—59 years and 3.1% in the uppermost age group 60 years and above.

In urban Delhi, there are 710315 males and 46200 females under sub-head VI of this table, constituting 53.5% and 4.5% of the total males and total females in urban Delhi respectively. Out of the former, 58.3% are in the age group 15—34 years, 37.8% in the age group 35—59 years and 3.9% in the uppermost age group 60 years and above. Out of the latter, 62.6% are in the age group 15—34 years, 33.8% in the age group 35—59 years and 3.6% in the uppermost age group 60 years.

The data contained in this table is extremely useful for man-power planning. We can go to the extent of referring to sub-head VI as Man-power (which term should be taken to cover women-power as well).

Persons (i) available for the working force (ii) not available for the working force, by broad age groups, expressed as proportion of 1000 of total population.

TABLE 10a-20

Persons (1) available for the working force, (2) not available for the Working force, by sex and broad age groups, expressed as proportion of 1000 of total population

Categories	Total Rural/Urban	Males						Females					
		Total (all age groups)	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	Total (all age groups)	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Total Population of the Union Territory of Delhi.	T R U	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000
2. Population available for the Working Force.	T R U	536 491 543	20 31 19	827 828 827	961 960 961	544 725 524	220 480 205	66 220 46	8 46 3	110 387 78	129 394 91	53 146 40	20 45 15
3. Population not available for the working force.	T R U	72 59 73	.. .. ..	173 172 173	39 40 39	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	65 31 70	.. .. ..	156 69 166	60 50 61	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
4. Working population in age group 0—14 which should be excluded from the working force.	T R U	8 14 7	20 31 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 21 1	8 46 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

The categories under column 1 of the table have already been explained in the preceding table, which presented data for both the sexes put together. This table gives the break-up of the data, sexwise.

Amongst the total males belonging to all the age groups put together in the Delhi Territory, 53.6% are available for the working force, as against the corresponding figure of only 6.6% for the females. Out of the total rural males in the Delhi Territory, 49.1% are available for the working force as against the corresponding figure of 54.3% for urban Delhi, the percentage of urban males available for the working force being higher than the corresponding percentage for the rural males. The reverse, however, is the phenomenon of females, who have a higher percentage (22.0) available for the working force in rural Delhi compared to urban Delhi (4.6).

It is interesting to observe that under columns 5 and 6 for the age groups 15—34 and 35—59 years

for the males, the sum of the categories 'population available for the working force' and 'population not available for the working force' added together equals the total population, for the Delhi Territory as a whole as well as for its rural and urban areas. But this does not happen in the case of females in these very age groups in columns 11 and 12. For instance, taking up the total figures for females for the Union Territory in column 11 population available for the working force (110) and population not available for the working force (156) do not add upto 1000. This discrepancy arises because the category of 'housewives' amongst 'non-workers' has been excluded both from 'population available for the working force' and 'population not available for the working force'. For the males, however, the category of 'housewives' being irrelevant, the population available for the working force and population not available for the working force naturally adds upto the total population.

Persons (1) available for the working force (2) not available for the working force, by broad age groups, expressed as proportion of 1000 of total population.

TABLE 10a.21

Persons (1) available for the working force, (2) not available for the working force by broad age groups, expressed as proportion of 1000 of total population, 1961

Categories	Total Rural/Urban	Broad Age Group					Age not stated
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Total Population of the State.	T 1000 (26,58,612) R 1000 (2,99,204) U 1000 (23,59,408)	1000 (10,76,131) 1000 (1,36,092) 1000 (9,40,039)	1000 (9,64,927) 1000 (91,728) 1000 (8,73,199)	1000 (5,06,721) 1000 (56,116) 1000 (4,50,605)	1000 (1,09,977) 1000 (15,176) 1000 (94,801)	1000 (856) 1000 (92) 1000 (764)	
2. Population available for the Working Force.	T 330 (8,76,664) R 366 (1,09,656) U 325 (7,67,008)	15 (15,668) 38 (5,175) 11 (10,493)	518 (5,00,005) 621 (56,963) 507 (4,43,042)	639 (3,23,889) 711 (39,889) 630 (2,84,000)	336 (36,995) 502 (7614) 310 (29381)	125 (107) 163 (15) 120 (92)	
3. Population not available for the Working Force.	T 69 (1,83,407) R 46 (1,38,41) U 72 (16,95,66)	.. .. ..	165 (1,59,640) 124 (1,13,54) 170 (14,82,86)	47 (23,767) 44 (24,87) 47 (2,12,80)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
4. Working population in age Group 0—14 which should be excluded from the working Force.	T 6 (15,668) R 2 (5,175) U 4 (10,493)	15 (15,668) 38 (5,175) 11 (10,493)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

Note—Brackets contain absolute figures.

Column 1 of the table, 'total population of the State' refers to the population of both the sexes put together in the Union Territory of Delhi. 'Population available for the working force' refers to total workers plus 'never employed' and 'unemployed' persons from the category of 'non-workers'. 'Population not available for the working force' refers to persons of age

groups 15—34 years and 35—59 years only from 'non-workers' of the following categories: 'fulltime students', 'dependents etc.', 'retired persons', 'beggars etc.' and 'inmates of institutions'.

'Working population in age group 0—14 which should be excluded from the working force, refers to persons of 0—14 years age group from the category of 'workers'.

One-third of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi is available for the working force. Out of the total population of rural Delhi, 36.6% and out of the total population of urban Delhi 32.5% are available for the working force. Thus in rural Delhi a higher proportion of the population is available for the working force as compared to urban Delhi; this phenomenon prevails in all the age groups individually as well, as noted in the following paragraphs.

In the lowest age group 0—14 years, 1.5% of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 3.8% of its rural population and 1.1% of its urban population is available for the working force; this working popu-

lation in the lowest age group 0—14 years should be excluded from the working force.

In the age group 15—34 years, 51.8% of the total population in the Delhi Territory, 62.1% of its rural population and 50.7% of its urban population is available for the working force, whereas in this very age group 16.5% of the total population in the Delhi Territory, 12.4% of its rural population and 17.0% of its urban population is not available for the working force.

In the age group 35—59 years, 63.9% of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 71.1% of its rural population and 63.0% of its urban population is available for the working force. The corresponding percentages of population not available for the working force in this age group are 4.7, 4.4 and 4.7, respectively.

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, 1961.

(All ages in each sex and category, total, rural and urban separately are equal to 1000).

TABLE 10a.22

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age groups in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of Industries, 1961. All ages in each sex and category Total, Rural, Urban separately.

	Total/Rural/Urban	Males						Females					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Population	T	1000	381	369	208	42	..	1000	436	355	168	41	..
	R	1000	448	300	194	58	..	1000	463	314	180	43	..
	U	1000	372	377	211	40	..	1000	432	361	166	41	..
Total Population in the working force	T	1000	15	561	380	44	..	1000	55	580	332	33	..
	R	1000	29	498	386	87	..	1000	96	553	323	28	..
	U	1000	13	568	380	39	..	1000	28	599	337	36	..
A. PRIMARY SCOTOR	T	1000	30	438	407	125	..	1000	92	538	338	32	..
	R	1000	32	431	407	130	..	1000	94	538	337	31	..
	U	1000	20	469	404	107	..	1000	76	541	339	44	..
Category I	T	1000	23	409	421	147	..	1000	95	529	343	33	..
	R	1000	24	411	421	144	..	1000	97	532	340	31	..
	U	1000	14	389	425	172	..	1000	66	492	384	58	..
Category II	T	1000	41	504	377	78	..	1000	92	552	321	35	..
	R	1000	46	512	363	79	..	1000	88	568	311	33	..
	U	1000	20	467	438	75	..	1000	116	459	376	49	..
Category III	T	1000	55	537	355	53	..	1000	61	628	289	22	..
	R	1000	115	538	305	42	..	1000	49	605	322	23	..
	U	1000	25	536	380	59	..	1000	75	652	252	21	..
B. SECONDARY SECTOR	T	1000	21	608	336	35	..	1000	75	608	294	23	..
	R	1000	49	580	325	46	..	1000	118	630	235	17	..
	U	1000	18	611	337	34	..	1000	48	594	331	27	..

TABLE 10 a-22 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Category IV	T	1000	32	518	371	79	..	1000	86	546	330	38	..
	R	1000	22	413	437	128	..	1000	122	561	287	31	..
	U	1000	35	550	350	65	..	1000	75	540	344	41	..
Category V	T	1000	22	629	319	30	..	1000	79	608	291	22	..
	R	1000	56	625	291	28	..	1000	117	647	221	15	..
	U	1000	19	629	321	31	..	1000	35	562	374	29	..
Category VI	T	1000	10	542	408	40	..	1000	52	685	254	9	..
	R	1000	50	583	338	29	..	1000	119	614	257	10	..
	U	1000	7	540	413	40	..	1000	37	700	254	9	..
C. TERTIARY SECTOR	T	1000	11	553	396	40	..	1000	24	599	341	36	..
	R	1000	11	546	395	48	..	1000	71	529	372	28	..
	U	1000	11	554	395	40	..	1000	20	604	339	37	..
Category VII	T	1000	6	484	435	75	..	1000	23	439	453	85	..
	R	1000	7	442	455	96	..	1000	49	350	536	65	..
	U	1000	6	485	434	75	..	1000	19	452	441	88	..
Category VIII	T	1000	3	615	362	20	..	1000	170	490	319	21	..
	R	1000	5	652	328	15	..	1000	4	804	177	15	..
	U	1000	3	613	363	21	..	1000	21	607	337	35	..
Category IX	T	1000	14	575	383	28	..	1000	24	603	339	34	..
	R	1000	12	548	395	45	..	1000	72	550	354	24	..
	U	1000	14	576	383	27	..	1000	21	607	337	35	..

NOTE: For the purpose of this table, Primary Sector—Categories I+II+III
 Secondary Sector—Categories IV+V+VI
 Tertiary Sector—Categories VII+VIII+IX

Total Population

In rural Delhi, the lowest age group 0—14 years, has the highest percentage of males. The age distribution pattern of the total males in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole is nearly the same as the corresponding pattern in urban Delhi. As regards the female population, only in the age group 15—34 years, the percentage of females in urban Delhi is higher than the corresponding percentage of rural Delhi; in all other age groups, the reverse phenomenon prevails.

Working Force

The age group 15—34 years has the highest percentage of male working force (56.8%) in urban Delhi. In the lowest age group 0—14 years as well as the highest age group 60 years and above, the percentage of male working force is higher in rural Delhi as compared with urban Delhi. In the age group 35—59 years, however, the percentages of male working force in urban and rural Delhi approach near equality.

In the lowest age group 0—14 years, the percentage of female working force in rural Delhi is higher than that of urban Delhi; in each of the remaining age groups, however, the percentages of female working force in urban Delhi are higher than the corresponding percentages in rural Delhi.

primary Sector (I+II+III).

The age groups 0—14 years and 60 years and above, have higher percentages of males in the

primary sector in rural Delhi as compared with urban Delhi.

As regards the females in the primary sector, the lowest age group 0—14 years has a higher percentage in rural Delhi as compared with urban Delhi; in all the remaining age groups, there are no marked differences in the percentages of females in this sector between the rural and urban areas.

Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI).

The age group 0—14 years and 60 years and above have higher percentages of males in the secondary sector in rural Delhi as compared with urban Delhi.

As regards the females in the secondary sector, the percentages in age groups 0—14 years and 15—34 years are higher in rural Delhi as compared with urban Delhi. In the age groups 35—59 years and 60 years and above, the percentages in urban Delhi are higher than those in rural Delhi.

Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX).

In all the age groups, the percentages of males in the tertiary sector in rural and urban Delhi approach equality.

Concerning females in the tertiary sector, in the age groups 0—14 years and 35—59 years, the percentages in rural Delhi are higher than those in urban Delhi. In the age groups 15—34 years and 60 years and above, the percentages of females in this sector in urban Delhi are higher than those in rural Delhi.

Distribution of total, male and female population in the Delhi Territory and its rural and urban areas in any particular age group into three categories, 1961:

(Population—Total, Rural & Urban separately= 1,000.)

TABLE 10a-23

Distribution of total, male and female population in the Delhi Territory and its Rural and Urban areas in any particular age group into all industrial categories, 1961 (Total Population, Rural, Urban separately-1,000)

Category	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Males						Females						
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	age not stated	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	age not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1. Total Population	T	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	R	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	U	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Total Population in the Working Force	T	523	20	795	953	547	220	65	8	106	129	52	20	
	R	478	32	793	951	723	480	220	46	387	394	146	45	
	U	528	19	795	953	516	205	45	3	74	91	39	15	
A. PRIMARY SECTOR	T	31	2	38	61	93	26	21	4	32	43	17	7	
	R	230	17	329	483	519	480	163	33	279	305	117	45	
	U	7	..	9	13	19	...	2	...	4	5	2	...	
Category I	T	23	1	26	47	81	22	18	4	26	36	14	7	
	R	190	10	260	412	473	400	142	30	241	269	104	45	
	U	3	...	3	6	13	...	1	...	2	3	2	...	
Category II	T	3	...	5	6	6	4	2	...	3	4	2	...	
	R	26	3	44	49	36	80	14	2	25	24	10	...	
	U	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Category III	T	5	1	7	8	6	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	
	R	14	4	25	22	10	...	7	1	13	12	3	...	
	U	3	...	5	6	5	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	
B. SECONDARY SECTOR	T	141	8	231	227	118	40	11	2	19	20	6	...	
	R	105	12	202	175	85	...	38	10	75	48	16	...	
	U	145	8	234	232	123	42	8	1	13	16	6	...	
Category IV	T	9	1	12	16	17	2	3	1	5	6	3	...	
	R	19	1	27	44	43	...	7	2	12	10	5	...	
	U	8	1	11	13	12	2	3	1	4	5	3	...	

contd.

TABLE 10a-23 (concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Category V	T	.	110	6	187	168	80	31	6	1	10	10	3	...
	R	.	71	9	147	106	35	...	27	7	56	33	10	...
	U	.	114	6	191	174	88	33	3	...	5	7	2	...
Category VI	T	.	22	1	32	43	21	7	2	...	4	4	...	...
	R	.	15	2	28	25	7	...	4	1	7	5	1	...
	U	.	23	1	32	45	23	7	2	...	4	4	1	...
C. TERTIARY SECTOR	T	.	351	10	526	665	336	154	33	2	55	66	29	13
	R	.	143	3	262	293	119	...	19	3	33	41	13	...
	U	.	376	11	552	708	374	163	35	2	57	70	31	15
Category VII	T	.	97	2	127	202	174	27	2	...	2	5	4	...
	R	.	16	...	24	38	27	...	2	...	2	6	3	...
	U	.	107	2	137	221	200	29	2	...	2	5	4	...
Category VIII	T	.	33	...	55	57	16	13	1	...	2	1	...	3
	R	.	13	...	29	22	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	U	.	35	...	57	61	18	14	1	...	2	1	...	3
Category IX	T	.	221	8	344	406	146	114	30	2	51	60	25	10
	R	.	114	3	209	233	89	...	17	3	30	34	10	...
	U	.	234	9	358	426	156	120	32	2	53	64	27	12
Non-Workers	T	.	477	980	205	47	453	780	935	992	894	871	948	980
	R	.	522	968	207	49	277	520	780	954	613	606	854	955
	U	.	472	981	205	47	484	795	955	997	926	909	961	985

Out of a total of 1489378 male population in the Union Territory of Delhi, 52.3% are in the working force, of which 3.1% are in the primary sector (I+H+III), 14.1% in the secondary sector (IV+V+VI) and 35.1% in the tertiary sector (VII+VIII+IX). The tertiary sector thus absorbs the highest proportion of the male population of the Union Territory of Delhi, followed by secondary and primary sectors, respectively.

Out of the total number of 1169234 females in the Delhi Territory, only 6.5% are in the working force, of which 2.1% are in the primary sector, 1.1% in the secondary sector and 3.3% in the tertiary sector. Thus even though the proportion of female workers to total females is much lower than the proportion of male workers to total males, the supremacy of the tertiary sector remains intact in both the sexes. Amongst the females, however, the primary sector gets the second place and the secondary sector the

third place, whereas in the case of males, as noted in the above paragraph, the former sector gets the third place and the latter one occupies the second place.

Rural Delhi has a total male population of 161992, of whom workers constitute 47.8%. out of these 23.0% are in the primary sector, 10.5% are in the secondary sector and 14.3% are in the tertiary sector. Thus the highest proportion of rural males is engaged in the primary sector, followed by tertiary and secondary sectors respectively.

Of the total number of 137212 females in rural Delhi, 22.0% are workers; of these 16.3% are in the primary sector, 3.8% in the secondary sector and 1.9% in the tertiary sector. The highest proportion of rural females is thus found in the primary sector, followed respectively by the tertiary and secondary sectors.

Out of a total number of 1327386 urban males in the Delhi Territory, 52.8% are in the working force, of whom only 0.7% are in the primary sector, 14.5% are in the secondary sector and 37.6% are in the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector thus absorbs the highest proportion of urban male population of the Delhi Territory, followed by the primary and the secondary sectors, respectively.

There are 1032022 females in urban Delhi, out of whom 4.5% are in the working force; of them 0.2% are in the primary sector, 0.8% in the secondary sector and 3.5% in the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector has the highest percentage of urban females in the Delhi Territory, followed by the secondary and the primary sectors, respectively.

Looking to the primary sector, the percentages of workers in the rural areas of Delhi in all age groups, both for males and females, are higher than the corresponding percentages in the urban areas of Delhi.

In the secondary sector, the percentages of male workers to total males in urban areas are higher than the corresponding percentages in the rural areas of Delhi in all the age groups, with the exception of the lowest age group 0—14 years.

In the tertiary sector, barring the age group 0—14 years for females, the percentages of workers to total

population of males and females separately in the urban areas are higher than the corresponding percentages in the rural areas, for all the age groups.

Taking up the industrial categories, category IX 'other services' absorbs the highest percentage of total male population (22.1%) of the Union Territory of Delhi, followed in the second place by the industrial category V 'manufacturing other than household industry' which accounts for 11.0% of the total males of the Delhi Territory. Agricultural labour accounts for the lowest percentage (0.2%) of total male population of the Union Territory of Delhi. In the case of females also, category IX 'other services' absorbs the highest percentage (3.0%) of total females in Delhi Territory, followed in the second place by category I, 'Cultivation' which has a corresponding figure of 1.8 per cent.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, the highest percentage of rural males (19.0%) are engaged in category I 'cultivation' and the highest percentage of urban males are absorbed in category IX 'other services'. Again, the highest percentage of rural females also (14.2%) are engaged in category I 'cultivation' and the highest percentage of urban females (3.2%) in category IX 'other services'.

Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers, amongst males and females, in each of the industrial categories of workers, 1921-61.

TABLE 10a.24

Union Territory	Year	Total Population	Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial categories																		
			I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Delhi	1961	1489378	1169234	34603	20855	5101	2224	6918	1748	13194	3516	163353	6971	32605	2755	144579	2148	48673	896	329256	35056
	1951	986538	757534	37871	9181	7931	6222	1575	87	..	..	100809	8757	43665	6212	123108	1727	35594	433	224743	23725
	1931	369497	266749	33050	14887	7888	3635	7088	356	..	..	48408	4340	12740	1265	36825	1504	18107	211	62460	9252
	1921	281633	206555	33504	2730	4237	827	3245	331	..	..	37483	5902	11223	1723	34130	1274	11259	183	41105	7777

Sources: 1961 : Union Table B-1
1951 : Final Population Totals 1961 Census Page 402.
1931 : Census of India, 1931, Vol. XVI, Delhi Report & Tables.
1921 : Census of India, 1921, Vol. XV, Punjab & Delhi.

N.B. (1) Proportionate figures for category IV have been included in category V for the years 1921, 1931 and 1951.

(2) The figures for I-IX Categories for the years 1921 and 1931 have been compiled as per suggestions at pages 393-94 of Census of India 1961, Paper No. 1, Final Population Totals.

Data for the year 1941 was not available, hence it has not been possible to include it in the table. It may be mentioned that proportionate figures for workers in category IV 'household industry' have been included in category V 'manufacturing other than household industry', for the years 1921, 1931 and 1951.

Separate figures for males and females as given in table 10a.24, have been added up in Table 10a.25, so as to give the picture about the aggregate population.

Table 10a.26 has been derived out of Table 10a.25 to bring out the variation, both in absolute figures and percentage terms, over the past decades.

It is to be observed that during the last four decades, whereas the population of the Delhi Territory increased by 444.6%, the number of workers rose by 333.9%. Workers in industrial category IX

'other services' recorded the highest percentage increase of 645.3 during the last four decades between 1921 and 1961, followed by workers in industrial categories VIII 'transport, storage and communication', VII 'trade and commerce' and V 'manufacturing other than household industry', which recorded percentage increase of 333.2, 314.4 and 292.6, respectively, during this period. Workers in category VI 'construction', showed an increase of 173.1% over the last forty years, followed by corresponding increase of 194.2% in category III 'mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities etc.' 53.1% in category I 'cultivation' and only 44.6% in category II 'agricultural labour'.

During the last decade 1951-61 workers in industrial categories II 'agricultural labour' and VI 'construction' showed decreases of 48.2% and 29.1%, all other categories recording increases.

TABLE 10a.25

Number of earners, self supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of Workers for the decades for the period 1921-61

Union Territory	Year	Total Po- pulation Persons	Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of Workers for the decades for the period 1921-1961									Total Workers Persons
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	1961	2658612	55458	7325	8666	16710	170324	35360	146727	49569	364312	854451
	1951	1744072	47052	14153	1662	..	109566	49877	124835	36027	248468	631640
	1931	636246	47937	11523	7444	..	52748	14005	38329	18318	71712	262016
	1921	488188	36234	5064	3576	..	43385	12946	35404	11442	48882	196933

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1 C. P. 41.

TABLE 10a.26

Variation (Absolute figures and percentages) in the number of earners, self supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of Workers for the decades for the period 1921-1961

Union Territory	Decades Popula- tion	Total Workers	Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories									
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	1921-31	+148058 (+30.3)	+65083 (+33.0)	+11703 (+32.3)	+6459 (+127.5)	+3868 (+108.2)	..	+9363 (+21.6)	+1059 (+8.2)	+2925 (+8.3)	+6876 (+60.1)	+22830 (+46.7)
	1931-51	+1107826 (+174.1)	+369624 (+141.1)	-885 (-1.8)	+2630 (+22.8)	-5782 (-77.7)	..	+56818 (+107.7)	+35872 (+256.1)	+86506 (+225.7)	+17709 (+96.7)	+176756 (+246.5)
	1951-61	+914540 (+52.4)	+222811 (+35.3)	+8406 (+17.9)	-6828 (-48.2)	+7004 (+421.4)	..	+60758 (+55.4)	-14517 (-29.1)	+21892 (+17.5)	+13542 (+37.6)	+115844 (+46.6)
	1921-61	+2170424 (+444.6)	+657518 (+333.9)	+19224 (+53.1)	+2261 (+44.6)	+5090 (+142.3)	..	+126939 (+292.6)	+22414 (+173.1)	+111323 (+314.4)	+38127 (+333.2)	+315430 (+645.3)

NOTE: Figures in brackets give percentages.

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Distribution of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial categories of workers for 1921-1961 per 1000 of total population of males and females, separately.

TABLE 10a.27

Distribution of earners, self supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of workers for 1921-1961 per 1000 of Total Population, sex wise

State	Year	Total Population, M=1000 F=1000	Earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of workers									
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Delhi	1961	M=1000 F=1000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	
			18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	
	1951	M=1000 F=1000	38	8	2	..	102	44	125	36	228	
			12	8	..	..	12	8	2	1	31	
1931	M=1000 F=1000	89	21	19	..	131	34	100	49	169		
		56	14	1	..	16	5	6	1	35		
1921	M=1000 F=1000	119	15	12	..	133	40	121	40	146		
		13	4	2	..	29	8	6	1	38		

Barring category IV 'household industry' for which comparative data for the past census years is not available, the remaining eight categories pertaining to male workers, have been given ranks in Table 10a.28, which helps to elucidate table 10a.27.

TABLE 10a.28

Earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers amongst the Males in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of workers with Ranks :

Year/Rank	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
	Industrial Categories							
1961	. IX	V	VII	VIII	I	VI.	III	II
1951	. IX	VII	V	VI	I	VIII	II	III
1931	. IX	V	VII	I	VIII	VI.	II	III
1921	. IX	V	VII	I	VIII	VI	II	III

It is to be observed that industrial categories IX 'other services', V 'manufacturing other than household industry' and VIII 'trade and commerce' of male workers have occupied the first, second and third ranks respectively right from 1921 onwards upto 1961, with the exception of only 1951, when category VIII rose to occupy the second rank and category V receded to the third rank. Industrial category III 'mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fisheries etc.' occupied the lowest rank and industrial category II 'agricultural labour' last but one, since 1921 upto 1951; in the year 1961, however, category II was relegated to the lowest rank and category III went above it. Category I 'cultivation' occupied the fourth

rank during the Census years 1921 and 1931, its position being fifth in the Census years 1951 and 1961.

The first three ranks of female workers in different industrial categories are as follows:

TABLE 10a.29

Year/Rank	1st rank	2nd rank	3rd rank
	2	3	4
	Industrial Categories		
1961	IX	I	V
1951	IX	I	V
1931	IX	I	V
1921	IX	V	I

Thus amongst the female workers also, industrial category IX 'other services' has consistently been occupying the first rank from 1921 upto 1961. The second rank, in 1921, went to industrial category V 'manufacturing other than household industry'; however, since 1931 upto 1961, the second rank has continuously gone to industrial category I 'cultivation'. Industrial category V 'manufacturing other than household industry' has occupied the third rank among female workers since 1931 upto 1961. It may be mentioned that the ranks of female workers in industrial categories I and V were equal in 1951.

Distribution of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of workers for 1921-1961 per 1000 of total population (both sexes together).

TABLE 10a.30

Distribution of earners, self supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of workers for 1921-61 per 1,000 of Total Population

Union Territory	Year	Total Population P=1000	Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories.									Total Workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	1961	Persons-1000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	321
	1951	Persons-1000	27	8	1	..	63	29	71	21	142	362
	1931	Persons-1000	75	18	12	..	83	22	60	29	113	412
	1921	Persons-1000	74	10	7	..	89	27	73	23	100	403

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The data about males and females given separately in table 10a.24 has been pooled in Table 10a.30 to show the position of workers of *both sexes* together into different industrial classifications. Rankings of different categories are shown below in Table 10a.31.

TABLE 10a.31
Ranks of Industrial Categories pertaining to workers in Total Population (Both Sexes)

Year/Rank	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1961	.	IX	V	VII	I	VIII	VI	II	III
1951	.	IX	VII	V	VI	I	VIII	II	I
1931	.	IX	V	I	VII	VIII	VI	II	III
1921	.	IX	V	I	VII	VI	VIII	III	III

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Industrial category IX 'other services' has always occupied the first rank right from 1921 upto 1961. The second rank has gone to industrial category V 'manufacturing other than household industry' during the census years 1921, 1931 and 1961, the industrial category VII 'trade and commerce' occupying the second rank during 1951. The third rank was held by industrial category I 'cultivation' during the census years 1921 and 1931, the same position being occupied by industrial category V 'manufacturing other than household industry' in 1951 and by category VII 'trade and commerce' in 1961.

The position of workers (both sexes) engaged in industrial category II 'agricultural labour' has been last but one during all the census years since 1921 to 1961. The lowest position was occupied by industrial category III 'Mining, quarrying, livestock, fisheries etc.' during all the Census years listed in the Table excepting 1951 when the lowest position went to Industrial Category I 'Cultivation'. It may be observed that Categories II and III had equal ranks in 1961.

Proportions of workers in three broad occupational groups to total population—comparison of Delhi
City with some of the selected Cities of India over the past Censuses.

TABLE 10a.32
Percentage of workers to total population by category of workers in seven cities and towns, 1901—1961

Town	Production of raw materials, Pasture and Agriculture				Preparation and supply of material sub- stances : Commerce, industry, storage, etc.				Public administration, Professions and Arts Miscellaneous—personal domestic services, unskilled labour, means of subsistence independent of occupation.									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1961	1901	1911	1921	1931	1961	1901	1911	1921	1931	1961			
1. Calcutta	.	.	.	1.62	1.82	2.19	1.12	0.11	32.87	31.95	28.36	21.88	26.16	25.47	26.86	27.71	27.95	14.13
2. Bombay	.	.	.	0.39	1.49	0.76	1.03	0.77	38.14	37.70	34.87	27.03	29.54	24.85	21.66	25.34	20.67	10.31
3. Madras	.	.	.	1.33	2.27	2.12	2.09	0.43	21.22	21.72	21.86	17.05	18.95	13.61	14.64	15.08	30.59	11.09
4. Delhi	.	.	.	1.63	5.67	1.90	1.94	0.50	29.90	28.49	28.46	24.63	16.59	12.55	10.69	14.32	11.45	14.56
5. Kanpur	.	.	.	8.85	2.13	2.38	2.43	1.40	19.30	20.16	22.26	25.17	22.17	19.58	24.67	24.16	15.11	8.90
6. Ahmedabad	.	.	.	2.71	1.70	1.56	..	0.19	27.37	34.55	29.79	..	24.09	17.44	9.28	14.17	..	6.80
7. Howrah	.	.	.	2.56	1.80	2.81	2.24	0.14	31.27	35.23	31.60	19.63	29.25	20.89	19.90	21.81	14.13	7.58

SOURCE : A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India, 1961.
A brochure prepared by the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

A comparison of the proportions of workers engaged in production of raw materials, pasture and agriculture to total population in each of the cities under comparison shows that Kanpur occupied the first place in 1901, Delhi in 1911, Howrah in 1921, again Kanpur in 1931 as well as 1961. The proportion of workers engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances, commerce, industry and storage etc. has continually been the highest in Bombay over

all the past Census years given in the Table. Amongst all the cities, Calcutta had the highest percentage of its workers engaged in public administration, professions and arts, miscellaneous, personal, domestic services, unskilled labour and means of subsistence independent of occupation to total population in the Census years 1901, 1911 and 1921; the first place in this respect going to Madras in 1931 and to Delhi in 1961.

Comparison of Workers in three broad groups in Delhi with some of the selected cities of India over the past Centuries.

TABLE 10a.33

Percentage of workers in different categories to total workers in seven cities and towns, 1901—1961.

Towns	Production of raw materials, Pasture & Agriculture					Preparation & Supply of material substance—commerce, trade, storage and industry.					Public Administration, Professions and liberal arts—Misc. personal domestic services, unskilled labour, means of sub- sistence independent of occupation.									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1961	1901	1911	1921	1931	1961	1901	1911	1921	1931	1961					
1. Calcutta	.	.	.	.	.	2.71	3.01	3.26	2.20	0.27	54.80	52.69	48.66	42.95	64.75	42.46	44.39	47.58	54.85	34.98
2. Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	0.68	2.44	1.25	2.10	1.89	55.98	61.96	57.19	55.47	72.72	43.31	35.59	41.56	42.43	25.39
3. Madras	.	.	.	.	.	3.67	5.88	5.43	4.21	1.42	58.65	56.21	55.97	34.28	62.18	37.74	37.91	38.60	61.51	36.40
4. Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	3.83	12.64	4.26	4.88	1.25	70.09	63.52	63.70	66.36	41.35	29.42	23.81	32.04	28.76	36.27
5. Kanpur	.	.	.	.	.	18.53	4.50	4.87	5.68	4.32	40.41	43.46	45.61	58.93	68.27	41.03	52.03	49.52	35.38	27.42
6. Ahmedabad	.	.	.	.	.	5.71	3.74	3.42	..	0.61	57.54	75.88	65.44	..	77.51	36.69	20.37	31.14	..	21.88
7. Howrah	.	.	.	.	.	4.68	3.17	4.99	6.22	0.37	57.13	61.88	56.21	54.52	79.12	38.16	34.96	39.80	39.26	20.51

SOURCE : A Selection of Statistics of Small Towns in India, 1961.
A brochure prepared by the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Amongst all the cities under comparison in the table, Delhi had the highest percentage of its workers engaged in the production of raw materials, pasture and agriculture to its total workers in the Census year 1911. Again, in the Census Years 1901, 1911 and 1931, amongst all the cities under discussion, Delhi had the largest proportions of its workers engaged in the preparation and supply of material substance,

commerce, trade, storage and industry. In the Census year 1961, Delhi was closely catching up with Madras in public administration, professions and liberal arts, miscellaneous, personal domestic services, unskilled labour, means of subsistence independent of occupation, this is clear by the comparative proportions of workers engaged in these occupations to total workers in Madras and Delhi during the latest census year.

The Working Population

PART B

Population in Agriculture and Primary Sector of Industry

In the individual slip, the Census of 1961 abandoned the legal concepts of cultivators and divided the agricultural population in two categories, cultivators and agricultural labourers.

How this compares with previous Censuses?

The concept of cultivators of the 1961 Census is comparable with the concept of Cultivators of the 1951 Census, if we add up the 1951 Census categories of livelihood class one and livelihood class two viz., cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.

The concept of cultivators of the 1961 Census is comparable with the concept of cultivators of 1931 Census if we add up the following categories:— Estate Agents and Managers of owners, Estate Agents and Managers of Government, cultivating owners, tenant cultivators, cultivators of Jhum, Taungya and shifting areas, i.e. groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 of occupation or means of livelihood classification of the 1931 Census.

The concept of Cultivators of the 1961 Census is comparable with the concept of the 1921 Census Cultivators, if we add up ordinary cultivators, Agents, Managers of landed Estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors etc. which is groups 2 and 3 of the occupational classification of 1921 Census.

Similarly, the concept of Agricultural labourers of the 1961 Census is comparable with the concept of Agricultural labourers of the 1951 Census if we take livelihood class III viz., cultivating labourers.

The concept of Agricultural labourers of the 1961 Census is comparable with the concept of Agricultural labourers of the 1931 Census, if we take group 7 i.e. Agricultural labourers of the 1931 Census.

The concept of Agricultural labourers of the 1961 Census is comparable with the concept of the Agricultural labourers of 1921 Census if we add up groups 4 and 5 viz. Farm servants and field labourers of the 1921 Census.

It may be mentioned that the 1961 Census abandoned the concept of earners or self supporting persons and non-earning dependents and adopted the concept of work.

Question No. 8 in the individual slip of the 1961 Census relates to the person "Working as Cultivator" and Question No. 9 relates to the person "Working as Agricultural labourer". The instructions for filling up these questions have already been given in an earlier part of this chapter.

The Household Schedule of the 1961 Census in its sub-part A seeks information on Cultivation, with the help of the following question:—

1. Land under Cultivation by Household

right on land $\int$ Area
Local name of $\cup$ in acres

- (i) Owned or held from Government.
- (ii) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
- (iii) Total of items (i) & (ii).

2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share.

Sub-part C of the Household Schedule seeks information about 'Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry'. These refer to members including Head of Family working and hired workers, if any, kept whole time during current or last working season. Question 1 of sub-part C seeks information about the members of family (head, other males, other females, total) working and hired workers employed in Household Cultivation only, while Question 3 of sub-part C seeks the same items of information about workers who are engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry. Hired workers are those who have been in wholtime employment during the last or the current working season.

The following paragraphs reproduce the instructions to the enumerators concerning questions in sub-part A Cultivation:—

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows). Three categories of land are given in items 1(i), 1(ii) and 2.

Items 1(i) and 1(ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given

by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases, the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes, you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land.'

"Category 1(i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, e.g. land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government."

"Category 1(ii)—land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer;

(iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:

(a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(c) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;

(d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (this also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(iv) The following:—

- land taken for a fixed amount of money,
- land taken for a fixed amount of produce,
- land taken for a share of the produce,
- land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above and

(e) land held free of consideration."

"Category. 2.—Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1 (ii)."

"Categories 1(i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever."

"This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers, without any land."

"Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent for land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration."

Proportion of persons working at cultivation and as agricultural labourers to 1000 of total population, 1921—1961.

TABLE 106.1

Proportion of persons working at Cultivation and as Agricultural Labourers to 1000 of Total Population: 1921—1961.

(i) Working at cultivation, 1921—1961.

Total/Rural/Urban	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
DELHI :					
Total	21	31	N.A.	74	72
Rural	19	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Urban	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. :—Stands for "Not Available."

SOURCE: for the year 1961—Table B-I.
1951—District Census Hand-book,
Delhi State, 1951
1931—Census of India, 1931 Volume XVI-Delhi.
1921—Census of India, 1921, Vol. XV Part I,
Punjab & Delhi.

During the decade 1921—1931 the percentage of the cultivators to total population of the Delhi Territory rose from 7.2 in 1921 to 7.4 in 1931. During the last decade 1951—1961, however, the corresponding percentage fell from 3.1 to 2.1.

The trend about agricultural labourers is given in Table 10b.2.

TABLE 10 b.2
(ii) Working as Agricultural Labourers, 1921—1961

Total/Rural/Urban	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
DELHI :					
Total	3	6	N.A.	18	10
Rural	2	6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Urban	0.5	0.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. stands for "not available."
SOURCE : For the year 1961 statistics, Table B-1.
1951—District Census Handbook, Delhi State,
Vol. 27, 1951.
1931—Census of India, 1931 Vol. XVI-Delhi.
1921—Census of India, 1921 Vol. XV Part I, Delhi.

The persons working as agricultural labourers constituted only 1.0% of the total population in 1921, the corresponding percentage raising to 1.8 in 1931 showing an increase of 0.8% during the decade

1921—1931. However, during the last decade 1951—1961, the percentage of agricultural labourers to total population of the Delhi Territory fell from 0.6 to 0.3 only.

TABLE 10b.3
Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary Sector, the Secondary Sector and the Tertiary Sector and Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory and Tracts	Total/Rural/Urban	Total Population		Primary Sector (I+II+III-excluding Mining & Quarrying)		Secondary Sector (III Mining and Quarrying only + IV+V+IX-gas, electricity, water supply etc.)		Tertiary Sector (VI+VII+VIII+IX-excluding gas, electricity, water supply etc.)		Non-workers.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI	Total	1000	1000	30	20	144	12	349	33	477	935
	Rural	1000	1000	222	159	112	41	144	20	522	780
	Urban	1000	1000	6	2	148	9	37	34	472	955
I. D.M.C. (Urban)		1000	1000	6	2	161	9	353	30	480	959
II. New Delhi		1000	1000	2	0	61	6	505	69	432	925
III. Delhi Cantt.		1000	1000	9	0	36	7	606	50	349	943

SOURCE : Union Table B=1

Out of the total male population of the Union Territory of Delhi, 47.7% are non-workers and 52.3% are workers. Amongst the latter, 37.2% are in the tertiary sector, 12.2% are in the secondary sector and 2.9 per cent are in the primary sector. Thus majority of the working males in the Union Territory of Delhi are found in the tertiary sector, followed by secondary and primary sectors respectively. Such a pattern of sectoral distribution of working males indicates the relatively advanced stage of economic deve-

lopment, because of the urban character of this Union Territory.

Amongst the total females of the Delhi Territory, as high as 93.5 per cent are non-workers and only 6.5% are workers; of the latter, 3.5% are in the tertiary sector, 2.0% in the primary sector and 7.0% in the secondary sector. The incidence of non-participation in productive work amongst the females is much higher than amongst the males.

The tertiary sector is the most important both for the working males as well as for working females, but it is noteworthy that whereas in the case of males, second and third positions go to secondary and primary sectors respectively, in the case of females these go to the primary and the secondary sectors, respectively.

The percentage of non-workers amongst males in rural Delhi is 52.2, which is higher than the corresponding percentage of non-workers amongst males in urban Delhi by 5%, or putting the same thing in a different way, the percentage of workers amongst males in rural Delhi is lower than the corresponding percentages of workers amongst the males in urban Delhi, by 5 per cent. Amongst working males in rural Delhi, the first, second and third places are held by primary, tertiary and secondary sectors respectively; amongst working males in urban Delhi, however, the respective positions are held by tertiary, secondary and primary sectors.

Amongst the total females in rural Delhi, 22.0% are workers, whereas, in urban Delhi, only 4.5% of the total females are workers. Thus in the rural areas of Delhi, the percentage of workers amongst the females is nearly 5 times the corresponding percentage of working females in the urban areas of Delhi, which goes to show that a much higher proportion of females in rural Delhi are engaged in productive work as compared to urban females. As regards the sectoral distribution of female workers, whereas, in rural Delhi, the first, second and third positions go to primary, secondary and tertiary sectors respectively, in urban Delhi, the respective positions are held by tertiary, secondary and primary sectors.

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Standard Industrial Classification, by Division, Major Group, 1961.

TABLE 10b. 4

Division, Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
DELHI :				
Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	4482	585	60	110
Major Group 00 (Field produce & plantation crops)	489	40	7	7
Major Group 01 (Plantation crops)	34	..	..	..
Major Group 02 (Forestry & Logging)	798	4	11	1
Major Group 03 (Fishing)	83	..	..	..
Major Group 04 (Livestock & Hunting)	3078	541	42	102
Division 1 (Mining & Quarrying)	2436	1163	34	235
Major Group 10 (Mining and Quarrying)	2436	1163	34	235

Source : Union Table B-IV—1961 Census.

Only 0.6 per cent of the total male workers and 1.1% of the total female workers in the Union Territory of Delhi are engaged in Division 0 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification which refers to 'agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting'; the corresponding percentages of male and female workers in Division I of the I.S.I.C. (Mining and quarrying) being 0.34 and 2.35, respectively.

Within Division 0 of the I.S.I.C., Major Group 04 'livestock and hunting' accounts for 0.42% of the total male workers and 1.02% of the total female workers in Delhi Territory, the corresponding percentages of male and female workers being 0.11 and 0.01 in Major Group 0.2 'forestry and logging' and 0.07 and 0.07 in Major Group 00 'field produce and plantation crops', respectively.

Major Group 10 'mining and quarrying' covers all the male and female workers in Division I of the I.S.I.C.

Number of workers in Divisions 0 and I and the Major Groups thereof and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Industrial Category III, 1961.

TABLE 10b. 5

Division/Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total Workers	Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in Industrial Category III			
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	
DELHI :					
Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock Forestry, fishing & Hunting)	4482	585	6479	3347	
Major Group 00 (Field produce & Plantation crops)	489	40	707	229	
Major Group 01 (Plantation crops)	34	..	49	..	
Major Group 02 (Forestry & Logging)	798	4	1153	23	
Major Group 03 (Fishing)	83	..	120	..	
Major Group 04 (Livestock & Hunting)	3078	541	4470	3095	
Division I (Mining & Quarrying)	2436	1163	3521	6653	
Major Group 10 (Mining and Quarrying)	2436	1163	3521	6653	

Source : Table B-IV—1961 Census.

Out of total number of male and female workers engaged in industrial Category III 'mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities' in the Delhi Territory, 64.79% of the male workers and 33.47% of the female workers belong to Division 0 'agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting' and 35.21% of the male workers and 66.53 of the female workers are placed in Division I 'mining and quarrying'. Thus

broadly speaking, out of every 10 male workers in category III, nearly 7 belong to Division 0 and 3 to Division 1. In the case of female workers in the same category, however, the phenomenon is reversed as out of every 10 female workers, nearly 3 belong to Division 0 and 7 to Division I. Within Division 0, Major Group 04 'livestock and hunting' is numerically the strongest, both amongst the male as well as female workers.

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivators, agricultural labourers, or in household industry but have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States) 1961.

TABLE 10 b. 6

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivators or Agricultural labourers or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961.

States and Union Territories Etc.	Principal Work	Total	Secondary Work						
			I. At Household Industry		II. As Cultivator		III. As Agricultural labourer		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	107	47	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	437	409
		Rural	1,000	106	47	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	437	410
		Urban	1,000	132	73	ND.A.	D.N.A.	437	358
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	52	54	451	443	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	51	53	453	443	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	71	80	384	465	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	463	142	224	171
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	461	141	226	172
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	524	175	152	149
ASSAM	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	139	707	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	114	40
		Rural	1,000	138	708	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	114	40
		Urban	1,000	256	256	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	283	205
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	56	103	787	54	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	54	102	793	51	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	198	180	354	268	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	88	714	39	159
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	54	761	23	162
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	481	169	222	128
BIHAR	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	131	51	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	518	300
		Rural	1,000	132	51	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	517	300
		Urban	1,000	161	17	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	654	268
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	44	27	633	296	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	44	27	633	296	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	25	29	592	354	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	569	211	143	77
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	564	213	145	78
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	740	152	71	37

contd.

TABLE 10b-6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	286	214	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	188
		Rural	1,000	287	210	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	189
		Urban	1,000	250	375	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	131
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	75	81	477	367	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	75	77	479	369	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	88	304	365	243	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	397	402	92
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	399	400	91
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	367	432	109
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	493	376	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	113
		Rural	1,000	493	378	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	112
		Urban	1,000	522	282	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	171
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	264	96	458	182	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	296	112	449	143	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	81	12	513	394	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	486	421	73
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	477	431	71
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	745	122	133
MADHYA PRADESH	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	168	78	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	374
		Rural	1,000	167	78	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	374
		Urban	1,000	285	91	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	311
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	64	41	455	440	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	64	41	455	440	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	71	119	359	451	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	515	224	153
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	511	223	156
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	643	249	48
MADRAS	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	53	21	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	586
		Rural	1,000	53	21	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	584
		Urban	1,000	50	16	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	646
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	34	21	561	384	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	34	22	560	384	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	11	5	588	396	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	544	140	202
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	539	139	206
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	630	116	133
MAHARASHTRA	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	70	29	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	450
		Rural	1,000	70	29	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	449
		Urban	1,000	85	26	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	476
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	36	30	479	455	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	37	30	477	456	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	16	26	525	433	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	504	175	173
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	501	176	176
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	576	164	99
MYSORE	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	286	76	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	429
		Rural	1,000	287	77	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	427
		Urban	1,000	202	44	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	506
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	100	88	497	315	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	99	90	494	317	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	67	48	577	313	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	590	193	126
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	580	193	132
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	697	190	67

contd.

TABLE 10b-6—(Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	421	193	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	237
		Rural	1,000	423	194	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	235
		Urban	1,000	266	107	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	404
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	99	79	484	338	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	101	75	487	337	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	47	153	417	383	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	624	236	90
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	623	237	90
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	640	228	73
UTTAR PRADESH	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	220	47	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	527
		Rural	1,000	220	46	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	527
		Urban	1,000	223	47	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	684
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	42	22	593	343	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	42	23	592	343	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	111	6	769	114	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	699	140	123
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	696	141	124
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	852	89	49
DELHI	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	638	175	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	70
		Rural	1,000	661	181	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	53
		Urban	1,000	Neg.	10	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	548
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	522	377	101	Neg.	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	581	419	Neg.	Neg.	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	Neg.	Neg.	1,000	Neg.	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	428	277	214
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	383	286	240
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	789	211	Neg.
TRIPURA	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	102	621	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	248
		Rural	1,000	102	621	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	248
		Urban	1,000	215	26	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	759
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	35	101	800	64	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	35	101	800	64	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	Neg.	Neg.	821	179	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	290	621	40
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	285	625	40
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	750	224	26
PONDICHERY	1. Cultivation	Total	1,000	55	6	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	713
		Rural	1,000	53	5	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	715
		Urban	1,000	387	355	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	258
	2. Agricultural Labour	Total	1,000	25	8	644	323	D.N.A.
		Rural	1,000	24	8	645	323	D.N.A.
		Urban	1,000	250	250	250	250	D.N.A.
	3. Household Industry	Total	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	534	94	228
		Rural	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	521	104	219
		Urban	1,000	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	659	0	317

According to the 1961 Census, out of the total number of persons in the Delhi Territory who principally work as cultivators, but also have secondary work in agricultural labour and household industry, 81.3% have taken up household industry as their secondary work and the rest 18.7% resort to agricultural labour as their secondary means. Out of the total number of agricultural labourers, in the Delhi Territory, who have some secondary work also, 89.9% have taken up household industry as a secondary source and the remaining 10.1% (out of whom the proportion of females is negligible) work in cultivation. Again out of the total number of such persons in the Delhi Territory whose principal work is household industry but who have also secondary work in cultivation and agricultural labour, 70.5% have taken up cultivation and 29.5% resort to agricultural labour.

