Chapter-II

Major Components of Socio-Economic Development

Concept of Development

Nowadays the term ‘development’ is used in many disciplines and serves in practice to define a recognized field of research. It is a dynamic concept. It has different meanings for different people. Infact there is no agreement on the meaning of development among planners and thinkers either. Some people say it means increase in income, other lay emphasis on employment, income, quality of life, happiness and so on. Still other gives stress on meeting the basic needs of the life of the people. The only thing on which everyone agrees, is that development is necessary, and everyone wants it, although in his own image and perhaps in his own way. Academician, politician and economist all give different interpretation but all of them agree that development improves the standard of living of people.¹

According to Jan Drewnowski ², “development is a process of qualitative change and quantitative growth of the social and economic reality which we can call either society or economy. Because of the close inter-relation of economic and social elements no ‘purely’ social or ‘purely’ economic development is possible. Consequently, it is better not to speak of social development separately. It is a single process which is best called simply development”. In the above definition, Drewnowski identifies socio-economic development with change in the quality of life and quantitative growth of various values. Quality of life can be improved by improving the conditions of health, nutrition, education, transport and communication and so on. Economically the development is taking to mean the rise in per capita income or gross national products (GNP) or the general economic growth. In broader terms development is viewed as the evaluation of the economy from a stagnant, pre-industrial state, characterized by low incomes with a predominance of the primary sector and the physical proximity of production and consumption to a dynamic diversified and integrated industrial economy.³

Generally development is identified with the level of per capita real income. The U.N. Experts identify development with the level of per capita income. Thus, an
under developed country is one in which the per capita real income is low when compared with the per capita real income of the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, and Western Europe. Development will also be understood in the way it is conceived of UNESCO conference 1974; it stands for the development of human beings and not for the development of countries, the production of things, their distribution within the social systems or the transformation of social structure. These may be means towards the end but they should not be confused with the end, which is that of developing the entire human beings. Development is a multidimensional process. There are, therefore, many interpretation of it. In geographical literature during the late 1970s and 1980’s there have come up certain works which attempt to define development such as the works of Brookfield (1975), Robert (1978), Mabogunje (1980), Chisholm (1982), Harriss (1982). Each peasant has its own, very different view of development and each provides a particular prospective from which further research can take its course.

According to Mabogunje (1980), there are four main ways in which the term development has been used: development as economic growth, as modernization, as distributional justice and as socio-economic transformation. He argues for a long time following the Second World War, development was seen simply as economic growth, it implied a rapid rise in per capita productivity and a changed in economic structure. Hodder (1968) mainly concentrated on economic development in his book entitled ‘Economic Development Tropics’ and Chisholm (1982) has described development as a term used to signify an evaluation of the economic structure accompanying expansion in total output. Mabogunje (1980) goes on to distinguish between ‘development and modernization’, the latter being seen as the social transformation of a nation. This is second way in which the world ‘development’ has been used. It still in sense of economic growth came to be seen as part of a much wider process of social change described as modernization. He also pointed out a vital aspect of this view of development as modernization, in that to be modern meant to endeavour to consume goods and services of the type usually manufactured in advanced industrial nations. He goes on to observe that more recently development has been identified with distributional justice. It is a way of reducing the poverty level among the masses or as it was more succinctly put,
satisfying their basic needs (Mabogunje, 1980). In his last category of views of development, Mabogunje suggests that scholars of a Marxist philosophical persuasion argue that the questions of distribution and social justice cannot be considered or resolved independently of the prevailing mechanism governing production and distribution. Thus, Mabogunje argues give rise to dependency theory, in which development and underdevelopment are seen as being totally interested and also to an emphasis on three broad issues: the fact that development is a human issue, its requirements of the full mobilization of society and the idea of development as a redefinition of a country’s international relations. According to Vein Robert (1978), “development is an interdependent process in which some countries and regions acquire a pre-dominant place within the division of labour, using coercion to organize production elsewhere, as in the case of colonialism or control of capital or advanced technology and market. This situation is expressed in two related concepts that of dependency and that of the core-periphery relationship”.

