

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 26

PART XII

CENSUS ATLAS

CHANDIGARH

ARDAMAN SINGH
Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF CHANDIGARH

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series No. 26)

Part I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration	Combined Volume (for official use only)
Part I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation	
Part II-A	General Population Tables—A Series	(Combined Volume)
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstracts and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	
Part III-A & B	General Economic Tables	
Part IV-A&B	Social and Cultural Tables	
Part V-A, B & C	Migration Tables	
Part VI-A & B	Fertility Tables	
Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	
Part VIII	Household Tables	
Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
Part X-B	Survey Reports on Selected Towns	
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
Part XII	Census Atlas (Present Volume)	
*Part XIII	District Census Handbook	
XIII-A	Village and Town Directory	
XIII-B	Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstracts and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	

* Publication of the Chandigarh Administration

- Maps in this Atlas are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
- The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line
- © Government of India Copyright 1988

FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the General Census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census hand books dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for Atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes, and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of

population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to Census data for each State/Union Territory and by-cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major States of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretation with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

It is a great sense of pleasure in bringing out this Atlas containing valuable information on the socio-economic conditions and demographic set-up of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. This is the second Atlas for the Union Territory, the first one was published in 1971.

The Atlas portrays a visual picture of the demographic, social, cultural and economic trends recorded at 1981 Census. Fly leaves specifying the purpose and methodology are printed facing the maps, enabling the reader to comprehend the cartographic presentation. Unlike other States, Chandigarh is a small territory comprising unidistrict, four towns, 24 inhabited and 3 uninhabited villages, restricting the scope for preparation and printing of a good number of maps on all India pattern. Due to these limitations, 58 plates have been printed in this volume, 3 each of which deal with orientation & physical aspects, 24 with demographic structure and trends, 12 with economic aspects & 16 with socio-cultural aspects of the Union Territory.

I am grateful to Shri Ardaman Singh, Ex-Director of Census Operation, and Shri J.C. Kalra, Joint Director of Census Operations, Punjab who was also holding additional charge of this office after the retirement of Shri Ardaman Singh, for their keen interest in this project. My thanks are also due to Shri R.K. Aggarwal, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Haryana, for assistance of his cartographic section to bring out this publication in time. The names of the officers and the staff closely associated with this project are given separately. I would like to place on record my deep appreciation of the work done by them.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map), and Mrs. Minati Ghosh, Assistant Registrar General (Map), whose technical guidance through out have helped us in a great measure in the production of this Atlas.

I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India, and his worthy successor Shri V.S. Verma for their valuable guidance and encouragement.

Chandigarh
5th September, 1988

S.P. GROVER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
UNION TERRITORY
CHANDIGARH

CENSUS ATLAS PROJECT

Staff associated with the project at R.G.I. Headquarters and Directorate of Census Operations U.T. Chandigarh

Planning & supervision	:	Dr. B.K. Roy Deputy Registrar General (Map)
Monitoring & progress	:	Smt. Minati Ghosh Asstt. Registrar General (Map)
Technical supervision	:	P.S. Chhikara, Map Analyst
Scrutiny & evaluation of art work	:	Avtar Singh, Sr. Geographer P.T. Deshpande, Sr. Drawing Assistant
Printing arrangement	:	B.P. Jain, Deputy Director (Ptg.)
Proof reading	:	Suresh Bhakri, Proof Reader

Directorate of Census Operations U.T. Chandigarh

Editor	:	S.P. Grover Deputy Director of Census Operations
Supervision	:	S.R. Puri, Research Officer
Analysis of Data	:	Jaswant Lal, Assistant Director J.K. Nanda, Assistant Director
Cartographic work	:	Devinder Singh Sulhen, Artist
Compilation and processing of data	:	Kamlesh Gupta, Investigator Neelam Dhar, Computor Parvesh Bagga, Assistant Compiler
Typing Assistance	:	S.K. Puri, Junior Stenographer Gurjeet Kaur, Computor Asha Rani, Assistant Compiler
Proof-reading	:	Devinder Singh Sulhen, Artist Kuldip Bhatnagar, Proof Reader

CONTENTS

TITLE OF THE MAP

		Pages
Foreword		(iii)
Preface		(v)

ORIENTATION

Map No.		
1.	Position of Chandigarh in India, 1981	3
2.	Administrative divisions, 1981	5
3.	Change in administrative boundaries, 1971-81	7

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

4.	Relief and drainage	11
5.	Normal monthly rainfall and temperature	13
6.	Soils	15

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

7.	Distribution of population, 1981	19
8.	Density of population, 1981	21
9.	Inter-censal change in population, 1971-81	23
10.	Growth of population, 1901-81	25
11.	Fertility, 1981	27
12.	Ever married women and total children born to them, 1981	29
13.	Sex ratio, 1981	31
14.	Change in sex ratio, 1971-81	33
15.	Sex and age structure, 1981	35
16.	Change in sex and age structure, 1971-81	37
17.	Marital status, 1981	39
18.	Youthfulness of population, 1981	41
19.	Change in youthfulness of population, 1971-81	43
20.	Dependency ratio, 1981	45
21.	Change in dependency ratio, 1971-81	47

Map No.		Pages
22.	Males in working age 15-59, 1981	49
23.	Change in males in working age 15-59, 1971-81	51
24.	Females in working age 15-59, 1981	53
25.	Change in females in working age 15-59, 1971-81	55
26.	Urban population, 1981	57
27.	Change in urban population, 1971-81	59
28.	Growth of urban population by size class of urban areas, 1961-81	61
29.	Growth of urban centres, 1971-81	63
30.	Inmigrants, 1981	65
	ECONOMIC ASPECTS	
31.	Main workers and non-workers in total population, 1981	69
32.	Main workers, 1981	71
33.	Classification of male and female workers, 1981	73
34.	Main workers with educational levels, 1981	75
35.	Cultivators, 1981	77
36.	Male and female cultivators, 1981	79
37.	Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers, 1981	81
38.	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector, 1981	83
39.	Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, 1981	85
40.	Main workers in construction, transport, storage and communications, 1981	87
41.	Main workers in trade and commerce, 1981	89
42.	Main workers in services, 1981	91
	SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS	
43.	Scheduled castes, 1981	95
44.	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled castes, 1981	97
45.	Ten numerically major scheduled castes, 1981	99
46.	Religions, 1981	101
47.	Literacy, 1981	103
48.	Change in literacy, 1971-81	105
49.	Educational attainment, 1981	107
50.	Literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34, 1981	109
51.	Primary school enrolment of boys and girls, 1981	111
52.	Educational enrolment of males and females at matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher levels, 1981	113

Map No.		Pages
53.	Literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, 1981	115
54.	Literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate levels and above, 1981	117
55.	Census houses and their uses, 1981	119
56.	Amenities in households, 1981	121
57.	Households by number of rooms occupied, 1981	123
58.	Persons by households, 1981	125

ORIENTATION

MAP I
POSITION OF CHANDIGARH IN INDIA, 1981

The map shows the geographical position of Chandigarh union territory in India.

The names of all the states and union territories together with their capitals and boundaries have been displayed on the base map of India. The Union Territory of Chandigarh being very small in area, its location is shown by a dot only and it has been made conspicuous by inscribing the word 'Chandigarh' alongside.

Chandigarh emerged as a Union Territory as a result of reorganisation of erstwhile Punjab state with effect from Ist November, 1966 under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. It is bounded by Punjab on three sides and by Haryana in the east. It lies between 30° 40' 05" and 30° 47' 45" north latitudes and 76° 42' 15" and 76° 51' 05" east longitudes. About two hundred forty kilometres north of New Delhi at the foot of the Siwalik range, overlooked by the magnificient Himalayan mountains, stands Chandigarh which houses the capital of Punjab and Haryana states besides being the seat of the Union Territory Administration. It is linked with Ambala, Patiala, Kalka, Shimla, Nangal, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Dehradun, Hardwar, etc. by all-weather roads and with Ambala cantonement and Kalka also by rail. Regular air service operates between Chandigarh and Delhi and Jammu-Srinagar-Leh.

The Union Territory with an area of 114 km^2 occupies the 30th position in area when compared with other states/union territories in the country. The Union Territory has a population of 451,610 persons or 0.07 per cent of India's population and ranks twenty-seventh in population-size among the states and union territories of India.

MAP 1



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

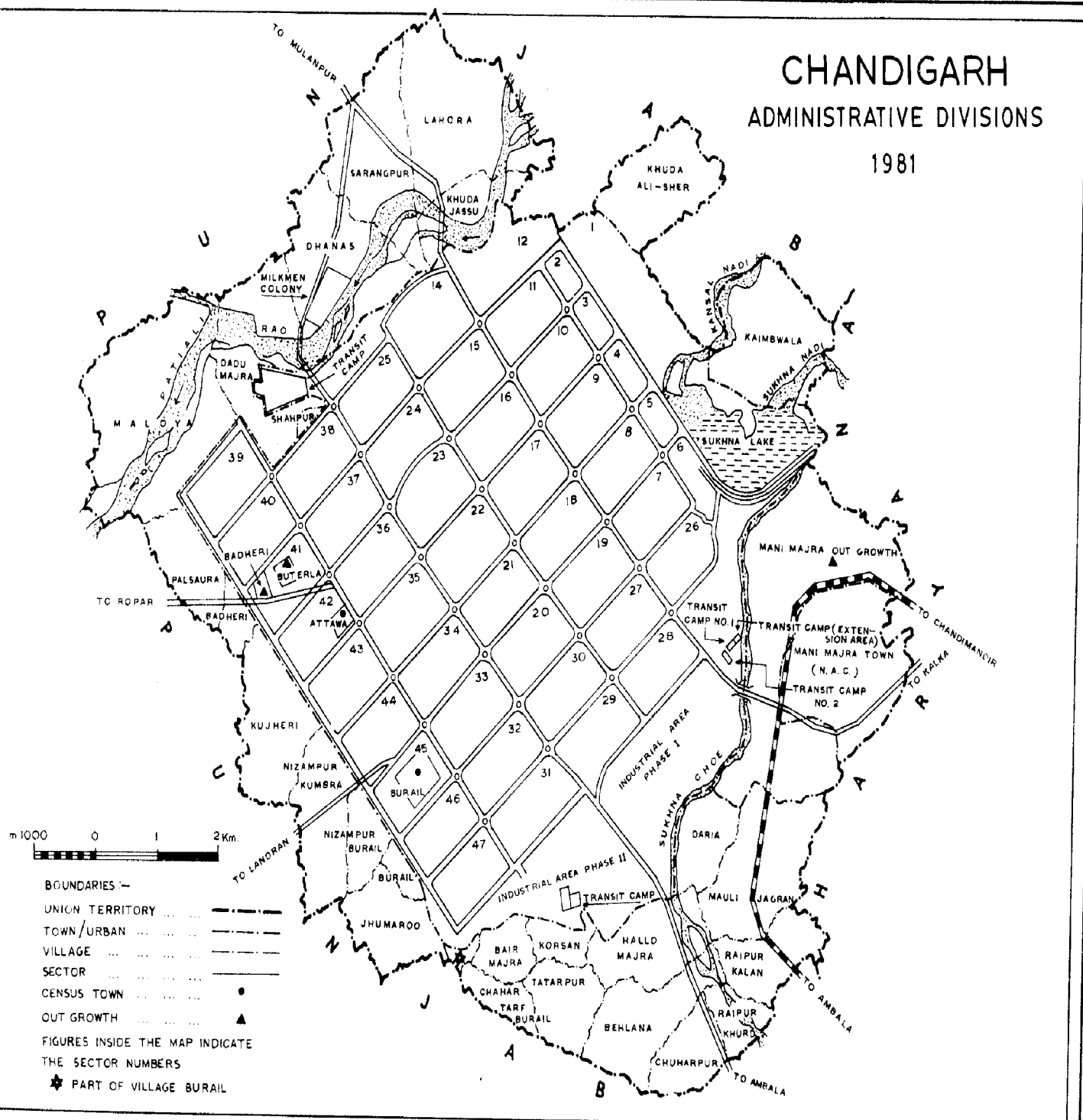
© Government of India Copyright, 1988

MAP 2
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1981

The map displays the administrative set up of the union territory, which consists of only one district and one tahsil. Chandigarh Union Territory has four urban units i.e., Chandigarh city, Mani Majra town, Burail and Attawa Census towns. The rural area is spread over 27 villages of which three are uninhabited. The boundaries of the union territory/towns/villages have been shown as per legend on the map. For Chandigarh city, sector-wise boundaries are given and in rural areas village names are written on the map.

The civic administration of Chandigarh city comes under the jurisdiction of Estate Office whereas a Notified Area Committee looks after civic administration of Mani Majra (N.A.C). Rural area is under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. The area and population for the rural and urban areas of the union territory are given below:-

Total/Rural/ Urban	Area in km²	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	114.00	451,610	255,278	196,332
Rural	45.67	28,769	17,046	11,723
Urban	68.33	422,841	238,232	184,609



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, COPYRIGHT 1988

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1971-81

This map depicts the jurisdictional changes in the administrative units that have taken place in the union territory during the decade 1971-81. The changes are distinctly indicated by different patterns of hatching.

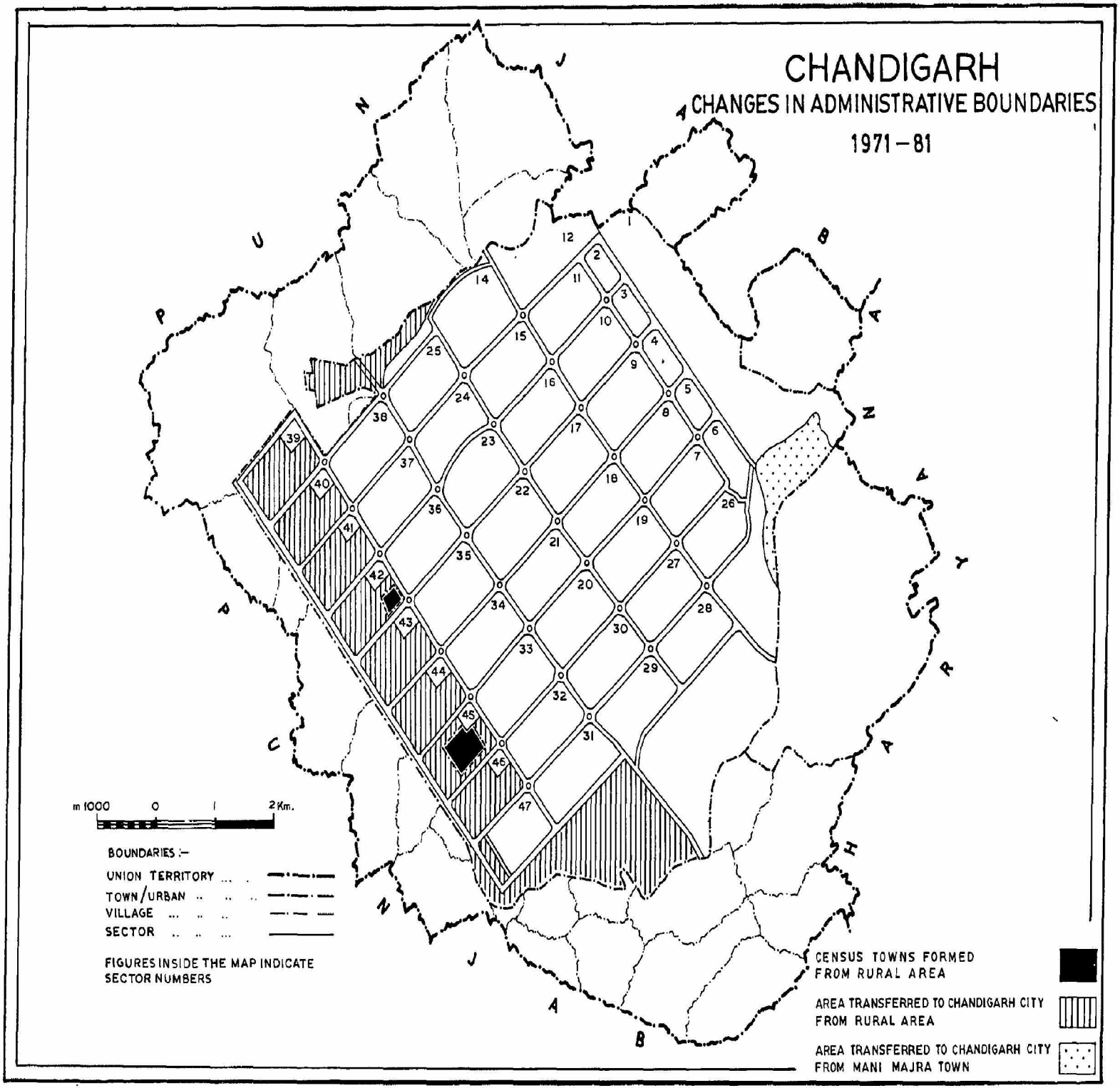
During the decade 1971-81, an area of 10.73 km^2 was transferred from the rural to urban areas of the union territory. The area of Chandigarh city has increased due to the extension of the city limits after 1971 as shown in the map. In 1971 Census, however, the entire revenue estate of Mani Majra which was 10.93 km^2 in area was treated as a Census town and constituent of the Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration. During 1976, Mani Majra N.A.C. was carved out from the Mani Majra revenue estate with an area of 3.40 km^2 only while the rest of the erstwhile Mani Majra revenue estate was treated as rural. In the 1981 Census, Mani Majra N.A.C. has been treated as a town and the left-out portion of the erstwhile Mani Majra revenue estate covering 6.05 km^2 (excluding an area of 1.48 km^2 which was added to Chandigarh city) as Mani Majra Out-growth.

Burail and Attawa, which were earlier villages, have been classified as Census towns for the first time in 1981 Census. Burail had been treated partly rural and partly urban whereas Attawa was treated fully urban. Both these new towns are located within the periphery of the Chandigarh city. Attawa lies in Sector 42 and Burail in Sector 45, but these could not be treated as part of the city due to administrative reasons. The following statement shows the changes in area in the union territory during 1971-81:-

Union Territory/ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in km^2		Increase/ decrease in Area (km^2)
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh UT	Total	114.00	114.00	–
	Rural	56.40	45.67	−10.73
	Urban	57.60	68.33	+10.73
a) Chandigarh City	Urban	46.67	58.52	+11.85
i) Chandigarh (EO)	Urban	46.67	58.41	+11.74
ii) Buterla (OG)	Urban	–	0.05	+ 0.05
iii) Badheri (OG)	Urban	–	0.06	+ 0.06
b) Mani Majra Town	Urban	10.93	9.45	− 1.48*
i) Mani Majra N.A.C.	Urban	10.93	3.40	− 7.53
ii) Mani Majra (OG)	Urban	—	6.05	+ 6.05
c) Burail Census Town	Urban	—	0.32	+ 0.32
d) Attawa Census Town	Urban	—	0.04	+ 0.04

* Transferred to Chandigarh City.

MAP 3

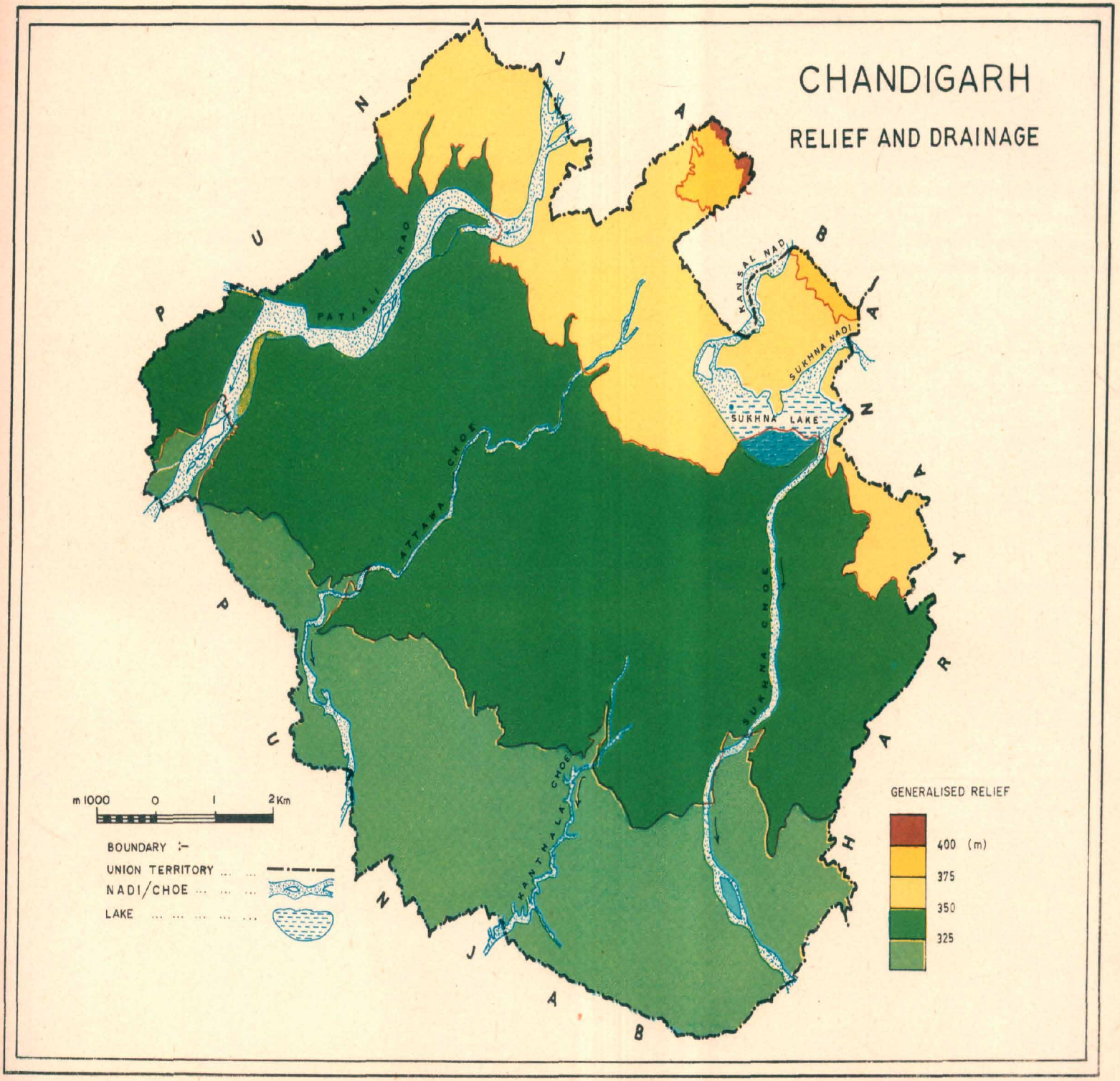

CHANDIGARH
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES
1971 – 81
m 1000 0 1 2 Km.
BOUNDARIES :–
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN / URBAN
VILLAGE
SECTOR
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE SECTOR NUMBERS
CENSUS TOWNS FORMED FROM RURAL AREA
AREA TRANSFERRED TO CHANDIGARH CITY FROM RURAL AREA
AREA TRANSFERRED TO CHANDIGARH CITY FROM MANI MAJRA TOWN

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP 4
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The map portrays the physiographic features of the union territory like the altitude and the important seasonal streams, water bodies, etc.

The veriations in the altitude have been shown by contours signifying the altitude ranging less than 325, 325 to 350, 350 to 375, 375 to 400 and above 400 metres by suitable shades of flat colours as per legend. Except for some offshoots of the Siwalik range touching the north-eastern boundry of the union territory, where the altitude is more than 400 metres, the remaining area is plain with a gradual slope towards south providing a natural and ideal drainage system. The three seasonal streamlets of importance are Sukhna Choe, Attawa Choe and Patiali Rao which not only run through the union territory but also serve as natural drainage. The most important water-body and a centre of great tourist attraction is the picturesque Sukhna lake lying in the north-east.


CHANDIGARH
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
PUNJAB
HARYANA
PATIALI RAO
KANSAL NADI
SUKHNA NADI
SUKHNA LAKE
ATTAWA CHOE
SUKHNA CHOE
KHANTHALA CHOE
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARY
UNION TERRITORY
NADI/CHOE
LAKE
GENERALISED RELIEF
400 (m)
375
350
325

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

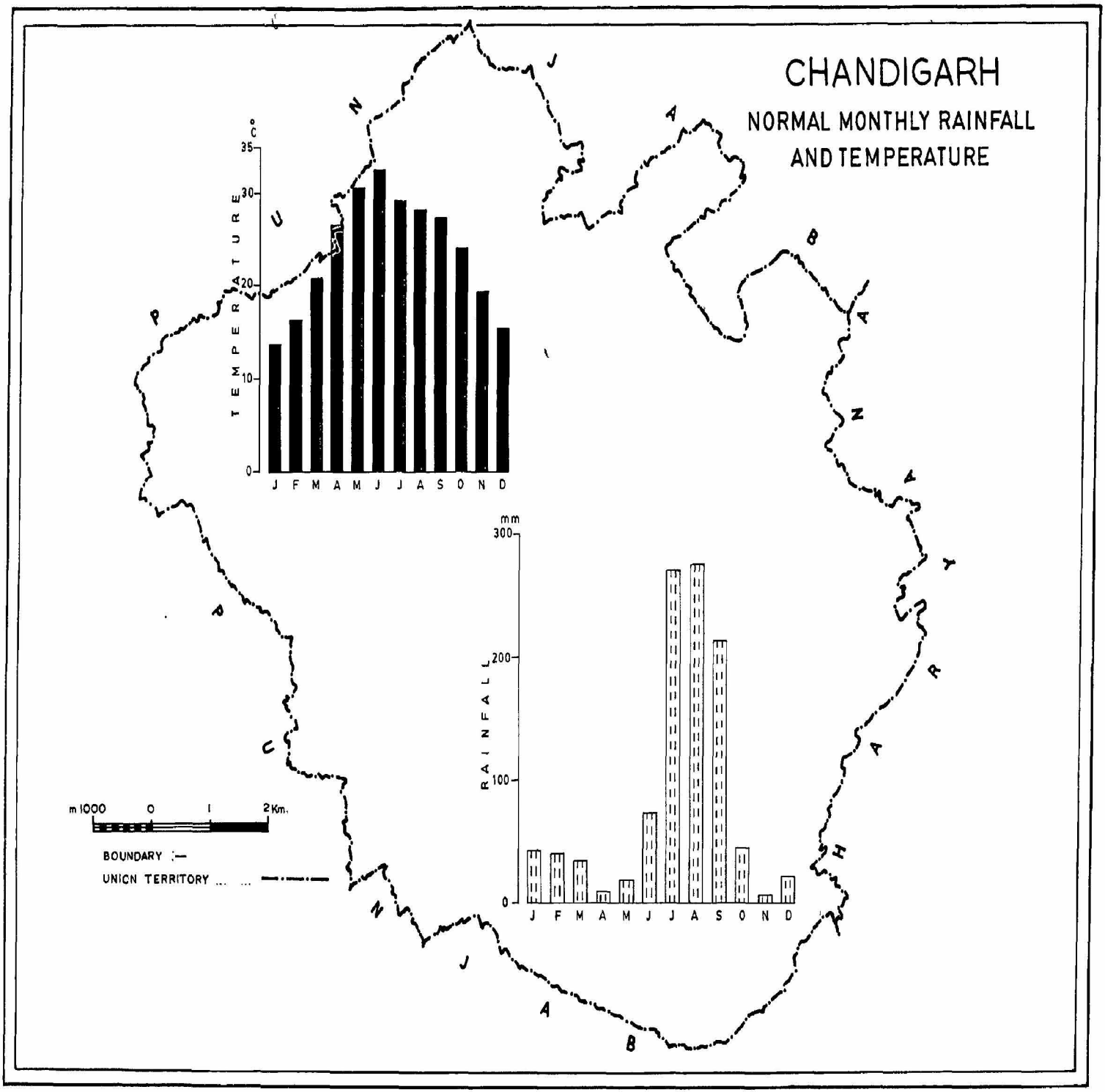
The map highlights the distribution of normal monthly rainfall and temperature as recorded at Chandigarh Meteorological Station.

The normal monthly rainfall data are shown by bars for each month in a year. A major part of the annual rainfall in the union territory is received during June to October. The other period of rainfall is in winter months from October to March but the rain is scanty. The summer rainfall caused by the south-west monsoon is beneficial for Kharif crops. The winter rainfall caused by cyclones is also significant for Rabi crops.

The other graph on the map depicts the average monthly temperature. January and June are the months during which the lowest and the highest temperatures respectively have been recorded. With the onset of monsoon in July, the temperature starts declining. The following statement shows the normal monthly rainfall in mm. and the average monthly temperature data in C°:-

Rainfall/ Temperature	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rainfall in mm.	43.0	41.7	35.6	11.3	19.6	73.3	271.1	275.7	214.2	46.0	7.3	22.3
Temperature in C°												
Highest	20.16	23.50	27.50	34.16	38.00	39.33	34.16	33.00	32.83	31.00	27.66	23.16
Lowest	7.33	9.16	14.16	19.16	23.33	26.00	24.50	23.66	22.33	17.50	11.16	7.8
Average	13.75	16.33	20.83	26.66	30.66	32.66	29.33	28.33	27.58	24.25	19.41	15.50

MAP 5

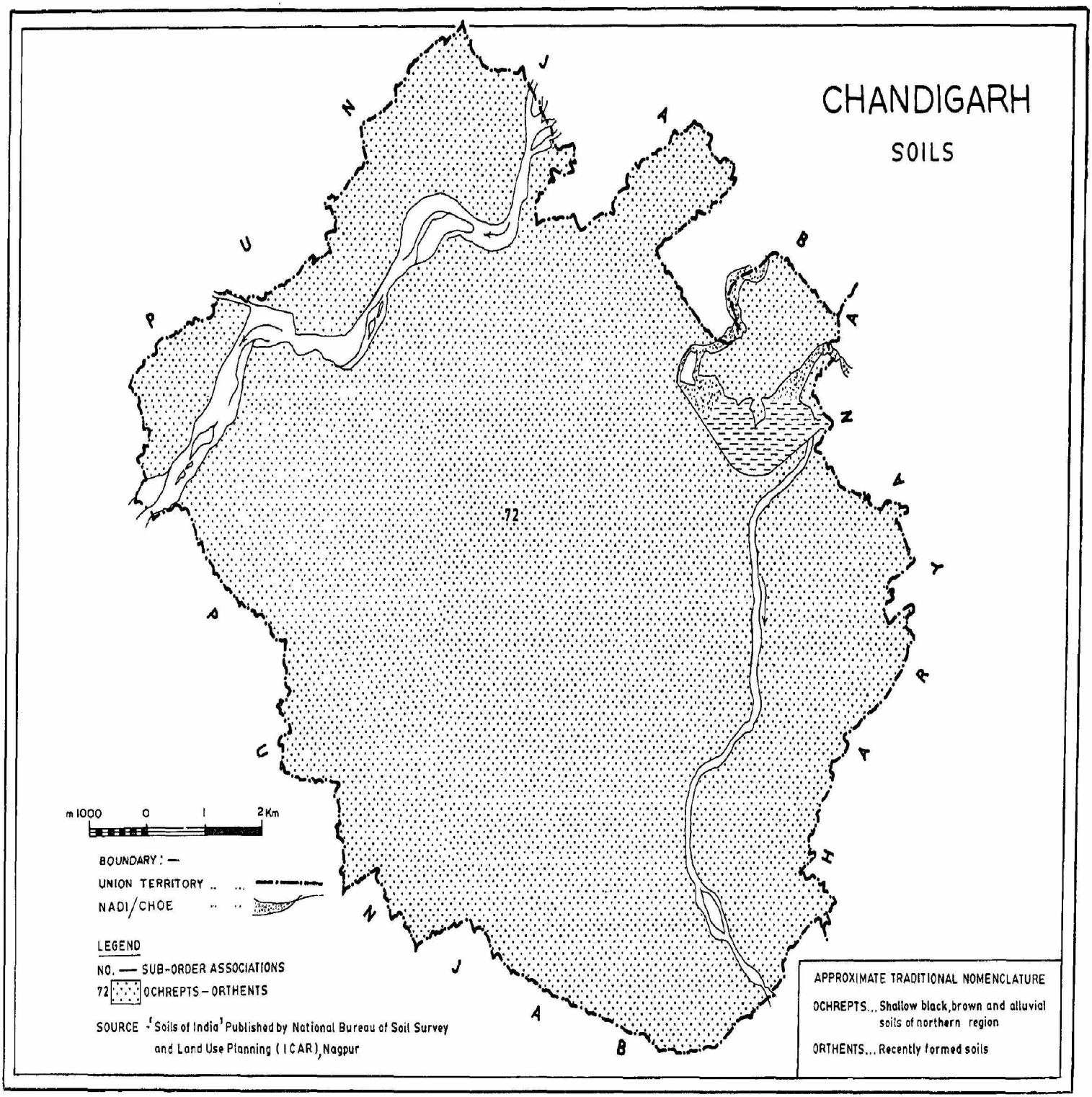

CHANDIGARH
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL
AND TEMPERATURE
TEMPERATURE °C
35
30
20
10
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
RAINFALL mm
300
200
100
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
m 1000 0 1 2Km.
BOUNDARY :—
UNION TERRITORY ... ...

MAP 6
SOILS

The map has been drawn to show the general classification of major soils in Chandigarh union territory, based on National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur.

The region has ochrepts-orthents types of soil. While the ochrepts are shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of the northern region, orthents are the recently formed soils. The northern fringes of the union territory have Siwalik (miopleistocene) geological structure while southern parts have geological structure of Alluvium. On its northeastern side lies the Sukhna lake. In order to check silting of the lake, Forest Department of the union territory is doing extensive work on soil conservation in the catchment area. Soils are good for growing wheat, maize and sugarcane crops.

MAP 6


CHANDIGARH
SOILS
72
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARY :—
UNION TERRITORY .. ...
NADI/CHOE .. ..
LEGEND
NO. — SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
72 OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS
SOURCE : 'Soils of India' Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I C A R), Nagpur
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
OCHREPTS... Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region
ORTHENTS... Recently formed soils

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 7

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1981

The map shows the distribution pattern of rural and urban population of Chandigarh union territory for the 1981 Census.

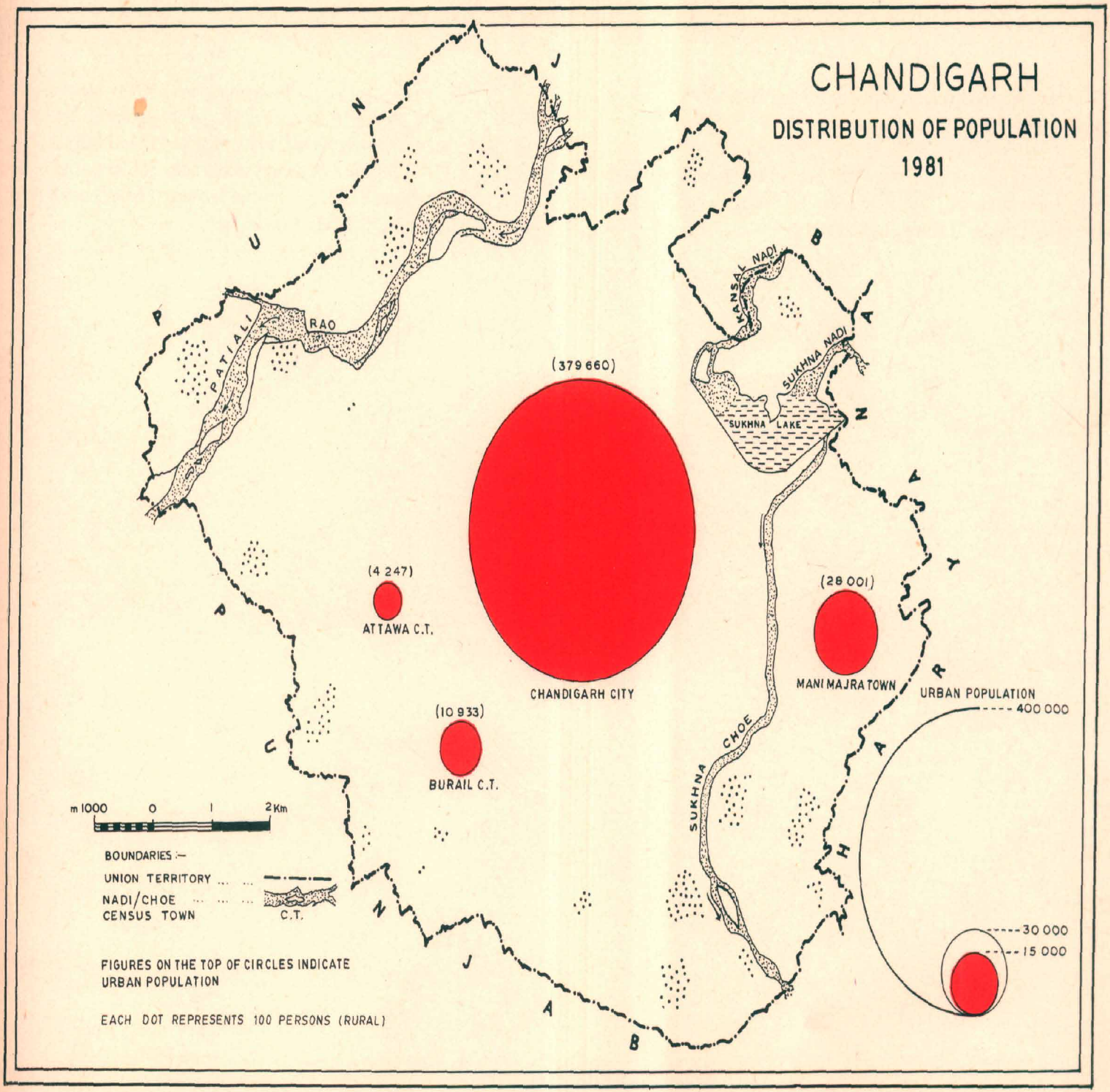
The rural population has been indicated by dots, each representing 100 persons and urban population by circles in red colour, proportionate to the size of population.

The villages lying in the south-west are comparatively thickly populated than those on the north-eastern part. Texture and undulating physiography act as the combined factors that impede the habitation and cultivation in the north-eastern belt.

The following statement shows the area and population of the union territory and its constituents:-

Total/Rural/Urban/City/Town	Area in km^2	Population
1	2	3
Total	114.00	451,610
Rural	45.67	28,769
Urban	68.33	422,841
Chandigarh City	58.52	379,660
Mani Majra Town	9.45	28,001
Burail Census Town	0.32	10,933
Attawa Census Town	0.04	4,247

The urban areas of the union territory account for 93.63 per cent of its total population.


