CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 6-HARYANA

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

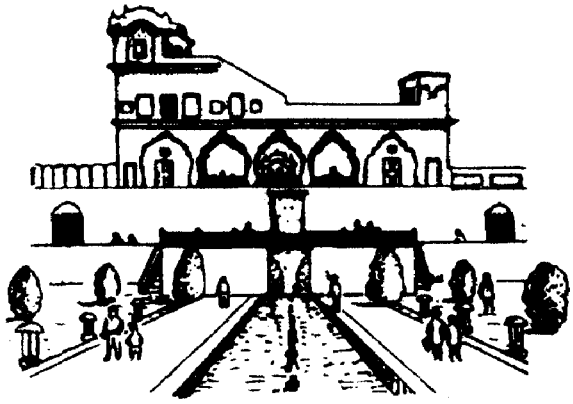
PART X-C
ANALYTICAL REPORT
DISTRICT CENSUS TABLES
AND
ADMINISTRATIVE, WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATISTICS

AMBALA DISTRICT

ARDAMAN SINGH
Deputy Director of Census Operations, Haryana

Published by the Government of Haryana
1979

Motif



The Pinjore Moghul Gardens falling in Kalka Tahsil of Ambala D'strict have a mythical and legendary history. They first find mention in the Mahabharata. The Pandavas during their 12 years exile taking fancy to this spot took refuge here and called it Panchpura. Fadai Khan the great architect and the Governor of Punjab during Aurangzeb's rule planned these gardens with fluttering balcon'es, spacious terraces, symmetrical water-courses, sparkling fountains and green grassy plots all around encircled by embattlements. With the passage of time the gardens fell on evil days to be restored to the present glory first by the rulers of Patiala and then by the present Haryana Government. Now the gardens have become an important tourist resort with all the modern facilities.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

A—CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The publications relating to Haryana bear Series No. 6, and are bound separately as follows:—

Part I-A	.. General Report	Part IV	.. Housing Report and Tables
Part I-B	.. General Report	Part V-A	.. Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part I-C	.. Subsidiary Tables	Part V-B	.. Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part II-A	.. General Population Tables		
Part II-A Supplement	.. General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas)	Part VI-A	.. Town Directory
Part II-B	.. Economic Tables	Part VI-B	.. Special Survey Report on selected towns
Part II-C(i)	.. Social and Cultural Tables (Religion and Scheduled Castes)	Part VI-C	.. Survey Reports on selected villages
Part II-C(ii)	.. Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables	Part VIII-A	.. Administration Report : Enumeration (for official use only)
Part II-D	.. Migration Tables	Part VIII-B	.. Administration Report : Tabulation (for official use only)
Part III-A	.. Establishment Report		
Part III-B	.. Establishment Tables	Part IX-B	.. Census Atlas

B—HARYANA GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part IX-A .. Administrative Atlas

Part X .. District Census Handbook for each district in three parts

Part A—Village and Town Directory

Part B—Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract

Part C—Analytical Report, District Census Tables, and Administrative, Welfare and Developmental Statistics (The Present Volume).

(Part A and B of the District Census Handbook for each District of Haryana State have been printed in one volume)

Note :—Boundaries of the district map are correct upto 1971

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PREFACE

District Census Handbook has been introduced since 1951. The level of presentation in all-India volumes is State, District and City. In State volumes, this level goes down to tahsil level for some tables while in District Census Handbooks most of the tables give data down to tahsil and a few tables give data for each town and village also. The greatest advantage of District Census Handbook is that data on all topics are available in one volume while in all-India and State volumes only data of one topic are available in a volume. As District Census Handbooks gave non-Census and Census data upto the lowest level these were found very useful by the planners, administrators, election departments and research scholars, etc.

2. In 1951-Census, District Census Handbook besides presenting most of the Census tables at tahsil level gave primary Census data of village/block level and presented non-Census data on a number of topics *e.g.* Health, Education, Administration, Agriculture, General Physiography, etc. This coverage was further enlarged by Dr. Asok Mitra, the then Registrar General, India and 1961-Census Handbook gave very useful day-to-day information on non-Census data besides Census data.

3. The 1951 and 1961-Census Handbook having been applauded by the research workers, administrators and planners it was decided to further enlarge the scope of this handbook for 1971-Census. Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, the then Registrar General, India and Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies) prepared draft guidelines for preparation of 1971-Census Handbooks. As per these guidelines District Census Handbooks were to appear in three parts details of which appear in introductory notes. This part *i.e.* Part-C of the Handbook was to contain detailed analysis and it was aimed to study whether it supported some anticipated hypothesis or the inference drawn from the analysis of the data went against the hypothesis. On account of inordinate delay in procurring non-Census data and processing of analytical tables, the idea of testing these hypothesis was dropped for all districts except this district. Detailed analysis could only be carried on for Ambala district which has been presented in District Census Handbook of this district. Those interested in this type of study can go through this publication and if interested attempt detailed study of other districts.

Dated Chandigarh, the
7th November, 1978.

ARDAMAN SINGH,
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Haryana, Chandigarh.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Collection, compilation and analysis of data appearing in this volume is a result of hard labour put in by scores of officers of this office, all of whom deserve appreciation and thanks. While it is not possible to mention names of all these officers, names of those whose contribution is significant are given below in the form of credits. For non-Census data appearing in this volume, we are grateful to all concerned State and Central Government Departments who readily co-operated and spared no pains in furnishing the data in desired formats.

2. I am extremely grateful to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar and Shri R. B. Chari, Ex-Registrar Generals India and Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India, Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies) and Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General, India (Census) for guidance and encouragement I received from them from time to time. I express my sincere thanks to Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General, India (Social Studies) for getting scrutiny of the draft completed in shortest possible time and for obtaining special permission of the Registrar General, India, allowing us to bring out detailed discussions on testing of anticipated hypothesis and interpretations for this district on which Sh. J. R. Vashistha, Investigator, Sh. K. B. Lakhanpal, T.O. and Shri Koshy P. Zachariah, S.A. had put in a lot of labour and had produced remarkable work, without his assistance this valuable work would have been lost.

3. Shri K. C. Rajput, Controller of Printing and Stationery, Haryana, Shri P. Oommen, Deputy Controller and Shri Amir Chand, Assistant Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, Union Territory Chandigarh, deserve special thanks for arranging printing of these handbooks in shortest possible time.

CREDITS

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

1. Shri J. R. Vashistha, Investigator.
2. Shri K. B. Lakhanpal, T.O.
3. Shri Koshy P. Zachariah S.A.

INTRODUCTION AND FLYLEAVES

1. Shri J. R. Vashistha, Investigator
2. Shri K. B. Lakhanpal, T.O.
3. Shri Koshy P. Zachariah, S.A.

CENSUS TABLES

1. Shri J. R. Vashistha, Investigator
2. Shri G. D. Singla, Investigator
3. Shri J. N. Suri, T.O.
4. Shri P. N. Modgil, T.O.
5. Shri Koshy P. Zachariah, S.A.
6. Shri A. L. Kakkar, S.A.
7. Shri Jaswant Lal, S.A.
8. Miss Inder Mohan Kaur, S.A.
9. Shri Hari Krishan, Comp.
10. Miss Manju Rani, Comp.
11. Shri Varinder Kumar, A.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE, WELFARE & DEVELOPMENTAL STATISTICS

1. Shri J. R. Vashistha, Investigator
2. Shri K. B. Lakhanpal, T.O.
3. Shri Koshy P. Zachariah, S.A.
4. Shri O. P. Malik, S.A.
5. Mrs. S. P. Ratra, Comp.
6. Shri Nagesh Kumar, A.C.
7. Shri Karam Singh, A.C.
8. Shri Krishan Lal Saini, A.C.

IN-SET TABLES BASED ON VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT DATA

1. Shri Nagesh Kumar, A. C.
2. Shri Krishan Lal Saini, A. C

PROOF READING & PRINTING

1. Shri Koshy P. Zachariah, S.A.
2. Shri O.P. Malik, S.A.
3. Shri Jaswant Lal, S.A.
4. Shri Varinder Kumar, A.C.
5. Shri Raja Singh, A.C.
6. Shri Jaswant Singh, A.C.
7. Shri Lekh Raj, A.C.

MAP & COVER

1. Shri S. R. Puri, Cartographer
2. Shri Amarjit Singh, Cartographer
3. Shri N. P. Gupta, Artist

DICTATION & TYPING

1. Shri D. R. Khanna, P.A.
2. Shri B. L. Sehgal, Typist
3. Shri R. S. Bedi, Typist

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

AMBALA DISTRICT

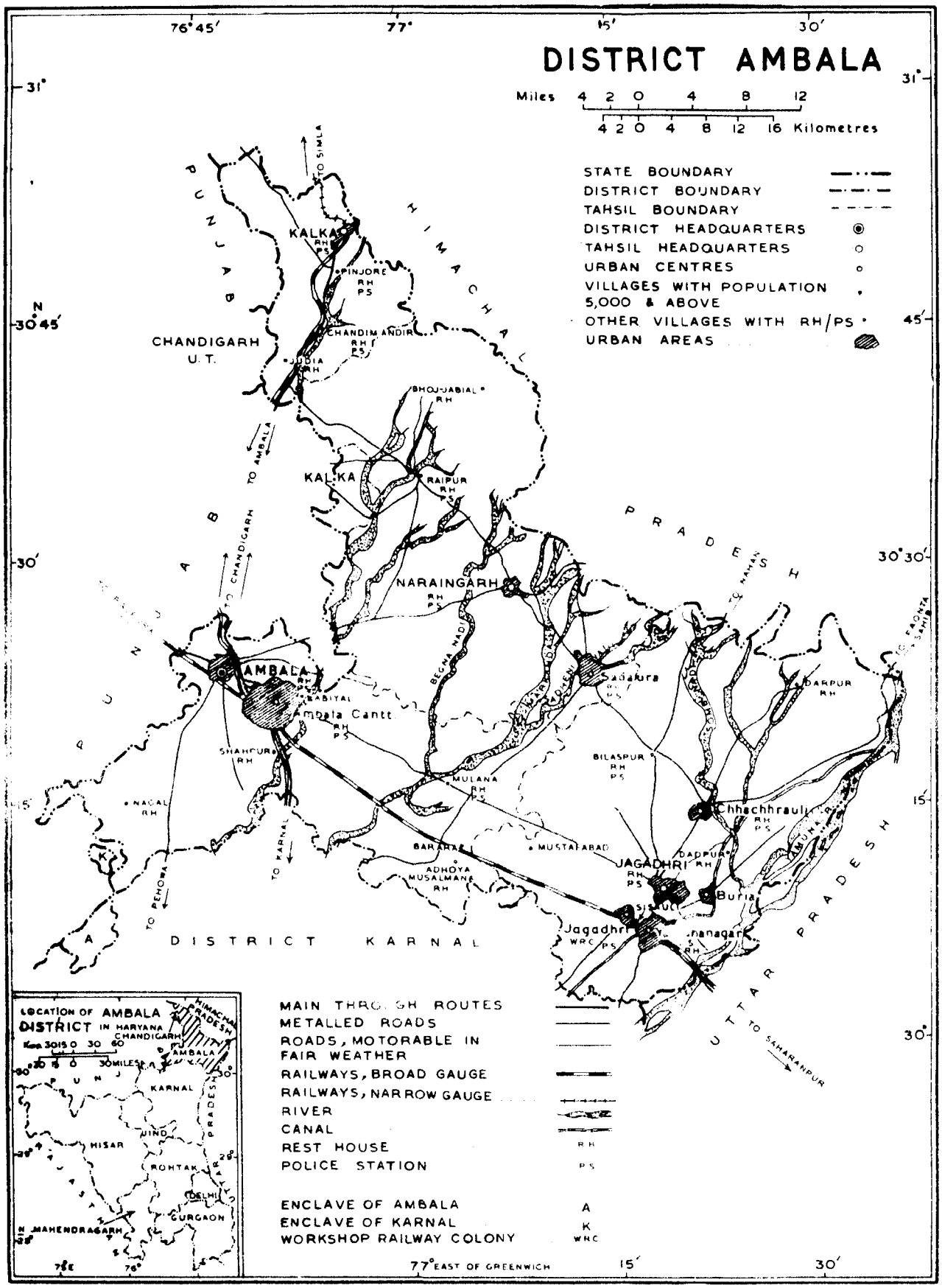
Total area as supplied by the Surveyor General, India			3,833 Km²	Percentage of State Area	8.67
Total Population	Persons		1,098,405	Percentage of State Total Population	10.95
	Males		590,751		
	Females		507,654		
Rural Population	Persons		753,670	Percentage of State Rural Population	9.12
	Males		406,889		
	Females		346,781		
Urban Population	Persons		344,735	Percentage of State Urban Population	19.44
	Males		183,862		
	Females		160,873		
Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population			31.39		
Total Workers	Persons		300,738	Percentage of State Total Workers	11.33
	Males		292,262		
	Females		8,476		
Percentage of Total Workers to Total Population			27.38		
Percentage of Male Workers to Total Population			26.61		
Percentage of Female Workers to Total Population			0.77		
Percentage of Male Workers to Male Population			49.47		
Percentage of Female Workers to Female Population			1.67		
Total Literate Population	Persons		390,362	Percentage of State Total Literates	14.46
	Males		256,750		
	Females		133,612		
Percentage of Total Literates to Total Population			35.54		
Percentage of Male Literates to Total Population			23.38		
Percentage of Female Literates to Total Population			12.16		
Percentage of Male Literates to Male Population			43.46		
Percentage of Female Literates to Female Population			26.32		

Number of Towns .. 10 (Kalka, Naraingarh, Sadaura, Ambala, Ambala Cantt., Chhachhrauli, Buria, Jagadhri, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony).

Number of Tahsils .. 4 (Kalka, Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri).

Number of Total Villages .. 1,306

SECTION—A


DISTRICT AMBALA
Miles 4 2 0 4 8 12
4 2 0 4 8 12 16 Kilometres
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS
URBAN CENTRES
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION 5,000 & ABOVE
OTHER VILLAGES WITH RH/PS
URBAN AREAS
76°45′
77°
15′
30′
31°
30°45′
30°
15′
30°30′
CHANDIGARH U.T.
KALKA
PINJORE
CHANDIMANDIR
JUDIA
BHOJ-JABIAL
RAIPUR
NARAINGARH
AMBALA
Ambala Cantt
SHAHPUR
NAGAL
MULANA
BARARA
MUSTAFABAD
ADHOYA MUSALMANA
Sadaura
BILASPUR
DARPUR
Chhachhrauli
JAGADHRI
Buria
Jagadhri
DISTRICT KARNAL
TO SIMLA
TO AMBALA
TO CHANDIGARH
TO KARNAL
TO PEHOWA
TO SAHARANPUR
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
BEGNA NADI
MAIN THROUGH ROUTES
METALLED ROADS
ROADS, MOTORABLE IN FAIR WEATHER
RAILWAYS, BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAYS, NARROW GAUGE
RIVER
CANAL
REST HOUSE RH
POLICE STATION PS
ENCLAVE OF AMBALA A
ENCLAVE OF KARNAL K
WORKSHOP RAILWAY COLONY WRC
77° EAST OF GREENWICH
LOCATION OF AMBALA DISTRICT IN HARYANA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANDIGARH
PUNJAB
KARNAL
HISAR
JIND
ROHTAK
DELHI
GURGAON
MAHENDRAGARH

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The compilation of District Census Handbooks was initiated for the first time at the 1951-Census since it was felt that the District was the most manageable and rational unit for the presentation of Census data. Census statistics were also compiled for individual villages and towns as they constituted the basic units of human habitation. Besides, some other useful information had also been included in it to make it a self-contained book of reference for the district. The compilation of District Census Handbooks was, however, not altogether a new idea, since Census data for smaller units were published in earlier censuses also in one form or the other. In 1891, a districtwise list of villages was published giving the population of each village. At the 1911-Census, data of villages were published in the form of Village Directory. Such village directories were again compiled in the shape of district census statistics at the 1921-Census. In the ultimate form, the District Census Handbooks emerged as regular decennial publications since 1951-Census. The general appreciation and utility of this handbook encouraged the Census Organisation to increase the scope of the publication from mere compilation of Census statistics of the district and its component villages and towns in 1951-Census to a sort of district gazetteer depicting variegated phenomena of human life in the present Census.

2. The 1961-Census brought significant changes in the compilation of District Census Handbooks with a view to presenting more comprehensive picture of the district by including additional information on non-Census items such as physical features, climate, fauna & flora, history of the district, towns and places of interest and its administrative machinery. The economic aspects such as agriculture, land-use pattern, irrigation and main crops, livestock, industries, trade and commerce and communications ; social and cultural life ; developmental activities; and demographic pattern were also included within the scope of the District Census Handbooks in addition to numerous departmental statistics as collected from the various government departments ; census tables and directory of villages and towns.

3. The compilation of District Census Handbooks witnessed a new momentum at the 1971-Census and its publication became a colossal job due to inclusion of information on a number of new aspects. It was difficult to provide complete information in one consolidated volume. Moreover, it was also felt that the basic Census data should not be delayed for want of non-Census data and information, collection of which was really time-consuming. In this perspective, it was decided to publish the District Census Handbooks in three parts *viz.*, Part-A—Village and Town Directory, Part-B—Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstracts, and Part-C—Analytical Report, Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables. In the case of Haryana State, the data for Parts A & B of the District Census Handbooks were compiled and finalised. Simultaneously and as such both these parts of the District Census Handbooks have already been published together in one volume.

4. In Part-A of the District Census Handbook, the Village Directory furnishes information about the total area of each village, availability of educational, medical, power supply, drinking water, communications, post and telegraph amenities, staple food, land-use pattern, location of nearest town and its distance and places of religious, historical, archaeological interest in the village. The Town Directory, on the other hand, presents data on each town giving their civic status, growth history and functional category (Statement I), physical aspects and location of towns, 1969 (Statement II), municipal finance, 1968-69 (Statement III), civic and other amenities, 1969 (Statement IV), medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities in towns, 1969 (Statement V), trade, commerce, industry and banking, 1969 (Statement VI) and population by religion (Statement VII).

5. Part-B of the District Census Handbook contains Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstracts. These abstracts have been presented villagewise and in the case of towns, ward/urban enumerator's blockwise and give data on area of village in acres and of towns in sq. km, occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, number of scheduled caste persons, number of literates and educated persons, the number of workers and their distribution into nine industrial categories as per the Code of National Industrial Classification and lastly number of non-workers, sex-wise.

6. District Census Handbook, Part-C (the present volume) is an analytical report of the variegated phenomena of human life of the district and contains Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables. The publication is divided into two sections, Section A & Section B. Section-A consists of three chapters. Chapter I is of introductory nature, giving the history of the District Census Handbooks, brief indication of the scope of each part and in some detail scope of Part-C, definitions and concepts. Chapter II is more lengthy and furnishes varied information on physical aspects, major events, economic resources and activities, settlement pattern and social demography, amenities, institutional facilities and infra-structure and administrative, developmental and miscellaneous activities including agrarian relations prevailing in the district. Chapter III which is the last chapter of this section gives the overall view of the district, its conditions of life and changes in the same during the decade.

highlighting the district, the techno-economic potentialities as well as factors of changes. Section-B of this District Census Handbook consists of two series of tables. The tables relating to the 1971-Census have been given in Series I and administrative, welfare, developmental and other statistics secured from various government departments in Series II. It will thus be seen that the District Census Handbook Part-C is not merely a statistical compilation of Census and non-Census data but is also a super-structure built on strong statistical infrastructure and its utility is manifold.

Definitions and Concepts

7. Two broad divisions of areas, namely, rural and urban have always been recoginsed at the censuses. It is, therefore, necessary to define and demarcate these areas carefully well before the Census itself. The definitions of village, town, ward, urban block, house, household, scheduled caste, literate, worker and non-worker adopted for the 1971-Census are given below.

8. **Village.**—The definition of the village adopted in our State for the purpose of Census corresponds to the one contained in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. A village means "any area

(a) for which a separate record or rights exists ; or

(b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been realized, or compounded or redeemed ; or

(c) which the State Government may by general rule or special orders declare to be an estate ".

The above definition, abstracted from the Punjab Land Revenue Act, has been uniformly adopted in previous censuses also. Generally speaking, all areas not specifically taken as urban belong to one village or the other.

9. **Town.**—The definition of a town or an urban area adopted at the 1971-Census generally follows the one adopted at the 1961-Census and stands to denote :—

(a) All places with a Corporation, Municipality or a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Committee ; and

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :—

(i) A minimum population of five thousand ;

(ii) At least seventy-five per cent of the male working population was engaged in economic persuits other than agricultural ; and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. or 1,000 persons per sq. mile

(iv) The Director of Census of a State or a Union Territory was, however, given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases, in consultation with the State Government to include a place that had other district urban characteristics or to exclude an underserving place from being treated as urban.

In Haryana, however, only places with a Municipality or a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Committee have been treated as towns to the exclusion of all other considerations.

10. **Ward.**—All the towns in the State are divided into a number of municipal wards. A ward is a compact unit of an urban area with well-defined geographical boundaries, demarcated by the local administration, for the purpose of municipal or any other local body elections.

11. **Urban Block.**—Although for the purpose of Census enumeration, the villages had been divided on the basis of their population into Enumeration blocks consisting of approximately 750 persons each, data for villages have not been given enumeration blockwise but for the village as a whole. In the case of towns, on the other hand, data have been furnished for individual enumeration blocks within a ward. The urban blocks were formed on the basis of a population roughly of 600 perons. At the 1971-Census, there were some newly constituted towns such as Naraingarh, Ganaur, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony and Tosham where demarcation of electoral wards was yet to be done. In such cases, the entire town was treated as one unit and then divided into enumeration blocks. Some of the big towns had been divided into sectors in pursuance of the scheme on permanent house-numbering. In such cases too, the enumerator's blocks were carved out ward-wise and not sector-wise.

12. **House.**—For the purpose of Census, the term 'house' refers to a building or a part of a building, having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or a non-residential purpose or for both·

In Villages and Town-wise Primary Census Abstracts, however, the data have been given in respect of occupied residential houses only i.e. Census houses used wholly or partly for residential purposes by one or more households at the time of enumeration.

13. **Household.**—A household is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household or a multiperson household *i.e.* a group of two or more persons. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there has been considered as a member of the master's household. Similarly, a hotel or hostel or a jail etc. where a number of unrelated persons live together has been considered as 'institutional household.'

14. **Scheduled Caste.**—Under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President is empowered to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each State and Union Territory. In the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, amended up-to-date, as many as 37 castes are listed as Scheduled Castes in the State of Haryana. Of these 33 Scheduled Castes are listed in the whole State, three for districts other than Mahendragarh and Jind and one for Mahendragarh and Jind districts only. A condition for a person to belong to a Scheduled Caste is that he must be professing either Hindu or Sikh religion. There is, however, no Scheduled Tribe listed as such for the whole or any part of Haryana State.

15. **Literate.**—For the purpose of Census, only a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language, has been considered 'literate'. Evidently, a person who can merely read but cannot write has not been treated as a literate. It is not necessary, however, that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Children below the age of five years even if they could both read and write have not been considered literate as such because they could not be considered to have developed the required understanding.

16. **Worker.**—Before defining the term 'worker', it is necessary to explain the concept of 'main activity' adopted for the first time at the 1971-Census. By main activity is meant, as to how a person engages himself mostly. From the point of view of main activity, therefore, the population got divided into two categories *viz.* workers and non-workers. A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

17. **Non-worker.**—A non-worker is a person who as his main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work but is basically non-working. The non-workers constitute those engaged in Household Duties, Students, Retired Persons or Rentiers, Dependents, Beggars, Inmates of Institutions and other Non-Workers. The other non-workers include all other non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories mentioned above and may mainly consists of persons seeking work.

CHAPTER II

THE DISTRICT DURING THE DECADE

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Ambala is one of the seven districts, comprising Haryana State, which emerged as a new State on the 1st of November, 1966 as a result of the reorganisation of the composite State of Punjab. It lies along the Shivalik ranges.

2. The etymology of the district explains its name after its headquarters town, Ambala. The town is said to have been founded by one *Amba Ram*. Another version is that the name is a corruption of *Amb Wala* or the village of mangoes. Still another version is that the town has taken its name after Bhiwani Amba, the goddess whose temple still exists in the town.

HISTORY*

3. **Early History.**—Ambala and its neighbourhood are intimately connected with the dawn of Indian History. The strip of land between the Sarswati and the Drishadvati (Ghaggar) is the holy land of the Hindus where the Aryan settlers first took abode and wrote the scriptures.

4. **Medieval period.**—Not much is known of the History of the tract during the medieval period. In those days the capital of this part of the country was the town of Srughna, the site of which has been identified by General Cunninghum with that of village Sugh close to Jagadhri. As already stated above; Srughna has been mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Huen Tsiang who visited India in the 7th Century, as the capital of a kingdom stretching from the mountains in the North to the Ganges in the East with Jamuna flowing in its middle. General Cunninghum thinks that the capital remained occupied down to the time of the Mohammadan conquest.

5. **Mohammadan period.**—Again not much is known of this tract during the Mohammadan period. During the Mughal days it formed part of the Sirhind Sarkar. A mention has been made in the Ain-i-Akbari about the Mahals of Ambala, Rupar, Khizrabad, Sadaura and Mustfabad. Ambala itself was probably founded in the 14th Century, but the town was originally nothing more than a cluster of villages, and such importance as the place has, is of quite recent history. The territory, on account of its geographical location was found to feel the effects of every important campaign in Northern India. It was the spot through or near which every hoard of invaders was bound to pass on the way to the battle ground of India at Panipat with Delhi as the ultimate goal.

6. **The Sikhs.**—With the decline of the Mughal Empire the territory fell into the hands of the Sikhs. In 1763, the Sikhs of the Majha (Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepur) combined their forces at Sirhind, routed and killed the Afghan Governor Zain Khan and occupied the whole country stretching from the Sutlej to Jamuna. The whole area was divided by the Sikh Chiefs among themselves. They were, however, never united and were constantly at war against each other. The British left them alone keeping Jamuna the farthest limit of their political enterprise. But the rising power of Ranjit Singh across the Sutlej alarmed both the British and the Cis-Sutlej Sikh chiefs and made them reconsider the situation. Ranjit Singh crossed the Sutlej and conducted raids for three successive years 1806 to 1808 in Ludhiana, Naraingarh and Ambala.

7. **British Period.**—In 1809, a treaty was signed between the British and Maharaja Ranjit Singh according to which Ranjit Singh agreed to limit his domain and authority upto the right bank of the Sutlej and the British took the Cis-Sutlej Sikh states under their protection. With the agent to the Governor-General exercising general authority over them from Ambala, the numerous Cis-Sutlej principalities exercised absolute powers within their jurisdiction. The territories of such of these chiefs as died without heirs lapsed to the British Government by escheat. It was in this way that the British District of Ambala gradually grew up, each successive lapse being made an occasion for extension of British rule. The first and second Sikh wars tested the loyalty of these Sikh Chiefs and they were found wanting except the Chiefs of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Chhachhrauli (Kalsia), Raikot, Buria and Mamdot. With the treaty of Lahore in 1849 as the annexation of Punjab came about, these chiefs except for those mentioned before were either deprived of their territory, or were deprived of their powers and reduced to the position of Jagirdars entitled only to cash revenues assigned to them in perpetuity subject to the doctrine of lapse. Thus the District of Ambala with its five tahsils of Ambala, Jagadhri, Naraingarh, Kharar and Ropar came into shape. A Commissioner was appointed in place of the Political Agent, at Ambala, who looked after the Districts of Ludhiana, Ambala and Simla.

8. **War of Independence.**—Ambala being at vantageous point and in proximity to the area where gallant war of independence was raged against British rule, made very difficult for the British authorities to hold, but with the help of traitor Jagirdars. The British subject states of Patiala, Malerkotla, Nabha and Jind, helped the Sovereign with men and money against the War of Independence. The Chiefs placed their armies at the disposal of British command to secure Grand Trunk Road as well as to suppress the War of

*District Census Handbook, Ambala, 1961

Independence ignited by freedom enthusiasts. In spite of the British tyranny, the Fifth and Sixth regiments of the Indian infantry, posted at Ambala,openly retaliated against the authorities and some of them succeeded in joining their fellow fighters at Delhi. Many of them became the target of British mutilation.

9. The British grabbed the territories of local rulers on account of the failure of heirs. The prominent victims in the district were Jagirdars of Sialda and Manimajra estates. These estates were merged in the district during 1866 and 1875 respectively. In 1862, the parganas of Shahbad, Ladwa and a portion of Thanesar were merged in Ambala district, but later on transferred to Karnal district in 1897. The Ambala division was abolished in 1886, but in 1911 Ambala again gained the original position as headquarter of the division. Kalka, Kurali, and Sanawar were added to Ambala district from Simla district. Pinjore Kanungo circle and Nalagarh Tahsil came to the district after merger of Pepsu with the Punjab in 1959. The partition brought a major upheaval of population by evacuating muslims and in-migration of non-muslim refugees.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARY

10. The physiognomy of the district has undergone a considerable change during the last decade, particularly during the process of reorganisation of the State. Prior to re-organisation of the composite State of Punjab, the district was composed of six tahsils *viz.* Rupar, Nalagarh, Kharar, Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri. The total area of the district was 5,957.5 sq. km. at the 1961-Census. It contained 2,467 inhabited villages and 15 towns. In fact, Ambala district in Haryana State and Sangrur district of Punjab State, are the two districts which lost huge chunks of territory, as a result, so to speak of the divisive 'fall out'. After the re-organisation, the area of Ambala District has been reduced to 3,735.57 sq. km. as per records of the Director of Land Records, Haryana. It will thus be seen that the area is less by 2,221.94 sq. km. as compared to the area of the district before the reorganisation of the State of Punjab. The district lost the entire tahsil of Rupar, having 385 villages and 2 towns *viz.*, Rupar and Murinda, and a major part of tahsil Kharar with 282 villages and Kharar and Kurali towns to the newly constituted Rupar district of Punjab State. Nalagarh tahsil, on the other hand, got merged with the Simla district of Himachal Pradesh. In addition, 36 villages and Chandigarh and Manimajra towns of Kharar tahsil which also formed part of district Ambala before 1966 were formed into a new Union Territory of Chandigarh. A new tahsil of Kalka was formed by carving out 154 villages of tahsil Kharar and Kalka town, which continued to form part of district Ambala after the formation of Haryana State.

11. In Ambala district, two areas were delimited as Standard Urban Areas, namely, Ambala & Yamunanagar-Jagadhri. The former covers Ambala Cantonment and Ambala towns and thirty contiguous villages and the latter Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony and Buria towns and 39 contiguous villages. Table A-V in Part II-A Supplement Report of Haryana State furnishes Census data in respect of these Standard Urban Areas.

12. Naraingarh and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony have been categorised as towns for the first time at the 1971-Census. During 1961-Census, Naraingarh was a village with 5,687 population. It has since been declared as a Notified Area Committee and has a population of 6,880 at the 1971-Census. Similary the present Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony was a part of Sisauli village in 1961. Now it has been declared as a Notified Area Committee and has attained the status of a town. It has an area of 8.91 sq. km. with 7,332 population.

13. The present district comprises four tahsils *viz.*, Kalka (154 villages), Naraingarh (334 villages), Ambala (325 villages) and Jagadhri (493 villages). Ambala and Kalka tahsils form part of Ambala Sub-Division, with its headquarters at Ambala. On the other hand, Jagadhri and Naraingarh are Sub-Divisions by themselves. Thus the present district has 1,306 villages and 10 urban centres. The following are the ten towns in the district.

(1)	Kalka	Kalka Tahsil
(2)	Naraingarh	Naraingarh Tahsil
(3)	Sadaura	
(4)	Ambala	Ambala Tahsil
(5)	Ambala Cantonment	
(6)	Chhachhrauli	Jagadhri Tahsil
(7)	Buria	
(8)	Jagadhri	
(9)	Yamunanagar	
(10)	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	

PHYSIOGRAPHY

14. Ambala district forms the northern most corner of the Haryana State. The present district is almost triangular in shape, having base formed by the Karnal district and by Saharnpur district of Uttar Pradesh State. The Patiala district of Punjab State shares its Western border. In the North and North-East is Himachal Pradesh. Yamuna river forms the common boundary between Ambala district and U.P. State in the South-East. Chandigarh (U.T.) which is also the capital of the State touches its boundary in the Upper-Western part. In the south is situated Karnal district. The district lies between two major rivers of Haryana State *viz*; the Ghaggar and the Yamuna. The area is partly sub-mountainous. It is the only district in the State where there are major topographic changes *i.e.* differences in altitudes. If we start from South-West to North-East, first we come across the alluvial plain area, which is highly dissected by the beds of mountain torrents. The slope is towards South-West. Except the sub-montane tract, the whole district forms the part of Indo-Gangetic alluvial plains. In the sub-montane tract, the Shiwaliks run into a chain of low hills along the border in the North-East direction. A considerable portion of Kalka, Naraingarh and Jagadhri tahsils is covered by these low hills. There is a hilly tract known as Morni Hills. The topography in this part is rugged. Geologically, they belong to the tertiary State and consists of sandstones and conglomerates. There are good tracts of forests in the Morni tract in Naraingarh tahsil and Kalesar area in Jagadhri tahsil. The depth to the sub-soil water just below the hills is 100 feet or more. Elsewhere it varies from 30 to 60 feet but the water in the wells is inadequate for irrigation purposes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

15. The rivers passing through the district are the Yamuna and the Ghaggar. In addition to these rivers, there are three streams called Markanda, Tangri and Sarswati. These are seasonal streams and as such unsuitable for navigation. However, these become swollen and furious during rainy season causing extensive damage to crops sometimes. The Yamuna river flows on east of the district forming its eastern boundary. It emerges from the hills at Kalesar as a swift and strong current with its bed covered with boulders. The headworks of the Eastern & Western Jamuna Canals at Khara and Tejewala divert all the water of the river towards the Western Jamuna Canal. The river also serves as a carrier of timber coming down the Yamuna from places upstream, from Tejewala to Yamunanagar and the latter town has a flourishing timber market. Another powerful river of the district is Ghaggar. It rises from Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh, passing through Morni hills and leaves the district a few miles above Manimajra. Then it again emerges at Panchkula, where it has a wide bed of sand. The tributaries joining the river are Sarswati, Tangri, Sukhna and Kaushalia.

CLIMATE[1]

16. The climate of the district is quite salubrious. It is bracing in the sub-mountainous region and typical of the plains in the regions away from hills *i.e.* extremely hot in summer and fairly cold in winter. Due to presence of sub-mountainous region in the district, the nights are comparatively cooler than in some other district located in the plains of Haryana.

17. The temperature begins to rise in March. It goes on rising tilll the mercury touches 44°C or even more towards the middle of June. Hot winds blow over land but the heavy dust-storms are rare.

18. The rainy season sets in by the first week of July and continues till about the middle of September. During this period, the termperature comes down considerably when it rains, but again shoots up when the rain stops. The atmosphere is then sultry and depressing. From October, the weather turns to fine and by the end of October, mild cold season sets in. November and December are pleasing, generally free from rains. January and February are the coldest months and may experience mild rain. Light frost may be experienced from the middle of December till the end of January. Towards the beginning of March, the spring season sets in with the return of the pleasing weather.

RAINFALL[2]

19. The details of rainfall have been collected from five stations *viz.*, Kalka, Naraingarh, Ambala, Dadupur and Jagadhri. The average annual rainfall during the last decade for the district is 823.0 m.m. The decennial average figures for the five stations mentioned above are given below :—

Place		*Average annual rainfall (m.m.)*
Kalka	..	943.6
Naraingarh	..	1,114.2
Ambala	..	885.1
Dadupur	..	449.5
Jagadhri	..	722.4

20. The above figures show that rainfall is more copious in the areas falling adjacent to Shiwalik hills in tahsils of Kalka and Naraingarh. The monsoon months of July to September receive the heaviest rainfall in the year. The percentage of rainfall to the total in the months of July to September in the

[1]District Census Handbook, Ambala, 1961

[2]Table No. 1, Series-II.

referrent period has been 79.58 at Kalka, 81 .29 at Naraingarh, 81.12 at Ambala, 77.93 at Dadupur & 77.94 at Jagadhri stations. However, during the winter months, the highest percentage of 8.66 has been recorded at Kalka station for the period 1966-70, followed by Ambala 6.57. During the last five years the highest rainfall (762 m.m.) has been recorded at Naraingarh in August, 1967, followed by Ambala (511 m.m.) in July, 1968 and Dadupur (480.3 m.m.) in August, 1967. The corresponding figures for Kalka and Jagadhri are 424 m.m. and 406 m.m. during July, 1968 and August, 1967 respectively. The forest and catchment areas in Naraingarh tahsil experience heavy rains during rainy weather. The details showing maximum number of rainy days recorded at different stations during the period 1966-70 has been furnished below :—

Station	*Maximum no. of rainy days in a year during* 1966-70
Kalka	54
Naraingarh	52
Ambala	44
Dadupur	50
Jagadhri	34

21. On n average, there are 44 rainy days in a year in the district. This number varies from 34 to 54 at different places. The maximum number of rainy days (54) has been recorded at Kalka station in 1967 followed by Naraingarh (52) in 1970. This further shows that the areas falling near Shiwalik Hill ranges experience more rains than those located in plains of Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils. The minimum number of rainy days *i.e.* 13 in a year, has been recorded at Ambala station during 1966.

TEMPERATURE

22. The district has only one observatory, which is located at Ambala. The records of this observatory are, therefore, taken as representative of the climatic conditions prevailing in the district. During the last decade, the maximum temperature (45.5°C) was recorded in June, 1962 and the minimum (0.0°C) in January, 1967.The mean highest temperature of 34.3° C was recorded in June, 1967 and the lowest of 12.3°C in January, 1970.

WINDS

23. The most prevalent directions of the winds are North-West and South-East. Invariably, the prevailing direction of winds in the evening is North-Westerly, whereas in the morning, the South-Easterly winds and the North-Westerly winds are of equal frequency.

NEW AREAS FOR SETTLEMENT OF POPULATION

24. The Ambala district shared a large portion of influx of refugees from West Punjab on the dawn of independence. To rehabilitate them, housing colonies like model towns, 8-Marla Schemes were developed at Ambala and Yamunanagar towns. In order to cope with the rapid process of urbanisation, the Haryana State concentrated special attention towards urban development. The process of urbanisation got accelerated particularly after the formation of Haryana State in the year 1966. The department of Town and Country Planning got further impetus with the establishment of Urban Estates Department in order to meet the ever-rising demand for residential plots.A number of urban estates were set up in important towns of Ambala, Jagadhri and Yamunanagar. Draft master plans have been prepared for these towns. The Improvement Trusts in the district are also doing good positive work. Apart from these, many new urban nuclei like Panchkula, Hindustan Machine Tools Complex and Morni Hill Resort were set up, where a large number of settlement h ve come up during the last decade. A brief discussion on each complex is given below :—

Panchkula:—

25. Panchkula town is being laid out on the outskirts of Chandigarh among picturesque background of the Shiwaliks, the Himalayas and river Ghaggar, to cater to a population of 1.25 lakhs. This new town is being developed on the transport node of 3 important highways namely (i) The Ambala—Kalka National Highway, (ii) Chandigarh—Panchkula road, and (iii) The New Haryana State Highway. The master plan has been drawn out for 15 sectors covering 1,950 acres of area for residential purposes. One of the residential sectors is being planned as Defence Colony for defence personnel. These sectors will be self-sufficient as far as local shopping, educational, health and community amenities are concerned. In addition to this, 2 sectors measuring approximately 495 acres have been allotted for industrial purposes. The entire area lying between Ambala—Kalka Highway and river Ghaggar will be studded with deer park, zoological garden, museum and recreational corners. It will be a pride monument of modern architecture in the district.

Hindustan Machine Tools:—

26. A public sector project of Hindustan Machine Tools factory was established at Pinjore in 1963. The township has also been built up in a nine hundred acres site against the background of Shiwalik hills. The factory occupies an area of 8.5 hectares. The various buildings in the planned layout are located to ensure unhampered movement of men and materials. There is main production shop occupying an area of 18,000 sq.metres with a number of ancillary departments like repair and maintenance stores etc. New buildings are coming up with the production of tractors in the factory.The unit has started production of HMT—ZETOR 2511 tractors since 1971. On the machine tools side, the production and sale have risen over twelve-fold since 1964-65. Compared to first production year 1964-65 when the turn over was Rs. 45 lakhs only, it rose to Rs. 4.97 crores in 1973-74. H.M.T.Pinjore has a colony having 1,067 houses with civic amenities for the employees. The colony is also provided with a 10 bedded well-equipped hospital, a recognised school upto middle standard, a shopping centre and co-operative store. The H.M. T. owns a fleet of buses to carry the employees from Chandigarh and Kalka at nominal charges.The H.M.T. is also maintaining a canteen where lunch is served to the workers on subsidised rates.

Morni Hills:—

27. Haryana has made rapid strides during the last few years in developing tourist resorts in the State. Morni on the top of a 4,000 feet high hill is all solitude. It was first built with the intention to develop hill-*cum*-tourist resort. P. W. D. Rest House and Health Centre have already been constructed.Sites for Post Offices, Schools etc, have been earmarked. Accommodation for tourist travellers is available at 'Lal Munia Hut'. The Morni forests are also being developed by widening the Thapli-Morni jeepable road. A pucca road to link this place with other parts of the State is under construction. The Tarlokpur-Morni road has also been constructed. Around the Morni forest an area of 2 sq. km. has been declared as controlled area and plan for its development is being fianlised. A potable water supply scheme at a huge cost is also being worked out for providing water facilities to Morni Complex. The Complex holds bright future as hill resort in times to come.

GROWTH OR DECAY OF NEW URBAN CENTRES

28. The district underwent a significant change on the advent of re-organisation of the composite Punjab on 1st of November, 1966, losing huge areas of territory. The entire tahsil of Rupar and major parts of Kharar tahsil were transferred to Punjab, while Nalagarh Tahsil got merged with Simla district of Himachal Pradesh. The development of new planned city of Chandigarh opened considerable scope for trade and commerce, industry, construction, transport and other services. This resulted in heavy outmigration from the important commercial centres of the district. The neighbouring smaller towns were much overshadowed by the expanding structure of Chandigarh. The new metropolis not only encouraged the inhabitants of Ambala district to migrate but also aroused widespread interest of North Indians. It became a prestigeous centre of Ambala district. The speedy development of constructional activities by laying net-work of roads and buildings under capital project took a major share of budgetary allocation of the district funds. On the eve of reorganisation, the district experienced a huge loss when Chandigarh town was declared as a Union Territory with some rural areas. This loss was further substantiated by transfer of Rupar, Kurali, Kharar and Murinda towns to district Rupar of Punjab State and Nalagarh town to Simla district of Himachal Pradesh. The reorganisation on the other hand also brought some boon to the district. Haryana Government took keen interest in the development of neglected towns by spending huge amount on developmental activities. Urbanisation formed a major share of the State developmental schemes. During this process, two places *viz*; Naraingarh and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony were declared as towns in the district. Earnest efforts were made in developing the old towns by introducing new residential colonies, sewerage systems and basic civic amenities. The local bodies also played vital role in this upliftment. The net-work of roads, bridges and transport was laid which further gave impetus to the development and extension of existing urban centres in the district. A detailed description of each of the existing towns in the district in alphabetical order is furnished below :—

29. **Ambala [Area 8.70 sq. km., Population 83,633 Persons (1971)]** : Ambala is situated near Ambala Cantonment at a distance of 6.40 km. The town lies in an open plain between the Ghaggar and the Tangri Streams. It is the headquarters of the district. The town was established in the early 14th century. In 1809, when the Cis-Sutlej States came under British protection, the estate of Ambala was held by Daya Kaur, widow of Gurbaksh Singh who had died in 1783. After the death of Daya Kaur in 1823, the estate lapsed to the British Government. It was made headquarters of the district in 1849. It is a class II town with a population of 83,633 persons and 8.70 sq. km. area as per 1971-Census. The town has witnessed an increase of 7,429 persons during the last decade. It has a railway station and is well-connected with pucca roads with Chandigarh, Kalka, Rajpura and Naraingarh. A new bus-stand has been recently constructed at a cost of Rs. 9.5 lakhs.

30. The town has also a roadways workshop which is the headquarters of Ambala Roadways Depot. During 1972, the depot maintained a fleet of 202 buses, plying within and outside the State.

31. Ambala is the focal point of the long distance telecommunication net work and is connected by coaxial cable with Delhi *via* Saharanpur as well as *via* Karnal, and with Patiala, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Amritsar. Ambala is also connected by the microwave system with Simla. It has also one of the biggest telegraph offices in the country and is connected with all district headquarters of Haryana and Punjab.

32. The town had been experiencing a shortage of drinking water-supply, which has now considerably improved with the operation of protected water-supply scheme. The Local Body has provided nearly 3,000 new domestic connections, sunk 5 deep and 8 other tube-wells at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the last four years. Similarly the town has also witnessed some progress in general sanitation. The Local Body has laid sewerage at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs during the last five years. During the last six years, 8 km. of metalled roads have been constructed in the town at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Local Body also undertook the construction of commercial shops to cope with the needs of increasing commercial activities during recent years. As many as 180 shops have been constructed mostly on Dev Samaj Road and Jagadhri Gate at a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs. A new building of fire brigade has been constructed recently at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh by the Municipal Committee. The construction of a Municipal Park alongwith a Youth Hostel and a Bal Bhawan, opposite to the busstand is another achievement of the Municipal Committee. The civic affairs of the towns are looked after by a Class I Municipal Committee. The Municipal Committee constituted of President and 22 representative members. The Municipal Committee was suspended and stands superseded since 1973. It is now supervised by an Administrator, who belongs to Haryana Civil Service. The total income and expenditure of the Municipal Committee during 1970-71 was Rs. 41,78,208 and Rs. 42,07,498 respectively. A considerable portion of the expenditure was spent on public health, water supply and convenience.

33. The town has the reputation of being an educational centre. After the formation of Haryana State, the town has made expansion in school/college and technical education. To keep abreast with the educational development, a number of new subjects e.g. Fine Arts, Music, Home Science and advanced technical and scientific educational facilities have been provided in the colleges. During the year 1973-74 there were three Private Middle Schools, namely, Atma Nand Jain Middle School (aided), United Church Middle School for Boys and S. A. Jain Girls Middle School. There are two Government High Schools for Boys and one for Girls. The private high schools for boys are A.S. High School, Khalsa High School, S. A. Jain High School, and G. R. S. D. High School while Dev Samaj High School, Jai Ram Dass High School, Kalghidhar Khalsa High School, L.S.S.D. High School, K.P.A.K. High School, P. K. R. Jain High School and S. B. N. S. D. High School, Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib High School and Sohan Lal High School impart education to girl students. There is only one Government Higher Secondary School for Girls in the town. The school provides education on Humanities, Home Science and Science subjects. For imparting higher education, there are three colleges in the town *i. e.* D. A. V. College for Boys, S. A. Jain College (co-educational) and Dev Samaj College for Women. There is one college of education, namely, the Sohan Lal College of Education (established in 1939 at Lahore). The institution is co-educational and provides degree course for Bachelor of Education. It provides one year course for language teachers and two years course for nursery teachers training. It has separate hostel for boys and girls.

34. There is an industrial training institute in the town. It conducts three years course in civil, mechanical, electrical and auto-engineering courses. Besides, there are a few more schools imparting technical training. Details of these schools are given below :—

Serial No.	*Name of Institute*	*Intake capacity*	*Trade*
1.	Government Polytechnic for Women	60	Library Science, Pharmacy and Dresser Course.
2.	Mehar Chand Industrial Training School for Women	30	Stenography (English), Carpentary, Sheet Metal, Turner, Fitter.
3.	Government Industrial School for Girls	112	Tailoring, Cutting and Embroidery.
4.	Doll Making Centre	..	Dolls.

35. The town is well-served by medical institutions. The Civil Hospital has a provision for 200 beds for the indoor patients. It has both medical and surgical wards with provision for Maternity and Family Planning Services. It has 21 medical and 40 nursing staff besides 125 para-medical staff. The Philadelphia Mission Hospital with 100 beds has been a symbol of Christian Missionary work. The latest development in medicine has further augmented the departments of Medicine, Surgery and X-Rays. The promotion of Family Planning Programme, has led to opening of new cell in the hospital. The teaching course for Auxiliary Nursery Training are also imparted. There is also a Police Hospital (20 beds). The town has also a Lepers' Home with 100 beds, which is a private aided institution and a T.B. Clinic. There are also two dispensaries, namely, Relief Camp Dispensary and E.S.I. Dispensary in the town. There are two Rest-Houses in the town, the Canal Rest House and the Soldiers' Rest House.

36. The town has made a good expansion in residential areas after the partition of the country in 1947. To rehabilitate the influx of refugees from West Punjab, housing colonies of Model Town and Baldev Nagar were developed in the town. An urban estate, adjoining the existing I.T.I. on the old Delhi road, in the name of new Model Town (Residential and Commercial) is being developed. A number of well-planned bunglows with modern architecture are coming up in this area. The Housing Board of Haryana has done marvellous job in constructing a number of residential houses for various groups of people. The board has just completed 119 houses for economically weaker persons (drawing upto Rs. 350 p.m.) at a cost of Rs. 13,200 per house, each covering an area of 65 sq. yards, 43 houses for low income group persons (drawing between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600 p.m.) with a cost of Rs. 30,400 per house with an area of 160 sq. yards and 48 houses for middle income persons at a cost of Rs. 51,800 each having 250 sq. yards area. Similarly, the Ambala Improvement Trust has developed a number of small shopping centres and residential areas in the town.

37. The town has gained importance as a whole-sale market for cloth (both coarse and synthetic), food grains, bamboos and durries. The development of transport and communication services has enhanced the business activities in the town. A number of shops catering to needs of furniture, steel almirahs, shutters, etc. have come up during recent years. The manufacture of scientific instruments and agriculture implements are on the increase. The prominent industrial units with investment more than one lakh rupees are given below :—

	Name of Unit	*Item of Production*	*Production during 1970-71 (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Employment during 1970-71*
1.	M/s. Allied Trading Company	Agricultural Implements	12·00	45
2.	M/s. T. G. Aggar and Company	Ditto	3·50	25
3.	M/s. Western Electric Scientific Works	Scientific Instruments	7·00	35
4.	M/s. Krishna Foundry Works	Foundry	8·00	50
5.	M/s. Instruments and Chemicals Ltd.	Scientific and Medical Research Instruments	31·00	175

Source.—Directory of Large and Medium Scale Industries and Small-scale Industries with investment above Rs. 1 lakh in Haryana.

38. There is a big flour mill of M/s. Seth Brothers, which produces atta, maida and suji. During 1970-71 it produced goods worth Rs. 170.80 lakhs and employed 165 persons. An Industrial Estate was set up in 1963 in an area of 12.26 acres and has 24 sheds of A-type. The places of historical importance in the town include the Badshahi Bagh Gurudwara, Sis Ganj Gurudwara and Manji Sahib Gurudwara. The first is associated with Guru Gobind Singh, the second with Guru Teg Bahadur and the third with Guru Hargobind. The Muslim shrines of Lakhi Shah and Tawaqual Shah are also famous where annual celebrations are held and offerings in the form of fans are made. The temple of Bhiwani *Amba* from whom the town is said to have derived its name, is visited by a large number of devotees.

39. **Ambala Cantonment [Area 36.26 sq. km., Population 102,493 Persons (1971)]**: Ambala Cantonment which was established in 1843, is according to 1971-Census, the biggest urban centre both in respect of population (102,493 persons) and area (36.26 k.m.^{2}) in the district. It is a class I city and ranks second in the State, first rank being occupied by Rohtak City. It dates from 1843, when the Karnal Cantonment was abandoned on account of prevalence of Malaria and shifted to this place. This is the largest cantonment in Northern India with headquarters of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh area on the military side and the headquarters of Ambala Division on the civil side. It is also a centre of other army and air-force installations and formations.

40. The city is comparatively well-planned with wide roads, sewerage and tap-water supply system. The advancement in civic amenities is attributed to the administrative control of the Cantonment Board, whereby special attention has been given to the lay-out of the city. The general sanitation is fairly good, except for the portions where surface drains are in existence. The town is undergoing a major change with the construction of underground sewerage system, which is replacing latrines in the residential houses. There is a regular piped water supply which though satisfactory needs further augmentation. The town has a big wholesale vegetable market, fruit markets, 5 mutton markets, a slaughter house and a

piggery. The Cantonment Board maintains a fire brigade. Electricity is being supplied by the Ambala Cantonment Electricity Supply Company Ltd., and the Military Engineering Service, Gandhi Park, Patel Park, Circuit House, a P.W.D. Rest House and two Railway Rest Houses and a State Library are the important public places. The Military Dairy Farm, the Military Grass Farm, the Military Poultry Farm, the Aerodrome and the Garrison Church are some of the other prominent parts of the city.

41. It is well-connected by rail and road. There is a big railway junction which has broad-guage line running towards Kalka in the North, Amritsar in the West, Saharanpur (U.P.) in the East and Karnal-Delhi in the South. The city has also a newly built bus-stand. The high frequency of fast moving buses to well-connected towns of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi has added to the development of this town.

42. There is a growing extension of residential areas in the town. A number of new colonies have come up during the decade. Tribune colony and Subash Nagar on Ambala-Jagadhri road are worth mention here.

43. During 1971-Census, the town maintained 25 Primary Schools and 14 High Schools, the latter run by private bodies. The high schools include S.D. High School, D.A.V. High School, Rooka Khalsa High School, B. D. High School and C.D. High School for Boys, Hargolal High School, Sikh High School, Sewa Samiti High School, Luxmi Devi High School, Mutsadi Lal Arya High School, Jain High School and S. D. High School for Girls. There are three degree colleges, namely, G.M.N. College, S. D. College and Arya Girls College, all run by private bodies.

44. The Cantonment Board is running a big military hospital and four dispensaries. The other hospitals include Railway Hospital, Guru Nanak Mission Hospital, Behari Lal Women Hospital and Banarsi Dass Women Hospital. The hospitals are well-equipped with modern equipments.

45. Ambala Cantonment is known for producing scientific instruments and laboratory equipments required by various Research Medical Institutions. M/s. Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop, manufacturing scientific instruments and agricultural implements deserves special reference. It provides employment to approximately 400 persons. Other units engaged in this industry with investment of more than one lakh rupees are M/s. Electrofones, M/s. Western Electric Scientific Works, M/s. Laboratory Equipment Traders, M/s. Hargo Lal and Sons, M/s. Popular Traders and M/s. Scientific Glass Works. The city has also one unit for the manufacture of cotton textiles.

46. **Buria [Area 1.94 sq. km., Population 4,645 Persons (1971)]**: It is a small town situated near the West Bank of the Jamuna Canal. It is an ancient town built in the time of emperor Humanyun. The Chinese traveller, Huentsang who visited Buria in 634 A.D. has high-lighted the glory of this place in his reminiscences. The Archaeology Department found some bricks of Kushan period and some coins of Mahabharta period during its excavation. A Pateleshwar temple was also excavated here though only in the shape of ruins. Raja Birbal, one of the nine ministers of Emperor Akbar was born here. Shah Jahan, the Mughal Emperor used to tour this place and constructed Rang Mahal here. It remained the headquarters of a Sikh Chief since about 1760, and a little fort still forms the residence of that family. During the last decade, it has gained population of only 657 persons. It is a class VI town. Its civil administration is in the hands of a class III Municipal Committee. The annual income of the Municipal Committee was Rs. 17,500 in 1960-61 which has increased to Rs. 142,331 during 1971-72. The total expenditure has also increased from Rs. 15,600 in 1960-61 to Rs. 113,697 during 1971-72. The Municipal Committee has provided tap water supply in the town. Not much of expenditure has been incurred on the development of roads and buildings. The town is served by G. R. Aryan High School for Boys and Gurukul High School and Hindu High School for Girls. There is no College or Industrial Training School in the town. One Match Factory is, however, located here.

47. **Chhachhrauli [Area 1.29 sq. km., Population 5,382 Persons (1971)]** : The town is located near Jagadhri at a distance of 12 km. on the Paonta road. The Tajewala Headworks, a beautiful picnic spot, is situated adjacent to the town. It is a small town with hardly anything of importance. The town is administered by a Class III Municipal Committee. The total income and expenditure of the Municipal Committee, during 1970-71 was Rs. 110,208 and Rs. 109,030, respectively. There are two Rest Houses in the town, namely, Civil Rest House and Forest Rest House.

48. The town has one Government High School each for boys and girls. A Government Industrial School for girls was opened in 1963. It offers courses in tailoring, cutting and embroidery trades. There are 32 seats and education is imparted free of tuition fee. The Scheduled Caste students are given a stipend of Rs. 45 each per month. Sainik Privar Bhawan has also been constructed at Chhachhrauli for widows of defence personnel. The Bhawan accommodates 32 widows. A workshop-*cum*-training centre has been constructed in the campus where vocational training is being given to the widows and their children in tailoring, cutting, embroidery and manufacture of *nivar*. There is one civil dispensary with facilities of indoor arrangements in the town.

49. **Jagadhri [Area 10.83 sq. km., Population 35,094 Persons (1971)]** : It is one of the important industrial towns of the district. It is located 58 km. South-East of Ambala and 5 km. to the North East of Yamunanagar Railway Station. It is the headquarters of the sub-division and tahsil of the same name as well as Development Block. The old name of the place was Ganga Dhari, so called from a store of Ganges water and shrine at the place of its foundation. Jagadhri was patronised by Raja Ram Singh of Buria for economic development in 1773 after Nadir Shah's invasion. It lapsed to the British in 1829 together with the territory of which it was the capital. It is a class III town with industry as its main functional category. The town is governed by a class II Local Body, headed by an administrator, who looks after the civic affairs of the town. The total income and expenditure of the Municipal Committee are Rs. 1,103,194, and Rs. 1,122,714, respectively in 1970-71.

50. The town is well reputed all over India for its brass and other non-ferrous industry. Metal ignots are pressed into sheets, which are made into utensils of various types. The industry is 200 years old when it was run on cottage industry scale by 'Thatheras' who were then not using any type of machinery. It was in 1937 that first rolling mill was set up for the manufacture of brass-Circle to produce utensils. During the last 30 years a lot of improvement has been made by the industry. There are now 286 registered units manufacturing utensils with the aid of machinery besides 454 "Thatheras" working with their handtools on cottage basis. During the year 1969-70, they produced goods worth Rs. 10 crore and provided employment to 10,000 persons, approximately. The development of aluminium, a cheaper metal and stainless steel, a costly metal are partly replacing the traditional brass metal. The industry mainly depends upon the imported non-ferrous metals.

51. The prominent metal industries in the town with investment of more than one lakh of rupees are as follows :—

1. M/s. Parkash Metal Industries.
2. M/s. Swastika Metal Works.
3. M/s. Shibu Metal Works.
4. M/s. Parkash Engineering Works.
5. M/s. Allied Metal Products.
6. M/s. Bharat Darshan Industries.
7. M/s. Desh Rolling Mills.
8. M/s. Krishan Engineering Works.
9. M/s. Adarsh Metal Industries.
10. M/s. Jagan Nath Metal Industries.
11. M/s. Northern Indian Metal Industries.
12. M/s. Shakti Electrical and Rerooling Mills.

Source: Directory of Large and Medium Scale Industries and Small-scale Industries with Investment above Rs. 1 lakh in Haryana.

52. The Municipal Committee has already laid 4,500 Rft. Sewerage at a cost of Rs. 1,002,454 for improving the civic and sanitary conditions in the town. Similarly to enhance the water supply in the town the local body has laid main pipe lines, sunk four tubewells and erected two reservoirs. The municipal committee also intends to undertake construction of 50 commercial shops at different points in the town. Five shops have already been constructed and three shops are under construction. In order to improve street lighting in the town, it has provided 250 street light flourence tubes at important crossings of the town. The State Government also intends to establish a Fire Brigade Station in the town.

53. The State Government has been making concerted efforts to bring about diversification in the industry and has posted a project officer at Jagadhri. A Quality Marking Centre for engineering goods with sophisticated machinery and highly skilled technical staff has been opened in the town. The State Government has recently set-up an anodising plant at a cost of Rs 123,000 which will help the local units to undertake the manufacture of aluminium goods and get them anodised. The anodising will also enhance the get up of the product and will fetch better price.

54. The Improvement Trust, Jagadhri has undertaken a number of developmental/residential schemes. At present 11 development schemes covering an area of 675 acres are in hand. The Department of Town and Country Planning has acquired land for developing urban estates with modern facilities both for residential and industrial purposes in the town.

55. The town has a large number of educational institutions. There is only one Government Middle School for Girls and D.D. Agarwal & Sarswati Middle Schools, Hindu Girls High School, Government Higher Secondary School for Boys and S.D. Higher Secondary School. There are two private girls colleges i.e. Hindu Girls College and Maharaja Agarsen Mahavidyalaya in the town.

56. The important medical institutions in the town include a Civil Hospital, Railway Hospital, Newzeland Mission Hospital and two E.S.I. Dispensaries. The Shiv Shankar Trust Hospital, Shibbu Mal Dharmarth Aushudhalya and the Veterinary Hospital are also rendering useful services. The small fortress of the family of the local chief is worth-seeing and so are Gauri Shankar Temple and Devi Bhavan. The town has a Civil Rest House and a Panchayat Samiti Rest House.

57. **Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony [Area 8.91 sq. km., Population 7,332 Persons (1971)]**: The Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony was declared as a Notified Area Committee for the first time after the formation of Haryana State. Formerly, it was a small unit of northern railway locomotive repair workshop. The shifting of a part of railway workshop from Kalka town to this place increased the strength of this workshop considerably. Moreover, the workshop witnessed a lot of expansion during recent years with opening of new shops. The town has been carved out of the area of Sisauli village. The town is primarily inhabited by the railway employees, working in the workshop. It consists of railway colony having residential quarters (324 of type I, 215 of Type II and bunglows) with a well-laid plan and sewerage system. The town is equipped with 24 bed hospital, constructed in 1971. There is a Government High School and Guru Nanak Khalsa High School. Two tanks of 50,000 gallons and 38,000 gallons capacity cater to the drinking water-supply of the residents. The local body affairs of the town are controlled by an Executive Officer of Railway Administration.

58. **Kalka [Area 2.85 sq. km., Population 17,711 Persons (1971)]**: Kalka is a small town on the Ambala-Simla Highway, which forms the main street of the town. It is a terminus of the broad-gauge railway line from Ambala and the starting point of the narrow gauge Kalka-Simla line. Due to its favourable location in the foothills, it acts as an important gateway for the passengers as well as products of hills. It is bounded by chos on the Western, Eastern and Southern sides and by Himalayas on the Northern side thus limiting the scope of extension only on Ambala-Kalka roadside. The town, though semi-hilly and small in size, is well connected both by rail and bus transport with all the main important towns of Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

59. It is a tahsil headquarters. The main importance of the town had been due to the establishment of Northern Railway Workshop. The partly shifting of the Railway Workshop to Jagadhri has resulted in the decline of its population and trade and commerce during the last decade. The new building of Civil Hospital has been constructed by the Government, thereby, upgrading the existing dispensary after 1966. There is also a Railway Hospital in the town. The educational institutions in the town include a Government College, a Government Higher Secondary School for Boys, Arya Girls Higher Secondary School, Hindu Girls Higher Secondary School, S.D. High School for Boys and Sikh Girls High School. The State Government also opened an Industrial School for Girls in the year, 1969. It offers courses in cutting, tailoring, embroidery and needle work. The seating capacity of this school is 48. An Employment Exchange has been established in the town after 1968. The town has a class III Municipal Committee with a total income and expenditure of Rs. 414,345 and 462,691, respectively during the year, 1970-71. It is a good market for bamboo and bamboo products and stone-wares like mill stones, mortars and pestles. The town is well-served by water-supply, underground drainage and electricity. An area of land measuring 12.4 acres has been acquired for setting-up an industrial estate/industrial development colony at Kalka. It is proposed to provide 21 built-up sheds and 16 developed plots in this colony for starting small-scale units.

60. **Naraingarh [Area 5.18 sq. km., Population 6,880 Persons (1971)]** : The town derives its name from its founder, Raja Lakshami Narain of Sirmaur. It is a Sub-Division and Tahsil headquarters and has a police station. It is located at 36.8 km. towards north of Ambala and is connected by pucca roads with Ambala, Nahan and Chandigarh. It has been declared as a town for the first time during 1971 with the establishment of a Notified Area Committee. Only Naraingarh village has been covered during the process and it presents more or less a rural outlook. It is engulfed by a number of hill torrents (chos). There is one Government Higher Secondary School for Boys and a Government High School for Girls. There has not been much development of the town except that it has been ornamented with the construction of a double storeyed building of Civil Hospital during 1973-74. There is a P.W.D. Rest House in the town.

61. **Sadaura [Area 11.66 sq. km., Population 8,971 Persons (1971)]**: It is a small town situated near the hills on the bank of Nakat *nadi* at a distance of 59.0 km. from Ambala. The town has experienced a low growth of 15.38 per cent in population during the last decade. The town is said to be the birth place of

famous Sheikh Chilli about whom so many anecdotes are prevalent. It is said that saints used to pass through this area during their pilgrimage to Haridwar and the name of this place came out from Sadhus. This historical place has got many archaeological master buildings like Sangni Masjid and Do-Dwara of the Mughal times. It is governed by a class III Municipal Committee with an income of Rs. 389,174 and an expenditure of Rs. 262,355 in 1970-71. There is a Hindu A.S. High School for Boys and Adarsh Jain High School for Girls. A D.A.V. College was also established during 1968. It is a co-educational institution with provision for only arts subjects. A Civil Rest House is also found in the town.

62. **Yamunanagar [Area 23.31 sq. km., Population 72,594 Persons (1971)]** : Yamunanagar is the prominent industrial town of the district. The town is originally an offshoot of Jagadhri and is situated on the Western bank of the Western Jamuna Canal. It is located at a distance of 59 km. from Ambala, the district headquarters and is well-connected by rail and road with Ambala and Saharanpur town of Uttar Pradesh. Known as Abdullapur before partition, Yamunanagar owes its name to one Abdulla, a Station Master at Jagadhri Railway Station, who had a long stay there. After retirement from service, he built a small hut for himself to live in. Slowly and steadily, Abdullapur developed into an Industrial Township. In 1926, a paper mill was started and was followed by a sugar mill in 1934. The mills attracted workers and the town acquired a population of 4,156 in 1941. After partition, the population shoot up to 15,684 in 1951 and then to 51,700 in 1961, which further rose to 72,594 in 1971. The area of the town has also more than doubled during the last decade. The growth in population is caused by big spurt in industry in the town particularly after independence. A number of large and medium-scale units have come up in the town because of many incentives given by the State Government for industrial development, attracting large inmigration of population to the town from neighbouring areas and states.

63. An idea of the industrial development of the town can be had from the following data which give the production and employment of some large and medium scale units in 1970-71:—

Sl. No.	*Name*	*Item of production*	*Production (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Employment*
1.	M/s. Saraswati Sugar Mills	Sugar	758.46	1,800
2.	M/s. Indian Sugar and General Corporation	Sugar, cement, scientific instruments, casting, boilers, hydraulic presses of all types	344.65	1,104
3.	M/s. Haryana Distillery	Distillery	1,079.00	530
4.	M/s. Bharat Starch and Chemicals Private Ltd.	Starch and products	16.94	322
5.	M/s. Jamuna Auto Industries	Auto spring leaves	70.00	210
6.	M/s. Balarpur Paper Mills	Paper and paper products	1,338.33	3,500

64. Besides large and medium sized units mentioned above, the small-scale units with investment of more than one lakh rupees are M/s. Jai Forging and Stamping (Forged items), M/s. Roshan Industries (Toka Machine C.I. Castings), M/s. Oriental Engineering Works (Diesel engines and hydraulic jacks), M/s. Kay Iron Works (Sugar mill, machinery and parts) and M/s. Chandepur Works (Sugar, paper, cement and chemical machinery and parts).

