

**Analysis and Utilization of
Census and Related Data 1972-1971**

**To Study the Interrelationship of Population Change and
Social and Economic Change in India**

**School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi 110057**

and

**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
IIPA Hostel Building, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi 110 001**

For inquiries

**ASHOK MITRA
PROFESSOR**

**School of Social Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi-110057.**

Or

**B 5/15, Safdarjang Enclave,
New Delhi-110016.**

CONTENTS

	Page
The Project Proposal	
1. Objective	5
2. Programmes for Implementation of the Objective	
Programme I	
Programme II	6
Programme III	7
3. By-products of the Three Programmes	
(1) By-product I : Organisation of the Data	9
(2) By-product II : A Selected Bibliography of Social, Cultural and Economic Literature	12
4. Organisation and Staff	12
5. Time Table of Publications	12
Appendix I	
i. Format of the first set of Basic Tables (One to Seventeen) and Subsidiary Tables	15
ii. Specimen of Reconstructed Basic Table 1	38
Madhya Pradesh : Districtwise Area and Population, 1901-1971, Sexwise, for Total, Rural and Urban Areas of British India and Princely States	38
iii. Specimen of Reconstructed Basic Table 3	
Cities and towns classified by British India and Princely States and those declassified in some census or other in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, 1901-1971	47
Appendix II	
i. Main Subject Headings of the Contemplated Bibliography	49
ii. A Specimen of detailed Bibliographical Work of One Entry	50

ANALYSIS AND UTILIZATION OF CENSUS AND RELATED DATA. 1872—1971 TO STUDY THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF POPULATION CHANGE AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN INDIA

Objective

By common acclaim, the Indian Census is the largest single storehouse of detailed information on the widest spectrum of the social, cultural and economic life of the Indian people. It is also the best source of study for regional characteristics of any kind. It is estimated that the total of Census Volumes published up to and including the Census of 1941 was about 1,000. After Independence, census work was expanded and the volumes published went up to 370 for the 1951 Census alone, while the 1961 Census Operations concluded with the publication of nearly 1,200 volumes. Already about 200 volumes have been published for the 1971 Census. Such a large storehouse has, however, been scarcely used outside of government departments, not to speak of the meaningful extent to which it can be used for purposes of study and formulations of regional change and development. What is more, on account of the vastness and complexity of the storehouse, rendered even more complex by the changes in concepts, definitions and methods from one census to another which are liable to deter uninitiated users from succumbing unawares into pitfalls, not many scholars are willing to dare into this field for lack of sufficient equipment and experience. It seemed desirable to obtain the willing services of a band of researchers, once actively engaged in the production and processing of census data, to initiate ways of using them for continuous and meaningful research.

The primary aim of this research project will be to gather together a band of scholars trained in demography, statistics, geography, economics and sociology, preferably with a background of, or interested in, the social and economic history of India, and engage them in continuous research in census and related data under the auspices of the School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Indian census data, since they yield information of a wide range, down to the level of the village, are indispensable for any significant work on regional analysis or formulation. This School is, therefore, very suitable as a host for developing expertness in continuous analysis of census data. Dr. Asok Mitra, who worked continuously in the Indian Census from January 1950 through August 1968 and conducted the Census of West Bengal in 1951 and that of India in 1961, is available to direct the project as Honorary Professor in the School of Social Sciences. The location of the project in the School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and its active collaboration with the Indian Association for the Study of Population is desirable to ensure that

the project assumes an interdisciplinary character demanding shared interests with several faculties.

PROGRAMMES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVE

The research project itself will have the following three main programmes with the main objective in view :

- I. To develop the comparability of methods, concepts and definitions from census to census and prepare a time series (1872-1971) of the main demographic, cultural characteristics of the Indian people, presented at the level of the district, wherever practicable, together with an account of the History and Methodology of the Indian Census, 1872-1971;
- II. To study the differences in pattern, if any, between population change and social and economic change separately for British India and Princely India, between 1872 and 1941; and
- III. To undertake a longitudinal study on the impact of population change on the formation of economic regions and on regional disparities in India during the period 1872-1971.

Programme I

To develop the comparability of methods, concepts, and definitions from census to census and prepare a time series (1872-1971) of the main demographic, cultural characteristics of the Indian people, presented at the level of the district, wherever practicable, together with an account of the History and Methodology of the Indian Census, 1872-1971.

The first task of the project will be to develop practical comparability of methods, concepts and definitions in the Indian Census, and prepare a time series (1872-1971) of tables of the main demographic, cultural and economic characteristics of the Indian people, presented at the level of the district, wherever practicable. A set of the tables in time series to be attempted is given in Appendix I(i). The information will, wherever possible, be adjusted to the 1971 configuration of districts. For the first time is such a set of tables being attempted for presentation and publication. The first set of 5 or 6 tables will be ready for publication in December 1975, work having been started in 1974. The second and subsequent groups will be ready for publication in 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Along with the preparation of the time series tables will be attempted a consecutive history of census-taking

In India, beginning with the preliminary experimental censuses between 1850 and 1870 and the first of the series of the decennial censuses beginning 1872. This consecutive history will have, among others, the following essential topics :

1. History of the organisation and administration of the census operations ;
2. History of the organisation of registration of vital events and compilation of vital statistics : legislation, organisation and administration, both in British India and Princely India ;
3. Gradual extension of territorial coverage of the census operations and readjustment of jurisdictions and boundaries of political and administrative divisions from census to census. A full account, as far as possible, of these changes and adjustments will have to be attempted. This will be necessary for the tasks delineated hereafter in this proposal;
4. Changes in concepts, definitions and methods of the census questionnaire from decade to decade. This will call for a critical examination of problems of comparability ;
5. Changes in the method of census-taking as well as the stipulated duration and reference point of census count for different parts of the country. An account of the administrative reasons for exceptions made in each census with critical assessment ;
6. A consecutive account of changes in the concepts and definitions of the age, sex and marital status. An account of the methods employed in smoothing ages and in working out life tables ;
7. An account will have to be given of the lowest territorial units for which data are available in each census ;
8. Changes in the census economic classifications as applied to the all-India and provincial or state tables from census to census. A comparative table of the census economic classifications of each census to the occupational and industrial classification adopted in the censuses of 1961 and 1971;
9. A consecutive account of the treatment of employment status from census to census ;
10. A consecutive account of the treatment in the Census Operations, 1872 to 1971, of the following subjects—
 - (i) Religion,
 - (ii) Ethnic groups, including castes and tribes,
 - (iii) Language classification,

- (iv) Literacy and education,
- (v) Other social or ethnic characteristics as enumerated in individual censuses ;

11. A consecutive account of the treatment of migration in the Indian Census, 1872 to 1971 ;
12. A consecutive account of other information collected in the Indian Census like head of the household, relationship to the head of the household, etc. ;
13. A full listing of the tabulations made between 1872 and 1971 with the legends of each all-India table and provincial or state table. Full descriptions of the columns and stubs will be incorporated;
14. A full bibliography, as far as possible, of census publications as available to the International Documentation Centre and the Office of the Registrar General, India; and
15. This consecutive history will be produced either as a separate volume or relevant chapters of it will be published consecutively in the volumes of tables to be made ready for publication in December 1975 through December 1979.

Programme II

To Study the differences in patterns, if any, between population change and social and economic change separately for British India and Princely India between 1872 and 1941.

A question which has plagued economic historians of India is whether British India and the Princely States have had different patterns and levels of economic development in the 19th and 20th Centuries. The census data have not so far been analysed to any significant extent to examine whether the impact of British administration in British India stimulated a pattern of population change and economic change, migration and urban development, agricultural and industrial development, different from what occurred in the Princely States, and if so, what circumstances might have stimulated these different patterns over time. The reconstruction of demographic data and their comparison for British India and the Princely States for the period 1872 to 1941 may throw much fresh light on the subject, particularly if population change can be related to changes in the infrastructure and in agriculture, industry, trade and commerce, transport and communication, and services, migration and urban growth in these two kinds of territories. In organising this study, aggregation of data will have to be undertaken from data available from the lowest administrative units upwards around what will emerge as zones or regions of relatively homogeneous characteristics.

One exploratory line in this connection may well be to start with the districts forming as in 1971 as the firm reference point and trace them back to 1881 or 1872 by rearranging the districts as closely as possible to the

configuration of British India and the Princely States and then forward to 1971. There will be problems of adjustment of district boundaries and allocation of areas. Approximations will have to be made for total area and populations from census to census.

Having arrived at this configuration for British India and the Princely States, the endeavour will be to obtain two parallel sets of comparable statistical time series of demographic data for British India and the Princely States. This series will be, as far as possible, uninterrupted and continuous for the major part, although some regions will have missing data or data not traceable enough for adjustment. The series will be particularly for (i) area, (ii) total population, (iii) males and females, (iv) rural and urban population, (v) in-migration, (vi) sample mortality statistics, (vii) expectancy of life at birth, (viii) religion, (ix) mother tongue, (x) sub-communities of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or backward classes, (xi) age-sex ratios, (xii) marital status, wherever available, (xiii) literacy and education, and (xiv) occupation-industry classification, under the census economic classification.

The two separate series of British India and Princely India will have to be further elaborated for :

- (i) Rural Population;
- (ii) Urban Population;
- (iii) Males and females in each category of rural and urban population;
- (iv) Population in each urban size-group from decade to decade;
- (v) Population in each group of functional cities and towns as worked out on the basis of 1961 data by Dr. A. Mitra in his work on *Functional Classification of Cities and Towns*; and
- (vi) Characteristics of Infrastructure for British India and Princely India.

The data, as worked out, will give a fairly clear statistical picture of (a) dwindling occupations, and (b) swelling occupations in British India and the Princely States which will be capable, in most cases, of a two-digit classification and, wherever available, to a three-digit classification. It may not be possible in most cases to build up the series for rural and urban areas separately for all the decades, but it will be possible to get the picture separately for cities and important towns in Princely States for many of the census years.

One can then build up from official statistics (i) crop data in time series for each district, subregion, region, zone; (ii) area under forests and pastures; and (iii) population engaged in animal husbandry, forestry and fishery.