CHANDIGARH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
PATIALI RAO
KANSAL NADI
SUKHNA NADI
SUKHNA LAKE
SUKHNA CHOE
(379 660)
CHANDIGARH CITY
(4 247)
ATTAWA C.T.
(10 933)
BURAIL C.T.
(28 001)
MANIMAJRA TOWN
URBAN POPULATION
400 000
30 000
15 000
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
NADI/CHOE
CENSUS TOWN
C.T.
FIGURES ON THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE URBAN POPULATION
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PERSONS (RURAL)

MAP 8

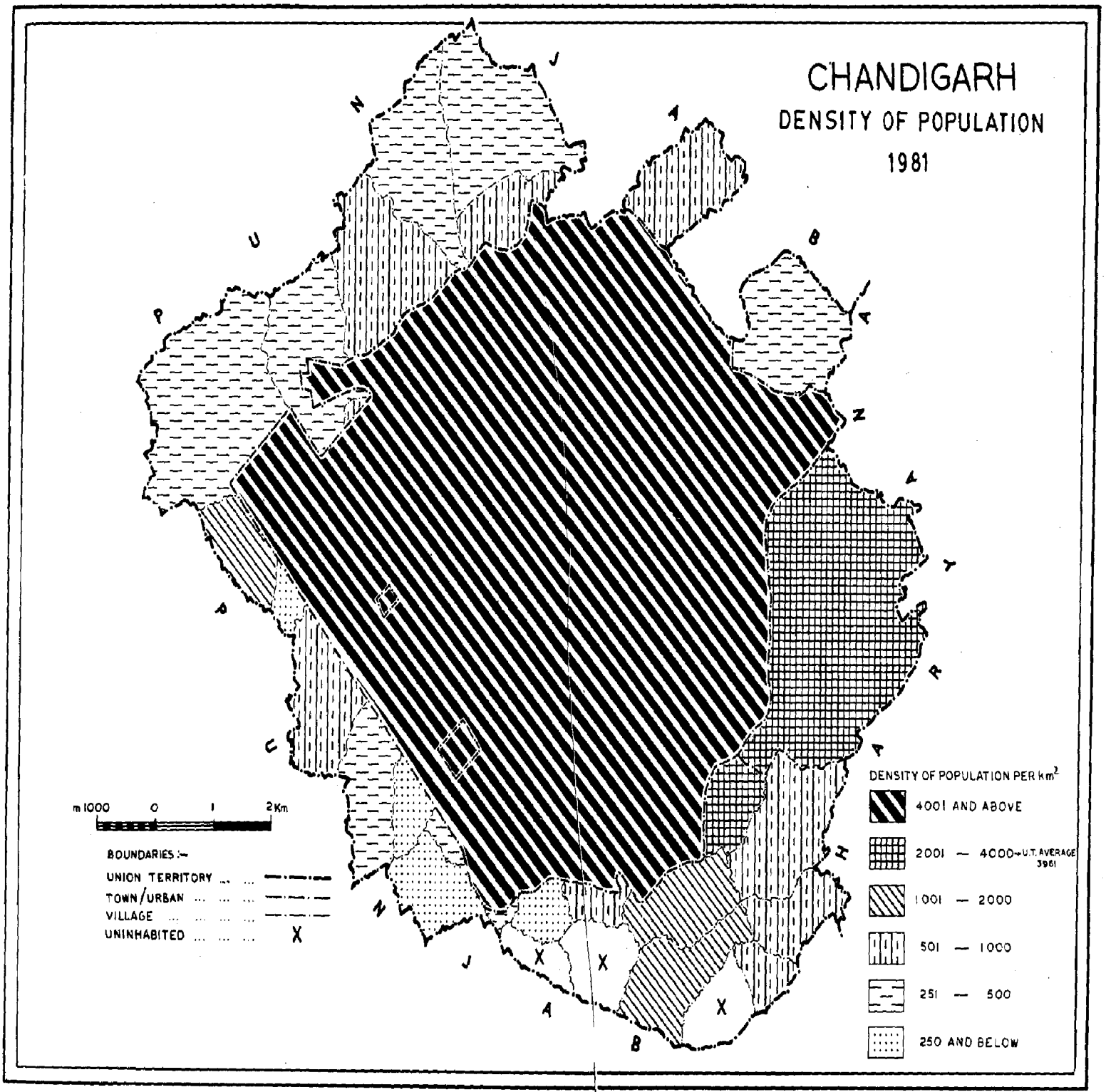
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981

The map is intended to bring out the variation in the density of the population per square kilometre in the union territory in 1981.

The density figures per km^2 have been grouped into six categories as shown in the legend of the map. The areas under these categories are hatched from deep to light shades indicating high to low density.

With 3,961 persons per km^2, Chandigarh union territory ranks second among the states and union territories of India in respect of density of population; the Ist rank going to Delhi with density of 4,194. Urban density is as high as 6,191 against the rural density of 630 only. The urban area of the union territory claims 93.63 per cent of its total population which is responsible for the return of very high density.

MAP 8


CHANDIGARH
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
VILLAGE
UNINHABITED
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER km²
4001 AND ABOVE
2001 — 4000→U.T. AVERAGE 3961
1001 — 2000
501 — 1000
251 — 500
250 AND BELOW

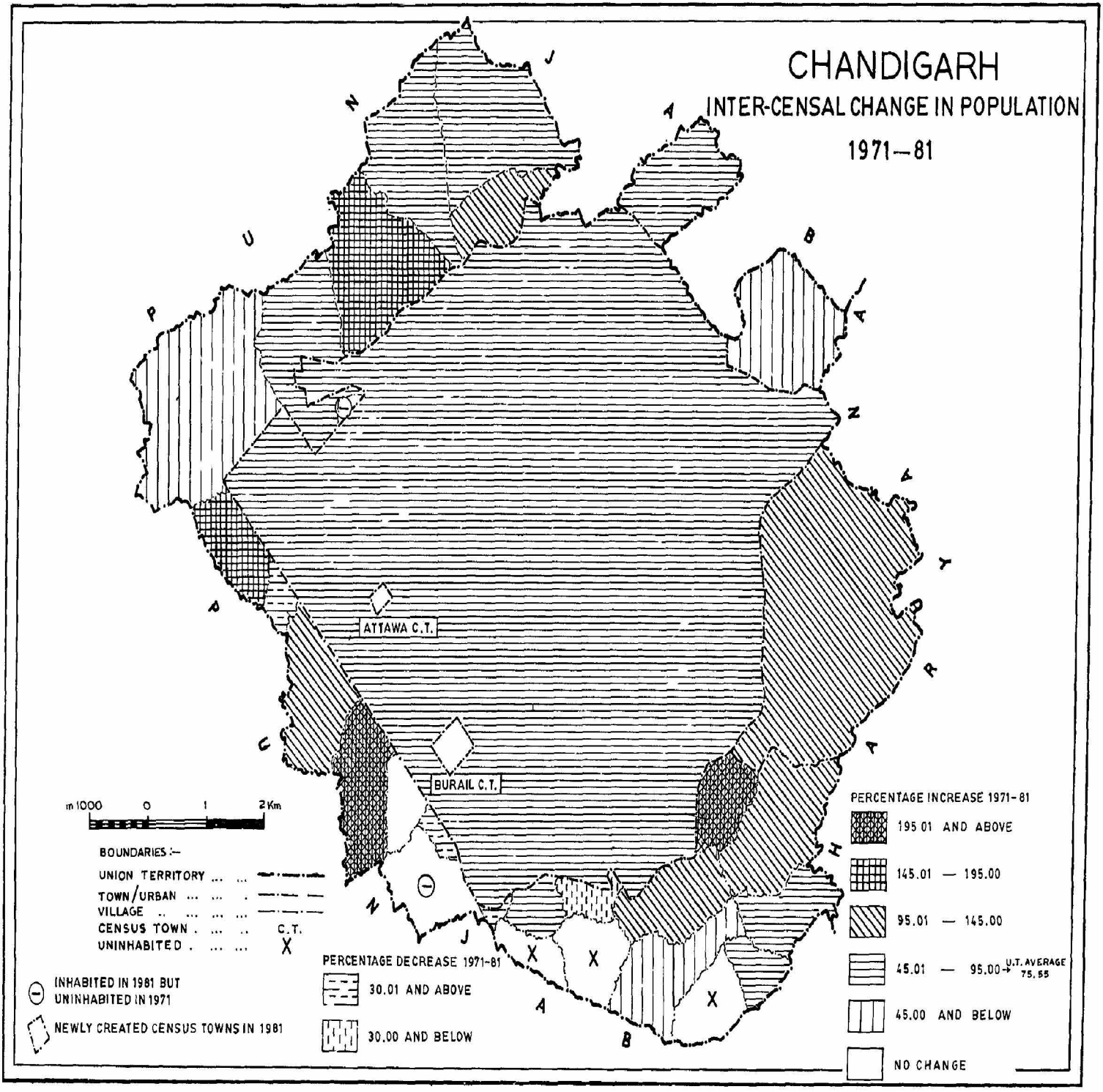
MAP 9

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1971-1981

The map shows inter-censal change in population in different areas of the union territory of Chandigarh.

The percentage increase/decrease of population is grouped into various ranges and shown by Choropleth technique.

During 1971-81, population of the union territory has increased from 257,251 to 451,610 persons indicating an absolute increase of 194,359 persons showing a percentage increase of 75.55. Growth rate of the urban population is recorded at 81.52 per cent, while it stands at 18.34 per cent among the rural population. A major sectoral area of the union territory has depicted a growth rate ranging from 45.01 to 95.00 per cent. In some pockets in the north-west, south-west and south-east growth rate, however, exceeds 95.00 per cent. There is only one village namely Korsan which revealed a decline in growth rate below 30.01 per cent. Two other villages viz; Badheri (rural) and Burail (rural) have recorded a decline in growth rate above 30 per cent because their areas with major portion of their population have been considered as Outgrowth and Census town respectively in 1981 Census.


CHANDIGARH
INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION
1971—81
ATTAWA C.T.
BURAIL C.T.
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :—
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... .
VILLAGE .. ..
CENSUS TOWN . ... .. C.T.
UNINHABITED X
INHABITED IN 1981 BUT UNINHABITED IN 1971
NEWLY CREATED CENSUS TOWNS IN 1981
PERCENTAGE DECREASE 1971-81
30.01 AND ABOVE
30.00 AND BELOW
PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1971-81
195.01 AND ABOVE
145.01 — 195.00
95.01 — 145.00
45.01 — 95.00
U.T. AVERAGE 75.55
45.00 AND BELOW
NO CHANGE

MAP 10
GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-81

The map depicts the absolute rural and urban population by sex of the union territory of Chandigarh for each Census year from 1901 to 1981.

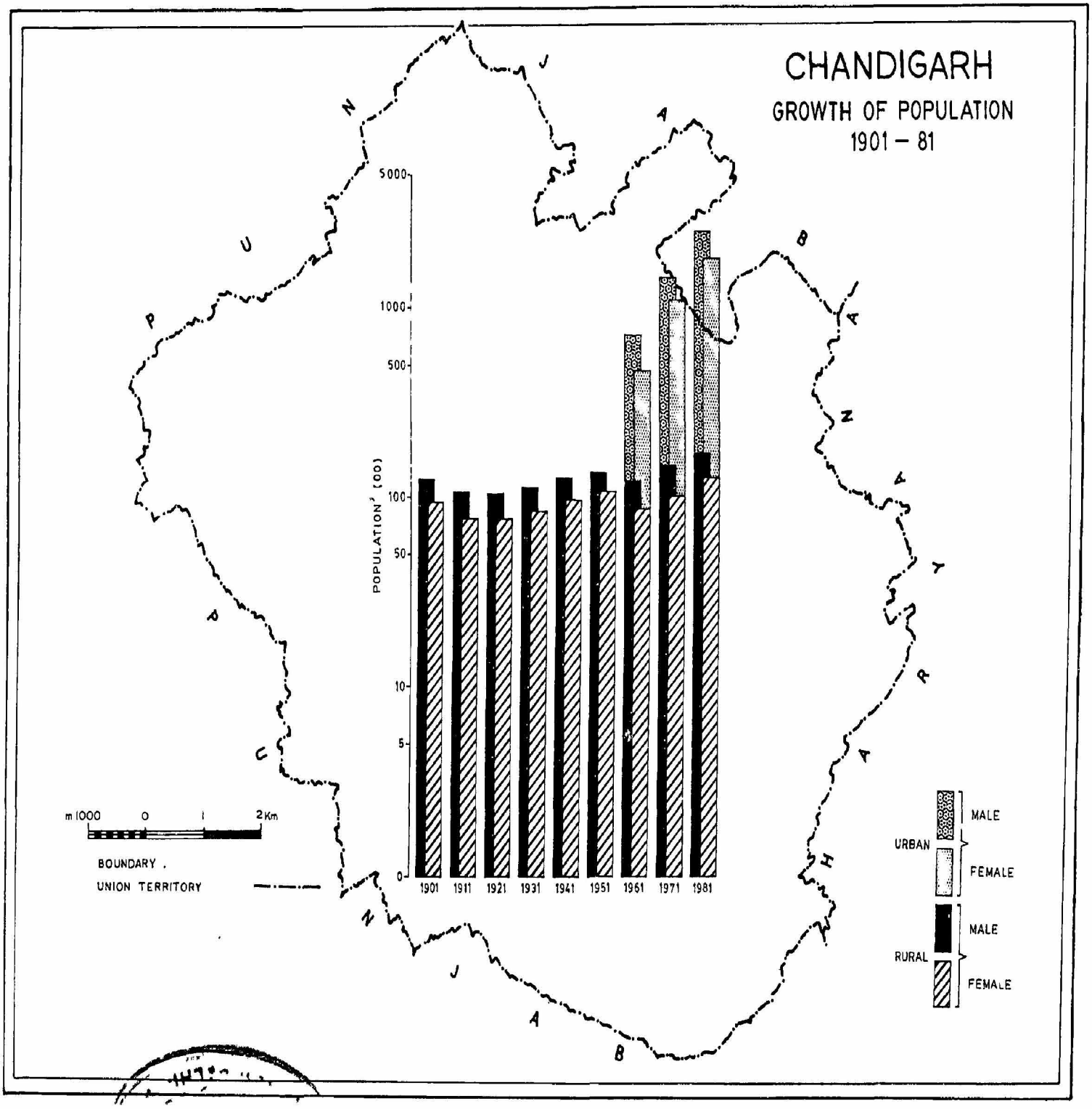
Histograms consisting of bars proportionate to the absolute rural and urban population of each Census year from 1901 to 1981 have been drawn overlapping each other by log graph. The rural and urban bars are further divided proportionately into male and female population in each Census year by suitable hatching patterns as per legend. Absolute scale is drawn on the right side of the histograms and Census years in the bottom against each bar.

The population of the union territory for each Census from 1901 to 1981 is as under:-

Year	Rural/ Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1901	Rural	21,967	12,402	9,565
	Urban	—	—	—
1911	Rural	18,437	10,717	7,720
	Urban	—	—	—
1921	Rural	18,133	10,405	7,728
	Urban	—	—	—
1931	Rural	19,783	11,300	8,483
	Urban	—	—	—
1941	Rural	22,574	12,807	9,767
	Urban	—	—	—
1951	Rural	24,261	13,623	10,638
	Urban	—	—	—
1961	Rural	20,619	12,023	8,596
	Urban	99,262	60,553	38,709
1971	Rural	24,311	14,444	9,867
	Urban	232,940	132,636	100,304
1981	Rural	28,769	17,046	11,723
	Urban	422,841	238,232	184,609

It is evident that the urban component of the population came into being only after 1951 Census. The urban population of the union territory which constituted 99,262 persons in 1961 became more than double during the decade 1961-71 and stood at 232,940. The decade 1971-81 registered a further increase in the urban population by 80 per cent and the count stood at 422, 841 persons. The overall growth rate of population in the union territory during the decades 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81 was +394.13, +114.59 and +75.55 per cent respectively. Chandigarh being an absolutely new city, the abnormal growth rate during 1951-71 is understandable and was contemplated. The population growth of 75.55 per cent during the decade 1971-81, however, indicates that the expansion of the city and its suburbs is still going on.

MAP 10


CHANDIGARH
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901 – 81
POPULATION (00)
5000
1000
500
100
50
10
5
0
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARY .
UNION TERRITORY
URBAN
MALE
FEMALE
RURAL
MALE
FEMALE

28763

MAP 11

FERTILITY, 1981

The map represents the child women ratio of the children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in age-group 15-44 in the union territory during 1981 Census.

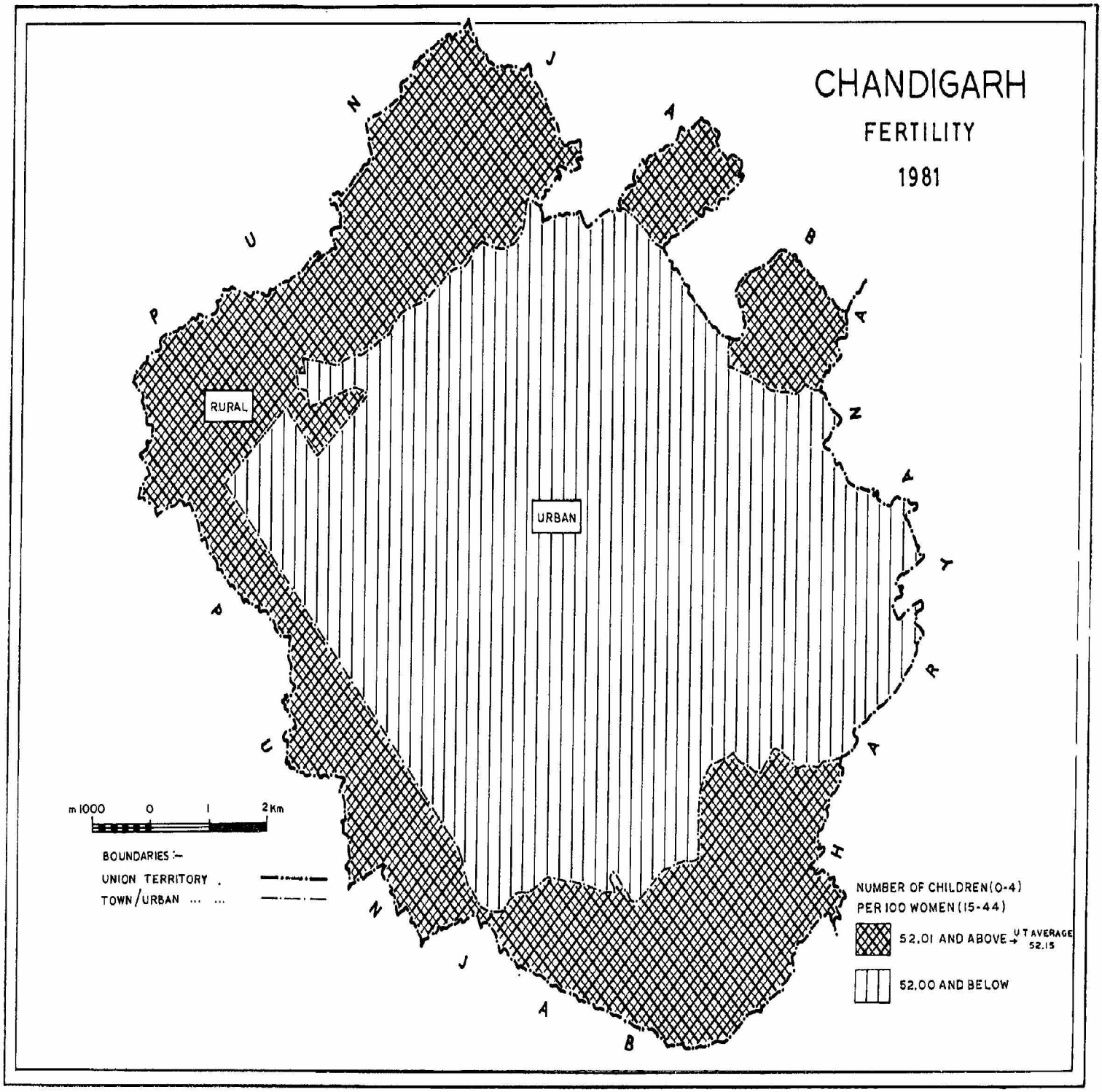
The child-women ratio has been calculated by dividing the number of children in the age 0-4 by the number of women in the age 15-44, multiplied by 100. These ratios have been grouped into two ranges as per legend to the map and are shown by Choropleth technique.

It can be seen that the fertility ratio in the rural areas is comparatively higher at 69.28 per cent when compared with the corresponding percentage in the urban areas which stands at 51.18 only.

The following statement gives the number of children in the age 0-4 per 100 women in the age 15-44 in 1981 in Chandigarh union territory:—

Rural/Urban	Children of age-group 0-4	Women of age-group 15-44	Number of children (0-4) per 100 women (15-44)
1	2	3	4
Rural	3,803	5,489	69.28
Urban	49,463	96,646	51.18

MAP 11


CHANDIGARH
FERTILITY
1981
RURAL
URBAN
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0-4)
PER 100 WOMEN (15-44)
52.01 AND ABOVE → UT AVERAGE 52.15
52.00 AND BELOW

MAP 12

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM, 1981

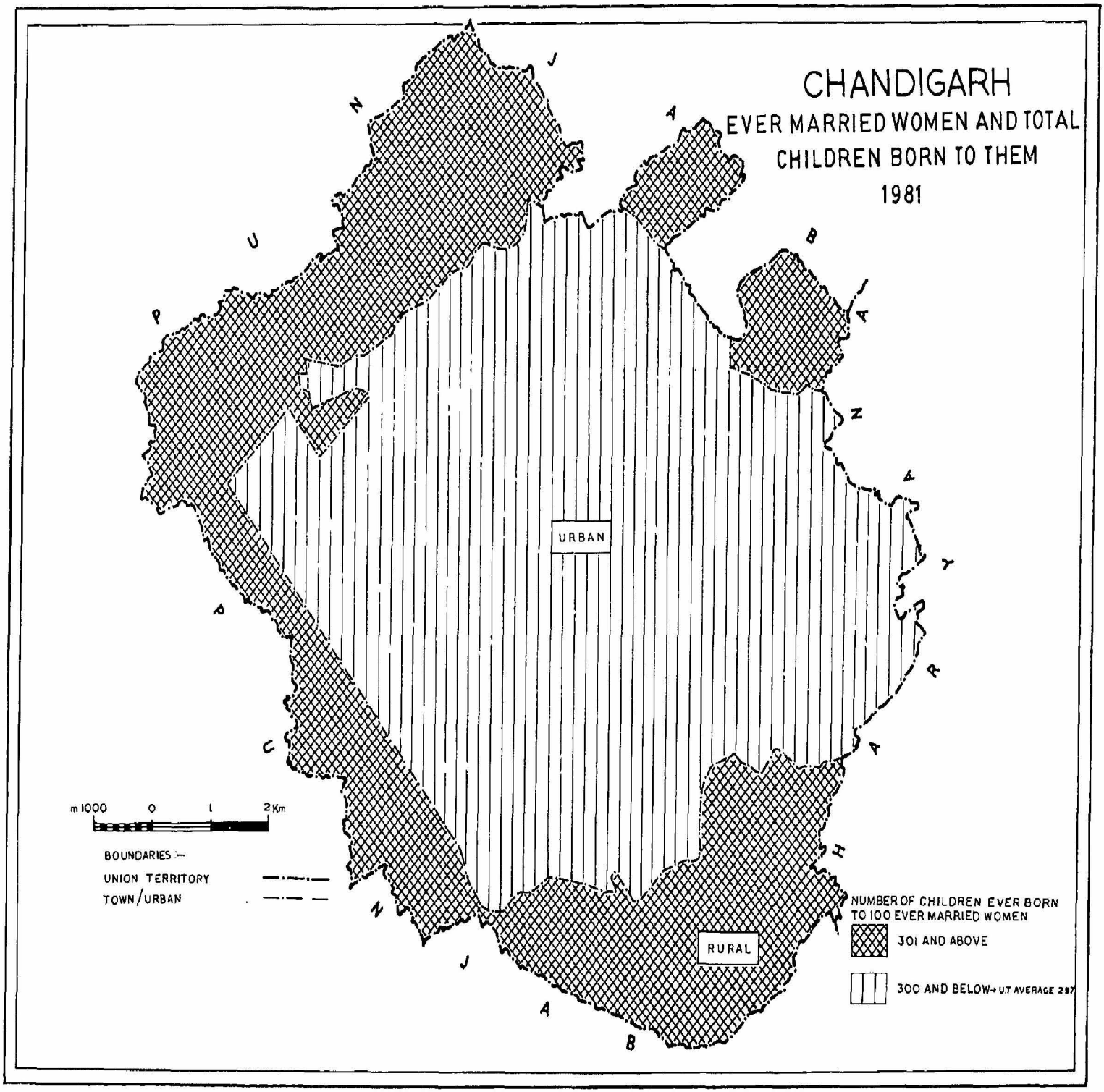
This map shows the number of ever-born children to 100 ever married women in the rural and urban areas of the unidistrict union territory of Chandigarh.

The number of ever born children to 100 ever married women is grouped into two ranges and depicted by different hatching patterns as shown in the legend of the map.

It is also evident that the number of children ever born per 100 women is comparatively higher in the rural areas when compared to the urban areas.

The following statement shows ever married women and total children ever born to them, 1981:—

Total/Rural/ Urban	Ever married women	Ever born children	Number of ever born children to 100 ever married women
1	2	3	4
Total	100,441	298,294	297
Rural	5,945	20,281	341
Urban	94,496	278,013	294


CHANDIGARH
EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
URBAN
RURAL
CHANDIGARH
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO 100 EVER MARRIED WOMEN
301 AND ABOVE
300 AND BELOW→ U.T AVERAGE 297

MAP 13
SEX RATIO, 1981

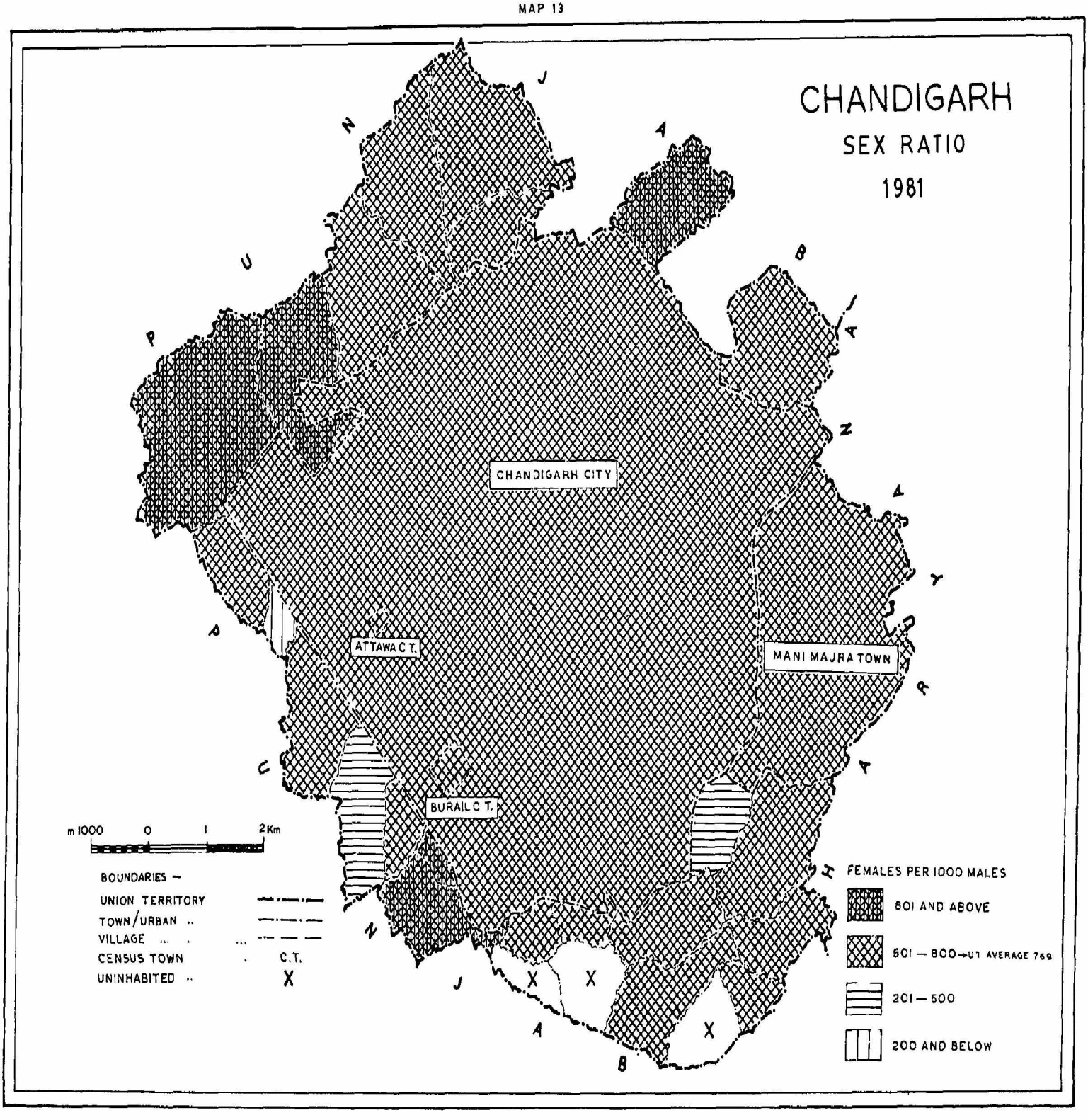
This map portrays the regional differentials in the sex ratio in the union territory in 1981.

The sex ratio which is represented as the number of females per 1,000 males is calculated for each village in rural areas and city/town as a whole for urban areas. The sex ratio is grouped into four ranges and shown by different hatching patterns as per the legend of the map. Some of the villages have even higher sex ratio while the others low sex ratio as compared to that of Chandigarh city. There are three villages which have recorded sex ratio of less than 500. The lowest being in village Badheri at 115 because a major part of this village has been treated as an out-growth of Chandigarh city. The left out portion of the village has 26 males and only 3 females.

The following statement shows the sex ratio as recorded in 1981 Census:-

City/Town/Village with Location Code No.	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh City	213,263	166,397	780
Mani Majra Town	15,765	12,236	776
Burail Census Town	6,529	4,404	675
Attawa Census Town	2,675	1,572	588
Villages with Location Code			
9 Maloya	1,484	1,253	844
18 Burail (Rural)	255	209	820
17 Jhumaroo	115	94	817
8 Dadumajra	775	632	815
2 Khuda Alisher	833	672	807
6 Dhanas	1,141	900	789
24 Behlana	1,144	891	779
1 Kaimbwala	616	478	776
21 Korsan	423	328	775
7 Shah Pur	86	66	767
4 Lahora	854	641	751
5 Sarangpur	554	412	744
26 Raipur Khurd	419	308	735
28 Mauli Jagran	1,303	945	725
27 Raipur Kalan	425	306	720
10 Palsaura	1,024	684	668
14 Kujheri	1,248	832	667
3 Khuda Jassu	324	188	580
20 Bair Majra	25	14	560
22 Hallo Majra	1,978	1,006	509
15 Nizampur Kumbra	348	166	477
29 Daria	1,643	695	423
11 Badheri (Rural)	26	3	115
16 Nizampur Burail	3	–	
19 Chahar Tarf Burail	Un-inhabited		
23 Tatarpur	Un-inhabited		
25 Chuharpur	Un-inhabited		

The union territory of Chandigarh has comparatively very less number of females. The 1981 Census results show that the sex ratio in the union territory of Chandigarh is as low as 769, whereas for India it is 933. Low sex ratio may be due to the large scale migration of males from adjoining as well as other states to the union territory in search of employment right from its very inception. It also explains the reason for the very low sex ratio returned even in 1961 and 1971 at 652 and 749 respectively.


CHANDIGARH
SEX RATIO
1981
CHANDIGARH CITY
ATTAWA C.T.
MANI MAJRA TOWN
BURAIL C.T.
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES –
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
VILLAGE
CENSUS TOWN C.T.
UNINHABITED X
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
801 AND ABOVE
501 – 800 → UT AVERAGE 769
201 – 500
200 AND BELOW

MAP 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO, 1971-81

This map highlights the changing pattern of sex-ratio during 1971-81 in the union territory of Chandigarh.

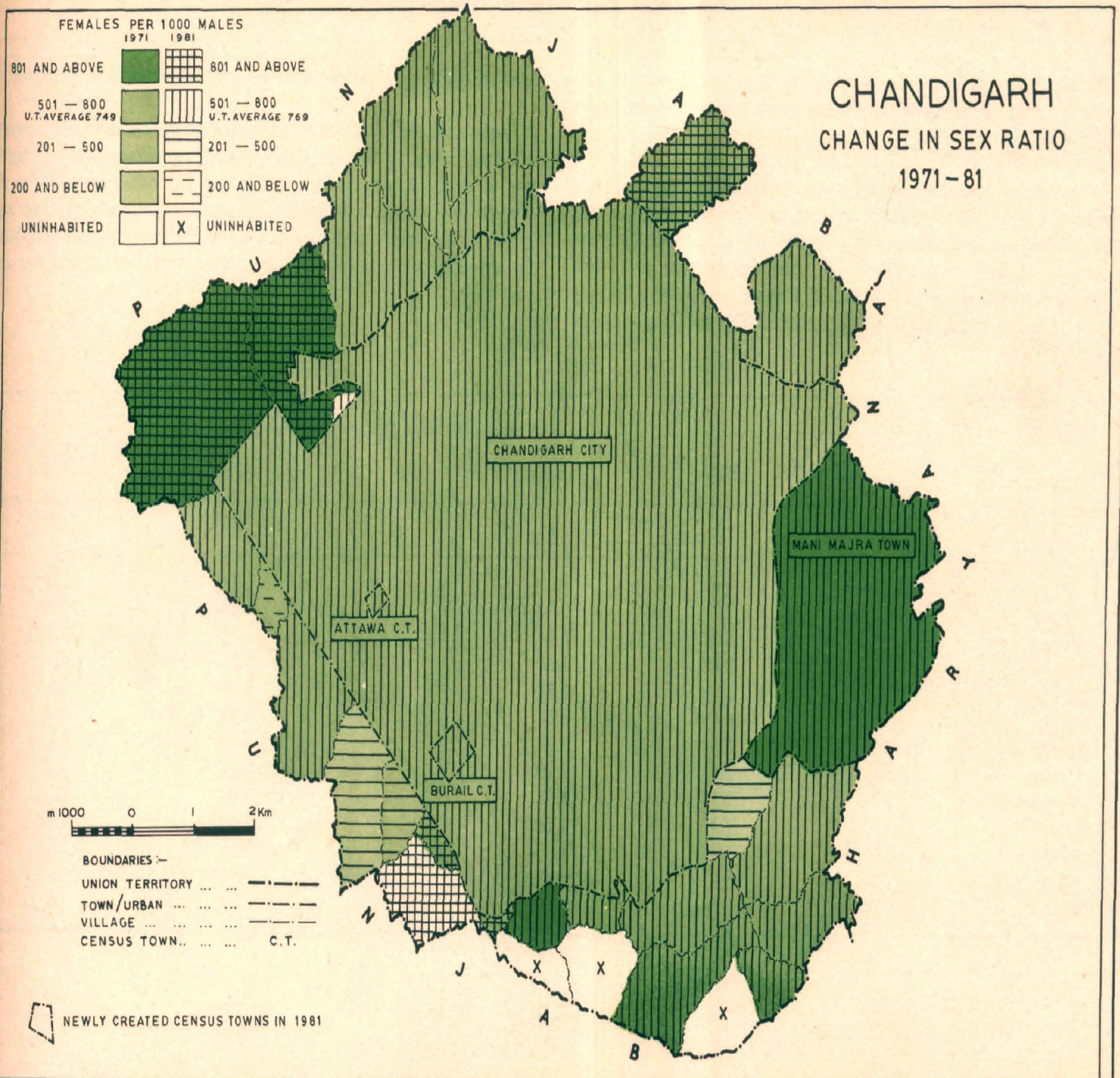
Sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males) for 1971 and 1981 has been calculated separately for all the villages and towns of the union territory. Sex-ratio figures of 1971 and 1981 have been graded separately into matching sex-ratio categories. While the sex ratio figures of 1981 have been depicted by black hatching of different grades, 1971 values of sex-ratio are shown by different shades of green colour.

During the decade 1971-81, sex-ratio has increased in the union territory from 749 in 1971 to 769 in 1981. Sex-ratio has also increased in the rural and urban areas from 683 and 756 in 1971 to 688 and 775 respectively in 1981. Whereas the sex-ratio has increased from 752 in 1971 to 780 in 1981 in the Chandigarh city, in Mani Majra town reverse holds good and the sex-ratio has declined from 817 in 1971 to 776 in 1981. Burail and Attawa are newly created Census towns in 1981, so the change in sex-ratio during 1971-81 could not be represented. Attawa Census town has, however, the lowest sex-ratio of 588.

The following statement provides total/rural/urban and town/village-wise figures of sex-ratio for 1971 and 1981 Censuses:-

Total/Rural/Urban/Town/Village		Sex-ratio	
		1971	1981
1		2	3
Total		749	769
Rural		683	688
Urban		756	775
Chandigarh City		752	780
Mani Majra Town		817	776
Burail Census Town		--	675
Attawa Census Town		--	588
Location Code	Name of Village		
1.	Kaimbwala	752	776
2.	Khuda Alisher	778	807
3.	Khuda Jassu	566	580
4.	Lahora	774	751
5.	Sarangpur	615	744
6.	Dhanas	677	789
7.	Shahpur	Uninhabited	767
8.	Dadu Majra	810	815
9.	Maloya	823	844
10.	Palsaura	644	668
11.	Badheri (Rural)	720	115
14.	Kujheri	756	667
15.	Nizampur Kumbra	40	477
16.	Nizampur Burail*	500	–
17.	Jhumaroo	Uninhabited	817
18.	Burail (Rural)	687	820
19.	Chahar Tarf Burail	Uninhabited	Uninhabited
20.	Bair Majra	857	560
21.	Korsan	647	775
22.	Hallo Majra	595	509
23.	Tatarpur	Uninhabited	Uninhabited
24.	Behlana	525	779
25.	Chuharpur	Uninhabited	Uninhabited
26.	Raipur Khurd	644	735
27.	Raipur Kalan	710	720
28.	Mauli Jagran	733	725
29.	Daria	461	423

* Cannot be worked out as the village has 3 males and no female.


FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971 1981
801 AND ABOVE
801 AND ABOVE
501 — 800
U.T. AVERAGE 749
501 — 800
U.T. AVERAGE 769
201 — 500
201 — 500
200 AND BELOW
200 AND BELOW
UNINHABITED
X
UNINHABITED
CHANDIGARH
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
1971 – 81
CHANDIGARH CITY
MANI MAJRA TOWN
ATTAWA C.T.
BURAIL C.T.
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :–
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
VILLAGE ... ...
CENSUS TOWN.. ... ... C.T.
NEWLY CREATED CENSUS TOWNS IN 1981

MAP 15
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1981

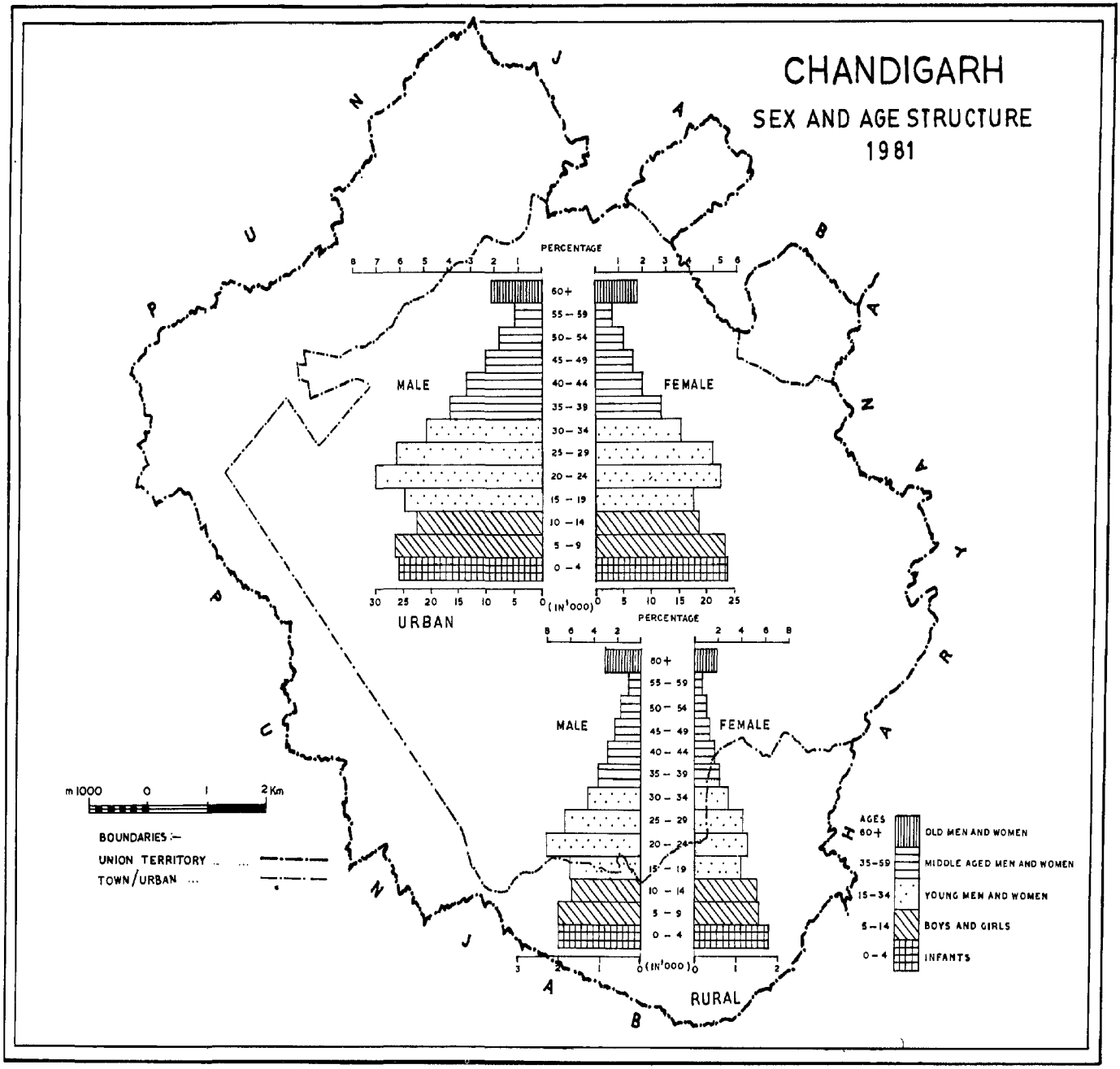
The map brings out the population as well as the proportion of males and females in broad age-groups for the rural and urban areas as revealed by the 1981 Census.

Two age pyramids are drawn separately for the rural and urban areas. Male population is shown on the left side of the age pyramid and females on the right side. Male and female population are categorised according to age-groups as infants (0-4 years), boys and girls (5-14), youngmen and women (15-34), middle aged men and women (35-59) and old men and women (60+). The age-groups are shown in the middle of the pyramids. The percentage and the absolute scales are provided on the top and the bottom of the pyramids.

Each sector of the rural and urban component shows characteristic pattern of the sex and age structure of its population. The male population is on higher side in all the age-groups both in the rural and urban areas due to the inmigration of workers in the working age-groups and students in younger age-groups which consist mostly of a bulk of males. The following statement shows the percentage of the rural and urban population by sex and age-groups to total population:-

Age-group	Percentage of total population			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0- 4	6.97	6.25	6.10	5.60
5- 9	7.00	5.43	6.24	5.48
10-14	5.85	5.14	5.33	4.39
15-19	5.98	3.91	5.85	4.17
20-24	7.99	4.88	7.08	5.31
25-29	6.49	4.07	6.19	4.96
30-34	4.54	2.85	4.92	3.62
35-39	3.61	2.10	3.91	2.78
40-44	2.80	1.68	3.21	2.00
45-49	2.20	1.28	2.39	1.60
50-54	1.74	1.03	1.83	1.19
55-59	0.99	0.67	1.14	0.73
60+	3.07	1.87	2.14	1.82

MAP 15


CHANDIGARH
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1981
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
60+
55 – 59
50 – 54
45 – 49
40 – 44
35 – 39
30 – 34
25 – 29
20 – 24
15 – 19
10 – 14
5 – 9
0 – 4
(IN '000)
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :–
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
AGES
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS

MAP 16

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1971-81

The map depicts the changing pattern of sex and age structure for the rural and urban areas of the union territory.

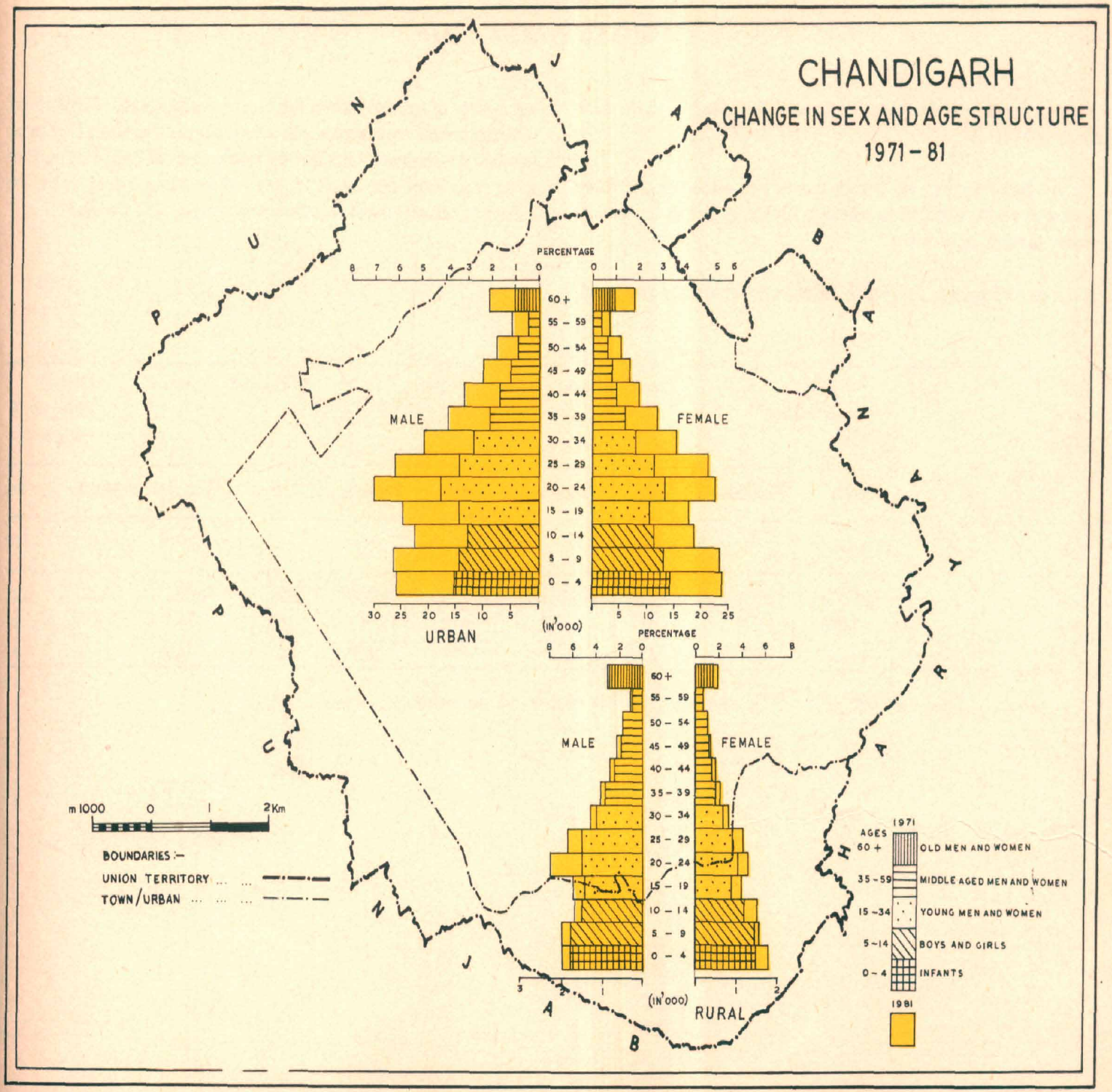
Two age pyramids one each for 1971 and 1981, for the rural and urban areas, are drawn with horizontal bars proportionate to the male and female population on left and right sides of the central axis on different quinquennial age-groups. A yellow flat colour has been given to 1981 pyramids and the pyramids of 1971 are superimposed over these. The age-groups of 1971 pyramids are shaded with different hatching of black colour showing five categories; (i) infants (0-4 years), (ii) boys and girls (5-14 years), (iii) young men and women (15-34 years), (iv) middle-aged men and women (35-59 years) and (v) old men and women (60+ years). The percentage scale and the absolute scale are given at the top and the bottom of the pyramids respectively. The age-groups are provided in the middle of the pyramids.

In the rural areas during 1981 the percentage of males as well as females to total population has increased in the age-groups of 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 and among females in the age-groups of 10-14, 30-34, 35-39 and 60+. Percentage of males and females to toal population has decreased in the age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 40-44, 50-54 and 55-59 as also of males in the age-groups of 10-14, 30-34, 35-39, 45-49 and 60+. Percentage of females in the age-group 45-49 is, however, at par in both the Censuses.

In 1981, in the urban areas, the percentage of both males and females to total population has increased in all the age-groups ranging from 35-39 to 60+. Besides, the percentage has increased in case of males in the age-group of 5-9 and for females in the age-groups 25-29 and 30-34. Percentage of both the males and females to total population has decreased in 1981 in the age-groups of 0-4, 10-14 to 20-24; males in the age-groups of 25-29, 30-40 and females in the age-group of 5-9 when compared to 1971.

The percentage distribution of males and females by age-groups in the rural and urban areas of the union territory for 1971 and 1981 is presented below:-

Age-groups	Percentage to total population							
	Rural				Urban			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	7.33	6.39	6.97	6.25	6.55	5.93	6.10	5.60
5-9	7.26	6.08	7.00	5.43	6.20	5.52	6.24	5.48
10-14	6.10	4.94	5.85	5.14	5.52	4.69	5.33	4.39
15-19	5.66	3.73	5.98	3.91	6.15	4.46	5.85	4.17
20-24	6.33	4.37	7.99	4.48	7.53	5.70	7.08	5.31
25-29	6.15	3.55	6.49	4.07	6.24	4.71	6.19	4.96
30-34	4.66	2.79	4.54	2.85	5.06	3.22	4.92	3.62
35-39	3.83	2.07	3.61	2.10	3.84	2.46	3.91	2.78
40-44	2.89	1.73	2.80	1.68	2.99	1.85	3.21	2.00
45-49	2.35	1.28	2.20	1.28	2.23	1.26	2.39	1.60
50-54	2.10	1.11	1.74	1.03	1.66	1.07	1.83	1.19
55-59	1.02	0.70	0.99	0.67	1.00	0.69	1.14	0.73
60+	3.73	1.83	3.07	1.87	1.94	1.51	2.14	1.82


CHANDIGARH
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1971 - 81
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
60 +
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
(IN'000)
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
AGES
1971
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS
1981

MAP 17
MARITAL STATUS, 1981

The map shows the marital status for the rural and urban areas of the union territory in 1981.

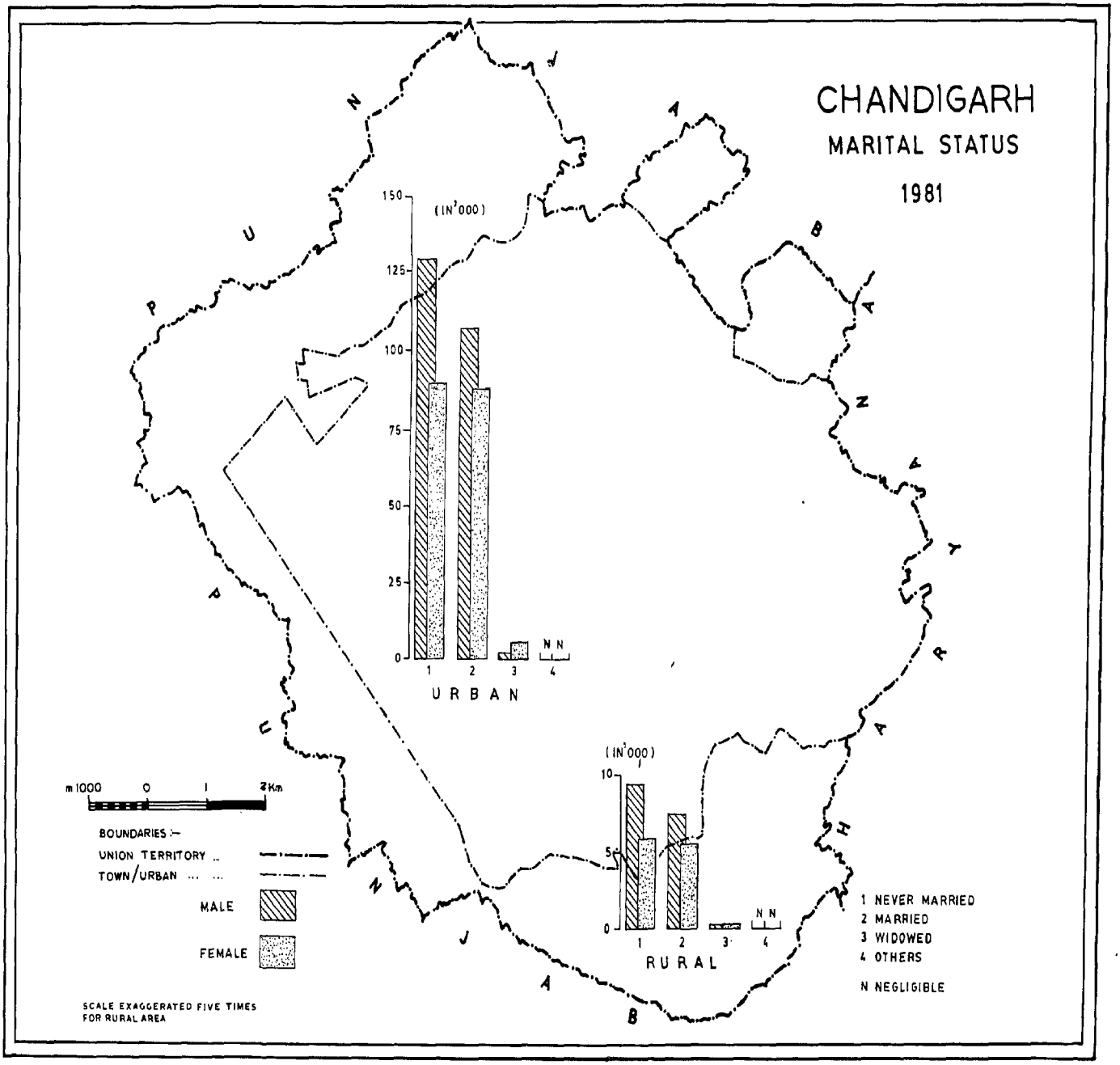
Vertical bars for males and females overlapping each other are drawn according to marital status. Scale is enlarged five times for the rural areas to represent the data more clearly.

Never married males as also the married males out-number the corresponding number of females both in the rural and urban areas. Divorced and separated persons are negligible both in the rural and urban areas. The number of widower is relatively lesser than the female widowed both in the rural and urban areas and it may be due to cases of remarriage among males. The following statement shows the relevant data as per 1981 Census:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population*		Never married		Married		Widowed		Others (Divorced & Separated)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	255,278	196,332	137,874	95,848	114,655	93,966	2,553	6,353	149	122
Rural	17,046	11,723	9,357	5,775	7,410	5,586	261	353	12	6
Urban	238,232	184,609	128,517	90,073	107,245	88,380	2,292	6,000	137	116

* Total males and females in Column 2 and 3 include persons with unspecified marital status.

MAP 17


CHANDIGARH
MARITAL STATUS
1981
(IN '000)
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
1
2
3
4
N N
URBAN
(IN '000)
10
5
0
1
2
3
4
N N
RURAL
m 1000
0
1
2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ..
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
MALE
FEMALE
SCALE EXAGGERATED FIVE TIMES FOR RURAL AREA
1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 OTHERS
N NEGLIGIBLE

MAP 18

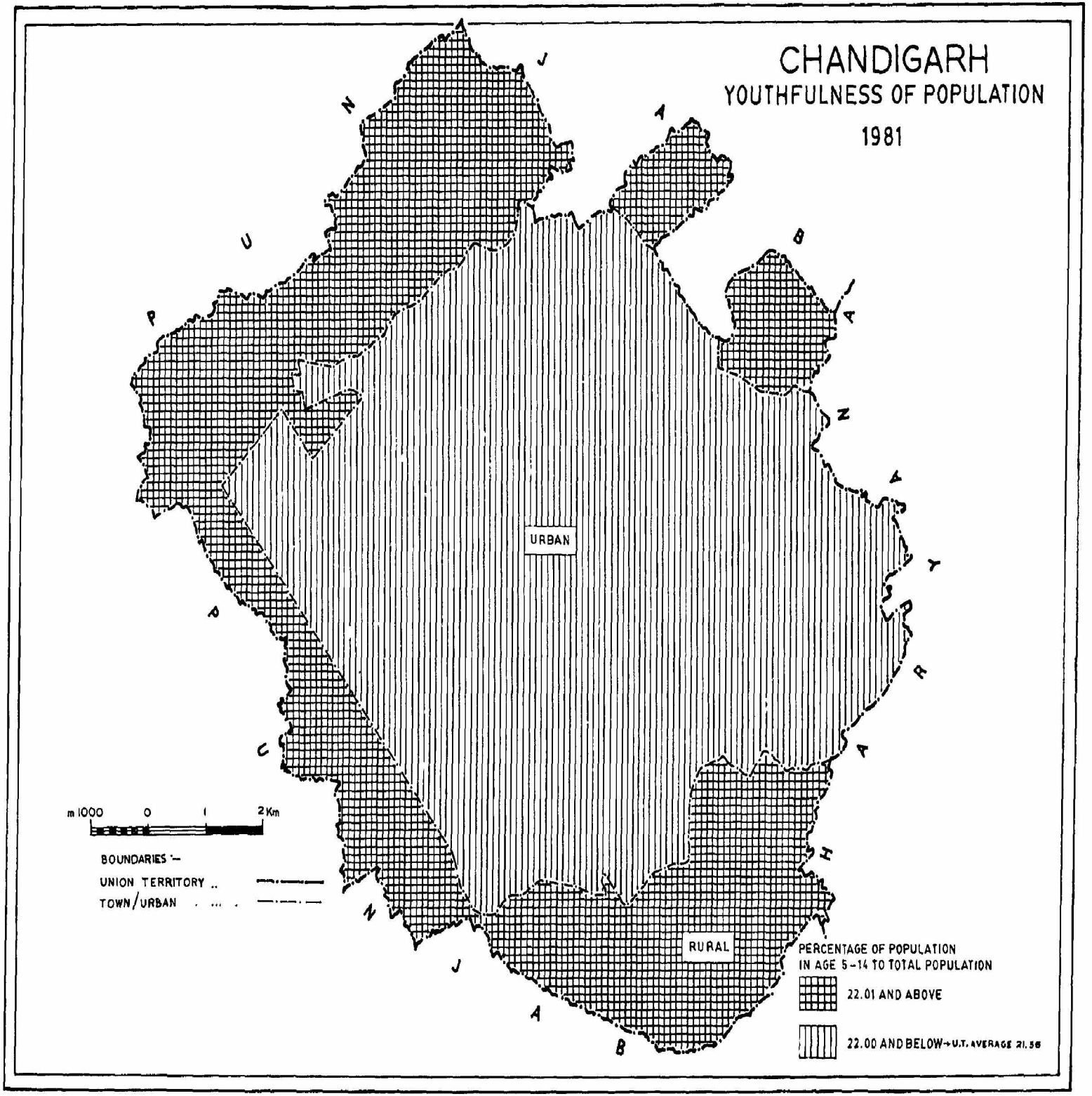
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1981

This map indicates the percentage of population in age-group 5-14 in the rural and urban areas of Chandigarh as per the 1981 Census.

Youthfulness of population for the rural and urban areas is measured by the ratio expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the age-group 5-14 to total population. The map is prepared by Choropleth technique.

In 1981 out of 451,610 persons in the union territory, 97,381 persons (21.56 per cent) are in the age-group 5-14. The index of youthfulness in the rural areas is higher than that in the urban areas. Total population in the union territory and in the age-group 5-14 and the percentage of persons in age-group 5-14 to total population are given below:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Persons in age-group 5-14	Percentage of persons in age group 5-14 to total population
1	2	3	4
Total	451,610	97,381	21.56
Rural	28,769	6,735	23.41
Urban	422,841	90,646	21.44


CHANDIGARH
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1981
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ..
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
IN AGE 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION
22.01 AND ABOVE
22.00 AND BELOW→U.T. AVERAGE 21.56

MAP 19

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1971-81

Two maps are drawn side by side depicting youthfulness of population in the age-group 5-14 to total population for 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The maps are prepared by Choropleth technique.

In 1971, the percentage of persons in the age-group 5-14 to total population was 24.38 and 21.93 for the rural and urban areas respectively. In 1981, however, the corresponding percentages declined to 23.41 and 21.44 in the rural and urban areas respectively.

Total population of the union territory and the age-group 5-14, percentage of persons in age 5-14 to total population relating to 1971 and 1981 Censuses are given below:-

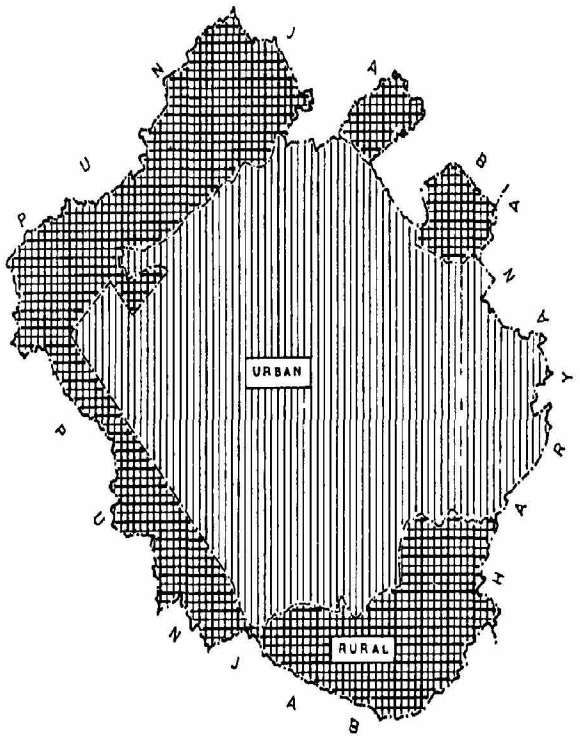
Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population		Persons in age-group 5-14		Percentage of persons in age-group 5-14 to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	257,251	451,610	57,020	97,381	22.17	21.56
Rural	24,311	28,769	5,928	6,735	24.38	23.41
Urban	232,940	422,841	51,092	90,646	21.93	21.44

MAP 19

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971 – 81

CHANDIGARH

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971



m1000 0 1 2km

BOUNDARIES :–

UNION TERRITORY —·—·—

TOWN/URBAN ·——·——

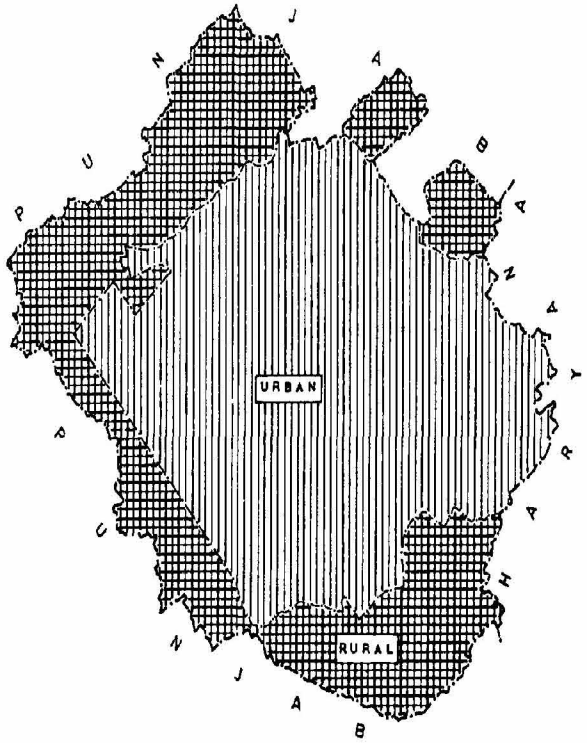
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION

22 01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 22.17

22.00 AND BELOW

CHANDIGARH

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981



m1000 0 1 2km

BOUNDARIES :–

UNION TERRITORY —·—·—

TOWN/URBAN ·——·——

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION

22.01 AND ABOVE

22.00 AND BELOW → U.T. AVERAGE 21.56

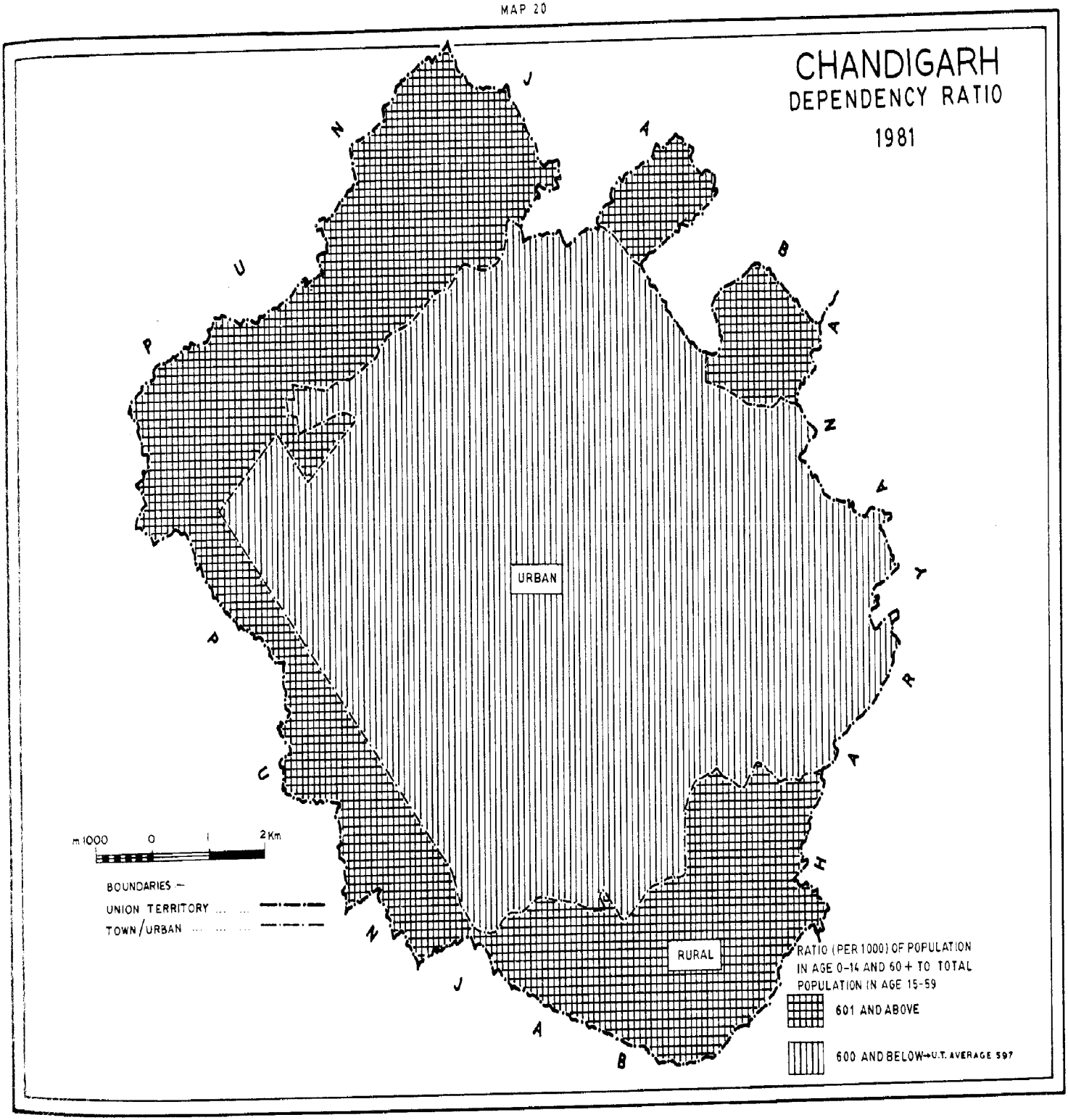
MAP 20

DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1981

This map depicts the dependency ratio in the union territory of Chandigarh as per 1981 Census. The map is prepared by Choropleth technique.

Dependency is measured by the ratio(per 1,000) of population in age-group 0-14 and 60+ to total population in age-group 15-59. Dependency ratio in the rural and urban areas is 712 and 590 respectively as compared to the union territory average ratio of 597. Dependency ratio in the rural areas is significantly higher than that in the urban areas. Population in age group 0-14 and 60+, 15-59 and dependency ratio for the rural and urban areas are given below:-

Rural/ Urban	Population in age-group		Ratio (per 1,000) of population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+ to total population in age-group 15-59
	0-14 & 60+	15-59	
1	2	3	4
Rural/	11,959	16,805	712
Urban	156,844	265,956	590


CHANDIGARH
DEPENDENCY RATIO
1981
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
RATIO (PER 1000) OF POPULATION IN AGE 0-14 AND 60+ TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
601 AND ABOVE
600 AND BELOW→U.T. AVERAGE 597

MAP 21

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1971-81

Two maps showing the dependency ratio as in 1971 and 1981 Censuses, are drawn side by side for comparison. The Dependency ratio (per 1,000) of population in the age-group 0-14 and 60+ to total population in the age 15-59 has been depicted for the rural and urban areas by Choropleth technique.

Dependency ratio for the rural and urban areas of the union territory has decreased in 1981 Census when compared to the corresponding ratio of 1971 Census.

In 1971 Census the overall dependency ratio was 624 while it stood at 775 and 610 in the rural and urban areas respectively. During 1981 Census the overall dependency ratio declined to 597 while the corresponding rural and urban ratios stand at 712 and 590 respectively. Statement showing the population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+, 15-59 and the dependency ratio for the rural and urban areas in 1971 and 1981 Censuses is given below:-

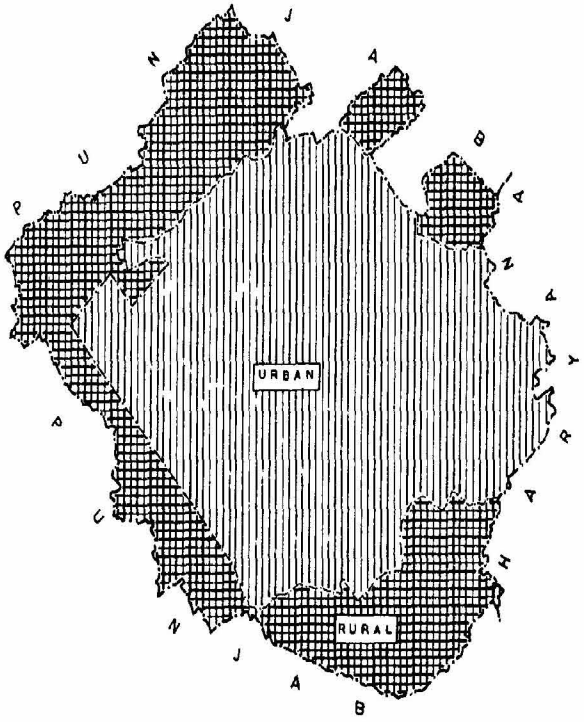
Rural/ Urban	Population in age-group				Ratio (per 1,000) of population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+ to total population in age-group 15-59	
	0-14 and 60+		15-59			
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	10,616	11,959	13,695	16,805	775	712
Urban	88,212	156,844	144,709	265,956	610	590

MAP 21

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO 1971-81

CHANDIGARH

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1971



m1000 0 1 2km

BOUNDARIES :-

UNION TERRITORY

TOWN/URBAN

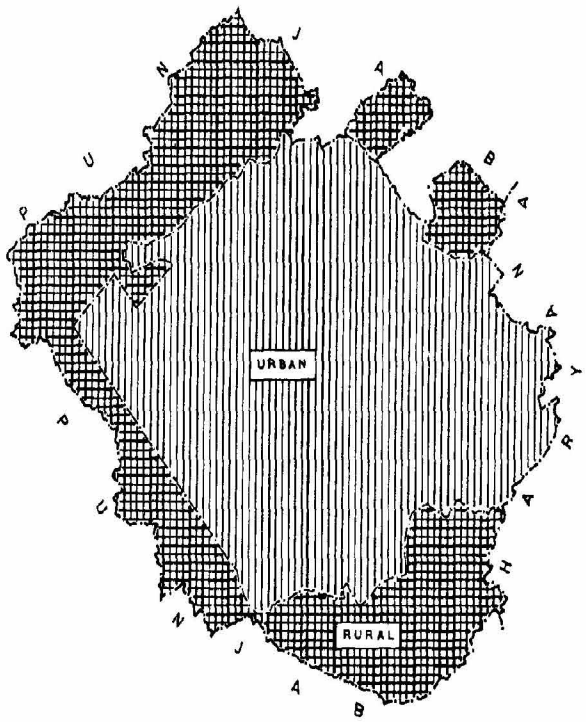
RATIO (PER 1000) OF POPULATION IN AGE 0-14 AND 60+ TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

651 AND ABOVE

650 AND BELOW→U.T. AVERAGE 624

CHANDIGARH

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981



m1000 0 1 2km

BOUNDARIES :-

UNION TERRITORY

TOWN/URBAN

RATIO (PER 1000) OF POPULATION IN AGE 0-14 AND 60 + TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

601 AND ABOVE

600 AND BELOW → U.T. AVERAGE 597

MAP 22

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

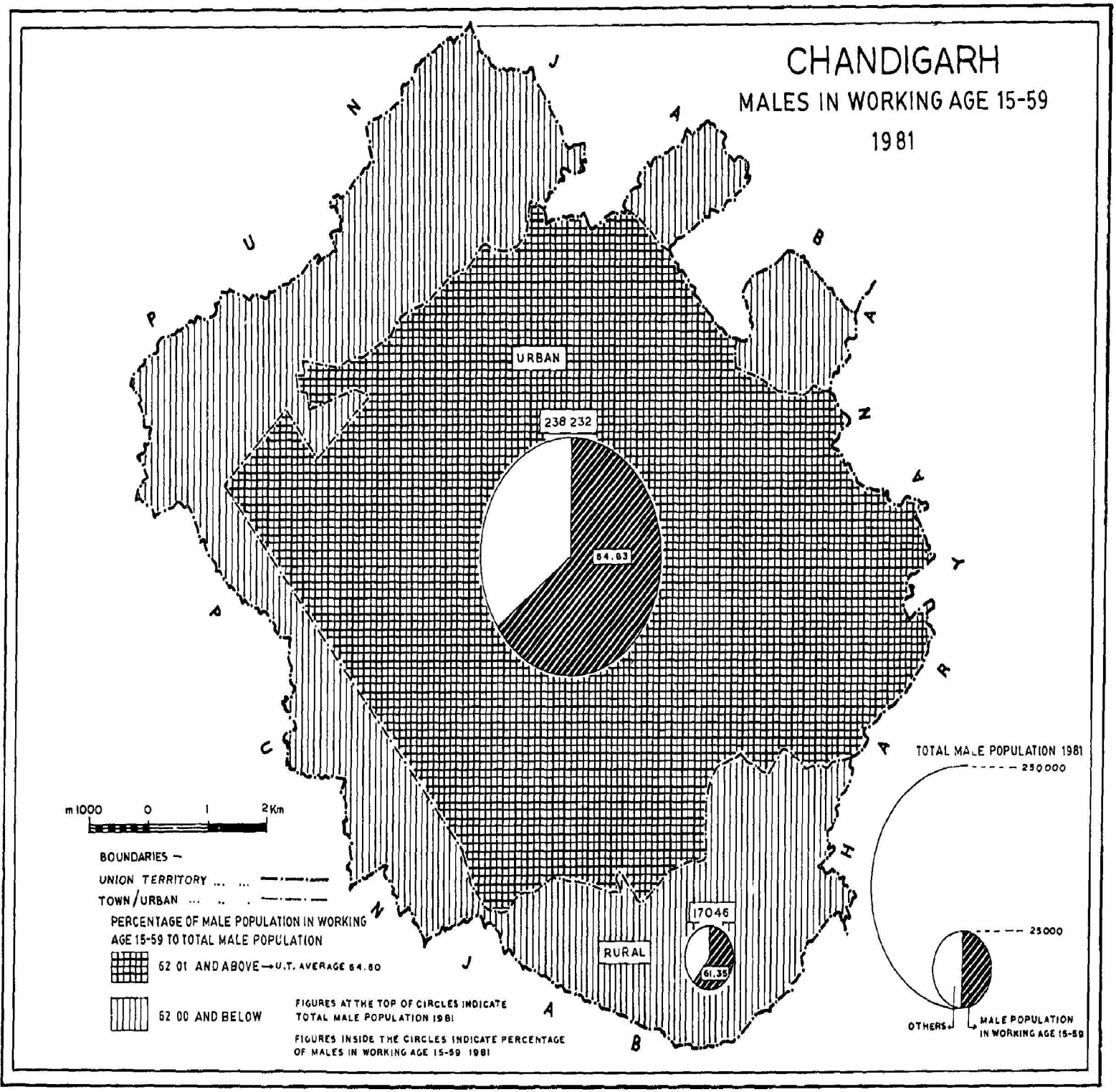
The map exhibits the proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 to the total population in urban and rural areas of the union territory of Chandigarh in the 1981 Census.