65. The Haryana State Industries Development Corporation has also set up a Match Box Factory which has already gone into production. The Corporation has set up an industrial estate in the town. The State Industries Department has also built up some industrial sheds which have been allotted to the manufacturers. The town is also the biggest collection centre of timber coming from the forests of Haryana and the adjoining States of Himachal Pradesh and parts of Uttar Pradesh, and is known for a wood working industry.

66. The town is a big educational centre. There is a Government High School for Boys, Guru Nanak Khalsa High School for Girls, D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, M.L.N. Higher Secondary School and Guru Nanak Khalsa Higher Secondary School for Boys and a Government Higher Secondary School for Girls. The town has four colleges for imparting higher education. Guru Nanak Khalsa College was established in 1968 to commemorate the quincentenary of Shri Guru Nanak Dev. It was a co-educational institution but now it has been split up into two units for men and women separately. The Mukund Lal National College for Girls was the first college in the town set up in 1955 in the memory of a local philan-

thropist and is a co-educational institution, while the D.A.V. College is for Girls only An industrial training institute was established in the year, 1958. It imparts employment orieted rtaining in trades like mechanical, smithy, welding, refrigeration, sheet metal, etc. It had on its rolls 575 trainees during 1972-73 session of which 72 were girls. Besides there are two industrial schools for girls, namely, Women League Industrial School and Prem Sewa Samiti Industrial School for Girls.

67. The medical institutions in the town include Makund Lal Government Civil Hospital, State Employees Insurance Scheme Hospital and four E.S.I. dispensaries. The town has two Rest Houses, a Canal Rest House and a Forest Rest House.

68. The civil affairs of the town are supervised by an administrator of Haryana Civil Service. The total income of the Local Body was Rs. 3,320,532 and expenditure Rs. 3,280,304 in 1970-71. The town has witnessed considerable growth in constructional activities during the recent years. A number of residential colonies have come up in improved architectural pattern. All the streets in the residential areas have been provided with tube lights. The sanitation is comparatively good. The municipality employs about 400 sweepers and the town has been divided into various zones. Most of the drinking water-supply in the town is through tap water. One tubewell has been installed in camp area while the second feeds Rampura, Lal Dwara and Kamla Nagar areas. Underground sewerage is being laid to cover the area of Model town and Shivaji park. An expenditure of Rs. 190,000 was incurred during 1970-71 and Rs. 1,50,000 during 1971-72 on construction of drains. The local body is maintaining 15 parks in the town. One new park called Indra Kunj and two more parks in Model town are being developed. The local body has also constructed some markets, e.g., Sucha Sauda Market, Dil Bhara Market and Indra Market, to rehabilitate the peddlers (Khokhawallas) of the town. A new vegetable market is fastly coming up in the industrial area of the town. A reference of the City Centre Project deserves special mention here. In order to improve the slum areas of the town, the local body has undertaken ambitious plan to construct recreational *cum*-sports complex, consisting of a lake, restaurant, club, view tower, stadium, swimming pool, library and museum, just on the bank of Western Jamuna Canal. The entire complex will cost about 60 lakh rupees. The Improvement Trust of Yamunanagar has also contributed a lot in the development of the town. It has constructed two shopping centres at Yamunanagar—Jagadhri road near railway station and has developed some areas for residential purpose. The trust has 19 residential and commercial schemes in hand. The Housing Board of Haryana, engaged in basic task of providing houses in important industrial centre, has also done some good job in solving the housing problem in the town. The Board has completed 117 houses for economically weaker sections, 6 houses for lower income group and 25 houses for middle income group, during the last few years in the town.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES

69. Functional characteristics of the town have been determined on the basis of workers' participation ratio among categories of working force as revealed in 1961 and 1971-Censuses. Categories I to IX of the workers have been re-grouped into five broad functional characteristics :—

I. 'Primary Activities' include categories I, II, III & IV.

II. Categories V(a), V(b) & VI have been included in 'Industry'.

III. Category VII has been grouped under the head 'Trade and Commerce'.

IV. Functional characteristics 'Transport' represents VIIIth category of workers.

V. Workers of category IX have been placed under the head 'Services'.

70. A town is defined as mono-functional if 40 per cent or more of the total working force is engaged under any of these broad categories as mentioned above (from I—V). If the proportion of single category does not constitute 40 per cent of total workers but when combined with another predominant category approaches to 60 per cent or above, it is termed as Bi-functional, e.g. Industrial-*cum*-Transport, etc. Ambala town of the district is Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce and thus it is bi-functional on the basis of 1971 data. Similarly, where workers of the three or more categories taken together account for the 60 per cent or above of the total working population of the town, it is termed as Multi-functional for example, on the basis of 1971-Census data Buria town has been shown as Services-*cum*-Industrial-*cum*-Primary Activities and thus it is Multi-functional. Such type of classification in terms of functional characteristics is of immense assistance to the scholars and administrators interested in studying the occupational pattern of the working force of the urban units of the State.

71. **Ambala** : Ambala was classified as bi-functional town both in 1961 and 1971-Censuses but the Functional category has changed from Services-*cum*-Industry to Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce as a result of substantial increase in the commercial activities in the town during the last decade.

72. **Ambala Cantonment** : During the 1961-Census, Ambala Cantonment was a mono-functional town with services as its functional category. During the decade 1961-71, there has been a substantial decrease in the working force engaged in other services primarily due to shift of military personnel to some other areas. There has also been fair increase in the industrial and commercial activities in the town during this period. As a result of these factors, the town has been classified as multi-functional at the time of 1971-Census with Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce as its functional category.

73. **Buria** : Buria is the smallest town in the district with a population of 4,645 persons as per 1971-Census. The town has been categorised as multi-functional both in 1961 and 1971-Censuses. At the time of 1961-Census, the functional category of the town was Primary activities-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Services. During the decade 1961-71, there has been substantial decrease in the primary activities in the town and the working population engaged in other services has much increased. Consequently, the functional category of the town has changed to Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Primary activities in 1971.

74. **Chhachhrauli** : It was a bi-functional town in 1961 with its functional category as Services-*cum*-Industry. In 1971, this town has been classified as multi-functional with Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Industry as its functional category,as a result of comparatively higher increase in commercial activities than industrial activities in the town during the last decade.

75. **Jagadhri** : There has been no change in functional category of industrial town of Jagadhri, during the last two Censuses *i.e.* 1961 and 1971. The town remains mono-functional with Industry as its functional category.

76. **Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony** : It has been notified as a town for the first time during the 1971-Census. The town has gained its existence by establishment of a railway workshop. Most of the employees are engaged in various types of transport activities and the town falls in the functional category of Transport as per 1971-Census data.

77. **Kalka** : There has been no change in the functional category of the town during the last two Censuses. It remains a town of transport activities.

78. **Naraingarh**: It has been treated as a town for the first time at the time of 1971-Census. The functional category of the town has been classified as Services-*cum*-Primary activities-*cum*-Trade and Commerce.

79. **Sadaura** : During 1961-Census, the functional category of the town was Industry-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary activities. However during 1971-Census, primary activities have preponderated as compared to all other activities. There has been a substantial decreasc in the industrial activities whereas the commercial activities have shown a fair increase, in the town during the last decade. The town in 1971 although multi-functional has been classified in the functional category of Primary activities-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce.

80. **Yamunanagar** : It is an important industrial town of the district. There has been no change in the functional category of the town during the last two Censuses *i.e.* 1961 and 1971. The town remains mono-functional with Industry as its functional category and has witnessed much industrial growth during the last 10 years.

MAJOR EVENTS

81. The district has not witnessed any wide-spread natural calamity, due to floods, earthquake or scarcity during the last decade except for mild drought here and there sometimes due to failure of monsoons. The disturbances resulting from riots, strikes, lock-outs or political clashes were also absent. On the contrary the district has made a remarkable progress in industrial and agricultural sectors particularly after the formation of Haryana State in 1966, accompanied by developments in the fields of education, transport and communication.

82. Total railway track in the district is 82 km. approximately. The important broad guage railway lines-Howrah-Kalka, Pathankot-Howrah and Amritsar-Delhi pass through Ambala Cantt. and Ambala station of the district. Kalka and Jagadhri, the other important towns of the district are also connected with broad gauge railway line. The district has made a major break-through in the development of roads and bridges after the formation of Haryana State. It has now a well-developed net work of metalled roads spread over about 776 kms. in 1970-71 which have further increased to 1,508 k.m. in 1973-74. All the important towns and mandis are thus well-connected by metalled roads. The historic grand trunk road passes through the district and directly connects Ambala and the important towns of the district with Ludhiana, Jullundur and Amritsar in Punjab on one side, Karnal and Delhi on the other end. Kalka tahsil of Ambala district was approachable from the rest of Haryana through Punjab territory for about 30 k.m. length. In order to provide a direct link passing through Haryana territory entirely and to open up the backward areas of Kalka and Naraingarh tahsils, a direct highway with a length of 60 k.m. was completed as a fair weather metalled road including a 1,000 ft. prestressed concrete bridge with well foundations in boulder strata on river Ghaggar during 1970-71. The district situated on the foot hills has a number of seasonal streams which interrupt traffic during rainy season. Intensive efforts have been made to provide bridge crossings. Bridges on Markanda, Omla, Amri and Tangri streams have been completed on Ambala-Jagadhri road. Similarly, bridges on Shahzadpur and Begna streams have been completed on Ambala-Naraingarh road.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIES

Forest and Forestry :—

83. The area under forests in Haryana forms 3.3 per cent of the total land area, out of which state forests represent 2.1 per cent during 1971-72. It is thus evident that forest resources in the State are rather meagre. The forest wealth of the State is heavily concentrated in Ambala district and mainly in the Shiwalik hills. The total area under forests during 1971-72 was 65 thousand hectares* as per figures supplied by the Divisional Forest Officer, Ambala. The district is covered by following categories of forests :—

Category of forests		*Area (In '000' hectares)*
(a) State forests	..	35
(i) Reserved forests	..	14
(ii) Protected forests	..	18
(iii) Unclassed forests	..	3
(b) Private forests	..	30

84. A new forest division named Morni-Pinjore Forest Division was created in 1969 by excluding the forests of Naraingarh and Kalka Tahsils of Ambala Forest Division. The major forest produce in the district is of timber and fuel wood. Sal, Shisham and Chil are mostly available for timber. Bhabbar grass is an important minor forest produce. This is very useful for paper making and for this reason the forests of Kalesar range are on long lease with the paper mill at Yumunanagar. Jhingam gum which is used for manufacture of ink is also extracted from the trees of the district. In addition to this, resin is extracted from Chil trees.

85. *Development of Morni Hills.*—The Morni forest hills is prestigeous forest belt of the district. To open up this area and develop forest potentials, new roads (both Jeepable and motorable) have been constructed. A forest inspection hut has been constructed at Chaumla. Other facilities like school, dispensary and potable water supply have also been provided during recent years. A Morni Development Board was constituted during 1971-72.

86. The forests in the district consist of less valuable timber. A working plan has been prepared to manage and develop the forests. The area under working plan is 11,886 hectares.

Electricity and Power :—

87. With the emergence of dawn of freedom and recognition of the fact that electricity is the life-line of industry and agriculture and is the true index of the prosperity of a nation, the central and the state Governments, embarked upon the fast expansion of power generation and extension of this amenity to the remotest areas which were totally deprived of this boon. On account of sustained neglect for decades, only 20% of the villages, were electrified. But the position changed with the birth of Haryana State Electricity Board to look after the power distribution of the State. The way of life of the rural population of Haryana needed a mechanised change. In order to bring such a change, the Haryana State Electricity Board took up the development work in right earnest by acquainting the rural masses with energised tube-wells and electrified houses. The pace of development was given considerable momentum in 1967-68 and onwards. During 1968-69, there were only 267 electrified villages. But during the year 1969-70, the progress was remarkable as in one year alone 240 villages were electrified. The district achieved the unique distinction of 100% rural electrification in 1970-71.

*The area under forests supplied by the forest department does not tally with that maintained by the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala due to the fact that certain lands though not woodded are taken as forests by the forests department while these are not treated as such by the Deputy Commissioners in Haryana.

88. In the field of industry also the district has made a great leap forward. The wheels of industry are now capable of giving more out-put. Keeping in view the agricultural and industrial load, a number of electric transmission lines and distribution sub-stations were planned. The power development of the district in various sectors since re-organization is as under :—

Electricity consumers for various purposes : —

Sl. No.	*Category*	*1967-68*	*1971-72*
1.	Domestic	38,458	65,522
2.	Commercial	11,354	15,194
3.	Industrial—		
	(a) Low and Medium Voltage—		
	(i) Cottage (ii) Small (iii) Medium	1,276 164	2,435 234
	(b) High Voltage—		
	(i) Large	21	41
4.	Public lighting	30	32
5.	Agriculture	4,128	13,033
6.	Bulk distributing licenses and M.E.S. etc.	8	26
	Total	**55,439**	**96,517**

Connected load K.W. (Category-wise) : —

Sl. No.	*Category*	*1967*	*1972*
1.	Domestic	7,994	19,062
2.	Commercial	3,489	7,214
3.	Industrial	31,912	60,515
4.	Public lighting	119	277
5.	Agriculture	11,719	61,053
6.	Bulk distributing licenses and M.E.S. etc.	570	8,168
	Total	**55,803**	**156,289**

Particulars of K.V., L.T. distributing lines and transformers : —

Period	*Length in K.M.*		*Transformers*	
	11 K.V. Lines	L.T. distribution lines	Number	Capacity (KVA)
31st March, 1970	1,914	3,570	1,456	99,443

89. With the above development, the *per capita* consumption of power in the district has gone up from 111 units in 1967-68 to 182 units in 1971-72. The present supply of power is obtained from Bhakra Nangal Project through its main Sub-Station located at Dhool Kot. The capacity of the main Sub-Station is 120 M.V.A. There are three Sub-Stations at Ambala, Jagadhri and Shahbad which have capacity of 49 M.W., 52 M.W., and 40 M.W. respectively, feeding power supply to the whole of Ambala District.

Land and Land-use Pattern : —

90. *Total Geographical area.*—The total geographical area of the district according to village papers is 373,616 hectares in the year 1970-71. The entire area is divided into forests, land not available for cultivation, other uncultivated land excluding fallow land, fallow land and net area sown. Further, regarding the physical aspects, it is more or less divided into three natural regions ; first region is hilly, consisting of Shiwalik ranges, second region has multiple slopes lying at the base of the hill and the third which is plain in character lying below the second region.

91. *Forest.*—Forest wealth of the State is maximum in the district. Shiwalik hills, forming the principal hills of the district, is an abode of useful forests. The entire forest area has been divided into State Forests and Private Forests. The former type of forests have been further classified into three categories, viz., (1) reserved, (2) protected and (3) unclassed. It has been recorded that 43,289 hectares of land had been under forest during 1970-71 against 42.1 thousand hectares in 1966-67. Naraingarh Tahsil with 30,808 hectares ranks first in regard to forest area, followed by Jagadhri Tahsil with 12,165 hectares, Kalka Tahsil with 219 hectares and Ambala Tahsil with 97 hectares.

92. *Land not available for cultivation.*—This includes absolutely barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts, etc., which cannot be brought under plough except at exorbitant cost, or covered by buildings, roads and railways or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes. Out of 69,137 hectares of land not available for cultivation, 62,051 hectares was covered by village sites, and 7,086 hectares by barren and uncultivable land during the year 1970-71.

93. *Other un-cultivated land excluding fallow lands.*—This denotes land available for cultivation, whether not taken up for cultivation or abandoned later on for one reason or the other and includes culturable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous trees and groves. According to land-use pattern in 1970-71, out of a total of 7,520 hectares in this category, 3,398 hectares was under permanent and other grazing lands and 397 hectares under miscellaneous trees and groves.

94. *Fallow lands.*—It denotes cultivable land which after abandonment remains uncultivated over a long period called 'old fallows' and those kept uncultivated during the current year are called 'current fallows'. The total area covered by fallow lands during 1970-71 was 11,743 hectares, of which 11,509 hectares was classified as current fallows and 234 as other fallows.

95. *Net area sown.*—It is the net area sown under crops, the area sown more than once during the year being counted only once. During the year 1970-71, the net sown area in the district covered 241,927 hectares, of which only 51,200 hectares was under irrigation.

96. The land-utilisation statistics of the district for the years 1966-67 and 1973-74 are given as under :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Area in '000 hectares*	
		1966-67	1973-74
1.	Total area according to village papers	373.2	373.7
2.	Forest	42.1	28.2
3.	Land not available for cultivation	67.1	84.3
4.	Other un-cultivated land excluding fallow land	10.5	6.5
5.	Fallow land	21.5	11.5
6.	Net area sown	232.0	243.2
7.	Area sown more than once	77.1	127.4
8.	Total cropped area	309.1	370.6

97. It will be noticed that during 1966-67, the net area sown was 232.0 thousand hectares which rose to 243.2 thousand hectares during 1973-74. The increase in the net area sown has been brought about by diverting a good portion of fallow land and other un-cultivated land. The extension in irrigational facilities in the district during the last seven years have also helped in this direction. It will also be noticed that during the year 1966-67, 33.2 per cent of the total cultivated area was sown more than once. This percentage has increased to 52.4 per cent during the year 1973-74. Total cropped area for the district as a whole in 1966-67 was 309.1 thousand hectares of land while it was 370.6 thousand hectares of land during the year 1973-74.

98. *Crops and cropping pattern.*—In Ambala District, wheat, rice, gram and maize occupy prominent position in foodgrain production. Wheat and gram are the two primary Rabi crops of the district. In Kharif, rice occupies the maximum area, followed by maize. Amongst pulses, massar and mash are important crops of the district, while sugarcane and potatoes are the major cash crops. In order to bring expansion in the production of foodgrains and commercial crops, more areas have been brought under cultivation. Wheat crop, cultivated in 73 thousand hectares of land during 1967-68 increased its cropped area to 107 thousand hectares during 1971-72. The area under paddy has increased from 42 thousand hectares during 1967-68 to 50 thousand hectares during 1971-72 and the area under maize from 39 thousand hectares during 1967-68 to 41 thousand hectares during 1971-72. Gram, on the other hand, witnessed a marginal decrease from 44 thousand hectares in 1967-68 to 43 thousand hectares during 1971-72.

99. *Yield of foodgrains.*—Yield of crops per hectare has gone up during the last 6—7 years due to irrigational facilities, fertilizers, improved seeds and better agricultural practices. The following table indicates the effect of input factors on the yield of crops.

Sl. No.	*Name of Crop*	*Yield per hectare (In Kilograms)*	
		1967-68	1971-72
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice(husked)	976	1,521
2.	Bajra	500	708
3.	Maize	1,179	1,247
4.	Wheat	1,342	1,605
5.	Barley	1,167	1,260
6.	Gram	800	779
7.	Groundnut	1,250	807
8.	Sugarcane (Gur)	3,250	4,190
9.	Potatoes	12,000	14,500
10.	Cotton Desi (Lint)	180	175

100. It is observed from the above table that out of ten types of crops sown, the yield per hectare of 3 crops, *viz.*, gram, groundnut and cotton has decreased during 1971-72 as compared to 1967-68.

101. *Production of fifteen principal crops.*—Production of fifteen principal crops cultivated in the district during the years 1967-68 and 1971-72 are listed in the table below :—

Sl. No.	*Principal Crops*	*Production of principal crops (In '000' tonnes)*	
		1967-68	1971-72
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice (husked)	41.00	76.00
2.	Bajra	3.00	3.00
3.	Maize	46.00	51.00
4.	Wheat	98.00	171.00
5.	Barley	7.00	2.00
6.	Gram	36.00	34.00
7.	Mash	3.20	2.50
8.	Massar	4.70	3.80
9.	Groundnut	16.30	6.60
10.	Rape and Mustard	2.00	1.00
11.	Sesamum	0.10	0.10
12.	Linseed	0.10	0.20
13.	Sugarcane (Gur)	65.00	92.00
14.	Potatoes	3.60	11.30
15.	Cotton Desi (Lint)	0.36	2.00

102. It will be noticed that production of rice, maize, wheat, linseed, sugarcane (gur), potatoes and cotton have increased substantially during 1971-72 as compared to 1967-68. On the other hand barley, pulses, groundnut, rape and mustard have shown a decline in production in 1971-72 in comparison with 1967-68.

103. Fruit cultivation has shown tremendous decrease in the district. The area under fruit cultivation has decreased from 11.5 thousand hectares in 1967-68 to 2.2 thousand hectares during 1971-72. The decrease has resulted due to heavy felling of mango trees. On the other hand, cultivation of condiments and spices has shown an overall improvement in the district. The area under condiments and spices have increased from 1,696 hectares in 1967-68 to 1,899 in 1971-72.

104. *Fertilizers and other improved agricultural practices.*—To compensate the requisite contents of the soil and to get more production through intensive cultivation, the use of chemical fertilizers becomes indispensable. In Ambala district, 8 blocks are functioning for the purpose of fertilizer distribution to the farmers. The total distribution of fertilizers among the farmers through these blocks have increased from 34,831 tonnes in 1968-69 to 59,255 tonnes in 1971-72. The area covered under green manuring crops have also increased from 470 hectares in 1968-69 to 584 in 1971-72.

105. *Area covered under high-yielding varieties programme.*—During the years 1968-69 and 1971-72, the area under high-yielding varieties of wheat has increased from 17,033 to 69,634 hectares, of paddy from 4,910 to 12,558 hectares, of maize from 3,398 to 5,000 hectares and of bajra from 740 to 1,010 hectares.

Agriculture :—

106. Haryana, once resounded with war cries is turning green again with the intensive efforts of the Government to increase agricultural production in the State. Farmers who form the back-bone of the agricultural revolution started sensing the rhythm of fertility, be-friended with the alluvial soils of this land of rich heritage. With the formation of the new State of Haryana, the Government started revolutionizing the State with careful planning and infrastructural support, with the result that the total cropped area increased from 45.99 lakh hectares in 1966-67 to 50.48 lakh hectares in 1971-72. in the State as a whole. Similarly in Ambala district, the total cropped area increased from 309.1 thousand hectares in 1966-67 to 353.2 thousand hectares in 1971-72.

107. A brief discussion of the role of various agricultural agencies which are responsible for boosting the agricultural production with host of measures such as regulation of sale, purchase, processing and storage of the agricultural produce through Market Committees, services to farmers in matter of marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs, provisions of modern inputs for the mechanisation of agriculture for higher yield etc., has been made below :—

108. *Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board.*—The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board was established on 1st of August, 1969. This is a corporate body with the headquarters at Chandigarh. The main function of the board is to regulate the sale, purchase, processing and storage of the agricultural produce through the Market Committees which contribute towards the source of income of the Board. Green revolution made indispensable the construction of sufficient number of godowns for safe storing of food-grains on scientific lines. In order to facilitate farmers in the transhipment of agricultural produce from villages to assembling markets, construction of village link roads was planned and as a result of which about 60 per cent villages have already been connected with pucca roads. Aiming at a quicker disposal of the agricultural commodities, hours of auction have also been fixed. For a harmonious relationship between producers and sellers, it is necessary to settle the disputes in regard to quality, quantity and price etc., of commodities. Disputes are settled through dispute sub-committees of Market Committees. Besides other important facilities like spacious market yards, rest houses for farmers, cattle sheds, water arrangements for men and pack animals etc., have also been provided by the Board and Marketing Committees.

109. *Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation.*—It is a joint venture of Government of India and the State Government and was established on the 30th March, 1967. Its main object is to provide modern inputs for the mechanisation of agriculture for higher yields. It also supports the farmer by finding ready market for his produce and provides price support by starting agro-industries based on agricultural products or agricultural wastes, e.g. flour mills, sugar industries, malt, cattle feed, card board, husk board, a variety of fruit preservation and processing industries etc. The corporation undertook the activities of import and assembly of tractors, and their distribution, import and sale of combine (harvester), spare parts, tyres and tubes, hiring of tractors and other agricultural machinery on reasonable rates, sale of agricultural machinery including diesel engines, electric motor, on-hire purchase basis and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds, diesel oil, etc. through its Farmers Service Centres and Agro-Service Centres. The role of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation as a pace-maker in the agricultural economy of the State has had its impact upon the surge of the district for a green revolution on par with the State.

110. *Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation* (HAFED).—Since its coming into existence in November, 1966, it has been rendering ever increasing service to the farmers in the matter of marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, seeds and agricultural mechinery etc. This agency briefly called HAFED has also taken in hand establishment of large number of agro-based processing units and has been very active in the promotion of agricultural production in the district.

111. *Incentives, facilities provided to farmers.*—With a view to augmenting the agricultural production in the State, the Government has provided various incentives, facilities schemes which include the following :—

112. (a) Free demonstration of various fertilizers on farmers' fields (b) Free soil and water testing facilities are provided to the farmers, (c) Free service for repairing of plant protection equipment of the farmers through departmental mechanics, (d) Twenty-five to fifty per cent subsidy on pesticides and operational charges on spraying under special programmes and free supply of pesticides during epidemics, (e) Tirial boring for exploration of underground water at subsidized rates and free in the event of failures, (f) Training of young farmers at Government's cost in the operation and maintaining of tractors, machineries in district level training centre, (g) Distribution of agricultural implements and machineries on 25 per cent subsidized rates to the small farmers under S. F. D. A. programme, (h) Grant of credit at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per acre to grape growers under ordinary programme, (i) Free supply of vegetable seeds for kitchen garden under A. N. P. scheme, (j) Grant of loans for minor irrigation under A. R. C. scheme on easy terms, (k) Grant of loans for the purchase of tractors by Primary Land Mortgage Banks to the farmers, and (l) Crop loan by the Central Co-operative Bank for purchasing chemical fertilizers and seeds etc on the recommendation of Agriculture Department.

113. *Agriculture information service.*—Imparting of technical know-how to the illiterate farmers has been found to be useful for the proper implementation of development programmes designed to increased production. With this object in view, an agricultural information centre has been established to cater to the needs of farmers. Assimilation of information is geared to farmers in a language understood by them. Agricultural information centre in the office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Ambala as well as by District Extension Specialist at Ambala City are noteworthy to be mentioned.

114. *Farmers training and education.*—Agriculture is in the throes of change. The ultimate authority as to effecting a change from a tradition oriented agriculture to one modified on scientific lines rests with the farmer whose discretion and individual judgement in the use of inputs and improved technique can never be discarded. When the idea of imparting training to farmers took the shape of an organism, there started mushrooming Farmers Training and Education Centres at various places of the State. In Ambala district, a centre of this kind was established in 1970-71.

115. *Small farmers development agency, Ambala.*—With the establishment of this agency in 1970-71, subsidy to the tune of 25 per cent is given to small farmers having small holdings of land ranging between 2.5 and 7.5 acres for affecting purchase of improved agricultural implements, installation of tube-wells and pumpings sets.

116. *Marginal farmers and landless labourers project.*—With a view to helping the farmers owning land upto 2·5 acres, and landless labourers living in rural areas, Ambala and Kalka tahsils of Ambala district have been selected to undertake this project covering 20,000 farmers and labourers in the district.

117. *Soil testing facilities.*—Soil testing laboratories have been started to help the farmers for getting soil tested and advise in cropping pattern and recommendation for use of fertilizers on the basis of the soil test results. There are at present three soil-testing laboratories working one each at Ambala City, Jagadhri and Naraingarh which are fully equipped with modern water and soil testing instruments. It has been targetted for 1975-76 that 10,000 soil samples would be tested in each laboratory with a break-up of 5,000 each for Kharif and Rabi seasons.

118. *Minor irrigation (Deep Tubewell Scheme)*—A part of Naraingarh tahsil in Ambala district is hilly and it is not possible to install shallow tubewells as the water strata available in this region is very deep. Since the cost involved on a deep tubewell is more than Rs. 40,000 and it is beyond the reach of the poor farmer to invest such a huge amount for the installation of tubewell, the work of installation of deep tubewells in Naraingarh tahsil was undertaken by the Haryana Minor Irrigation Corporation during the year 1968-69 for the installation of 200 deep tubewells. This scheme was taken in two phases, firstly during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70. Thirty deep tubewells were to be installed and this target was achieved by 31st March, 1970. Out of the remaining 170 tubewells (deep), 60 tubewells have already been installed and the work on 15 more tubewells is in progress. It is hoped that the target of installing 170 deep tubewells will be completed by 1973-74 and an additional area of 16,000 hectares will be put under the command of these tubewells for irrigation on commercial basis. There is also a provision to install 46 deep tubewells in Ambala and Pinjore Blocks during the years 1971-72 to 1972-73 and an additional area of 3,680 hectares will be put under irrigation.

Animal Husbandry :—

119. Haryana, a regenerating State with abundant cattle wealth potential, has attained a significant position in the live-stock map of the country. Being a deficit state in its natural resources, the economic surge of the State depends to a great extent on the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. Viewing the high potential of this new geographical entity, Government of India Central Working Group on Animal Husbandry, has assigned the top most position to the State. The State government is not a mere spectator to the growing demand for milk and better nutritional standards. It has started a number of projects and are now moving towards its achievements. The State of Haryana comprising an area of 44,222 sq. km. has a livestock population of 62·90 lakhs. Ambala district with its dry and healthy climate befitting to the livestock breeding and poultry raising, stands in the fifth position among districts in respect of live-stock population. The livestock population of the district has increased from 498,542 in 1966 to 574,654 in 1971. The number of livestock and poultry per square kilometre in Ambala district in the year 1971 was 76 for cattle, 59 for buffaloes, 10 for goats, 5 for sheep, 3 for pigs and 1 each for horses, ponies and donkeys and mules.

120. The number of poultry birds per square kilometre was 53. The break-up of the live-stock population in the district for the years 1966 and 1971 is as given below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Live-stock*	*Year*	
		1966	*1971*
1.	Cattle	260,991	282,111
2.	Buffaloes	159,376	217,517
3.	Sheep	21,909	19,439

Sl. No.	Name of Live-stock	Year	
		1966	1971
4.	Goats	38,834	37,076
5.	Pigs	9,087	11,446
6.	Donkeys	2,983	2,958
7.	Horses and Ponies	2,306	2,642
8.	Mules	1,584	692
9.	Camels	1,472	773
10.	Others	..	..
	Total	**498,542**	**574,654**

121. It will be seen that during the years 1966-71, the number of cattle, buffaloes, pigs and horses and ponies have increased while that of sheep, goats, donkeys, mules and camels has decreased. The number of poultry birds have increased from 76,729 in 1966 to 197,218 in 1971.

122. *Cattle development programme.*—Various cattle development programmes have been launched in the district aiming at the beneficial improvement of the predominantly populated non-descriptive cattle of mixed breeds. Cross-breeding of these cows with jersey bulls known for its high milk characteristics has been undertaken with the assistance of cross-breeding station at Jagadhri introduced by the Government of India during 1967-68 in this district. As a result of this new venture, the first generation progeny could produce milk which is three times as compared to the yielding of their mothers. To explore the buffaloe potential of the area, five murrah buffaloe bulls have been kept under the Jersey Cross-breeding Scheme and timely service has also been rendered through the technique of Artificial Insemination provided through the Artificial Insemination Centres at Ambala Cantt. and Jagadhri.

123. *Intensive cattle development project.*—In the year1972-73, an I.C.D.P. has been launched to explore the cattle potential on a scientific line. This programme helps the breeders with facilities of loan for purchases of milch animals and marketing by organized breeders' societies, etc.

124. *Animal health and disease Control.*—Controlling of the disease is essential for the better health of the livestock. In order to provide veterinary aid to the livestock population, there has been established a net work of 15 veterinary hospitals and 14 veterinary dispensaries in the district. Administrative charge of the veterinary hospital is under a veterinary assistant surgeon assisted by one compounder or stock assistant and other class IV helping staff whereas in the case of a veterinary dispensary, the charge rests on a veterinary compounder and other class IV employees.

125. *Milk plant at Ambala.*—A mlik plant has been constructed at Ambala with an estimated cost of Rs. 65·46 lakhs (upto 31st March, 1974). The installed capacity of the plant is 20,000 litres of milk per day with a provision to expand upto 50,000 litres of milk per day. The plant is producing flavoured milk, standardised milk, toned milk, ice-cream and cheese (*paneer*). Two chilling centres, one of 10,000 litres capacity and other of 4,000 litres capacity have been installed. Provision to install a third chilling centre of 6,000 litres capacity is also being made. At present Intensive Cattle Development Programme is functioning at milkshed of Ambala Plant which provides technical in-puts for raising milk yield by way of artificial insemination and medical facilities.

126. *Gaushala development and gosadan.*—Gaushala institutions have been established with the object of affording protection to cattle which are labelled to be no more useful and productive. With their charitable character, they have been so developed to make them the nucleus of cattle breeding-*cum*-milk producing centres. Income accrued from the sale of milk has been used to meet the both ends of these institutions. At present, there are 3 such institutions in the district located at Ambala City, Ambala Cantt. and Jagadhri. It is noteworthy to mention the functioning of one Gosadan at Mandewala aimed at giving shelter to the aged and useless cattle till their death.

127. *Rhinderpest eradication programme.*—Eradication programme of rhinderpest disease causing set back to the cattle wealth of the district has been set on motion with the establishment of rhinderpest check-post at Jamuna Bridge near Jagadhri, the result of which is that the disease has been arrested for some time.

128. *Poultry development programme.*—Poultry industry has assumed a new dimension in the economy of the State with the result that Poultry Farm of the Government of Haryana has been set up at Ambala with a view to meeting the growing demand of private poultry farmers in respect of breeding stock. A duck breeding unit and a small partridges unit have also been started at the Government Poultry Farm, Ambala. Extension work of this farm is further rendered through two intensive poultry development blocks at Jagadhri and Naraingarh and through the applied nutrition programme. Breed Improvement Expansion Programme has also been put on motion in this farm. Under this programme, 500 hatching eggs and 300 unsexed chicks of pure strain of White Leg Horn Foregait were imported from Kerala State to improve the breed at Government Poultry Farm. The crossing of White Log Horn Foregait females with White Leg Horn Habcock male has also been started. Training facilities to interested persons in respect of raising poultry on a scientific line have also been started.

129. *Piggery development programme.*—Another milestone in the field of animal husbandry in the district is the setting up of a Piggery Farm at Ambala where pure exotic breed of white Yorkshire pigs are for multiplication. The poor breeders are issued pigs of this exotic strain on subsidized rate and a feed subsidy is also given to them. Training in pig raising according to latest scientific methods are imparted to about 200 persons annually at this farm. Intensive Piggery Development Units have also been opened in this district. The culled stock of the Government farm is being slaughtered and converted into delicious pork products at this Pig Breeding Farm. Ambala, Kesri, Mustafabad, Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Chhachhrauli, Bilaspur, Sadaura, Naraingarh, and Barara are the ten pockets identified to be suitable for piggery development of the district.

Fishery :—

130. The comparatively cool climate, deep sub-soil water and sub-mountainous tracts have limited the scope of fishery development in the district. Apart from river Jamuna in the East and river Ghaggar in the North-West, there are a number of seasonal streams such as Markanda, Tangri, Sarswati and their tributaries. During 1971-72, only 10 licenses were issued for catching fish from river/canal on commercial basis and 9 licenses for sports in the district. The total receipts from fisheries in the district was Rs. 45,132 during this year. For successful fish culture programme, a small nursery has been established on the Ambala-Pehowa road near Jansui head. Fish seed of major corp and breeding of exotic species has been taken up at this nursery. Intensive Development Programme for improvement of ponds is being carried out under the scheme for improvement of ponds. The Fisheries Department grants 50% of subsidy and the remaining 50% is contributed in shape of labour or cash by Panchayats. Out of the estimated 9,000 quintals of fish produced in the State annually, nearly, 1,080 quintals of fish were produced in Ambala district. More than 95% of fish produced is exported outside the district. In order to raise the nutritional standard, an Applied Nutrition Programme is also being implemented in Raipur Rani, Chhachhrauli and Pinjore blocks of the district. Dadupur Head Works near Tajewala is considered as best spot for fish sports in the State.

Industries: —

131. Industry plays a very important role in the development of an area. The economy of the district mainly depends on the products of the industries. In addition to contributing to the revenue of the State, the industry provides substantial employment opportunities. The growth of industries depends up on infrastructural facilities such as transport, power, raw material, technical education, finance, etc. Fortunately, Ambala district provides a congenial atmosphere for the development of industries. With a view to meeting the shortage of factory accommodation, the government had set up two Industrial Estates and one Industrial Area in Ambala district. The Industrial Estate in Ambala City was set up in 1963 and the Rural Industrial Estate located at Pinjore in Kalka tahsil was established in 1962. An Industrial Area in Yamunanagar was also developed in the year 1949 for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. There has been an immense development of these Industrial Estates/Area after the formation of the Haryana State. The important industries in the district are Scientific Instruments, Utensils, Wood-works, Machine Tools, Paper, Cement, Sugar, etc. Besides this, industries like Rubber, Plastic Moulding, Agricultural Implements, Cotton Ginning, Electronic Instruments, etc. are located in the district. Particulars regarding 12 large and medium scale industrial units in the district are given below:—

Serial No.	Name and address of the unit	Items of production	Production during 1970-71 (In lacs)	Employment during 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop, Ambala Cantt.	Scientific Instruments and Agricultural Implements	35·00	400
2.	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools, Pinjore	Machine Tools	380·00	2,533
3.	M/s. Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Surajpur	Cement	713·13	1,261

Serial No.	Name and address of the unit	Items of production	Production during 1970-71 (In lacs)	Employment during 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s. Seth Brothers, Ambala City	Atta, Maida, Suji, etc.	170·80	165
5.	M/s. Sarswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar	Sugar	758·46	1,800
6.	M/s. Parkash Metal Industries, Jagadhri	Non-ferrous Metal, Rolling and Utensils	44·38	93
7.	M/s. Indian Sugar and General Corporation, Yamunanagar	Sugar, Cement Plant, Casting Boilers, Hydraulic Presses of all types	344·65	1,104
8.	M/s. Haryana Distillery, I.A., Yamunanagar	Distillery	1,079.00	530
9.	M/s. Bharat Starch and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Yamunanagar	Starch and products	16·94	322
10.	M/s. Swastika Metal Works, Jagadhri	Brass Sheets, Circles and Strips and Copper and Zinc Sheets and Circles	97·00	104
11.	M/s. Jamuna Auto Industries, I.A., Yamunanagar	Auto Spring Leaves	70·00	210
12.	M/s. Balarpur Paper Mills, Yamunanagar	Paper and Paper Products	1,338.33	3,500

132. There are also a number of small-scale industrial units in the district. Information regarding 26 small-scale units having investment more than Rs. 1 lakh during the year 1970-71 is given below :—

Serial No.	Name and address of the unit	Items of production	Production during 1970-71 (In lacs)	Employment during 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Allied Trading Co., Railway Road, Ambala City	Agricultural Implements	12·00	45
2.	M/s. T.G. Aggar & Co., Railway Road, Ambala City	Agricultural Implements	3·50	25
3.	M/s. Electrofones, Ambala Cantt.	Scientific Instruments	3·00	22
4.	M/s. Western Electric Scientific Works, Ambala	Scientific Instruments	7·00	35
5.	M/s. Laboratory Equipment Traders, Ambala Cantt.	Scientific Instruments	8·00	40
6.	M/s. Hargolal and Sons, Ambala Cantt.	Scientific Instruments	7·00	30
7.	M/s. Popular Traders, Ambala Cantt.	Scientific Instruments	4·00	20
8.	M/s. Scientific Glass Works, Ambala Cantt.	Scientific Instruments	3·00	15
9.	M/s. Moti Textile, Ambala Cantt.	Cotton Textiles	3·00	13
10.	M/s. Krishna Foundry Works, Ambala City	Foundry	8·00	50
11.	M/s. Instruments and Chemicals Ltd., Ambala City	Scientific and Medical Research Instruments	31·00	175
12.	M/s. Jai Forging & Stamping, I.A., Yamunanagar	Forged items	10·00	40
13.	M/s. Roshan Industries, I.A., Yamunanagar	Toka Machine C.I. Castings	8·00	35
14.	M/s. Oriental Engineering Works, I.A., Yamunanagar	Diesel Engine & Hydraulic Jacks	12·00	154
15.	M/s. Kay Iron Works, Yamunanagar	Sugar Mill Machinery & Parts	36·57	245
16.	M/s. Shibu Metal Works, Jagadhri	Aluminium Utensils	5·00	150
17.	M/s. Parkash Engineering Works, Jagadhri	Bolts and Refrigerators	11·00	50

Serial No.	Name and address of the unit	Items of production	Production during 1970-71 (In lacs)	Employment during 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
18.	M/s. Allied Metal Products, Jagadhri	Non-ferrous metal and stainless steel utensils and sterilizers	7.00	60
19.	M/s. Bharat Darshan Industries, Jagadhri	Non-ferrous metal and stainless steel utensils and sterilisers	1·00	20
20.	M/s. Desh Rolling Mills, Jagadhri	Brass, Copper and Zinc Sheets and Circles	5·50	7
21.	M/s. Chandepur Works, Yamunanagar	Sugar, Paper, Cement and Chemical Machinery and Parts	12·34	143
22.	M/s. Krishan Engineering Works, Jagadhri	Brass and Copper Sheets, Circles and Utensils	30·00	30
23.	M/s. Adarsh Metal Industries, Jagadhri	Brass, S.S. Sheets, Utensils and Surgical Instruments	18·91	40
24.	M/s. Jagan Nath Metal Industries, Jagadhri	Aluminium and .S.S. Sheets, Utensils and Surgical Instruments	8·93	60
25.	M/s. Northern India Metal Industries, Jagadhri	Aluminium & Brass Utensils	11·84	55
26.	M/s. Shakti Electrical & Re-rolling Mills, Jagadhri	Steel Re-rolling	Started production during 1971-72	25

Source:—Directory of Large and Medium Scale Industries and Small-Scale Industries with investment above Rs. 1 lakh in Haryana 1971.

133. Details in respect of different groups of industries in the district based on "Report on Industrial Potentialities in Ambala district (Haryana)" prepared by the Directorate of Industries, Haryana and Small Industries Service Institutes, Government of India are reproduced below:—

Engineering group of Industries :

134. *Scientific instruments Industries*:—Ambala is known for producing scientific instruments and laboratory equipments. The scientific instruments industry owes its origin to a school teacher Lala Hargoo Lal, who started a firm of M/s. Hargoo Lal and Sons in the year 1897, to manufacture these items. After a lapse of about 15 years another unit was started under the name of M/s. Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop. In the initial stages, the manufacturing activity was confined to elementary type of apparatus. The real boost to the industry was given by the Second World War when the import of instruments was either banned or supplies were scarce. In the year, 1947, there were about 30 units and produced goods worth about Rs. 10 lakhs per year.

135. At present there are 453 small-scale units engaged in the manufacture of scientific instruments in the district providing employment to about 2,014 persons and producing goods worth about 1.53 crores annually. Besides this, there are two large and medium scale units giving employment to 543 workers and producing instruments worth about Rs. 46 lakhs per annum.

136. As has been mentioned above, the scientific instruments industry at Ambala grew spontaneously due to increase in educational activities on the one hand and ban on imports on the other. With the growth of demand, however, the manufacture of these items was started by small-scale units at other places also. During the last few years, some large-scale units have also taken up the manufacture of these items. Due to these factors, the industry at Ambala started facing cut-throat competition. Non-availability of scarce/imported raw materials specially non-ferrous metals, optics, etc., at controlled prices and inadequate quantity have further intensified the problem already faced by the industry. Since this is the most important industry of Ambala, it warrants immediate attention of the State Government.

137. In order to improve the competitive position of the small-scale units engaged in the manufacture of scientific instruments and apparatus, it is necessary that scarce and controlled raw materials are supplied at controlled rates. Since the size of most of the units is quite small, they may not be able to import small quantities of imported raw materials of their own. It is, therefore, suggested that adequate arrangement should be made to supply such materials in Ambala itself by Haryana Small Industries Corporation in a much extensive way than what is being done by the same agency at present.

138. The National Small Industries Corporation is supplying tenders to the small-scale units at Ambala. It is, however, gathered that all the tenders for such items are not being supplied to Ambala units. With a view to helping the small units in marketing their products, it is necessary that all the Director-General of Supplies and Disposal requirements of such items should also be placed to the notice of Ambala units. Units at Ambala reported that the tenders being supplied to them are received late at times. Sometimes the tenders do not contain specifications also. As such it is suggested that National Small Industries Corporation may ensure that the tenders are received by the units in time and with complete specifications.

139. *Surgical instruments.*—There are 19 small-scale units manufacturing surgical instruments in Ambala district. These units produced goods worth Rs. 58 lakhs last year and provided employment to 98 persons. The industry is hard hit for want of raw materials *i.e.* stainless steel, etc. Some of the units also indicated the shortage of finances.

140. *Agricultural implements.*—Thirty-eight units are reported to be engaged in the production of agricultural implements in the district. The total production during 1969-70 is worth Rs. 1.86 lakhs. These units provide employment to 1,521 persons. They are widely spread over the district such as at Ambala, Kalka, Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, etc. Some of the units are well-organised and undertake the manufacture of modern agricultural implements such as tractor and bullock driven disc,- harrows, seed drills, paddy-thrashers, improved ploughs, seed-*cum*-fertilizer, drills, wheat-thrashing and winnowing machine, power driven maize-sheller *etc.* However, at present the units are working below their capacity for want of raw material particularly high carbon steel, etc.

141. *Sewing machine and parts.*—There are four small -scale units engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines and parts in the district. During the year; 1969-70, these units produced goods worth Rs. 1.96 lakhs and provided employment to 19 persons. During field investigation it was gathered that the units are facing difficulty in getting the right type of steel according to the specifications and quality as required in the manufacture of sewing machines and parts. There is a lot of scope of this item in the area besides having an export-market potentiality.

142. It is, therefore, suggested that the concerned authorities should assist the existing units in obtaining right type of quality steel as per the specifications. Since the item has export potential, one or two more units may be set-up. Ambala and Yamunanagar would be the most suitable location for the proposed units as they are directly connected with rail and road with the important cities of the State and Delhi too.

143. *Machine tools.*—At present there are five units engaged in the manufacture of machine tools in the district. During last year they produced goods worth Rs. 9.76 lakhs and provided employment to 54 persons. During field investigation it was reported that the existing units are facing keen competition from the units established in other States who are selling their products in the district and the State and have popular brands in the markets.

144. The existing units in the district have to improve the quality of their products and have also to reorganise their sales on a scientific-line so as to stand in competition with other brands already popular in the markets.

145. *Water pipe fittings.*—At present there are four units engaged in the manufacture of water pipe fittings in the district. These units produced goods worth Rs. 2.40 lakhs in the year, 1969-70 and gave employment to 36 persons. The quality of goods produced by these units is reasonably good. However, the units are reported to be facing difficulty in obtaining supplies of raw materials such as black sheets and strips, etc., on a reasonable price. It is, therefore, suggested that Directorate of Industries should assist these units in their raw material requirements.

146. In view of the development programmes in respect of constructional activity, water-supply and rural electrification, the demand of these items is likely to increase at the rate of 10 per cent to 15 per cent per annum in the near future. Thus, the demand so created by these development programmes will not only be met by the existing units, but will also offer scope for the establishment of a couple of small-scale units for manufacturing these items in the areas like Ambala and Jagadhri.

147. *Steel re-rollings.*—There are seven ferrous re-rolling mills in the district. During the year 1969-70, these mills produced goods worth Rs. 18.00 lakhs and gave employment to 72 persons. The units are reported to be facing difficulty of raw material supplies on reasonable price. They are also facing competition from other brands of the large-scale units in the market on account of their ordinary quality. Since there is already idle installed capacity of these units, it is suggested that necessary assistance may be given to the existing units in respect of raw materials and financial requirements so that the units are able to improve the quality and face the competition.

148. *Scooter parts.*—At present there is one unit engaged in the manufacture of scooter parts such as brake drum, speedo-set, and gear parts in the district. The unit is employing 7 persons and has produced goods worth Rs. 40,000 during the year 1969-70. The unit is producing scooter parts of reasonable quality and is able to cater to the demand of local and nearby areas. Due to increase in the incomes of the people, and rise in standard of living, the use of auto-cycles, scooters, etc., has increased in the past few years. This has created a good demand of auto-parts and scooter parts for replacement purposes.

149. It is, therefore, suggested that the existing unit may be given the required raw materials such as mild steel and iron sheets for gear parts so as to manufacture better and improved quality products thereby widening the area of its market. Besides this, a unit for the manufacture of scooter parts may be set-up at Yamunanagar.

150. *Utensils industry.*—Utensils industry occupies a predominant place in the district located at Jagadhri, a tahsil town of the district. This industry is reported to be 200 years old, when it was run on cottage industry lines by *thatheras* who were then not using any type of machinery. It was in the year 1937 that first rolling mill was set up for the manufacture of brass circle to produce utensils. During the last 30 years a lot of improvement has been made by the industry. There are now 286 registered units manufacturing utensils with the aid of machinery, besides 454 *thatheras* working with their handtools on cottage basis. During the year 1969-70 they produced goods worth about Rs. 10 crores and provided employment to 10,000 persons approximately.

151. Of the total 286 registered utensils units at Jagadhri, 50 are rolling mills manufacturing brass circles for the utensil industry. Almost all of them are doing the rolling on job basis on account of scarcity of basic raw materials, *i.e.*, virgin metal zinc and copper. 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the raw material manufactured in the rolling mills is obtained from brass scrap of old and used utensils. The problem of this scarce raw material has hit the industry to the extent that 30 of the 50 rolling mills are running on part-time basis and are processing about 3 to 4 tonnes each mill per day, *i.e.*, in all about 100 to 120 tonnes is rolled and passed over to utensils manufacturing units at Jagadhri. The remaining rolling mills are almost closed on account of raw materials problems, thus leaving a vast idle installed capacity in these units.

152. The requirement of various sizes of crucibles by the utensils manufacturing industry at Jagadhri is estimated to be 2,000 number per annum. At present the demand is met by obtaining indigenous as well as imported crucibles. The open market price of imported crucible is very high and the units have to invariably pay such a high price as import licences for crucible in required quantity are not made available to them. Besides this, the small units may not find it suitable to import these directly and as such Haryana Small Industries Corporation may import the crucibles in bulk for distribution amongst the various small-scale units.

153. Polishing lustre is required by the industry for polishing the utensils. The approximate value of the polishing lustre required in Jagadhri alone is at Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum.

154. *Suggestions for diversification.*—Since Government of India has categorised the utensils industry as non-priority industry, the industry at Jagadhri which has been hither to facing the problem of getting basic raw materials, is likely to continue facing the same difficulty in the near future. Keeping in view this fact, Government, of late, launched a study of the various problems confronted by the utensils industry at Jagadhri and suggested ways to utilise the vast idle capacity by way of diversification of items.

155. Besides this, State Government is also setting up of an anodizing plant at Jagadhri which will help the local units to undertake the manufacture of aluminium utility goods and get them anodized. The anodising will enhance the get-up of the product and will fetch better prices as compared to aluminium articles.

156. *Miscellaneous mechanical items.*—There is a concentration of different types of units in Yamunanagar and Jagadhri and specially at Yamunanagar Industrial area. These units are engaged in the manufacture of various engineering items besides doing job work. The important items being manufactured are diesel oil engines, automobile parts-rings, pistons, gears, press work in automobiles centrifugal pumps, heavy mill bearings, fabrication of wood working machines and wood seasoning kilns and pressure impregation plant for wood, sugar mill parts, plastic goods, agriculture implements, water pipe fittings, refrigeration equipment, bolts, etc. The units are producing quality products.

157. However, a few industrialists pointed out the difficulty in getting the raw materials, *i.e.*, iron and steel plates and angles of assorted sizes and thickness, copper, tin, ball bearings, plates etc. Some of the units expressed their difficulty in marketing the products in spite of the products being manufactured of good quality. Some of the units also pointed out about the levy of tax on two points, *i.e.*, 3 per cent on raw materials and 3 per cent on finished products.

158. *Chemical and glass industry.*—The units manufacturing paints and varnishes, plastic goods, washing soap, glass syringes and optical lenses, have been covered in this group of industries. The vital statistics in respect of these industries are as under :—

Serial No.	*Name of the Industry*	*No. of Units*	*Production (In Rs.)*	*Employment (Numbers)*
1.	Paints and Varnishes	3	84,000	17
2.	Plastic and Bakelite products	11	N.A.	137
3.	Washing Soap	38	5,000,000	200
4.	Glass Syringes	1	300,000	27
5.	Optical Lenses	1	136,000	8

N.A. means Not Available.

159. *Paints and varnishes.*—As is evident from the table above, the three units engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes in the district produced goods worth Rs. 84,000 and provided employment to 17 persons in the year 1969-70. However, in view of the vast development programmes and the accelerated pace of industrial activities in the district, the demand of paints and varnishes is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs annually which is expected to go on increasing 3 per cent to 5 per cent every year. It, therefore, offers adequate scope for the existing units to expand their production and a couple of units to come up in the district, provided the paints manufactured are of quality so as to stand in competition with the popular brands in the market.

160. *Plastic and bakelite products.*—Eleven units of these items provided employment to 137 persons in the district last year. Some of the items manufactured are bakelite parts for motor, cycle, motor-cycle, radio, scientific and surgical instruments and are also supplied to large-scale units in Haryana and other states. One of these engaged in the producion of plastic washers is acting as ancillary unit to a large-scale unit and is supplying its entire production to it.

161. During field investigation, it was revealed that these items have an export potential market. In fact, a few units are exporting its products through the exporting agency to Kuwait, etc. In view of increase in demand and export potential, it offers scope for expansion and setting up of a new unit of these items.

162. *Washing soap.*—There are reported to be 38 units in the district engaged in the manufacture of washing soap. These units produced soap worth Rs. 58 lakhs and gave employment to about 200 persons last year. Some of the units are well-organised. However, they pointed out the shortage of mutton tallow.

163. *Electrical industries.*—The units manufacturing radios, transistors, electronic equipment, refrigerator and refrigeration equipment have been covered in this group of industries. The statistics in respect of these industries are given below :—

Serial No.	*Name of the Industry*	*No. of Units*	*Production (In Rs.)*	*Employment (Numbers)*
1.	Radios and Transistor	16	157,500	34
2.	Electronic Equipment	10	825,000	80
3.	Refrigerator and Refrigeration Equipment	5	1,800,000	72

164. The electronic equipment manufacturing units are mostly located at Ambala and are engaged in the manufacture of conductivity bridges, cardiogram, P.H. meters, vaccum, ovens, balances electrical type, voltage stabilizers, etc.

165. *Wood-working industry.*—Wood-working industry of Yamunanagar is one of the important industry of the State. There are 58 saw mills equipped with modern wood-working machinery having annual turnover of rupees ten crores approximately and gives employment to 870 workers. This industry is manufacturing Ammunition Boxes for defence department and other items like tea chests and packing cases for civil requirements. Some of the good units have their own wood-seasoning plants. It may be mentioned here in that main job of these units is sawing besides other aforesaid activities.

166. The saw dust produced as wastage in above detailed wooden industries is presently consumed as fuel and packing material. The availability of saw dust is assessed at 15,000 tonnes per annum.

167. *Miscellaneous industries.*—The industries engaged in the manufacture of sports goods, hosiery goods and processing units such as cotton ginning and pressing and rice shellers, have been covered in this group of industries. The statistics of the aforesaid industries are given in the following table :—

Serial No.	*Item Manufactured*	*No. of Units*	*Production (In Rs.)*	*Employment (Numbers)*
1.	Sports goods	1	50,000	6
2.	Hosiery goods	5	40,000	10
3.	Cotton ginning and pressing	6	4,280,000	72
4.	Rice Shellers	10	1,000,000	120

168. *Cottage industries.*—The principal cottage industries in the district are shoe-making, carpentry, blacksmithy, stone quarrying and brass utensils making. About 20,000 persons are employed in shoe-making industry and annual production is estimated at worth Rs. 12.50 lakhs. The carpentry industry mainly produces traditional wooden agricultural implements, wooden doors and frames etc. About 2,500 persons are estimated to be earning their livelihood from this occupation. Blacksmithy is yet another traditional vocation wherein about 1,500 persons are employed. They manufacture traditional type of steel items such as tawas, spades, axes, shoe nailing, steel fabricated items such as cans, pans etc. About 1,000 families are engaged in stone quarrying from river beds and the supply of stones collected is delivered to stone crushers. The concentration is mainly in Kalka Tahsil. There are about 500 *thatheras* engaged in the manufacture of brass utensils in Jagadhri area.

169. Except brass utensils and a part of carpentry industry all the cottage industries detailed in the above para are widely spread over the rural areas of the district. These industries are centred round the village artisans who produce goods for meeting the requirement of the village and neighbourhood areas. Among the various bottlenecks that cottage units in rural areas face, the important ones are lack of finance, organisation, marketing experience and absence of entrepreneural skill.

170. Among the cottage industries a few of blacksmithy, shoes-making and carpentry units located in the urban areas, if assisted with required economic facilities and the technical know-how, can grow into organised small-scale units to manufacture latest agricultural implements, modern footwear and wooden furniture.

171. *Incentive to industries.*—Industrial units with a capital investment upto Rs. 50 lakhs on plant and machinery are eligible for the following concessions. The limit of such investment in Naraingarh and Kalka tahsils which have been declared as backward area is Rs. 1 crore.

172. *Elecricity duty.*—The new units will be exempted from the payment of electricity duty for 7 years in Naraingarh and Kalka tahsils and for 5 years in the rest of the district.

173. *Sales tax.*—The inter-state sales tax paya le by new units would be treated as interest-free loan and this concession will be available upto a maximum of 8 per cent of capital investment from the date of production for a period of 7 years in the case of backward areas and 5 years in the rest of the district. The amount of inter-state sales tax would be recovered after 5 years in 10 equal six-monthly instalments.

174. *Property tax.*—New units are exempted from property tax for a period of 5 years.

175. *Octori.*—The units outside the municipal limits will be exempted from payment of octori for 5 years from the date of their coming in the municipal limits and new units established within the municipal limits would be exempted from the levy of octori on capital equipment, building material and raw material for three years.

176. *Quality marking centres and industrial development centres.*—Two Quality Marking Centres assist the small-scale Industries in testing of their products and improving the quality and standardisation of their product and providing necessary technical know-how for the manufacture of various goods. The state government has also set up two industrial development centres at Jagadhri. Brief details of these centres are given below :—

177. *Quality marking centre forscientific goods and precision machinery, Ambala Cantonment.*—This centre is housed in its own building and has been equipped with costly and sophisticated testing equipments worth Rs. 5 lakhs. Highly skilled staff has been provided in the centre to cater to the needs of approximately 250 units engaged in the manufacture of scientific goods. The centre is having testing laboratories for opticals, electricals, weights and balances, mechanical equipments, water meters and for environmental testings. This centre is also carrying out inspections on behalf of Controller of Stores, Defence and Export Promotion Council.

178. *Quality marking centre for engineering goods, Jagadhri* : This centre is housed in its own building and is equipped with costly and sophisticated machinery and highly skilled technical staff. The centre is providing testing in quality marking facilities in the sphere of engineering and utensils making industries. It is proposed to strengthen the centre further by providing the latest improved machinery.

179. *Industrial development centre for anodising of aluminium goods, Jagadhri.*—In order to diversify the items already manufactured by industrial units at Jagadhri, the state government has set up an anodising plant at a cost of Rs. 123,000.

180. This is helping in coming up of various small-scale units which individually cannot afford to install such a costly machinery. The units already engaged in the manufacture of aluminium articles will switch over to fancy items.

181. *Industrial development centre for tools and dies making, Jagadhri.*—Industrial units at Yamunanagar and Jagadhri had been facing a great difficulty in the manufacture of tools, dies, jigs and fixtures etc. to increase their production and to produce goods of standard quality. Realising their difficulties, the government has set up an industrial development centre for tools and dies making at the premises of Quality Marking Centre, Jagadhri at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

182. *Loans under State Aid to Industries Act.*—Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act are granted by the Haryana State Government upto a limit of Rs. 50,000. These loans are available for the purpose of purchasing machinery and equipments, raw materials and for construction of factory building, etc. It is also granted for working capital for the development of small-scale industries. The rate of interest for loan upto Rs. 25,000 is 3 per cent per annum and above Rs. 25,000, it is 7 per cent per annum. These loans are recovered in six equal annual instalments if granted for the purchase of machinery and construction of building whereas these are recovered in three instalments if granted for working capital, loans upto Rs. 5,000 are granted by the District Industries Officer in the field. Loans upto Rs. 10,000 can be sanctioned by the Director of Industries, Haryana/Joint Director (S.I.) and above this amount upto Rs. 50,000 by the government on the recommendations of the Board of Industries. The amount of loans given to Ambala District for the years 1968-69 to 1971-72 is given as under.

Year	*Loan Advanced (In Rs.)*
1968-69	3,80,000
1969-70	5,21,925
1970-71	5,10,300
1971-72	7,46,550

183. *Haryana Financial Corporation.*—The Haryana Financial Corporation gives loan to small-scale industrial units for the development of industries and for setting up hotels and transport business. The maximum amount of loan given to public limited companies and co-operative societies is Rs. 20 lakhs and to others Rs. 10 lakhs. The repayment period is generally 10 years and grace period is for two years. The

following statement gives year-wise grant of loans to small-scale units by Haryana Financial Corporation in Ambala District.

Year	*Loan Sanctioned (In Rs.)*	*Loan Disbursed (In Rs.)*
1968-69	350,000	N.A.
1969-70	165,000	112,000
1970-71	1,305,000	663,000
1971-72	3,395,000	1,181,500

N. A. means Not Available.

184. *Financial assistance from banks.*—The banks grant financial assiatnce to small-scale units under different schemes for the purchase of raw materials, machinery and equipment and construction of factory sheds. Besides, loans are granted to qualified entrepreneurs and craftsmen to start new industrial units. The State Bank of India and its subsidiaries play an important role in the grant of such loans.

185. The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Industrial Estate, New Delhi offers indigenous and imported machinery on hire-purchase basis; also enlists small-scale units for participation in the government store purchase programme besides imparting training in various trades in the proto-type production-*cum*-training centres. The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, set up in 1967, distributes scarce and imported raw materials to the small-scale units. It also helps in marketing of the manufactured products. As regards the export, it has assisted 11 units in Ambala district to export their products to European, Middle East and African countries and to Nepal, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan. The items exported are scientific instruments and apparatus, diesel oil engines, electrical appliances, stainless steel utensils, aluminium wares and paper.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

TABLE No. 1

Decadal Change in the Distribution of Population by Rural and Urban Categories

District/ Tahsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1961			1971			Decadal Growth-Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ambala District	T	**885,785**	**485,110**	**400,675**	**1,098,405**	**590,751**	**507,654**	**24·00**	**21·78**	**26·70**
	R	**584,832**	**315,956**	**268,876**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**	**28·87**	**28·78**	**28·97**
	U	**300,953**	**169,154**	**131,799**	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**	**14·55**	**8·70**	**22·06**
Kalka Tahsil	T	63,234	35,480	27,754	83,975	46,202	37,773	32·80	30·22	36·10
	R	45,166	25,169	19,997	66,264	36,669	29,595	46·71	45·69	48·00
	U	18,068	10,311	7,757	17,711	9,533	8,178	—1·98	—7·55	5·43
Naraingarh Tahsil	T	154,382	82,657	71,725	196,500	105,244	91,256	27·28	27·33	27·23
	R	146,607	78,650	67,957	180,649	97,032	83,617	23·22	23·37	23·04
	U	7,775	4,007	3,768	15,851	8,212	7,639	103·87	104·94	102·73
Ambala Tahsil	T	366,561	201,742	164,819	431,680	229,360	202,320	17·76	13·69	22·75
	R	184,814	99,177	85,637	245,554	131,689	113,865	32·87	32·78	32·96
	U	181,747	102,565	79,182	186,126	97,671	88,455	2·41	—4·77	11·71
Jagadhri Tahsil	T	301,608	165,231	136,377	386,250	209,945	176,305	28·06	27·06	29·28
	R	208,245	112,960	95,285	261,203	141,499	119,704	25·43	25·26	25·63
	U	93,363	52,271	41,092	125,047	68,446	56,601	33·94	30·94	37·74

186. Population is not a static phenomena of nature. It undergoes variation from moment to moment. It is a collosal, rather a fantastic, task to pinpoint as to what kind of biological factors are responsible for positive or negative change in the population growth. As such, a study of the decadal variation in the population from one census to another has been motivated. In this Table, the decadal change in the distribution of population from 1961 to 1971 has been represented for the district and its tahsils according to the jurisdiction as on the reference date of 1st of April, 1971. As the State of Haryana is a product of the jurisdictional changes effected as a result of the re-organization of the composite State of Punjab, the population data for 1961 has been worked out with due regard to the inter-district transfers during 1961-71.

187. Let us see where this district stands in comparison to the other districts of the State. Ambala district, by its area and population point of view, has the fifth position in the State at 1971-Census. Out of 10,036,808 persons in the State with a split up of 8,263,849 in rural areas and 1,772,959 in urban areas ; 10.94% numbering 1,098,405 live in the district with further distribution of 753,670 in rural areas and 344,735 in urban areas. The association of density with the growth rate is also to be hypothesised. It will be seen that while the district ranks fifth in the matter of population and area, its position is alarming in respect of its rank in the case of density. With 287 persons per sq. km. it has attained the 2nd highest position among the districts. The reason for the comparatively higher density in the district might have been due to favourable location of the district, its alluvial lands and development, of Jagadhri-Yamunanagar Industrial Complex. Another interesting feature as to the decadal variation in the distribution of population between the rural and urban areas also to be noted. While 24.0% increase has been noticed in the total population during the decade 1961-71, the rural population has increased by 28.9% and urban by 14.6%. It has been significantly observed that urban population of the district has undergone abrupt decline in the growth pattern in the referrent decade compared to the preceding two decades i.e., 1951-61 and 1941-51. The normal phenomena is a tendency towards a higher increase in urban population as compared to rural population as there is a continuous flow of migrants from rural to urban vicinity. But in the case of Ambala district, the main reason for this contradictory feature is the proximity of the district to the newly set up cosmopolitan city of Chandigarh with much better educational facilities, employment opportunities, and palatial residential sites which have been alluring the ruralities as well as urbanites especially the latter to effect a geographical mobility. In this district, the growth of female population also exceeds the growth of male population in both rural and urban areas during the decade. Together with the overall change in the population, it would be equally necessary to see the depth of change in sex-ratio for the decade. While sex ratio has been steadily increasing during 1911-61, an abrupt increase of sex ratio has been observed in 1971, *i.e.* from 826 females per 1,000 males in 1961 to 859 females per 1,000 males in 1971 for the district as a whole. The sex-ratio in the rural areas has continuously increased from 1911 to 1971-Censuses. Similarly in urban areas the highest sex-ratio of 875 females for 1,000 males has been recorded in 1971 against 779 in 1961 and 676 in 1911. Increase in sex-ratio can be attributed to higher out-migration of males than females for employment and acquiring higher education. The trend in the population growth of the district can be better understood by considering the decennial population figures from 1961-71 for other districts of the State. While a higher growth rate of population has been witnessed during the decade 1961-71 as compared to 1951-61 for three districts of Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Jind, decline in growth-rate has been a feature for the remaining four districts including Ambala.

