



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 27

DELHI

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

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Of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
DELHI

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

When we wish to talk about a portrait of Delhi's population, we should first know something about the settlement history of the place. Delhi is a city with a fascinating past, a stimulating present and a future full of hope. Parcival Spear claims that "Delhi can point to a history as chequered and more ancient than the eternal city of Rome. It was a famous capital before the days of Alexander. Today, it is many times bigger than it has ever been and many more times important a capital city which foreign diplomats regard as one of the most important political sounding boards in the world". It is a city from where a new India is being designed and directed.

Situated between the Himalayas and the Aravalis range in the heart of the sub-continent, Delhi is a natural fortress in the shape of a triangle. It has been of strategic importance as it was the gateway to the plains of Punjab to the west and of the Ganga to the east. It has been the melting pot where all cultures which came into India fused together in the past. And since Delhi has been the capital city of India, people have migrated here from different parts of this vast country seeking work and better employment avenues. Besides, it has a substantial number of diplomatic representatives from different countries of the world.

Historians say that Delhi's origin can be traced back to 1000 B.C. Within this small triangular piece of the Indo-Gangetic plain at least eight different cities emerged at different times of Indian history. Excepting Old and New Delhi all others lie in ruins or have perished. Each conqueror destroyed the citadal of his predecessor to build a new one and gave it a new name. Yet Delhi lives, fusing its chequered history into one glorious whole.

The first mention of the population of Delhi is available for the reign of Shahjahan when the population of Delhi is quoted around 1,50,000. After Mughal rule, the British conquered Delhi in 1803.

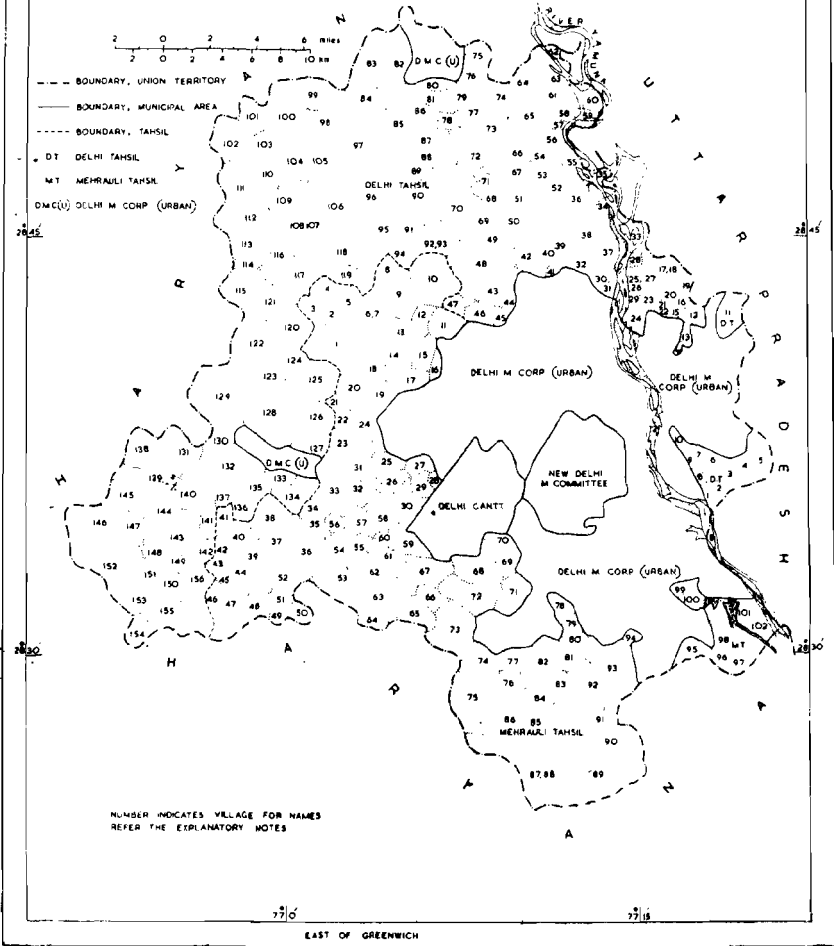
At that time, except for parts of Shahjahanabad, Delhi was nothing but a large graveyard. In 1829, the British constituted the district of Delhi which included two parganas in the south and the north of Shahjahanabad as the centre. The old settlement near Indraprastha was a small suburb and the city near Qutab Minar was a country town. The main government administration centred in the present Civil Lines around the Kashmere Gate area. After 1857, Delhi started growing faster. In the later half of the 19th century, it saw the coming of the railways and postal services and metalled roads were constructed throughout the city. Delhi once again became one of the largest commercial and cultural centres of north and north-eastern India.

In 1911, King George V announced the shifting of the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi. The Old Secretariat came up in Civil Lines and the Viceregal Lodge was built on the western slopes of the ridge. King George V also announced that an entirely new city would be built as the capital of British India. This new city was located at Raisina, south of Shahjahanabad and east of the ancient city of Indraprastha. This led to the development of New Delhi on a garden city pattern with wide avenues having double rows of trees with a huge central vista starting from the National Stadium in the east through the Memorial Arch (India Gate), the Central Secretariat and ending in the west at Rashtrapati Bhavan against the slopes of the Aravallis. With the decision to build a new capital city, it was also decided to shift the Cantonment then located near the west to the Viceregal Lodge in the Civil Lines, to the south-west of the new capital. This now forms the Delhi cantonment area.

Population grew rapidly from 636,246 in 1931 to 917,939 in 1941 due to substantial migration into Delhi during the war years. With the transfer of power in 1947, came the gruesome partition of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan. Communal riots broke out, resulting in a mass movement of population across the borders and Delhi had its share of five lakh of refugees to absorb. The government rose to the occasion. The displaced were first accommodated in camps. Then a large-scale building programme began all

DELHI

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971



around the city except in the north where land was subject to floods almost every year. The urban agglomeration comprising Delhi municipal corporation (urban), the huge complex around old Delhi, the New Delhi municipal committee and the Delhi Cantonment together had a population of 3,647,000 in 1971. This forms the core of Delhi Union Territory. It stands third amongst the urban agglomerations of India coming after Calcutta and Bombay. On the peripheries of this urban agglomeration lies the rural area of Delhi UT which is predominantly concentrated towards the western side touching Haryana. To the east across the Yamuna, it is bounded by Uttar Pradesh.

How do we keep track of population ? Population goes up with births and in-migration and gets depleted through deaths and out-migration. This continuous process is affected by many other factors—social and economic, planned and unplanned. The counting of current population with its multifarious distribution is done after every ten years through Census.

The word 'census' is derived from the Latin word 'censere' meaning 'to assess' or 'to rate'. In the literal sense, the term "population census" is primarily an official counting of human heads physically present at a given point of time within a defined boundary. Census tells us how many we are, how many are men and women, how many can read and write, how many are children and what are the occupations of our people. Without such counts it is difficult to assess the requirements of food, housing, medical and education facilities and employment needs. The number of representatives to be elected to local bodies, state legislatures and parliament and delimitation of electoral constituencies is also fixed on the basis of census data. Census is thus a national stock taking. The Census Act of 1948 empowers the central government to take a census whenever necessary and to call upon persons to give assistance towards the taking of a census and also make rules and other laws for this purpose. Census taking now involves a set programme including (1) territorial organisation (2) houselisting (3) publicity (4) main enumeration and (5) post enumeration check. Territorial organisation is the most important

phase of the census. Prior to enumeration, the demarcation of the entire country into small units is done. It is essential to avoid over-lapping and exclusion of any part of the territory. The entire country is mapped showing the details of smallest unit of enumeration, *i.e.*, an enumerator's block. In each block map, all the houses, streets and by-lanes are shown clearly. A block covered about 150 households in rural areas and 120 households in urban areas. An enumerator was appointed for census-taking in each block. For every five contiguous blocks, there was a supervisor. Above them was a charge officer. The whole of Delhi was divided into 100 charges. There were 7,519 enumerators' blocks and 1,279 supervisors' circles.

The census count was conducted in two stages. The first stage was houselisting. During houselisting an enumerator prepared a detailed sketch of his block, plotted all the houses and collected details about the houses. The second stage was enumeration. The enumerator visited each house and collected information regarding every person in the household by filling up a questionnaire called the individual slip (see Appendix 1).

Census is taken once in ten years. In the census, every person, man or woman, young or old, is counted. In our country, the census was conducted simultaneously on one night upto 1931. Now, however, it is spread over a short period of time and data are collected with reference to a fixed date called the 'reference date'. At the 1971 census, the enumeration took place from 10 March to 31 March 1971. With a revisional round from 1 to 3 April 1971. During 10 to 31 March, the enumerator visited every house in the area assigned to him and collected details for persons in each of the house. Between 1 April and 3 April, he brought his record upto date by enquiring about births and deaths that might have occurred after his visit and before sunrise of April 1971. All persons were enumerated at the place of their residence. The houseless were counted on the night of 31 March 1971.

This report gives a broad picture of the basic characteristics of the population of Delhi UT.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

Very many, of course. The 1971 census yielded a figure of 548 million persons in the country as against 439 million recorded in 1961. Thus in a single decade our population has gone up by 109 million or by 24.80 per cent. This addition alone is more than the present-day total population of Japan. It can be called a decade of unprecedented population increase.

Table II.1
Decennial growth of population—India

Year	Population (in million)	Growth rate (%)
1901	238	—
1911	252	5.75
1921	251	(—) 0.31
1931	279	11.00
1941	319	14.22
1951	361	13.31
1961	439	21.51
1971	548	24.80

Our population of 548 million is greater than that of whole Europe, the two Americas or Africa. It is nearly equal to the population of the USA, the USSR and Japan taken together. India constitutes 16 per cent of the world's total population. Broadly speaking, every seventh person in this world is an Indian. But India covers only 2.4 per cent of the world's area. These facts reveal how thickly populated our country is.

Around 1800, it is estimated that our population was 100 million. A century later in 1901, it was 238 million. By 1921 it had gone upto 251 million. During the last 50 years, it doubled to 548 million. In the last decade (1961-71) alone, India added to its population more than

five times the entire population of Canada (Canada had 21 million population in 1969).

Where do we live ?

We are spread in 3,126 towns and cities and 5.8 lakh villages of our country. About 20% of our population lives in urban areas and 80% in rural areas.

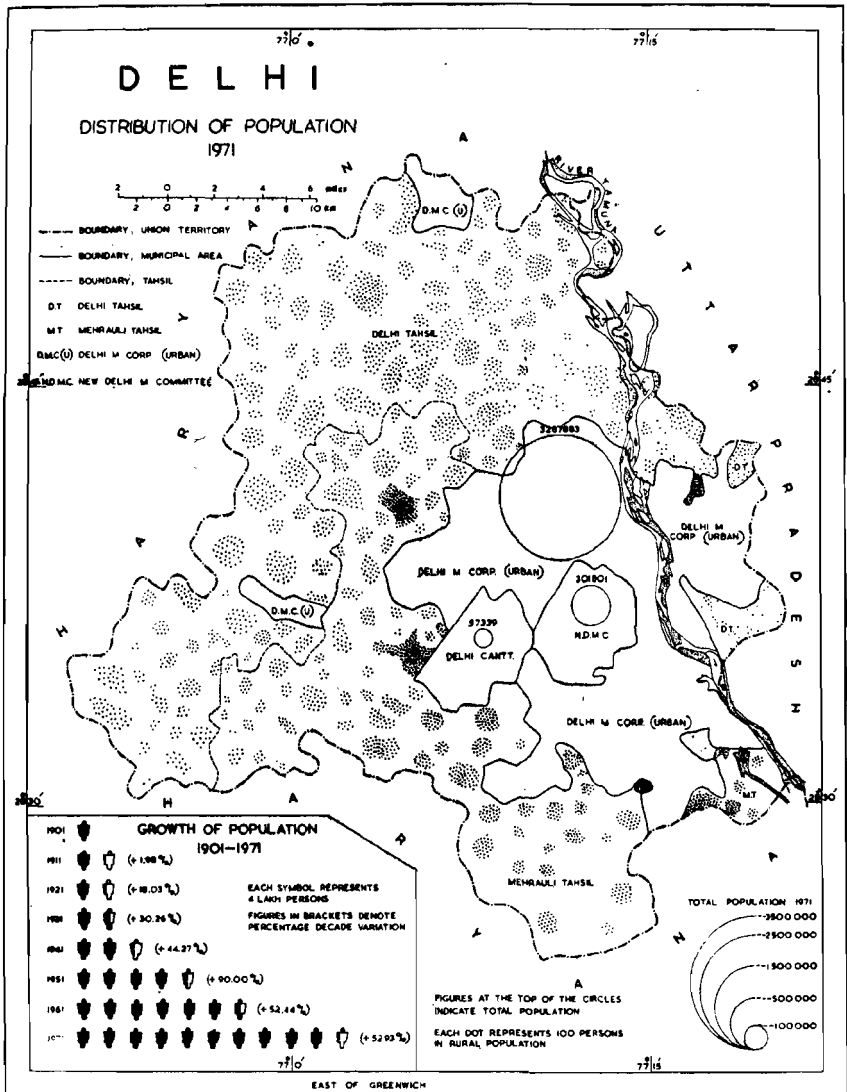
Some of our states are more populous than many countries of the world. Uttar Pradesh (88 million) alone has more than four times the population of Canada (21 million) and seven times the population of Australia (12.5 million). Uttar Pradesh is our most populous state. Next in order are Bihar (56 million) and Maharashtra (50 million). Delhi UT ranks 17th with a population of 4.07 million. It's population now is ten times more than what it was in 1901. As a result of a huge influx of in-migrants from West Punjab in Pakistan, Delhi UT registered an unprecedented growth rate of 90% in 1941-51. In the succeeding two decades, it was 52.4 per cent and 52.9 per cent respectively. Even this growth rate is abnormally high as compared to the country's growth rate of 24.80 per cent.