The next step will be to build up data on in-migration and place of birth. A tentative time series on the basis of natural subregions and regions which will suggest which of these regions may have suffered from excessive popu-

lation growth as well as in-migration on the one hand and progressive degradation of natural endowments including forests, agricultural land and productivity of the soil on the other. The series will also indicate those natural subregions and regions in British India and Princely India which have been found to absorb comparatively rapid population growth and migration and yet have gained from improvement on natural resources including irrigation, soil conservation, introduction of new crops, extension of cultivation, etc., and also from rapid urban growth and diversification of occupations in industry.

In this connection, a special analysis of declining or stagnant urban areas in relation to their hinterland for specific crop-soil-rainfall regions in British India and the Princely States will be separately undertaken.

The next step will be to find out whether there is any consistent, positive association over time between areas of rapid population growth which have seen improvements in infrastructure and of natural resources including irrigation, soil conservation, introduction of new crops, extension of cultivation, etc., and rapid urban growth and diversification of occupations in industry.

Simultaneously as the demographic data are being constructed, an analysis will have to be undertaken of other economic, official and non-official, information which can throw light on the development of, and investment in, infrastructure in British India and the Princely States. By putting the two sets of data side by side and using statistical tools, it may be possible to investigate whether there is any positive association between (a) improvement in agriculture, (b) growth and diversification of industry, (c) investment in infrastructure, rail-road transportation, market, power, irrigation, health, education, etc., (d) population growth, (e) investment in industry, and (f) improvement in literacy and education. If there are positive associations, the degrees of associations can be compared between British India and Princely India from the series thus emerging. A number of possibilities may then offer themselves to test the validity of Myrdal's backwash and spread effect over time in different regions of the country for British India and Princely India separately.

The results of the study of this second programme, will be published in two or, if necessary, three volumes from 1976 through 1979.

Programme III

A Longitudinal Study of the Impact of Population Change on the formation of economic regions and on regional disparities in India during the period 1872-1971.

1. The most important challenge of Indian planning, that has emerged in the last 25 years, has been the widening of the regional imbalances as a result of which certain states, rather certain districts or groups of districts, have far outpaced, in prosperity, productivity and enjoyment of social, economic and infrastructural benefits, than other areas of India. What is more, as time passes, the inter-se

distances between the prosperous and disadvantaged areas have been widening and sharpening. This widening and sharpening of regional disparities may have gone longer into the past than the last twenty-five years and the census and related data may well provide us with the tools to investigate how and when this process began. It is also important to investigate whether these regional disparities have had their seeds in ecology or the total environmental differences in natural endowments, crop-soil-rainfall zones, ethnic and other properties rather than in productive or consumptive investments as well as economic infrastructure; or more simply, in differences over time in patterns of administration or financial allocations. After the data have been sorted out and constructed in terms of the lowest administrative units, it may be worthwhile to find out how the data pattern emerges. If the pattern of demographic change seems to respond to certain pronounced geographical delineations, particularly in respect of streams of migration and urban growth, that can be related to well articulated agricultural regimes, then it would be rewarding to go into the analysis deeper.

1.1 It may be worthwhile, in this connection, to investigate one or two demographic conundrums, which have eluded Indian demographers from the beginning, against their ecological background. For example, the steadily diminishing sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) from decade to decade has serious implications for differential mortality and survival rates at many ages of male and female life, on the patterns of marital status in various parts of the country, on the question of parities and survival ratios of children, on nutrition, and the state of public health and maternity care, on the participation ratios of female labour in agriculture and non-agriculture, on the patterns of female participation in agriculture and other occupations. For example, it has not been sufficiently investigated whether the female ratio has had a tendency to dwindle more rapidly in regions that grow wheat, jowar, bajra and other rabi crops than in rice tracts and what after all may be regarded as the basic determinants rather than as intermediate variables. The implications of the declining female ratio on family and household size, composition of families and households and its rural and urban differentials await to be investigated for different parts of the country. It will be useful to investigate the secular behaviour of the female ratio in tracts of larger and smaller family sizes.

2. In this context, before going into problems of regional and local planning, the effect of the federal policies of awards of financial allocations or the locationing of important resource-based and foot-loose industrial complexes, the patterns of development of infrastructure, the development of important irrigation projects with or without hydro-electricity generation, locationing of thermal, hydro-electric and atomic power plants and the working out of their grid systems, the expansion of railways and the organisation of freight rates will have to be examined in order to arrive at a judgement how the organisation of space in India has been attended to or neglected. In this connection, the interrelationship of rural spaces with towns and cities of various functions and sizes

will have to be examined in an effort to find out how far towns and cities have been able to service the rural areas as effective absorption centres of surplus labour, and as promoters of technologies and professional skills.

2.1. If the crop-soil-rainfall regions are adhered to many concrete problems of regional and local planning of manpower with reference to the cropping pattern, intensity of cropping, use of agricultural inputs, use of surface and ground water, organisation and consolidation of land and problems of land tenures and land reforms, the organisation of rural works and rural employment on land-shaping and conservation, the diversification of rural employment in non-agricultural pursuits, including industries, communications, marketing and services, problems of resistance to the introduction of new technologies brought about by population growth, problems of social welfare activities, including education, health, medical care, family planning and social insurance, the problems of locationing of large industries and the development of skills in backward areas, the problems of coordination between local and central planning, i.e. between micro planning and macro planning, the problems of an efficient information system, and above all, certain problems of federal awards and transfers of resources and incomes to specific groups, through an economic system of taxations, exemptions, incentives and disincentives, will be automatically attracted.

3. An area which will have to be gone into in substantial detail is the problem of migration between regions and urban growth in specific regions.

4. Another matter which needs to be gone into in some methodical detail will be the phenomenon of tensions and stresses between ethnic and linguistic groups, between migrants and non-migrants, between residents and non-residents in rural and urban areas. This phenomenon has been studied so far mostly in respect of selected urban areas, but evidence of strife and tension breaking out into violence in rural areas, and even among agricultural labour, has been steadily piling up. Much of this has been the result of rapid population growth, leading to the construction of employment, housing and other social welfare benefits, like educational and public health, and also to the construction of productivity through resistance to new technologies, which again is one of the consequences of rapid population growth.

The purpose of these investigations will, therefore, be :

1. To study the impact of population change on the course of economic development and social change in India—1881-1971 : (a) what compulsions the tardy or rapid growth of population, in defined periods, in various parts of India, has imposed on the pace of economic development and social change in those areas; (b) how population change has facilitated or resisted structural changes in the economy of the country; and (c) how changes in the age-sex, marital status and occupation-industry composition of the

population have facilitated or resisted economic development and social change;

2. To study the impact of changes in (a) agriculture, (b) cottage and small-scale industry, (c) trade and commerce, (d) transport and communication, (e) industry other than cottage and small-scale industry, and (f) services, on the movement of population in specified geographical areas, more specifically in the rural and urban sectors of such areas;
3. To study the impact of population change on the course of internal migration and the process of urbanisation in India;
4. To study the impact of population change on (a) overall employment and participation ratio between 1881 and 1971, (b) diversification of the occupational and industrial structure of the population; and (c) it will be our endeavour to trace whether population change has imposed any constraints, and if so, in what manner, on the development of non-agricultural skills in trade and commerce, transport and communication, industry and services; and
5. To study the impact of population change between 1881 and 1971 on selected rural and urban environments and the problems that have either emerged or are likely to emerge threatening the degradation of environment in those rural and urban areas (based mainly on analysis of census data and on available micro or longitudinal material).

The study of the degradation of environment in rural areas will specifically relate to sub-montane regions of India; areas formerly under reserved or protected forests, drought-prone and arid zones; and areas which in the last fifty years have been subjected to heavy floods. The ecology of these specified areas, particularly their land-man balance, will be studied. The material will be drawn mainly from census and related data and qualitative studies available over time for micro regions.

Several metropolitan areas will be specially selected to study the impact of population change in the urban environment and the problems that have emerged or are likely to emerge. Excellent data are available for cities over 1 million for several decades, and the study will primarily rely on such data.

By-products of the Three Programmes

Two main by-products described below are expected to follow :

By-product I: Organisation of the Data

The most important step in the organisation of this project will be to reconstruct census and related data for the period 1872 to 1971. Census data for this period suffer from several shortcomings. They are neither continuous nor comparable from decade to decade, either in the concepts and definitions adopted, or in respect of the geographical area to which they refer. These gaps will

demand a series of skilful empirical adjustments from decade to decade, and some data will obviously be only qualitative or indicative in terms of comparability. In some cases imputations will have to be made and in others interpolations undertaken to fill up intermediate gaps. One of the toughest problems will be that of allocation for the census economic classification of the population for defined geographical units which are only fractions of the old provinces and princely states for which as a whole census data were constructed in past censuses up to 1951.

In pursuit of the above aim, data will have to be reconstructed wherever possible on the following lines in a time series.

I Geographical features and historical and ethnic background of the country, by regions :

A Geography

1 Geography

- a physical characteristics
- b the crop-soil-rainfall regions related to administrative divisions

2 Crop-soil-rainfall and climate

3 An account of the region's economic history, with special reference to the development of infrastructure, particularly transport and communication

4 Social and economic background

5 The people

- a general summary of characteristics
- b ethnicity
- c religion
- d household and family system
- e educational standard
- f principal economic activities
- g other features

II A Critique of Available Data :

A Population Censuses

1 General censuses

2 A comparative table of data available on each topic through censuses with mention of gaps and refinements

3 Tabulations available—a synoptic table listing all tabulations available and the geographical areas for which they were made

B Vital Statistics : An appraisal of the vital registration system and the compilation of the vital statistics and data available

C Demographic sample surveys or qualitative surveys

1 General discussion

2 Information available

- D Other sources, as for example, housing censuses, agricultural censuses and other administrative records, including annual reports and periodic settlement reports of land records and surveys

III Evaluation of the Quality of Demographic Data, including :

A Appraisal of census data of

1 Total Population

- a scope
- b coverage
- c completeness of enumeration

2 Age-sex distribution, including

- a errors in age reporting
- b under-enumeration of children
- c adjustments suggested

B Appraisal of Registration Data

1 Definition

2 Scope

3 Coverage

4 Completeness

5 Adjustments suggested

C Appraisal of other demographic data

IV Growth and Distribution of the Population

A Size and Growth of the Total Population

- 1 Size, overall density and density per acre of land cultivated
- 2 Growth since 1881, numbers and rate

B Geographical Distribution of the Population and its Changes

1 Regions

2 Rural and Urban

3 Densities

C Mortality Trends (On account of paucity of data, this will have to be for much wider regions and the information will be of an indicative nature than quantitative.)