In rural Delhi, out of the total number of persons who have cultivation as their principal occupation but have secondary sources of work also 84.2% resort to household industry and 15.8% have taken up agricultural labour. Nearly cent per cent of the agricultural labourers in rural Delhi have taken up household industry as their secondary work, the percentage of those who combine agricultural labour with cultivation as a secondary means being negligible. Again, out of the total persons in rural Delhi combining household industry as their principal occupation with the secondary means of livelihood, nearly two-thirds have taken up cultivation and one-third resort to agricultural labour.

In urban Delhi, out of the total number of persons who have cultivation as their principal occupation but have secondary sources of work also, only 1.0% have taken up household industry and the remaining 99% resort to agricultural labour.

Amongst all the States and Union Territories etc. listed in the table under discussion the combination with household industry as a secondary source is to be found only in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The combination of cultivation as a principal occupation with household industry as a secondary means which is found in the Union Territory of Delhi is also found in the States etc. of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Tripura. In Gujarat, the proportion of persons combining cultivation as a principal occupation with household industry as a secondary work is equal to those who combine cultivation as a principal occupation with agricultural labour as a secondary means of livelihood.

In the Delhi Territory, as noted earlier, the persons who have household industry as their principal occupation combine it with cultivation as secondary work. The same combination is found in the States etc. of

Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and Tripura.

Non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood for four agricultural classes, 1951.

TABLE 10b. 7

Non-agricultural Secondary means of livelihood for four agricultural classes, 1951.

Union Territory	No. of self supporting persons per 10,000 of all agricultural classes	No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of self-supporting persons in all the agricultural classes I, II, III & IV whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total Production other than cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Other Services & miscellaneous Sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DELHI	2505	895	136	316	16	427
Rural	2478	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	2836	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCES: Census of India, 1951 Volume VIII Part I-B, Subsidiary Tables (Page 39), Part II-B Economic Tables (Pages 88-91).

In the 1951 census, the Union Territory of Delhi recorded 172186 persons in four agricultural classes. Out of these 159397 (92.6%) were in rural Delhi and 12789 (7.4%) in urban Delhi. The number of self-supporting persons in the four agricultural classes was 43130 in the Union Territory of Delhi, out of whom 39503 (91.6%) were in rural Delhi and 3627 (8.4%) in urban Delhi. The self-supporting persons constituted one-fourth of all the agricultural classes in the Union Territory of Delhi. Whereas the percentage of self-supporting persons to the total number of persons in the four agricultural classes was 25.1 for the Delhi Territory as a whole, the corresponding percentage for rural Delhi was 24.8 and for urban Delhi was 28.4.

Out of a total number of 43130 self-supporting persons in the four agricultural classes in the Delhi Territory in 1951, 3862 (nearly 9 per cent) had taken up non-agricultural occupations as their secondary means of livelihood; out of those 3862 persons, 588

persons were engaged in production other than cultivation, 1363 persons in commerce, 68 persons in transport and 1843 persons were in other services or had miscellaneous sources. Thus the last category had the largest number of such persons, followed by categories of 'commerce', 'production other than cultivation' and 'transport' respectively.

Secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the four non-agricultural classes, 1951.

TABLE 10b. 8

Secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the four non-agricultural classes, 1951

State & Tract	No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all non-agricultural classes.	Number of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of self-supporting persons in all the non-agricultural classes whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total	Owner Cultivation	Share Cropping	Agricultural Labour	Rent Receiving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DELHI	3299	60	17	5	4	34
Rural	3340	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	3295	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Census of India, 1951 ; Vol. VIII ; Part II-B, Economic Tables, pp. 14 and 86.

In 1951, the total number of persons in all the non-agricultural classes in Delhi Territory was 1571886, out of which 147541 (9.4%) were in rural Delhi and 1424345 (90.6%) in urban Delhi. The number of self-supporting persons in all the non-agricultural classes in Delhi Territory was 518608, out of which 49274 (9.5%) were in rural Delhi and 469334 (90.5%) in urban Delhi.

In 1951, self-supporting persons constituted one-third of the total non-agricultural classes in the Delhi Territory, there being no marked difference between the corresponding proportions in rural and urban Delhi.

Out of the total number of 518608 self-supporting persons in all the non-agricultural classes in Delhi Territory in 1951, only 3084 (0.6%) had secondary means of livelihood in agriculture; of these, 909 persons were occupied in owner cultivation, 237 persons in share cropping, 197 persons in agricultural labour and 1741 persons were rent receivers. Thus in 1951, the majority of the persons in the non-agricultural classes with agriculture as their secondary means of livelihood were rent receivers, followed next by owner cultivators, share croppers and agricultural labourers in that order.

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in rural areas, engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961.

TABLE 10b. 9

Union Territory	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of Households
1	2	3
DELHI	Division 0 (Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing & hunting) Major Group 00 (Field produce and plantation crops) Major Group 04 (Livestock and hunting) Division 2 and 3 (Manufacturing) Major Group 20 (Food stuffs) Major Group 23 (Textile-cotton) Major Group 27 (Textile miscellaneous) Major Group 28 (Manufacture of wood and wooden products) Major Group 34-35 (Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal) Major Group 39 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)	26 4 22 337 304 1 11 12 8 1

SOURCE : Abstract of Table B-XIII of the 1961 Census.

Amongst the sampled households in rural Delhi who are engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 26 households fall in Division 0 (agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting) and 337 households belong to Divisions 2 and 3 (manufacturing) of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. Out of the sampled households in Division 0, 84.6% fall in Major Group 04 'livestock and hunting' and 15.4% in Major Group 00 'field produce and plantation crops'. Amongst the sampled households in Divisions 2 and 3, Major Group 20 'foodstuff' accounts for 90.2%, Major Group 28 'manufacture of wood and wooden products' for 3.6%, Major Group 27 'textile-miscellaneous' for 3.3% and Major Group 34-35 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' for 2.4%.

Total number of households, on a 20% sample of all households in all areas engaged (i) in cultivation only and (ii) both in cultivation and household industry, 1961 (Table 10b.10).

TABLE 10b. 10

Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation & household industry.
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	Total	(a) Number 102768 (b) Proportion 1000	T (a) 4407 (b) 43	T (a) 379 (b) 4
	Rural	(a) Number 9844 (b) Proportion 1000	R (a) 3806 (b) 387	R (a) 363 (b) 37
	Urban	(a) Number 92924 (b) Proportion 1000	U (a) 601 (b) 6	U (a) 16 (b) Neg

Source : Abstract of Union Table B-X-1961 Census.

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in each of the four age groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961.

TABLE 10b. 11

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in each of the four age groups per 1000 of total population in rural areas, 1961.

Tract	Age Group	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural Delhi	0-14	448	463	29	96	24	96	46	88
	15-34	300	314	498	553	411	532	512	568
	35-59	194	180	386	323	421	340	363	311
	60+	58	43	87	28	143	31	79	33
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Union Table B-1 of Census 1961.

It is evident from Table 10b.11 that amongst all the age groups, the lowest age group 0-14 years has the highest percentage of rural males (44.8%) as well as rural females (46.3%). Rural Delhi has 30.0% of its males and 31.4% of its females in the age group 15-34 years, 19.4% of the males and 18.0% of the females in the age group 35-59 years and just 5.8% of the males and 4.3% of the females in the age group 60 years and above.

Out of a total number of 1,02,768 sampled households in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 4.3% are engaged in cultivation only and 0.4% both in cultivation as well as household industry. Out of 9844 sampled households in rural Delhi, 38.7% are engaged in cultivation only and 3.7% both in cultivation as well as household industry. In urban Delhi, amongst the total number of 92,924 sampled households, only 0.6% are engaged in cultivation only and a negligible percentage are both in cultivation and household industry.

Out of the total number of male workers in the rural areas of Delhi, only 2.9% are in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 49.8% are in the age group 15-34 years, 38.6% are in the age group 35-59 years and 8.7% are in the age group 60 years and above. The corresponding percentages amongst the rural female workers in the respective age groups are 9.6, 55.3, 32.3, and 2.8. The percentage of rural female workers below the age of 34 years is higher

than the corresponding percentage of rural male workers. The position is reverse above the age of 34 years when the percentage of rural male workers is higher than that of rural female workers.

Out of the total number of cultivators amongst the males in the rural areas of Delhi, 2.4% are in the age-group 0-14 years, 41.1% are in the age group 15-34 years, 42.1% are in the age group 35-59 years and 14.3% are in the age group 60 years and above. Amongst the rural females working as cultivators, 9.6 per cent are in the age group 0-14 years, 53.2% are in the age group 15-34 years, 34.0% are in the age group 35-59 years and 3.1% are in the age group 60 years and above. The percentages of female cultivators below the age of 35 years are higher than the corresponding percentages of male cultivators below 35 years. In the age-group, 35 years and above, however, the percentages of male cultivators are higher than those of females in rural Delhi.

Looking into the age distribution of agricultural labourers in the rural areas of Delhi, we find that amongst the males engaged in agricultural labour,

4.6% are in the age group 0-14 years, 51.2 per cent are in the age group 15-34 years, 36.3 per cent are in the age group 35-59 years and 7.9% are in the age group 60 years and above. Amongst the females working as agricultural labourers in rural Delhi, 8.8 per cent belong to the age group 0-14 years, 56.8 per cent are placed in the age group 15-34 years, 31.1% fall in the age group 35-59 years and only 3.3 per cent are in the upper-most age group 60 years and above. The generalisation made in the last para about the cultivators is true in the case of agricultural labourers also. In the rural areas of Delhi, the percentages of female agricultural labourers below the age of 35 years are higher than the corresponding percentages of male agricultural labourers below 35 years; in the age group 35 years and above, however, the percentages of male agricultural labourers are higher than those of female agricultural labourers. But it is to be remembered that the generalisation about the age structure of rural males and females working as cultivators and agricultural labourers is equally true about the age structure of total population and total workers also, wherein females have higher percentages upto the age of 34 years and males have higher percentages beyond 34 years.

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students and children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural area, 1961.

TABLE 10b.12

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students and children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending schools, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961.

Tract	Age Group	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total Non-working Population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Delhi Rural	0-14	448	463	29	96	24	96	46	88	832	566	780	946	910	888	..	..
	15-34	300	314	498	553	411	532	512	568	119	247	220	54	26	46	852	1000
	35-59	194	180	386	323	421	340	363	311	18	140	..	..	21	21	136	..
	60+	58	43	87	28	143	31	79	33	31	47	..	..	42	44	11	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Union Table B-IX, Census 1961.

The age distribution of the total males living in the rural areas of Delhi reveals that 44.8% of them are below 14 years, 30.0% are in the age-group 15-34 years, 19.4% in the age group 35-59 years and 5.8% are aged 60 years and above. The age-distribution of total female population in the rural areas shows that 46.3% of them are below 14 years, 31.4% fall in the age group 15-34 years, 18.0% are in the age group 35-59 years and only 4.3% are in the upper age group of 60 years and above. These percentages clearly show that in the two lower age groups in rural Delhi females have a higher percentage than the males. The position is, however, reverse in the two upper age groups, wherein the percentages for males are higher than those of females in rural Delhi.

Out of the total male workers in rural Delhi, only 2.9% are in the age group 0-14 years, 49.8% are in the age group 15-34 years, 38.6% are in the age group 35-59 years and 8.7% are in the age group 60 years and above. Thus only 11.6% of the total male workers in the rural areas are recruited from the lowest and the upper-most age brackets and the rest of the 88.4% fall in the two middle age groups of 15-34 years and 35-59 years. Looking into the age distribution of total female workers in the rural areas of Delhi, we find that 9.6% of them are found in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 55.3% in the age group 15-34 years, 32.3% in the age group 35-59 years and 2.8% in the age group 60 years and above. Thus amongst the total female workers in the rural areas of Delhi whereas 12.4% are found in the two lowest and the highest age groups, 87.6% lie in the two middle age groups. It is noteworthy that there is a higher percentage of rural female workers upto the age of 34 years than the corresponding percentage of rural male workers. Beyond the age of 34 years, however, the percentage of rural male workers is higher than that of rural female workers. Thus in the comparatively younger age groups rural women's participation in work is more than that of men.

Looking into the age distribution of rural male workers engaged in cultivation, it is observed that 2.4% of them are in the age group 0-14 years, 41.1% in the age group 15-34 years, 42.1% in the age group 35-59 years and 14.3 per cent in the upper age group of 60 years and above. Out of the total number of females working as cultivators in the rural areas of Delhi, 9.6% lie in the age group 0-14 years, 53.2% in the age group 15-34 years, 34.0% in the age group 35-59 years and 3.1% in the age group 60 years and above. Thus, like the total rural workers, amongst the cultivators in rural Delhi also, the percentage of females below the age of 34 years exceeds the corresponding percentage of males; beyond the age of 34 years, the percentage of rural male cultivators is higher than that of females.

Amongst the males engaged in agricultural labour in the rural areas of Delhi, 4.6% are in the age-group 0-14 years, 51.2% fall in the age group 15-34 years, 36.3% in the age group 35-59 years and 7.9% in the age group 60 years and above. The percentages of female agricultural labourers in rural Delhi in the corresponding age groups are 8.8, 56.8, 31.1 and 3.3, respectively. Thus here also we find higher percentages of rural female agricultural labourers in the lower age group 0-14 years and 15-34 years as compared to the corresponding percentages for males.

The age distribution of non-working males in rural Delhi shows that the highest percentage of them (83.2%) fall in the age group 0-14 years, the other age groups viz. 15-34 years, 35-59 years and 60 years and above have 11.9%, 1.8% and 3.1% of the rural male non-workers, respectively. Amongst the rural females who do not participate in work, 56.6% are in the age-group 0-14 years, 24.7% in the age group 15-34 years, 14.0% in the age group 35-59 years, 4.7 per cent in the age group 60 years and above and 0.1% in the group of age not stated. So, at younger age groups below 35 years, non-participation in work is higher amongst the rural males as compared to the rural females and in the age group 35 years and above, non-participation in work is higher amongst the rural females as compared to rural males.

Amongst the non-workers in rural Delhi, out of the total number of fulltime students and children attending school, 78.0% of the male students and 94.6% of the female students lie in the age group 0-14 years and 22.0% of the male students and 5.4% of the female students are in the age group 15-34 years. The lower percentages of female students in the age group 15-34 years show that in the rural areas lesser number of girl students continue their studies beyond the age of 14 years as compared to boys.

Out of the total number of non-working rural males put under the category of 'dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled', 91.0% are in the age group 0-14 years, 2.6% in the age group 15-34 years, 2.1% in the age group 35-59 years and 4.2% in the age group 60 years and above. The corresponding percentages for non-working rural females put under this category under the respective age groups are 88.8, 4.6, 2.1 and 4.5. It is to be noted that the percentages of both male and female non-workers in this category under the age group 35-59 are exactly equal (2.1% each). The highest percentages of males and females in this category are in the lowest age group 0-14 years.

Amongst the rural non-working males who are employment seekers, 85.2% of them happen to be in the age group 15-34 years, 13.6% in the age group 35-59 years and only 1.1% in the highest age-group 60 years and above. Cent per cent of the non-working females who are employment seekers in the rural areas of Delhi are in the age group 15-34 years.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas, sub-divided into categories, 1961.

TABLE 10b-13

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age group in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961.

Tract	Age Group	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total Non-Working Population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Delhi Rural	Total = 1000	1000	1000	478	220	190	142	26	138	522	780	196	50	309	412	12	..
	0-14 = 1000	1000	1000	31	46	10	40	3	3	969	954	341	103	628	791	..	..
	15-34 = 1000	1000	1000	793	387	260	241	44	25	207	613	144	9	27	61	35	1
	35-59 = 1000	1000	1000	951	394	412	269	48	24	49	606	..	..	33	47	9	..
	60+ = 1000	1000	1000	723	146	473	104	35	11	277	854	..	..	227	423	2	..
	Age not stated	1000	1000	480	45	400	45	80	..	520	955	160	..	360	761	280	..

SOURCE : Table B-IX-1961 Census.

Taking first the distribution of males in the rural areas of Delhi, we find that out of the total rural males belonging to all the age groups, 47.8 per cent are workers and 52.2 per cent are non-workers; amongst the workers, 19.0 per cent are cultivators and 2.6 per cent are agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers, 19.6 per cent are full-time students and children attending school, 30.9% are dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled and 1.2% come under the category of persons who are either seeking employment for the first time or persons employed before but who are seeking work again. Thus we see that more than half of the total male population of rural Delhi does not participate in work, the most sizable chunk of such persons being formed by dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled.

Out of the total number of rural males in the lowest age-group 0-14 years, only 3.1% are workers and the remaining 96.9% are non-workers; amongst the workers 1.0% are cultivators and 0.3% are agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers 34.1% are full time students and children attending school and 62.8 per cent are dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled. It is understandable and natural that the lowest age group 0-14 years should have the highest percentage of non-workers and amongst the non-workers in this age group the highest percentage should be that of dependants, infants and children not attending school etc.

The rural males of Delhi falling in the age group 15-34 years have 79.3% of workers and 20.7% of non-workers; amongst the former, 26.0% are cultivators and 4.4% are agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers in this age group, 14.4% are full time students and children attending school, 2.7% are dependants etc. and persons permanently disabled and 3.8% are persons seeking employment for the first time as well as persons employed before but seeking work again. Thus amongst the 20.7% of the rural non-working males in Delhi in this age group, we may exclude 14.3%, who are students but 6.2% of dependants etc. and employment seekers are of social concern.

Amongst the total number of males in the age-group 35-59 years in the rural areas of Delhi, as high as 95.1% are workers and 4.9% are non-workers; amongst the workers, 31.2 per cent are working as cultivators and 4.8% as agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers 3.3% are dependants and permanently disabled persons etc. and 0.9% are those who are seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but seeking work again. It is to be noted that the percentage of non-working rural males is the least in this age-group, as compared to the corresponding percentages in other age groups.

pared to the corresponding percentages in other age groups.

In the upper age group, 60 years and above, amongst the males in the rural areas of Delhi, 12.2% are workers and 27.8 per cent are non-workers, amongst the workers 41.2% are cultivators and 3.6% are agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers, 22.7% are dependants and permanently disabled persons etc. and just 0.2% are employment seekers. It is natural that amongst the non-working males in the uppermost age group 60 years and above, the highest percentage of non-working rural males is found in the category of dependants etc. and permanently disabled persons.

Looking now into the distribution of females in the rural areas of Delhi, we observe that out of the total rural females belonging to all the age groups, only 22.0 per cent are workers and the remaining 78.0 per cent are non-workers; amongst the workers, 14.2% are cultivators and 13.8% are agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers, only 5.0 per cent are full time students and children attending school and as high as 41.2 per cent are dependants, infants, children not attending school and permanently disabled persons. The percentage of women in the rural areas of Delhi seeking employment is just negligible. Thus non-participation in work is much higher amongst the rural women of Delhi as compared to that of rural men.

Out of the total number of rural women in the age group 0-14 years, 4.6% are workers and the remaining 95.4% are non-workers; amongst the workers 3.0% are cultivators and 0.3% are agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers 10.3% are full time students and children attending school and 79.1% are dependants, infants, children not attending school and permanently disabled persons. The percentage of employment seekers in this age group is negligible.

Amongst the rural females in the age group 15-34 years in Delhi, 38.7% are workers and 61.3% are non-workers; amongst the workers, 24.1% are cultivators and 2.5% are agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers, full time students are just 0.9%, dependants and disabled persons are 6.1% and employment seekers just 0.1%.

The females in the rural areas of Delhi falling in the age group 35-59 years have amongst them 39.4% workers and 60.6% non-workers; amongst the workers the cultivators are 26.9% and agricultural labourers 2.4%; amongst the non-workers in this group 47% are dependants and disabled etc., the percentage of employment seekers being nil.

In the upper age-group of 60 years and above amongst the rural women of Delhi, 14.5% are workers and 85.5% non-workers; amongst the workers there are 10.3% cultivators and 1.0% agricultural labourers; amongst the non-workers the group of dependants etc. and disabled persons claim 42.3%.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961.

TABLE 10b. 14

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

Region	Age group (years)	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivators		Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Delhi Rural	5-9	1,000	1,000	(0-14)	46	(0-14)	30	(0-14)	3	969	954	607	842	389	155	4	3	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000	31		10		3		..	..	221	750	555	193	223	57	1	Neg.
	15-19	1,000	1,000	(15-34)	387	(15-34)	241	(15-34)	25	..	..	296	830	226	91	388	73	90	6
	20-24	1,000	1,000	793		260		44		207	613	439	889	188	64	215	36	159	10
	25-29	1,000	1,000									580	935	175	41	137	20	109	4
	30-34	1,000	1,000									648	950	172	35	109	13	71	2
	35-44	1,000	1,000	(35-59)	394	(35-59)	269	(35-59)	24	49	606	681	970	172	20	110	9	37	1
	45-59	1,000	1,000	951		412		48				740	979	148	15	79	5	32	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	(60+)	146	(60+)	104	(60+)	11	277	854	834	992	112	6	43	2	11	Neg.

SOURCE : Table B-I and C-III Part B for Rural areas.

The figures in columns 5 to 12 of Table 10 b. 14 relate to the age groups 0—14 years, 15—34 years, 35—59 years and 60 years and above and those in column 13 and onwards correspond to the age group given in column 2 of this table.

Out of the total number of males in the age group 0—14 years in rural Delhi, only 3.1% are workers and the rest (96.9%) are non-workers; amongst the workers 1.0% are engaged in cultivation and 0.3% are working as agricultural labourers. In the context of these figures, it may be noted that out of the total rural males in the age group 5—9 years, 60.7% are illiterate, 38.9% are literates without educational level and only 0.4% are primary or junior basic passed; out of the total rural males falling in the age group 10—14 years, the corresponding percentage of illiterate males is reduced to 22.1, the figure of literate males without educational level rises to 55.5% and of those having passed primary or junior basic examinations to 22.3%, the corresponding percentage of matriculates or above being 0.1%.

Amongst the rural females in the age group 0—14 years, 4.6% are workers and 95.4% are non-workers; amongst the former, 3.0% are engaged in cultivation and 0.3% are working as agricultural labourers. Out of the total number of rural females falling in the age group 5—9 years, 84.2% are illiterate, 15.5% are literates without educational level and 0.3% are primary or junior basic passed; in the age group 10—14 years, 75.0% of the rural females are illiterate, 19.3% are literates without educational level and 5.7% are primary or junior basic passed.

Out of the total number of rural males in the age-group 15—34 years, 79.3% are workers and 20.7% are non-workers; amongst the former, 26.0% are cultivators and 4.4% are working as agricultural labourers. Amongst the different sub-groups in this broad age-group, as given in column 2, the corresponding percentages of illiterate males go on rising with the increase in the age group, the reverse trend being operative for 'literates without educational level' and 'primary or junior basic passed' in whose case, the corresponding percentages go on decreasing with the increase in the age group. The corresponding percentage of rural males who have passed 'matriculation or above' is the highest in the age group 20—24 years.

Workers constitute 38.7% and non-workers 61.3% of the rural female population falling in the age

group 15—34 years; amongst the former, 24.1% are engaged in cultivation and 2.5% are working as agricultural labourers. Amongst the different sub-groups, the conclusions arrived at in the preceding paragraph about the males are exactly applicable in the case of females also.

Out of the rural males falling in the age group 35—59 years, 95.1% are workers and 4.9% are non-workers; amongst the former, 41.2% are cultivators and 4.8% are agricultural labourers. Amongst the two sub age groups of this broad age group, out of the total rural males in the age group 35—44 years, 68.1% of the total males are illiterate, 17.2% are literates without educational level, 11.0% are primary or junior basic passed and 3.7% are matriculates or above. Out of the total rural males in the age group 45—59 years, 74.0% are illiterate, 14.8% are literates without educational level, 7.9% are primary or junior basic passed and 3.2% are 'matriculates or above'.

Amongst the rural females in the age group 35—59 years, 39.4% are workers and 60.6% are non-workers; out of the former, 26.9% are engaged in cultivation and 2.4% in agricultural labour. Out of the total females in rural Delhi in the sub age groups 35—44 years, 97.0% are illiterate, 2.0% are literates without educational level, 0.9% are primary or junior basic passed and 0.1% are matriculates or above; their corresponding percentages in the next higher age group 45—59 years being 97.9, 1.5, 0.5 and 0.1, respectively.

In the uppermost age group 60 years and above, 72.8% of the rural males and 14.6% of the rural females are workers, the corresponding percentages of non-workers thus being 27.7 and 85.4 respectively. Cultivators constitute 47.3% of the rural males and 10.4% of the rural females in this age group, the corresponding percentages of agricultural labourers being 3.5 and 1.1 respectively. As regards the levels of literacy etc. of rural males and females belonging to this age group, 83.4% of the former and 99.2% of the latter are illiterate, 11.2% of the males and 0.6% of the females are literates without educational level, 4.3% of the males and 0.2% of the females have passed the primary or junior basic examinations and only 1.1% of the males and a negligible percentage of the females have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas of the State among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961.

TABLE 10b-15

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961.

Union Territory	Total Number of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
DELHI	Total 1,000	936	43	17	4
	Rural 1,000	537	387	39	37
	Urban 1,000	979	6	15	N

N = Negligible.

As against 4.3% of the total households engaged in cultivation only in the Delhi Territory as a whole, in rural Delhi, 38.7% of the total households are engaged in cultivation. Again, as compared with 1.7% of the total households engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory as a whole, rural Delhi has 3.9% of its total households and urban Delhi 1.5% of its total households in this type of industry. The households engaged both in cultivation and house-

hold industry constitute 0.4% of the total households in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 3.7% of the total households in rural Delhi and a negligible percentage of those in urban Delhi. Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry constitute 53.7% of the total households in rural Delhi, 97.9% of those in urban Delhi as against 93.6% of those in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Distribution of 1,000 households in the Union Territory of Delhi among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961.

TABLE 10b-16

Distribution of 1,000 households in the Union Territory of Delhi among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961.

Union Territory	Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
DELHI	(a) 102768 (b) 1000	(a) 96251 (b) 936	(a) 4407 (b) 43	(a) 1731 (b) 17	(a) 379 (b) 4

As is made clear in column 2 of Table 10b.16, the figures against (a) show absolute numbers and those against (b) show proportions per 1000.

Out of the total number of households in the Delhi Territory, 4.3% are engaged in cultivation only,

1.7% are engaged in household industry, 0.4% are engaged both in cultivation and household industry and the remaining 93.6% of the households are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.

Distribution of 1000 households under each interest by size class of land held (based on 20% sample)

TABLE 10b-17

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held. (based on 20% sample)

Region	Interest in land	No. of Cultivating Households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land (acres)									
			Less than 1	1-0-2-4	2-5-4-9	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI	TOTAL	1000	24	131	177	199	102	136	49	136	31	15
DELHI	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	21	137	180	201	95	134	44	139	32	17
	2. Held from private persons etc.	1000	112	305	230	108	68	93	16	40	24	4
	3. Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons etc.	1000	3	19	132	225	165	171	92	164	22	7
DELHI	TOTAL	1000	16	119	180	205	104	141	53	142	29	11
RURAL	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	16	123	183	204	97	139	48	145	32	13
	2. Held from private persons etc.	1000	74	349	248	221	67	87	27	27	neg.	neg.
	3. Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons etc.	1000	4	16	139	232	164	172	91	158	20	4
DELHI	TOTAL	1000	75	218	154	159	86	106	21	98	39	44
URBAN	1. Owned or held from Government,	1000	64	237	155	173	77	100	15	91	35	53
	2. Held from private persons etc.	1000	170	240	200	90	70	100	neg.	60	60	10
	3. Partly held from Govt. & Partly from private persons,	1000	neg.	47	79	175	175	159	95	206	32	32

SOURCE: Table B-XI.

Based on a 20% sample, there are 4783 cultivating households in the Delhi Territory, with various categories of interest in the land they hold. Out of these, 4169 (87.2%) cultivating households are in rural Delhi and 615 (12.8%) in urban Delhi.

Out of the total number of 4783 cultivating house-

holds in the Delhi Territory, who form the 20% sample, 3966 (82.9%) have lands 'owned or held from governments', 249 (5.2%) hold lands from private persons and 568 (11.9%) have lands partly held from government and partly from private persons etc.'

Amongst the 4169 cultivating households in the sample in rural Delhi, 3515 (84.3%) have lands 'owned or held from government', 149 (3.6%) hold lands from private persons etc. and 505 (12.1%) have lands 'partly held from government and partly from private persons etc.'.

Out of the 615 cultivating households which constitute the 20% sample in urban Delhi, 452 (73.5%) have their lands 'owned or held from government', 100 (16.3%) hold lands from private persons etc. and 63 (10.2%) have lands 'partly held from government and partly from private individuals etc.'.

The predominant majority of the cultivating households in the Delhi Territory are thus, broadly speaking, peasant proprietors. Tenancy of various forms is in the lot of 17.1% of the cultivating households in the Delhi Territory as a whole, the corresponding percentages being 15.7 and 26.5 in rural and urban Delhi, respectively. It is noteworthy that, amongst the cultivating households, the incidence of tenancy is much higher in urban Delhi in contrast to rural Delhi.

Out of the total number of households in the Delhi Territory who are engaged in cultivation, 33.2% hold less than 5 acres each, 30.1% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 18.5% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 13.6% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 4.5% hold 30 acres and above, each. In rural Delhi, out of the total number of cultivating households, 31.5% hold less than 5 acres each, 30.9% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 19.4% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 14.2% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 4.0% hold 30 acres and above. Amongst the total cultivating households in urban Delhi, 44.7% hold less than 5 acres each, 24.5% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 13.7% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 9.8% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 8.3% hold 30 acres and above each.

Amongst the cultivating households with lands owned or held from government in the Delhi Territory, 33.8% hold less than 5 acres each, 29.6% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 17.8% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 13.9% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 4.9% hold 30 acres and above, each. In rural Delhi, amongst the cultivating households who own lands or hold from government, 32.2% hold less than 5 acres each, 30.1% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 18.7% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 14.5% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 4.5% hold lands 30 acres and above, each. Amongst the cultivating households in urban Delhi who own lands or hold from government, 45.6% hold less than 5 acres each, 25.0% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 11.5% between 10 and

less than 15 acres each, 9.1% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 8.8% hold 30 acres and more, each.

The distribution of cultivating households in the Delhi Territory who hold lands from private persons etc. according to different size groups of land shows that 64.7% hold less than 5 acres each, 17.6% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 10.9% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 4.0% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 2.8% hold 30 acres and more each. Amongst the total number of cultivating households in rural Delhi who hold lands from private persons, etc., 67.1% hold less than 5 acres each, 18.8% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 11.4%, between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 2.7% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and a negligible proportion hold 30 acres and more each. Thus more than two-thirds of the private tenant households in rural Delhi hold less than 5 acres each. Amongst the total number of cultivating households in urban Delhi who hold lands from private persons etc. 61.0% hold less than 5 acres each, 16.0% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 10.0% between 10 and 15 acres each, 6.0% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 7.0% hold 30 acres and more, each.

Amongst the cultivating households in the Delhi Territory whose land is 'partly held from government and partly from private individuals', 15.4% hold less than 5 acres each, 39.0% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 26.3% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 16.4% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 2.9% hold 30 acres and more each. Amongst the cultivating households who hold land partly from government and partly from private individuals in rural Delhi, 15.9% hold less than 5 acres each, 39.6% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 26.3% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 15.8% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 2.4% hold 30 acres and more each. Out of the cultivating households in urban Delhi, who hold lands partly from government and partly from private persons etc., 12.6% hold less than 5 acres each, 35.0% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 25.4% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 20.6% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 6.4% hold 30 acres and more each.

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held.

TABLE 10b.18

Distribution of interest in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

Region	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land (acres)									
			Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.0+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI TOTAL	TOTAL	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	1. Owned or held from Government	829	734	862	844	837	772	816	760	842	877	931
	2. Held from private persons etc.	52	248	121	67	28	35	35	17	15	41	14
	3. Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons etc.	119	18	17	89	135	193	149	223	143	82	55
URBAN	TOTAL	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	1. Owned or held from Government	735	630	799	736	796	660	692	538	683	667	889
	2. Held from private persons etc.	163	370	179	211	92	132	154	neg.	100	250	37
	3. Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons etc.	102	neg.	22	53	112	208	154	462	217	83	74
RURAL	TOTAL	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	1. Owned or held from Government	843	806	879	857	842	786	830	773	858	918	957
	2. Held from private persons etc.	36	164	105	49	21	23	22	18	7	neg.	neg.
	3. Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons etc.	121	30	16	94	137	191	148	209	135	82	43

SOURCE : Table B-XI.

Column 3 of Table 10b.18 has already been analysed while introducing the previous table. Based on the table under discussion is the following table, which aids its analysis.

In the Delhi Territory as a whole, as noted earlier, 82.9% of the total cultivating households (in the sample) own their lands or hold these from Government. In each of the size groups from 1 acre to 7.4 acres and in the three upper size groups from 15 acres onwards, the corresponding percentages in each size group of land in this category are higher than 82.9%. Out of the total number of cultivating households in urban Delhi, 73.5% have their own lands or hold these from Government, the corresponding percentages for this category in urban Delhi in each of

the size groups from 1 acre upto 7.4 acres and in the uppermost group 50 acres and above being higher than this percentage figure. Amongst the total number of cultivating households in rural Delhi, 84.3% have lands 'owned or held from Government', the corresponding percentage figures in each of the size groups from 1 acre to 4.9 acres and the three upper size groups from 15.0 acres onwards being higher than this figure.

Out of the total number of cultivating households in Delhi Territory, 5.2% hold lands from private persons etc., the corresponding percentages in each of the three lower size groups from 'less than 1 acre' to 4.9 acres being higher and in the rest of the size groups being lower than this figure. In urban Delhi,

out of the total cultivating households, 16.3% hold lands from private persons etc., the corresponding percentages in the three lower size groups from 'less than 1 acre' upto 4.9 acres and the size group '30.0 to 49.9' acres being higher than this figure. In rural Delhi, 3.6% of the total cultivating households, hold lands from private persons etc., the corresponding percentages in the three lower size groups from 'less than 1 acre' upto 4.9 acres being higher and in the rest of the size groups being lower than this figure.

The category of households engaged in cultivation with lands 'held partly from government and partly from private persons, etc.', constitutes 11.9% of the

Distribution of households engaged in cultivation by size groups of cultivated land 1961:
(based on 20% sample)¹

TABLE 10b.19

Distribution of households engaged in cultivation by size groups of cultivated land, 1961
(based on 20% sample)

Size of cultivated land (acres)	Sampled cultivating households in								
	Delhi Total			Rural Delhi			Urban Delhi		
	No. of Households	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent	No. of Households	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent	No. of Households	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All sizes	4407	100.0	..	3806	100.0	..	601	100.0	..
Less than 1	104	2.3	2.3	59	1.5	1.5	45	7.5	7.5
1.0-2.4	593	13.4	15.7	467	12.3	13.8	126	21.0	28.5
2.5-4.9	779	17.7	33.4	687	18.1	31.9	92	15.3	43.8
5.0-7.4	873	19.8	53.2	783	20.6	52.5	90	15.0	58.8
7.5-9.9	439	10.0	63.2	388	10.2	62.7	51	8.5	67.3
10.0-12.4	585	13.2	76.5	521	13.7	76.4	64	10.6	77.9
12.5-14.9	212	4.8	81.3	199	5.2	81.6	13	2.1	80.0
15.0-29.9	582	13.2	94.5	524	13.8	95.4	58	9.7	89.7
30.0-49.9	127	2.9	97.4	103	2.7	98.1	24	4.0	93.7
50.0+	66	1.5	98.9	40	1.0	99.1	26	4.3	98.0
Unspecified	47	1.1	100.0	35	0.9	100.0	12	2.0	100.0

More than one-third of the 4407 cultivating households in the 20% sample in the Delhi Territory as a whole cultivate less than 5 acres each, 29.8% cultivate between 5 acres to less than 10 acres each, 18.1% cultivate between 10 acres to less than 15 acres each,

total cultivating households in the Delhi Territory; the corresponding percentages for this category in each of the size groups from 5.0 acres onwards upto 29.9 acres being higher than this figure. Out of the total number of cultivating households in urban Delhi, 10.2% hold lands 'partly from government and partly from private persons, etc.', the corresponding percentages in each of the size groups from 5.0 acres onwards upto 29.9 acres being higher than this figure. In rural Delhi, 12.1% of the total cultivating households hold lands 'partly from Government and partly from private persons etc.' the corresponding percentages in each of the size groups from 5.0 acres onwards upto 29.9 acres being higher than this figure.

13.2% cultivate between 15 acres to less than 30 acres each and only 4.4% cultivate 30 acres and more each. It is thus to be observed that 94.5% of the total cultivating households in the sample in the Union Territory of Delhi cultivate less than 30 acres each.

Out of the 3806 sampled households of cultivators in rural Delhi, 30.9% cultivate less than 5 acres each, 30.8% cultivate between 5 acres to less than 10 acres each, 18.9% cultivate between 10 acres to less than 15 acres each, 13.8% cultivate between 15 acres to less than 30 acres each and only 3.7% cultivate 30 acres and more each. Thus in rural Delhi, 95.4% of

the cultivating households cultivate less than 30 acres each.

Amongst the 601 cultivating households in the 20% sample in urban Delhi, four-fifths cultivate less than 15 acres each and the remaining one-fifth cultivate 15 acres and more each.

Distribution of hired workers of households engaged in cultivation by size groups of cultivated land, 1961. (based on a 20% sample)

TABLE 10b.20

Distribution of hired workers of households engaged in cultivation by size groups of cultivated land, 1961
(based on 20% sample)

Size of cultivated land	Total of hired workers of cultivating households								
	Delhi Total			Rural Delhi			Urban Delhi		
	No. of hired workers	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent	No. of hired workers	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent	No. of hired workers	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Sizes	837	100.0	..	461	100.0	..	376	100.0	..
Less than	12	1.4	1.4	2	0.4	0.4	10	2.7	2.7
1.0-2.4	51	6.1	7.5	27	5.9	6.3	24	6.4	9.1
2.5-4.9	143	17.1	24.6	106	23.0	29.3	37	9.8	18.9
5.0-7.4	87	10.4	35.0	61	13.2	42.5	26	6.9	25.8
7.5-9.9	76	9.1	44.1	42	9.1	51.6	34	9.0	34.8
10.0-12.4	81	9.7	53.8	52	11.3	62.9	29	7.7	42.5
12.5-14.9	46	5.5	59.3	23	5.0	67.9	23	6.1	48.6
15.0-29.9	160	19.1	78.4	92	20.0	87.9	68	18.1	6.7
30.0-49.9	37	4.4	82.8	19	4.1	92.0	18	4.8	1.5
50.0+	140	16.7	99.5	37	8.0	100.0	103	27.4	8.9
Unspecified	4	0.5	100.0	nil	nil	100.0	4	1.1	00.0

The size groups of cultivated land upto less than 5 acres account for 24.6% of the total number of 837 workers hired by the sampled cultivating households in the Delhi Territory as a whole, the single size group of 2.5 acres to less than 5 acres alone accounting for 17.1% of the total hired workers in all size groups. Amongst the total hired workers engaged by the cultivating households, 19.1% fall in the size group of cultivated land between 15 acres to less than 30 acres and 16.7% in the size group of 50 acres and onwards.

In rural Delhi, out of the 461 hired workers engaged by the cultivating households, 36.2% are in the size groups of cultivated land from 2.5 acres to

less than seven and a half acres, one-fifth of the total hired workers engaged by those households fall in the size group of cultivated land between 15 acres and less than 30 acres and 11.3% are in the size group of 10 acres to less than twelve and a half acres.

Out of the total number of 376 hired workers engaged by cultivating households in urban Delhi 27.4% belong to the size group of cultivated land '50 acres and more'. Amongst the rest of the size groups, may be mentioned the size group of cultivated land from 15 acres to less than 30 acres, which accounts for 18.1% of the total hired workers engaged by the sampled cultivating households in all the size groups of cultivated land in urban Delhi.

Distribution of family workers of households engaged in cultivation by size groups of cultivated land, 1961. (based on 20% sample)

TABLE 10b-21

Distribution of households engaged in cultivation by size groups of cultivated land, 1961 (based on 20% sample)

Size of cultivated land (acres)	Total of family workers of cultivating households in								
	Delhi Total			Rural Delhi			Urban Delhi		
	No. of family workers	per cent	Cumulative per cent	No. of family workers	per cent	Cumulative per cent	No. of family workers	per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All sizes	10396	100.0	..	9287	100.0	..	1109	100.0	..
Less than 1	154	1.5	1.5	89	1.0	1.0	65	5.9	5.9
1.0—2.4	1040	10.0	11.5	829	8.9	9.9	211	19.0	24.9
2.5—4.9	1559	15.0	26.5	1412	15.2	25.1	147	13.2	38.1
5.0—7.4	1978	19.0	45.5	1801	19.4	44.5	177	16.0	54.1
7.5—9.9	1058	10.2	55.7	962	10.3	54.8	96	8.7	62.8
10.0—12.4	1535	14.8	70.5	1393	15.0	69.8	142	12.8	75.6
12.5—14.9	624	6.0	76.5	590	6.3	76.1	34	3.0	78.6
15.0—29.9	1802	17.3	93.8	1680	18.1	94.2	122	11.0	89.6
30.0—49.9	392	3.8	97.6	341	3.7	97.9	51	4.6	94.2
50.0+	172	1.6	99.2	119	1.3	99.2	53	4.8	99.0
Unspecified	82	0.8	100.0	71	0.8	100.0	11	1.0	100.0

Amongst the 10396 family workers belonging to the sampled households who are engaged in cultivation in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 26.5% fall in the size groups of cultivated land upto less than 5 acres, 29.2% are in the size groups from 5 acres to less than 10 acres, 20.8% are in the size groups from 10 acres to less than 15 acres, 17.3% are in the size group of 15 acres to less than 30 acres and 5.4% are in the size groups of 30 acres and more, each.

The distribution of the 9287 family workers belonging to the sampled cultivating households in rural Delhi shows that slightly more than one fourth cultivate less than 5 acres each, 29.7% fall in the size groups of cultivated land from 5 to less than 10 acres, 21.3%

cultivate between 10 to less than 15 acres each, 18.1% are in the size group of cultivated land from 15 acres to less than 30 acres and 5.0% fall in the size group from 30 acres and onwards.

In urban Delhi, out of the total number of 1109 family workers belonging to the sampled cultivating households, 13.2% cultivate less than 5 acres each, 24.7% fall in the size group of cultivated land between 5 acres to less than 10 acres each, 15.8% cultivate between 10 to less than 15 acres each, 11.0% fall in the size group of cultivated land from 15 to less than 30 acres each and 9.4% cultivate 30 acres and more each.

Distribution of 1000 households, 1000 family workers and 1000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961.

TABLE 10b-22
Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961
(based on 20% sample)

State	Size of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultivating households		Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in Cultivation (acres)																		
		No. of Households	No. of family workers	1 person			2 persons			3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified			
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DELHI	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	133	x	286	237	63	338	491	392	53	128	326	5	11	191	5	Nil	28
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	605	409	x	279	364	167	96	221	333	10	6	500	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil
	1.2-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	501	285	x	295	331	118	184	349	530	12	35	176	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	176
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	381	90	x	318	316	28	267	434	343	28	58	482	3	2	140	3	Nil	7
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	315	139	x	317	277	80	330	496	529	34	88	368	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	23
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	267	111	x	314	225	79	367	526	263	43	92	421	7	16	237	2	Nil	Nil
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	87	x	282	211	74	415	556	407	62	138	309	3	8	148	9	Nil	62
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	58	x	297	194	109	434	524	304	90	186	370	9	38	217	Nil	Nil	Nil
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	59	x	206	129	50	471	536	456	132	266	313	5	10	162	4	Nil	19
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	49	x	212	130	81	504	458	811	118	237	108	16	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
50.0+	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	64	x	121	64	36	500	558	229	121	174	207	91	140	528	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Rural	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	553	317	x	213	232	250	170	378	Nil	21	73	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	43	Nil	750
	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	296	121	x	296	238	85	349	503	343	53	127	371	3	11	173	3	Nil	22
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	593	393	x	305	382	1000	85	225	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17	Nil	Nil
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	499	282	x	304	340	74	175	335	333	15	43	333	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	260

contd.

TABLE 10b.22 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	371	180	x	333	323	19	259	430	132	32	64	651	3	3	189	2	"	9
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	303	131	x	324	279	82	337	508	393	32	82	492	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	33
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	247	100	x	327	258	143	379	535	167	36	89	262	8	18	428	3	"	Nil
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	81	x	288	211	115	432	579	269	55	120	385	4	9	231	4	"	"
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	51	x	312	202	217	452	544	522	80	166	261	5	37	Nil	Nil	"	"
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	168	52	x	210	127	65	485	546	489	131	267	228	4	8	218	2	"	"
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	41	x	194	114	53	524	545	789	136	258	158	10	42	Nil	Nil	"	"
	50.0+	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	50	x	150	67	108	575	622	487	75	135	135	50	126	270	"	"	2
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	514	254	x	229	225	Nil	229	437	Nil	28	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	Nil
Urban	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	426	231	x	223	229	37	268	387	452	58	139	263	12	14	213	13	Nil	35
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	622	431	x	245	339	Nil	111	215	400	22	15	600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	508	303	x	262	294	167	222	403	750	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	83
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	456	286	x	207	245	54	326	469	946	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	Nil
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	422	215	x	256	248	77	266	373	846	56	164	77	"	"	"	"	"	Nil
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	412	219	x	216	229	Nil	274	428	382	98	114	618	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	328	148	x	235	211	Nil	281	324	655	109	317	172	"	"	"	47	"	173
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	461	176	x	77	59	Nil	154	176	87	231	530	478	77	59	435	Nil	"	Nil
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	310	148	x	173	48	29	345	410	412	138	254	427	17	40	88	17	"	44
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	208	98	x	291	235	111	417	569	833	42	98	56	42	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil
	50.0+	1,000	1,000	1,000	192	94	x	77	57	10	385	415	136	192	264	233	154	170	621	Nil	"	Nil
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	666	728	x	167	272	250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	167	"	750

Source : Table B-XII

Amongst the 4407 cultivating households in the 20% sample in the Delhi Territory, 33.8% have in them between 3—5 persons each engaged in cultivation, 31.3% engage 1 person each, 28.6% engage 2 persons each, 5.3% have between 6-10 persons each engaged in cultivation and 0.5% engage more than 10 persons each. Out of the total number of 3806 sampled households in rural Delhi who are cultivators, 34.9% engage in cultivation between 3 to 5 persons each, 29.6% 2 persons each, another 29.6% 1 person each, 5.3% 6 to 10 persons each and only 0.3% have more than 10 persons each engaged in cultivation. In urban Delhi, amongst the 601 cultivating households in the sample, 42.6% engage only 1 person each in cultivation, 26.8% have between 3 to 5 persons each engaged in it, 22.3% have 2 persons each, 5.8% have between 6 to 10 persons each and 1.2% engage more than 10 persons each in cultivation.

Out of the total number of 10396 family workers belonging to sampled cultivating households in the Union Territory of Delhi, 49.1% have between 3 to 5 persons each engaged in cultivation, 23.7% have 2 persons each, 13.3% have 1 person each, 12.8% engage between 6 to 10 persons each and only 1.1% engage more than 10 persons each in cultivation. Amongst the 9287 family workers in rural Delhi who belong to cultivating households, 50.3% engage in cultivation between 3 to 5 persons each, 23.8% have 1 person each, 12.7% engage 6 to 10 persons

each, 12.1% have 1 person each and only 1.1% have more than 10 persons each engaged in cultivation.

Out of the total number of 1109 family workers belonging to the sampled cultivating households in urban Delhi, 38.7% engage between 3 to 5 persons each in cultivation, 22.9% have 2 persons each, 23.1% engage 1 person each, 13.9% have 6 to 10 persons each and 1.4% have more than 10 persons each engaged in cultivation.