Table II.2

Decennial growth of population—Delhi

Year						Population (in million)	Growth rate (%)
1901	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	—
1911	..	..	..	..	..	0.41	1.98
1921	..	..	..	..	..	0.49	18.03
1931	..	..	..	..	..	0.64	30.26
1941	..	..	..	..	..	.92	44.27
1951	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	90.00
1951	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	52.44
1971	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	52.93

The population of Delhi UT on 1 April 1971 was 4,065,698 consisting of 2,257,515 males and 1,808,183 females. Since Delhi has remained a capital of the country for centuries and a hub of all social and economic activities, it has always been attracting in-migrants.



This excessive growth of population is not by births alone, but owing to large in-migration as well.

It has the highest density in the country—2738 per km² as against 177 for India. Population density varies from 549 in Kerala to six in Arunachal Pradesh.

Table II.3
Density of States/Union territories (1971)

Unit	Density (km ²)
India	177
1. Andhra Pradesh	157
2. Assam	150
3. Bihar	324
4. Gujarat	136
5. Haryana	227
6. Himachal Pradesh	62
7. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.
8. Kerala	549
9. Madhya Pradesh	94
10. Maharashtra	164
11. Manipur	48
12. Meghalaya	45
13. Mysore	153
14. Nagaland	31
15. Orissa	141
16. Punjab	269
17. Rajasthan	75
18. Sikkim	29
19. Tamil Nadu	317
20. Tripura	149
21. Uttar Pradesh	300
22. West Bengal	504
Union Territories	151
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6
3. Chandigarh	2257
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
5. Delhi	2738
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	225
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	994
8. Pondicherry	983

The variation in the density of population of Delhi UT since 1921 can be seen in table II.4.

Table II.4
Variation in density of Delhi UT

Year								Density (Km ²)
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	429
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	617
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1165
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1792
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2738

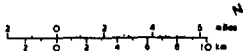
You will see again that the influx of five lakh displaced persons from Pakistan after independence pushed up density in Delhi UT.

Table II.5
Density of various units of Delhi UT

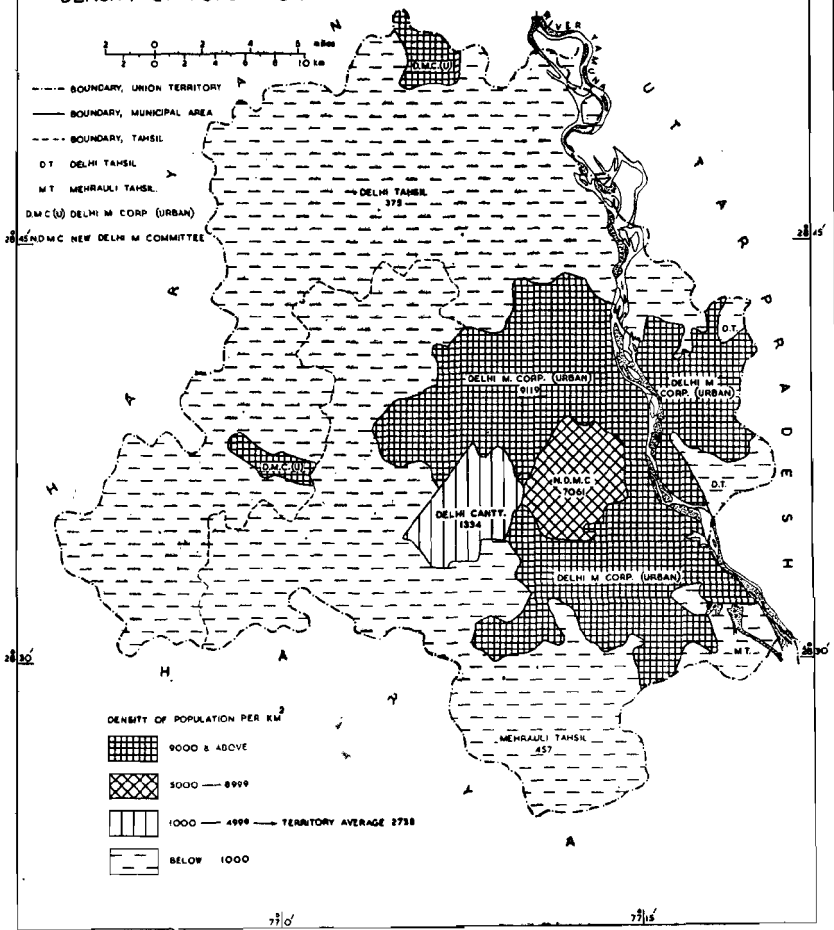
Unit	Density per Km ²	
	1961	1971
Delhi UT	1791	2738
(i) Delhi rural	258	403
(ii) Delhi urban	7225	8172
DMC (urban)	8561	9119
NDMC	6119	7061
Delhi Cantonment	840	1334

DELHI

• DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971



- BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY
- BOUNDARY, MUNICIPAL AREA
- - - BOUNDARY, TAHSIL
- D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
- M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
- DMC(U) DELHI M CORP (URBAN)
- DMDC NEW DELHI M COMMITTEE



- DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ KM
- 9000 & ABOVE
 - 5000 — 8999
 - 1000 — 4999 — TERRITORY AVERAGE 2738
 - BELOW 1000

EAST OF GREENWICH

Still Delhi is not the most crowded urban area in the country. Look at the following table.

Table II.6
Population, density and growth rate of cities/urban agglomerations with one million or more population, 1971

City/Urban agglomeration	Population (in 000's)	Density of Popu. per km ²	Growth rate (1961-71)
1. Calcutta UA ..	7031	12364	22.57
2. Greater Bombay MC	5971	13640	43.80
3. Delhi UA	3647	8172	54.57
4. Madras UA	3170	5972	63.02
5. Hyderabad UA ..	1796	6018	43.88
6. Ahmedabad UA ..	1742	N.A.	44.40
7. Bangalore UA ..	1654	9466	37.82
8. Kanpur City UA ..	1275	4265	31.32
9. Poona UA	1135	3498	43.53

You will notice the high growth rate of the Delhi urban area which is around 55 per cent per decade. If Delhi keeps this pace, it may outstrip both Calcutta and Greater Bombay in density as also in the total population size in two decades.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

The bulk of India's population (80%) lives in villages, the remaining 20% live in cities and towns. However, in Delhi UT, the position is reversed. The bulk of its population (90%) resides in urban areas and only 10% in rural areas.

A visibly sharp difference exists between the life of villagers and that of town dwellers in their dresses, the way they speak, their food, habits, the job they do and the like.

Towns and cities possess certain characteristics like established street patterns, contiguously aligned buildings and public services such as sewerage, piped water supply, electric lighting, hospitals and market facilities, educational institutions, courts of law and local means of transport. A village is a cluster of houses, in one or more groups, with surrounding agricultural fields. In census, we generally recognise a 'revenue village' for purpose of enumeration. It has a definite surveyed boundary. Generally the land belonging to a village is divided into three parts—(i) land used for habitation (ii) for cultivation and (iii) for pasture. The village site selected for residential purpose is usually on a little higher level so that the rain water does not affect it. The usual material used for houses is mud, reeds, wood, burnt bricks, etc. But in Delhi villages, concrete and iron have been introduced.

The 1971 Census defined urban areas as follows :

- (a) all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment or notified area.
- (b) all other places which satisfied the following criteria :—
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000.
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population is non-agricultural.
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per km² (*i.e.* 1,000 per sq. mile).

Standard Urban Area

It is generally assumed that as soon as the limit of an urban area ends, the rural area begins. Is it always so? Leaving aside the administrative boundary, we cannot mark a definite point where the urban ends and rural begins. Normally, there remains an area or out-growth heavily influenced by urban characteristics which would subsequently be merged with the adjacent city or urban agglomeration. In this gap, a new suburban settlement exists which is quite different from the adjacent neighbouring city as also the adjoining rural area. The city along with the fringe areas around which there is intensive influence of urbanisation or which are likely to be urbanised in the near future form the standard urban area. The criteria adopted to identify a SUA were as follows in 1971.

- (i) It should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000,
- (ii) The contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town, and
- (iii) The probabilities are that the entire area will get urbanised in a period of two to three decades. This innovation of SUA replaced the earlier concept of town group. The town group (adopted in the 1961 census) was made up of independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but were to some extent inter-dependent.

If the limits of SUA are kept unchanged for some decades, it is hoped that the data so yielded will provide authentic comparative information to work out a national strategy for urbanisation.

Village Dwellers

Sir Charles Metcalf wrote in 1830 that "the village communities are little republics having nearly everything they want within themselves, and almost independent of foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing lasts. This union of village communities, each one forming a little state in itself is in a high degree conducive to their happiness, and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence".

An uninhabited village is described 'be charge' village. "Be" means "without" and "charge" means "lamp or candle". So a "be charge" or uninhabited village is that where the candle does not burn or the lamp is not lighted. In our union territory, there are 258 villages, out of which 243 are inhabited and 15 uninhabited. These are distributed among two tehsils Delhi and Mehrauli.

These 258 villages are spread over an area of 1038.7 km², supporting only 10.30% of the total population of the territory. The number of villages reported in 1921 was 357.

Table III.1
No. of villages inhabited and uninhabited in the Union Territory of Delhi (1921-71)

Year	No. of villages		
	Total	Uninhabited	Inhabited
1921	357	43	314
1931	356	49	307
1941	354	49	305
1951	341	37	304
1961	300	24	276
1971	258	15	243

At the beginning of this century, the proportion of rural population in India was 91.02% and the urban was only 9.08%. Even after 70 years our rural population far outnumbers our urban population in the country as a whole.

Table III.2
Percentage of rural population since 1901

Year	India	Delhi
1901	91.02	48.6
1911	91.07	43.7
1921	88.08	37.7
1931	88.00	29.7
1941	86.01	24.2
1951	82.07	17.6
1961	82.00	11.3
1971	80.09	10.3

In Delhi UT urban-dwellers (89.70%) exceed village dwellers (10.30%).