188. The position among the tahsils is quite different from that for the district. Kalka tahsil has achieved maximum overall growth rate of 32.8% during the decade, followed by Jagadhri (28.1%), Naraingarh (27.3%) and Ambala (17.8%). But it is only in Kalka and Ambala tahsils that the rural growth-rate for the decade exceeds the average rural growth-rate of the district. In Naraingarh and Jagadhri Tahsils, the urban growth-rate even exceeded the overall as well as rural growth-rate. The urban areas of Kalka tahsil have noteably undergone a negative growth-rate of 1.98% during the decade mainly on account of transfer of a part of Kalka Railway Workshop to Jagadhri Railway Workshop. The witnessing of 103.9% growth-rate in the urban population of Naraingarh tahsil during the last decade was mostly due to the formation of Naraingarh Notified Area Committee for the first time in 1971-Census.

TABLE No. 2

Distribution of Villages by Size-Group of Population and Average Distance from Nearest Urban Centre

District/Tahsil	Size-group of Village Population	Number of inhabited villages	Average distance of all villages from the nearest urban centre
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Less than 200**	**227**	**13**
	200—499	**465**	**12**
	500—999	**347**	**12**
	1,000—1,999	**139**	**12**
	2,000—4,999	**39**	**11**
	5,000—9,999	**4**	**13**
	10,000 +	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	Less than 200	52	11
	200—499	45	10
	500—999	26	10
	1,000—1,999	10	8
	2,000—4,999	5	8
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000 +	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	Less than 200	53	13
	200—499	134	12
	500—999	89	14
	1,000—1,999	32	15
	2,000—4,999	9	12
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000 +	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	Less than 200	39	14
	200—499	104	15
	500—999	95	15
	1,000—1,999	52	13
	2,000—4,999	17	12
	5,000—9,999	2	15
	10,000 +	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	Less than 200	83	13
	200—499	182	11
	500—999	137	10
	1,000—1,999	45	11
	2,000—4,999	8	11
	5,000—9,999	2	10
	10,000+	..	..

189. The distribution of village by size-group of population and their average distance from the nearest urban centre reveals the socio-economic structure of the district. It is hypothesised that there is a positive association between size of village and its distance from the urban centre. In another words, villages with higher size-group of population are located nearer to urban centres while the small-sized villages are located at a farther distance from the nearest urban centre. The size-group of villages goes on decreasing with the increase in distance from an urban centre. This hypothesis broadly holds good in case of Ambala district. In the district as a whole, the small-sized villages having less than 200 population are located at the maximum average distance of 13 km. from the nearest urban centre. Similarly, villages in the size-groups of 200—499 population, 500—999 population and 1,000—1,999 population are located at a comparatively lower average distance of 12 km. from the nearest urban centre. Again villages in the comparatively larger size-group of 2,000—4,999 population are located at the minimum average distance of 11 km. The four largest villages in the size-group of 5,000—9,999, however, do not fit in the above pattern and are located at the farthest distance of 13 k.m. from the nearest urban centre.

190. Kalka tahsil is located in the foothills of Shiwalik ranges. It is surrounded by a number of seasonal hill torrents which have always checked the size of settlements. The villages are generally small in size due to the hilly nature of the landscape. The scarcity of cultivable land has further enhanced the number of small-sized villages in the tahsil. Kalka town alone forms the urban centre in the tahsil, on which these small-sized villages depend for their socio-economic needs. It will be seen from the above table that out of 138 inhabited villages as many as 52 have less than 200 population which are located at the farthest average distance of 11 km. from Kalka town. Another 71 villages fall in the next size-groups of 200—499 and 500—999 population and are located at an average distance of 10 km. from Kalka town. The comparatively 15 bigger villages in the size-group of 1,000—4,999 population are located at the minimum average distance of 8 km. from Kalka town. It would thus be observed that there is a positive association between the size-group of population of villages and average distance from the nearest urban centre in this tahsil and thus confirming the above hypothesis.

191. In Naraingarh tahsil, a majority of 134 out of 317 inhabited villages fall in the size-group of 200—499 population. These villages are located at an average distance of 12 km. from the nearest urban centre. The comparatively bigger villages in the next size-group of 500—999 and 1,000—1,999 fall at a rather higher average distance of 14 and 15 km. respectively from the nearest urban centre which is contrary to the concept of the hypothesis. The large-sized villages in the size-group of 2,000—4,999 population are located at as much average distance of 12 km. from the nearest urban centres as the small-sized model villages of 200—499 population, thus refuting the hypothesis in this tahsil.

192. In Ambala tahsil, majority of the villages i.e. 199 out of 309 inhabited villages have a population between 200 and 999. These villages are located at an average distance of 15 km. from the urban centre. The next higher size-group of villages falling in the population range of 1,000—1,999 are located at a comparatively lower average distance of 13 k.m. from the nearest urban centre and those in the size-group of 2,000—4,999 population are located at a still lower average distance of 12 k.m. It will thus be seen that with the exception of two extreme size-groups of villages i.e. less than 200 population and 5,000—9,999 population which are located at an average distance of 14 km. and 15 km. from the nearest urban centre respectively, the hypothesis is broadly accepted in this tahsil.

193. In Jagadhri tahsil, the small-sized villages having less than 200 population are located at an average distance of 13 km. from the nearest urban centre. In the remaining size-groups of villages, the average distance from the nearest urban centre varies from 10 to 11 km. and no set trend is noticed. The hypothesis, therefore, does not reflect fully in the tahsil. The only point which goes in support of the hypothesis is that the smallest size-group of villages having less than 200 population are located at the farthest distance of 13 k.m. and the largest size of villages in the size-group of 5,000—9,999 population are located at the minimum distance of 10 k m from the nearest urban centre.

TABLE No. 3

Average Size of Village by Distance Range from the Nearest Town

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Average size of population per village
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Total**	**1,221**	**617**
	5 or less	**265**	**615**
	6—10	**316**	**643**
	11—15	**261**	**618**
	16—20	**188**	**620**
	21—50	**191**	**574**
	51+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	**Total**	**138**	**480**
	5 or less	**34**	**431**
	6—10	**60**	**576**
	11—15	**26**	**490**
	16—20	**4**	**229**
	21—50	**14**	**244**
	51+	..	..

TABLE No. 3—*concld.*

Average Size of Village by Distance Range from the Nearest Town

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Average size of population per village
1	2	3	4
Naraingarh Tahsil	Total	317	570
	5 or less	69	446
	6—10	73	617
	11—15	69	618
	16—20	45	618
	21—50	61	564
	51+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	Total	309	795
	5 or less	57	944
	6—10	53	903
	11—15	61	799
	16—20	59	662
	21—50	79	710
	51+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	Total	457	572
	5 or less	105	607
	6—10	130	583
	11—15	105	544
	16—20	80	610
	21—50	37	425
	51+	..	..

194. Table No. 3 shows the average size of villages by distance range from the nearest town. The average village in the district accommodates 617 persons which is nearly half the State's average of 1,228 persons per village. There is a considerable variation between the tahsils of the district in this regard. Ambala tahsil has highest number of 795 persons per village, followed by Jagadhri tahsil having 572 persons per village. Naraingarh tahsil gives almost an identical picture as found in Jagadhri tahsil, i.e. 570 persons per village while Kalka tahsil has the lowest size of 480 persons per village.

195. It will be noticed from the above table that in the district as a whole, villages falling within distance of 20 km. from the nearest town show higher average size of population varying between 615 and 643 while villages located farther than 20 km. have comapratively much lower average of 574 persons. It can thus be safely concluded from the above analysis that villages with comparatively higher population are located nearer to the towns in comparison with the small-sized villages which are located farther away from the town. In other words, a positive association is found between size of village and distance from urban centre. Identical position holds good in Naraingarh and Jagadhri tahsils, whereas in Kalka and Ambala tahsils, the villages beyond 15 k.m. from the nearest town are found in much smaller average size of populations, as compared to those located nearer to urban centres.

TABLE No. 4

Average Size of Village by Distance Range from the Nearest Town by Size-class

Town by size-Class		Distance range (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Average size of population per village
1		2	3	4
Ambala Cantonment	I	Total	180	895
		5 or less	30	1,289
		6—10	26	895
		11—15	37	915
		16—20	46	653
		21—50	41	865
		51+	..	..
Ambala	II	Total	140	600
		5 or less	26	577
		6—10	19	866
		11—15	18	580
		16—20	26	550
		21—50	51	545

TABLE No. 4—*concld.*

Average Size of Village by Distance Range from the Nearest Town by size-class

Town by size-Class		Distance range (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Average size of population per village
1		2	3	4
Yamunanagar	II	**Total**	**97**	**633**
		5 or less	37	715
		6—10	30	611
		11—15	13	627
		16—20	13	501
		21—50	4	478
		51+	..	..
Jagadhri	III	**Total**	**189**	**635**
		5 or less	37	615
		6—10	43	718
		11—15	38	706
		16—20	34	730
		21—50	37	426
		51+	..	..
Kalka	IV	**Total**	**105**	**411**
		5 or less	32	389
		6—10	41	537
		11—15	14	316
		16—20	4	229
		21—50	14	244
		51+	..	..
Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	V	**Total**	..	..
		5 or less	..	..
		6—10	..	..
		11—15	..	..
		16—20	..	..
		21—50	..	..
		51+	..	..
Naraingarh	V	**Total**	**154**	**577**
		5 or less	41	449
		6—10	52	618
		11—15	33	639
		16—20	11	847
		21—50	17	466
		51+	..	..
Sadaura	V	**Total**	**131**	**469**
		5 or less	33	435
		6—10	47	533
		11—15	40	360
		16—20	11	696
		21—50	..	..
		51+	..	..
Chhachhrauli	V	**Total**	**125**	**494**
		5 or less	22	510
		6—10	36	503
		11—15	32	432
		16—20	32	489
		21—50	3	984
		51+	..	..
Buria	VI	**Total**	**4**	**317**
		5 or less	4	317
		6—10	..	..
		11—15	..	..
		16—20	..	..
		21—50	..	..
		51+	..	..

Note.—Ninety Six inhabited villages falling near the urban centres other than those in Ambala District have been omitted in this Table. Hence the number of villages given in this table does not tally with the total number of inhabited villages of the district.

196. Table No. 4 shows average size of village by distance range from the nearest town by size class. It will be observed from the above table that the average size of villages located nearest to Ambala Cantonment is 895 persons which is more than the average size of villages of the district, accommodating 617 persons. The neighbouring villages falling within 5 km. of this class I city record the highest average size of 1,289 persons, those falling within 6—15 km. register lower average and beyond 15 km. have the lowest average. This amply supports the hypothesis that there is a positive association between size of villages and distance from urban centre.

197. The villages situated in the proximity of class II towns of Ambala and Yamunanagar have an average size of 600 and 633 persons, respectively. In the case of Ambala town, the villages falling within 6—10 km. return the highest average of 866 persons while the neighbouring villages and those in higher distance ranges are almost of equal average sizes varying from 545 to 580. It will be noted that while the neighbouring villages falling within 5 km. from this town show a deviation from the hypothesis, those located beyond 10 km. support it. The validity of the hypothesis is most prominent in the case of Yamunanagar town where neighbouring villages falling within the range of 5 km. are the biggest in size, having an average population of 715 persons. The average size of the village decreases considerably in the higher distance ranges of 6—10 km. (611), 16—20 km. (501) and 21—50 km. (478). Only in the distance range of 11—15 km., the average size of villages is slightly higher as compared to the preceding range of 6—10 km.

198. Jagadhri is the only class III town in Ambala district. The average size of villages located nearer to this town is 635 persons which is higher to the corresponding figures of class II towns, viz., Ambala (600) and Yamunanagar (633). The villages falling within distance ranges of 6—10 km., 11—15 km. and 16—20 km. have almost equally high averages of population varying from 706 and 730 as compared to the neighbouring villages located within 5 km. which return lower average of 615 persons. However, the villages situated farther away from this town at a distance range of 21—50 km. are definitely much smaller with an average size of 426 persons.

199. Kalka is again the solitary class IV town in the district. Due to geographical factors, the average size of villages lying in its proximity is smaller as compared to that of class V towns, viz., Naraingarh, Sadaura and Chhachhrauli. The average size of villages falling within 6—10 km. is higher as compared to the adjacent villages located within 5 km. and those at a distance of 11—15 km. The villages situated at distance ranges of 16—20 km. and 21—50 km. are comparatively much smaller in size.

200. Among the class V towns, the average size of village is the highest in the distance range of 16—20 km. in the case of Naraingarh and Sadaura towns and in the distance range of 21—50 km. in case of Chhachhrauli town. It is, therefore, to be concluded that the hypothesis is not applicable to class V towns so far as Ambala district is concerned. All the four villages located nearer to Buria which is a class VI town fall within a distance of 5 km.

201. While bigger towns offer a lot of employment opportunities to villagers who cannot afford to settle in the big towns and prefer to settle in nearby villages inflating the population of these villages, the smaller towns have no much attraction and hence the nearby villages are not inflated by daily commuters to the town.

202. To sum up, the following conclusions can be drawn from the above analysis (i) there is a positive association between size of villages and distance of urban centres except in the case of class V & VI towns (ii) the average size of villages located nearer to class I town is much higher and of those located nearer to class VI towns is much lower as compared to other size classes of towns (iii) the neighbouring villages falling within 5 km. from the towns are usually smaller in case of class III to class VI towns.

Growth-rate of villages: —

203. Fertility, mortality and migration are the three factors primarily responsible for determining the growth rate of population in a given area. The rural area of Ambala District recorded 28.9 per cent growth rate during the decade 1961-71 as against the corresponding figure of 31.5% for the State. The lesser growth-rate in the otherwise comparatively developed district of Ambala is most probably explained by the gravitational influence of Chandigarh attracting migrants from this neighbouring district. Table No. 5 given on the next page shows the distribution of villages by size-group and average growth rate during 1961-71.

TABLE No. 5

Size-Group of Villages and Average Growth-rate

District/Tahsil	Size-group of villages as per 1961-Census	Number of inhabited villages as per 1961-Census	Average growth rate per village during 1961-71
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Less than 200**	**334**	**39·98**
	200—499	**527**	**35·52**
	500—999	**253**	**31·20**
	1,000—1,999	**84**	**22·13**
	2,000—4,999	**22**	**25·95**
	5,000—9,999	**3**	**10·60**
Kalka Tahsil	Less than 200	73	37·55
	200—499	51	50·86
	500—999	13	38·83
	1,000—1,999	5	—4·49
	2,000—4,999	1	34·99
	5,000—9,999	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	Less than 200	88	51·47
	200—499	144	31·43
	500—999	57	27·31
	1,000—1,999	24	21·45
	2,000—4,999	5	16·89
	5,000—9,999	1	20·98
Ambala Tahsil	Less than 200	53	45·20
	200—499	138	34·90
	500—999	73	33·73
	1,000—1,999	32	26·69
	2,000—4,999	11	31·11
	5,000—9,999	1	43·57
Jagadhri Tahsil	Less than 200	120	30·67
	200—499	194	34·36
	500—999	110	30·43
	1,000—1,999	23	22·19
	2,000—4,999	5	22·38
	5,000—9,999	1	—26·47

Note.—Those villages which have come within the municipal limits in 1971-Census have been left out for the purpose of this table.

204. It is hypothesised that villages of large size-group of population would show higher growth rate during 1961—71. However, it will be observed from the table that in case of Ambala district where a reverse situation obtains, this hypothesis is totally rejected.

205. The small-sized villages in the size-groups of less than 200 and 200—499 population have recorded the maximum growth-rate of 39.98 and 35.52 %, respectively. The growth-rate in the next higher size-groups of villages, i.e., 500—999 and 1,000—1,999 population have declined to 31.20 and 22.13%, respectively. The villages in the highest size-group of 5,000—9,999 population have witnessed the minimum growth rate of only 10.60%. The sharp decrease in the growth-rate of last category of villages is, however, due to merger of parts of area and population of village Sisauli in the newly constituted town of Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony in Jagadhri Tahsil of the district. A similar position as obtaining in the district, *mutatis mutandis* is found in each Tahsil, repudiating the hypothesis. The district is overwhelmingly composed of villages of smaller size and with the general economic development of the area and extension of means of transport and communication especially after the foundation of the State, these villages have been experiencing higher growth-rate as compared to the bigger villages, where the heavy pressure on land is responsible for migration of the people to bigger towns in search of livelihood. This trend can be more clearly visualised in Table No. 6 given on the next page which shows the distribution of villages by size-class in 1961 and 1971-Censuses.

TABLE No. 6

Distribution of Villages by Size-group in 1961 and 1971

District/Tahsil	Size-group of village	Number of inhabited villages	
		1961	1971
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Less than 200**	**336**	**227**
	200—499	**527**	**465**
	500—999	**254**	**347**
	1,000—1,999	**87**	**139**
	2,000—4,999	**23**	**39**
	5,000—9,999	**3**	**4**
	10,000+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	Less than 200	73	52
	200—499	51	45
	500—999	13	26
	1,000—1,999	5	10
	2,000—4,999	2	5
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	Less than 200	88	53
	200—499	144	134
	500—999	57	89
	1,000—1,999	24	32
	2,000—4,999	5	9
	5,000—9,999	1	..
	10,000+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	Less than 200	53	39
	200—499	138	104
	500—999	73	95
	1,000—1,999	32	52
	2,000—4,999	11	17
	5,000—9,999	1	2
	10,000 +	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	Less than 200	122	83
	200—499	194	182
	500—999	111	137
	1,000—1,999	26	45
	2,000—4,999	5	8
	5,000—9,999	1	2
	10,000+	..	..

206. It will be noticed from the Table that the number of smaller villages have decreased appreciably from 336 to 227 in the population size of less than 200 and from 527 to 465 in the size-group of 200—499 during the decade 1961-71. This decrease in the number of smaller villages is a feature common to all the tahsils. On the other hand, the number of villages in the higher size-groups have increased in the district as well as in all the tahsils. In case of Naraingarh Tahsil, one village falling within size-group of 5,000—9,999 population has been notified as a town in 1971-Census and as such there is no village of this category in the tahsil at 1971-Census. The considerable fall in the number of villages in the smaller size-groups again leads to the conclusion that such villages have obviously registered a higher growth-rate as found in Table No. 5. The hypothesis that villages of larger size-group of population would show higher growth-rate is not confirmed in this district.

Villages by distance range and average growth-rate per village :—

207. Biological and economic forces play a vital role in determining the growth-rate of an area. The rural areas of the district recorded 28.9% of growth-rate during the last decade. This percentage is rather less than the growth-rate of 31.5% for the rural areas of the State. It is a general phenomenon that the area with a number of urbanised nuclie would witness high growth in its rural areas. A hypothesis have been devised in the light of above observation that villages near urban centre would tend to grow at higher rate than those away from urban centres. It can be examined with the help of Table No. 7.

TABLE No. 7

Growth-Rate of Villages

District/Tahsil	Distance Range (In Km.)	Number of Villages		Average growth-rate per village during 1961-71
		1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**267**	**265**	**29.31**
	6—10	**323**	**316**	**35.85**
	11—15	**260**	**261**	**31.88**
	16—20	**187**	**188**	**27.01**
	21—50	**192**	**191**	**30.47**
	51+	..	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	34	34	40.11
	6—10	66	60	45.18
	11—15	26	26	80.62
	16—20	4	4	22.36
	21—50	14	14	9.10
	51+	..	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	68	69	35.56
	6—10	73	73	27.42
	11—15	69	69	26.43
	16—20	46	45	29.31
	21—50	62	61	27.19
	51+	..	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	57	40.91
	6—10	53	53	26.23
	11—15	60	61	27.54
	16—20	59	59	30.33
	21—50	79	79	36.28
	51+	..	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	108	105	17.31
	6—10	131	130	31.56
	11—15	105	105	31.51
	16—20	78	80	23.28
	21—50	37	37	28.30
	51+	..	..	..

Note.—Uninhabited villages have been left out.

208. The above table shows that there are in all 265 villages in the district located in close proximity of towns within a distance-range of 5 km. The average growth-rate per village in this category is 29.31 per cent. The corresponding growth-rate is much higher in case of Ambala (40.91%), Kalka (40.11%) and Naraingarh (35.56%) tahsils while it is very low (17.31%) in Jagadhri tahsil, the later deflating the district's figure to a greater extent in this category. It may be mentioned here that the industrial and communication development in Ambala tahsil, formation of new tahsil of Kalka with its headquarters at Kalka town and notification of Naraingarh village as urban centre have attracted lot of in-migrants in the neighbouring villages to escape from high rents in the towns, thereby increasing their growth-rate. The strikingly low growth-rate in Jagadhri tahsil may most probably be attributed to the tremendous development of Jagadhri-Yamunanagar Industrial Complex during the last decade attracting large number of workers from the neighbouring villages to towns for providing unskilled labour force. Secondly, with the huge expansion of municipal limits of Yamunanagar-Jagadhri and newly notified town of Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, the sub-urban areas previously forming parts of neighbouring villages have been merged with the main towns, consequently reducing the population and growth-rate of villages in this category considerably.

209. The hypothesis is more prominently reflected in the villages situated at a distance range of 6—10 km. from an urban centre in the district. Their growth-rate of (35.85%) is the highest among all the categories in the district. The maximum growth-rate of 45.18% is found in Kalka tahsil. Some of these villages have grown unprecedently after the development of Hindustan Machine Tools Complex, Pinjore and Bhupindra Cement Works, Surajpur. Similarly in Jagadhri tahsil, the development of Jagadhri-Yamunanagar Industrial Complex and the newly constituted town of Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony are responsible for the high growth-rate in this category. In the other two tahsils of Ambala and Naraingarh which are characterised by highest growth-rate in the neighbouring villages in agreement with the provision of the hypothesis, the growth-rate is comparatively lower.

210. The hypothesis also holds true in case of villages located at distance range of 11—15 km. where the growth-rate is 31.88 % in the district and is lower than that of villages falling in a distance range of 6—10 km.

211. Leaving aside Kalka Tahsil, where the growth-rate has markedly increased due to establishment of military units on Kalka-Chandigarh road and development of Panchkula nuclie, the growth of villages in this category in Naraingarh and Jagadhri tahsils is lower than that in the preceding category of villages while it is slightly higher in Ambala tahsil.

212. The hypothesis equally holds good in case of villages falling within a distance range of 16—20 km. where the average growth-rate is 27.01 per cent in the district. The tahsils of Kalka and Jagadhri lend full support to the hypothesis in the district while Naraingarh and Ambala tahsils are at variance and record higher growth-rate in these categories as compared to that in the preceding category. The wide net work of transport and communication in these two tahsils have provided fair linkage of rural areas with the towns and have perhaps not upset the natural growth-rate.

213. The rural areas falling within distance range of 21—50 km. from an urban centre have shown considerable growth-rate of 30.47% in the district during the decade and are at variance with the provision of the hypothesis except in Kalka and Naraingarh Tahsils. The district having wide net work of roads, particularly in Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils, the urban impact fully prevails in most of the distantly located villages. The big villages in Jagadhri tahsil are situated on Ambala-Jagadhri road. The agriculture growth among these villages does not encourage the population to fall back on jobs and services in industrialised towns. The high growth-rate is, therefore, due to natural increase among the population during the decade.

TABLE No. 8

Distribution of Towns by size-class and Functional Category

Serial No.	Name of Town	Size-Class	Functional Category (1971)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala Cantonment	I	Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
2.	Ambala	II	Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
3.	Yamunanagar	II	Industry
4.	Jagadhri	III	Industry
5.	Kalka	IV	Transport
6.	Sadaura	V	Primary Activities-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	V	Transport
8.	Naraingarh	V	Services-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
9.	Chhachhrauli	V	Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Industry
10	Buria	VI	Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities

214. In the counting of human souls, it is an invariable process to group the population into two geographical units .*viz*, rural and urban. Since urbanization has become the synonym of progress and towns serve as the nucleous of diversified growth by exerting influence upon the socio-economic life, of the region circumscribed by it, rural-urban classification has become all the more important. Regarding the definition of a town, there was no universally acknowledged definition as it has been changing from country to country and Census to Census. It was in 1961-Census that a uniform definition of an urban unit had been evolved and adopted in India and the definition adopted in 1971-Census almost follows the one adopted at the 1961-Census. The position in Haryana for adopting the prescribed test before any place is included in the list of towns has been such that only places with a Municipality or a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Committee have been treated as towns, excluding other considerations. There are 65 towns in the State in 1971, while their number was 61 in 1961. Of these, Municipal Committees exist in 59 towns, Notified Area Committees in 5 towns and only one town has Cantonment Board. These towns have been classified according to functional category in such a way that 22 towns are designated as mono-functional, 12 as bi-functional and 31 have been categorised as multi-functional.

215. A comparative study of the functional category of the towns in Ambala district classified by size-class will help us to see the predominant activities followed by workers in various size-class of towns, as revealed by the 1971-Census.

216. Functional characteristics of the town shown in this table have been determined on the basis of worker's participation ratio among categories of working force as revealed in 1971-Census. Categories I to IX of the workers have been regrouped into five broad functional characteristics.

I. Primary activities include category I, II III and IV.

II. Categories V(a), V(b) and VI have been included in 'Industry'.

III. Category VII has been grouped under the head 'Trade and Commerce'.

IV. Functional characteristics 'Transport, Storage and Communications' represent VIIIth category of workers.

V. Workers of category IX have been placed under the head 'Services'.

217. A town is classified as mono-functional if 40 per cent or more of the total working force is engaged under any of these broad categories as mentioned above. If the proportion of single category does not constitute 40 per cent of total workers but when combined with another predominant category approaches to 60 per cent or above, it is termed as bi-functional. Similarly, where workers of three or more categories taken together account for the 60 per cent or above of the total working population of the town, it is termed as multi-functional.

218. In Ambala district there are in all 10 towns, of which two *viz*., Naraingarh and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony have been treated as towns for the first time in 1971. Municipal Committees as administration units function in seven towns. Notified Area Committees in two towns and Cantonment Board in one town. The seven towns which are coming under the administrative control of the Municipal Committees are Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Kalka, Ambala, Chhachhrauli, Buria and Sadaura. Of these, three towns *viz*., Yamunanagar and Jagadhri (Industry) and Kalka (Transport) are mono-functional and another three towns, viz., Chhachhrauli, Buria and Sadaura, have been categorised as multi-functional towns and the remaining one town i. e. Ambala is a bi-functional town. Ambala Cantonment Board and Naraingarh N. A. C. are multi-functional while Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N. A. C.) is of mono-functional category. In the case of four mono-functional towns, size-class II, III, IV and V have contributed one town each while the solitary bi-functional town is found in size-class II. Out of the five multi-functional towns, size-classes I and VI are having one town each and size-class V three.

219. It can be concluded that multi-functional towns are dominating in the State and Ambala district follows the same trend. This position in the district in the tabular form is given below :—

Size-class of towns	Total No of towns	Number of functional category		
		Mono-functional	Bi-functional	Multi-functional
I	1	..	..	1
II	2	1	1	..
III	1	1	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..
V	4	1	..	3
VI	1	..	..	1

Towns by size-class and average growth-rate :—

220. Population is a dynamic variable. It changes continuously. The growth-rate is determined by a number of factors such as 'natural increase' which results from the difference between the number of births and deaths. Migration is another factor which affects population. The population decreases by the number which migrates outside from a territory and increases to the extent of persons migrating into it. Thus the three factors, namely, 'Fertility', 'Mortality', and 'Migration' determine the growth of population in a given area.

221. Ambala district has witnessed an overall growth of 24 per cent in the population during the decade 1961—71. It is, however, far less than the corresponding growth-rate of 32.2 per cent in the State as a whole. This difference, is much more pronounced in the urban areas. The growth-rate in the urban areas of the State is 35.6 per cent during the last decade as against only 14.5 per cent in the district. Apparently the urban growth rate in the district has lagged behind the corresponding growth-rate of the State.

222. It is hypothesised that growth-rate of town of higher size-class is higher than that in lower size-class. This hypothesis is being tested with the help of the following table.

TABLE No. 9

Distribution of Towns by Size-class and Average Growth-rate During 1961-71

Size-class of Towns	Total number of towns	Average growth-rate during 1961-71
1	2	3
Class I		
Ambala Cantonment	1	—2.89
Class II		
Ambala Yamunanagar	2	+22.14
Class III		
Jagadhri	1	+7.53
Class IV		
Kalka	1	—1·98
Class V		
Sadaura Chhachhrauli	2	+12·00
Class VI		
Buria	1	+16·47

Note.—Towns, which were not in existence at the time of 1961-Census have been omitted for the purpose of this table.

223. A cursory glance at the table will show that the hypothesis has no validity in case of Ambala district for some special reasons discussed below :—

224. It will be noticed that Ambala Cantonment which is a class I city has shown decline in population by 2.89 per cent during the last decade. A detailed study of the composition of city's population shows that it is predominantly inhabited by persons engaged in other services. There has been frequent shifting in population with the advent of new developments in the region. The development of other service stations has considerably affected the growth of population during the last decade, secondly, springing up of Chandigarh City in the proximity, has attracted lot of enterprising business communities to out-migrate and settle there. The growing importance of Chandigarh City, the capital of both Punjab and Haryana States besides being the headquarters of U. T. Administration, has the swallowing impact on the adjoining urban centres.

225. There are two class II towns *viz*., Ambala and Yamunanagar. These towns have recorded the maximum growth-rate i.e. 22.14 per cent during the decade in the district which is far less than the State's average of 35.6 per cent. The hypothesis, therefore, does not hold good. However, Yamunanagar, one of the two class II towns has witnessed unprecedented growth in industrial units during the last two decades, resulting in 229.64 per cent growth rate-during 1951-61 and 40.41 per cent during 1961-71 and has earned the reputation of being a flourishing industrial complex. the hypothesis is substantially supported in this town.

226. Jagadhri town is the only class III town of the district. It is a tahsil and sub-divisional head-quarters and has various industrial units. The town, located in close proximity to Yamunanagar did not attract large-scale settlements. In fact, Yamunanagar has marred the scope of large habitation in this old town as the large areas are available in the former town to accommodate additional population. The town has thus recorded a marginal growth-rate of only 7.53 per cent during the decade.

227. The hypothesis also does not hold true in case of class IV town of Kalka. There has been an actual decrease of 1.98 per cent in its population during the decade, which is explained by part shifting of Railway Workshop at Kalka to Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony and development of Chandigarh in its vicinity. The reorganisation of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh has further contributed to its declining growth. However, Sadaura and Chhachhrauli, which are class V towns have shown comparatively higher growth of 12 per cent during the decade. The addition in population is most probably the natural increase.

228. Buria is the only class VI town in the district. It has registered a comparatively high growth rate of 16.47 per cent during the decade which is only next to that of class II towns. The hypothesis absolutely fails in this case. The town, having lowest population, has recorded quite high growth-rate as compared to larger towns of the district.

229. The towns of Naraingarh and Jagadhri-Workshop Railway Colony have been declared as Notified Area Committees for the first time during 1971-Census and as such no inference can be drawn for these towns.

Shift in functional category of towns :—

230. While the data on classification of towns in terms of functional category is of profound interest to the scholars and administrators, interested in studying the occupational pattern of working force of the urban areas, the study of the shift of towns from one functional category to another during the decade may further help to understand the changes in the growth-rate of those towns. It is hypothesised that shift of one functional category of town to another marks sharp shift in the population growth-rate.

TABLE No. 10

Shift in Functional Category of Towns

Serial No.	Name of Town	Nature of Shifts		Population Growth-rate	
		1951—61	1961—71	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ambala	Services-*cum*-Industry	Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce	+31·43	+9·75
2.	Ambala Cantonment	Services	Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce	12·23	— 2·89
3.	Buria	Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Services	Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities	+9·71	+16·47
4.	Chhachhrauli	Services-*cum*-Industry	Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Industry	+13·37	+6·83
5.	Jagadhri	Industry	Industry	+36·31	+7·53
6.	Kalka	Transport	Transport	+28·52	— 1·98
7.	Sadaura	Industry-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary Activities	Primary Activities-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce	+2·76	+15·38
8.	Yamunanagar	Industry	Industry	+229·64	+40·41

Note.—Towns *viz* Naraingarh and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, have been excluded as they did not have urban status during 1951 and 1961-Censuses.

231. A townwise study of Table No. 10 again reveals that this hypothesis also stands repudiated in case of Ambala district, where the urban growth-rate during the last decade has been exceedingly low when compared to that in the State. The district had eight towns in 1961 and of these four towns *viz*. Ambala Cantonment, Jagadhri, Kalka and Yamunanagar were mono-functional, Ambala and Chhachhrauli were bi-functional and Buria and Sadaura were multi-functional towns.

232. The hypothesis is, however, somewhat applicable in the towns of Yamunanagar and Jagadhri (industry) and Kalka (transport) which have retained their original mono-functional character in 1971 also. It will be noticed that due to stagnation in the functional categories of these towns, their growth-rates have comparatively much slowed down during the last decade. The growth-rates of Yamunanagar and Jagadhri have fallen to 40.41 and 7.53 per cent, respectively during 1961-71 as against the corresponding figures of 229.64 and 36.31 percent, respectively during 1951-61. Similarly, Kalka town has witnessed a decrease of 1.98 per cent in its population during 1961-71 partly due to part transfer of Railway Workshop Kalka to the newly constituted town of Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony in comparison to its growth-rate of 28.52 per cent during 1951-61.

233. On the other hand, the mono-functional Ambala Cantonment town of 1961 with preponderance of workers engaged in other services which have emerged as multifunctional in 1971 has also witnessed a decrease in its population by 2.89 per cent during 1961-71 as compared to its growth of population by 12.23 per cent during 1951-61. The town has recorded only 7,977 persons engaged in other services in 1971 as compared with the corresponding figure of 20,030 in 1961. Consequently the town did not qualify itself to remain as a mono-functional town with services as the occupation of at least 40 per cent of the working population and the workers engaged in industry, trade and commerce had to be clubbed together to determine the functional category of the town. The hypothesis, thus does not apply to this town.

234. Between the two bi-functional towns of 1961-Census, Ambala has retained its bi-functional character in 1971 but with a change in category from services-*cum*-industry to services-*cum*-trade and commerce. Ambala is still an important industrial town having a good number of large and medium scale units but the considerable decline in the number of workers engaged in household industry during the decade has effected a shift in the functional classification of this town. The growth-rate of the town has fallen from 31.43% during 1951-61 to 9·75% only during 1961-71. Similarly, although Chhachhrauli town has become multi-functional in 1971 from bi-functional town in 1961 i.e. from services-*cum*-industry to service-*cum*-trade and commerce-*cum*-industry as a result of marginal decrease in household industry workers, the basic functional character of the town remains almost the same. The growth-rate of the town, likewise Ambala town, has decreased from 13.37% during 1951-61 to only 6.83% during 1961-71. It will, therefore, be observed that the hypothesis remains unsupported in these towns.

235. Buria and Sadaura have been recorded as mult-functional towns both at 1961 and 1971-Censuses. Due to their rural character, these towns were areas of low growth-rate during 1951-61 i.e. 9.71 and 2.76 percent, respectively and have witnessed a comparatively higher growth rate of 16.47 and 15.38 per cent, respectively during 1961-71. In case of Buria town, the shift of emphasis from Primary activities to services during the decade is most probably responsible for toning up the growth-rate and supports the validity of the hypothesis to some extent but in Sadaura town where primary activities have been pushed up from third to first place during the decade the hypothesis does not hold good.

Density of Population:—

236. The number of persons residing per sq. km. of land gives us the density of population for a particular area. Density presents a clear index of the pressure of land i. e. whether an area is thickly or thinly populated. The climate, physical type and fertility of land, industrial and general economic development, means of transport and communication, availability of water etc. are some of the important factors influencing the density of population over an area.

237. The average density of population per sq. km. for the rural areas of Ambala district is 202 as per 1971-Census as against the corresponding figure of 189 for the Haryana State. It will thus be seen that the villages of Ambala district are little more thickly populated as compared to those of the State as a whole .A majority of 408 villages, constituting one third of the total inhabited villages in the district fall in the density range of 101—200 persons per sq. km. Another one third, numbering 404 villages, are in the next higher density range of 201—300. It has been generally observed that villages near the urban centre

have higher density and those located farthest away have lower density. This hypothesis is being examined in case of Ambala district with reference to Table No. 11 given below :—

TABLE No. 11

Distribution of Villages by Density

District/Tahsil	Density per km²	Total number of villages (1971)	Average distance of the villages in the density range (In Km)
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**10 or less**	**13**	**11**
	11—20	**8**	**11**
	21—50	**36**	**14**
	51—100	**95**	**14**
	101—200	**408**	**13**
	201—300	**404**	**12**
	301—500	**194**	**11**
	501+	**63**	**9**
Kalka Tahsil	10 or less	2	7
	11—20	1	10
	21—50	5	13
	51—100	14	12
	101—200	47	11
	201—300	27	10
	301—500	24	9
	501+	18	8
Naraingarh Tahsil	10 or less	..	..
	11—20	3	15
	21—50	15	15
	51—100	26	14
	101—200	122	13
	201—300	101	14
	301—500	44	13
	501+	6	18
Ambala Tahsil	10 or less	3	4
	11—20	1	3
	21—50	6	15
	51—100	19	16
	101—200	96	16
	201—300	119	14
	301—500	53	13
	501+	12	12
Jagadhri Tahsil	10 or less	8	16
	11—20	3	11
	21—50	10	13
	51—100	36	14
	101—200	143	12
	201—300	157	11
	301—500	73	9
	501+	27	7

Note.—Un-inhabited villages have been left out for the purpose of this table

238. The figures in the above table for the district of Ambala as a whole almost fully support this hypothesis. The density of population in villages diminishes *pari passu* with the increase in distance from an urban centre. It will be noticed that sixty-three most thickly populated villages of the district with a density of more than 500 persons per sq. km. are located nearest to the urban centres on an average distance of 9 kms. Another 194 villages in the density range of 301—500 are located at a comparatively farther distance of 11 km. The commonest type of villages in the density ranges of 201—300 (404 villages) and 101—200 (408 villages) are situated at a still farther average distance of 12 and 13 km., respectively. Similarly, 131 villages which are comparatively thinly populated in the density range of 21—100 persons are located at the maximum average distance of 14 km. from an urban centre. However, most sparsely populated 21 villages with a density of 20 or less persons per sq. km. do not fit in the pattern of the hypothesis and are located at an average distance of 11 km. from the urban centre. The number of such villages being too low, they have hardly any bearing to contradict the validity of the hypothesis. A similar position *mutatis mutandis* is noticed in the constituent tahsils of the district upholding the validity of this hypothesis.

Density of population in towns:—

239. As mentioned earlier, the district of Ambala has ten towns covering an area of 27,412 acres as per data supplied by the concerned local bodies and the urban population of the district according to 1971-Census comes to 344,735 persons or 31.39% of the total population. The density of population per acre in urban areas of the district is 12.58 persons. It is hypothesised that the larger the size of population of a town, greater is the density. The logic behind this hypothesis is as follows : (i) Larger towns can provide various services to a much greater extent than smaller ones. Employment opportunities are also much higher in larger towns. As a result, such towns attract more population and also have a lower mortality rate,(ii) the towns with larger populations tend to grow vertically rather than horizontally as the cost of houses and various services goes up steeply in horizontal extension. The cumulative effect of these two factors is reflected in the above hypothesis.

TABLE No. 12

Distribution of Towns by Size-class of Population and Density

Sl. No.	Name of Town	1971		Density Per Acre
		Population	Area (Acres)	
1	2	3	4	5
	Class I			
1.	Ambala Cantonment	102,493	8,960	11·44
	Class II			
2.	Ambala	83,633	2,150	38·90
3.	Yamunanagar	72,594	5,760	12·60
	Class III			
4.	Jagadhri	35,094	2,676	13·11
	Class IV			
5.	Kalka	17,711	704	25·16
	Class V			
6.	Sadaura	8,971	2,881	3·11
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	7,332	2,202	3·33
8.	Naraingarh	6,880	1,280	5·38
9.	Chhachhrauli	5,382	319	16·87
	Class VI			
10.	Buria	4,645	479	9·70

240. A cursory look at the data of the above table will show that the density of population by size-class of towns has an erratic pattern, repudiating the hypothesis in this district. For instance, Kalka, a class IV, town has much higher density of 25.16 persons per acre as compared to class III town of Jagadhri (13.11) class II town of Yamunanagar (12.60) and even class I town of Ambala Cantonment (11.44).Similarly Buria, a class VI town has a higher density of population than class V towns of Sadaura, Jagadhri Workshop Railway

Colony and Naraingarh. This position of erratic pattern remains unaffected even when the average density of each class of towns is worked out for the district as will be seen from the statement given below :—

STATEMENT

Distribution of towns by size of population and density

Size-class of towns		Total no. of towns (1971)	Total population (1971)	Area (In acres)	Density per acre
I. 100,000 and over	..	1	102,493	8,960	11·44
II. 50,000 to 99,999	..	2	156,227	7,910	19·75
III. 20,000 to 49,999	..	1	35,094	2,676	13·11
IV. 10,000 to 19,999	..	1	17,711	704	25·16
V. 5,000 to 9,999	..	4	28,565	6,682	4·27
VI. Below 5,000	..	1	4,645	480	9·70
Total	..	10	344,735	27,412	12·58

241. Apparently it seems that in deciding the outer boundaries of the towns, the State has not always been guided by demographic features and the towns of district Ambala bring forth this phenomenon.

Density and population growth in towns :—

242. The hypothesis that there is an association between density and population growth-rate of towns is not confirmed in Ambala district on account of low urban growth-rate in the district, i.e., only 14.5 per cent as against the State's average of 35.6 per cent during the decade 1961-71. Table No. 13 given below reveals the inapplicability of the hypothesis.

TABLE No. 13

Density and Population Growth-Rate

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Density per acre (1951)	Population growth during 1951-61	Density per acre (1961)	Population growth during 1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ambala Cantonment ..	10·50	+12·23	11·78	—2·89
2.	Ambala ..	95·05	+31·43	35·44	+9·75
3.	Yamunanagar ..	6·13	+229·64	20·20	+40·41
4.	Jagadhri ..	27·52	+36·31	37·51	+7·53
5.	Kalka ..	19·97	+28·52	25·66	—1·98
6.	Sadaura ..	2·59	+2·76	2·66	+15·38
7.	Chhachhrauli ..	33·41	+13·37	37·87	+6·83
8.	Buria ..	7·59	+9·71	8·33	+16·47

Note.—Newly constituted towns in 1971 *viz* Naraingarh and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, have been omitted for the purpose of this table.

243. It would be observed from the table that out of eight places which have been treated as urban areas during 1951, 1961 and 1971, the hypothesis holds good only in two towns of Sadaura and Buria where the increase in density in 1961 has been followed by increase in growth-rate during 1961-71. In the case of Ambala town, the decrease in density figure in 1961 is only superficial on account of huge expansion in its area in 1961 and thus the hypothesis does not find real support. In the remaining five towns viz., Ambala

Cantt, Yamunanagar , Jagadhri, Kalka and Chhachhrauli where the area figures have remained static during 1951 and 1961, the increase in density figures in 1961 has been associatedwith fall in the growth-rate during 1961—71 which leads to the conclusion that the hypothesis is not generally accepted in this district.

Density and population growth in villages:—

244. It is hypothesised that there is an association between density and population growth-rate in villages. This hypothesis is being examined in the light of Table No. 14 given below :—

TABLE No. 14

Density Range and Growth-rate of Villages

District/Tahsil	Density Range in Km². (1961)	No. of villages as per 1961-Census	Average growth-rate during 1961-71
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**10 or less**	**10**	**395·83**
	11—20	**18**	**53·60**
	21—50	**48**	**40·10**
	51—100	**187**	**43·51**
	101—200	**588**	**30·73**
	201—300	**276**	**29·14**
	301—500	**81**	**29·55**
	501+	**18**	**13·93**
Kalka Tahsil	10 or less	2	173·33
	11—20	1	..
	21—50	14	163·57
	51—100	21	31·30
	101—200	58	25·21
	201—300	29	51·56
	301—500	10	40·31
	501+	6	28·53
Naraingarh Tahsil	10 or less	2	958·33
	11—20	8	85·14
	21—50	12	20·37
	51—100	51	46·37
	101—200	160	27·89
	201—300	64	26·57
	301—500	19	22·25
	501+	2	11·61
Ambala Tahsil	10 or less	3	3·33
	11—20	1	..
	21—50	5	66·24
	51—100	38	49·54
	101—200	143	34·10
	201—300	86	27·38
	301—500	28	34·09
	501+	4	36·82
Jagadhri Tahsil	10 or less	3	53·33
	11—20	8	38·40
	21—50	17	7·22
	51—100	77	41·04
	101—200	227	31·21
	201—300	97	27·66
	301—500	24	27·84
	501+	6	—6·10

Note.—The villages which have formed the part of urban composition in 1971 have been excluded for the purpose of this table.

245. A study of density ranges and growth-rate of villages in district Ambala and its tahsils reflects more or less an inverse relationship between density and growth-rate. In the district as a whole every increase in density range is followed by decrease in average growth-rate of villages during the decade 1961-71 with the exception of density ranges of 51—100 and 301—500 where there is only marginal increase in the growth-rate as compared to that of preceding density range. The sparsely populated villages having a density of 10 or less persons per sq. km. have shown the highest growth-rate of 395.83 per cent, while the most thickly populated villages having more than 500 persons per sq. km. have registered the lowest growth rate of 13.93 per cent during the last decade.

Average number of households per Census house in villages by distance from urban centre :—

246. There are in all 109,620 occupied residential houses and 121,137 households in the rural areas of Ambala district as per 1971-Census. This gives an average of 1.11 households per Census house. The hypothesis that in villages near urban centre, there would be proportionately larger number of households per Census house is not generally accepted in Ambala district as a whole. Table No. 15 given below shows the average number of households per Census house by distance ranges from the nearest urban centre.

TABLE No. 15

Average number of households per census house according to the distance from the nearest urban centre

District/Tahsil	Distance from the urban centre (In km.)	Total number of inhabited villages (1971)	Average number of households per census house
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**265**	**1·10**
	6—10	**316**	**1·08**
	11—15	**261**	**1·10**
	16—20	**188**	**1·14**
	21—50	**191**	**1·14**
	51+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	34	1·20
	6—10	60	1·10
	11—15	26	1·16
	16—20	4	1·05
	21—50	14	1·05
	51+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	69	1·04
	6—10	73	1·04
	11—15	69	1·09
	16—20	45	1·19
	21—50	61	1·20
	51+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	1·09
	6—10	53	1·12
	11—15	61	1·10
	16—20	59	1·12
	21—50	79	1·11
	51+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	105	1·11
	6—10	130	1·06
	11—15	105	1.08
	16—20	80	1·12
	21—50	37	1·13
	51+	..	..

247. It will be noticed that with the increase of distance range of villages from urban centres, there is also an increase in the average number of households per census house with the exception of villages falling within 5 km. which have a higher number of households per census house as compared to those, falling in the distance range of 6—10 km. This is most probably due to the fact that low paid urban workers prefer to settle down in the sub-urban or adjacent villages to escape from high rents and cost of living in the urban areas. While an exactly similar position is noticed in Jagadhri tahsil, the hypothesis is totally rejected in Naraingarh tahsil. On the other hand, Ambala tahsil presents an erratic pattern without any set trend. The hypothesis, however, finds sufficient support in Kalka tahsil where the average number of households per census house are maximum (1.20) in the villages located nearest to the urban centres and minimum (1.05) in those located at farthest distance ranges of 16—20 km. and 21—50 km.

Density and size of households :—

248. It is hypothesised that towns with higher densities of population have proportionately larger number of households. The logic behind this hypothesis is as follows. In urban areas, a higher density of population would also mean a higher differentiation of functions. In such a context, the motivations for persons with average sources of income at different levels together would be very little. The households would, therefore, tend to break away from the parent stock more frequently than in the case of

towns with a low density of population and a low differentiation of functions. The hypothesis is being tested with the aid of the following table.

TABLE No. 16

Density and Household

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Density per acre (1971)	Average number of households per census house
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala	38·90	1·17
2.	Kalka	25·16	1·07
3.	Chhachhrauli	16·87	1·06
4.	Jagadhri	13·11	1·14
5.	Yamunanagar	12·60	1·16
6.	Ambala Cantonment	11·44	1·08
7.	Buria	9·70	1·33
8.	Naraingarh	5·38	1·15
9.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	3·33	1·01
10.	Sadaura	3·11	1·10

249. It is evident from the above table that data regarding density and average number of households per Census house in the towns of Ambala district do not reflect any specific trend in support of the hypothesis. It will be noticed that Buria town with comparatively much lower density of population has recorded the maximum average number of households per census house. Similarly Sadaura, the most sparsely populated town has a higher average number of households as compared to Kalka, Chhachhrauli, Ambala Cantt. and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony which are comparatively more thickly populated. This seems to indicate that specific conditions of specific towns overshadow the general trend emerging from their density.

Sex-ratio in villages :—

250. The hypothesis that villages near urban centres have lower sex-ratio is broadly confirmed in Ambala district. Table No. 17 given below shows the sex-ratio in villages by distance range from the nearest town by size-class.

TABLE No. 17

Sex-ratio by distance range from the size-class of town

Name of Town	Size-class	Distance range (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages (1971)	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Ambala Cantonment	I	Total	180	873
		5 or less	30	856
		6—10	26	870
		11—15	37	868
		16—20	46	884
		21—50	41	889
		51+	..	..
Ambala	II	Total	140	843
		5 or less	26	822
		6—10	19	841
		11—15	18	853
		16—20	26	856
		21—50	51	844
		51+	..	..

TABLE No. 17—*concld.*

Sex-ratio by distance range from the size-class of town

Name of Town	Size-class	Distance range (in Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages (1971)	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Yamunanagar	II	**Total**	**97**	**841**
		5 or less	37	823
		6—10	30	853
		11—15	13	865
		16—20	13	845
		21—50	4	877
		51+	..	..
agadhri	III	**Total**	**189**	**856**
		5 or less	37	848
		6—10	43	868
		11—15	38	846
		16—20	34	856
		21—50	37	986
		51+	..	..
Kalka	IV	**Total**	**105**	**811**
		5 or less	32	804
		6—10	41	814
		11—15	14	781
		16—20	4	941
		21—50	14	829
		51+	..	..
Naraingarh	V	**Total**	**154**	**869**
		5 or less	42	903
		6—10	51	876
		11—15	33	855
		16—20	11	849
		21—50	17	830
		51+	..	..
Sadaura	V	**Total**	**131**	**858**
		5 or less	33	894
		6—10	47	855
		11—15	40	838
		16—20	11	838
		21—50	..	..
		51+	..	..
Chhachhrauli	V	**Total**	**125**	**844**
		5 or less	22	871
		6—10	36	858
		11—15	32	821
		16—20	32	841
		21—50	3	793
		51+	..	..
Buria	VI	**Total**	**4**	**796**
		5 or less	4	796
		6—10	..	..
		11—15	..	..
		16—20	..	..
		21—50	..	..
		51+	..	..

Notes.—Ninety six villages falling near the urban centres other than those in Ambala district have been omitted. Hence the number of villages given in this table does not tally with the total number of inhabited villages of the district.

251. There is only one class I town of Ambala Cantonment in the district. The villages located in the proximity of this city i.e. within 5 kilometre have the lowest sex-ratio of 856 females per 1,000 males. The sex-ratio increases gradually in the higher distance ranges of 6—10, 16—20 and 21—50 kilometre. The villages in the last category have the highest sex-ratio of 889 females per 1,000 males. It will, therefore, be seen that the hypothesis holds good here.

252. There are two towns of class II category viz, Ambala and Yamunanagar in the district. Both the towns are industrially developed. The sex-ratio in the villages falling within 5 kilometre of these towns is the lowest i.e. 822 and 823 females per 1,000 males respectively which is in accordance with the hypothesis. The sex-ratio gradually increases in villages in higher distance ranges except in those located at a distance of 21—50 kilometre from Ambala and 16—20 kilometre from Yamunanagar. It may, therefore, be concluded that the hypothesis is broadly confirmed in case of villages located nearest to class II towns.

253. Jagadhri is the only class III town in the district. It is an old industrial town. The villages falling in the vicinity of this town i. e. within 5 km. have the second lowest sex-ratio of 848 females per 1,000 males as against the lowest sex-ratio of 846 returned by those located at a distance of 11—15 km. On the other hand the villages located at the farthest distance range of 21—50 km. have the highest sex ratio of 986 females per 1,000 males. The hypothesis is only loosely confirmed in this case as the villages falling at a distance range of 11—15 and 16—20 km. deviate from the general pattern of the hypothesis.

254. The villages claiming nearness to the solitary class IV town of Kalka do not give any specific trend of sex-ratio according to distance ranges, most probably due to the mountainous land-scape of the area. The lowest sex-ratio of 781 females per 1,000 males is returned by villages located at a distance range of 11—15 km. and the highest sex-ratio of 941 females per 1,000 males by those falling at a distance range of 16—20 km. from Kalka town.

255. Naraingarh, Sadaura and Chhachhrauli are the three class V towns in the district, of which Naraingarh has been included in the list of towns for the first time during 1971-Census. These three towns are lagging far behind in industrial, commercial and educational activities and have little impact on the rural areas surrounding them. The hypothesis that villages near urban centres have lower sex-ratio is totally repudiated in this category. The villages located within 5 km. of these class V towns have the highest sex-ratio and those located at the farthest distance range of 21—50 km. give the lowest sex-ratio in sharp contravention to the hypothetical considerations.

256. There are only four villages which have Buria, a class VI town, as the nearest urban centre. These villages are located within 5 km. of this town and have the minimum sex-ratio of 796 persons as compared to those nearest to other size-classes of towns.

Sex-ratio by size-group of villages :—

257. The rural areas of Ambala district have the lowest sex-ratio of 852 females per 1,000 males as against 870 in the State. The villages in the district have the highest percentage of persons in service among all districts and also the largest proportion in non-household industry and transport and communications. The sex-ratio is lower in all the tahsils as compared with the State average figure for the rural areas but it is significantly low in Kalka tahsil which has only 807 females per 1,000 males. It will again be noted that among all tahsils of Ambala district, the rural areas of Kalka tahsil, have the largest proportion of workers in non-household industry, service, construction, transport and communications and mining and quarrying. Its low sex-ratio is also due to large number of men stationed in the Chandimandir Military Cantonment which is located in the rural tract of the tahsil. It is hypothesised that due to the interplay of two contradictory sets of forces—biological and economical there will not be significant difference in sex-ratio among villages of the same region by size of population. This hypothesis is being examined with the aid of Table No. 18 given below.

TABLE No. 18

Sex-ratio by size-group

District/Tahsil	Size-group of population	Number of inhabited villages (1971)	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Total**	**1,221**	**852**
	Less than 200	**227**	**863**
	200—499	**465**	**847**
	500—999	**347**	**850**
	1,000—1,999	**139**	**850**
	2,000—4,999	**39**	**862**
	5,000—9,999	**4**	**869**
	10,000+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	Total	138	807
	Less than 200	52	868
	200—499	45	799
	500—999	26	796
	1,000—1,999	10	757
	2,000—4,999	5	844
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..

TABLE No. 18—*concld.*

Sex-ratio by size-group

District/Tahsil	*Size-group of population*	Number of inhabited villages (1971)	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4
Naraingarh Tahsil	**Total**	**317**	**861**
	Less than 200	53	861
	200—499	134	858
	500—999	89	860
	1,000—1,999	32	869
	2,000—4,999	9	858
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	**Total**	**309**	**865**
	Less than 200	39	871
	200—499	104	855
	500—999	95	869
	1,000—1,999	52	858
	2,000—4,999	17	870
	5,000—9,999	2	883
	10,000+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	**Total**	**457**	**846**
	Less than 200	83	856
	200—499	182	846
	500—999	137	840
	1,000—1,999	45	847
	2,000—4,999	8	865
	5,000—9,999	2	848
	10,000+	..	..

258. Before interpretting the data, it should be borne in mind that although Kalka tahsil from the administration point of view is a part of Ambala district, it differs from other tahsils in physical features and due to specific conditions obtaining there as mentioned in the preceding paragraph has wide regional variations in sex-ratio among villages by size of population when compared with other three tahsils which form almost homogeneous region. The hypothesis is confirmed when we limit the area of comparison to three tahsils of Ambala, Jagadhri and Naraingarh.

259. The sex-ratio for villages with less than 200 population in the district is 863 females per 1,000 males. The tahsil-wise figures in this category vary between 856 and 871. Thus the sex-ratio is more or less the same. The next size-class of villages with 200—499 population has 847 females per 1,000 males in the district. Only Kalka tahisl has low sex-ratio of 799 in this category while in the other tahsils, the figures almost conform to the district average ranging from 846 to 858 only. Simularly the villages having 500—999 and 1,000—1,999 population have not much difference in the sex-ratio in the tahsils except Kalka which has much low sex-ratio. In other tahsils the sex-ratio varies from 840 to 869 in the former category and from 847 to 869 in the latter as compared with 850 for the district in both the categories. In large-sized villages also, having 2,000—4,999 population, the differences in sex-ratio among tahsils are narrow. The sex-ratio for Kalka tahsil is 844 and in the remaining tahsils, it varies marginally from 858 to 870 as against the district figure of 862. Very large villages having 5,000—9,999 population are only four in number and are located in Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils only, where their sex-ratio is 883 and 848, respectively. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that the hypothesis holds good in villages of same region.

Sex-ratio in towns :—

260. In sharp contrast to the rural areas, the urban areas of Ambala district have the highest sex-ratio of 875 females per 1,000 males among the districts as compared with the State figure of 853. It is hypothesised that larger the size of population of a town, smaller is the number of females per 1,000 males. The logic behind this hypothesis is as follows. Larger towns would be continuously undergoing a process of differentiation of new functions. As a result, they would also attract migrants in larger numbers. But owing to shortage of housing accommodation, it is not convenient for such migrants to come with their families in the initial stages. Besides, there is the traditional attachment to agricultural lands. The migrants are, therefore, frequently sojourners who leave their families behind. As a result, the sex-ratio tends to be lower in larger towns. In Table No. 19 given on the next page all the towns have been arranged in descending order of population for testing the above hypothesis.

TABLE No. 19

Sex-ratio in towns

Serial No.	Name of Town	Population (1971)	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala Cantonment	102,493	926
2.	Ambala	83,633	881
3.	Yamunanagar	72,594	803
4.	Jagadhri	35,094	853
5.	Kalka	17,711	858
6.	Sadaura	8,971	933
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	7,332	824
8.	Naraingarh	6,880	927
9.	Chhachhrauli	5,382	944
10.	Buria	4,645	881

261. As stated earlier, the urban areas of Ambala district have witnessed the lowest growth-rate of 14.5 per cent among the districts as against the corresponding figure of 35.6 per cent for the State during the last decade. The two towns of Ambala Cantt. and Kalka have infact suffered a loss of population during this period. Apparently, the towns in the district have not attracted migrants in large numbers except the developing industrial town of Yamunanagar which has registered 40.41 per cent increase in population during the past ten years and the newly constituted town of Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony. Consequently, these towns have the lowest sex-ratio of 803 and 824 females per 1,000 males, respectively.

262. In the background given above, it will be noticed that the data of individual towns contained in the table do not support the hypothesis of inverse relationship between population and sex-ratio. However, the hypothesis can be tested in another way by smoothening the data according to size-class of town as given below.

STATEMENT

Sex-ratio by size-class of towns

Size-class of towns	Total No. of towns	Males	Females	No. of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5
I	1	53,202	49,291	926
II	2	84,722	71,505	844
III	1	18,936	16,158	853
IV	1	9,533	8,178	858
V	4	15,000	13,565	904
VI	1	2,469	2,176	881

263. It is evident from the data contained in the above statement that with the exception of two extreme classes (Class I and VI), there is strong evidence of inverse relationship between population and sex-ratio and thus the hypothesis that larger the size of population of a town, smaller is number of females per 1,000 males. is broadly accepted. The high sex-ratio in Ambala Cantt. which is a class I town is most probably due to shifting of some population engaged in services to some other places, which is obviously responsible for the decrease in its population also. On the other hand, Buria is a small town having rural characteristics.

Sex-ratio by density of towns :—

TABLE No. 20

Density and sex-ratio

Serial No.	Name of Town	Density per acre (1971)	Sex-ratio (1971)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala	38.90	881
2.	Kalka	25.16	858
3.	Chhachhrauli	16.87	944
4.	Jagadhri	13.11	853
5.	Yamunanagar	12.60	803
6.	Ambala Cantonment	11.44	926
7.	Buria	9.70	881
8.	Naraingarh	5.38	927
9.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	3.33	824
10.	Sadaura	3.11	933

264. Generally there exists an inverse relationship between sex-ratio and density of population of a town but the position obtaining in Ambala district does not conform to this hypothetical consideration. The data contained in the above table shows high fluctuations in sex-ratio of towns when arranged in descending order of density of population. The hypothesis is based on the assumption that these are the larger towns which have greater density of population. This assumption has already been refuted so far as Ambala district is concerned. It is further based on the assumption that larger towns attract migrants in larger numbers who due to shortage of housing accommodation are usually sojourners leaving their families at their home places but this position does not hold good in case of all big towns of the district. Hence there exists no inverse relationship between density and sex-ratio in the towns in of Ambala District.

Density and proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population in rural areas :—

265. Among districts, the rural areas of Ambala have the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population : 28·18 per cent as compared with 20·55 per cent in the State. It is hypothesised that in the same region, larger is the density of population in a village, larger is the proportion of scheduled castes. This direct relationship between density and scheduled caste population has not been supported by the data contained in Table No. 21 given below so far as Ambala district is concerned.

TABLE No. 21

Density and proportion of scheduled castes to total population

District/Tahsil	Proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population	Number of villages having proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population	Average density of population per acre
1	2	3	4
Ambala District ..	**10 or less**	**307**	**0.65**
	11—25	**295**	**1.05**
	26—50	**444**	**0.97**
	51—75	**119**	**0.88**
	76+	**56**	**0.62**
Kalka Tahsil ..	10 or less	53	1.08
	11—25	32	1.40
	26—50	35	0.96
	51—75	13	0.90
	76+	5	0.71

TABLE No. 21—*concld.*

Density and proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population

District/Tahsil	Proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population	Number of villages having proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population	Average density of population per acre
1	2	3	4
Naraingarh Tahsil	10 or less	114	0.66
	11—25	77	0.87
	26—50	90	0.90
	51—75	24	0.92
	76+	12	0.40
Ambala Tahsil	10 or less	40	0.70
	11—25	83	1.19
	26—50	145	0.99
	51—75	25	0.94
	76+	16	0.67
Jagadhri Tahsil	10 or less	100	0.52
	11—25	103	1.01
	26—50	174	1.01
	51—75	57	0.85
	76+	23	0.73

266. It will be observed from the table that villages having the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes have the lowest density of population per acre. The density of population increases *pari passu* in villages with the decrease in the proportion of Scheduled Castes except in the lowest proportion of 10 or less, thus refuting the hypothesis. Actually, there exists an inverse relationship between proportion of Scheduled Castes and denstiy of population. Similar position is also found in Kalka, Ambala and Jagadhri Tahsils. However, the hypothesis is broadly accepted in Naraingarh tahsil where every increase in the proportion of Scheduled Castes is followed by an increase in density of population also except in the highest proportion of 76 and more.

Scheduled Caste population in towns :—

267. The Scheduled Caste population in urban areas constitutes 9·74 per cent of the total urban population of the district, while the corresponding percentage in the State comes to 11·13. It shows that there is less concentration of Scheduled Castes in the urban areas of the district as compared with the State. It is hypothesised that in the same region, the larger the size of the town, the smaller is the proportion of scheduled caste population to the total population of the town. The logic underlying this hypothesis is as follows. Even in urban areas, the traditionally low services like scavenging and sweeping tend to be done by persons belonging to scheduled castes. But in larger towns, such services are mechanised to a considerable extent. As a result, the demand on scheduled castes for rendering these services tends to be proportionately less in larger towns than in smaller ones. Table No. 22 given below shows the population of towns of Ambala district in descending order and the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of the towns.

TABLE No. 22

Proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Total Population (1971)	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala Cantonment	102,493	13·41
2.	Ambala	83,633	5·92
3.	Yamunanagar	72,594	5·70
4.	Jagadhri	35,094	9·08
5.	Kalka	17,711	13·35
6.	Sadaura	8,971	15·19
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	7,332	11·50
8.	Naraingarh	6,880	24·65
9.	Chhachhrauli	5,382	17·93
10.	Buria	4,645	6·61

268. From the perusal of the data contained in Table No. 22 although some evidence of inverse relationship between size of population and proportion of Scheduled Caste to total population is noticed in support of the above hypothesis but the position is not clearly reflected due to marginal differences in the proportions of Scheduled Caste population here and there. The hypothesis is, therefore, being tested by size-class of towns to smoothen out these fluctuations.

STATEMENT

Percentage of Scheduled Caste population by size-class of towns

Size-class of towns	Total No. of towns	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
I	1	102,493	13,749	13·41
II	2	156,227	9,088	5·82
III	1	35,094	3,186	9·08
IV	1	17,711	2,364	13·35
V	4	28,565	4,867	17·04
VI	1	4,645	307	6·61

269. It is evident from the above statement that with the exception of two extreme classes (Class I and VI), there is strong evidence of inverse relationship between size of population and proportion of scheduled caste population to total population and thus the hypothesis is broadly accepted. In case of Ambala Cantonment, the only class I town in the district, the comparatively high proportion of Scheduled Caste population is due to large percentage of working population in government services where the Scheduled Caste persons are fairly represented.

Literacy in villages by distance from an urban centre :—

270. A person who can read and write with understanding in any language has been considered as literate at the 1971-Census. Generally, the villages located near the urban centre enjoy higher amenities of education as compared with the remotely located villages. A hypothesis has been devised on the basis of above generalisation that literacy is inversely related to the distance of the village from an urban centre. This hypothesis is broadly confirmed in the district as will be seen from the following table.

TABLE No. 23

Literates by distance range in rural areas

District/Tahsil	Distance range (In Km.)	Number of inhabited villages (1971)	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**265**	**30·36**
	6—10	**316**	**26·10**
	11—15	**261**	**23·81**
	16—20	**188**	**25·24**
	21—50	**191**	**24·52**
	51+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil			
	5 or less	34	32·09
	6—10	60	32·71
	11—15	26	21·20
	16—20	4	22·87
	21—50	14	22·21
	51+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	69	24·82
	6—10	73	24·86
	11—15	69	21·83
	16—20	45	22·66
	21—50	61	19·32
	51+	..	..

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

Literates by distance range in rural areas

District/Tahsil	Distance range (in Km.)	Number of inhabited villages (1971)	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	35·98
	6—10	53	27·23
	11—15	61	28·87
	16—20	59	29·56
	21—50	79	29·38
	51+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	105	27·88
	6—10	130	23·10
	11—15	105	21·55
	16—20	80	23·31
	21—50	37	19·06
	51+	..	..

271. The figures of literacy and distance from an urban centre contained in the above table show that villages falling within a distance of 5 kilometre from an urban centre have the highest percentage of literates to total population and those located remotely within a distance range of 21—50 km. give the second lowest literacy figure. The percentage of literates to total population in the villages decreases in the higher distance ranges except in the distance range of 16—20 km. where the literacy rate is some what higher as compared with the preceding range of 11—15 km. Thus the hypothesis that literacy is inversely related to the distance of village from an urban centre is broadly accepted. The hypothesis more or less also holds good in tahsils as will be seen from the data contained in the table.