Out of the total number of 837 hired workers engaged by the sampled cultivating households in the Union Territory of Delhi, 39.2% fall in the size group of 3 to 5 persons, 32.6% in the size group of 6 to 10 persons, 19.1% in the size group of more than 10 persons, 6.3% in the size group of 2 persons and nil in the size group of 1 person. Amongst the 461 hired workers engaged by the sampled cultivating households in rural Delhi, 37.7 per cent fall in the size group of 6 to 10 persons, 34.3% in the size group of 3 to 5 persons, 17.3 per cent in the size group of more than 10 persons, 8.5% in the size group of 2 persons and none in the size group of 1 person. In urban Delhi, out of the 376 hired workers engaged by sampled cultivating households, 45.2% are in the size group of 3—5 persons, 26.3% in the size group of 6 to 10 persons, 21.3% in the size group of more than 10 persons, 3.7% in the size group of 2 persons and none in the size group of 1 person.

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated. (based on 20% sample).

TABLE 10b.23

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated. (based on 20% sample).

Union Territory	Households engaged both in cultivation & household industry	Distribution of the households by size of land cultivated (acres)									
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.0+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI:											
Total	1000	19	79	158	179	116	161	50	174	48	16
Rural	1000	19	66	157	174	118	168	52	179	50	17
Urban	1000	neg.	375	188	313	62	neg.	neg.	62	neg.	neg.

SOURCE : Table B-X III.

Out of the total number of 379 sampled households in the Delhi Territory who are engaged in cultivation and household industry, 25.6% fall in the category of those who cultivate less than 5 acres each, 29.5% cultivate between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 21.1% are in the size group of 10 to less than 15 acres each, 17.5% cultivate between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 6.4% cultivate 30 acres and more each.

Amongst the 363 sampled households in rural

Delhi engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 24.2% cultivate less than 5 acres each, 29.2% between 5 and less than 10 acres each, 22.0% between 10 and less than 15 acres each, 17.9% between 15 and less than 30 acres each and 6.7% cultivate 30 acres and more each.

Out of the 16 sampled households in urban Delhi engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 93.8% cultivate less than 10 acres each.

Distribution of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by size groups of cultivated land, 1961, (based on 20% sample).

TABLE 10b.24

Distribution of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by size groups of cultivated land, 1961.

(based on 20% sample).

Size of cultivated land (acres)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry					
	Delhi		Rural Delhi		Urban Delhi	
	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All sizes	379	100.0	363	100.0	16	100.0
Less than 1	7	1.8	7	1.9	neg.	DNA
1.0—2.4	30	7.9	24	6.6	6	37.5
2.5—4.9	60	15.8	57	15.7	3	18.8
5.0—7.4	68	17.9	63	17.4	5	31.3
7.5—9.9	44	11.6	43	11.8	1	6.2
10.0—12.4	61	16.1	61	16.8	neg.	DNA
12.5—14.9	19	5.0	19	5.2	neg.	DNA
15.0—29.9	65	17.2	64	17.6	1	6.2
30.0—49.9	18	4.8	18	5.0	neg.	DNA
50.0+	6	1.6	6	1.7	neg.	DNA
Unspecified	1	0.3	1	0.3	neg.	DNA

Note: Neg. stands for 'negligible'.
DNA. stands for 'does not apply'.

Out of the 379 sampled cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory, 363 (95.8%) are in rural Delhi and only 16 (4.2%) in urban Delhi.

Amongst the sampled households combining cultivation with household industry in the Delhi Territory, 61.4% fall in the size group of cultivated land ranging

between two and a half acres and less than twelve and a half acres; rural Delhi having 61.7% of its sampled households in this category falling in these ranges of cultivated land. Out of the 16 sampled cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry in urban Delhi, 14 households cultivate from 1.0 acres to less than 7.50 acres each.

Distribution of family workers of cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry, by size groups of cultivated land, 1961.

TABLE 10b.25

Distribution of family workers of cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry, by size groups of cultivated land, 1961.
(based on 20% sample)

Size of cultivated land (acres)	Family workers of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry.								
	Delhi total			Rural Delhi			Urban Delhi		
	No. of family workers	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	No. of family workers	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	No. of family workers	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All sizes	1238	100.0	..	1189	100.0	..	49	100.0	..
Less than 1	19	1.5	1.5	19	1.6	1.6	Nil	DNA	DNA
1.0—2.4	87	7.0	8.5	71	6.0	7.6	16	32.7	32.7
2.5—4.9	173	14.0	22.5	162	13.6	21.2	11	22.4	55.1
5.0—7.4	208	16.8	39.3	197	16.6	37.8	11	22.4	77.5
7.5—9.9	134	10.8	50.1	131	11.0	48.8	3	6.1	83.6
10.0—12.4	187	15.1	65.2	187	15.7	64.5	neg.	DNA	DNA
12.5—14.9	72	5.8	71.0	72	6.1	70.6	neg.	DNA	DNA
15.0—29.9	252	20.4	91.4	244	20.5	91.1	8	16.4	100.0
30.0—49.9	88	7.1	98.5	88	7.4	98.5	nil.	DNA	DNA
50.0+	16	1.3	99.8	16	1.3	99.8	nil.	DNA	DNA
Unspecified	2	0.2	100.0	2	0.2	100.0	nil.	DNA	DNA

NOTE 'neg.' stands for 'negligible'.
'DNA.' stands for 'does not apply'.

Half of the total number of family workers belonging to the sampled cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory cultivate less than 10 acres each, and the remaining half cultivate 10 acres and more each. In rural Delhi, 21.2% of households in this category cultivate less than 5 acres each, 49.4% between 5

and less than 10 acres each and the remaining 29.4% cultivate 15 acres and more each. In urban Delhi, out of the 49 sampled households combining cultivation with household industry, 83.6% cultivate less than 10 acres each and none cultivates 30 acres or more.

Distribution of workers hired by households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, by size Groups of cultivated land, 1961.

TABLE 10b.26

Distribution of workers hired by the cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry, by size groups of cultivated land, 1961.
(Based on 20% sample)

Size of cultivated land (acres)	Hired workers of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry								
	Delhi total			Rural Delhi			Urban Delhi		
	No. of hired workers	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	No. of hired workers	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	No. of hired workers	Per cent	tive per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All sizes	57	100.0	..	43	100.0	..	14	100.0	..
Less than 1	1	1.8	1.8	1	2.3	2.3	nil.	nil.	DNA
1.0—2.4	1	1.8	3.6	nil.	nil.	2.3	1	7.1	7.1
2.5—4.9	9	15.7	19.3	9	20.9	23.2	nil.	nil.	7.1
5.0—7.4	4	7.0	26.3	1	2.3	25.5	3	21.4	28.5
7.5—9.9	4	7.0	33.0	2	4.7	30.2	2	14.3	42.8
10.9—12.4	8	4.0	47.3	8	18.6	48.8	nil.	nil.	42.8
12.5—14.9	1	1.8	49.1	1	2.3	51.1	nil.	nil.	42.8
15.0—29.9	20	35.1	84.2	12	27.9	79.0	8	57.2	100.0
30.0—49.9	8	14.0	98.2	8	18.6	97.6	nil.	nil.	100.0
50.0+	1	1.5	100.0	1	2.4	100.0	nil.	nil.	100.0
Unspecified	nil.	nil.	100.0	nil.	..	100.0	nil.	nil.	100.0

Out of the 57 hired workers engaged by the sampled cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory, 42 (75.4%) are in rural Delhi and 14 (24.6%) in urban Delhi. One-third of the hired workers engaged by the sampled households in the Delhi Territory cultivate less than 10 acres each. The size group 15.0—29.9 acres alone accounts for 35.1% of the hired workers in the Delhi Territory.

Amongst the 43 hired workers in rural Delhi, 27.9% fall in the size group of cultivated land between 15.0 and 29.9 acres and 20.9% in the size group 2.5—4.9 acres. It may be seen that 51.1% of hired workers engaged by the sampled households in rural Delhi cultivate less than 15 acres each.

Amongst the 14 hired workers in urban Delhi, none is to be found in the size group of cultivated land starting from 30 acres and above.

Distribution of 1000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated

TABLE 10b.27
Distribution of 1000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

State	Size of land cultivated (acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry									
		1 person		2 persons		3-5 persons		6-10 persons		More than 10 persons	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
DELHI	All sizes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	Less than 1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	1.0—2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	2.5—4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	5.0—7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	7.5—9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	10.0—12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	12.5—14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	15.0—29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	30.0—49.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Rural	Unspecified	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	All sizes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	Less than 1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	1.0—2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	2.5—4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	5.0—7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	7.5—9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	10.0—12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	12.5—14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	15.0—29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	30.0—49.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Unspecified	Unspecified	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	All sizes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	Less than 1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	1.0—2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	2.5—4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	5.0—7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	7.5—9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	10.0—12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	12.5—14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	15.0—29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	30.0—49.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

TABLE 106.27 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2.5-4.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	88	31	•	438	309	Neg.	386	494	111	88	166	889	•	•	DNA	DNA	DNA
5.0-7.4	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	143	46	•	286	183	•	508	589	1000	48	106	Neg.	15	76	•	•	•
7.5-9.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	46	15	•	326	214	•	628	771	1000	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•
10.0-12.4	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	98	32	•	279	182	•	557	652	250	49	75	750	17	59	•	•	•
12.5-14.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	105	28	•	105	55	•	579	542	1000	211	375	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•
15.0-29.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	78	21	•	188	94	33	531	520	750	203	365	167	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•
30.0-49.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	111	23	•	55	23	Neg.	445	295	625	333	489	375	56	170	•	•	•
50.0+	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	167	62	•	333	250	•	500	688	1000	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•
Unspecified	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	Neg.	Neg.	•	1000	1000	•	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Urban	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	188	61	•	250	143	71	374	388	286	125	245	71	63	163	572	•	•
Less than 1	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	Neg.	Neg.	•	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•
1.0-2.4	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	333	125	•	167	125	•	333	313	1000	167	437	•	•	•	•	•	•
2.5-4.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	Neg.	Neg.	•	333	182	•	667	818	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•	•	•	•
5.0-7.4	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	200	91	•	400	273	333	200	182	333	200	545	334	•	•	•	•	•
7.5-9.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	Neg.	Neg.	•	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1000	1000	1000	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•	•	•
10.0-12.4	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	•	•	•	•	•	•	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
12.5-14.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
15.0-29.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1000	1000	1000	•	•	•
30.0-49.9	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	•	•	•
50.0+	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unspecified	•	1000	1000	1000	1000	DNA	DNA	•	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	•	•

DNA—Stands for "does not apply".
Neg.—Stands for 'negligible'.

There are 379 sampled households in the Delhi Territory, who are engaged both in cultivation and household industry; these engage 1238 family workers and 57 hired workers. About one half (50.9%) of such households engage between 3 to 5 persons each, 27.7% have two persons each, 10.3% engage 1 person each, another 10.0% engage between 6-10 persons each and 1.1% have more than 10 persons each. Out of the total number of family workers belonging to these households, 56.3% engage between 3 to 5 persons each, 19.9% between 6 to 10 persons each, 16.7% 2 persons each, 3.9% more than 10 persons each and another 3.2% engage 1 person each. The distribution of the total number of hired workers by the households shows that 45.6% fall in the group engaging 3-5 persons each, 35.1% have 6-10 persons each, 14.0% fall in the group engaging 'more than 10 persons each', 5.3% are in the group engaging 2 persons each and none in the group engaging 1 person each.

In rural Delhi, there are 363 sampled households with 1189 family workers and 43 hired workers who are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. Out of the total number of such households in rural Delhi, 51.5% engage between 3 to 5 persons each, 27.8% have 2 persons each, 9.9% engage 1 person each, another 9.9% have 6-10 persons each and 0.9% engage more than 10 persons each. Amongst the family workers belonging to such households in rural Delhi, 57.0% are in the group engaging 3-5 persons each, 19.7% in the group engaging 6-10 persons each, 16.8% in the group engaging 2 persons each, 3.5% falling in the group having more than 10 persons each and 3.0% having 1 person each. Out of the total number of hired workers engaged by such households in rural Delhi, 51.2% fall in the group of 3-5 persons, 44.2% in the group of 6-10 persons, 4.6% in the group of 2 persons each and none in the group of 1 person each.

Urban Delhi has 16 sampled households with 49 family workers and 14 hired workers who are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. Out of the total number of such households in urban Delhi, 37.4% engage between 3-5 persons each, 25.0% engage 2 persons each, 18.8% have 1 person each, 12.5% engage between 6-10 persons each and 6.3% employ more than 10 persons each. Amongst the family workers belonging to such households in urban Delhi, 38.8% are in the group engaging 3-5 persons each, 24.5% in the group having 6-10 persons each, 16.3% in the group engaging more than 10 persons each, 14.3% falling in the group

engaging 2 persons each and 6.1% engage 1 person each. Out of the total number of hired workers by such households in urban Delhi, 56.2% fall in the group engaging 'more than 10 persons each', 28.6% the group of 3-5 persons each, 7.1% are in the group having 6-10 persons each and another 7.1% fall in the group engaging 2 persons each, the corresponding percentage in the group engaging 1 person each being nil.

The sampled households in the Delhi Territory cultivating less than 1 acre each who are engaged in household industry are equally distributed in categories engaging '1 person', '2 persons' and '3-5 persons'; each such category accounting for 28.6%. The percentages of cultivating households engaged in household industry and the corresponding percentages of the family workers thereof employing 6-10 persons each in the size group of cultivated land 7.5—9.9 acres and 50 acres and above are negligible. Again, the proportions of such households and the family workers thereof engaging more than 10 persons each are negligible corresponding to these size groups of cultivated land :

Less than 1 acre,
1.0-2.4 acres,
2.5-4.9 acres,
7.5-9.9 acres,
12.5-49.9 acres, and
50.0 and more acres.

It is to be observed that the percentages of sampled cultivating households in the Delhi Territory who are engaged in household industry always hire more than 1 worker in each of the size groups of cultivated land. Almost cent per cent of the workers hired by the sampled households cultivating less than 1 acre each in the Delhi Territory who are also engaged in household industry employ 2 persons each. Again, almost cent per cent of the workers hired by the sampled households in the Delhi Territory cultivating between 1.0 to 2.4 acres, 7.5-9.9 acres, 12.5-14.9 acres and 50 acres and more who are also engaged in household industry employ between 3 to 5 persons each.

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing etc., between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Castes on the other, 1961.

TABLE 10b.28

State	Category	Total population		Total Workers		Working as cultivators		Working as agricultural labourers		Working in mining, quarrying etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI TOTAL	A*	1489378	1169234	778282	76169	34603	20855	5101	2224	6918	1748
	B.	189470	152085	98147	19538	800	234	2721	1620	2557	1216
	C.	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	25.7%	2.3%	1.1%	53.3%	72.8%	37.0	69.6%
Delhi Rural	A.	161992	137212	77475	30161	30741	19539	4186	1897	2300	920
	B.	37127	32185	18889	7558	652	169	2477	1473	1213	720
	C.	22.9%	23.5%	24.4%	25.1%	2.1%	0.9%	59.2%	77.6%	52.7%	78.3%
Delhi Urban	A.	1327386	1032022	700807	46008	3862	136	915	327	4618	828
	B.	152343	119900	79258	11980	148	65	244	147	1344	496
	C.	11.5%	11.6%	11.3%	26.0%	3.8%	4.9%	26.7%	45.0%	29.1%	59.9%
D.M.C. Urban	A.	1152973	908785	599753	37054	3697	1299	884	326	4297	821
	B.	130392	105194	67064	10159	139	65	235	147	1286	446
	C.	11.3%	11.6%	11.2%	27.4%	3.8%	5.0%	26.6%	4.5%	29.9%	60.4%
New Delhi	A.	151408	110137	86067	8209	40	14	18	..	241	5
	B.	18279	11855	10141	1483	2	..	5	..	44	..
	C.	12.1%	10.8%	11.8%	18.1%	5.0%	..	27.7%	..	8.3%	..
Delhi Cantt.	A.	23005	13100	14987	745	125	3	13	1	80	..
	B.	3672	2851	2053	338	7	..	4	..	14	..
	C.	16.0%	27.8%	13.7%	45.4%	5.6%	..	30.8%	..	17.5%	..

*A : Denotes 'General Population'
B : Denotes 'Scheduled Castes'
C : Denotes 'B/A x 100 (in each column)'

The Scheduled Castes account for 12.7% of the total males and 13.0% of the total females in Delhi. Out of the total number of male and female workers in Delhi, those belonging to the Scheduled Castes constitute 12.6% and 25.7% respectively; the percentage of female workers amongst the Scheduled Castes is thus more than twice the percentage of male workers. In contrast to agricultural labour and mining, quarrying, livestock maintenance etc., only very small percentages of the Scheduled Caste males and females are engaged in cultivation in the Union Territory of Delhi. This conclusion obviously emerges from the fact that out of the total number of male cultivators in Delhi, those belonging to the Scheduled Castes constitute just 2.3%, the corresponding percentage for females being only 1.1. On the other hand amongst the workers who are engaged in agricultural labour in Delhi, 53.3% of the males and 72.8% of the females are recruited from the Scheduled Castes. Similarly, amongst workers engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock maintenance, forestry, fisheries etc. in Delhi,

37.0% of the males and 69.6% of the females belong to the Scheduled Castes.

In the rural areas of Delhi, the Scheduled Castes account for 22.9% of the total males and 23.5% of the total females; the percentages of male and female workers belonging to these Castes being 24.4 and 25.1 respectively. In rural Delhi also the Scheduled Caste male and female workers engaged in cultivation have relatively very minor representation as compared to their percentage strength in occupations like agricultural labour and mining, quarrying, livestock maintenance, fisheries, forestry etc. The latter two occupational categories engage much higher percentages of the Scheduled Caste females as compared to the Scheduled Caste males in rural Delhi. The same observation holds true about rural Delhi as a whole as well as its D.M.C. Urban tract.

New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. record no percentages of Scheduled Caste females working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock maintenance etc.

Ratio of persons working as cultivators between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Castes on the other in rural Delhi, 1961.

TABLE 10b.29

Ratio of persons working as cultivators between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Castes in Rural Delhi, 1961
(Based on 20% sample)

Tract	Interest in land	No. of cultivat- ing House- holds.	No. of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land (acres)											Unsp- ecified
			Less than 1	1-0-2-4	2-5-4-9	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
DELHI RURAL	I. A. All interests in General Population.	4169	66	491	744	846	431	582	218	588	121	46	36	
	B. All interests in Sch. Caste Population	15	4	25	27	22	5	17	4	7	nil	1	3	
	C. B/A × 100	1.3	6.1	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.2	2.9	1.8	1.2	nil	2.2	8.3	
II. INTEREST NO. 1														
	A. General Population	3515	53	431	637	711	338	482	168	504	11	44	36	
	B. Sch. Caste Population	78	2	17	19	14	4	12	3	3	nil	1	3	
	C. B/A × 10	2.2	3.8	3.9	3.0	2.0	1.2	2.5	1.8	0.6	nil	2.3	8.3	
III. INTEREST NO. 2														
	A. General Population	149	11	52	37	18	10	13	4	4	nil	nil	nil	
	B. Sch. Caste Population	20	1	7	5	3	1	2	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	
	C. B/A × 100	13.4	9.1	13.5	13.5	16.7	10.0	15.4	nil	25.0	nil	nil	nil	
IV. INTEREST NO. 3.														
	A. General Population	505	2	8	70	117	83	87	46	80	10	2	nil	
	B. Sch. Caste Population	17	1	1	3	5	nil	3	1	3	nil	nil	nil	
	C. B/A × 100	3.4	50.0	12.5	4.3	4.3	nil	3.4	2.2	3.8	nil	nil	nil	

SOURCE:—Table B-XI and Union Table SCT. V.A.:

NOTE :—Interest No. 1 means land owned or held from Government.

Interest No. 2 means land held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Interest No. 3 means land partly held from Govt. and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The three interests in the land cultivated by the sampled households are specified in the footnote to Table 10b.29. Private tenancy, whether in the form of cash, kind or share cropping, is the predominant interest in land cultivated by the Scheduled Castes. It is to be seen that whereas amongst the 4169 sampled cultivating households in rural Delhi, in all

interests of cultivated land, 1.3% belong to the Scheduled Castes, the corresponding portion of the rural households belonging to these castes on land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share rises to 13.4. Generally Speaking, this phenomenon prevails in most of the size groups of cultivated land also.

Distribution of 1000 households under each interest in land by size group of land held.

TABLE 10b-30

Distribution of 1000 households under each interest in land by size group of land held in rural Delhi, 1961
(based on 20% sample).

Tract	Interest in land	No. of Culti- vating House holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land (acres)										
			Less than One	1-0-2-4	2-5-49	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50-0+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi Rural	A. All interest in general popula- tion .	1000	16	118	178	203	103	140	52	141	29	11	9
	B. All interests in Scheduled Caste population .	1000	35	217	235	191	43	148	35	61	nil	9	26
	A. Interest No. 1 in general popu- lation .	1000	15	123	181	202	96	137	48	143	32	13	10
	B. Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste popula- tion .	1000	26	218	244	179	51	154	38	38	nil	13	39
	A. Interest No. 2 in general popu- lation .	1000	74	349	248	121	67	87	27	27	nil	ni	nil
	B. Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste popula- tion .	1000	50	330	250	150	50	100	nil	50	nil	nil	nil
	A. Interest No. 3 in general popu- lation .	1000	4	16	139	232	164	172	91	158	20	4	nil
	B. Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste popula- tion .	1000	59	59	176	294	nil	176	59	177	nil	nil	nil

SOURCE : Table B-XI and Table SCT. V-A.

NOTE : Interest No. 1 is land owned or held from Government.

Interest No. 2 is land held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Interest No. 3 is land partly held from Government and partly from private persons in money, kind or share.

Out of the 4169 sampled cultivating households amongst the general population in rural Delhi, with all interests in cultivated land, 31.2% cultivate less than 5 acres each, whereas a comparatively higher percentage (48.7% of the cultivating households belonging to the Scheduled Castes fall in size groups of cultivated land upto less than 5 acres each. The size group of cultivated land from 5 acres to less than 10 acres each accounts for 30.6% of the sampled cultivating households in the general population in rural Delhi, the corresponding figure for the Scheduled Caste households being 23.4%. Amongst the sampled cultivating households with all interests in land in rural Delhi, those who cultivate between 10 acres to less than 15 acres each constitute 19.2% amongst the general population and 18.3% amongst the Scheduled Caste population. The size group of cultivated land 15 acres to less than 30 acres accounts for 14.1% of the sampled cultivating households with all interests in the general population and 6.1% of those in the Scheduled Caste population in rural Delhi, whereas the size group of 30 acres and above covers 4.0% of the sampled cultivating households, with all interests, in the general population and only 0.4% of those belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Amongst the 3515 sampled cultivating households in the general population in rural Delhi who own or hold land from the Government, 31.9% cultivate less than 5 acres each, 29.8% from 5 acres to less than 10 acres each, 18.5% from 10 acres to less than 15 acres each, 14.3% from 15 acres to less than 30 acres each and 4.5% fall in the size group of cultivated land of 30 acres and upwards. Out of the 78 cultivating households in the sample in rural Delhi who belong to the Scheduled Castes and whose land

is owned or held from government, comparatively higher percentage (48.8%) cultivate less than five acres each; another 23.0% cultivate from 5 acres to less than 10 acres each, 19.2% from 10 acres to less than 15 acres each, 3.8% from 15 acres to less than 30 acres each and 1.3% cultivate 30 acres and more each.

There are 149 sampled households of cultivators in the general population in rural Delhi who hold land from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Out of these, 67.1% cultivate less than 5 acres each, 18.8% from 5 acres to less than 10 acres each, 11.4% from 10 acres to less than 15 acres each and 2.7% cultivate from 15 acres to less than 30 acres each, the corresponding percentages for the cultivating households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and falling in these very groups being 65.0, 20.0, 10.0 and 5.0, respectively. It may be noted that none of the sampled cultivating tenant households (interest No. 2) in rural Delhi, whether in general population or belonging to the Scheduled Castes cultivate 30 acres and more each.

Out of 505 sampled households of cultivators in the general population in rural Delhi whose land is partly held from the government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share, 15.9% cultivate less than five acres each, 39.6% from 5 to less than 10 acres each, 26.3% from 10 acres to less than 15 acres each, 15.8% from 15 acres to less than 30 acres each and 2.4% cultivate 30 acres and more each; the corresponding figures for the cultivating households belong to the Scheduled Castes and falling in these very groups being 31.4%, 29.4%, 23.5%, 17.7% and nil, respectively.

PART C

Household Industry

The individual census slip had Question No. 10 which related to persons "Working at Household Industry". Part (a) of this question sought to solicit information about the 'Nature of Work', part (b) asked about the 'Nature of Household Industry' and part (c) 'If Employee' sought information about the employment status of the worker in the Household Industry.

Sub-part B of the Household Schedule of the 1961 Census also related to the 'Household Industry'. It sought information on the 'Nature of Industry' followed by the household and the 'Number of months in the year during which conducted'. Sub-part B of the Household Schedule introduces the Household Industry in these words, "Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas".

Figures for workers in Household Industry will be found in the following tables of the 1961 Census.

Tables based on the individual slip

- 1. Table B-I
- 2. Table B-II

- 3. Table B-III Part A
- 4. Table B-IV
- 5. Table B-V
- 6. Table B-VII Part A
- 7. Table B-VII Part B
- 8. Table C-VIII Part A.
- 9. Table C-VIII Part B.
- 10. Table SCT-I

Tables based on the Household Schedule

- 1. Table B-X
- 2. Table B-VIII
- 3. Table B-XIV Part A
- 4. Table B-XIV Part B
- 5. Table B-XV
- 6. Table B-XVI

Workers at household industry recorded in the individual slip and those recorded in the household schedule, 1961:

TABLE 10C.1

Workers at Household Industry recorded in the individual slip and those recorded in the Household Schedule, 1961

Delhi Union Territory and Tracts	Total Population			Family workers & employees at household industry			Worker at Household Industry (with or without cultivation)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Total	26,58,612	14,89,378	11,69,234	16,710	13,194	3,516	23,060	20,045	3,015
Delhi Rural	2,99,204	1,61,992	1,37,212	4,026	3,137	889	9,380	8,955	425
Delhi Urban	23,59,408	13,27,386	10,32,022	12,684	10,057	2,627	13,680	11,090	2,590
D.M.C. (Urban)	20,61,758	11,52,973	9,08,785	12,632	10,021	2,611	13,620	11,030	2,590
New Delhi	2,61,545	1,51,408	1,10,137	35	20	15	40	40	..
Delhi Cantt	36,105	23,005	13,100	17	16	1	20	20	..

1 C.B.

(Source : For columns 2 to 7, Table B-I., For columns 9 to 10, Table B-XVI)

Figures for family workers and employees at household industry in columns 5, 6 and 7 of the table above have been taken from Table B-I, whereas the figures of workers at household industries (with or without cultivation) in columns 8, 9 and 10 of the same table have been arrived at by multiplying the figures given in Table B-XVI (which is based on 20 per cent sample).

It may be sent that there are no marked differences in the figures of columns 5 and 8 pertaining to urban

tracts like the D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., individually. However, the figure in column 8 of the table corresponding to rural Delhi is 2.3 times the corresponding figure in column 5 and the figure in column 8 of the table corresponding to Delhi total is 1.4 times the corresponding figure in column 5. These variations in figures represent the differences in returns due to the differences of definition or the uneven distribution of household industries reflected in the sample itself.

Comparison of workers both in cultivation and household industry in Tables B-VII Part 'A' and B-XV, 1961

TABLE 10C.2

Total/Rural/Urban	Persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in Household Industry			Persons whose principal work is Household Industry but who are engaged in cultivation			Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	2409	1890	519	122	74	48	6475	6190	285
Rural	2408	1890	518	103	59	44	6160	5945	215
Urban	1	..	1	19	15	4	315	245	70

(Source : Columns 2—7, Table B-VII-Part 'A'. Columns 8—10, B-XV.)

The data relating to the 'persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in household industry' and the 'persons whose principal work is household industry but who are engaged in cultivation' is taken from Table B-VII, Part 'A', whereas the figures of 'workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry' have been derived out of Table B-XV, by inflating its figures 5 times, as it was based on a 20 per cent sample. The figures in columns 2 and 5, added together, are ordinarily expected to be equal to or at least very much close to the figures in column 8 of this table. But the

figures in column 8 against Delhi Total are more by 3946 persons as compared to the sum of the corresponding figures in columns 2 and 5. Again, in rural Delhi also, there is a difference of 3649 persons in the figure against rural Delhi in column 8 and the sum of the corresponding figures under columns 2 and 5. This sizeable difference in the two sets of figures may be ascribed either to the interpretation of workers in household industry, particularly in rural areas, or to the relative preponderance of households engaged in household industry in the 20 per cent sample itself.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group amongst total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961.

TABLE 10C.3

State and Tract	Total Rural/Urban	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry		Non-Household Industry		Other Services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delhi	Total	Total = 1000	560	440	293	29	13	8	2	1	5	1	61	3	124	13
		0—14 = 1000	527	473	11	4	1	2	N	N	N	N	3	1	4	1
		15—34 = 1000	569	431	453	46	15	11	3	1	7	2	106	4	196	22
		35—59 = 1000	613	387	584	50	29	14	4	1	10	2	103	4	249	23
		60+ = 1000	566	434	309	23	46	6	4	1	10	1	45	1	82	11
	Age not stated	= 1000	525	475	116	9	12	4	2	..	1	..	16	..	60	5
Delhi	Rural	Total = 1000	541	459	259	101	103	65	14	6	10	3	38	13	62	8
		0—14 = 1000	534	466	17	21	5	14	1	1	N	3	5	3	2	1
		15—34 = 1000	530	470	420	182	138	113	23	12	14	5	78	27	111	14
		35—59 = 1000	560	440	532	174	231	119	27	11	24	5	60	15	130	15
		60+ = 1000	614	386	444	56	290	40	22	4	26	2	21	4	55	4
	Age not stated	= 1000	272	728	130	33	109	33	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	Urban	Total = 1000	563	437	297	19	2	1	N	N	4	1	64	1	132	14
		0—14 = 1000	526	474	10	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	N	5	1
		15—34 = 1000	573	427	456	32	2	1	N	N	6	2	109	2	205	23
		35—59 = 1000	620	380	590	34	4	1	1	N	8	2	108	3	264	24
		60+ = 1000	558	442	288	17	7	1	1	N	7	1	49	1	87	12
	Age not stated	= 1000	555	445	114	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	67	5
D.M.C.	Urban	Total = 1000	559	441	291	18	2	1	N	N	5	1	71	1	112	12
		0—14 = 1000	525	475	10	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	N	4	1
		15—34 = 1000	571	429	451	29	2	1	1	N	7	2	122	2	178	20
		35—59 = 1000	608	392	577	33	4	1	1	N	9	2	121	3	220	22
		60+ = 1000	560	440	293	17	7	1	1	N	7	1	51	1	80	11
	Age not stated	= 1000	540	460	76	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	31	1

contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
New Delhi Urban																	
Total = 1000				579	421	329	31	N	N	N	.	N	N	19	1	255	27
0-14 = 1000				529	471	9	2	N	.	N	.	.	N	1	N	8	1
15-34 = 1000				575	425	467	52	N	N	N	.	N	N	31	1	355	45
35-59 = 1000				683	317	663	48	N	N	N	.	N	N	29	1	528	43
60+ = 1000				530	470	234	24	1	1	.	.	.	N	21	N	158	22
Age not stated = 1000				678	322	390	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	222	34

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Cantt. Urban																	
Total = 1000				637	363	415	21	3	N	N	N	N	N	11	N	363	18
0-14 = 1000				524	476	6	2	N	.	N	.	.	.	N	N	5	2
15-34 = 1000				679	321	607	31	3	N	1	.	.	.	15	N	541	26
35-59 = 1000				757	243	735	31	7	.	N	.	.	N	19	N	633	28
60+ = 1000				547	453	283	18	45	2	.	.	.	.	27	.	126	17
Age not stated				722	278	667	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	611	56

Note: 'N' stands for 'negligible'

SOURCE: Table B-1

Males constitute 56.0 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 54.1 per cent of its rural population and 56.3 per cent of its urban population. Females form 44.0 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 45.9 per cent of its rural population and 43.7 per cent of its urban population.

The percentage of total male workers to total population of the Delhi Territory is 29.3, the corresponding percentages of male workers in rural and urban Delhi being 25.9 and 29.7 respectively. Female workers constitute 2.9 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 10.1 per cent of the total population of rural Delhi and 1.9 per cent of the total population of urban Delhi.

Cultivators amongst the males constitute 1.3 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory as against the corresponding percentages of 10.3 in rural Delhi and only 0.2 in urban Delhi. The female cultivators account for 0.8 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 6.5 per cent of its rural population and only 0.1 per cent of its urban population.

The agricultural labourers amongst the males constitute 0.2 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, their corresponding percentage being negligible in urban Delhi and 1.4 in rural Delhi. The female agricultural labourers account for 0.1 per cent

of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 0.6 per cent of the total population of rural Delhi and a negligible proportion of the total population of urban Delhi.

The males engaged in household industry account for 0.5 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 1.0 per cent of its rural population and 0.4 per cent of its urban population. The percentage of females engaged in household industry to the total population of the Delhi Territory is 0.1, the corresponding percentages in rural and urban Delhi being 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The males engaged in non-household industry form 6.1 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 3.8 per cent of the total population of rural Delhi and 6.4 per cent of the total population of urban Delhi. The percentage of females engaged in non-household industry to the total population of the Delhi Territory is 0.3, the corresponding percentages in rural and urban Delhi being 1.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The males engaged in 'other services' constitute 12.4 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory, 6.2 per cent of the total population of rural Delhi and 13.2 per cent of the total population of urban Delhi. The percentage of females engaged in 'other services' to the total population of the Delhi Territory is 1.3, the corresponding percentages for rural and urban Delhi being 0.8 and 1.4 respectively.

The difference in the Educational levels among workers working as cultivators, at Household Industry and in manufacturing other than household industry.

TABLE 10C.4
The differences in Educational levels among workers working at 'cultivation', at 'Household Industry' and in 'Manufacturing other than Household Industry, in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961.

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Educational Level	Total Population					As Cultivator			At Household Industry			In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry		
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
Delhi Total															
	Illiterate	26,58,612 (100)	14,89,378 (100)	11,69,234 (100)	34,603 (100)	20,855 (100)	13,194 (100)	3,516 (100)	1,63,353 (100)	6,971 (100)					
	Literate (without educational level)	12,56,314 (47.3)	5,84,577 (39.2)	6,71,737 (57.5)	23,660 (68.4)	19,509 (93.6)	7,631 (57.9)	2,821 (80.2)	59,476 (36.4)	5,748 (82.5)					
	Primary or Junior Basic	7,11,904 (26.8)	4,33,273 (29.1)	2,78,631 (23.8)	6,151 (17.8)	898 (4.3)	3,606 (27.3)	441 (12.6)	49,477 (30.3)	518 (7.4)					
	Matriculation and above	3,43,677 (12.9)	2,08,610 (14.0)	1,35,067 (11.5)	3,952 (11.4)	437 (2.1)	1,455 (11.0)	209 (5.9)	29,063 (17.8)	309 (4.4)					
		3,46,717 (13.0)	2,62,918 (17.7)	83,799 (7.2)	840 (2.4)	11 (N)	502 (3.8)	45 (1.3)	25,337 (15.5)	396 (5.7)					
Delhi Rural															
	Illiterate	2,99,204 (100)	1,61,992 (100)	1,37,212 (100)	30,741 (100)	19,539 (100)	3,137 (100)	889 (100)	11,466 (100)	3,759 (100)					
	Literate (without educational level)	2,24,018 (74.9)	99,700 (61.5)	1,24,318 (90.6)	21,147 (68.8)	18,273 (93.5)	2,307 (73.5)	807 (90.8)	8,383 (73.1)	3,722 (99.0)					
	Primary or Junior Basic	46,513 (15.5)	36,762 (22.7)	9,751 (7.1)	5,449 (17.7)	852 (4.4)	562 (17.9)	44 (4.9)	1,755 (15.3)	27 (0.7)					
	Matriculation and above	12,895 (7.3)	19,043 (11.8)	2,852 (2.1)	3,482 (11.3)	405 (2.1)	241 (7.7)	38 (4.3)	1,026 (9.0)	10 (0.3)					
		6,778 (2.3)	6,487 (4.0)	291 (0.2)	663 (2.2)	9 (N)	27 (0.9)	..	302 (2.6)	..					
Delhi Urban															
	Illiterate	23,59,408 (100)	13,27,386 (100)	10,32,022 (100)	3,862 (100)	1,316 (100)	10,057 (100)	2,627 (100)	1,51,887 (100)	3,212 (100)					
	Literate (without educational level)	10,32,296 (43.8)	4,84,877 (36.5)	5,47,419 (53.0)	2,513 (65.0)	1,236 (93.9)	5,324 (52.9)	2,014 (76.7)	51,093 (33.6)	20,26 (63.1)					
	Primary or Junior Basic	6,65,391 (28.2)	3,96,511 (29.9)	2,68,880 (26.1)	702 (18.2)	46 (3.5)	3,044 (30.3)	397 (15.1)	47,722 (31.4)	491 (15.3)					
	Matriculation and above	13,21,782 (13.6)	1,89,567 (14.3)	1,32,215 (12.8)	470 (12.2)	32 (2.4)	1,214 (12.1)	171 (6.5)	28,037 (18.5)	299 (9.3)					

TABLE 10C.4—(Contd.)

Matriculation and above	3,39,939 (14.4)	2,56,431 (19.3)	83,508 (8.1)	177 (4.6)	2 (0.2)	475 (4.7)	45 (1.7)	25,035 (16.5)	396 (12.3)
Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	2,46,151 (10.4)	1,80,552 (13.6)	65,599 (6.4)	151 (3.9)	0	436 (4.3)	42 (1.6)	20,235 (13.3)	291 (9.0)
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2,214 (0.1)	2,047 (1.2)	167 (N)	..	..	2 (N)	..	111 (0.1)	4 (0.1)
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	656 (N)	254 (N)	402 (N)	1 (N)	..	..	..	20 (N)	3 (0.1)
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree.	79,091 (3.4)	65,399 (4.9)	13,692 (1.3)	25 (0.7)	2 (0.2)	36 (0.4)	3 (0.1)	4,284 (2.8)	93 (2.9)
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree.	11,827 (0.5)	8,179 (0.6)	3,648 (0.4)	..	..	1 (N)	..	385 (0.3)	5 (0.2)
Engineering	3,135	3,112	23	..	..	1	..	327	1
Medicine	2,826	2,110	716	..	..	..	..	11	..
Agriculture	302	297	5	..	..	..	..	7	..
Veterinary and Dairying	24	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Teaching	5,352	2,459	2,893	..	..	..	..	16	4
Others	118	108	10	..	..	..	..	8	..

SOURCE: Table B-II Part 'A' and Part 'B'.
N.B. Figures in brackets show percentage distribution.
(N) stands for 'negligible'.

The conclusion that very clearly emerges from Table 10C.4 is that amongst the categories of workers in cultivation, at household and non-household industry in the Union Territory of Delhi, the cultivators, both males and females, are the most illiterate

group, whereas amongst the males, workers in manufacturing other than household industry and amongst the females workers in household industry are the least illiterate groups.

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each Industry, Division and Major group containing considerable number of workers also in Household Industry for the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961:

TABLE 10C-5

Union Territory	1	2	1,000 Workers whose principal work is in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business etc.		5	Industry Division 2 and 3:		Industry Major Group 27		Industry Major Group 28		Industry Major Group 31		Major Industry Group 34-35	
			M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			1,000 (4)	1,000 (6)	Total	1,000 (4)	1,000 (6)	200 (1)	..	200 (1)	..	1,000 (6)	200 (1)	..	15
			..	1,000 (6)	Rural	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..
			1,000 (4)	..	Urban	1,000 (4)	..	200 (1)	..	200 (1)	..	..	200 (1)	..	..
Delhi		ALL DIVISIONS													
		DIVISION 0 (Agriculture, livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	1,000 (6)	1,000 (6)	Total	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..
			..	1,000 (6)	Rural	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..
			..	..	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	..	1,000 (6)	Total	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..
			..	1,000 (6)	Rural	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..	..	1,000 (6)	..	..	..
			..	..	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		DIVISION 2 & 3 (Manufacturing)	1,000 (1)	..	Total	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..
			1,000 (1)	..	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	Urban	1,000 (1)	..	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Major Group 34-35: (Non-Metallic Mineral products other than petroleum and coal)	1,000 (1)	..	Total	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1,000 (1)	..	Urban	1,000 (1)	..	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 C.P.

TABLE 10C-5—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	DIVISION 4 (Construction)	1,000 (2)	..	Total	1,000 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	500 (1)	..	500 (1)	..
		1,000 (2)	..	Rural	1,000 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	500 (1)	..	500 (1)	..
		..	..	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 40 (Construction)	1,000 (2)	..	Total	1,000 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	500 (1)	..	500 (1)	..
		1,000 (2)	..	Rural	1,000 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	500 (1)	..	500 (1)	..
		..	..	Urban	1,000 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	500 (1)	..	500 (1)	..
	DIVISION 6 (Trade and Commerce)	1,000 (1)	..	Total	1,000 (1)	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1,000 (1)	..	Rural	1,000 (1)	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 64-68 (Retail trade)	1,000 (1)	..	Total	1,000 (1)	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1,000 (1)	..	Rural	1,000 (1)	..	1,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : Table B-VII Part 'B'
N.B. : Brackets contain absolute figures.

Table 10 C.5 brings out that there are only 4 males and 6 females for every 1000 workers of each sex in the Delhi Territory as a whole, whose principal work is in 'non-household industry, trade, business and services etc.' and who also work additionally at Household Industry. Out of the 4 males, 1 is placed in Major Group 34-35 'Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' within Division 2 and 3 'manufacturing'. His additional work at household industry is in Major Group 28 'manufacture of wood and wooden products'. Out of the remaining three males, two have their principal work in Major Group 40 'construction' within Division 4 'construction'; amongst them 1 has his additional work at household industry in Major Group 31 'leather and leather products' and the other in Major Group 34-35

within Division 2 and 3. The fourth male has his principal work in Major Group 64—68 'retail trade' within Division 6 'trade and commerce' and has as his additional work at household industry in Major Group 27 'textile miscellaneous'. It may be noted that all these four males are in urban Delhi.

All the 6 females who have their principal work in Major Group 04 'livestock and hunting' within Division O 'agriculture livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting' have their additional work at household industry in Major Group 31 'leather and leather products' within Division 2 and 3 'manufacturing'. It may be observed that all these 6 females are found in rural Delhi.

Distribution of 1000 households as per categories in Table B-X, 1961 (based on 20 per cent sample)

TABLE 10C.6

Distribution of 1000 Households as per categories in Union Table B-X, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Union Territory and Tract	Total/Rural/Urban	Total No. of households	Households Engaged neither in cultivation nor in household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DELHI	Total	1000 (102768)	936 (96251)	43 (4407)	17 (1731)	4 (379)
Delhi Rural	Rural	1000 (9844)	537 (5286)	387 (3806)	39 (389)	37 (363)
Delhi Urban	Urban	1000 (92924)	979 (90965)	7 (601)	14 (1342)	(N) (16)
D.M.C. Urban	Urban	1000 (80382)	976 (78483)	7 (547)	17 (1337)	(N) (15)
New Delhi	Urban	1000 (11306)	996 11261)	4 (40)	(N) (5)	.. (—)
Delhi Cantt.	Urban	1000 (1236)	988 (1221)	11 (14)	.. (—)	1 (1)

Source : Table B-X

NOTE : Brackets contain absolute figures.

(N) stands for 'Negligible.'

The distribution of the total number of households in the Delhi Territory and its rural and urban areas as per categories given in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Table 10C.6 has already been analysed in a previous table. Here the analysis may be confined to the census tracts of urban area of Delhi viz. the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

The Households engaged in cultivation only constitute 0.7 per cent of the total number of households in urban Delhi, the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation having the same corresponding percentage. The percentage of households engaged in cultivation to the total number of households gets reduced to 0.4 only in New Delhi and increases to 1.1 in Delhi Cantt.

The Households engaged in household industry only constitute 1.4 per cent of the total households in urban Delhi; the corresponding percentage rises to

1.7 in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, becomes negligible in New Delhi and is reduced to nil in Delhi Cantt.

The percentage of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry to total households is negligible both in urban Delhi as well as the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; the corresponding percentage is nil in New Delhi and 0.1 in Delhi Cantt.

The households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry constitute 97.9 per cent of the total number of households in urban Delhi, 97.6 per cent of those in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 99.6 per cent of those in New Delhi and 98.8 per cent of those in Delhi Cantt. Thus amongst all the categories of households crucial importance of the category of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry' is clearly brought out.

The 1961 Census Tables based on a 20% Sample

The following tables in the 1961 Census have been prepared on the basis of a 20% sample of households from the Household Schedule

Table No.	Concerning
B—X	SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS :— (i) Engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (ii) Engaged either in cultivation or in household industry but not in both : and (iii) Engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas.
B-XI	Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in Rural and Urban areas separately
B-XII	Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas, separately.
B-XIII	Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas, separately.
B-XIV	Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas. (Part A :—Households classified by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons engaged. Part B :—Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry.
B-XV	Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in rural and urban area separately
B-XVI	Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry

The Sampling Procedure Adopted

For the purposes of drawing the 20 per cent sample, the Union Territory of Delhi was divided into the following four tracts:

- (i) Delhi Municipal Corporation (D.M.C.) (Rural)
- (ii) D. M. C. (Urban)
- (iii) New Delhi
- (iv) Delhi Cantt.

The D.M.C. (Urban) was divided into seven zones. The number of 'charges' covered by each of the Tracts and Zones is shown below.

Tracts and Zones	Charges covered
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	1-20
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	
(a) Zone I-Shahdara	1-4
(b) Zone II-City, Sadar, Paharganj	5-19
(c) Zone III-Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	20-24
(d) Zone IV-Civil Lines, Subzimandi	25-30
(e) Zone V-Transferred Area	31-35
(f) Zone VI-South Delhi	36-39
(g) Zone VII-West Delhi	40-42
3. New Delhi	1-9
4. Delhi Cantt.	..

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry in Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged (Based on 20 per cent sample):

TABLE 10C.7

Distribution of 1000 Households engaged in Household Industry in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in Rural and Urban Areas classified by size of persons engaged. (Based on 20% Sample)

Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged. (Based on 20% Sample)										
Union Territory	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total/Rural/Urban	Total No. of Households (a) absolute figures (b) 1000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged.						
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
DELHI DIVISION 0										
(Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting)	Total	(a)	77	37	21	17	2	..	..	
		(b)	1,000	480	273	221	26	..	..	
	Rural	(a)	29	18	9	2	..	..	..	
		(b)	1,000	621	310	69	..	..	..	
	Urban	(a)	48	19	12	15	2	..	..	
		(b)	1,000	396	250	312	42	..	..	

(contd.)

TABLE 10C.7 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR GROUP 04									
(Livestock and hunting)	Total	(a)	77	37	21	17	2	..	..
		(b)	1000	480	273	221	26	..	..
	Rural	(a)	29	18	9	2	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	621	310	69	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	48	19	12	15	2	..	..
		(b)	1000	396	250	312	42	..	..
DIVISION 2 & 3									
(Manufacturing)	Total	(a)	1654	969	357	260	53	9	6
		(b)	1000	586	216	157	32	5	4
	Rural	(a)	360	235	80	36	7	2	..
		(b)	1000	653	222	100	19	6	..
	Urban	(a)	1294	734	277	224	46	7	6
		(b)	1000	567	214	173	36	5	5
MAJOR GROUP 20									
(Food stuffs)	Total	(a)	89	41	26	15	7	..	..
		(b)	1000	461	292	168	79	..	..
	Rural	(a)	18	10	5	1	2	..	..
		(b)	1000	556	278	55	111	..	..
	Urban	(a)	71	31	21	14	5	..	..
		(b)	1000	437	296	197	70	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 21									
(Beverages)	Total	(a)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 22									
(Tobacco) Products	Total	(a)	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	667	..	333	..	..	..
	Rural	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	667	..	333	..	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 23									
(Textile-cotton)	Total	(a)	102	62	22	18	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	608	216	176	..	..	..
	Rural	(a)	55	37	14	4	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	673	254	73	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	47	25	8	14	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	532	170	298	..	..	..