Table III.3

Percentage of rural and urban population in States/UTs of India, 1971

Unit	Percentage of population	
	Rural	Urban
India	80.09	19.90
1. Andhra Pradesh	80.69	19.31
2. Assam	91.13	8.87
3. Bihar	90.00	10.00
4. Gujarat	71.92	28.08
5. Haryana	82.34	17.66
6. Himachal Pradesh	93.01	6.99
7. Jammu & Kashmir	81.41	18.59
8. Kerala	83.76	16.24
9. Madhya Pradesh	83.71	16.29
10. Maharashtra	68.83	31.17
11. Manipur	86.81	13.19
12. Meghalaya	85.45	14.55
13. Mysore	75.69	24.31
14. Nagaland	90.05	9.95
15. Orissa	91.59	8.41
16. Punjab	76.27	23.73
17. Rajasthan	82.37	17.63
18. Sikkim	90.63	9.37
19. Tamil Nadu	69.74	30.26
20. Tripura	89.57	10.43
21. Uttar Pradesh	85.98	14.02
22. West Bengal	75.25	24.75
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.23	22.77
2. Arunachal Pradesh	96.30	3.70
3. Chandigarh	9.45	90.55
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.00	—
5. Delhi	10.30	89.70
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	73.56	26.44
7. Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	100.00	—
8. Pondicherry	57.96	42.04

Town Dwellers

Since 1901, the rural population of Delhi has been declining steadily. From 48.6% in 1901, it declined to 10.3% in 1971.

The origin and prosperity of most of the Indian towns, at the beginning of the last century may be traced to the following reasons :

- (i) These were places of pilgrimage like Allahabad, Banaras, Gaya, Nasik, Puri.
- (ii) These were seats of a court or capitals of a province like Delhi, Lucknow.
- (iii) These were commercial depots, having favourable position along trade routes, such as Mirzapur, Bangalore.

The trading towns owed their importance to some advantageous position along favourable trade routes and rose from a humble origin as cross road villages. However, since the internal and also external trade of India during this period was not very large, the importance of this class was restricted, but their position was more stable than those dependent upon the prosperity of royal courts.

Position of our Delhi

Delhi UT owes its prominence to many reasons. Today, Delhi is the capital of one of the leading nations of the world. It has been for long a centre of power and seat of the government. On account of its favourable and strategic location, many professions and trades flourished here. Probably there is no other city in India that can be compared with Delhi in the number of monuments holding memories of the past. It is the capital city and it has always remained one of the biggest trading centres of the country.

Delhi is one of the nine cities/urban agglomerations of India having a population of 10 lakh and above. Calcutta UA (70 lakh) stands first in population. Greater Bombay municipal corporation (59 lakh) occupies the second position and Delhi UA (36.47 lakh) stands third.

The area of Delhi UT is 1485 km², a little smaller than the size of Mauritius (2045 km²) but Delhi has five time more people than

Mauritius (836,000). Similarly, it has left New Zealand much behind in population although New Zealand is 180 times bigger in size than Delhi. Of course, it is not at par with giant cities like Bombay, Calcutta, London, New York and Tokyo, but it is no less prominent in its own way.

Delhi UT is not, in fact, a single city, as is generally believed. It is comprised of three different urban units which are (1) Old Delhi or the area under the Municipal Corporation (2) New Delhi Municipal Committee and (3) Delhi Cantonment. But the boundaries of all these units are closely linked with one another and sometimes it looks odd to call these as separate units.

The following statement shows the area and population of various constituent units of Delhi.

Table III.4

Area & Population of Delhi UT (1971)

Unit	Area (Km ²)	Population
DMC	360.55	3287883 (80.87)
NDMC	42.74	301801 (7.42)
Delhi Cantonment	42.97	57339 (1.41)
Urban Agglomeration	446.26	3647023 (89.70)
Delhi Rural	1038.7	418675 (10.30)
Delhi UT	1485.0	4065698 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage.

There are many reasons for the high congestion in Delhi MC. It carries on numerous businesses and trade-activities. Wholesale markets are located in it and various small and large-scale industries are concentrated here. Not only New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment, but all the adjoining states are dependent on it for the supply of certain essential items of day-to-day use. It is said to be greatest distribution centre in the whole of northern India.

In both New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi cantonment an overwhelming majority of people are engaged in "service" occupations alone.

The frequently used terms, towns and cities, may create some confusion in your mind. The cities are defined as those towns which have a population of 1 lakh or more, while all the other urban places with less than 1 lakh people are called towns. Delhi Municipal corporation and New Delhi municipal committee are cities as they have population of over one lakh. Delhi cantonment is a town as it has a population of less than 1 lakh.

Going through previous census reports, we come to know that at the time of the 1921 census, New Delhi (also called then Imperial Delhi) and Delhi Cantonment were not separate urban units. These were a part of Delhi city (under the jurisdiction of Delhi municipality), and their population of 31,456 and 6272 respectively was included in Delhi city. In 1931, New Delhi was classified as a separate town and Delhi cantonment with a population of 8798 was placed under the jurisdiction of New Delhi municipality. Delhi cantonment (population 23,140) came into being as an independent town at the 1941 census.

Table III.5

Population of three cities/towns of Delhi UT since 1901

Year	Population		
	DMC	NDMC	Delhi Cantonment
1	2	3	4
1901	214115	—	—
1911	237944	—	—
1921	304420	—	—
1931	373789	73653	—
1941	578813	93733	23140
1951	1119870	276314	40950
1961	2061758	261545	36105
1971	3287883	301801	57339

Town Group and Urban Agglomeration

In our country, there are 3126 towns and cities. Some of the towns are so close to each other that there is no rural area between them. It looks unnatural to refer to them as separate towns. Calcutta is an

outstanding instance, it consists of eleven cities and 63 other towns. Similarly, in Delhi UT there are two cities and one town touching the boundaries of each other. The DMC urban, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment are contiguous and form one urban agglomeration.

Functional Classification of Towns

In order to find out the main-stay of a city's working population, its population is divided into nine categories : (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural labourers (iii) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards & allied activities (iv) Mining and quarrying (v) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) Household industry, (b) other than household industry, (vi) Construction (vii) Trade and commerce (viii) Transport, storage and communications (ix) Other services.

The main functional characteristic of a city can be found by knowing the activity in which a majority of its workers is engaged. For this purpose, we may consider the following five functional categories :

- (1) Primary activities : cultivation, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities, mining and quarrying.
- (2) Trade and commerce.
- (3) Industry : household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and construction.
- (4) Transport : transport, storage and communications.
- (5) Services : other services.

If workers under one of these five economic activities form 40% or more of the total workers it will be a mono-functional town otherwise the next important activity will be included and the town will be bi-functional. New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment qualified as service towns in 1961 and 1971. The Delhi (DMC) urban changed character from a service town (mono-functional) in 1961 to a service-cum-industrial town (bi-functional) in 1971.

The shift in occupations of the following table shows that during the last decade, a good deal of working population in Delhi has shifted from primary activities to other categories like industries, and trade and commerce. This shift from primary to other activities is an indication of economic progress.

Table III.6

Shift in working population between 1961-71

Functional classification	Working population in	
	1971	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Primary Activities		
Cultivation, agricultural labourers, live-stock, forestry, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying	63856 (4.95)	71449 (8.36)
2. Industry		
Household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and constructions	356723 (29.04)	222394 (26.03)
3. Trade and Commerce		
	244597 (19.91)	146727 (17.17)
4. Transport		
Transport, storage and communications ..	114976 (9.36)	49569 (5.80)
5. Service		
Other services	451245 (36.74)	364312 (42.64)
Total Workers	1228397 (100.0)	854451 (100.0)

NOTE : Figures in brackets show percentage.

CHAPTER IV

AGE AND SEX

HOW OLD ARE WE ?

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

Ideally, the number of males and females in a population should be equal. But generally it does not happen. On an average against every 105 male infants, 100 female are born. The deficiency of females at birth is a universal phenomenon. There is a male excess in the world's total population. In India and Delhi UT too, males are in excess. We use the term sex ratio to indicate the number of females per thousand males in our population. This ratio goes on changing over time as also in different parts of the country.

Table IV.1
Sex ratio in Delhi UT since 1901

Year	Sex ratio
1901	862
1911	793
1921	733
1931	722
1941	715
1951	768
1961	785
1971	801

The decades 1901-21 experienced severe outbreaks of plague, malaria and influenza, which affected females in child-bearing ages more because of their lowered vitality. The decline between 1921-41 was marginal. The decade 1941-51 saw the huge influx from Pakistan of about 5 lakh displaced persons. While families had migrated with bag and baggage and not like other in-migrants who generally abound males as they come seeking work. This brings out that sex ratio is affected by calamities like wars, famines, epidemics, etc. and by migration.

As you know, a ratio is a quotient or numerical quantity obtained by dividing one figure by another. If 800 is divided by 100, the quotient is 8. Here 800 has been compared with 100. In other words, 800 is to 100 as 8 is to 1. If the ratios of one sex to another in any population group is to be compared, we calculate the sex ratio of each group and express it as 'number of females per 1,000 males'. According to the 1971 census, the number of males and females in Delhi UT were 2,257,515 and 1,808,183 respectively.

$$\text{sex ratio} = M : F :: 1000 : ?$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{or} \\ \frac{1,808,183 \times 1000}{2,257,515} = 801 \end{array}$$

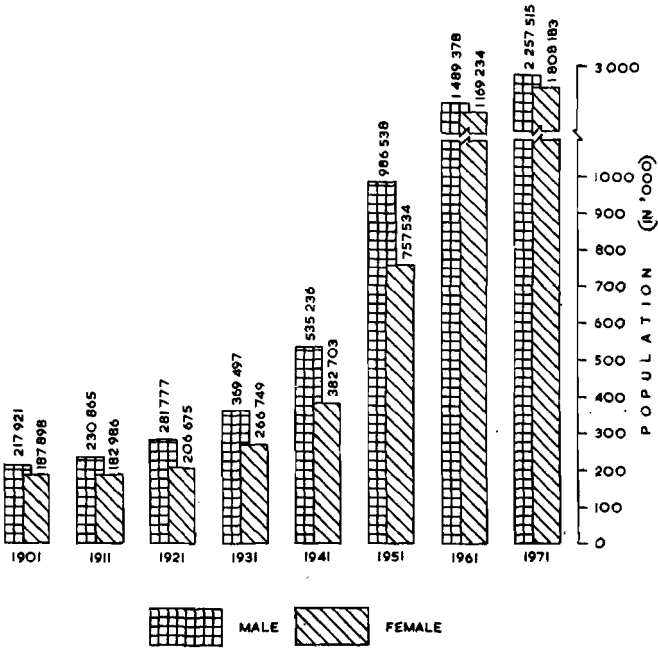
Generally more females than males die in India upto the age of 35. This differential mortality is one reason behind the disparity in the number of men and women in our population.

Table IV.2

Percentage of deaths by age and sex to total deaths in India (1969)

Age Group	Deaths	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
0—4	50.47	54.98
5—9	4.55	5.23
10—14	2.06	1.62
15—19	1.04	1.79
20—24	1.51	2.20
25—29	1.42	2.03
30—34	1.48	2.25
35—39	2.13	1.75
40—44	2.51	1.98
45—49	3.12	1.87
50—54	4.11	3.06
55—59	3.88	2.41
60—64	6.23	5.06
65—69	4.36	3.44
70+	11.13	10.33

SEX-WISE POPULATION 1901-71



The sex ratio differs from state to state in our country. You will see from table IV.3.

Table IV.3
Sex ratio in States/UTs by different ranges in 1971

Range	States/UTs	Sex ratio	
1	2	3	
	INDIA	930	
More than 1000	1. Kerala	1016	
	2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1007	
999-900	3. Goa, Daman & Diu	989	
	4. Pondicherry	989	
	5. Orissa	988	
	6. Manipur	980	
	7. Tamil Nadu	978	
	8. L.M. & A. Islands	978	
	9. Andhra Pradesh	977	
	10. Himachal Pradesh	958	
	11. Mysore	957	
	12. Bihar	954	
	13. Tripura	943	
	14. Meghalaya	942	
	15. Madhya Pradesh	941	
	16. Gujarat	934	
	17. Maharashtra	930	
	18. Rajasthan	911	
	899-800	19. Assam	897
		20. West Bengal	891
21. Uttar Pradesh		879	
22. Jammu & Kashmir		878	
23. Nagaland		871	
24. Haryana		867	
25. Punjab		865	
26. Sikkim		863	
27. Arunachal Pradesh		861	
28. Delhi		801	
800 & Below	29. Chandigarh	749	
	30. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644	

The sex ratio (801) of Delhi UT is much lower than the national sex ratio of 930. The urban element in Delhi UT is mainly responsible for this. More men move to big cities in search of jobs than women. They prefer to leave their families behind in the first instance as they are new to the cities. According to the 1971 census, 48.33% of the total population of Delhi UT was of in-migrants.