The circles are drawn proportionate to total male population of each unit and the shaded sectors therein show the percentage of male population of that unit in age-group 15-59. The total male population figures of the rural and urban areas are given at the top of the respective circle. The percentage figures are divided into two ranges as shown in the legend.

In the union territory, the proportion of males in the working age group 15-59 is 64.60 per cent of the total male population. The corresponding percentage is 61.35 in rural and 64.83 in urban areas.

The total male population, males in working age-group 15-59 and the percentage of males in age-group 15-59 to total/rural/urban male population for the union territory are given below:

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Male population in working age-group 15-59, 1981	Male population, 1981	Percentage of male population in age 15-59 to total male population
1	2	3	4
Total	164,905	255,278	64.60
Rural	10,458	17,046	61.35
Urban	154,447	238,232	64.83


CHANDIGARH
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
URBAN
238 232
64.83
RURAL
17046
61.35
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES –
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
62 01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 64.80
62 00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1981
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981
TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1981
250000
25000
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59

MAP 23

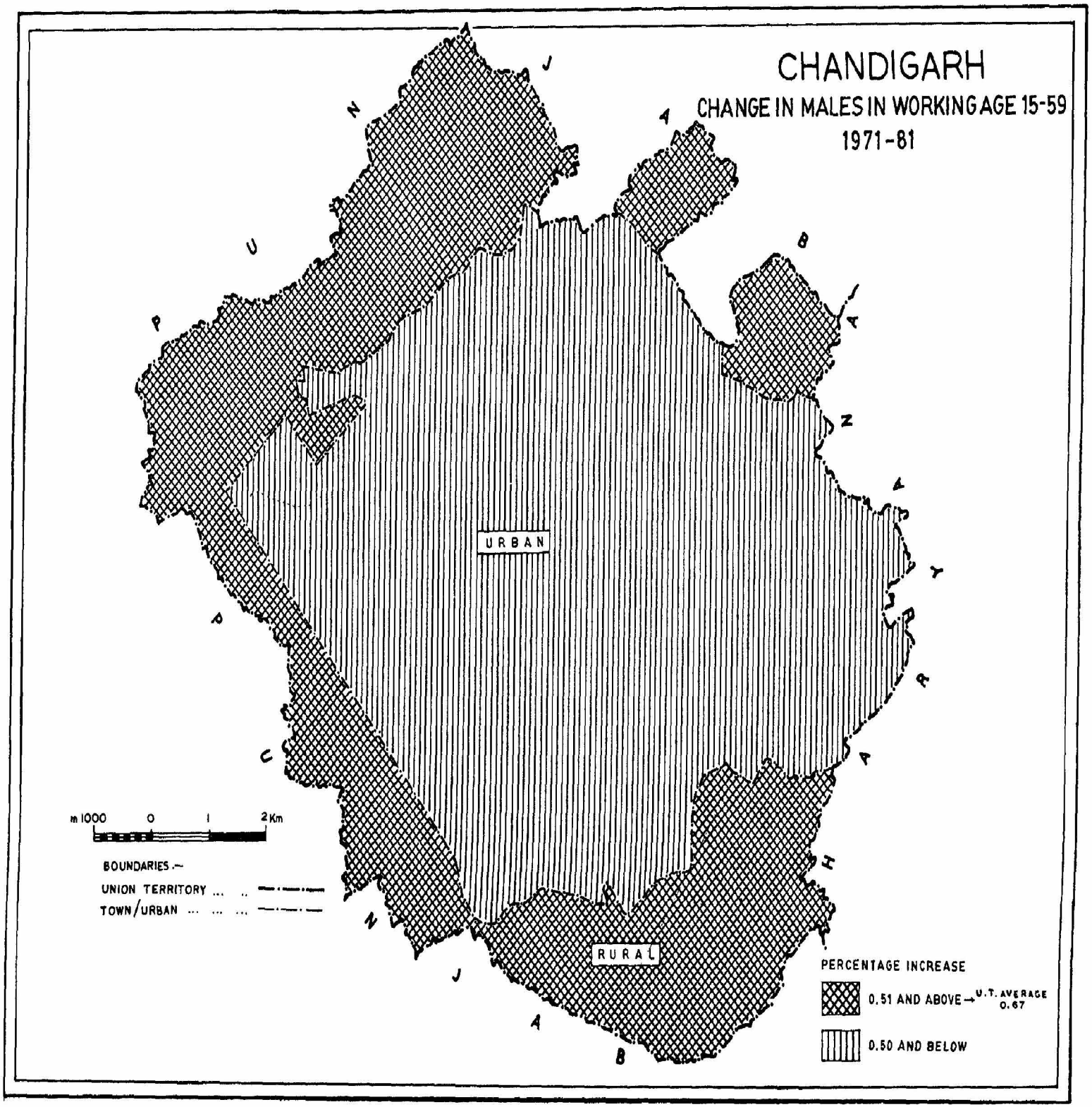
CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map depicts variation in the males in the working age-group 15-59 in the rural and urban areas of the union territory during 1971-81. The percentage of males in the working age-group 15-59 to total males has been worked out for the two Censuses and the difference in the same is portrayed in this map. A positive figure (gain) represents an increase in the ratio in 1981 over 1971 and has been shown in the map by Choropleth technique.

For the union territory as a whole, a net gain of 0.67 per cent is observed which indicates a marginal increase in the percentage of males in the working age during 1971-81. For the rural and urban areas of the union territory, net gain is worked out as 2.45 and 0.36 per cent respectively.

The total male population in age 15-59 in 1971 and 1981 together with the variations in their respective percentages to the total male population are given below for the rural and urban areas:-

Rural/ Urban	Male population, 1981	Males in working age 15-59, 1981	Male population, 1971	Males in working age 15-59, 1971	Percentage variation in proportion of males in working age 15-59 to total male population during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	17,046	10,458	14,444	8,507	+ 2.45
Urban	238,232	154,447	132,636	85,516	+ 0.36


CHANDIGARH
CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES.—
UNION TERRITORY ... ..
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
0.51 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 0.67
0.50 AND BELOW

MAP 24

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map shows the proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 to total female population in the rural and urban areas of the unidistrict union territory of Chandigarh in 1981.

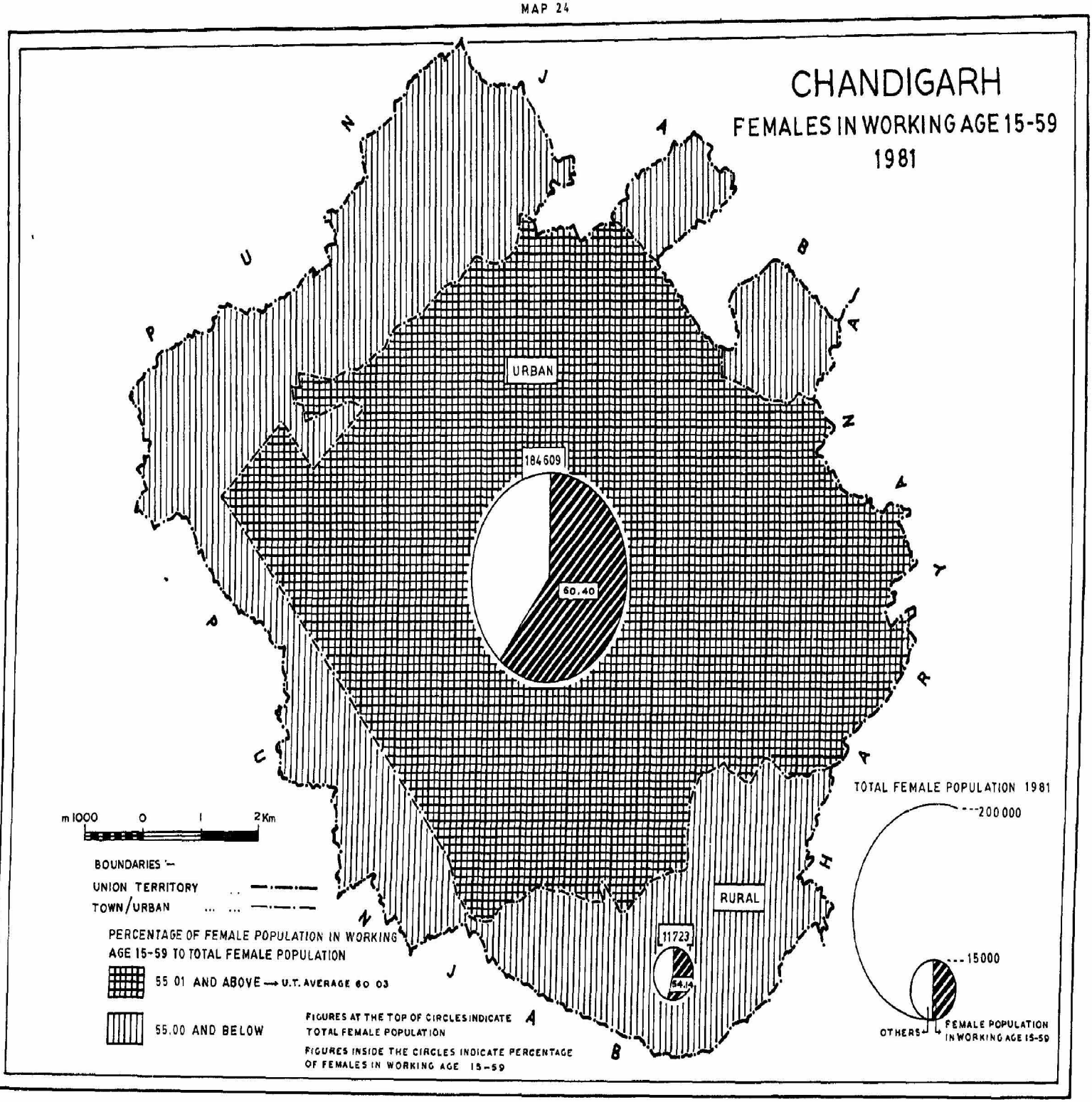
The circles are drawn proportionate to total female population of each unit and the shaded sectors therein show the percentage of female population of that unit in age-group 15-59. The total female population of the rural and urban sectors is given at the top of the respective circle. The percentage figures are divided into two ranges for the rural and urban areas as per legend.

Females in the working age account for 60.03 per cent of the total female population in the union territory. For the rural and urban areas, the proportions are 54.14 and 60.40 per cent respectively. The percentage of females in the working age 15-59 in urban areas is comparatively higher than that in the rural areas.

The female population of the rural and urban areas as also the percentage of female population in age-group 15-59 are presented below:-

Rural/ Urban	Female population in working age-group 15-59, 1981	Female population, 1981	Percentage of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population
1	2	3	4
Rural	6,347	11,723	54.14
Urban	111,509	184,609	60.40

MAP 24


CHANDIGARH
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
URBAN
184609
60.40
RURAL
11723
54.14
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
55 01 AND ABOVE — U.T. AVERAGE 60 03
55.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1981
200 000
15000
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59

MAP 25

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

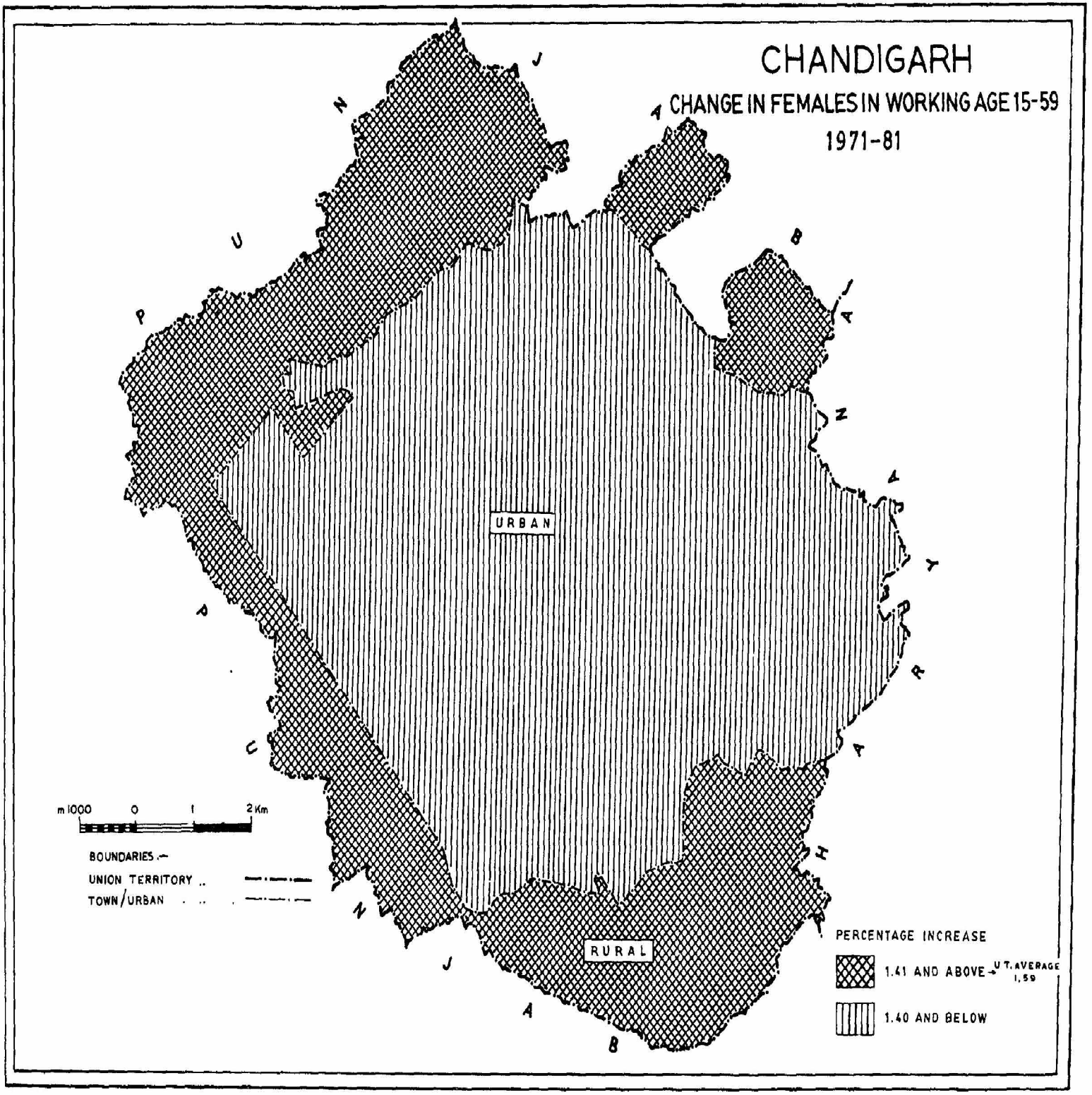
The map brings out the variation in the females in the working age-group 15-59 in the rural and urban areas during 1971-81 in the union territory.

The data pertaining to the change in proportion of females in the age-group 15-59 to total females are worked out by subtracting the proportion of working female population of age-group 15-59 as in 1971 from the corresponding proportion of 1981. The data thus obtained have been grouped into two ranges and are shown by Choropleth technique.

There is a gain of 1.59 per cent in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total females in the union territory of Chandigarh during 1971-81. The percentage gain of working female population during 1971-81 in the rural areas is higher (1.56 per cent) than that in urban areas (1.39 per cent).

The total female population and that of age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 and the decadal variation in their respective percentage for the rural and urban areas are given below:-

Rural/ Urban	Female population, 1981	Females in working age-group 15-59, 1981	Female population, 1971	Females in working age-group 15-59, 1971	Percentage variation in proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	11,723	6,347	9,867	5,188	+ 1.56
Urban	184,609	111,509	100,304	59,193	+ 1.39


CHANDIGARH
CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
1.41 AND ABOVE
U.T. AVERAGE 1.59
1.40 AND BELOW

MAP 26
URBAN POPULATION, 1981

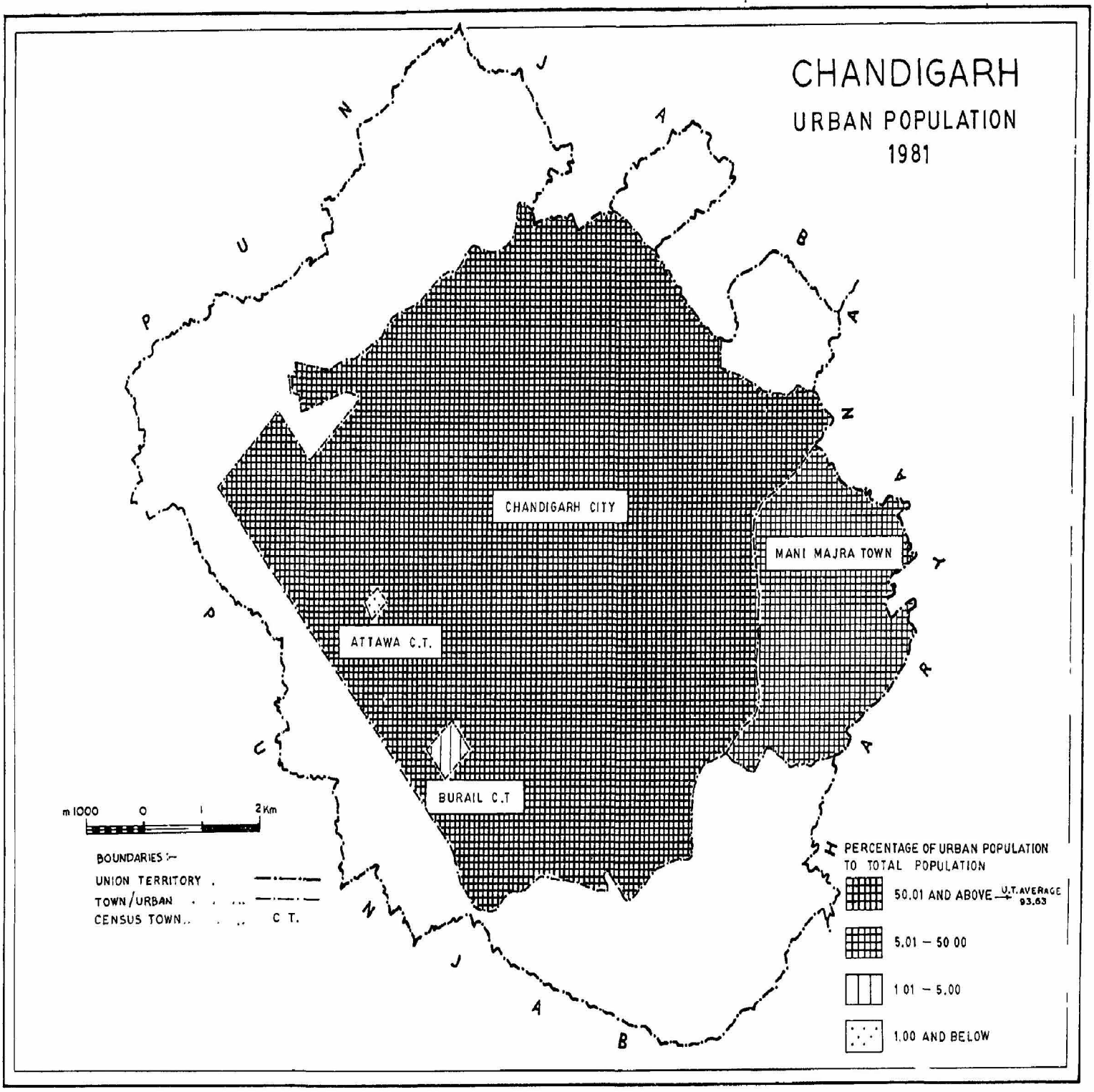
The map portrays the percentage distribution of the total population in each town of the union territory during 1981 Census.

The percentage share of population in each urban unit to total population of the union territory is calculated and the figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The towns are shaded according to these groupings from high to low values. Rural areas of the union territory are shown blank.

There are four towns in the union territory namely Chandigarh City, Mani Majra Town, Burail Census Town and Attawa Census Town. As per 1981 Census, 422,841 persons (93.63 per cent) of the union territory live in urban areas. The percentage share of urban population to total population is the highest in Chandigarh City (84.07) whereas it is the lowest in Attawa Census Town (0.94). In Mani Majra Town and Burail Census Town this percentage stands at 6.20 and 2.42 respectively.

Urban population in each urban unit and its percentage to the total population of the union territory are given as under :—

UT/City/Town	Total population, 1981	Percentage to total population, 1981
1	2	3
1. Union Territory Chandigarh	451,610	100.00
2. Chandigarh City	379,660	84.07
3. Mani Majra Town	28,001	6.20
4. Burail Census Town	10,933	2.42
5. Attawa Census Town	4,247	0.94


CHANDIGARH
URBAN POPULATION
1981
CHANDIGARH CITY
MANI MAJRA TOWN
ATTAWA C.T.
BURAIL C.T
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
CENSUS TOWN.. C T.
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
50.01 AND ABOVE U.T. AVERAGE 93.63
5.01 – 50.00
1.01 – 5.00
1.00 AND BELOW

MAP 27
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1971-81

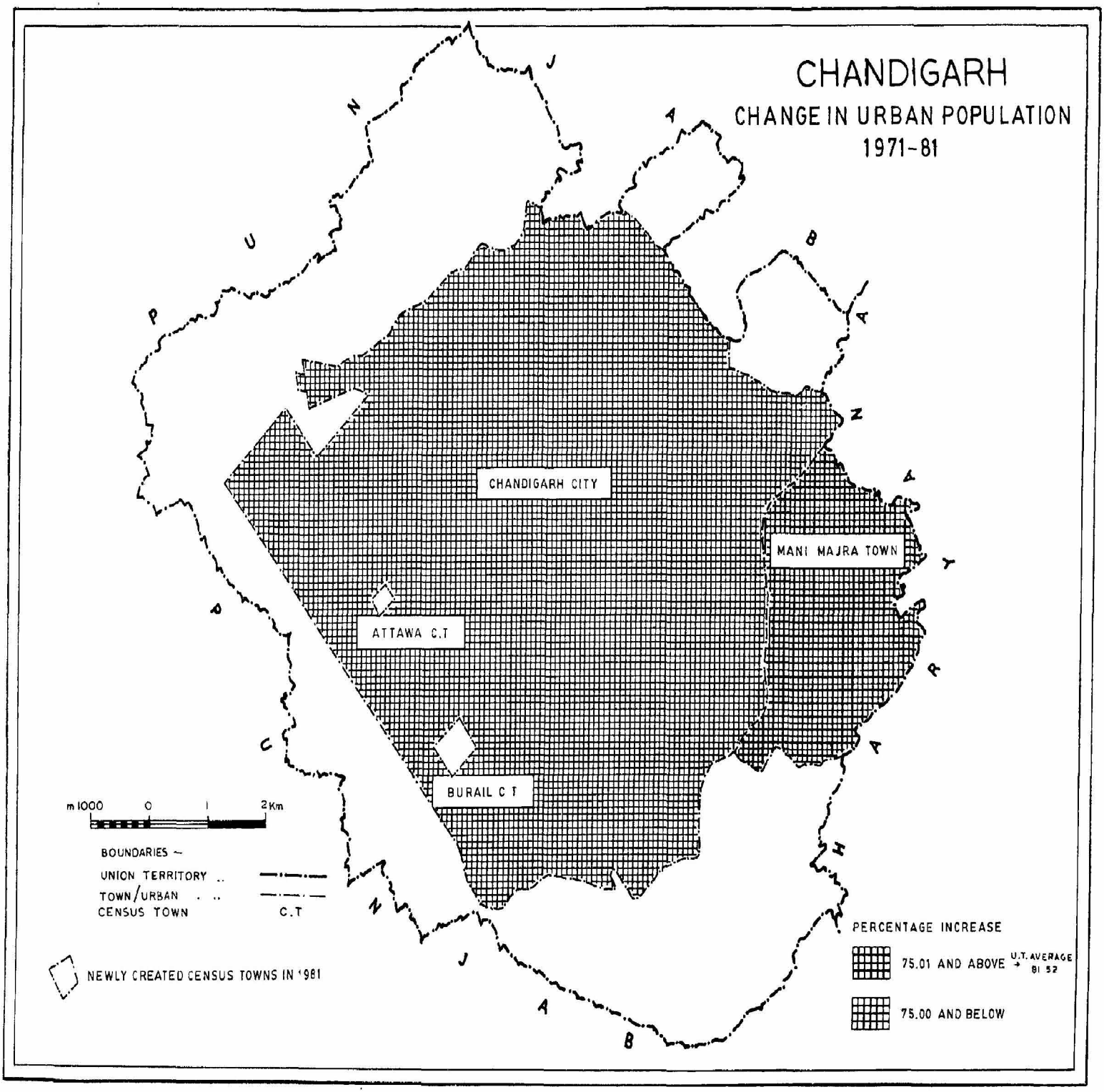
The map depicts the change in the urban population during 1971-81. Percentage increase in the urban population during 1971-81 has been calculated for each town and values thus obtained are grouped into two ranges and shown by two different patterns of hatching as per the legend of the map.

During 1971-81, the urban population of the union territory has increased by 81.52 per cent. The highest rate of increase in the urban population is in respect of Mani Majra Town at 97.23 per cent. In Chandigarh City the rate of increase is 73.56 per cent which is much lower than that of Mani Majra Town. Burail and Attawa have been treated as Census Towns for the first time during 1981 Census.

Urban population of 1971,1981 and the percentage increase during 1971-81 are as under:—

UT/City/Town	Urban population 1981	Urban population 1971	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3	4
Union Territory Chandigarh	422,841	232,940	+ 81.52
Chandigarh City	379,660	218,743	+ 73.56
Mani Majra Town	28,001	14,197	+ 97.23
*Burail Census Town	10,933	–	–
*Attawa Census Town	4,247	–	–

* New Census Towns added in 1981 Census


CHANDIGARH
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
1971-81
CHANDIGARH CITY
MANI MAJRA TOWN
ATTAWA C.T
BURAIL C.T
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN CENSUS TOWN C.T
NEWLY CREATED CENSUS TOWNS IN 1981
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
75.01 AND ABOVE
U.T. AVERAGE 81.52
75.00 AND BELOW

MAP 28

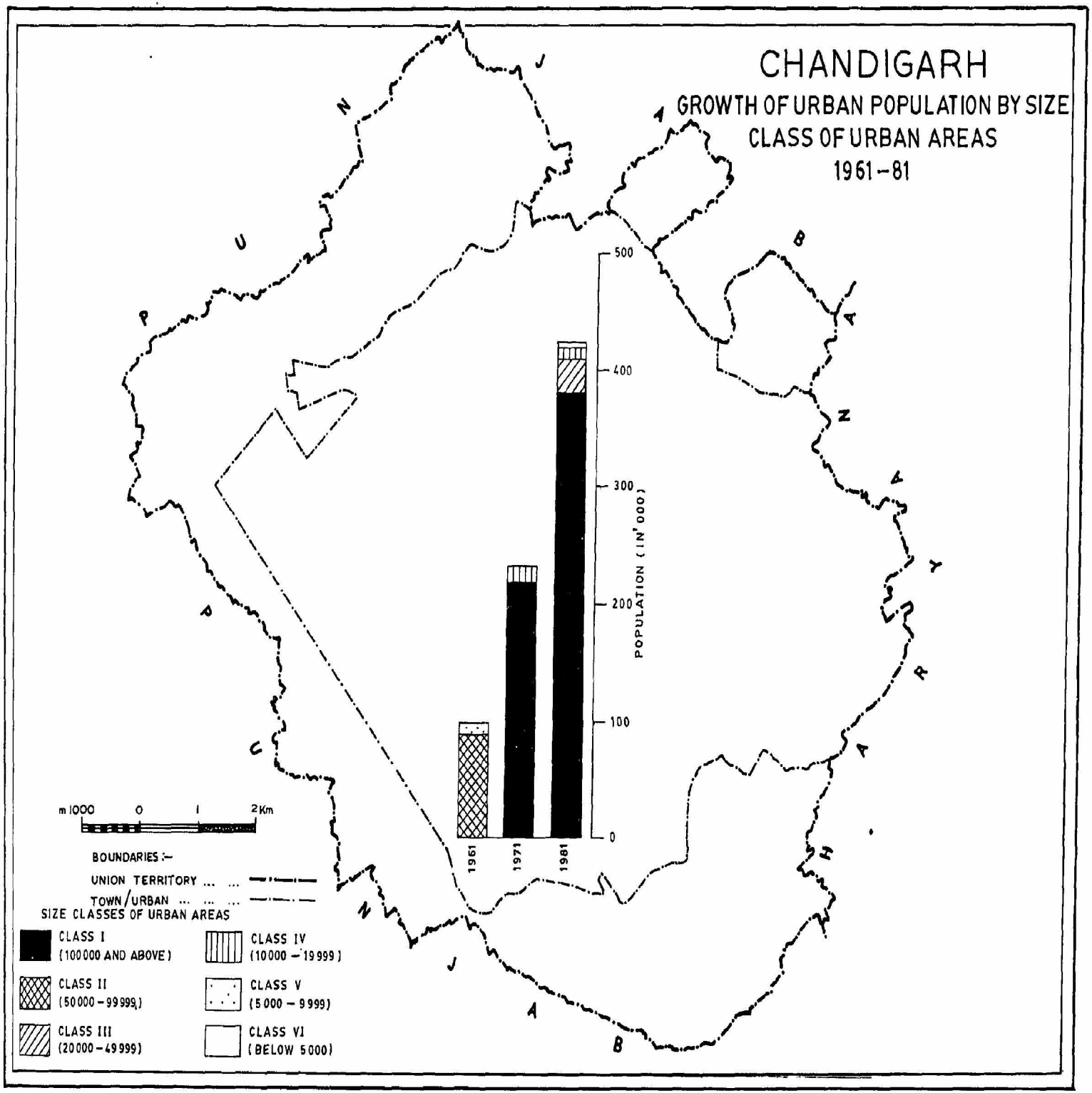
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS, 1961-81

This map brings out the growth of the urban population during 1961-81. The growth of urban population has not been shown from 1901 to 1951 as there was no urban population during this period. Growth of the urban population during 1961, 1971 and 1981 is represented by bars. Each bar is sub-divided according to the urban population living in different size classes of urban areas with distinct shade of hatching.

In 1961, Chandigarh and Mani Majra were Class II and Class V urban centres respectively. In 1971 Chandigarh became Class I and Mani Majra Class IV urban centre. In 1981, Chandigarh City and Mani Majra Town are classified as Class I and Class III urban centres respectively. Burail and Attawa, the new Census Towns in 1981, are classified as Class IV and Class VI respectively.

The following statement depicts number of towns with class size in the union territory from 1961 to 1981 with the population figures shown within brackets:-

Census year	No. of towns	Class Size					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	2	—	Chandigarh (89,321)	—	—	Mani Majra (9,941)	—
1971	2	Chandigarh (218,743)	—	—	Mani Majra (14,197)	—	—
1981	4	Chandigarh (379,660)	—	Mani Majra (28,001)	Burail (10,933)	—	Attawa (4,247)


CHANDIGARH
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS
1961-81
500
400
300
200
100
0
POPULATION (IN '000)
1961
1971
1981
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
SIZE CLASSES OF URBAN AREAS
CLASS I (100000 AND ABOVE)
CLASS II (50000 - 99999)
CLASS III (20000 - 49999)
CLASS IV (10000 - 19999)
CLASS V (5000 - 9999)
CLASS VI (BELOW 5000)

MAP 29

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES, 1971-81

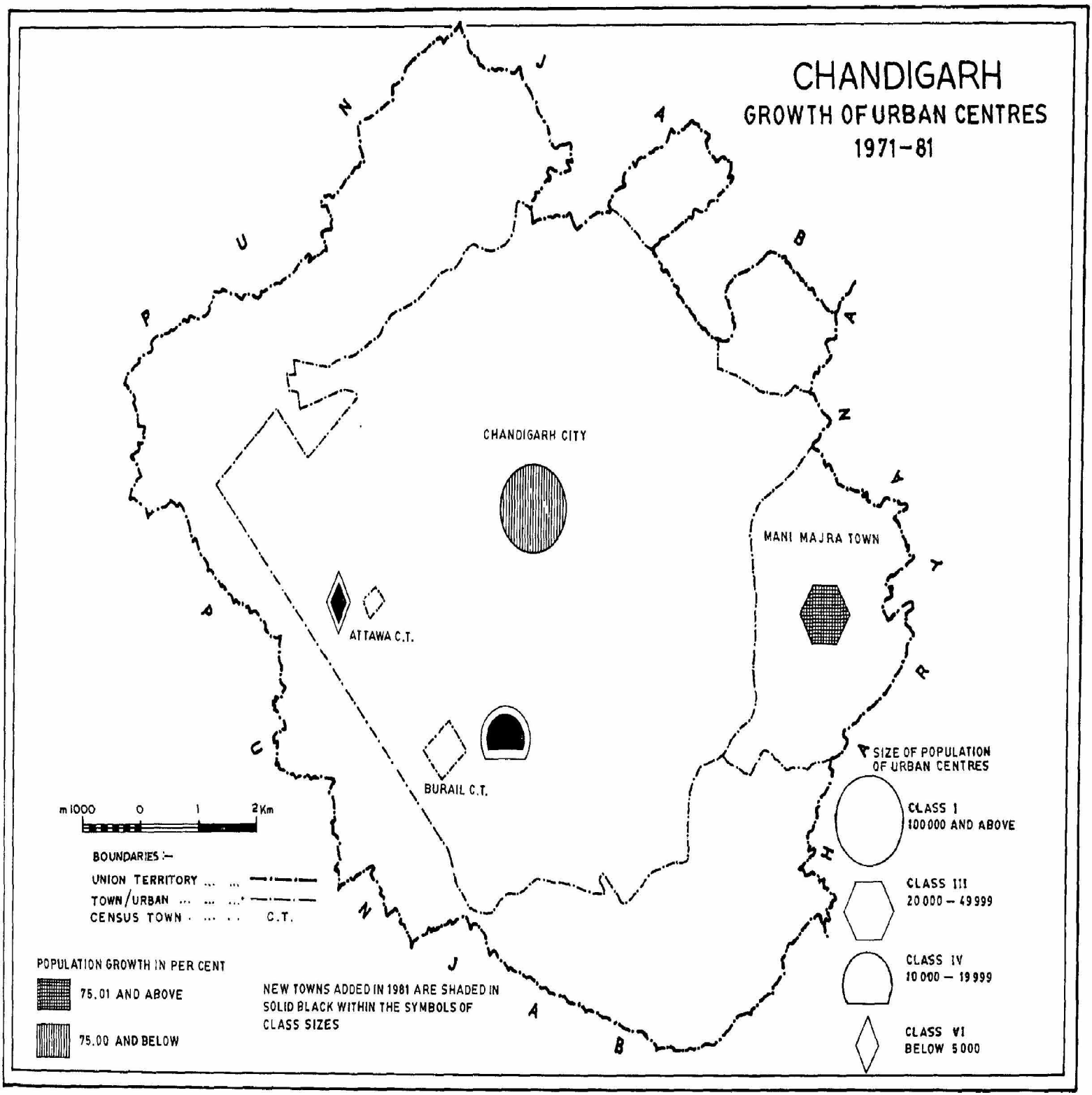
The map highlights the growth rate of the urban centres of the union territory during 1971-81. The percentage increase in the urban population during 1971-81 has been calculated for all the urban centres and the values thus obtained are grouped into two categories and shown by different patterns of hatching as per the legend on the map. Urban centres have been classified according to the size of population. Accordingly, Chandigarh City, Mani Majra Town, Burail and Attawa Census Towns are categorized as Class I, III, IV and VI respectively.

Urban population of the union territory has increased during 1971-81 by 81.52 per cent. Highest increase of 97.23 per cent has been recorded in Mani Majra Town and the lowest at 73.56 per cent in Chandigarh City.

The following statement shows the urban population of 1971 and 1981 Censuses and the absolute growth and the percentage growth of population during 1971-81:-

Name of town	Population, 1971	Population, 1981	Absolute growth during 1971-81	Percentage growth of population, 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5
All Urban Centres	232,940	422,841	+ 189,901	+ 81.52
Chandigarh City (Class I)	218,743	379,660	+ 160,917	+ 73.56
Mani Majra (Class III)	14,197	28,001	+ 13,804	+97.23
* Burail (Class IV)		10,933		
* Attawa (Class VI)		4,247		

* New Census Towns added in 1981 Census


CHANDIGARH
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971-81
CHANDIGARH CITY
MANI MAJRA TOWN
ATTAWA C.T.
BURAIL C.T.
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
CENSUS TOWN ... ... C.T.
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
75.01 AND ABOVE
75.00 AND BELOW
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZES
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I
100000 AND ABOVE
CLASS III
20000 - 49999
CLASS IV
10000 - 19999
CLASS VI
BELOW 5000

MAP 30
INMIGRANTS, 1981

The map exhibits the distribution of inmigrants by place of birth and sex in the rural and urban areas of the Chandigarh union territory with their percentage to the rural and urban population respectively as per 1981-Census.