Besides above mentioned Mabogunje’s four concepts of development, he has also added his own, a fifth, which refers development as essentially a socio-spatial processes. He himself sees ‘the development process is one of the spatial organizations. The reorganization arises as a result of the fact that development implies the articulation of a new set of social goals. While, Mabogunje’s classification provides a useful framework for viewing of nature of work done on development, it does not seriously question the use of the term development itself. For too long, the concept of development inculcated a dangerous bias in the conceptual approach of academics and politicians alike. In all the definitions of development given by Mabogunje, there has remained a thread of the old economic definition: that development to a greater or lesser extent, implies increased productivity, higher level of per capita consumption and a shift from primary to secondary and tertiary economic activities. Development is normally equated simply with economic growth.

During the last few decades development studies have become a far more interdisciplinary field of enquiry. Gould (1982) argued that in the area of rural-urban interaction, geographers have in the theories and techniques at their disposal and in their appreciation of the needs of detailed data collection, a comparable advantage over other disciplines. Likewise Mabogunje, in conceptualizing development as
spatial recognition, has continually emphasized the importance of a geographical awareness in development.

Development has been defined as a process of growth, expansion or realization of potential, bringing regional resources into full productive use. Development planning has also been defined as 'any action by the state whose purpose is to raise the rate of economic growth above that which would take place without any conscious effort'. Development planning is being done by the state; it has the dual purpose of economic growth and social structural change; it is comprehensive, covering every sector, region and aspect of life.

In some of the studies, development level is assessed on the basis of stages of economic growth. If one examine the characteristics outlined by Rostow, one can observed that countries with modern technology, high industrialization, having maximum availability of goods and services are highly developed countries. Thus, in essence the availability of infrastructure, industrialization, modernization and new technology determined the levels of development.

In the series of studies by UNRISD (1970) development identified with the levels of standard of living and levels of welfare. These in turn are identified with the presence of better conditions of nutrition, housing, health, education, transport and so on. Thus, in essence they also talk of the availability of goods and services. The objective of development is to raise the level of living of the masses of the people and to provide all human beings with the opportunity to develop their potential. Thus, the definition clarifies that the development implies not only expansion in quantitative terms but also structural changes in the society and its economy as expansion proceeds. Structural change includes institutional, social and economic (sectoral and spatial) aspects.

All the definitions given above whether based on the concept of realised level of potential, stages of economic growth, per capita income or availability of goods and services; hint at maximization of material well-being. Taking this as clue, when we use the term 'development' in the study, it implies an improvement in the material well-being of the people in a region. Material well-being of a region or a country can be identified with the increase in the real production, availability of
infrastructural facilities, amenities and services, better employment opportunities, practice and adoption of new and modern technology and an increase in the rate of investment and consumption. Any changes for betterment in these parameters indicate development.

**Major Components of Socio-economic Development**

Socio-economic development of any region or area depends upon various factors or components, which belong to different parameters and it is very difficult task to discuss each and every component of socio-economic development in detail. However, here, few major components of socio-economic development are worked out.

These are the following major components of socio-economic development.

- **Per capita Income**
- **Level of Agriculture Development**
- **Level of Industrial Development**
- **Level of Urbanization**
- **Occupational Structure**
- **Level of Educational Development**
- **Health Status**
- **Transport and Communication**
- **Population Characteristics**

**Per Capita Income**

Per capita income is widely accepted as a general measure of development. It is customary to identify whether a region has been backward or advanced in the levels of development using the estimates of per capita income. The regions which enjoy higher per capita income are deemed to be more developed than the states or regions with low per capita income. Generally per capita income has been taken at current price. This variable or component is commonly used for measuring economic development. Under-developed economies are distinguished from the developed economies on the basis of their low per capita income.
The income, consumption and wealth are the direct sources of measuring the economic condition of any region or place or a person. During the past few years there has been growing criticism of the usefulness of the conventional per capita income as a measure of economic welfare, and economists have never entertained the idea of per capita income as being an economic indicator, yet, inspite of these criticisms, per capita income has been widely accepted as a general measure of development. The per capita income as a measure of development is defended on a number of basis. One defence of income is that it is an objective and value free indicator.24

The difficulties that affect the use of the per capita income as a measure of development arises from technical problems of pricing the product in an inflating market, problems of comprising countries that have different patterns of consumption and valuation and problems of converting the income of the different countries into a single monetary scale. There are a number of problems which one encounters while using per capita income as a measure of development and hence, though convenient, income is not a very satisfactory measure of development and at best it can be taken as one of the component or indicator of development.25 However, the significance of income lies in the fact that just as power is emerging as the primary factor of inequality in advanced industrial society, the main cause of inequality in development of the countries stems from unequal income, earning, etc.