Table IV.4

In-migration as reported at the 1971 census

Place of origin	Persons in-migrated			Percentage to the total in-migrants
	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Uttar Pradesh	411854	261387	673241	34.3
2. Haryana	106019	127812	233831	11.9
3. Punjab	100785	86119	186904	9.5
4. Rajasthan	77215	59198	136413	7.0
5. Pakistan	260758	226531	487289	24.9
6. Others	140556	102588	243144	12.4
Total	1097187	863635	1960822	100.00

Added to this is the other fact that less female babies are born in Delhi too. Among each 100 births reported in 1971 there were 53 male and 47 female infants. In general, differential mortality also works against females in Delhi UT.

Table IV.5

Live births in Delhi UT 1971

Males	Females	Total
1	2	3
(52.5%)	(47.5%)	(100.0)

Table IV.6

*Percentage of deaths by age & sex to total deaths in India and
Delhi UT*

Age	India 1971		Delhi 1971	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0—4	45.1	50.2	44.73	54.13
5—14	6.0	6.3	5.97	7.29
0—14	51.1	56.5	50.70	61.42
15—24	2.7	3.8	2.58	4.41
25—34	3.1	4.4	3.58	2.84
35—49	7.7	6.1	6.56	5.38
15—49	13.6	14.3	12.72	13.63
50—64	15.2	11.2	11.53	8.64
65—70	5.2	3.7	25.05	16.31
70+	14.9	14.3	—	—
50+	35.3	29.2	36.57	24.95
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Theoretically speaking, sex ratio in rural areas is better balanced than urban areas. Table IV. 7 shows the position in Delhi UT.

Table IV.7

Sex-ratio of rural and urban Delhi since 1901

Delhi/UT	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	801	785	768	715	722	733	793	862
Rural	825	847	837	846	860	845	869	916
Urban	798	777	754	677	670	672	740	817

How long do we live ?

In the 1971 Census, the age of a person in total years completed at the last birthday was recorded.

Many of our people cannot remember or give their ages correctly. Very often return their ages in 'running' rather than completed years. Villagers mostly recollect their ages with reference to some important event that took place in their areas, for instance, in one village of Delhi UT, the following dates were remembered by one and all. Such a village calendar often helped in recording ages.

Incident	Local name	Year
1	2	3
1. Famine .. .. .	.. Akal	1867
2. Floods .. .. .	.. Baarh	1933
3. First dacoity .. .. .	.. Pehla Daka	1934
4. Second dacoity .. .. .	.. Doosra Daka	1936
5. Flu epidemic .. .. .	.. Kartik-ki-Bimari	1918
6. Partition and independence .. .. .	.. Martial Law	1947
7. Construction of earthen embankment .. .. .	.. Bund Bana	1954
8. Setting up statutory Panchayats .. .. .	.. Panchayat bani	1959

In order to minimise the effect of errors, the age-structure is divided into age groups. The central idea underlying the methods of grouping is that groups should be formed as far as possible containing the 'popular' age like multiples of five and ten alongwith the adjoining ages, so that if individual ages may be incorrect the total of the group may be considered reasonably correct. The broad age groups adopted for the 1971 census were :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (1) (0-14) | Infants and children |
| (2) 15-19 }
20-24 }
25-29 }
30-39 } | Young men and women |
| (3) 40-49 }
50-59 } | Middle-aged men and women |
| (4) 60+ | Old men and women |

The minor age groups were: (0-4), (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).

Distribution according to age

We may now discuss the distribution of the population by age groups in Delhi UT.

Table IV.8
Distribution of population by age groups

Age Group	India		Delhi UT	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
0—14	230,334,822	42.02	1,570,880	38.64
15—19	47,468,232	8.66	419,455	10.32
20—24	43,101,354	7.86	413,523	10.17
25—29	40,820,450	7.45	353,015	8.68
30—39	69,086,719	12.60	552,531	13.59
40—49	51,172,767	9.34	374,392	9.21
50—59	33,359,313	6.09	206,646	5.08
60+	32,699,731	5.96	174,338	4.29
Age not stated	1,16,264	.02	918	.02
Total	5,48,159,652	100.00	4,065,698	100.00

A sizeable part of the population of Delhi UT is young. This is true of India also.

Dependency ratio

The commonly accepted age group for the productive or working population is 15-59 years in our country. The effective or working population (15-59) of Delhi UT is 57.05%. Persons in age group 0-14 are too young for while those in age group 60 and above are too old for work. In other words, the children and the old are dependent on the working population. This is called 'dependency ratio' and is calculated as follows.

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age group 0-14 and 60+}}{\text{Population in the age group 15-59}} \times 100$$

The dependency ratio gives us the number of dependents for each 100 persons in the working age group.

The dependency ratios in India and Delhi UT work out to 92 for India and 75 for Delhi UT. It means that for every 100 persons capable of working there are 92 and 75 who are incapable of working and who depend on these working persons in India as a whole and Delhi UT respectively. The lower ratio of Delhi UT is due to fact that the in-migrants of the working age group population who move into Delhi UT from all corners of the country in search of livelihood do not bring their families with them till they get established.

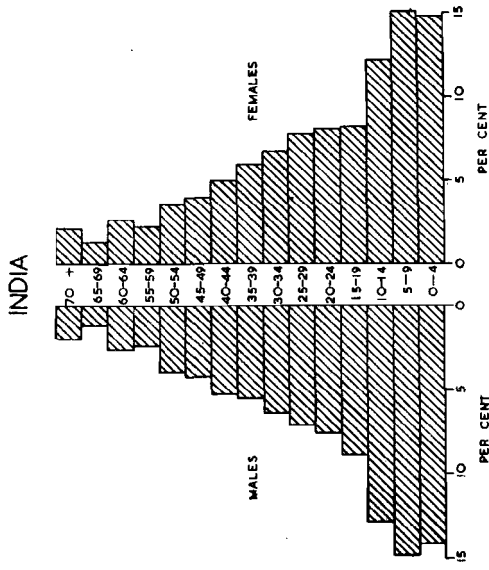
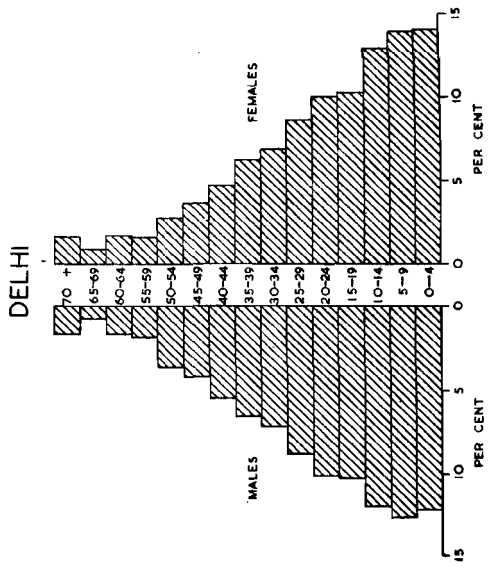
Age pyramid

An age pyramid is a diagram that shows the sex and age composition of a population. In it each age group is represented by a horizontal bar. The male population is shown on the left side and the female population on the right side. Usually, the age groups are arranged at five-year intervals. The age pyramids of India and Delhi UT drawn out on the basis of data presented in table IV. 9 are given here to make comparison.

Table IV.9

<i>Percentage of population in various age groups in India and Delhi UT</i>					
Age Groups	India		Delhi		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	
0—4	14.15	14.90	12.18	14.06	
5—9	14.86	15.07	12.59	13.98	
10—14	12.85	12.22	11.98	12.94	
15—19	8.88	8.42	10.38	10.24	
20—24	7.60	8.15	10.25	10.07	
25—29	7.16	7.76	8.82	8.52	
30—34	6.45	6.76	7.35	7.96	
35—39	6.07	5.93	6.58	6.21	
40—44	5.30	5.01	5.52	4.68	
45—49	4.39	3.95	4.45	3.58	
50—54	3.91	3.56	3.63	2.75	
55—59	2.42	2.26	1.96	1.69	
60—64	2.63	2.61	1.79	1.74	
65—69	1.28	1.27	0.91	0.94	
70+	2.03	2.11	1.59	1.61	
ANS	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	

AGE PYRAMIDS



The two age pyramids are broad based because a very large proportion of the population is of young people in both the cases. You will also notice that the percentage of children in age group 0-14 in Delhi UT is 38.64 as against in India as a whole (42.02). As the age increases, the proportions go down.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy has occupied an important position in Indian census in some form or the other from the very beginning. The definition of a literate as adopted at the 1971 census is "one who can both read and write with understanding in any language is a literate".

In the 1961 census, Delhi UT ranked first in India having a literacy percentage of 52.75 as against 24.03 for all-India. But it slid down to the third position in 1971. Chandigarh (61.56%) and Kerala (60.42%) have gone ahead even though Delhi's literacy moved up from 52.75% in 1961 to 56.61% in 1971.

Table V.1

Percentage of literacy in different States/Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Percentage to total popula- tion	Rank
1	2	3
India	29.45	—
Andhra Pradesh	24.57	22
Assam	28.72	18
Bihar	19.94	25
Gujarat	35.79	10
Haryana	26.89	20
Himachal Pradesh	31.96	14
Jammu & Kashmir	18.58	27
Kerala	60.42	2
Madhya Pradesh	22.14	23
Maharashtra	39.18	9
Manipur	32.91	13
Meghalaya	29.49	17
Mysore	31.52	15
Nagaland	27.40	19
Orissa	26.18	21

Table V.1—Contd.

1	2	3
Punjab	33.67	11
Rajasthan	19.07	26
Sikkim	17.74	28
Tamil Nadu	39.46	8
Tripura	30.98	16
Uttar Pradesh	21.70	24
West Bengal	33.20	12
Union Territories		
A & N Islands	43.59	7
Arunachal Pradesh	11.29	30
Chandigarh	61.56	1
D & N Haveli	14.97	29
Delhi	56.61	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	44.75	5
L.M.&A. Islands	43.66	6
Pondicherry	46.02	4

At the all India level, the literates form 29.45 per cent of the total population which is about half of the literacy rate in Delhi (56.61). The 1971 census figures show that the population has grown to 4.07 million from 2.67 million in 1961 (growth rate 52.93). As against this, the number of literates has gone up from 1,402,298 in 1961 to 2,301,605 in 1971 which means a growth rate of 64.13 during the decade.

The education authorities say that as against 449,000 students in Delhi Administration and Corporation schools in 1961, the figures in 1972 went upto 806,000. The number of teachers had almost doubled from 15,625 to 31,800. The number of higher secondary, middle and primary schools had risen from 1,219 to 1,858.

At the 1971 census, the proportion of males literacy was 39.45% for our country as a whole. Amongst States/UTs, Chandigarh (66.97%) occupied first position and in the second and third places were Kerala (66.62%) and Delhi (63.71%). At the lowest rank among states were Sikkim (25.37%), Jammu and Kashmir (26.75%), Rajasthan (28.74%) and Bihar (30.64%).