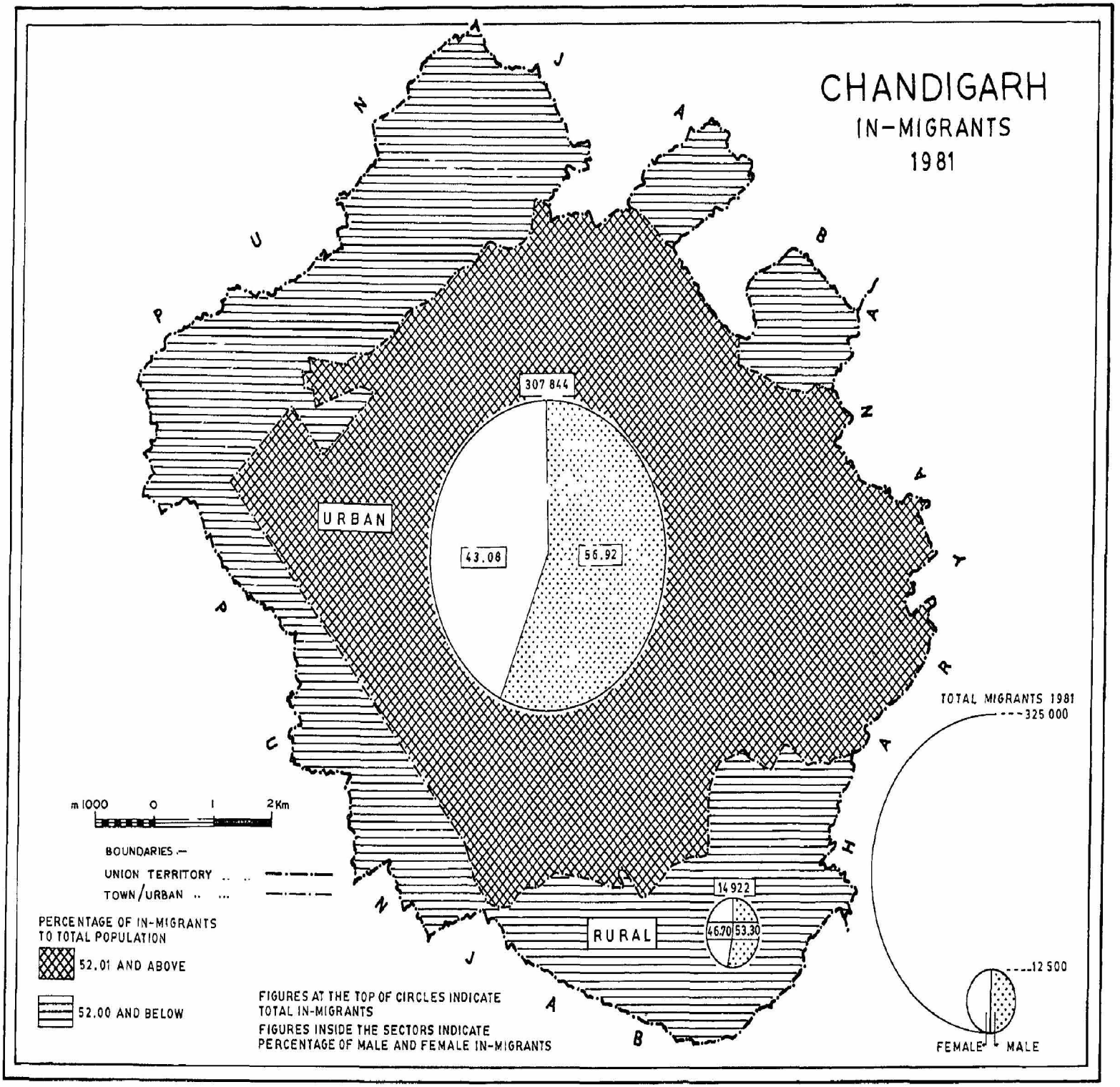
The sex-wise migration data have been depicted in the rural and urban areas by circles drawn in proportion to their respective population size. While the figures on the top of the circles indicate the total migrants in the rural and urban areas, the figures shown within the two segments of the same circle represent the percentages of the male and female migrants as per the legend. The overall percentages of migrants in the rural and urban areas have been differentiated by two different hatching patterns from dark to light according to the range from high to low order of percentage of migrants.

The migration data of this uni-district union territory are as under:-

Rural/ Urban	Total population	Inmigrants			Percentage of Inmigrants to total population	Percentage of Inmigrants to total Inmigrants	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	28,769	14,922	7,954	6,968	51.87	53.30	46.70
Urban	422,841	307,844	175,216	132,628	72.80	56.92	43.08

It is conspicuous that the number of inmigrants in urban area is overwhelming at 72.80 per cent of its population than the corresponding proportion of 51.87 per cent in the rural sector.

MAP 30


CHANDIGARH
IN-MIGRANTS
1981
307 844
URBAN
43.08
56.92
RURAL
14 922
46.70
53.30
TOTAL MIGRANTS 1981
325 000
12 500
FEMALE
MALE
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
52.01 AND ABOVE
52.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

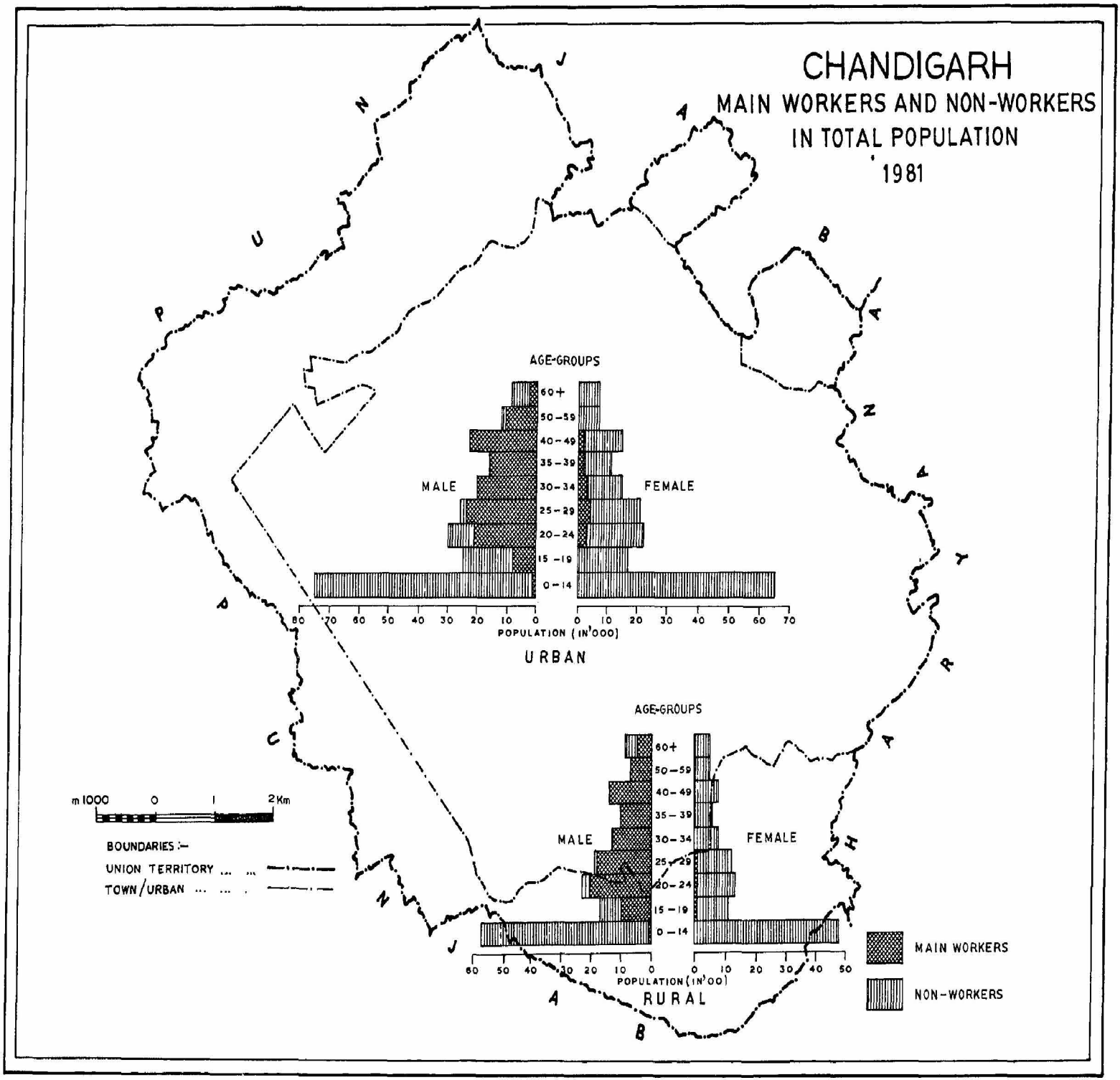
MAP 31

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

The map depicts the proportion of main workers and non-workers to the total population in the rural and urban areas of the union territory of Chandigarh in 1981.

Pyramids showing the main workers and non-workers according to absolute figures for males and females are drawn for the rural and urban areas. Male main workers and non-workers in the rural and urban areas are shown on the left and female main workers and non-workers on the right side of the pyramids. Proportions of the main workers and non-workers are shown by sex and broad age-groups. Main workers and non-workers are distinguished by different shades of hatching as per legend.

In Chandigarh union territory as a whole 139,133 males and 17,525 females are main workers and 115,459 males and 178,456 females are non-workers in a total population of 255,278 males and 196,332 females. In the rural areas of the union territory 9,950 males and 363 females are main workers while 7,061 males and 11,305 females are non-workers in a total rural population of 17,046 males and 11,723 females. In the urban areas of the union territory 129,183 males and 17,162 females are main workers against 108,398 males and 167,151 females who are non-workers in the overall urban population of 238,232 males and 184,609 females. Workers among males predominate in all the age-groups except in the age-groups of 0-14, 15-19 and 60+ in urban areas and age-group 0-14 in rural areas. Non-workers are dominant among the females in all the age-groups both in the rural as well as urban areas.


CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
IN TOTAL POPULATION
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
CHANDIGARH
AGE-GROUPS
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
MALE
FEMALE
80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
POPULATION (IN'000)
URBAN
AGE-GROUPS
MALE
FEMALE
60 50 40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20 30 40 50
POPULATION (IN'00)
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... .
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS

MAP 32
MAIN WORKERS, 1981

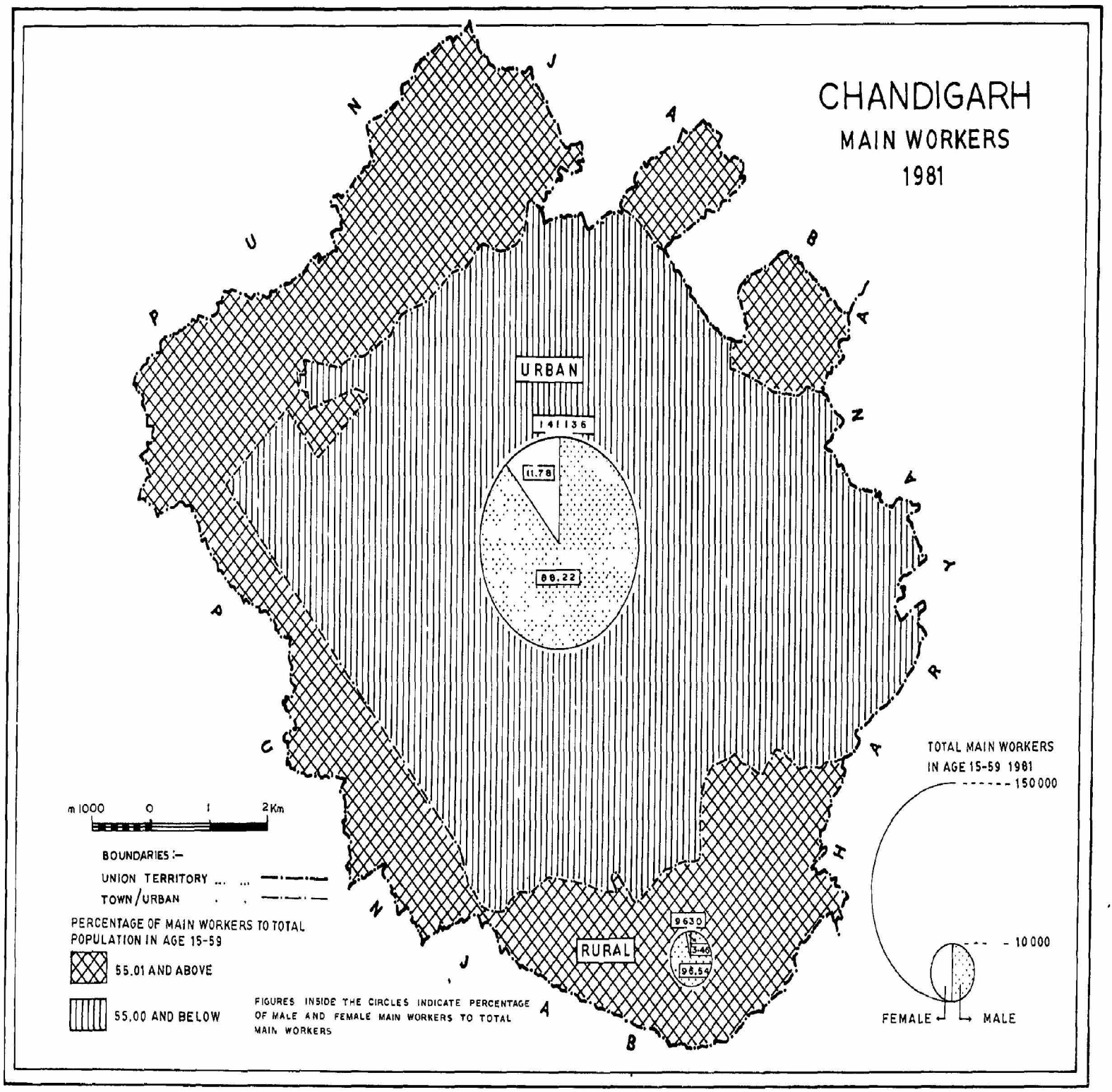
The map displays the percentage of main workers in the working age-group 15-59 to the total population in the same age-group.

The percentages of the main workers to total population in age-group 15-59 in the rural and urban areas of the union territory in 1981 have been calculated. The figures thus obtained are grouped into two ranges as depicted in the legend to the map. One circle each proportionate to the total main workers in age 15-59 is drawn for the rural and urban areas respectively. Each circle is divided into two segments, representing the male and female main workers in the age 15-59. The remaining space is hatched by Choropleth technique as per legend to the map.

The population and the main workers in the age group 15-59, the percentage of main workers in the age group 15-59 to the total population in 1981 are given as under:-

Rural/ Urban	Total population age-group 15-59			Main workers in the age-group 15-59			Percentage of main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in the age-group 15-59		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	16,805	10,458	6,347	9,630	9,297	333	57.30	88.90	5.25
Urban	265,956	154,447	111,509	141,136	124,514	16,622	53.07	80.62	14.91

It is evident that the maximum percentage of main workers to the total population in the age-group 15-59 has been observed among the rural males at 88.90 followed by the urban males at 80.62. The minimum percentage of main workers has been returned for the rural females at 5.25 while the corresponding figure in case of the urban females stands at 14.91.


CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
URBAN
141136
11.78
88.22
RURAL
9630
3.46
96.54
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
55.01 AND ABOVE
55.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1981
150000
10000
FEMALE
MALE

MAP 33

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

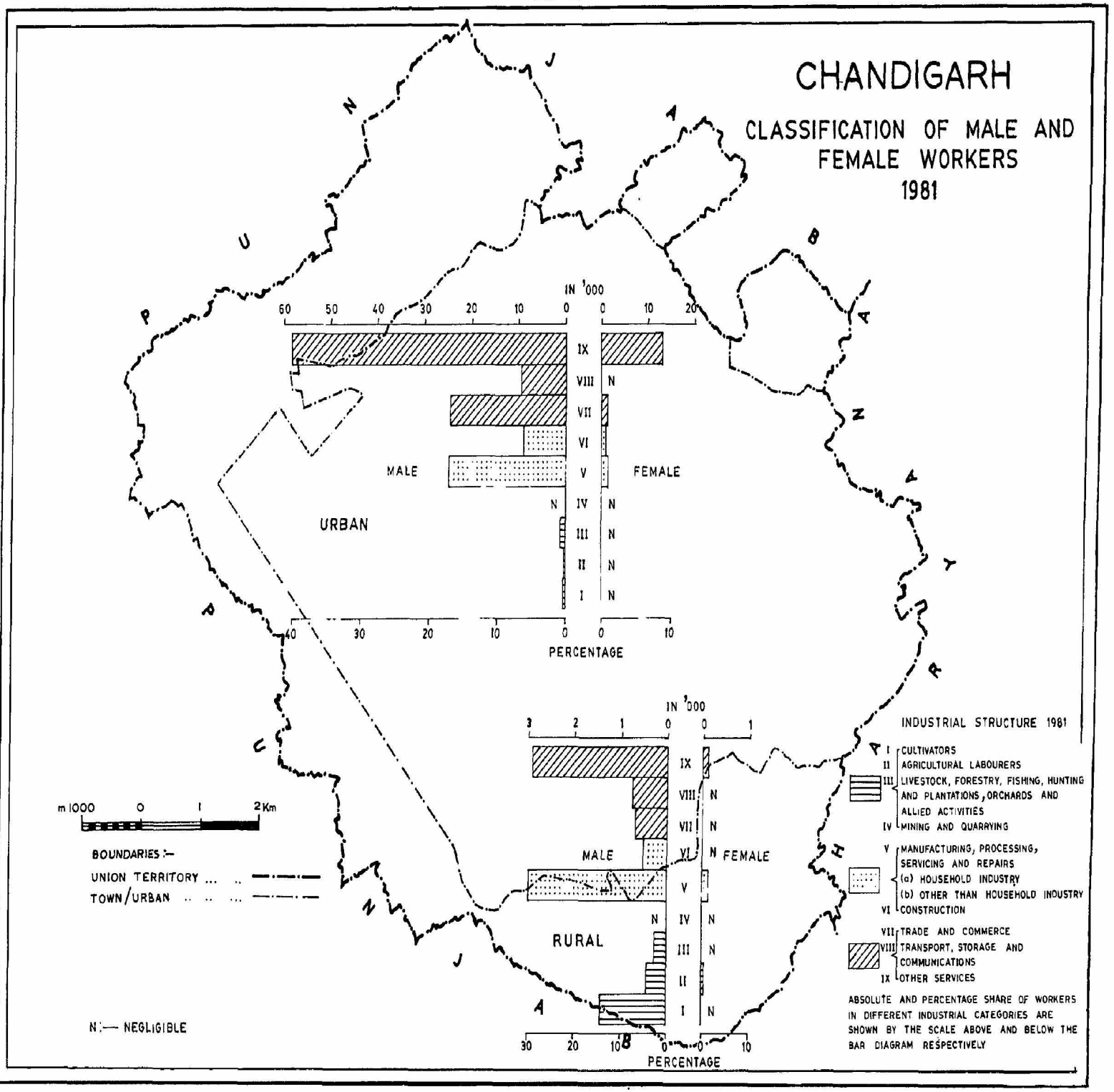
The map shows the sex-wise Industrial classification of main workers and their category-wise percentage to the total main workers in the rural and urban areas of the uni-district union territory of Chandigarh during 1981 Census.

The Industrial structures of the male and female main workers in the rural and urban areas have been shown by pyramids. Out of the nine Industrial categories, I to IV, V & VI and VII to IX have been grouped under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities respectively and differentiated from each other by different shades of hatching as per legend to the map. Absolute and percentage scales in the pyramid indicate the share of the male and female main workers in the various Industrial categories.

The following statement shows the 1981 classification of male and female main workers:-

Primary/Secondary/ Tertiary Activities	Industrial categories	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary Activities	I	2,151	13	1,436	1	715	12
		(1.37)	(0.01)	(13.92)	(N)	(0.49)	(N)
	II	784	72	435	58	349	14
		(0.50)	(0.05)	(4.22)	(0.56)	(0.24)	(N)
	III	1,474	76	270	9	1,204	67
		(0.94)	(0.05)	(2.62)	(0.09)	(0.82)	(0.05)
	IV	54	3	1	—	53	3
		(0.04)	(N)	(N)		(0.04)	(N)
Secondary Activities	V(a)&(b)	28,168	1,425	2,975	143	25,193	1,282
		(17.98)	(0.91)	(28.85)	(1.39)	(17.21)	(0.88)
	VI	9,561	1,135	507	7	9,054	1,128
		(6.10)	(0.73)	(4.92)	(0.07)	(6.19)	(0.77)
Tertiary Activities	VII	25,401	1,295	685	13	24,716	1,282
		(16.21)	(0.83)	(6.64)	(0.13)	(16.89)	(0.88)
	VIII	10,249	193	740	2	9,509	191
		(6.54)	(0.12)	(7.18)	(0.02)	(6.50)	(0.13)
	IX	61,291	13,313	2,901	130	58,390	13,183
		(39.12)	(8.50)	(28.12)	(1.27)	(39.90)	(9.01)

Note:- 1. Percentages have been shown within brackets.
2. 'N' stands for negligible.


CHANDIGARH
CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS
1981
IN '000
60 50 40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20
IX
VIII N
VII
VI
MALE
V
FEMALE
N IV N
URBAN
III N
II N
I N
40 30 20 10 0 0 10
PERCENTAGE
IN '000
3 2 1 0 0 1
IX
VIII N
VII N
MALE
VI N FEMALE
V
N IV N
RURAL
III N
II
I N
30 20 10 0 0 10
PERCENTAGE
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :—
UNION TERRITORY ... ..
TOWN/URBAN .. ..
N :— NEGLIGIBLE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY

MAP 34

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1981

This map exhibits the educational levels of main workers in the rural and urban areas of the union territory of Chandigarh.

Two semi-circles proportionate to main workers in the rural and urban population are drawn. The educational levels for both the rural and urban main workers are grouped as below:-

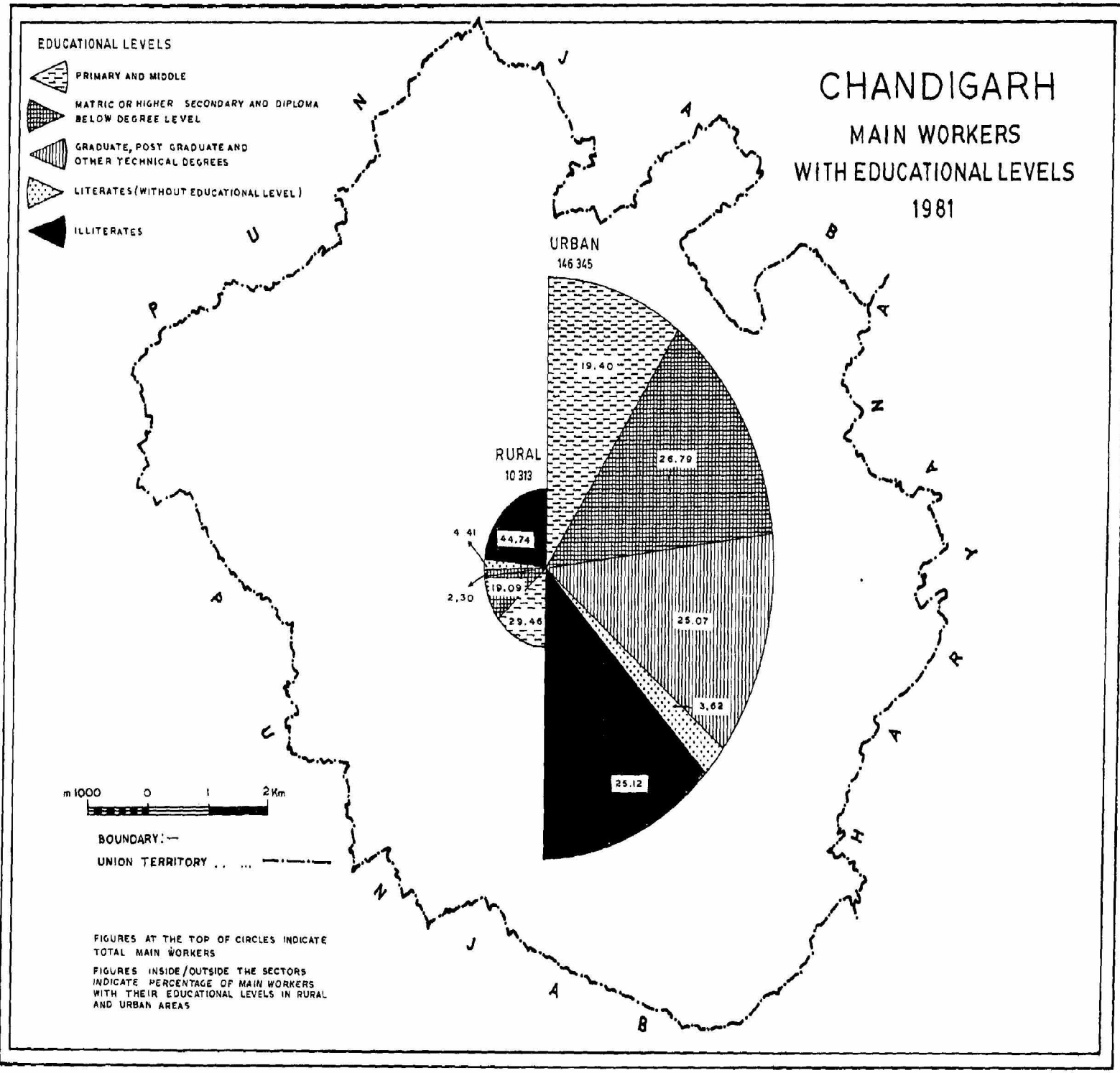
1. Primary and Middle;
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree;
3. Graduate degree other than technical degree, Post-graduate degree other than technical degree and Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree;
4. Literates (without educational level) and
5. Illiterates.

The percentages of each of the above groups to the total rural and urban main workers are calculated separately. The semi-circles of the rural and urban main workers are sub-divided into five divisions as per percentage share of each educational group and shaded as displayed in the legend of the map.

Of the total main workers in the rural areas 44.74 per cent are illiterate. Against it, the corresponding percentage among the urban main workers is hardly 25.12. Out of the 55.26 per cent literate main workers in the rural sector, 4.41 are literate without any educational level, 29.46 are primary/middle pass, 19.09 have attained educational level of matriculation/secondary/intermediate, etc. while the remaining 2.30 are graduates or post-graduates other than technical degree or diploma, etc. It shows that most of the rural main workers have switched over to their respective occupations after attaining either primary/middle education or after matriculation and hardly 2.30 per cent did opt for higher education. In the urban areas, however, the picture is altogether different. Among the 74.88 per cent literate urban main workers, hardly 23.02 are either literate without any educational level or primary/middle pass, 26.79 have attained educational level of matriculation/higher secondary etc. and the remaining 25.07 are graduates and above.

Statement showing main workers with educational level and their percentage in each educational group in rural and urban areas is given below :—

Rural/ Urban	Total main workers	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary and Middle	Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and Post-graduate other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	10,313	4,614	455	3,039	1,968	237
	(100)	(44.74)	(4.41)	(29.46)	(19.09)	(2.30)
Urban	146,345	36,757	5,302	28,393	39,198	36,695
	(100)	(25.12)	(3.62)	(19.40)	(26.79)	(25.07)


EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRIC OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND DIPLOMA BELOW DEGREE LEVEL
GRADUATE, POST GRADUATE AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES
CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS
WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
1981
URBAN
146 345
19.40
26.79
25.07
3.62
25.12
RURAL
10 313
4.41
44.74
2.30
19.09
29.46
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARY :—
UNION TERRITORY .. ... —·—·—
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS WITH THEIR EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

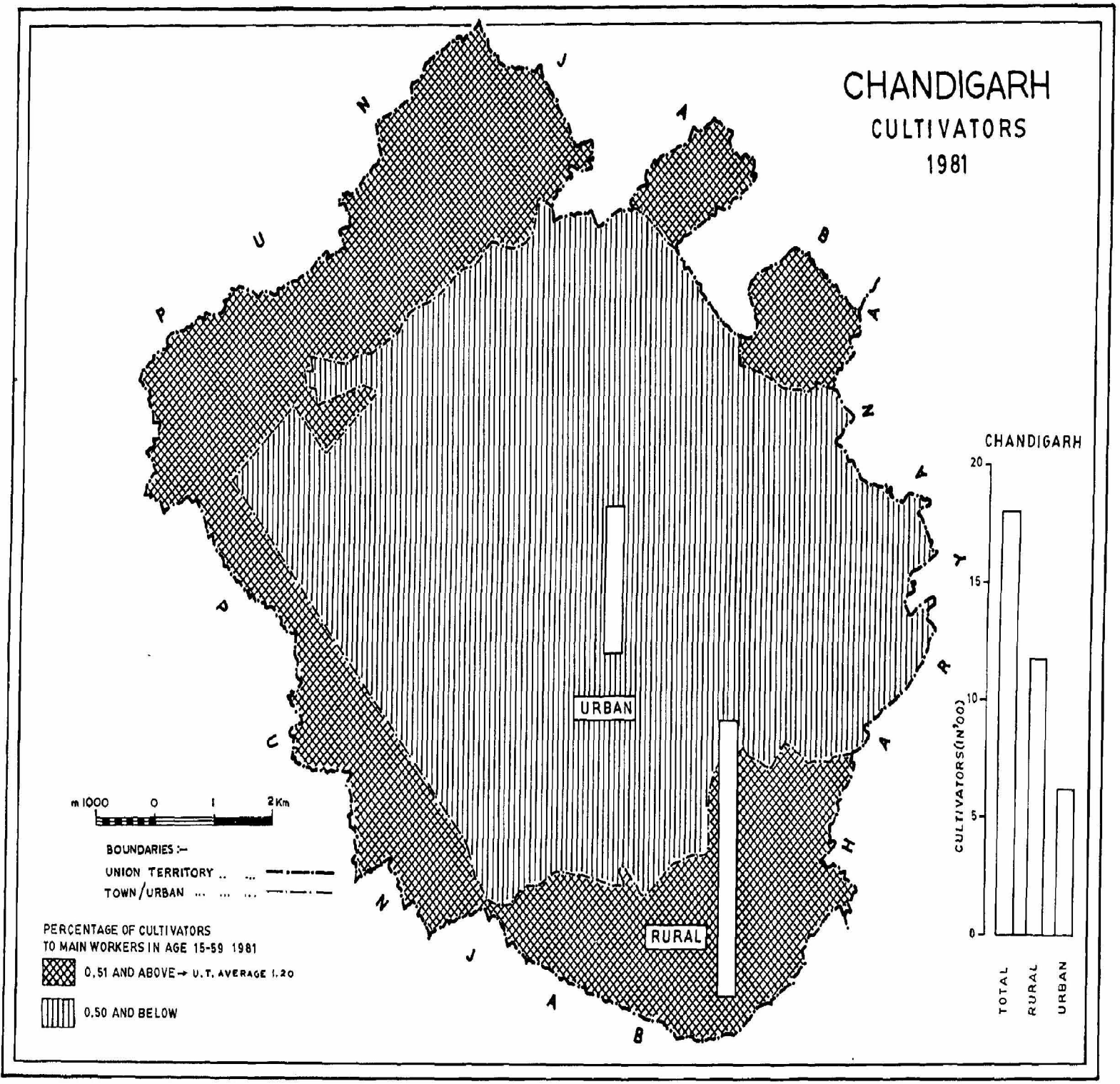
MAP 35
CULTIVATORS, 1981

The map shows the percentage distribution of the cultivators to the total main workers in the age-group 15-59 in the rural and urban areas of the union territory in 1981.

The percentages of the cultivators are grouped into two ranges, as per legend of the map, and presented by Choropleth method. Solid yellow coloured bars proportionate to the absolute number of cultivators in the age 15-59 in the rural and urban areas are drawn.

In the union territory as a whole 1.20 per cent of the total main workers in the age-group 15-59 are cultivators. The proportion of cultivators in the rural areas is significantly higher (12.23 per cent) as compared to urban sector (0.44 per cent) which may be due to the non-availability of cultivable land in the towns. Statement showing the cultivators and the total main workers in the age-group 15-59 together with the percentage of cultivators to the main workers in the age-group 15-59 are given as under:-

Rural/ Urban	Total main workers in age-group 15-59, 1981	Cultivators in age-group 15-59, 1981	Percentage of cultivators to main-workers in age-group 15-59, 1981
1	2	3	4
Rural	9,630	1,178	12.23
Urban	141,136	626	0.44


CHANDIGARH
CULTIVATORS
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY .. ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
TO MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1981
0.51 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 1.20
0.50 AND BELOW
CHANDIGARH
CULTIVATORS(IN'000)
20
15
10
5
0
TOTAL
RURAL
URBAN

MAP 36
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS, 1981

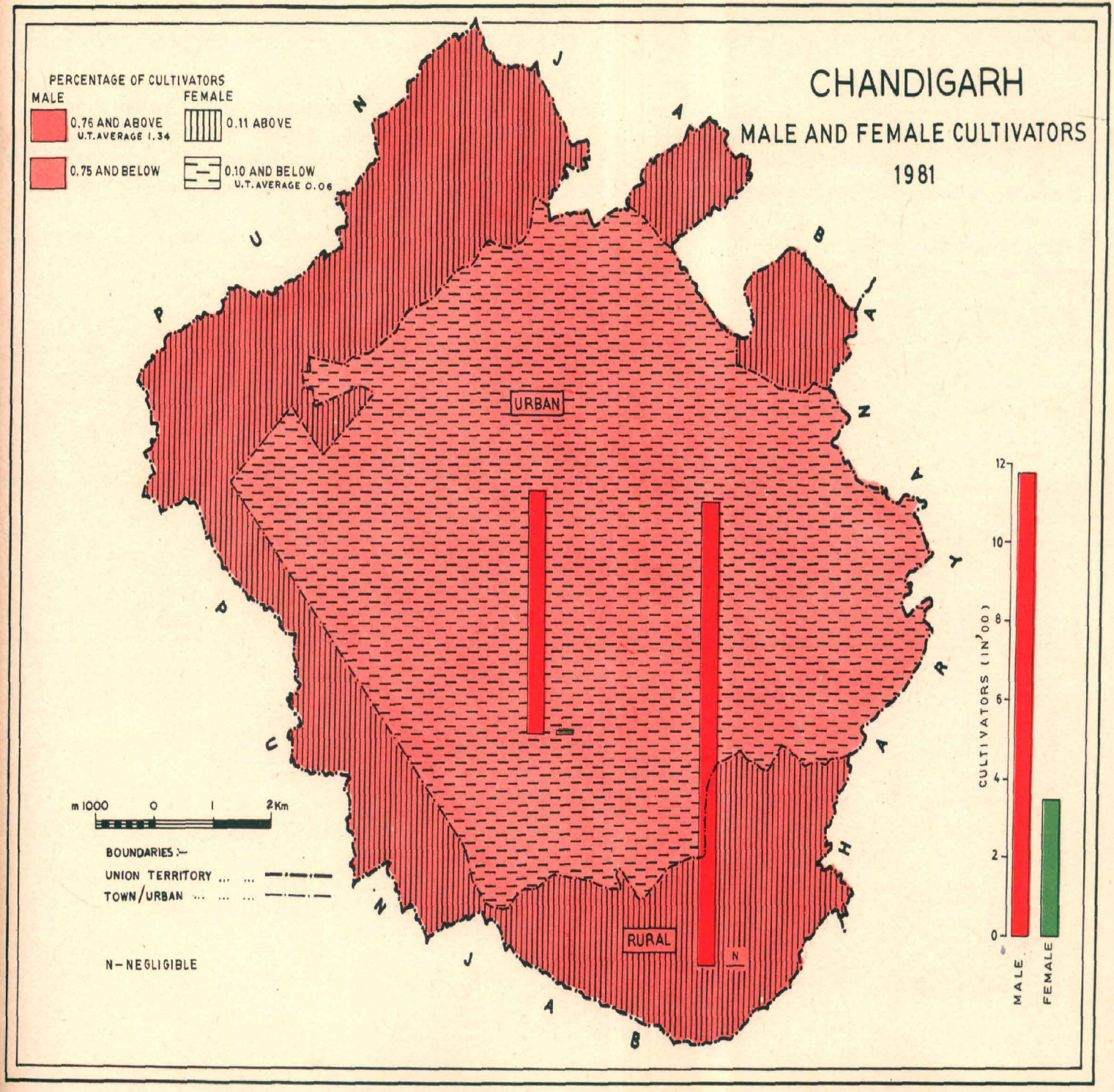
The map depicts the percentage distribution of the cultivators by sex in the age-group 15-59 to the total main workers in the same age-group in the rural and urban areas of the union territory in 1981.

The proportions of male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers in the age-group 15-59 have been calculated for the rural and urban areas. The data thus obtained are grouped into two ranges both for the males and females. Percentages of male cultivators are shown by the shade of flat colour in the background and that of female cultivators by Choropleth technique in black from dark to light as per the high to low order of percentage values. Two bars each proportionate to male and female cultivators in the rural and urban areas are also shown on the map in flat red and green colour respectively.

Among the total main workers of the union territory, the percentages of male and female cultivators are 1.34 and 0.06 respectively. The percentages of male and female cultivators are significantly higher in the rural areas at 12.66 and 0.30 respectively as compared to urban areas where the corresponding proportions stand at 0.50 for male and 0.05 for female cultivators.