Literacy in Villages by Size-group of Population :—

272. It is hypothesised that literacy is directly related to the size of population of a village. The logic behind this hypothesis is that larger villages have larger number of schools while the smaller villages may have none. It is easy for the parents to send their wards to school where such an amenity is available at the home place while in smaller villages, the children have to travel on foot for a long distance to go to school in a neighbouring village, which acts as a disincentive for receiving education Consequently, the percentage of literates to total population is higher in larger villages as compared with smaller villages. The direct relationship between literacy and size of population may be seen in the following table.

TABLE No. 24

Literacy by size-group of population

District/Tahsil	Size-group of population	Total number of inhabited villages (1971)	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Less than 200**	**227**	**19·39**
	200—499	**465**	**21·27**
	500—999	**347**	**23·39**
	1,000—1,999	**139**	**25·86**
	2,000—4,999	**39**	**35·64**
	5,000—9,999	**4**	**49·08**
	10,000+	..	..

TABLE No. 24—*concld.*

Literacy by size-group of population

District/Tahsil	Size-group of population	Total number of inhabited villages (1971)	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4
Kalka Tahsil	Less than 200	52	19·17
	200—499	45	20·24
	500—999	26	25·92
	1,000—1,999	10	21·49
	2,000—4,999	5	50.41
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	Less than 200	53	18·75
	200—499	134	19·78
	500—999	89	21·68
	1,000—1,999	32	23·07
	2,000—4,999	9	31·18
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	Less than 200	39	24·77
	200—499	104	26·63
	500—999	95	27·41
	1,000—1,999	52	30·25
	2,000—4,999	17	32·79
	5,000—9,999	2	45·77
	10,000+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	Less than 200	83	17·15
	200—499	182	19·35
	500—999	137	21·26
	1,000—1,999	45	23·56
	2,000—4,999	8	35·35
	5,000—9,999	2	54·16
	10,000+	..	..

273. A casual glance at the data contained in the table will be suffice to show the complete and direct relationship between literacy and size of population in a village. It will be noticed that villages having less than 200 population have the lowest percentage of literates to total population. The literacy rate increases *pari passu* in villages of higher size-group of population with the result that large-sized villages having a population size of 5,000—9999 furnish the highest percentage of literates to total population which is in complete accordance with the proposition of hypothesis. The direct relationship between literacy and size of population is universally confirmed among constituent tahsils of the district as evidenced from the table.

Literacy and Density of Population of Towns :—

274. Literacy is one of the basic characteristics of urban life. It is hypothesised that literacy is directly related to the density of population of a town. The logic behind this hypothesis is that towns with higher population densities would require more skilled manpower for carrying on productive activities. Besides, such towns would render social services of a higher order to a greater extent and this would enable a larger number of persons to go in for literacy and higher education. The direct relationship between density and literacy has been broadly confirmed by the literacy and density figures as can be seen from the following table:—

TABLE No. 25

Density and literacy of towns

Serial No.	Name of Town	Density of population per acre (1971)	Percentage of literacy
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala	38·90	60·90
2.	Kalka	25·16	59·84
3.	Chhachhrauli	16·88	51·39
4.	Jagadhri	13·11	55·53
5.	Yamunanagar	12·60	54·92
6.	Ambala Cantonment	11·44	53·52
7.	Buria	9·70	42·63
8.	Naraingarh	5·38	51·50
9.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	3·33	66·83
10.	Sadaura	3·11	47.13

275. It is evident from the table that with the exception of three smaller towns *viz.*, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, Buria and Chhachhrauli, there is a strong evidence of direct relationship between density and literacy of a town. The percentage of literates to total population increases with the increase in density in the remaining seven towns and thus the hypothesis is broadly accepted. Chhachhrauli and Buria are the towns with very little area in relation to their population which has superficially inflated their density figures. Their lower percentage of literate persons to total population, when examined from this point of view, do not refute the above hypothesis. Similarly, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, as the name suggests, is a newly developed town inhabiting persons employed in Railway Workshop who are normally literates. Consequently, this town though having a low density of population has the highest literacy rate.

276. The hypothesis of direct relationship between density of population and literacy in towns is fully reflected when the towns are arranged in density ranges in the following way: —

Literacy by density in towns

Density range per acre	No. of towns	Total Population	Total literates	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 10	4	27,828	14,651	52·65
10—19	4	215,563	116,975	54·26
20—29	1	17,711	10,599	59·84
30—39	1	83,633	50,934	60·90
40+	..	..	..	..

277. A casual glance on the above table will be suffice to show complete and direct relationship between density and literacy in towns. The literacy figures increase *pari passu* with the increase in density range, thus confirming the hypothesis.

Literacy by population of towns :—

278. It is hypothesised that literacy is directly related to the size of population of a town. The following table gives the population figures and literacy rates of towns, which have been arranged according to descending order of population for testing the above hypothesis.

TABLE No. 26

Literacy and population of towns

Serial No.	Name of Town	Total population (1971)	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala Cantonment	102,493	53·52
2.	Ambala	83,633	60·90
3.	Yamunanagar	72,594	54·92
4.	Jagadhri	35,094	55·53
5.	Kalka	17,711	59·84
6.	Sadaura	8,971	47·13
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	7,332	66·83
8.	Naraingarh	6,880	51·50
9.	Chhachhrauli	5,382	51·39
10.	Buria	4,645	42·63

279. A cursory glance at Table No. 26 reveals that apparently, size of population of a town has no bearing on its literacy rate as no direct or inverse relationship is indicated by the population and literacy figures of towns. However, the hypothesis of direct relationship between population and literacy rate of a town is partially accepted when it is observed in a little broader way by examining the literacy figures according to size-class of towns.

Literacy by size-class of towns

Size-class of towns	No. of towns	Total population	Total literates	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4	5
I	1	102,493	54,856	53·52
II	2	156,227	90,801	58·12
III	1	35,094	19,486	55·53
IV	1	17,711	10,599	59·84
V	4	28,565	15,437	54·04
VI	1	4,645	1,980	42·63

280. The data contained in the above table reveals that with the exception of classs I and IV towns, *viz.*, Ambala Cantonment and Kalka, there is a fair evidence of direct relationship between population size and literacy rate of a town.

Workers in villages by distance from an urban centre :—

281. The workers account for 277 per thousand population in the rural areas of Ambala district as against the corresponding figure of 265 in the State which shows that a comparatively higher percentage of population in the villages of this district is engaged in productive activities. It is hypothesised that nearer a village to the town, lower is the proportion of workers. The logic behind this hypothesis is that villagers living near to a town have wider contact with the urban area. The literacy rate is also higher in villages located near to an urban centre. Consequently, they are in a better position to secure jobs in the urban areas and ultimately they settle down there, thus reducing the number of workers in the nearby villages. Villages near urban centres are more prosperous and the villagers send their children even in higher age-groups to educational institutions which reduce percentage of workers. The hypothesis is being examined with the help of following table.

TABLE No. 27

Percentage of workers to total population by distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Km.)	Number of inhabited villages (1971)	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**265**	**27·08**
	6—10	**316**	**27·76**
	11—15	**261**	**28·69**
	16—20	**188**	**28·05**
	21—50	**191**	**26·99**
	51+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	34	30·53
	6—10	60	30·04
	11—15	26	32·77
	16—20	4	26·59
	21—50	14	29·78
	51+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	69	24·98
	6—10	73	26·19
	11—15	69	28·94
	16—20	45	27·87
	21—50	61	28·81
	51+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	27·20
	6—10	53	26·77
	11—15	61	26·24
	16—20	59	26·35
	21—50	79	24·72
	51+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	105	27·19
	6—10	130	28·28
	11—15	105	29·69
	16—20	80	29·53
	21—50	37	30·51
	51+	..	..

282. The figures in Table No. 27 reveal that 265 villages are located within a distance of 5 km. from an urban centre in the district. The percentage of workers to total population comes to 27.08 in these villages. This percentage is lower as compared with the district figure which is 27.74. The percentage of workers increases to 27.76 with the increase in distance to 6—10 km. It is much higher (28.69) among the villages located at a farther distance of 11—15 km, and is almost maintained at 28.05 in the villages located at a distance range of 16—20 km. It is, however, surprising that villages situated at the farthest distance of 21—50 km. have the lowest prcentage of 26.99 workers which might be due to lack of employment opportunities on account of lesser infrastructure in the remotely situated areas. Thus the hypothesis that nearer a village to the town, lower is the proportion of workers is broadly confirmed. Among tahsils the hypothesis, more or less holds good in Naraingarh and Jagadhri. Kalka and Ambala tahsils, however, provide negative results. In Kalka tahsil, the higher percentage of workers in the lower distance ranges of less than 5 km. and 6—10 km. is attributed to the location of Hindustan Machine Tools Factoy at Pinjore and Bhupindera Cement Works at Surajpur which are located at a distance of 5 and 8 km, respectively from Kalka town.

Workers in villages by size-class of population:—

283. Due to limited employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector and heavy pressure on land, there is a tendency for the surplus working population in large-sized villages to migrate to towns for earning livelihood. Those who secure better employment and settle down in towns attract more and more village fellows for getting them work in urban areas and consequently the number of active workers in the large-sized villages reduces considerably. A hypothesis that larger the size of population in a village, lower is the percentage of workers has been built up on the above logic. This may be seen in the following table.

TABLE No. 28

Population by size-class and percentage of workers

District/Tahsil	Population by size-class	Number of inhabited villages (1971)	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Less than 200**	**227**	**28·97**
	200—499	**465**	**28·29**
	500—999	**347**	**28·17**
	1,000—1,999	**139**	**27·68**
	2,000—4,999	**39**	**26·64**
	5,000—9,999	**4**	**24·56**
	10,000+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	Less than 200	52	30·68
	200—499	45	30·53
	500—999	26	30·76
	1,000—1,999	10	33·48
	2,000—4,999	5	28·42
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	Less than 200	53	27·94
	200—499	134	27·98
	500—999	89	27·81
	1,000—1,999	32	27·36
	2,000—4,999	9	25·19
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	Less than 200	39	26·16
	200—499	104	26·68
	500—999	95	26·24
	1,000—1,999	52	26·20
	2,000—4,999	17	26·72
	5,000—9,999	2	23·78
	10,000+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	Less than 200	83	30·12
	200—499	182	28·98
	500—999	137	29·27
	1,000—1,999	45	28·49
	2,000—4,999	8	26·69
	5,000—9,999	2	25·76
	10,000+	..	..

284. The data contained in Table No. 28 show that the hypothesis holds absolutely true in the district. The large-sized villages with 5000—9,999 population have the lowest percentage of workers to total population. The percentage of workers to total population increases *pari-passu* in the lower size-classes of villages with the result that the small-sized villages having less than 200 population give the largest proportion of workers, thus fully supporting the hypothesis. The validity of the hypothesis is more or less reflected in tahsils also as would be seen from the table.

Female Workers in Rural Areas :—

285. In the rural areas, the participation of female population in productive activities is significantly low in Haryana State and is the lowest in Ambala district. Female workers constitute only 1.0 per cent of the total rural population in the district as compared with 2.3 per cent in the State, The working force in the district is thus overwhelmingly male-oriented. The women mostly attend to household duties and their participation in cultivation and other productive activities is mostly in the form of secondary work. Full-time workers are fewer among females.

286. It is hypothesised that villages within a distance of 5 km. of a town as well as those at a distance of more than 20 km. from a town have large proportion of female workers. In the first case, there would be proportionately more female workers particularly in secondary and tertiary sectors, in the second case, they would be proportionately more in primary sector. This is being examined with the aid of the following table.

TABLE No. 29

Precentage of female workers to female population by distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest urban centre (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages (1971)	Average percentage of female workers to female population			
			All Industrial Categories	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**265**	**0·88**	**0·25**	**0·26**	**0·37**
	6—10	**316**	**0·91**	**0·24**	**0·35**	**0·32**
	11—15	**261**	**1·37**	**0·22**	**0·57**	**0·58**
	16—20	**188**	**1·00**	**0·33**	**0·29**	**0·38**
	21—50	**191**	**0·71**	**0·18**	**0·34**	**0·19**
	51+	..	..	..	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	34	0·94	0·17	0·11	0·66
	6—10	60	1·76	0·12	1·13	0·51
	11—15	26	3·28	0·23	2·60	0·45
	16—20	4	1·58	1·35	0·00	0·23
	21—50	14	1·03	0·32	0·32	0·39
	51+	..	..	.	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	69	0·57	0·19	0·16	0·22
	6—10	73	0·72	0·20	0·08	0·44
	11—15	69	2·00	0·06	0·57	1·37
	16—20	45	0·72	0·13	0·24	0·35
	21—50	61	0·47	0·15	0·13	0·19
	51+	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	1·37	0·19	0·60	0·58
	6—10	53	0·99	0·28	0·38	0·33
	11—15	61	0·63	0·21	0·24	0·18
	16—20	59	0·97	0·25	0·26	0·46
	21—50	79	0·64	0·13	0·30	0·21
	51+	..	..	..	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	105	0·63	0·35	0·07	0·21
	6—10	130	0·62	0·30	0·15	0·17
	11—15	105	1·13	0·34	0·43	0·36
	16—20	80	1·16	0·49	0·34	0·33
	21—50	37	1·45	0·43	0·96	0·06
	51+	..	..	..	..	..

287. The data furnished in the table provides negative results in the district, thus refuting the above hypothesis. It will be seen that participation rate of female workers in all industrial categories is the lowest in villages falling within a distance of 5 Km. and those located at a distance of 21—50 km. from an ubran centre in the district as well as in Kalka and Naraingarh tahsils. The villages located within a distance of 5 km. in Ambala tahsil and those located at a distance of 21—50 km in Jagadhri tahsil, however,

return the highest participation rate of female workers. In Ambala tahsil, villages situated near the towns have proportionately more female workers in secondary and tertiary sectors as required by the hypothesis but in Jagadhri tahsil the remotely located villages have proportionately more female workers in secondary sector as compared with primary sector thus refuting the hypothesis.

Female Workers in Urban Areas :—

288. The participation rate of females in the urban areas is slightly higher in the Ambala district than in the State. Female workers account for 3.1 per cent of the total urban female population in the district as against the corresponding figure of 3.0 per cent in the State. It is hypothesised that larger is the size of population in a town, the higher is the participation rate of females in the working force, particularly in the tertiary sector. The logic underlying this hypothesis is that in larger towns, professions dependent upon services and other activities in the tertiary sector have developed more. In such towns, impersonal relation prevail more in the fields of production and social services. This makes it possible for female to free themselves considerably of many of the conventional restrictions against their participation in working force. Participation rate of females can be examined with the help of following table.

TABLE No. 30

Participation rate of females

Serial No.	Name of Town	Female workers as percentage of total female population			
		All Industrial Categories	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ambala Cantonment	3·96	0·62	0·76	2·58
2.	Ambala	3·48	0·04	0·22	3·22
3.	Yamunanagar	2·30	0·04	0·41	1·85
4.	Jagadhri	2·69	0·14	0·62	1·93
5.	Kalka	3·14	0·07	0·50	2·57
6.	Sadaura	1·50	0·12	0·12	1·26
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	1·33	..	..	1·33
8.	Naraingarh	2·15	..	0·03	2·12
9.	Chhachhrauli	3·25	0·15	0·46	2·64
10.	Buria	1·20	0·14	0·23	0·83

289. It will be seen from the table that Ambala Cantonment which is the largest town in the district has the highest participation rate of females in the working force. Similarly, Ambala, which is the second largest town, has female participation rate only lower to Ambala Cantonment. On the other hand, Buria, the smallest town in the district gives the lowest female participation rate. The above analysis is in accordance with what is expected from the hypothesis. Although in the remaining towns, figures of female participation rate in the working force fluctuate considerably, particularly in Kalka and Chhachhrauli towns which give relatively higher percentages of female workers to total female population, there is a strong evidence of direct relationship between size of the town and female participation rate as may be seen from the following table.

Size-class of town	No. of towns	Female workers as percentage of total female population			
		All Industrial Categories	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	1	3·96	0·62	0·76	2·58
II	2	2·95	0·04	0·31	2·60
III	1	2·69	0·14	0·62	1·93
IV	1	3·14	0·07	0·50	2·57
V	4	1·95	0·07	0·13	1·75
VI	1	1·20	0·14	0·23	0·83

290. It is evident from Table No. 30 that with the exception of a class IV town (Kalka), the female participation rate in the working force increases *pari passu* in the higher size-classes of towns, thus supporting the hypothesis of direct relationship between size of the town and female participation rate. It will be further be noticed that female workers have the largest proportion in tertiary sector as compared to secondary and primary sectors and this position is universally observed in all the towns of the district.

Inter-sector Distribution of Working Population in Rural Areas: —

291. It is hypothesised that nearer the village to an urban centre, larger is the proportion of workers in the tertiary sector. This may be examined from the following table: —

TABLE No. 31

Inter-sector Distribution of Working Force

District/Tahsil	Distane from the nearest urban centre (In Km.)	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage of Workers per village in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors to total Workers		
			Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**265**	**58·92**	**13·11**	**27·97**
	6—10	**316**	**71·73**	**12·97**	**15·30**
	11—15	**261**	**72·32**	**9·95**	**17·73**
	16—20	**188**	**73·29**	**8·81**	**17·90**
	21—50	**191**	**76·76**	**8·34**	**14·90**
	51+	..	..	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	34	44·15	28·23	27·62
	6—10	60	46·62	35·87	17·51
	11—15	26	50·86	22·02	27·12
	16—20	4	72·43	15·64	11·93
	21—50	14	75·64	9·33	15·03
	51+	..	..	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	69	81·20	5·67	13·13
	6—10	73	77·67	6·44	15·89
	11—15	69	70·22	8·20	21·58
	16—20	45	70·10	10·84	19·06
	21—50	61	81·09	6·88	12·03
	51+	..	..	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	44·05	14·67	41·28
	6—10	53	75·70	7·95	16·35
	11—15	61	75·42	8·16	16·42
	16—20	59	71·52	7·82	20·66
	21—50	79	72·89	8·20	18·91
	51+	..	..	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	105	65·42	11·17	23·41
	6—10	130	78·23	8·48	13·29
	11—15	105	76·78	9·61	13·61
	16—20	80	76·30	8·30	15·40
	21—50	37	79·27	11·52	9·21
	51+	..	..	..	..

292. The data contained in the above table shows that villages in the district located within 5 km. and those at the farthest distance range of 21—50 km. from an urban centre support the hypothesis by returning the highest and lowest percentage of workers, respectively in the tertiary sector. However, the villages located at a distance of 6—10, 11—15 and 16—20 km. from an urban centre provide negative results by showing direct ralationship between distance from an urban centre and participation rate of workers in the tertiary sector. In the above three category of villages, the percentage of workers in the tertiary sector increases with the increase in distance from an urban centre.

293. Jagadhri and Ambala tahsils show almost similar trends of inter-sector distribution of working force as discussed above for the district. In the remaining two tahsils of Kalka and Naraingarh, distance of a village from an urban centre seems to have no bearing on the proportion of workers in the tertiary sector as no inverse or direct ralationship between these two variables is found.

Mother Tongue : —

294. Language is an important part of culture uniquely related to the whole by its symbolic status. The language census literature that has grown over the last one hundred years of Indian Census history has shed light on the ethnic and linguistic structure of our country. In the Individual Slip of the 1971-Census in India, there were two questions on language information—one on 'Mother tongue' and the other on 'Other languages'.

295. **Definition.**—Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

Tables on Mother-Tongue

296. The present volume contains two tables on languages *viz.*,—C-V Part A(ii) and C-V Part B(ii).

297. Table C-V Part A(ii) shows the sex-wise distribution of speakers of languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India for the total areas of the district and each tahsil and also for each town. The data for the rural areas are not presented but can be derived by subtracting data in respect of towns within the tahsil from the total tahsil figures.

298. Table C-V Part B(ii) presents sex-wise distribution of speakers of languages/mother-tongues (inclusive of mother-tongues where grouped) other than those shown under Part A(ii) for the total areas of the district and each tahsil and also for each town.

299. Haryana is a Hindi speaking State with Hindi as its official language. An overwhelming majority of the persons in the State as well as in Ambala district have returned their mother-tongue as Hindi. Punjabi is the second important language and Urdu the third. The position obtaining in the district in regard to 15 languages specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India is discussed below according to numerical strength of speakers in the district.

Hindi.—It is the predominant language of the district with a total number of 919,514 speakers. The tahsil-wise break-up of the speakers is Ambala (352, 876), Jagadhri (321,680), Naraingarh (179,493) and Kalka (65,465).

Punjabi.—Next to Hindi, Punjabi is the second dominant language in the district. It has a total strength of 153,097 speakers enumerated in all tahsils. Tahsil-wise figures of the speakers are Ambala (73,903), Jagadhri (48,661), Kalka (16,570) and Naraingarh (13,963).

Urdu.—This language has also considerable number of speakers, totalling 19,655 in the district. Urdu speakers are scattered throughout the district but with the greatest concentration in Jagadhri tahsil. Their distribution among tahsils is Jagadhri (15,411), Naraingarh (2,471), Ambala (1,075) and Kalka (698).

Tamil.—Tamil as mother-tongue was returned by 1,170 persons in the district. 563 of them were enumerated in Ambala tahsil, 323 in Naraingarh tahsil, 269 in Kalka tahsil and only 15 in Jagadhri tahsil.

Bengali.—914 speakers : mostly concentrated in Ambala tahsil (626). The remaining 288 speakers were enumerated in Kalka (158) and Jagadhri (130).

Marathi.—Marathi was reported as mother-tongue by 654 persons in the district, of whom 331 were met in Ambala tahsil, 306 in Kalka tahsil and the remaining 17 in Jagadhri tahsil.

Malayalam.—Malayalam was claimed as mother-tongue by 528 persons in the district, a majority of whom, accounting for 466 speakers, was enumerated in Ambala tahsil. There were 49 speakers in Kalka and 13 in Jagadhri tahsil.

Telugu.—367 speakers : mostly concentrated in Ambala tahsil enumerating 291 speakers. The remaining speakers were met in Kalka (71) and Jagadhri (5) tahsils.

Sindhi.—The mother-tongue was returned by 151 persons in the district with tahsil-wise break-up as follows : Jagadhri (87), Ambala (33) and Kalka (31).

Gujarati.—The mother-tongue claimed 130 speakers concentrated in Ambala (82) and Kalka (47) tahsils.

Kannada.—103 persons in the district have returned Kannada as their mother-tongue of whom 78 were enumerated in Ambala , 23 in Kalka and the remaining 2 in Jagadhri tahsils.

Kashmiri.—Kashmiri is the mother-tongue of 96 persons in the district. Tahsil-wise break-up of the speakers is Kalka (37), Ambala (30), Jagadhri (28) and Naraingarh (1).

Oriya.—This mother-tongue is spoken by 77 persons in the district. The speakers are mostly concentrated in Ambala (54) and Kalka (19) tahsils.

Assamese.—The mother-tongue returned 33 speakers of whom 30 were enumerated in the urban areas of Ambala tahsil.

Sanskrit.—Sanskrit as mother-tongue was returned by 22 persons in Jagadhri tahsil, 6 persons in Ambala tahsil and 1 person in Kalka tahsil, thus totalling 29 speakers in the district as a whole.

300. Among languages/mother-tongues other than those discussed above, those returning more than fifty speakers are as follows :—

(1) *Gorkhali/Nepali.*—These mother-tongues were returned by 1,025 persons in the district : Ambala tahsil 609 speakers, Naraingarh tahsil 210 speakers, Jagadhri tahsil 104 speakers and Kalka tahsil 102 speakers.

(2) *Dogri.*—534 speakers in the district, of whom 413 were enumerated in Ambala , 79 in Kalka, 23 in Jagadhri and 19 in Naraingarh tahsils.

(3) *English.*—English had been reported as mother-tongue by 124 persons in the district, of whom 109 were met in Ambala tahsil alone and the remaining 15 in other tahsils.

Religion : —

301. Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristics of the population. Data on religion yielded by the Census are of great interest to the public as well as the scholar. Table C-VII gives distribution of total, rural and urban population by religion and is based on full count. This table gives us information upto tahsil level for urban areas and for males and females separately for each of the six numerically important religions of India *viz.*, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism. Figures of other religions, which are numerically less important have been grouped together under the head 'Other religions and persuasions.'

STATEMENT-I

Distribution of population by religion in Ambala District

Serial No.	Religious Community	No. of persons	Percentage to total population	Sex-ratio	Growth-rate during 1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hindus ..	907,075	82·58	857	(+)29·09
2.	Sikhs ..	138,018	12·57	880	(—)3·32
3.	Muslims ..	45,407	4·13	820	(+)36·06
4.	Jains ..	4,541	0·41	968	(+)21·42
5.	Christians ..	3,051	0·28	1,094	(—)0·84
6.	Buddhists ..	93	0·01	898	(+)322·73

302. From Table C-VII and Statement-I we observe that Hindus constitute a bulk of the population, representing 82.58 per cent of the total population in the district. The percentage of Hindus is lower in the district as compared to the State figure of 89.23 per cent. In absolute numbers they total 907,075 persons made up of 488,441 males and 418,634 females. The sex-ratio among the Hindus is 857 females per thousand males as against the district's average sex-ratio of 867. During the decade 1961—71, their number has increased by 29.09 per cent as against the district's average growth-rate of 24 per cent which shows that Hindus have improved their position more as compared to the general population in the district. More than two-thirds (68.36%) of the Hindus have been enumerated in the rural areas of the district which shows higher concentration of the Hindu population in the villages as compared to the towns. Their distribution among tahsils is as follows : Ambala (357,323), Jagadhri (311,480), Naraingarh (171,194) and Kalka (67,078).

303. Sikhs are the next prominent community in the district. Ambala district has returned the highest percentage of sikh population in the State. They represent 12.57 per cent of the total population in the district as against the corresponding figure of 6.29 per cent in the State which shows high concentration of this community in this district. Their absolute number is 138,018 in the district with a sex-ratio of 880 females per thousand males. Their number has declined by 3.32 per cent during the decade 1961—71. Like Hindus, about two-thirds (65.68%) of their population lives in villages and the remaining one-third (34.32%) in towns which shows higher concentration of this community also in the rural areas. Among tahsils, their number is 65,524 in Ambala, 42,831 in Jagadhri, 15,985 in Naraingarh and 13,678 in Kalka.

304. Muslims occupy third position in the district as compared to other communites. Their percentage in the district is 4·13 an against 4·04 in the State which gives slightly better representation of this community in the district as compared with the State as a whole. Muslims account for 45,407 persons in the district, having the lowest sex-ratio of 820 females per thousand males. They have increased in numerical strength by 36·06 percent during the last ten years i.e. 1961—71. A bulk of their population constituting 91·19 per cent lives in rural areas of the district, leaving only 8·81 per cent in the urban areas. Muslims are highly concentrated in Jagadhri tahsil having 30,078 persons of this community. Among other tahsils their number is 8,870 in Naraingarh, 3,761 in Ambala and 2,698 in Kalka.

305. There are in all 4,541 persons belonging to Jain community in the district. They account for only 0·41 per cent of the total population in the district as compared with 0·31 per cent in the State which gives higher representation of this community in the district in comparison to the State. They have a relatively high sex-ratio of 968 females per thousand males. The percentage decadal growth-rate among Jains is 21·42 which is lower than the percentage growth-rate of general population in the district. Jains are largely concentrated in urban areas of the district which account for 87.51 per cent of their population as against the rural areas which have the remaining 12·49 per cent. Among tahsils they are met most numerously in Ambala where they enumerate 3,231 persons. Their number is 677 in Jagadhri tahsil, 406 in Naraingarh tahsil and 227 in Kalka tahsil.

306. The total number of christians in the district is 3,051. They form 0·28 per cent of the district's population as compared with 0·10 per cent of the State's population. This shows comparatively better position of this community also in the district. They have the highest sex-ratio of 1,094 females per thousand males as compared with the general sex-ratio of 859 females per thousand males in the district. Their population has gone down by 0.84 per cent in the district during the last ten years i.e. between 1961 and 1971. About two-third (74·04%) of the christians have been enumerated in the urban areas of district and the remaining one-third (25·96%) in the rural areas. Among tahsils, they are concentrated mostly in Ambala (1,787 persons) and Jagadhri (937 persons) while their number is low in Kalka (282 persons) and Naraingarh (45 persons).

307. Buddhist's have a nominal number of 93 persons in the district and represent only 0·01 per cent of the district's population. Their representation in the district is exactly the same as in the State. They have a sex-ratio of 898 females per thousand males. Considering their low number, the population of this community has increased by 322·73 per cent during 1961-71. Like Jains and Christians, they are mostly concentrated in the urban areas of the district which cover 77·42 per cent of their population. Among tahsils, there were enumerated 48 persons in Jagadhri, 36 in Ambala and only 9 in Kalka.

Migration: —

308. Migration relates to human beings shifting from one geographical unit to another, generally involving change of residence from the place of origin or departure to the place of destination or arrival. Thus migration consists of two elements *viz.*, emigration and immigration. A person is known as emigrant in the unit from which he shifts out or out-migrates and as immigrant in the unit to which he shifts or in-migrates. Migration is a continuous process, though its incidence varies from time to time according to the interplay of various factors. Migration, thus, forms a very important factor in all demographic studies. There is no restriction on the movement of Indian nationals within the country and no record is maintained of such movements. Census is, therefore, the only occasion for ascertaining the quantum and direction of such movements and the type of persons who shift. Mobility of population is generally a characteristic of economic activity. Human beings always endure to improve their lot economically, socially, hygienically, physically and for acquiring latest amenities of life. Some communities are bold enough for taking the risks breaking their ties with their kith and kin and their enviornment and are ready to shift to new places in search of a better living, employment or higher education while others are orthodox and do not like to move out. Sometimes mass migration is forced upon a section of population due to political reasons, natural calamities like earth-quake, floods or some epidemic, national development, e.g., construction of dams, industrialisation, etc. During partition of India in 1947, millions of people had to cross borders as a result of which Haryana State has nearly 3 per cent of its population having birth place in Pakistan.

309. Considering the nature of migration and duration of stay at the place of enumeration, movements may be of the following types :—

(i) *Birth migration*: Children are born sometimes in maternity homes and hospitals located outside the place of enumeration. More frequent are the cases of young expectant mothers shifting to the house of their parents for confinement. The children thus born subsequently come back to the village or town where the parents permanently reside.

(ii) *Marriage migration* : Brides leave their parental houses for living with their husbands and in case the husband be living in another village or town, she shifts to that village or town.

(iii) *Job migration* : This includes (a) temporary or seasonal migration for labour in harvesting of crops or to places where canal digging or extensive house building be in progress; and (b) periodic migration on account of holiday, leave or business. Areas exposed to famines or floods often witness large movement of people to tide over the periods of calamity.

(iv) *Casual migration* : This covers visits of relations and friends for short periods.

(v) *Permanent migration* : This results from persons shifting pemanently to other places of livelihood. Yet another form of permanent migration may spring up also from political events such as partition. Pursuit for higher education may be another form of quasi-permanent migration.

310. In the 1971-Census of India the data on migration was collected and compiled both with respect to place of birth and place of last residence. Rural-Urban classification has been recorded as it existed at the time of migration. The following tables have been generated at the 1971-Census :—

Table D-I.—Population classified by place of birth.

Table D-II.—Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

Table D-III.—Migrants to urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions.

Table D-IV.—Population of urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.

Table D-V.—Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence.

Table D-VI.—Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-groups, duration of residence and marital status.

311. Besides the 1971-Census migration tables mentioned above, two appendices to Table D-I and one appendix to Table D-VI have also been prepared for each district and cities respectively as given below.

Table D-I

Appendix-I.—Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this district.

Appendix-II.—Persons born in this district but enumerated in other districts of the State.

Table D-VI

Appendix.—Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-group, duration of residence and marital status (for each city).

312. Let us now discuss the overall position of migrants in Ambala district as a whole first by place of birth and then by place of last residence.

STATEMENT-I

Place of Birth

	Number	*Percentage*
Total Population	**1,098,405**	**100**
I. Born in place of enumeration	671,543	61.14
II. Total Migrants	426,862	38.86
(a) Born elsewhere in Ambala District	144,849	13.19
(b) Born in other districts of Haryana	37,405	3.40
(c) Born in other States of India	150,516	13.70
(d) Born in other Countries	94,092	8.57

313. It will be noticed that as many as 61 per cent of persons were born in the same village or town of the district where they were enumerated and as such formed the non-migrant populatoin of the district. Among the migrants, 13 per cent were born in other places within the district. Broadly speaking, these persons should also be included in the category of non-migrants since they form native element of the population of the district as a whole and their intra-district movements do not materially effect the general quality andbasic composition of the population when units of study is district. Only 3 per cent of persons were born in other districts of Haryana especially in the adjoining district of Karnal which accounts for a bulk of the persons in this category. Fourteen per cent population of the district were born in other States of India and 9 per cent in countries other than India. Persons born in other States of India enumerated 150,516. Among them 60,721 were born in Punjab, 55,050 in Uttar Pradesh and 12,155 in Himachal Pradesh. The district has a big military Cantonment at Ambala Cantt. and Chandi Mandir and two Railway Workshops at Kalka and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony which have personnel belonging to different States of our country, Similarly among 93,957 persons of this district born in other countries, as many as 88,527 were born in Pakistan and with a very few exceptions migrated to this district after partition.

STATEMENT-II

Place of Last Residence

	Number	*Percentage*
Total Population	**1,098,405**	**100**
Total Migrants	**428,000**	**38.97**
(a) Last Residence elsewhere in Ambala District	160,930	14.65
(b) Last Residence in other districts of Haryana	42,410	3.86
(c) Last Residence in other States of India	166,725	15.18
(d) Last Residence in other Countries	56,995	5.19
(e) Last Residence unclassifiable	940	.09

314. Tota l migrants according to last place of residence account for 38.97 per cent of the population in the district which is very close to the corresponding figure of 38.86 per cent based on place of birth. Among the migrants, 15 per cent persons had their last place of residence elsewhere in the district, 4 per cent in other districts of Haryana, 15 per cent in other States of India and 5 per cent in other countries. A comparison between Statements I and II reveals that total migrants, migrants from within the district, other districts of Haryana, other States and Union Territories of India based on last place of residence are higher than those based on place of birth. Only migrants from other countries based on place of last residence are lower than those based on place of birth. It is mainly due to the fact that displaced persons from Pakistan were first settled in some camps and later on moved to permanent settlements which has increased number of internal migrants within India and decreased number of migrants from other countries.

STATEMENT-III

Migrants by place of birth further classified by sex, total, rural and urban areas

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants	**426,862 (38.86%)**	**164,836 (27.90%)**	**262,026 (51.62%)**	**244,237 (32.40%)**	**72,402 (17.79%)**	**171,835 (49.55%)**	**182,625 (52.98%)**	**92,434 (50.27%)**	**90,191 (56.06%)**
(a) Born elsewhere in the district	144,849 (13.19%)	37,956 (6.43%)	106,893 (21.06%)	120,984 (16.05%)	26,561 (6.53%)	94,423 (27.23%)	23,865 (6.92%)	11,395 (6.20%)	12,470 (7.75%)
(b) Born in other districts of Haryana	37,405 (3.40%)	11,400 (1.93%)	26,005 (5.12%)	24,730 (3.28%)	5,090 (1.25%)	19,640 (5.66%)	12,675 (3.68%)	6,310 (3.43%)	6,365 (3.96%)
(c) Born in other States of India	150,516 (13.70%)	67,490 (11.42%)	83,026 (16.36%)	66,571 (8.83%)	24,880 (6.11%)	41,691 (12.02%)	83,945 (24.35%)	42,610 (23.17%)	41,335 (25.69%)
(d) Born in other Countries	94,092 (8.57%)	47,990 (8.12%)	46,102 (9.08%)	31,952 (4.24%)	15,871 (3.90%)	16,081 (4.64%)	62,140 (18.03%)	32,119 (17.47%)	30,021 (18.66%)

315. *Migrants by place of birth.*—It will be noticed from Statement III that 38.86 per cent of persons in the district as a whole are classified as migrants based on place of birth. The corresponding figure is 32.40 per cent in rural areas and 52.98 per cent in urban areas which shows that incidence of migration is more pronounced in towns as compared with villages. Towns are continuously undergoing a process of differentiation of new functions, as a result they attract migrants in larger numbers as compared with villages which have more or less a static agrarian economy. Another important feature of migration is that the proportion of female migrants is much higher than that of males, especially in the rural areas. The higher proportion among females is obviously due to marriage migration.

316. *Intra-district migration.*—Persons born elsewhere in the district account for 13.19 per cent of the total population, 6.43 per cent of males and 21.06 per cent of females. The higher proportion among females is due to marriage migration. Intra-district movement is more common in villages than in towns. The factor of marriage migration among females does not operate so heavily in urban areas as in rural areas ; hence the percentage of females migrating from other areas in the district to villages is as high as 27.23 as against 7.75 for females born in other areas within the district migrating to towns.

317. *Inter-district migration.*—Persons born in other districts of Haryana numbered 37,405 forming 3.40 per cent of the district's population. Among them 11,400 were males, forming 1.93 per cent of the total males and 26,005 were females forming 5.12 per cent of the total females. That the females in this group outnumber the males considerably show that the marriage migration is a potent cause of inter-district movement, but this proportion is not so strong as in intra-district movement, suggesting that economic factors play a more important role in movements from one district to another. Among migrants to rural areas, the proportion of females is much higher than that of males as compared with female and male migrants to urban areas. In inter-district movements, there is generally a preference for shifting to neighbouring districts over the more distant ones. The above hypothesis holds good in Ambala district when we notice that bulk of the migrants in this category i.e., 30,495 out of 37,405 have moved from the neighbouring district of Karnal. It will be seen from Appendices I & II to Table D-I that as a result of inter-district movements of population, 37,405 persons came to Ambala from other districts in Haryana and 26,017 persons shifted out from Ambala to other districts in the State. That there was thus a net addition of 11,388 persons shows comparatively better economy of the district with higher employment opportunities in service, business, industry, transport, etc.

318. *Persons born in other States of India.*—Of the persons enumerated in Ambala District in 1971, 150,516 were born in other States of India, forming 13.70 per cent of the district's population. The corresponding proportion is 24.35 per cent in urban areas and 8.83 per cent in rural areas. Among migrants of this category enumerated in rural areas, the proportion of females is much higher as compared to that of males reflecting the influence of marriage migration even in the sphere of inter-State movements. Among persons moving to towns, there is a tendency for men to come alone, there being 42,610 males as compared with 41,335 females. Among males coming from other States, the first preference is for towns. There were 42,610 males who had come from other States to towns of Ambala District as compared with 24,880 who had moved to villages in the district. Among migrants in Ambala district, the largest number came from the neighbouring State of Punjab (60,721), followed by Uttar Pradesh (55,050), Himachal Pradesh (12,155), Delhi (5,430), Rajasthan (4,115) and Chandigarh (2,615). These six States and Union Territories have together contributed as many as 93 per cent of the total in-migrants.

319. *Persons born in other countries.*—Persons born in other countries but enumerated in Ambala district numbered 94,092 or 8.57 per cent of the population : 479,90 among them were males and 46,102 females. 31,952 were enumerated in rural areas and 62,140 in urban areas. A majority of these migrants i.e., 88,527 were born in Pakistan who migrated to this district in the wake of partition. The only other country contributing substantial number of migrants (4,920) to this district is Nepal.

320. *Mig ants by place of last residence.*—Statement IV given below shows the migrants in Ambala district by place of last residence further classified by persons, males and females and total, rural and urban areas. It will be seen that the percentages of total migrants—persons, males and females in total, rural and urban areas of the district based on place of last residence are very close to those based on place of birth as given in Statement III. Of the total population, 38.97 per cent of persons, 27.77 per cent of males and 51.98 per cent of females have been classified as migrants based on place of last residence in 1971. The correspoding figures calculated on the basis of place of birth are 38.86, 27.90 and 51.62 per cent, respectively. The close resemblance of two sets of figures indicates the accuracy of migration data. It will be further noticed that percentages of total migrants, migrants from other places in the district, migrants from other districts of the State and migrants from other State based on place of last residence are somewhat higher as compared to those based on place of birth. On the other hand, percentage of migrants from foreign countries is lower in the former case as compared to the latter. As explained earlier, most of the displaced persons from Pakistan were first settled in camps and later on moved to permanent settlements which has increased number of internal migrants within India and decreased number of migrants from other countries.

STATEMENT-IV

Migrants by place of last residence, further classified by sex, total, rural and urban areas

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants	**428,000** (38.97%)	**164,105** (27.77%)	**263,895** (51.98%)	**242,640** (32.19%)	**70,420** (17.31%)	**172,220** (49.66%)	**185,360** (53.77%)	**93,685** (50.95%)	**91,675** (56.98%)
(a) Last residence elsewhere in the district	160,930 (14.65%)	46,855 (7.93%)	114,075 (22.47%)	125,860 (16.70%)	29,970 (7.37%)	95,890 (27.65%)	35,070 (10.17%)	16,885 (9.18%)	18,185 (11.30%)
(b) Last residence in other districts of Haryana	42,410 (3.86%)	13,925 (2.36%)	28,485 (5.61%)	26,440 (3.51%)	5,890 (1.45%)	20,550 (5.93%)	15,970 (4.63%)	8,035 (4.37%)	7,935 (4.93%)
(c) Last residence in other States of India	166,725 (15.18%)	72,350 (12.24%)	94,375 (18.59%)	71,660 (9.51%)	25,190 (6.19%)	46,470 (13.40%)	95,065 (27.58%)	47,160 (25.65%)	47,905 (29.78%)
(d) Last residence in other countries	56,995 (5.19%)	30,845 (5.22%)	26,150 (5.15%)	17,740 (2.35%)	9,240 (2.27%)	8,500 (2.45%)	39,255 (11.39%)	21,605 (11.75%)	17,650 (10.97%)
(e) Last residence unclassifiable	940 (0.09%)	130 (0.02%)	810 (0.16%)	940 (0.12%)	130 (0.03%)	810 (0.23%)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)

AMENITIES, INSTITUTIONAL, FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

***Transport and Communications: —**

321. The importance of transport in shaping the economic, social and political life of the people in an area can hardly be over-emphasised. Cheap and efficient transport system is a step towards specialisation of production, cheap consumer goods of large varieties, close inter-dependence between individuals, groups and nations. It also helps to convey knowledge and fashions from one geographical region to another. It has accelerated the mobility of workers and abridged the gap between the villagers and the modern life of cities and towns by establishing a social parity between the villages and the cities. It is an instrument by which employment to a large section of people has been provided and also responsible for indirect employment. Communications also serve as the nerves of a national organism. As everything else, the re-organisation of the State has also resulted in awareness and importance of transport industry in Haryana State. With its infant trouble of encountering great stress and strain at the inception, it has achieved the position as one of the progressive and efficient transport undertakings in the country. At the time of partition of transport assets, 475 out of a total fleet of 1,231 buses of composite Punjab fell to the share of Haryana Roadways. There was a necessity to replace some of the vehicles as they had already out-lived their utility. Replacement was done stage by stage. The overall improvement in the transport industry has played a distinctive role in shaping the rural economy of the State by helping the agriculturists to transport their produce to the nearest mandis and get a better price which has resulted in a change from subsistence farming to that of commercialised one

*Know your district, Ambala and Statistical Abstracts, Ambala and Haryana.

The economy of Haryana warrants for the set-up of industries in villages which are the source of raw-materials. This can be possible only if an efficient transpoit system is developed to the service of the State. With the connecting of villages and towns with pucca and kachha roads, Haryana could change the shape of the rural economy.

322. *Expansion and profits of Haryana Roadways, Ambala.*—With large number of buses, improved vehicular utilisation, nationalization of passenger transport, Haryana Roadways have been able to expand its operation. The depot of Haryana Roadways, Ambala came into existence on 7th September, 1950 with a meagre fleet strength of 25 vehicles. There was rapid expanson of services in this area which necessitated the bifurcation of this depot three times, firstly in September, 1959 when Gurgaon Depot was carved out of it, secondly in April, 1963 when a depot at Chandigarh was set up and lastly in July, 1969 when Karnal depot came into existence. The fleet strength of this depot has risen to 236 in 1973-74. Under a phased programme, the passenger transport services in this district have been completely nationalised. The daily operated route of Roadways, Ambala has increased from 34,729 kilometres in 1970-71 to 53,931 in 1973-74. With the increase in the operated area, there has also been an increase in the number of daily passengers. While the Roadways Ambala carried 30,708 passengers daily in 1970-71, this number stands at 53,912 in 1973-74. The total profits of the Haryana Roadways, Ambala have, however, decreased appreciably due to various factors like increase in token tax, grant of interim relief to employees, rise in prices of diesel, petrol, mobile oil, etc. The total annual profit which stood at Rs. 37.7 lacs in 1967-68 decreased to Rs. 31.4 lacs in 1970-71 and there was actually a loss of Rs. 2.57 lacs during the year 1973-74.

323. *Passenger amenities.*—It is essential to see the comfort of the public while designing for a better transport system. With this motive in view, a modern bus stand with all the facilities and conveniences for the travelling public has been put into operation at Ambala. Eleven platforms have been provided for the passengers to relieve congestion. Separate waiting rooms for ladies have also been provided. The facilities of a cloak room and reservation also exist. There is a provision for a Post Office at the bus-stand. Temporary bus-stands have also been constructed at Naraingarh, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri towns. The Department is also running a restaurant at Ambala Cantt. bus-stand with the service of quality food to the travelling public at cost price. Introduction of delux service in 1970, passing through Ambala and plying between Patiala—Delhi. has resulted in the speedy and comfortable, transport facilities to the public. New type of semi-deluxe coaches have been provided at the Ambala—Delhi and Patiala—Delhi routes.

324. *Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—With the expansion of road construction, the increasing use of motor vehicles is being made for the conveyance and carriage of passengers and goods. The registration record in three tahsils *viz*·Ambala, Jagadhri and Naraingarh, show that the number of vehicles registered in the district rose from 1,296 in 1968-69 to 1,668 in 1970-71. There was a slight decrease in 1973-74 when the number went down to 1,662. During the year, 1968-74, the number of registered motor cycles has increased from 521 to 794, jeeps from 15 to 66, private motor cars from 144 to 226, tractors from 131 to 237. On the other hand, the number of other public service vehicles has decreased from 94 to 79 and of goods vehicles from 378 to 253 during this period.

Important Pucca Routes (1972)		*Length (In km.)*
1. National Highways—		
(a) Mohri-Punchkula Route	..	58.21
(b) Grand Trunk Road	..	15.17
(c) Ambala—Kalka—Simla Route	..	25.35
2. District Routes—		
(a) Bassi—Barwala—Raipur Rani Route	..	13.44
(b) Naraingarh—Shahjadpur Route	..	16.09
(c) Bilaspur—Jagadhri Route	..	13.67
(d) Pinjore—Nalagarh Route	..	19.31
(e) Sadaura—Bilaspur Route	..	10.75
(f) Shahbad—Barara—Kalka—Ambala Route	..	51.22
(g) Yamunanagar—Jagadhri—Chhachhrauli—Paunta Route	..	43.17
(h) Ambala—Naraingarh—Kalaamb—Ambala Route	..	42.86
(i) Ambala—Jagadhri Route	..	49.90

(j) Raipur Rani—Tirlokpur Route	..	10.25
(k) Gopal Mochan—Dhanouri Route	..	15.60
(l) Udhampur—Kharwan—Dadupur Route	..	8.28
(m) Jagadhri—Pawani Route	..	12.48
(n) Chhajju Majra –Raipur Route	..	14.48

325. *Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.*—The district is well-served with post offices and telegraph offices. In 1972-73 there were 223 post offices, 40 telegraph offices, 15 telephone exchanges and 13 public call offices.

Roads:—

326. It has been recognised that for the success of any developmental activity, economic or social, presence of an adequate road system is the first requisite and it is perhaps the most important infrastructure for the speedy and economical movement of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements etc. from towns to villages and farm products from villages to the marketing and consumption centres. The district has made rapid strides in the matter of construction of roads. The State Public Works Department (B. & R.) took in hand the accelerated programme of construction and maintenance of roads in the district when Haryana State came into existence on 1st November, 1966. National Highways, State Highways and the district major and minor roads are directly under the supervision of this department.The total length of roads in the district stood at 845 km. in 1965-66 which increased to 1,032 km. in 1970-71 and further to 1,574 km. in 1972-73. The following table shows the length of metalled roads in the district maintained by Public Works Department (B. & R.) and Local Bodies.

Year	*Roads (In km.)*
1968-69	594
1969-70	654
1970-71	776
1971-72	1,140
1972-73	1,555

327. All the villages do not get the equal facility of metalled roads. Only 157 villages were covered by metalled roads during 1966-67. Their number has increased to 221 in 1970-71 and 498 in 1972-73. The statement given below shows the road length per 100 square kilometres of area and per lakh population in the district from 1968-69 to 1972-73

Year		Road length per			
		100 square km. of area		*Lakh of population*	
		Surfaced Roads	All Roads	Surfaced Roads	All Roads
1968-69	..	15	23	62	94
1969-70	..	15	27	62	111
1970-71	..	18	28	73	115
1971-72	..	22	36	74	122
1972-73	..	35	43	118	143

Housing Schemes:—

328. With a view to tackling the acute problem of shortage of housing accommodation in Haryana, the Government has set up a Housing Board on 1st August, 1972. The first preference in respect of accommodation, especially for lower strata, was given to industrial towns and thereafter to district headquarters. The Board generally constructs three types of houses for economically weaker sections, low income groups and middle income groups. Under the scheme meant for economically weaker sections, houses are allotted to persons drawing upto Rs. 350 p.m. The plot area is generally 65 square yards with plinth area of 250 to 280 square feet and the accommodation comprises one room, kitchen, w.c. and bath. The cost of each house is worked out to Rs. 11,000 inclusive of the price of land. Rs. 500 are payable with the application, and Rs. 500 at the time of allotment and balance is recovered in monthly instalments of about Rs 75 p.m. over a period of 20 years. In the case of persons whose monthly income ranges between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600. low income group housing scheme has been introduced. The plot area is 160 sq. yards, with plinth area of 666 sq. feet. The accommodation consists of 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, w.c. and total cost works out to Rs 30,000. The applicant is required to deposit Rs. 2,000 with the application, another Rs. 4,000 at the time of allotment and balance at about Rs. 200 p.m. over a period of 15 years. The houses meant for Middle Income Groups have plot area of 250 sq. yds. and plinth area of 932 sq. feet. The accommodation consists of one drawing-*cum*-dining room, two bed rooms with attached bath room, store, kitchen etc. Persons earning between Rs. 601 and Rs. 1,500 p.m. are eligible for allotment. The applicant is required to pay Rs. 3,000 with the application, Rs. 5,000 at the time of allotment and balance of Rs. 380 p.m. over a period of 12 years.

329. The progress of construction of houses made by the Housing Board in Ambala District by 31st December, 1974 is as under :—

Name of towns	Houses Completed				Houses Nearing Completion			
	EWS	LIG	MIG	Total	EWS	LIG	MIG	Total
Yamunanagar	117	6	..	123	..	..	25	25
Ambala	..	..	..	..	121	48	61	230
Panchkula	..	..	..	..	147	84	51	282
Total	**117**	**6**	..	**123**	**268**	**132**	**137**	**537**

EWS means houses for Economically Weaker Sections.
LIG means houses for Low Income Groups
MIG means houses for Middle Income Groups

330. There are agencies other than Housing Board who are looking after the housing interest of the the population. Town and Country Planning Department with a two-fold function of preventing unregulated development in the existing towns and ensuring orderly growth through positive measures was set up. In order to rehabilitate the refugees from West Punjab, housing colonies known as model towns and 8 marla schemes were developed at Ambala and Yamunanagar. For the benefit of the industrial workers and low income group persons, about 460 and 51 industrial and subsidized houses were also developed at Ambala and Yamunanagar, respectively. The department has prepared and published development plans of Yamunanagar and Ambala Cantt. towns in the district.

331. In order to cater to the need for residential and commercial plots, the Department of Urban Estates has come into being. The department has prepared plans for establishing urban estates for Ambala town. In addition, Improvement Trusts especially in Ambala, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri in the district are also doing good positive work.

332. In order to cope with the rapid urbanisation process, Panchkula is being developed as a new township for a population of 1.25 lakhs. It has been proposed to provide all the amenities and infrastructure at the most modern planning standards level. Morni, a new hill station, is also being developed in the district. Sites have been earmarked for some of the public buildings like post office, schools etc,. P.W.D. rest house and health centre have already been constructed. Pucca road is under construction to link this place with other places of Haryana. Sketch proposals for the development of Morni as a tourist resort have been prepared. Apart from the urban development programme, Rural Development Board is also actively pursuing the developmental activities motivated to improve the living conditions of the people living in villages. This board which is assisted by the Town and Country Planning Department has finalized the plans for developing village Mandhore as a model village in the district and layout plan for developing the village Kot Basawa Singh as a focal village has been finalized and the work is in progress.

Source:—1. Know your district, Ambala.
2. Haryana, 1975.

Irrigation :—

333. Irrigation is an important factor for increasing agricultural production. While only 42,202 hectares of gross area in the district had been brought under irrigation in 1966-67, the figure for 1969-70 stood at 73,123 hectares. Consequently the percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area in the district has increased from 14 in 1966-67 to 23 in 1969-70. The position has further improved in the subsequent years. The extension in irrigation facilities has made a major break-through especially after the year 1968 with the spectacular increase in the number of tube-wells which now form the major source of irrigation in the district. There were only 420 tube-wells in the district during 1966-67. Their number rose to 4,504 in 1968-69, 6,959 in 1969-70 and 9,771 in 1970-71 . Wells are the popular traditional source of irrigation in the district. The net area irrigated through wells has also increased from 21 thousand hectares in 1966-67 to 44 thousand hectares in 1970-71 . Some areas of Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils of the district receive irrigation from the Western Jamuna Canal and Bhakra Canal Systems. The net area irrigated through canals has however decreased from 64 thousand hectares in 1966-67 to 41 thousand hectares in 1970-71. Due to configuration of the area, canals cannot be extended all over the district. Such a system would involve numerous crossings of the torrents. Tube-well irrigation is thus more fitting in the district.

Institutions of finance and credit:—

334. In the field of credit , the co-operative structure consists of two parts, one dealing in short-term and medium-term credit and the other dealing in long-term credit. The short and medium term credit is channelised through the Haryana State Co-operative Bank Ltd, Chandigarh, the Central Co-operative Bank. Ambala to the village societies in the district. The village societies besides meeting short and medium term requirements of the cultivators also supply fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and consumer goods. The main purposes for which short and medium term loans are given by these societies are purchase of fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, other agricultural inputs, purchase of bullocks, repair of wells, tubewells, pumping sets, purchase of milch cattle, poultry, piggery, sheep rearing, purchase of trollies and sprayers etc. The long term credit requirements are channelised through the Haryana State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank with headquarters at Chandigarh, and Primary Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks at district/tahsil level to the borrowers. This bank advances loans for the purchase of tractors, installation of tubewells and for making other improvements on land. The table given below shows the number and membership of different types of credit societies in Ambala district during the year 1967-68, 1970-71 and 1972-73.

Number and Membership by Type of Credit Societies,

Description	1967-68		1970-71		1972-73	
	No.	Member-ship	No.	Member-ship	No.	Member-ship
I. Central						
(a) Central Co-operative Bank	1	1,412	1	1,370	1	1,469
(b) Central Land Mortgage Bank	1	16	1	26	1	30
II. Primary						
(a) Agricultural	1,030	62,859	997	71,156	996	80,971
(b) Non-Agricultural	126	91,196	119	105,177	108	102,543
(c) Land Mortgage	2	2,397	2	5,155	2	7,957

Source :—Statistical Abstract, Ambala.

335. Central Co-operative Banks finance the societies affiliated to them. There were two such banks in the district in 1967-68. Their number has remained the same during 1970-71 and 1972-73. Their membership decreased from 1,412 during 1967-68 to 1,370 during 1970-71, but again increased to 1,469 during 1972-73. Agricultural Credit Societies form the pivot in the co-operative movement. The societies inculcate the habit of thrift and with that end in view, they mobilize rural savings which serve the twin purpose of thrift and credit, Another feature of these societies is that non-credit worthy elements of the rural community like the Harijans are not denied the facilities of credit. There are some credit societies whose membership and loan operations are confined exclusively to the Harijans. In 1967-68 there were 1,030 such societies with a membership of 62,859. Their number has, however, decreased to 997 in 1970-71 and further to 996 in 1972-73. The reduction in their number was done with a view to creating only viable societies having loaning operations of Rs. 50,000 or more annually so that they may be able to employ whole-time secretaries and maintain offices. The membership of

these societies increased from 62,859 in 1967-68 to 71,156 in 1970-71 and further to 80,971 in 1972-73. Their is large scope for increasing their membership. The non-agricultural societies provide finance to artisans, traders, salary earners and persons in the low income groups in the urban areas. In 1967-68 when their number was 126, they had 91,196 members. Like agricultural credit societies their number has decreased in the subsequent years but they have registered increased number of members. Their number in 1970-71 decreased to 119 and in 1972-73 to 108. On the other hand, their membership has increased to 105,177 in 1970-71 but has fallen to 102,543 in 1972-73. There were two primary land mortgage banks in the district in 1967-68 and their number has remained the same in the next six years. Their membership, however, increased multifold from 2,397 in 1967-68 to 5,155 in 1970-71 and to 7,957 in 1972-73.

Banks.—The various banks operating in the district in 1970 are as under :—

Serial No.	Names of Bank	Number of branches
1.	Allahabad Bank ..	2
2.	Ambala Central Co-operative Bank ..	9
3.	Ambala Co-operative Industrial Bank ..	1
4.	Bank of India ..	1
5.	Central Bank of India ..	5
6.	Lakshmi Commercial Bank ..	1
7.	New Bank of India ..	3
8.	Oriental Bank of Commerce ..	1
9.	Punjab National Bank ..	7
10.	The Punjab and Sind Bank ..	6
11.	Postal and R.M.S. Employees Co-operative Bank ..	1
12.	State Bank of India ..	10
13.	State Bank of Patiala ..	3
14.	Sahukara Bank ..	1
15.	Union Bank of India ..	1
16.	United Commercial Bank ..	2
17.	Yamunanagar Urban Co-operative Bank ..	1
	Total ..	**55**

Medical and Public Health :—

336. So far as the medical amenities are concerned, the district is one of the very well-served areas. There are Civil Hospitals at Ambala, Naraingarh, Jagadhri, Yamunanagar and Chhachhrauli, a big Military Hospital at Ambala Cantonment, Railway Hospitals at Ambala Cantt., Kalka and Jagadhri, a Police Hospital and a T.B. Clinic at Ambala. There are some private hospitals which are rendering very good service in the treatment of diseases. They include Philadelphia Mission Hospital and Leper Home at Ambala, Banarsi Das Women Hospital, Behari Lal Women Hospital and Guru Nanak Mission Hospital at Ambala Cantt. and Newzeland Mission Hospital at Jagadhri. In 1961, there were 36 hospitals and dispensaries in the district, 42 in 1970 and 48 in 1972. The distribution of hospitals and dispensaries in the tahsils is given on the next page.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

(As on 31st December)

Name of Tahsil	1961	1966	1970	1972
Ambala	14	15	18	18
Jagadhri	10	11	12	19
Naraingarh	8	9	8	7
Kalka	4	4	4	4
Total	**36**	**39**	**42**	**48**

Beds.—The number of beds available for indoor patients in the hospitals and dispensaries has almost doubled during the decade 1961-70. In 1961, the number of beds was 521 which increased to 694 in 1966, 970 in 1970 and 1,000 in 1972.

Patients Treated.—With the increase in the number of hospitals and dispensaries and provision of better medical amenities in the district, the number of patients treated has also much increased. In 1961 316,498 patients (9,367 in-door and 3,07,131 out-door) were treated. In 1966 their number rose to 559,776 (12,688 in-door and 547,088 out-door) which further increased to 6,62,926 (21,205 in-door and 641,731 out-door) in 1970 and jumped to 889,692 (26,742 in-door and 862,950 out-door) in 1972. The continuous increase in the number of patients both in-door and out-door shows that people have now greater faith in the scientific treatment of human ills rather than resorting to methods of faith cure and quackery.

337. *Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions.*—The Ayurvedic and Unani system of treatment are still liked by the people because of the simple and familiar medicines prescribed. Government is giving better recognition to these systems and the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries increased from 17 in 1965-66 to 21 in 1970-71 but decreased to 19 in 1972-73. Besides there were three unani dispensaries in the district in 1965-66. Their number has remained the same in 1972-73. Together, they treated 168,266 patients in 1965-66, 179,254 in 1970-71 and 203,566 in 1972-73.

338. *Family Planning Clinics.*—There were 10 Family Planning Clinics in the district in 1965. Their number has increased to 15 in 1970 and 25 in 1973.

339. *Medical and Para-medical Personnel.*—The following statement shows the comparative figures of medical and para-medical staff in the district on 31st March, 1967 and 1970.

Sl. No.	*Category*	*1967*	*1970*
1.	Doctors	428	461
2.	Dentists	71	72
3.	Nurses	232	374
4.	Health Visitors	52	65
5.	Mid-wives	31	110
6.	Auxiliary Nurse/Midwives	177	235
7.	Nurse Dais	50	50
8.	Trained Dais	1,235	1,380
9.	Pharmacists	496	510
	Total	*2,772*	**3257**

340. It will be noticed from the above statement that the total medical and para-medical staff in the district has increased from 2,772 in 1967 to 3,257 in 1970. Among districts of Haryana State, Ambala has the maximum number of all categories of medical personnel except dentists. In regard to strength of dentists also, the district ranks only next to Karnal. This leads to the conclusion that Ambala District is highly placed in regard to medical care.

341. *Population served by medical institutions and beds.*—The population covered per medical institution and per bed in the district in 1966 worked out to 26,286 and 1,477, respectively. With the increase in the number of institutions and beds, the corresponding figures have reduced to 23,000 and 1,101, respectively in 1971.

342. *Treatment of special diseases.*—Under the B.C.G. and Small-Pox vaccination and revaccination programme, 82,657 persons were vaccinated and 43,996 revaccinated in the district in 1966. The corresponding figures were 166,323 and 117,695 in 1970.

343. *Source of Drinking Water.*—Special attention is being given to protected water supply and provision for sewerage both in the rural and urban areas. Separate Public Health Divisions has been set up to execute theses schemes. In the rural areas, safe water supply schemes are being financed by the Union and State authorities. Table No. 15 shows the distribution of villages by source of drinking water. It will be observed from this table that wells remain the most popular source of supply of drinking water. The open wells in the rural areas are periodically disinfected by the sanitation staff under the District Public Health authorities. Hand-pumps wherever successful, are now being increasingly used as a source of drinking water supply. There were only 24 villages in 1969-70 which drew water from rivers only and 17 from tanks only.

344. Prior to 1964, the Civil Surgeon used to look after the civil dispensaries and civil hospitals in the district and the Medical Officer of Health used to look after the Public Health work in the rural areas controlling Public Health Units/Centres, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Family Planning Centres. But in 1964, reorganisation of medical and public health services took place. Since then, the Chief Medical Officer of the district is incharge of both Medical and Public Health Services in the district. He is assisted by two deputies, one controlling the Medical Wing and the other the Public Health Wing.

Education:—

345. According to calculations based on 1961-Census, the literacy percentages of total persons, males and females in Ambala District were 29,28,37 ·60 and 19 ·19, respectively. During the decade, the district made tremendous strides in the sphere of education and at the 1971-Census, the corresponding figures of literacy percentages have increased to 35 ·54, 43 ·46 and 26 ·32, respectively. The percentage of literates to total population in the State as a whole is 26 ·89 as against 35 ·54 in Ambala district which is maximum among districts The following statement shows the number of primary, middle, high/higher secondary schools and students for the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1969-70 and 1972-73.

STATEMENT-I

No. of Schools and Students

Year	Schools					
	Primary		*Middle*		*High/Higher Secondary*	
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students
1960-61 ..	569	49,464	74	14,901	80	57,136
1965-66 ..	613	67,818	77	27,117	86	56,435
1969-70 ..	596	60,932	77	21,460	122	67,702
1972-73 ..	672	72,082	81	19,140	132	85,829

346. The data contained in statement No. I shows considerable increase in the number of schools and students in the district during the twelve years. The number of primary schools has increased from 569 in 1960-61 to 672 in 1972-73 and of students from 49,464 to 72,082 in the same period. The decrease in the number of primary schools and students in 1969-70 is obviously due to upgrading of some schools as evidence from the appreciable increase in the number of high/higher secondary schools. Similarly in 1972-73, the district had 81 middle schools and 19,140 students as against th e corresponding lower figures of 74 and 14,901, respectively in 1960-61. The number of high/higher secondary schools have also witnessed a higher increase in their number from 80 in 1960-61 to 132 in 1972-73. The number of students has also increased from 57,136 to 85,829 during the same period. The following statement shows the strength of teachers by sex in primary middle, high/higher secondary schools.

STATEMENT-II

No. of teachers in schools

Year	Primary			Middle			High/Higher Secondary		
	No.	*Teachers*		No.	*Teachers*		No.	*Teachers*	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1960-61 ..	569	N.A.	N.A.	74	N.A.	N.A.	80	N.A.	N.A.
1965-66 ..	613	857	364	77	431	330	86	1,012	639
1969-70 ..	596	895	640	77	376	363	122	1,351	1,131
1972-73 ..	672	1,075	793	81	420	375	132	1,571	1,340

Note.—N A. denotes data Not Available.

347. The above statement shows high increase in the number of teachers both males and females in all categories of schools except the male teachers in the middle schools where their number has slightly gone down from 431 in 1965-66 to 420 in 1972-73. This decrease is amply compensated by increase in the number of female teachers in these schools from 330 to 375 during this period.

348. *Arts and Science Colleges.*—There were eight arts and science colleges in the district in 1960-61 (S.A. Jain College, Ambala, D. A. V. College, Ambala, Dev Samaj Women College Ambala, G. M. N. College, Ambala Cantonment, S. D. College, Ambala Cantonment, Arya Girls College Ambala Cantonment, M. L. N.. College, Yamunanagar, D. A. V. College, Yamunanagar). By 1970-71, the number of such colleges increased to 12, the addition being of Government College, Kalka, Hindu Girls College, Jagadhri (1962), Guru Nanak College, Yamunanagar (1968), and D.A.V. College, Sadaura (1968). In 1971-72, the number of colleges further rose to 13 with the addition of Maharaja Agarsen College at Jagadhri. Out of the 13 colleges listed above, only one college i.e. Govt. College, Kalka is run by Government, the remaining 12 colleges are aided and under private management. There is no college in the district which is unaided or run by local bodies. The distribution of colleges among tahsils is Ambala (6), Jagadhri (5), Naraingarh 1 and Kalka (1).

349. *College of Education.*—There is only one such institution in the district known as Sohan Lal College of Education, Ambala which was established in 1954. Besides, there are two Government Junior Basic Training Institutions located at Chhachhrauli and Naraingarh.

350. *College Teachers and Scholars.*—In 1960-61, there were 153 male and 34 female teachers in colleges. Their number rose to 311 and 98, respectively in 1970-71 and 334 and 107, respectively in 1972-73. The number of students on rolls of colleges was 3,605 boys and 1,000 girls in 1960-61 . The corresponding figures were 7,807 and 2,972, respectively in 1970-71 and 9,183 and 4,145, respectively in 1972-73.