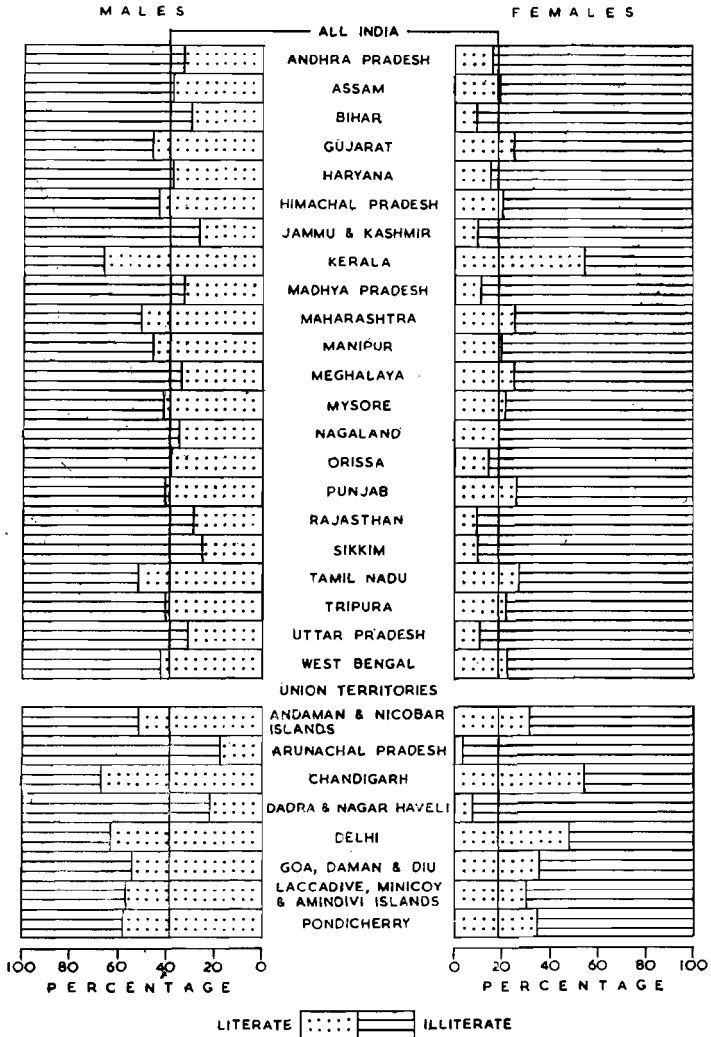
Table V.2

Male & Female percentage literacy in different States/UTs (1971)

Unit	Percentage of literate			
	Males to total males	Rank	Females to total females	Rank
1	2	3	4	5
India	39.45		18.72	
Andhra Pradesh	33.18	22	15.75	20
Assam	37.19	19	19.27	18
Bihar	30.64	25	8.72	27
Gujarat	46.11	10	24.75	11
Haryana	37.29	18	14.89	21
Himachal Pradesh	48.19	12	20.23	16
Jammu & Kashmir	26.75	27	9.28	25
Kerala	66.62	2	54.31	2
Madhya Pradesh	32.70	23	10.92	23
Maharashtra	51.04	9	26.43	9
Manipur	46.04	11	19.53	17
Meghalaya	34.12	21	24.56	12
Mysore	41.62	14	20.97	15
Nagaland	35.02	20	18.65	19
Orissa	38.29	17	13.92	22
Punjab	40.38	15	25.90	10
Rajasthan	28.74	26	8.46	28
Sikkim	25.37	28	8.90	26
Tamil Nadu	51.78	7	26.86	8
Tripura	40.20	16	21.19	14
Uttar Pradesh	31.50	24	10.55	24
West Bengal	42.81	13	22.42	13
Union Territories				
A & N. Islands	51.64	8	31.11	6
Arunachal Pradesh	17.82	30	3.71	30
Chandigarh	66.97	1	54.35	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.15	29	7.84	29
Delhi	63.71	3	47.75	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	54.31	6	35.09	4
L.M. & A. Islands	56.48	5	30.56	7
Pondicherry	57.29	4	34.62	5

I N D I A

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES IN EACH SEX 1971



Reviewing the figures of male literacy, for 1961 and 1971, for our UT we find an increase from 60.75% in 1961 to 63.71% in 1971. It is noteworthy here, that in the rural area, male literacy made an unusual leap during the last decade (from 38.45% in 1961 to 49.00% in 1971). This is the result of the consciousness of rural folk of the value of literacy and education. This has been achieved by urbanisation, electrification of all villages and opening of more schools in rural areas.

Table V.3
Male literacy (1961-71)

Delhi UT	Percentage of literate male to total males*	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Delhi UT Total	60.75	63.71
Delhi Rural	38.45	49.00
Delhi Urban	63.47	65.37
NDMC	68.03	71.88
Delhi Cantonment	66.59	68.72
DMC (Urban)	62.81	64.69

*(Including age-group 0—4)

Reviewing the female literacy returns of the 1971 census we find that out of each 100 females, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim have respectively the lowest female literacy *i.e.* 4, 8 and 9 literate females. The other states which have less than ten literate females out of every 100 females are—Rajasthan (8), Bihar (9), Jammu & Kashmir (9).

In the upper literacy limits, among states/UTs are Chandigarh and Kerala, which hold top places, both having 54 literate females out of each 100 females. And our UT has about 48 females per 100 females, who are able to read and write. Table V.4 clearly indicates that female literacy has progressed during the last decade in all units including the rural areas of Delhi UT.

Table V.4

Female literacy (Delhi 1961-71)

Units	Percentage of literate females to total females*	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Delhi Total	42.55	47.75
Delhi Rural	9.40	20.75
Delhi Urban	46.96	50.90
(i) NDMC	55.90	60.46
(ii) Delhi Cantonment	40.24	43.74
(iii) DMC (Urban)	45.97	50.16

*(Including age group 0-4)

It is noteworthy that female literacy in rural areas has more than doubled during the decade. At the 1961 census, the number of literate females was 12,894 which rose to 39,277 in 1971 showing a growth rate of 204.6%. The growth rate in urban areas of female literacy (70%) during the decade has also been substantial. Of total females, 60.46% reported literate in New Delhi (MC), representing highest degree of literacy among all the units of Delhi UT.

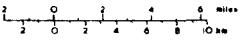
Rural-Urban differentials—Delhi UT (1971)

There still exists a gap between the literacy rates of rural and urban parts of Delhi UT. The 1971 census figures disclose that literacy in rural areas is 36.2% and in urban 58.9%. There are many reasons for this difference. Delhi UA is not only a great centre of trade and industry, but it is also predominantly a service city. It has also numerous colleges and institutions of advanced studies, to which students from other parts of the country come in large numbers. Literacy is, therefore, substantially more in the urban areas than in rural. Moreover, in-migration also brings in a large number of literates who come in search of jobs.

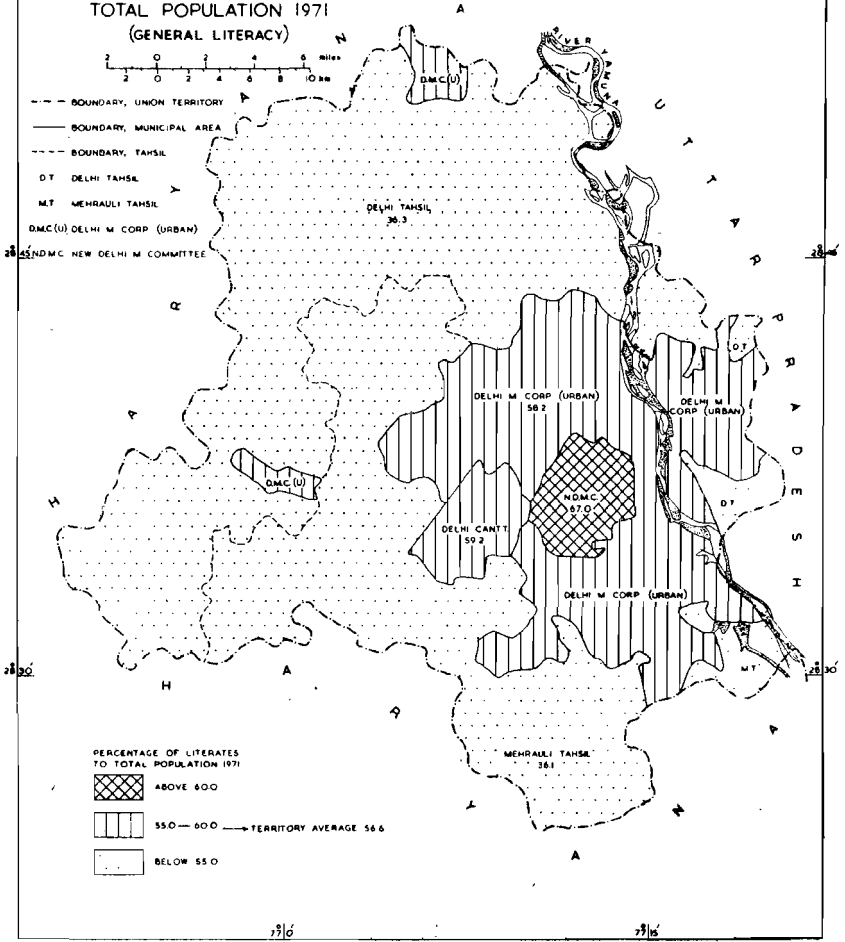
On the other hand, conditions prevailing in rural areas are different. It is broadly true that all villagers do not yet fully appreciate the value of education. They generally think that education is not essential for looking after cultivation. There is a saying "that a

DELHI

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO
TOTAL POPULATION 1971
(GENERAL LITERACY)



- BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY
- BOUNDARY, MUNICIPAL AREA
- BOUNDARY, TAHSIL
- D.T DELHI TAHSIL
- M.T MEHRAULI TAHSIL
- D.M.C.(U) DELHI M. CORP. (URBAN)
- D.M.C. NEW DELHI M. COMMITTEE



EAST OF GREENWICH

villager marries off his daughter at eight provided he has no bride-groom ready for her at seven". It is gratifying to note that this attitude is fast changing and that the growth rate of literacy in the rural areas of Delhi has been faster than in urban areas during the last decade. Table V.5 gives the rural-urban differentials in respect of literacy during 1961 and 1971.

Table V.5

Rural-Urban literacy (Delhi—1961-71)

Delhi UT	Literate and educated persons					
	1961			1971		
	Literate males	Literate females	Total literate persons	Literate males	Literate females	Total literate persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total ..	904801 (69.75)	497497 (42.55)	1402298 (52.75)	1438268 (63.71)	863337 (47.75)	2301605 (56.61)
Rural ..	62292 (38.45)	12894 (9.40)	75186 (25.13)	112413 (49.00)	39277 (20.75)	151690 (36.23)
Urban ..	842509 (63.47)	484603 (46.96)	1327112 (56.25)	1325855 (65.37)	824060 (50.90)	2149915 (58.95)

NOTE : Figures in brackets give percentage

Let us now study the growth rate of literacy during 1961-71.

Table V.6

Growth Rate (1961-71)

Delhi UT	Total population	Literate population		
		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	52.93	58.96	73.54	64.13
Rural	39.93	80.46	204.61	101.75
Urban	54.57	57.37	70.05	62.00

Table V.6 shows that the growth rate of female literacy in rural areas has been nearly thrice than that in urban areas. The growth rate of male literacy is also quite high at 80.46% as compared to 57.37% in the urban population. If the trend continues in the matter of literacy, the differentials between rural and urban may soon even out.

CHAPTER VI

THE MOTHER TONGUES WE SPEAK

Language is a unique instrument of human communication which makes man superior to the rest of the animal world. Society, as we know it, cannot possibly exist without language.

What do we mean by a mother-tongue ? It is the language spoken in the childhood by the mother to her child. If unfortunately, the mother had died during infancy of the child, the language spoken mainly in the child's home will be his mother-tongue. In the case of deaf and mute persons, the language spoken by the mother is recorded in census record as the mother-tongue. A question on language was incorporated for the first time in the schedule for the census of India in 1881.

Linguistic Survey of India

Sir George Grierson, author of "The Linguistic Survey of India" drew basic material for his formidable survey from the 1891 census as also the subsequent censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921. Grierson's classifications as developed in his survey formed the basis of analytical reporting on languages in the censuses of 1901 to 1931. Grierson classified the languages mainly on the basis of their structures as (i) Indo-European (ii) Dravidian (iii) Tibeto-Chinese and (iv) Austro-Asiatic. He sub-divided the languages under these four great families by sub-family, branch, group, etc.

Out of the 15 major languages specified in schedule VIII to the Indian constitution, eleven including Sanskrit, come under the Indo-Aryan sub-family. The Indo-Aryan sub-family of languages is commonly known as Aryan Languages. These languages are (1) Hindi (2) Bengali (3) Gujarati (4) Assamese (5) Urdu (6) Kashmiri (7) Marathi (8) Punjabi (9) Oriya (10) Sanskrit (11) Sindhi. The Dravidian family is represented by the second largest number of speakers in India. The speakers of Dravidian languages mostly live in the southern peninsula. Going by schedule VIII to the Indian constitu-

tion, four languages, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam are of Dravidian origin. These Dravidian languages are quite different from the Indo-Aryan languages.