- 1 Measurement of mortality and nature and quality of data
- 2 Trends in General Mortality
 - a through death rates
 - b expectation of life at birth
- 3 Trends in Mortality by Age
 - a infant mortality rates
 - neo-natal mortality
 - b age specific death rates

c life tables

4 Causes of death (including maternal deaths)

5 Factors associated with changes in mortality level

- a rural-urban
- b economic activity
- c ethnicity and religion
- d improvement of public health
- e other

6 Geographical differentials in mortality

D Fertility Trends (Here also the data available will be for a few points in time and will be more qualitative than quantitative.)

1 Measurement of fertility and nature and quality of data

2 Trends in general fertility

- a through birth rate
- b births per woman of child-bearing age
- c child-woman ratio
- d children ever born by evermarried woman
- e children living by evermarried woman
- f age specific birth rates
- g gross and net reproduction rates

3 Factors affecting changes in fertility level and related problems (The census literature on the subject in the Census Reports from 1881 to 1971 will throw a great deal of light on many aspects of this question.)

- a urbanisation
- b social status
- c ethnicity and religion
- d literacy and education
- e economic activity of husband or wife
- f household and family system
- g family planning activities
- h still births
- i other

4 Geographic differentials in fertility

E An assessment of out-migration from India through the indenture systems in the earlier years and other activities and of in-migration into India available in the census records. Indicative data may be available for out-migration both for volume and velocity of out-migration from specific districts or regions of India. For the later years, data will be available for population transfers and refugee movements. An important investigation

may consist in ascertaining the volume of remittances for successive spans of time into different parts of India (by postal circles) from different parts of the world.

F Internal Migration

- 1 Measurement and nature of data
- 2 Nature of migration (seasonal, short, medium and long term, direct or step migration)—volume and rates
- 3 Direction
- 4 Characteristics of Migrants
- 5 Causes and consequences of internal migration

G Urbanisation

- 1 Processes of urbanisation depending on size and functions of urban areas
- 2 Urban areas and area changes
- 3 Changing patterns and secular trends in rural-urban redistribution
- 4 Urban growth
- 5 Regional systems of urbanisation
- 6 Cities and towns by size
- 7 Cities and towns by economic functions and changes of functions over time
- 8 Rural localities by size
- 9 Rural localities by economic functions

V Age-Sex and Age Composition

- ### A
- 1 Appraisal of data and corrections to be made
 - 2 Age and sex composition of the total population and by regions
 - a changes in structure over time
 - b implications for manpower and dependency, family formation and housing, fertility, education and health care facilities
 - 3 Geographical distribution
 - 4 Rural and Urban distribution

B Marital Status

- 1 Definitions and concepts and measures and quality of data
- 2 National and regional trends
 - a proportion of evermarried
 - b age at marriage
- 3 Trends by geographical regions
- 4 Differentials
 - a rural-urban
 - b ethnicity and religion

- c literacy and education
- d household and family type
- e other

C Ethnic Groups so far as they can be differentiated from religion, either horizontally or vertically

- 1 Nature of data
- 2 Trends in population growth by ethnicity
- 3 Age-sex composition by ethnicity
- 4 Geographical distribution of population by ethnicity

D Literacy and Education

- 1 Nature and quality of data
- 2 Past trends and current levels of literacy
- 3 School-age populations and school enrolments
- 4 Dropouts
- 5 Teachers and teaching institutions
- 6 Age-sex classification of population by standards of education and technological or professional attainments

E Religion

- 1 Nature and quality of data
- 2 Past trends in population growth by religion
- 3 Rural and urban distribution of main religions: religions with urban concentrations
- 4 Age-sex composition by religion: the demographic trends of one or two communities like the Parsis and the Jews will be of interest. It will be important also to observe the age-sex trends of Hindus, Muslims and Jains
- 5 Geographical distribution of population by religion

VI Economic Activity of the Population

A Nature and quality of data

- 1 Rearrangement and reconstruction of data up to and including 1971
 - a definitions
 - b gaps
 - c problems of measurement

B The Pattern of Economic Activity

- 1 Economically active population by
 - a activity rate
 - b sex and age composition
 - c industry
 - d occupation
 - e employment status

- 2 Employment, unemployment and under-employment
- 3 Problems of dependency burdens

VII Families and Households, and Housing Conditions

A Families and Households

- 1 Definitions and measures
- 2 Families and households size
- 3 Composition of families and households
- 4 Rural-urban differentials
- 5 Ethnic and religious differentials

B Housing Conditions

- 1 Occupancy
- 2 Tenure and type of accommodation
- 3 Size
- 4 Facilities

VIII Interaction of Population Trends with Social and Economic Developments (official and non-official publications, studies, monographs, etc.)

A Population Growth and Food Supplies

B Population Growth and Economic Growth

- 1 Development of natural resources other than agriculture but including forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry
- 2 Trade and commerce
- 3 Transport and communication
- 4 Industries—large, small-scale and cottage
- 5 Services

C Population Growth and Manpower—skilled and unskilled—professional and technical

D Population Growth and Standards of Living

E Social Development including Education and Social Welfare

By-product II: A Selected Bibliography of Social, Cultural and Economic Literature

A tentative classification of subject matters for the Bibliography is given in Appendix II, with specimens.

Organisation and Staff

Work on construction of Tables and Bibliography has commenced with the seed money granted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Tentatively, the staff required for the project will be as follows: This is on the assumption that the project will be for a period of 6 years.

Dr. A. Mitra, formerly in the Census Commission, from 1950 to 1968, will be the Honorary Project Director.

The following staff, taken on deputation to the School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, from the Office of the Registrar General, India, have been put in position with the help of the seed money from ICSSR from 1 July 1974 :

Research Officer	One
Investigators	Three
Statistical Assistant	One
Computer	One
Record Keeper	One

The staff will have to be augmented in 1975 as follows:

Senior Research Officer	One
Research Officer	Two
Senior Personal Assistant	One
Steno-Typists	Two
Staff Car Driver	One
Peon	Two
Farash	One
Chowkidar	One
Sweeper	One

Apart from the above staff, the following senior staff will be recruited when a sufficient volume of material has been processed in 1975 :

Assistant Project Director One

— An expert on demographic statistics with good knowledge of economics

Persons in the scale of University Readers Three

— One expert in geography, preferably human or economic geography,

— Another expert in the Economic History of India, and

— A third expert in the organisation and interpretation of official statistics of India

Time Table of Publications

The following tentative time table of completion of material for publication is envisaged.

1 Volumes of Reconstructed Series of Census Tables together with the History and Methodology of the Indian Census, 1872-1971, as described in Programme I

— 30 to 36 months from the commencement of the project;

2 Volumes on Data of British and Princely India, together with analytical notes, as described in Programme II

— 35 to 40 months from the commencement of the project;

3 Volumes on a Longitudinal Study of the Impact of Population Change on the Formation of Economic Returns and on the Sharpening of Regional Disparities in India during the period 1872-1971, as described in Programme III

Volume I — 42 to 45 months from the commencement of the project;

Volume II — 45 to 55 months from the commencement of the project; and

Volume III — 55 to 65 months from the commencement of the project.

4 Volume of Selected Bibliography of Social, Cultural and Economic Literature at the conclusion of the project.

APPENDIX I(i)

Format of the first set of Basic Tables (One to Seventeen) and Subsidiary Tables

Basic Table 1
Area and Population

Sl. No.	State and District according to 1971 Configuration*	Area in Sq. Kms. in 1971			1971									
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total Population			Total Male Population			Total Female Population			
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

1961								
Total Population			Total Male Population			Total Female Population		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

.....and so on back to 1881.

*Districts in this column are presented in the following order : 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Adjustment of area and population, by rural and urban, for each of the years, 1881-1961, in terms of 1971 Configuration, presents many complexities and conundrums.

Subsidiary Tables

- 1.1 Density of Population per Square Kilometre by Total, Rural and Urban; by Total, Males and Females, for each census year.
- 1.2 Sex Ratio by Total, Rural and Urban for each census year.
- 1.3 Changes in Population by Total, Rural and Urban; by Total, Males and Females from census to census.
- 1.4 Percentage Change of Population from Census to Census by Total, Rural and Urban and by Total, Males and Females, from 1881 to 1971.
- 1.5 Percentage Change of Population by Total, Rural and Urban and by Total, Males and Females—

(1) 1881—1971; (2) 1881—1921; (3) 1881—1901, (4) 1901—1921; (5) 1901—1971; (6) 1921—1971; (7) 1921—1951; and (8) 1951—1971.

Basic Table 2

Population of Districts classified by British India and Princely States

Sl. No.	State and District according to 1971 Configuration ^a	Population 1971						Population 1961						
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

..... and so on back to 1881

^a Districts in this column are presented in the following order: 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Subsidiary Tables

- 2.1 Sex Ratio by Total, Rural and Urban for each census year, and for (i) 1881-1941 and (ii) 1941-1971 for (a) districts wholly in British India throughout 1881-1971 and (b) districts partly or wholly in Princely States, 1881-1941.
- 2.2 Changes in Population by Total, Rural and Urban, and by Total, Males and Females, from census to census for (i) districts wholly in British India 1881-1971 and (ii) districts partly or wholly in Princely States 1881-1941.
- 2.3 Percentage Change of Population from census to census by Total, Rural and Urban, and by Total, Males and Females (i) from 1881-1941, (ii) 1881-1921, (iii) 1881-1901, (iv) 1901-1921, (v) 1921-1941, (vi) 1941-1951, and (vii) 1941-1971.

Basic Table 3

**Cities and Towns Classified by British India and Princely States
and Those Declassified in One Census or Another**

Sl. No.	State, District, Cities & Towns according to 1971 Configuration	Status of Town in 1971	Area according to 1971	Population 1971			Status of Town in 1961	Area according to 1961	Population 1961		
				Total	Males	Females			Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

State :

District :

1. City or Town enumerated in all Censuses

(a)

In British India

1. Town 1
2. Town 2
etc.

(b)

In Princely States up to 1941

1. Town 1
2. Town 2
etc.

2. Cities or Towns declassified in some census or other

(a)

In British India

1. Town 1
2. Town 2
etc.

(b)

In Princely States

1. Town 1
2. Town 2
etc.

3. Grand Total

(a)

In British India

(b)

In Princely States

Basic Table 3 will have to be worked out for each of the 3,119 cities, towns and agglomerations.