351. *Kurukshetra University.*—The Kurukshetra University came into existence in May, 1956, as a unitary teaching and residential university, with the purpose of encouraging studies and research in Ancient Indian History, Culture, Archaeology, Literature, Religion and Philosophy. The University started functioning with Sanskrit Pali and Prakrit departments in the year 1957. In 1961, new dimensions were added and it was turned into a multifaculty University with 12 post-graduate departments, namely, Sanskrit, Hindi, English, Philosophy, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, History, Economics, Political Science, Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology. To these, the post-graduate department of Linguistics and the under graduate

departments of Geography, Botany, Zoology and Punjabi were added a year later. B.A./B.Sc. Education, a four year integrated course, was also conducted in the University and in 1963, the post-graduate department of Education was developed. The emphasis on specialised study and research in Indology, however, continued with the establishment of the India Studies in 1961.

352. The University has at present 45 departments in eleven faculties. The departments of Geography, Botany and Zoology have been upgraded, Departments of Law, Library Science, Commerce and Business Administration created, under graduate departments of Fine Arts and Home Science strengthened. The department of Modern European Languages has been started which at present imparts instruction for certificate and Diploma Courses in French and Certificate Course in German.

353. Since 30th June 1974, it has become an affiliating University with its jurisdiction extending to the whole of Haryana. Besides, Colleges the University has also taken over the Post-graduate Regional Centre of the Punjab University at Rohtak, the Post-graduate Centre at Ambala and the Punjab University Evening College, Rohtak. The total number of affiliated colleges now stands at 122.

354. There were subjects/courses in some of the recognised colleges which were not provided for in Kurukshetra. These included courses taught in professional colleges like Medical College, Rohtak, Dairy Science College, Karnal, a National Institute of Dairy Technology and the Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani. The University had, therefore, to amend its Statutes and Ordinances so as to provide for two more faculties, the Faculty of Dairying, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture and a faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine. The existing faculty of Medical Sciences which previously comprised the department of Ayurveda is now, proposed to encompass the departments already in existence in the Medical College, Rohtak. The University located on its own tract of land of about 700 acres has a well-equipped library with over 135,000 books and brings out three Research Journals, namely, K.U. Research Journal, Journal of Haryana Studies and Sambhavana.

355. *Professional Colleges.*—There is no professional college upto degree standard in the district.

356. *Technical Education.*—With the rapid development and industrialisation of the country, the need for technical education has much increased. There is a Government Polytechnic at Ambala which imparts technical education upto diploma level in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. There are also Government Industrial Training Institutes at Ambala and Yamunanagar, Government Industrial Schools at Ambala, Kalka and Chhachhrauli, a Government Industrial Training Centre at Ambala Cantonment and a Government Technical Institute for Women at Ambala.

357. *Medical Education.*—The Philadelphia Hospital, Ambala has a provision for nursing course and Civil Hospital, Ambala for auxiliary mid-wife course.

Leisure and recreation including mass media, places of entertainment :—

358. The district offers a number of places for picnicers and tourists. Important among them are given below.

359. *Yadavindra Gardens, Pinjore .*—Located on the main Ambala—Kalka road, about 20 kilometre from Chandigarh and 12 kilometre from Kalka, the Pinjore Gardens in Kalka Tahsil are built in the Mughal style with a perspective of seven terraces. The gardens date back to the seventeenth century when the romantic surroundings of the place caught the eye of the governor of Aurangzeb, Fidai Khan, who laid out the present gardens. It is one of the loveliest and the oldest gardens of Northern India with unique lay-out. Unlike other Mughal gardens, entrance is from the higher ground. The terraces descend from the hill, revealing a fresh view of each level. The length of the garden is adorned with arterial water-channel which is studded with decorative fountains, basins, falls and slanting cascades. On both sides of the soothing water ways are lush green lawns and parterres bordered by flowering and aromatic plants and a cluster of fruit trees on each side. All round, there is an extravagance of dark green foliage. Numerous attractions have been added such as glazed tilling in the water channels, Childrens Park, Photographic Centre, Jal Mahal Cafeteria, Golden Oriole Restaurant, Shish Mahal and Rang Mahal Delux Rest Houses, Tourist Rest House, Mini Zoo, an Open Air Theatre, Black Partridge Emporium and a number of Eating Places. The gardens are illuminated on public holidays. A Japanese style garden is fast coming up.

360. *Hathni Kund/Kalesar (Game Sanctuary).*—About 244 km. from Delhi on Delhi—Pipli—Yamunanagar—Tajewala route, Kalesar forests in Jagadhri Tahsil sprawl over 12,000 verdant acres and are the habitat of many species of big and small game. Set amidst Himalayan foot hills, these forests are ideal for watching wild-life especially spotted deer, sambar, wild bear, peacock, red-fowl and partridge in natural environments. Accommodation for tourist is available in the rest houses at Hathni Kund, Kalesar and Tajewala. Angling is fun with the mighty *mahaseer* found in abundance here. In the nearby Kalsia forest shooting is allowed to the holders of valid permits.

361. *Morni Hills.*—It is a low altitude hill station at a height of about 4,000 feet in Naraingarh Tahsil and is 40 km from Chandigarh. Nestling in the shelter of virgin forests of Shivalik ranges, it is ideal for trekking. It is approachable by a village path from Dera Bassi—Jagadhri Road in the South and from the Chandigarh-Thapli Morni road in the north west. A two suite Lal Munia Tourist hut provides accommodation. Very soon Morni is likely to become an important tourist resort being the only hill station in the State.

362. On Chandigarh--Panchkula road, 8 km from Chandigarh is 'Red Bishop' Restaurant. A youth hostel on Ambala—Kalka road has been set up here.

363. *Libraries.*—Various colleges and schools maintain their institutional libraries. The municipal committee have also their libraries. The State Library, Ambala Cantonment and Guru Gobind Singh Library, Ambala are worthy of note which had 28,379 and 4,386 books, respectively on 31st December, 1973. Some Gram Panchayats have also begun to maintain their libraries which, however, suffer from dearth of books and supervision of qualified staff. Reading rooms are maintained by the Public Relations Department in some villages.

364. *Cinemas.*—In 1970-71, there were 8 cinema houses in the district : 5 in Ambala tahsil, 2 in Jagadhri tahsil and 1 in Kalka tahsil.

365. *Radios.*—Radio is gaining popularity and there is hardly a village where one or more of them are not available, owned individually or by panchayats. In 1971, the number of broad cast receiving licences in the district was 78,984 as against 14,754 in 1962.

366. *Newspapers, magazines and periodicals.*—Table No. 20 contains information relating to newspapers, magazines and periodicals published in the district. Among the 43 publications, eleven are weekly, one fortnightly, eleven monthly, five quarterly, eight half-yearly and seven annually. According to the subjects with which they deal, their distribution is as follows :—

1.	School and Colleges Magazines	17
2.	News and Current Affairs	10
3.	Literary and Cultural	5
4.	Religion and Philosophy	3
5.	Market Report	2
6.	Commerce and Industry	1
7.	Medicine and Health	1
8.	Labour	1
9.	Education	1
10.	Technical	1
11.	Community Paper	1
	Total	**43**

367. *Printing Presses.*—The district had 65 printing presses in 1970 as against 46 in 1966. They are located in Ambala Cantonment (34), Yamunanagar (13), Ambala (11), Jagadhri (3), Kalka (3) and Naraingarh (1)

Municipal Finance:—

368. Under rule II of the Municipal Accounts Code, 1930, all the municipal committees are required to furnish their receipt and expenditure Statements in the prescribed Form G.I. to the Deputy Commissioner/ Commissioner of the area concerned for approval. These statements contain detailed information about the revenue and financial transactions of the municipal committees for a given year. But the form in which the various transactions are recorded does not help in providing any clear idea of their impact on capital formation, savings and current receipts and expenditure, etc., of the municipal committees. However, with the help of economic classification of municipal budgets, we can study the impact of budgetary transactions of municipal committees and examine to what extent the municipal finance is related to the level of amenities, institutional coverage and infrastructure. The statement given on next page shows the position of municipal finance of the ten urban local bodies in the district for the year 1968-69.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Serial No.	Name of Town	Receipt Rs. '00'						Expenditure Rs. '00'							
		Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources	Total receipt	General Administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institution	Others	Total expenditure
1.	Ambala Cantonment	18,233	6,396	248	1,500	64	2,266	28,707	4,026	1,770	13,948	3,474	3,516	2,546	29,250
2.	Ambala	19,524	2,544	50	2,600	601	5,953	31,272	3,881	2,492	17,124	5,470	56	5,319	34,342
3.	Yamunanagar	13,695	1,482	168	..	..	5,493	20,838	5,732	3,770	5,137	2,011	1,080	3,102	20,832
4.	Jagadhri	6,330	320	42	..	3	704	7,399	1,330	431	3,562	651	36	1,161	7,171
5.	Kalka	2,217	335	5	..	36	661	3,254	155	121	918	121	459	1,318	3,132
6.	Sadaura	909	49	18	..	257	225	1,458	467	96	190	289	4	521	1,567
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	..	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Naraingarh	83	5	..	..	..	5	93	37	..	33	..	..	19	89
9.	Chhachhrauli	638	..	..	..	2	155	795	88	55	113	68	..	308	632
10.	Buria	204	23	15	..	..	30	272	125	30	70	91	2	2	320
	Total	**61,833**	**11,154**	**596**	**4,100**	**963**	**15,492**	**94,138**	**15,881**	**8,765**	**41,095**	**12,145**	**5,153**	**14,296**	**97,335**

369. The consolidated budget of all the municipal committees in the District, during 1968-69 gives total revenue receipts of Rs. 9,413,800 against the total expenditure of Rs. 9,733,500. The Ambala Cantonment Board and Ambala, Sadaura and Buria municipal committees had a deficit budget whereas the remaining six municipal committees/Notified Area Committees had a balanced budget showing savings. The major source of income of Municipal Committees is tax. It formed about 66 per cent of the total consolidated revenue receipts of all the Municipal Committees. The local bodies having higher percentage of revenue from this source are Naraingarh (89), Jagadhri (86), Chhachhrauli (80), Buria (75) and Kalka (68). The other significant item of revenue receipt of Municipal Committees is revenue derived from Municipal properties and powers apart from taxation. This item contributed about 12 per cent of the total revenue receipts. The contribution from this source was as high as 22 per cent in case of Ambala Cantonment Board. Loans accounted for 4 per cent, advances and government grants 1 per cent each and other sources 16 per cent of the total revenue receipts of Municipal Committees.

370. Regarding consolidated expenditure of Municipal Committees, 42 per cent of the budget was spent on public health and convenience. This percentage was higher in case of Ambala and Jagadhri Municipal Committees (50 each) and Ambala Cantonment Board (47). The next item of substantial expenditure was general administration which accounted for 16 per cent of the total consolidated expenditure. The percentage of expenditure on this count was higher in respect of Naraingarh (42), Buria (39), Sadaura (30), Yamunanagar (27) and Jagadhri (19) Municipal Committees. Public works accounted for 13 per cent of the total expenditure of all the Municipal Committees, 28 per cent of Buria Municipal Committee, 19 per cent of Sadaura Municipal Committee and 16 per cent of Ambala Municipal Committee. Public safety accounted for 9 per cent of the total expenditure of all the Municipal Committees and 18 per cent of Yamunanagar Municipal Committee. The consolidated expenditure of all the Municipal Committees on public institutions was the lowest and accounted for 5 per cent of the total budget. The expenditure on this item was, however, higher in case of Kalka Municipal Committee (15 per cent) and Ambala Cantonment Board (12 per cent). Other items accounted for 15 per cent of the total consolidated expenditure of all the Municipal Committees, 49 per cent of Chhachhrauli Municipal Committee, 42 per cent of Kalka Municipal Committee, 33 per cent of Sadaura Municipal Committee, 21 per cent of Naraingarh Notified Area Committee and 16 per cent each of Ambala and Jagadhri Municipal Committees.

371. The following table provides the per capita income and expenditure of the Municipalities by size-class of the towns.

TABLE No. 32

Per Capita Receipt and Expenditure by Size-class of Towns

Class of Towns	Number and Name of Towns	PER CAPITA						
		Receipt			Expenditure			
		Total Receipt	Receipt from taxes etc.	Receipt from all other resources	Total Expenditure	Public Institution	Public health and Conveniences	All other aspects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class—I 100,000+	Ambala Cantonment	28	18	10	29	3	14	12
Class—II 50,000—99,999	2 Ambala, Yamunanagar	33	21	12	35	1	14	20
Class—III 20,000—49,999	1 Jagadhri	21	18	3	20	..	10	10
Class—IV 10,000—19,999	1 Kalka	18	12	6	18	3	5	10
Class—V 5,000—9,999	4 Sadaura, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, Naraingarh and Chhachhrauli	8	6	2	8	..	1	7
Class—VI Below 5,000	Buria	6	4	2	7	..	2	5

372. It is interesting to note that the per capita income and expenditure for the Municipalities of towns of class II (Ambala and Yamunanagar) works out to Rs. 33 and Rs. 35, respectively whereas the same for the only class I town in the District, namely, Ambala Cantonment are Rs. 28 and Rs. 29, respectively. The per capita income and expenditure of Municipalities of other size class of towns decrease with the decrease in the size-class of towns in as much as the Municipal Committee, Buria which is a class VI town has per capita income and expenditure of barely Rs. 6 and Rs. 7, respectively. The hypothesis that larger the size-class of the town, larger is the per capita income and expenditure is thus broadly accepted.

373. The comparatively lower figures of per capita income and expenditure of Ambala Cantonment Board as compared to Ambala and Yamunanagar Municipalities may be explained by another hypothesis that compared to towns of other functional categories, per capita income is low in service towns. It may be noted that the functional category of Ambala and Yamunanagar towns is 'Services-*cum*-industry' and 'Industry', respectively whereas of Ambala Cantonment it is 'Services'.

374. Naraingarh and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony have been included in the list of towns for the first time in 1971-Census and Yamunanagar in 1951-Census. The per capita income and expenditure of the Notified Area Committee, Naraingarh, and per capita income of Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony work out to barely one rupee each which is the lowest among all municipalities of the district.

375. The hypothesis that compared to new towns per capita income and expenditure is low in old towns is not supported. The deviation may, however, be explained by the fact that these two Notified Area Committees, being newly set up, were just in their rudimentary stage of operation in 1968-69 and had not started the work in full swing, resulting in low per capita income and expenditure. The per capita income and expenditure of Yamunanagar Municipal Committee are also lower than those of Ambala and Ambala Cantonment which are comparatively old towns, thus repudiating the above hypothesis.

376. It is hypothesised that compared to per capita expenditure, per capita income is low in towns of larger size-class. The data contained in the above table broadly confirm the hypothesis. It will be noticed that the Municipalities of class I, II and III towns have lower per capita income as compared to their per capita expenditure which in class IV and V towns, the per capita income and expenditure are equal. However, Buria, the only class VI town in the district shows deviation from the above hypothesis since its per capita income is also lower as compared to its per capita expenditure.

377. It is also hypothesised that compared to per capita expenditure, per capita income is low in service towns. As stated earlier, Ambala Cantonment is the only town, in the district with 'Services' as the functional category. The per capita income of the Cantonment Board which works out to Rs. 28 is lower as compared to the per capita expenditure which stands at Rs. 29, thus confirming the hypothesis.

378. It is again hypothesised that smaller is the size-class of the town smaller is the per capita expenditure on public health and conveniences but larger is the proportion of expenditure to the total expenditure on account of health and conveniences. This may be examined with the help of the following statement.

Size-class of town	No. of towns	Per-capita expenditure on health and conveniences (Rs.)	Percentage of expenditure to the total expenditure on account of health and conveniences
I	1	14	47.69
II	2	14	40.35
III	1	10	49.67
IV	1	5	29.31
V	4	1	14.69
VI	1	2	21.88

379. The data contained in the above statement broadly confirms the first part of the hypothesis that smaller the size-class of the town smaller is the per capita expenditure on public health and conveniences but refutes the second part of the hypothesis that smaller the size class of the town, larger is the proportion of expenditure to the total expenditure on account of health and conveniences. It will be noticed that the proportions of expenditure on public health and conveniences in class IV, V and VI towns are substantialy lower than those in class, I, II and III towns, thus giving negative results.

380. It is also hypothesised that smaller the size class of the town, smaller is the per capita expenditure on public institutions and also smaller is the proportion of expenditure to the total expenditure on account of public institutions. This may be examined with the aid of the following statement.

Size-class of town	No. of towns	Per capita expenditure on public institutions	Percentage of expenditure to the total expenditure on account of public institutions
1	2	3	4
I	1	3	12.02
II	2	1	2.06
III	1	..	0.50
IV	1	3	14.66
V	4	..	0.17
VI	1	..	0.62

381. The data contained in above statement do not show any direct or inverse relationship between size-class of the town and per Capita expenditure and proportion of expenditure on public institutions. The hypothesis, therefore, remains unproved due to wide fluctuations, in the figures of per capita expenditure and proportion of expenditure on public institutions of different size-class of towns.

382. *Medical facilities in urban areas.*—The following table gives the number of beds per thousand population for the size-class of towns in Ambala District.

TABLE No. 33

Number of Beds per thousand population by size-class of towns

Size-class of towns	Number of towns	Total number of beds in Medical Institutions	Number of beds per 1,000 population
1	2	3	4
I	1	720	7
II	2	350	2
III	1	80	2
IV	1	18	1
V	4	99	4
VI	1	..	..

383. The hypothesis that larger the size-class of towns, larger is the number of beds per thousand population is generally accepted in the district with the exception of class V towns which have a higher number of beds per thousand population as compared to class II, III and IV towns. Ambala Cantonment which is the only class I town in the district has the maximum number of seven beds per thousand population. Class II (Ambala and Yamunanagar) and class III (Jagadhri) towns claim equality in bedding facilities, providing two beds per thousand population, while the only class IV town of Kalka has only one bed per thousand population. Buria, a class VI town with a population of 4,645 on the other hand, is without any Hospital/Health Centre or even a Dispensary. The comparatively higher number of four beds per thousand population in class V towns is due to the existence of a Civil Hospital with 50 beds in Naraingarh which has a population of 6,880 and a Railway Hospital with 28 beds in Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony having a population of 7,332. The other two class V towns viz. Sadaura (population 8,971) and Chhachhrauli (population 5,382) have a Primary Health Centre and a Civil Dispensary, respectively equipped with only 8 and 12 beds, respectively.

384. It is hypothesised that towns belonging to functional category of industry have the larger number of beds per thousand population and the towns belonging to the functional category of primary activities have the smallest number of beds per thousand population. In Ambala District, there are two towns, viz., Jagadhri and Yamunanagar which fall in the functional category of industry while there is no town in the functional category of primary activities. The number of beds available per thousand population in Jagadhri and Yamunanagar are two and one, respectively. Some towns with other functional categories have higher number of beds per thousand population, e.g. Ambala Cantt. (Services) and Sadaura (Industry-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary Activities) have 7 beds each, Ambala (Services-*cum*-Industry) and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (Transport) 4 beds each per thousand population. The above hypothesis, therefore, remains unproved in the district.

385. *Educational facilities in urban areas.*—Four of the ten towns in the district, viz., (1) Buria (2) Chhachhrauli, (3) Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, and (4) Naraingarh do not have the facility of an Arts, Science or Commerce College. Of these, the latter two places have been treated as towns for the first time during the 1971-Census, while Buria (Population 4,645) and Chhachhrauli (Population 5,382) are the smallest towns in the district and are located very near to Jagadhri and Yamunanagar where facilities of arts colleges are available. Although Kalka also did not have any college in 1969, it has now an Arts College in 1971. On the other hand, none of the towns in the district has either a Medical College or an Engineering College. Ambala, however, does have a Government Polytechnic. There are also Government Industrial Training Institutes at Ambala and Yamunanagar, a Government Technical Institute for Women at Ambala, a Government Industrial Training Centre at Ambala Cantonment and Government Industrial Schools at Ambala and Kalka.

386. The following table gives the number of Higher Secondary/Secondary, Middle and Primary Schools separately for each of the towns in the year, 1969 *vis-a-vis* their population (1971-Census).

TABLE No. 34

Serial No.	Name of Town	Population	Number of Schools		
			Higher Secondary or Secondary	Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ambala Cantonment	102,493	14	..	25
2.	Ambala	83,633	8	..	16
3.	Yamunanagar	72,594	5	1	8
4.	Jagadhri	35,094	2	3	12
5.	Kalka	17,711	3	4	6
6.	Sadaura	8,971	2	1	2
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	7,332	1	..	1
8.	Naraingarh	6,880	2	..	1
9.	Chhachhrauli	5,382	2	..	3
10.	Buria	4,645	2	1	1

387. *Cultural and recreational facilities in urban areas.*—The statement given below shows the number of Stadia, Cinemas, Auditoria/Drama Halls and Public Libraries including reading rooms for each of the towns in the district for the year 1969.

Serial No.	Name of Town	Number of			
		Stadia	Cinemas	Auditoria/ Drama Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ambala Cantonment	2	5	3	5
2.	Ambala	1	1	..	8
3.	Yamunanagar	..	2	..	12
4.	Jagadhri	..	1	1	1
5.	Kalka	..	1	1	1
6.	Sadaura	..	..	..	1
7.	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	..	..	..	1
8.	Naraingarh	..	1	..	1
9.	Chhachhrauli	..	..	..	1
10.	Buria	..	..	..	1

Rural Areas :—

388. *Number of villages by area-size.*—The table given below indicates the distribution of villages according to area size-class in the district as a whole and separately for each of the four tahsils.

TABLE No. 35
Villages distributed with reference to area in acres

District/Tahsil	Area (In Acres)	Number of villages
1	2	3
Ambala District	**20 or less**	**2**
	21—40	**2**
	41—80	**11**
	81—200	**121**
	201—500	**516**
	501—1,000	**448**
	1,001—2,000	**155**
	2,001+	**51**
Kalka Tahsil	20 or less	..
	21—40	..
	41—80	5
	81—200	39
	201—500	68
	501—1,000	33
	1,001—2,000	7
	2,001+	2
Naraingarh Tahsil	20 or less	..
	21—40	1
	41—80	1
	81—200	26
	201—500	120
	501—1,000	133
	1,001—2,000	38
	2,001+	15

TABLE No. 35—*concld.*

Villages distributed with reference to area in acres

District Tahsil	Area (In Acres)	Number of villages
1	2	3
Ambala Tahsil	20 or less	1
	21—40	..
	41—80	2
	81—200	15
	201—500	123
	501—1,000	109
	1,001—2,000	58
	2,001 +	17
Jagadhri Tahsil	20 or less	1
	21—40	1
	41—80	3
	81—200	41
	201—500	205
	501—1,000	173
	1,001—2,000	52
	2,001 +	17

389. A glance through the above table would show that out of a total of 1,306 villages in the district as many as 516 villages, i.e. 40 per cent, have an area between 201 and 500 acres. Among tahsils, the percentage of villages in this area size-class is 44 in Kalka, 42 in Jagadhri, 38 in Ambala and 36 in Naraingarh.

390. Another 448 villages in the district i.e. 34 per cent fall in the area size-class of 501—1,000 acres. The percentage of villages in this size-class is 40 in Naraingarh, 35 in Jagadhri, 33 in Ambala and 22 in Kalka.

391. The size-class 1,001—2,000 acres also covers, a substantial number of 155 villages or 12 per cent, in the district : 18 per cent in Ambala, 12 per cent in Naraingarh, 11 per cent in Jagadhri and only 5 per cent in Kalka.

392. The largest size-class of more than 2,000 acres covers only 51 villages or 4 per cent of the total in the district. Among tahsils, such villages account for 5 per cent in Ambala, 4 per cent in Naraingarh, 3 per cent in Jagadhri and only 1 per cent in Kalka.

393. Among the villages having area up to 200 acres, only the size-class 81—200 acres claims a considerable number of 121 villages or 9 per cent of the total in the district. The percentage of villages of this size-class is as high as 25 in Kalka Tahsil, whereas it is 8 each in Naraingarh and Jagadhri Tahsils and 5 in Ambala Tahsil.

394. The lower size-classes, viz., 20 or less, 21—40 and 41—80 acres account for only a nominal number of villages in the district i.e. 2,2 and 11, respectively.

395. *Educational facilities in rural areas.*—The position of the educational facilities for the district as a whole and their distribution over each of the four tahsils in the district is presented in the following table :—

TABLE No. 36

Villages having educational amenities by distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of villages having				
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Higher Secondary School	College	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**265**	**116**	**15**	**6**	..	**5**
	6—10	**316**	**140**	**18**	**18**	..	**1**
	11—15	**261**	**122**	**13**	**12**	..	**5**
	16—25	**290**	**135**	**17**	**14**	..	**2**
	26—50	**89**	**44**	**7**	**5**	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	201 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 36—*concld.*

Villages having educational amenities by distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of villages having				
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Higher Secondary School	College	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	34	10	1	2	..	2
	6—10	60	23	3	3	..	..
	11—15	26	9	1	2	..	..
	16—25	12	2	..	..	..	..
	26—50	6	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	201 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	69	30	2	..	..	..
	6—10	73	30	5	2	..	1
	11—15	69	31	6	5	..	3
	16—25	75	35	5	3	..	..
	26—50	31	15	1	3	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	201 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	32	6	2	..	2
	6—10	53	37	6	5	..	..
	11—15	61	39	2	3	..	1
	16—25	99	61	8	6	..	..
	26—50	39	24	5	2	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	201 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	105	44	6	2	..	1
	6—10	130	50	4	8	..	..
	11—15	105	43	4	2	..	1
	16—25	104	37	4	5	..	2
	26—50	13	5	1	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	201 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..

396. In the above table, a village having a Primary School as well as a Middle and for High School or any other combination of such schools have been accounted for more than once. However, a village having more than one school of the same standard has been accounted for once under the respective column of the table the term 'others' includes I.T.Is., Craft Schools, Training Schools, etc. It will be seen from the above table that as many as 557 out of 1,221 inhabited villages, i.e. nearly 46 per cent enjoy the facility of a primary school. The total number of Primary Schools in the rural areas of the district is 567. It is also clear that the distance from the nearest town does not have any bearing on the availability or otherwise of educational facilities in the villages. In fact, the educational facilities are almost evenly distributed all over the district regardless of the distance factor. None of the village in the district has a College. Only 6 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the district enjoy the facility of a Middle School and 5 per cent of a High/Higher Secondary School. The Middle Schools are 13 per cent of the total number of Primary Schools. The percentage of High/Higher Secondary Schools to Primary Schools works, out to 10. There are 72 Middle Schools as against 62 High/Higher Secondary Schools. The district also has 14 Training/Industrial Institutions which are almost evenly spread over in 4 tahsils.

Medical facilities in rural areas :—

397. The position of availability of medical facilities in the district as a whole and in each of its four tahsils is represented in the following table.

TABLE No. 37

Distribution of medical facilities per sq. km.

District/Tahsil	Total Area* (in sq. km.)	Total no. of Medical Institutions of all kinds	No. of Medical Institutions of all kinds per 100 sq.km.
1	2	3	4
Ambala District ..	**3,735·57**	**126**	**3**
Kalka Tahsil ..	262·89	13	5
Naraingarh Tahsil ..	1,145·51	36	3
Ambala Tahsil ..	1,027·45	34	3
Jagadhri Tahsil ..	1,299·72	43	3

*Total area as per the Director of Land Records, Haryana.

398. In the last column of the above table has been shown the number of medical institutions of all kinds per 100 square kilometre, which works out to 3 and these are almost evenly distributed over all the four tahsils of the district.

399. The following table shows the position of electric supply in the villages of the district and tahsils by distance from nearest town.

TABLE No. 38

Statement showing the number of villages connected with electric supply according to distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of villages with electric supply
1	2	3	4
Ambala District ..	**5 or less**	**265**	**265**
	6—10	**316**	**316**
	11—15	**261**	**261**
	16—25	**290**	**290**
	26—50	**89**	**89**
	51—100	..	..
	101—200	..	..
	201+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil ..	5 or less	34	34
	6—10	60	60
	11—15	26	26
	16—25	12	12
	26—50	6	6
	51—100	..	..
	101—200	..	..
	201+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil ..	5 or less	69	69
	6—10	73	73
	11—15	69	69
	16—25	75	75
	26—50	31	31
	51—100	..	..
	100—200	..	..
	201+	..	..

TABLE No. 38—*concld.*

Statement showing the number of villages connected with the electric supply according to distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of villages with electric supply
1	2	3	4
Ambala Tahsil ..	5 or less	57	57
	6—10	53	53
	11—15	61	61
	16—25	99	99
	26—50	39	39
	51—100	..	..
	101—200	..	..
	201+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil ..	5 or less	105	105
	6—10	130	130
	11—15	105	105
	16—25	104	104
	26—50	13	13
	51—100	..	..
	101—200	..	..
	201+	..	..

400. Not only all the villages of the Ambala district but the whole State of Haryana have since been electrified. The per capita consumption in the district has increased from 111 units in 1967-68 to 182 units in 1971-72.

Communication in rural areas :—

401. The following table depicts the state of communications in the district as a whole and each of the four tahsils separately.

TABLE No. 39

Dispersal of channels of communication by distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town	Total number of villages	Pucca Road	Kucha Road	Pucca Road and Kucha Road	Pucca Road and River/ Canal	Kucha Road and River/ Canal	Pucca Road, Kucha Road and River/ Canal	Pucca Road and Rail	Kucha Road and Rail	Pucca Road, Kucha Road and Rail	Rail	Others*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**265**	**62**	**20**	**93**	**2**	..	**2**	**18**	..	**25**	**2**	**1**
	6—10	**316**	**76**	**47**	**102**	**3**	..	**3**	**4**	**3**	**11**	**4**	..
	11—15	**261**	**58**	**50**	**60**	..	**1**	..	**2**	..	**4**	..	..
	16—25	**290**	**58**	**64**	**84**	**2**	..	..	**1**	..	**10**	**6**	..
	26—50	**89**	**13**	**13**	**21**	..	..	**1**	..	..	**2**	**1**	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	34	6	1	2	..	..	..	9	..	2	1	..
	6—10	60	19	4	12	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..
	11—15	26	9	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25	12	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—50	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	69	18	9	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	73	9	19	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11—15	69	11	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25	75	17	37	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—50	31	1	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	57	12	6	17	..	..	..	2	..	14	1	1
	6—10	53	14	7	20	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
	11—15	61	20	5	19	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
	16—25	99	23	4	41	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..
	26—50	39	5	3	8	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	105	26	4	47	2	..	2	7	..	9	..	..
	6—10	130	34	17	47	3	..	3	1	3	5	3	..
	11—15	105	18	23	25	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	16—25	104	17	19	29	2	..	..	1	..	5	..	..
	26—50	13	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Others include a combination of one or more sources of communications other than the combination mentioned in columns 6 to 12.

402. It will be seen from the above table that a majority of 717 villages out of 1,221 in the district or 59 per cent are connected by pucca roads alone or pucca roads and some other sources of communication. Another 198 villages or 16 per cent of the total are connected by kucha roads, or kucha roads and river/canal or kucha road and rail. Still another 13 villages are connected by rail alone. It will thus be noticed that as many as 929 villages or 76 per cent of the total are connected by a single or more sources of communication.

Postal facilities in villages :—

403. Table No. 40 given below shows the position of the availability of postal facilities in the district as a whole and in each of the four tahsils separately.

TABLE No. 40

Post and telegraph facilities by size-class of villages

District/Tahsil	Size-class of village by population	Number of villages having post offices
1	2	3
Ambala District ..	**Less than 200**	**2**
	200—499	**11**
	500—999	**46**
	1,000—1,999	**65**
	2,000—4,999	**33**
	5,000—9,999	**4**
	10,000+	..
Kalka Tahsil ..	Less than 200	..
	200—499	..
	500—999	5
	1,000—1,999	2
	2,000—4,999	3
	5,000—9,999	..
	10,000+	..
Naraingarh Tahsil ..	Less than 200	2
	200—499	3
	500—999	16
	1,000—1,999	19
	2,000—4,999	8
	5,000—9,999	..
	10,000+	..
Ambala Tahsil ..	Less than 200	..
	200—499	5
	500—999	11
	1,000—1,999	26
	2,000—4,999	15
	5,000—9,999	2
	10,000+	..
Jagadhri Tahsil ..	Less than 200	..
	200—499	3
	500—999	14
	1,000—1,999	18
	2,000—4,999	7
	5,000—9,999	2
	10,000+	..

404. The figures contained in the above table show that out of 1,306 villages in the district, postal facilities are available in 161 villages only. Among tahsils, the number of post offices is 59 in Ambala; 48 in Naraingarh, 44 in Jagadhri and 10 in Kalka. Majority of the post offices in the district, Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils are available in villages having a population range of 1,000—1,999.

405. The following table shows the number of post offices per 100 square kilometre in the district and each of the four tahsils.

TABLE No. 41

Postal facilities in the Rural Area

District/Tahsil	Total area (In sq. km.)	Total number of post offices	Number of post offices per 100 sq. km.
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**3,735·57**	**161**	**4**
Kalka Tahsil	262·89	10	4
Naraingarh Tahsil	1,145·51	48	4
Ambala Tahsil	1,027·45	59	6
Jagadhri Tahsil	1,299·72	44	3

406. It will be observed from the above table that the number of post offices per 100 square kilometre works out to 4 in the district as also in Kalka and Naraingarh tahsils. Jagadhri tahsil provides only 3 post offices per 100 sq. km. while Ambala tahsil has double of this number *i. e.* 6 per 100 square kilo metre. The position of postal facilities on the whole is thus not satisfactory.

Land-use pattern :—

407. The definitions of different land-uses are given as under :

408. *Area according to village papers.*—It is based on the returns of area prepared by village staff for revenue purposes in the district.

409. *Area under forests.*—This includes actually forested areas on the lands classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests whether State owned or Private. The forest area along roads, railways and canals have also been included.

410. *Land not available for cultivation.*—This includes absolutely barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts which cannot be brought under plough except at exorbitant cost, or covered by buildings, roads and railways and water or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes.

411. *Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands.*—This denotes land available for cultivation, whether not taken up for cultivation or abandoned later on for one reason or the other and includes culturable wastes, permanent pastures and other grazing lands and lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.

412. *Fallow lands.*—It denotes cultivable land which after abandonment remains uncultivated over a long period called 'old fallows' and those kept uncultivated during the current year are called 'current fallows'.

413. *Net area sown.*—It is the net area sown under crops, the area sown more than once during the year being counted only once.

414. *Total cropped area.*—It includes total area covered with crops during the year. In case different crops are raised on the same land during the year, the same area is counted more than once.

415. The following statement depicts the land use pattern in the district for the years 1966-67, 1970-71 and 1973-74 in thousand hectares :—

(In thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1966-67	1970-71	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Total area according to village papers	373·2	373·5	373·7
2.	Forests	42·1	43·2	28·2
3.	Land not available for cultivation	67·1	69·0	84·3
4.	Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	10·5	7·8	6·5
5.	Fallow land	21·5	11·7	11·5
6.	Net area sown	232·0	241·8	243·2
7.	Area sown more than once	77·1	111·4	127·4
8.	Total cropped area	309·1	353·2	370·6

Source :—Statistical Abstracts, Ambala.

416. It will be noticed from the above statement that the area under 'forests', 'other uncultivated land,' and 'fallow land' have decreased in 1973-74 as compared with 1966-67. On the other hand, there has been a continuous increase in the area under 'land not available for cultivation', 'net area sown,' 'area sown more than once' and 'total cropped area' during this period. The above analysis provides a substantial evidence that efforts are being made for the maximum utilisation of land resources both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

417. Table No. 42 given below gives the percentage of cultivable waste, the villages being classified with reference to their distance from the nearest town. Here again, the position for the district as a whole and separately for each tahsil has been shown.

TABLE No. 42

Percentage of cultivable waste per village by distance range

District/Tahsil	Distance from the nearest town (In Kms)	Number of villages	Average percentage of cultivable waste
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**5 or less**	**295**	**8·17**
	6—10	**335**	**4·15**
	11—15	**273**	**6·01**
	16—25	**313**	**4·59**
	26—50	**90**	**5·89**
	51+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	5 or less	37	4·26
	6—10	70	2·28
	11—15	27	3·51
	16—25	14	3·94
	26—50	6	0·00
	51+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	5 or less	74	6·85
	6—10	75	6·54
	11—15	73	6·13
	16—25	81	6·51
	26—50	31	7·62
	51+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	5 or less	66	16·66
	6—10	54	4·02
	11—15	65	3·26
	16—25	101	4·41
	26—50	39	2·75
	51+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	5 or less	118	3·94
	6—10	136	3·18
	11—15	108	8·56
	16—25	117	3·64
	26—50	14	11.69
	51+	..	..

Note:—This table includes the un-inhabited villages also.

41.8 It is surprising that the percentage of cultivable waste among the villages lying within a distance of 5 kilometre from the nearest town works out to be the highest *i.e.* 8.17 per cent as against 4.15 per cent among the villages at a distance of 6—10 kilometre, 6.01 per cent among the villages at a distance of 11—15 kilometre, 4.59 per cent among the villages at a distance of 16—25 kilometre and 5.89 per cent for the villages at a distance of 26—50 kilometre from the nearest town. The percentage of cultivable waste for the villages falling within a distance of 5 kilometre from the nearest town is higher even as compared to 5.57 per cent calculated for the total number of villages in the district as a whole. Normally, one should expect the cultivable waste to increase with the increase in the distance of the villages from the nearest town as the lands lying near to the towns call for more intensive cultivation. The picture, however, becomes different if the cultivable waste of 6,256 acres in the case of Ambala Cantonment Revenue Estate alone were to be excluded from the total cultivable waste of 7,694 acres for the class of villages lying within 5 kilometre of the nearest town. The average percentage of cultivable waste per village in that case works out to only 3.11 which makes the position quite explainable.

Ranking of villages by amenity scores :—

419. Table No. 43 given below shows the average amenity score per village according to size-class in the district and each of the four tahsils separately. To compile this table, different weights have been assigned to the amenities available in each village and the total amenity scores in each size-class of villages have been divided by number of villages falling in the size-class to obtain the averge amenity score per village in each tahsil.

TABLE No. 43

Ranking of villages by amenity scores

District/Tahsil	Size-group of villages	No. of inhabited villages	Average amenity score per village
1	2	3	4
Ambala District	**Less than 200**	**227**	**10·19**
	200—499	**465**	**11·34**
	500—999	**347**	**14·16**
	1,000—1,999	**139**	**18·00**
	2,000—4,999	**39**	**27·26**
	5,000—9,999	**4**	**36·75**
	10,000+	..	..
Kalka Tahsil	Less than 200	52	9·23
	200—499	45	10·44
	500—999	26	13·31
	1,000—1,999	10	16·60
	2,000—4,999	5	30·00
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	Less than 200	53	10·30
	200—499	134	11·22
	500—999	89	13·62
	1,000—1,999	32	17·84
	2,000—4,999	9	26·11
	5,000—9,999	..	..
	10,000+	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	Less than 200	39	10·76
	200—499	104	12·50
	500—999	95	14·56
	1,000—1,999	52	18·56
	2,000—4,999	17	26·29
	5,000—9,999	2	34·00
	10,000+	..	..
Jagadhri Tahsil	Less than 200	83	10·46
	200—499	182	10·99
	500—999	137	14·41
	1,000—1,999	45	17·78
	2,000—4,999	8	28·88
	5,000—9,999	2	39·50
	10,000+	..	..

420. It will be seen from the above table that there is a direct relationship between the size of a village and the average amenity score. Villages having less than 200 population have the minimum average amenity score of 10.19 in the district as a whole. As the size-class of the village increases, the average amenity score also increases invariably, with the result that the large-sized villages having a population between 5,000 and 9,999 have the maximum average amenity score of 36.75. This position *mutatis mutandis* holds good in all the four tahsils.

ADMINISTRATIVE, DEVELOPMENTAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Administrative Division :—

421. In 1961, the Ambala district has an administrative unit consisted of 6 tahsils, namely, Rupar, Nalagarh, Kharar, Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri and all of these had been converted into Sub-divisions. As a result of the re-organization of the composite State of Punjab on the 1st of November, 1966, the district lost the entire tahsil of Rupar and a major part of tahsil Kharar to Punjab, Nalagarh, on the otherhand, got merged with the Simla district of Himachal Pradesh. In addition, Chandigarh with some surrounding rural area which also formed part of district Ambala before 1966, has been carved out a new Union Territory. One hundred and fifty four villages of tahsil Kharar which continue to form part of Ambala district after the re-organization of the composite Punjab State, now comprise the Kalka tahsil of the district.

422. At present, the Ambala district as an administrative unit consists of four tahsils, namely, Kalka Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri. Of these, the last three are also Sub-divisions while Kalka Tahsil falls under Ambala Sub-Division. Jagadhri tahsil has also a Sub-Tahsil at Chhachhrauli. There are 10 towns and 1, 306 villages (1,221-inhabited and 85 un-inhabited). The district is in the overall in-charge of a Deputy Commissioner.

423. *Deputy Commissioner.*—The general administration of the district is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, who for administrative purposes, is under the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala. In other words, the State government's general authority descends through the Divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner, who performs a triple function. He is at once the Deputy Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Collector. As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with multi-farious responsibilities relating to development, panchayats, local bodies, civil administration, etc. He has a special role to play in regard to Panchayati Raj. In addition to keeping an eye on the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions, he also guides the Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads in dealing with their problems and overcoming their difficulties. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for law and order and heads the police and prosecuting agency. As Collector, he is the chief officer of the revenue administration and responsible for collection of land revenue and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, and is also the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. He acts as the District Elections Officer and the Registrar for registration works. He exercises overall responsibility on other government agencies in his district. While he co-ordinates their activities wherever necessary, he does not interfer in their internal administration and the procedures, methods and policies of their departments.

424. *Sub-Divisional Officer.*—The Sub-Divisional Officer is the general designation of the Chief Civil Officer of the Sub-Division. Infact, he is a miniature Deputy Commissioner of a Sub-Division. He possesses adequate powers to co-ordinate work in the sub-division. He exercises direct control over the Tahsildars and their staff. He is competent to correspond direct with the Government and departments at the district level on routine matters. His main duties, like those of the Deputy Commissioner, include revenue, executive and judicial work. In revenue matters, the powers of Collector have been delegated to him. His executive duties pertain to the maintenance of law and order, development, local bodies, motor taxation, passports, renewal of arms licenses, sub-divisional establishments, etc. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he exercises certain judicial powers under certain sections of the Preventive Chapters of Criminal Procedure Code. Appeal from the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in such cases lies with the District and Sessions Judge.

425. *Tahsildar/Naib-Tahsildar.*—The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar are Assistant Collectors II Grade. While deciding partition cases, the Tahsildar assumes the powers of Assistant Collector I Grade. Their main task being revenue collection, the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar have to tour extensively in their areas. The revenue record and the crop statistics are also maintained by them. They assist the development staff in their various activities like execution of development plans, construction of roads, drains, embankments, soil conservation and reclamation, pavement of streets, filling of depressions and disposing of work connected with rural re-construction. They help the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in enlisting the maximum co-operation of the people in rural area to make Panchayati Raj a success. They are assisted by a Sadar Kanungo, Office Kanungos, Field Kanungos, Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris.

426. *Development Organization.*—To administer the numerous schemes of development, the district has been divided into 8 blocks, namely, Ambala, Barara, Jagadhri, Bilaspur, Chhachhrauli, Naraingarh, Raipur Rani and Pinjore. The block was previously under the charge of a Block Development Officer, but with the merger of the Panchayat Department with the Development Department, the Block Development Officer has been re-designated as the Block Development and Panchayat Officer and has been invested with powers of Panchayat Officer under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. With the introduction of the Panchayati Raj in 1961, the development of the Blocks is looked after by an elected body known as the Panchayat Samiti. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer functions under the administrative control of the Panchayat Samiti and is its *ex-officio* Executive Officer. Each Block has been provided with Extension Officers, from the Industries, Agriculture, Co-operative and Panchayat Departments who function under the control of the Block Development and Panchayat Officer. This arrangement helps to co-ordinate development activities in the Block. The co-ordination of development works of various Panchayat Samitis is done by the Zila Parishad at the district level. Panchayats have been constituted at the village level. These mainly look after the development works. Their other functions include criminal, civil and revenue (judicial) works within specified limits.

427. *General Assistant.*—He is the principal administrative officer under the Deputy Commissioner and assists him in all executive and administrative functions. Not required to tour in the district, he stays at the headquarters to supervise the working of the office. All the branches in the Deputy Commissioner's office except the Development Branch function through him. He is also required to function as the District Electoral Officer. In addition to the above, he attends to a lot of miscellaneous work.

428. *District Development and Panchayat Officer.*—He is the Deputy Commissioner's principal officer who helps him to carry on the Community Development and Welfare Programmes. He deals with (1) work relating to development, 5-year plans and local development works (2) Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samities and Panchayats (3) Middle and Low Income Group Housing Schemes.

429. *Judiciary.*—Judiciary was separated from the Executive on October, 2, 1964, under the Punjab Separation of Judiciary and Executive Functions Act, 1964, and the administration of justice both on the civil and criminal side is now headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Ambala. He is assisted by an Additional Sessions Judge. The Chief Judicial Magistrate and Judicial Magistrates work under him, primarily on the criminal side and the senior Sub-Judge and Sub-Judges on the civil side. Government cases in the civil courts and the sessions' courts are represented by District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney who are controlled by the Legal Rememberancer, Haryana. They are assisted by Public Prosecutors appointed by the Government from amongst the members of the Bar. The prosecuting agency conducts the cases for the State in the courts of the magistrates. There are well-organized Bars at the district and the sub-divisional headquarters.

430. *Police.*—The district police administration is under a Superintendent of Police who functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ambala Range, Ambala Cantonment. On 31st of March, 1973, there were 16 Police Stations, 20 Police Posts and 3 Out-Posts as detailed below :—

Name of Tahsils	Police Stations	Police Posts	Out-Posts
1. Ambala ..	(1) City Ambala ..	(1) Khilwat Anaj Mandi	..
		(2) Kalal Majri	..
		(3) Khatarwara	..
	(2) Ambala Cantt. ..	(1) Lal Kurti Top Khana	..
		(2) Rajiment Bazar	..
		(3) Jarnaili Parao	..
		(4) Risala	..
	(3) Sadar Ambala ..	(1) Baldev Nagar	..
		(2) Model Town	..
		(3) Mahesh Nagar	..
	(4) Mullana ..	..	Barara
2. Jagadhri ..	(5) Jagadhri ..	(1) Jagadhri	..
		(2) Buria	..
	(6) City Yamunanagar ..	(1) Yamunanagar	..
	(7) Sadar Yamunanagar ..	..	..
	(8) Chappar ..	..	..
	(9) Chhachhrauli ..	(1) Chhachhrauli	..
	(10) Bilaspur ..	..	..
3. Naraingarh ..	(11) Naraingarh ..	(1) City Shahzadpur	Patwi
	(12) Sadaura ..	(1) City Sadaura	..
	(13) Raipur Rani	..	..
4. Kalka ..	(14) Pinjore ..	(1) Mughal Garden	Surajpur
	(15) Kalka ..	(1) Pinjore	..
		(2) Kalka	..
	(16) Chandi Mandir ..	(1) Panchkula	..

Other State and Central Government Officers :—

431. Other State aud Central Officers in the district are listed below. They are administratively under the control of their respective Heads of Department.

State Government Officers :—

1. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. (B. & R.) Ambala Circle, Ambala Cantonment.
2. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B.&R.) Provincial Division, Ambala.
3. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B. &R.) Construction Division M.I., Jagadhri.
4. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Public Health Division, Ambala.
5. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Public Health Division, Ambala.
6. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Public Health Division, Yamunanagar.
7. Superintending Engineer, Satluj Yamuna Link Circle, Ambala.
8. Executive Engineer, Satluj Yamuna Circle Division, Ambala.
9. Executive Engineer, Augmentation Division, Yamunanagar.
10. Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Dadupur Division, Dadupur.
11. Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Ambala Drainage Division, Ambala.
12. Executive Engineer, Ambala Division (H.S.E.B), Ambala.
13. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Public Health, Mechanical Division, Ambala.
14. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Public Health, Ground Water Investigation Division ; Ambala Cantonment.
15. District Food and Supplies Controller, Ambala.
16. District Industries Officer, Ambala.
17. District Savings Officer, Ambala.
18. District Welfare Officer, Ambala.
19. District Public Relations Officer, Ambala.
20. Treasury Officer, Ambala.
21. District Commander, Home Guards, Ambala.
22. District Statistical Officer, Ambala.
23. Chief Medical Officer, Ambala.
24. District Education Officer, Ambala.
25. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Ambala.
26. District Agriculture Officer, Ambala.
27. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Ambala.
28. District Sports Officer, Ambala.
29. District Employment Officer, Ambala.
30. Superintendent, District Jails, Ambala.
31. Assistant Registrar Co-operatives, Ambala.
32. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Ambala.
33. General Manager, Haryana, Roadways, Ambala,

Gentral Government Officers (Excluding Military Officers) :—

1. Post Master General, North-West Circle, Ambala Cantonment.
2. Superintendent of Police , Special Police Establishment, Ambala Cantonment,
3. Assistant Commissioner, Income Tax, Ambala Cantonment.
4. Superintendent, Central Excise, Yamunanagar.
5. Field Publicity Officer, Government of India, Ambala Cantonment.
6. Traffic Superintendent, Northern Railway, Ambala Cantonment.
7. Manager, Railway Workshop, Jagadhri.

Functioning of Democratic Institutions :—

432. *Panchayat.*—In 1970, the total membership of 552 Panchayats in the district was 3,112 which included 598 Harijan Panches and Sarpanches and 594 Women Panches and Sarpanches. Every person male or female, who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Legislative Assembly is a member of the Gram Sabha and it is these members who elect the Sarpanch and Panches from amongst themselves. The number of Panches per Panchayat shall not be less than 5 or more than 9, the exact number depending on the population of the Sabha area. Democratic considerations necessitiated that no section of the community should remain unrepresented on the Panchayats. If no woman is elected as a Panch of any Sabha, the women candidate securing the highest number of votes amongst the women candidates in that election is to be co-opted by the Panchayats as a Panch of that Sabha and where no such woman candidate is available, the Panchayat is required to co-opt as a Panch a woman member of the Sabha who is qualified to be elected as a Panch. Every Panchayat as to have one Panch belonging to the Scheduled Caste if their population is 5% or more of the total population of the Sabha area, provided that every Panchayat with 7 or more Panches has to have two Panches who are members of the Scheduled Castes if the population of the Scheduled Castes is 10% or more of the total population of the Sabha area. If the required

number of Scheduled Castes are not elected as Panches, the Scheduled Caste candidate or candidates, as the case may be, securing the highest number of votes from amongst themselves, is or are deemed to have been elected as the last Panch or the last two Panches. In case the requisite number of Scheduled Castes are not elected in the aforesaid manner, then the Panchayat itself is required to make up the deficiency by nominating a duly qualified person or persons of such caste.

433. *Income of Panchayats.*—The Panchayats are authorised to levy taxes, duties and fees. Apart from miscellaneous items, the main sources of income are : grants from Government, house tax, income from Shamlat land, voluntary contributions, 10% of the land revenue of the Panchayat area, fees and fines Table No. 45 shows the receipt and expenditure of Gram Panchayats for the years 1966-67 to 1969-70.

434. *Judicial Functions of Panchayats.*—Panchayats have been given powers to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, affray, public nuisance, etc. and are also empowered to impose fines. They are not bound by the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and as such, lawyers are not permited to appear in the proceedings before a Panchayat. The Panchayats have also been given powers for trying civil and revenue judicial cases within certain pecuniary limits. In respect of these cases, they are under the control of the District Judge and the Collector, respectively. The Chief Judicial Magistrate hears appeals from their orders in criminal cases and is empowered to transfer cases from one Panchayat to another.

435. *Public Utility Work of Panchayats.*—The functions of the Panchayats cover all important matters relating to municipal and development works in villages and also encouragement of industries and agriculture for improving the economic condition of the community.

436. *Panchayat Samitis.*—The entire district has been divided into 8 blocks, each with a Panchayat Samiti which consists of 19 primary members ; 16 members elected by Panches, and Sarpanches, 2 members elected by Co-operative Societies and 1 member elected by Market Committees. Every M.L.A., representing the constituency of which the Block forms a part, works on the Panchayat Samiti as an associate member. Two women members and four members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted to the Panchayat Samiti. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) and Block Development and Panchayat Officer work as ex-officio members. The ex-officio and associate members do not have the right to vote. In 1970, the 8 Panchayat Samitis in the district had a total membership of 200 which included 32 members of scheduled castes and 16 women members. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti are elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of 3 years. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti.

437. Panchayat Samiti is the most important structure in Panchayati Raj. Most of the work relating to the development of villages in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communications, social education, co-operation and a number of other miscellaneous subjects is entrusted to it. It is an agency of the Government for the formulation and execution of the community development programme and disbursement of loans.

438. The Panchayat Samiti has a vital role to play in building up a sound financial structure for Panchayati Raj. The Samiti fund consists of : (1) the apportionment made to it by the Government out of the balance of the district fund standing to the credit of the District Board concerned, (2) local rate allotted to Panchayat Samiti, (3) proceeds of all taxes, cases and fees, (4) funds allotted to Panchayat Samiti and income arising from all sources placed at its disposal, (5) rents and profits accruing from property vested in it or managed by the Panchayat Samiti, (6) all sums contributed to the fund by the Central Government or State Government or any local authority including the Gram Panchayat or any private persons, (7) all sums received by the Panchayat Samiti in the discharge of functions exercised by it, (8) all sums paid by Government to Panchayat Samiti to meet expenses for the performance of agency functions, (9) grants made by Government for the implementation of community development programme and (10) proceeds of all sources of income which the Government may place at the disposal of Panchayat Samiti. In addition, the Panchayat Samiti with the permission of the Zila Parishad could impose any tax which the State Legislature has power to impose. Table No. 44 shows the total receipt and total expenditure of Panchayat Samitis for the period 1966—70.

439. *Zila Parishad.*—With the enactment of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1961, the District Board was replaced by the newly constituted Zila Parishad in February, 1964. The Zila Parishad consisted of : 2 members elected by each Panchayat Samiti ; the Chairman of every Panchayat Samiti ; the Deputy Commissioner ; every M.P. and M.L.A. from the district and co-opted members. The Zila Parishad had at least two women members and 5 members belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Zila Parishad elected its Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Secretary was appointed by the Government. In 1970, the Zila Parishad had a membership of 20 including 2 women members and 5 scheduled caste members.

440. *Duties of Zila Parishad.*—The Zila Parishad advised, supervised, and co-ordinated the plans prepared by the Panchayat Samitis, examined and approved their budget and advised the Government about Panchayat and Panchayat Samitis and kept a watch over the agricultural production and construction works.

441. *Income of Zila Parishads.*—The income of the Zila Parishads accrued from the funds allotted to it by the Central Government or State Government, grants from all-India bodies and institutions for the development of cottage, village and small-scale industries, local rate, income of endowments and contributions levied on Panchayat Samitis. Table No. 43. furnishes information regarding the details of receipts and expenditure of the Zila Parishad for the period 1966—71.

442. The Zila Parishads in the State were abolished on June 13, 1973 under the provisions of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1973, and their duties and functions have been entrusted to the respective Deputy Commissioners.

General Elections :—

443. By virtue of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, Punjab was re-organised and the new State of Haryana with unicameral legislature was born on November, 1, 1966. The number of voters in the Ambala district was 458,964. The new State of Haryana witnessed Fourth General Elections, 1967 and Mid-Term Elections, 1968 (Vidhan Sabha). There were also Mid-Term Elections, 1971 (Lok Sabha) and Mid-Term Elections, 1972 (Vidhan Sabha). These are discussed below :—

Fourth General Election, 1967 :—

444. *Lok Sabha.*—After the formation of Haryana as a separate State, there was only one parliamentary constituency (Reserved) of Ambala. A Jan Sangh candidate won the seat. The valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties were as follows :—

Name of the Party	Number of contestants	Number of seats won	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency
1	2	3	4	5
Indian National Congress	1	..	119,303	38
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	1	128,003	40
Independents	3	..	68,963	22
Total	**5**	**1**	**316,269**	**100**

445. *Haryana Vidhan Sabha.*—In all, there were 9 constituencies in the district. These were Kalka, Naraingarh, Chhachhrauli (Reserved), Jagadhri, Yamunanagar, Mullana (Reserved), Naggal, Ambala Cantonment and Ambala. Of these, the Congress candidates won 5 seats from Naraingarh, Chhachhrauli (Reserved), Yamunanagar, Naggal and Ambala Cantonment. Kalka returned an Independent candidate, Jagadhri and Ambala Jan Sangh candidates and Mullana (Reserved) a Republican candidate. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the district was as shown below :—

Name of the Party	Number of contestants	Number of seats won	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency
1	2	3	4	5
Indian National Congress	9	5	129,332	41
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	2	74,419	24
Swatantra Party	4	..	8,838	3
Communist Party of India	1	..	3,312	1
Praja Socialist Party	1	..	4,121	1
Republican Party	2	1	23,510	8
Independents	19	1	69,669	22
Total	**43**	**9**	**313,201**	**100**

Extent of Constituencies :—

Serial No.	Name of Constituency	Extent
1.	Kalka	Kalka Tahsil and Raipur k.c. (excluding p.cs. Laha, Fatehpur, Ratour and Hangoli) in Naraingarh tahsil.
2.	Naraingarh	P.cs. Laha, Fatehpur, Ratour and Hangoli in Raipur k.c, Shahzadpur k.c. and Sadaura k.c. (excluding p.cs. Sarawan, Gadoli, Nagla, Lalpur, Jeoli, Baddi Berhari, Korali and Badhawali) in Naraingarh tahsil.
3.	Chhachhrauli (S.C.)	Bilaspur and Chhachhrauli k.cs. in Jagadhri tahsil.
4.	Jagadhri	Jagadhri municipality; p.cs. Kharwan, Nabh, Buria Jagir, Jagadhri, Chaneti, Arnauli, Mehlan Wali and Bhatauli in Jagadhri k.c. and Mustafabad k.c. (excluding p.cs. Mandebri, Damla, Hafizpur and Dhaurang) in Jagadhri tahsil.
5.	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar muncipality ; Jagadhri k.c. (excluding Jagadhri municipality ; and p.cs. Kharwan, Nabh, Buria Jagir, Jagadhri, Chaneti, Arnauli, Mehlan Wali and Bhatauli) and p.cs. Mandebri, Damla, Hafizpur and Dhaurang in Mustafabad k.c. in Jagadhri tahsil.
6.	Mullana (S.C.)	P.cs. Sarawan, Gadoli, Nagla, Lalpur, Jeoli Baddi Berhari Korali and Badhawali in Sadaura k.c. in Naraingarh tahsil and Mullana k.c. and Kesri k.c., (excluding p.cs. Dukheri, Sambhalkha, Landha, Samal Heri and Pilakhani) in Ambala tahsil.
7.	Naggal	P.cs. Dukheri, Sambhalkha, Landha, Samal Heri and Pilakhani in Kesri k.c., Naggal k.c., and Ambala City k.c. (excluding Ambala City municipality, Ambala Cantonment and p.cs. Sondha, Patti Mehar, Patti Jattan, Ghel, Manakpur, Suba Akbarpur, Mandhor and Panjokhera) in Ambala tahsil.
8.	Ambala Cantonment	Ambala Cantonment.
9.	Ambala	Ambala City municipality and p.cs. Sonda, Patti Mehar, Patti Jattan, Ghel, Manakpur, Suba Akbarpur, Mandhor and Panjokhera in Ambala City k.c. in Ambala tahsil.

"p.c." means Patwari Circle.

"k.c." means Kanungo Circle.

446. *Mid-Term Elections, 1968 (Vidhan Sabha).*—Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The Mid-Term Elections were held during May, 1968. The number of electorates in the Ambala district was 475,812. No change in the limits and number of constituencies was made. The Congress candidates were returned from 7 constituencies *viz.*, Kalka, Naraingarh, Chhachhrauli (Reserved), Jagadhri, Mullana (Reserved), Naggal and Ambala, while the remaining two seats of

Yamunanagar and Ambala Cantonment were captured by the Jan Sangh candidates. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the district was as follows :—

Name of the Party	Number of contestants	Number of seats won	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled in the constituency
1	2	3	4	5
Indian National Congress	9	7	123,778	49
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	2	45,551	18
Vishal Haryana Party	5	..	18,850	8
Republican Party	5	..	12,425	5
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	3	..	5,372	2
Praja Socialist Party	1	..	367	..
Swatantra Party	2	..	3,588	2
Independents	25	..	40,964	16
Total	**57**	**9**	**250,895**	**100**

447. *Mid-Term Elections,, 1971 (Lok Sabha).*—Lok Sabha was dissolved and Mid-Term Elections were held in March, 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. For the first time, these elections were held without there being any candidate for the Vidhan Sabha seats. The valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the Ambala (Reserved) Lok Sabha seat were as follows :—

Name of the Party	Number of contestants	Number of seats won	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled in the constituency
1	2	3	4	5
Indian National Congress (Presided over by Shri Jagjivan Ram)	1	1	196,709	68
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	..	74,433	26
Shiromani Akali Dal	1	..	9,413	3
Independent	1	..	7,164	3
Total	**4**	**1**	**287,719**	**100**

448. *Mid-Term Elections,, 1972 (Vidhan Sabha).*—Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and the Mid Term Elections were held in March, 1972. The number of electorates in the Ambala district was 522,926 Of the 9 constituencies, the Congress candidates were returned from 8 constituencies, while an Independent candidate bagged Jagadhri seat. The valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in Ambala district were as follows :—

Name of the Party	Number of contestants	Number of seats won	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled in the constituency
1	2	3	4	5
Indian National Congress (Ruling)	9	8	174,672	50
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	5	..	64,510	18
Communist Party of India	2	..	23,100	7
Socialist Party	1	..	576	..
Republican Party of India	1	..	774	..
Independents	24	1	87,053	25
Total	**42**	**9**	**350,685**	**100**

Trade Union movements and Industrial relations :—

449. *Trade Unions.*—The Trade Union Movement in the district has gained momentum after Independence. The statement given below shows the number of trade unions and their financial position for the years 1967—72.

Trade Unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926

Year	Total number of unions standing registered	Number of unions which submitted returns	Number of members*	Opening balance* (Rs.)	Income* (Rs.)	Expenditure* (Rs.)	Closing balance* (Rs.)
1967	105	49	11,903	36,992	75,037	83,149	28,880
1968	108	56	13,283	32,055	74,262	70,651	35,666
1969	111	49	11,876	33,994	72,561	72,173	34,382
1970	112	56	14,071	33,465	80,098	75,103	38,460
1971	72	45	10,005	29,518	50,809	44,958	35,369
1972	72	42	15,932	45,122	103,764	85,705	63,181

Source: Statistical Abstract of Ambala.

*Based on the returns received.

450. It will be noticed from the above statement that there has been a steady increase in the number of registered trade unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 during the years 1967—70. Their number has increased from 105 in 1967 to 112 in 1970. However in 1971, this number has declined to 72 due to de-registration of some trade unions which did not submit their returns continuously for a number of years. The average membership of the unions which submitted returns has also increased from 243 in 1967 to 379 in 1972.

451. The names of the 45 trade unions which submitted returns in 1971 alongwith their membership and affiliation to All-India Bodies and others are given below :—

Serial No.	Name and location of the trade union	Membership at the end of the year	Affiliation
1	2	3	4
1.	Ara Mazdoor Sangh, Yamunanagar	551	B.M.S.
2.	The Punjab Business Supply Company Workers' Union, Yamunanagar	67	I.N.T.U.C
3.	Shri Gopal Karamchari Union, Yamunanagar	31	B.M.S.
4.	Bhatta Mazdoor Union, Yamunanagar	224	Independent.
5.	B. C. Karamchari Union, Surajpur	350	I.N.T.U.C.
6.	Malla Quarry Workers' Union, Pinjore	394	I.N.T.U.C.
7.	Kay Iron Works Workers' Union, Yamunanagar	73	Independent
8.	Jagadhri Metal Mazdoor Sabha, Jagadhri	510	I.N.T.U.C.
9.	Metal Karamchari Sangh, Jagadhri	51	B.M.S.
10.	Scientific and Engineering Works Union, Ambala Cantonment	48	H.M.S.
11.	Scientific Karamchari Union, Ambala Cantonment	54	B.M.S.
12.	B. D. Ice Factory Labour Union, Ambala	8	Independent
13.	Trade Mulazmin Mill Union, Ambala	121	Independent

Serial No.	Name and location of the trade union	Membership at the end of the year	Affiliation
1	2	3	4
14.	Sweepers Union, Ambala	73	Independent
15.	Ambala District Cycle Dealers Employees Union, Ambala Cantonment	20	Independent
16.	Muneem Union, Jagadhri	83	B.M.S.
17.	Sadaura Transport Employees Union, Sadaura	8	B.M.S.
18.	Rickshaw Workers' Union, Ambala Cantonment	739	Independent
19.	Tanta Rickshaw Workers' Union, Ambala	298	Independent
20.	The Laxmi Commercial Bank Employees' Union, Jagadhri	120	A.I.B.E.F.
21.	Military Farms Employees' Union, Ambala Cantonment	21	Independent
22.	Defence Civilian Employees' Union, Ambala Cantonment	203	A.I.D.E.F.
23.	Cantonment Board Workers' Union, Ambala Cantonment	150	A.I.D.E.F.
24.	Cantonment Fund Employees' Association, Ambala Cantonment	153	Independent
25.	Municipal Employees' Union, Jagadhri	20	Independent
26.	Municipal Subordinate Union, Yamunanagar	72	B.M.S.
27.	Municipal Subordinate Service Federation, Ambala	40	I.N.T.U.C.
28.	Nagarpalika Karamchari Sangh, Jagadhri	51	B.M.S.
29.	Municipal Safai Karamchari Sangh, Yamunanagar	80	I.N.T.U.C.
30.	M.E.S. Workers' Union, Ambala Cantonment	2,482	A.I.D.E.F.
31.	E.M.E. Karamchari Union, Ambala Cantonment	40	Independent
32.	H.M.T. Karmik Sangh, Pinjore	603	Independent
33.	H.M.T. Mazdoor Sangh, Pinjore	44	B.M.S.
34.	The Western Command Civilian Employees Union, Ambala Cantonment	185	A.I.D.E.F.
35.	R.B.B.D. Flour Mill Workers' Union, Ambala Cantonment	36	H.M.S.
36.	Saraswati Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union, Yamunanagar	405	I.N.T.U.C.
37.	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Workers' Union, Jagadhri	784	Independent
38.	Bidi-Cigarettes Salemen Union, Ambala Cantonment	25	B.M.S.
39.	Bharat Starch Mills Labour Union, Yamunanagar	254	I.N.T.U.C.
40.	Modi Synthetic Fibres Co-operative Employees' Union, Yamunanagar	150	I.N.T.U.C.
41.	Bharat Starch Chemical Workers' Union, Yamunanagar	39	B.M.S.
42.	Modi Mill Workers' Union, Yamunanagar	150	A.I.T.U.C.
43.	Swatantar Jhathera Union, Jagadhri	46	Independent
44.	All-India Cantonment Board Employees Federation, Ambala Cantonment	62	Independent
45.	Ambala Cantonment Board Karamchari Sangathen, Ambala Cantonment	87	Independent

I.N.T.U.C. .. Indian National Trade Union Congress.