Although, researches conducted by UNESCO has revealed that the distribution of measurable income does not in itself offer a very reliable picture of social and economic conditions, on the contrary it covers up major inequalities in the final output, i.e. in the social distribution of goods and services which determines the quality of life and have suggested that the proper charting of the distribution of goods and services themselves seems to be reliable.

The importance of income also lies in the fact that it makes access possible to other welfare measures such as health, nutrition, education and housing etc. It has been observed that with the increase of income, accessibility becomes much easier, while, by the decrease of income it becomes comparatively more difficult.
Level of Agricultural Development

Agricultural development is a pre-requisite of economic growth in our country. Agriculture is important not only to meet the ever growing and ever pressing demand for food and fibers for human consumption but also for providing forage for animals, raw materials for non-agricultural sector, employment opportunities to rural population and improves their standard of living. Agriculture is the mainstay of almost all the states of the nation.

According to an UNESCO group of experts, agriculture can contribute to growth by increasing efficiency of popular and releasing resources to other sector by adjusting the consumption and of agricultural production in proportion with the growth in internal and external demands. By transfer of resources, labour and capital from agriculture to other sector of the economy, thus, contributing to over all growth if the productivity of factors transfer is higher outside the agriculture sector than within it.

Rising agricultural productivity supports and sustains industrial development in several important ways; firstly, to permit agriculture to release part of its labour force for industrial employment while meeting the increasing food needs of the non-agricultural sectors. Secondly, it raises agricultural incomes, thereby creating the rural purchasing power needed to buy the new industrial goods and rural savings. Which may then be modified by direct or indirect means of finance industrial development. Finally, it enables agriculture to supply the major wage goods (food) of industrial workers at prices favourable to the profitability of new industry.

By increasing the volume of agricultural products exceeds imports. The foreign currency obtained from net export can be used to import the capital goods needed to modernize the economy. By contributing to the process of industrialization either through the supply of raw materials for the agriculture industries or through purchasing industrial goods, thus, stimulating the process of industrialization and over all growth. Agricultural development also brings social and cultural developments, as increased per capita income in rural areas invariably results in increased literacy and level of education which are conducive for social transformation.
It is clear that under all circumstances agricultural productivity makes important contribution to regional development and that within considerable limit at least it is one of the pre-conditions which must be established before a take-off into self-sustained economic growth becomes possible. It is equally clear that social and cultural change necessary to assimilate new industrial and technological development is possible through increased agricultural production.²⁸

Agricultural development can be measured both in terms of inputs such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, irrigation, mechanization, etc. as well as output like productivity, etc.

**Level of Industrial Development**

Industrialization is a key force of rapid development of any economy. Most of the economists have accepted industrialization as the most pre-dominant component of their development strategies. Industrial units of organize sectors generally provide life blood to the economic system by their leading role in transmitting growth impulses to the surrounding area through their backward and forward linkages. Most of the infrastructure facilities such as, means of transportation and communication, power and banking expand along with industrial development, while, their availability in the area causes concentration of industries. Industrialization not only provides employment opportunities and reduces the dependence of workforce on agriculture but also acts as an agent of socio-cultural transformation by bringing about urbanization.

There is a great degree of association between industrialization and urbanization and both of them move side by side in the same direction. If one try to explain the genesis of urbanization finds that as soon as a new manufacturing plant is located in rural areas, it gives rise to trade, commerce and transport activities. It also further attracts many more allied industries in that area due to certain locational advantages. Hence, the large proportion of population get job in these non-agricultural activities, and the economy of the area is transformed from agriculture to non-agriculture sector.

Kuznets²⁹ observed a positive and marked association of urbanization, industrialization and per capita income at international level. He found that in almost
all advanced countries which are highly industrialized have high degrees of urbanization and high per capita income and vice versa. A balance explanation of the connection of industrialization and per capita income is that industrially developed countries are able to exploit their economic potentials by higher technology in almost one sector which produces high returns.