Thirdly the people living mostly on the slopes of the northern mountains and on hills of the state of Assam, exhibit a strong mongoloid element, and are speakers of Tibeto-Chinese family of languages. The area under the Tibeto-Chinese family of languages is vast; most of it being mountainous and full of forest has a very thin density of population. However, seven languages of this family returned more than one lakh speakers, each. These are (1) Meithei/Manipuri (2) Bodo (3) Garo (4) Tripuri (5) Lushai (6) Miri (7) Abor. In the course of time, many of these languages appear to have been affected by the surrounding Indo-Aryan languages.

In our country, the Austro-Asiatic family is represented by (a) Munda branch mostly in the Central and Eastern Indian regions and (b) Monkhmer branch including the Khasi group of languages of Assam and Nicobarese of Nicobar Islands. Tribes like Santals, Bhils and Gonds, (Munda branch), Khasis and Nicobarese (Mon Khmer branch) speak this group of languages.

According to the 1961 census, Santali, predominantly spoken language of Adivasis, was represented by more than 3 million speakers. Six other languages were reported to be spoken by more than a lakh speakers. During 1971, the speakers of Santali were reported to be only 21 in Delhi UT.

Table VI.1 gives the number of speakers of each of these 15 languages listed in schedule VIII.

Table VI.1
Speakers in India and Delhi UT of languages specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution

Language	No. of speakers			
	India	Percentage	Delhi UT	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assamese	8,958,977	1.64	641	0.02
2. Bengali	44,792,722	8.17	40,866	1.00

Table VI.1

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Gujarati	25,875,252	4.72	9,838	0.24	
4. Hindi	162,577,612	29.67	3,088,698	75.97	
5. Kannada	21,707,918	3.96	3,925	0.10	
6. Kashmiri	2,438,360	0.45	3,542	0.09	
7. Malayalam	21,938,231	4.00	19,781	0.49	
8. Marathi	42,251,207	7.71	11,598	0.29	
9. Oriya	19,855,450	3.62	1,607	0.04	
10. Punjabi	16,449,573	3.00	544,749	13.40	
11. Sanskrit	2,212	N	94	N	
12. Sindhi	1,676,728	0.31	34,619	0.85	
13. Tamil	37,690,020	6.88	37,343	0.92	
14. Telugu	44,752,926	8.17	9,556	0.23	
15. Urdu	28,607,874	5.22	231,127	5.68	

NOTE : (i) N stands for negligible

While talking about the mother-tongues spoken in Delhi UT, we will discuss in detail only the first three numerically strong languages, each having speakers more than 2 lakhs.

Hindi, a language belonging to the central group of Indo-Aryan family of languages, is the official language of the Indian union. According to the 1961 census, the Hindi speakers in our country and Delhi UT were 13.3 crore (30.3%) and 20.6 lakh (77.4%) respectively. In the 1971 census too, it was recorded as the numerically most dominant language having speakers in India 16.3 crore (29.7%) and in Delhi UT (30.89 lakh or 75.97%).

Punjabi is the next predominantly spoken language of the Delhi UT. The 1971 census places the number of Punjabi speakers in the territory at 5.45 lakh (13.4%) while in the country at 1.6 crore (3.0%). It is the official language of Punjab.

Urdu is the third major language of the Delhi UT spoken by 2.31 lakh (5.68%) persons. At the all-India level, it occupies the sixth position having 2.86 crore (5.22%) speakers.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

At the 1971 census, the enumerators were instructed to record the religion as actually returned by a respondent. Abbreviations were prescribed for religions as 'H' for Hinduism, 'I' for Islam, 'C' for Christianity, 'S' for Sikhism, 'B' for Buddhism and 'J' for Jainism and in respect of others the actual religion as returned was recorded. Where a person said that he had no religion, it was recorded accordingly.

The religion-wise break-up of the population shows that in India, Hindus are 82.72% of the total population. Muslims constitute 11.20% while Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains constitute only smaller proportions.

Table VII.1
Main religious communities in India (1971)

Religious Community	Persons	Percentage to total	Percentage increase (1961-71)*
1	2	3	4
Hindus	453,436,630	82.72	+23.69
Muslims	61,418,269	11.20	+30.84
Christians	14,225,045	2.59	+32.58
Sikhs	10,378,891	1.89	+32.28
Buddhists	3,874,942	0.71	+17.33
Jains	2,604,837	0.48	+28.49
Other religions and persuasions	2,184,955	0.40	+17.51
Religion not stated	36,083	0.01	
Total	548,159,652	100.00	+24.69

*While calculating the percentage increase the population of Arunachal Pradesh has been excluded

During 1961-71, it was found that the growth rate amongst the main minority communities was more than that of Hindus in our

country. The growth rate in this period was highest among Christians (32.58%), followed by Sikhs (32.28%), Muslims (30.84%), Jains (28.49%) and Buddhists (17.33%), Hindus had a growth rate of 23.69%.

Though Hindus form the bulk of the country's population (82.72%), their distribution is not uniform over the different states of India. The states and the union territories in which Hindus constitute less than 60% of the population are Kerala (59.41%), Manipur (58.97%), Punjab (37.54%), Jammu and Kashmir (30.42%), Arunachal Pradesh (21.99%), Meghalaya (18.50%), Nagaland (11.43%), L.M. & A Islands (4.86%). Three states and one union territory have more than 90% Hindu population in their total population. These are Himachal Pradesh (96.08%), Madhya Pradesh (93.68%), Orissa (96.25%) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (95.83%).

L.M. & A Islands are the only union territory where the population is predominantly Muslim (94.37%). The Muslims are in majority (65.85%) in Jammu and Kashmir. The only states where the proportion of Muslims exceeds the national percentage of 11.20% are Assam (24.03%), West Bengal (20.46%), Kerala (19.50%), Uttar Pradesh (15.48%) and Bihar (13.48%).

The presence of 6.1 crore Muslims in the country reminds us again of secularism which allows all the religious communities to flourish in their own ways. In the international perspective, India has the largest Muslim population after Indonesia (12.1 crore) and Bangladesh (7.2 crore). Pakistan has 5.5 crore.

Historically, Muslims have always grown faster than Hindus. During the period 1881 to 1941, while the Muslim population increased by 89%, the Hindus increased by only 43.8%. The decade 1941-51 is not relevant for purpose of comparison because a large number of Muslims (estimated at 7.2 million) left India due to partition. But during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71, when the Muslim population grew at the rate of 25.6% and 30.8% respectively, the comparative rates of growth of the Hindus were 20.3% and 23.7% only.

Christians form the third largest religious community (2.59%) in India and are concentrated in large number in the southern states

of Kerala (31.59%), Tamil Nadu (16.64%) and Andhra Pradesh (12.82%). If these three states are put together, their Christian population will account for more than 60% of the country's Christian population.

Sikhs (1.89%) constitute the fourth religious community in the country. In Punjab alone they account for 78.62% of the total population of the community in the country. State-wise Sikhs constitute 60.22% of the population of Punjab and 25.45% in Chandigarh UT., 7.16% in Dehi UT and 6.29% in Haryana. In no other state or union territory do they even form 5 per cent.

Numerically, Buddhists constitute 0.71% population of the country. Maharashtra accounts for 84.24% of the country's entire Buddhists population, though they form only 6.47 per cent of the population of the state, in Arunachal Pradesh 13.13% of the population is Buddhists.

Jains are largely spread over the western parts of the country and constitute 0.48% of the total population. They are concentrated mostly in urban areas and form 1.99% of the population in Rajasthan, 1.69% in Gujarat, 1.40% in Maharashtra and 1.24% in Delhi UT.

Between 1881-1941 Christians in our country rose by 318%, Sikhs by 207% and Buddhists by 173% as against the growth rate of Hindus of 43.8% during the same period. Again during the decade (1961-71), the minorities have shown a higher growth rate (Christians 32.6%, Sikhs 32.3%, Jains 28.5) as against the growth rate of Hindus (23.7%).

Table VII.2:
Distribution of Delhi UT's population according to religion

Religion		No of Persons	Percentage to total
1		2	3
1.	Hindu	3,407,835	83.82
2.	Sikhs	291,123	7.16
3.	Muslims	263,019	6.47
4.	Jains	50,513	1.24
5.	Christians	43,720	1.08
6.	Buddhists	8,720	0.21
7.	Other religious persuasions	527	0.01
8.	Religion not stated	241	0.01
Total		4,065,698	100.00

Hindus are in an absolute majority in Delhi UT, constituting 83.82% of the total population of the territory. During the last decade some minority communities grew faster than Hindus. The population growth rate (1961-71) among the main minor communities—Muslims 69.20, Buddhists 59.53 and Jains 70.68 was much higher than that of Hindus (52.50) in Delhi UT.

Table VII.3

Growth rate of various religious communities (1971-Delhi UT)

Religion	Population		
	1961	1971	Growth rate (1961-71)
1	2	3	4
Hindus	2,234,597 (84.05)	3,407,835 (83.82)	52.50
Muslims	155,453 (5.85)	263,019 (6.47)	69.20
Christians	29,269 (1.10)	43,720 (1.08)	49.37
Sikhs	203,916 (7.67)	291,123 (7.16)	42.77
Buddhists	5,466 (0.21)	8,720 (0.21)	59.53
Jains	29,595 (1.11)	50,513 (1.24)	70.68
Other religions	285 (0.01)	527 (0.01)	84.91
Religion not stated	31 (N)	241 (0.01)	677.42
Total	2,658,612 (100.00)	4,065,698 (100.00)	52.93

Of the total rural population, out of each 100 persons, Hindus are (96), muslims (3) Sikh (1) and others constitute very small or negligible proportions. In the urban population out of each 100 persons Hindus are (82), Muslims (7) Sikhs (8), Jain (1), Christian (1) and others form very small percentages. Out of every 100 Jains,

99 live in urban areas and Sikhs and Christians follow closely with figures of 98 and 97 respectively.

Table VII.4

Distribution of rural and urban population by religion in Delhi UT, 1971

Religion	Delhi UT		Total
	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4
Hindus	400,398 (95.64)	3,007,437 (82.46)	3,407,835
Muslims	11,218 (2.68)	251,801 (6.90)	263,019
Christians	1,173 (0.28)	42,547 (1.17)	43,720
Sikhs	4,895 (1.17)	286,228 (7.85)	291,123
Buddhists	265 (0.06)	8,455 (0.23)	8,720
Jains	713 (0.17)	49,800 (1.37)	50,513
Other religions	10 (N)	517 (0.01)	527
Religion not stated	3 (N)	238 (0.01)	241
Total	418,675 (100.00)	3,647,023 (100.00)	4,065,698

(N) Stands for negligible

Now we shall see the religion-wise distribution of population in all the three parts of Delhi *i.e.* (1) DMC (U) (2) NDMC and (3) Delhi Cantonment. At the 1971 census, in all the three constituents of urban Delhi *viz.* DMC (U), NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Hindus form the undisputed majority having 81.91%, 87.75% and 86.37% of the total population. Muslims are more concentrated in the DMC(U) (7.41%) as compared to NDMC (2.35% and Delhi Cantonment 2.00%). As for Christians, the Delhi Cantonment stands at the top (4.11%) while Sikhs inhabit DMC(U) more (8.11%) than

the other two. Jains (1.44%) appear to be largely concentrated in DMC urban area.

Table VII.5
*Religion-wise distribution of population amongst the three cities/towns of
Delhi in 1971*

Religion					DMC(U)	NDMC	Delhi Cantonment
1					2	3	4
Hindus	..	..	..	..	2,693,076 (81.91)	264,835 (87.75)	49,525 (85.37)
Muslims	..	..	..	..	243,569 (7.41)	7,086 (2.35)	1,146 (2.00)
Christians	..	..	..	..	28,964 (0.88)	11,228 (3.72)	2,355 (4.11)
Sikhs..	..	..	..	..	266,710 (8.11)	15,552 (5.15)	3,966 (6.92)
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	7,602 (.23)	794 (0.26)	59 (0.10)
Jains	..	..	..	..	47,449 (1.44)	2,086 (0.69)	265 (0.46)
Other religions	..	..	..	..	358 (0.01)	136 (0.05)	23 (0.04)
Religion not stated	..	..	..	..	155 (0.01)	83 (0.03)	— (—)
Total	..	..	..	..	3,287,883 (100.00)	301,801 (100.00)	57,339 (100.00)

At the 1971 census, 302 persons returned zoroastrianism. There were other smaller groups which returned less than 100 follower each.

CHAPTER VIII

WHO ARE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ?