A.I.T.U.C. .. All-India Trade Union Congress.

B.M.S. .. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh.

H.M.S. .. Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh.

A.I.D.E.F. .. All-India Defence Employees' Federation.

A.I.B.E.F. .. All-India Bank Employees' Federation.

452. It will be observed from the above statement that 17 out of 45 trade unions have no affiliation with any of the All-India Bodies and are functioning independently. Their total membership is 3,372. Among the remaining twenty eight trade unions, eleven are affiliated to Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh with a total membership of 1,009, nine to Indian National Trade Union Congress with a total membership of 2,250, four to All-India Defence Employees' Federation with a total membership of 3,020, two to Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh with a total membership of 84 and one each to All-India Trade Union Congress and All-India Bank Employees' Union with a membership of 150 and 120, respectively. The average membership for all the trade unions given in the statement works out to 322. Trade Unions affiliated to All India Defence Employees Federation and Indian National Trade Union Congress have the higher average membership of 755 and 250, respectively.

453. *Industrial Relations.*—The relations between the employees and the employers are regulated by the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. In 1966l, the Labour Officer-*cum*-Conciliation Officer was posted at Karnal with jurisdiction extending over Karnal, Ambala and Jind districts. Since 1st of March, 1968, an independent Labour-Officer-*cum*-Conciliation Officer has been posted at Yamunanagar and the district of Ambala has been brought under his jurisdiction. His efforts are directed towards for fostering harmonious relations between the management and the workers by removing the causes of friction and by timely redress of the grievances of the parties. He looks after the proper and effective implementation of various labour laws in the district and is assisted by three Labour Inspectors posted at Yamunanagar, Ambala Cantonment and Ambala. As Conciliation Officer, he tries to settle the industrial dispute through direct negotiation or voluntary arbitration rather than through compulsory adjudication. If he fails to settle a dispute, he sends his report to the government which in turn refers the case to Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal. During the period November 1, 1966, to March, 31, 1970, 545 disputes were handled by the Conciliation Officer in the district, of which 380 were disposed off.

454. *Works Committees.*—With a view to promoting cordial relations between the employees and employers, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides the setting up of works committees in the industrial establishments employing 100 and more persons. Such committees having representatives of the employers and workers exist in M/s. Imperial Flour Mills, Central Jail, M/s. Instruments and Chemicals Ltd., Milk Plant, and Haryana Roadways in Ambala, M/s. Chanderpur Works, M/s. Balarpur Paper Mills, M/s. Haryana Distillery, M/s. Bharat Starch and Chemicals Private Ltd., M/s. Punjab Business and Supply Company, M/s. Saraswati Sugar Mills, M/s. Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, M/s. Yamuna Auto Industries and M/s. Kay Iron Works in Yamunanagar , M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools in Pinjore, M/S. Bhupindra Cement Works in Surajpur and M/s. Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop in Ambala Cantonment.

455. *Strikes and Look-Outs.*—Industrial disputes affect labour and production. Strike means work-stoppages declared and organized by the workers and lock-out refers to work-stoppages declared by employers generally after a strike . Notwithstanding the efforts to resolve causes of friction between the employees and employers and harmonise relations, strikes and lock-outs do occur. During the period 1966—70, there were four industrial strikes and lock-outs, two relating to dispute on wages and allowances and another two to bonus. In 1966, 2,468 workers were involved in two strikes and 40,171 mandays were lost. In 1968, however, only 373 workers were involved resulting in loss of 4,127 mandays.

Agrarian Structure and Land Reforms :—

456. The land tenure system in Ambala district as in the case of entire State of Haryana is peasant proprietorship under which the cultivators is also the owner of land. However, with a view to eliminate or reduce absentee landlordism and to ensure security of tenures for tenants who are not the owners of the land, comprehensive land laws have been passed. Further, ceiling on land holdings have been imposed to the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act. The land reform measures in the district as in the case of State relate to the following :—

(i) Abolition of intermediary tenures,

(ii) Ceiling on land holdings ,

(iii) Tenancy reforms, including regulation of rent, security of tenure and ownership right for tenants,

(iv) Consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation,

(v) Bhudan Movement.

457. (i) *Abolition of Intermediary Tenures.*—The intermediaries have been abolished in Haryana under the following Acts :—

(a) The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malkiat and Talukadari Rights Act, 1952. Under this Act, rights of Ala Malkiats (superior right holders) were extinguished and given to the Adna Malics (inferior right holders) making them full proprietors of the land held by them on payment of 8 times the annual rent in Punjab.

(b) The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietory Right) Act, 1953. Under this Act, occupancy tenants acquired proprietory rights in the whole State on payment of nominal compensation.

(c) The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957. Under this Act, all Jagirs have been resumed on payment of compensation. There were certain categories of tenants, like Muzarian Shartia, Muzarian-Table Marzi (tenant-at-will) and tenants paying no rent other than land revenue, who have been given proprietory rights on payment of compensation. In this manner, various categories of tenants have been extinguished. The only category now left is of tenants-at-will.

458. (ii) *Ceiling on Land Holdings.*—The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 has been enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to ceiling on land holdings. The conception of a family unit has been introduced in the Act according to which the family consists of husband, wife and upto 3 children. The permissible area for a family has been fixed at 7.25 hectares for land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least two crops in a year, 10.9 hectares for the land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least one crop in a year, and 21.8 hectares for the land of other types. No person is allowed to retain more than the permissible area. The area which is found surplus with a land owner vests in the State Government which will be deemed to have been acquired by the State Government for a public purpose. The provisions of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act which were inconsistent with the new Act has been repealed.

459. (iii) *Security of Tenures.*—Security of tenures has been provided under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953. A tenant is not ejected under this Act so long as he continues to pay his rent regularly. Under this Act, holdings generally above the prescribed ceiling are declared surplus. The surplus holdings remain under the ownership of the land owner till the tenant settled on it acquires proprietory rights. A tenant is given proprietory right on the expiry of 6 continuous years of possession on payment of assessed compensation. The landowner can eject a tenant from the permissible holdings for self-cultivation only when he is settled on some alternative land. Under the existing law, maximum rent that a land owner can claim from his tenant is one-third of the gross produce. Breach of this provision of the law renders the tenant liable to imposition of the penalty /fine.

460. (iv) *Consolidation of Holdings.*—The consolidation of land holdings is regarded as an effective remedy for preventing fragmentations and considered as a very important measure to promote agricultural production by enabling the farmers to take up mechanised farming. In 1948, The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act was enacted. The consolidation work under the 1948 Act was taken up in such areas which were generally more developed in respect of agriculture and irrigation. Almost one tahsil in each district was selected for consolidation of holdings work. With the passage of time and with the completion of the work of consolidation in the selected areas, the peasants of the State become aware of the benefits of consolidation and were rather eager to have their scattered lands consolidated, with the result that the State had to employ a sufficiently large number of staff in order to undertake the consolidation operations in almost the entire State. Under this Act the Government notifies its intention to start consolidation operations in a certain estate or a group of estates and after having done so, the staff is put there to begin the work.

461. So far the staff which is entrusted with the consolidation work is concerned, a patwari is the basic worker in the field. He undertakes the measurement in the village, carves out rectangles and squares in the fields and prepares the basic record on the basis of the last available revenue record by up-to-dating the same. The work done by the Patwari is inspected by a Kanungo and then by the Assistant Consolidation Officer. The Assistant Consolidation Officer is not only a checking authority but plays an important role in the matter of consolidation. He prepares a draft scheme on the basis of which the consolidation operations are carried out and proposes the redistribution of consolidation holdings amongst the rightholders. Next to the Assistant Consolidation Officer is the Consolidation Officer who gives final shape to the scheme of repartition of consolidated holdings proposed by the Assistant Consolidation Officer after hearing the rightholder in general and the objectors in particular. The next senior officer in the department is the Settlement Officeer Consolidation of Holdings, who besides being an administrative controlling authority confirms the schemes after taking into consideration proposals made by the Assistant Consolidation Officer/Consolidation Officr and the objections raised by the rightholders. In addition, he is also an appellate authority and hears the first appeal made by the right-holders against the repartition, Under the Act, there is a provision for second appeal and the second appellate authority is the Assistant Director, Consolidation of Holdings. The Act also provides for a revision by the State Government and these powers are vested in the Additional Director, Consolidation of Holdings and the Director, Consolidation of Holdings. The Director, Consolidation of Holdings besides being a judicial authority is the head of the department of consolidation and the entire department functions under his administrative control.

462. The work of consolidation being very expensive, the rightholders have also to share this expenditure keeping in view the benefits which will accrue to them. A consolidation fee of Rs. 5/- per acre charged from the rightholders. Due to increase in the salaries of staff, prices of forms. survey equipments

etc., the expenditure to be incurred by the State become much higher than the consolidation fee to be recovered from rightholders. Since the formation of the State of Haryana with effect from 1st of November, 1966, the cost of consolidation per acre has gone upto more than Rs. 35/- per acre. The consolidation work in the district was started in 1952. Out of a total area of 373 thousand hectares of the district, the consolidation work has already been completed on 341 thousand hectares. In all 179, 213 holdings were affected.

463. (v) *Bhudan Movement*.—The Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955, gave recognition to the Bhudan Movement, the object of which is to receive donations of land and distribute them among landless persons who are capable of cultivating them personally. The work was started in the district by a committee called District Bhudan Samiti. As a result of the efforts of this committee, 59 hectares of land was received as donations, of which 7 hectares have been distributed among landless families by 31st of March, 1970.

CHAPTER III

AN OVERALL VIEW OF THE DISTRICT

Ambala district comprising four tahsils of Kalka, Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri is one of the seven districts in the State of Haryana, which emerged as a new State on the 1st of November, 1966 as a result of the reorganisation of the composite State of Panjab. Although Ambala was a district in the former Panjab, its physiognomy underwent a considerable change in the process of reorganisation of the State. Ambala district lost the entire tahsil of Rupar and a major part of Kharar tahsil to Panjab. Nalagarh tahsil on the other hand got merged with Simla district of Himachal Pradesh. In addition, Chandigarh with some surrounding rural area has been carved out as a new Union Territory. 154 villages of tahsil Kharar which continued to form part of Ambala after the reorganisation of the composite Panjab State now comprise Kalka tahsil of the district.

2. In the present district of Ambala, Ambala and Kalka tahsils together form Ambala Sub-Division with its headquarters at Ambala. Jagadhri and Naraingarh, on the other hand are Sub-Divisions by themselves. There are as many as 1,306 villages in the district and their distribution into the four tahsils is as follows : Kalka (154), Naraingarh (334), Ambala (325) and Jagadhri (493). The district has ten towns, namely, Kalka, Naraingarh, Sadaura, Ambala, Ambala Cantonment, Chhachhrauli, Buria, Jagadhri, Yamunanagar, and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony. Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony and Naraingarh have been treated as towns for the first time at the 1971-Census.

3. There are eight blocks *viz.*, Ambala, Barara, Jagadhri, Bilaspur, Chhachhrauli, Naraingarh, Raipur Rani and Pinjore under extension of community development programme in the district. The intensive development programme for increasing the agricultural production by way of providing agricultural inputs like fertilizers and improved agricultural implements etc., is being carried out in these blocks.

4. The area of Ambala district is 3,833 sq. km. and ranks fifth both in order of area and population in the State., the two districts on the lower side in these respects being Mahendragarh and Jind. The total population of the district which was 885, 785 in 1961 has increased to 1,098,405 in 1971, thereby registering an increase of 24 per cent during the span of ten years. The decadal percentage increase in population in Ambala district is, however, the lowest among districts of the State and much lower than the corresponding increase of 32.2 per cent in the State as a whole. Among various causes of comparatively low increase in population in the district are the gravitational action of the fastly developing city of Chandigarh and the mobilization of military personnel from the Ambala Cantonment Board. As far as sex-composition of the district is concerned Ambala district has a low sex ratio of 859 females per thousand males as compared to 867 in the State.

5. On the other hand, Ambala district has the highest percentage of urban population to total population *i.e.* 31.39, among districts as against the State's average of 17.66. This high percentage is due to Ambala Cantonment, Ambala and Yamunanagar towns, which are important commercial and industrial Centres. As compared to the State average density of 227 persons per sq. km., Ambala is one of the most densely populated districts of the State and ranks only next to Rohtak district in this aspect. The density of population was 231 persons per sq. km. as per Census of 1961, which has increased to 287 per sq. km. in 1971. Similarly, the average density of households per sq. km. in Ambala district, which is 50, is the highest among districts, this figure being 36 for the State as a whole.

6. Ambala district ranks foremost among districts in respect of literacy rate, owing to large number of schools and colleges in the district and the location of Panjab and Kurukshetra Universities in its neighbourhood at Chandigarh and Thanesar, respectively. The percentage of literate and educated persons to total population is 35.54 in Ambala district as against 26.89 in the State as a whole.

7. The district also leads in the percentage of Scheduled Caste population which accounts for 22·39 per cent of the total population in the district as against the corresponding figure of 18.89 for the State.

8. Out of every one thousand persons in the district, 274 are workers as against the State figure of 264. This proportion is maximum among districts with the exception of Hisar where the workers account for 282 per thousand population. As much as 49.2 per cent of the total working force in the district is engaged in agricultural sector (cultivation and agricultural labour) and the rest 50.8 per cent in non-agricultural sector. Among the non-agricultural sector, only 14.3 per cent are engaged in industrial activity, which comprises of traditional household industry and manufacturing other than household industry. The rest are occupied in other services (18.0 per cent), trade and commerce (9.0 per cent), transport, storage and communications (5.9 per cent), construction (2.3 per cent). livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities (1.1 per cent) and mining and quarrying (0.2 per cent). Among districts, Ambala has the maximum proportion of workers per thousand population engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing other than household industry (31); trade and commerce (25); transport, storage and communications (16), and other services (49) which indicates higher magnitude of activity in the district in the above mentioned industrial categories.

9. As in the case of the State and other districts an overwhelming majority, accounting for 82.58 per cent of the total population in Ambala district, belongs to Hindu religion. Sikhs accounting for 12.57 per cent of the district's population as compared to the State's percentage of 6.29 form the second important religious group and incidentally, their percentage is the highest of all the districts in the State. Muslims represent only 4.13 per cent of the total population of the district. The predominant language of the district as well as of the State is Hindi. Hindi speakers account for 83.71 per cent of the total speakers in the district.

10. Ambala district has a well-developed net work of roads spread over about 1,347 kilometres (1,140 mettled and 207 un-mettled) in 1971-72. All the important towns and mandies are well-connected by mettled roads. The historic grand trunk road passes through the district and directly connects Ambala and the important towns of the district with Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar in Panjab on one side and Karnal and Delhi on the other end. The railway track in the district is 82 km. approximately. The important broad gauge railway lines Howrah—Kalka and Pathankot—Howrah, Amritsar—Delhi pass through Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City stations of the district. Kalka and Jagadhri, the other important towns of the district are also connected with broad gauge railway line.

11. The basic economy of Ambala district is semi-agricultural and semi-non-agricultural as the total workers are almost equally divided between these two sectors. The land in the district is fertile and alluvial but the district is not very rich in agriculture and cattle wealth. The pattern of land utilization in the district in the year 1970-71 shows that 65 per cent of the total area is under cultivation, 12 per cent under forests, 16 per cent is put to non-agricultural uses, 3 per cent is classified as current fallows, 2 per cent is barren and unculturable lands and 1 per cent each falls under permanent pastures and grazing lands and 'culturable waste'. It may further be added that about 46 per cent of the total cultivated land is under double cropping.

12. The main food crops of the district are wheat, rice, maize and gram. Among the commercial crops, sugarcane and potatoes are the only important crops in the district. During the year, 1973-74, only 28.4 per cent of the total net area sown was under irrigation which shows inadequacy of irrigational facilities in the district; the major source of the irrigation being tubewells. With the increase in prices of foodgrains and various incentives and facilities provided to farmers, the pattern of land utilization has undergone a change in the district since the year 1966-67. Moreover, the introduction of high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice and maize, provision of better irrigational facilities, fertilisers and improved agricultural implements have resulted in the augmentation of agricultural production in the district which is now surplus in food crops. The district provides possibilities for setting up of many food based industries.

13. Ambala district is popular for the production of seasonal fruits like mangoes and guavas in abundance. The fruit production in the district is estimated at about 1 lakh tonnes per annum and there is possibility of promoting fruit preservation and canning industry in the district.

14. As per the quinquennial census of 1971, the livestock population in the district was 574,654. The category-wise break-up of livestock was as follows :— Cattle (282, 111), buffaloes (217,517), horses and ponies (2,642), donkeys (2,958), mules (692), sheep (19,439), goats (37,076), camels (773) and pigs (11,446). Besides, there were 197,218 poultry birds in the district. District Ambala has been selected for small and marginal farmers pilot projects. Under this project, farmers are given substantial monetary assistance by way of subsidy and loans at a nominal rate of interest for the development of poultry farms. There is a good scope for setting up of small-scale units in the manufacture of poultry equipments like incubator etc and poultry feed. The district has been populated predominantly with non-descriptive cattle of mixed breed. The jersy cross breeding programme has been introduced in the district from the year 1967-68 and cows are cross-breeded with exotic bulls ,known for their high milk yield. The increase in milk production in the first generation progeny is three times as compared with their mothers milk yield. To upgrade the buffalo stock murrah buffalo bulls of improved quality have been kept under this scheme and prompt and timely covering service through the latest technique of artificial insemination is being provided through the A. I. centres and sub-centres. Two artificial insemination centres one at Ambala Cantt. and the other at Jagadhri are functioning in the district. To cover the remaining cow/buffalo population of the area under the improved scientific breeding scheme, an intensive cattle development project has also been sanctioned from the year 1972-73. The impact of this programme would be to explore the cattle wealth on more scientific lives by ensuring breeding efficiency, disease control, fodder management etc.

15. The district has a total area of about 43 thousand hectares under forest which is about 12 per cent of the total area of the district. The important forest produce are Shisham, Kikar, Sal and Chil wood. Besides this, oleo-resins, Katha trees and grass are also available in the district forest.

16. Except lime-stone which is available in Morni Hill area , no other mineral is found in the district. Total deposits of lime stone have been estimated at 11.65 million tonnes. At present it is utilized in the manufacture of Cement.

17. The spurt of industrialisation has made much impact upon the economy of the district as in urban areas, the economy is more industrial based than agro-oriented. Ambala Cantt, Ambala, Yamunanagar and

Jagadhri are the important industrial towns in the district. Ambala Cantonment is well-known for scientific instruments and laboratory equipments. Yamunanagar is the biggest collection centre of timber coming from the forests of Haryana and the adjoining states of Himachal Pradesh and a part of Uttar Pradesh and is known for wood working industry. Jagadhri owes its prominence to brass and other non-ferrous utensil industry. There are 15 large scale units in the district. Of these only one is in public sector whereas the rest are in private sector. These units are engaged in the manufacture of machine tools, scientific, electronic and medical instruments, non-ferrous metal sheets, foundry items, sugar, cement, paper and vanaspati etc. The large-scale sector in the district produces goods worth about Rs. 39 crores annually and provides employment to about eleven thousand persons. There are about 2,515 small scale units in the district. The important items being manufactured are scientific and surgical instruments, utensils, agricultural implements, wood working, saw-mills packing cases, tea chests, wooden furniture, doors and frames etc. Some of the units are well-organised having modern machinery and equipments. There are two industrial training institutes, one at Ambala and the other at Yamunanagar imparting training in various technical trades. Besides, there are some schools imparting technical training in the district.

18. Not only all villages of Ambala district but of the whole State of Haryana have been electrified. The present supply of power is obtained from Bhakra-Nangal Project through its main Sub-Station located at Dhoolkot. The capacity of the main Sub-Station is 120 M.V.A. There are three Sub-Stations at Ambala, Jagadhri and Shahbad which have capacity of 49 M.W., 52 M.W. and 40 M.W., respectively feeding power supply to the whole of Ambala district. The availability of power supply has changed the cropping pattern in farms for the better. The use of fertilisers and mechanised equipment has sharply increased. Electricity has been a tremendous boon to industries also. Thousands of factories now produce a wide range of products to meet the needs of Ambala and other parts of the State.

19. The district has achieved all round progress especially after the formation of the new State of Haryana in 1966. There has been a remarkable progress in the infrastructural facilities during the recent years which have brought a revolution in the social and economic structure of the district. The tempo of general development is being maintained by the Government which is adopting liberal policies for the prosperity and welfare of the people.

SECTION—B

Series-1

DESCRIPTION OF CENSUS TABLES

The following tables of A, B, C, D, E, and H Series and Scheduled castes Tables have been included in this Series :—

A-Series	**General Population Tables**
A-I	Area, Houses and Population.
A-II	Decadal variation in population since 1901.
A-III	Villages classified by population.
A-IV	Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901.
B-Series	**Economic Tables**
B-I Part-A	Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups (Full count).
B-II	Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups (Full count).
B-III part-A	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in urban areas only (Sample).
B-IV Part-A	Industrial classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups (Sample).
B-IV Part-D	Industrial classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity (Sample).
B-VI Part-A (i)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups in urban areas only (Sample).
B-VI Part-A (ii)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in urban areas only (Sample).
B-VI Part-B (i)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups in rural areas only (Sample).
B-VI Part-B (ii)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in rural areas only (Sample).
B-VII	Secondary work *i.e.* persons having main activity (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) Household Industry (iv) Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) Household Industry (iv) Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service (Sample).
B-VIII	Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, age-groups and type of activity (Sample).
C-Series	**Social and Cultural Tables**
C-I Part-A	Members of Household by relationship to Head of Households classified by age-groups (Sample).
C-III Part-A	Age, sex and education in all areas (Sample).
C-III Part-B	Age, sex and education in urban areas only (Sample).
C-V part-A (ii)	Distribution of languages (inclusive of mother tongues grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India for district/tahsils/towns (Full count).
C-V Part-B (ii)	Speakers of languages/mother tongues (inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India for district/tahsils/towns (Full count).

C-VII	Religion (Full count).
C-VIII Part-A	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among scheduled castes (Full count).
D-Series	**Migration Tables**
D-I	Population classified by place of birth(Sample).
D-III	Migrants to urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions (Sample).
D-IV	Population of urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence (Sample).
D-V	Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence. District/Urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population (Sample).
D-VI	Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-group, duration of residence and marital status. District/Urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population (Sample).
E-Series	**Establishment Tables (Full count)**
E-I	Distribution of establishments by broad types.
E-II Part-A	Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries classified by registered factories, unregistered workshops and size of employment.
E-II Part-B	Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries classified by industry, fuel/power or manual used and size of employment.
E-II Part-C	Distribution of household industry establishments classified by industry, fuel/power used and size of employment.
E-III	Distribution of trade/commercial establishments classified by the type of business or trade and size of employment.
E-IV	Distribution of establishments (Other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade establishments by size of employment).
H-Series	**Housing Tables**
H-I	Census houses and the uses to which they are put (Sample).
H-II	Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof (Sample).
H-III	Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied (Sample).
	Scheduled Castes Tables (Full count)
SC-I Part-A	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes (for each caste separately) (Rural).
SC-I Part-B	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes (for each caste separately) (Urban).
SC-II	Age and marital status for scheduled castes (Caste-wise).
SC-III Part-A	Education in urban areas only for scheduled castes (Caste-wise).
SC-III Part-B	Education in rural areas only for scheduled castes (Caste-wise).
SC-IV	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for scheduled castes (Not caste-wise).

The following tables though appearing in the State Volumes have been excluded from the District Census Handbook. Part-C. The readers are advised to consult the concerned State Volumes for the study of these tables :—

A-Series	**General Population Tables**
A-V	Standard Urban Areas.
B-Series	**Economic Tables**
B-I Part-B	Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups (Sample).
B-III Part-B	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in rural areas only (Sample).
B-IV Part-B	Industrial classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers (Sample).
B-IV Part-C	Classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex (Sample).
B-V Part-A	Occupational classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation (Sample).
B-V Part-B	Occupational classification by sex and class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity (Sample).
B-IX Part-A	Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only (Sample).
B-IX Part-B	Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, age-groups and educational levels in rural areas only (Sample).
C-Series	**Social and Cultural Tables**
C-I Part-B (i)	Households where the head is male by relationship of members with the head (Sample)
C-I Part-B (ii)	Households where the head is female by relationship of members with the head (Sample).
C-II	Age and marital status (Sample).
C-IV	Single year age returns (Sample).
C-V Part-A (i)	Distribution of languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India (Full count).
C-V Part-B (i)	Speakers of languages/mother-tongues (inclusive of mother-tongues where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India for State and district (Full count).
C-VI	Bilingualism (Sample).
D-Series	**Migration Tables**
D-II	Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration (Sample).
H-Series	**Housing Tables**
H-IV	Households classified by size and tenure status (Sample).

TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Flyleaf

This is one of the most important basic tables and gives data regarding the number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population with its break-up by sex. It also gives the area of each units and the density of population per Km^2. Figures on all these items are presented also for rural and urban areas separately. The number of inhabited and uninhabited villages and the number of towns in each of the units have also been shown in this table.

2. The data in this table have been presented for the district. The figures for the tahsils are given in the order of their location code-numbers within the district. Insofar as the towns are concerned, their data are shown after the urban figures for the tahsil in which they fall. The allocation of code numbers to each unit for census taking was done in a very systematic manner in order to ensure complete coverage at the time of enumeration and compilation and also to have a uniform pattern for the presentation of data.

3. There are three Appendices to this table. The information given in these appendices is as follows :

4. **Appendix-I.**—This Appendix lists out the areas that go to make up the present area of Ambala District as a whole as also the changes that have taken place between the 1961 and 1971-Censues in the jurisdiction of the district and its tahsils.

5. The Sub-Appendix to Appendix-I shows the areas for 1961 and 1971- Censuses for those towns which have undergone changes in area since 1961-Census and also the population of 1961 and 1971 for the transferred areas of such towns. The population of the transferred areas is, however, not available.

6. **Appendix-II.**—In this appendix are given the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000 for the district as a whole and for each tahsil. Besides the number of such villages and towns, the population residing therein and the percentages of their population to the total rural and total urban population of the State respectively have also been shown in this Appendix.

7. In Ambala district, there are as many as 4 villages with a population of 5,000 and over. It may be mentioned here that all places with local administration are treated as towns irrespective of their population.

8. **Appendix-III.**—This appendix shows the number of houseless households and institutional households as well as the houseless population and institutional population with sex break-up for the Ambala district, its tahsils and Ambala Cantonment (City.)

9. A hostel, a jail or any other place where a number of unrelated persons live together is treated as one household and is termed as 'Institutional household'. There is another group of households *i.e.* 'houseless households'. These are the households living on the road side, pavements or in open spaces *i.e.* who have no Census houses to live in.

10. In the district as a whole, there were as many as 885 houseless households comprising a population of 4,393 (2,989 males and 1,404 females). Enumeration of such persons was done at the places where they were found on the night between 31st March, 1971 and 1st April, 1971.Break-up of such households for rural and urban areas is 695 and 190, respectively.

11. The number of institutional households in the district was 469 with a population of 3,432 (2,874 males and 558 females). Of these institutional households 339 were recorded in rural areas and 130 in urban areas. But the population comprising such households was more in the case of urban areas than in rural areas.

A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Tahsil/City or Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km².	Population per Km².	Number of villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ambala District	**Total**	**3,833.0‡**	**287**	**1,221**	**85**	**10**	**172,308**	**191,412**	**1,098,405**	**590,751**	**507,654**
	Rural	**3,722·0**	**202**	**1,221**	**85**	..	**109,620**	**121,137**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**
	Urban	**111·0**	**3,108**	..	..	**10**	**62,688**	**70,275**	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**
1. Kalka Tahsil	Total	262·9	319	138	16	1	14,639	16,317	83,975	46,202	37,773
	Rural	260·0	255	138	16	..	10,983	12,404	66,264	36,669	29,595
	Urban	2·9	6,214	..	..	1	3,656	3,913	17,711	9,533	8,178
I. Kalka (M.C.)	Urban	2·85	6,214	..	..	1	3,656	3,913	17,711	9,533	8,178
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	Total	1,145·5	172	317	17	2	28,675	31,724	196,500	105,244	91,256
	Rural	1,128·7	160	317	17	..	25,972	28,695	180,649	97,032	83,617
	Urban	16·8	941	..	..	2	2,703	3,029	15,851	8,212	7,639
II. *Naraingarh (N.A.C.)*	Urban	5·18	1,328	..	..	1	1,136	1,311	6,880	3,571	3,309
III. Sadaura (M.C.)	Urban	11·66	769	..	..	1	1,567	1,718	8,971	4,641	4,330
3. Ambala Tahsil	Total	1,027·5	420	309	16	2	70,722	78,427	431,680	229,360	202,320
	Rural	982·5	250	309	16	..	36,417	40,266	245,554	131,689	113,865
	Urban	45·0	4,140	..	..	2	34,305	38,161	186,126	97,671	88,455
IV. Ambala (M.C.)	Urban	8·70	9,613	..	..	1	13,797	16,076	83,633	44,469	39,164
V. Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	Urban	36·26	2,827	..	..	1	20,508	22,085	102,493	53,202	49,291
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	Total	1,299·7	297	457	36	5	58,272	64,944	386,250	209,945	176,305
	Rural	1,253·4	208	457	36	..	36,248	39,772	261,203	141,499	119,704
	Urban	46·3	2,702	..	..	5	22,024	25,172	125,047	68,446	56,601
VI. Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	Urban	1·29	4,172	..	..	1	1,075	1,137	5,382	2,769	2,613
VII. Buria (M.C.)	Urban	1·94	2,394	..	..	1	621	826	4,645	2,469	2,176

VIII. Jagadhri (M.C.)	..	Urban	10·83	3,240	..	..	1	5,667	6,466	35,094	18,936	16,158
IX. Yamunanagar (M.C.)	..	Urban	23·31	3,114	..	..	1	13,111	15,178	72,594	40,253	32,341
X. Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony(N.A.C.)	..	Urban	8.91	823	..	..	1	1,550	1,565	7,332	4,019	3,313

Notes.—1. Towns tread as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics

2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town

M.C.—Municipal Committee.

C.B.—Cantonment Board.

N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

3. The density of Urban (U) of District and Tahsils is worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimals obtained by adding the urban areas of individual towns in the respective units. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

4·‡ Total area figures for the District represent "Geographical area"figures (provisional) supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the Local Bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the district. The total of the area figures of the tahsils will not tally with the district figures because former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX-I

Statement showing 1961 territorial units constituting the present set up of Ambala district

District/Tahsil (1971-Census)	1961 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of District/Tahsil from which area is subtracted	Area which has been subtracted		Name of District/ Tahsil to which area is added	Net Gain/ Loss +(Gain) —(Loss) in Km²
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ambala District	**Ambala District**		..	..	(i) **Nalagarh tahsil transferred to Simla District of Himachal Pradesh**	2,253·2 706·2	**Simla district of Himachal Pradesh**	—2,253·2 —706·2
					(ii) **Entire Rupar tahsil and Kharar tahsil partly (282 villages and Kharar and Kurali towns) transferred to newly formed Rupar district of Punjab State**	1,433·0	**Rupar district of Punjab State**	—1 433·0
					(iii) **36 villages and Chandigarh and Manimajra towns of Kharar Tahsil transferred to the newly formed Union Territory of Chandigarh**	114·0	**Union Territory of Chandigarh**	—114·0
Kalka Tahsil	Newly formed	153 villages and **Kalka** town of **Kharar** tahsil formerly in **Ambala** district	262·9	Kharar tahsil now in Rupar district of of Punjab State	..	..	..	+ 262·9

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

SUB-APPENDIX TO APPENDIX-I

Statement showing the area for 1961 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in area due to jurisdictional change since 1961 and also showing population for the transferred areas for 1961 and 1971

Name of Town	Area in Km²		Population of the transferred areas for	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5
Yamunanagar	10·36	23·31	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. stands for Not Available

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-II

Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000

District/Tahsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala District	**4**	**26,577**	**0·32**	**1**	**4,645**	**0·26**
1. Kalka Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala Tahsil	2	16,077	0·19	..	..	..
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	2	10,500	0·13	1	4,645	0·26

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-III

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/Tahsil/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of house-holds	Houseless Population			No. of House-holds	Institutional Population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ambala District	**T**	**885**	**4,393**	**2,989**	**1,404**	**469**	**3,432**	**2,874**	**558**
	R	**695**	**3,677**	**2,502**	**1,175**	**339**	**1,180**	**937**	**243**
	U	**190**	**716**	**487**	**229**	**130**	**2,252**	**1,937**	**315**
1. Kalka Tahsil	T	92	388	316	72	85	248	182	66
	R	72	338	276	62	85	248	182	66
	U	20	50	40	10	..	..	..	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	257	1,830	1,268	562	110	442	421	21
	R	231	1,714	1,167	547	100	392	375	17
	U	26	116	101	15	10	50	46	4
3. Ambala Tahsil	T	351	1,312	778	534	107	1,824	1,562	262
	R	284	1,073	632	441	31	121	108	13
	U	67	239	146	93	76	1,703	1,454	249
Ambala Cantt. (C. B.) (City)	U	60	202	115	87	45	437	329	108
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	185	863	627	236	167	918	709	209
	R	108	552	427	125	123	419	272	147
	U	77	311	200	111	44	499	437	62

TABLE A-II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Flyleaf

In Table A-II is given the population of the District for the past eight Censuses *i.e.* from 1901 to 1971 according to its jurisdiction as on the reference date *i.e.* the 1st April, 1971. Besides the total population, the variations of population as these took place from Census to Census have also been given in absolute figures as well as in percentages (Cols. 3 and 4). In columns 5 and 6 is given the sex-wise break-up of population for each Census, since 1901. While the population for the district for 1961 and 1951-censuses have been worked out by taking into account the population of the villages affected by reorganisation or the inter-district transfers, the figures for earlier Censuses have been worked out on *pro-rata* basis because the village-wise statistics are not available for those Censuses.

2. For Censuses prior to 1951, the population of an area transferred has been estimated on the assumption that the proportion of population in the area transferred to the total population of the district (or tahsil, if tahsil-wise figures are available) in which it was situated at the time of transfer was the same in the previous Censuses, as it was in 1951. Distribution by sex of the population so estimated for a previous Census has been made on the basis of the male/female distribution of population in that particular previous Census of the district (or tahsil) in which it was situated at the time of transfer.

3. The Appendix to this table gives for the district :—

(i) The area and population as in 1971 ;

(ii) The area in 1961;

(iii) The 1961-Census population according to the jurisdiction in 1961 ;

(iv) The population in 1961 according to the jurisdiction in 1971; and

(v) Net increase or decrease between the two sets of 1961-Census population mentioned above.

4. The details of the transfer of areas in respect of the district have been given as foot-note to the Appendix.

A.II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	613,940	..	..	339,925	274,015
1911	514,925	—9,9015	—16·13	293,741	221,184
1921	506,623	—8,302	—1·61	285,211	221,412
1931	552,768	+46,145	+9·11	309,737	243,031
1941	630,859	+78,091	+14·13	351,051	279,808
1951	678,175	+47,316	+7·50	373,406	304,769
1961	885,785	+207,610	+30·61	485,110	400,675
1971	1,098,405	+212,620	+24·00	590,751	507,654

A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

District showing 1961 population according to its territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971

District	Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 Population	Area in 1961 (Km²)	1961 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Population in 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	Net increase or decrease between columns 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala	3,833·0	1,098,405	6,107·0	1,373,477	885,785	—487,692

Notes.—(i) Nalagarh Tahsil with an area of 706.2 Km² and population of 62,440 was transferred to Simla District of Himachal Pradesh under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(ii) Rupar Tahsil (complete) and Kharar Tahsil (282 villages and Kharar and Kurali Towns) with an area of 1,433.0 Km² and population of 149,246 were transferred to the newly constituted Rupar District of Punjab State under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(iii) A portion of Kharar Tahsil (36 villages and Chandigarh and Manimajra Towns) with an area of 114.0 Km² and population of 119,881 were transferred to the newly formed Union Territory of Chandigarh, under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(Thus three complete tahsils, namely, Naraingarh, Jagadhri and Ambala and only 153 villages and Kalka Town of Kharar Tahsil comprise the present Ambala District).

TABLE A-III

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Flyleaf

Table A-III gives the total number of inhabited villages and their classification according to the following population size-groups :—

(1) Less than 200 persons.

(2) 200—499 persons.

(3) 500—999 persons.

(4) 1,000—1,999 persons.

(5) 2,000—4,999 persons.

(6) 5,000—9,999 persons.

(7) 10,000 and above persons.

2. In addition to the number of villages falling in each group, the total population of the village in each size-group has also been given by sex. The definition of the village has already been given in Chapter I.

3. In the Appendix to Table A-III, the inhabited villages have been classified into four broad size-groups, *viz.*, less than 500, 500—1,999, 2,000—4,999 and 5,000 and above. The Appendix gives figures both for the number of villages falling in the aforesaid size-groups as well as the population living in such villages by sex break-up, for the district as a whole.

A-III—VILLAGES

District/ Tahsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 population					
					Less than 200			200—499		
					Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ambala District	**1,221**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**	**227**	**14,270**	**12,311**	**465**	**85,874**	**72,761**
1. Kalka Tahsil	138	66,264	36,669	29,595	52	2,903	2,521	45	7,843	6,270
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	317	180,649	97,032	83,617	53	3,315	2,855	134	24,252	20,817
3. Ambala Tahsil	309	245,554	131,689	113,865	39	2,705	2,357	104	20,238	17,311
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	457	261,203	141,499	119,704	83	5,347	4,578	182	33,541	28,363

A-III—VILLAGES

Appen-

District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with less than 500 population		
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ambala	**1,221**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**	**692**	**100,144**	**85,072**

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

I—Villages with less han 2,000 population						II—Villages with population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with population 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
347	**130,413**	**110,804**	**139**	**101,274**	**86,097**	**39**	**60,839**	**52,450**	**4**	**14,219**	**12,358**	..	..	..
26	9,414	7,495	10	7,168	5,426	5	9,341	7,883	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	32,315	27,797	32	23,935	20,810	9	13,215	11,338	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	35,618	30,939	52	38,634	33,148	17	25,956	22,571	2	8,538	7,539	..	..	..
137	53,066	44,573	45	31,537	26,713	8	12,327	10,658	2	5,681	4,819	..	..	..

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

dix

Villages with population 500—1,999			Villages with population 2,000—4,999			Villages with population 5,000 and above		
No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
486	**231,687**	**196,901**	**39**	**60,839**	**52,450**	**4**	**14,219**	**12,358**

TABLE A-IV

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Flyleaf

Table A-IV exhibits the variation of population of each town from 1901- Census to 1971-Census arranged in the descending order of population at the 1971-Census.

2. Furthermore, the towns have been classified into the following six classes according to population:—

Class I	.. 100,000 and over
Class II	.. 50,000 to 99,999
Class III	.. 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	.. 10,000 to 19,999
Class V	.. 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	.. Less than 5,000

3. The changes in the total population of towns falling in each class have also been given in the table.

4. Decadal variation in population has been given both in absolute figures (Col. 7) and percentages (Col. 8). Sexwise break-up of population in each Census is also given under Cols 9& 10. The civic status of each town in each Census, if it was recognised as such, has been mentioned under Col. 4. Area in Km^2 has also been shown under column 5 for 1971 and 1961-Censuses only, as this information is not available for previous Censuses.

5. For the definition of a town, the reader may refer to Chapter I.

Urban Agglomeration

6. In 1961-Census, a new concept of Town Groups was devised, whereby two or more towns lying in very close proximity were treated as one Town-Group. It was felt that though such towns were under different civic administrations, they actually constituted one compact unit. As such, it was decided to present the data for the group of such towns as a whole as well as for the constituent towns separately.

7. The concept of Town-Group adopted at the 1961-Census was, however, given up at the 1971-Census on account of the lack of uniformity in defining the town group in different states. Instead, a new concept of Urban Agglomerations made up of a main town together with the adjoining areas of urban growth has been introduced. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban out-growths such as a Railway Colony or University Campus, etc. Such out-growths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right were to be attached to the urban units to which they are adjacent and their population being categorised as urban. In the past Censues, however, the population residing in the urban out-growths *i.e.* in the areas outside the statutory limits of a town, if any, though adjacent thereto was treated as rural. Such population was not included in the town-groups adopted at the 1961-Census either. In Ambala District, none of the places satisfied the qualifications for being treated as an Urban Agglomeration, and no area was recognised as such in the district.

Appendix-I to Table A-IV

8. This Appendix gives the particulars of new towns added in 1971-Census and towns in 1961 declassified in 1971. In Ambala District, however, no town of 1961 has been declassified in 1971, while two new towns have been treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census. These two towns returned a population of more than 5,000 at the 1971-Census, and they have been included in the list of towns due to the establishment of Notified Area Committees there.

Appendix-II to Table A-IV

9. This Appendix gives the changes in area of towns (with population) between 1961 and 1971 and reason for change in area. There are 4 towns of which the area has undergone change between 1961 and 1971. Of these, one town is reported to have changed its jurisdiction, while in the remaining 3 towns, the change in area is on account of revised computation.

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Serial No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			AMBALA DISTRICT						
			CLASS I (100,000 AND ABOVE) 1 CITY						
1. Ambala Cantt.		1901			..	..	..	..	..
		1911			..	..	..	..	..
		1921			..	..	..	..	..
		1931			..	..	..	..	..
		1941	M		62,419	..	..	39,687	22,732
		1951	C.B.		94,043	+31,624	+50.66	55,605	38,438
		1961	C.B.	36.26	105,543	+11,500	+12.23	61,103	44,440
		1971	C.B.	36.26	102,493	—3,050	—2.89	53,202	49,291
			CLASS II (50,000—99,999) 2 Towns						
2. Ambala		1901	M,CL & Cantt.		78,638	..	..	45,729	32,909
		1911	M,CL& Cantt.		80,131	+1,493	+1.90	49,204	30,927
		1921	M,CL & Cantt.		76,326	—3,805	—4.75	45,795	30,531
		1931	M,CL & Cantt.		86,592	+10,266	+13.45	51,523	35,069
		1941	M & C.L.		44,964	—41,628	—48.07	25,532	19,432
		1951	M.C. & N.A.C.		57,979	+13,015	+28.95	31,928	26,051
		1961	M.C.	8.70	76,204	+18,225	+31.43	41,462	34,742
		1971	M.C.	8.70	83,633	+ 7,429	+9.75	44,469	39,164
3. Yamunanagar		1901			..	..	..	..	..
		1911			..	..	..	..	..
		1921			..	..	..	..	..
		1931			..	..	..	..	..
		1941			..	..	..	..	..
		1951	N.A.C.		15,684	..	..	9,431	6,253
		1961	M.C.	10.36	51,700	+36,016	+22,964	29,470	22,230
		1971	M.C.	23.31	72,594	+20,894	+40.41	40,253	32,341
			CLASS III (20,000—49,999) 1 Town						
4. Jagadhri		1901	M		13,462	..	..	7,206	6,256
		1911	M		12,045	—1,417	—10.53	6,691	5,354
		1921	M		11,544	—501	—4.16	6,272	5,272
		1931	M		13,268	+1,724	+14.93	7,450	5,818
		1941	M		16,422	+3,154	+23.77	9,102	7,320
		1951	M.C.		23,943	+7,521	+45.80	12,944	10,999
		1961	M.C.	3.52	32,637	+8,694	+36.31	17,920	14,717
		1971	M.C.	10.83	35,094	+2,457	+ 7.53	18,936	16,158
			CLASS IV (10,000—19,999) 1 Town						
5. Kalka		1901			7,045	..	..	4,827	2,218
		1911			4,532	—2,513	—35.67	2,893	1,639
		1921			7,635	+3,103	+68.47	5,060	2,575
		1931			7,937	+302	+3.96	5,002	2,935
		1941	M		9,766	+1,829	+23.04	5,802	3,964
		1951	M.C.		14,058	+4,292	+43.95	8,038	6,020
		1961	M.C.	2.85	18,068	+4,010	+28.52	10,311	7,757
		1971	M.C.	2.85	17,711	—357	—1.98	9,533	8,178
			CLASS V (5,000—9,999) 4 Towns						
6. Sadaura		1901	M		9,812	..	..	5,140	4,672
		1911	M		7,774	—2,038	—20.77	4,107	3,667
		1921	M		7,630	—144	—1.85	4,058	3,572
		1931	M		7,769	+139	+1.82	4,171	3,598
		1941	M		8,815	+1,046	+13.46	4,747	4,068
		1951	M.C.		7,566	—1,249	—14.17	3,991	3,575
		1961	M.C.	11.81	7,775	+209	+2.76	4,007	3,768
		1971	M.C.	11.66	8,971	+1,196	+15.38	4,641	4,330

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Serial No.	Name and Town/Urban Agglomeration	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	*Jagadhri Workshop Railway Clonony*	1901			..	..	..	..	..
		1911			..	..	..	..	..
		1921			..	..	..	..	..
		1931			..	..	..	..	..
		1941			..	..	..	..	..
		1951			..	..	..	..	..
		1961			..	..	..	..	..
		1971	N.A.C.	8.91	7,332	..	..	4,019	3,313
8.	*Naraingarh*	1901			..	..	..	..	..
		1911			..	..	..	..	..
		1921			..	..	..	..	..
		1931			..	..	..	..	..
		1941			..	..	..	..	..
		1951			..	..	..	..	..
		1961			..	..	..	..	..
		1971	N.A.C.	5.18	6,880	..	..	3,571	3,309
9.	Chhachhrauli	1901			5,520	..	..	3,025	2,495
		1911			4,246	—1,274	—23.08	2,285	1,961
		1921	M		4,202	—44	—1.04	2,427	1,775
		1931	M		5,124	+922	+21.94	2,986	2,138
		1941	M		5,419	+295	+5.76	2,972	2,447
		1951	M.C.		4,444	—975	—17.99	2,453	1,991
		1961	M.C.	0.54	5,038	+594	+13.37	2,715	2,323
		1971	M.C.	1.29	5,382	+344	+6.83	2,769	2,613
					CLASS VI (5,000)—1T own				
10.	Buria	1901	M		5,865	..	..	3,054	2,811
		1911	M		4,272	—1,593	—27·16	2,261	2,011
		1921	M		3,574	—698	—16·34	1,878	1,696
		1931	M		3,494	—80	—2·24	1,848	1,646
		1941	M		3,857	+363	+10·39	2,083	1,774
		1951	N.A.C.		3,635	—222	—5·76	1,991	1,644
		1961	M.C.	1·94	3,988	+353	+9·71	2,166	1,822
		1971	M.C.	1·94	4,645	+657	+16·47	2,469	2,176

Notes.—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics
2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:—

M.C. — Municipal Committee.
C.B. — Cantonment Board.
N.A.C. — Notified Area Committee.
M. & C.L. — Municipality and Civil Lines
M,C.L. &Cantt.—Municipality, Civil Lines and Cantonment.

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX-I

New towns added in 1971 and towns in 1961 declassified in 1971

District	New towns added in 1971				Towns in 1961 which have been declassified as Rural in 1971			
	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1971	1961			1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ambala	Naraingarh	5·18	6,880	5,687	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	8·91	7,332	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX-II

Name of Town	Area in Km² 1961	Area in Km² 1971	Population 1961	Population 1971	Reason for the change in area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadaura	11·81	11·66	7,775	8,971	On account of revised computation
Chhachhrauli	0·54	1·29	5,038	5,382	On account of revised computation
Jagadhri	3·52	10·83	32,637	35,094	On account of revised computation
Yamunanagar	10·36	23·31	51,700	72,594	On account of changes in jurisdiction

TABLE B-I PART-A

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

Flyleaf

This is the basic economic table and is similar to its predecessor in 1961 except some minor differences in age-groups composition and classification of industry. It shows distribution of entire population into two broad classes of "Workers" and "Non-Workers" by broad age-groups. Workers are further classified into following nine broad industrial categories :—

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) At Household Industry ;

(b) Other than Household Industry ;

VI. Construction ;

VII. Trade and Commerce ;

VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications ; and

IX. Other Services.

2. The minor departures in industrial classification adopted in 1971-Census as compared with 1961-Census are (i) separate classification of mining and quarrying as category IV which was combined in 1961 with Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities and (ii) the 1961-Census category IV (Household industry) is included in category V (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs) which has two sub-categories (a) At Household Industry and (b) Other than Household Industry. An important point to mention here is that the 'Household Industry' at the 1961-Census covered establishments falling under Divisions 'O' and '1' of the National Industrial Classification e.g. cattle rearing, orchardy, plantations, fishing, forestry and quarrying apart from Division 2 and 3. At the 1971-Census , household industry is confined to Division 2 and 3 only, i.e., it covers only manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairing.

3. Further at the 1961-Census each category of workers and non-workers were classified into four broad age-groups 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 and above, while at the 1971-Census this classification has been split into eight age-groups viz., 0—14, 15—19 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59 and 60+. The splitting of the two age-groups forming bulk of working force i.e., 15—34 and 35—59 into six in 1971 will be of special significance to administrators, planners and research scholars.

4. The data have been presented separately for the total, rural and urban areas by sex for the district and each tahsil which have been processed on full count basis.

B-I PART-A—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

District/ Tahsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS					
								I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ambala District	Total	Total	1,098,405	590,751	507,654	292,262	8,476	99,209	661	47,554	505	3,362	58
		0–14	470,991	250,319	220,672	12,330	471	4,695	80	4,446	44	906	18
		15–19	114,426	60,056	54,370	28,343	747	10,933	42	6,541	54	409	6
		20–24	90,828	47,440	43,388	39,809	1,496	12,071	46	6,369	32	316	3
		25–29	75,513	40,152	35,361	38,334	1,337	10,157	51	5,126	42	268	..
		30–39	122,041	63,396	58,645	61,279	1,843	18,350	119	8,357	89	447	14
		40–49	95,097	52,427	42,670	50,354	1,304	16,084	112	7,023	101	422	8
		50–59	61,494	36,078	25,416	33,520	757	12,801	98	5,002	70	299	4
		60+	67,829	40,797	27,032	28,285	521	14,116	113	4,689	73	295	5
		A. N. S.	186	86	100	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	753,670	406,889	346,781	205,673	3,432	96,504	353	46,025	460	2,765	35
		0–14	334,620	179,107	155,513	11,100	335	4,580	28	4,382	41	893	18
		15–19	75,979	39,509	36,470	22,121	379	10,677	18	6,351	51	357	6
		20–24	59,670	31,271	28,399	27,999	470	11,798	14	6,201	30	242	..
		25–29	50,563	27,240	23,323	26,312	460	9,924	17	4,969	38	186	..
		30–39	79,857	41,570	38,287	40,292	677	17,883	66	8,083	83	333	7
		40–49	61,904	33,529	28,375	32,322	528	15,613	63	6,757	91	297	1
		50–59	41,929	24,561	17,368	23,235	312	12,412	70	4,798	65	217	..
		60+	49,019	30,057	18,962	22,284	271	13,615	77	4,483	61	240	3
		A. N. S.	129	45	84	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	344,735	183,862	160,873	86,589	5,044	2,705	308	1,529	45	597	23
		0–14	136,371	71,212	65,159	1,230	136	115	52	64	3	13	..
		15–19	38,447	20,547	17,900	6,222	368	256	24	190	3	52	..
		20–24	31,158	16,169	14,989	11,810	1,026	273	32	168	2	74	3
		25–29	24,950	12,912	12,038	12,022	877	233	34	157	4	82	..
		30–39	42,184	21,826	20,358	20,987	1,166	467	53	274	6	114	7
		40–49	33,193	18,898	14,295	18,032	776	471	49	266	10	125	7
		50–59	19,565	11,517	8,048	10,285	445	389	28	204	5	82	4
		60+	18,810	10,740	8,070	6,001	250	501	36	206	12	55	2
		A. N. S.	57	41	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Kalka Tahsil	Total	Total	83,975	46,202	37,773	24,321	798	7,422	29	1,790	21	333	5
		0—14	33,695	17,141	16,554	790	46	405	3	153	..	20	..
		15—19	8,296	4,550	3,746	2,102	78	934	1	256	2	32	1
		20—24	7,834	4,153	3,681	3,389	149	971	1	265	..	50	..
		25—29	7,255	4,212	3,043	3,847	150	820	2	204	2	49	..
		30—39	10,509	6,007	4,502	5,502	174	1,323	6	308	6	75	..
		40—49	7,707	4,726	2,981	4,398	117	1,099	3	237	6	60	3
		50—59	4,444	2,811	1,633	2,535	54	914	9	198	1	31	..
		60+	4,228	2,595	1,633	1,756	30	956	4	169	4	16	1
		A.N.S.	7	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	66,264	36,669	29,595	19,745	541	7,389	29	1,735	18	315	2
		0—14	26,597	13,550	13,047	769	45	405	3	152	..	20	..
		15—19	6,503	3,614	2,889	1,923	55	931	1	249	2	32	1
		20—24	6,362	3,402	2,960	2,836	96	965	1	260	..	48	..
		25—29	5,930	3,517	2,413	3,210	106	819	2	197	2	48	..
		30—39	8,035	4,719	3,316	4,280	109	1,320	6	298	6	69	..
		40—49	5,721	3,413	2,308	3,139	81	1,092	3	226	4	54	1
		50—59	3,610	2,276	1,334	2,067	33	908	9	194	1	28	..
		60+	3,499	2,171	1,328	1,519	16	949	4	159	3	16	..
		A.N.S.	7	7	..	2	..	..		..	..	..	..

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communication		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
438	4	8,588	771	32,870	769	6,475	494	26,818	220	17,520	169	49,428	4,825	298,489	499,178
18	1	247	130	598	70	153	46	379	3	66	..	826	79	237.989	220,201
43	..	798	130	2,954	115	739	50	1,987	15	739	11	3,200	324	31,713	53,623
55	..	1,017	75	4,959	95	971	84	3,549	23	2,126	33	8,376	1,105	7,631	41,892
57	3	916	65	5,179	98	856	84	3,190	22	2,407	30	10,178	942	1,818	34,024
131	..	1,635	144	8,057	178	1,564	116	5,551	49	5,341	50	11,846	1,084	2,117	56,802
88	..	1,547	111	6,116	124	1,121	69	5,301	42	4,814	30	7,838	707	2,073	41,366
27	..	1,282	67	3,271	56	657	34	3,938	36	1,693	13	4,550	379	2,558	24,659
19	..	1,146	49	1,734	33	414	11	2,927	30	334	2	2,611	205	12,512	26,511
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	78	100
438	4	6,720	534	11,664	466	3,409	275	6,923	54	4,063	5	27,162	1,246	201,216	343,349
18	1	208	114	298	61	93	31	85	3	19	..	524	38	168,007	155,178
43	..	627	103	1,059	70	464	38	559	3	232	..	1,752	90	17,388	36,091
55	..	770	58	1,644	67	562	46	947	4	668	3	5,112	248	3,272	27,929
57	3	714	42	2,047	69	503	52	793	5	622	..	6,497	234	928	22,863
131	..	1,282	93	2,749	108	801	52	1,428	11	1,165	2	6,437	255	1,278	37,610
88	..	1,200	64	2,091	56	535	40	1,301	8	900	..	3,540	205	1,207	27,847
27	..	1,003	37	1,162	19	280	12	1,008	10	374	..	1,954	99	1,326	17,056
19	..	916	23	612	16	171	4	802	10	83	..	1,34ç	77	7,773	1,8691
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	84
..	..	1,868	237	21,206	303	3,066	219	19,895	166	13,457	164	22,266	3,579	97,273	155,829
..	..	39	16	300	9	60	15	290	..	47	..	302	41	69,982	65,023
..	..	171	27	1,895	45	275	12	1,428	12	507	11	1,448	234	14,325	17,532
..	..	247	17	3,315	28	409	38	2,602	19	1,458	30	3,264	857	4,359	13,963
..	..	202	23	3,132	29	353	32	2,397	17	1,785	30	3,681	708	890	11,161
..	..	353	51	5,308	70	763	64	4,123	38	4,176	48	5,409	829	839	19,192
..	..	347	47	4,025	68	586	29	4,000	34	3,914	30	4,298	502	866	13,519
..	..	279	30	2,109	37	377	22	2,930	26	1,319	13	2,596	280	1,232	7,603
..	..	230	26	1,122	17	243	7	2,125	20	251	2	1,268	128	4,739	7,820
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	16
382	4	491	51	4,721	70	1,199	253	1,654	36	2,631	21	3,698	308	21,881	36,975
18	1	11	3	40	2	67	31	32	3	2	..	42	3	16,351	16,508
35	..	44	13	248	10	140	32	123	2	77	..	213	17	2.448	3,668
46	..	52	9	569	13	194	44	273	2	250	..	719	80	764	3,532
48	3	52	7	1,063	15	179	47	195	3	306	3	931	68	365	2,893
114	..	99	8	1,262	15	269	49	338	7	796	10	918	73	505	4,328
80	..	80	8	951	9	175	36	298	8	909	5	509	39	328	2,864
25	..	90	1	447	6	98	10	225	6	254	3	253	18	276	1,579
16	..	63	2	139	..	77	4	170	5	37	..	113	10	839	1,603
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
382	4	438	32	4,145	48	1,130	253	827	21	515	..	2,869	134	16,924	29,054
18	1	11	3	35	1	64	31	27	3	2	..	35	3	12,781	13,002
35	..	38	8	214	3	135	32	71	1	40	..	178	7	1,691	2,834
46	..	42	6	467	9	180	44	151	..	98	..	579	36	566	2,864
48	3	45	4	929	13	171	47	94	3	80	..	779	32	307	2,307
114	..	90	3	1,140	11	251	49	175	4	117	..	706	30	439	3,207
80	..	71	8	853	8	166	36	141	4	115	..	341	17	274	2,227
25	..	84	..	406	3	90	10	107	4	51	..	174	6	209	1,301
16	..	57	..	99	..	73	4	61	2	12	..	77	3	652	1,312
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

B-I PART-A—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

District/ Tahsil	Total/ Rrual/ Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS					
								I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Kalka Tahsil—*concld.*	Urban	Total	17,711	9,533	8,178	4,576	257	33	..	55	3	18	3
		0—14	7,098	3,591	3,507	21	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		15—19	1,793	936	857	179	23	3	..	7	..	..	..
		20—24	1,472	751	721	553	53	6	..	5	..	2	..
		25—29	1,325	695	630	637	44	1	..	7	..	1	..
		30—39	2,474	1,288	1,186	1,222	65	3	..	10	..	6	..
		40—49	1,986	1,313	673	1,259	36	7	..	11	2	6	2
		50—59	834	535	299	468	21	6	..	4	..	3	..
		60+	729	424	305	237	14	7	..	10	1	..	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	Total	Total	196,500	105,244	91,256	52,324	925	28,523	59	9,108	63	736	8
		0—14	87,438	47,048	40,390	2,779	59	1,562	3	779	4	227	5
		15—19	19,505	9,810	9,695	5,671	114	3,058	10	1,385	10	104	..
		20—24	14,920	7,674	7,246	6,847	183	3,349	9	1,172	2	58	..
		25—29	12,630	6,677	5,953	6,455	137	2,905	3	981	3	49	..
		30—39	20,429	10,179	10,250	9,873	205	5,116	16	1,586	11	73	2
		40—49	16,081	8,616	7,465	8,298	124	4,663	9	1,330	12	95	..
		50—59	11,463	6,711	4,752	6,329	61	3,868	4	967	15	52	1
		60+	13,974	8,491	5,483	6,071	42	4,001	5	908	6	78	..
		A.N.S.	60	38	22	1	..	1		..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	180,649	97,032	83,617	48,692	789	27,883	58	8,757	60	703	7
		0—14	80,827	43,586	37,241	2,699	58	1,542	3	757	4	224	5
		15—19	17,677	8,912	8,765	5,406	99	3,005	10	1,328	10	99	..
		20—24	13,667	7,035	6,632	6,378	138	3,292	9	1,126	2	56	..
		25—29	11,669	6,222	5,447	6,029	113	2,853	3	954	3	46	..
		30—39	18,756	9,362	9,394	9,082	181	4,999	16	1,526	10	72	2
		40—49	14,709	7,924	6,785	7,630	108	4,556	9	1,282	12	83	..
		50—59	10,488	6,175	4,313	5,830	56	3,769	4	925	15	49	..
		60+	12,835	7,808	5,027	5,637	36	3,866	4	859	4	74	..
		A.N.S.	21	8	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	15,851	8,212	7,639	3,632	136	640	1	351	3	33	1
		0—14	6,611	3,462	3,149	80	1	20	..	22	..	3	..
		15—19	1,828	898	930	265	15	53	..	57	..	5	..
		20—24	1,253	639	614	469	45	57	..	46	..	2	..
		25—29	961	455	506	426	24	52	..	27	..	3	..
		30—39	1,673	817	856	791	24	117	..	60	1	1	..
		40—49	1,372	692	680	668	16	107	..	48	..	12	..
		50—59	975	536	439	499	5	99	..	42	..	3	1
		60+	1,139	683	456	434	6	135	1	49	2	4	..
		A.N.S.	39	30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala Tahsil	Total	Total	431,680	229,360	202,320	107,812	4,359	29,329	383	14,511	164	1,150	9
		0—14	183,963	97,858	86,105	3,959	191	1,342	55	1,271	9	295	2
		15—19	48,255	25,422	22,833	10,453	352	3,350	25	2,269	9	127	1
		20—24	36,346	18,527	17,819	14,879	792	3,625	35	1,873	9	110	..
		25—29	29,084	14,873	14,211	14,098	736	2,910	39	1,495	16	79	..
		30—39	46,947	23,655	23,292	22,815	965	5,427	70	2,525	36	158	1
		40—49	37,244	19,935	17,309	19,054	675	4,813	60	2,176	36	146	4
		50—59	23,968	13,789	10,179	12,627	380	3,734	45	1,502	20	127	..
		60+	25,790	15,272	10,518	9,923	268	4,127	54	1,399	29	108	1
		A.N.S.	83	29	54	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	53	19	576	22	69	..	827	15	2,116	21	829	174	4,957	7,921
..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	3,570	3,506
..	..	6	5	34	7	5	..	52	1	37	..	35	10	757	834
..	..	10	3	102	4	14	..	122	2	152	..	140	44	198	668
..	..	7	3	134	2	8	..	101	..	226	3	152	36	58	586
..	..	9	5	122	4	18	..	163	3	679	10	212	43	66	1,121
..	..	9	..	98	1	9	..	157	4	794	5	168	22	54	637
..	..	6	1	41	3	8	..	118	2	203	3	79	12	67	278
..	..	6	2	40	..	4	..	109	3	25	..	36	7	187	291
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	2,031	122	1,227	75	932	11	2,067	10	520	1	7,131	576	52,920	90,331
..	..	41	26	42	8	7	.	18	..	5	..	98	13	44,269	40,331
8	..	181	24	126	11	146	4	165	..	50	..	448	55	4,139	9,581
9	..	214	14	166	10	171	2	237	2	98	..	1,373	144	827	7,063
6	..	203	9	168	10	124	2	211	1	77	..	1,731	109	222	5,816
15	..	370	26	239	16	214	1	388	2	132	..	1,740	131	306	10,045
6	..	405	15	220	12	151	1	418	2	87	1	923	72	318	7,341
2	..	318	3	142	2	73	1	368	2	43	..	496	33	382	4,691
3	..	299	5	124	6	46	..	262	1	28	..	322	19	2,420	5,441
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	22
49	..	1,791	121	903	70	832	11	1,275	9	331	..	6,168	453	48,340	82,828
..	..	35	26	30	8	6	.	10	..	3	..	92	12	40,887	37,183
8	..	163	24	104	10	143	4	115	..	38	..	403	41	3,506	8,666
9	..	192	14	122	10	158	2	134	1	65	..	1,224	100	657	6,494
6	..	182	9	125	10	111	2	141	1	61	..	1,550	85	193	5,334
15	..	335	26	169	15	188	1	233	2	78	..	1,467	109	280	9,213
6	..	351	14	156	10	134	1	246	2	53	..	763	60	294	6,677
2	..	277	3	107	2	56	1	229	2	19	..	397	29	345	4,257
3	..	256	5	90	5	36	..	167	1	14	..	272	17	2,171	4,991
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
..	..	240	1	324	5	100	..	792	1	189	1	963	123	4,580	7,503
..	..	6	..	12	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	6	1	3,382	3,148
..	..	18	..	22	1	3	..	50	..	12	..	45	14	633	915
..	..	22	..	44	..	13	..	103	1	33	..	149	44	170	569
..	..	21	..	43	..	13	..	70	..	16	..	181	24	29	482
..	..	35	..	70	1	26	..	155	..	54	..	273	22	26	832
..	..	54	1	64	2	17	..	172	..	34	1	160	12	24	664
..	..	41	..	35	..	17	..	139	..	24	..	99	4	37	434
..	..	43	..	34	1	10	..	95	..	14	..	50	2	249	450
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9
..	..	2,851	266	10,498	382	2,930	225	14,155	119	8,229	120	24,159	2,691	121,548	197,961
..	..	93	34	288	48	64	15	181	..	30	.	395	28	93,899	85,914
..	..	270	39	1,204	72	321	13	1,072	13	350	9	1,490	171	14,969	22,481
..	..	358	23	1,625	44	414	38	1,856	17	1,071	27	3,947	599	3,648	17,027
..	..	308	30	1,499	49	371	35	1,642	10	1,270	23	4,524	534	775	13,475
..	..	542	48	2,363	85	691	65	2,907	26	2,452	29	5,750	605	840	22,327
..	..	509	38	1,713	55	526	32	2,867	20	2,054	21	4,250	409	881	16,634
..	..	416	28	1,109	18	336	20	2,060	16	832	10	2,511	223	1,162	9,799
..	..	355	26	697	11	207	7	1,570	17	170	1	1,290	122	5,349	10,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	54

B-I PART-A—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

District/ Tahsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS					
								I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Ambala Tahsil— *concld.*	**Rural**	**Total**	**245,554**	**131,689**	**113,865**	**63,352**	**1,043**	**28,203**	**86**	**13,994**	**145**	**827**	**4**
		0—14	110,678	59,753	50,925	3,312	85	1,265	4	1,248	8	292	2
		15—19	27,074	14,099	12,975	7,194	103	3,224	1	2,206	8	99	1
		20—24	18,815	9,758	9,057	8,660	137	3,516	3	1,821	9	64	..
		25—29	15,486	8,039	7,447	7,831	155	2,803	7	1,432	15	39	..
		30—39	25,091	12,679	12,412	12,379	212	5,229	18	2,435	32	101	1
		40—49	19,842	10,401	9,441	10,070	167	4,633	16	2,079	34	77	..
		50—59	13,257	7,573	5,684	7,138	93	3,601	17	1,430	16	78	..
		60+	15,228	9,358	5,870	6,764	91	3,931	20	1,342	23	77	..
		A.N.S.	83	29	54	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**186,126**	**97,671**	**88,455**	**44,460**	**3,316**	**1,126**	**297**	**517**	**19**	**323**	**5**
		0—14	73,285	38,105	35,180	647	106	77	51	23	1	3	..
		15—19	21,181	11,323	9,858	3,259	249	126	24	63	1	28	..
		20—24	17,531	8,769	8,762	6,219	655	109	32	52	..	46	..
		25—29	13,598	6,834	6,764	6,267	581	107	32	63	1	40	..
		30—39	21,856	10,976	10,880	10,436	753	198	52	90	4	57	..
		40—49	17,402	9,534	7,868	8,984	508	180	44	97	2	69	4
		50—59	10,711	6,216	4,495	5,489	287	133	28	72	4	49	..
		60+	10,562	5,914	4,648	3,159	177	196	34	57	6	31	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	**Total**	**Total**	**386,250**	**209,945**	**176,305**	**107,805**	**2,394**	**33,935**	**190**	**22,145**	**257**	**1,143**	**36**
		0—14	165,895	88,272	77,623	4,802	175	1,386	19	2,243	31	364	11
		15—19	38,370	20,274	18,096	10,117	203	3,591	6	2,631	33	146	4
		20—24	31,728	17,086	14,642	14,694	372	4,126	1	3,059	21	98	3
		25—29	26,544	14,390	12,154	13,934	314	3,522	7	2,446	21	91	..
		30—39	44,156	23,555	20,601	23,089	499	6,484	27	3,938	36	141	11
		40—49	34,065	19,150	14,915	18,604	388	5,509	40	3,280	47	121	1
		50—59	21,619	12,767	8,852	12,029	262	4,285	40	2,335	34	89	3
		60+	23,837	14,439	9,398	10,535	181	5,032	50	2,213	34	93	3
		A.N.S,	36	12	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	**Total**	**261,203**	**141,499**	**119,704**	**73,884**	**1,059**	**33,029**	**180**	**21,539**	**237**	**920**	**22**
		0—14	116,518	62,218	54,300	4,320	147	1,368	18	2,225	29	357	11
		15—19	24,725	12,884	11,841	7,598	122	3,517	6	2,568	31	127	4
		20—24	20,826	11,076	9,750	10,125	99	4,025	1	2,994	19	74	..
		25—29	17,478	9,462	8,016	9,242	86	3,449	5	2,386	18	53	..
		30—39	27,975	14,810	13,165	14,551	175	6,335	26	3,824	35	91	4
		40—49	21,632	11,791	9,841	11,483	172	5,332	35	3,170	41	83	..
		50—59	14,574	8,537	6,037	8,200	130	4,134	40	2,249	33	62	..
		60+	17,457	10,720	6,737	8,364	128	4,869	49	2,123	31	73	3
		A.N.S.	18	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**125,047**	**68,446**	**56,601**	**33,921**	**1,335**	**906**	**10**	**606**	**20**	**223**	**14**
		0—14	49,377	26,054	23,323	482	28	18	1	18	2	7	..
		15—19	13,645	7,390	6,255	2,519	81	74	..	63	2	19	..
		20—24	10,902	6,010	4,892	4,569	273	101	..	65	2	24	3
		25—29	9,066	4,928	4,138	4,692	228	73	2	60	3	38	..
		30—39	16,181	8,745	7,436	8,538	324	149	1	114	1	50	7
		40—49	12,433	7,359	5,074	7,121	216	177	5	110	6	38	1
		50—59	7,045	4,230	2,815	3,829	132	151	..	86	1	27	3
		60+	6,380	3,719	2,661	2,171	53	163	1	90	3	20	..
		A.N.S.	18	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:—A.N.S. means Age Not Stated.

