REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES


12. The number of villages for study changed from one census to another, because of change in the number of uninhabited villages and the villages for which the census figures were not available (See Appendix II).

14. 'The Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it and also the intervening areas which are potential urban. For delimitation of these units the population growth, spread of the central city, growth of the villages on the periphery and intensity of interaction factors were considered.' See Census of India 1971 : General Population Tables, Series-27, Delhi, Part II-A, pp 53-54.


27. BLUMENFELD HANS. 1954. 'The tidal wave of Metropolitan Expansion'. Journal of the American Institute of Planners. Vol. XX.


31. CARTER H. 1979. op. cit. p.304


42. BLIZZARD S.W. and ANDERSON II W.F. 1952. op. cit. pp 19-25


47. RUSSWURM L.H. 1975 op. cit. p. 151.


52. NANGIA S. 1976. op. cit. pp 80-107, (Chapter 3).


73. It is one of the five 'PATS' (meaning extended places) referred in the Mahabharata. The other four being Sonipat, Panipat, Baghpat and Tilpat.
74. Following is the list of the various sites of Delhi belonging to the various dynasties and periods:
   A. HINDU PERIOD
   1. Indraprastha - Delhi of Pandavas
   2. Suraj Kund - Delhi of King Anangpal
   3. Mehrauli - Delhi of Raipithora
B. MUGHAL PERIOD

4. Khilokari or Naya Shahar - Delhi of Kaibad
5. Siri - Delhi of Allauddin Khilji
6. Tughlakabad - Delhi of Gayasuddin Tughlak
7. Jahanpanah - Delhi of Mohammad Adil Shah
8. Firozabad - Delhi of Firoz Shah Tughlak
9. Khizrabad - Delhi of Kiraj Khan
10. Dinapanah - Delhi of Humayun
11. Kotla Mubarakpur - Delhi of Mubarak Shah
12. Shargarh - Delhi of Sher Shah Suri
13. Salamgarh - Delhi of Salim Shah
14. Shahjahananbad - Delhi of Shah Jahan

C. BRITISH PERIOD

15. Civil Lines - British Delhi
16. New Delhi - Lutyen's Delhi

78. It includes Delhi Cantt., New Delhi and Delhi (Delhi includes Shahdara, Mehrauli, Nazafgarh and Narela towns).
79. For further discussion See chapter IV, Section Delimitation of the Sub-Regions'
80. Also See Chapter V, Section 'Introduction'.
81. The sex equality in literary has been measured through an index. The index value of 100 indicates the complete equality between male and female literacy. A value less than 100 indicates a comparatively lower female literacy and a value more than 100 would indicate a higher female literacy. The index values are calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Literacy Equality Index} = \frac{\text{Total Female Literacy in Percentage}}{\text{Total Male Literacy in Percentage}} \times 100
\]
82. The 1961 census defined the persons 'who was working but was absent from his work during FIFTEEN DAYS preceding the day of enumeration due to illness or other causes, was regarded as a worker..... Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work'. See sriwastawa, S.C. Indian Census in Perspective. Census of India 1971. Monograph No. 1, p. 172.

In the 1971 census the reference period was 'ONE WEEK' prior to the date of enumeration..... A person who normally works but had been absent from the work during this reference period....should be treated as engaged in regular work...' See General Population Tables. Part II-A. Delhi Series (27). Census of India 1971. p. 118.


84. See CLARK COLIN. 1951. op.cit. and Berry B.J.L. et. al. 1961, op.cit.


87. The only exception was the village Sadhora Khurd (Village Code No. 261) located in 0-4 Km. zone where more females were literate than males in 1951. The sex ratio in the villages in this year was exceptionally low and majority of them were migrants.

88. See: PACHAURI M.K. 1980. 'Delineation of the Fringe and the Gradients of the Rural Metropolitan Fringe Community with special reference to Delhi', Abstract of papers National Association of Geographers, India, Punjab University, Chandigarh and Samuel M.J. 1978. 'A study of uniqueness and generality of the city Hinterland Relationship : A case study of Madras (unpublished) Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The former concludes that the ratio of workers will decrease with distance from the city, while later suggested that it will be reverse.

89. It must be noted that 8-16 kilometer zone included almost all the villages incorporated during 1951-71 hence formed the real periphery of Delhi City. As a result the loss of farm land was maximum here.
90. Without going into the details of the definition of the 'ecology' the various categories of the 'fringe villages' delineated, have been called as 'Ecological Regions' or 'Units', because they represent relatively distinctive population features and cultural and social organization. They are both geographically limited and socio-culturally homogenous and form part of a broader ecological region 'fringe'. The 'suburbs' and the 'city' are the other ecological units of the urban region. For detailed discussion see Boscoff A. 'The Sociology of Urban Areas' (2nd ed.). Mireddy Corporation. New York. Chapter 5 and 7.


94. ALAM S.M. 1972. 'Metropolitan Hyderabad - Its Pattern of Regional influence and delimitation of its primary planning area'. Unpublished report, p. 27.


96. The five variables are: Population density in 1961; Relative change in population density during 1951-61; Population growth in 1951-61; Sex composition 1961 and non-farm workers in 1961.


101. Workers and their dependents getting livelihood from farm = Persons getting livelihood from Occupational Categories No. I+II+III+IV
Total Population x 100
102. Farm Workers = \[
\frac{\text{Workers in Occupational Categories I+II}}{\text{Total workers (Categories I to IX)}} \times 100
\]

103. Workers and their dependents getting livelihood from Tertiary Occupations = \[
\frac{\text{Persons getting livelihood from the Occupational Categories No VI+VII+VIII}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100
\]

104. Tertiary Sector workers = \[
\frac{\text{Workers in Occupational Categories No. VII+VIII+IX}}{\text{Total workers (Categories I to IX)}} \times 100
\]

105. This fact is not true in case of the ratio of the tertiary workers the figures for 1951 and 1961 being 32 and 27 percent respectively. The decrease in the ratio of the tertiary workers in 1961 can be the result of the two factors: (i) The 1951 figures for the tertiary workers also include the dependents and (ii) The high ratio in 1951 may also result from the fact that the 1951 tertiary worker figures probably included in the Category III and IV workers of 1961 since these categories were not recognized separately in 1951 and were considered with 'other services' (Category VIII) of 1951.

106. Also see Section 1.3.0. (The Region of Study) and 1.5.0. (Data, Maps and their Sources) of Chapter 1.

107. Levels of Suburbanization (Deviations from the Rural) = \[
\frac{\text{Mr} - \text{Rm}}{\text{Urn} - \text{Rm}/100}
\]

Where: Mr = Mean of the region under consideration
Rm = Rural Mean
Urn = Urban Mean

108. Population Change = \[
\frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} \times 100
\]

Where: \(P_2\) = Population on the Recent Year
\(P_1\) = Population of the previous year
109. Rate of change in the population can be expressed as:

\[ R = \frac{(P_2 - P_1)}{(P_2 + P_1)/2} \times 100 \]

Where:
- \( R \) = Rate of the change in the population
- \( P_2 \) = Population of recent year
- \( P_1 \) = Population of the previous year
- \( T \) = Total number of years under consideration


111. PACHAURI M.K. 1980 and SAMUEL M.J. 1978. _op.cit._