(contd.)

TABLE 10c.7—(contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR GROUP 24										
(Textile- Jute)	Total	(a)	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	250	500	..	250	..	..	..
	Rural	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	250	500	..	250	..	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 25										
(Textile-Wool)	Total	(a)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..
	Rural	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 26										
(Textile—Silk)	Total	(a)	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	..	400	400	200	..	..	..
	Rural	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	..	400	400	200	..	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 27										
(Textile -Miscellaneous)	Total	(a)	237	153	48	30	3	1	2	..
		(b)	1000	646	202	127	13	4	8	..
	Rural	(a)	41	26	10	5	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	634	244	122	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	196	127	38	25	3	1	2	..
		(b)	1000	648	194	128	15	5	10	..
MAJOR GROUP 28										
(Manufacturing of wood and wooden products)	Total	(a)	186	112	43	25	5	1	..	..
		(b)	1000	602	231	135	27	5	..	..
	Rural	(a)	41	30	8	3	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	732	195	73	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	145	82	35	22	5	1	..	..
		(b)	1000	566	241	152	34	7	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 29										
(Paper & Paper products)	Total	(a)	37	16	12	8	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	433	324	216	27	..	..	..
	Rural	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	37	16	12	8	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	433	324	216	27	..	..	..

contd.

TABLE 10c.7—contd.

		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR GROUP 30										
(Printing & Publishing)	Total	(a)	21	15	1	5				
		(b)	1000	714	48	238				
	Rural	(a)								
		(b)								
	Urban	(a)	21	15	1	5				
		(b)	1000	714	48	238				
MAJOR GROUP 31										
(Leather & Leather Products)	Total	(a)	379	251	66	56	5	1		
		(b)	1000	662	174	148	13	3		
	Rural	(a)	88	70	14	3		1		
		(b)	1000	796	159	34		11		
	Urban	(a)	291	181	52	53	5			
		(b)	1000	622	179	182	17			
MAJOR GROUP 32										
(Rubber, Petroleum & Coal Products)	Total	(a)	6	4		2				
		(b)	1000	667		333				
	Rural	(a)								
		(b)								
	Urban	(a)	6	4		2				
		(b)	1000	667		333				
MAJOR GROUP 33										
(Chemicals & Chemical Products)	Total	(a)	38	18	9	6	3	1		1
		(b)	1000	474	237	158	79	26		26
	Rural	(a)								
		(b)								
	Urban	(a)	38	18	9	6	3	1		1
		(b)	1000	474	237	158	79	26		26
MAJOR GROUP 34 & 35										
(Non-Metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal).	Total	(a)	164	72	53	33	5	1		
		(b)	1000	439	323	201	31	6		
	Rural	(a)	67	32	19	13	3			
		(b)	1000	478	283	194	45			
	Urban	(a)	97	40	34	20	2	1		
		(b)	1000	412	351	206	21	10		
MAJOR GROUP 36										
(Basic Metals and their products except machinery & transport equipment)	Total	(a)	157	93	34	24	4	1		1
		(b)	1000	592	217	153	26	6		6
	Rural	(a)	22	13	6	3				
		(b)	1000	591	273	136				
	Urban	(a)	135	80	28	21	4	1		1
		(b)	1000	593	507	156	30	7		7

cont

TABLE 10c-7—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR GROUP 37									
(Machinery of all kinds other than transport & electric equipment)	Total	(a)	21	12	1	6	2	..	..
		(b)	1000	571	48	286	95	..	..
	Rural	(a)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(b)	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..
Urban	(a)	20	12	1	6	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1000	600	50	300	50	..	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 38									
(Transport equipment)	Total	(a)	19	10	2	4	3	..	..
		(b)	1000	526	105	211	158	..	..
	Rural	(a)	4	3	..	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1000	750	..	250	..	..	..
	Urban	(a)	15	7	2	3	3	..	..
		(b)	1000	467	153	200	200	..	..
MAJOR GROUP 39									
(Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)	Total	(a)	182	104	36	24	13	3	2
		(b)	1000	571	198	132	71	17	11
	Rural	(a)	23	14	4	3	1	1	..
		(b)	1000	609	174	131	43	43	..
	Urban	(a)	159	90	32	21	12	2	2
		(b)	1000	566	201	132	75	13	15
All Industries (Divisions 2 & 3 + 04 major group of Division 0)	Total	(a)	1731	1006	378	277	55	9	6
		(b)	1000	581	218	160	32	5	4
	Rural	(a)	389	253	89	38	7	2	..
		(b)	1000	650	229	98	18	5	..
	Urban	(a)	1342	753	289	239	48	7	6
		(b)	1000	561	215	178	36	5	5

SOURCE: Table B. XIV Part A.

Division O of the I. S. I. C. which covers 'agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting' and Divisions 2 and 3 covering 'manufacturing' are the relevant Divisions in the Delhi Territory which have households engaged in household industry.

There are 77 sampled households in Division O in the Delhi Territory who are engaged in household industry; out of these, 97.4 per cent employ not more than 5 persons each, the single category of households with employment of 1 per cent each accounting for 48.0 per cent. Rural Delhi has 29 sampled households engaged in household industry in Division O, all of whom employ not more than 5 persons each, the categories of households employing upto 2 persons each accounting for 93.1 per cent. Urban Delhi has 48 sampled households engaged in

household industry in Division O, out of whom 95.8 per cent engage more than 5 persons each.

All the 77 sampled households in Division O in the Delhi Territory, mentioned in the last para, belong to Major Group 04 'livestock and hunting' and the size distribution of their employment is also exactly the same as discussed in the last para.

There are 1654 sampled households engaged in household industry in Divisions 2 and 3 in the Delhi Territory; out of these, 95.9 per cent employ not more than 5 persons each.

In rural Delhi there are 360 sampled households engaged in household industry within Divisions 2 and 3, out of whom 97.5 per cent employ not more

than 5 persons each. Out of the total number of 1294 sampled households engaged in household industry in Divisions 2 and 3 in urban Delhi, 95.4 per cent employ not more than 5 persons each.

The pattern of employment of persons engaged in household industry in some of the selected Major Groups of industries in Divisions 2 and 3 is given below. The details of the remaining industries not covered in this analysis may be looked into in the table above.

There are 379 sampled households employed in household industry covered by Major Group 31 'leather and leather products' in the Delhi Territory; out of these, 66.2 per cent engage 1 person each, 17.4 per cent 2 persons each and 14.8 per cent employ between 3 to 5 persons each.

In the Delhi Territory, there are 237 sampled households engaged in household industry covered by Major Group 27 'textile—miscellaneous', 64.6 per cent of whom engage 1 person each, 20.2 per cent have 2 persons each and 12.7 per cent engage between 3—5 persons each.

The category of households engaged in household industry in Major Group 28 'manufacture of wood and wooden products' accounts for 186 sampled households in the Delhi Territory; out of these 60.2 per cent engage 1 person each, 23.1 per cent have 2 persons each and 13.5 per cent engage between 3—5 persons each.

The households engaged in household industry covered by Major Group 39 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' have 182 sampled households in the Delhi Territory. Out of these, 57.1 per cent engage 1 person each, 19.8 per cent have 2 persons each 13.2 per cent engage between 3 to 5 persons each and 7.1 per cent employ 6 to 10 persons each.

The total number of sampled households engaged in household industry covered by Major Group 34 and 35 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' in the Delhi Territory is 164. Out of these, 43.9 per cent engage 1 per cent each, 32.3 per cent have 2 persons each, 20.1 per cent engage between 3 to 5 persons each and 3.1 per cent employ 6 to 10 persons each.

There are 157 sampled households engaged in household industry covered by Major Group 36 'basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment' in the Delhi Territory. Out of these, 59.2 per cent engage 1 person each, 21.7 per cent have two persons each, 15.3 per cent engage between 3 to 5 persons each and 2.6 per cent employ between 6 to 10 persons each.

The category of households engaged in household industry covered by Major Group 23 'textile cotton' has 102 sampled households in the Delhi Territory out of these 60.8 per cent engage 1 person each, 21.6 per cent have 2 persons each and 17.6 per cent have 3 to 5 persons each.

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and with those engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961 (based on 20% Sample).

TABLE 10c.8

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and with those engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Union Territory and Tracts	Total/Rural/Urban engaged in Household Industry (col. 3 of B-XIV A)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry (col. 2 of B-XV)	Persons																	Unspecified																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 persons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV Part 'A'	B-XIV

SOURCE : Table B-XII B-XIV Part 'A' and B XV

The absolute figures given in Table 10C-8 have been reduced to proportions of 1,000 in Table 10C-9

TABLE 10 C-9

Comparison of Households engaged in Household Industry with Households engaged only in cultivation and with those engaged in both in cultivation and Household industry, 1961.

Union Territory and Tracts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Households engaged in Household Industry																				
		Cultivating Households which are also engaged in (3)																				
Cultivating Households per 1,000 of those in column (3)																						
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Cultivating Households																						

SOURCE : Tables B-XII, B-XIV Part 'A' and B-XV

* Figures of col. 3 are nil in Delhi Cantt. therefore, no further division.

Col. 3 = Col. 6+9+12+15+18+2

Col. 4 = Col. 7+10+13+16+19+22

Col. 5 = Col. 8+11+14+17+20+23

On the basis of a 20% sample, there are 1731 households in the Delhi Territory who are engaged in household industry. Out of these, 389 households are in rural Delhi and 1342 in urban Delhi; amongst the latter, 1337 are in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, only 5 in New Delhi and nil in Delhi Cantt.

The sampled cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry constitute 21.9% of the sampled households engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory, 93.3% of those in rural Delhi and 1.2% of those in urban Delhi.

The cultivating households in the sample are more than two and a half times the sampled households engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory their proportion increasing to slightly less than 10 times in rural Delhi, being reduced to 44.8% in urban Delhi and 40.9% in the D.M.C. urban tract and their corresponding proportion rising to 8 times in New Delhi.

The distribution of 1731 sampled households engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory according to different age groups of employment shows that 58.1% have 1 person each, 21.8% have 2 persons each, 16.0% engage 3—5 persons each 3.2% engage 6—10 persons each and only 0.5% employ more than 10 persons each. Amongst the 389 sampled households engaged in household industry in rural Delhi, 65.0% engaged 1 person each, 22.9%

have 2 persons each, 9.8% employ 3—5 persons, each, 1.8% employ 6—10 persons each and 0.5% have more than 10 persons each. Out of the total number of 1342 sampled households engaged in household industry in urban Delhi, 56.1% have 1 person each, 21.5% have 2 persons each, 17.8% engage between 3 to 5 persons each, 3.6% employ 6—10 persons each and 0.5% employ more than 10 persons each. The size distribution of employment of the sampled households engaged in household industry in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is exactly similar to that of urban Delhi as a whole. Out of the total number of only 5 sampled households engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory, 3 households engage one person each, 1 household engages 2 persons each and another household is put in the category of employing between 3 to 5 persons each. Thus one broad fact that emerges from these figures is that the majority of the households engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory engage one person each, the percentage in this category in rural Delhi being still higher than the corresponding percentages in urban Delhi and its constituents.

Amongst the sampled cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry in the Delhi Territory, the majority are placed in the category of engaging 3—5 persons each, followed by the category employing 2 persons each, and others. The same phenomenon prevails regarding the sampled cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry in rural Delhi as well as urban Delhi.

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in Household Industry, with or without cultivation in the Union Territory of Delhi, classified by months operated and by class of workers, 1961.

Union Ter- ritory		Household Industry	Total/ Rural/ Urban	(Based on 20% sample)																
				Total	1—3 months			4—6 months			7—9 months			10 months—1 year			Months not stated			
					House- holds (H.H.)	Family wor- kers (F.W.)	Hired wor- kers (H.W.)	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DELHI	(a) All Industries with cultivation.	Total	1000	1000	1000	718	700	509	79	99	53	13	17	17	161	151	386	29	33	35
		Rural	1000	1000	1000	747	727	674	83	103	70	10	12	23	135	126	233	25	32	..
		Urban	1000	1000	1000	62	41	..	..	..	..	63	143	..	750	755	857	125	61	143
	(b) All Industries with- out cultivation.	Total	1000	1000	1000	21	27	11	61	63	75	71	73	189	760	747	670	87	90	55
		Rural	1000	1000	1000	33	65	48	113	100	309	100	105	..	674	649	405	80	81	238
		Urban	1000	1000	1000	17	17	8	45	53	56	63	64	204	786	774	692	89	92	40
DELHI	(a) All Industries with- cultivation.	Total	379	1238	57	272	867	29	30	122	3	5	21	1	61	187	22	11	41	2
		Rural	363	1189	43	271	865	29	30	122	3	4	14	1	49	150	10	9	38	..
		Urban	16	49	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	12	37	12	2	3	2
	(b) All Industries with- out cultivation.	Total	1731	2771	546	36	75	6	105	175	41	123	201	103	1316	2071	366	151	249	30
		Rural	389	602	42	13	39	2	44	60	13	39	63	..	262	391	17	31	49	10
		Urban	1342	2169	504	23	36	4	61	115	28	84	138	103	1054	1680	349	120	200	26

SOURCE: Table B-XVI

In the Union Territory of Delhi, there are 379 sample households having 1238 family workers and 57 hired workers who combine household industry with cultivation. Out of these, 363 sampled households with 1189 family workers and 43 hired workers are in rural Delhi and the remaining 16 households with 49 family workers and 14 hired workers are in urban Delhi. Majority (71.8%) of the sampled households in the Delhi Territory in this category as well as their constituent family workers (70.0%) and hired workers (50.9%) are reported to have taken up household industry with cultivation between a period of 1 to 3 months, followed by 16.1% of the sampled households, 15.1% of the family workers and 38.6% of the hired workers who are reported to have engaged in household industry alongwith cultivation between a period of 10 months to 1 year.

Again, in the Union Territory of Delhi, there are 1731 sampled households having 2771 family workers and 546 hired workers who are engaged in household industry without cultivation. Out of these, 389 households with 602 family workers and 42 hired workers are in rural Delhi whereas 1342 sampled households, having 2169 family workers and 504 hired

workers are in urban Delhi. It may be observed that whereas the majority of the sampled households, family workers and hired workers engaged in household industry with cultivation are found in rural Delhi, the reverse is the phenomenon of sampled households, family workers and hired workers engaged in household industry without cultivation, majority of whom are found in urban Delhi.

Seventy six per cent of the sampled households, 74.7% of the family workers and 67.0% of the hired workers therein who are engaged in household industry without cultivation in the Delhi Territory are reported as engaged in it for periods of between 10 months to 1 year, followed next by 7.1% of the sampled households, 7.3% of the family workers and 18.9% of the hired workers who are reported to be engaged in it between 7 to 9 months. It is significant to observe that for the majority of the sampled households, family workers and hired workers, the duration of engagement in household industry without cultivation is longer than the corresponding duration of engagement in this industry with cultivation.

Population of the Scheduled Castes working at household industry compared to the
General Population in the same category, 1961

TABLE 10 C. 11

Union Territory	Total/Rural/Urban	Population of the Scheduled Castes working at Household Industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961									
		Persons		Population		Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry			
		3	4	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2										
Delhi	Total	(a)	2658612	1489378	1169234	778282	76169	13194	3516	1072	..
		(b)	341555	189470	152085	98147	19538	4039	..	..	..
		(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d)	12.8%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	25.6%	30.6%	30.5%	..	..
		(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(f)	12.8%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	25.6%	30.6%	30.5%	..	..
	Rural	(a)	299204	161992	137212	77475	30161	3137	889	304	..
		(b)	69312	37127	32185	18889	7558	1115	..	..	..
		(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d)	23.2%	22.9%	23.5%	24.4%	25.1%	35.5%	34.2%	..	..
		(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(f)	23.2%	22.9%	23.5%	24.4%	25.1%	35.5%	34.2%	..	..
Urban	(a)	2359408	1327386	1032022	700807	46008	11980	10057	2627	768	..
	(b)	272243	152343	119900	79258	11980	2924	2924	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d)	11.5%	11.5%	11.6%	11.3%	26.0%	29.1%	29.1%	29.2%	..	..
	(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f)	11.5%	11.5%	11.6%	11.3%	26.0%	29.1%	29.1%	29.2%	..	..

SOURCE : Tables B-I and C-VIII Part 'A'.

- (a) General Population (B-I)
 (b) All Scheduled Castes (C-VIII A)
 (c) All Scheduled Tribes (C-VIII B)
 (d) Scheduled Castes as percent of general population $b/a \times 100$
 (e) Scheduled Tribes as percent of general population $c/a \times 100$
 (f) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of $(a), b + c \times 100$.

There are no Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi. The population belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Delhi constitutes 12.8% of its total population, the corresponding percentages of males and females being 12.7 and 13.0 respectively. The incidence of work amongst the Scheduled Caste females is nearly twice as high as amongst the Scheduled Caste males, the percentage of female workers amongst the Scheduled Castes being 25.6 as against the corresponding percentage of 12.6 for the Scheduled Caste male workers in the Delhi Territory. The participation of male and female workers amongst the Scheduled Castes in household industry is still higher, as would be evident from the fact that 30.6% of the total male workers engaged in household industry and 30.5% of the total female workers in this category of industry in the Delhi Territory belong to the Scheduled Castes.

In rural Delhi, 22.9% of the total males, 23.5% of the total females and 23.2% of the total population consist of the Scheduled Castes. Workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes constitute 24.4% of the male workers and 25.1% of the female workers in rural Delhi. Amongst the rural workers at household industry, 35.5% of the males and 34.2% of the females belong to the Scheduled Castes.

Out of the total population of urban Delhi, 11.5% belong to the Scheduled Castes, the corresponding percentages of males and females being 11.5 and 11.6 respectively. Amongst the male and female workers in urban Delhi, 11.3% of the former and 26.0% of the latter are from amongst the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes account for 29.1% of the male workers and 29.2% of the female workers at household industry in urban Delhi.

Part D

Workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry, Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services.

The Relevant Question Asked in the 1961 Census

Question No. 11 in the Census slip relates to "Doing work other than 8, 9 or 11". It had three parts Question 11(a) sought information on the 'Nature of work', 11(b) enquired about 'Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service' and 11(c) enquired about the 'class of worker'.

At previous censuses much trouble had been caused by inadequate answers as regards the 'Nature of work'. At the time of the Census of 1961, however, the enumerators were fore-warned very clearly ".... if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose".

Sources of data for this part

Statistics for this Part are available in the following tables:

1. Primary Census Abstract

2. Table B-I
3. Table B-II (urban areas).
4. Table B-III Part A (Urban areas). Part B (Rural Areas).
5. Table B-IV.
6. Table B-V.
7. Table B-VI.
8. Table B-VIII Part B.
9. Table C-VIII Part A

Part B

10. Table D-IV.
11. Table D-VI.
12. Table SCT-I.

Comparison of the Industrial and Occupational Classification of 1961 with the Census Economic Classification of 1951, 1941, 1931 and 1921 back to 1901

TABLE 10 d-1

Comparative Statement of Workers and Non-workers according to 1961 Broad Industrial Categories from 1901 to 1951

	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
I. Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)	Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 & 8	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 37, 40, 52, 56
II. Working as Agricultural Labourers	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)	Group 7.	Groups 4 and 5	Group 4	Group 4	Groups 38 and 39
III. Working in Mining, Quarrying etc.	Divisions O+ Div. 1 of livelihood Class V	Groups 9 to 41 and 53, 76	Groups 6 to 24 and 42, 74	Groups 5 to 20 and 35, 65	Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35, 35(a), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311(a), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503.	
IV. Working in Household Industry.	Div. 2+Div. 3+Div. 4 of livelihood Class V plus Sub-division 5.5 of livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188*	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100, 184*	Groups 21 to 34, 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84 and 86 to 91, 164*	Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173, to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193 to 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281, 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323(a), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336(a), 338, 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505(a)	
V. Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	Sub-Div. 5.0 to Sub-Div. 5.4 of livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119.	Groups 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104.	Groups 162 to 165, 500 to 502	
VI. Working in Construction						

(contd.)

TABLE 10d.1 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
VII. Working in Trade & Commerce.	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6).	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152.	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154.	Groups 106 to 114, to 136 and 138.	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270(a), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390 and 392 to 408.
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communication.	Sub-Division 7-0 to 7-4 of Livelihood Class VII plus Sub-Div. 7-5 to Sub-Div. 7-9 of Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114.	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120.	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105.	Groups 117, 118, and 443.
IX. Working in other Services.	Livelihood Class VIII minus Sub-Div. 5-0 to Sub-Div. 5-5 minus Sub-Div. 7-5 to Div. 7-9 minus persons in non-agricultural productive occupations (i.e. Sub-Divisions 5-6, 5-7 and Division 8 and 9)	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153 to 184, 186, 187, 189@, 190@, and 191*	Groups 80 to 82, 101 to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185@, 186 @ and 187*	Groups 71 to 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160 and 162, 163, 165@, 166@ and 167*	Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 188 300(a), 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504*, 505*, 505(b)@, 520(a)
X. Non-Workers	(i) All Non-earning dependents;	All Non-working dependents plus groups 1, 185, 191.	All dependents plus groups 1, 180 and 188 to 191.	All dependents plus groups, 1, 161, 168 and 169.	All dependents plus groups 36 and 506 to 520.
	(ii) S.S. Persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation.				
	(iii) S. S. Persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII;				
	(IV) E.D. Whose own occupation (Secondary means of livelihood) was Agricultural rent under class IV, and-				
	(V) E.D. whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive.				

* Distributed proportionately among all the categories I to IX.
 @ Distributed proportionately among all Non-agricultural categories V to IX.
 X Distributed proportionately among all categories V to VIII.

Table 10d.1 indicates the re-classification of groups and sub-divisions in earlier censuses on the basis of 1961 broad industrial classification:

For the purposes of this re-classification the groups in earlier censuses were first related to the groups in the Indian Standard Industrial Classification (I.S.I.C.) adopted in 1961 and then consolidated into 9 broad industrial categories of workers. The following has been the main readjustment.

Owner cultivators, tenant cultivators, estate agents and managers and shifting cultivators have been shown against category I of 1961 (cultivators). Toddy drawers who were included under food industries in previous censuses have been included in industrial category III. This could not be done in the case of 1961 since toddy drawers were included with other workers in processing and manufacture of beverages. No estimate could be made for persons working in industrial category IV (Household Industry). Persons working in Household Industry are included in industrial categories III and V.

Workers in generation and transmission of electric energy and gas works have been included in category V of 1961 (manufacturing other than household industry). In the case of 1901 Census, 'makers and sellers' have in all cases been listed under category V. Wherever possible, persons employed on construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges,

harbours, canals, rivers, aerodromes etc., have been shown under category VI (construction). Workers who operated such transport works were shown under category VIII (Transport, storage and communications).

Rent collectors, clerks eac., of ex-zamindars and jagirdars have been transferred to category IX (other services). This category also includes washing, cleaning, and dyeing, barbers, hair dressers and scavenging, which were listed in earlier census in Industry and hotel keeping which was shown in earlier censuses under Trade. Private motor-drivers and cleaners have been included in Category IX and not under Transport.

In the 1951 Census, classification of population into divisions and sub-divisions was done only in respect of self-supporting persons and that also with regard to their principal means of livelihood. Thus, no division-wise break-up of earning dependents and self-supporting persons with regard to their secondary means of livelihood was available. The above table seeks to divide the earning dependents into their respective divisions and sub-divisions of the livelihood class to which they belonged in the proportion of self-supporting persons in those divisions and sub-divisions as available in Economic Table III. Self-supporting persons belonging to livelihood class IV who had a productive secondary means of livelihood have also been distributed in the similar manner.

Proportion of Worker of each sex to total of all workers per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions and major groups Workers, Delhi, 1961.

TABLE 10d.2

Proportion of Workers of each Sex to Total of All Workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions and Major groups, Delhi, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total Workers		At Household Industry		In non-household Industry, Trade, Business etc.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL BRANCHES	(a) *738578 (b) †10000	(a) *53090 (b) †10000				
DIVISION O (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting)	61	110	..	..	61	110
Group 00 (Field produce & Plantation crops)	7	7	..	..	7	7
01 (Plantation crops)	(N)	..	..	..	(N)	..
02 (Forestry & Logging)	11	1	..	..	11	1
03 (Fishing)	1	..	..	..	1	..
04 (Livestock & Hunting)	42	102	..	..	42	102
DIVISION 1 (Mining & Quarrying)	33	219	..	..	33	219
Major Group 10 (Mining & Quarrying)	33	219	..	..	33	219

contd.

TABLE 10d.2 (concl.d.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DIVISION 2 & 3 (MANUFACTURING)	2390	1975	179	662	2211	1313
Major Group 20 (Food Stuff)	124	54	10	32	114	22
21 (Beverages)	15	2	(N)	(N)	15	2
22 (Tobacco Products)	4	4	(N)	3	4	1
23 (Textile Cotton)	340	164	9	65	331	99
24 (Textile Jute)	2	8	1	6	1	2
25 (Textile Wool)	2	11	(N)	2	2	9
26 (Textile Silk)	3	3	(N)	2	3	1
27 (Textile Misc.)	257	372	25	184	233	189
28 (Mfr. of Wood & Wooden Products)	181	84	21	72	160	12
29 (Paper & Paper Products)	16	37	2	30	14	7
Major Group 30 (Printing & Publishing)	195	15	3	2	192	13
31 (Leather and Leather Products)	132	84	36	70	97	14
32 (Rubber, Petroleum & Coal Products)	18	9	1	2	17	7
33 (Chemicals & Chemical products)	96	33	5	10	91	23
34-35 (Non-metallic mineral Products other than Petroleum & Coal)	199	916	18	102	181	814
36 (Basic Metals & their Products except Machinery & Transport Equipment)	340	55	27	34	313	21
37 (Machinery of all kinds other than transport and electrical equipment)	94	38	2	3	92	35
38 (Transport equipment)	178	7	3	8	175	7
39 (Misc. Manufacturing Industries)	192	35	16	35	176	35
DIVISION 4 (CONSTRUCTION)	441	519	..	..	441	519
Major Group 40 (Construction)	441	519	..	..	441	519
DIVISION 5 (Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary services)	31	3	..	..	31	3
Major Group 50 (Electricity & Gas)	27	3	..	..	27	3
51 (Water supply & Sanitary Services)	4	(N)	..	..	4	(N)
DIVISION 6 (TRADE & COMMERCE)	1958	405	..	..	1958	405
Major Group 60-63 (Wholesale Trade)	249	24	..	..	249	2
64-68 (Retail Trade)	1500	326	..	..	1500	326
69 (Trade & Commerce Misc.)	209	55	..	..	209	55
DIVISION 7 (TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS)	659	170	..	..	659	170
Major Group 70-71 (Transport)	542	70	..	..	542	70
72 (Storage & Warehouses)	5	1	..	..	5	1
73 (Communications)	112	99	..	..	112	99
DIVISION 8 (SERVICES)	4361	6570	..	..	4361	6570
Major Group 80 (Public Services)	2227	841	..	..	2227	841
81 (Educational & Scientific Services)	265	1758	..	..	265	1758
82 (Medical & Health Services)	139	662	..	..	139	662
83 (Religious & Welfare Services)	48	55	..	..	48	55
84 (Legal Services)	33	3	..	..	33	3
85 (Business Services)	48	13	..	..	48	13
86 (Community Services & Trade & Labour Associations)	73	100	..	..	73	100
87 (Recreation Services)	47	79	..	..	47	79
88 (Personal Services)	866	1769	..	..	866	1769
89 (Services not elsewhere classified)	615	1290	..	..	615	1290
DIVISION 9 (ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED)	66	29	..	..	66	29
Major Group 90 [Activities unspecified and not adequately described (this includes new entrants to the labour market)]	66	29	..	..	66	29

(N) Stands for negligible.
(a) Absolute figures
(b) proportions per 10,000.

SOURCE : Table B-IV

In the Union Territory of Delhi the total number of male workers in all the Divisions of the Indian Standard Industrial classification is 738578 and that of female workers is 53090; the proportions in columns 2, 4 and 6 of the table are thus worked out by taking the total number of male workers as 10,000 and those in columns 3, 5 and 7 are derived by taking the total number of female workers as 10,000.

The male and female workers in household industry are covered by Divisions 2 and 3 'manufacturing' of the Indian Standard Industrial classification. The total number of male workers in household industry constitute 1.79% of the total male workers in all the Divisions in the Delhi Territory, whereas female workers in household industry constitute 6.62% of the total female workers in all the Divisions.

Within Divisions 2 and 3 'manufacturing', Major Group 31 'Leather and leather products' accounts for 0.36% of the total male workers in the Delhi Territory. The Major Groups concerning 'Textiles' of various types put together constitute 0.35% of the total male workers in the Delhi Territory. Out of the remaining Major Groups in these two Divisions may be mentioned Major Groups 36 'basic metals and their products', 28 'manufacture of wood and wooden products', 34-35 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal', 39 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' etc. etc., each of which respectively accounts for 0.27%, 0.21%, 0.18% and 0.16% of the total male workers in the Delhi Territory.

Again, within the same two Divisions 2 and 3, 'manufacturing', the Major Groups concerning 'Textiles' of different categories put together account for 2.59% of the total female workers in the Delhi Territory; the corresponding percentages of female workers in Major Group 34-35 'Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal', 28 'manufacture of wood and wooden products' and 31 'leather and leather products' are 1.02, 0.72 and 0.70 respectively. Major Group 39 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' accounts for 0.35% of the total female workers in Delhi Territory, followed by Major Group 36 basic metals and their products, except machinery and transport equipment', 20 'food-stuffs' and 30 'paper and paper products' etc. each of these having corresponding percentages of 0.34, 0.32 and 0.30 respectively.

The relative positions of different Divisions of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification with respect to the total male and female workers in columns 2 and 3 and to male and female workers in 'non-household industry', trade, business and profession

etc., in columns 6 and 7 of the table have been ed in the following way:

		Ranks								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Total Workers	(a) Div. 8	Div. 2&3	Div. 6	Div. 7	Div. 4	Div. 9	Div. 0	Div. 1	Div. 5	
	(b) Div. 8	Div. 2&3	Div. 4	Div. 6	Div. 1	Div. 7	Div. 0	Div. 9	Div. 5	
Worker in House hold industry	(a) Div. 8	Div. 2&3	Div. 6	Div. 7	Div. 4	Div. 9	Div. 0	Div. 1	Div. 5	
	(b) Div. 1	Div. 2&3	Div. 4	Div. 6	Div. 1	Div. 7	Div. 0	Div. 9	Div. 5	

Note. (a) Stands for Males.
(b) .. Females

Division 8 'Services' occupies the first rank both amongst the male as well as female workers. The second rank goes to Divisions '2 and 3', 'manufacturing'. The third position goes to Division '6' 'trade and Commerce' amongst the male workers and to Division 4 'Construction' amongst the female workers. The lowest rank goes to Division 5 'Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services' both among the male as well as female workers.

Amongst the male workers in Division 8 'services', the highest proportion (22.27%) goes to Major Group 80 'public services', followed by Major Group 88 'personal services' (8.66%), 81 'educational and scientific services' (2.66%), 82 'medical and health services' (1.39%) and others. Amongst the female workers in Division 8 'services', the first place goes to Major Group 88 'personal services' which accounts for 17.69% of the female workers, the second and third being occupied by Major Groups 81 'educational and scientific services' and 89 'services not elsewhere classified' having 17.58% and 12.90% of the female workers respectively.

Amongst the total male workers in Division 2 and 3 'manufacturing', the Major Groups relating to textiles of all categories account for 6.04%, the corresponding percentages of total male workers in some of the other Major Groups like 36 'basic metals and their products', 34-35 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' and 39 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' being 3.40, 1.99 and 1.92 respectively. As regards the distribution of total female workers in Division 2 and 3 into different Major Groups, it is to be observed that Major Group 34-35 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' accounts for 9.16% of the total female workers in the Delhi Territory. The Major Groups covering textiles of all categories absorb 5.58% of the total female workers in the Delhi Territory. Major Groups 28 'Manufacture of wood and wooden products' and 31 'Leather and leather products' have each 0.84% of the total female w

Within Division 6 'trade and commerce', Major Groups 64-68 'retail trade' accounts for the highest percentage (15.00%) of total male workers, followed by the corresponding percentages of 2.49 and 2.09 in Major Groups 60-63 'Wholesale trade' and 69 'Trade and commerce miscellaneous' respectively.

All of the female workers in Division 4 'Construction' constituting 5.19% of the total female workers in the Delhi Territory are in Major Group 40 'Construction'.

Looking to Division 5 'Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services', which has the lowest rank amongst

all the Divisions, it is to be noted that amongst the male workers in this Division, Major Group 50 'electricity and gas' accounts for 0.27% and Major Group 51 'water supply and sanitary services' for 0.04% of the total male workers in the Delhi Territory.

The percentage of female workers in Division 5 to total female workers in the Delhi Territory is 0.03, almost all of which belong to Major Group 50 'electricity and gas', their corresponding percentage of female workers in Major Group 51 'water supply and sanitary services' being negligible.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex amongst age groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961.

TABLE 10d-3

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age groups in each of the Industrial Categories (IV-IX)-1961

Cities & Class of Towns	Age Groups	Total Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Delhi (Town-Group)	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	372	432	13	28	35	75	19	35	7	37	6	19	3	4	15	21
	15-34	377	361	568	599	550	540	629	562	539	700	485	452	613	804	576	607
	35-59	211	166	380	337	351	344	321	374	413	254	434	441	363	177	383	337
	60+	40	41	39	36	64	41	30	29	40	9	75	88	21	14	26	25
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Out of the total male population of Delhi Town Group, 37.2% are in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 58.8% are in the two middle age-groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years which are regarded as the economically active age groups and the remaining 4.0% are in the uppermost age-group 60 years and above.

The age structure of the total female population in Delhi Town Group shows that 43.2% are in the lowest age-group 0-14 years, 52.7% are in the two middle age groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years and 4.1% belong to the uppermost age groups 60 years and above.

The last two paragraphs show that amongst the total males and females in Delhi Town Group, a higher percentage of the latter belongs to the lowest

age group as compared with that of the former. The percentage of males in the two economically active age groups is higher by 6.1% as compared with the corresponding percentage of females in the same age groups. The uppermost age group 60 years and above has nearly equal proportions of total males as well as total females in Delhi Town Group.

Out of the total male workers in Delhi Town Group, 1.3% fall in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 94.8% are in the two economically active age groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years and 3.9% belong to the uppermost age group 60 years and above. Thus 5.2% of the total male workers in Delhi Town Group are recruits from children and old men.

The age distribution of the total female workers in Delhi Town Group shows that 2.8% of them

belong to the lowest age group 0-14 years, 93.6% are in the two middle age groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years and 3.6% fall in the uppermost age group 60 years and above. It is to be noted that in Delhi Town Group, the percentage of female workers in the lowest age group is higher than the corresponding percentage of male workers in the same age group.

Amongst the total male workers engaged in industrial category IV 'household industry' in Delhi Town Group, 3.5% are in the lowest age group 0-14 years, the corresponding percentage for females being 7.5. The two middle age groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years together account for 90.1% of the male workers and 88.4% of the female workers engaged in 'household industry' in Delhi Town Group. The uppermost age group 60 years and above has 6.4% of the male workers and 4.1% of the female workers in this industrial category in Delhi Town Group. It may thus be pointed out that the percentage of female workers engaged in household industry in the lowest age group is more than twice the corresponding percentage of males in the same age group.

The age distribution of male and female workers engaged in industrial category V 'manufacturing other than household industry' in Delhi Town Group shows that the lowest age group 0-14 years has 1.9% of the male workers and 3.5% of the female workers in it, the two middle age groups together have 95.0% of the male workers and 93.6% of the female workers engaged in this category and the uppermost age group 60 years and above has 3.0% of the male workers and 2.9% of the female workers in this category.

In Delhi Town Group, the industrial category VI 'Construction' has 0.7% of the male workers and 3.7% of the female workers in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 95.2% of the male workers and 95.4% of the female workers in the two middle age groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years together and 4.0% of the male workers and 0.9% of the female workers in the uppermost age-group 60 years and above.

Out of the total male workers engaged in industrial category VII 'Trade and Commerce' in Delhi Town Group, 0.6% are in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 91.9% in the two middle age groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years together and 7.5% in the uppermost age group 60 years and above; the corresponding percentages of female workers in this category being 1.9, 89.3 and 8.8, respectively.

In Delhi Town Group, the industrial category VIII 'Transport, Storage and Communications' has 0.3% of the male workers and 0.4% of the female workers in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 97.6% of the male workers and 98.1% of the female workers in the two middle age groups 15-34 and 35-59 years together and 2.1% of the male workers and 1.4% of the female workers in the uppermost age group 60 years and above.

Out of the total number of male workers engaged in industrial category IX 'Other Services' in Delhi Town Group, 1.5% are in the lowest age group 0-14 years, 95.9% belong to the two middle age groups 15-34 years and 35-59 years together and 2.6% fall in the uppermost age group 60 years and above. The percentages of female workers in this category in Delhi Town Group in the corresponding age groups are 2.1, 94.4 and 3.5, respectively.

Distribution of 1000 Total Population of each sex among Workers, and Workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961, in Different Age Groups:

TABLE 10d.4
Distribution of 1,000 Total Population of each sex among Workers, and Workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961, in Different Age Groups.

Union Territory & Tract T/R/U/	Age group (Years)	Total Population		Total Workers		Category IV		Category V		Category VI		Category VII		Category VIII		Category IX		Category IV to IX			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Delhi Total	Total	.	.	1000	1000	523	65	9	3	110	6	22	2	97	2	33	1	221	30	492	44
	0-14	.	.	1000	1000	20	8	1	1	6	1	1	..	2	..	..	8	2	18	4	
	15-34	.	.	1000	1000	795	106	12	5	187	10	32	5	127	2	54	2	344	51	756	75
	35-59	.	.	1000	1000	952	129	16	6	168	10	43	4	202	5	57	1	406	60	892	86
	60+	.	.	1000	1000	547	52	17	3	80	3	21	..	175	4	16	..	146	25	455	35
	Age not stated	.	.	1000	1000	198	20	2	..	28	..	6	..	24	..	12	2	102	10	174	12
Delhi Rural	Total	.	.	1000	1000	478	264	19	6	71	27	14	3	16	2	13	..	114	17	247	55
	0-14	.	.	1000	1000	31	46	1	2	9	7	2	1	..	..	..	3	3	15	13	
	15-34	.	.	1000	1000	793	387	27	12	147	56	28	7	24	2	29	..	209	30	464	107
	35-59	.	.	1000	1000	951	394	44	10	106	34	26	5	38	6	22	1	24	19	260	75
	60+	.	.	1000	1000	723	146	43	5	34	10	7	1	27	3	3	..	89	10	203	29
	Age not stated	.	.	1000	1000	480	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi Urban	Total	.	.	1000	1000	528	45	8	3	114	3	23	2	107	2	35	1	234	32	521	43
	0-14	.	.	1000	1000	19	3	7	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	2	24	2	
	15-34	.	.	1000	1000	795	74	11	4	191	5	33	4	137	2	57	2	358	53	787	70
	35-59	.	.	1000	1000	953	91	13	5	174	7	45	3	221	5	61	1	426	64	948	85
	60+	.	.	1000	1000	723	146	43	5	34	10	7	1	27	3	3	..	89	10	203	29
	Age not stated	.	.	1000	1000	480	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10d.4 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	60+	.	.	1000	1000	516	39	12	3	88	2	23	..	200	4	18	..	156	27	497	36
	Age not stated	.	.	1000	1000	205	15	2	..	33	..	7	..	28	..	14	3	120	12	204	15
	Total	.	.	1000	1000	520	41	9	3	127	3	22	2	117	8	37	1	200	27	512	38
	0-14	.	.	1000	1000	19	3	1	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	1	18	1	
	15-34	.	.	1000	1000	790	67	13	4	214	5	32	4	150	2	61	2	312	46	782	63
	35-59	.	.	1000	1000	950	83	15	6	198	8	45	3	250	5	64	1	363	56	935	79
	60+	.	.	1000	1000	522	38	1	3	92	2	23	1	212	4	19	..	143	25	490	35
	Age not stated	.	.	1000	1000	140	6	3	..	32	..	5	..	30	..	13	3	57	3	140	6
	Total	.	.	1000	1000	568	75	..	..	33	1	27	4	40	2	25	2	440	65	565	74
	0-14	.	.	1000	1000	17	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	15	3	
	15-34	.	.	1000	1000	812	122	..	..	54	3	40	8	61	3	37	4	618	105	810	123
	35-59	.	.	1000	1000	972	150	..	..	43	2	47	6	60	3	45	3	774	136	969	150
	60+	.	.	1000	1000	442	51	..	..	39	1	18	..	74	1	7	..	299	47	437	49
	Age not stated	.	.	1000	1000	575	105	..	..	50	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	475	105	575	105
	Total	.	.	1000	1000	651	57	1	..	17	1	18	6	24	..	12	..	570	49	642	56
	0-14	.	.	1000	1000	12	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	3	11	3	
	15-34	.	.	1000	1000	894	98	..	..	24	1	24	14	26	..	17	..	797	82	888	97
	35-59	.	.	1000	1000	971	126	2	1	26	1	29	7	44	2	18	..	836	115	955	126
	60+	.	.	1000	1000	516	40	5	..	49	..	19	..	110	..	8	..	231	37	422	37
		.	.	1000	1000																

Table 10d.4 gives the information described in the sub-head above for the Union Territory of Delhi, its rural and urban areas and amongst the urban areas for its urban tracts viz., D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

It may be noted that amongst all the tracts of Delhi, Delhi Cantt. has the highest percentage of its male population engaged in categories IV to IX put together and the rural areas of Delhi have the lowest percentage of the male population engaged in these categories. Amongst the females engaged in these categories, the highest percentage is claimed by New Delhi and the lowest by the D.M.C. (Urban) Tract.

We may now look into the distribution of population in different age groups in industrial categories IV to IX in the Union Territory of Delhi and its different tracts.

Taking the age-group 0—14 years we find that out of the total number of males and females in this age group in the Union Territory of Delhi, only 2.0% of the males and 0.8% of the females are workers. The percentages of males and females engaged in occupational categories IV to IX to the total population of Delhi in this age group are 1.8 and 0.4 respectively. The corresponding percentages in this age group for rural Delhi are 1.5 and 1.3 and for urban Delhi are 2.4 and 0.2 respectively. Out of the total number of males and females in the age-group 0—14 years in each of the tracts D.M.C. (Urban), New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., the respective percentages of males and females engaged in occupational categories IV to IX are (1.8, 0.1), (1.5, 0.3) and (1.1, 0.3).

In the age-group 15—34 years workers constitute 79.5% of the males and 10.6% of the females in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole, 79.3% of the males and 38.7% of the females in its rural areas, 79.5% of the males and 7.4% of the females in its urban areas, 79.0% of the males and 6.7% of the females in the D.M.C. (Urban) tract, 81.2%

of the males and 12.2% of the females in New Delhi and 89.4% of the males and 9.8% of the females in Delhi Cantt. The number of male and female workers in the age-group 15—34 engaged in categories IV to IX put together as a percentage to the total males and females in this age group is 75.6% and 7.5% in Delhi, 46.4% and 10.7% in its rural areas, 79.7% and 6.3% in the D.M.C. (urban tract), 81.0% and 12.3% in New Delhi and 88.8% and 9.7% in Delhi Cantt.

Out of the total number of males and females in the age-group 35—59 years, the male and female workers constitute 95.2% and 12.9% in Delhi, 95.1% and 39.4% in rural Delhi, 95.3% and 9.1% in urban Delhi, 95.0% and 8.3% in the D.M.C. Urban Tract, 97.2% and 15.0% in New Delhi and 97.1% and 12.6% in Delhi Cantt. The male and female workers in the age-group 35—59 engaged in occupational categories IV to IX put together as a percentage to the total males and females in this age group are 89.2% and 8.6% in Delhi territory as a whole, 26% and 7.5% in its rural areas, 94.8% and 8.5% in its urban areas, 93.5% and 7.9% in the D.M.C. Urban tract, 96.9% and 15.0% in New Delhi and 95.5% and 12.6% in Delhi Cantt.

The male and female workers as a percentage to the respective total male and female population in the age-group 60 years and above are 54.7% and 5.2% in Delhi, 72.3% and 14.6% in rural Delhi, 51.6% and 3.9% in urban Delhi, 52.2% and 3.8% in the D.M.C. (Urban) tract, 44.2% and 5.1% in New Delhi and 51.6% and 4.0% in Delhi Cantt. The male and female workers engaged in occupational categories IV to IX put together as a percentage to the respective total male and female population in the upper age group 60 years and above are 45.5% and 3.5% in Delhi, 49.7% and 3.6% in urban Delhi, 49.0% and 3.5% in the D.M.C. Urban tract, 43.7% and 4.9% in New Delhi and 42.2% and 3.7% in Delhi Cantt.

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex Among Age Groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961.

TABLE 10d.5

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Union Territory & Tract	Age Group	Total Population		Total Workers		Category IV		Category V		Category VI		Category VII		Category VIII		Category IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Delhi Total	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0—14	381	436	15	55	32	86	22	79	10	52	6	23	3	12	14	24
	15—34	369	355	561	580	517	546	629	608	542	685	484	439	615	788	575	604
	35—59	208	168	380	332	371	330	319	291	408	254	435	453	362	184	383	338
	60+	42	41	44	33	80	38	30	22	39	9	75	85	20	15	28	34
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Delhi Rural	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0—14	448	463	29	96	22	121	56	117	50	119	7	49	5	170	12	72
	15—34	300	314	498	553	413	561	625	647	583	614	442	350	652	490	548	550
	35—59	194	180	386	323	437	286	291	221	338	257	455	536	328	319	395	354
	60+	58	43	87	28	128	32	28	15	29	10	96	65	15	21	45	24
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi Urban	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0—14	372	432	13	28	35	75	19	35	7	37	6	19	3	4	15	21
	15—34	377	361	568	599	550	540	629	562	539	700	485	452	613	804	576	607
	35—59	211	166	380	337	351	344	321	374	254	434	434	441	363	177	383	337
	60+	40	41	39	36	64	41	30	29	40	9	75	88	21	14	26	35

Contd.

TABLE 10a 5 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
D.M.C. Urban	Age not stated																	
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	15-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	35-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	60+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Delhi	Age not stated																	
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	15-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	35-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	60+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delhi Cantt.	Age not stated																	
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	15-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	35-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	60+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The age group 15—34 years has the highest percentage of male workers engaged in construction in Delhi Cantt. and the lowest in the D.M.C. Urban tract. The highest percentage of female workers in the age group 15—34 years engaged in Construction is in Delhi Cantt. and the lowest in rural Delhi.

The age group 35—59 years has the highest percentage of male workers in this category in New Delhi and the lowest in rural Delhi. The corresponding percentages for female workers are in the D.M.C. Urban tract and Delhi Cantt.

The upper-most age group 60 years and above has the highest percentage of male workers, engaged in category VI in the D.M.C. Urban tract and the lowest percentage in Delhi Cantt. The highest percentage of female workers in this age group engaged in construction is in the D.M.C. Urban tract. New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. have no female workers in this age group engaged in Construction.

Category VII Trade & Commerce

The age group 0—14 years has the highest percentage of male workers in Category VII in Delhi Cantt. Rural Delhi, the D.M.C. Urban tract and New Delhi have equal percentages of male workers in the age group 0—14 years, engaged in trade and commerce. The highest and the lowest percentages of female workers engaged in trade and commerce are in rural Delhi and New Delhi. Delhi Cantt. has no female workers in the age group 4—14 years engaged in trade and commerce.

The age group 15—34 years has the highest percentage of male workers in trade and commerce in New Delhi and the lowest in rural Delhi. In this age group, the highest percentage of female workers engaged in trade and commerce is in New Delhi. In Delhi Cantt. there are no female workers in this age group, engaged in trade and commerce.

The age group 35—59 years has the highest percentage of male workers engaged in trade and commerce in rural Delhi and the lowest in New Delhi. The corresponding highest and lowest percentages for female workers are in Delhi Cantt. and New Delhi. In Delhi Cantt. all the female workers engaged in trade and commerce are in the age group 35—59 years.