The data on rural and urban areas, total main workers, cultivators and percentages are given below:-

Rural/Urban	Total Main-workers in age-group 15-59		Cultivators in age-group 15-59		Percentage of cultivators to main-workers in age-group 15-59	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	9,297	333	1,177	1	12.66	0.30
Urban	124,514	16,622	617	9	0.50	0.05


CHANDIGARH
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS
1981
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
MALE
0.76 AND ABOVE
U.T. AVERAGE 1.34
0.75 AND BELOW
FEMALE
0.11 ABOVE
0.10 AND BELOW
U.T. AVERAGE 0.06
PUNJAB
HARYANA
URBAN
RURAL
N
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
N-NEGLIGIBLE
CULTIVATORS (IN '00)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 37

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, 1981

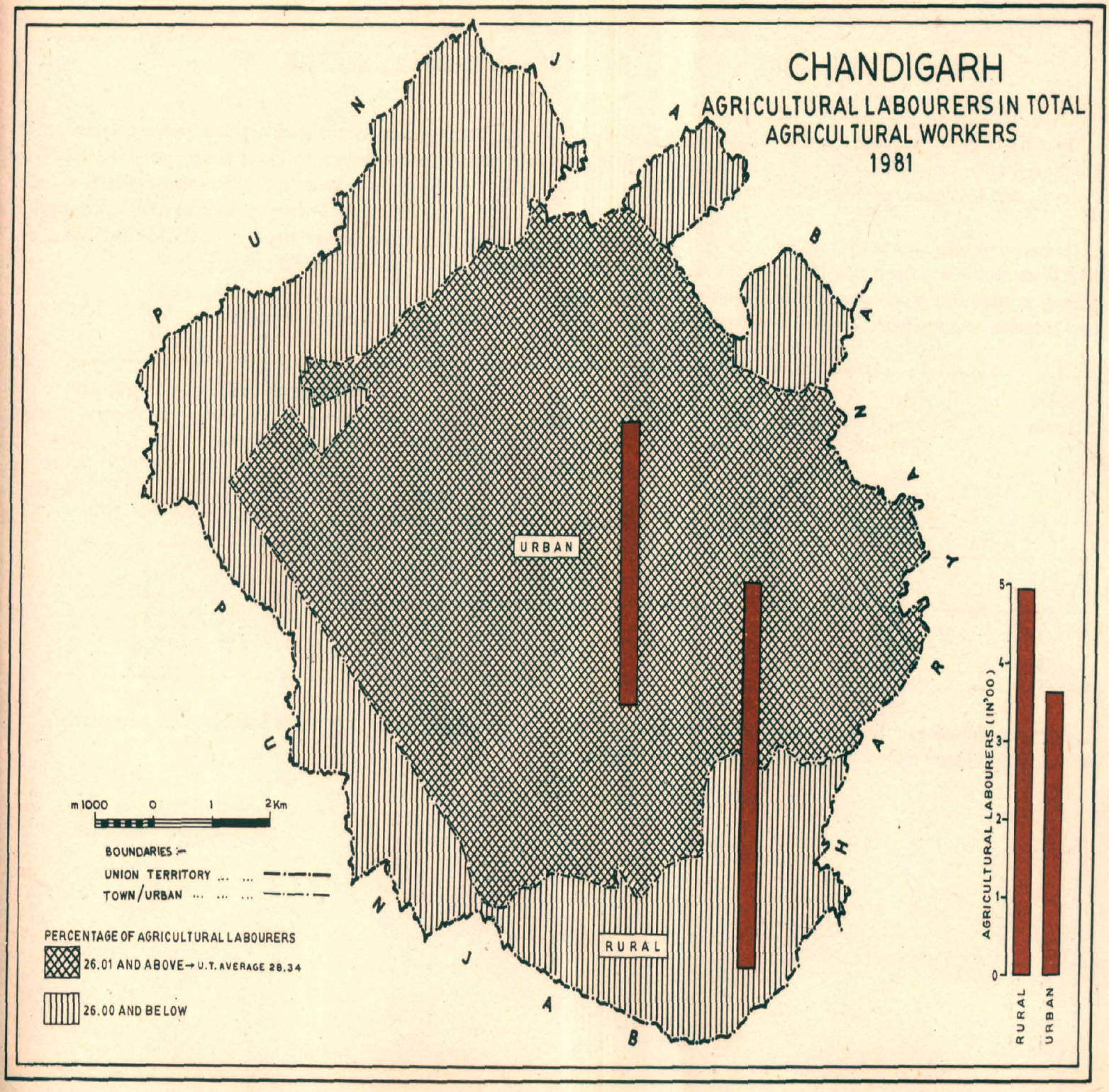
The map brings out the proportion of agricultural labourers among all the workers engaged in agricultural sector in the union territory in 1981. The percentages have been grouped into two ranges from high to low and their numbers (in '00) are shown by bars (in brown colour) as per legend of the map.

In 1981 Census, the main-workers have been classified into nine Industrial categories and those falling under the first two namely cultivators and agricultural labourers are considered as engaged in agricultural work.

It is surprising to note that the proportion of agricultural labourers is more in urban areas (33.30 per cent) than in rural areas (25.54 per cent) and it may be due to the small number of persons engaged in agricultural work.

Data on total agricultural workers, agricultural labourers and percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers are given below:-

Total/Rural/Urban	Total Agricultural workers	Total Agricultural labourers	Percentage of Agricultural labourers to total Agricultural workers
1	2	3	4
Total	3,020	856	28.34
Rural	1,930	493	25.54
Urban	1,090	363	33.30


CHANDIGARH
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
26.01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 28.34
26.00 AND BELOW
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (IN '00)
0
1
2
3
4
5
RURAL
URBAN

MAP 38

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1981

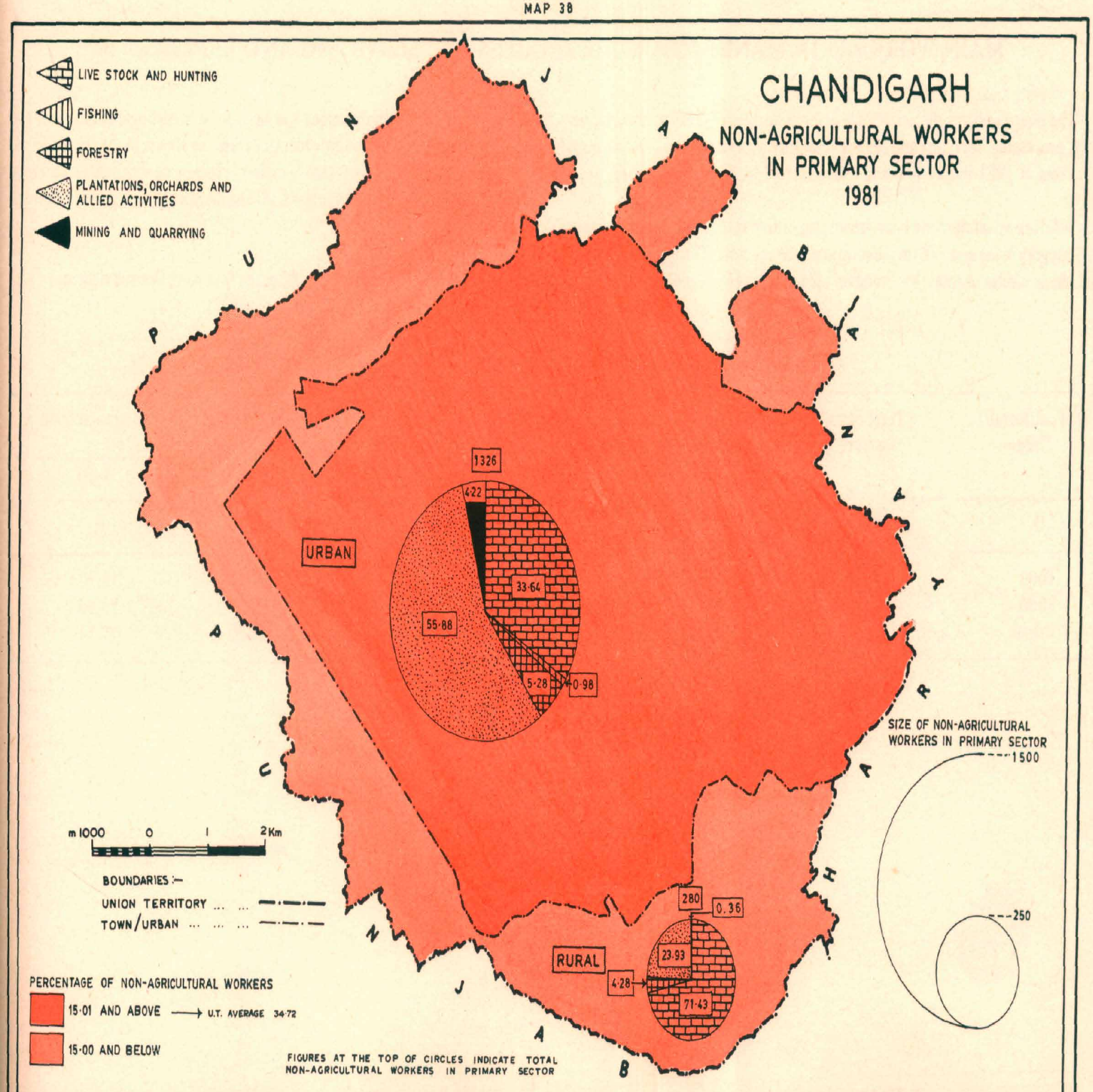
The map displays the percentage of non-agricultural workers (category III and IV only) to total main workers in the Primary sector (category I, II, III and IV) in the rural and urban areas of the union territory in 1981.

The percentage of the main workers engaged in non-agricultural categories III & IV has been shown in the rural and urban areas by suitable shades of flat colour from light to dark as per legend to the map. Two circles, one each in the rural and urban areas, represent the proportionate number of non-agricultural workers in the Primary sector. Each circle has been sub-divided into five segments representing percentage of the workers engaged in (i) Livestock and hunting, (ii) Fishing, (iii) Forestry, (iv) Plantations, orchards and allied activities and (v) Mining and quarrying. Each sector is differentiated by distinct hatching. The figures on the top of the circles show the total number of main workers in the non-agricultural categories.

The basic data for the map are as follows:-

Rural/ Urban	Total workers in Primary sector (I to IV categories)	Non-agricultural workers (III & IV categories)	Percentage of non-agricultural workers in Primary sector	Percentage of non-agricultural workers in				
				Live stock and hunting	Fishing	Forestry	Plantation	Mining & quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	2,210	280	12.67	71.43	–	4.28	23.93	0.36
Urban	2,417	1,327	54.88	33.64	0.98	5.28	55.88	4.22

It is also evident that the percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in the Primary sector in urban areas is as high as 54.88 while the corresponding figure is hardly 12.67 per cent in the rural sector.


CHANDIGARH
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
IN PRIMARY SECTOR
1981
LIVE STOCK AND HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY
PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
MINING AND QUARRYING
URBAN
1326
4·22
33·64
55·88
5·28
0·98
RURAL
280
0.36
23·93
4·28
71·43
SIZE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
1500
250
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
15·01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 34·72
15·00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR

MAP 39

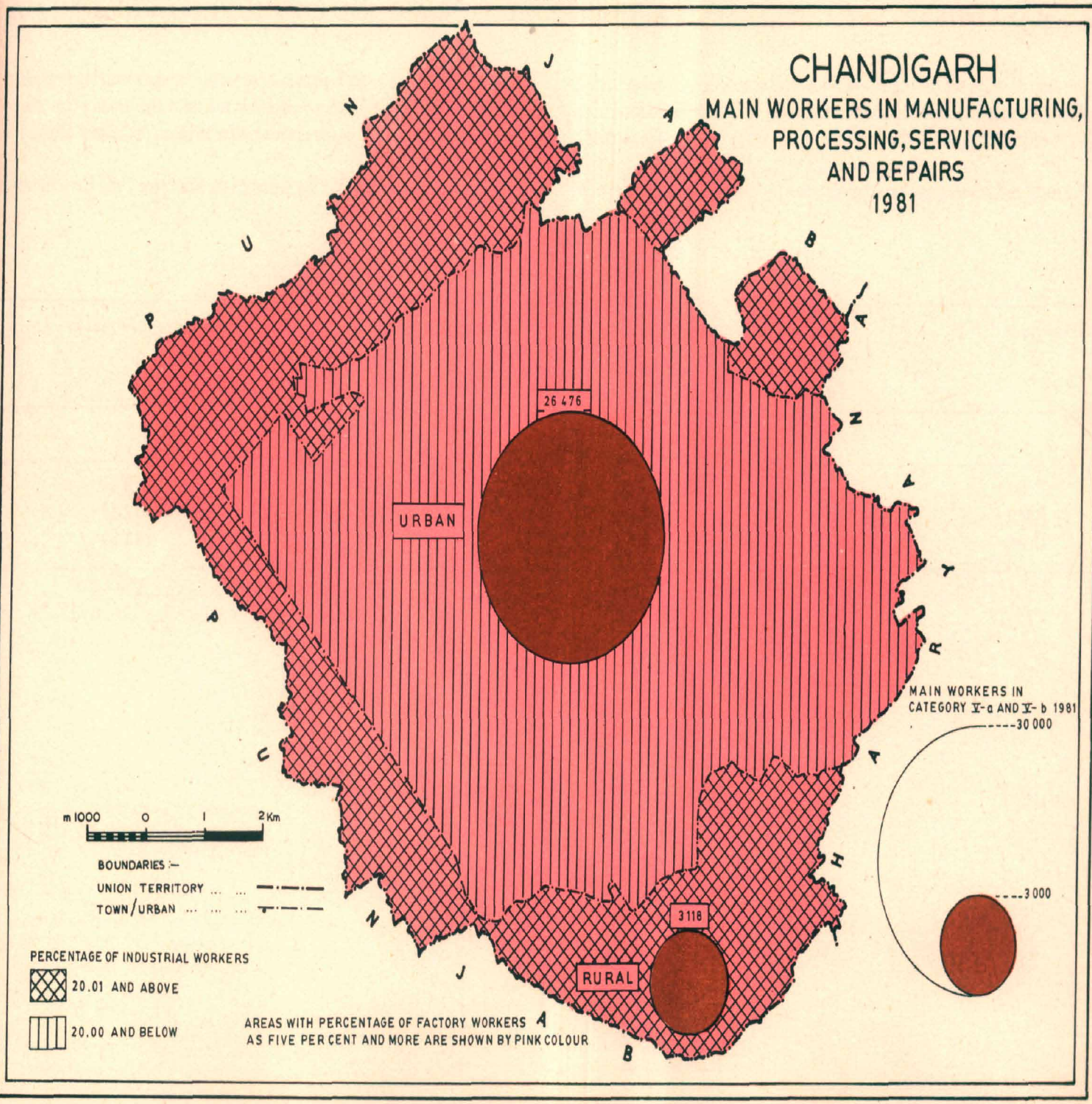
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS, 1981

The map highlights the percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (category V (a) and V (b)) to total main workers of 1981 in the rural and urban sectors of the union territory.

Solid brown circles have been drawn proportionate to main workers engaged in category V (a) and V (b) in the rural and urban sectors. The figures on the top of these circles display the number of main workers engaged in the said categories. Choropleth technique has been used to distinguish the rural and urban areas as per high to low order of values, as shown in the legend to the map. Areas where the percentage of main workers in manufacturing (category V (b) alone) to total main workers is 5.00 and more have been given in flat pink colour.

The map has been worked out from the following Census figures:-

Toal/Rural/ Urban	Total main workers	Total main workers in		Percentage of main workers to total main workers in category	
		V (a&b)	V (b)	V (a&b)	V (b)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	156,658	29,593	28,662	18.89	18.30
Rural	10,313	3,118	2,987	30.23	28.96
Urban	146,345	26,475	25,675	18.09	17.54


CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
1981
26 476
URBAN
3118
RURAL
MAIN WORKERS IN CATEGORY V-a AND V-b 1981
30 000
3 000
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
20.01 AND ABOVE
20.00 AND BELOW
AREAS WITH PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS AS FIVE PER CENT AND MORE ARE SHOWN BY PINK COLOUR

MAP 40

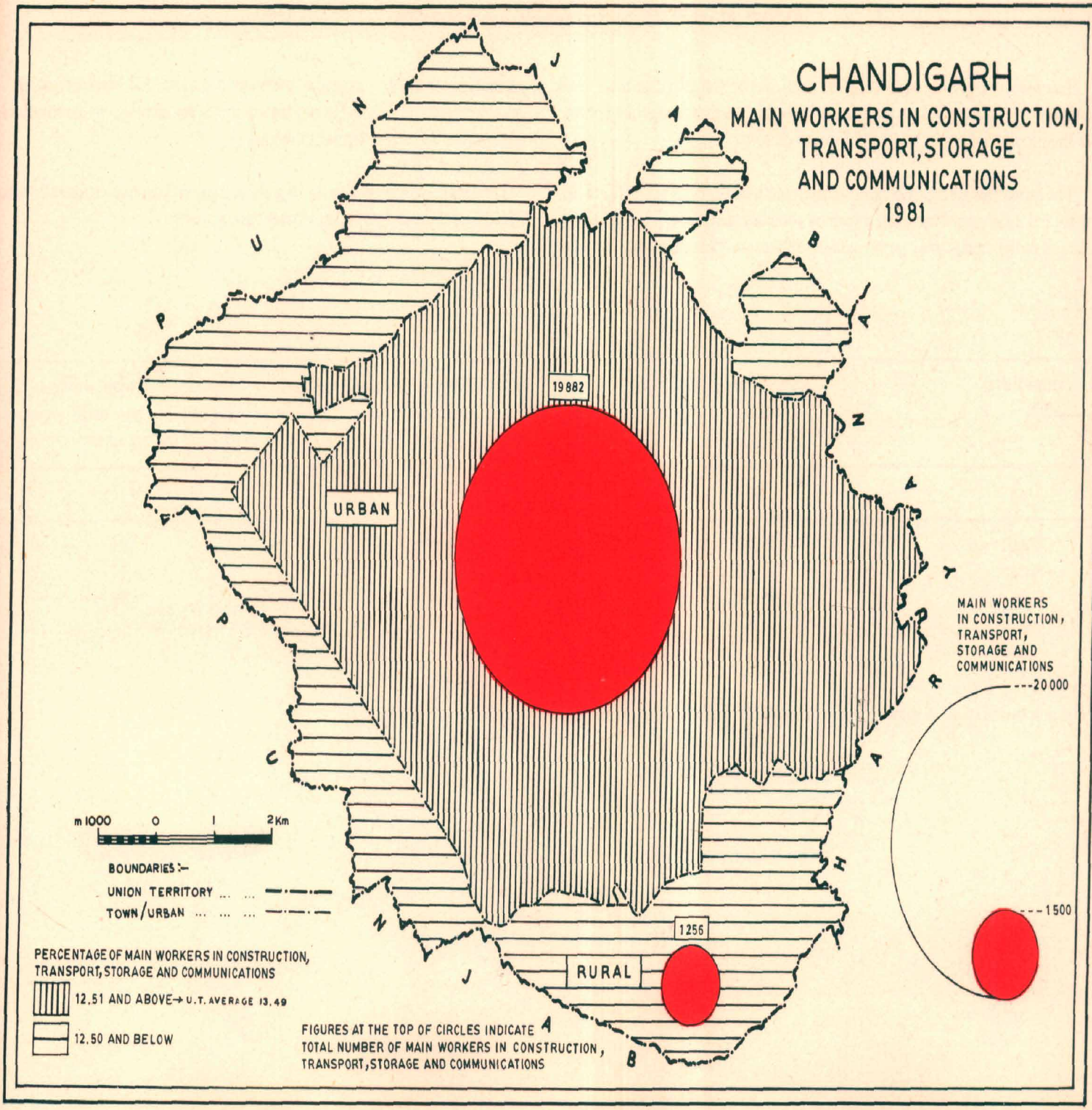
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1981

The map portrays the percentage of main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications (category VI and VIII) to total main workers of 1981 Census in the rural and urban areas of the union territory.

The rural and urban areas have been shown by Choropleth technique from dark to light hatching as per high to low percentage of main workers engaged in Category VI and VIII. Solid red circles in the rural and urban sectors have been drawn in proportion to the main workers engaged in the said categories.

The calculations for the map are based on the following 1981 Census data:-

Total/Rural/Urban	Total main workers	Main workers in Construction, Transport, Storage & Communications	Percentage of column (3) to (2)
1	2	3	4
Total	156,658	21,138	13.49
Rural	10,313	1,256	12.18
Urban	146,345	19,882	13.59


CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
1981
19882
URBAN
1256
RURAL
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
---20000
---1500
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
12.51 AND ABOVE→ U.T. AVERAGE 13.49
12.50 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

MAP 41
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1981

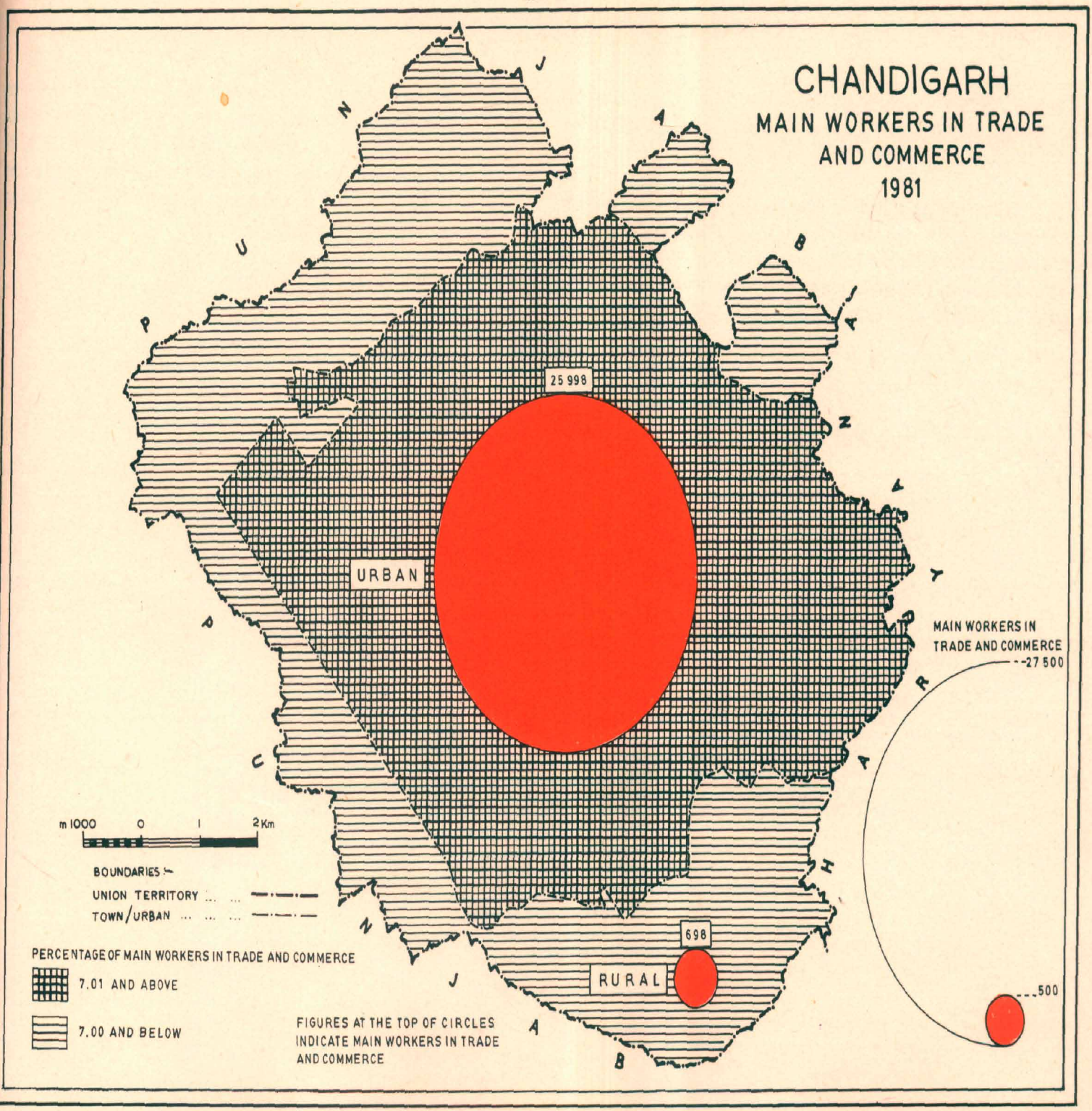
The map reveals the percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce (category VII) to total main workers in the rural and urban sectors of the union territory as per 1981 Census data.

The proportionate representation of the main workers in category VII in the rural and urban areas has been shown by solid orange circles. The figures on the top of the circles indicate the number of these workers in each case. The percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce has been presented by suitable shades of hatching as per high to low order of values in the rural and urban areas as per the legend to the map.

Total main workers and those engaged in trade and commerce together with their percentage to total main workers are as under:-

Total/Rural/ Urban	Total main workers	Main workers engaged in Trade and Commerce	Percentage of main workers engaged in Trade and Commerce to total main workers
1	2	3	4
Total	156,658	26,696	17.04
Rural	10,313	698	6.77
Urban	146,345	25,998	17.76

The proportion of main workers in the urban sector is about three times than that in the rural sector.


CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
1981
25 998
URBAN
698
RURAL
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
27 500
500
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
7.01 AND ABOVE
7.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

MAP 42
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1981

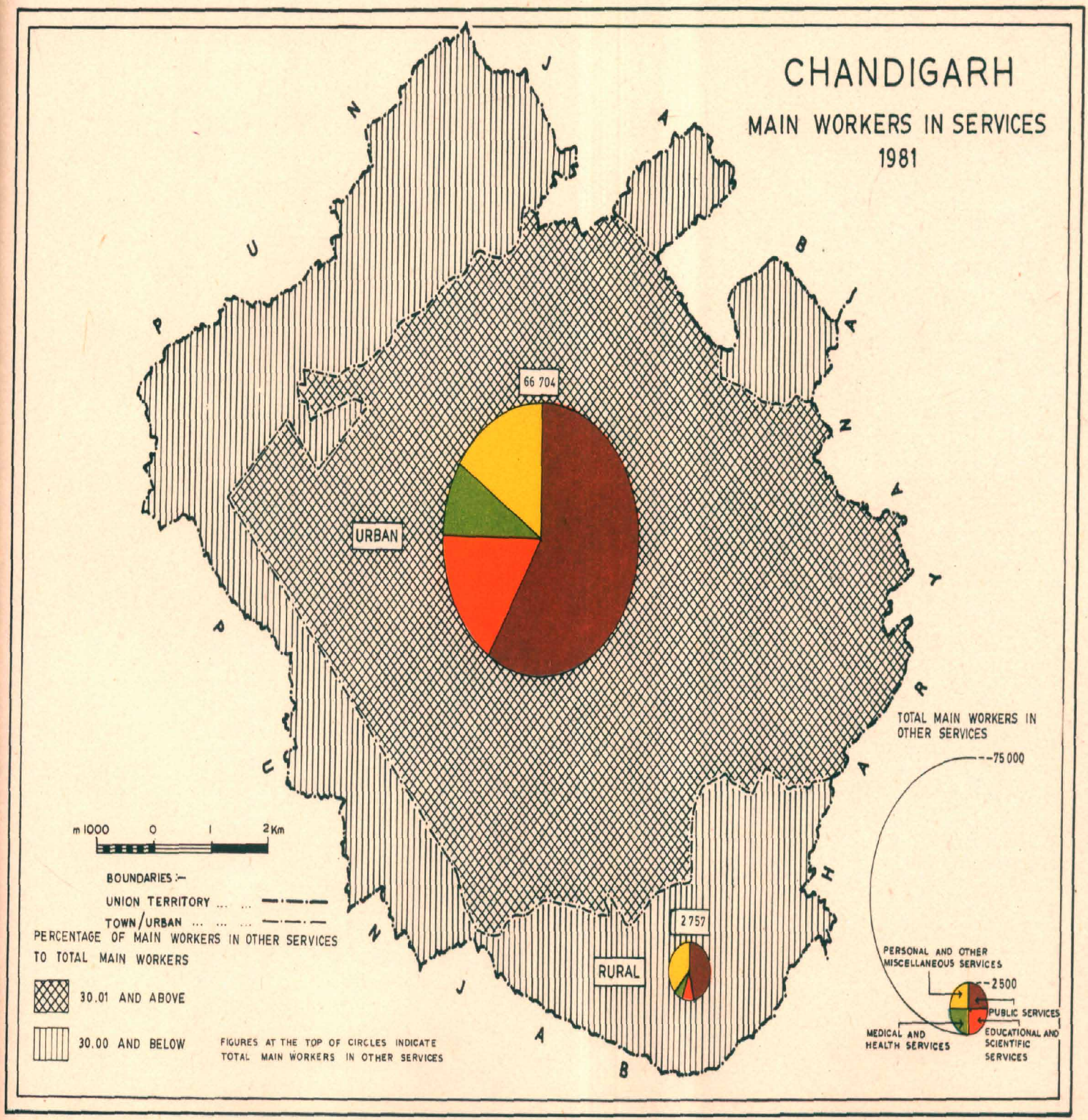
The map highlights the percentage of main workers in services to the total main workers, classified under the Industrial category IX i.e. 'Other Services' in 1981 in the rural and urban areas of the union territory.

The overall percentage of main workers engaged in 'Other Services' has been represented by Choropleth technique in the rural and urban areas from dark to light hatching as per high to low percentage values. Circles have been drawn in the rural and urban areas in proportion to main workers engaged in four important services namely (i) public service (ii) educational and scientific services (iii) medical and health services and (iv) personal and other miscellaneous services. While the figures on the top of these circles indicate the number of main workers, the four segments of the circle show the proportion of these main workers in each of the said four important services. These four sectors have been made conspicuous by flat colours of different shades as per legend to the map.

The basic data for this map are as under:-

Rural/ Urban	Total main workers	Main workers in Other Services	Number of main workers engaged in services like				
			Public	Educational & Scientific	Medical & Health	Personal & other miscellaneous	Total of cols. 4, 5, 6 & 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	10,313	3,031 (29.39)	1,280	248	189	1,040	2,757
Urban	146,345	71,573 (48.91)	39,285	11,014	6,002	10,403	66,704

Note : -Percentage of main workers engaged in category IX have been indicated within brackets.


CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
1981
66 704
URBAN
2757
RURAL
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
75 000
2500
PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES
PUBLIC SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
30.01 AND ABOVE
30.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 43

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

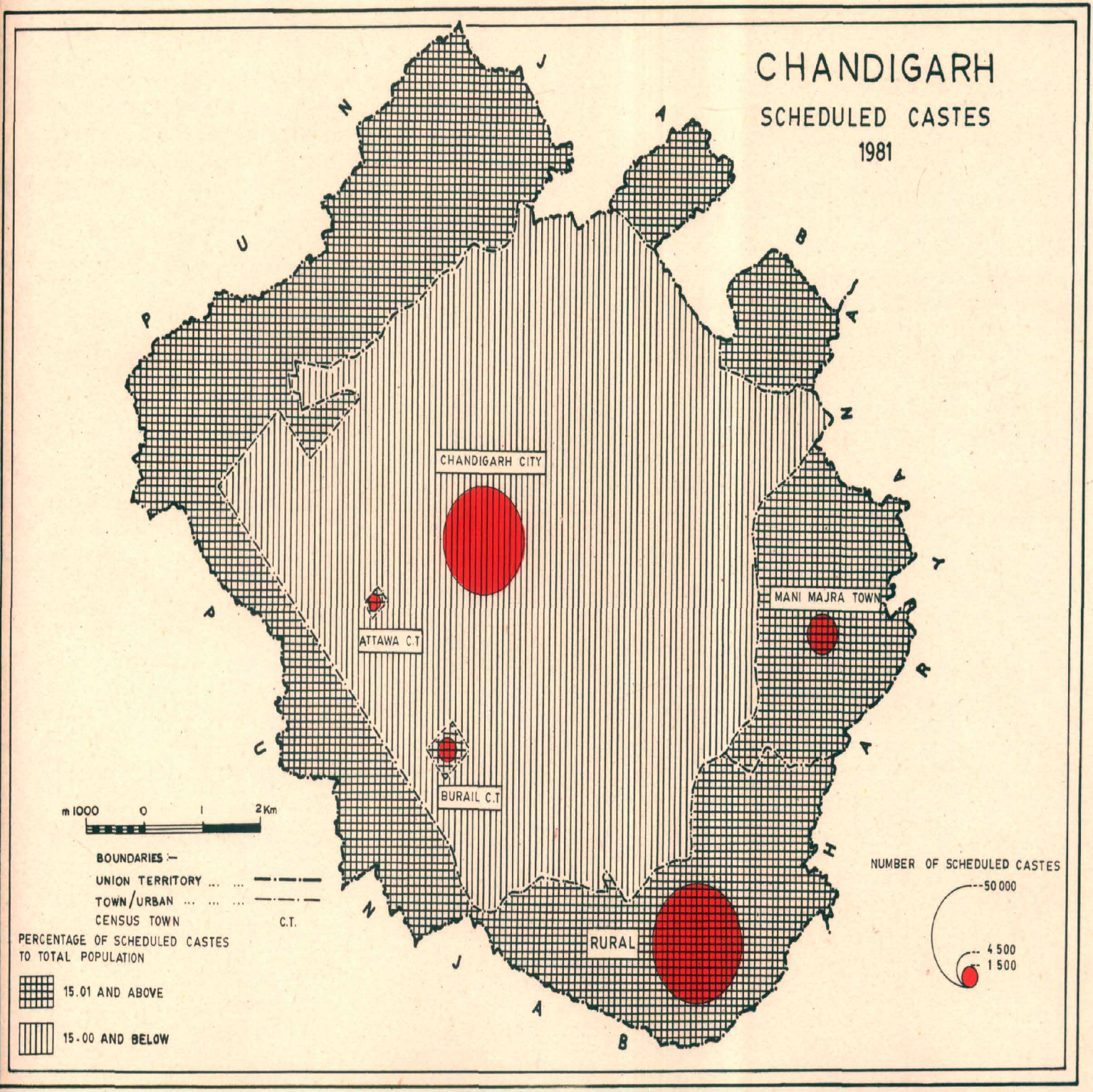
The map shows the percentage of scheduled castes to total population of 1981 in the rural and urban areas of the union territory as well as the proportion of scheduled castes in the rural areas and all the four urban units individually.

The population of scheduled castes in the rural areas as also for each individual urban centre has been represented by proportionate circles drawn in solid red colour. The percentages of scheduled castes to total population for the rural areas and the urban centres individually have been shown by suitable ranges with dark to light hatching according to the percentage values from high to low as per legend to the map.

The 1981 Census data of scheduled castes as depicted in the map are as under:-

Total/Rural/ Urban/City/ Town	Total popultion	Total Scheduled Castes	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population
1	2	3	4
Total	451,610	63,621	14.09
Rural	28,769	6,813	23.68
Urban	422,841	56,808	13.43
Chandigarh City	379,660	47,980	12.63
Mani Majra Town	28,001	5,485	19.59
Burail Census Town	10,933	2,135	19.53
Attawa Census Town	4,247	1,208	28.44

It may be pointed out that except for Chandigarh city all the remaining three towns as well as the rural areas have a higher percentage of scheduled castes than the union territory average of 14.09 per cent.


CHANDIGARH
SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
CHANDIGARH CITY
ATTAWA C.T
BURAIL C.T
MANI MAJRA TOWN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
CENSUS TOWN C.T.
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION
15.01 AND ABOVE
15.00 AND BELOW
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES
50 000
4 500
1 500

MAP 44

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

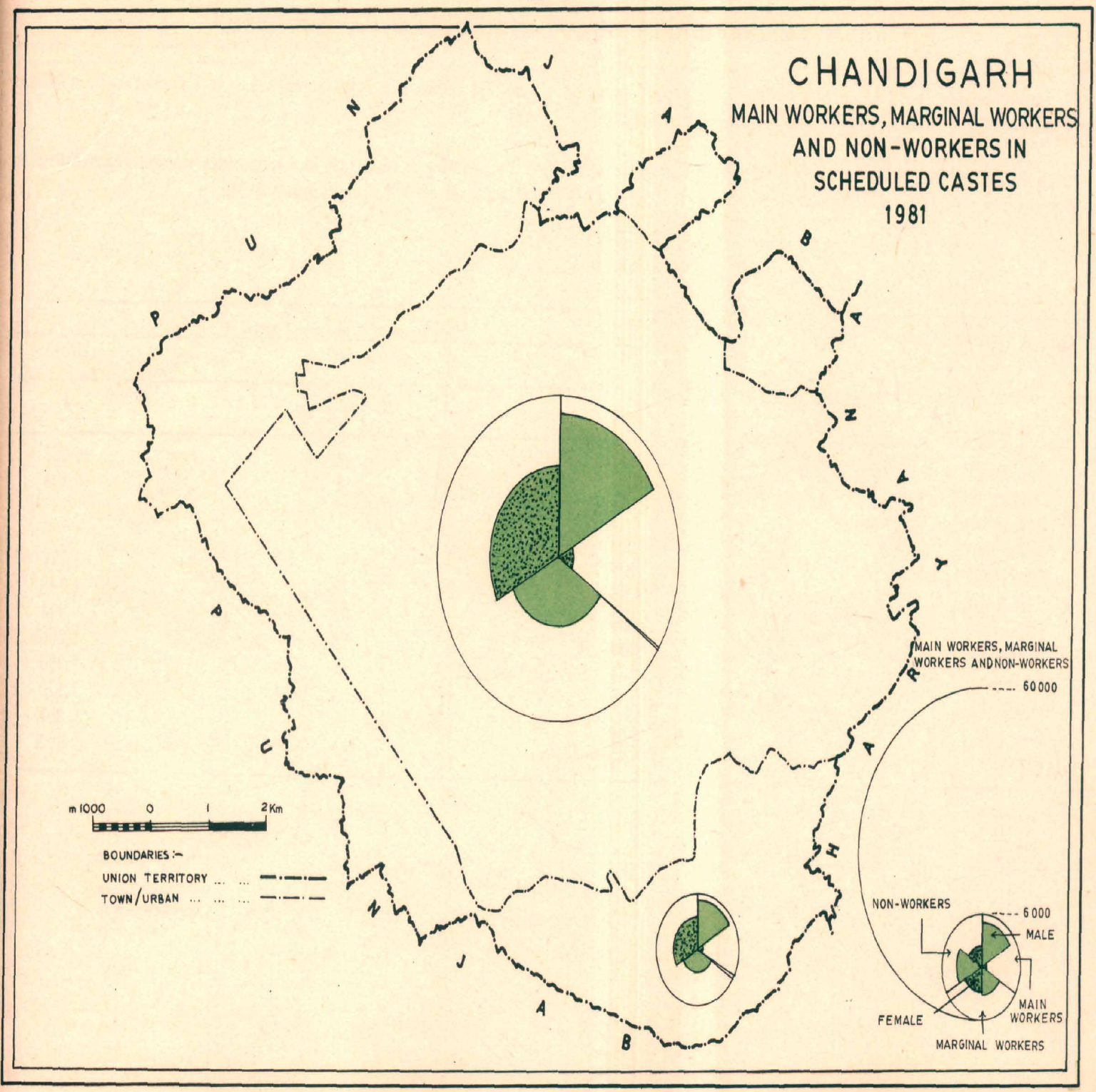
The map highlights the sex-wise proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled caste population in 1981 for the rural and urban areas of the union territory of Chandigarh.