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*concld.*

WORKERS

IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	**1,934**	**120**	**2995**	**281**	**813**	**9**	**2,898**	**16**	**1,348**	**3**	**10,340**	**379**	**68,337**	**112,822**
..	..	73	20	151	44	13	..	24	..	10	..	236	7	56,441	50,840
..	..	184	22	350	47	117	1	231	2	99	..	684	21	6,905	12,872
..	..	228	15	427	36	123	.	405	3	210	2	1,866	69	1,098	8,920
..	..	203	14	407	39	131	3	343	1	225	..	2,248	76	208	7,292
..	..	356	19	631	69	192	1	621	4	367	1	2,447	67	300	12,200
..	..	356	10	477	31	123	3	586	1	251	..	1,488	72	331	9,274
..	..	278	10	336	9	75	1	364	1	151	..	825	39	435	5,591
..	..	256	10	216	6	39	..	324	4	35	..	544	28	2,594	5,779
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	54
..	..	**917**	**146**	**7,503**	**101**	**2,117**	**216**	**11,257**	**103**	**6,881**	**117**	**13,819**	**2,312**	**53,211**	**85,139**
..	..	20	14	137	4	51	15	157	..	20	..	159	21	37,458	35,074
..	..	86	17	854	25	204	12	841	11	251	9	806	150	8,064	9,609
..	..	130	8	1,198	8	291	38	1,451	14	861	25	2,081	530	2,550	8,107
..	..	105	16	1,092	10	240	32	1,299	9	1,045	23	2,276	458	567	6,183
..	..	186	29	1,732	16	499	64	2,286	22	2,085	28	3,303	538	540	10,127
..	..	153	28	1,236	24	403	29	2,281	19	1,803	21	2,762	337	550	7,360
..	..	138	18	773	9	261	19	1,696	15	681	10	1,686	184	727	4,208
..	..	99	16	481	5	168	7	1,246	13	135	1	746	94	2,755	4,471
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**3,215**	**332**	**16,424**	**242**	**1,414**	**5**	**8,942**	**55**	**6,140**	**27**	**14,440**	**1,250**	**102,140**	**173,911**
..	..	102	67	228	12	15	..	144	..	29	..	291	35	83,470	77,448
..	..	303	54	1,376	22	132	1	627	..	262	2	1,049	81	10,157	17,893
..	..	393	29	2,599	28	192	..	1,183	2	707	6	2,337	282	2,392	14,270
..	..	353	19	2,449	24	182	..	1,142	8	754	4	2,992	231	456	11,840
..	..	624	62	4,193	62	390	1	1,918	14	1,961	11	3,438	275	466	20,102
..	..	553	50	3,232	48	269	..	1,718	12	1,764	3	2,156	187	546	14,527
..	..	458	35	1,573	30	150	3	1,285	12	564	..	1,290	105	738	8,590
..	..	429	16	774	16	84	..	925	7	99	1	886	54	3,904	9,217
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	24
..	..	**2,557**	**261**	**3,621**	**67**	**634**	**2**	**1,923**	**8**	**1,869**	**2**	**7,785**	**280**	**67,615**	**118,645**
..	..	89	65	82	8	10	..	24	..	4	..	161	16	57,898	54,153
..	..	242	49	391	10	69	1	142	..	55	..	487	21	5,286	11,719
..	..	308	23	628	12	101	..	257	..	295	1	1,443	43	951	9,651
..	..	284	15	586	7	90	..	215	..	256	..	1,920	41	220	7,930
..	..	501	45	809	13	170	1	399	1	603	1	1,817	49	259	12,990
..	..	422	32	605	7	112	..	328	1	481	..	948	56	308	9,669
..	..	364	24	313	5	59	..	308	3	153	..	558	25	337	5,907
..	..	347	8	207	5	23	..	250	3	22	..	450	29	2,356	6,609
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	17
..	..	658	71	12,803	175	780	3	7,019	47	4,271	25	**6,655**	**970**	34,525	55,266
..	..	13	2	146	4	5	..	120	..	25	..	130	19	25,572	23,295
..	..	61	5	985	12	63	..	485	..	207	2	**562**	60	4,871	6,174
..	..	85	6	1,971	16	91	..	926	2	412	5	894	239	1,441	4,619
..	..	69	4	1,863	17	92	..	927	8	498	4	1,072	190	236	3,910
..	..	123	17	3,384	49	220	..	1,519	13	1,358	10	1,621	226	207	7,112
..	..	131	18	2,627	41	157	..	1,390	11	1,283	3	1,208	131	238	4,858
..	..	94	11	1,260	25	91	3	977	9	411	..	732	80	401	2,683
..	..	82	8	567	11	61	..	675	4	77	1	436	25	1,548	2,608
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7

TABLE B-II

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES AND NON-CITY URBAN AREAS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

Flyleaf

This table is similar to Table B-I Part-A with the difference that it is confined to urban areas only. In the case of urban areas, however, the data are presented for the cities and non-city urban areas separately as well as for the individual Cities, City Urban Agglomerations, Towns and Town Urban Agglomerations. In Ambala District, it may be mentioned here, there are no urban agglomerations and as such there are no figures for any Urban Agglomeration in Table B-II for this district.

2. According to 1971-Census, there are 10 towns in this district. All the 8 towns treated as such in the 1961-Census continue to be towns in the 1971-Census i.e. none of the towns of 1961-Census falling in the territory now comprising Ambala District has been declassified at the 1971-Census. On the other hand, two more areas, namely, Naraingarh and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony qualified to be treated as towns for the first time during 1971-Census since Notified Area Committees were established in them. There is only one city *viz.*, Ambala Cantt. in this district.

3. The number of towns in Ambala District according to its jurisdictional boundaries existing at the time of 1971-Census, are given below for the Census years since 1901 :—

District	Number of towns in							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Ambala ..	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	10

4. The number of towns in 1951 Census (8) shown in the statement does not include Ambala Civil Lines treated as a separate town in 1951 because it was later on merged in the town of Ambala and not declassified.

5. The following abbreviations have been used to denote the civic status of cities and towns :—

M. C.	..	Municipal Committee
C. B.	..	Cantonment Board
N.A.C.	..	Notified Area Committee

6. The towns treated a s such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES AND NON-CITY URBAN AREAS ACCORDING

District/City/ City Urban Agglomeration/ Non-City Urban/ Town Urban Agglomeration/ Town	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS							
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ambala District (Total-Urban)	**Total**	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**	**86,589**	**5,044**	**2,705**	**308**	**1,529**	**45**	**597**	**23**	..	..
	0—14	136,371	71,212	65,159	1,230	136	115	52	64	3	13	..	..	..
	15—19	38,447	20,547	17,900	6,222	368	256	24	190	3	52	..	..	..
	20—24	31,158	16,169	14,989	11,810	1,026	273	32	168	2	74	3	..	..
	25—29	24,950	12,912	12,038	12,022	877	233	34	157	4	82	..	..	..
	30—39	42,184	21,826	20,358	20,987	1,166	467	53	274	6	114	7	..	..
	40—49	33,193	18,898	14,295	18,032	776	471	49	266	10	125	7	..	..
	50—59	19,565	11,517	8,048	10,285	445	389	28	204	5	82	4	..	..
	60+	18,810	10,740	8,070	6,001	250	501	36	206	12	55	2	..	..
	A.N.S.	57	41	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala Cantt. (C.B.) (City)	**Total**	**102,493**	**53,202**	**49,291**	**24,503**	**1,950**	**669**	**295**	**168**	**6**	**180**	**4**	..	..
	0—14	41,907	21,876	20,031	393	102	66	51	8	1	1	..	..	..
	15—19	11,209	5,889	5,320	1,875	179	85	24	26	..	22	..	..	..
	20—24	9,867	4,634	5,233	3,485	333	69	32	19	..	28	..	..	..
	25—29	7,645	3,672	3,973	3,483	293	67	32	26	1	24	..	..	..
	30—39	11,912	5,858	6,054	5,707	425	119	52	35	..	24	..	..	..
	40—49	9,349	5,187	4,162	5,001	312	96	44	23	1	39	3	..	..
	50—59	5,557	3,278	2,279	2,969	178	64	27	16	1	26	..	..	..
	60+	5,047	2,808	2,239	1,590	128	103	33	15	2	16	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala District (Non-City Urban)	**Total**	**242,242**	**130,660**	**111,582**	**62,086**	**3,094**	**2,036**	**13**	**1,361**	**39**	**417**	**19**	..	..
	0—14	94,464	49,336	45,128	837	34	49	1	56	2	12	..	..	..
	15—19	27,238	14,658	12,580	4,347	189	171	..	164	3	30	..	..	..
	20—24	21,291	11,535	9,756	8,325	693	204	..	149	2	46	3	..	..
	25—29	17,305	9,240	8,065	8,539	584	166	2	131	3	58	..	..	..
	30—39	30,272	15,968	14,304	15,280	741	348	1	239	6	90	7	..	..
	40—49	23,844	13,711	10,133	13,031	464	375	5	243	9	86	4	..	..
	50—59	14,008	8,239	5,769	7,316	267	325	1	188	4	56	4	..	..
	60+	13,763	7,932	5,831	4,411	122	398	3	191	10	39	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	57	41	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala (M.C.)	**Total**	**83,633**	**44,469**	**39,164**	**19,957**	**1,366**	**457**	**2**	**349**	**13**	**143**	**1**	..	..
	0—14	31,378	16,229	15,149	254	4	11	..	15	..	2	..	..	..
	15—19	9,972	5,434	4,538	1,384	70	41	..	37	1	6	..	..	..
	20—24	7,664	4,135	3,529	2,734	322	40	..	33	..	18	..	..	..
	25—29	5,953	3,162	2,791	2,784	288	40	..	37	..	16	..	..	..
	30—39	9,944	5,118	4,826	4,729	328	79	..	55	4	33	..	..	..
	40—49	8,053	4,347	3,706	3,983	196	84	..	74	1	30	1	..	..
	50—59	5,154	2,938	2,216	2,520	109	69	1	56	3	23	..	..	..
	60+	5,515	3,106	2,409	1,569	49	93	1	42	4	15	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yamunanagar (M.C.)	**Total**	**72,594**	**40,253**	**32,341**	**20,713**	**745**	**344**	**2**	**164**	**2**	**117**	**10**	..	..
	0—14	28,062	14,796	13,266	278	4	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	15—19	7,750	4,250	3,500	1,529	38	26	..	13	..	12	..	..	..
	20—24	6,610	3,702	2,908	2,874	167	46	..	20	1	14	1	..	..
	25—29	5,707	3,151	2,556	3,010	127	26	2	23	..	24	..	..	..
	30—39	9,729	5,472	4,257	5,380	193	55	..	42	..	23	6	..	..
	40—49	7,284	4,452	2,832	4,324	107	72	..	31	1	22	..	..	..
	50—59	3,968	2,422	1,546	2,206	80	49	..	15	..	11	3	..	..
	60+	3,466	1,997	1,469	1,112	29	60	..	20	..	8	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	18	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

WORKERS													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,868	**237**	**21,206**	**303**	**3,066**	**219**	**19,895**	**166**	**13,457**	**164**	**22,266**	**3,579**	**97,273**	**155,829**
39	16	300	9	60	15	290	..	47	..	302	41	69,982	65,023
171	27	1,895	45	275	12	1,428	12	507	11	1,448	234	14,325	17,532
247	17	3,315	28	409	38	2,602	19	1,458	30	3,264	857	4,359	13,963
202	23	3,132	29	353	32	2,397	17	1,785	30	3,681	708	890	11,161
353	51	5,308	70	763	64	4,123	38	4,176	48	5,409	829	839	19,192
347	47	4,025	68	586	29	4,000	34	3,914	30	4,298	502	866	13,519
279	30	2,109	37	377	22	2,930	26	1,319	13	2,596	280	1,232	7,603
230	26	1,122	17	243	7	2,125	20	251	2	1,268	128	4,739	7,820
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	16
572	**103**	**4,382**	**77**	**1,541**	**196**	**5,506**	**70**	**4,612**	**95**	**6,873**	**1,104**	**28,699**	**47,341**
15	13	81	4	50	15	92	..	7	..	73	18	21,483	19,929
53	14	502	24	158	11	433	11	147	7	449	88	4,014	5,141
92	4	712	6	224	35	719	6	555	17	1,067	233	1,149	4,900
69	10	662	9	176	30	648	6	708	18	1,103	187	189	3,680
115	20	1,022	9	354	57	1,129	14	1,381	25	1,528	248	151	5,629
92	19	698	18	281	26	1,068	11	1,274	17	1,430	173	186	3,850
76	11	448	5	178	17	812	12	468	10	881	95	309	2,101
60	12	257	2	120	5	605	10	72	1	342	62	1,218	2,111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,296	**134**	**16,824**	**226**	**1,525**	**23**	**14,389**	**96**	**8,845**	**69**	**15,393**	**2,475**	**68,574**	**108,488**
24	3	219	5	10	..	198	..	40	..	229	23	48,499	45,094
118	13	1,393	21	117	1	995	1	360	4	999	146	10,311	12,391
155	13	2,603	22	185	3	1,883	13	903	13	2,197	624	3,210	9,063
133	13	2,470	20	177	2	1,749	11	1,077	12	2,578	521	701	7,481
238	31	4,286	61	409	7	2,994	24	2,795	23	3,881	581	688	13,563
255	28	3,327	50	305	3	2,932	23	2,640	13	2,868	329	680	9,669
203	19	1,661	32	199	5	2,118	14	851	3	1,715	185	923	5,709
170	14	865	15	123	2	1,520	10	179	1	926	66	3,521	5,502
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	16
345	**43**	**3,121**	**24**	**576**	**20**	**5,751**	**33**	**2,269**	**22**	**6,946**	**1,208**	**24,512**	**37,798**
5	1	56	..	1	..	65	..	13	..	86	3	15,975	15,145
33	3	352	1	46	1	408	..	104	2	357	62	4,050	4,468
38	4	486	2	67	3	732	8	306	8	1,014	297	1,401	3,207
36	6	430	1	64	2	651	3	337	5	1,173	271	378	2,503
71	9	710	7	145	7	1,157	8	704	3	1,775	290	389	4,498
61	9	538	6	122	3	1,213	8	529	4	1,332	164	364	3,510
62	7	325	4	83	2	884	3	213	..	805	89	418	2,107
39	4	224	3	48	2	641	3	63	..	404	32	1,537	2,360
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	**22**	**8,637**	**107**	**528**	**3**	**4,497**	**28**	**2,095**	**9**	**4,235**	**562**	**19,540**	**31,596**
..	..	79	..	5	..	76	..	19	..	86	4	14,518	13,262
4	2	568	6	39	..	332	..	137	1	398	29	2,721	3,462
16	3	1,299	9	61	..	610	..	239	4	569	149	828	2,741
9	1	1,290	8	59	..	598	1	309	..	672	115	141	2,429
27	6	2,395	31	150	..	1,003	9	654	3	1,031	138	92	4,064
18	3	1,865	26	110	..	906	7	516	1	784	69	128	2,725
17	5	847	20	66	3	586	8	167	..	448	41	216	1,466
5	2	294	7	38	..	386	3	54	..	247	17	885	1,440
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7

B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES AND NON-CITY URBAN AREAS ACCORDING

District/City/ City Urban Agglomeration/ Non-City Urban/ Town Urban Agglomeration/ Town	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS							
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jagadhri (M.C.)	**Total**	**35,094**	**18,936**	**16,158**	**9,134**	**435**	**311**	**5**	**296**	**17**	**65**	**1**	..	..
	0–14	13,871	7,324	6,547	159	20	3	1	13	1	3	..	..	..
	15–19	3,973	2,129	1,844	746	35	27	..	30	2	5	..	..	..
	20–24	3,091	1,702	1,389	1,260	71	30	..	29	1	5	..	..	..
	25–29	2,417	1,314	1,103	1,238	73	30	..	15	3	8	..	..	..
	30–39	4,069	2,111	1,958	2,029	89	58	1	45	1	12	1	..	..
	40–49	3,306	1,790	1,516	1,713	83	56	3	63	5	10	..	..	..
	50–59	2,228	1,280	948	1,150	46	48	..	51	1	12	..	..	..
	60+	2,139	1,286	853	839	18	59	..	50	3	10	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Kalka (M.C.)	**Total**	**17,711**	**9,533**	**8,178**	**4,576**	**257**	**33**	..	**55**	**3**	**18**	**3**	..	..
	0–14	7,098	3,591	3,507	21	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15–19	1,793	936	857	179	23	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	20–24	1,472	751	721	553	53	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
	25–29	1,325	695	630	637	44	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
	30–39	2,474	1,288	1,186	1,222	65	3	..	10	..	6	..	..	..
	40–49	1,986	1,313	673	1,259	36	7	..	11	2	6	2	..	..
	50–59	834	535	299	468	21	6	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
	60+	729	424	305	237	14	7	..	10	1	..	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadaura (M.C.)	**Total**	**8,971**	**4,641**	**4,330**	**2,064**	**65**	**458**	**1**	**189**	**3**	**14**	**1**	..	..
	0–14	3,710	1,955	1755	63	..	17	..	19	..	1	..	..	..
	15–19	1,034	515	519	153	12	39	..	36	..	3	..	..	..
	20–24	692	361	331	266	18	38	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
	25–29	552	258	294	240	10	40	..	12	..	1	..	..	..
	30–39	941	441	500	425	10	87	..	25	1	1	..	..	..
	40–49	777	386	391	375	4	78	..	21	..	6	..	..	..
	50–59	585	321	264	296	5	72	..	26	..	..	1	..	..
	60+	680	404	276	246	6	87	1	22	2	2	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	**Total**	**7,332**	**[4,019**	**3,313**	**1,805**	**44**	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	0—14	3,270	1,742	1,528	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	761	403	358	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	401	216	185	137	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25—29	325	128	197	123	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	1,253	604	649	592	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	983	705	278	702	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	50—59	242	190	52	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	97	31	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naraingarh (N.A.C.)	**Total**	**6,880**	**3,571**	**3,309**	**1,568**	**71**	**182**	..	**162**	..	**19**	..	..	..
	0—14	2,901	1,507	1,394	17	1	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
	15—19	794	383	411	112	3	14	..	21	..	2	..	..	..
	20—24	561	278	283	203	27	19	..	18	..	2	..	..	..
	25—29	409	197	212	186	14	12	..	15	..	2	..	..	..
	30—39	732	376	356	366	14	30	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	595	306	289	293	12	29	..	27	..	6	..	..	..
	50—59	390	215	175	203	..	27	..	16	..	3	..	..	..
	60+	459	279	180	188	..	48	..	27	..	2	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	39	30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

WORKERS													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
494	**42**	**3,749**	**58**	**169**	..	**2,013**	**18**	**401**	..	**1,636**	**294**	**9,802**	**15,723**
11	2	62	4	..	..	34	..	2	..	31	12	7,165	6,527
51	3	374	6	15	..	116	..	22	..	106	24	1,383	1,809
64	2	588	7	18	..	258	2	66	..	202	59	442	1,318
53	1	519	8	28	..	266	7	60	..	259	54	76	1,030
84	11	902	12	40	..	395	3	110	..	383	60	82	1,869
102	13	686	12	31	..	388	4	70	..	307	46	77	1,433
66	5	376	5	19	..	317	1	53	..	208	34	130	902
63	5	242	4	18	..	239	1	18	..	140	5	447	835
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	**19**	**576**	**22**	**69**	..	**827**	**15**	**2,116**	**21**	**829**	**174**	**4,957**	**7,921**
..	..	5	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	3,570	3,506
6	5	34	7	5	..	52	1	37	..	35	10	757	834
10	3	102	4	14	..	122	2	152	..	140	44	198	668
7	3	134	2	8	..	101	..	226	3	152	36	58	586
9	5	122	4	18	..	163	3	679	10	212	43	66	1,121
9	..	98	1	9	..	157	4	794	5	168	22	54	637
6	1	41	3	8	..	118	2	203	3	79	12	67	278
6	2	40	..	4	..	109	3	25	..	36	7	187	291
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	..	**209**	**5**	**59**	..	**451**	..	**105**	..	**458**	**55**	**2,577**	**4,265**
4	..	10	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	1,892	1,755
9	..	13	1	3	..	17	..	9	..	24	11	362	507
11	..	29	..	7	..	59	..	17	..	77	18	95	313
12	..	29	..	5	..	34	..	7	..	100	10	18	284
20	..	41	1	15	..	87	..	32	..	117	8	16	490
26	..	42	2	9	..	107	..	20	..	66	2	11	387
25	..	21	..	12	..	84	..	12	..	44	4	25	259
14	..	24	1	7	..	59	..	6	..	25	2	158	270
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**40**	..	**27**	..	**14**	..	**1,658**	**15**	**65**	**29**	**2,214**	**3,269**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1,740	1,528
..	..	9	..	5	..	4	..	38	1	7	..	340	357
..	..	18	..	4	..	4	..	93	1	18	15	79	169
..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	109	4	9	5	5	188
..	..	5	..	11	..	2	..	559	7	15	6	12	636
..	..	5	..	5	..	2	..	678	2	11	3	3	273
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	178	..	3	..	7	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	28	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	**1**	**115**	..	**41**	..	**341**	**1**	**84**	**1**	**505**	**68**	**2,003**	**3,238**
2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	1,490	1,393
9	..	9	..	..	..	33	..	3	..	21	3	271	408
11	..	15	..	6	..	44	1	16	..	72	26	75	256
9	..	14	..	8	..	36	..	9	..	81	14	11	198
15	..	29	..	11	..	68	..	22	..	156	14	10	342
28	1	22	..	8	..	65	..	14	1	94	10	13	277
16	..	14	..	5	..	55	..	12	..	55	..	12	175
29	..	10	..	3	..	36	..	8	..	25	..	91	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9

B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES AND NON-CITY URBAN AREAS ACCORDING

District/City/ City Urban Agglomeration/ Non-City Urban/Town Urban Agglomeration/ Town	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS							
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestocks, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	**Total**	**5,382**	**2,769**	**2,613**	**1,177**	**85**	**104**	**1**	**84**	..	**25**	**3**	..	..
	0—14	2,199	1,153	1,046	24	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	622	316	306	78	7	6	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	440	215	225	158	14	10	..	10	..	4	2	..	..
	25—29	329	166	163	159	14	7	..	8	..	6	..	..	..
	30—39	642	313	329	302	23	17	..	20	..	9	..	..	..
	40—49	478	227	251	209	17	22	1	12	..	2	1	..	..
	50—59	330	174	156	144	4	19	..	12	..	2	..	..	..
	60+	342	205	137	103	3	22	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buria(M.C).	**Total**	**4,645**	**2,469**	**2,176**	**1,092**	**26**	**147**	**2**	**62**	**1**	**15**	..	..	..
	0—14	1,975	1,039	936	19	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	15—19	539	292	247	103	..	15	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	360	175	185	140	5	15	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
	25—29	288	169	119	162	5	10	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	488	245	243	235	6	19	..	7	..	6	..	..	..
	40—49	382	185	197	173	4	27	1	4	..	3	..	..	..
	50—59	277	164	113	146	2	35	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
	60+	336	200	136	114	3	22	1	12	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes:—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:—

M.C.—Municipal Committee.

C.B.—Cantonment Board.

N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

3. A.N.S. means Age Not Stated.

TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS.—*concld.*

WORKERS													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
40	**5**	**192**	**7**	**28**	..	**289**	**1**	**53**	..	**362**	**68**	**1,592**	**2,528**
1	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	4	3	1,129	1,043
3	..	18	..	1	..	18	..	8	..	13	7	238	299
4	1	29	..	5	..	28	..	8	..	60	11	57	211
4	2	21	..	2	..	33	..	7	..	71	12	7	149
6	..	43	5	10	..	70	1	16	..	111	17	11	306
4	..	41	2	4	..	55	..	7	..	62	13	18	234
8	1	16	..	5	..	46	..	5	..	31	3	30	152
10	1	20	..	1	..	31	..	..	..	10	2	102	134
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	**2**	**185**	**3**	**28**	..	**206**	..	**64**	**1**	**357**	**17**	**1,377**	**2,150**
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	1,020	935
3	..	16	..	3	..	15	..	2	..	38	..	189	247
1	..	37	..	3	..	26	..	6	..	45	5	35	180
3	..	30	1	2	..	29	..	13	..	61	4	7	114
6	..	39	1	9	..	49	..	19	..	81	5	10	237
7	2	30	1	7	..	39	..	12	..	44	..	12	193
3	..	21	..	..	..	27	..	8	..	42	2	18	111
4	..	11	..	4	..	19	..	3	1	38	1	86	133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-III PART-A

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Flyleaf

This table corresponds to Table B-III Part-A of 1961-Census with the difference that in 1961-Census this table was prepared on full count basis whereas in 1971-Census it has been estimated on the basis of 20% sample for urban areas.

2. The test adopted for literacy in 1971-Census was the ability to read and write a simple letter with understanding. If a person fulfilled this test then he was treated as literate otherwise illiterate. In case of literate persons classification has been done according to the highest examination passed or the highest educational level attained, if any.

3. In this table entire population is classified into nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers and further cross-tabulated by educational levels.

4. The educational levels adopted for this table are as follows :—

(1) Primary ;

(2) Middle ;

(3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary ;

(4) Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree ;

(5) Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree;

(6) Graduate degree other than technical degree ;

(7) Post-graduate degree other than technical degree ; and

(8) Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree ;

(i) Engineering and Technology ;

(ii) Medicine ;

(iii) Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying ;

(iv) Teaching ; and

(v) Others.

5. The data have been presented at the district level only.

B-III PART-A—CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING

Educational Levels	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS							
						I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												AMBALA	
Total ..	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**	**86,589**	**5,044**	**2,705**	**308**	**1,529**	**45**	**597**	**23**	..	..
Illiterate ..	151,576	69,709	81,867	27,048	2,003	1,278	278	1,097	45	288	18	..	..
Literate (without educational level)*	50,796	28,004	22,792	7,456	115	224	10	99	..	65	..	..	..
Primary	38,653	19,689	18,964	9,758	115	313	5	119	..	65	5	..	..
Middle	58,535	36,936	21,599	21,358	499	592	15	169	..	84	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	34,306	23,197	11,109	16,089	764	253	..	45	..	75	..	..	..
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	1,327	159	1,168	154	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	522	497	25	422	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	5,718	3,782	1,936	2,629	194	30	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,340	885	455	756	141	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	**1,962**	**1,004**	**958**	**919**	**524**	**5**	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..
Engineering & Technology	362	357	5	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	284	229	55	224	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	65	60	5	60	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Teaching	1,251	358	893	328	484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

WORKERS													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
DISTRICT													
1,868	**237**	**21,206**	**303**	**3,066**	**219**	**19,895**	**166**	**13,457**	**164**	**22,266**	**3,579**	**97,273**	**155,829**
869	202	7,168	173	1,759	219	4,024	111	3,218	34	7,347	923	42,661	79,864
159	5	2,098	10	258	..	1,904	..	1,158	5	1,491	85	20,548	22,677
298	15	2,739	20	383	..	2,545	..	1,501	5	1,795	65	9,931	18,849
368	15	5,254	40	447	..	5,930	10	3,991	30	4,523	389	15,578	21,100
139	..	3,226	40	159	..	4,339	20	3,171	45	4,682	659	7,108	10,345
..	..	15	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	134	664	5	494
5	.	89	..	25	..	35	..	25	..	243	15	75	10
15	..	403	10	30	..	934	15	313	30	894	139	1,153	1,742
5	..	60	..	..	..	109	5	40	5	532	131	129	314
10	..	**154**	**5**	**5**	..	**70**	..	**40**	**10**	**625**	**509**	**85**	**434**
10	..	139	..	5	..	35	..	25	..	93	..	50	5
..	..	5	..	..	..	20	..	5	10	194	30	5	15
..	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	30	..	..	5
..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	308	479	30	409
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV PART-A

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS

Flyleaf

This table presents the distribution of population at work other than at cultivation by divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of the National Industrial Classification, 1970 (N.I.C. 1970) which has been adopted at the 1971-Census with suitable modifications. Data at the District level have been presented for "All Areas" and "Urban Areas". The number of workers for 'rural areas' can be derived by subtracting the urban figures from the 'total'.

2. This table is supplemented with an Appendix which gives the distribution of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs by household industry and non-household industry. The appendix presents the same type of information as Table B-IV Part-C of 1961-Census insofar as it relates to the workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Both the table and its appendix are based on 20% sample for urban areas and 10% sample for rural areas.

3. This table is very important economic table as it gives a detailed picture of employment position in various sectors of economy.

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AMBALA DISTRICT						
All Divisions	**152,809**	**145,499**	**7,310**	**87,046**	**82,355**	**4,691**
Division 0	**3,420**	**3,362**	**58**	**620**	**597**	**23**
00	15	15	..	5	5	..
007	10	10	..	..	..	..
008	5	5	..	5	5	..
01	90	90	..	..	..	..
017	10	10	..	..	..	..
019	80	80	..	..	..	..
02	2,666	2,613	53	406	388	18
020	2,223	2,179	44	292	283	9
021	289	289	..	30	30	..
023	55	55	..	5	5	..
024	84	75	9	64	55	9
029	15	15	..	15	15	..
03	199	194	5	99	94	5
031	10	10	..	..	..	..
034	74	74	..	54	54	..
035	5	5	..	5	5	..
036	5	..	5	5	..	5
039	105	105	..	35	35	..
05	450	450	..	110	110	..
050	185	185	..	45	45	..
051	220	220	..	20	20	..
053	20	20	..	20	20	..
054	5	5	..	5	5	..
059	20	20	..	20	20	..
Division 1	**442**	**438**	**4**	..	..	..
19	442	438	4	..	..	..
190	422	418	4	..	..	..
193	20	20	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	**42,998**	**41,458**	**1,540**	**23,614**	**23,074**	**540**
20-21	5,534	5,479	55	3,694	3,659	35
200	10	10	..	10	10	..
201	190	190	..	180	180	..
202	5	5	..	5	5	..
204	1,555	1,550	5	735	730	5
205	160	155	5	150	145	5
206	2,439	2,434	5	1,759	1,754	5
207	185	180	5	115	110	5
208	15	15	..	15	15	..
209	330	330	..	260	260	..
210	60	60	..	50	50	..
211	95	95	..	75	75	..
214	10	10	..	10	10	..
215	125	120	5	35	30	5
216	10	10	..	10	10	..
217	255	255	..	245	245	..
219	90	60	30	40	30	10
22	175	170	5	105	100	5
220	5	..	5	5	..	5
221	115	115	..	55	55	..
223	20	20	..	10	10	..
224	30	30	..	30	30	..
229	5	5	..	5	5	..

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2&3—*contd.*						
23	686	615	71	215	195	20
230	101	60	41	10	10	..
231	60	50	10	50	40	10
232	30	30	..	20	20	..
233	30	20	10	20	10	10
234	135	135	..	35	35	..
235	315	305	10	65	65	..
239	15	15	..	15	15	..
24	60	60	..	10	10	..
240	10	10	..	..	..	..
241	15	15	..	5	5	..
244	20	20	..	..	..	..
245	10	10	..	..	..	..
248	5	5	..	5	5	..
25	1,027	795	232	35	15	20
250	10	10	..	..	..	..
251	962	730	232	20	..	20
252	5	5	..	5	5	..
259	50	50	..	10	10	..
26	3,735	3,441	294	1,794	1,710	84
260	10	10	..	10	10	..
261	215	165	50	125	105	20
262	20	20	..	20	20	..
263	115	105	10	75	65	10
264	3,350	3,116	234	1,539	1,485	54
265	5	5	..	5	5	..
266	10	10	..	10	10	..
269	10	10	..	10	10	..
27	4,522	4,356	166	2,102	1,976	126
270	20	20	..	..	..	..
271	720	715	5	570	565	5
272	1,106	975	131	356	255	101
273	2,271	2,241	30	781	761	20
274	55	55	..	55	55	..
276	165	165	..	155	155	..
279	185	185	..	185	185	..
28	4,448	4,369	79	4,008	3,939	69
280	3,758	3,689	69	3,408	3,349	59
281	45	35	10	35	25	10
283	20	20	..	10	10	..
284	55	55	..	45	45	..
285	385	385	..	365	365	..
286	5	5	..	5	5	..
287	40	40	..	10	10	..
288	90	90	..	80	80	..
289	50	50	..	50	50	..
29	1,795	1,790	5	655	650	5
290	45	45	..	25	25	..
291	1,665	1,660	5	585	580	5
292	15	15	..	5	5	..
293	20	20	..	20	20	..
294	50	50	..	20	20	..
30	225	195	30	175	165	10
300	30	30	..	30	30	..
301	45	15	30	15	5	10
302	15	15	..	5	5	..
303	120	120	..	110	110	..
305	5	5	..	5	5	..
306	5	5	..	5	5	..
307	5	5	..	5	5	..

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2&3—*contd.*						
31	320	305	15	280	265	15
310	15	15	..	5	5	..
312	5	5	..	5	5	..
313	25	25	..	25	25	..
314	215	200	15	205	190	15
315	10	10	..	10	10	..
316	5	5	..	5	5	..
318	20	20	..	20	20	..
319	25	25	..	5	5	..
32	5,991	5,498	493	742	646	96
320	2,923	2,536	387	275	245	30
321	35	35	..	35	35	..
322	987	921	66	357	291	66
323	5	5	..	5	5	..
324	1,491	1,481	10	40	40	..
326	255	225	30	15	15	..
327	5	5	..	5	5	..
328	275	275	..	5	5	..
329	15	15	..	5	5	..
33	735	730	5	565	560	5
330	190	185	5	190	185	5
331	375	375	..	235	235	..
333	20	20	..	..	..	..
334	135	135	..	125	125	..
335	5	5	..	5	5	..
339	10	10	..	10	10	..
34	5,075	5,060	15	3,805	3,790	15
340	325	325	..	325	325	..
341	145	145	..	115	115	..
342	5	5	..	5	5	..
343	950	950	..	110	110	..
344	230	230	..	190	190	..
345	2,830	2,820	10	2,580	2,570	10
349	590	585	5	480	475	5
35	2,801	2,756	45	870	865	5
350	470	450	20	40	40	..
351	45	45	..	35	35	..
352	55	55	..	55	55	..
353	245	245	..	245	245	..
354	5	5	..	5	5	..
355	15	15	..	15	15	..
356	35	35	..	25	25	..
357	1,851	1,831	20	380	380	..
359	80	75	5	70	65	5
36	185	175	10	125	115	10
360	65	65	..	35	35	..
361	20	20	..	20	20	..
362	10	10	..	10	10	..
363	50	40	10	40	30	10
364	30	30	..	10	10	..
365	5	5	..	5	5	..
369	5	5	..	5	5	..
37	520	520	..	330	330	..
371	10	10	..	10	10	..
372	165	165	..	25	25	..
373	15	15	..	5	5	..
374	170	170	..	170	170	..
375	15	15	..	15	15	..
376	40	40	..	20	20	..
378	25	25	..	15	15	..
379	80	80	..	70	70	..

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2&3—*contd.*						
38	2,145	2,130	15	1,855	1,840	15
380	1,355	1,340	15	1,295	1,280	15
383	615	615	..	515	515	..
385	60	60	..	10	10	..
387	10	10	..	..	..	..
389	105	105	..	35	35	..
39	3,019	3,014	5	2,249	2,244	5
390	420	420	..	300	300	..
391	240	240	..	170	170	..
392	674	674	..	584	584	..
393	185	185	..	155	155	..
394	840	835	5	580	575	5
399	660	660	..	460	460	..
Division 4	**2,209**	**2,169**	**40**	**1,100**	**1,090**	**10**
40	2,099	2,069	30	1,070	1,060	10
400	30	30	..	20	20	..
401	2,069	2,039	30	1,050	1,040	10
42	110	100	10	30	30	..
420	110	100	10	30	30	..
Division 5	**6,969**	**6,475**	**494**	**3,285**	**3,066**	**219**
50	5,240	4,985	255	2,810	2,596	214
500	3,634	3,505	129	2,495	2,366	129
501	1,136	1,095	41	125	125	..
503	280	280	..	80	80	..
509	190	105	85	110	25	85
51	1,729	1,490	239	475	470	5
510	5	5	..	5	5	..
512	225	225	..	145	145	..
513	300	300	..	270	270	..
514	40	40	..	40	40	..
519	1,159	920	239	15	10	5
Division 6	**23,342**	**23,179**	**163**	**17,075**	**16,955**	**120**
60	850	840	10	680	670	10
600	180	175	5	170	165	5
601	235	235	..	235	235	..
602	100	100	..	100	100	..
606	45	45	..	45	45	..
607	230	230	..	70	70	..
608	60	55	5	60	55	5
61	110	110	..	90	90	..
610	10	10	..	10	10	..
611	15	15	..	15	15	..
612	10	10	..	10	10	..
613	75	75	..	55	55	..
62	965	965	..	865	865	..
620	60	60	..	10	10	..
621	855	855	..	815	815	..
622	5	5	..	5	5	..
623	45	45	..	35	35	..
63	80	80	..	60	60	..
630	35	35	..	25	25	..
631	10	10	..	10	10	..
632	35	35	..	25	25	..

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 6—*concld.*						
64	771	760	11	420	420	..
640	20	20	..	20	20	..
641	10	10	..	10	10	..
642	5	5	..	5	5	..
643	120	120	..	50	50	..
644	45	45	..	45	45	..
645	200	200	..	160	160	..
646	271	260	11	40	40	..
647	15	15	..	15	15	..
649	85	85	..	75	75	..
65	10,600	10,523	77	6,573	6,518	55
650	5,394	5358	36	2,486	2,461	25
651	1,742	1,726	16	1,461	1,456	5
652	155	155	..	115	115	..
653	1,865	1,850	15	1,546	1,531	15
654	360	360	..	290	290	..
655	210	210	..	170	170	..
656	120	120	..	100	100	..
659	754	744	10	405	395	10
66	2,280	2,280	..	1,751	1,751	..
660	2,195	2,195	..	1,676	1,676	..
661	85	85	..	75	75	..
67	2,660	2,640	20	2,410	2,400	10
670	300	290	10	280	270	10
671	400	400	..	390	390	..
672	1,125	1,115	10	955	955	..
673	235	235	..	235	235	..
674	50	50	..	50	50	..
675	155	155	..	155	155	..
676	300	300	..	260	260	..
679	95	95	..	85	85	..
68	2,845	2,820	25	2,275	2,250	25
680	425	405	20	395	375	20
681	265	265	..	255	255	..
682	45	45	..	45	45	..
683	190	190	..	180	180	..
684	375	375	..	165	165	..
689	1,545	1,540	5	1,235	1,230	5
69	2,181	2,161	20	1,951	1,931	20
690	1,901	1,886	15	1,701	1,686	15
691	280	275	5	250	245	5
Division 7	**17,689**	**17,520**	**169**	**13,621**	**13,457**	**164**
70	15,096	15,012	84	11,821	11,742	79
700	9,096	9,032	64	7,280	7,216	64
701	1,256	1,256	..	825	825	..
702	320	320	..	290	290	..
703	1,731	1,731	..	1,310	1,310	..
704	280	275	5	230	225	5
705	211	206	5	55	55	..
706	2,192	2,182	10	1,821	1,811	10
708	10	10	..	10	10	..
72	20	20	..	..	..	..
721	20	20	..	..	..	..
73	10	10	..	..	..	..
730	10	10	..	..	..	..
74	45	40	5	45	40	5
740	5	5	..	5	5	..
741	35	30	5	35	30	5
749	5	5	..	5	5	..

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS—*concld.*

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 7—*Concld.*						
75	2,518	2,438	80	1,755	1,675	80
750	1,882	1,852	30	1,250	1,220	30
751	631	581	50	500	450	50
759	5	5	..	5	5	..
Division 8	**3,696**	**3,639**	**57**	**2,986**	**2,940**	**46**
80	1,326	1,295	31	1,166	1,135	31
800	1,291	1,260	31	1,151	1,120	31
801	20	20	..	..	..	..
809	15	15	..	15	15	..
81	200	195	5	190	185	5
811	185	180	5	175	170	5
819	15	15	..	15	15	..
82	1,765	1,744	21	1,265	1,255	10
820	20	20	..	20	20	..
821	555	550	5	465	460	5
823	830	819	11	440	440	..
825	150	150	..	150	150	..
826	5	5	..	5	5	..
827	15	15	..	15	15	..
828	20	20	..	20	20	..
829	170	165	5	150	145	5
83	405	405	..	365	365	..
830	405	405	..	365	365	..
Division 9	**52,044**	**47,259**	**4,785**	**24,745**	**21,176**	**3,569**
90	24,187	23,520	667	10,128	9,713	415
900	14,798	14,507	291	4,249	4,109	140
901	6,729	6,503	226	3,809	3,674	135
902	2,195	2,060	135	1,625	1,500	125
903	465	450	15	385	370	15
91	1,031	645	386	550	375	175
910	1,031	645	386	550	375	175
92	7,179	4,548	2,631	4,608	2,419	2,189
920	650	375	275	610	345	265
921	6,474	4,128	2,346	3,983	2,059	1,924
922	55	45	10	15	15	..
93	2,476	2,000	476	1,535	1,210	325
930	2,241	1,770	471	1,460	1,140	320
931	235	230	5	75	70	5
94	1,190	1,155	35	660	635	25
940	1,015	980	35	545	520	25
941	70	70	..	60	60	..
942	50	50		10	10	..
949	55	55	..	45	45	..
95	490	490	..	310	310	..
950	10	10	..	10	10	..
951	45	45	..	45	45	..
952	125	125	..	125	125	..
953	225	225	..	95	95	..
954	20	20	..	..	..	..
959	65	65	..	35	35	..
96	4,119	3,734	385	2,170	1,855	315
960	1,000	700	300	830	550	280
961	935	895	40	625	595	30
962	1,784	1,754	30	465	465	..
963	115	115	..	115	115	..
969	285	270	15	135	130	5
98	10	10	..	..	..	..
980	10	10	..	..	..	..
99	11,362	11,157	205	4,784	4,659	125
990	11,362	11,157	205	4,784	4,659	125

TABLE B-IV PART-A

Appendix

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AND MINOR

APPEN-

Distribution of Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						AMBALA
Division 2 & 3	**42,998**	**41,458**	**1,540**	**23,614**	**23,074**	**540**
20-21	5,534	5,479	55	3,694	3,659	35
200	10	10	..	10	10	..
201	190	190	..	180	180	..
202	5	5	..	5	5	..
204	1,555	1,550	5	735	730	5
205	160	155	5	150	145	5
206	2,439	2,434	5	1,759	1,754	5
207	185	180	5	115	110	5
208	15	15	..	15	15	..
209	330	330	..	260	260	..
210	60	60	..	50	50	..
211	95	95	..	75	75	..
214	10	10	..	10	10	..
215	125	120	5	35	30	5
216	10	10	..	10	10	..
217	255	255	..	245	245	..
219	90	60	30	40	30	10
22	175	170	5	105	100	5
220	5	..	5	5	..	5
221	115	115	..	55	55	..
223	20	20	..	10	10	..
224	30	30	..	30	30	..
229	5	5	..	5	5	..
23	686	615	71	215	195	20
230	101	60	41	10	10	..
231	60	50	10	50	40	10
232	30	30	..	20	20	..
233	30	20	10	20	10	10
234	135	135	..	35	35	..
235	315	305	10	65	65	..
239	15	15	..	15	15	..
24	60	60	.	10	10	..
240	10	10	..	..	..	..
241	15	15	..	5	5	..
244	20	20	..	..	..	..
245	10	10	..	..	..	..
248	5	5	..	5	5	..
25	1,027	795	232	35	15	20
250	10	10	..	..	..	..
251	962	730	232	20	..	20
252	5	5	..	5	5	..
259	50	50	..	10	10	..
26	3,735	3,441	294	1,794	1,710	84
260	10	10	..	10	10	..
261	215	165	50	125	105	20
262	20	20	..	20	20	..
263	115	105	10	75	65	10
264	3,350	3,116	234	1,539	1,485	54
265	5	5	..	5	5	..
266	10	10	..	10	10	..
269	10	10	..	10	10	..

AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS GROUPS

DIX

Repairs by Household Industry and Non-Household Industry

WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY						WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY					
Total			Urban			Total			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT											
9,359	**8,588**	**771**	**2,105**	**1,868**	**237**	**33,639**	**32,870**	**769**	**21,509**	**21,206**	**303**
645	645	..	125	125	..	4,889	4,834	55	3,569	3,534	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
20	20	..	20	20	..	170	170	..	160	160	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
400	400	..	40	40	..	1,155	1,150	5	695	690	5
35	35	..	25	25	..	125	120	5	125	120	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,439	2,434	5	1,759	1,754	5
40	40	..	..	..	..	145	140	5	115	110	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	15	15	..
65	65	..	35	35	..	265	265	..	225	225	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	50	50	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	95	95	..	75	75	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
70	70	..	..	..	..	55	50	5	35	30	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	255	255	..	245	245	..
15	15	..	5	5	..	75	45	30	35	25	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	175	170	5	105	100	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	115	115	..	55	55	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	30	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
446	385	61	75	65	10	240	230	10	140	130	10
61	20	41	..	..	..	40	40	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	50	10	50	40	10
5	5	..	5	5	..	25	25	..	15	15	..
30	20	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	70	..	10	10	..	65	65	..	25	25	..
280	270	10	40	40	..	35	35	..	25	25	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	15	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
947	715	232	25	5	20	80	80	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
942	710	232	20	..	20	20	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
5	5	..	5	5	..	45	45	..	5	5	..
1,131	935	196	270	235	35	2,604	2,506	98	1,524	1,475	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
60	25	35	40	25	15	155	140	15	85	80	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	20	20	..
30	30	..	..	..	..	85	75	10	75	65	10
1,041	880	161	230	210	20	2,309	2,236	73	1,309	1,275	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..

B-IV PART -A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AND MINOR

APPEN-

Distribution of Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2 & 3—*contd.*						
27	4,522	4,356	166	2,102	1,976	126
270	20	20	..	..	..	..
271	720	715	5	570	565	5
272	1,106	975	131	356	255	101
273	2,271	2,241	30	781	761	20
274	55	55	..	55	55	..
276	165	165	..	155	155	..
279	185	185	..	185	185	..
28	4,448	4,369	79	4,008	3,939	69
280	3,758	3,689	69	3,408	3,349	59
281	45	35	10	35	25	10
283	20	20	..	10	10	..
284	55	55	..	45	45	..
285	385	385	..	365	365	..
286	5	5	..	5	5	..
287	40	40	..	10	10	..
288	90	90	..	80	80	..
289	50	50	..	50	50	..
29	1,795	1,790	5	655	650	5
290	45	45	..	25	25	..
291	1,665	1,660	5	585	580	5
292	15	15	..	5	5	..
293	20	20	..	20	20	..
294	50	50	..	20	20	..
30	225	195	30	175	165	10
300	30	30	..	30	30	..
301	45	15	30	15	5	10
302	15	15	..	5	5	..
303	120	120	..	110	110	..
305	5	5	..	5	5	..
306	5	5	..	5	5	..
307	5	5	..	5	5	..
31	320	305	15	280	265	15
310	15	15	..	5	5	..
312	5	5	..	5	5	..
313	25	25	..	25	25	..
314	215	200	15	205	190	15
315	10	10	..	10	10	
316	5	5	..	5	5	..
318	20	20	..	20	20	..
319	25	25	..	5	5	..
32	5,990	5,497	493	741	645	96
320	2,923	2,536	387	275	245	30
321	35	35	..	35	35	..
322	986	920	66	356	290	66
323	5	5	..	5	5	..
324	1,491	1,481	10	40	40	..
326	255	225	30	15	15	..
327	5	5	..	5	5	..
328	275	275	..	5	5	..
329	15	15	..	5	5	..

AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS GROUPS

DIX

Repairs by Household Industry and Non-Household Industry

WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY						WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY					
Total			Urban			Total			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,907	1,781	126	417	311	106	2,615	2,575	40	1,685	1,665	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..
15	15	..	5	5	..	705	700	5	565	560	5
761	665	96	191	105	86	345	310	35	165	150	15
1,091	1,061	30	181	161	20	1,180	1,180	..	600	600	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	55	55	..
25	25	..	25	25	..	140	140	..	130	130	..
15	15	..	15	15	..	170	170	..	170	170	..
65	60	5	15	10	5	4,383	4,309	74	3,993	3,929	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,758	3,689	69	3,408	3,349	59
5	..	5	5	..	5	40	35	5	30	25	5
10	10	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	45	45	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	375	375	..	365	365	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
30	30	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
10	10	..	10	10	..	80	80	..	70	70	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	50	50	..
870	870	..	140	140	..	925	920	5	515	510	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	..	25	25	..
825	825	..	125	125	..	840	835	5	460	455	5
10	10	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	20	20	..
35	35	..	15	15	..	15	15	..	5	5	..
30	10	20	..	..	..	195	185	10	175	165	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	30	30	..
20	..	20	..	..	..	25	15	10	15	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	5	5	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	110	110	..	110	110	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
40	35	5	30	25	5	280	270	10	250	240	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	25	25	..
15	10	5	15	10	5	200	190	10	190	180	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
15	15	..	15	15	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	5	5	..
1,351	1,225	126	291	235	56	4,639	4,272	367	450	410	40
465	425	40	15	15	..	2,458	2,111	347	260	230	30
5	5	..	5	5	..	30	30	..	30	30	..
826	770	56	266	210	56	160	150	10	90	80	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
20	20	..	..	..	..	1,471	1,461	10	40	40	..
30	..	30	..	..	..	225	225	..	15	15	..
5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	275	275	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	5	5	..

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AND MINOR

APPEN-

Distribution of Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2 & 3—*contd.*						
33	735	730	5	565	560	5
330	190	185	5	190	185	5
331	375	375	..	235	235	..
333	20	20	..	..	..	..
334	135	135	..	125	125	..
335	5	5	..	5	5	..
339	10	10	..	10	10	..
34	5,075	5,060	15	3,805	3,790	15
340	325	325	..	325	325	..
341	145	145	..	115	115	..
342	5	5	..	5	5	..
343	950	950	..	110	110	..
344	230	230	..	190	190	..
345	2,830	2,820	10	2,580	2,570	10
349	590	585	5	480	475	5
35	2,801	2,756	45	870	865	5
350	470	450	20	40	40	..
351	45	45	..	35	35	..
352	55	55	..	55	55	..
353	245	245	..	245	245	..
354	5	5	..	5	5	..
355	15	15	..	15	15	..
356	35	35	..	25	25	..
357	1,851	1,831	20	380	380	..
359	80	75	5	70	65	5
36	185	175	10	125	115	10
360	65	65	..	35	35	..
361	20	20	..	20	20	..
362	10	10	..	10	10	..
363	50	40	10	40	30	10
364	30	30	..	10	10	..
365	5	5	..	5	5	..
369	5	5	..	5	5	..
37	520	520	..	330	330	..
371	10	10	..	10	10	..
372	165	165	..	25	25	..
373	15	15	..	5	5	..
374	170	170	..	170	170	..
375	15	15	..	15	15	..
376	40	40	..	20	20	..
378	25	25	..	15	15	..
379	80	80	..	70	70	..
38	2,146	2,131	15	1,856	1,841	15
380	1,356	1,341	15	1,296	1,281	15
383	615	615	..	515	515	..
385	60	60	..	10	10	..
387	10	10	..	..	..	..
389	105	105	..	35	35	..

AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS GROUPS

DIX

Repairs by Household Industry and Non-Household Industry

WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY						WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY					
Total			Urban			Total			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
95	95	..	25	25	..	640	635	5	540	535	5
10	10	..	10	10	..	180	175	5	180	175	5
75	75	..	5	5	..	300	300	..	230	230	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..
10	10	..	10	10	..	125	125	..	115	115	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
1,186	1,186	..	326	326	..	3,889	3,874	15	3,479	3,464	15
20	20	..	20	20	..	305	305	..	305	305	..
5	5	..	5	5	..	140	140	..	110	110	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
855	855	..	15	15	..	95	95	..	95	95	..
30	30	..	20	20	..	200	200	..	170	170	..
226	226	..	226	226	..	2,604	2,594	10	2,354	2,344	10
50	50	..	40	40	..	540	535	5	440	435	5
50	50	..	20	20	..	2,751	2,706	45	850	845	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	470	450	20	40	40	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	..	35	35	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	55	55	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	245	245	..	245	245	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	15	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	..	25	25	..
35	35	..	15	15	..	1,816	1,796	20	365	365	..
15	15	..	5	5	..	65	60	5	65	60	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	185	175	10	125	115	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	65	65	..	35	35	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	20	20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	40	10	40	30	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
25	25	..	15	15	..	495	495	..	315	315	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	165	165	..	25	25	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	5	5	..
10	10	..	10	10	..	160	160	..	160	160	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	15	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	20	20	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	15	15	..
5	5	..	5	5	..	75	75	..	65	65	..
361	361	..	191	191	..	1,785	1,770	15	1,665	1,650	15
121	121	..	121	121	..	1,235	1,220	15	1,175	1,160	15
100	100	..	50	50	..	515	515	..	465	465	..
50	50	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	80	..	20	20	..	25	25	..	15	15	..

B-IV PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AND MINOR

APPEN-

Distribution of Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Groups of N.I.C.	TOTAL WORKERS					
	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2&3—*concld.*						
39	3,019	3,014	5	2,249	2,244	5
390	420	420	..	300	300	..
391	240	240	..	170	170	..
392	674	674	..	584	584	..
393	185	185	..	155	155	..
394	840	835	5	580	575	5
399	660	660	..	460	460	..

AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS GROUPS

DIX

Repairs by Household Industry and Non-Household Industry

WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY						WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY					
Total			Urban			Total			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
210	210	..	140	140	..	2,809	2,804	5	2,109	2,104	5
60	60	..	50	50	..	360	360	..	250	250	..
15	15	..	5	5	..	225	225	..	165	165	..
5	5	..	5	5	..	669	669	..	579	579	..
5	5	..	5	5	..	180	180	..	150	150	..
75	75	..	35	35	..	765	760	5	545	540	5
50	50	..	40	40	..	610	610	..	420	420	..

TABLE B-IV PART-D

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

Flyleaf

This table corresponds to Table B-IV Part-B of 1961-Census and gives the distribution of persons engaged at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by each class of workers *viz.*, employers, employees, single workers and family workers by Divisions and Major Groups of National Industrial Classification, 1970.

2. Figures are given for total and urban areas and for rural areas these can be derived by subtracting urban figures from the total.

3. Data in this table have been presented at District level only and have been estimated from 10% sample for rural areas and 20% sample for urban areas.

B-IV PART-D—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Groups of N.I.C.	Total/ Urban	CLASS OF WORKERS									
		Total		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMBALA DISTRICT											
All Divisions	T	**136,911**	**6,539**	**6,320**	**40**	**82,599**	**5,121**	**41,367**	**1,162**	**6,625**	**216**
	U	**80,487**	**4,454**	**3,960**	**20**	**47,961**	**3,622**	**24,740**	**757**	**3,826**	**55**
Division 0	T	**3,362**	**58**	**70**	..	**1,027**	**9**	**1,262**	**18**	**1,003**	**31**
	U	**597**	**23**	**30**	..	**318**	**9**	**244**	**9**	**5**	**5**
00	T	15	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	..	..
	U	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
01	T	90	..	..	..	80	..	10	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
02	T	2,613	53	60	..	513	4	1,047	18	993	31
	U	388	18	20	..	174	4	189	9	5	5
03	T	194	5	..	..	129	5	65	..	..	..
	U	94	5	..	..	79	5	15	..	..	..
05	T	450	..	10	..	300	..	130	..	10	..
	U	110	..	10	..	60	..	40	..	..	..
Division 1	T	**438**	**4**	**41**	..	**163**	..	**152**	**4**	**82**	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	T	438	4	41	..	163	..	152	4	82	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	T	**32,870**	**769**	**1,665**	**10**	**20,985**	**467**	**8,645**	**223**	**1,575**	**69**
	U	**21,206**	**303**	**1,255**	**10**	**13,542**	**169**	**5,344**	**104**	**1,065**	**20**
20-21	T	4,834	55	235	..	3,714	30	695	20	190	
	U	3,534	35	155	..	2,744	20	465	10	170	55
22	T	170	5	5	..	145	..	10	5	10	..
	U	100	5	5	..	75	..	10	5	10	..
23	T	230	10	..	..	75	..	95	10	60	..
	U	130	10	..	..	65	..	45	10	20	..
24	T	60	..	..	..	20	..	40	..	..	..
	U	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
25	T	80	..	10	..	10	..	40	..	20	..
	U	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
26	T	2,506	98	195	..	525	20	1,606	64	180	14
	U	1,475	49	75	..	425	20	875	24	100	5
27	T	2,575	40	145	..	1,005	10	1,205	10	220	20
	U	1,665	20	115	..	705	10	745	10	100	..
28	T	4,309	74	30	..	4,004	64	250	10	25	..
	U	3,929	64	30	..	3,634	54	240	10	25	..
29	T	920	5	80	..	135	5	635	..	70	..
	U	510	5	10	..	85	5	355	..	60	..
30	T	185	10	15	..	135	10	15	..	20	..
	U	165	10	15	..	115	10	15	..	20	..
31	T	270	10	45	5	155	..	55	5	15	..
	U	240	10	45	5	125	..	55	5	15	..

B-IV PART-D—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY. TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY—*contd.*

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Groups of N.I.C.	Total/ Urban	CLASS OF WORKERS									
		Total		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division 2 & 3—*concld.*											
32	T	4,272	367	55	..	3,272	258	800	94	145	15
	U	410	40	35	..	200	10	140	25	35	5
33	T	635	5	60	5	485	..	85	..	5	..
	U	535	5	60	5	405	..	65	..	5	..
34	T	3,874	15	260	..	2,664	10	765	5	185	..
	U	3,464	15	260	..	2,324	10	695	5	185	..
35	T	2,706	45	50	..	2,251	35	365	..	40	10
	U	845	5	40	..	740	5	65	..	..	..
36	T	175	10	5	..	115	10	45	..	10	..
	U	115	10	5	..	85	10	15	..	10	..
37	T	495	..	30	..	370	..	60	..	35	..
	U	315	..	30	..	210	..	40	..	35	..
38	T	1,770	15	210	..	825	10	550	..	185	5
	U	1,650	15	190	..	785	10	500	..	175	5
39	T	2,804	5	235	..	1,080	5	1,329	..	160	..
	U	2,104	5	185	..	810	5	1,009	..	100	..
Division 4	T	**2,169**	**40**	**20**	..	**2,059**	**40**	**90**	..	..	..
	U	**1,090**	**10**	..	..	**1,070**	**10**	**20**	..	..	..
40	T	2,069	30	20	..	1,959	30	90	..	..	..
	U	1,060	10	..	..	1,040	10	20	..	..	..
42	T	100	10	..	..	100	10	..	..	..	..
	U	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5	T	**6,475**	**494**	**190**	..	**2,364**	**330**	**3,651**	**164**	**270**	..
	U	**3,066**	**219**	**140**	..	**985**	**55**	**1,891**	**164**	**50**	..
50	T	4,985	255	150	..	2,064	96	2,726	159	45	..
	U	2,596	214	110	..	825	55	1,626	159	35	..
51	T	1,490	239	40	..	300	234	925	5	225	..
	U	470	5	30	..	160	..	265	5	15	..
Division 6	T	**23,179**	**163**	**3,474**	..	**4,142**	**25**	**12,573**	**122**	**2,990**	**16**
	U	**16,955**	**120**	**2,165**	..	**3,412**	**25**	**9,057**	**90**	**2,321**	**5**
60	T	840	10	105	..	190	..	425	10	120	..
	U	670	10	85	..	150	..	325	10	110	..
61	T	110	..	15	..	30	..	45	..	20	..
	U	90	..	15	..	30	..	25	..	20	..
62	T	965	..	165	..	460	..	290	..	50	..
	U	865	..	145	..	450	..	230	..	40	..
63	T	80	..	35	..	35	..	10	..	..	..
	U	60	..	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..
64	T	760	11	105	..	295	..	225	11	135	..
	U	420	..	85	..	125	..	155	..	55	..
65	T	10,523	77	1,474	..	976	5	6,588	56	1,485	16
	U	6,518	55	665	..	706	5	4,101	45	1,046	5

B-IV PART-D—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY—*contd.*

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Groups of N.I.C.	Total/ Urban	CLASS OF WORKERS									
		Total		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division 6—*concld.*											
66	T	2,280	..	385	..	335	..	1240	..	320	..
	U	1,751	..	215	..	325	..	911	..	300	..
67	T	2640	20	430	..	435	..	1,430	20	345	..
	U	2,400	10	340	..	425	..	1,310	10	325	..
68	T	2,820	25	390	..	750	20	1,390	5	290	..
	U	2250	25	280	..	590	20	1,150	5	230	..
69	T	2,161	20	370	..	636	..	930	20	225	..
	U	1,931	20	310	..	586	..	840	20	195	..
Division 7	T	**17,520**	**169**	**250**	**5**	**14,308**	**144**	**2,877**	**15**	**85**	**5**
	U	**13,457**	**164**	**140**	**5**	**10,997**	**144**	**2,255**	**15**	**65**	..
70	T	15,012	84	245	5	11,805	64	2,877	10	85	5
	U	11,742	79	135	5	9,287	64	2,255	10	65	..
72	T	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	T	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	T	40	5	5	..	35	..	..	5	..	..
	U	40	5	5	..	35	..	..	5	..	..
75	T	2,438	80	..	..	2,438	80	..	..	..	..
	U	1,675	80	..	..	1,675	80	..	..	..	..
Division 8	T	**3,639**	**57**	**115**	..	**2,669**	**52**	**745**	**5**	**110**	..
	U	**2,940**	**46**	**105**	..	**2,130**	**41**	**605**	**5**	**100**	..
80	T	1,295	31	10	..	1,260	31	20	..	5	..
	U	1,135	31	10	..	1,100	31	20	..	5	..
81	T	195	5	5	..	175	5	15	..	..	..
	U	185	5	5	..	165	5	15	..	..	..
82	T	1,744	21	85	..	1,089	16	480	5	90	..
	U	1255	10	75	..	750	5	350	5	80	..
83	T	405	..	15	..	145	..	230	..	15	..
	U	365	..	15	..	115	..	220	..	15	..
Division 9	T	**47,259**	**4,785**	**495**	**25**	**34,882**	**4,054**	**11,372**	**611**	**510**	**95**
	U	**21,176**	**3,569**	**125**	**5**	**15,507**	**3,169**	**5,324**	**370**	**220**	**25**
90	T	23,520	667	..	..	23,020	662	500	5	..	..
	U	9,713	415	..	..	9,503	410	210	5	..	..
91	T	645	386	10	20	515	130	110	191	10	45
	U	375	175	..	..	335	80	40	90	..	5
92	T	4,548	2,631	20	5	4,413	2,586	100	40	15	..
	U	2,419	2,189	10	5	2,334	2,154	70	30	5	..
93	T	2,000	476	60	..	1,325	366	555	105	60	5
	U	1,210	325	20	..	815	275	375	45	..	5
94	T	1,155	35	15	..	390	5	720	30	30	..
	U	635	25	5	..	260	5	360	20	10	..
95	T	490	..	50	..	230	..	200	..	10	..
	U	310	..	30	..	210	..	70	..	..	..

B-IV PART-D—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Groups of N.I.C.	Total/ Urban	CLASS OF WORKERS									
		Total		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division 9—*concld.*											
96	T	3734	385	260	..	915	240	2,289	110	270	35
	U	1,855	315	60	..	635	210	1,000	90	160	15
98	T	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	T	11,157	205	80	..	4,064	65	6,898	130	115	10
	U	4,659	125	..	..	1,415	35	3,199	90	45	..

Note :—Groups with nil entries have been omitted.

TABLE B-VI PART-A(i)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Flyleaf

Table B-VI has two parts i.e. Part-A and Part-B. Each part has been further divided into two sub-parts. Sub-parts A(i) and A(ii) give data for urban areas and sub-parts B(i) and B(ii) for rural areas only.

2. This part gives data for persons at work other than those engaged in cultivation classified by sex and age-groups for each division and group of National Classification of Occupations, 1968. Age-groups adopted for this table are the same as for Table B-I Part-A i.e. 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59, 60 + and Age not stated. There are marginal differences in some age-groups figures as appearing in this table and those obtained by adding categories III to IX in Table B-I Part-A. These differences are bound to exist as this table has been processed by raising results of 20% sample tabulation while Table B-I Part-A is based on full count.

3. In 1961-Census Table B-VI gave similar data for urban areas only. Information in this table was limited to occupational divisions and that too for broad age-groups.

