

# CITIES OF INDIA : FUNCTIONAL AND LOCATIONAL ASPECTS\*

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## I. Objectives and Data

1. The 1961 Census of India had been more comprehensive than any other previous Census, in the sense that it collected a large mass of data on a variety of social and economic aspects of the population. In particular, the 1961 Census has presented detailed data on the economic activity of the working population for each village, town and city. This information is extremely useful for analysing the economic base of individual village or town as well as for studying the location of economic activity.<sup>1</sup>

2. The present paper concentrates its attention on the study of about 250 urban units, each having a population of 50,000 or more persons. It makes use of the 1961 Census data on the classification of workers according to the various "Industry Divisions". The Census has grouped economic activity into the following nine Industry Divisions:

<i>Industry Division No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
I	Cultivator
II	Agricultural Labour
III	Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, etc.
IV	Household Industry
V	Manufacturing other than Household Industries
VI	Construction
VII	Trade and Commerce
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communication
IX	Other Services

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<sup>1</sup> Pethe, V. P., "Means of Livelihood of City Populations", *Indian Economic Journal*, January 1963, (2) "Economic Functions of Cities of India", *Sociological Bulletin*, March 1965.