In 1931 for the first time in Indian history, the Census Commissioner of India prepared a list of 'depressed classes' on the basis of census returns. The yardstick adopted was "those castes which by reasons of their traditional position in Hindu society, are denied access to temples, for instance, or have to use separate wells or are not allowed to sit inside a school house but have to remain outside or suffer similar social disabilities were categorised as depressed classes". The Govt. of India Act (1935) placed these 'depressed classes' in a schedule and they for the first time were called "Scheduled castes". A list of scheduled castes was published under the Government of India (Scheduled castes) order 1936.

Under Article 341 of the Constitution of India the President may specify "the castes, races or tribes or part of a groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purpose of this constitution be deemed to be scheduled castes". Such scheduled castes are notified separately for each state. Accordingly, the President of India has notified the scheduled castes for Delhi UT in the order called the Constitution (Scheduled castes) order 1950 and the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes list (modification) order 1956. The list of Scheduled castes in Delhi UT is given below.

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

No scheduled tribes has been notified for the Delhi UT under Article (342), of the Constitution of India.

At the 1971 census, for recording the answer to question 11 of the individual slip, a notified list of scheduled castes was furnished to each enumerator. Enumerators were instructed to enter the name of the scheduled caste only if it was included in the list already furnished. If a person merely claimed to be a scheduled caste and did not say he belonged to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he was not to be listed as a scheduled caste. They were also told that the scheduled castes could only belong to the Hindu or Sikh religion. Notwithstanding these instructions there were many cases in which the castes were returned in general terms as 'Harijans' or 'Achhut'. At the tabulation stage it was considered desirable to err on the safer side by treating such cases as 'unspecified scheduled castes'. Various facilities are made available to the members of scheduled castes/tribes such as recruitment to the services, educational concessions, reservation of seats in panchayats, legislative bodies and other benefits for their economic development. There are over 800 tribal communities and caste groups. The percentage of scheduled castes in Delhi UT is 15.64 a little more than the national average of 14.60.

As against a slight decrease in the percentage of scheduled castes at the all-India level, there is a marked increase in the case of Delhi UT during the decade

Table VIII.1
Population of scheduled castes in India and Delhi UT (1961-71)

Year		Total SC population	Percentage to total Population
1		2	3
India	1961	64,449,275	14.67
	1971	80,005,398	14.60
Delhi	1961	341,555	12.85
	1971	635,698	15.64

The population of Nat (Rana) increased by almost six times and that of Dos by five times. The population of Madari and Mazhabi increased by over three times and the population of Chuhra (Balmiki), Balai, Koli, Khatik, Pasi, Sikligar, Sansi or Bhedkut, Kanjar or Giarah, Naribut, Bhil and Kachhandha more than doubled during the decade 1961-71. Perna and Singiwala or Kalbelia were not returned in the 1961 census. But in 1971 these two scheduled castes returned a population of 117 and 246 persons respectively.

Table VIII.2
Population of different scheduled castes in Delhi UT

Name	1961 census		1971 census		Percentage growth rate during 1961-71
	Persons	Rank	Persons	Rank	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar	125,997	1	215,747	1	71.2
2. Chuhra (Balmiki)	52,743	2	107,680	2	104.2
3. Balai	20,680	4	42,885	3	107.4
4. Koli	19,199	5	42,44	4	121.1
5. Khatik	14,392	7	34,412	5	139.1
6. Dhobi	14,144	8	26,839	6	89.8
7. Julaha (Weaver) ..	17,242	6	26,059	7	51.1
8. Bhangi	21,673	3	24,720	8	14.1
9. Dhanak or Dhanuk	8,540	9	15,855	9	85.7
10. Pasi	1,985	15	4,746	10	139.1
11. Sikligar	1,804	16	4,536	11	151.4
12. Banjara	2,518	12	4,344	12	72.5
13. Bawaria	2,175	13	3,935	13	80.9
14. Sansi or Bhedkut ..	1,540	17	3,497	14	127.0
15. Mallah	774	20	3,447	15	345.3
16. Kabirpanthi	2,099	14	2,869	16	36.7
17. Chohra (Sweeper) ..	3,088	10	2,551	17	-17.4
18. Aheria	2,818	11	2,119	18	-24.8
19. Kanjar or Giarah ..	958	19	2,115	19	120.8
20. Adi-Dharmi	1,242	18	2,072	20	66.8
21. Agria	682	21	1,145	21	67.9

Table VIII.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
22. Naribut	390	23	783	22	100.8
23. Nat (Rana)	117	29	694	23	493.2
24. Meghwal	387	24	668	24	72.6
25. Dom	108	30	553	25	412.0
26. Gharrami	277	26	467	26	68.6
27. Sopera	340	25	454	27	33.5
28. Bhil	155	28	404	28	160.6
29. Mazhabi	107	31	338	29	215.9
30. Sirkiband	233	27	311	30	33.5
31. Bazigar	408	22	269	31	34.1
32. Singiwala or Kalbelia	—	—	246	32	—
33. Kachhandha	70	32	182	33	160.0
34. Perna	—	—	117	34	—
35. Maḍari	12	34	40	35	233.3
36. Lalbegi	28	33	36	36	28.6
Unclassified	22,630	—	56,115	—	148.0
Total	341,555		635,698		86.1

Rural-urban distribution

Scheduled castes are concentrated in urban areas of Delhi UT (83.5%). Only 16.5% of them live in rural areas. The corresponding proportions of Delhi's population in the urban and rural areas are 89.7% and 10.3% respectively. The scheduled castes have 89.6% of their urban population in DMC (Urban), 8.8% in NDMC and 1.7% in Delhi cantonment. The percentage of scheduled castes in general population is quite high (25.1%) in Delhi rural as against only 14.6% in Delhi urban.

Table VIII.3

Distribution of scheduled castes in the various parts of Delhi UT (1971)

Unit	No. of SC	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Delhi UT		
Total	635,698	100.00
Rural	104,999	16.52
Urban	530,699	83.48
		(100.00)
(i) DMC(U)	475,274	89.56
(ii) NDMC	46,494	8.76
(iii) Delhi Cantonment	8,931	1.68

Looking at the 1971 census figures (table VIII.4) we see that Punjab had the highest percentage of scheduled castes (24.71). Himachal Pradesh had 22.24 and Uttar Pradesh 21.00%.

Table VIII.4
Percentage distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in different States/UTs, 1971

Unit	Scheduled castes		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
India	14.60	16.05	8.76
1. Andhra Pradesh	13.27	14.51	8.12
2. Assam	6.10	6.07	6.46
3. Bihar	14.11	14.66	9.12
4. Gujarat	6.84	6.92	6.64
5. Haryana	18.89	20.55	11.13
6. Himachal Pradesh	22.24	22.81	14.67
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8.26	9.30	3.68
8. Kerala	8.30	8.95	4.95
9. Madhya Pradesh	13.09	13.68	10.09
10. Maharashtra	6.00	6.57	4.75
11. Manipur	1.53	1.70	0.41
12. Maghalaya	0.38	0.19	1.50
13. Mysore	13.14	14.44	9.09
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	15.09	15.44	11.25
16. Punjab	24.71	27.64	15.30
17. Rajasthan	15.82	16.45	12.81
18. Sikkim	4.53	4.08	8.83
19. Tamil Nadu	17.76	21.06	10.15
20. Tripura	12.39	13.10	6.28
21. Uttar Pradesh	21.00	22.58	11.32
22. West Bengal	19.90	24.27	6.59
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.07	0.02
3. Chandigarh	11.30	21.69	10.22
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.80	1.80	—
5. Delhi	15.64	25.08	14.55
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.93	1.71	2.52
7. L.M. & A Islands	—	—	—
8. Pondicherry	15.46	21.07	7.72

During the last decade the percentage growth rate of scheduled castes in Delhi was 86.12, abnormally higher than the general population's 52.93 per cent. Amongst the various parts of the territory, specially in DMC (Urban) a staggering growth rate of (101.74%) has been recorded which is much higher than that of NDMC (54.29%) and Delhi cantonment (36.92%).

Table VIII.5
Growth rate of scheduled castes (Delhi 1961-71)

Unit	Scheduled Caste Population			Percentage of total population	
	1961	1971	Growth rate (1961-71)	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Total ..	341,555	635,698	86.12	12.85	15.64
Delhi Rural ..	69,312	104,999	51.49	2.61	2.58
Delhi Urban ..	272,243	530,699	94.94	10.24	13.05
DMC(U) ..	235,586	475,274	101.74	8.86	11.69
NDMC ..	30,134	46,494	54.29	1.13	1.14
Delhi Cantonment	6,523	8,931	36.92	0.25	0.22

Literacy rate amongst the scheduled castes

Literacy is an index to measure the level of progress made by any community. Table VIII.6 gives us literacy among scheduled castes of Delhi UT.

Table VIII.6
Literacy among scheduled castes, Delhi, 1971

Unit	Total No. of scheduled castes	Literate and Educated scheduled castes	Illiterate
1	2	3	4
Delhi UT (Total)	635,698 (100.00)	178,925 (28.15)	456,773 (71.85)

Table VIII.6—*contd.*

Rural	104,999 (100.00)	21,616 (20.59)	83,383 (79.41)
Urban	530,699 (100.00)	157,309 (29.64)	373,390 (70.36)
DMC (U)	475,274 (100.00)	138,927 (29.23)	336,347 (70.77)
NDMC	46,494 (100.00)	15,875 (34.14)	30,619 (65.86)
Delhi Cantonment	8,931 (100.00)	2,507 (28.07)	6,424 (71.93)

NOTE : Percentages are given in brackets.

Literates form 29.45% of the population in our country. This percentage stands at 56.61% for Delhi UT. The Scheduled Castes of Delhi have 28.15% literates, almost equal to the all-India general literacy figure of 29.45%. The table given above reveals that the percentage of scheduled caste literacy varies in considerable proportion in the various parts of our territory. It is lowest at 20.59% in Delhi rural and 34.14% in NDMC.

In 1961, the literacy rate of scheduled castes was 20.9% in the whole territory with 14.5% in the rural areas and 22.5% in the urban areas. There has been a rise of about 7 points in the urban areas and about 6 points in rural areas during the decade. The rise is shared by both the sexes.

Table VIII.7
Growth of literacy amongst scheduled castes (1961-71)

Unit	Percentage of Literates			
	1961		1971	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi UT	32.2	6.8	39.2	14.3
Delhi Rural	25.0	2.4	32.5	6.2
Delhi Urban	33.9	8.0	40.5	16.0
DMC (Urban)	33.4	7.7	40.3	15.5
NDMC	38.2	11.1	43.1	21.6
Delhi Cantonment	29.5	4.6	39.9	13.3

While scheduled castes males have improved in 1971 to only 39.2% from 32.2% in 1961, scheduled castes females have made a good stride from 6.8% to 14.3% which is marked by a proportional increase in the rural areas. Though obviously the literacy rate amongst females varies from 6.2% to 21.6% in the different units of Delhi and excepting NDMC everywhere they have risen by twice or more times.

CHAPTER IX

OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

Indian censuses have been collecting information since 1872 on bread-winners. At the 1971 census too, each person was asked as to what his main activity was *i.e.* how he engaged himself mostly. Basically one can be worker or non-worker. A worker is defined as a person "whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work". If one qualifies to be treated as a worker, the type of work one was engaged in, was enquired and noted. If one was basically a non-worker, further information to categorise under seven broad categories of non-workers was collected. The different categories of workers and non-workers are as follows:—

Categories of Workers

- (i) As cultivators
- (ii) As agricultural labourers
- (iii) In livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities
- (iv) In mining and quarrying
- (v) (a) In manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair at household industry
- (b) In manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair at other than household industry

Categories of Non-workers

- (i) Persons engaged in household duties
- (ii) Students
- (iv) Retired persons or rentiers
- (iv) Dependents
- (v) Beggars etc.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (vi) In construction | (vi) Inmates of penal, mental
and charitable institutions |
| (vii) In trade & commerce | (vii) Other non-workers |
| (viii) In transport, storage &
communications | |
| (ix) In other services | |

If you look into the broad categories of workers, you will appreciate that they by themselves do not completely portray every type of work. In agriculture, for example, one can be a cultivator in the usual sense of the term while one can also be a driver of a tractor in a farm. Similarly, in a sugar mill there will be clerks doing official jobs and they have nothing to do with the actual production of sugar. Quite detailed information is therefore, needed at the census. You may like to see the questions asked at the 1971 census. They were as follows:

Q. 16 Main activity

- (a) Broad category
 - (i) Worker
 - (ii) Non-worker
- (b) Place of work (name of village/town)
- (c) Name of establishment
- (d) Description of work
- (e) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service
- (f) Class of worker

Q. 17 Secondary Work

- (a) Broad category
- (b) Place of work (name of village/town)
- (c) Name of establishment
- (d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service
- (e) Description of work
- (f) Class of worker

Let us see now as to how the workers are distributed under the nine broad categories in Delhi UT as a whole.