Subsidiary Tables

- 3.1 Sex Ratio for each census year in Cities and Towns in the British India from 1881 to 1971 for each City or Town.
- 3.2 Sex Ratio for each census year in Cities and Towns in Princely States from 1881 to 1941 for each City or Town.
- 3.3 Changes in Population for each census year in Cities and Towns in British India from 1881 to 1971 by six Class Ranges of Towns.
- 3.4 Changes in Population for each census year in Cities and Towns in Princely States up to 1941 by six Class Ranges of Towns.
- 3.5 A. Changes in Population for (i) 1881—1901, (ii) 1901—1921, (iii) 1921—1941, (iv) 1941—1971 and (v) 1881—1941, by six Class Ranges of Towns, for Cities and Towns in British India, 1881—1971.
B. Changes in Population for (i) 1881—1901, (ii) 1901—1921, (iii) 1921—1941, (iv) 1941—1971 and (v) 1881—1941, by six Class Ranges of Towns for Cities and Towns in Princely States, 1881—1941.
- 3.6 Changes in Population for (i) 1881—1941 and (ii) 1941—1971, for Towns which were declassified in some census year or other in (a) British India and (b) Princely States.

Basic Tables 4 (a), (b), (c)

These Tables will be a Rearrangement of Basic Tables 1—3 according to Crop-Soil Zones of India as delineated in 1961 Census Report.

Towns and Villages Classified by Population up to 20,000

Sl. No.	State and District according to 1971 Configuration ^a	1971																
		Total Number of inhabited Towns & Villages	Population	Under 200		200-500		500-1000		1000-2000		2000-5000		5000-10000		10000-20000		
				No.	P	No.	P	No.	P	No.	P	No.	P	No.	P	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	District (A)																	
	Villages																	
	Towns																	
	District (B)																	
	Villages																	
	Towns																	

and for each of the years 1961, 1951, 1941, 1881.

^a Districts in this column are presented in the following order : 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Subsidiary Tables

5.1 Proportion of Population in each category to total population for each Census, 1881-1971, (a) for districts in British India throughout 1881-1971 and (b) for districts in Princely States, 1881-1941.

5.2 Proportion of Number of Villages and Towns in each category up to population of 20,000 to total number of those categories for each census, 1881-1971,

(a) for districts in British India throughout 1881-1971 and
(b) for districts in Princely States 1881-1941.

Basic Table 6

**Cities and Towns arranged Territorially by (a) British India and (b) Princely States,
with population, by Principal Religions**

Sl. No.	State and District according to 1971 Configuration*	1971																				
		Class of Town in 1971	Status of Town in 1971	Population		Buddhists		Christians		Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Tribals		Others		
				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	
1.	Each City over 100,000 Population in 1881																					
2.	Aggregate of Towns in Class I																					
3.	Aggregate of Towns in Class II																					
4.	Aggregate of Towns in Class III																					
5.	Aggregate of Towns in Classes IV to VI																					

and for each year 1961, 1951, 1941, up to 1881.

* Districts in this column are presented in the following order: 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Subsidiary Tables

6.1 Population in each Religion as percentage of Total Population of the City for each of the five Class Ranges.

6.2 Sex Ratio of Population in each Religion for each of the five Class Ranges.

Basic Table 7**Birth Place**

One Table will have to be prepared for each State in two parts : (1) Table 7-A from 1881 to 1931
(2) Table 7-B from 1951 to 1971

Each of Tables 7-A and 7-B will be divided in two parts :

7-A(1) 1881-1931 Born in British India;
7-B(1) 1951-1971 Born in District
originally wholly in British India;

7-A(2) 1881-1931 Born in Princely States
7-B(2) 1951-1971 Born in district
originally wholly in Princely States

Sl. No.	State and district (as in 1971) where enumerated	Total Population		Born in District of Enumeration		Total of Population Born outside the District		Born in other districts of the State		Born in State 1		Born in State 2		Born in State 3		Etc.
		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	

Wherever the names of particular districts, either within the State or in other States, are available in a continuous or discontinuous time series, as the district of birth from which immigrated, the information will be tabulated in that detail under the specific State.

Subsidiary Tables

- 7.1 Sex Ratio of Immigrants by District or State of Birth.
- 7.2 Immigrants from particular Districts or States of Birth as percentage of Total Immigrants.
- 7.3 Sex Ratio of Immigrants by District or State of Birth (A) in British India and (B) in Princely States.
- 7.4 Ratios to Total Immigrants from particular Districts or States of Birth classified by (A) British India and (B) Princely India.
- 7.5 Immigrants classified by Crop-Soil Regions of Districts in which enumerated.
- 7.6 Outmigrants classified by Crop-Soil Regions of Birth Place as far as available.

Basic Table 8

Birth Place of Populations in Cities with Populations over 100,000 in 1881

Sl. No.	State & City of Enumeration	Status of City	Total Population		Born in the City		Born outside the City		Born in Contiguous Districts of the State		Born in other Districts of the State		Born in State 1		Born in State 2		Born in State 3		Etc.
			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	

Wherever the names of particular districts, either within the State or in other States, are available in a continuous or discontinuous time-series, as the district of birth from which migrated, the information will be tabulated in that detail under the specific State.

The Table will have to be prepared for each City in two Parts from 1881 to 1931—(8-A Born in States and Districts of British India and 8-B—Born in States and Districts of Princely States).

Subsidiary Tables

- 8.1 Sex Ratio of Immigrants by Districts or State of Birth.
- 8.2 Immigrants from particular Districts or States of Birth as percentage of Total Population.
- 8.3 Sex Ratio of Immigrants by District or State of Birth (A) in British India and (B) in Princely States.
- 8.4 Ratios to Total Immigrants, of Immigrants from particular Districts or States of Birth classified by (A) British India and (B) Princely States.
- 8.5 Outmigrants classified by Crop-Soil Region of Birth Place as far as available.

*Basic Table 9-A***Net Interchange of Population, 1951-1971**

Sl. No.	State and District of Enumeration	Population of Total Immigrants in District		Population of Total Outmigrants		Other Districts of the State		State 1		State 2		State 3	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

(+) Excess of immigration over outmigration.

(-) Excess of outmigration over immigration.

ONE TABLE FOR EACH STATE WILL BE PREPARED.

*Basic Table 9-B***Net Interchange of Population, 1881-1931**

Sl. No.	State and District of Enumeration	Population of Total Immigrants of State in District		Population of Total Outmigrants for State		Elsewhere in the State		Born in State and District of British India				Born in State and District of Princely India					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	State 1	State 2	State 3	Etc.	State/District 1	State/District 2	State/District 3	U.P.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

(+) Excess of Immigration over outmigration.

(-) Excess of Outmigration over Immigration.

ONE TABLE WILL BE PREPARED FOR EACH STATE.

Subsidiary Tables

Table

- 9—A.1 Sex Ratio of Immigrants**
9—A.2 Sex Ratio of Outmigrants
9—A.3 Ratio of Immigrants from each State to total Immigrants
9—A.4 Ratio of Outmigrants to each State to Total of Outmigrants to all States

9—B.1 |

9—B.2 |

Similar Tables for British India

9—B.3 |

9—B.4 |

9—B.5 |

9—B.6 |

Similar Tables for Princely India

9—B.7 |

9—B.8 |

Basic Table 10
Age, Sex and Civil Condition

This Table will be in two Parts.

Table 10.A. for 1881-1971 will give States and Districts, and Districts divided into (i) Those which were all along in British India, and (ii) Those which were in Princely States up to 1941.

Table 10.B. for 1881-1931 will give States and Districts (divided into British India and Princely States) from 1881 up to 1931, and age, sex, civil condition by major religions.

Basic Table 10-A
Age, Sex and Civil Condition, 1881-1971

State and District according to 1971 Configuration ^a	Age Group	1971												
		Total Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed/Divorced			
		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	
	Total													
	0-9													
	10-14													
	15-19													
	20-24													
	25-39													
	40-49													
	50-59													
	60+													

and so on back to 1881.

^a Districts in this column are presented in the following order: 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Subsidiary Tables

Table

- 10A.1 Sex Ratio for each Civil Condition
- 10A.2 Population in each Civil Condition in each age group as percentage of total population in that age group (horizontal)
- 10A.3 Population in each Civil Condition in each particular age group as percentage of total population of all Civil Conditions and all age groups
- 10A.4
- 10A.5 Separate Statistics for British India Districts and Princely States Districts
- 10A.6
- 10A.7 Population in each age and sex group and civil condition as percentage of total population in each civil condition (Vertical Ratios)

Basic Table 10-B

State and District according to 1971 Configuration*	Religion	Age Group	1931											
			Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed/Divorced		
			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

All Religions

Total

0—9

10—14

15—19

20—24

25—39

40—49

50—59

60 +

1. Hindus

.....

.....

2. Muslims

.....

.....

3. Christians

.....

.....

4. Jains

.....

.....

5. Sikhs

.....

.....

6. Tribals

.....

.....

Repeat for each census decade 1911, 1921, etc.

* District in this column are presented in the following order: 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Subsidiary Tables

- 10—B.1 Tables of Sex Ratio by each age group and each civil condition and each religion
- 10—B.2 Tables of Total population of each religion in each civil condition as percentage of total population.
- 10—B.3 Tables of population in different civil conditions in age groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—39, in each religion as percentage of total population under that religion.

Basic Table 11

Age, Sex and Civil Condition by Religion in Cities (1901-1971) with a population of 200,000 and above in 1971

State and District according to 1971 Configuration*	Religion	Age Group	1971/1961/1951/1941/1931/1921/1911/1901											
			Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed/Divorced		
			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

All Religions
 Total
 0-4
 5-9
 10-14
 15-19
 20-29
 30-49
 50-59
 60 +

1. Hindus

 2. Muslims

 3. Christians

 4. Jains

 5. Sikhs

 6. Tribals

 7. Others

*Districts in this column are presented in the following order: 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Age distribution for total population only for 1971-41; for each religion from 1931 backwards.

Subsidiary Tables

- 11.1 Sex Ratio for each religion and civil condition in each age group
- 11.2 Population in each civil condition in each age group as percentage of total population in that age group (horizontal)
- 11.3 Population in each age and sex group and civil condition as percentage of total population in each civil condition (vertical)

Basic Table 12

Industrial Classification of the Population, 1881—1971

A Separate Table will have to be prepared for each State and its Districts wherever available as of 1971 for each Census Year.