The upper-most age group 60 years and above has the highest percentage of male workers engaged in trade and commerce in rural Delhi and the lowest in the D.M.C. Urban tract. The corresponding highest and lowest percentages of female workers in this age group engaged in trade and commerce are in the D.M.C. Urban tract and rural Delhi. Delhi Cantt. has nil corresponding percentages.

Category VIII—Transport and Communication

The highest and the lowest percentages of male workers in the age group 0—14 years engaged in transport and communication are in rural Delhi and the D.M.C. Urban tract. New Delhi has no male workers in this group engaged in transport and communication. The corresponding highest and lowest percentages of female workers in the age group 0—14 years engaged in transport and communication are in rural Delhi and the D.M.C. Urban tract. New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. have no female workers in this age group engaged in transport and communication.

The age group 15—34 years has the highest percentage of male workers engaged in transport and communication in rural Delhi and the lowest percentage in New Delhi. In Delhi Cantt. cent percent of the female workers engaged in category VIII are in the age group 15—34 years.

The age group 35—59 years has the highest percentage of male workers in the D.M.C. Urban tract and the lowest percentage in rural Delhi. The corresponding highest and lowest percentages of female workers are in rural Delhi and Delhi Cantt. respectively. Delhi Cantt. has no female workers in this age group engaged in category VIII.

The upper-most age group 60 years and above has the highest and the lowest percentages of male workers in the D.M.C. Urban tract and New Delhi respectively. The corresponding percentages for female workers are in rural Delhi and Delhi Cantt. In this age group also, Delhi Cantt. has no female workers engaged in transport and communication.

Category IX—Other Services

In the age group 0—14 years, the highest and the lowest percentages of male workers engaged in other services are in Delhi Cantt. and New Delhi, respectively. The corresponding percentages for female workers are in rural Delhi and New Delhi. The age group 15—34 years has the highest and the lowest percentages of male workers engaged in other services in Delhi Cantt. and New Delhi respectively. The corresponding figures for female workers are in Delhi Cantt. and rural Delhi.

The age group 35—59 years has the highest and the lowest percentages of male workers engaged in other services in Delhi Cantt. and rural Delhi, respectively. The corresponding percentages for female workers are in rural Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

The upper-most age group 60 years and above has the highest and the lowest percentages of male workers engaged in other services in rural Delhi and Delhi Cantt. The corresponding percentages for female workers are in the D.M.C. Urban tract and Delhi Cantt.

Distribution of 1000 urban population of each sex among total workers and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961.

TABLE 10d.6
Distribution of 1000 Urban Population of each Sex among Total Workers and Workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Cities and Classes of Towns	Age group	Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Delhi Urban	Total	•	•	1000	1000	528	45	8	3	114	9	23	3	107	8	35	1
	0-14	•	•	1000	1000	19	3	7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	15-34	•	•	1000	1000	795	74	11	4	191	5	33	4	137	2	57	2
	35-59	•	•	1000	1000	953	91	13	5	174	7	45	3	221	5	61	1
	60+	•	•	1000	1000	516	39	12	3	88	2	23	•	200	4	18	•
	Age not stated	•	•	1000	1000	205	15	2	•	33	•	7	•	28	•	14	3
D.M.C. Urban	Total	•	•	1000	1000	520	41	9	3	127	9	22	2	117	2	37	1
	0-14	•	•	1000	1000	19	3	1	•	7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	15-34	•	•	1000	1000	790	67	13	4	214	5	32	4	150	2	61	2
	35-59	•	•	1000	1000	950	83	15	6	198	8	45	3	250	5	64	1
	60+	•	•	1000	1000	522	38	1	3	92	2	23	1	212	4	19	•
	Age not stated	•	•	1000	1000	140	6	3	•	32	•	5	•	30	•	13	3
New Delhi	Total	•	•	1000	1000	568	75	•	•	33	1	27	4	40	2	25	2
	0-14	•	•	1000	1000	17	4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	15-34	•	•	1000	1000	812	122	•	•	54	3	40	8	61	3	37	4
	35-59	•	•	1000	1000	972	150	•	•	43	2	47	6	60	3	45	3
	60+	•	•	1000	1000	442	51	•	•	39	1	18	•	74	1	7	•
	Age not stated	•	•	1000	1000	575	105	•	•	50	•	25	•	23	•	•	•
Delhi Cantt.	Total	•	•	1000	1000	651	57	1	•	17	1	18	6	24	•	12	•
	0-14	•	•	1000	1000	12	3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	15-34	•	•	1000	1000	894	98	•	•	24	1	24	14	26	•	17	•
	35-59	•	•	1000	1000	971	126	2	1	26	1	29	7	44	2	18	•
	60+	•	•	1000	1000	516	40	5	•	49	•	19	•	110	•	8	•
	Age not stated	•	•	1000	1000	923	83	•	•	•	•	•	•	77	•	•	•

Table 10d.6 forms part of the Table 10d.5 of this chapter and has already been analysed above.

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Occupational Divisions and Major Groups (for Industrial Categories IV to IX).

TABLE 10d.7

Branch of Occupation	Total Workers		IV At Household Industry		V At Mfg. other than Household industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Stor- age and Com- munication		IX In Other Ser- vices	
	(a) Absolute Figure (b) 10,000		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALL BRANCHES	(a) 731660 (b) 10,000	(a) 51,342 (b) 10,000	13194 180	3,516 685	163,353 2,232	6,971 1,358	32,605 446	2,755 537	1,44,579 1,977	2,148 418	48,673 665	896 174	329,256 4,500	35,056 6,828
DIVISION O (Professional, Tech- nical and related Workers)	(a) 44,276 (b) 10,000	(a) 13,280 (b) 10,000	57 13	1 1	2,915 658	67 51	1,831 414	7 5	895 202	5 4	1,058 239	75 56	37,520 8,474	13,125 9,883
Major Group 00 (Architects, Engineers and Surveyors)	(a) 5,205 (b) 10,000	(a) 43 (b) 10,000	..	..	767 1,474	2 465	1,024 1,967	3 698	57 109	..	409 786	2 465	2,948 5,664	36 8,372
Major Group 01 (Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists)	(a) 581 (b) 10,000	(a) 25 (b) 10,000	..	..	99 1,704	1 400	..	..	84 1,448	1 400	6 103	1 400	392 6,747	22 8,800
Major Group 02 (Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related Scientists)	(a) 96 (b) 10,000	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	..	..	2 208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94 9,792	1 10,000
Major Group 03 (Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists)	(a) 3,968 (b) 10,000	(a) 554 (b) 10,000	..	..	65 164	..	..	..	18 45	..	8 20	..	3,877 9,771	554 10,000
Major Group 04 (Nurses, Phar- macists, and other medical and Health Technicians).	(a) 3,712 (b) 10,000	(a) 2,542 (b) 10,000	7 19	..	346 932	11 43	47 127	1 4	30 240	2 8	16 45	..	3,207 8,639	2,528 9,945
Major Group 05 (Teachers)	(a) 11,518 (b) 10,000	(a) 8,769 (b) 10,000	..	..	65 56	16 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,453 9,944	8,753 9,982
Major Group 06 (Jurists)	(a) 1,814 (b) 10,000	(a) 18 (b) 10,000	..	..	20 110	..	3 16	..	29 160	..	5 28	..	1,757 9,686	18 10,000
Major Group 07 (Social Scientists)	(a) 5,820 (b) 10,000	(a) 456 (b) 10,000	..	..	372 639	12 263	44 76	..	510 876	2 44	232 399	9 197	4,662 8,010	433 9,496
Major Group 08 (Artists, Writers, and related workers).	(a) 4,362 (b) 10,000	(a) 543 (b) 10,000	47 108	1 18	860 1,972	22 405	107 245	1 18	64 147	..	232 531	55 1,013	3,052 6,997	464 8,546
Major Group 09 (Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians).	(a) 3,659 (b) 10,000	(a) 48 (b) 10,000	3 8	..	293 801	2 417	602 1,645	2 417	28 77	..	128 350	1 208	2,605 7,119	43 8,958
Major Group 0X (Other Profes- sional, Technical and related workers).	(a) 3,541 (b) 10,000	(a) 281 (b) 10,000	..	..	26 74	1 36	4 11	..	16 45	..	22 62	7 249	3,473 9,808	273 9,715

TABLE 10d.7 (Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DIVISION I (Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers)	(a) 41,519 (b) 10,000	(a) 720 (b) 10,000	..	..	6,233 1,501	95 1,320	3,285 791	5 69	4,544 1,094	77 1,069	1,427 344	18 250	26,030 6,270	525 7,292
Major Group 10 (Administrators and Executive Officials Govt.)	(a) 20,378 (b) 10,000	(a) 408 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,378 10,000	408 10,000
Major Group 11 (Directors, Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade)	(a) 2,403 (b) 10,000	(a) 27 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,403 10,000	27 10,000	..	..	..	..
Major Group 12 (Directors, Managers and Working Prop. Financial Institutions)	(a) 631 (b) 10,000	(a) 9 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	631 10,000	9 10,000	..	..	..	..
Major Group 13 (Directors, Managers and working Prop. others)	(a) 18,107 (b) 10,000	(a) 276 (b) 10,000	..	..	6,233 3,442	95 3,442	3,285 1,814	5 181	1,510 834	41 1,486	1,427 788	18 652	5,652 3,122	117 4,239
DIVISION 2 (Clerical and related workers)	(a) 37,166 (b) 10,000	(a) 3,120 (b) 10,000	12 (n)	..	10,865 792	169 542	1,252 91	13 42	19,058 1,390	232 743	5,621 410	105 336	1,00,358 7,317	2,601 8,337
Major Group 20 (Book-keepers and Cashiers)	(a) 16,585 (b) 10,000	(a) 103 (b) 10,000	8 5	..	1,835 1,106	10 971	230 139	..	7,324 4,416	34 3,300	554 334	5 486	6,634 4,000	54 5,243
Major Group 21 (Stenographers and Typists)	(a) 11,189 (b) 10,000	(a) 598 (b) 10,000	..	..	840 751	62 1,037	34 30	4 67	1,217 1,088	73 1,221	274 245	9 150	8,824 7,886	450 7,525
Major Group 22 (Office Machine Operators)	(a) 476 (b) 10,000	(a) 62 (b) 10,000	..	..	124 2,605	2 325	4 84	..	21 441	5 806	16 336	1 161	311 6,534	54 8,710
Major Group 28 (Clerical Workers, Misc.)	(a) 79,156 (b) 10,000	(a) 1,871 (b) 10,000	4 1	..	5,695 719	91 486	759 96	9 48	7,460 942	112 599	3,547 448	88 470	61,691 7,794	1,571 8,397
Major Group 29 (Unskilled Office workers)	(a) 29,760 (b) 10,000	(a) 486 (b) 10,000	..	..	2,371 797	4 82	225 76	..	3,036 1,020	8 165	1,230 413	2 41	22,898 7,694	472 9,712
DIVISION 3 (Sales workers)	(a) 14,699 (b) 10,000	(a) 1,790 (b) 10,000	..	..	7,021 612	69 385	83 7	..	1,05,154 8,905	1,594 8,905	..	..	2,441 213	127 710
Major Group 30 (Working Prop., Wholesale and Retail trade)	(a) 60,859 (b) 10,000	(a) 633 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,859 10,000	693 10,000	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31 (Insurance and real Estate salesmen, Salesmen, of Securities and Services and Auctioneers)	(a) 7,608 (b) 10,000	(a) 84 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	83 109	..	75,08 9,869	84 10,000	..	..	17 22	..
Major Group 32 (Commercial Travellers and Mafg. Agents)	(a) 4,389 (b) 10,000	(a) 36 (b) 10,000	..	..	3,894 8,872	19 5,278	..	..	495 1,128	17 4,722	..	..	..	..
Major Group 33 (Salesmen, Shop- Assistants and Related workers)	(a) 41,731 (b) 10,000	(a) 974 (b) 10,000	..	..	3,127 749	50 513	..	..	36,180 8,670	797 8,183	..	..	2,424 581	127 1,304
Major Group 34 (Money-lenders and Pawn Brokers)	(a) 112 (b) 10,000	(a) 3 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	112 10,000	3 10,000	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 4 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related Workers)	(a) 5,331 (b) 10,000	(a) 87 (b) 10,000	..	..	1 115	96 345	3 1,576	840 345	316 593	14 1,609	42 79	7 804	4,037 7,572	59 6,782
Major Group 41 (Farm Workers)	(a) 5,330 (b) 10,000	(a) 87 (b) 10,000	..	..	1 115	96 345	3 1,576	840 345	315 591	14 1,609	42 79	7 804	4,037 7,574	59 6,782

TABLE 104.7 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Group 44 (Loggers and other Forestry workers)	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10,000	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 5 (Miners, Quarrymen and related Workers)	(a) 8 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	4 5,000	..	3 3,750	..	..	..	..	..	1 1,250	..
Major Group 51 (Well Drillers and Related Workers)	(a) 8 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	4 5,000	..	3 3,750	..	..	..	..	..	1 1,250	..
DIVISION 6 (Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations)	(a) 34,571 (b) 10,000	570 (a) 10,000	..	..	785 227	11 193	127 37	1 18	485 140	13 228	27,621 7,990	408 7,158	5,553 1,606	137 2,403
Major Group 60 (Dock officer, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship)	(a) 14 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	3 2,143	..	..	..	..	..	11 7,857	..	..	..
Major Group 61 (Dock and Engine Room Ratings (ship) Barge crews and Boatmen)	(a) 11 (b) 10,000	1 (a) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 10,000	1 10,000	..	..
Major Group 62 (Aircraft Pilots, Navigators, & light Engineers)	(a) 117 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	5 427	..	..	..	1 86	..	111 9,487	..	..	..
Major Group 63 (Drivers and Firemen Railway Engine)	(a) 488 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451 9,242	..	37 758	..
Major Group 64 (Drivers Road Transport)	(a) 24,808 (b) 10,000	11 (a) 10,000	..	..	593 239	..	76 31	..	413 166	..	20,647 8,323	8 7,273	3,079 1,241	3 2,727
Major Group 65 (Conductors, Guard and Brakesman (Railway))	(a) 262 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237 9,046	..	25 954	..
Major Group 66 (Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers, Dispatchers, Trans.)	(a) 1,199 (b) 10,000	4 (a) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747 6,230	1 2,500	452 3,770	3 7,500
Major Group 67 (Telephone, Telegraph and related telecommunication operators)	(a) 2,226 (b) 10,000	531 (a) 10,000	..	..	98 440	10 188	..	..	19 85	11 207	1,398 6,281	387 7,288	711 3,194	123 2,317
Major Group 68 (Post men and Messengers)	(a) 2,033 (b) 10,000	5 (a) 10,000	..	..	30 147	1 2,000	12 59	1 2,000	41 202	2 4,000	1,471 7,236	1 2,000	479 2,356	..
Major Group 69 (Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations)	(a) 3,413 (b) 10,000	18 (a) 10,000	..	..	56 164	..	39 114	..	11 32	..	2,537 7,434	10 5,556	770 2,256	8 4,444
DIVISION 7 and 8 (Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified)	(a) 2,59,133 (b) 10,000	18,935 (a) 10,000	3,440 504	1,32,726 1,817	6,478 5,122	24,643 3,421	2,718 951	1,435 1,435	12,876 497	172 91	11,852 457	244 129	63,977 2,469	5,883 3,107
Major Group 70 (Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related Workers)	(a) 17,551 (b) 10,000	921 (a) 10,000	850 484	466 5,060	16,530 9,418	451 4,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	171 98	4 43
Major Group 71 (Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, and related workers)	(a) 16,687 (b) 10,000	1,890 (a) 10,000	1,649 988	880 4,656	14,585 8,740	936 4,952	2 1	..	153 92	2 11	..	..	298 179	72 381

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TABLE 104.7 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Group 72 (Leather-cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garment sand related workers))	(a) 9,683 (b) 10,000	(a) 467 (b) 10,000	2,663 2,750	392 8,394	6,743 6,964	70 1,499	..	..	199 206	3 64	..	..	78 80	2 43
Major Group 73 (Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders, and related metal making and treating workers)	(a) 7,365 (b) 10,000	(a) 128 (b) 10,000	1,067 1,449	86 6,719	5,641 7,659	39 3,047	54 73	..	77 105	1 78	117 159	..	409 555	2 156
Major Group 74 (Precision Instrument makers, Watch-makers, Jewellers and related workers)	(a) 6,482 (b) 10,000	(a) 64 (b) 10,000	669 1,032	52 8,125	4,551 7,021	10 1,562	..	..	1,254 1,935	2 313	6 9	..	2 3	..
Major Group 75 (Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and related workers)	(a) 35,954 (b) 10,000	(a) 195 (b) 10,000	1,150 320	92 4,718	26,534 7,380	50 2,564	1,200 334	1 51	725 201	..	1,657 461	4 205	4,688 1,304	48 2,462
Major Group 76 (Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers)	(a) 10,460 (b) 10,000	(a) 121 (b) 10,000	95 91	8 661	3,241 3,098	100 8,265	1,242 1,187	..	850 813	1 83	1,147 1,097	2 165	3,885 3,714	10 826
Major Group 77 (Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and related workers)	(a) 13,018 (b) 10,000	(a) 49 (b) 10,000	1,017 781	33 6,735	10,198 7,834	12 2,449	341 262	..	162 124	1 204	113 87	..	1,187 912	3 612
Major Group 78 (Painters and Paper Hangers)	(a) 4,712 (b) 10,000	(a) 28 (b) 10,000	50 106	11 3,929	1,395 2,960	6 2,143	708 1,503	..	275 584	1 357	90 191	..	2,194 4,656	10 3,571
Major Group 79 (Brick layers, Plasters and Construction workers)	(a) 14,502 (b) 10,000	(a) 1,463 (b) 10,000	61 42	5 34	1,453 1,002	468 3,199	12,527 8,638	982 6,712	..	..	2 1	..	459 317	8 55
Major Group 80 (Compositors, Painters, Engravers, Bookbinders and related workers)	(a) 10,808 (b) 10,000	(a) 53 (b) 10,000	227 210	25 4,717	9,577 8,861	22 4,151	..	..	90 83	..	26 24	1 189	888 822	5 943
Major Group 81 (Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and related workers)	(a) 5,412 (b) 10,000	(a) 3,062 (b) 10,000	1,321 2,441	501 1,636	3,987 7,367	2,550 8,328	62 114	10 33	41 76	1 3	..	..	1 2	..
Major Group 82 (Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and related food and beverage workers)	(a) 10,110 (b) 10,000	(a) 270 (b) 10,000	689 681	163 6,037	4,190 4,144	37 1,371	..	..	3,995 3,952	60 2,222	3 3	..	1,233 1,220	10 370
Major Group 83 (Chemical and related process workers)	(a) 1,124 (b) 10,000	(a) 38 (b) 10,000	137 1,219	21 5,527	982 8,737	15 3,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 44	2 527
Major Group 84 (Tobacco preparers and Products makers)	(a) 410 (b) 10,000	(a) 9 (b) 10,000	390 16	7,778 8,171	..	..	..	..	59 1,439	2 2,222	..	..	..	..
Major Group 85 (Craftsmen and Production Process Workers)	(a) 5,916 (b) 10,000	(a) 716 (b) 10,000	1,200 2,029	591 8,254	4,453 7,527	115 1,606	2 3	..	64 108	2 28	..	..	197 333	8 112
Major Group 86 (Testers, Packers, Sorters and related workers)	(a) 3,346 (b) 10,000	(a) 84 (b) 10,000	20 60	18 2,143	1,055 3,153	41 4,881	..	..	356 1,064	10 1,190	935 2,794	3 357	980 2,929	12 1429
Major Group 87 (Stationary Engine and Excavating and related workers)	(a) 2,105 (b) 10,000	(a) 19 (b) 10,000	..	..	775 3,682	2 1,053	76 361	..	77 366	..	413 1,962	2 1,053	764 3,629	15 7,894

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TABLE 10d.7 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Group 89 (Labourer)	(a) 83,488 (b) 10,000	(a) 9,358 (b) 10,000	179 21	89 95	16,501 1,977	1,554 1,661	8,429 1,010	1,725 1,843	4,499 539	86 92	7,342 879	232 248	46,538 5,574	5,672 6,061
DIVISION 9 (Service, Sports, & Recreation Workers).	(a) 93,284 (b) 10,000	(a) 12,613 (b) 10,000	..	..	2,519 270	52 41	532 57	8 6	1,126 121	14 11	1,019 109	38 30	88,088 9,443	12,501 9,912
Major Group 90 (Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and related workers).	(a) 22,230 (b) 10,000	(a) 139 (b) 10,000	..	..	1,453 654	2 144	244 110	1 72	560 252	2 144	468 210	3 216	19,505 8,774	131 9,424
Major Group 91 (House-keepers, Cooks, Maids and related workers).	(a) 30,152 (b) 10,000	(a) 5,467 (b) 10,000	..	..	173 57	18 33	15 5	3 5	85 28	2 4	30 10	14 26	29,849 9,900	5,430 9,932
Major Group 92 (Waiters, Bartenders and related workers).	(a) 5,969 (b) 10,000	(a) 95 (b) 10,000	..	..	146 245	..	3 5	2 211	230 385	1 105	31 52	9 947	5,559 9,313	83 8,737
Major Group 93 (Building Care-takers, Cleaners and related workers).	(a) 19,892 (b) 10,000	(a) 5,538 (b) 10,000	..	..	631 317	26 47	270 136	2 4	251 126	9 16	485 241	12 22	18,255 9,177	5,489 9,911
Major Group 94 (Barbers, Hair-dressers, Beauticians and related workers).	(a) 4,520 (b) 1,000	(a) 41 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,520 10,000	41 10,000
Major group 95 (Launderers, Dry-cleaners and Pressers)	(a) 8,636 (b) 10,000	(a) 1,304 (b) 10,000	..	..	92 107	6 46	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,544 9,893	1,298 9,954
Major Group 96 (Athletes, Sports men and related workers).	(a) 145 (b) 10,000	(a) 17 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145 10,000	17 10,000
Major Group 97 (Photographers and related Camera Operators).	(a) 1,011 (b) 10,000	(a) 4 (b) 10,000	..	..	24 237	..	..	..	..	..	4 40	..	983 9,723	4 10,000
Major Group 99 (Service, Sport and recreation workers).	(a) 729 (b) 10,000	(a) 8 (b) 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 14	..	728 9,986	8 10,000
DIVISION X (Workers not classified by occupation)	(a) 1,673 (b) 10,000	(a) 227 (b) 10,000	65 389	74 3,260	189 1,129	27 1,190	9 54	..	125 747	27 1,189	34 203	1 44	1,251 7,478	98 4,317
Major Group X8 (Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable).	(a) 1,571 (b) 10,000	(a) 219 (b) 10,000	64 407	74 3,379	185 1,178	26 1,187	9 57	..	121 770	27 1,233	32 204	1 46	1,160 7,384	91 4,155
Major Group X9 (Workers not reporting occupation)	(a) 102 (b) 10,000	(a) 8 (b) 10,000	1 98	..	4 392	1 1,250	..	..	4 392	..	2 196	..	91 8,922	7 8,750

SOURCE : Union Table B-V

Col. No. 2 is the total of columns 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 14.

Col. No. 3 is the total of columns 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 & 15.

It would be clear from Table 10d.7 that out of the total workers (both sexes) in industrial categories IV to IX put together, the largest percentage are found in Occupational Divisions 7-8, followed in turn by Divisions 2, 3, 9 and others respectively. Among the male workers in these industrial categories put together, the same phenomenon prevails. Amongst the female workers in these very industrial categories put together, the largest percentage are in Divisions 7-8, followed by Divisions 0, 9, 2 and others respectively.

In occupational Division 0 'professional, technical and related workers', out of the total number of 13280 female workers in industrial categories IV to IX put together, the largest single block, consisting of 98.83% are engaged in 'other services'.

In occupational Division 2 'clerical and related workers', amongst the 137166 male workers engaged in industrial categories IV to IX put together, 73.17% are engaged in 'other services', the corresponding percentage for females being 83.37.

In occupational Division 3 'sales workers' amongst the 114699 male workers engaged in industrial categories IV to IX put together, 91.68% are found in industrial category VII 'trade & commerce'.

In occupational Division 9 'service, sport and recreation workers', amongst the total number of 93284 male workers engaged in industrial categories IV to IX put together, 94.43% are in 'other services', the corresponding percentage for females being 99.11.

In occupational Divisions 7-8 'craftsman, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified', amongst the 259133 male workers engaged in industrial categories IV to IX put together, 51.22% are in manufacturing other than household industry.

and 24.69% are in 'other services' and the rest are in other industrial categories. In the same Division, amongst the 18935 female workers engaged in industrial categories IV to IX put together, 24.21% are in manufacturing other than household industry, 31.07% are in 'other services' and the rest are in the remaining industrial categories.

Within Division 9 'service, sport and recreation workers', amongst the 88088 male workers engaged in 'other services', 29849 (33.89%) are in Major Group 91 'house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers', 19505 (22.14%) are in Major Group 90 'fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers', 18255 (20.72%) are in Major Group 93 'building care-takers, cleaners and related workers' and the rest are in other Major Groups. Within the same Division, amongst the 12501 female workers engaged in 'other services', 5489 (43.91%) are in Major Group 93, 5430 (43.44%) are in Major Group 91 and the rest are in other Major Groups.

Within Divisions 7-8 'craftsman, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified', amongst the 63977 male workers engaged in 'other services', 46538 (72.74%) are in Major Group 89 'labourers', 4688 (7.33%) are in Major Group 75 'tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers', 3885 (6.07%) are in Major Group 76 'electricians and related electrical and electronics workers' and the rest are in other Major Groups. Within the same Division, amongst the 5883 female workers engaged in 'other services', 5672 (96.41%) are in Major Group 89 'labourers' and the rest are dispersed in other Major Groups.

Within Division 0 'professional, technical and related workers', amongst the 13125 female workers engaged in 'other services', 8753 (66.68%) are in Major Group 05 'teachers', 2528 (19.26%) are in Major Group 04 'nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians' and the rest are dispersed in other Major Groups.

TABLE
Distribution of workers of each sex in categories

Distribution of workers of each sex in categories										
Branch of Occupation	Total WORKERS									
	(Col. 2=Col. 5+8+11+14+17)									
	(Col. 3=Col. 6+9+12+15+18									
	+20+21)									
	(Col. 4=Col. 7+10+13+16+19									
	+22)									
	P			M			F			
	P			M			F			
	P			M			F			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ALL BRANCHES	783002 (1000)	731660 (1000)	51342 (1000)	16710 (1000)	13194 (1000)	3516 (1000)	170324 (1000)	163353 (1000)	6971 (1000)	
DIVISION 0	57556 (74)	44276 (61)	13280 (258)	58 (4)	57 (4)	1 (Neg.)	2982 (17)	2915 (18)	67 (10)	
DIVISION 1	42239 (54)	41519 (57)	720 (14)	..	..	..	6328 (37)	6233 (38)	95 (14)	
DIVISION 2	140286 (179)	137166 (187)	3120 (61)	12 (1)	12 (1)	..	11034 (65)	10865 (66)	169 (24)	
DIVISION 3	116489 (149)	114699 (157)	1790 (35)	..	..	..	7090 (42)	7021 (43)	69 (10)	
DIVISION 4	5418 (7)	5331 (7)	87 (2)	1 (Neg.)	..	1 (Neg.)	99 (1)	96 (1)	3 [(Neg.)	
DIVISION 5	8 (N)	8 (N)	..	..	..	..	4 (N)	4 (N)	..	
DIVISION 6	35141 (45)	34571 (47)	570 (11)	..	..	..	796 (5)	785 (5)	11 (2)	
DIVISION 7—8	278068 (355)	259133 (354)	18935 (369)	16500 (987)	13060 (990)	3440 (979)	139204 (817)	132726 (813)	6478 (929)	
DIVISION 9	105897 (135)	93284 (128)	12613 (246)	..	..	..	2571 (15)	2519 (15)	52 (7)	
DIVISION X	1900 (2)	1673 (2)	227 (4)	139 (8)	65 (5)	74 (21)	216 (1)	189 (1)	27 (4)	

IV to IX in the Delhi Territory into Occupational Divisions.

Od. 8

IV to IX into Occupational Divisions

VI			VII			VIII			IX		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
35360 (1000)	32605 (1000)	2755 (1000)	146727 (1000)	144579 (1000)	2148 (1000)	49569 (1000)	48673 (1000)	896 (1000)	364312 (1000)	329256 (1000)	35056 (1000)
1838 (52)	1831 (56)	7 (2)	900 (7)	895 (6)	5 (2)	1133 (23)	1058 (22)	75 (84)	50645 (139)	37520 (114)	13125 (374)
3290 (93)	3285 (101)	5 (2)	4621 (31)	4544 (32)	77 (36)	1445 (29)	1427 (29)	18 (20)	26555 (73)	26030 (79)	525 (15)
1265 (36)	1252 (38)	13 (5)	19290 (131)	19058 (132)	232 (108)	5726 (116)	5621 (115)	105 (117)	102959 (282)	100358 (305)	2601 (74)
83 (2)	83 (3)	..	106748 (728)	105154 (727)	1594 (742)	..	..	..	2568 (7)	2441 (7)	127 (4)
843 (24)	840 (26)	3 (1)	330 (2)	316 (2)	14 (7)	49 (1)	42 (1)	7 (8)	4096 (11)	4037 (12)	59 (2)
3 (N)	3 (N)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (N)	1 (N)	..
128 (4)	127 (4)	1 (N)	498 (3)	485 (3)	13 (6)	28029 (565)	27621 (567)	408 (455)	5690 (16)	5553 (17)	137 (4)
27361 (774)	24643 (756)	2718 (987)	13048 (89)	12876 (89)	172 (80)	12096 (244)	11852 (244)	244 (272)	69860 (192)	63977 (194)	5883 (168)
540 (15)	532 (16)	8 (3)	1140 (8)	1126 (8)	14 (7)	1057 (21)	1019 (21)	38 (43)	100589 (276)	88088 (268)	12501 (356)
9 (N)	9 (N)	..	152 (1)	125 (1)	27 (12)	35 (1)	34 (1)	1 (1)	1349 (4)	1251 (4)	98 (3)

SOURCE : Table B-V.
NOTE :—Figures in brackets give proportions per 1,000.

Occupational Divisions 7-8 'Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified' account for as high as 98.7% of the total workers (both sexes), 99.0% of the male workers and 97.9% of the female workers who are engaged in household industry in the Union Territory of Delhi.

In manufacturing other than household industry, 81.7% of the workers of both sexes, 81.3% of the male workers and 92.9% of the female workers are covered by occupational Divisions 7-8.

In construction 77.4% of the workers of both sexes, 75.6% of the male workers and 98.7% of the female workers are placed in occupational Divisions 7-8. Another 9.3% of the workers of both sexes and 10.1% of the male workers engaged in construction are covered by Occupational Division 1 'administrative, executive and managerial workers'.

In trade and commerce, 72.8% of the workers of both sexes, 72.7% of the male workers and 74.2% of the female workers are placed in Division 3 'sales workers'. Besides these, 13.1% of the workers of both sexes, 13.2% of the male workers and 10.8% of the female workers engaged in trade and commerce belong to occupational Division 2 'clerical and related workers'. Another 8.9% of the workers of both sexes, 8.9% of the male workers and 8.0% of the female workers engaged in trade and commerce belong to Divisions 7-8. Amongst the total female workers engaged in trade and commerce, 3.6% are in Occupational Division I.

Occupational Division 6 'Workers in transport and communication occupations' accounts for 56.5% of the workers of both sexes, 56.7% of the male workers and 45.5% of the female workers in industrial category VIII 'transport, storage and communications'. Another 24.4% of the male workers and 27.2% of the female workers engaged in industrial category VIII are in occupational Divisions 7-8. Besides, occupational Division 2 'Clerical and related workers' also accounts for 11.6% of the workers of both sexes, 11.5% of the male workers and 11.7% of the female workers engaged in this industrial category.

In 'other services', 28.2% of the workers of both sexes, 30.5% of the male workers and 7.4% of the female workers belong to occupational Division 2; 27.6% of the workers of both sexes, 26.8% of male workers and 35.6% of female workers engaged in 'other services' are in occupational Division 9 'service, sport and recreation workers'. Occupational Divisions 7-8 account for 19.2 per cent of the workers of both sexes, 19.4% of the male workers and 16.8% of the female workers engaged in 'other services'. Occupational Division O 'professional, technical and related workers' has in it 13.9% of the workers of both sexes, 11.4% of the male workers and 37.4% of the female workers engaged in 'other services'. Mention may also be made of occupational Division 1 'administrative, executive and managerial workers', which covers 7.3% of the workers of both sexes, 7.9% of the male workers and 1.5% of the female workers engaged in 'other services'.

Population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the industrial categories V to IX compared to the General Population in the same Categories, 1961.

TABLE 10d 9

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the General Population in the same Categories, 1961.

Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total Workers			V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		P	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
DELHI	Total	(a) 26,58,612	14,89,378	11,69,234	7,78,282	76,169	163,353	6,971	32,605	2,755	1,44,579	2,148	48,673	896	3,29,256	35,026	
	(b)	3,41,555	1,89,470	1,52,085	98,147	19,538	23,939	4,016	9,771	1,212	4,885	442	4,920	90	44,515	9,636	
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d)	12.8%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	25.6%	14.7%	57.6%	30.0%	44.0%	3.4%	20.6%	10.1%	10.0%	13.5%	27.5%	
	(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(f)	12.8%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	25.6%	14.7%	57.6%	30.0%	44.0%	3.4%	20.6%	10.1%	10.0%	13.5%	27.5%	
Rural	(a)	2,99,204	1,61,992	1,37,212	77,475	30,161	11,466	3,759	2,341	479	2,655	263	2,135	47	18,514	2,368	
	(b)	69,312	37,127	32,185	18,889	7,558	6,162	3,107	1,030	97	279	78	365	..	5,596	1,610	
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d)	23.2%	22.9%	23.5%	24.4%	25.1%	53.7%	82.7%	44.0%	20.3%	10.5%	29.7%	17.1%	..	30.2%	68.0%	
	(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(f)	23.2%	22.9%	23.5%	24.4%	25.1%	53.7%	82.7%	44.0%	20.3%	10.5%	29.7%	17.1%	..	30.2%	68.0%	
Urban	(a)	23,59,408	13,27,386	10,32,022	7,00,807	46,008	1,51,887	3,212	30,264	2,276	1,41,924	1,885	46,538	849	3,10,742	32,688	
	(b)	2,72,243	1,52,343	1,19,900	79,258	11,980	17,777	909	8,741	1,115	4,606	364	4,555	90	38,919	80,26	
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d)	11.5%	11.5%	11.6%	11.3%	26.0%	11.7%	28.3%	28.9%	49.0%	3.2%	19.3%	9.8%	10.6%	12.5%	24.6%	
	(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(f)	11.5%	11.5%	11.6%	11.3%	26.0%	11.7%	28.3%	28.9%	49.0%	3.2%	19.3%	9.8%	10.6%	12.5%	24.6%	

(a) General Population (B-1).

(b) All Scheduled Castes (C-VIII-A).

(c) All Scheduled Tribes (C-VIII-B).

(d) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population $b/a \times 100$.

(e) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population $c/a \times 100$.

(f) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of (a), $b+c/a \times 100$.

SOURCE: Table B-1.

Table C-V III Part A and B and SCF-I.

The persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes constitute 12.8% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi, their percentage in rural Delhi (23.2%) being more than twice the corresponding percentage (11.5%) in urban Delhi. Amongst the male population of the Delhi Territory 12.7% belong to the Scheduled Castes, their corresponding percentage in rural Delhi (22.9) is nearly twice that of urban Delhi (11.5%); amongst the female population of the Delhi Territory 13.0% belong to the Scheduled Castes, their corresponding percentage in rural Delhi (23.5%) being slightly more than twice that of urban Delhi (11.6%).

Amongst the male workers in the Delhi Territory, 12.6% belong to the Scheduled Castes, the corresponding percentage in rural Delhi being 24.4 and in urban Delhi 11.3. The Scheduled Castes account for 25.6% of the female workers in the Delhi Territory, 25.1% of those in rural Delhi and 26.0% of those in urban Delhi. It may be noted that whereas the proportions of males and females belonging to the Scheduled Castes to the total males and females in the Delhi Territory as a whole are nearly equal, the proportion of the Scheduled Caste female workers in Delhi Territory is more than twice the corresponding proportion of male workers amongst them.

The percentage of the Scheduled Caste males engaged in manufacturing other than household industry in the Delhi Territory is 14.7 as against the corresponding percentage of 57.6 in the case of females belonging to the same castes.

Thirty per cent of the male workers and 44.0% of the female workers engaged in Construction in the Delhi Territory belong to the Scheduled Castes, their corresponding percentages in rural Delhi being 44.0 and 20.3, respectively, and in urban Delhi 28.9 and 49.0 respectively.

Only 3.4% of the male workers and in comparison 30.6% of the female workers engaged in trade and commerce in the Union Territory of Delhi belong to the Scheduled Castes, the corresponding percentages in rural Delhi being 10.5 and 29.7 respectively and in urban Delhi 3.2 and 19.3 respectively.

Slightly more than one-tenth of the male workers and nearly an equal proportion of female workers engaged in 'transport, storage and communication' in the Delhi Territory belong to the Scheduled Castes. No Scheduled Caste female in rural Delhi has been reported as working in this category.

The percentage of Scheduled Caste female workers engaged in other services in the Delhi Terri-

tory (27.5) is more than twice the corresponding percentage of the male workers (13.5). In rural Delhi the Scheduled Castes account for 30.2% of the male workers and 68.0% of the female workers engaged in other services, the corresponding percentages for urban Delhi being 12.5 and 24.6 respectively.

Why was the concept of work made to replace that of dependency in 1961?

Sri Asok Mitra, the Registrar General, India, while discussing the task of tackling the conceptual differences between 1951 and 1961 in his paper 'Regional Patterns of Shift in Employment from Agriculture to Non-Agriculture, 1951-1961' read at the All India Seminar on Population held between 12-14 March, 1964, at the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, put very aptly:—

"In this third* task it had to be borne in mind first, that it was not so much the minutiae of shades of differences in theoretical definitions of work, reference periods and so on that mattered but what the largely illiterate and practical minded respondent had in mind and thought of his own work, second that the canvasser system is used in the Indian Census, and thirdly it is usually the head of the household who is the spokesman and largely decides what work, if any, is to be attributed to whom. It was largely this third consideration and the fear that the head of the household might have felt patriarchal and over-stated not only his own importance but earning dependency as well as full dependency in the Census of 1951, as a result of which the participation rate had probably gone down in that Census, particularly in the Sourthern States, that the concept of work was made to replace that of dependency in 1961".

Inter-category shifts in the Union Territory of Delhi:

Tables 10d.10, 10d.11 and 10d.12 have been extracted from Sri Asok Mitra's paper 'Regional Patterns of Shift in Employment from Agriculture to Non-Agriculture, 1951-61' read at the All India Seminar on Population, 12-14 March, 1964, in the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi. These highlight inter-category shifts in male participation in the Union Territory of Delhi during the decade 1951-61. It should be stressed that the male participation rate gives a more stable and reliable index of economic activity than the over-all crude activity rate, although even here it should be

remembered that the participation of boys below the age of 15 is likely to vary sharply with the school enrolment age which must, since 1951, sharply and progressively rise.

Table 10d.10 shows the absolute increase or decrease in male workers in each industrial category in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1951-61.

Table 10d.11 shows the relation between the average of 1951 and the marginal change of 1951-1961 in the eight industrial categories of male workers in 1951-61. Since it was impossible to separate category IV (Household industry) for 1951, categories IV and V have been clubbed together for both 1951 and 1961. The test of inter-category shifts applied in this table consists in observing (a) the percentage of a certain category of male workers to total male workers in 1951 (b) the percentage of that category of male workers to total male workers in 1961 and (c) increase (or decrease) in male workers in that category in 1951-61 expressed as a percentage of total increase in male workers, 1951-61. While (a) and (b) may be referred to as averages for each category for 1951 and 1961 (c) may be referred to as marginal changes for that category during 1951-61.

Table 10d.12 attempts a measurement of the intensity of the marginal change by expressing the

difference between the marginal change of 1951-61 and the average for 1951 in a particular category as a percentage of the average for 1961. This index, which may loosely be called the marginal index intends to minimise the effect of the size of the 1951 average and magnify the difference between (c) and (a) mentioned above. Otherwise the difference between (c) and (a) is as good an index as the one adopted in Table 10d.12. It may be assumed that a positive sign of the marginal index reflects a strong and favourable structural shift in employment, whereas a negative sign reflects (a) a weak marginal shift in employment where the rise in the population of workers is positive, thus indicating that this category is not adequately holding its own against increases in other categories, and (b) a pronounced decline where the population of workers in the category is marked by an absolute decline also.

It will be seen that Tables 10d.10 and 10d.11 provide background material for table 10d.12 showing the marginal indices of change. The marginal index in Table 10d.12 was calculated as follows:—

$$100 \times \frac{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Increase in male workers in category in 1961 expressed as percentage of total increase in male workers in 1961} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage of male workers in this category to male workers in 1961} \end{array} \right\}}{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage of male workers in this category to male workers in 1961} \end{array} \right\}}$$

Percentage of male workers in this category to male workers in 1951.

*The task of tackling the conceptual differences—star mark by the authors.

TABLE 10d. 10

Increase or Decrease in Male workers in each Industrial Category during 1951-61 (—denotes decrease)

Union Territory	I As Cultivators	II As Agricultural Labourers	III In Mining, Quar- rying, Forestry, Fishing etc.	IV&V In Household In- dustry and Manu- facturing other than Household Industry	VI In Construction	VII In Trade and Commerce.	VIII In Transport, storage, and communication	IX In Other Ser- vices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi*	—3,268	—2,850	5,343	75,738	—11,060	21,471	13,079	104,513

* Figures for the Union Territory relate to the figures unadjusted by 'District Totals'.

Source: A. Mitra—Regional Patterns of Shift in Employment from Agriculture to Non-Agriculture 1951-61, Paper read at the All India Seminar on Population 12-14 March, 1964, at the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi-6.

TABLE
Average and Marginal change in Male workers in each
(a) Indicates percentage of Male workers in
(b) Indicates percentage of Male workers in
(c) Indicates increase or decrease in category

State/Union Territory	I			II			III		
	As Cultivators			As Agricultural Labourers			In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, etc.		
	{ a b c }			{ a b c }			{ a b c }		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DELHI*	6.58	4.45	-1.61	1.38	0.66	-1.39	0.27	0.89	+2.63

*Columns (a) and (c) for this area relate to the figures unadjusted by district data.

10d.11
of the Industrial Categories of 1961 during 1951-61 in Union Territory of Delhi.
category to Total Male Workers in 1951.
category to Total Male Workers in 1961.
expressed as percentage of total increase in Male workers 1951-1961.

IV+V In Household Industry and Manufacturing other than household industry.			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication			IX In Other Services		
{ a b c }			{ a b c }			{ a b c }			{ a b c }			{ a b c }		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
17.52	22.69	+37.31	7.59	4.19	-5.45	21.40	18.58	+10.58	6.19	6.25	+6.44	39.07	42.29	+51.49

SOURCE : A. Mitra-Regional Patterns of shift in Employment from Agriculture to Non-Agriculture 1951-61. Paper read at the All India Seminar on Population, 12-14 March, 1964, at Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi-6.

TABLE 10d.12
Abstract of Marginal Indices of Increase or Decrease in Employment (1961 over 1951) in the Census Industrial Categories in the Union Territory of Delhi

Union Territory	I As Cultivators	II As Agricultural Labourers	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc.	IV & V In Household Industry and Manufacturing other than Household Industry	VI In Construction	VII In Trade and Commerce	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication	IX In Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	-124.47	-200.72	+874.07	+112.96	-171.81	-50.56	+4.04	+31.79

*Figures for the Union Territory relate to the figures unadjusted by District totals.

SOURCE : A. Mitra-Regional Pattern of Shift in Employment from Agriculture to Non-Agriculture, 1951-61. Paper read at the All India Seminar on Population 12-14 March, 1964 at the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi-6.

Use of Power by factories and workshops in some of the Cities compared with Delhi (M. Corp.).

TABLE 10d.13

Distribution of 1,000 Factories and Workshops in All Divisions by kind of Fuel or Power used in Delhi City compared with some of the other Cities with Population of one million and above

City	Kind of Fuel or Power Used						No Power
	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel & Bagasse	Coal, Fuel	Other Power	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Greater Bombay (M.C.)	1,000	278	277	1	0	0	722
Calcutta (M.C.)	1,000	284	270	2	4	8	716
Delhi (M. Corp.)	1,000	737	530	28	152	27	263
Madras (Corp.)	1,000	187	152	3	26	6	813
Ahmedabad (M.C.)	1,000	376	290	3	83	0	624
Hyderabad	1,000	201	196	5	N	0	799
Bangalore (C) and Trust Board Area	1,000	282	265	6	11	N	718

NOTE: (1) 'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
(2) 'O' indicates that there are no figures at all.

SOURCE: Subsidiary Table E-III-3.

Census of India, 1961; Volume I; INDIA, Part IV (B) Housing and Establishment Tables.

The proportion of factories and workshops using no power is the least in Delhi (M. Corp.) as compared with all the cities under comparison. The proportions of factories and workshops using different

kinds of fuel like electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse and other power are the highest in Delhi (M. Corp.) for each category of fuel individually as well as for all kinds of fuels put together.

PART E

Employer, Employee, Single Worker, Family Worker

In the Census slip, question No. 10 'Working at Household Industry', seeks information about the employment status of the worker, in part 'C', by asking the informant "If Employee".

Question No. 11 in the census slip, which relates to "Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10" (i.e. work other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry), seeks information in its part (C) as to the 'Class of Worker'.

Question No. 10(c) was to be filled up "only for a person who was working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry".

It may be mentioned that only two categories of workers viz. 'Employer' and 'Employee' have been formulated in the case of household industry and four categories viz. 'employer', 'employee', 'single worker'

and 'family worker' have been framed in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service.

The Household Schedule of the 1961 census also seeks to collect information about the family workers and hired workers under the head "C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry". The total number of family workers have been sub-divided into (a) Head (b) other males and (c) other females. No such sub-division has been attempted for hired workers. "The hired workers should have been in whole time employment during last working season or should be in whole time employment during current working season." It may be pointed out here that hired worker is more in the nature of retained or attached labour than an 'employee'.

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in industrial Divisions and Major Groups among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others.

TABLE 10e-1
Distribution of 1000 workers of each sex in Industrial Divisions and Major Groups among employers, employees, single workers, family workers, and others.