The scheduled caste population of the rural and urban areas has been depicted by proportionate circles. Each circle has been divided into three segments in proportion to the number of scheduled castes main-workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Male and female ratios in the segments have been further calculated by treating the radius as 100 per cent and marking it for males and females share by two separate arcs as per legend to the map These two divisions have been shown by providing flat green colour but the female division has been distinguished by giving black dots in addition. It may, however, be pointed out that the proportion of marginal workers is so insignificant in both the rural and urban areas that no further division into male and female ratio was possible.

The data for the map are based on the sub-joined statement :-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Scheduled Castes	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	Persons	63,621	21,529	237	41,855
			(33.84)	(0.37)	(65.79)
	Males	36,093	19,017	119	16,957
			(52.69)	(0.33)	(46.98)
	Females	27,528	2,512	118	24,898
			(9.12)	(0.43)	(90.45)
Rural	Persons	6,813	2,215	49	4,549
			(32.51)	(0.72)	(66.77)
	Males	3,821	2,039	10	1,772
			(53.36)	(0.26)	(46.38)
	Females	2,992	176	39	2,777
			(5.88)	(1.30)	(92.82)
Urban	Persons	56,808	19,314	188	37,306
			(34.00)	(0.33)	(65.67)
	Males	32,272	16,978	109	15,185
			(52.61)	(0.34)	(47.05)
	Females	24,536	2,336	79	22,121
			(9.52)	(0.32)	(90.16)

Note:- Percentages have been shown within brackets.


CHANDIGARH
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
CHANDIGARH
UNION TERRITORY
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
60000
NON-WORKERS
6000
MALE
FEMALE
MAIN WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN

MAP 45

TEN NUMBERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULÈD CASTES, 1981

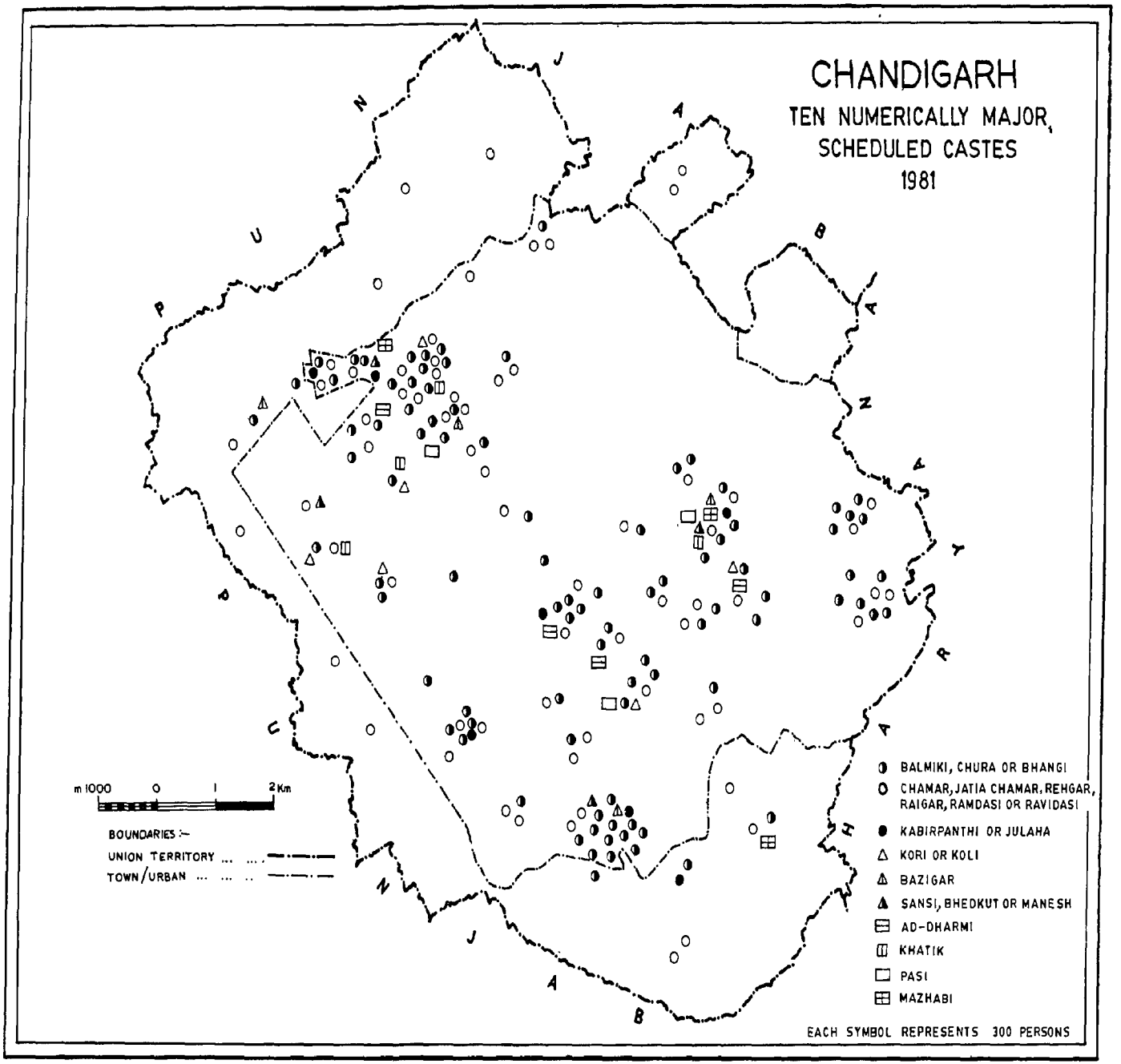
The map is intended to show the ten numerically major scheduled castes in 1981 in the rural and urban areas of the Chandigarh union territory.

The distribution of these scheduled castes in the rural and urban areas has been depicted by ten different symbols in black as shown in the legend of the map. The number of persons represented by each symbol has been fixed as 300.

The following statement indicates the numerical strength of each of these ten scheduled castes in the union territory in 1981:-

Name of Scheduled Castes	Population of Scheduled Castes		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	27,547	1,489	26,058
2. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, or Ravidasi	20,128	3,824	16,304
3. Kabirpanthi or Julaha	2,109	381	1,728
4. Kori or Koli	1,887	138	1,749
5. Bazigar	1,389	395	994
6. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	1,344	78	1,266
7. Ad-Dharmi	1,341	61	1,280
8. Khatik	1,170	—	1,170
9. Pasi	928	61	867
10. Mazhabi	856	164	692

MAP 45


CHANDIGARH
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
BALMIKI, CHURA OR BHANGI
CHAMAR, JATIA CHAMAR, REHGAR, RAIGAR, RAMDASI OR RAVIDASI
KABIRPANTHI OR JULAHA
KORI OR KOLI
BAZIGAR
SANSI, BHEDKUT OR MANESH
AD-DHARMI
KHATIK
PASI
MAZHABI
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 300 PERSONS

MAP 46
RELIGIONS, 1981

The map brings out the percentage distribution of Hindu, Sikh, Muslim, Christian and other religious communities among the rural and urban population in 1981 in the union territory.

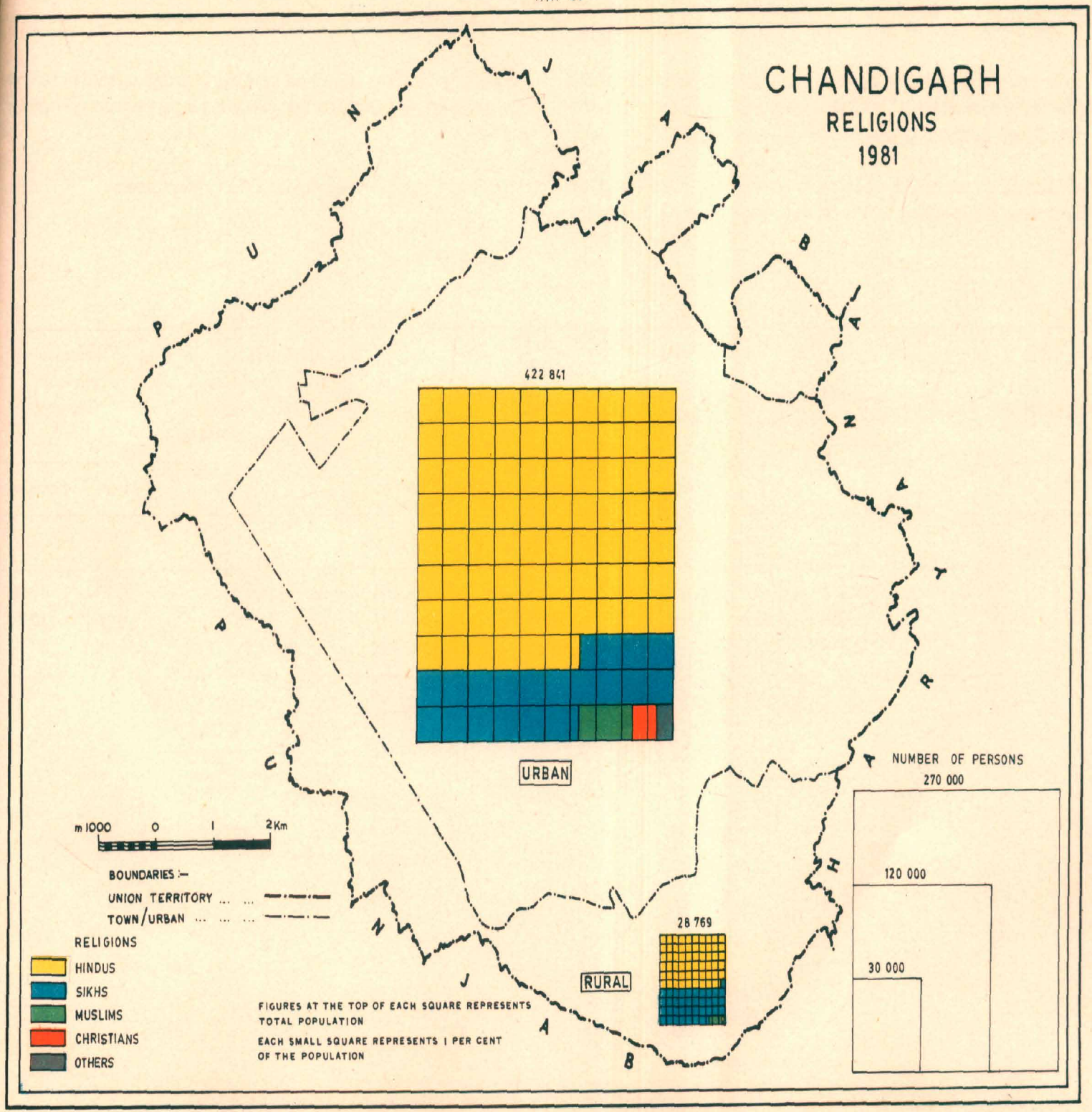
Squares have been drawn proportionate to the total population of 1981 in the rural and urban areas. The population figures have been displayed on the top of these squares. Each square has been sub-divided into 100 small squares so that one small square may represent one per cent of the population. The small squares have been shaded by various colours as per legend to the map to represent the percentage of the above said religions.

The map has been worked out from the following Census data. The following statement further conveys the percentage growth of various religions during 1971-81:-

Religions	Population						Percentage growth rate, 1971-81
	Total		Rural		Urban		
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All religions	257,251	451,610 (100.00)	24,311	28,769 (100.00)	232,940	422,841 (100.00)	+ 75.55
Hindus	184,395	339,920 (75.27)	13,380	17,047 (59.25)	171,015	322,873 (76.36)	+ 84.34
Sikhs	65,472	95,370 (21.11)	10,168	10,995 (38.22)	55,304	84,375 (19.95)	+ 45.67
Muslims	3,720	9,115 (2.02)	663	614 (2.13)	3,057	8,501 (2.01)	+ 145.03
Christians	2,504	4,470 (0.99)	100	66 (0.23)	2,404	4,404 (1.04)	+ 78.51
Other religions	1,160	2,735 (0.61)	—	47 (0.17)	1,160	2,688 (0.64)	+ 135.78

Note:- For 1981 percentages have been given within brackets.

The percentage growth rate of major four religions shows that during the decade 1971-81, maximum growth rate of 145.03 per cent has been noticed among Muslims followed by Hindus at 84.34 per cent. It would be interesting to see that other religions too have shown a remarkable growth rate of 135.78 per cent.


CHANDIGARH
RELIGIONS
1981
422 841
URBAN
28 769
RURAL
NUMBER OF PERSONS
270 000
120 000
30 000
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
SIKHS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
OTHERS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS TOTAL POPULATION
EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION

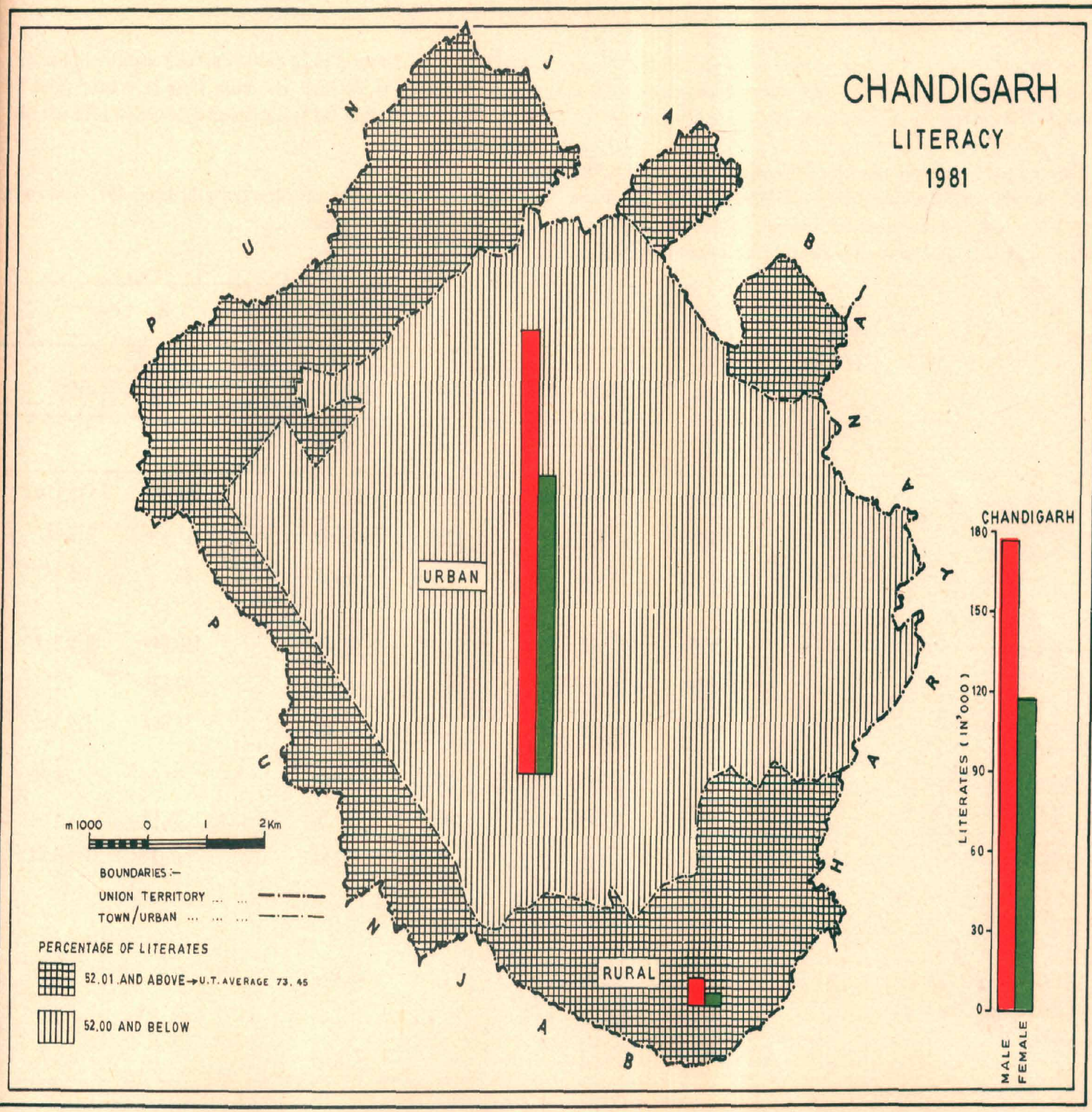
MAP 47
LITERACY, 1981

The map is drawn to depict the percentage of the male and female literates to the total population in 1981 (excluding age-group 0-4) in the rural and urban areas of the Chandigarh union territory.

Solid red and green bars have been drawn in proportion to the total male and female literates respectively in the rural and urban areas as per the legend to the map. The rural and urban areas have also been distinguished by suitable ranges by Choropleth technique from dark to low as per the literacy percentage values.

The map is based on the following 1981 Census figures:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population (excluding 0-4)			Literates			Percentage of literates to total population (excluding 0-4)	Percentage to total literates	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	398,344	227,471	170,873	292,580	176,130	116,450	73.45	60.20	39.80
Rural	24,966	15,040	9,926	12,868	8,913	3,955	51.54	69.26	30.74
Urban	373,378	212,431	160,947	279,712	167,217	112,495	74.91	59.78	40.22


CHANDIGARH
LITERACY
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
52.01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 73.45
52.00 AND BELOW
CHANDIGARH
LITERATES (IN '000)
180
150
120
90
60
30
0
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 48

CHANGE IN LITERACY, 1971-81

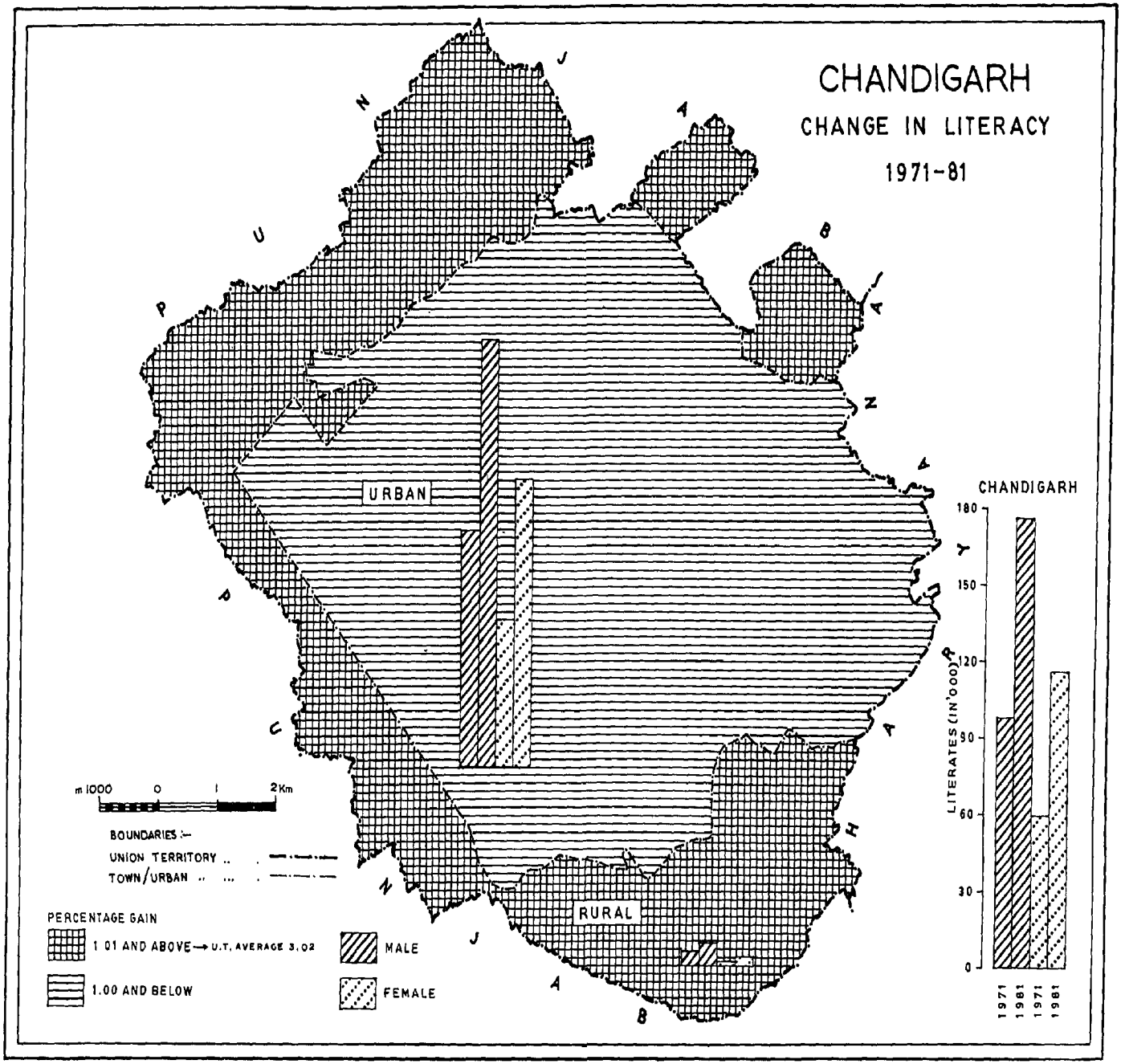
The map portrays the intercensal change in literacy (gain or loss in percentage) among the male and female population (excluding age-group 0-4) during 1971-81 in both the rural and urban areas of the union territory.

The rural and urban areas have been distinguished by different hatching according to the percentage values from high to low range as per legend to the map. While the overall increase in the literacy in the union territory during 1971-81 works out to 3.02 per cent, the corresponding increase in the rural and urban areas is of the order of 16.16 and 0.87 per cent respectively. Sex-wise figures of literates in the rural and urban areas have been shown by proportionate bar diagrams and by Choropleth technique for 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

The increase in the literacy percentage during the decade 1971-81 has been given in the following statement:-

	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total		Rural		Urban	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i) Total population (excluding 0-4 age-group)	P	224,849	398,344	20,975	24,966	203,874	373,378
	M	130,037	227,471	12,661	15,040	117,376	212,431
	F	94,812	170,873	8,314	9,926	86,498	160,947
ii) Literates	P	158,371	292,580	7,422	12,868	150,949	279,712
	M	98,495	176,130	5,610	8,913	92,885	167,217
	F	59,876	116,450	1,812	3,955	58,064	112,495
iii)Percentage of literates to total population (excluding age group 0-4)	P	70.43	73.45	35.38	51.54	74.04	74.91
	M	75.74	77.43	44.31	59.26	79.14	78.72
	F	63.15	68.15	21.79	39.84	67.13	69.90
iv)Inter censal change in literacy, gain/loss in per cent	P		+ 3.02		+16.16		+0.87
	M		+ 1.69		+ 14.95		+ 0.42
	F		+5.00		+18.05		+ 2.77

MAP 68


CHANDIGARH
CHANGE IN LITERACY
1971-81
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE GAIN
1.01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 3.02
1.00 AND BELOW
MALE
FEMALE
CHANDIGARH
LITERATES (IN '000)
180
150
120
90
60
30
0
1971
1981
1971
1981

MAP 49

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1981

The map reveals the total number of persons with different educational levels in the rural and urban areas of the union territory according to the 1981 Census figures.

The different educational levels depicted in the map have been grouped under the following five categories:-

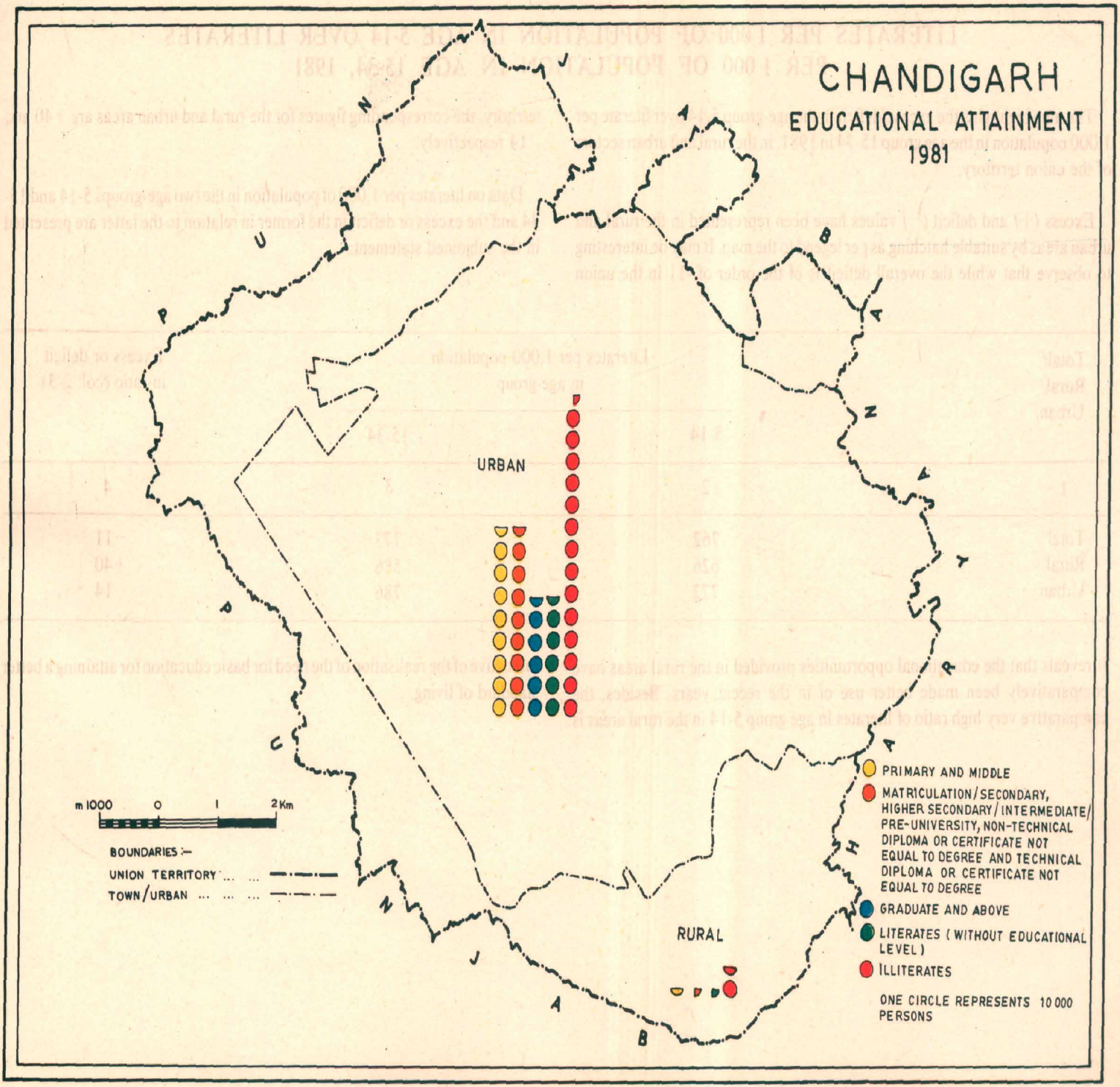
I. Primary and Middle,
II. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree,
III. Graduate and above,
IV. Literates (without educational level including both formal as well as non formal),
V. Illiterates.

Each of these categories have been shown by columnar diagrams represented by solid equal sized coloured circles (as per legend) drawn in a vertical direction. One solid circle represents 10,000 persons. Figures equivalent to even ¼th of a solid circle have been portrayed.

The 1981 Census data of educational attainment are as under :-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	(I) Primary and Middle	(II) Matric/Secondary, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	(III) Graduate and above	(IV) Literates (without educational level)	(V) Illiterate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	451,610	91,123 (20.18)	87,274 (19.32)	56,479 (12.51)	57,704 (12.78)	159,030 (35.21)
Rural	28,769	6,574 (22.85)	2,559 (8.89)	284 (0.99)	3,451 (12.00)	15,901 (55.27)
Urban	422,841	84,549 (20.00)	84,715 (20.03)	56,195 (13.29)	54,253 (12.83)	143,129 (33.85)

Out of every 100 persons in the rural areas about 23 are primary and middle pass, 9 are matriculates, etc., 1 is graduate and above, 12 are literate without educational level and the remaining 55 still continue to be illiterate. The picture in the urban areas is, however, much encouraging where out of every 100 persons, 20 are primary and middle pass, 20 are matriculate/secondary, etc., 13 are graduate and above, 13 are literate without educational level and hardly 34 still continue to be illiterate.


CHANDIGARH
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/INTERMEDIATE/ PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE AND ABOVE
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES
ONE CIRCLE REPRESENTS 10 000 PERSONS

MAP 50

LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1981

The map highlights the excess/deficit in the age-group 5-14 over literate per 1,000 population in the age group 15-34 in 1981, in the rural and urban sectors of the union territory.

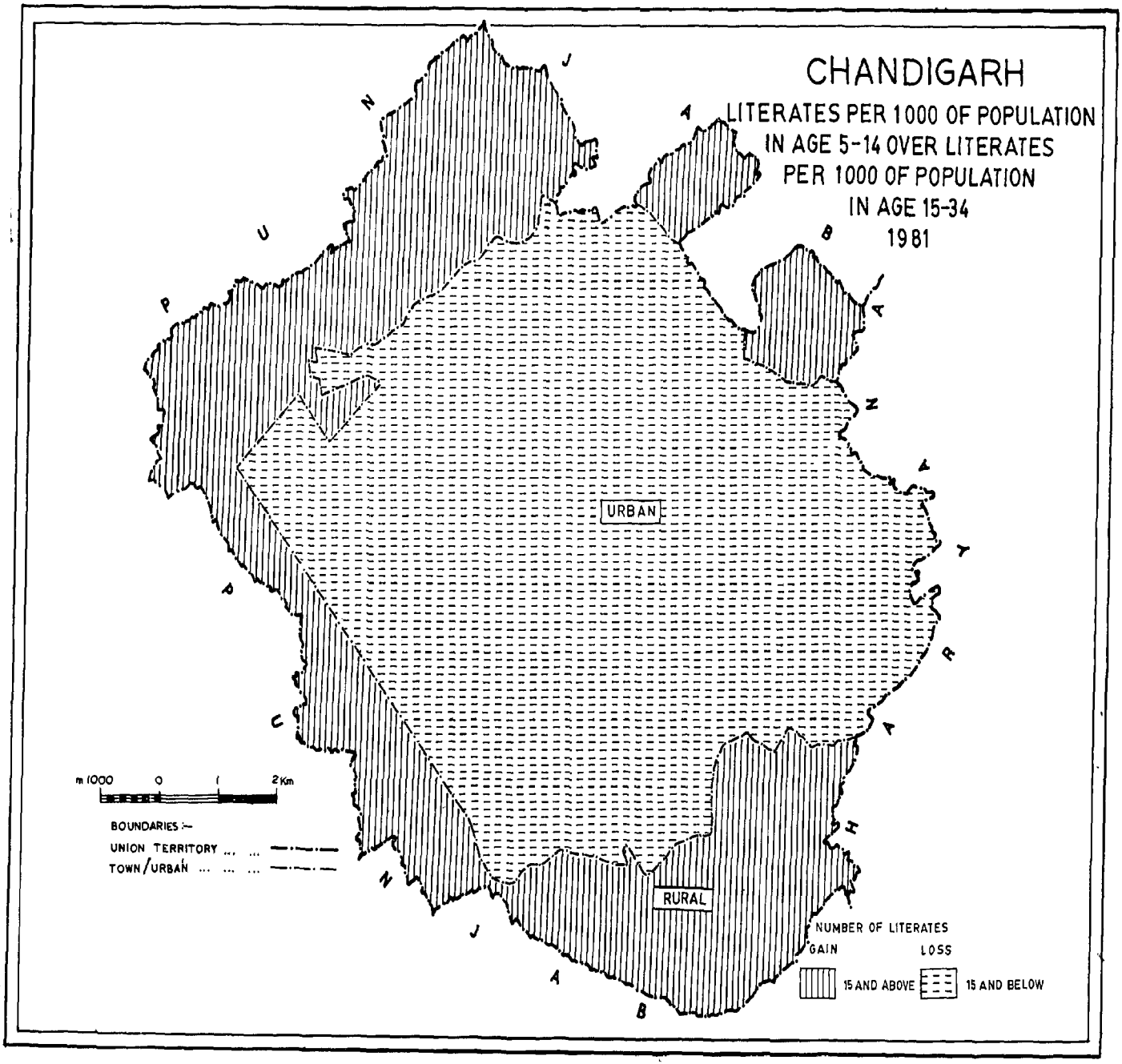
Excess (+) and deficit (--) values have been represented in the rural and urban areas by suitable hatching as per legend to the map. It may be interesting to observe that while the overall deficit is of the order of -11 in the union territory, the corresponding figures for the rural and urban areas are +40 and 14 respectively.

Data on literates per 1,000 of population in the two age-groups 5-14 and 15-34 and the excess or deficit in the former in relation to the latter are presented in the subjoined statement:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban/	Literates per 1,000 population in age-group		Excess or deficit in ratio (col. 2-3)
	5-14	15-34	
1	2	3	4
Total	762	773	--11
Rural	626	586	+40
Urban	772	786	-14

It reveals that the educational opportunities provided in the rural areas have comparatively been made better use of in the recent years. Besides, the comparative very high ratio of literates in age group 5-14 in the rural areas is indicative of the realisation of the need for basic education for attaining a better standard of living.

MAP 50


CHANDIGARH
LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
URBAN
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
NUMBER OF LITERATES
GAIN
LOSS
15 AND ABOVE
15 AND BELOW

MAP 51

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS, 1981

This map has been presented to show the pattern of school enrolment of boys and girls in the age-group 5-14 in the primary and middle schools in the rural and urban areas of the union territory of Chandigarh during 1981 Census.

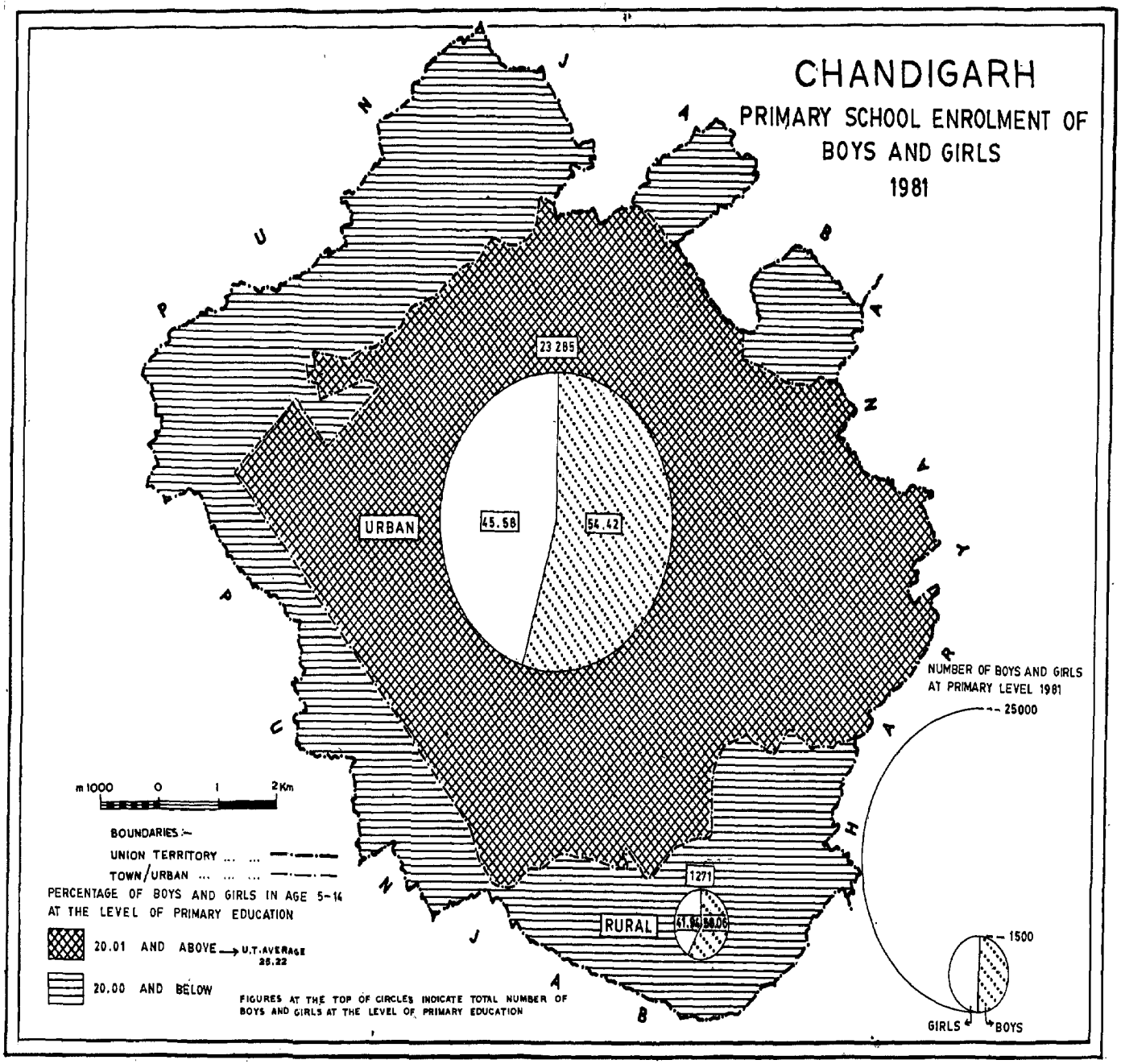
The boys and girls of age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle schools during the academic year beginning in 1981 in the rural and urban areas have been presented by proportionate circles. The total number of students, both boys and girls, is displayed on the top of each circle. The circles have been sub-divided into two parts to show the percentage of male and female students in the rural and urban areas. The rural and urban areas outside the circles have been shaded by Choropleth method from light to dark shades according to the percentage values as per legend to the map.

The male and female population in age-group 5-14 during 1981 Census, the number of boys and girls who are enrolled in primary and middle schools together with their ratio are presented below:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban/	Boys and girls in age-group 5-14	Educational enrolment in primary and middle schools in age-group 5-14			Percentage of boys and girls enrolled (age-group 5-14) to total population in the same age-group	Percentage of cols. 4 & 5 to total boys and girls shown in col. 3	
		Boys & girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	97,381	24,556	13,409	11,147	25.22	54.61	45.39
Rural	6,735	1,271	738	533	18.87	58.06	41.94
Urban	90,646	23,285	12,671	10,614	25.69	54.42	45.58

The figures display not a very encouraging picture and the fact remains that most of the students discontinue their studies before even passing the primary standard, due to one or the other reason. It is no wonder, therefore, to see that hardly 25.22 per cent of the boys and girls of the age 5-14 continue their studies in primary/middle schools in the union territory.