Census Year	State and District according to 1971 Configuration ^a	Industrial Division															
		1			2			3			4			5			Etc.
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

^a Districts in this column are presented in the following order : 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947; 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Basic Table 13

Industrial Classification of the Population of Cities (with Population of more than 100,000 as of 1881), 1881-1971

Census Year	State and City*	Industrial Classification												Non-Workers	Total																					
		All Division			1			2			3					& so on																				
		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																							

*Cities in this column are presented in the following order : 1. In British India upto 1947 and 2. In Princely State upto 1947

Basic Table 14

Occupational Mobility of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races, 1881—1931

Caste, Tribe or Race	Tradition- al Occu- pation	Earners and Working Dependents		No. of Earners whose Tradition- al Caste Occupation was returned as				Recorded Principal Occupation of Earners							
				Principal Means of Livelihood		Subsidiary Means of Livelihood		1		2		3		Etc.	
				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		

Basic Table 15

Literacy by Religion and Age in States and Districts, 1881—1931

Census Year	State and District according to 1971 Configuration*	Religion	Age Group	Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
				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
		All Religions	0—5												
			5—10												
			10—15												
			15—20												
			20 & Over												
		Hindu	.....											
														
														
		Muslim	.....											
														
														
		Sikh	.....											
														
		Jain	.....											
														
														
		Buddhist	.....											
														
														
		Christian	.....											
														
														
		Tribal	.....											
														
														
		Other	.....											
														
														

* Districts in this column are presented in the following order: 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

Basic Table 16-A

Literacy by Religion and Age in Cities, 1881 - 1931

State/ City	Religion	Age Group	1931												
			Population			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
			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	
	All Religions	0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 & Over													and so on back to 1881.
	Hindu	..... ..... .....												
	Muslim	..... ..... .....												
	Christian	..... ..... .....												
	Jain	..... ..... .....												
	Buddhist	..... ..... .....												
	Sikh	..... ..... .....												
	Zoroastrian	..... ..... .....												
	Jew	..... ..... .....												
	Tribal	..... ..... .....												
	Other	..... ..... .....												

Basic Table 17
Religion, 1881-1971

State and District according to 1971 Configuration*	HINDUS												
	1971			1961			1951			1941			up to 1881
	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	

*Districts in this column are presented in the following order: 1. Wholly in British India up to 1947. 2. Wholly in Princely States up to 1947; and 3. Partly in British India and partly in Princely States up to 1947.

A separate table will be prepared for each of the following Religious Groups —

Hindus : Muslims : Sikhs : Jains : Buddhists : Zoroastrians : Christians : Jews : Tribal Religions : Others

Appendix I (ii)
Specimen of Reconstructed Basic Table 1

MADHYA PRADESH

Districtwise Area and Population, 1901-1971, Sexwise, for Total, Rural and Urban Areas

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/District	Area in Km ² , 1971	Population 1971						Population 1961					
			Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
IX	MADHYA PRADESH	442,841	21455,334	20198,785	17823,411	17045,941	3631,923	3152,844	16578,204	15794,204	14085,038	13660,136	2493,166	2134,068
	<i>Districts wholly British</i>	<i>117,944</i>	<i>5900,212</i>	<i>5678,625</i>	<i>4325,173</i>	<i>4738,691</i>	<i>1075,039</i>	<i>939,931</i>	<i>4528,769</i>	<i>4440,399</i>	<i>3784,289</i>	<i>3789,033</i>	<i>744,430</i>	<i>651,366</i>
1.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	10,705	454,566	424,765	346,848	326,002	107,718	98,763	353,378	331,772	272,404	258,371	80,974	73,401
2.	Betul	10,061	371,489	364,707	335,649	332,878	35,840	31,829	281,055	279,357	256,108	257,217	24,947	22,140
3.	Sagar	10,246	561,318	500,973	421,481	380,552	139,837	120,421	414,834	381,713	318,273	297,570	96,561	84,143
4.	Damoh	7,301	295,325	277,938	253,745	240,541	41,580	37,397	223,067	215,276	193,806	188,764	29,261	26,512
5.	Jabalpur	10,164	881,562	804,468	508,000	494,476	373,562	309,992	662,045	611,780	403,056	398,123	258,989	213,657
6.	Narsimhapur	5,138	269,678	249,592	234,029	217,917	35,649	31,675	211,238	201,168	185,321	178,089	25,917	23,079
7.	Mandla	13,257	437,722	435,855	412,410	412,466	25,312	23,389	341,294	343,209	324,111	327,248	17,183	15,961
8.	Chhindwara	11,824	502,816	486,597	414,780	409,221	88,036	77,376	396,672	388,863	344,727	342,419	51,945	46,444
9.	Seoni	8,752	336,465	331,887	313,761	311,015	22,704	20,872	261,060	262,681	245,345	248,122	15,715	14,559
10.	Balaghat	9,245	488,793	488,790	453,471	456,159	35,322	32,631	401,447	405,255	377,122	383,270	24,325	21,985
11.	Raipur	21,251	1300,478	1313,053	1130,999	1157,467	169,479	155,586	982,679	1019,325	864,016	909,840	118,663	109,485
	<i>Districts wholly Princely</i>	<i>375,306</i>	<i>12630,350</i>	<i>11686,199</i>	<i>10569,231</i>	<i>9864,166</i>	<i>2111,119</i>	<i>1822,033</i>	<i>9784,783</i>	<i>9093,135</i>	<i>8326,471</i>	<i>7843,273</i>	<i>1458,312</i>	<i>1249,862</i>
1.	Morena	11,586	536,323	449,015	479,899	402,442	56,424	46,573	426,061	357,287	388,901	327,320	37,160	29,967
2.	Bhind	4,467	432,835	361,120	392,061	328,497	40,774	32,623	346,797	294,372	320,175	273,341	26,622	21,031
3.	Gwalior	5,213	466,614	391,391	226,485	188,523	240,129	202,868	353,813	304,063	178,648	154,780	175,165	149,283
4.	Datia	2,034	135,742	119,525	115,962	101,869	19,780	17,656	105,640	94,827	90,264	80,773	15,376	14,054
5.	Shivpuri	10,285	363,036	313,531	323,976	281,333	39,060	32,198	295,543	262,411	274,718	244,354	20,825	18,057
6.	Guna	11,017	415,995	367,753	362,454	321,124	53,541	46,629	313,814	282,011	274,024	246,931	39,790	35,080
7.	Tikamgarh	5,047	303,006	265,879	288,301	252,679	14,705	13,200	239,035	216,627	228,339	206,854	10,696	9,773
8.	Chhatarpur	8,690	382,243	330,142	338,804	293,523	43,439	36,619	310,653	276,720	280,559	250,495	30,094	26,225
9.	Panna	7,122	223,163	205,914	206,980	191,635	16,183	14,279	170,942	160,315	162,132	152,388	8,810	7,927
10.	Saina	7,495	468,503	445,028	416,959	401,899	51,544	43,129	353,430	340,940	318,866	312,050	34,564	28,890
11.	Rowa	6,315	495,699	482,195	457,564	451,148	38,135	31,047	388,887	383,715	364,483	365,054	24,404	18,661

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12.	Shahdol	14,028	526,740	503,099	460,431	447,576	66,309	55,523	424,042	405,607	392,624	379,265	31,418	26,342
13.	Sidhi*	10,532	396,070	380,716	390,811	376,611	5,259	4,105	293,507	286,622	290,579	284,529	2,928	2,093
14.	Mandsaur	9,726	499,964	461,558	397,659	369,334	102,305	92,224	390,731	361,354	305,891	286,663	84,840	74,691
15.	Rattlam	4,859	322,813	303,721	228,118	217,189	94,695	86,532	249,047	234,474	176,213	168,892	72,834	65,582
16.	Ujjain	6,081	449,651	412,865	287,335	268,579	162,316	144,286	344,515	317,205	229,589	217,429	114,926	99,776
17.	Jhabua	6,781	339,226	328,585	313,668	305,320	25,558	23,265	262,695	251,689	243,941	234,716	18,754	16,973
18.	Dhar	8,149	429,299	413,101	384,416	372,334	44,883	40,767	328,177	315,597	293,192	284,093	34,985	31,504
19.	Indore	3,910	545,413	479,737	199,269	182,982	346,144	296,755	400,470	353,124	155,873	145,638	244,597	207,486
20.	Dewas	7,014	308,094	286,242	258,371	241,091	49,723	45,151	230,761	216,140	195,434	184,087	35,327	32,053
21.	Khargone (West Nimar)	13,441	658,841	625,971	562,922	539,095	95,919	86,876	505,919	484,545	433,675	418,712	72,244	65,833
22.	Shajapur	6,201	351,237	327,122	310,283	290,295	40,954	36,827	270,777	255,358	242,844	230,261	27,933	25,097
23.	Rajgarh	6,163	337,810	306,536	305,265	277,301	32,545	29,235	269,666	247,205	243,937	223,915	25,729	23,290
24.	Vidisha	7,433	349,767	308,660	299,875	265,676	49,892	42,984	258,840	230,373	224,290	200,643	34,550	29,730
25.	Schore	9,015	580,143	504,790	334,572	301,153	245,571	203,637	404,785	349,899	252,692	230,200	152,093	119,699
26.	Raisen	8,395	291,012	262,014	274,519	247,740	16,493	14,274	215,709	195,717	203,930	185,658	11,779	10,059
27.	Surguja	22,337	675,042	651,397	626,823	610,576	48,219	40,821	530,166	506,572	505,933	487,016	24,233	19,556
28.	Raigarh	12,910	636,888	641,817	596,952	605,818	39,936	35,999	517,958	523,268	486,454	494,885	31,504	28,383
29.	Bastar	39,060	759,181	756,775	728,497	730,824	30,684	25,951	582,403	585,098	568,271	572,331	14,132	12,767
	<i>Districts partly British partly Princely</i>	49,591	2874,772	2833,961	2429,007	2443,081	445,765	390,850	2264,652	2260,670	1974,278	2027,830	290,374	232,840
1	Hoshangabad	10,016	421,277	384,593	327,007	303,435	94,270	81,158	319,760	298,533	256,040	243,030	63,720	55,503
2	Bilaspur	19,905	1218,083	1222,879	1079,575	1097,274	138,508	125,605	998,738	1023,055	910,157	943,199	88,581	79,856
3	Durg	19,670	1235,412	1226,489	1022,425	1042,372	212,987	184,117	946,154	939,082	808,081	841,401	138,073	97,481