Branch of Industry	Total Workers			At Household Industry						In Non Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																
	Total			Employee			Others			Total			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker				
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19								
Division 0									1000	1000	93	10	383	53	371	296	153	641								
Major Group 00									108	68	7		44	5	37	15	20	48								
01									8		2		4		1		1									
02									180	7	13		138	7	20		9									
03									18				1		15		2									
04									686	925	71	10	196	41	298	281	121	593								
Division 1									1000	1000	12	2	912	865	49	26	27	107								
Major Group 10									1000	1000	12	2	912	865	49	26	27	107								
Division 2 & 3									1000	1000	69	11	631	345	199	246	26	63								
Major Group 20									52	29	4	17	1	2	3	15	48	12	6	1	31	6	9	3	2	2
21									7	1	N	N	N	N	7	1	1	N	5	1	1	1			N	
22									1	1	N	1	N	N	1	1	N	N		1	N	N	N	N		
23									142	82	4	32	1	3	3	29	138	50	1	1	132	34	4	14	1	1
24									N	4	N	3	N		N	3	N	1	N		N	N	N	1	N	
25									1	6	N	1	N	N	N	1	1	5	N	N	1	3	N	2	N	
26									1	1	N	1	N	N	N	1	1	N	N		1	N	N	N	N	
27									108	189	11	93	2	3	9	90	97	96	11	3	42	23	39	63	5	7
28									76	43	9	37	1	1	8	36	67	6	5		26	2	34	3	2	1
29									6	20	1	16	N	2	1	14	5	4	1	N	3	1	1	2	N	1
30									82	7	1	1	N	N	1	1	81	6	5	1	69	4	6	1	1	N
31									56	42	15	35	1	2	14	33	41		3	N	14	3	22	4	2	N
32									8	5	N	1	N	N	N	1	8	4	1	N	6	3	1	1	N	N
33									40	16	2	5	1	1	1	4	38	11	4	1	30	9	3	1	1	N
34-35									83	464	7	52	N	1	7	51	76	412	2	N	51	224	20	141	3	47

TABLE 10e-1 (concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
36	143	28	12	17	2	N	1	1	131	11	10	1	95	6	22	3	3	1
37	40	18	1	1	N	N	1	1	39	17	4	1	30	14	4	1	1	1
38	73	8	1	4	N		1	4	72	4	7	1	43	2	15	1	2	N
39	81	36	7	18	1	1	6	17	74	18	8	1	45	10	18	5	3	2
Division 4	1000	1000							1000	1000	58	273	476	401	466	326		
Major Group 40	1000	1000							1000	1000	58	273	476	401	466	326		
Division 5	1000	1000							1000	1000	10		983	933	7	67		
Major Group 50	866	933							866	933	9		837	933				
51	134	67							134	67	1		126		7	67		
Division 6	1000	1000							1000	1000	184	75	335	259	409	538	72	128
Major Group 60-63	128	59							128	59	26		61	59	33		8	
64-68	766	804							766	804	150	61	193	101	361	518	62	124
69	106	137							106	137	8	14	81	99	15	20	2	4
Division 7	1000	1000							1000	1000	44	13	646	837	310	150		
Major Group 70-71	823	413							823	413	43	13	470	250	310	150		
72	7	3							7	3	1		6	3	N			
73	170	584							170	584			170	584				
Division 8	1000	1000							1000	1000	23	7	817	733	151	227	9	33
Major Group 80	511	128							511	128			511	128				
81	61	269							61	269	1	2	58	262	2	5		
82	32	100							32	100	2	1	24	88	6	11		
83	11	8							11	8	N	N	6	5	5	3		
84	8	N							8	N	1		4	N	3	N		
85	11	2							11	2	1	N	8	1	2	1		
86	16	15							16	15	N	N	15	14	1	1		
87	11	13							11	13	1	2	8	3	2	8		
88	199	269							199	269	15	2	140	160	35	74	9	33
89	140	196							140	196	2	N	43	72	95	124		
Division 9	1000	1000							1000	1000	38		763	624	186	321	13	55
Major Group 90	1000	1000							1000	1000	38		763	624	186	321	13	55

Looking into the figures of percentages of male workers in different Divisions of the I.S.I.C., the importance of the category of employees is clearly brought out in all the Divisions barring Division 6, wherein alone the first position amongst categories like 'employer', 'employee', 'single worker' and 'family worker' goes to the category of 'single worker'. The category of 'employees' alone accounts for 38.3% of the total male workers in Division 0, 91.2% of those in Division 1, 94.2% of those in Division 4, 98.3% of those in Division 5, 33.5% of those in Division 6, 64.6% of those in Division 7, 81.7% of those in Division 8 and 76.3% of those in Division 9. In Industrial Divisions 2 and 3, too, amongst the 92.5% of the male workers engaged in non-household industry, trade, business or profession etc., the category of 'employees' alone accounts for 63.1%; however, out of the remaining 7.5% of the total male workers in these Divisions (2 and 3) who are engaged in household industry, only 1.0% are employees and the remaining 6.5% belong to other categories. The two categories of 'employees' and 'single workers' put together account for nearly three-fourths of the male workers in Division 0 and 94.2% of the total male workers in Division 4. The percentage of 'family workers' amongst the total male workers in each of the Divisions, 4, 5 and 7 is nil. The category of 'employers' has the highest percent-

age of 18.4% of total male workers in Division 6, as compared with the corresponding percentage in this category in all the Divisions.

The percentages of female workers of different categories in various Divisions of the I.S.I.C. also bring out the importance of the category of 'employees', which accounts for the highest percentages of female workers in each of the Divisions, with the exception of Division 6, in which the highest percentage (53.8) goes to the category of 'single workers' and Division 0, wherein the highest proportion (64.1%) of female workers goes to the 'family workers'. Amongst the other Divisions, the category of 'employees' accounts for 86.5% of the total female workers in Division 1, 40.1% of those in Division 4, 93.3% of those in Division 5, 87.6% of those in Division 7, 73.3% of those in Division 8 and 62.4% of those in Division 9. Out of the total female workers in Divisions 2 and 3, 33.5% are in household industry and 66.5% are in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service etc. Amongst the 33.5% of female workers in Divisions 2 and 3, who are engaged in household industry, 1.6% are employees and 31.9% belong to 'other' categories. Amongst the 66.5% of the female workers in non-household industry, services, professions etc. in Divisions 2 and 3, 34.5% are 'employees'.

Question No. 12 in the census slip was asked about the 'non-workers'.

Question No. 12: "Activity, if not working."

This question applied to a person not working. The following eight categories of non-workers have been taken from the instructions issued to the enumerators for recording question No. 12, which related to the non-working population.

1. A full time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business.
2. A person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business.
3. Any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.
4. A retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person 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 and who does no other work.

CHAPTER XI

The Non-Working Population

For the first time in the 1961 census, the means of livelihood or the means of occupational classification has been discarded and the population has been divided into 'workers' and 'non-workers'. With this division, it is no longer possible to show on which means of livelihood or occupation dependents or non-workers are dependent. For the first time also, in this census, the 'non-working' population has been classified into eight categories. It may, however, be mentioned that it is by no means certain that all full-time students or children attending schools, housewives or persons attending to household duties, dependents or any of the remaining five categories of non-working population have been completely accounted for in the tables relating to non-working population because of the rather generous definition of what constitutes 'work' and the marginal cases such a definition creates.

5. A beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.
6. A convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner to be shown as worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.
7. A person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time.
8. A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, he was put in category 5. A retired person who has taken up regular work again was not entered in this question, as he would have been entered for his new work in questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined was included in item 3 and not in item 7 or 8 of the individual slip.

Sources of date for this Chapter

The tables dealing with the non-working population are given below:

1. Primary Census Abstract
2. Table B I.
3. Table B II.
4. Table B III, Part A, Part B.
5. Table B VIII, Part A, Part B.
6. Table B IX.
7. Table D VI.
8. Table C VIII, Part A, Part B.
9. Table SCT I.
10. Table SC I.

The following Subsidiary tables relate to non-workers:

1. B. VIII Part A. I.—Distribution of 1000 males and females who are unemployed in each age group according to educational level in urban areas only.

2. B. VIII Part B. I.—Distribution of 1000 males and females who are unemployed by educational level in rural areas only.

3. B. IX. 1—Number per 1000 of population aged 15+ and of population of each age group 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and age not

stated, who are unemployed separately for persons, males and females.

4. B. IX—2-Distribution of 1000 persons not at work by age groups.

5. B. IX. 3—Distribution of 1000 persons not at work by sex and type of activity. (total rural|urban).

Distribution of 1000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers in some of the selected States and Union Territories, India.

TABLE 11.1
Distribution of 1000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers of India and States, 1961

India/States/Union Territories	Total/Rural/Urban	Age-Group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL INDIA	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	280	429	720
		0-14	1,000	1,000	94	66	906	934
		15-34	1,000	1,000	881	436	119	564
		35-59	1,000	1,000	967	476	33	524
		60+	1,000	1,000	766	224	234	776
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	297	126	703	874
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	686
		0-14	1,000	1,000	105	76	894	924
		15-34	1,000	1,000	911	498	89	502
		35-59	1,000	1,000	975	523	25	477
		60+	1,000	1,000	799	243	201	757
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	300	137	700	865
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	111	476	889
		0-14	1,000	1,000	35	16	965	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	769	158	231	842
		35-59	1,000	1,000	933	229	67	771
		60+	1,000	1,000	584	114	416	886
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	274	62	726	938
Andhra Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0-14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15-34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35-59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690

TABLE 11.1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0-14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15-34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	187	475	813
		0-14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15-34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35-59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
Assam	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	541	309	489	691
		0-14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15-34	1,000	1,000	888	558	142	442
		35-59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	519	324	460	676
		0-14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	952
		15-34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35-59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0-14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15-34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
Bihar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	555	271	444	729
		0-14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15-34	1,000	1,000	875	414	124	332
		35-59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	561	222	435	776

1 C.P.

con't.

TABLE 11.1 (contd.)

TABLE 12 (Contd.)										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Gujarat	Rural	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
	Urban	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911
	Total	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818
	Urban	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	484	92	516	908
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961

contd.

TABLE 11.1 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala		Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
			0-14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
			15-34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
			35-59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
			60+	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
			A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
		Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
			0-14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
			15-34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
			35-59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	883
			60+	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
			A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995
		Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
			0-14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
			15-34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
			35-59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
			60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
			A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
		Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
			0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
			15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
			35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
			60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
			A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870	
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982	
		15-34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805	
		35-59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751	
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896	
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	96	
Madhya Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560	
		0-14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892	
		15-34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314	
		35-59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275	
		60+	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640	
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908	

contd.

TABLE 11.1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0-14	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15-34	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0-14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930
	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	597	313	401	687
		0-14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15-34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0-14	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35-59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0-14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15-34	1,000	1,000	738	208	212	792
		35-59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0-14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15-34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35-59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899

contd.

TABLE 11.1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15-34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0-14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	209	6	791	939
	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0-14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35-59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	604	268	396	632
		0-14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15-34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35-59	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	711
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	851
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	972
		0-14	1,000	1,000	59	28	911	786
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	211	224	693
		35-59	1,000	1,000	937	397	63	850
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	867
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	735
Orissa	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0-14	1,000	1,000	123	66	887	924
		15-34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	556
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789

contd.

TABLE 11-1 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Punjab		Rural	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
			0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
			15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
			35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
			60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
			A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
		Urban	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
			0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
			15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
			35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
			60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
			A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937
		Total	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
			0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
			15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
			35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
			60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
			A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
		Rural	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
			0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
			15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
			35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
			60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
			A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946
	Urban	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953	
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995	
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928	
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901	
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947	
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	982	
Rajasthan		Total	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
			0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
			15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
			35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
			60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
			A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929

contd.

TABLE 11-1 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	All ages	. . .	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592	
		0-14	. . .	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859	
		15-34	. . .	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347	
		35-59	. . .	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371	
		60+	. . .	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737	
		A.N.S.	. . .	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925	
		Urban	All ages	. . .	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
			0-14	. . .	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
			15-34	. . .	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
			35-59	. . .	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
			60+	. . .	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		A.N.S.	. . .	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970	
	Total	All ages	. . .	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819	
		0-14	. . .	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959	
		15-34	. . .	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739	
		35-59	. . .	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677	
		60+	. . .	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802	
		A.N.S.	. . .	1,000	1,000	151	39	819	961	
		Rural	All ages	. . .	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
			0-14	. . .	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
			15-34	. . .	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
			35-59	. . .	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	652
			60+	. . .	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
			A.N.S.	. . .	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960
	Urban		All ages	. . .	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
			0-14	. . .	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
			15-34	. . .	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
			35-59	. . .	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
			60+	. . .	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
			A.N.S.	. . .	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
Total	All ages	. . .	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906		
	0-14	. . .	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988		
	15-34	. . .	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847		
	35-59	. . .	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817		
	60+	. . .	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921		
	A.N.S.	. . .	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934		

contd.

TABLE 11-1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. & N. Islands	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0-14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15-34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	891
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	422	99	578	931
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15-34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979
	Total	All ages.	1,000	1,000	678	188	322	812
		0-14	1,000	1,000	51	30	949	979
		15-34	1,000	1,000	945	320	55	630
		35-59	1,000	1,000	969	371	31	629
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	160	266	840
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	683	224	317	776
		0-14	1,000	1,000	61	38	939	962
		15-34	1,000	1,000	956	387	44	613
		35-59	1,000	1,000	974	422	26	578
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	165	239	835
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	662	51	338	949
		0-14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
		15-34	1,000	1,000	908	86	92	194
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	122	47	878
		60+	1,000	1,000	607	129	393	871
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Delhi	Total	All ages.	1,000	1,000	523	65	477	935
		0-14	1,000	1,000	20	8	980	992
		15-34	1,000	1,000	795	106	205	894
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	129	47	871
		60+	1,000	1,000	547	52	453	948
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	220	20	780	980

contd.

TABLE 11-1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	478	220	522	780
		0-14	1,000	1,000	31	46	969	954
		15-34	1,000	1,000	793	387	207	613
		35-59	1,000	1,000	951	394	49	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	723	146	277	854
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	480	45	520	955
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	528	45	472	955
		0-14	1,000	1,000	19	3	981	997
		15-34	1,000	1,000	795	74	205	926
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	91	47	909
		60+	1,000	1,000	516	39	484	961
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	205	15	795	985
	Total	All ages.	1,000	1,000	631	558	369	442
		0-14	1,000	1,000	121	181	879	819
		15-34	1,000	1,000	923	855	77	145
		35-59	1,000	1,000	984	834	16	166
		60+	1,000	1,000	825	409	175	591
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	420	303	580	697
	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	635	577	365	423
		0-14	1,000	1,000	125	189	875	811
		15-34	1,000	1,000	933	887	67	113
		35-59	1,000	1,000	986	855	14	145
		60+	1,000	1,000	831	418	169	582
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	412	300	588	700
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	564	119	436	831
		0-14	1,000	1,000	37	9	963	991
		15-34	1,000	1,000	789	179	211	821
		35-59	1,000	1,000	946	243	54	757
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	145	337	855
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	625	500	375	500
L M & A. Islands	Total	All ages.	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35-59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	500	..	500

contd.

TABLE 11.1 (contd.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	Rural	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	500	..	500
	Urban	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Total	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	473	445	527	555
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	32	76	968	924
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	751	742	249	258
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	946	762	54	238
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	739	440	261	560
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	400	305	600	695
	Rural	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	479	449	521	551
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	34	79	966	921
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	770	755	230	245
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	995	764	45	236
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	761	438	239	562
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	397	297	603	703
	Urban	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	410	404	590	596
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	6	39	994	961
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	585	611	415	389
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	859	737	141	263
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	500	456	500	544
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	442	733	558	267
Tripura	Total	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	52	33	948	967
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	879	370	121	630
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	975	364	25	636
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	751	126	249	874
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	532	150	468	850

contd.

TABLE 11.1 (contd.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	776
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	55	36	945	764
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	902	398	98	602
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	979	388	21	612
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	770	133	230	867
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	579	167	421	833
	Urban	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	468	55	532	945
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	20	4	980	996
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	694	89	306	911
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	923	113	77	887
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	521	48	479	952
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	409	..	591	1000
	Total	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	..	760
	Rural	All ages	.	.	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	801	531	19	469
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	..	760
	Urban	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	All ages.	.	.	1,000	1,000	513	318	487	682
		0-14	.	.	1,000	1,000	34	32	966	968
		15-34	.	.	1,000	1,000	763	472	237	528
		35-59	.	.	1,000	1,000	939	535	61	465
		60+	.	.	1,000	1,000	721	321	279	679
		A.N.S.	.	.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1,000

contd.

TABLE 11-1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NE.P.A.	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	518	340	482	660
		0-14	1,000	1,000	35	32	965	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	780	510	220	490
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	571	56	429
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	338	266	662
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	487	200	513	800
		0-14	1,000	1,000	28	32	972	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	684	286	316	714
		35-59	1,000	1,000	910	328	90	672
		60+	1,000	1,000	640	210	360	790
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15-34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35-59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	604	..	396	1000
	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15-34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35-59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	604	..	396	1000
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		0-14	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		15-34	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		35-59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	605	582	395	418
		0-14	1,000	1,000	139	166	861	834
		15-34	1,000	1,000	840	843	160	157
		35-59	1,000	1,000	976	923	24	77
		60+	1,000	1,000	853	720	147	280
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	585	418	415	582

contd.

TABLE 11-1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pondicherry]	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	610	603	390	397
		0-14	1,000	1,000	146	175	854	825
		15-34	1,000	1,000	855	878	145	122
		35-59	1,000	1,000	980	941	20	59
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	727	145	273
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	583	418	417	582
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	521	97	479	903
		0-14	1,000	1,000	13	6	987	994
		15-34	1,000	1,000	674	146	326	854
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	257	91	743
		60+	1,000	1,000	671	250	329	750
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	667	..	333	..
	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	551	201	449	799
		0-14	1,000	1,000	55	25	945	975
		15-34	1,000	1,000	824	288	176	712
		35-59	1,000	1,000	919	355	81	645
		60+	1,000	1,000	657	177	343	823
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	269	75	731	925
	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	571	230	429	770
		0-14	1,000	1,000	59	26	941	974
		15-34	1,000	1,000	857	338	143	662
		35-59	1,000	1,000	943	405	57	595
		60+	1,000	1,000	713	196	287	804
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	312	97	688	903
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	487	112	513	888
		0-14	1,000	1,000	41	21	959	979
		15-34	1,000	1,000	720	137	280	863
		35-59	1,000	1,000	843	206	157	794
		60+	1,000	1,000	480	126	520	874
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	200	..	800	1000

contd.

TABLE 11.1 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	Total	All ages.	1,000	1,000	668	611	332	389
		0-14	1,000	1,000	231	254	769	746
		15-34	1,000	1,000	937	887	63	113
		35-59	1,000	1,000	967	872	33	128
		60+	1,000	1,000	812	650	188	350
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	267	319	733	681
	Rural	All ages.	1,000	1,000	672	630	328	370
		0-14	1,000	1,000	238	263	762	737
		15-34	1,000	1,000	943	916	57	84
		35-59	1,000	1,000	971	898	29	102
		60+	1,000	1,000	815	663	185	337
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	390	373	610	627
	Urban	All ages.	1,000	1,000	600	131	400	869
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	32	954	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	823	216	177	784
		35-59	1,000	1,000	899	178	101	822
		60+	1,000	1,000	686	59	314	941
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	190	1000	810

NOTE : A.N.S.—Age not stated.

The Union Territory of Delhi has 47.7 per cent of its total male population and 93.5 per cent of its total female population as non-workers. In the age group 0—14 years, 98.0 per cent of the males and 99.2 per cent of the females are non-workers; the next age group 15—34 years has 20.5 per cent of the males and 89.4 per cent of the females as non-workers. The corresponding percentages of non-workers in the age group 35-59 years are 4.8 for males and 87.1 for females.

In the upper age group of 60 years and above, 45.3 per cent of the males and 94.8 per cent of the females are non-workers.

In rural Delhi, 52.2 per cent of the males and 73.6 per cent of the females are non-workers. The lowest age group 0—14 years has 96.9 per cent of the rural males and 95.4 per cent of the rural females as non-workers. The age group 15—34 years has 20.7 per cent of the rural males and 61.3 per cent of the rural females as non-workers. The age group 35—59 years has 4.9 per cent of the rural males and 60.6 per cent of the rural females as non-

Table 11.1 was supplied by the Central Tabulation Office of the Registrar General of India.

workers. In the uppermost age group 60 years and above, 27.7 per cent of the rural males and 85.4 per cent of the rural females are non-workers.

Urban Delhi has 47.2 per cent of its males and 95.5 per cent of its females as non-workers. The lowest age group 0—14 years has 98.1 per cent of its males and 99.7 per cent of its females in urban Delhi as non-workers. In the age group 15—34 years, 20.5 per cent of the males and 92.6 per cent of the females in urban Delhi are non-workers; the next age group 35—59 years has 4.7 per cent of the males and 90.9 per cent of the females in urban Delhi as non-workers.

A comparison of the percentages of male and females non-workers in different age groups in the States and Union Territories listed in the table brings out the significant fact that IN EACH GROUP INDIVIDUALLY, THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI HAS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE NON-WORKERS AMONGST ALL THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES.

Non-workers amongst the males in different States and Union Territories of India

TABLE 11.2

Male non-workers as a percentage to the total male population in each State/Union Territory/Other Areas of India, 1961.

State/Union Territory/ Other Areas—India	Total male popula- tion	Male non- workers as a per- centage to the total male population	Rank of the percen- tages of male non- working population
1	2	3	4
INDIA	100.00	42.88	..
1. Andhra Pradesh	100.00	37.78	22
2. Assam	100.00	45.90	8
3. Bihar	100.00	44.40	11
4. Gujarat	100.00	46.53	6
5. Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	42.16	13
6. Kerala	100.00	52.80	1
7. Madhya Pradesh	100.00	39.79	18
8. Madras	100.00	40.26	17
9. Maharashtra	100.00	42.91	12
10. Mysore	100.00	41.62	16
11. Orissa	100.00	39.25	20
12. Punjab	100.00	47.08	5
13. Rajasthan	100.00	41.86	14
14. Uttar Pradesh	100.00	41.81	15
15. West Bengal	100.00	46.02	7
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS			
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.00	32.20	25
17. Delhi	100.00	47.74	4
18. Himachal Pradesh	100.00	36.89	23
19. L.M. & A. Islands	100.00	48.40	3
20. Manipur	100.00	52.69	2
21. Tripura	100.00	45.53	9
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.00	37.96	21
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	100.00	N.A.	N.A.

Contd.

TABLE 11.2 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
24. N.E.F.A.	100.00	19.01	26
25. Nagaland	100.00	39.51	19
26. Pondicherry	100.00	44.86	10
27. Sikkim	100.00	36.16	24

Table 11.2 gives male non-workers as percentage to the total male population in each State/Union Territory and other areas of India.

Male non-workers in Delhi constitute 47.74 per cent of the total male population of Delhi. In a ranking of the percentages of the male non-workers in different States and Union Territories of India, Delhi gets the fourth place, the third place is occupied by L.M. & A. Islands which has 48.40 per cent of its total males as non-workers and the second place goes to Manipur having 52.69 per cent. In India, Kerala has the highest percentage of male non-workers amongst its males. Punjab occupies the 5th rank, which is next to Delhi.

Non-workers amongst the females in different States and Union Territories, and other areas of India

TABLE 11.3

Female Non-workers as a percentage to the total female population in each State/Union Territory/Other Areas of India, 1961.

State/Union Territory/ Other Areas—India	Total female population	Female non- workers as a percentage to the total female population	Rank of the percen- tages of female non- working population
1	2	3	4
India	100.00	72.04	..
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	100.00	58.68	19
2. Assam	100.00	69.09	14
3. Bihar	100.00	72.88	12
4. Gujarat	100.00	72.11	13
5. Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	74.36	10
6. Kerala	100.00	80.29	7

Contd.

TABLE 11-3 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
7. Madhya Pradesh	100.00	56.01	20
8. Madras	100.00	68.71	15
9. Maharashtra	100.00	61.90	18
10. Mysore	100.00	67.98	16
11. Orissa	100.00	73.42	11
12. Punjab	100.00	85.80	3
13. Rajasthan	100.00	64.11	17
14. Uttar Pradesh	100.00	81.86	5
15. West Bengal	100.00	90.57	2
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS			
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.00	81.25	6
17. Delhi	100.00	93.49	1
18. Himachal Pradesh	100.00	44.17	23
19. L.M. & A. Islands	100.00	48.32	22
20. Manipur	100.00	55.52	21
21. Tripura	100.00	79.09	9
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.00	42.06	24
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	100.00	N.A.	N.A.
24. N.E.F.A.	100.00	82.79	4
25. Nagaland	100.00	41.77	5
26. Pondicherry	100.00	79.93	8
27. Sikkim	100.00	38.94	26

Table 11-3 gives female non-workers as a percentage to the total female population in each State, Union Territory and other areas of India, according to the 1961 census.

The percentages of female non-workers to total females are invariably higher than the percentages of male non-workers to total males in each of the State and Union Territory of India. In the whole of India, Delhi has the highest percentage of its total females as non-workers, the percentage being 93.49. In the rankings of the percentages of the female non-workers to total females in all the States, Union Territories and other areas of India, next to Delhi rank West Bengal (90.57 per cent), Punjab (85.80 per cent), N.E.F.A. (82.79 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (81.80 per cent) etc.

Non-Workers amongst the total population in different States and Union Territories and other areas of India

TABLE 11-4

Non-Workers as a percentage to the total population in each State/Union Territory/Other Areas of India, 1961.

State/Union Territory/ Other Areas—India	Total population	Non- workers as a percentage to the total population	Rank of the per- centages of non- working population
1	2	3	4
INDIA	100.00	57.02	
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	100.00	48.13	20
2. Assam	100.00	56.73	11
3. Bihar	100.00	58.60	9
4. Gujarat	100.00	58.93	8
5. Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	57.21	10
6. Kerala	100.00	66.69	3
7. Madhya Pradesh	100.00	47.70	21
8. Madras	100.00	54.43	14
9. Maharashtra	100.00	52.09	17
10. Mysore	100.00	54.52	13
11. Orissa	100.00	56.34	12
12. Punjab	100.00	65.03	4
13. Rajasthan	100.00	52.45	16
14. Uttar Pradesh	100.00	60.88	7
15. West Bengal	100.00	66.84	2
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS			
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.00	50.91	18
17. Delhi	100.00	67.86	1
18. Himachal Pradesh	100.00	40.38	23
19. L.M. & A. Islands	100.00	48.37	19
20. Manipur	100.00	54.11	15
21. Tripura	100.00	61.71	6
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.00	39.97	24
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	100.00	N.A.	N.A.
24. N.E.F.A.	100.00	32.40	26
25. Nagaland	100.00	40.60	22
26. Pondicherry	100.00	62.51	5
27. Sikkim	100.00	35.90	25

Non-workers constitute as high as 67.86 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi, according to the 1961 Census. Table 11-4 is revealing, as a glance over the figures of non-workers as a percentage to the total population of

each State and Union Territory shows that DELHI HAS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, followed by West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab etc.

Non-Workers in Delhi Town group compared with some of the selected cities in India.

TABLE 11-5

City	Total Population			Total Non-Workers			Ranks of Non-Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
CALCUTTA (Town Group)	2,927,289 (1,000)	1,815,791 (1,000)	1,111,498 (1,000)	1,744,500 (596)	700,659 (386)	10,43,841 (939)	VII	VII	IV
GREATER BOMBAY	4,152,056 (1,000)	2,496,176 (1,000)	1,655,880 (1,000)	2,465,388 (594)	955,315 (383)	1,510,073 (912)	VIII	VIII	VI
DELHI (Town Group)	2,359,408 (1,000)	1,327,386 (1,000)	1,032,022 (1,000)	1,612,593 (683)	626,579 (473)	986,014 (955)	I	V	II
MADRAS (Town Group)	1,729,141 (1,000)	909,701 (1,000)	819,440 (1,000)	1,202,160 (695)	434,625 (478)	767,535 (937)	II	III	V
HYDERABAD (Town Group)	1,251,119 (1,000)	648,575 (1,000)	602,544 (1,000)	877,225 (701)	342,865 (529)	534,360 (887)	I	I	VIII
BANGALORE Metropolitan area (Town Group)	1,206,961 (1,000)	644,047 (1,000)	562,914 (1,000)	815,370 (676)	306,909 (477)	508,461 (903)	V	IV	VII
AHMEDABAD (Town Group)	1,206,001 (1,000)	668,447 (1,000)	537,554 (1,000)	830,722 (689)	322,888 (483)	507,834 (945)	III	II	III
KANPUR (Town Group)	9,71,062 (1,000)	558,490 (1,000)	412,572 (1,000)	654,481 (674)	255,277 (457)	399,204 (968)	VI	VI	I

NOTE : (1) Delhi Town Group covers D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.
(2) Figures in brackets show proportions per 1,000.

Non-workers constitute 68.3 per cent of the total population, 47.3 per cent of the total males and 95.5 per cent of the total females in Delhi Town Group. Ranking the percentages of non-working persons (both sexes), males and females in different cities, it may be observed that Hyderabad Town Group, which has 70.1 per cent of its total population and 52.9 per cent of its total males as non-workers stands at the top. Kanpur, with 96.8 per cent of its total females as non-workers, occupies the first position in a comparison of the percentages of female non-workers.

The three cities of Hyderabad, Madras and Ahmedabad have higher percentages of non-workers

(both sexes) as compared with Delhi, whereas Bangalore, Kanpur, Calcutta and Greater Bombay have lower corresponding percentages.

The position of Delhi Town Group is fifth in a comparison of the percentages of male non-workers to total males, the four cities above Delhi being Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Madras and Bangalore.

Delhi Town Group stands second in a comparison of the percentages of female non-workers to total females in each of the cities given in the table; the first position, as noted already, goes to Kanpur which has the highest percentage of female non-workers.

Distribution of 1000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers, 1961.

TABLE 11-6

Union Territory & Tracts	Age Groups	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI TOTAL	Total	1000	1000	523	65	477	935
	0-14	1000	1000	20	8	980	992
	15-34	1000	1000	795	106	205	894
	35-59	1000	1000	952	129	48	871
	60+	1000	1000	547	52	453	948
	Age not stated	1000	1000	198	20	802	980
DELHI RURAL	Total	1000	1000	478	264	522	736
	0-14	1000	1000	31	46	969	954
	15-34	1000	1000	793	387	207	613
	35-59	1000	1000	951	394	49	606
	60+	1000	1000	723	146	277	854
	Age not stated	1000	1000	480	45	520	955
DELHI URBAN	Total	1000	1000	528	45	472	955
	0-14	1000	1000	19	3	981	997
	15-34	1000	1000	795	74	205	926
	35-59	1000	1000	953	91	47	909
	60+	1000	1000	516	39	484	961
	Age not stated	1000	1000	205	15	795	985
D.M.C. URBAN	Total	1000	1000	520	41	480	959
	0-14	1000	1000	19	3	981	997
	15-34	1000	1000	790	67	210	933
	35-59	1000	1000	950	83	50	917
	60+	1000	1000	522	38	478	962
	Age not stated	1000	1000	140	6	860	99
NEW DELHI	Total	1000	1000	568	75	432	925
	0-14	1000	1000	17	4	983	996
	15-34	1000	1000	812	122	188	878
	35-59	1000	1000	972	150	28	850
	60+	1000	1000	442	51	558	949
	Age not stated	1000	1000	575	105	425	895
DELHI CANTT.	Total	1000	1000	651	57	349	943
	0-14	1000	1000	12	3	988	997
	15-34	1000	1000	894	98	106	902
	35-59	1000	1000	971	126	29	974
	60+	1000	1000	516	40	484	960
	Age not stated	1000	1000	923	83	77	917

Table 11-6 indicates that the Union Territory of Delhi has 47.7 per cent of its total males and 93.5 per cent of its total females as non-workers. The percentage of non-participating females in work is, indeed, alarming. Amongst all the tracts of the Delhi Territory, the rural areas of Delhi have the lowest percentage of non-working females (73.6 per cent). Rural women participate in agricultural and other productive work to a great extent as compared to their counterparts in the urban areas. It is interesting to note that the D.M.C. Urban Tract has the highest percentage (95.9) of non-working females. Delhi Cantt. has the lowest percentage (34.9) of non-working males.

As regards the distribution of non-working males and females into age groups, two age groups i.e. 0-14 years and 35-59 years may be specifically highlighted. The lowest age group 0-14 years has naturally the highest percentage of non-workers amongst the males as well as females in Delhi Territory as well as all its tracts. The age group 35-59 years on the other hand has the lowest percentages of non-workers amongst the males and females in Delhi and all its tracts.

Distribution of 1000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels for each city and town group of population 1,00,000 and over and for census tracts.

In Delhi Town Group, (which is the same thing as the urban area of the Delhi Territory put together), out of the total number of 626579 non-working males, 43.8 per cent are illiterate, 34.3 per cent are literates who have not achieved any educational level, 13.9 per cent are those who have passed the primary or junior basic examination, 6.4 per cent are those who have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination, 1.3 per cent are University Degree holders, 0.2 per cent are Technical Degree holders and 0.1 per cent are those who have qualified for 'Engineering'. The percentage of non-workers having qualified in veterinary and dairying is nil. The percentages of non-workers amongst those who either hold technical diploma not equal to degree or non-technical diploma or those who have qualified in medicine, agriculture, technology and teaching are negligible.

The distribution of 986014 non-working females in Delhi Town Group into different educational levels shows that 52.9 per cent of them are illiterate, 26.9 per cent are literate without any educational level, 13.2 per cent are those who have passed the primary or junior basic examination, 5.8 per cent

have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination and 1.1 per cent are University Degree holders. The percentages of non-working females in all other categories of educational levels are insignificant.

Out of the total number of 553220 non-working males in the D.M.C. Urban Tract, 44.1 per cent are illiterate, 35.0 per cent are literate without any educational level, 13.1% are those who have passed the primary or junior basic examination, 6.3 have passed the matriculation or higher secondary examination, 1.3 per cent are university degree holders and 0.7 per cent are technical degree holders. The percentage of non-working males in this tract having qualified in veterinary and dairying is nil. The percentages of non-working males in the D.M.C. Urban Tract who have either technical diploma equivalent to degree or non-technical diploma or technical degree or who have qualified for engineering, medicine, agriculture, technology or teaching are negligible.

A look into the educational levels of non-working females in the D.M.C. Urban tract reveals that 53.9% of them are illiterate, 27.2 per cent are literates without any educational level, 12.7 per cent have passed the primary or junior basic examination, 5.3% have passed the matriculation or higher secondary examination and 0.9% are university degree holders. All other categories of educational levels have either negligible or nil percentages of non-working females in this tract.

Amongst the male non-workers in New Delhi numbering 65341, 40.9% are illiterate, 27.6 per cent are literates without educational level, 21.0% are primary or junior basic passed, 8.0% are matriculates or higher secondary passed, 1.2% are university degree holders and 0.3% are technical degree holders. All other categories of educational levels have either nil or negligible percentages of non-working males of New Delhi.

Out of the total number of 101923 non-working females in New Delhi, 44.0% are illiterate, 24.0% are literates without any educational level, 18.3% are primary or junior basic passed, 10.6% are those who have passed the matriculation or higher secondary examination, 1.2% are university degree holders, 0.3% are technical degree holders and 20.2% are qualified for teaching. The rest of the categories of educational levels have either nil or negligible percentages of non-working females of New Delhi.

In Delhi Cantt. out of the total number of 8018 non-working males, 50.9% are illiterate, 38.1% are literates without any educational level, 7.9% are

primary or junior basic passed, 2.6% have passed the matriculation or higher secondary examination, and 0.5% are university degree holders. The percentages of non-working males in the rest of the categories of educational levels in Delhi Cantt. are nil.

Out of the total number of 12355 female non-workers in Delhi Cantt., 59.5% are illiterate, 26.9 per cent are literates without educational level, 7.8% are primary or junior basic passed, 4.7% are matriculates or higher secondary qualified, 0.2% are

non-technical diploma holders and 0.9% are university degree holders. The rest of the categories of educational levels have either nil or negligible percentages of non-working females in Delhi Cantt.

It should be remembered that in the above analysis the group 'illiterate' includes males as well as females who are in the age group 0—4 years also. The figures in this category are thus swelled to that extent.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational levels in the Rural Areas of the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961. (Ref. Tables 11.7—11.8)

TABLE 11.7

Distribution of 1000 of total population of each sex in each educational level among workers and non-workers in the Rural areas of Delhi.

Tract	Educational level	Total Population		Total workers		Total Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI RURAL	Total	1000	1000	478	220	522	780
	Illiterate	1000	1000	504	229	496	771
	Literate (with educational standard)	1000	1000	356	103	644	897
	Primary or Junior Basic	1000	1000	496	191	504	809
	Matriculation or above	1000	1000	726	378	274	622

TABLE 11.8

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational levels in the Rural Areas of the Union Territory of Delhi, 1961

Tract	Educational level	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI RURAL	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1400
	Illiterate	615	906	648	945	585	895
	Literate (without educational level)	227	71	169	33	280	82
	Primary or Junior Basic	118	21	122	18	114	21
	Matriculation and above	40	2	61	4	21	2

Table 11.8 shows that out of the total rural male population of the Union Territory of Delhi, as high as 61.5 per cent are illiterates, 22.7 per cent are literates without having acquired any educational level, 11.8 per cent are primary or junior basic passed and just 4.0 per cent are matriculates and above. The percentage of illiteracy amongst the rural males of Delhi even after the passage of the two Five Year Plans is quite substantial. But the state of literacy is still worse in the case of rural females, out of whom 90.6 per cent are illiterates, 7.1 per cent are literates without educational level, 2.1 per cent are primary or junior basic passed and just 0.2 per cent are matriculates and above.

Looking into the educational levels of male workers in rural Delhi, we find that 64.8 per cent of them are illiterates, 16.9 per cent are literates without educational level, 12.2 per cent are primary and junior basic passed and 6.1 per cent are matriculates and above. Thus the percentage of illiterates is higher amongst the total male workers of rural

Delhi as compared to that of total rural male population. Amongst the female workers of rural Delhi also, the percentage of illiterates is higher than the corresponding percentage of illiterates in the total rural female population. Out of the total number of female workers in the rural areas of Delhi, 94.5 per cent are illiterates, 3.3 per cent are literates without any educational level, 1.8 per cent are primary and junior basic passed and 0.4 per cent are matriculates and above.

Amongst the total number of non-working males in rural Delhi, 58.5 per cent are illiterates, 28.0 per cent are literates without educational level, 11.4 per cent are primary or junior basic passed and 2.1 per cent are matriculates and above. Out of the total number of female non-workers in the rural areas of Delhi, 89.5 per cent are illiterates, 8.2 per cent are literates without educational level, 2.1 per cent are primary or junior basic passed and just 0.2 per cent are matriculates and above.

TABLE 11.9

Distribution of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work, in Delhi Town Group and its tracts, 1961

Town group and Tracts	Total unemployed		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work again	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Town Group	1000	1000	684	845	316	155
D.M.C. Urban	1000	1000	678	836	322	164
New Delhi	1000	1000	722	892	278	108
Delhi Cantt.	1000	1000	818	857	143	182

The Delhi Town Group has 18705 males and 1488 females who have been recorded as unemployed; out of them 68.4 per cent of the males and 84.5 per cent of the females happened to be those who were seeking employment for the first time and 31.6% of the males and 15.5% of the females were persons who were employed before but were out of employment at the time of the 1961 Census and were seeking work again.

In the D.M.C. Urban tract, the number of unemployed males recorded is 16403 and that of females 1241; out of them 67.8% of the males and 83.6% of the females were those who were seeking employment for the first time and 32.2 per cent of the males and 16.4 per cent of the females were those who were employed before but were out of employment at the time of the 1961 Census and were seeking work again.

New Delhi has recorded a total of 2066 unemployed males and 240 unemployed females, out of whom 72.2 per cent of the males and 89.2% of the females were seeking employment for the first time and 27.8% of the males and 10.8% of the females were those who were employed before but were out of employment at the time of the 1961 Census and were seeking work again.

Delhi Cantt. has recorded 236 males and 7 females as unemployed out of whom 81.8% of the males and 85.7% of the females were seeking employment for the first time and 14.3% of the males and 18.2% of the females were those who were employed before and were out of employment at the time of census and were seeking work again.

It may be noted that in the Delhi Town Group as well as the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., the percentages of females seeking employment for the first time were invariably higher than the corresponding percentages of males. The percentages of persons seeking re-employment at the time of the census were higher for the males as compared to the corresponding percentages of females in the Delhi Town Group, the D.M.C. Urban tract and New Delhi; the situation was, however, reverse in Delhi Cantt. which had a higher percentage of females seeking re-employment as compared to the males.

TABLE II.10
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications, 1961.

City, Town Group and Tract	Educational Level	Total	Age Groups														Age not stated
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Delhi Town Group :—																	
Total		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate		173	59	171	4	108	4	232	38	386	97	419	681				
Literate without educational level		190	50	207	28	151	45	213	92	231	129	275	110				
Primary or junior basic		192	79	230	98	174	48	145	92	152	258	153	77				
Matriculation		370	555	385	776	434	513	255	328	165	290	112	88				
Technical diploma not equal to degree		3	8		4	5	13	3	8			3					
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree			8		6	1	11	1	8								
University Degree		67	167	7	73	117	259	138	221	64	161	35	33				
Technical degree or diploma		5	74		11	10	107	13	213	2	65	3	11				
(i) Engineering		3						8		2		1.5					
(ii) Medicine		1	13		4	4	15	2	45		32.5	1.5					
(iii) Agriculture																	
(iv) Veterinary or dairying																	
(v) Technology																	
(vi) Teaching		1	60		7	2	90	3	168		32.5		11				
(vii) Others			1				2										

contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D.M.C. Urban Total			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate			169	71	166	5	102	5	231	49	380	120	418	730	..	..
Literate without educational level			196	55	211	29	160	53	210	118	235	120	287	94	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic			195	86	232	105	177	58	147	108	160	280	144	47	..	..
Matriculation			372	562	384	769	440	541	263	284	165	240	120	94	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree			2	10	..	5	4	17	3	10	..	..	3	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree			1	9	..	7	..	14	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree			61	141	7	70	110	222	134	186	57	160	25	24	..	..
Technical Degree or diploma			4	66	..	10	7	90	11	235	3	80	3	11	..	..
(i) Engineering			2	1	..	..	4	..	5	..	3	..	1.5	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine			1	8	..	5	1	8	3	20	..	40	1.5	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary or dairying			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching			1	56	..	5	2	80	3	206	..	40	..	11	..	..
(vii) Others			..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New Delhi																
Illiterate			182	..	202	..	125	..	200	..	431	..	453	..	..	..
Literate without educational level			121	28	147	19	88	17	200	..	137	167	113	333	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic			182	47	213	57	166	17	153	36	137	167	245	500	..	..
Matriculation			376	509	418	811	418	413	233	464	158	500	38	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree			6	..	4	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree			1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree			115	299	16	94	165	388	180	357	137	166	151	167	..	..
Technical diploma or degree			17	117	..	19	29	165	27	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Engineering			5	..	..	..	7	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

contd.

TABLE 11.10 (Concl'd.)

[illegible]

TABLE 11.11 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D.M.C. Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	477	220	..	447	458	308	28	3	3	1	4	..	20	1	10	..
	0-14	1,000	1,000	464	390	..	19	536	591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	728	127	..	818	97	49	2	..	6	1	14	1	116	3	37	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	933	372	59	324	5	64	3	58	1	43	..	139	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	585	458	369	506	39	16	7	3	..	5	..	12	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	13	57	..	105	966	822	3	6	3	..	15	10	..	..	..	..
New Delhi	Total	1,000	1,000	520	258	..	445	415	294	26	1	7	..	..	..	23	2	9	..
	0-14	1,000	1,000	510	445	..	5	490	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	722	153	..	797	98	44	1	..	8	..	1	..	132	5	38	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	924	297	71	305	4	216	1	6	..	42	..	134	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	432	309	547	630	19	49	2	1	..	4	..	7	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	176	..	..	..	824	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi Cantt.	Total	1,000	1,000	422	175	..	464	535	362	11	..	1	..	2	..	24	..	5	..
	0-14	1,000	1,000	429	318	..	14	571	668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	502	56	..	900	289	43	..	..	6	..	7	..	166	1	30	..
	35-59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	918	676	82	175	..	13	..	52	..	26	..	58	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	631	478	358	522	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	500	1,000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 11.11 indicates that out of the total number of non-working males in Delhi as high as 94.0 per cent are either full-time students or 'dependents, infants and disabled persons', the former accounting for 46.9 per cent and the latter for 47.1 per cent. Out of the remaining 6.0 per cent of non-working males in Delhi, 2.9 per cent are employment seekers viz., persons seeking employment for the first time or employed before but out of employment and seeking work, 2.5 per cent are 'retired, rentiers or persons of independent means', 0.3 per cent are 'beggars, vagrants etc' and 0.3 per cent are 'inmates of institutions'. Thus the two most important categories of non-working males are 'full time students' and 'dependents, infants and disabled persons'. Full time students form 37.5 per cent of the total male non-workers in the rural areas of Delhi and 48.1 per cent of them in the urban areas. In the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., the corresponding percentages of full time students are 47.7, 520.0 and 42.2 respectively. The male non-workers belonging to the category 'dependents, infants and disabled persons' as a percentage to the total male non-workers constitute 59.3 per cent in the rural areas of Delhi, 45.4 per cent in its urban areas, 45.8 per cent in the D.M.C. Urban tract, 41.5 per cent in New Delhi and 53.5 per cent in Delhi Cantt. respectively.

Out of the total number of female non-workers in Delhi, 20.8 per cent are full time students, 45.8 per cent are engaged in household duties, 32.9 per cent are 'dependents, infants and disabled persons', 0.2 per cent belong to the category 'retired, rentier or persons of independent means', 0.1 per cent are beggars, vagrants etc. and 0.1 per cent are those seeking employment for the first time. The percentages of non-working females in Delhi who were employed before but are now unemployed and are seeking work and those who are inmates of institutions are negligible. Thus it is note-worthy that of the total number of non-working females in Delhi, the first three categories of non-workers alone account for as high as 99.6 per cent. Full time female students form 6.5 per cent of the total non-working females in the rural areas of Delhi and 22.3 per cent of the total non-working females in its urban areas. In the tracts, D.M.C. Urban, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., the corresponding percentages of full time female students are 22.0, 25.8 and 17.5 respectively. Household duties engage 40.5 per cent of the total non-working females in rural areas of Delhi and 46.5 per cent of the total female non-workers in urban Delhi. The corresponding percentages of female non-workers engaged in household duties in the D.M.C. urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. are 46.7, 44.5 and 46.4 respectively. The female non-workers put under the category of 'dependents, infants and disabled persons' form 52.8 per cent of the total non-working females in the rural areas of Delhi and 30.8 per cent of the total non-working females in

its urban areas. The corresponding percentages of female non-workers in this category in the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. are 30.8, 29.4 and 36.2 respectively.

The types of activities of male and female non-workers in different age groups, in Delhi as well as its different tract may now be studied.

Out of the total number of non-working males in the lowest age group, 0-14 years, in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 45.3% are full time students and 54.6% are 'dependents, infants and disabled persons', the two categories put together thus accounting for 99.9%. These very categories put together constitute cent per cent of the non-working females in this age group in rural Delhi, urban Delhi, the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., respectively.

Amongst the total number of female non-workers in the age group 0-14 years, Delhi has 36.0% full time students, only 2.3% engaged in household duties and as high as 61.7% of 'dependents, infants and disabled persons'; these three categories put together thus cover almost cent per cent of the female non-workers in this age group in Delhi. The same observation holds good for its rural as well as urban areas and its urban tracts like the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Looking into the age group 15-34 years, out of the total number of male non-workers in this age group in Delhi, whereas 7.22% happen to be full time students, 10.3% are dependents and disabled persons etc., 15.5% are employment seekers including both persons seeking employment for the first time as well as persons employed before but seeking work again, 1.2% are inmates of institutions, 0.6% are beggars and vagrants etc., and 0.2% are those who are retired, rentiers or persons of independent means. In the rural areas of Delhi, out of the total number of male non-workers in this age group, 69.4 per cent are full time students, 13.2% are dependents and disabled persons etc., 16.9 per cent employment seekers including both persons seeking employment for the first time as well as those employed before but seeking work again. In the urban areas of Delhi, out of the total number of non-working males in this age-group, employment seekers constitute 15.5%, dependents etc. form 10.0% and full time students are 72.6%. The corresponding percentages of full time students, dependents etc. and employment seekers in this age group are 72.8, 9.7, and 15.3 in the D.M.C. Urban tract; 72.2, 9.8 and 17.0 in New Delhi; and 50.2, 28.9 and 19.6 in Delhi Cantt., respectively.

Out of the total number of female non-workers in the age group 15-34 years in Delhi, 12.1% are full time students, as high as 82.2% are engaged in

household duties, 5.2% are dependents and disabled persons etc., 0.1% are beggars and vagrants etc., 0.1% are inmates of institutions, and 0.3% are those seeking employment for the first time.

In the rural areas of Delhi, out of the total number of female non-workers in this age group, full time students account for only 1.5 per cent., those engaged in household duties constitute as high as 88.5 per cent and those put as dependents and disabled persons etc. form 9.9 per cent. The corresponding percentages for these three categories in the urban areas of Delhi are 12.9, 81.7 and 4.8 respectively. The D.M.C. Urban tract has, out of its total female non-workers in this age group, 12.7% full time students, 81.8 per cent engaged in household duties and 4.9 per cent dependents and disabled persons etc. Out of the total number of non-working females in this age group in New Delhi, 15.3 per cent are full time students, 79.7 per cent are engaged in household duties and 4.4 per cent are dependents and disabled persons etc. The corresponding percentages of female non-workers in this age group in Delhi Cantt. are 5.6, 90.0 and 4.3) respectively.