Industrialization tends to render a better way of life as compared to a backward rural based economy. However, it is a serious trend that industrial development is paramount and the only means of economic upliftment. No doubt, the most advanced countries are industrially best developed, but in the case of developing countries like India, the basis of industrial development lies in agriculture and a balance between the two is essential for the achievement of social and economic progress of a region.

**Level of Urbanization**

Urbanization means that an increasing proportion of human society become townsfolk, and as this happen towns grow in population, spread in area, and make an ever increasing impact upon the countryside, both upon its appearance and upon the life of its inhabitants. More and more of the landscape becomes townscape and people come to live in an environment that is both physically and socially urban (Smailes, 1975). Geographers define urbanization in relation to the distribution of urban spaces and proportion of urban population to the total population. It implies that an increase in both the above attributes at a given time is an indication of the growth of urbanization and vice versa.

According to census of India, a place must fulfill the following criteria to be considered as an urban centre; (i) it must have density of population not less than 400 persons per square kilometre (ii) must have at least a total population of 5000 persons and (iii) three-fourth of the population must be engaged in non-agricultural activities. Although, this definition leaving room for vagueness and discretion yet, meant to cover newly founded industrial areas, large housing settlements or places of tourist importance which have been recently served with all civic amenities.

Urbanization in the demographic sense is an increase in the proportion of the urban population (U) to the total population (T) over a period of time. As long as U/T
increases there is urbanization (Bose, 1973). The level of urbanization is considered to be an indicator of industrialization, modernization and economic development. It not only improves the economic condition of people but also changes their life style. In India the old traditions of caste and joint family system have been weathering away as a consequence of urbanization.

Urbanization as a process of change and development plays a vital role in determining the livelihood structure of people in an area. Urban occupations differ to a great extent from rural ones. No doubt urbanization brings change in development processes, but at the same time also creates regional disparity. Urbanization represents a revolutionary change in the whole pattern of social and economic life. Itself a product of basic economy and technological developments, it tends in turn, once it comes into being, to affect every aspect of existence. The traditional concepts, values and functions become very weak under the influence of urbanization. Thus, urbanization may be regarded as one of the agent of social and economic changes. According to Sjoberg, the relationship between urbanization and social change is too complex, involves and rarified to be accounted for in term of simple one sided casual nexus.

The significance of urbanization is that it involves movement of people out of agricultural activities into other non-agricultural, industrial and service sectors. The social significance of urbanization is also portrayed by better facilities provided in the form of educational and medical institutions, banking facilities and other infrastructural facilities which result in wide disparities in patterns of rural and urban living.

**Occupational Structure**

The occupational structure of a region is known with the distribution of its working population among different economic activities which are most significant aspect of an economy. Occupational structure of a society is one of the good indicators of social and economic inequality, because to a large extent it determines the level of living. Study intended to understand the pattern of disparity should, therefore, give due attention to this feature. In addition to providing an insight into the nature of economy it also throws light on socio-economic, cultural and political
conditions of the society. For instance the proportion of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors is an indecided of development, whence as the agricultural sector is indicative of comparative under development. This is due to the fact that value added by manufacturing service sectors is higher than that of the agricultural sector. That is why percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing and tertiary sectors is very high in the developed countries, but it is very low in the developing countries.

Clark\textsuperscript{35} observed that a rise in per capita income is accomplished by a decline in proportion of workers in agriculture and increase in manufacturing and service activities. Thus, changes in the composition of workforce reflect change in the economy of a region. For instance a movement of workers from the agricultural sector to secondary and tertiary sectors implies greater economic development and a higher level of well-being. Despite its limitation in comprehending all forces determining the comparative contribution of economic activities to the regional development, workforce provides only uniform basis for measuring and comparing the distribution, the value and types of economic activities which are the indictors of economic development. In this way workforce is a better measure of the relative level of development than per capita income, value added or value of products. Comparison overtime based on these indicators would be distorted if changes in prices level took place.