*Developed Urban Area after 1961 (Sidhi)

Sl. No.	Population 1951						Population 1941					
	1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
IX	13,255,004	12,816,633	11,612,377	11,326,323	1,642,627	1,490,310	12,180,012	11,810,596	10,929,726	10,708,105	1,250,286	1,102,491
	3,675,300	3,639,707	3,196,372	3,211,835	478,928	427,872	3,404,653	3,405,117	3,051,374	3,093,574	353,279	311,543
1.	268,762	254,734	204,965	196,525	63,797	58,209	255,569	241,707	207,045	197,751	48,524	43,956
2.	226,175	225,480	208,446	209,455	17,729	16,025	218,801	219,541	207,403	208,518	11,398	11,023
3.	329,003	307,188	264,658	248,100	64,345	59,088	301,735	295,314	251,835	248,994	49,900	46,320
4.	180,581	176,882	158,201	155,631	22,380	21,251	173,261	169,950	159,507	156,909	13,754	13,041
5.	538,739	506,857	376,690	370,095	162,049	136,762	468,860	440,385	349,761	349,489	119,099	90,896
6.	172,264	166,846	152,936	149,038	19,328	17,808	169,862	165,129	153,972	150,512	15,890	14,617
7.	269,122	278,498	261,737	271,640	7,389	6,858	251,188	253,392	244,940	247,431	6,248	5,961
8.	323,956	322,474	298,660	299,315	25,296	23,159	305,797	304,910	284,591	284,809	21,206	20,101
9.	215,454	218,607	202,290	206,747	13,164	11,860	208,445	214,888	198,074	204,689	10,371	10,199
10.	348,689	344,690	331,223	327,779	17,466	16,911	313,856	320,494	304,646	311,615	9,210	8,879
11.	802,555	837,451	736,566	777,510	65,989	59,941	737,279	779,407	689,600	732,857	47,679	46,550
	7740,869	7279,127	6702,078	6336,297	1038,791	942,830	7043,914	6606,577	6248,619	5912,066	795,295	694,511
1.	342,594	290,987	321,936	273,132	20,658	17,855	313,605	260,887	294,303	244,593	19,302	16,294
2.	286,499	241,479	273,325	230,593	13,174	10,886	268,607	225,452	257,692	216,389	10,915	9,063
3.	280,416	249,883	149,451	132,890	130,965	116,993	241,548	208,371	137,575	121,312	103,973	87,059
4.	86,398	77,916	67,002	59,587	19,396	18,329	85,679	77,657	71,357	64,448	14,322	13,209
5.	249,468	226,624	238,063	216,142	11,405	10,482	241,126	217,841	226,576	204,640	14,550	13,201
6.	251,126	230,770	221,916	203,524	29,210	27,246	250,329	226,463	229,066	206,733	21,263	19,730
7.	191,610	174,555	181,224	164,699	10,386	9,856	184,791	170,201	176,367	162,513	8,424	7,688
8.	254,163	226,977	228,380	203,610	25,783	23,367	242,769	221,272	222,543	202,152	20,226	19,120
9.	133,776	125,883	122,363	115,199	11,413	10,684	126,816	122,410	117,452	113,653	9,364	8,757
10.	280,630	273,899	248,945	244,219	31,685	29,680	266,607	262,946	250,805	248,004	15,802	14,942
11.	320,251	313,573	287,798	285,251	32,453	28,322	293,862	292,682	277,498	279,251	16,364	13,431
12.	330,496	320,261	302,307	293,894	28,189	26,367	299,356	295,442	292,291	288,912	7,065	6,530
13.	235,616	228,686	235,616	228,686	—	—	213,474	210,685	213,474	210,685	—	—
14.	311,085	295,516	251,822	239,376	59,263	56,140	266,748	251,573	225,447	213,112	41,301	38,461
15.	194,143	187,576	136,168	133,258	57,975	54,318	171,258	163,889	128,750	124,942	42,508	38,947
16.	278,368	264,957	185,902	181,192	92,466	83,765	234,811	219,559	169,810	163,321	65,001	56,238
17.	196,327	186,346	192,360	182,574	3,967	3,772	175,496	167,727	172,295	164,811	3,201	2,916
18.	256,790	247,175	234,654	226,404	22,136	20,771	240,286	233,435	216,183	211,139	24,103	22,296
19.	316,277	284,758	122,046	118,436	194,231	166,322	244,214	210,327	109,223	106,800	134,991	103,527
20.	176,143	169,163	158,962	152,855	17,181	16,308	167,581	158,640	150,502	143,453	17,079	15,187
21.	384,933	373,761	337,187	328,009	47,746	45,752	346,121	334,962	311,270	302,210	34,851	32,752
22.	220,316	212,900	202,571	195,877	17,745	17,023	209,766	198,513	191,975	181,768	17,791	16,745

1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
23.	222,228	205,295	201,322	185,051	20,906	20,244	210,218	191,715	189,407	172,880	20,811	18,835
24.	201,567	184,508	179,073	163,837	22,494	20,671	201,231	182,116	182,534	165,573	18,697	16,543
25.	272,828	248,288	204,329	187,341	68,499	60,947	245,971	222,283	183,599	167,898	62,372	54,385
26.	164,807	150,551	161,373	147,368	3,434	3,183	160,561	149,808	148,989	138,949	11,572	10,859
27.	420,608	401,433	409,110	391,665	11,498	9,768	358,843	341,049	343,672	327,483	15,171	13,566
28.	423,392	429,675	398,341	405,131	25,051	24,544	391,661	395,892	375,570	379,954	16,091	15,938
29.	458,014	455,732	448,532	446,497	9,482	9,235	390,579	392,780	382,394	384,488	8,185	8,292
	<i>1838,835</i>	<i>1897,799</i>	<i>1713,191</i>	<i>1778,191</i>	<i>124,908</i>	<i>119,608</i>	<i>1731,445</i>	<i>1798,902</i>	<i>1629,733</i>	<i>1702,465</i>	<i>101,712</i>	<i>96,437</i>
1.	260,122	248,666	209,778	203,010	50,344	45,656	255,429	247,522	215,524	212,171	39,905	35,351
2.	858,321	887,769	822,608	853,345	35,713	34,424	792,099	819,745	760,282	788,780	31,817	30,965
3.	720,392	761,364	681,541	721,836	38,851	39,528	683,917	731,635	653,927	701,514	29,990	30,121

Sl. No.	Population 1931						Population 1921					
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1X	10,822,587	10,533,070	9,876,256	9,707,530	946,331	825,540	9,713,414	9,458,336	8,946,375	8,785,163	767,039	673,173
	3,060,521	3,084,788	2,789,406	2,845,406	271,115	239,382	2,794,833	2,811,192	2,562,542	2,607,359	232,291	203,833
1.	234,542	217,889	192,426	181,317	42,116	36,572	198,984	184,970	165,675	155,571	33,309	29,409
2.	201,114	205,138	193,331	197,929	7,783	7,209	179,591	184,146	173,239	177,771	6,352	6,375
3.	280,553	264,375	238,358	226,028	42,195	38,347	272,292	256,092	236,835	225,693	35,457	30,399
4.	155,293	151,263	144,567	141,261	10,726	10,002	147,390	140,664	139,397	133,361	7,993	7,303
5.	391,036	381,572	307,253	313,250	83,783	68,322	376,499	368,284	301,267	308,654	75,232	59,630
6.	161,417	160,064	149,067	148,589	12,350	11,475	158,345	156,817	146,681	146,267	11,664	10,550
7.	221,359	224,407	217,244	220,525	4,115	3,882	192,083	194,363	187,761	189,901	4,322	4,462
8.	285,007	288,265	267,427	271,276	17,580	16,989	242,748	249,087	226,718	233,350	16,030	15,737
9.	192,471	201,261	184,266	193,385	8,205	7,876	170,631	178,240	164,110	171,989	6,521	6,251
10.	276,898	284,704	271,850	280,147	5,048	4,557	251,803	259,831	248,015	256,319	3,788	3,512
11.	660,831	705,850	623,617	671,699	37,214	34,151	604,467	638,698	572,844	608,493	31,623	30,205
	6,201,921	5,812,395	5,610,626	5,303,655	591,295	508,740	5,538,096	5,194,854	5,069,191	4,789,197	468,905	405,657
1.	277,593	228,933	263,676	217,446	13,917	11,487	253,297	208,103	243,018	199,289	10,279	8,814
2.	234,495	195,881	225,689	188,728	8,806	7,153	214,576	179,273	206,656	172,729	7,920	6,544
3.	201,730	170,573	128,792	112,484	72,938	58,089	182,290	151,849	116,651	99,892	65,639	51,957
4.	77,345	70,067	65,202	58,969	12,143	11,098	71,548	66,166	61,505	56,675	10,043	9,491
5.	217,799	195,722	204,731	184,408	13,068	11,314	204,543	182,527	196,386	175,495	8,157	7,032
6.	223,766	201,676	207,078	186,979	16,688	14,697	200,244	181,838	192,145	175,143	8,099	7,695
7.	164,587	152,472	157,269	145,424	7,318	7,048	149,513	139,388	142,209	132,596	7,304	6,792
8.	226,072	207,942	209,995	193,087	16,077	14,855	227,376	209,942	210,609	194,652	16,767	15,290
9.	109,316	105,821	101,438	98,507	7,878	7,314	103,111	99,614	96,018	92,738	7,093	6,876
10.	228,684	230,144	214,467	216,989	14,217	13,155	210,216	213,558	198,701	202,553	11,515	11,005
11.	257,332	255,198	241,665	241,869	15,667	13,329	238,743	241,575	225,109	229,586	13,634	11,989
12.	261,025	259,681	257,094	255,998	3,931	3,683	216,261	215,875	213,590	213,340	2,671	2,535
13.	181,426	180,440	181,426	180,440	—	—	157,758	157,703	157,758	156,703	—	—
14.	226,331	213,169	198,034	186,327	28,297	26,842	198,816	188,462	170,648	161,627	28,168	26,835
15.	149,240	141,197	112,658	108,746	36,582	32,451	125,799	119,222	99,019	94,786	26,780	24,436
16.	207,482	189,412	157,866	148,036	49,616	41,376	176,007	161,547	136,902	128,292	39,105	33,255
17.	149,289	143,067	146,657	140,550	2,632	2,517	126,903	123,193	126,903	123,193	—	—
18.	218,487	213,995	195,638	192,945	22,849	21,050	198,087	195,490	186,617	184,542	11,470	10,948
19.	207,217	173,672	107,397	99,791	99,820	73,881	183,483	155,509	104,471	97,467	79,012	58,042
20.	157,756	149,219	146,876	139,226	10,880	9,993	138,282	130,114	130,377	123,049	7,905	7,065
21.	303,008	289,015	276,407	264,183	26,601	24,832	255,811	245,018	235,371	225,543	20,440	19,475
22.	188,179	174,535	177,700	164,807	10,479	9,728	169,788	158,171	159,505	148,299	10,283	9,872
23.	192,211	174,092	173,842	157,273	18,369	16,819	170,530	154,552	153,443	138,759	17,087	15,793