Out of the total number of male non-workers in the age group 35-59 years in Delhi, dependents and disabled persons etc. account for 40.3 per cent, persons who are retired, rentiers or have independent means constitute 29.7%, the employment seekers form 18.0 per cent, out of whom 4.1 per cent are persons seeking employment for the first time and 13.9 per cent are those who were employed before but are seeking work again, beggars and vagrants etc. claim 7.2 per cent, inmates of institutions come to 4.8 per cent and full time students are 4.1 per cent. In the rural areas of Delhi, out of the total number of male non-workers in this age group, 68.7% are classed as dependents and disabled persons etc., 8.7% are grouped as retired, rentiers or persons of independent means, 4.6% are beggars and vagrants etc., and 17.7% are employment seekers, out of whom persons seeking employment for the first time are 2.3 per cent and those who are seeking work again are 15.4%. In the urban areas of Delhi, out of the total number of male non-workers in this age group, 37.0% are dependents, 32.1% are retired, rentiers or persons of independent means, 7.5% are beggars, vagrants etc., 5.4% are inmates of institutions and 18.0% are employment seekers, out of whom 4.3% are persons seeking employment for the first time and 13.7% are seeking work for the second time. In the D.M.C. Urban tract, amongst the total number of male non-workers in this age group, there are 37.2% dependent and disabled persons etc., 32.4% are retired, rentiers or persons of independent means, 6.4% are beggars, vagrants etc., 5.8 per cent are inmates of institutions and 18.2 per cent are employment seekers, out of whom 4.3 per cent

are persons seeking employment for the first time and 13.9 per cent are unemployed but seeking work for the second time. In New Delhi, amongst the total number of male non-workers in this age group, 29.7% are dependents and disabled persons, 30.5 per cent are retired, rentiers or persons of independent means, 21.6 per cent are beggars and vagrants etc. and 17.6 per cent are employment seekers, out of whom 4.2 per cent are persons seeking employment for the first time and 13.4 per cent are unemployed but seeking work again. Out of the total number of male non-workers in this age group in Delhi Cantt., as high as 67.6 per cent are dependents and disabled persons etc., 17.5 per cent are retired persons, rentiers and men of independent means, 1.3 per cent are beggars and vagrants etc., 5.2 per cent are inmates of institutions and 8.4% are employment seekers, out of whom 2.6 per cent are persons seeking employment for the first time and 5.8 per cent are the unemployed seeking work for the second time.

Out of the total number of male non-workers falling in the highest age group 60 years and above, in Delhi, 48.0% are dependents and disabled persons etc., 48.2% are those who are retired, rentiers or men of independent means, 1.9 per cent are beggars, vagrants etc., 0.2% are inmates of institutions, 1.7% are employment seekers, out of whom 0.5% are persons seeking employment for the first time and 1.2% are those who are unemployed and seeking work again; thus the two categories of 'dependents and disabled persons etc., and retired, rentiers and men of independent means' put together account for 96.2% of the total non-working males in the highest age group, 60 years and above, in Delhi. In the rural areas of Delhi, out of the total number of male non-workers in this highest age group, the category of dependents and disabled persons etc., claims 81.9% and category of 'retired, rentiers or persons of independent means' has 15.0%; in the urban areas of Delhi, however, the corresponding figure in the former category is 44.6% and in the latter category it is 51.6%. Out of the total number of non-working males in the highest age group 60 years and above in the D.M.C. Urban tract, 45.8% are dependents and disabled persons etc., and 50.6% are persons who are retired, rentiers or men of independent means; the corresponding percentages in these two categories in New Delhi are 30.9 and 63.0 and in Delhi Cantt. 47.8 and 52.2 respectively.

Out of the total number of female non-workers falling in the highest age group 60 years and above, in Delhi, 56.0% are engaged in household duties, 39.7% are dependents and disabled etc., 3.7% are in the category of 'retired, rentiers or having independent means' and 0.6% are beggars, vagrants etc. In the rural areas of Delhi, out of the total number of female non-workers in this age group, 46.9 per

cent are engaged in household duties, 49.6 per cent are dependents and disabled persons etc., 3.2% are retired, rentiers or having independent means and 0.3% are beggars, vagrants etc. Amongst the female non-workers in this age group in the urban areas of Delhi, 57.1% are engaged in household duties, 38.5% are dependents and disabled etc., 3.8% are retired, rentiers or have independent means and 0.6 per cent are beggars, vagrants etc. In the D.M.C. Urban tract, out of the total number of female non-workers in the highest age group 60 years and above, 58.5% are engaged in household duties,

36.9% are dependents and disabled etc., 3.9% are retired, rentiers or of independent means and 0.7% are beggars, vagrants etc. Out of the total number of female non-workers in this age group in New Delhi, 43.2% are engaged in household duties, 54.7% are dependents and disabled etc., 1.9% are retired, rentiers or of independent means and 0.2% are beggars and vagrants etc. In Delhi Cantt., out of the total number of female non-workers in this age group, 63.1% are engaged in household duties, 35.8% are dependents and disabled etc., and 1.1% are retired, rentiers or of independent means.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

TABLE 11.12

Town group and Tracts	Educational level	Age groups																
		Total	15-19			20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			Age not stated
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Delhi Town Group																		
Total			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate			275	48	238	..	202	22	283	48	312	95	340	571	393	..	..	..
Literate without educational level			272	87	270	97	210	57	277	32	320	286	299	286	336	..	..	..
Primary or Junior basic			189	74	263	77	206	68	160	65	176	95	154	143	168	..	..	..
Matriculation			212	436	226	750	305	472	308	274	151	143	159	..	73	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree			2	4	..	19	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree			..	26	1	19	..	22	..	32	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree			44	182	2	19	67	258	61	242	35	143	36	..	20	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma			6	143	..	19	5	101	8	307	6	190	11	..	10	..	..	..
(i) Engineering			4	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine			1	13	..	..	..	..	49	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary, Dairying			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching			1	130	..	19	1	101	2	258	..	190	5	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Others			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.M.C. Urban																		
Total			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate			261	49	223	..	185	23	267	60	298	105	331	600	385	..	..	..
Literate without educational level			282	84	283	103	212	56	299	40	325	263	303	200	344	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic			190	83	269	83	208	67	152	80	182	105	158	200	167	..	..	..

TABLE 11.12—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
New Delhi																		
Matriculation		215	261	222	730	319	472	211	340	156	105	159	..	73	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree		2	5	..	21	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		..	10	..	21	..	23	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree		43	181	3	21	67	258	57	240	34	158	38	..	21	..	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma		7	127	..	21	5	101	11	240	5	24	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
(i) Engineering		5	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary or Dairying		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching		2	127	..	21	1	101	2	240	..	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Others		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate		389	39	384	..	308	..	411	..	..	..	436	500	533	..	..	..	..
Literate without educational level		176	115	128	..	182	142	114	..	440	500	273	500	200	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic		183	..	209	..	208	..	200	..	274	..	109	..	200	..	..	..	..
Matriculation		188	231	279	1,000	214	286	189	..	119	500	146	..	67	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree		3	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		1	154	..	..	..	286	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree		54	192	..	..	69	286	86	250	48	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Degree or diploma		7	269	..	..	6	..	..	583	24	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Engineering		3.5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine		3.5	115	..	..	..	..	..	250	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary or Dairying		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching		154	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Others		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 11.12—*Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Delhi Cantt.																		
Total			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate			395		125		526		429		600		750					
Literate without educational level			325		500		316		429		200							
Primary or Junior Basic			140		375				142									
Matriculation			140	1,000		1,000	158				200		250					
Technical diploma not equal to degree																		
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree																		
University Degree																		
Technical Degree or Diploma																		
(i) Engineering																		
(ii) Medicine																		
(iii) Agriculture																		
(iv) Veterinary or Dairying																		
(v) Technology																		
(vi) Teaching																		
(vii) Others																		

Table 11.12 gives information contained in the sub-head given above about Delhi town group, the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Delhi town group has 5904 males who were employed before but at the time of the 1961 census were out of employment and were seeking work again. Out of the total number of males in this category in Delhi town group, 27.5 per cent are illiterate, 67.3 per cent are matriculates and below, 4.4 per cent are university degree holders, 0.2 per cent are holders of technical and non-technical diploma not equal to degree, and 0.6 per cent hold technical degree or diplomas, of which 0.4 per cent are in engineering, 0.1 per cent are in medicine and 0.1 per cent in teaching. It is thus clear that the highest percentages of males in this category in Delhi Town group are of educational level of matriculation and below.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 5287 males in this category, out of whom 26.1 per cent are illiterate, 68.7 per cent are matriculates and below, 4.3 per cent are university degree holders, 0.2 per cent have technical and non-technical diplomas not equal to degree and 0.7 per cent hold technical degrees and diplomas, out of whom 0.5 per cent are in engineering and 0.2 per cent are in teaching. The conclusion drawn in the last para equally applies in the case of the D.M.C. Urban tract also.

There are 574 males in this category in New Delhi, out of whom 38.9 per cent are illiterate, 54.7 per cent are matriculates and below, 5.4 per cent are university degree holders, 0.3 per cent have technical diploma not equal to degree and 0.7 per cent are holders of technical degrees or diplomas of which 0.35 per cent are in engineering and 0.35 per cent are in medicine.

Delhi Cantt. has 43 males in this category out of whom, 39.5 per cent are illiterate and the rest are matriculates and below.

The total number of females in this category in Delhi town group is 231, out of whom 4.8 per cent are illiterate, 59.7 per cent are matriculates and below, 18.2 per cent are university degree holders, 3.0 per cent hold technical and non-technical diplomas not equal to degree and 14.3 per cent hold technical degree or diploma, of whom 1.3 per cent are in medicine and 13.0 per cent are in teaching.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 20.4 per cent females in this category, out of whom 4.9 per cent are illiterate, 62.8 per cent are matriculates and below, 18.1 per cent are university degree holders, 1.5 per cent hold

technical and non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, and 12.7 per cent hold degrees or diplomas in teaching.

New Delhi has 26 females in this category, out of whom 3.9 per cent are illiterate, 11.5 per cent are literates without educational level, 23.1 per cent are matriculates, 19.2 per cent hold university degrees, 15.4 per cent hold non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, and 26.9 per cent have technical degrees or diplomas of which 11.5 per cent are in medicine and 15.4 per cent are in teaching.

Delhi Cantt. has only 1 female in this category who is a matriculate.

Two facts clearly emerge from the table. Firstly, the males in this category in Delhi town group, the D.M.C. Urban tract and Delhi Cantt., have much higher percentages of illiterates as compared to the females and secondly, the percentages of females in this category who have passed the matriculation examination are much higher as compared to that of males who have revealed this educational level.

A study of the age distribution of the males and females who were employed before but were out of employment at the time of census and were seeking work again may now be attempted below:—

Age group 15-19 years:

Delhi town group has 855 males in this age group falling in this category, out of whom 23.8 per cent are illiterate, 75.9 per cent are matriculates and below, 0.1 per cent hold non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, and 0.2 per cent are university degree holders.

There are 763 males in this age group in this category in the D.M.C. Urban tract, out of whom 22.3 per cent are illiterate, 77.4 per cent are matriculates and below and 0.3 per cent hold University degrees.

New Delhi has 86 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 38.4 per cent are illiterate and the rest are matriculates and below.

There are 8 males in this age group under this category in Delhi Cantt. one half of whom are literates without educational level and out of the remaining one-half, one third are illiterate and two-thirds are primary or junior basic passed.

This age group has 52 females under this category in Delhi town group, out of whom none is illiterate,

92.4 per cent are matriculates and below, 3.8 per cent are holders of technical and non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, 1.9 per cent are university degree holders and 1.9 per cent hold degrees or diplomas in teaching.

The females in this age group under this category in the D.M.C. Urban tract number 48, out of whom none is illiterate, 91.6 per cent are matriculates and below, and the rest are equally distributed into the educational categories like, technical diploma not equivalent to degree, non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree, university degree, and degree or diploma in teaching.

There are 3 females in this age group under this category in New Delhi, all of whom are matriculates.

Delhi Cantt. has only 1 female in this age group under this category and she, too, is a matriculate.

Age group 20-24 years:

This age group has 1488 males under this category in Delhi town group; out of them 20.2 per cent are illiterate, 72.1 per cent are matriculates and below, 6.7 per cent are university degree holders, 0.5 per cent hold technical and non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degree, and 0.5 per cent are technical degree or diploma holders of which 0.4 per cent are in engineering and 0.1 per cent are in teaching.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 1310 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 18.5 per cent are illiterate, 73.9 per cent are matriculates and below, 6.7 per cent are university degree holders, 0.4 per cent have technical and non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees and 0.5 per cent have technical degrees or diplomas of which 0.4 per cent are in engineering and 0.1 per cent are in teaching.

New Delhi has 159 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 30.8 per cent are illiterate, 60.4 per cent are matriculates and below, 6.9 per cent have university degrees, 1.3 per cent have technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees and 0.6 per cent have degrees or diplomas in engineering.

Delhi Cantt. has 19 males in this age group under this category, 52.6 per cent of whom are illiterates, 31.6 per cent are literates without educational level and 15.8 per cent are matriculates.

Out of 89 females in this age group under this category in Delhi town group 2.2 per cent are illiterate, 59.7 per cent are matriculates and below, 25.8 per cent are university degree holders, 2.2 per cent hold non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, and 10.1 per cent have degrees or diplomas in teaching.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 82 females in this age group under this category, out of whom 2.3 per cent are illiterate, 59.5 per cent are matriculates and below, 25.8 per cent are university degree holders, 2.3 per cent are holders of non-technical diploma not equivalent to a degree, and 10.1 per cent hold degrees or diplomas in teaching.

New Delhi has 7 females in this age group under this category, none of whom is illiterate, 14.2 per cent are literates without educational level and the rest of them are equally distributed into the categories of educational level like matriculation, non-technical diploma not equivalent to a degree and university degree.

Delhi Cantt. has no females in this age group under this category.

Age group 25-34 years:

This age group has 1448 males under this category in Delhi town group, out of whom 28.3 per cent are illiterates, 74.5 per cent are matriculates and below, 6.1 per cent hold university degrees, 0.3 per cent hold technical and non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, and 0.8 per cent hold technical degrees or diplomas of which 0.6 per cent are in engineering and 0.2 per cent are in teaching.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 1266 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 26.7 per cent are illiterate, 66.2 per cent are matriculates and below, 5.7 per cent hold university degrees, 0.3 per cent are holders of technical and non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees and 1.1 per cent have technical degree or diplomas of which 0.8 per cent are in engineering, 0.1 per cent are in medicine and 0.2 per cent are in teaching.

There are 175 males in this age group under this category in New Delhi, out of whom 41.1 per cent are illiterate, 50.3 per cent are matriculates and below and 8.6 per cent hold university degrees.

Delhi Cantt. has 7 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 42.9 per cent are illiterate, an equal percentage are literates without educational level and 14.2 per cent are primary or junior basic passed.

There are 62 females in this age group under this category in Delhi town group, out of whom 4.8 per cent are illiterate, 37.1 per cent are matriculates and below, 24.2 per cent are university degree holders, 3.2 per cent hold non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees and 30.7 per cent hold technical degrees or diplomas of which 4.9 per cent are in medicine and 25.8 per cent are in teaching.

This age group has 50 females under this category in the D.M.C. Urban tract, out of whom 6.0 per cent are illiterate, 46.0 per cent are matriculates and below, 24.0 per cent are university degree holders and 24.0 per cent are holding degrees or diplomas in teaching.

New Delhi has 12 females in this age group under this category, none of whom is illiterate, one-fourth are university degree holders and out of the remaining three-fourths, 16.7 per cent are holding non-technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, and 58.3 per cent hold technical degrees or diplomas of which 25.0 per cent are in medicine and 33.3 per cent are in teaching.

Delhi Cantt. has no females in this age group under this category.

Age group 35-44 years:

This age group has 978 males under this category in Delhi town group, out of whom 31.2 per cent are illiterate, 64.7 per cent are matriculates and below, 3.5 per cent are university degree holders, and 0.6 per cent have technical degrees or diplomas of which 0.4 per cent are in engineering and 0.2 per cent are in medicine.

There are 889 males in this age group under this category in the D.M.C. Urban tract, out of whom 29.8 per cent are illiterate, 66.3 per cent are matriculates and below, 3.4 per cent are university degree holders and 0.5 per cent are holding degree or diploma in engineering.

New Delhi has 84 males in this age group under this category, out of whom none is illiterate, 83.3 per cent are matriculates and below, 4.8 per cent are university degree holders, 9.5 per cent hold technical diploma not equal to degree and 2.4 per cent hold degree or diploma in medicine.

Delhi Cantt. has 5 males in this category under this age group, out of whom 60.0 per cent are illiterate, 20.0 per cent are literates without educational level and 20.0 per cent are matriculates.

There are 21 females in this age group under this category in Delhi town group, out of whom 9.5 per cent are illiterate, 52.4 per cent are matriculates and below, 14.3 per cent are university degree holders, 4.8 per cent are holders of non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree and 19.0 per cent are holders of degree or diploma in teaching.

Out of 19 females in this age group under this category in the D.M.C. Urban tract, 10.5 per cent are illiterate, 47.3 per cent are matriculates and

below, 15.8 per cent are university degree holders, 5.3 per cent are holders of non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree and 2.4 per cent are holders of technical degree or diploma in teaching.

New Delhi has 2 females in this age group under this category, out of whom 1 is literate without educational level and 1 is a matriculate.

Delhi Cantt. has no females in this age group under this category.

Age group 45-59 years:

There are 832 males in this age group under this category in Delhi town group, out of whom 34.0 per cent are illiterate, 61.2 per cent are matriculates and below, 3.6 per cent are university degree holders, 0.1 per cent hold technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, and 1.1 per cent hold technical degrees or diplomas of which 0.4 per cent are in engineering, 0.1 per cent are in medicine, 0.5 per cent are in teaching and 0.1 per cent are in others.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 773 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 33.1 per cent are illiterate, 62.0 per cent are matriculates and below, 3.8 per cent are university degree holders, 0.1 per cent hold technical diplomas not equivalent to degrees, 1.0 per cent hold technical degrees or diplomas of which 0.3 per cent are in engineering, 0.1 per cent in medicine, 0.5 per cent in teaching and 0.1 per cent in others.

New Delhi has 55 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 43.6 per cent are illiterate, 52.8 per cent are matriculates and below, 1.8 per cent are university degree holders and 1.8 per cent are holders of technical degree or diploma in engineering.

There are 4 males in this age group under this category in Delhi Cantt., out of whom 75 per cent are illiterate and 25 per cent are matriculates.

There are only 7 females in this age group under this category; none of them is even a matriculate, 57.1 per cent are illiterate, 28.6 per cent are literates without educational level and 14.3 per cent are primary or junior basic passed.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 5 females in this age group under this category; none of them is even a matriculate, 60.0 per cent are illiterate, 20.0 per cent are literates without educational level and 20.0 per cent are primary or junior basic passed.

New Delhi has 2 females in this age group under this category, one of whom is illiterate and the other is literate without educational level.

Delhi Cantt. has no females in this age group under this category.

Age group 60 years and above

Delhi town group has 303 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 39.3 per cent are illiterate, 57.7 per cent are matriculates and below, 2.0 per cent are university degree holders, 1.0 per cent are holders of technical degrees or diplomas, of which 0.3 per cent are in engineering and 0.7 per cent are in medicine.

The D.M.C. Urban tract has 288 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 38.5 per cent are illiterate, 58.4 per cent are matriculates and below, 2.1 per cent are university degree holders

and 1.0 per cent are technical degree or diploma holders of which 0.3 per cent are in engineering and 0.7 per cent are in medicine.

New Delhi has 15 males in this age group under this category, out of whom 53.3 per cent are illiterate, 20.0 per cent are literate without educational level, an equal percentage are primary or junior basic passed and 6.7 per cent are matriculates.

There are no males in this age group under this category in Delhi Cantt.

There are no females in this age group under this category in Delhi town group and its constituents the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Distribution of 1000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General Population, (ii) Migrants and (iii) Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Delhi and its tracts, 1961.

TABLE 11-13

Union Territory/ Tracts	General Population, Migrants, Scheduled Castes	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI TOTAL	General Population . . .	1000	1000	523	65	477	935
	Migrants	1000	1000	723	88	277	912
	Scheduled Castes . . .	1000	1000	518	128	482	872
Delhi Rural	General Population . . .	1000	1000	478	264	522	736
	Migrants	1000	1000	695	344	305	656
	Scheduled Castes . . .	1000	1000	509	235	491	765
Delhi Urban	General Population . . .	1000	1000	528	45	472	955
	Migrants	1000	1000	724	64	276	936
	Scheduled Castes . . .	1000	1000	520	100	480	900
D. M. C. Urban	General Population . . .	1000	1000	520	41	480	959
	Migrants	1000	1000	722	59	278	941
	Scheduled Castes . . .	1000	1000	514	97	486	903
New Delhi	General Population . . .	1000	1000	568	75	432	925
	Migrants	1000	1000	727	101	273	899
	Scheduled Castes . . .	1000	1000	555	125	445	875
Delhi Cantt.	General Population . . .	1000	1000	651	57	349	943
	Migrants	1000	1000	780	78	220	922
	Scheduled Castes . . .	1000	1000	559	119	441	881

Table 11-13 gives information contained in the sub-head above. The term 'migrants' refers to migrants into Delhi or its tracts etc., as the case may be.

Out of the total number of males who are migrants into Delhi, only 27.7 per cent are non-workers. Amongst the Scheduled Caste males in Delhi, 48.2 per cent are non-workers. Amongst the total males in the general population of Delhi, 47.7 per cent are non-workers. Thus the incidence of non-participation in work amongst the males who have migrated into Delhi is comparatively much lower than that of the males in the general or the Scheduled Caste population.

Out of the total number of females who have migrated into Delhi, 91.2 per cent are non-workers. Amongst the total number of females in the Union Territory of Delhi, 93.5 per cent are non-workers. The percentage of non-workers amongst the total number of females belonging to the Scheduled Castes in Delhi is 87.2, which is lower than the corresponding percentages of the migrants and general population. A greater percentage of the Scheduled Caste females in Delhi have to engage themselves in income earning activities as compared to their counterparts in the general population and amongst the migrants into Delhi.

Out of the total number of male migrants into rural Delhi, 30.5 per cent are non-workers. Amongst the total number of Scheduled Caste males in rural Delhi, 49.1 per cent are non-workers, whereas amongst total males in the general population of rural Delhi, the percentage of non-workers is 52.2. The corresponding percentages of non-working females amongst the migrants, the Scheduled Castes and the general population in rural Delhi are 65.6, 76.5 and 73.6 respectively.

In urban Delhi, amongst the total number of males who have in-migrated, 27.6 per cent are non-workers. The Scheduled Caste males in urban Delhi have 48.0 per cent amongst them as non-workers, whereas the percentage of non-working males to the total males in Delhi Territory is 47.2. The conclusion arrived at in the first para holds true in the case of males of urban Delhi also.

Out of the total number of females who have migrated into urban Delhi, 93.6 per cent are non-workers. Amongst the total number of females belonging to the Scheduled Castes in urban Delhi, 90.0 per cent are non-workers; the corresponding percentage of non-working females in the general population to the total females in Delhi Territory is 95.5. Thus, as in the case of Delhi as a whole, in urban Delhi, too, a lesser percentage of the Scheduled Caste females are non-workers as compared to their counterparts in the general population and amongst the migrants.

In the D.M.C. Urban tract, 48.0 per cent of the total males and 95.9 per cent of the total females are non-workers. Amongst the males and females who are migrants into this tract, 27.8 per cent and 94.1 per cent respectively are non-workers. The percentages of non-working males and females belonging to the Scheduled Castes in this tract are 48.6 and 90.3 respectively. Thus the migrants into this tract have a much lower percentage of non-working males as compared to the total males or the Scheduled Caste males residing in this tract.

New Delhi has 43.2 per cent of its total males and 92.5 per cent of its total females as non-workers. The migrants into New Delhi have only 27.3 per cent of their males and 89.9 per cent of their females as non-workers. The corresponding percentages of non-working males and females belonging to the Scheduled Castes in New Delhi are 44.5 and 87.5 respectively. The migrants into New Delhi, too, have quite a low percentage of non-working males, as compared to the males in the general population or those belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Non-workers constitute 34.9 per cent of the total males and 94.3 per cent of the total females in Delhi Cantt. Out of the total number of males who have migrated into Delhi Cantt. 22.0 per cent are non-workers, the corresponding percentage of non-working females amongst them being 92.2. The Scheduled Castes in Delhi Cantt. have 44.1 per cent of their males and 88.1 per cent of their females as non-workers. Thus Delhi Cantt. also records a lower percentage of non-working males amongst its migrants as compared to the Scheduled Castes or the general population.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age groups, 1961.

TABLE 11.14

Union Territory/ Tracts	Age Groups	Total Non- working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, Retired or infants and independent disabled		Beggars and vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons sec- king em- ployment for the first time		Employed before but now out of employ- ment & seeking work again			
		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Delhi Total																			
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
0-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
60+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Age not stated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delhi Rural																			
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
0-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
60+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Age not stated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delhi Urban																			
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
0-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
60+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Age not stated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE 11.14 (concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D.M.C. Urban																			
Total		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14		772	450	751	799	3	18	904	864	..	..	28	62	47	24	..	..	..	..
15-34		163	347	249	201	980	609	35	55	9	9	308	249	594	777	943	918	631	882
35-59		22	161	..	..	11	320	18	30	247	309	443	409	328	171	47	68	314	118
60+		42	42	..	..	6	53	42	50	744	681	220	280	29	21	10	14	55	..
Age not stated		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..
Total		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14		783	452	768	781	104	6	923	847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34		167	370	232	219	851	662	39	56	4	..	202	136	550	500	964	972	732	846
35-59		16	145	..	..	41	300	11	35	183	458	536	500	300	300	30	28	242	154
60+		34	33	..	..	4	32	26	62	813	542	262	364	150	..	6	..	26	..
Age not stated		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14		817	485	831	881	..	15	873	895	..	..	..	..	667	..	..	..	..	..
15-34		142	372	169	119	..	724	77	44	..	..	636	..	500	..	979	1,060	791	1,000
35-59		119	119	..	..	..	236	24	27	300	..	182	333	560	..	21	..	269	..
60+		22	24	..	..	..	24	26	34	700	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The increase in the total working force of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1961 was 4.3 times the corresponding number in 1921. It may be pointed out that during this period the increase in the working force in the Tertiary Sector (consisting of trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services, put together) was 5.8 times as against an increase of only 2.9 times in the goods producing sector (consisting of Industrial Categories I to VI put together).

The proportionate distribution of working force into Industrial Sectors over the last four decades

It will be observed from Table 12.3 below that whereas the Primary Sector accounted for 22.8 per cent of the working force in 1921, its share was reduced to only 8.4 per cent of the working force in 1961. In contrast to this, however, the share of the Tertiary Sector went up to 65.6 per cent of the working force in 1961 from the corresponding figure of 48.6 per cent in 1921.

TABLE 12.3
Percentage Distribution of working force in the Industrial Sectors of the Union Territory of Delhi, 1921—1961

Year	Total	Primary Sector (I+II+III)	Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)	Goods Producing Sector (VII+VIII+IX)	Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	100.0	8.4	26.0	34.4	65.6
1951	100.0	10.0	25.2	35.2	64.8
1931	100.0	25.5	25.5	51.0	49.0
1921	100.0	22.8	28.6	51.4	48.6

SOURCE : Table 12.2 of this Chapter.

Comparison with India.

The picture of distribution of the working force into broad sectors in the Union Territory of Delhi stands in sharp contrast to the All-India picture. A

TABLE 12.4

Distribution of Working Force, 1961

Region	Units	Total	Primary Sector			Total for Primary Sector	Secondary Sector			Total for Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector			Total for Tertiary Sector
			I	II	III		IV	V	VI		VII	VIII	IX	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14	15
All India* (1,000)		430	227	72	12	311	27	18	5	50	17	7	45	69
Delhi (1,000)		321	21	3	3	27	6	64	13	83	55	19	137	211

*Excludes Goa, Daman & Diu and some portion of N.E.F.A.

SOURCE : Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, Final Population Totals, issued by the Registrar General, India.

glance at Table 12.4 shows that whereas the Primary Sector absorbs 31.1 per cent of the total working force of All-India, its corresponding share is only 2.7 per cent in Delhi. On the other hand the Tertiary Sector

accounts for only 6.9 per cent of the All-India working force, whereas its share in the total working force of Delhi Territory is 21.1 per cent.

The predominance of Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in Urban Delhi
This phenomenon is clearly reflected by Table 12.5 below :—

TABLE 12.5

Percentage Distribution of Working Force of Union Territory of Delhi, 1961

Region	Total	Primary Sector			Total for Primary Sector	Secondary Sector			Total for Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector			Total for Tertiary Sector
		I	II	III		IV	V	VI		VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rural Delhi	12.6	90.7	83.0	37.2	83.4	24.1	8.9	8.0	9.9	2.0	4.4	5.7	4.6
Urban Delhi	87.4	9.3	17.0	62.8	16.6	75.9	91.1	92.0	90.1	98.0	95.6	94.3	95.4
Total Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE : Table B-1

It will be observed from columns 10 and 14 of Table 12.5 that 90.1% of the total working force engaged in the Secondary Sector and 95.4% of that in the Tertiary Sector are found in urban Delhi.

Rural Delhi, on the other hand, accounts for 83.4% of the working force engaged in the Primary Sector (See col. 6).

Sectoral Distribution of the Working Force, Delhi Total, Rural and Urban and All India

TABLE 12.6

Percentage Distribution of the Working Force of the Union Territory of Delhi by Sectors, 1961

Region	Primary Sector			Total for Primary Sector	Secondary Sector			Total for Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector			Total for Tertiary Sector	Total for all Sectors
	I	II	III		IV	V	VI		VII	VIII	IX		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All India*	52.8	16.7	2.8	72.3	6.4	4.2	1.1	11.7	4.0	1.6	10.4	16.0	100
Total Delhi	6.5	0.9	1.0	8.4	2.0	19.9	4.1	26.0	17.2	5.8	42.6	65.6	100
Rural Delhi	46.7	5.7	3.0	55.4	3.7	14.2	2.6	20.5	2.7	2.0	19.4	24.1	100
Urban Delhi	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.7	20.8	4.3	26.8	19.3	6.3	46.0	71.6	100

*Excludes Goa, Daman & Diu and some portion of N.E.F.A.

SOURCE : For all India—Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Totals. For Delhi—Table B-1.

The Primary Sector accounts for 72.3% of the total working force of India as against 8.4% of the total working force of Delhi Territory; the corresponding percentages of the working force in this Sector in rural and urban Delhi being 55.4 and 1.6 respectively.

The Secondary Sector absorbs 11.7% of the All-India working force; the corresponding figures for

Delhi Territory, rural Delhi and urban Delhi are 26.0%, 20.5 per cent and 26.8 per cent respectively.

The Tertiary Sector claims 16.0 per cent of the total working force of India as against 65.6 per cent of the total working force of Delhi Territory as a whole, 24.1 per cent of that of rural Delhi and as high as 71.6 per cent of that of urban Delhi.

Plan expenditure on agriculture and Rural Development
Table 12.7 gives yearly expenditure on agriculture and rural development during the period of the First and the Second Five Year Plans

TABLE 12.7

Plan Expenditure on Agriculture and Rural Development

Sector	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)															
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Actuals)	1953-54 (Actuals)	1954-55 (Actuals)	(1955-56 Revised Esti- mates)	Total First Plan Expen- diture	First Plan Provi- sion 1952	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan Expen- diture	Second Plan Provi- sion	Third Plan Provi- sion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
I. Agriculture and Rural Develop- ment	15.3	17.5	16.3	14.4	15.2	77.7	89.0	6.39	20.58	11.89	16.85	26.86	82.57	190.00	203.97	
1. Agriculture	13.6	15.2	12.5	10.4	10.7	62.4	63.6	0.23	6.12	1.85	3.79	6.49	18.48	52.42	126.33	
2. Animal Husbandry including Dairying and Milk Supply	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	8.2	14.3	0.79	2.13	1.82	1.94	5.76	12.44	32.30	23.00	
3. Forest	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	..	10.5	2.2	0.42	1.62	1.30	1.72	1.82	6.88	11.40	14.50	
4. Cooperation	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.6	4.5	6.3	0.21	4.44	2.01	2.40	3.88	12.94	35.15	18.00	
5. Fisheries	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.1	2.6	0.04	0.08	0.19	0.21	0.57	1.09	7.43	9.53	
6. Rural Development (Community Development Projects & Na- tional Extension Services) & Panchayats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.70	6.19	4.72	6.79	8.34	30.74	51.30	12.61	

Sources : For First Five Year Plan statistics—Review of the First Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India.

For Second Five Year Plan statistics—Second Five Year Plan, Delhi (An appraisal), Development Department, Delhi Administration.

For Third Five Year Plan statistics—An outline of Delhi's Third Five Year Plan, Director of Public Relations, Delhi Administration.

During the First Five-Year Plan a total expenditure of 77.7 lakhs was incurred on agriculture and rural development, out of which 62.4 lakhs was on 'agriculture' and the rest was distributed over other heads. The total Second Plan expenditure on agriculture and rural development rose to 82.57 lakhs, of which Rs. 18.48 lakhs was spent under the head 'agriculture' and 30.74 lakhs under the head 'Rural Development' which covered expenditure on Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Panchayats. The Third Plan provision for agriculture and rural development is Rs. 20,497 lakhs, of which Rs. 126.33 lakhs is provided for agriculture alone.

Community Development and National Extension Service.

The Community Development programme which is an intensive programme of rural development was launched in October, 1952, when the first Community Development Block was started at Alipur. In October, 1953, the scope of rural development programme was broadened in its application under the name of the National Extension Service, and this was launched at Najafgarh. Another National Extension Block was opened at Shahdara in 1955. Thus by the end of the First Five Year Plan, more than three-fourths of rural Delhi had been covered by the programme.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the entire rural area of Delhi was covered by the National Extension Service Blocks. A new Block was opened at Mehrauli and subsequently the Blocks were regrouped into five Blocks with their respective headquarters at Alipur, Najafgarh, Kanjhawala, Shahdara and Mehrauli. The pattern of Community Development Programme underwent a change during 1958-59 in accordance with the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report. The first phase of the Community Development Blocks was completed during the period. Out of the five Blocks, Alipur, Najafgarh and Kanjhawala had already entered Stage II of Community Development; Shahdara and Mehrauli are passing through the first phase of development.

The Third Five Year Plan proposes to accelerate further the pace of development in the case of Phase I Blocks. The total provision for Community Development Schemes under the Third Plan has been fixed at Rs. 12.23 lakhs. It has also been proposed that apart from the Plan provision, the Development Blocks will execute various other schemes of different Departments for which funds have been provided to these Departments in their respective Plans. Subsequently, the Planning Commission accepted an additional provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for meeting the expenditure on office building and staff quarters in Mehrauli Block.

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The coverage of these Blocks in terms of area, population and the number of villages at the time of the 1961 Census is given in Table 12.8 :—

TABLE 12.8

Coverage of C.D. & N.E.S. Blocks in Delhi, 1961

Block	Plan Period	No. of villages covered	Total population	Area (acres)
1. Alipur	Ist Plan	72	72,453	65,171
2. Najafgarh	Do.	80	77,029	79,734
3. Shahdara	Do.	53	27,795	23,836
4. Mehrauli	IInd Plan	38	48,139	45,863
5. Kanjhawla	Do.	55	72,454	63,712

SOURCE : Census of India, 1961, DELHI, District Census Handbook.

It may be pointed out that according to the 1961 Census, there are 300 villages in the Union Territory of Delhi, of which only two villages viz., Jhiimila Taharpur and Chirag Shimali were excluded from the purview of the Development Blocks, as these were being administered by the Delhi Improvement Trust.

Agricultural Credit

Table 12.9 below reviews the progress of Agricultural Credit Societies from 1950-51 onwards upto 1960-61.

TABLE 12.9

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Region	Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members as on 1st July of the year	Short and Medium term loans advanced (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi Total	(i) 1950-51	232	8855	1.17
	(ii) 1955-56	355	12381	10.25
	(iii) 1960-61	369	22,646	24.08
Delhi Rural	(i) 1950-51	232	8855	1.17
	(ii) 1955-56	355	12381	10.25
	(iii) 1960-61	369	22,646	24.08
Delhi Urban	(i) 1950-51	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(ii) 1955-56	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(iii) 1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil

SOURCE : Office of the Dy. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Expansion of agricultural credit was given top priority in the First Five Year Plan. On 1st July, 1951, the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies was 232 only with a membership of 8,855. During the First Plan, 123 new Primary Agricultural Societies were registered, raising the number of Societies to 355. Primary Agricultural Societies which had hitherto been advancing credit only also took up service functions for providing production requirements of the agriculturists and 17 such societies were distributing seeds and fertilizers at the end of the First Plan.

Expansion of Agricultural Credit got still higher priority in the Second Five Year Plan, and for the first time, the Government came forward to purchase shares in the Societies, with a view, firstly to inspire confidence of the public in the institutions and, secondly, to strengthen their finances. Organization of large-size Societies was also taken up and 26 large-size Societies were organised during the Second Five Year Plan. Government purchased shares worth Rs. 10,000 in each Society and also provided managerial subsidy of Rs. 2,000 each. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the number of Primary Agricultural Credit and Multipurpose Societies stood at 385 in the rural areas of Delhi. An out-

standing achievement in this Sector has been that all villages in the Union Territory of Delhi are covered by Primary Agricultural Societies.

Supply of Long-term Credit by Co-operative Banks.

The Union Territory of Delhi does not have any Central Land Mortgage Bank or Primary Land Mortgage Bank in order to supply long-term credit. There is, however, a State Co-operative Bank. Some facts about this Bank are given in Table 12.10.

TABLE 12.10

Description	For year ending June		
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Members	624	790	1238
Working Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	39.32	33.46	47.23
Owned Funds (Rs. lakhs)	5.63	7.25	14.91
Deposits held (Rs. lakhs)	26.20	26.20	81.44
Loans advanced (Rs. lakhs)	5.52	18.72	76.20

Co-operative Marketing and Warehousing

Table 12.11 indicates the progress in Co-operative Marketing and Warehousing.

Table 12.11

Progress in Co-operative Marketing

Union Territory	No. of Primary marketing societies			No. of primary agricultural Credit societies affiliated during 1955-56 to 1960-61	No. of members by Primary marketing societies			Volume of Agricultural business conducted (in Rs.)			No. of godowns at Mandi Centres			No. of rural godowns		
	1951	1956	1961		1951	1956	1961	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan Target	1951	1956	1961		1951	1956
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dethi	.	.	.	1	5	235	..	804	..	11,47,000	20,00,000	..	5	..	..	..

The Narela Co-operative Marketing Society which was registered on 14th June, 1956 with limited liability started functioning on 7th February, 1957. It aimed at ensuring to the farmers better prices of their produce and linking of credit with marketing with a view to proper utilisation and ultimate recovery of the loans advanced.

In the year 1961, there were five Marketing Societies in the five important *Mandis* of rural Delhi, four of these being organised during the Second Five Year Plan.

Government assistance was provided to the four Marketing Societies in the form of purchasing shares of Rs. 35,000, sanctioning of managerial subsidy and

loans for the construction of godowns. Out of the five Marketing Societies, only Narela Mandi owns two godowns and the rest three godowns have been hired one each by Shahdara, Mehrauli and Najafgarh *Mandis* respectively.

In the year 1961, these Marketing Societies marketed about 10 per cent of the total agricultural produce of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Various other schemes concerning the development of Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural produce have also been included in the Third Plan with a view to expanding the Co-operative Movement in Delhi to such an extent that the needs of its rural and urban population are duly met.

Irrigation Small and Minor Irrigation Projects

The achievements on the minor irrigation front are given in Table 12.12.

TABLE 12.12
Targets and achievements in State Irrigation Projects a) Small or minor irrigation projects

Union Territory	(1) Expen- diture in '000 Rs.	(2) area in '000 acres	Targets and achievements in State Irrigation Projects a) Small or minor irrigation projects																
			1951-52	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
					52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56		First Plan Total	First Plan Target	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Second Plan Total	Second Plan Target	Third Plan Target
1	2	3																	
Delhi	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	5.22	0.91	2.72	3.21	12.11	31.81	46.65
	(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

SOURCE : For First Five Year Plan statistics—Review of the First Five Year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission.
For Second Five Year Plan statistics—Second Five Year Plan, Delhi (An appraisal), Development Department, Delhi Administration.
For Third Five Year Plan statistics—An Outline of Delhi's Third Five Year Plan, Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi.

Minor irrigation facilities were afforded to the cultivators during the Second Five Year Plan by giving them loans for constructing masonry wells and tube-wells. To execute and supervise new irrigation schemes in Delhi, an Irrigation Unit headed by an Assistant Engineer was set up in February, 1958. An amount of Rs. 12.11 lakhs was spent on Minor Irrigation as against the target of Rs. 31.81 lakhs during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. 677 new wells were sunk and 117 old wells repaired and bored. 32 tubewells were drilled and 91 pumping sets and 305 Persian-wheels were installed. The net result was that an additional area of 5200 acres was brought under irrigation.

An allocation of Rs. 30 lakhs was made for executing 10 schemes of Minor Irrigation during the Third Plan period. Later on, this allocation was enhanced to Rs. 36 lakhs for 14 schemes of Minor Irrigation which are given in Table 12.13:—

TABLE 12.13

Third-Plan Scheme	Allocation in Rs. lakhs
1. Construction of Bunds-Spill over from Hind Plan	3.70
2. Sinking of New Wells	9.75
3. Lift Irrigation for Najafgarh Block	7.00
4. Persian Wheels	0.50
5. Boring of wells	0.75
6. Sinking of Tube-wells	3.90
7. Pumping Sets	2.55
8. Construction of new bunds	0.60
9. Reconditioning of old bunds	0.50
10. Sinking of 25 tube-wells	14.65
11. Trial boring scheme	0.75
12. Loans for wells on Sultanpur model	2.00

Besides the above 12 schemes, two more schemes—one relating to research on water lifting devices and the other for reconditioning of Sultanpur, Bijwasan and Rajokri bunds transferred from the Delhi Municipal Corporation—are also included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Under the scheme for constructing wells it is proposed to advance loans for 650 new wells at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per well. On the completion of this scheme, it is estimated that an additional area of 1,950 acres would be brought under irrigation, thereby increasing the production of foodgrains by 488 tons. Loans for installing 100 Persian wheels are also proposed to be advanced to the farmers. During the Third Plan Period under the scheme of sinking tube-wells, it has been proposed to advance loans to the cultivators to the tune of Rs. 3.9 lacs for the sinking of new tube-wells and Rs. 14.65 lacs for the sinking of 25 tube-wells which were proposed to be sunk during the Second Five Year Plan period but could not be sunk during the same period.

9. Reconditioning of old bunds	0.50
10. Sinking of 25 tube-wells	14.65
11. Trial boring scheme	0.75
12. Loans for wells on Sultanpur model	2.00

Major Irrigation
Table 12.14 gives the requisite data.

TABLE 12.14

Targets and achievements in State Irrigation Projects (B) Major Irrigation Projects.

Region	(1) Expendi- ture in '000 Rs.	(2) area in '000 acres	1951-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56 Revised Esti- mates	First		56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Second.		Third
								Plan Total	Plan Target						Plan Total	Plan Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Delhi	(1)	..	..	..	..	5.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.25	..	
	(2)	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

SOURCE : For First Five Year Plan Statistics—Review of the First Five Year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission.
For Second Five Year Plan Statistics—Second Five Year Plan, Delhi (An appraisal).

The Western Yamuna Canal is the only major source of irrigation in Delhi. Rs. 5 lakhs were spent under this head during the First Five Year Plan. The Second Plan allocated Rs. 14.25 lakhs under this head but nothing was spent. It may be pointed out that upto the year 1954-55, Delhi State Government

was responsible for major irrigation works, afterwards the responsibility went to the Central Government. In the year 1960, the Punjab Government were made responsible for work in this direction. The task was, however, transferred to Delhi State Government once again in the year 1962.

Industries
Village and Household Industries

Table 12.15 gives data on Plan expenditure on Village and Household Industries.

TABLE 12.15

Plan expenditure on Village and Household Industries in the Union Territory of Delhi

Sector	1951-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	First Plan Total	1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Second Plan Total	Third Plan Provision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Village & Household Industries</i>													
(a) Handloom	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.28	16.46	6.44	7.47	10.38	51.03	..
(b) Khadi & Ambar Charkha	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.29	1.09	1.37	1.01	1.01	4.77	5.50
(c) Silk & Sericulture	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.17	0.28	0.67	0.74	2.00	9.05
(d) Handicrafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Other Village Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Small Scale Industries (loans)	..	1.11	3.63	8.45	8.90	22.09	9.85	15.20	4.79	5.79	8.58	44.21	60.00

SOURCE : Office of the Director of Industries, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

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Road Transport
Expenditure incurred on Road Transport
Table 12.16 highlights development expenditure on transport in Delhi.

TABLE 12.16
Development Expenditure on Transport and Communications in the Union Territory of Delhi

Development Expenditure on Transport and Communications in the Union Territory of Delhi																				
Sector	1951-52		52-53		53-54		54-55		55-56		Total First Plan provision	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Total Second Plan	No of workers in Category VIII in 1961 Census	Second Plan Provision	Third Plan Provision
	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
TRANSPORT																				
1. Roads	0.5	2.0	6.7	7.6	6.0	22.8	25.0	2.84	1.00	1.47	0.95	4.04	10.30	49569	38.00	491.00				
2. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE : For First Five Year Plan Statistics—Review of the First Five Year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission.
For Second Five Year Plan Statistics—Second Five Year Plan Delhi (An appraisal), Development Department, Delhi Administration.
For Third Five Year Plan Statistics—An Outline of Delhi's Third Five Year Plan, Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

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In the First Five Year Plan, industries were not accorded much importance. The First plan had been drawn up to meet certain immediate problems arising out of the Partition. Loans to the extent of Rs. 22.09 lakhs were advanced to Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Delhi during the period of the First Five Year Plan.

The approach adopted in the Second Plan was to create environment to facilitate the setting up of Small Scale Industries and to give direct assistance to Small Scale and Cottage industries by providing financial assistance through grant of loans on liberal terms, assistance in the supply of raw materials and tools, provision of organised marketing facilities through emporia and sales depots, provision of machinery on hire-purchase basis and provision of built-up factory accommodation. During the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 44.21 lakhs was distributed as loan to Small Scale Industries in Delhi. In the year 1960-61, an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakhs was spent to start a Handicraft Corner, which is a part of Delhi State Emporium.

The 1961 Census data on Industries in Delhi.

Attention of the reader is invited to a very detailed account of industrial establishments in Delhi based on the 1961 Census data as given in Chapter on 'Factories and Workshops' of our volume 'Census of India 1961, Delhi, Report on Housing and Establishments' brought out by this office.

A detailed account of the progress of Schemes during the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan has already been given in Chapter 'State Review of the Decade' of the present volume. Here it will be of interest to touch upon the schemes etc. in the Third Five Year Plan.

The road improvement work under the Third Plan consists of:—

1. Construction of new roads;

2. Widening of existing roads, including construction of cycle tracks, foot-paths, etc. and
3. Construction and widening of overbridges and culverts.

While a sum of Rs. 1.73 crores has been provided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the above-mentioned purposes during the Third Plan period, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has also set apart a sum of rupees 45 lakhs for road development. Thus in all a sum of Rs. 2.18 crores has been provided for the road construction programme in Delhi under the Third Five Year Plan, which covers provision of inter-link roads in the rural areas of Delhi in order to improve economy of village life.

Besides, there is an additional provision for new roads under the Master Plan and subsequently the Planning Commission have accepted the recommendation of the Working Group for an additional provision of Rs. 2.73 crores in connection with the implementation of the Master Plan for Delhi and the scheme for large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land. Out of this amount, Rs. 2.16 crores would be spent by the Delhi Administration, Rs. 30 lakhs by the Municipal Corporation and Rs. 27 lakhs by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Under this scheme, various areas are proposed to be opened up by constructing certain major and other link roads from the Revolving Fund, Central Road Fund and other road programmes, in order to make fully developed plots available to the people for the planned development of Delhi.