Table IX.1
Number of workers engaged in different categories

Category of workers	Number of workers	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3
Total workers	1,228,397	100.0
Category I	32,196	2.6
II	15,269	1.2
III	10,327	0.8
IV	3,064	0.3
V (a)	27,930	2.3
V (b)	263,655	21.5
VI	65,138	5.3
VII	244,597	19.9
VIII	114,976	9.4
IX	451,245	36.7

The workers numbering 12.28 lakh constitute 30.2% of the total population of Delhi UT. They mostly consist of males 11.42 lakhs. One third of the workers are engaged in category IX : other services. It consists of government servants lawyers, doctors, teachers, legislators, general labourers etc. Workers in Industries *i.e.* engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (category V (a) and (b) are also quite important as they comprise 23.8% of all workers. Then come trade and commerce with 2.45 lakh workers (19.9%), Transport, storage and communications 1.15 lakh workers (9.4%) and constructional activities accounted for 65 thousand workers. The remaining categories add up to only 4.9%.

These categories can be bracketed into three broad sectors of economy, primary, secondary and tertiary. Under primary come activities related to direct produce from the earth, *viz.*, agricultural produce, animal husbandry and mining and quarrying (categories I, II, III, IV). In the secondary sector come manufacturing, processing, repairs and servicing at household and other than household industry and construction (categories Va and Vb and VI).

The tertiary sector covers trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services (categories VII, VIII and IX). These sectors cover 4.9%, 29.1% and 66.0% of workers respectively in Delhi, showing an overall predominate of tertiary sector.

Table IX. 2
Percentage distribution of working population into different categories of workers

UT/Tract	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Delhi U.T.	..	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	2.3	21.5	5.3	19.9	9.4	36.7	100.0
Delhi Rural	..	24.2	10.5	1.2	2.7	2.5	18.8	3.2	4.4	6.9	25.6	100.0
Delhi Urban	..	0.5	10.3	0.8	N	2.3	21.7	5.5	21.5	9.6	37.8	100.0
NDMC	..	0.1	N	0.8	N	0.4	6.6	7.0	13.0	7.0	65.1	100.0
Delhi Cantt.	..	0.8	0.5	0.6	—	0.3	5.8	6.1	4.3	4.8	76.8	100.0
DMC (U)	..	0.5	0.4	0.8	N	2.5	23.8	5.3	22.8	10.0	33.9	100.0

You will observe that the rural area differs from the urban in having a high figure in categories I and II *i.e.* agriculture. As compared to a mere 0.8% in the urban, the workers engaged in agriculture constitute 34.7% in the rural area. Similarly category IV-Mining and Quarrying is also conspicuous by its near absence in urban areas. The input of labour in manufacturing etc. at household industry is nearly in equal proportions in the two areas. The remaining categories have higher proportions in the urban area with particular emphasis in Trade and Commerce (Category VII) and other services (Category IX). Amongst the three urban constituents, NDMC and Delhi Cantt. are highly service oriented with percentages 65.1 and 76.8 in Category IX respectively. The DMC (U) is, however, not so with a mere 33.9%. It is, however, prominent in respect of Category V (b) manufacturing etc. other than household industries and category VII-Trade and Commerce. The NDMC and Delhi Cantt. can be called basically service towns. DMC(U) is service-cum-industrial or categories IX and V (a) and (b) constitute over 60% workers. It should be of interest to know that according to 1961 Census DMC(U) was also basically a service city as over 40% workers were engaged in other services. However, the large scale growth of industries during 1961-71 has made it a service-cum-industrial city.

A knowledge about non-workers is also necessary. Children, students, housewives and old men basically constitute the non-workers.

Non-workers constitute 69.8% of total population, 49.4% amongst males and 95.3% amongst females. In Delhi UT amongst all non-workers 34.0% are students, 28.2% engaged in household duties, 35.0% are dependents and infants and the remaining 2.8% are retired and rentiers, beggars and vagrants inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and others. Male non-workers are mostly (93.9%) students, and dependents and infants. Amongst females non-workers 23.8% are students, 46.4% engaged in household duties and 29.2% dependents and infants, these in all constituting 99.4%. More or less similar distribution is observed in the rural and urban areas separately, except that there is comparatively higher proportion

of students in the urban areas and of dependents and infants in the rural areas. The last category of 'others' throws some light on the dimensions of unemployments. At the most 1.3% of non-workers in rural areas and 1.5% in urban areas were reported as seeking employment.

Table IX.4

Distribution by sectors of workers and non-workers per 1000 population, 1971

Stratum	Popula- tion	Workers	Primary sector Cate- gories I to VI	Seconda- ry sector Cate- gories V(a) & (b) and IV	Tertiary sector Cate- gories VII to IX	Non- workers	
Scheduled Caste Males							
Delhi ..	T	1000	487	32	197	258	513
	R	1000	482	148	193	141	518
	U	1000	488	9	198	281	512
General Population Males							
Delhi ..	T	1000	506	25	151	330	494
	R	1000	451	176	102	173	549
	U	1000	512	8	156	348	488
Scheduled Caste Females							
Delhi ..	T	1000	70	4	27	39	930
	R	1000	99	24	63	12	901
	U	1000	64	1	19	44	936
General Population Females							
Delhi ..	T	1000	48	2	9	37	952
	R	1000	42	14	21	7	958
	U	1000	48	N	8	40	952

Scheduled caste males have lower participation than the general population males in the urban areas and higher in the rural areas. It is, however, higher in the secondary sector and lower in the tertiary sector in both the rural and urban areas. In case of scheduled caste females, the participation is substantially higher than of general population females in both the rural and urban areas. This also holds good in all the three sectors also. Thus scheduled caste females are of greater assistance to their male folks in augmenting their family income and this is more marked in the rural areas.

CHAPTER X

SUMMING UP

The population of Delhi UT was over 4 million at the 1971 census, spread over an area of 1,485 km². About 90% of population lives in the urban areas—the Delhi urban agglomeration constituted by New Delhi municipal committee, Delhi cantonment and Delhi municipal corporation (urban) and the remaining 10% in two tehsils—Delhi and Mehrauli, covering 258 villages. Delhi UT has 0.74% of India's population and only 0.05% of the area of the Indian union. Amongst the 8 union territories as at the 1971 census, it stands on top in population, outweighing all the remaining territories together. It even surpasses the newly formed states of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim in population.

Delhi is by far the most densely populated union territory amongst the different states and union territories of the countries. Around 2,700 persons on an average are housed in every square kilometer of land of this territory. The dispersal of population is, however, uneven in different parts. In the rural areas it is 403 persons per Km². while in the urban it is as high as 8,172 persons per km².

The population has shot up by over ten times during the last 70 years. It doubled somewhere during late thirties, quadrupled during the late forties, multiplied 5 times during the early fifties, 6 times during the late fifties and ultimately tenfold in the seventies of what it was in 1901. This gives an idea about its momentum.

Since 1901, the urban population of Delhi has multiplied by nearly 17 times, from a mere 214 thousand to 3647 thousand. Consequently the proportion of urban population in the total has gone up from 82% to 90% during the last 20 years. In this process the factors responsible have been (i) its becoming the capital city of India in 1912, (ii) the huge influx of displaced persons from Pakistan after 1947, (iii) multiplication and intensification of services during the post independence era, Delhi continuing to be the capital of Indian

Union and (iv) growing industrialisation particularly in the field of small scale industries during the last two decades.

Delhi U.A. which ranks third among the 9 'one million plus' urban agglomerations of India, registered a high growth rate of population (54.6%) during 1961-71 which was only next to that of Madras, UA (63.0%) and much higher than that of Calcutta UA (22.6%) and Bombay MC (43.8%). With such a high growth continuing and Delhi being a relatively open city, there is every possibility of Delhi UA out-stripping Greater Bombay and Calcutta UA in not too distant future.

The high growth rate of population is largely due to net immigration as the component of natural increase is only about 28% out of a growth rate of 5.3% per annum. With growing urbanisation, education etc., the rate of natural increase is likely to further go down, however, migration may not. According to latest population projections Delhi may reach the 6 million mark by 1981.

In literacy Delhi ranks third among all the states and union territories. The general literacy rate stands at 56.6% in the total, 36.2% in the rural areas and 58.9% in the urban areas. The growth rate of literates shows that during 1961-71, literate males increased by 58.96% while literate females registered a much higher increase of 73.54%. Delhi stood first in literacy in 1961 and now third in 1971, Chandigarh 61.6% and Kerala 60.4% standing first and second. Delhi has still to achieve 100% literacy in age group 5-14.

Hindus predominate in Delhi, with a population of 34.1 lakh (83.8%) followed by Sikhs numbering 2.9 lakh (7.2%), Muslims 2.6 lakh (6.5%), Jains 0.5 lakh (1.2%) and Christians 0.4 lakh (1.1%) Buddhists have a population of only 8,720.

Hindi is the mother-tongue of the majority (76.0%) followed by Punjabi (13.4%), Urdu (5.7%) and Bengali (1.0%).

Scheduled castes form 15.6% of population, their population being 635,698. They are in higher proportion (25.1%) in the rural areas as compared to 14.6% in the urban areas. Among individual scheduled castes, Chamars are around 1/3rd, followed by Churas

(Balmikis) around 1/6th of all scheduled castes. Literacy among Scheduled Castes is still low, 39.2% amongst males and 14.3% amongst females. As between the rural and urban areas there is a wide difference in their literacy rates (32.5% Males, 6.2% Females) in the former as compared to (40.5% Males, 16.0% females) in the latter.

About 30.2% of Delhi's population are workers; the rest (69.8%) are non-workers. The participation amongst males is 50.6% and amongst females only 4.8%. Of all workers 36.7% are engaged in services, 23.8% in manufacturing including household industry, 19.9% in trade and commerce, 9.4% in transport, storage and communications, 5.3% in construction, 3.8% in agriculture and 1.1% in animal husbandry, plantations etc. and mining and quarrying. The participation pattern of workers in different activities is different in the rural and urban areas mostly in so far as agriculture is concerned. In the rural areas 34.7% of workers are engaged therein agriculture as against only 0.8% of workers in the urban areas. Animal husbandry, plantations etc. and mining and quarrying though engaging a much greater number of workers in the urban than the rural, yet their relative percentage in the urban is less than that in the rural. The other noticeable difference is in the proportion of workers engaged in Trade and Commerce 21.5% in the urban as against 4.4% in the rural. In manufacturing including household industry the proportion of workers (21.3%) in the rural area is quite close to 24.0% of the urban area.

Appendix I INDIVIDUAL SLIP 1971 CENSUS

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Pad No.

Slip No. _____

Location Code ----- () Household No.

1. Name _____

2. Relationship to head _____

3. Sex

4. Age _____

5. Marital status _____

6. For currently married women only

(a) Age at marriage _____

(b) Any child born in the last one year _____

7. BIRTH PLACE

(a) Place of birth _____

(b) Rural/Urban _____

(c) District _____

(d) State/Country _____

8. LAST RESIDENCE

(a) Place of last residence _____

(b) Rural/Urban _____

(c) District _____

(d) State/Country _____

9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration _____

10. Religion _____

11. S. C. _____

or

S. T. _____

12. Literacy (L or O)

13. Educational level _____

14. Mother _____

15. Tongue _____

16. Other languages _____

16. MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad-category

(i) Worker (C, A, HHI, OW)

(ii) Non- (H, ST, R, Worker D, B I, O)

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

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

(a) Description of Work _____

(f) Class of worker _____

17. SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad-category (C, A, HHI, OW) _____

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

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

(e) Description of Work _____

(f) Class of worker _____