1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
24.	180,427	165,391	166,125	152,221	14,302	13,170	182,421	165,626	171,657	155,829	10,764	9,797
25.	223,081	204,548	177,414	164,485	45,667	40,063	200,112	183,973	164,069	153,392	36,043	30,581
26.	151,847	144,518	148,249	140,871	3,598	3,647	154,535	147,040	151,196	143,708	3,339	3,332
27.	313,658	302,489	313,658	302,489	—	—	244,386	234,308	244,386	234,308	—	--
28	342,158	349,084	330,896	337,675	11,262	11,409	287,323	292,220	280,051	284,434	7,272	7,786
29.	330,380	330,442	322,687	322,702	7,693	7,740	296,337	292,998	294,221	290,578	2,116	2,420
	1560,145	1,635,887	1,476,224	1,558,469	83,921	77,418	1,380,485	1,452,290	1,314,642	1,388,607	65,843	63,683
1	256,126	246,020	221,324	216,017	34,802	30,003	233,205	225,331	207,966	202,813	25,239	22,518
2.	699,783	731,911	674,371	707,682	25,412	24,229	614,615	642,651	593,466	621,874	21,149	20,777
3	604,236	657,956	580,529	634,770	23,707	23,186	532,665	584,308	513,210	563,920	19,455	20,388

Sl. No.	Population 1911						Population 1901					
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
IX	9,791,291	9,649,674	9,112,318	9,029,640	678,973	620,034	8,483,834	8,377,519	7,731,244	7,672,064	752,590	705,455
	2,821,699	2,859,744	2,608,815	2,665,511	212,884	194,233	2,357,747	2,428,092	2,164,741	2,242,230	193,006	185,862
1.	194,355	184,216	171,220	162,970	23,135	21,246	162,809	154,364	135,580	128,762	27,229	25,602
2.	194,163	196,223	187,702	189,757	6,461	6,466	141,113	146,694	136,134	141,368	4,979	5,326
3.	276,155	265,101	236,019	229,574	40,136	35,527	238,076	231,610	202,363	199,075	35,713	32,535
4.	168,604	165,519	159,872	157,209	8,732	8,310	143,953	142,295	137,207	135,686	6,746	6,609
5.	372,733	372,289	304,172	315,325	68,561	56,964	335,192	344,667	278,299	291,512	56,893	53,155
6.	161,795	163,882	152,351	154,577	9,444	9,305	154,694	160,824	142,850	149,021	11,844	11,803
7.	200,872	204,362	196,232	199,623	4,640	4,739	157,050	161,331	154,294	158,659	2,756	2,672
8.	255,962	261,147	240,631	245,881	15,331	15,266	199,399	208,600	185,292	193,552	14,107	15,048
9.	192,980	203,185	186,240	196,086	6,740	7,099	158,694	169,587	153,001	163,416	5,693	6,171
10.	233,643	242,281	229,978	238,546	3,665	3,735	193,653	206,281	190,596	203,115	3,057	3,166
11.	570,437	601,539	544,398	575,963	26,039	25,576	473,114	501,839	449,125	478,064	23,989	23,775
1.	273,533	231,410	264,122	222,542	9,411	8,868	277,445	234,718	267,914	225,117	9,531	9,601
2.	223,004	189,680	215,264	183,148	7,740	6,532	233,547	198,749	226,402	192,519	7,145	6,230
3.	171,251	149,774	122,500	109,750	48,751	40,024	210,018	183,765	130,680	114,369	79,338	69,396
4.	74,272	68,948	63,487	58,450	10,785	10,498	83,764	77,300	68,714	62,737	15,050	14,563
5.	223,404	203,743	215,825	196,781	7,579	6,962	199,276	181,740	196,823	179,264	2,453	2,476
6.	205,246	188,411	197,550	181,669	7,696	6,742	173,599	159,364	162,652	149,969	10,947	9,395
7.	170,972	163,637	162,959	156,155	8,013	7,482	168,046	158,093	160,941	151,148	7,105	6,945
8.	245,213	231,294	227,703	214,834	17,510	16,460	226,984	214,140	212,898	201,470	14,086	12,670
9.	104,855	102,166	99,494	96,771	5,361	5,395	83,133	82,307	77,431	76,663	5,702	5,644
10.	239,757	247,946	228,238	236,644	11,519	11,302	203,659	211,948	194,571	202,896	9,088	9,052
11.	246,607	249,509	229,893	235,057	16,714	14,452	230,876	234,040	215,807	219,479	15,069	14,561
12.	230,741	234,484	227,601	231,616	3,140	2,868	203,254	203,538	200,329	201,082	2,925	2,456
13.	182,618	183,727	182,618	183,727	—	—	157,338	157,127	157,338	157,127	—	—
14.	192,214	182,073	161,312	152,796	30,902	29,277	171,162	160,639	132,762	125,132	38,400	35,507
15.	124,685	119,828	99,016	95,175	25,669	24,653	121,685	116,939	86,697	82,543	34,988	34,396
16.	177,128	163,004	142,788	131,836	34,340	31,168	153,808	141,504	117,237	106,970	36,571	34,534
17.	107,762	107,869	107,762	107,869	—	—	77,218	77,295	77,218	77,295	—	—
18.	171,259	171,997	164,311	165,225	6,948	6,772	146,844	146,844	135,295	135,399	11,749	11,445
19.	144,056	128,340	96,179	92,255	47,877	36,085	159,734	142,323	84,502	80,609	75,232	61,714
20.	138,492	136,494	130,634	129,067	7,858	7,427	115,276	113,662	107,362	106,173	7,914	7,489
21.	231,676	223,317	213,088	204,914	18,588	18,403	169,678	163,570	156,026	150,185	13,652	13,385
22.	171,997	161,980	159,650	150,292	12,347	11,688	157,499	148,364	143,966	135,771	13,533	12,593
23.	180,133	167,178	162,153	149,876	17,980	17,302	142,467	132,209	126,533	116,899	15,934	15,310

	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
24.	153,055	143,911	142,544	133,904	10,511	10,007	117,573	110,425	108,551	101,549	9,022	8,876
25.	211,141	201,068	169,870	162,637	41,271	38,431	194,430	185,098	139,231	132,248	55,199	52,850
26.	160,909	159,731	159,116	157,947	1,793	1,784	148,128	147,091	148,128	147,091	—	—
27.	262,067	253,164	262,067	253,164	—	—	205,912	199,760	205,912	199,760	—	—
28.	275,591	279,562	268,980	272,757	6,611	6,805	212,975	215,786	206,989	209,781	5,986	6,005
29.	281,102	279,372	281,102	279,372	—	—	207,343	202,818	203,001	198,492	4,342	4,326
	<i>1,394,832</i>	<i>1,446,313</i>	<i>1,345,677</i>	<i>1,417,899</i>	<i>49,175</i>	<i>48,414</i>	<i>1,173,416</i>	<i>1,248,271</i>	<i>1,248,271</i>	<i>1,190,097</i>	<i>58,622</i>	<i>58,174</i>
1.	238,162	234,254	219,289	217,224	18,873	17,030	229,385	230,295	200,241	202,819	29,144	27,476
2.	569,163	598,139	553,797	582,275	15,366	15,864	449,188	474,444	433,305	458,213	15,883	16,231
3.	587,527	633,920	572,591	618,400	14,936	15,520	494,843	543,532	481,247	529,065	13,596	14,467

Appendix I (H)
Specimen of Reconstructed Basic Table 3

Cities and towns classified by British India and Princely States and those declassified in some census or other in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, 1901-1971

Sl. No.	Size Class	District/U.A./Town	Status	1901		1911		1921		1931		1941		1951		1961		1971	
				Males	Females	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	17	18	19	20
COIMBATORE																			
1		Coimbatore	U.A.	25,913	27,167	23,399	23,608	38,578	36,913	56,436	51,587	97,789	91,823	149,922	137,412	219,892	212,309	305,399	330,608
1	I	(a) Coimbatore	M	25,913	27,167	23,399	23,608	33,417	32,371	49,880	45,318	67,651	62,697	104,613	93,140	131,801	134,404	188,162	168,206
2	I	(b) Singanailur	M	4,876	5,111	6,134	6,345	4,376	4,612	3,677	3,527	11,126	10,401	17,345	16,454	34,782	31,356	58,119	54,087
3	III	(c) Kurichi	P	3,257	3,311	4,085	3,919	5,161	4,542	6,556	6,269	7,340	6,880	10,507	10,072	14,627	11,780	20,917	19,620
4	III	(d) Telungupalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,344	12,757
5	III	(e) Sangalur	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,604	12,493
6	III	(f) Kuniamuthur	P	4,212	4,480	4,161	4,340	2,277	2,368	2,553	2,845	3,456	3,387	7,520	7,513	8,702	8,625	12,931	12,192
7	III	(g) Ganapathy	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,854	6,322	11,406	10,383
8	IV	(h) Madukkarai	T.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,303	6,093	8,267	7,820
9	IV	(i) Komarpalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,367	6,857
10	IV	(j) Vellore	P	3,043	3,192	3,781	3,986	3,194	3,355	3,916	4,063	4,786	5,030	5,792	5,903	6,643	6,612	6,744	6,688
11	IV	(k) Suler	P	2,778	2,854	3,002	3,089	3,125	3,181	3,566	3,635	3,422	3,428	4,134	4,370	4,966	4,937	6,796	6,339
12	IV	(l) Periamnickenpalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,980	5,220
13	IV	(m) Kurudampalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,628	4,300
14	V	(n) Kavundampalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,712	3,350
15	V	(o) Vilankurichi	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,777	3,270
16	V	(p) Veerakeralam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,168	3,096
17	V	(q) Perur Chetpalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,872	2,941
18	V	(r) Perur	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,816	2,769
19	V	(s) Chinnavedampatti	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,625	2,586
20	VI	(t) Narasimhanickenpalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,376	2,267
21	VI	(u) Pallapalayam	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,428	2,330
22	VI	(v) Coimbatore	N.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,234	1,002
23	VI	(w) Muthugounden Pudur Railway Colony	S. Rly. Admn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	13

U.A. : Urban Agglomeration
M : Municipality
TS : Township
P : Panchayat
N.M. : Non-Municipal
S. Rly. Admn. : Southern Railway Administration

Boxed figure indicates that either the town was not classed as town for that particular census year or was declassified as town on that census year. Blanks indicate that figure for non-towns were not available for a particular year(s).