MAP 51


CHANDIGARH
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS
1981
23 285
URBAN
45.58
54.42
RURAL
1271
51.94
48.06
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN AGE 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
20.01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 25.22
20.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS AT PRIMARY LEVEL 1981
25000
1500
GIRLS
BOYS

MAP 52

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1981

The map displays the proportion of persons in the age-group 15-24 by sex who have been enrolled at matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher levels during the academic year beginning in 1981 both in the rural and urban areas of the unidistrict union territory of Chandigarh.

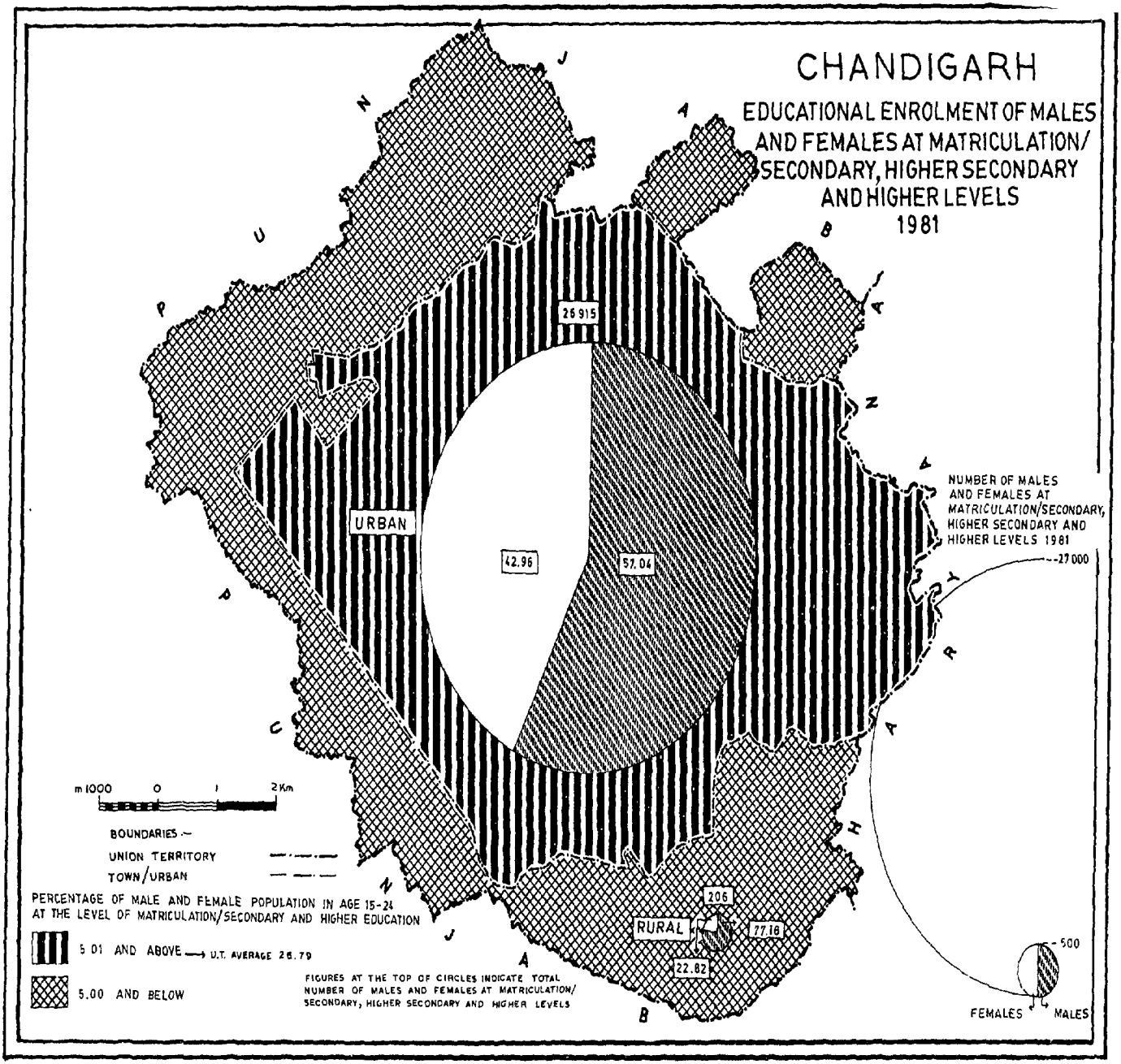
Circles are drawn in the rural and urban areas proportionate to the number of persons in the age-group 15-24 who have been enrolled at matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary and higher levels during the year 1981. The figures on the top of the circles indicate the total number of such enrolled students. Each circle has been further sub-divided into two segments, showing the percentage of male and female students and these figures have either been provided within the segments or outside the circles as the case may be. Each sector has been distinguished by different hatching as per legend to the map. The percentage of population of age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary and higher levels to the total population in the age-group 15-24 has been presented in both the rural as well as urban areas by Choropleth technique from dark to low according to high to low order of values.

The map is based on the following 1981 Census data:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons in age-group 15-24	Educational enrolment in age-group 15-24 at Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary and higher levels			Percentage of persons enrolled in age-group 15-24 to total person in the same age-group	Percentage of col. 4&5 to total persons shown in col. 3	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	101,243	27,121	15,512	11,609	26.79	57.20	42.80
Rural	6,433	206	159	47	3.20	77.18	22.82
Urban	94,810	26,915	15,353	11,562	28.39	57.04	42.96

While in the rural areas hardly 3.20 per cent of the population in the age-group 15-24 has been enrolled in educational institutions for matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary and higher levels, the corresponding proportion in the urban areas at 28.39 per cent is much higher and encouraging.

MAP 52


CHANDIGARH
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
26915
URBAN
42.96
57.04
RURAL
206
77.18
22.82
NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
27000
500
FEMALES
MALES
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT THE LEVEL OF MATRICULATION/SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION
5.01 AND ABOVE → U.T. AVERAGE 26.79
5.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS

MAP 53

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE, 1981

The map shows the proportion of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree in 1981 in the rural and urban areas of the union territory.

Circles are drawn in the rural and urban areas proportionate to total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. These circles are sub-divided into two parts proportionate to 'technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree' and 'non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree' and both these have been distinguished by suitable hatching. While the total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates is indicated on the top of each circle, the percentage values of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders have also been indicated inside or against the respective segments. The map further indicates the number of technical or non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of total literates in both the rural and urban areas.

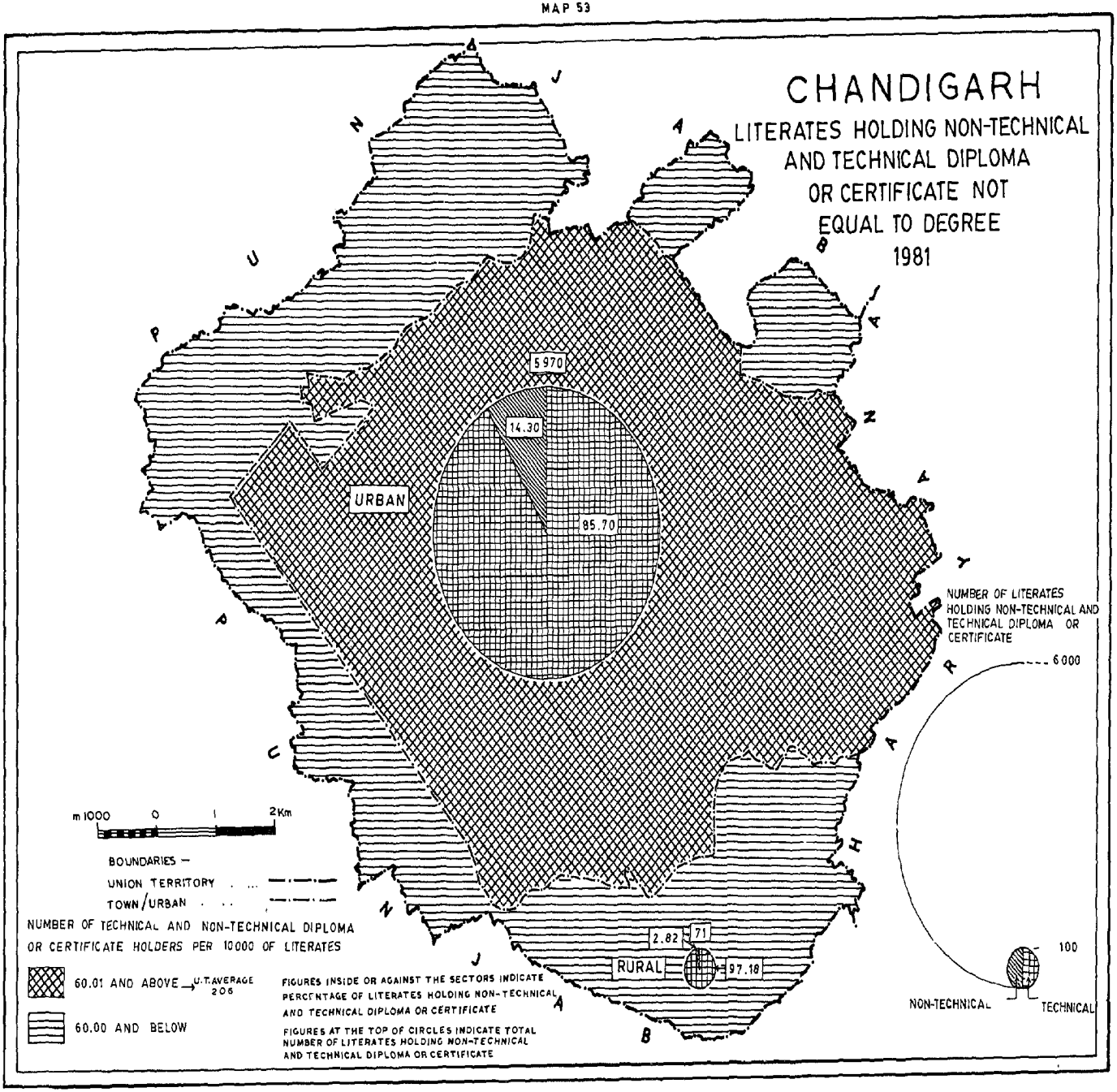
The basic 1981 Census data for this map are as under:

Total/ Rural/ Urban/	Literates and educated persons	No. of literates with technical and non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Proportion per 10,000 literates and educated persons. $\frac{\text{Col } 3 \times 10,000}{\text{Col. } 2}$	Distribution of diploma/certificate holders not equal to degree	
				Non-technical	Technical
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	292,580	6,041	206	856 (14.17)	5,185 (85.83)
Rural	12,868	71	55	2 (2.82)	69 (97.18)
Urban	279,712	5,970	213	854 (14.30)	5,116 (85.70)

Note :-Percentages have been given within brackets.

It is evident that 0.55 and 2.13 per cent of our literates and educated persons in the rural and urban areas respectively are holders of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.

MAP 53


CHANDIGARH
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
1981
5970
14.30
URBAN
85.70
RURAL
2.82
71
97.18
NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE
6000
100
NON-TECHNICAL
TECHNICAL
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES –
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10000 OF LITERATES
60.01 AND ABOVE
U.T. AVERAGE 206
60.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

MAP 54

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/ DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE, 1981

The map indicates the proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above in the rural and urban areas of the uni-district union territory of Chandigarh in 1981.

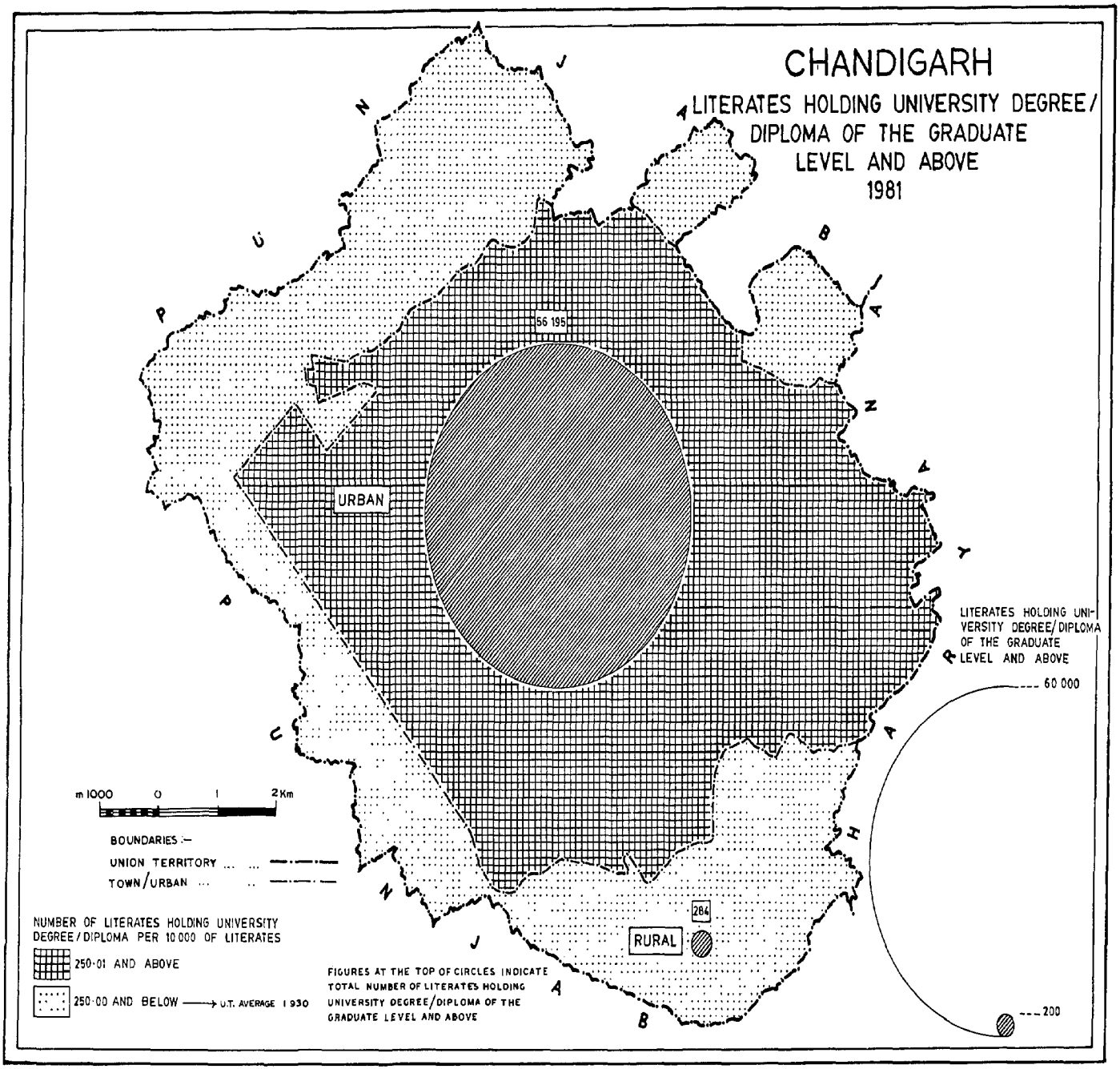
Circles are drawn both in the rural and urban areas proportionate to the total number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above. The figures on the top of the circles indicate the total number of persons holding the said degrees/diplomas. Besides, the number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates in the rural and urban areas have been exhibited by suitable ranges from dark to light hatching as per values of high to low according to the legend of the map.

The relevant 1981 Census data used for the map are as under :-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literates and educated persons	No. of persons with degree/ diploma equal to graduate level and above	Ratio per 10,000 literates and educated persons $\frac{\text{Col. 3} \times 10{,}000}{\text{Col. 2}}$
1	2	3	4
Total	292,580	56,479	1,930
Rural	12,868	284	221
Urban	279,712	56,195	2,009

The figures show that among the urban literates more than 20 per cent are holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above. The corresponding percentage in the rural literates is a little more than 2 per cent which points out that our rural masses are not yet prepared for higher studies and prefer to leave their studies after attaining primary/middle/matric level.

MAP 54


CHANDIGARH
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/ DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
1981
56 195
URBAN
RURAL
284
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
60 000
200
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA PER 10 000 OF LITERATES
250·01 AND ABOVE
250·00 AND BELOW
U.T. AVERAGE 1 930
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE

MAP 55

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES, 1981

The map depicts the number of occupied census houses for the rural and urban sectors of the union territory and also their percentage by uses in each sector in 1981.

The percentages of occupied census houses in the rural and urban areas have been calculated by five important uses (as per legend) to total number of census houses in 1981 (excluding census houses vacant at the time of House-listing and census houses used as 'others'). These percentages have been presented by bar diagrams. Five bars, proportionate to the absolute number of census houses used in the five categories, have been drawn in both the rural and urban areas. Absolute as well as percentage scales on the left and right sides respectively of the bar diagrams are provided. Absolute number of the total occupied census houses are given on the top of each diagram.

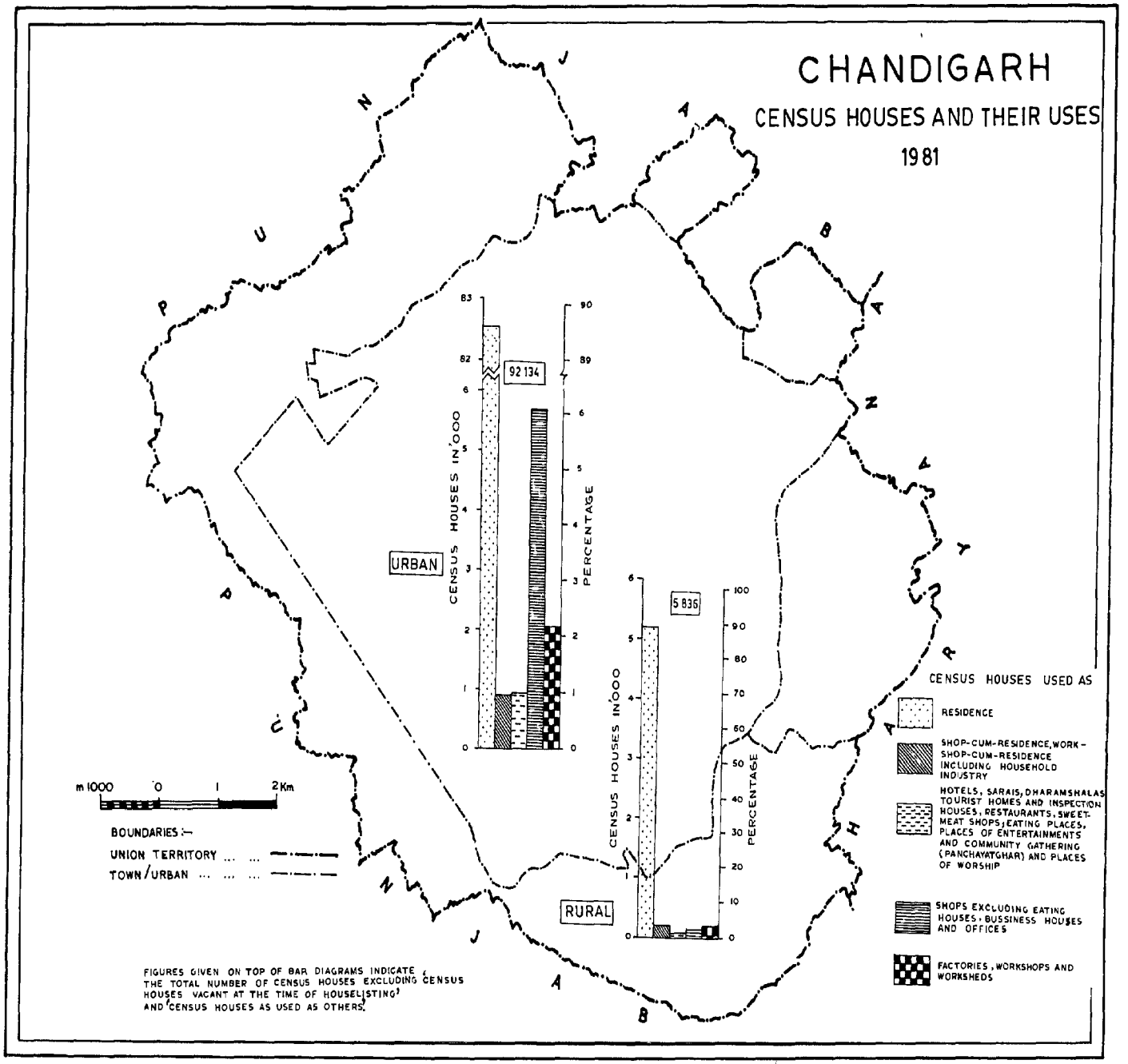
The map is based on the sub-joined 1981 Census data:-

Occupied Census houses by uses	No.of Census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total Census houses (excluding vacant and census houses used as 'others')	97,970	5,836	92,134
i) Residence	87,761 (89.58)	5,205 (89.19)	82,556 (89.60)
ii) Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry.	1,116 (1.14)	212 (3.63)	904 (0.98)
iii) Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist houses and Inspection houses; Rest-aurant, sweet meat shops and eating places; Places of entertainment and commu-nity gathering (Panchyat-ghar) and places of worship.	1,004 (1.02)	76 (1.30)	928 (1.01)
iv) Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices.	5,836 (5.96)	137 (2.35)	5,699 (6.19)
v) Factories, workshop and work sheds.	2,253 (2.30)	206 (3.53)	2,047 (2.22)

Note:- Percentages have been given within brackets.

It is evident that more than 89 per cent of the occupied census houses both in the rural and urban areas are being used exclusively for residential purposes. Next important use of the occupied census houses in the rural areas is for residence-cum-shop or residence-cum-workshop or household industry. Against it, in urban areas the second important use to which the occupied census houses are put to is 'shops' (excluding eating houses, business houses and offices).

MAP 55


CHANDIGARH
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES
1981
URBAN
92134
CENSUS HOUSES IN'000
PERCENTAGE
RURAL
5836
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
RESIDENCE
SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORK-SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEET-MEAT SHOPS, EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYATGHAR) AND PLACES OF WORSHIP
SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
FIGURES GIVEN ON TOP OF BAR DIAGRAMS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF HOUSELISTING AND CENSUS HOUSES AS USED AS OTHERS.

MAP 56
AMENITIES IN HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

The map shows the availability of three amenities namely (a) Electricity, (b) Toilet and (c) Drinking water in 1981 in the rural and urban households (excluding institutional and houseless households) of the unidistrict union territory of Chandigarh.

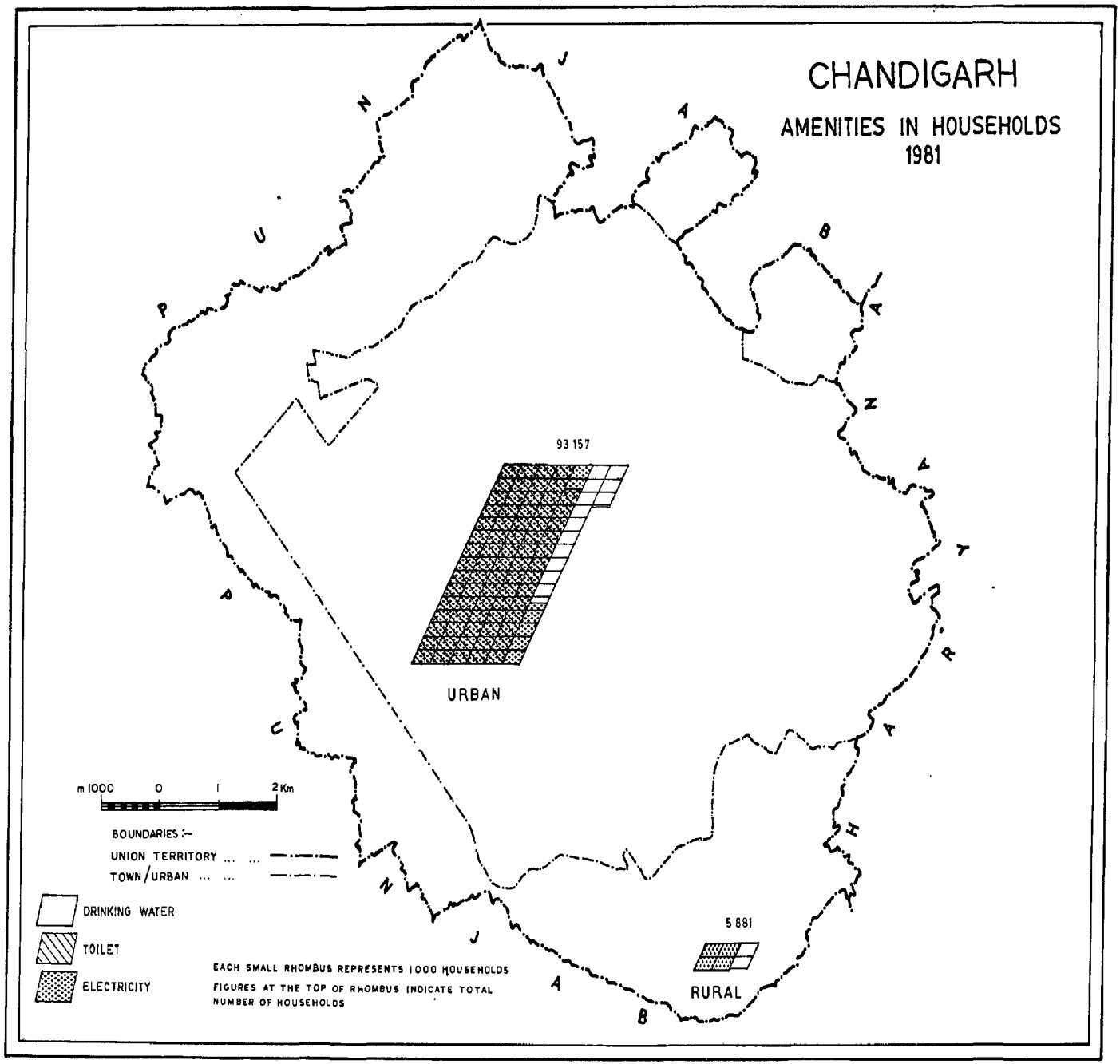
Quantitative diagrams of small rhombuses have been drawn both in the rural and urban areas showing proportionate number of households. Each small rhombus represents 1,000 households and the figures on the top of the diagrams indicate total number of households. The total area covered by the small rhombuses in each case has been given three different shades superimposed on each other to show the three amenities clearly, (a) Electricity, (b) Toilet and (c) Drinking water as per legend to the map.

The 1981 Census data showing the three amenities in the rural and urban normal households are as under:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Number of households (excluding institutional and houseless households)	No. of households having		
		Electricity	Toilet	Drinking Water
1	2	3	4	5
Total	99,038	83,617	73,159	99,038
Rural	5,881	3,990	–	5,881
Urban	93,157	79,627	73,159	93,157

It is gratifying to note that drinking water is available to all the rural and urban households of the Union Territory. Electricity as an amenity is available to 85.48 per cent of the urban households against the corresponding proportion of 67.85 per cent among rural households. While no information was collected about toilet amenity from the rural households, among urban households the facility is available with 78.53 per cent households only.

MAP 56


CHANDIGARH
AMENITIES IN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
93 157
URBAN
5 881
RURAL
m 1000 0 1 2 Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 1000 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

MAP 57

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1981

The map portrays the number of rooms available with the rural and urban households in the union territory in 1981.

The percentages of the rural and urban households (excluding institutional and houseless households) occuping,

(i) No exclusive room,
(ii) One room,
(iii) Two rooms,
(iv) Three rooms,
(v) More than three rooms, and
(vi) Unspecified numbers of rooms have been calculated separately to the total number of the rural and urban households of 1981. In the map, however, households with no exclusive room are also clubbed with the households with unspecified number of rooms. The total number of the rural and urban households have been represented proportionately by rhombuses. Each rhombus has further been divided into twenty-five equal small rhombuses so that each small rhombus may represent 4 per cent households. While the figures on the top of the rhombus show the number of total households, the percentages of households occuping rooms referred to at (i) to (v) above, have been represented by different hatching as per legend to the map.

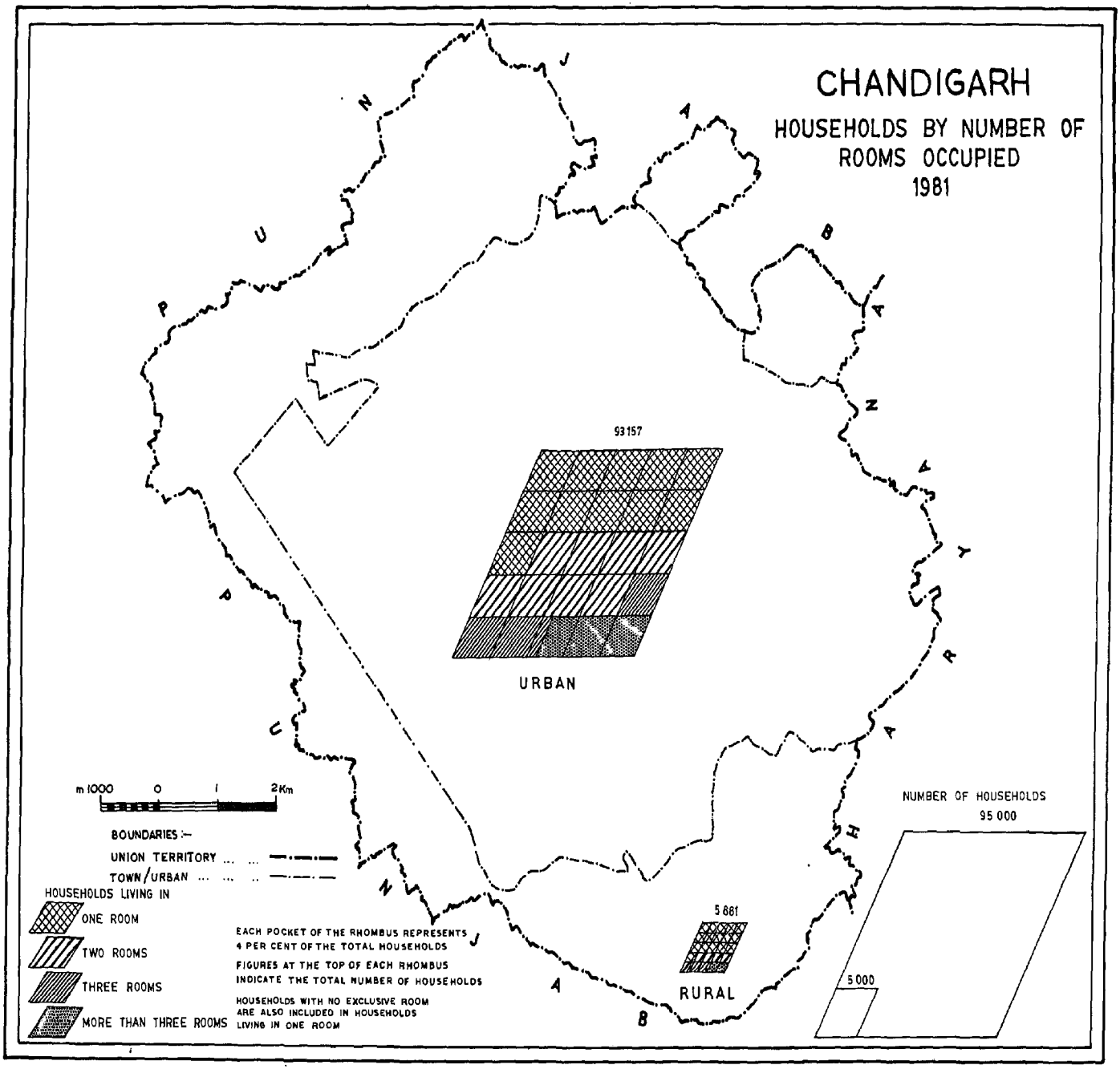
The 1981 Census data on which the map is based are as under:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of house-holds	No. exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Un-specified No. of rooms	Total No. of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	99,038 (100.00)	67 (0.07)	44,810 (45.25)	31,314 (31.62)	12,275 (12.39)	10,572 (10.67)	–	196,075
Rural	5,881 (100.00)	10 (0.17)	3,770 (64.10)	1,046 (17.79)	508 (8.64)	547 (9.30)	–	10,232
Urban	93,157 (100.00)	57 (0.06)	41,040 (44.06)	30,268 (32.49)	11,767 (12.63)	10,025 (10.76)	–	185,843

Note : 1. Above figures exclude institutional and houseless households.
2. Difference of households with P.C.A. data is due to the fact that P.C.A. is compiled manually whereas HH-Series is processed on computor.

The position is not very encouraging when we study that among the rural households 64.27 per cent of the total households have hardly one room or no exclusive room to house the family. Even among the urban households, the corresponding percentage stands at 44.12 per cent only.

MAP 57


CHANDIGARH
HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
1981
93157
URBAN
5861
RURAL
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
95 000
5 000
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN ONE ROOM

MAP 58
PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

The map is intended to show the distribution of the rural and urban households according to the number of persons in each (size) as gathered from 1981 Census in the union territory.

On the vertical axis number of households and on horizontal axis number of persons per household have been depicted by solid bar diagrams for the six categories as per number of persons 1,2,3,4,5 and 6+ separately. Absolute scale has been drawn on the left side of each bar diagram. The bar diagram for the union territory as a whole also serve the purpose of the legend.

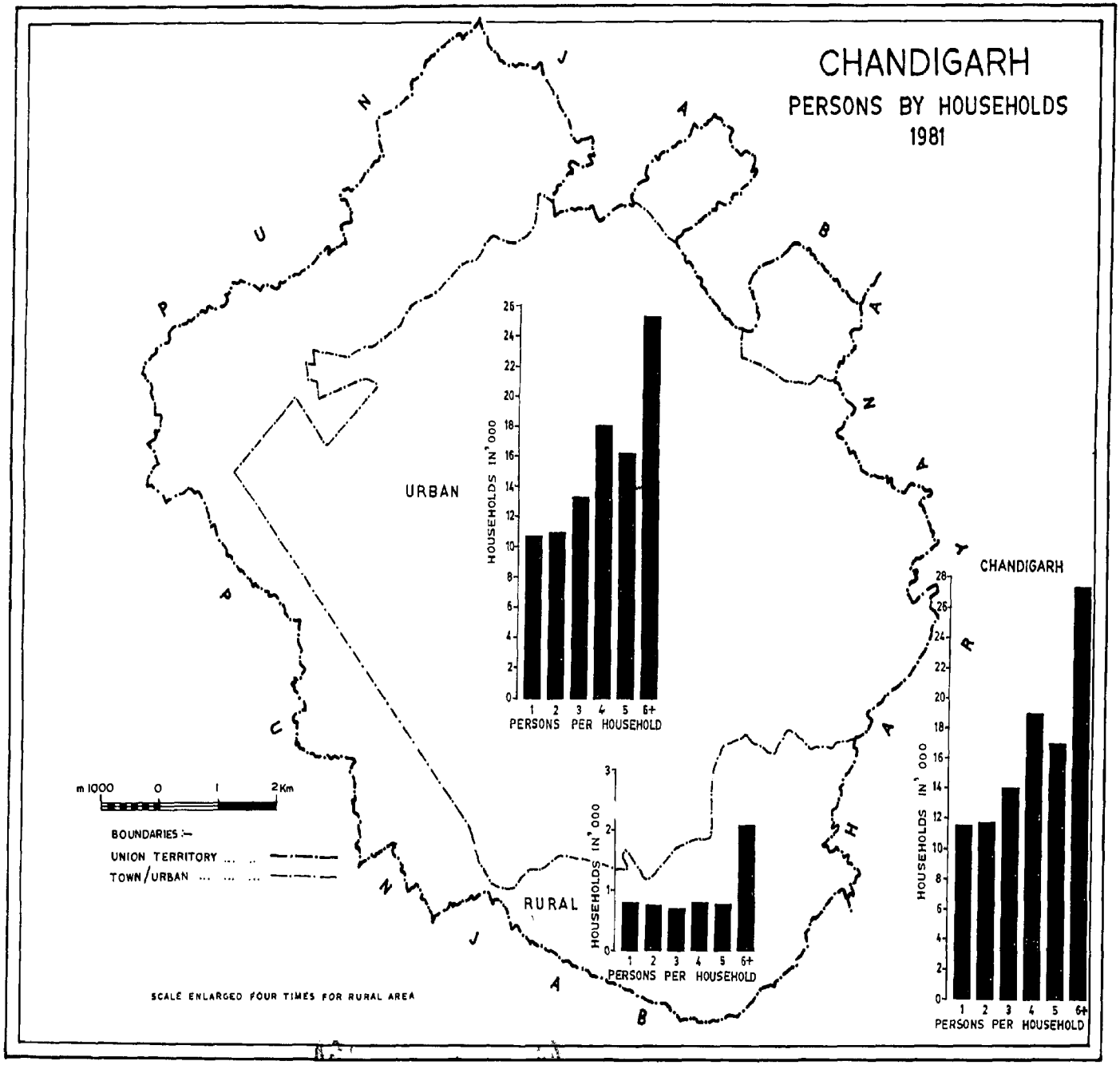
The following 1981 Census data have been used for preparation of the map:-

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of house-holds	No. of households by members					
		One member	Two members	Three members	Four members	Five members	Six + members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	100,511	11,525	11,691	13,967	18,889	17,019	27,420
Rural	5,883	800	760	705	782	766	2,070
Urban	94,628	10,725	10,931	13,262	18,107	16,253	25,350

Note:-
1. This statement includes institutional and houseless households.
2. Difference of households with P.C.A. data is due to the fact that P.C.A. is compiled manually whereas HH-Series is processed on computor.

It will be interesting to know that the average size of a household in the union territory in 1981 is 4.49 members; the average household size for the rural and urban areas stands at 4.89 and 4.46 persons respectively.

MAP 58


CHANDIGARH
PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLDS
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
URBAN
RURAL
HOUSEHOLDS IN '000
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
1 2 3 4 5 6+
CHANDIGARH
m 1000 0 1 2Km
BOUNDARIES :-
UNION TERRITORY ... ...
TOWN/URBAN ... ...
SCALE ENLARGED FOUR TIMES FOR RURAL AREA