**Levels of Educational Development**

Education is a crucial factor of social, economic and cultural development. It provides economic opportunities and helps to overcome social barriers. It also enhances earning potential and productivity of people through acquisition of skill and information for various opportunities and jobs. Educational achievement not only in the stepping stone to job opportunities and hence earnings, but in the words of Horace Mann, education is beyond all other devices of human origin, a great equalizer of the conditions of men, the balance wheel of social machinery. Thus, the level of education determines the quality of people and development of a region. Importance of education hardly needs any elaboration. Investment in human resources is more important than in any other resources.
It is education that contributes significantly in improving conditions of people from state of deprivation to prosperity. Education not only yields a huge set of benefits to individual concerned as well as to the society in the form of a larger set of externalities, but, it also regarded as a great equalizer in income distribution and reducing poverty and disparities.\textsuperscript{36}

Studies made by Tilak have proved that there is a positive relationship between education and earning both at macro and micro level. The study reveals that education alone explains more than 30 per cent and education together with experience about 50 per cent of the variance of the individual earnings in south Indian districts.\textsuperscript{37}

Besides improving economic conditions of people, education also determines their social status, usually highly educated people have high social status and vice versa. Socio-economic survey on caste/communities undertaken by Kerala Bureau of Economic and Statistics, Kerala Govt. suggests that there is also a close link between relative position in social hierarchy and educational level attained by people.\textsuperscript{38}

The social significance of education lies in its impact on elevating the population squeezes as well as in changing the structure of stimuli to labour. The significance of literacy lies in the fact that it forms the basis of multilevel educational pyramid. A literate person can distinguish between right and wrong and take right decision. Owing to the vital role which literacy plays in the socio-economic upliftment of people, the founding father of Indian constitution recommended that education be made free and compulsory. The universalization of literacy and primary education has been recognized as one of the major goal of planning in our country.

Level of Health Status

The term 'health' has been defined in different ways by scholars and organizations. In view of WHO, “a state of complete physical and mental well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”, whereas, Taleoft Parensons defined it as optimum capacity of an individual for effective performance of the role and task for which he has been socialized. Thus, health is a state of soundness of mind and body of an individual in which he is free from any sort of disorder. Pain of
sickness and all organs of body function well and are conducive for efficient and prolonged life.

It is rightly said, “Health is Wealth”. The ultimate aim of all economic policies is to achieve a healthy nation. A healthy nation can emerge only when there is adequate supply of proper balanced food, when people are not undernourished or malnourished. Poverty and health do not go together and hence in order to improve the health standard it is imperative to eliminate poverty. Health and nutrition are the most important and essential aspect of social concern. These are the basic needs of the social well-being, because a sound body and mind are the basic requisites for the maintenance of a healthy society function. Likewise the proper nourishment is also prerequisite to maintain both sound physical and mental health. The proximity to health care facilities is of paramount importance, because this is one of the most noteworthy social facilities in which geographical space creates impurity.

The nation should have health approach in all its socio-economic schemes and give health education to the masses; the nation should give good and adequate health services to the community. While our urban centres require to be looked after much better than they are at present, it is really the village that has been terribly neglected and cries loudly for succour. Public health services like hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, doctors, nurses, health centres, etc., should go to the rural areas and our village folks should have easy accessibility to these services. Health sector should develop along with other sectors of economy. In many countries a large proportion of the health resources is expanded in a few cities for the benefit of a small proportion of the population.

**Transport and Communication**

Transport and communication is an essential economic infrastructure for the rapid development of any region. In a planned economy, location of industries, development of backward areas, decentralization of economic activities, better distribution of products, better maintenance of law and order, justice, defence and security all necessitate a proper system of transport and communication. The modern concept of growth centres and growth poles, etc. in regional planning can meaningfully be implemented only if there is proper transport network within a
region. Similarly, the integrated rural development programmes (IRDP) and other rural development programmes can be materialized only when proper infrastructure facilities are available. The lack of transport facilities retards the process of economic development, even if a region is endowed with rich mineral resources or any other natural resources, because their availability and utilization may not always coincide. Hence, the development of transport facilities is a necessary precondition for economic and social development. Economic development through agriculture and industry and other tertiary services do not yield fruits unless it is accompanied by corresponding improvements in roads and other transport facilities.