A—Towns in British India

1. Coimbatore
2. Singanailur
3. Kurichi
4. Kuniamuthur
5. Vellore
6. Suler

B—Towns in Princely States

NH

C—Towns after 1941

1. Telungupalayam
2. Sangalur
3. Ganapathy
4. Madukkarai
5. Komarpalayam
6. Periamnickenpalayam
7. Kurudampalayam
8. Kavundampalayam
9. Vilankurichi
10. Veerakeralam
11. Perur Chetpalayam
12. Perur
13. Chinnavedampatti
14. Narasimhanickenpalayam
15. Pallapalayam
16. Coimbatore
17. Muthugounden Pudur Railway Colony

Appendix II (f)

MAIN SUBJECT HEADINGS OF THE CONTEMPLATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Administration
2. Agriculture
3. Caste
4. Census
5. Cinchona, Coffee, Cotton
6. Civil Disturbances
7. Coal, Electricity and Petroleum
8. Community Development
9. Constitution
10. Currency
11. Economic History
12. Economic Planning
13. Education
14. Expenditure
15. Famine
16. Finance and Revenue
17. Food
18. Housing
19. Industry—Foreign Aid
20. Industry—Location
21. Industry—Management
22. Industry—Private and Public
23. Industry—Rural
24. Industry—Small
25. Industrial Relations
26. Irrigation
27. Jute
28. Labour
29. Labour—Agricultural
30. Labour Law
31. Labour Unrest
32. Land Revenue
33. Land Tenure
34. Linguistic States
35. Livestock
36. Marriage
37. Migration
38. Minorities
39. Morbidity
40. National Income
41. Oil
42. Paper
43. Political History
44. Population
45. Provincial Finance
46. Public Health
47. Public Works
48. Railways
49. Rural Development and Upliftment
50. Social History
51. Social Pathology
52. Statistics
53. Tariff
54. Town Planning
55. Trade
56. Transport
57. Tribes
58. Urbanization

A SPECIMEN OF DETAILED BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ONE ENTRY

SUBJECT HEADING : INDUSTRY

Gadgil, D.R.

Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.
1860-1939.Oxford University Press, Delhi,
5th Ed., 1971.

Agricultural Department, (pp 70, 99, 101), Agricultural Implements, (100, 168), Agricultural Produce, Demand for, (63, 211), Agricultural Produce, Export of, (64, 212-14), Agricultural Produce, Fall in price, (233), Agricultural Commercialization of, (158-59) Agriculture, improvement of, (70-73, 99 seqq), Agriculturist, and the World Depression, (192-99), Agriculturists Loan Act (1884), (72), Agri-Horticultural Societies, (70), Artisans, Cooperation amongst, (336), Bajra, (97, 103, 208, 209, 210), Beet-Sugar, import of, (118-19), Bombay Small Holdings Bill, (226), British Rule, Establishment of, (1, 14), Campbell, Memorandum on tea, (50-51), Canals, (129, 133-38, 140), Canal Colonies, (137-38), Cattle, famine mortality of, (24, 25, 92), Cattle, improvement of breeds of, (71), Cattle, deterioration of, (245), Cauvery, (136, 247), Central Provinces Land Alienation Act, (230, 293), Census Results, accuracy of, (143-45, 323, 348-49), Chinnai canal, (136, 246), Coffee Plantations, (53, 80, 122), Coffee, exports, (53, 80, 116), Cooperative credit societies, (102-103), Cooperative movement, (239, 241), Cooperative Sales Societies, (239), Cooperative Societies Act, (238-39), Cotton and Grain Markets Law, (243), Cotton raw, improvements of, (71, 75, 99-100), Cotton raw, internal trade, (63-64), Cotton raw, marketing, (158-61), Cotton raw, loss of market (266), Cotton raw, general (215), Cotton raw, area under, (14, 16-17, 97, 103, 215), Cotton raw, Cultivation of, (15-16, 18, 63-64), Crops, improvements and standardization of varieties of (240), Crops, localization of, (67-68), Crops, marketing of (158-60), Crops, variation in area of, (95-98), Cultivation, area under, (66, 96), Cultivation, standard of, (67-68), Doosan Agriculturist Relief Act, (31, 101-63, 227), Depression, (236, 242-43, 268), Economic Policy, (335), Exports, (343), Famines, (22, 65, 89, 194, 206, 208, 211, 321, 347, 355), Famines, change in the nature of, (22-23), Famines, effect on agricultural improvements, (26-27, 93-94), Famines, effect on Industries, (104), Famines, effect on population, (26-27), Famines, effect on urban growth, (146), Famines, effect on village artisans, (182), Famines, lack of fodder during, (24, 25, 93), Famines, lessening intensity, (157-58), Famines, relief administration, (24-25, 89, 92, 95), Farms, experimental, (71-72), Fodder crops, (96, 209, 245), Foodgrains, area under, (67, 96-97, 103, 211), Foodgrains, exports, (95-96, 211), Foodgrains, prices, (5-6, 22, 65, 96, 232), Foodgrains, food-stuff, (207), Fragmentation of land, (217, 223-224), Ganges, (3, 136, 147), Godavari canal, (136, 246), Government of India, (14, 15, 84, 100, 204), Govt. of India, agricultural policy, (68-74, 98-101), Grazing lands, encroachment by cultivation, (245), Groundnut, (98, 100, 210, 213, 214, 216),

Gur, (60, 297, 299), Hides and skins, (60-61, 82, 175-76, 250, 350), Holdings, economic, (165), Hooghly, (136, 155, 303), Hydro-electric power, (201), Imports, (343), Indigo cultivation, (47-49, 98, 116), Indigo industry, (47-49, 81, 115-116, 339), Indus, (3, 138), Industry, rural, (181-83), Inheritance law and subdivision of land, (16-66), Irrawady, (148), Irrigation, (66, 128, 135-141), Irrigation, economic effects, (140-41), Irrigation, limits to extension, (199, 211, 224, 246-47), Irrigation, major and minor works, (136-37), Irrigation, protective works, (136-37), Irrigation, works constructed by Govt., (135-39, 247-48), Jawar, (97, 103, 208, 209), Jhelum canal, (246), Jute, raw, (197-98, 203, 210, 215, 216, 233, 244, 249, 250, 261, 270, 272), Land, pressure on, (44-45, 168, 197), Land, sub-division and fragmentation, (165, 168, 197), Land transfer, economic effects, (164), Land transfer, extent of movement, (164), Land transfer, legal restriction and its results, (41-42, 161-164), Land transfer, results of non-restriction, (30, 161-62), Land holders, material condition, (90, 218, 219), Landlord village, (62-63), Land revenue assessments, (3, 21, 158, 59), Land tenures, (62, 63), Linseed, (97, 213), Livestock, (245), Markets, for agricultural produce, (158, 242), Markets, problem of finding, (203, 204, 334-335), Millets, (94, 198), Moneylenders, (101-02, 227, 228, 229, 230-31, 321), Moneylenders, power over peasants, (161-65), Mustard seed, (67, 140), Mutha Canal, (67, 140), Narmada valley, (148), Nira canal, (67, 137, 140, 246), Oilseeds, area under, (97, 103, 209, 210, 213, 14), Oilseeds, marketing, (213), Opium, (98), Peasantry, economic condition, (2-3, 15-16, 30, 65, 90-91), Peasantry, indebtedness, (29-31, 161-65), Plantations, (47, 118, 294, 298, 316), Population, check to, on account of famines (6-7, 26-28, 142-44), Population, growth of, (196-7), Punjab Land Alienation Act, (227), Rape and mustard seed, (96-97, 213), Reh (saline efflorescence, rise of, due to water logging), (140), Rice, area, (96, 103, 209), Rice, exports, (96-97), Rice, India's dependence on Burma, (96), Rice, mills, (81), Rice, Markets, (159-60), Roads, (3-4, 18-19, 135), Rubber, (350), Ryotwari village, (62-63, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 228), Sarda canal, (247), Sesamum, (97, 213-14), Shellac, (275), Silk Industry, (13, 41, 189), Sub-division and fragmentation of land, (165, 168, 197-98), Suez canal, (59, 64), Sugar imports (351) Sugar, industry, (118-119), Sugarcane, (66-67, 210, 211, 215, 299), Sugarcane area, (63, 97-98, 103, 209, 298), Suktur Barrage, (246), Sutlej Canal, (136), Sutlej Valley Project, (247), Takavi allowances, (72, 140), Tanks, (136), Tea, area under, (209, 350), Tea exports, (117, 286), Tea plantations, (50-53, 80, 117), Tenancy registration (1929-39), (219), Timber mills, (81, 120-21, 122), Town causes of decline, (147-152), Town, causes of growth, (145-46), Town, decaying class, (154-55), Town, industrial, (153), Town, in first half of the nineteenth century, (6-9, 142), Town, relative increase in large and small, (144), Town, trading, (154), Unsound Loans Act, (227), Village, constitution and size, (2, 62-63, 332), Village community, (11-12, 173-76, 182-83, 326), Wells, (139, 248), Wheat, area under, (84, 96, 208-10), wheat, export of, (25-26, 96-97, 207), Wheat, improved varieties, (100, 212, 216-17), Wheat production, (308, 209),