Plan Expenditure on Social Services

Table 12.17 throws light on the distribution of plan expenditure under the head 'Social Services' which includes expenditure on education, medical and public health, housing, labour and labour welfare, welfare of backward classes and miscellaneous items like social welfare, etc.

TABLE 12.17
Plan Expenditure on Social Services in the Delhi Territory

Description	(Rs. lakhs)															
	1951-52 Actuals	52-53 Actuals	53-54 Actuals	54-55 Actuals	55-56 Revised estimates	Fir- st Plan Total	Fir- st Plan Provi- sion	1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	19-09	Second plan Total	Third Plan Provi- sion	15	16
SOCIAL SERVICES	40.6	58.0	64.0	104.6	207.3	474.5	410.7	72.36	67.12	99.23	175.54	287.21	701.46	860.45		
1. Education	36.8	45.6	50.8	82.5	122.8	338.5	259.8	10.11	33.99	55.37	102.60	190.35	392.42	380.00	1725.59	
2. Medical	0.6	11.1	7.1	16.3	47.8	82.9	58.9	13.16	11.80	17.90	28.11	44.25	115.22	260.30	1508.62	
3. Public Health	3.2	1.3	6.1	5.6	36.4	52.6	36.0									
4. Housing							55.0	48.40	17.92	22.06	36.89	46.72	171.99	190.00	2400.25	
5. Labour and Labour Welfare				0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0		0.02	0.25	1.09	0.52	1.88	9.50	251.00	
6. Welfare of Backward Classes								0.64	3.24	2.66	5.21	3.90	15.62@	15.65@	26.75	
7. Miscellaneous								0.08	0.15	0.99	1.64	1.47	4.33	5.00	78.09	
(a) Social Welfare								0.08	0.15	0.99	1.64	1.47	4.33	5.00	78.09	

SOURCE: For First Five Year Plan Statistics—Review of the First Five Year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission.
For Second Five Year Plan Statistics—Second Five Year Plan Delhi, (An Appraisal), Development Department, Delhi Administration.
For Third Five Year Plan Statistics—A pamphlet supplied by the Assistant Development Commissioner (Planning), Delhi Administration.
NOTE: @includes Rs. 0.50 lakhs from Central Sector for Ex-Criminal Tribes.

During the First Five Year Plan Rs. 474.5 lakhs were spent under 'Social Services'. The corresponding expenditure increased to 701.46 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

A comparative view of the Distribution of expenditure on various heads of Social Service is given Table in 12.18.

TABLE 12-18
Distribution of Expenditure on Social Services

Union Territory	Period	Education	Medical	Public Health	Housing	Labour and Welfare of labour well-fare	Backward classes	(Rs. lakhs)		
								(a) Social Welfare	(b) Miscellaneous	(c)
Delhi	1st plan	338.5	82.9	52.6	*55.0	0.5	...	...	...	...
	2nd Plan	392.4	115.22	171.99	15.6@	1.9	...	4.33	...	...

NOTE : @ includes Rs. 0.50 lakhs from Central Sector for Ex-Criminal Tribes.

SOURCE : For First Five Year Plan Statistics—Review of the First Five Year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission.
For Second Five Year Plan Statistics—Second Five Year Plan, Delhi (An Appraisal), Development Department, Delhi Administration.
*Plan Provision.

Expenditure on education got the top priority under the head 'Social Services' during the First Five Year Plan. During the Second Plan also expenditure on education was the biggest item under 'Social Services' followed by expenditure on 'Housing'.

State Income of Delhi Territory by Economic Sectors

Table 12.19 and its analysis have been extracted from Vol. XI, Number 3, Part II of the April 1963 issue of the journal "Economic Development and Cultural Change", for which grateful acknowledgement is made.

TABLE 12-19

State income of Delhi Territory by Economic Sectors

Sectors	(Rs. Lakhs)			
	1951-52		1955-56	
	Total Income	Taxed Income	Total Income	Taxed Income
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture & allied activities	49.9	..	50.7	..
2. Mining & Industry	189.4	37.4a	238.2	99.6a
3. Construction	44.4	7.9	67.8	10.8
4. Utilities	11.1	0.8	17.2	1.3
5. Commerce & Finance	231.1	64.8	372.1	107.9
6. Transport & Communications	71.2	9.3	111.5	13.1
7. Professions & Liberal Arts	74.0	17.5	108.2	26.8

contd.

TABLE 12-19 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5
8. Public Services	241.4	97.2	297.9	87.7	
9. Personal Services	35.9	3.6	47.5	6.1	
10. Other Services	11.6	..	14.9	..	
11. House Property	71.6	7.1a	92.3	9.8a	
12. Unallocated taxed Income	33.7	33.7	43.6	43.6	
13. Total	1065.3	234.8a	1,461.9	297.3a	

a: Not included in total taxed income.

SOURCE: Appendix table-1, Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. XI, Number 3, Part II, April 1963.

The net income originating within the Union Territory of Delhi has been estimated at Rs. 1065 million in the fiscal year 1951-52 and Rs. 1462 million during 1955-56. Since the population of the Union Territory of Delhi was 1744072 in 1951 and estimated at 2194,000 in 1956, the corresponding *per capita* income was Rs. 610.8 in 1951 and Rs. 666.3 in 1956. In other words, over the five year period 1951 to 1956, the State income of Delhi increased by 37.2 per cent and *per capita* income by 9.1 per cent. Over the same period, the population was estimated to have increased by 25.8 per cent and the labour force engaged in economic activity by 28.6 per cent. Broadly, it may be said that out of a total increase of Rs. 396.6 million in the State income over the period, three-fourths were due to the increase in the working force and the remaining one-fourth to other factors such as the increased productivity of labour and capital and changes in the price level.

TABLE Production of										
Name of Crop	Unit (tons)	51-52		52-53		53-54		54-55		55-
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cereal Crops										
1. Wheat		14,853	100·0	15,806	106·4	17,168	115·6	18,028	121·4	16,236
2. Gram		667	100·0	1,685	252·6	1,348	202·1	4,126	618·6	3,806
3. Bajra		5,670	100·0	7,109	125·4	12,270	216·4	6,472	114·1	9,511
Non-Cereal Crops										
1. Sugar-cane . .		4,550	100·0	3,012	66·2	2,242	49·3	3,360	73·8	4,761
2. Oil seeds . . .		331	100·0	157	47·4	218	65·9	269	81·3	118
3. Chillies		2,309	100·0	230	10·0	536	23·2	2,829	122·5	12,074

12·20
Major and Minor Crops. (Actual Production in Tons.)

56 Index	56-57		57-58		58-59		59-60		60-61	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
109·3	12,318	82·9	17,087	115·0	17,174	115·6	17,089	115·1	17,134	115·4
570·6	3,104	465·4	2,392	358·6	3,179	476·6	848	127·1	2951	442·4
167·7	8,608	151·8	1,0439	184·1	7,695	135·7	10,018	176·7	7,069	124·7
104·6	6,909	151·8	6,543	143·8	6,044	132·8	7,920	174·1	7,639	167·9
35·6	168	50·8	189	57·1	159	48·0	160	48·3	122	36·9
522·9	1,985	86·0	1,702	73·7	1,562	67·6	1284	55·6	1,764	76·4

SOURCE : Tehsil Office, Delhi.

Agricultural Output

Table 12-20 pages 478-479 throws light on growth of production of some of the selected crops from 1951-52 onwards upto 1960-61. Because of the

availability of data from the year 1951-52 onwards, indices have been calculated with the year 1951-52 as base = 100.

Production of Major Food Crops per 1,000 of Rural Population and per 1,000 of total Population in the Union Territory of Delhi.

This information has been processed in Table 12-21.

TABLE 12-21

Production of Major Food crops per 1,000 rural population and 1,000 total population in the Union Territory of Delhi
(In tons)

State	Crops	1951		1961	
		Rural	Total	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	Major Cereals	69.2	12.1	90.8	10.2
	Major Non-cereals	23.5	4.1	31.8	3.6

SOURCE: Tehsil Office, Delhi.

NOTE: Major Cereals include Wheat, Gram & Bajra. Major Non-cereals include Sugar-cane, Oilseeds & Chillies.

The contribution of rural Delhi in the production of Major Cereals per 1,000 of rural population increased by 20.6 tons during the decade 1951-1961. However, during the same decade there was a fall of 1.9 tonnes in the production of Major Cereals per 1,000 of total population of Delhi Territory. The same phenomenon was observed in the case of Major Non-Cereals. The contribution of rural Delhi in the production of Major Non-Cereals increased from 23.5 tons in 1951 to 31.8 tons in 1961. On the other hand, the production of Major Non-Cereals per 1,000 of total population of the Union Territory of Delhi decreased from 4.1 tons in 1951 to 3.6 tons in 1961.

Electrification

Progress in electrification

The progress in urban and rural electrification during the year 1955-56 and 1960-61 is tabulated in Table 12-22.

TABLE 12-22

Progress in Electrification in areas of the Union Territory of Delhi

State	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1	2	3	4
DELHI			
(i) Towns/Colonies	N.A.	13	41
(ii) Villages		N.A.	68

NOTE: (i) Before the year 1955 only five colonies were electrified.

(ii) Before the year 1958 only two villages were electrified.

SOURCE: Rates & Development Section, D.E.S.U., Link House, New Delhi.

Creation of installed generating capacity

The data regarding the creation of installed generating capacity is given in Table 12-23.

TABLE 12-23

Creation of installed generating capacity in the Union Territory of Delhi

Description	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1	2	3	4
A. Utilities (Public & Private)			
1. Hydro Plant (No.)	..	..	..
(i) Electricity generated in k. wts.	..	..	..
(ii) k. wss. generated per k. wt. of installed generating capacity	N.A.	34,909,050	14,28,37,322
2. Steam Plant (No.)	1	1	1
(i)	N.A.	21,38,03,510	27,14,06,174
(ii)		..	..
3. Oil Plant (No.)	2	2	3
(i)	N.A.	4,62,190	3,92,43,232
(ii)	..	..	..
B. Self-generating industrial establishments (No.)			
(i)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ii)	..	..	..
C. Total (No.)	3	3	27
(i)	N.A.		
(ii)	..	3,49,09,050	14,28,37,322

NOTE: Stand b v i.e., when the power is not supplied by the C.P.H. then they generate their own.

SOURCE: Rates & Development Section, D.E.S.U., Link House, New Delhi.

It will be seen that in the year 1960-61 there was an increase of 107928272 kwhs in the installed generating capacity over the year 1955-56.

Amount Utilized

The amount of electricity utilized in the Union Territory of Delhi in the years 1955-56 and 1960-61 is given in Table 12.24.

TABLE 12.24
Utilization of Electricity:—Amount

(In Kwts.)				
Region	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5
DELHI	in Kwts	N.A.	21,58,22,982	39,50,19,968
(i) Rural	Do	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Urban	Do.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

SOURCE: Rates and Development Section, D.E.S.U., Link House, New Delhi.

Rural-urban break-up was not available from the Rates and Development Section of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

Purposes for which electricity is used

Table 12.25 throws light on the different categories of uses of electricity.

TABLE 12.25
Utilisation of Electricity—Purposes

(In thousand kwts.)						
Union Territory	Year	Domestic fuel & Lighting	Municipal use	Commercial & Industrial use	Railways & Traction (i.e.) Tramways etc.	Irrigation & Agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	1951	25,401	24,004	61,717	648	7,016
	1956	48,678	41,661	1,31,548	422	6,700
	1961	80,206	41,546	2,61,879	..	4,171

SOURCE: For 1951, First Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics, 1952.

For 1956, Third & Fourth Quarterly Digests, 1956.

For 1961, Third and Fourth Quarterly, 1961 Digests issued by Statistical Officer, Statistics Authority, Delhi State.

NOTE: 1. Municipal use includes 'Street lighting' and Public works and sewage pumping.
2. Col. 5 includes 'Commercial light', Small power and 'Industrial power' of Low, Medium and High voltage including supply to military services.

The use of electricity for domestic fuel and lighting increased by 3.1 times in 1961 over 1951. During the corresponding period, electricity put to Municipal use increased by 1.7 times and that put to commercial and industrial use increased by 4.2 times. Electricity put to irrigation and agricultural uses, however, recorded decrease over this period.

Road Transport

The progress of road transport in the Union Territory of Delhi is reflected in the following table which gives the mileage of various types of roads and indices from the year 1950-51 to 1960-61.

TABLE 12.26
Progress of Transport in the Union Territory of Delhi

(Base 1950-51=100)

Transport	Unit	1950-51 +		1955-56 †		1960-61*	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Railways		N.A.					
New lines added	in miles						
B. Roads							
1. New surfaced including National Highways	"	263	100.0	275	104.5	277	105.3
2. Unsurfaced	"	6	100.0	43	716.6	1	—16.7
3. Improvement of existing roads (including minor new construction)	"	..	..	38	100.0	29	—76.3
C. @ Road Transport							
1. Commercial Vehicles on road	number	1510	100	2625	173.8	3952	261.7
D. Ports Capacity	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE: Figures for B-1 and 2 have been taken up from Road Facts India, 1956 and Basic Road Statistics of India, Eleventh (1960) supplement respectively, issued by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport (Roads Wing).

Figures for B-3 have been taken from Second Five Year Plan, Delhi (An appraisal) issued by Development Department, Delhi Administration.

+ Year ending 31st March 1951.

† Year ending 31st March 1956.

* Figures on 31-3-1960.

@ Figures on Quarterly ended Dec. 1951, Dec. 1956 and Dec. 1961 respectively.

The index of commercial vehicles on roads which is a barometer of the increased transport activity rose to 216.7 in 1960-61 from 100 in 1950-51.

Growth of Schools

Education

The First and the Second Five Year Plans for Educational Development were designed to aim at additional schooling facilities at the elementary and secondary stages, improving the quality of instruc-

tions in schools, re-orienting the educational system and providing new school buildings.
Table 12.27 speaks of the growth in the number of schools in the Union Territory of Delhi from 1951-52 onwards upto 1960-61. Indices are worked out with the year 1951-52 as base = 100. The index of Higher Secondary schools in 1960-61 stood at 389.9, of Middle schools at 275.7 and those of Primary Schools at 140.40.

TABLE 12-27
Number of Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi
(Base 1951-52=100)

Type of School	1951-52		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Primary (including Junior Basic)	530	100.0	538	101.5	744	140.4	950	179.2
2. Middle (including Senior Basic)	74	100.0	130	175.7	204	275.7	414	559.5
3. High & Higer Secondary	69	100.0	146	211.6	269	389.9	376	544.9
(i) Higher Secondary	N.A.	N.A.	55		260		368	
(ii) Multipurpose	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		9		9	
(iii) Secondary with elective science	N.A.		N.A.		140		229	

SOURCE : Director of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

NOTE : N.A. stands for Not Available.

The growth in the number of school-going students

Table 12:28 gives the indices of the number of school-going students in the Delhi Territory with the year 1950-51 as base = 100.

TABLE 12-28
Number of School-going students in the Union Territory of Delhi
(Index 1950-51=100)

Level & Age Group	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Primary (6-11)								
(i) No. of students enrolled	1,12,040	100.0	1,85,875	165.9	2,86,386	255.6	4,10,400	366.3
(ii) Percentage of the age group	66.5	100.0	66.7	100.3	63.6	95.6	59.6	89.6
2. Middle (11-14)								
(i) Number of students	41,234	100.0	67,673	164.1	1,12,109	271.9	1,71,600	416.2
(ii) Percentage of the age group	24.4	100.0	24.3	99.6	24.9	102.0	24.9	102.0
3. Secondary (14-17)								
(i) Number of students	15,310	100.0	25,084	163.8	51,940	339.3	1,06,720	697.1
(ii) Percentage of the age group	9.1	100.0	9.0	98.9	11.5	126.4	15.5	170.3
4. Total (6-17)	1,68,584	100.0	2,78,632	165.3	4,50,435	267.2	6,88,720	408.5

SOURCE : Director of Education (Planning Branch), Delhi.

The index of primary school students stood at 255.6 in 1960-61; the corresponding indices of Middle and Secondary school students stood at 271.9

and 339.3 respectively during the same year. The index of total number of students in all types of schools stood at 267.2 in 1960-61.

Colleges, institutions and universities—their number and growth of students in them

This information is provided by Table 12.29.

TABLE 12-29
Number of Students at Colleges and Institutions and number of Colleges, Institutions and Universities in the Union Territory of Delhi.
(Base 1950-51=100)

Level	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. University Level						
No. of students enrolled	10,062	100.0	15,302	152.1	22,064	219.3
No. of students enrolled in Science classes	1186	100.0	2676	225.6	3181	268.2
2. Institutions						
No. of Arts, Science, Commerce, professional and special education colleges or institutions	22	100.0	26	118.1	38	172.7
No. of Universities	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0

SOURCE: Education in India, 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, Vol. I, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Govt. of India.

The number of Arts, Science, Commerce, Professional and special education colleges or institutions rose from 22 in 1950-51 to 38 in 1960-61. The index of the number of students enrolled therein rose from 100.0 in 1950-51 to 219.3 in 1960-61, the corresponding index of the number of students enrolled in Science classes standing at 268.2 in 1960-61.

Growth of Technical Institutions

The progress in the field of technical institutions both in terms of the number of institutions and the number of students enrolled therein is tabulated in Table 12.30.

TABLE 12-30
Technical Institutions in the Union Territory of Delhi

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Engineering Colleges or Institutions				
(i) Number of Engineering Colleges	..	..	..	..
(ii) Number of Pupils	..	..	..	..

Contd.

TABLE 12-30—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
2. Polytechnics				
(i) Number	1	1	2	
(ii) Number of Pupils	607	550	1093	
3. Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts Training Schools				
(i) Number	3	6	8	
(ii) Number of Pupils	463	610	1186	
4. Total				
(i) Number	4	7	10	
(ii) Number of Pupils	1070	1160	2289	

The number of students in such institutions, as will be observed from the above table, increased from 1070 in 1950-51 to 2289 in 1960-61.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Table 12.31 speaks of the growth in the number of hospitals and dispensaries, beds and primary health units for 1950-51 onwards upto 1960-61.

Indices have been calculated with the year 1950-51 as base=100. It will be observed that in the year 1960-61, the index of the number of hospitals and dispensaries stood at 114.8, of the number of beds at 124.5 and of primary health units at 266.7.

TABLE 12.31
Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Union Territory of Delhi

Union Territory	(Base 1950-51 = 100)							
	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI								
(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries	27	100.0	27	100.0	31	114.8	36(a)	133.3
(ii) Beds	2475	100.0	3052	123.3	3082	124.5	3632(a)	146.7
(iii) Primary health units	100.0		3	100.0	8	266.7	5203	173433.3

Note: (a) indicates the actual figure existed in the year 1964-65.

SOURCE: Statement containing the information in respect of the Lok Sabha question No. 2225 asked on the 22nd Dec., 1960—Director General, Medical & Health Services, Patiala House, New Delhi.

For column 8: Annual Plan 1964-65, Delhi, Planning Commission.

Medical education

The progress in the field of medical education and medical training programmes is reflected in the following table.

It will be observed that the number of admissions in medical colleges was 5 times in 1960-61 over 1950-51.

TABLE 12.32
Progress in Medical Education and Training Programmes in the Union Territory of Delhi

Item	(Base 1950-51 = 100)							
	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Medical Education								
(i) Medical College (number)	1	100.0	1	100.0	3	300.0	..	..
(ii) Annual Admissions (number)	40	100.0	50	125.0	200	500.0	..	..
B. Training Programmes								
Doctors (number)	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurses	..	100.0	7859	100.0	11433	145.5	18,000	229.0
Nurses-Midwives	..	100.0	1743	100.0	6332	363.3	10,000	573.7
Midwives	..	100.0	2927	100.0	2752	94.0	2500	85.0
Health Visitors	..	100.0	787	100.0	1131	143.7	1200	152.5
Nurse-dias	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pharmacists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE: Director General Medical & Health Services, Govt. of India, Patiala House, New Delhi.

Medical and Public Health

The efforts undertaken to control communicable diseases and to promote the growth of Maternity and

Child Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics in Delhi during the two Five Year Plans are reflected in Table 12.33.

TABLE 12.33.
Control of Communicable Diseases and Growth of Maternity and Child Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics.

Item	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-51		1955-66(Target)	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2								
A. Malaria									
(i) Units	Number	..	..	..	..	5			
B. Filaria									
(i) Units	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Tuberculosis									
(i) B.C. G. teams									
(ii) T.B. Clinics	Number	4	100.0	5	125.0	6	150.0	7 ^a	175.0
(iii) Beds									
D. Leprosy									
E. Venereal diseases									
V.D. Clinics	Number	..	..	3	100.0	5	166.7	..	..
F. Maternity and Child health Centres				30	100.0	88	293.3	106 ^a	353.3
G. Family Planning clinic centres	Number								

a: Achievement upto March, 1964.

SOURCE: Director General Health Services, Govt. of India, Patiala House, New Delhi.

Consumer Price Index Number

Table 12.34 gives the Consumer Price Index Number (working class) with the base 1949=100

both for All-India and Delhi for two sub-groups (i) food and (ii) General.

TABLE 12.34.
Consumer Price Index number (Working Class)

Centre	(Base 1949=100)										
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL INDIA											
1. Food	104	..	..	..	92	105	112	118	125	126	126
2. General	105	..	..	..	96	105	111	116	121	124	126
DELHI											
1. Food	111	110	109	106	97	112	117	117	125	120	123
2. General	108	108	106	105	98	109	114	113	120	120	127

SOURCE: Quarterly Digest of Economics & Statistics for the years 1956, 1958 and 1961—Published by Statistical Officer, Delhi Administration, Delhi (for Delhi Figures).

The All-India Index for food stood at 104 and the General Index at 105 in 1951. During the same year, in Delhi the Index for food stood at 111 and for General at 108. By 1961, the All-India Index for food had gone upto 126 and the corresponding Index for food in Delhi had reached 123. Again the Consumer Price Index (General) had risen upto 126 for All-India and 127 for Delhi.

Population Projections

Methods of detailed calculations of population forecasts for a few selected States as used in the 1951 Census Report of India.

The 1951 Census Report of India attempted, besides other things, a forecast for the years 1961, 1971 and 1981 of the population of three States (Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Madhya Pradesh) showing the total number, its division into three broad age-groups (*viz.*, under 15, 15 to 54 and 55 over), and their sub-division by sexes. The forecast was based on the following assumptions:

First.—Apart from the disappearance of child marriages, there will be no material change in married or conjugal habits; married women of the same number and the same age will be giving birth to approximately the same number of children during each of the thirty years 1951—80 as on an average of the thirty years 1921—50.

Secondly.—The mortality rates in every age-group will be approximately the same during each of the next thirty years 1951—1980 as on an average of the thirty years 1921—50.

The steps used in calculations are reproduced below:—

“All persons who were aged 10 and over at the Census of 1931 were all alive in 1921 and must have been counted at the 1921 Census. It is possible to identify the corresponding numbers, age-group by age-group. Thus we may compare the number aged 15 to 24 in 1921 with the number aged 25 to 34 in 1931 and express the latter as a proportion of the former. This can be done for three successive ten-year periods (1921—30, 1931—40 and 1941—50) and an average struck. In this manner an average (which may be called the ‘surviving population rate’) can be struck for every age-group into which all persons aged 10 and over are divided and for the two sexes separately. This is the first step.

All persons who were under age 10 at the Census of 1931 must have been after the 1921 Census.

1. Extracted from pages 179, 180 of 1951 Census Report, India.
*See page 181, 1951 Census Report, India.

They may be divided into four groups: under age 5 and between ages 5 to 9, separately for males and females. These are the four ‘new population’ groups at each census. It is assumed that their numbers are correlated directly to the mean of the numbers of women aged 15 to 44 at two successive censuses. The multiplying factors which when applied to the latter will yield the former, are then worked out for each of the three decades. Their average is then struck for the three decades—they may be called the ‘new population rates’. This completes the second step.

We then proceed to the third step which consists of three stages. First, the surviving population rates are applied to the 1951 Census figures and we get the age-groups by sexes for 1961 of all persons aged 10 and over. The application of the new population rates then completes the 1961 figures by yielding the numbers of males under age 5, males aged 5 to 9, females under age 5 and females aged 5 to 9. The process is repeated with reference to the 1961 figures thus obtained, and the 1971 figures are secured. By a repetition of the same process in relation to the 1971 figures, 1981 figures are obtained.”

Unsafe to use the above methods where factor of migration is important.

Even though it was possible to compute forecasts for Bombay also as for the three States mentioned above, the Census Commissioner of India in 1951 did not consider it safe to apply the same calculations to that state in view of the large part played by migration in the growth of population of that state.* What was true of Bombay in 1951, is also true of Delhi Territory in 1961, wherein migration plays a very significant role and hence it is very risky to apply the same calculations for any attempted population projection for Delhi Territory.

The steps needed for projecting future populations.

An insight into the steps which are needed for any attempt at projection of future population is available in the following extract from the Royal Commission on Population of Great Britain, which is reproduced below from pages 177-178 of the 1951 Census Report of India:

Before setting out and discussing the forecast, the Commission made the following preliminary observations:

“In this and the following chapter we shall try to follow the trend of population some way into the future. Our first and main concern will be to explore the prospects of natural increase. Making the assumption that there is no net migration, we shall seek to find out how the population might develop under the influence of fertility and mortality alone.

“We shall have to begin by looking at the existing population, which naturally conditions future possibilities. We shall be led thereby into a consideration of the number of probable survivors at various future dates of the population now living, and for this purpose it will be necessary to make some assumptions about future deaths. We shall have, therefore, to consider in the light of past history and present knowledge what seems likely to be the trend of mortality rates in future. To complete the picture it will be necessary to have figures for the numbers in the age groups not yet born, and this involves forecasting future fertility rates. The analysis we have made of the past suggests that this will have to be taken in two stages—(1) forecasting the number of married couples and (2) forecasting marital fertility rates. We must emphasize that we do not use the word ‘forecast’ here in the sense of confident prediction; the procedure will rather be to work out the consequences of various alternatives within the bounds of reasonable probability. It is when we come to the forecasting of births that these bounds are widest and the prediction of the numbers of any group containing persons as yet unborn is, therefore, particularly difficult”.

Main Assumption of Population Projections

Specialists in the field of demography have developed a number of methods for population projections. In general, these methods are based upon the assumption that certain existing population trends in a given area will continue to operate in approximately the same way in the future as they have operated in the past.

Main Factors influencing population change in an area

The main factors influencing population change in an area are the number of births and deaths, and the number of migrants in and out of that area. In working out a projection as a whole, migration as a factor of change can be normally ignored. But in an urban region which is in close interaction with the surrounding country, migration plays an important role. In many towns and cities, net immigration has added in the past and continues to add a larger number of people to the urban population, than natural increase. This has certainly been the case in Delhi during the 1941—51 decade, and probably also in the decade 1951—61.

Difficulties of future projections of population

In the words of the authors of the Master Plan for Delhi “Though the present and past characteristics of Delhi’s population can be described fairly accurately, any estimate of future population meets with much

1. Extracted from Chapter 3, Section 5, Master Plan for Delhi.
2. See Master Plan for Delhi, Chapter 3, Population.

greater uncertainty. We cannot indicate with certainty what will be future death and birth rates and what will be the migratory patterns which will prevail to influence the size of the population of any given area. We must assume that present patterns will tend to continue, as modified by possible national policy decisions with respect to dispersion and smaller city counter-magnets. We must also assume that some of the features of population growth which have been discerned for India as a whole will operate in a similar fashion in Delhi”.

Projected Population of Delhi in 1961, 1971, 1981—estimates of the Town Planning Organisation as given in the Master Plan for Delhi.

The data in Table 12.35 and the comments thereon have been extracted from Chapter III, ‘Population’ of the volume ‘Master Plan for Delhi’, prepared by the Delhi Development Authority under the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

TABLE 12.35
Projected Population of Delhi

	(in million)		
	1961	1971	1981
A. Population of Urban Delhi			
Low (Parabola)	2.07	2.84	3.75
Medium A (4.25 per cent annual)	2.18	3.30	5.01
Medium B (4.5 per cent annual)	2.23	3.47	5.38
High (4.75 per cent annual)	2.29	3.64	5.78
Average of 4 projections	2.14	3.31	4.98
B. Population of Delhi Territory			
Low A (Parabola 2nd degree)	2.46	3.35	4.42
Low B (Log. St. Line)	2.40	3.29	4.51
Medium A (per cent of annual)	2.58	3.82	5.66
Medium B (Bar. 3rd degree)	2.67	4.00	5.81
High A (4.25 per cent annual)	2.64	4.01	6.08
High B (4.5 per cent annual)	2.71	4.21	6.55
Average of 6 projections	2.58	3.78	5.50
C. Index Number* of Population Growth			
Average of A	148	230	346
Average of B	148	217	316

*1951=100

The projections of population of Delhi worked out in the above table have not been arrived at by the application of the rather complex methods of projection by the "component-method" using age cohorts, but by the well-known methods of second degree parabola and logarithmic straight line, as well as the application of overall annual and decennial growth rates to refined data for 1951 and earlier years, as the purpose was only to give a picture of the approximate magnitude of population and its more salient characteristics which could serve as a guide line for working out various other elements of a comprehensive physical plan.

The data regarding projections presented in the above table indicate that in 1981 the population of urban Delhi may be expected to be between 3.75 million and 5.25 million, with the most probable estimate around five million persons. Similarly, the population of Delhi Territory in 1981 is expected to be 5.5 million. According to the authors of the Master Plan for Delhi, who are responsible for these projections:

"Since the projections in Table—are, on the whole, rather on the low side, the probability that the population of Delhi city and Delhi Territory may be larger than the projected averages (5 and 5.5 million) is greater than the probability that these limits will not be reached."

It may be seen from Table 12.35 that the 1961 Census population figure of 2.66 million for the Union Territory of Delhi compares favourably with the estimated projected population of 2.58 million (average of 6 projections) for 1961 and, in fact, the Census

figure for the Union Territory of Delhi compares very closely with the population estimates worked out by the geometric method of projection (Refer Table above: Population of Delhi Territory: High A (4.25 per cent per annum). On the other hand, the estimates for urban Delhi for 1961 falls short of the 'actual' Census figures for 1961 by about 0.22 million, but is rather close to one of the high projections of 2.29 million (Refer Table above: Population of Urban Delhi: High 4.75 percent per annum).

Extracts from an article on Population Projections of Delhi in the A.I.C.C. Economic Review, July 7, 1961.

(Refer Tables 12.36 and 12.37)
TABLE 12.36

Year	Number (Million)	Remarks, if any
1	2	3
1961 (Census)*	2.64	*Provisional figures—final figure was 2.66 million.
1962	2.75	
1963	2.87	
1964	2.99	
1965	3.12	
1966	3.25	
1971	4.01	

SOURCE: Kohli B.R., Population Projections of India for 1961-71
A.I.C.C. ECONOMIC REVIEW, July 7, 1961.

TABLE 12.37
Projected Population of the Union Territory of Delhi by Sex and Broad Age Groups for the years, 1966 and 1971 (in Millions as on March 1st of the year)

Year	0-14			15-64			65 & above			All ages			Remarks, if any
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1961	1.3	0.62	0.51	1.44	0.82	0.62	0.07	0.04	0.03	2.64*	1.48	1.16	*1961 Census Provisional figure—final figure was 2.66 million.
1966	1.42	0.77	0.65	1.73	0.93	0.80	0.10	0.05	0.05	3.25	1.75	1.50	
1971	1.64	0.86	0.78	2.25	1.21	1.04	0.12	0.06	0.06	4.01	2.13	1.88	

SOURCE: Kohli B. R., Population Projections of India for 1961-71, A.I.C.C. ECONOMIC REVIEW, July, 7 1961.

Tables 12.36 and 12.37 are extracted from an article 'Population Projections of India for 1961-71', by Mr. B. R. Kohli published in the A.I.C.C. Economic Review of July 7th, 1961. The 1961 Census figures used are only the provisional figures available to the author at the time of writing the above mentioned article.

The Method used in arriving at the estimates

The population projections in the tables referred to above were worked out by the Modified Geometric Progression Method viz., $P_n = P_{10} \left\{ \frac{2000+ng}{2000-ng} \right\}$

applied to the 1961 provisional Census figure of 2.64 million.

P_n in the above equation is the estimated population after n years of the 1961 Census and P_{10} the 1961 Census provisional population and g the mean decennial growth rate during the decade 1951-61; g is given by the following ratio:

$$g = \frac{P_{10} - P_0}{P_{10} + P_0} \times 100$$

is the 1961 Census provisional population and P_0 is the 1951 Census Population. The formula given is the first approximation of the Geometric Progression Method i.e. if r is the annual rate of change, the population after n years will be

$$P_n = P_0 (1+r)^n$$

For getting the Projected Population by sex and broad age groups for 1961, 1966 and 1971 for the Union Territory of Delhi as given in Table 12.37, the following method was used in the absence of the 1961 Census age population and mortality experience during 1951-61 at the time of writing the above article. For 1961 projected population by sex and broad age groups, a correction factor viz. C.F. =

$\frac{\text{Population Census Figures}}{\text{Corresponding official projected Figures}}$ was calculated separately for Male and Female population and then applied to the official* projected population figures for 1961. As it was assumed that the age distribution was not likely to vary very much, the percentage distribution of official population projections by sex and broad age groups had been applied to the projected population of Delhi for estimating the Projected Population of Delhi for 1966 and 1971.

Revised Population Projections for Delhi by the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

*Official projected population figures prepared by the Expert Committee in 1959.

The Town and Country Planning Organisation later on revised the estimates of population projections for Delhi in its paper "Demographic Situation and Future Population Trends in Delhi" dated September 23, 1963 in the light of the results of the 1961 Census data. Tables 12.38 and 12.39 and their analysis have been extracted from the paper referred to above, for which grateful acknowledgement is offered to the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

TABLE 12.38
Revised Population Projections for Delhi

	(In million)		
	1961	1971	1981
A. Population of Urban Delhi			
Low (Parabola)	2.36	3.46	4.75
Medium A : (4.0 per cent annual)	2.36	3.49	5.17
Medium B : (4.2 per cent annual)	2.36	3.56	5.37
High : (4.5 per cent annual)	2.36	3.68	5.70
Average of 4 projections	2.36	3.55	5.25
B. Population of Delhi Territory :			
Low A : (Parabola II Degree)	2.66	3.66	4.78
Low B (Log. St. line)	2.66	4.27	6.88
Medium A : per cent of annual	2.66	4.31	6.88
Medium B : Parabola III degree	2.66	3.20	2.91
High A : 4.25 per cent annual	2.66	4.05	6.17
High B : 4.5 per cent annual	2.66	4.13	6.33
High C : 4.8 per cent annual	2.66	4.25	6.80
Average of 7 projections	2.66	3.98	5.83

Table 12.38 gives the revised population projections for Delhi Territory as well as urban Delhi on the basis of the following mathematical methods:

- Geometric rate of increase applied to the population of 1961.
- Parabola of the second degree, fitted to the population of 1941, 1951 and 1961.
- Parabola of the third degree, fitted to the population of 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961.
- Logarithmic straight line, fitted to the population of 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961.

It will be noted from the above table that the revised estimates for Delhi Territory for 1981 are between 4.75 million to 6.98 million. On the basis of 4.25 percent per annum, which is considered to be a low rate, the population will be 6.17 million and on the basis of 4.8 percent per annum, which is assumed as a high rate, the total population is expected to increase to 6.80 million. The average of seven projections based on low, medium and high rates shows that population of Delhi Territory will be 5.83 million by 1981,

as against the original estimate of 5.50 million given in the Master Plan for Delhi. The revised estimates of urban Delhi for 1981 are between 4.75 million and 5.70 million. According to the medium A and medium B rates of 4.0 per cent and 4.2 per cent, the estimates are 5.17 million and 5.37 million respectively. If the high rate of 4.5 percent is taken into account, the estimate comes to 5.70 million. The average of these four projections for urban Delhi is worked out at 5.25 million.

Comparison of the Original estimates of population projects of Delhi in the Master Plan and Revised Estimates by the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

TABLE 12.39
Original and Revised Population projections for Delhi

	(in million)						
Description	1961 Actual Census figures	Master Plan estimates	Revised estimates	Difference between cols. 4 & 3.	Master Plan estimates	Revised estimates	Difference between Cols. 7 & 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Population of Urban Delhi							
Low (Parabola)	2.36	2.84	3.46	+0.62	3.75	4.75	+1.00
Medium A (4.25% annual)	2.36	3.30	3.59	+0.29	5.01	5.47	+0.46
Medium B (4.5% annual)	2.36	3.47	3.68	+0.21	5.38	5.70	+0.32
High (4.75% annual)	2.36	3.64	3.77	+0.13	5.78	6.03	+0.25
Average of 4 projections	2.36	3.31	3.62	+0.31	4.98	5.48	+0.50
B. Population of Delhi Territory							
Low A : (Parabola II degree)	2.66	3.55	3.66	+0.11	4.42	4.75	+0.33
Low B : (Log. St. Line)	2.66	3.29	4.27	+0.98	4.51	6.88	+2.37
Medium A : (per cent annual)	2.66	3.82	4.31	+0.49	5.66	6.98	+1.32
Medium B : (Parabola III degree)	2.66	4.00	3.20	-0.80	5.81	2.91	-2.90
High A : (4% annual)	2.66	4.01	4.05	+0.04	6.08	6.17	+0.09
High B : (4.5% annual)	2.66	4.21	4.13	-0.08	6.55	6.33	-0.22
High C : (4.8%)	2.66	..	4.25	—	—	6.80	..
Average of 7 projections	2.66	3.78	3.98	+0.20	5.50	5.81	0.33

Table 12-39 shows the difference between the revised estimates worked out on the basis of 1961 Census count and the original estimates published in the Master Plan, in regard to Delhi Urban and Delhi Territory.

In the Master Plan, the projected estimates of population for urban Delhi and Delhi Territory for 1971 and 1981 were 3.78 million and 5.50 million, respectively. According to the revised estimates, these figures are 3.98 million and 5.83 million respectively. Thus the revised estimates in case of Delhi Territory exceed the original estimates by 0.20 million for 1971 and 0.33 million for 1981. In urban Delhi the difference between the revised estimate and the original estimate is rather more. For 1971, it is of the order

of 0.31 million and for 1981, it is half-a-million. These differences arise mainly due to the fact that the actual census count for 1961 stood at 2.66 million for Delhi Territory and 2.36 million for Urban Delhi, as against the projected estimates of 2.58 million and 2.14 million for the corresponding areas. Although the difference is not very substantial, yet it deserves attention. It is only a chance that projections for 1961 have come very close to the actual count of 1961. It may be pointed out that population forecasting is not a simple matter, not because there are no good techniques but due to the fact that we have no sure way of correctly predicting the future trend in fertility, mortality and migration.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS (as on 17th February, 1964)

AGARTALA —Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales		(Rest.)	BHOPAL —	
AGRA —			1 Superintendent, State Government Press	
1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)		2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Building, Sultan Road	(Reg.)
2 Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)		3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies	(Rest.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)		BHUBANESWAR —Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3	
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt.	(Rest.)			(Rest.)
AHMADNAGAR —V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path		(Rest.)	BIJAPUR —Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralsheeti Chowk	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD —			BIKANER —Bhandani Bros.	(Rest.)
1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road	(Reg.)		BILASPUR —Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg.)		BOMBAY —	
3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)		1 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road	
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate	(Reg.)		2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road	(Rest.)		3 Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar	(Reg.)
AJMER —			4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St.	(Reg.)
1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)		5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)		6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata	(Reg.)		7 Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road	(Reg.)		8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi	(Reg.)
5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road	(Rest.)		9 P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH —Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market		(Reg.)	10 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	(Reg.)
ALLAHABAD —			11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.			12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street	(Reg.)
2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)		13 D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	(Reg.)
3 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4	(Reg.)		14 Thacker and Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road	(Reg.)		15 N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)		16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road	(Reg.)		17 P.H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhavan, Shivaji Park Road, No. 5	(Rest.)
7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg	(Rest.)		18 C. Jannadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)		19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli	(Reg.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road	(Rest.)		20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhash Road	(Reg.)
AMBALA —			21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road	(Rest.)
1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)		22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road	(Rest.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.	(Rest.)		23 Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road	(Rest.)
AMRITSAR —			24 Dowmadeo and Co. 16, Nazaria Building, Ballard Estate	(Rest.)
1 The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)		25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505	(Rest.)
2 S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)		CALCUTTA —	
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)		1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg.)
ANAND —			2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street	(Reg.)
1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)		3 Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road	(Rest.)		4 S.K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
ASANSOL —D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building		(Rest.)	5 M.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street	(Reg.)
BANGALORE —			6 W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building	(Reg.)		7 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street	(Reg.)
2 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road	(Reg.)		8 R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P.33, Mission Road Extension	(Reg.)
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507	(Reg.)		9 S.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I.C., College Square	(Reg.)
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)		10 Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)		11 Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akar Lane	(Reg.)
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar	(Reg.)		12 K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19	(Rest.)
7 Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)		13 Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktarab Babu Street	(Rest.)
8 International Book House, P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)		14 Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
9 Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle	(Rest.)		15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre	(Rest.)
BAREILLY —Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar		(Reg.)	16 Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street	(Rest.)
BARODA —			17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street	(Reg.)
1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura	(Rest.)		18 Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road	(Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent	(Rest.)		19 Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road	(Rest.)		20 The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor)	(Reg.)
BEAWAR —The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd		(Rest.)	21 Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road	(Rest.)
BELOHARIA —Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publisher (24 Pargana), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road		(Reg.)	22 Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR —Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road		(Reg.)	23 Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
			CALICUT —Touring Book Stall	(Rest.)

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CHANDIGARH—

- 1 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
- 2 Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22
- 3 Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22
- 4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D
- 5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D
- 6 Mehta Bros, 15-Z, Sector 22B
- 7 Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16
- 8 Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road

CUTTACK—

- 1 Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
- 2 Cuttack Law Times
- 3 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35
- 4 D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag
- 5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar

DBHRA DUN—

- 1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road
- 2 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar
- 3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala
- 4 Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar

DELHI—

- 1 J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate
- 2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate
- 3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate
- 4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market
- 5 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road
- 6 Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565
- 7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj
- 8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar
- 9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi
- 10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak
- 11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj
- 12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings Jawahar Nagar
- 13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market
- 14 University Book House, 15, U.B., Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar
- 15 Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran
- 16 Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines
- 17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg
- 18 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar)
- 19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
- 20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak
- 21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market
- 22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market
- 23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate
- 24 G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar
- 25 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate
- 26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
- 27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak
- 28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak
- 29 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial, & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura
- 30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road

DHANBAD—

- 1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines
- 2 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26

DHARWAR—

- 1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society
- 2 Rameshaya Book Depot, Subhash Road
- 3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandir of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—

- 1 Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road
- 2 South India Traders C/o, Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd.

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—

- 1 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.
- 2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
- 3 M. C. Dastari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa Lashkar

HUBLI—Pervaj's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—

- 1 Director, Govt. Press
- 2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
- 3 Book Lovers Private Ltd.
- 4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookellers

INDORE—

- 1 Wadhwa & Co., 56, M.G. Road
- 2 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar
- 3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura
- 4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace
- 5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Baza

JABALPUR—

- 1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
- 2 National Book House, 135, Jai Parkash Narain Marg

JAIPUR—

- 1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
- 2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema
- 3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
- 4 Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
- 5 Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar
- 6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
- 7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
- 8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23

JAMNAGAR—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—

- 1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78
- 2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
- 3 Sanyal Bros, Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot

JHUNJHUNU—

- 1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand
- 2 Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Namdha Niwas Azad Marg

JODHPUR—

- 1 Dwarka Das Rathii, Wholesale Books and News Agents
- 2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
- 3 Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—

- 1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate
- 2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala
- 3 University Publishers, Railway Road

KANPUR—

- 1 Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall
- 2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
- 3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
- 4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk

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KARUR—Suri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road

KOTA—Kota Book Depot

KUMTA—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

LUCKNOW—

- 1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
- 2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj
- 3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj
- 4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154
- 5 Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
- 6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
- 7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar
- 8 Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Fairabad Road
- 9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park

LUDHIANA—

- 1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
- 2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road
- 3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar
- 4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street

MADRAS—

- 1 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road
- 2 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgore
- 3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
- 4 K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384
- 5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- 6 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
- 7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- 8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road
- 9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road

MADURAI—

- 1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
- 2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street
- 3 MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K.N. Narimbe Gowda & Sons
- 4 MANGALORE—U.R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box. 128
- 5 MANJESHWAR—Mukunda Krishna Nayak
- 6 MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat

MEERUT—

- 1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
- 2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
- 3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank
- 4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank
- 5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building

MUSSOORIE—

- 1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall
- 2 Hind Traders

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

- 1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi
- 2 B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura

MUZAFFARPUR—

- 1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate
- 2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road
- 3 Tirhut Book Depot

MYSORE—

- 1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
- 2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace
- 3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurti-puram
- 4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building
- 5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ram Vilas

NADIA—R.S. Desai, Station Road

NAGPUR—

- 1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot
- 2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road
- 3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House

NAINI TAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar

NANDED—

- 1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road
- 2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51
- 3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad

NEW DELHI—

- 1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
- 2 Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place
- 3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
- 4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj
- 5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. 328
- 6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
- 7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
- 8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
- 9 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place
- 10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
- 11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
- 12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
- 13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
- 14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
- 15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
- 16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
- 17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles P.B. 96, Connaught Place
- 18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
- 19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath
- 20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath
- 21 People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
- 22 R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh
- 23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
- 24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar
- 25 Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521
- 26 H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034
- 27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road
- 28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave
- 29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura
- 30 Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony

PANJIM—

- 1 Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. 70, Near the Church
- 2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua 3 Ide Jameria

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar

PATIALA—

- 1 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press
- 2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—

- 1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
- 2 J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan
- 3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli
- 4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
- 5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta

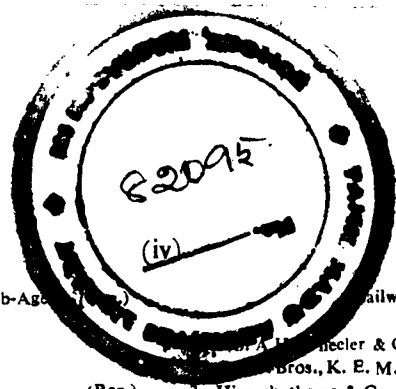
PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix

POONA—

- 1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
- 2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road
- 3 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
- 4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Baiwant Chowk
- 5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road



RAJ KOT—Mohan Lal Oossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents, Railway Bookstall Holders

RANCHI—

- 1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.)
2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (Rest.)
3 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V.P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishito Sen Nazirpatti (Rest.)

SIMLA—

- 1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.)
3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall (Reg.)
4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

SINNAR—Shri N.N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (Rest.)

On S. and R. Basia

SHILLONG—

- 1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D.
2 Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1. (Rest.)
3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension, Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

SONEPAT—United Book Agency (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

- 1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur (Reg.)
2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road (Reg.)
3 Palaniappa Bros. (Rest.)
4 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
5 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
6 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.
7 The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
8 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
9 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road Calcutta-1.

TRIVANDRUM—

- 1 International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)
2 Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)
3 TUTCORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapel Road (Rest.)
4 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
5 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
6 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
7 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate, Extension, New Delhi.

UDAIPUR—

- 1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajpole (Rest.)
2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (Rest.)
3 UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (Rest.)
4 The Registrar of Companies Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
5 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1.
6 The Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer, Sri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.

VARANASI—

- 1 Students, Friends & Co., Lanka (Rest.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8 (Reg.)
3 Globe Book Centre (Rest.)
4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
5 B.H.U. Book Depot (Rest.)
6 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
7 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P.B. No. 334, Kanpur.

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Bluru Road, Govt. (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

- 1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building (Reg.)
2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road (Reg.)
3 The Secy., Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)
4 VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. (Rest.)
5 O. I/C, S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burni-pur.

WARDHA—Swarajaya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

For Local Sale

Govt. of India, Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.

Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

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

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