The renowned economist Arthur Lowis observed that a cheap and extensive network of communications is the greatest blessing which any country can have from the economic point of view. Development of communication system as that of transport system is vital in creating economic infrastructure for the industrial and agricultural development of the economy. Communication is not merely an amenity but in fact a key sector in economic development and constitutes the life of industry and commerce. There is a direct and positive relationship between communication and economic development.42

Population Structure

Population structure having great subjective significance in the fields of sociology, demography and economics are gaining increasing objective significance with the growing emphasis on the regional planning and regional approach to the population policy and utilization of human resources. At present, as we know, all the governments irrespective of their socio-economic and political ideologies are undertaking regional planning to optimize economic production and to minimize regional disparities in economic and social development. Since, population structure such as population growth, population density, age, sex, fertility, mortality etc. determine the nature and magnitude of demand pressure on resources as well as the quantity and quality of workforce to operate economic production mechanism no regional and socio-economic development plan can afford to neglect them but at its own risk.43
Population and development are closely interrelated, while, population influences development it is also influenced by development. During the past two decades or so, the impact of population growth on economic development has been the subject of considerable study and controversy. Views range from one extreme that rapid population growth is the single most important obstacle to economic growth, to the other, that population growth provides a necessary stimulus to economic growth. The relationship between population growth and economic growth has been at the heart of classical economic theory developed almost 200 years ago by Malthus, Ricardo and others. For most of the post Second World War period, however, the mainstream of economic development theory largely ignored the interdependence of these two factors, and international assistance in the population field was concentrated almost exclusively on attempts to reduce fertility rate through family planning programmes. As a result, development theory and international concern have focused mainly on the negative aspects of population growth. This can be attributed largely to unprecedented rates of population increase in developing countries caused by declining mortality rates and more or less constant fertility.

The question of the effect of population growth on economic development mainly centres on the issue of its productivity impact, either directly or through its concurrent influence on other productivity factors such as technological change, capital investment, heath and education. The majority view today, at least with regard to the developing nations, those under discussion here is that rapid population growth impedes economic development. There is, however, some dissent from this position, for there are arguments on the other side.

Increasing attention is now being paid by policy makers to the relationship between population growth and economic development. Population variables influence all the usual planning sectors and in turn can be expected to be influenced by various developmental planning measures. For example, migration has an immediate effect on receiving and sending areas in terms of labour supply, demand for housing and social services. In turn, policies which alter the geographical distribution of socio-economic opportunities should affect the direction and magnitude of migration flows themselves.
Age and sex structures often vary significantly from population to population, set the future rates of fertility, mortality and migration and have substantial influence on the capacity or potential for population growth in future years. Age and sex structures primarily help to explain employment and consumption patterns, social needs and perhaps the psychological characteristics of population.\(^48\)

The imbalances in age and sex structures have an important bearing on socio-economic structure of a population. The study of age structure transfers the attention of the geographers from the readily observable differences in the landscape to the less obvious social and economic foundations and consequences of those differences.\(^49\) However, it is of greater importance for research in various branches of economics and sociology and for countless social problems of a more practical nature, as in calculating the potential labour force and the number of apprentices etc., ready to take over vacant positions in market analysis, where, the structure of the labour force according to age groups has to be taken into consideration, in assessing future housing requirements, in the plans of social development and many other problems. The age structure has major significance because it affects a wide range of demographic and social phenomena and highlights some of the fundamental and social forces at work within the country.\(^50\) An analysis of age structure not only throws light on the future trends of population growth but also reveals the amount of dependency on productive group which is the key note of national planning.

The high dependency ratio may create many economic handicaps. The worst of them all is its severely deterring effect on development projects as the heavy dependency burden forces huge amount of capital resources to be consumed in supporting the surging number of the juvenile dependents as well as steadily though slowly growing senile ones. The level of advancement of a country may be symbolized directly by these two dependent groups. If the country has high percentage of population in senile age groups, it appears to be economically more developed than those which have high percentage of juvenile age group. The existence of a relatively large population of working age is associated with higher economic development and high living of standards.\(^51\) Therefore, the analysis of age structure reflects succinctly the economic status of a country.
The effects of fertility of socio-economic change are largely medium to long-term in nature. Fertility is the major determinant of the overall rate of population growth, as well as of the population’s age structure. As such, it helps to determine the demand for schooling, housing and health services and new additions to the labour force. In turn, fertility behaviour may respond to changes in the socio-economic environment.\textsuperscript{52}

However, there are some other components of socio-economic development which directly or indirectly affect the levels of socio-economic development of any region. But, here I am not discussing about these components of socio-economic development.
References


31. Census of India (2001), Primary Census Abstract, Total Population, Series I, Table 4-5.


42. Ibid., pp. 233-251.