B-VI PART-A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
				AMBALA DISTRICT					
All Divisions	**Total**	**87,646**	**82,355**	**4,691**	Group 05	Total	25	25	..
	0—14	**1,120**	**1,045**	**75**		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	**6,110**	**5,775**	**335**		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	**12,374**	**11,375**	**999**		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	**12,464**	**11,629**	**835**		25—29	15	15	..
	30—39	**21,348**	**20,242**	**1,106**		30—39	10	10	..
	40—49	**18,006**	**17,294**	**712**		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	**10,119**	**9,705**	**414**		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	**5,505**	**5,290**	**215**		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 0-1	**Total**	**7,424**	**4,955**	**2,469**	Group 07	Total	785	720	65
	0—14	**5**	**5**	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	**245**	**100**	**145**		15—19	40	30	10
	20—24	**1,354**	**660**	**694**		20—24	80	70	10
	25—29	**1,475**	**895**	**580**		25—29	80	75	5
	30—39	**2,050**	**1,425**	**625**		30—39	185	165	20
	40—49	**945**	**735**	**210**		40—49	120	105	15
	50—59	**830**	**680**	**150**		50—59	135	130	5
	60+	**520**	**455**	**65**		60+	145	145	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 00	Total	25	25	..	Group 08	Total	375	120	255
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	10	..	10
	20—24	5	5	..		20—24	85	35	50
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	50	10	40
	30—39	15	15	..		30—39	95	35	60
	40—49	5	5	..		40—49	30	5	25
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	65	30	35
	60+	..	..	..		60+	40	5	35
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 01	Total	20	20	..	Group 09	Total	5	5	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	5	5	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	10	10	..		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	5	5	..		30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 02	Total	275	275	..	Group 10	Total	15	15	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	60	60	..		20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	85	85	..		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	75	75	..		30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	45	45	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	10	10	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 03	Total	405	405	..	Group 12	Total	420	420	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	160	160	..		20—24	20	20	..
	25—29	80	80	..		25—29	65	65	..
	30—39	90	90	..		30—39	135	135	..
	40—49	30	30	..		40—49	120	120	..
	50—59	25	25	..		50—59	75	75	..
	60+	10	10	..		60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 13	Total	90	65	25	**Division 2**	**Total**	**3,010**	**2,960**	**50**
	0—14	..	..	..		**0—14**	..	..	..
	15—19	10	..	10		**15—19**	**45**	**45**	..
	20—24	10	5	5		**20—24**	**270**	**250**	**20**
	25—29	25	20	5		**25—29**	**560**	**545**	**15**
	30—39	30	25	5		**30—39**	**830**	**820**	**10**
	40—49	10	10	..		**40—49**	**630**	**625**	**5**
	50—59	..	..	..		**50—59**	**525**	**525**	..
	60+	5	5	..		**60+**	**150**	**150**	..
	A.N.S	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 14	Total	345	345	..	Group 20	Total	45	45	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	30	30	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	50	50	..		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	120	120	..		30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	45	45	..		40—49	25	25	..
	50—59	50	50	..		50—59	10	10	..
	60+	40	40	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 15	Total	3,879	1,780	2,099	Group 21	Total	1,130	1.090	40
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	140	25	115		15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	829	200	629		20—24	150	135	15
	25—29	925	395	530		25—29	360	345	15
	30—39	1,175	635	540		30—39	315	305	10
	40—49	425	255	170		40—49	165	165	..
	50—59	300	205	95		50—59	120	120	..
	60+	85	65	20		60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 17	Total	120	120	..	Group 22	Total	480	480	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..		15—19	15	15	..
	20—24	20	20	..		20—24	45	45	..
	25—29	30	30	..		25—29	45	45	..
	30—39	25	25	..		30—39	115	115	..
	40—49	5	5	..		40—49	130	130	..
	50—59	20	20	..		50—59	105	105	..
	60+	10	10	..		60+	25	25	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 18	Total	100	100	..	Group 23	Total	125	125	..
	0—14	5	5	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	20	20	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	15	15	..		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	15	15	..		30—39	65	65	..
	40—49	10	10	..		40—49	20	20	..
	50—59	10	10	..		50—59	35	35	..
	60+	15	15	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 19	Total	540	515	25	Group 24	Total	905	900	5
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	5	5	..		15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	20	20	..		20—24	50	45	5
	25—29	35	35	..		25—29	100	100	..
	30—39	75	75	..		30—39	275	275	..
	40—49	100	100	..		40—49	225	225	..
	50—59	140	125	15		50—59	155	155	..
	60+	165	155	10		60+	90	90	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 25	Total	195	190	5	Group 32	Total	370	350	20
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	15	10	5
	20—24	15	15	..		20—24	110	100	10
	25—29	20	20	..		25—29	100	95	5
	30—39	40	40	..		30—39	80	80	..
	40—49	60	55	5		40—49	35	35	..
	50—59	40	40	..		50—59	25	25	..
	60+	20	20	..		60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 26	Total	90	90	..	Group 33	Total	1,395	1,350	45
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	40	35	5
	20—24	10	10	..		20—24	205	180	25
	25—29	25	25	..		25—29	190	175	15
	30—39	10	10	..		30—39	395	395	..
	40—49	5	5	..		40—49	280	280	..
	50—59	35	35	..		50—59	200	200	..
	60+	5	5	..		60+	85	85	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 29	Total	40	40	..	Group 34	Total	15	15	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..		20—24	5	5	..
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	5	5	..		30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	25	25	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 3	**Total**	**11,097**	**10,772**	**325**	Group 35	Total	7,192	6,997	195
	0—14	**10**	**10**	..		0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	**330**	**285**	**45**		15—19	235	205	30
	20—24	**1,740**	**1,600**	**140**		20—24	1,190	1,110	80
	25—29	**1,959**	**1,904**	**55**		25—29	1,344	1,319	25
	30—39	**3,119**	**3,084**	**35**		30—39	1,969	1,944	25
	40—49	**2,374**	**2,349**	**25**		40—49	1,489	1,479	10
	50—59	**1,220**	**1,200**	**20**		50—59	735	715	20
	60+	**345**	**340**	**5**		60+	220	215	5
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 30	Total	785	785	..	Group 36	Total	270	270	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	55	55	..		20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	105	105	..		25—29	25	25	..
	30—39	270	270	..		30—39	35	35	..
	40—49	230	230	..		40—49	110	110	..
	50—59	105	105	..		50—59	75	75	..
	60+	10	10	..		60+	15	15	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 31	Total	105	100	5	Group 37	Total	270	270	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	15	15	..
	20—24	10	10	..		20—24	40	40	..
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	45	45	..
	30—39	45	45	..		30—39	50	50	..
	40—49	40	35	5		40—49	85	85	..
	50—59	5	5	..		50—59	35	35	..
	60+	5	5	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 38	Total	320	320	..	Group 43	Total	3,101	3,056	45
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	55	55	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	370	365	5
	20—24	40	40	..		20—24	510	510	..
	25—29	65	65	..		25—29	390	385	5
	30—39	115	115	..		30—39	596	586	10
	40—49	65	65	..		40—49	480	475	5
	50—59	30	30	..		50—59	420	400	20
	60+	5	5	..		60+	280	280	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		AN.S.	..	..	..
Group 39	Total	375	315	60	Group 44	Total	365	360	5
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	15	10	5		15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	75	50	25		20—24	50	50	..
	25—29	80	70	10		25—29	35	35	..
	30—39	155	145	10		30—39	85	80	5
	40—49	40	30	10		40—49	100	100	..
	50—59	10	10	..		50—59	45	45	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	40	40	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 4	**Total**	**14,545**	**14,449**	**96**	Group 45	Total	60	60	..
	0—14	**160**	**160**	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	**1,050**	**1,045**	**5**		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	**1,840**	**1,840**	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	**1,745**	**1,735**	**10**		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	**2,808**	**2,777**	**31**		30—39	10	10	..
	40—49	**3,021**	**3,006**	**15**		40—49	5	5	..
	50—59	**2,196**	**2,171**	**25**		50—59	10	10	..
	60+	**1,725**	**1,715**	**10**		60+	35	35	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 40	Total	10,849	10,803	46	Group 49	Total	10	10	..
	0—14	105	105	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	670	670	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	1,240	1,240	..		20—24	5	5	..
	25—29	1,270	1,265	5		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	2,062	2,046	16		30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	2,416	2,406	10		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	1,716	1,711	5		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	1,370	1,360	10		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 41	Total	140	140	..	**Division 5**	**Total**	**8,965**	**8,146**	**819**
	0—14	..	..	..		**0—14**	**305**	**270**	**35**
	15—19	..	..	..		**15—19**	**775**	**720**	**55**
	20—24	30	30	..		**20—24**	**1,040**	**985**	**55**
	25—29	45	45	..		**25—29**	**1,095**	**1,000**	**95**
	30—39	40	40	..		**30—39**	**1,956**	**1,781**	**175**
	40—49	20	20	..		**40—49**	**2,159**	**1,910**	**249**
	50—59	5	5	..		**50—59**	**1,095**	**1,000**	**95**
	60+	..	..	..		**60+**	**540**	**480**	**60**
	A·N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 42	Total	20	20	..	Group 50	Total	1,341	1,326	15
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	25	25	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	95	95	..
	20—24	5	5	..		20—24	185	185	..
	25—29	5	5	..		25—29	135	135	..
	30—39	10	10	..		30—39	321	321	..
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	320	315	5
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	140	140	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	120	110	10
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and groups	Age-groups	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 51	Total	5	5	..	Group 57	Total	2,400	2,375	25
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	5	5	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	75	75	..
	20—24	..	..	..		20—24	215	215	..
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	370	365	5
	30—39	5	5	..		30—39	555	545	10
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	690	685	5
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	390	390	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	100	95	5
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 52	Total	1,090	1,005	85	Group 59	Total	25	25	..
	0—14	150	135	15		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	270	255	15		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	140	140	..		20—24	5	5	..
	25—29	95	95	..		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	155	150	5		30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	150	125	25		40—49	10	10	..
	50—59	85	65	20		50—59	5	5	..
	60+	45	40	5		60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 53	Total	560	360	200	**Division 6**	**Total**	**865**	**847**	**18**
	0—14	85	65	20		**0—14**	**20**	**20**	..
	15—19	65	60	5		**15—19**	**65**	**65**	..
	20—24	80	75	5		**20—24**	**105**	**105**	..
	25—29	50	45	5		**25—29**	**80**	**80**	..
	30—39	60	20	40		**30—39**	**179**	**174**	**5**
	40—49	95	35	60		**40—49**	**203**	**199**	**4**
	50—59	75	35	40		**50—59**	**138**	**134**	**4**
	60+	50	25	25		**60+**	**75**	**70**	**5**
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		**A.N.S.**	..	..	..
Group 54	Total	2,454	1,985	469	Group 60	Total	10	10	..
	0—14	15	15	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	160	130	30		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	315	265	50		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	325	250	75		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	635	515	120		30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	619	475	144		40—49	5	5	..
	50—59	260	225	35		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	125	110	15		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 55	Total	605	580	25	Group 62	Total	60	55	5
	0—14	25	25	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	70	65	5		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	45	45	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	75	65	10		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	135	135	..		30—39	20	20	..
	40—49	140	130	10		40—49	30	30	..
	50—59	60	60	..		50—59	5	5	..
	60+	55	55	..		60+	5	..	5
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 56	Total	485	485	..	Group 65	Total	715	702	13
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	20	20	..
	15—19	40	40	..		15—19	60	60	..
	20—24	55	55	..		20—24	75	75	..
	25—29	45	45	..		25—29	60	60	..
	30—39	90	90	..		30—39	139	134	5
	40—49	135	135	..		40—49	163	159	4
	50—59	80	80	..		50—59	128	124	4
	60+	40	40	..		60 +	70	70	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 66	Total	75	75	..	Group 74	Total	205	190	15
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	5	5	..
	15—19	5	5	..		15—19	20	20	..
	20—24	30	30	..		20—24	35	30	5
	25—29	15	15	..		25—29	55	55	..
	30—39	15	15	..		30—39	25	25	..
	40—49	5	5	..		40—49	25	20	5
	50—59	5	5	..		50—59	25	20	5
	60+	..	..	..		60+	15	15	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 68	Total	5	5	..	Group 75	Total	375	305	70
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	10	5	5
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	30	20	10
	20—24	..	..	..		20—24	50	45	5
	25—29	5	5	..		25—29	65	60	5
	30—39	..	..	..		30—39	95	80	15
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	55	45	10
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	35	25	10
	60+	..	..	..		60+	35	25	10
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Divisions-7-8-9	**Total**	**40,420**	**39,526**	**894**	Group 76	Total	5	5	..
	0—14	**620**	**580**	**40**		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	**3,585**	**3,500**	**85**		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	**5,970**	**5,880**	**90**		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	**5,440**	**5,360**	**80**		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	**10,176**	**9,971**	**205**		30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	**8,514**	**8,310**	**204**		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	**4,010**	**3,890**	**120**		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	**2,105**	**2,035**	**70**		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 71	Total	10	10	..	Group 77	Total	1,960	1,940	20
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	25	25	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	170	170	..
	20—24	..	..	..		20—24	205	205	..
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	240	235	5
	30—39	10	10	..		30—39	390	385	5
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	490	485	5
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	285	280	5
	60+	..	..	..		60+	155	155	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 72	Total	1,970	1,970	..	Group 78	Total	15	15	..
	0—14	55	55	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	245	245	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	45	45	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	330	330	..		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	660	660	..		30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	395	395	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	160	160	..		50—59	5	5	..
	60+	80	80	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 73	Total	995	995	..	Group 79	Total	1,609	1,554	55
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	25	25	..
	15—19	30	30	..		15—19	180	170	10
	20—24	55	55	..		20—24	180	180	..
	25—29	255	255	..		25—29	230	230	..
	30—39	300	300	..		30—39	464	449	15
	40—49	280	280	..		40—49	230	220	10
	50—59	55	55	..		50—59	195	180	15
	60+	20	20	..		60+	105	100	5
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 80	Total	925	925	..	Group 86	Total	20	20	..
	0—14	15	15	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	60	60	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	90	90	..		20—24	5	5	..
	25—29	105	105	..		25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	195	195	..		30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	180	180	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	160	160	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	120	120	..		60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 81	Total	1,875	1,845	30	Group 87	Total	600	590	10
	0—14	25	25	..		0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	80	75	5		15—19	80	80	..
	20—24	265	265	..		20—24	125	125	..
	25—29	155	150	5		25—29	110	105	5
	30—39	500	495	5		30—39	120	115	5
	40—49	480	470	10		40—49	90	90	..
	50—59	195	190	5		50—59	55	55	..
	60+	175	175	..		60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 82	Total	30	30	..	113 88	Total	520	520	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	45	45	..
	20—24	10	10	..		20—24	65	65	..
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	45	45	..
	30—39	5	5	..		30—39	70	70	..
	40—49	5	5	..		40—49	150	150	..
	50—59	5	5	..		50—59	50	50	..
	60+	5	5	..		60+	95	95	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 83	Total	2,605	2,605	..	Group 89	Total	630	535	95
	0—14	30	30	..		0—14	30	15	15
	15—19	295	295	..		15—19	65	60	5
	20—24	755	755	..		20—24	85	80	5
	25—29	355	355	..		25—29	70	60	10
	30—39	575	575	..		30—39	105	85	20
	40—49	425	425	..		40—49	125	100	25
	50—59	120	120	..		50—59	75	65	10
	60+	50	50	..		60+	75	70	5
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 84	Total	5,026	5,016	10	Group 90	Total	160	155	5
	0—14	75	75	..		0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	350	345	5		15—19	25	25	..
	20—24	670	670	..		20—24	45	45	..
	25—29	695	695	..		25—29	20	20	..
	30—39	1,386	1,386	..		30—39	30	25	5
	40—49	1,155	1,150	5		40—49	15	15	..
	50—59	525	525	..		50—59	5	5	..
	60+	170	170	..		60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 85	Total	1,735	1,725	10	Group 91	Total	684	620	64
	0—14	10	10	..		0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	100	95	5		15—19	85	85	..
	20—24	375	375	..		20—24	190	185	5
	25—29	335	335	..		25—29	15	15	..
	30—39	525	520	5		30—39	140	125	15
	40—49	280	280	..		40—49	154	130	24
	50—59	100	100	..		50—59	75	60	15
	60+	10	10	..		60+	15	10	5
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-A(i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*concld.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 92	Total	465	465	..	Group 98	Total	4,826	4,826	..
	0—14	5	5	..		0—14	30	30	..
	15—19	85	85	..		15—19	290	290	..
	20—24	65	65	..		20—24	615	615	..
	25—29	105	105	..		25—29	585	585	..
	30—39	110	110	..		30—39	1,406	1,406	..
	40—49	65	65	..		40—49	1,315	1,315	..
	50—59	25	25	..		50—59	470	470	..
	60+	5	5	..		60+	115	115	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 93	Total	525	525	..	Group 99	Total	8,039	7,819	220
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	155	150	5
	15—19	25	25	..		15—19	975	945	30
	20—24	40	40	..		20—24	1,265	1,220	45
	25—29	10	10	..		25—29	950	940	10
	30—39	165	165	..		30—39	1,754	1,734	20
	40—49	205	205	..		40—49	1,585	1,525	60
	50—59	60	60	..		50—59	815	785	30
	60+	20	20	..		60+	540	520	20
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 94	Total	401	295	106	**Division X**	**Total**	**720**	**700**	**20**
	0—14	25	20	5		**0—14**	..	..	..
	15—19	30	15	15		**15—19**	**15**	**15**	..
	20—24	80	70	10		**20—24**	**55**	**55**	..
	25—29	25	15	10		**25—29**	**110**	**110**	..
	30—39	76	45	31		**30—39**	**230**	**210**	**20**
	40—49	95	80	15		**40—49**	**160**	**160**	..
	50—59	25	20	5		**50—59**	**105**	**105**	..
	60+	45	30	15		**60+**	**45**	**45**	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 95	Total	2,555	2,381	174	Group XI	Total	580	560	20
	0—14	60	50	10		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	210	210	..		15—19	5	5	..
	20—24	270	255	15		20—24	50	50	..
	25—29	335	305	30		25—29	95	95	..
	30—39	620	556	64		30—39	165	145	20
	40—49	490	465	25		40—49	150	150	..
	50—59	360	340	20		50—59	70	70	..
	60	210	200	10		60+	45	45	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 96	Total	1,170	1,170	..	Group X9	Total	140	140	..
	0—14	10	10	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	80	80	..		15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	320	320	..		20—24	5	5	..
	25—29	255	255	..		25—29	15	15	..
	30—39	320	320	..		30—39	65	65	..
	40—49	120	120	..		40—49	10	10	..
	50—59	65	65	..		50—59	35	35	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 97	Total	485	475	10					
	0—14	..	..	..					
	15—19	30	30	..					
	20—24	65	65	..					
	25—29	80	80	..					
	30—39	120	120	..					
	40—49	105	95	10					
	50—59	65	65	..					
	60+	20	20	..					
	A.N.S.	..	..	..					

Notes.—1. A.N.S. means, Age Not Stated
2. .. means nil

TABLE B-VI PART-A(ii)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Flyleaf

This part furnishes data for workers other than those engaged in cultivation by sex and divisions and groups of National Classification of Occupations, 1968. The data for each group and division has been further classified into educational levels. The number of illiterate persons has not been shown separately but can be derived by subtracting the figures of literate workers from the total workers. On account of different procedures of estimation adopted for Table B-III Part-A and B-VI Part-A(ii)—educational levels figures for total literate workers other than cultivation vary to a negligible extent.

2. In 1961-Census similar statistics were presented for urban areas only in Table B-VI but it was limited to occupational division level only.

3. The educational levels adopted for this table are as under :—

(1) Primary ;

(2) Middle ;

(3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary ;

(4) Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree ;

(5) Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree ;

(6) Graduate degree other than technical degree ;

(7) Post-graduate degree other than technical degree ; and

(8) Professional degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree in :—

(i) Engineering and Technology ;

(ii) Medicine ;

(iii) Agriculture, Veterinary or Dairying ;

(iv) Teaching :

(v) Others.

B-VI PART-A(ii)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING LEVELS IN URBAN

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literates (without educational levels)*		Educational: Primary		Educational: Middle		Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AMBALA														
All Divisions		**87,046**	**82,355**	**4,691**	**58,025**	**3,014**	**7,175**	**105**	**9,379**	**110**	**20,721**	**485**	**15,885**	**765**
Division 0-1		**7,424**	**4,955**	**2,469**	**4,765**	**2,404**	**165**	**65**	**165**	**30**	**680**	**335**	**1,385**	**530**
Group	00	25	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	01	20	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
	02	275	275	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	03	405	405	..	405	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	170	..
	05	25	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	07	785	720	65	720	65	15	..	35	..	160	10	220	15
	08	375	120	255	105	210	5	20	10	25	50	50	35	100
	09	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	10	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	12	420	420	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	..
	13	90	65	25	65	25	..	..	..	..	15	..	45	10
	14	345	345	..	345	..	..	..	5	..	25	..	35	..
	15	3,879	1,780	2,099	1,780	2,099	15	45	5	5	205	275	470	400
	17	120	120	..	115	..	5	..	10	..	45	..	55	..
	18	100	100	..	45	..	20	..	10	..	15	..	..	..
	19	540	515	25	400	5	105	..	90	..	120	..	50	5
Division 2		**3,010**	**2,960**	**50**	**2,845**	**45**	**130**	..	**200**	..	**755**	**5**	**1,185**	**30**
Group	20	45	45	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	20	..
	21	1,130	1,090	40	1,090	40	30	..	85	..	250	..	505	30
	22	480	480	..	430	..	25	..	25	..	150	..	165	..
	23	125	125	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	40	..
	24	905	900	5	855	5	45	..	60	..	230	5	350	..
	25	195	190	5	185	..	25	..	20	..	75	..	50	..
	26	90	90	..	80	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	45	..
	29	40	40	..	40	..	..	..	5	..	20	..	10	..
Division 3		**11,097**	**10,772**	**325**	**10,152**	**290**	**420**	..	**549**	**20**	**3,014**	**45**	**5,109**	**155**
Group	30	785	785	..	785	..	5	..	15	..	130	..	440	..
	31	105	100	5	100	5	5	..	..	..	55	5	40	..
	32	370	350	20	350	20	..	..	..	..	55	..	245	10
	33	1,395	1,350	45	1,350	45	35	..	85	..	345	5	635	10
	34	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
	35	7,192	6,997	195	6,387	160	365	..	404	20	2,134	35	3,054	95
	36	270	270	..	270	..	5	..	5	..	35	..	180	..
	37	270	270	..	260	..	..	..	15	..	50	..	160	..
	38	320	320	..	320	..	5	..	20	..	135	..	160	..
	39	375	315	60	315	60	..	..	5	..	70	..	190	40
Division 4		**14,545**	**14,449**	**96**	**11,573**	**30**	**1,485**	..	**1,975**	..	**4,592**	**5**	**3,161**	**20**
Group	40	10,849	10,803	46	8,877	5	1,125	..	1,560	..	3,521	..	2,441	5
	41	140	140	..	140	..	5	..	5	..	75	..	50	..
	42	20	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	43	3,101	3,056	45	2,116	20	315	..	375	..	876	5	495	10
	44	365	360	5	360	5	20	..	30	..	115	..	140	5
	45	60	60	..	55	..	20	..	5	..	5	..	25	..
	49	10	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL AREAS ONLY

Levels

Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
								Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary or dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
DISTRICT																	
155	**674**	**425**	**15**	**2,615**	**195**	**750**	**140**	**310**	..	**225**	**40**	**55**	..	**330**	**485**	..	..
130	**664**	**250**	**15**	**675**	**125**	**515**	**125**	**240**	..	**220**	**40**	**40**	..	**300**	**475**	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	40	..	5	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	175	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	220	40	20	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	135	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	225	..	50	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	659	10	5	215	110	420	125	15	..	..	..	..	..	295	475	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**55**	..	**360**	**5**	**110**	**5**	**35**	..	..	..	**5**	..	**10**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	40	..	130	5	40	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	45	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	40	..	25	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	115	..	25	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	**5**	**20**	..	**950**	**60**	**65**	**10**	**5**	..	..	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..
5	..	10	..	160	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	..	230	20	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	400	15	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	40	15	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**5**	**20**	..	**300**	..	**25**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	10	..	190	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	50	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B-VI PART A(ii)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING LEVELS IN URBAN

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literates (without educational levels)*		Educational					
									Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Division 5		**8,965**	**8,146**	**819**	**4,411**	**45**	**895**	**20**	**1,015**	**15**	**1,761**	**10**	**680**	..
Group	50	1,341	1,326	15	1,011	..	175	..	270	..	416	..	145	..
	51	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	52	1,090	1,005	85	495	5	210	..	115	..	135	5	35	..
	53	560	360	200	105	15	30	10	45	5	25	..	5	..
	54	2,454	1,985	469	610	15	195	10	200	5	195	..	20	..
	55	605	580	25	285	..	65	..	70	..	110	..	40	..
	56	485	485	..	210	..	50	..	65	..	85	..	10	..
	57	2,400	2,375	25	1,675	10	170	..	245	5	780	5	425	..
	59	25	25	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	..	..
Division 6		**865**	**847**	**18**	**324**	**5**	**80**	..	**55**	**5**	**104**	..	**80**	..
Group	60	10	10	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	62	60	55	5	25	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	65	715	702	13	214	5	55	..	55	5	79	..	25	..
	66	75	75	..	70	..	5	..	..	..	20	..	45	..
	68	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Division 7-8-9		**40,420**	**39,526**	**894**	**23,665**	**160**	**3,965**	**20**	**5,380**	**40**	**9,645**	**55**	**4,255**	**30**
Group	71	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
	72	1,970	1,970	..	1,115	..	235	..	250	..	400	..	205	..
	73	995	995	..	605	..	75	..	105	..	180	..	205	..
	74	205	190	15	145	15	20	..	..	5	70	10	50	..
	75	375	305	70	165	20	30	5	45	10	70	..	20	5
	76	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	77	1,960	1,940	20	1,195	5	180	..	255	5	470	..	235	..
	78	15	15	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	79	1,609	1,554	55	1,159	30	265	..	405	15	414	10	70	..
	80	925	925	..	370	..	165	..	100	..	95	..	10	..
	81	1,875	1,845	30	1,090	5	170	..	360	..	425	..	125	5
	82	30	30	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	83	2,605	2,605	..	1,985	..	230	..	405	..	815	..	485	..
	84	5,026	5,016	10	4,206	10	510	..	715	..	1,936	..	945	5
	85	1,735	1,725	10	1,515	10	120	..	180	..	665	5	505	5
	86	20	20	..	20	..	5	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
	87	600	590	10	445	..	55	..	55	..	230	..	100	..
	88	520	520	..	435	..	85	..	105	..	150	..	95	..
	89	630	535	95	240	10	55	..	90	..	55	10	35	..
	90	160	155	5	130	5	10	..	35	..	40	..	45	5
	91	684	620	64	300	5	40	..	60	..	130	5	65	..
	92	465	465	..	375	..	55	..	65	..	170	..	80	..
	93	525	525	..	435	..	80	..	60	..	215	..	70	..
	94	401	295	106	140	15	20	5	15	..	45	5	50	5
	95	2,555	2,381	174	810	5	205	..	315	..	230	..	50	..
	96	1,170	1,170	..	910	..	70	..	200	..	470	..	165	..
	97	485	475	10	275	5	55	5	95	..	90	..	35	..
	98	4,826	4,826	..	3,095	..	540	..	700	..	1,360	..	490	..
	99	8,039	7,819	220	2,475	20	680	5	745	5	905	10	120	..
Division X		**720**	**700**	**20**	**290**	..	**35**	..	**40**	..	**170**	..	**30**	..
Group	X 1	580	560	20	190	..	10	..	35	..	130	..	10	..
	X 9	140	140	..	100	..	25	..	5	..	40	..	20	..

Notes.—1. *Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.
2. .. means nil.
3. Groups with nil entries have been omitted.

TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL AREAS ONLY

Levels								Professional degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary or dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
..	..	5	..	50	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	45	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	75	..	275	5	30	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	5	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	20	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	30	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
10	..	5	..	65	..	5	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	20	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..

TABLE B-VI PART-B(i)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Flyleaf

This table is a new addition and furnishes data for rural areas only. The type of information presented in this table is similar to Table B-VI Part-A(i). The figures against various age-groups appearing in this table also do not tally with totals of categories III to IX appearing in Table B-I Part-A for rural areas. These differences are bound to exist as this table has also been processed by raising results of 10 per cent sample tabulation while Table B-I Part-A is based on full count.

B-VI PART-B (i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups		Age-group	Total Workers		
			P	M	F				P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	1		2	3	4	5
	19	Total	470	460	10	30		Total	80	80	..
		0—14	..	..	..			0—14	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..			15—19	..	..	..
		20—24	20	20	..			20—24	10	10	..
		25—29	30	30	..			25—29	40	40	..
		30—39	50	50	..			30—39	30	30	..
		40—49	80	80	..			40—49	..	..	..
		50—59	110	100	10			50—59	..	..	..
		60+	180	180	..			60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..			A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	**2**	**Total**	**8,728**	**8,728**	..		31	Total	530	530	..
		0—14	..	..	..			0—14	..	..	..
		15—19	**195**	**195**	..			15—19	..	..	..
		20—24	**2,117**	**2,117**	..			20—24	80	80	..
		25—29	**3,414**	**3,414**	..			25—29	50	50	..
		30—39	**2,064**	**2,064**	..			30—39	120	120	..
		40—49	**661**	**661**	..			40—49	120	120	..
		50—59	**207**	**207**	..			50—59	90	90	..
		60+	**70**	**70**	..			60+	70	70	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..			A.N.S.	..	..	..
	21	Total	8,068	8,068	..		32	Total	91	60	31
		0—14	..	..	..			0—14	..	..	..
		15—19	195	195	..			15—19	10	..	10
		20—24	2,087	2,087	..			20—24	31	10	21
		25—29	3,414	3,414	..			25—29	20	20	..
		30—39	2,044	2,044	..			30—39	10	10	..
		40—49	621	621	..			40—49	..	..	..
		50—59	187	187	..			50—59	10	10	..
		60+	60	60	..			60+	10	10	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..			A.N.S.	..	..	..
	23	Total	90	90	..		33	Total	980	980	..
		0—14	..	..	..			0—14	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..			15—19	50	50	..
		20—24	20	20	..			20—24	220	220	..
		25—29	..	..	..			25—29	220	220	..
		30—39	10	10	..			30—39	230	230	..
		40—49	30	30	..			40—49	150	150	..
		50—59	20	20	..			50—59	70	70	..
		60+	10	10	..			60+	40	40	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..			A.N.S.	..	..	..
	24	Total	30	30	..		34	Total	10	10	..
		0—14	..	..	..			0—14	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..			15—19	..	..	..
		20—24	10	10	..			20—24	10	10	..
		25—29	..	..	..			25—29	..	..	..
		30—39	10	10	..			30—39	..	..	..
		40—49	10	10	..			40—49	..	..	..
		50—59	..	..	..			50—59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..			60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..			A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	**3**	**Total**	**3,503**	**3,422**	**81**		35	Total	1,100	1,050	50
		0—14	..	..	..			0—14	..	..	..
		15—19	**160**	**150**	**10**			15—19	60	60	..
		20—24	**812**	**781**	**31**			20—24	300	290	10
		25—29	**661**	**651**	**10**			25—29	200	190	10
		30—39	**880**	**870**	**10**			30—39	320	310	10
		40—49	**500**	**490**	**10**			40—49	110	100	10
		50—59	**350**	**340**	**10**			50—59	90	80	10
		60+	**140**	**140**	..			60+	20	20	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..			A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-B (i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers			Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		P	M	F			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
36	Total	80	80	..	43	Total	171	160	11
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..		20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	20	20	..		25—29	30	30	..
	30—39	30	30	..		30—39	71	60	11
	40—49	20	20	..		40—49	30	30	..
	50—59	10	10	..		50—59	20	20	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
37	Total	121	121	..	44	Total	20	20	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	30	30	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	51	51	..		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	30	30	..		30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	20	20	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
38	Total	451	451	..	45	Total	50	50	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	30	30	..		15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	111	111	..		20—24	20	20	..
	25—29	40	40	..		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	100	100	..		30—39	10	10	..
	40—49	90	90	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	80	80	..		50—59	10	10	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
39	Total	60	60	..	**Division 5**	**Total**	**4,329**	**3,979**	**350**
	0—14	..	..	..		**0—14**	**320**	**300**	**20**
	15—19	..	..	..		**15—19**	**250**	**210**	**40**
	20—24	20	20	..		**20—24**	**460**	**450**	**10**
	25—29	20	20	..		**25—29**	**551**	**500**	**51**
	30—39	10	10	..		**30—39**	**870**	**810**	**60**
	40—49	10	10	..		**40—49**	**918**	**829**	**89**
	50—59	..	..	..		**50—59**	**460**	**430**	**30**
	60+	..	..	..		**60+**	**500**	**450**	**50**
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 4	**Total**	**5,717**	**5,685**	**32**	**50**	Total	30	30	..
	0—14	**280**	**280**	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	**430**	**430**	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	**450**	**450**	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	**639**	**639**	..		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	**1,200**	**1,189**	**11**		30—39	20	20	..
	40—49	**1,090**	**1,079**	**11**		40—49	10	10	..
	50—59	**899**	**899**	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	**729**	**719**	**10**		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
40	Total	5,476	5,455	21	52	Total	120	100	20
	0—14	280	280	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	420	420	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	420	420	..		20—24	20	20	..
	25—29	609	609	..		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1,119	1,119	..		30—39	70	60	10
	40—49	1,060	1,049	11		40—49	20	20	..
	50—59	849	849	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	719	709	10		60+	10	..	10
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-B (i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
53	Total	199	160	39
	0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	20	20	..
	20—24	40	40	..
	25—29	10	10	..
	30—39	30	30	..
	40—49	89	50	39
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
54	Total	1,041	800	241
	0—14	150	130	20
	15—19	50	20	30
	20—24	40	40	..
	25—29	191	140	51
	30—39	190	150	40
	40—49	250	210	40
	50—59	80	60	20
	60+	90	50	40
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
55	Total	220	180	40
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	30	20	10
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	10	10	..
	30—39	80	70	10
	40—49	40	30	10
	50—59	30	20	10
	60+	30	30	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
56	Total	1,329	1,329	..
	0—14	160	160	..
	15—19	140	140	..
	20—24	190	190	..
	25—29	140	140	..
	30—39	120	120	..
	40—49	209	209	..
	50—59	170	170	..
	60+	200	200	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
57	Total	1,390	1,380	10
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	170	160	10
	25—29	200	200	..
	30—39	360	360	..
	40—49	300	300	..
	50—59	180	180	..
	60+	170	170	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 6	**Total**	**959**	**949**	**10**
	0—14	**10**	**10**	..
	15—19	**90**	**90**	..
	20—24	**190**	**180**	**10**
	25—29	**150**	**150**	..
	30—39	**200**	**200**	..
	40—49	**130**	**130**	..
	50—59	**160**	**160**	..
	60+	**29**	**29**	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
60	Total	40	40	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	10	10	..
	40—49	10	10	..
	50—59	10	10	..
	60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
62	Total	20	20	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	10	10	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S	..	..	..
64	Total	80	80	..
	0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	20	20	..
	25—29	10	10	..
	30—39	10	10	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	30	30	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
65	Total	369	369	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	50	50	..
	25—29	60	60	..
	30—39	80	80	..
	40—49	60	60	..
	50—59	90	90	..
	60+	19	19	..
	A.N.S	..	..	..
66	Total	450	440	10
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	80	80	..
	20—24	110	100	10
	25—29	80	80	..
	30—39	100	100	..
	40—49	50	50	..
	50—59	30	30	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Divisions 7, 8 & 9	**Total**	**35,894**	**34,427**	**1,467**
	0—14	**1,776**	**1,540**	**236**
	15—19	**3,828**	**3,611**	**217**
	20—24	**5,164**	**4,972**	**192**
	25—29	**4,975**	**4,785**	**190**
	30—39	**7,924**	**7,624**	**300**
	40—49	**6,096**	**5,914**	**182**
	50—59	**3,711**	**3,621**	**90**
	60+	**2,420**	**2,360**	**60**
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-B (i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
71	Total	4	..	4
	0_14	4	..	4
	15_19	..	..	..
	20_24	..	..	..
	25_29	..	..	..
	30_39	..	..	..
	40_49	..	..	..
	50_59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
74	Total	10	10	..
	0_14	..	..	..
	15_19	..	..	..
	20_24	..	..	..
	25_29	10	10	..
	30_39	..	..	..
	40_49	..	..	..
	50_59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
75	Total	1,653	1,310	343
	0_14	241	160	81
	15_19	151	80	71
	20_24	190	160	30
	25_29	140	120	20
	30_39	180	130	50
	40_49	301	240	61
	50_59	240	210	30
	60+	210	210	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
76	Total	60	60	..
	0_14	..	..	..
	15_19	10	10	..
	20_24	..	..	..
	25_29	10	10	..
	30_39	10	10	..
	40_49	..	..	..
	50_59	30	30	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
77	Total	1,040	1,030	10
	0_14	130	130	..
	15_19	150	150	..
	20_24	170	170	..
	25_29	140	140	..
	30_39	110	110	..
	40_49	150	140	10
	50_59	90	90	..
	60+	100	100	..
	A.NS.	..	..	..
78	Total	90	90	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	10	10	..
	20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	20	20	..
	40—49	30	30	..
	50—59	10	10	..
	60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age group	Total Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
79	Total	1,782	1,641	141
	0—14	160	140	20
	15—19	211	160	51
	20—24	260	260	..
	25—29	240	220	20
	30—39	351	331	20
	40—49	260	250	10
	50—59	220	220	..
	60+	80	60	20
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
80	Total	1,300	1,300	..
	0—14	110	110	..
	15—19	80	80	..
	20—24	80	80	..
	25—29	140	140	..
	30—39	230	230	..
	40—49	210	210	..
	50—59	250	250	..
	60+	200	200	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
81	Total	1,790	1,790	..
	0—14	40	40	..
	15—19	180	180	..
	20—24	190	190	..
	25—29	170	170	..
	30—39	350	350	..
	40—49	350	350	..
	50—59	270	270	..
	60+	240	240	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
82	Total	377	377	..
	0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	61	61	..
	20—24	51	51	..
	25—29	51	51	..
	30—39	71	71	..
	40—49	92	92	..
	50—59	21	21	..
	60+	20	20	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
83	Total	2,480	2,450	30
	0—14	30	30	..
	15—19	210	200	10
	20—24	340	340	..
	25—29	500	500	..
	30—39	610	600	10
	40—49	290	290	..
	50—59	230	230	..
	60+	270	260	10
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
84	Total	1,813	1,813	..
	0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	160	160	..
	20—24	220	220	..
	25—29	311	311	..
	30—39	611	611	..
	40—49	371	371	..
	50—59	90	90	..
	60+	40	40	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-B (i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*.

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
85	Total	1,420	1,420	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	120	120	..
	20—24	390	390	..
	25—29	360	360	..
	30—39	390	390	..
	40—49	140	140	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	20	20	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
87	Total	450	450	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	40	40	..
	20—24	60	60	..
	25—29	60	60	..
	30—39	230	230	..
	40—49	50	50	..
	50—59	10	10	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
88	Total	180	180	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	10	10	..
	30—39	40	40	..
	40—49	30	30	..
	50—59	60	60	..
	60+	30	30	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
89	Total	3,369	3,151	218
	0—14	250	210	40
	15—19	410	380	30
	20—24	470	460	10
	25—29	570	521	49
	30—39	529	460	69
	40—49	460	450	10
	50—59	370	360	10
	60+	310	310	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
91	Total	130	130	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	30	30	..
	30—39	60	60	..
	40—49	20	20	..
	50—59	10	10	..
	60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
92	Total	50	50	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	10	10	..
	30—39	20	20	..
	40—49	20	20	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
93	Total	60	60	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	30	30	..
	30—39	10	10	..
	40—49	10	10	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
94	Total	530	490	40
	0—14	50	50	..
	15—19	50	50	..
	20—24	90	80	10
	25—29	40	40	..
	30—39	150	130	20
	40—49	80	70	10
	50—59	10	10	..
	60+	60	60	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
95	Total	2,120	2,079	41
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	350	350	..
	20—24	361	340	21
	25—29	310	290	20
	30—39	519	519	..
	40—49	360	360	..
	50—59	140	140	..
	60+	80	80	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
96	Total	651	651	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	60	60	..
	20—24	110	110	..
	25—29	131	131	..
	30—39	130	130	..
	40—49	120	120	..
	50—59	80	80	..
	60+	20	20	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
97	Total	90	90	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	20	20	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	30	30	..
	40—49	20	20	..
	50—59	10	10	..
	60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
98	Total	1,479	1,474	5
	0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	85	80	5
	20—24	231	231	..
	25—29	211	211	..
	30—39	431	431	..
	40—49	291	291	..
	50—59	190	190	..
	60+	30	30	..
	A.N.S.	..		

B-VI PART-B (i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*concld.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
99	Total	12,966	12,331	635
	0—14	731	640	91
	15—19	1,490	1,440	50
	20—24	1,901	1,780	121
	25—29	1,501	1,420	81
	30—39	2,842	2,711	131
	40—49	2,441	2,360	81
	50—59	1,380	1,330	50
	60+	680	650	30
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Notes :—1. A.N.S. means Age Not Stated
2. (..) means nil.

TABLE B-VI PART-B(ii)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Flyleaf

This table is also a new addition and furnishes data for rural areas only. It furnishes similar data as given in Table B-VI Part A(ii). On account of lower educational standards prevailing in rural areas a precise educational level classification as given below was adopted for rural areas :—

(1) Primary.

(2) Middle.

(3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary.

(4) Graduate and above.

2. Educational levels *viz*., Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree has been combined with Matriculation or Higher Secondary in this table. On account of different procedures of estimation adopted for Table B-III Part-B and this table educational level figures for total literate workers other than cultivators vary to a negligible extent.

B-VI PART B (ii)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational levels)*		Educational Levels							
									Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Graduate and above	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AMBALA DISTRICT																
All Divisions		**65,763**	**63,144**	**2,619**	**34,946**	**740**	**8,780**	**40**	**10,458**	**70**	**6,199**	**70**	**8,849**	**490**	**660**	**70**
Division 0-1		**6,633**	**5,954**	**679**	**5,684**	**558**	**240**	**10**	**1,897**	**30**	**1,019**	**40**	**2,168**	**419**	**360**	**59**
	01	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	03	60	60	..	60	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
	05	40	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
	07	3,030	2,975	55	2,975	55	80	..	1,697	..	789	..	399	46	10	9
	08	261	100	161	100	50	..	10	..	20	10	..	90	20	..	..
	12	30	30	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
	13	90	70	20	70	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	70	..	..	..
	14	20	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
	15	2,392	1,969	423	1,969	423	..	..	30	..	150	20	1,509	353	280	50
	18	230	230	..	110	..	..	..	90	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
	19	470	460	10	310	..	150	..	70	..	60	..	30	..	..	..
Division 2		**8,728**	**8,728**	..	**8,728**	..	**6,870**	..	**290**	..	**359**	..	**1,129**	..	**80**	..
	21	8,608	8,608	..	8,608	..	6,800	..	290	..	349	..	1,049	..	60	..
	23	90	90	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	20	..
	24	30	30	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
Division 3		**3,503**	**3,422**	**81**	**3,422**	**81**	**10**	..	**420**	**30**	**620**	..	**2,252**	**51**	**120**	..
	30	80	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	60	..	10	..
	31	530	530	..	530	..	..	..	70	..	120	..	340	..	..	..
	32	91	60	31	60	31	..	..	..	..	20	..	40	31	..	..
	33	980	980	..	980	..	..	..	80	..	110	..	760	..	30	..
	34	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	35	1,100	1,050	50	1,050	50	10	..	150	30	200	..	680	20	10	..
	36	80	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	30	..	40	..
	37	121	121	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	71	..	30	..
	38	451	451	..	451	..	..	..	120	..	120	..	211	..	..	..
	39	60	60	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	50	..	..	..
Division 4		**5,717**	**5,685**	**32**	**4,346**	**11**	**430**	..	**1,858**	..	**1,119**	..	**939**	..	..	**11**
	40	5,476	5,455	21	4,226	..	400	..	1,798	..	1,089	..	939	..	..	..
	43	171	160	11	90	11	30	..	50	..	10	..	..	..	..	11
	44	20	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	45	50	50	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5		**4,329**	**3,979**	**350**	**1,390**	**10**	**110**	..	**710**	..	**400**	..	**150**	**10**	**20**	..
	50	30	30	..	30	..	..	..	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	52	120	100	20	40	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	20	..	..	..
	53	199	160	39	90	..	..	..	50	..	30	..	10	..	..	..
	54	1,041	800	241	130	..	10	..	100	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	55	220	180	40	60	..	..	..	50	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	56	1,329	1,329	..	360	..	40	..	230	..	90	..	..	..	..	..
	57	1,390	1,380	10	680	10	50	..	270	..	220	..	120	10	20	..
Division 6		**959**	**949**	**10**	**540**	**10**	**30**	..	**190**	..	**120**	..	**190**	**10**	**10**	..
	60	40	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	10	..
	62	20	20	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	80	80	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	369	369	..	140	..	10	..	50	..	40	..	40	..	..	..
	66	450	440	10	340	10	20	..	120	..	80	..	120	10	..	..

B-VI PART B (ii)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*concld.*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational levels)*		Educational Levels							
								Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Graduate and above	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Division 7-8&9	**35,894**	**34,427**	**1,467**	**10,836**	**70**	**1,090**	**30**	**5,093**	**10**	**2,562**	**30**	**2,021**		**70**	
71	4		4												
74	10	10		10				10							
75	1,653	1,310	343	360	10	60		150	10	90		60			
76	60	60		20				20							
77	1,040	1,030	10	900		120		430		200		140		10	
78	90	90		40				20		20					
79	1,782	1,641	141	930	50	50	20	650		160	30	70			
80	1,300	1,300		250		20		160		50		20			
81	1,790	1,790		730		100		460		100		70			
82	377	377		91				71		10		10			
83	2,480	2,450	30	1,130		70		450		270		330		10	
84	1,813	1,813		1,253		50		481		311		401		10	
85	1,420	1,420		940		90		230		310		290		20	
87	450	450		350		30		130		120		70			
88	180	180		130		20		70		10		30			
89	3,369	3,151	218	730		130		310		160		130			
91	130	130		60				30		20		10			
92	50	50		50		10		30				10			
93	60	60		20								20			
94	530	490	40	70	10	20	10	30		10		10			
95	2,120	2,079	41	1,110		80		730		230		70			
96	651	651		430		50		100		120		150		10	
97	90	90		60				30				20		10	
98	1,479	1,474	5	812		50		331		321		110			
99	12,966	12,331	635	360		140		170		50					

Notes: —1. *Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.
2. (..) means nil.

TABLE B-VII

SECONDARY WORK i. e. PERSONS HAVING MAIN ACTIVITY (I) CULTIVATORS (II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (III) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (IV) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE AND (V) NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) CULTIVATORS (II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (III) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (IV) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE

Flyleaf

Table B-VII provides comprehensive statistics about the secondary work done by both workers and non-workers. Persons having main activity as cultivators, agricultural labourers working at household industry and non-household industry, business, trade or service and non-workers have been further classified in the case of persons whose secondary work is either (i) Cultivation or (ii) Agricultural Labourer (iii) Household industry or (iv) Non-household industry, trade, business, or service, etc.

2. In 1961-Census participation in secondary activity was not given for non-workers and in case of workers it was presented in two parts. Presentation in Part-A was limited to such workers who were having main activity as cultivators, agricultural labourers or household industry and were having secondary activity amongst any of these very categories but other than their main activity. Workers having secondary activity as non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service were omitted. In Part-B workers having their main activity as non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service only such of the workers were classified for secondary work who had their secondary activity as household industry only.

3. The table gives information for the total, rural and urban areas of the district for males and females separately.

4. This table is based on 20 per cent sample for urban areas and 10 per cent sample for areas. The sample results have been blown up for obtaining estimates for full count.

B-VII—SECONDARY WORK i.e. PERSONS HAVING MAIN ACTIVITY (i) CULTIVATORS (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE AND (v) NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) CULTIVATORS (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (ii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (iii) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE

AMBALA DISTRICT

MAIN ACTIVITY Cultivation, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry, Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business or Service and Non-workers	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Secondary Work							
		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Household Industry		Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business or Service	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator	T	..	..	10	..	130	..	295	..
	R	..	..	10	..	130	..	270	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Agricultural Labourer	T	140	..	..	..	70	10	60	..
	R	140	..	..	..	70	10	60	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry	T	70	..	40	..	..	..	25	..
	R	70	..	40	..	..	..	20	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business or Service	T	170	..	110	10	50	..	105	10
	R	170	..	110	10	50	..	60	10
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
Non-Workers	T	100	50	60	380	..	230	45	280
	R	100	50	60	380	..	220	10	150
	U	..	..	..	..	..	10	35	130

TABLE B-VIII

PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Flyleaf

This table shows the classification of non-workers by sex and according to the activity pursued by them. Such activities are, however, not treated as economically productive activities for Census purposes and the persons engaged therein, are, therefore treated as non-workers. Activities of all non-workers have been classified into the folllowing seven categories :—

(1) Students.

(2) Household duties.

(3) Dependents and infants.

(4) Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means.

(5) Beggars, vagrants, etc.

(6) Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions.

(7) Others.

2. This table has been prepared for total, rural and urban areas for the district only. The non-workers in each activity are further cross-tabulated by age groups 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59, 60+and Age not stated. The last activity of non-workers *i.e.* 'Others' largely comprises of the 'unemployed'.

3. This table corresponds to Table B-IX of 1961-Census wherein the non-workers were classified into eight activities as against seven activities at the 1971-Census. The two categories of 1961-Census *i.e.* 'Persons seeking employment for the fitst time' and 'Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work' have not been adopted at the 1971-Census. As such, these persons do not fall in any of the first six above listed activities. These automatically fall in the residual activity *i.e.* 'Others'. First six categories are almost the same as at the 1961-Census.

4. This table is based on 20 per cent sample for urban areas and 10 per cent sample for rural areas. Sample results have been blown up to obtain estimates for full count.

B-VIII—PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total Non-Working Population			Students	
			P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ambala District	**T**	**Total**	**797,667**	**298,489**	**499,178**	**121,879**	**69,701**
		0—14	458,190	237,989	220,201	91,040	53,059
		15—19	85,336	31,713	53,623	26,297	14,821
		20—24	49,523	7,631	41,892	4,179	1,731
		25—29	35,842	1,818	34,024	310	80
		30—39	58,919	2,117	56,802	49	5
		40—49	43,439	2,073	41,366	..	..
		50—59	27,217	2,558	24,659	..	..
		60+	39,023	12,512	26,511	4	5
		A.N.S.	178	78	100	..	..
	R	**Total**	**544,565**	**201,216**	**343,349**	**75,075**	**31,240**
		0—14	323,185	168,007	155,178	58,372	24,970
		15—19	53,479	17,388	36,091	14,638	6,090
		20—24	31,201	3,272	27,929	1,865	170
		25—29	23,791	928	22,863	180	10
		30—39	38,888	1,278	37,610	20	..
		40—49	29,054	1,207	27,847	..	..
		50—59	18,382	1,326	17,056	..	..
		60+	26,464	7,773	18,691	..	..
		A.N.S.	121	37	84	..	..
	U	**Total**	**253,102**	**97,273**	**155,829**	**46,804**	**38,461**
		0—14	135,005	69,982	65,023	32,668	28,089
		15—19	31,857	14,325	17,532	11,659	8,731
		20—24	18,322	4,359	13,963	2,314	1,561
		25—29	12,051	890	11,161	130	70
		30—39	20,031	839	19,192	29	5
		40—49	14,385	866	13,519	..	..
		50—59	8,835	1,232	7,603	..	..
		60+	12,559	4,739	7,820	4	5
		A.N.S.	57	41	16	..	..

Note :—A.N.S. means Age Not Stated.

CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Household duties		Dependents and Infants		Retired, Rentiers and Persons of Independent Means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
810	**266,414**	**162,258**	**161,418**	**4,129**	**310**	**889**	**170**	**880**	**15**	**7,644**	**1,150**
125	22,579	146,159	144,513	..	..	..	20	..	..	665	30
55	35,288	2,816	3,229	5	..	10	10	15	..	2,515	275
75	38,526	979	955	..	..	30	20	145	..	2,223	660
50	33,694	629	175	..	..	15	5	160	..	654	70
95	56,532	889	154	141	11	125	54	225	15	593	31
85	40,646	833	635	413	35	199	25	165	..	378	25
35	22,778	1,300	1,775	702	85	180	21	70	..	271	..
290	16,367	8,595	9,894	2,853	175	330	15	100	..	340	55
..	4	58	88	15	4	..	..	..	..	5	4
120	**191,688**	**120,434**	**120,111**	**1,399**	**40**	**449**	**30**	**20**	..	**3,719**	**240**
80	20,489	109,025	109,709	..	..	..	10	..	..	530	..
..	28,531	1,670	1,410	..	..	..	10	..	..	1,080	50
30	27,209	489	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	170
..	22,753	479	90	..	..	10	..	.	..	259	10
..	37,530	704	70	81	..	60	..	..	..	413	10
10	27,467	633	380	237	..	99	..	..	..	228	..
..	15,905	884	1,131	221	10	70	10	..	..	151	..
..	11,804	6,513	6,857	860	30	210	..	20	..	170	..
..	..	37	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
690	**74,726**	**41,824**	**41,307**	**2,730**	**270**	**440**	**140**	**860**	**15**	**3,925**	**910**
45	2,090	37,134	34,804	..	..	..	10	..	..	135	30
55	6,757	1,146	1,819	5	..	10	..	15	..	1,435	225
45	11,317	490	575	..	..	30	20	145	..	1,335	490
50	10,941	150	85	..	..	5	5	160	..	395	60
95	19,002	185	84	60	11	65	54	225	15	180	21
75	13,179	200	255	176	35	100	225	165	..	150	25
35	6,873	416	644	481	75	110	11	70	..	120	..
290	4,563	2,082	3,037	1,993	145	120	15	80	..	170	55
..	4	21	4	15	4	..	..	..	..	5	4

TABLE C-I PART-A

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUPS

Flyleaf

This table has been prepared for total, rural and urban population of the district only and is based on two stages of 20 per cent sample. The results obtained from sample have been inflated to obtain estimates for full count. Details of sampling and estimation procedure have been discussed in technical note appearing in Annexure II. The data in this table furnish information about the composition of households by relationship to the head of the household classified by three broad age-groups, viz., less than 30, 30—49 and 50+. The figures for age not stated have been included in all ages. Data have been presented separately for related and unrelated members of the households and single member households. The relationship to the head of the household has been shown for son, brother, father, mother and other male or female members separately for married relations and for relation other than married relations (never married, widowed and divorced or separated persons). For later relations in addition to above mentioned relations information for daughter and sister has also been furnished. Unrelated persons and single member households have not been classified according to marital status. Among the married relations, the data for the spouses of the heads of the households have been given separately.

2. The table also presents total number of household and total household population by sex which is less than appearing in General Population Tables as this is based on estimation obtained from a sample of population records and excludes institutional and houseless households while General Population Tables have been generated from individual slip on full count.

3. This table broadly corresponds to Table C-I of 1961-Census which had been prepared on 20 per cent sample basis for total, rural and urban population separately. The members of the households were grouped under (a) family members ; heads of households who could be either male or female ; their spouses; married sons and other male and female married relations and relations other than married persons, and (b) non-family members. No information by relationship was given for relations other than married persons nor any information was given for single member households. Classification by broad age-groups was also not attempted. The information for rural areas was then classified by households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (ii) engaged in household industry and (iii) engaged in cultivation by size of holding group while combined figures were given for urban and total areas. This additional information was processed from household schedules canvassed in 1961-Census only.

4. This table indicates the extent of the joint family system which is a topic of sociological interest. The age distribution of the heads of the households and their relations classified by marital status will further help to study the future trend of the joint family system.

C-1 PART-A—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD

District	Age-group of the head of household	Heads of households		Total No. of house-holds	Total house-hold population		Spouses of heads of households		No. of members			
		M	F		M	F	M	F	Married relations of Head of			
									Son	Brother	Father	Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					TOTAL							
Ambala	**All Ages**	**170,275**	**14,925**	**185,200**	**567,150**	**494,300**	**250**	**135,875**	**45,900**	**8,550**	**3,000**	**4,200**
	Less than 30	23,350	3,850	27,200	53,000	48,075	..	14,750	125	1,650	975	1,325
	30—49	84,200	6,225	90,425	283,125	250,650	175	73,350	9,100	5,350	1,800	2,500
	50+	62,600	4,825	67,425	230,700	195,275	75	47,700	36,675	1,550	225	375
					RURAL							
	All Ages	**108,450**	**6,575**	**115,025**	**388,150**	**338,650**	**125**	**88,925**	**36,875**	**6,575**	**2,250**	**3,000**
	Less than 30	13,250	1,050	14,300	31,200	30,025	..	9,225	100	1,100	700	950
	30—49	51,350	3,275	54,625	184,275	164,650	100	46,175	7,350	4,025	1,375	1,800
	50+	43,800	2,225	46,025	172,450	143,825	25	33,500	29,425	1,450	175	250
					URBAN							
	All Ages	**61,825**	**8,350**	**70,175**	**179,000**	**155,650**	**125**	**46,950**	**9,025**	**1,975**	**750**	**1,200**
	Less than 30	10,100	2,800	12,900	21,800	18,050	..	5,525	25	550	275	375
	30—39	32,850	2,950	35,800	98,850	86,000	75	27,175	1,750	1,325	425	700
	50+	18,800	2,600	21,400	58,250	51,450	50	14,200	7,250	100	50	125

Note:—Age not stated is included in all ages.

OF HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUPS

by relationship to Head

Households		Never Married, Widowed and Divorced or Separated relations								Unrelated Persons		Single Member Households	
Other Males	Other Females	Son	Brother	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother	Other Males	Other Felmales	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					TOTAL								
5,350	**66,225**	**246,075**	**13,500**	**196,725**	**5,100**	**2,900**	**14,750**	**64,375**	**56,225**	**6,975**	**275**	**13,550**	**3,250**
250	2,225	16,300	5,275	15,850	3,475	450	4,300	2,300	2,300	2,325	..	4,000	800
1,525	17,925	156,700	5,675	129,275	1,350	2,050	8,600	13,825	11,275	2,725	150	4,800	350
3,575	46,075	72,875	2,550	51,425	275	400	1,850	48,250	42,625	1,925	125	4,700	2,100
					RURAL								
3,750	**53,450**	**165,000**	**10,125**	**128,275**	**3,100**	**2,275**	**10,475**	**51,250**	**44,800**	**1,475**	**50**	**6,400**	**1,400**
125	1,875	9,800	3,700	9,625	2,200	325	3,300	1,800	1,800	300	..	1,575	125
900	14,525	102,050	4,200	83,400	750	1,650	5,900	10,850	8,775	425	50	1,950	200
2,725	37,050	52,975	2,225	35,175	150	300	1,275	38,600	34,200	750	..	2,850	1,075
					URBAN								
1,600	**12,775**	**81,075**	**3,375**	**68,450**	**2,000**	**625**	**4,275**	**13,125**	**11,425**	**5,500**	**225**	**7,150**	**1,850**
125	350	6,500	1,575	6,225	1,275	125	1,000	500	500	2,025	..	2,425	675
625	3,400	54,650	1,475	45,875	600	400	2,700	2,975	2,500	2,300	100	2,850	150
850	9,025	19,900	325	16,250	125	100	575	9,650	8,425	1,175	125	1,850	1,025

TABLE C-III

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION

Flyleaf

This table has been prepared in two parts, Part-A relates to all areas and Part-B to urban areas.

2. The table corresponds to Table C-III Part-A and B of last Census with slightly different educational levels and age-groups. In 1961 it was prepared on full count basis and in 1951 on 10 per cent sample basis. This time it has been prepared on 10 per cent sample for rural areas and 20 per cent sample for urban areas. Thereafter the sample has been raised to full count.

3. The test adopted for literacy in 1971-Census was the ability to read and write with understanding. If a person fulfilled this test then he was treated as literate otherwise illiterate. In case of literate persons the highest examination passed or the highest educational level attained, if any, was also recorded.

4. The educational levels adopted for Part-A, *i. e.*, all areas of this table are as follows :—

(1) Primary ;

(2) Middle ;

(3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary ;

(4) Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree ;

(5) Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree ; and

(6) Graduate and above.

5. The educational levels of Part-B, *i. e.*, urban areas are as follows :—

(1) Primary ;

(2) Middle ;

(3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary ;

(4) Non-technical diploma or Certificate note equal to degree ;

(5) Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree ;

(6) Graduate degree other than technical degree ;

(7) Post-graduate degree other than technical degree ; and

(8) Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree ;

(i) Engineering and technology ;

(ii) Medicine ;

(iii) Agriculture, veterinary and dairying ;

(iv) Teaching ; and

(v) Others

6. This table enables us to assess progress in literacy in different age-groups and educational levels.

C-III PART-A—AGE, SEX AND

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)*	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA
All ages	**1,098,405**	**590,751**	**507,654**	**334,001**	**374,042**	**71,874**	**41,174**
0—4	154,226	80,889	73,337	80,889	73,337	..	..
5—9	162,993	86,150	76,843	57,387	57,302	27,975	18,907
10—14	153,772	83,280	70,492	21,895	33,984	22,234	13,368
15—19	114,426	60,056	54,370	16,616	28,001	2,125	1,329
20—24	90,828	47,440	43,388	17,584	27,273	3,194	984
25—34	138,833	73,058	65,775	34,790	47,942	6,419	2,352
35+	283,141	159,792	123,349	104,769	106,103	9,922	4,234
A.N.S	186	86	100	71	100	5	..

Notes :—1. *Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.
2. A.N.S. means Age Not Stated.

C-III PART-B—AGE, SEX AND

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)*		EDUCATIONAL: Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
													AMBALA
All ages	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**	**69,709**	**81,867**	**28,004**	**22,792**	**19,689**	**18,964**	**36,936**	**21,599**	**23,197**	**11,109**
0—4	43,818	22,839	20,979	22,839	20,979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	45,294	23,979	22,315	12,313	12,295	11,417	9,726	249	294	..	..	..	..
10—14	45,259	24,394	21,865	3,239	3,699	8,152	6,777	7,749	6,488	5,169	4,801	75	90
15—19	38,447	20,547	17,900	2,653	3,063	989	669	2,257	2,246	9,717	6,887	4,687	4,516
20—24	31,158	16,169	14,989	2,968	4,514	666	604	1,432	1,697	4,826	2,944	4,672	3,189
25—34	45,567	24,270	22,297	6,240	9,905	1,397	1,652	2,152	3,264	6,164	3,738	6,099	2,266
35+	92,135	51,623	40,512	19,431	27,396	5,378	3,364	5,850	4,975	11,055	3,229	7,659	1,048
A.N.S.	57	41	16	26	16	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..

Notes:—1. *Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Educational Levels											
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT											
75,912	**46,267**	**60,053**	**26,790**	**39,948**	**14,079**	**1,715**	**1,588**	**579**	**25**	**6,669**	**3,689**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
788	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32,301	17,589	6,694	5,451	146	90	..	..	..	..	10	10
13,140	9,497	19,247	9,248	8,623	5,686	20	170	20	..	265	439
6,385	4,537	8,477	3,784	9,574	4,379	310	664	230	10	1,686	1,757
8,020	6,415	9,591	4,648	10,605	2,776	1,067	524	190	..	2,376	1,118
15,278	7,595	16,039	3,659	10,995	1,148	318	230	139	15	2,332	365
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

LEVELS																	
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
								Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
DISTRICT																	
159	**1,168**	**497**	**25**	**3,782**	**1,936**	**885**	**455**	**357**	**5**	**229**	**55**	**60**	**5**	**358**	**893**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	140	10	..	229	349	5	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..
25	454	179	10	1,108	1,003	149	205	94	..	25	..	..	..	25	369	..	..
60	404	169	..	1,183	444	398	180	159	..	70	35	45	..	134	409	..	..
74	170	139	15	1,252	130	333	55	104	5	134	15	15	5	199	105	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-V

MOTHER-TONGUES OF THE 1971-CENSUS

PART-A—Distribution of languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

PART-B—Speakers of languages/mother-tongues (inclusive of mother-tongues where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Flyleaf

These tables correspond to the all-India language tables of the Census of India, 1951 published in Census of India Paper-1 of 1954 and the Language Tables C-V of the Census of India, 1961 publised in Volume I Part II-C (ii)—Language Tables and Volume XIII Punjab, Part II-C, Social and Cultural Tables.

2. The question on mother-tongues at the 1971-Census and instructions to enumerators were as follows

Question 14 : Mother -Tongue

3. **Definition.**—Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

4. Record mother -tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record any thing other than what is returned. If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

5. Table C-V Part-A is in two sections : (i) showing the distribution of speakers of languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India for the district, for total, rural and urban areas cross-classified by sex and (ii) showing the distribution of speakers of these languages for the district, four tahsils and ten towns in the district for total areas only cross-classified by sex. The data for the rural areas of the tahsil are not presented but they can be derived by subtracting data in respect of towns within the tahsil from the total tahsil figures.

6. Table C-V Part-B presents speakers of languages/mother-tongues (inclusive of mother-tongues where grouped)other than those shown under Part-A for the district, tahsils and towns. This table is also being presented in two sections : (i) showing the speakers of these languages/mother-tongues for the district for total, rural and urban areas cross-classified by sex and (ii) showing the distribution of these languages/mother-tongues for total areas of the district, tahsils and towns cross-classified by sex.

7. We have, however, presented Tables C-V Part-A (ii) and C-V Part-B (ii) only in this volume.

8. In both parts A and B, mother-tongues have been grouped in some cases under the relevant language(s). This has been done on the basis of information readily available or in the light of studies already made. Those 'identifiable' mother-tongues which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at the all-India level have been grouped in Parts A and B as shown below :

Part-A		
Hindi	..	Banjari, Bhadrawahi ;Bhojpuri, Braj Bhasha ; Bundelkhandi ; Chhattisgarhi ; Garhwali ; Haryanvi ; Kangri ; Kumauni ; Magadhi/ Magahi ; Maithili ; Malvi ; Mandeali ; Marwari ; Mewati ; Nimadi ; Pahari* ; Rajasthani.
Punjabi	..	Bagri
Part-B		
Bhili/Bhilodi	..	Bhilali ; Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
Lahnda	..	Multani

9. All other mother-tongues falling under Part-B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not 'identifiable' on the basis of information available as of data, are included in the category 'Others' occurring as the last entry in Part-B.

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*PAHARI is combination of various speeches spoken over long stretches of areas where the speakers preferred to give a general name as Pahari.

C-V PART-A (ii)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER-TONGUES FOR DISTRICT/TAHSILS

District/Tahsil/Town	Assamese			Bengali			Gujarati		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ambala District	**33**	**15**	**18**	**914**	**421**	**493**	**130**	**57**	**73**
1. Kalka Tahsil	3	2	1	158	86	72	47	29	18
(i) Kalka (M.C.)	..	..	..	51	32	19	46	28	18
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Naraingarh (N.A.C.)*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Sadaura (M.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala Tahsil	30	13	17	626	264	362	82	27	55
(iv) Ambala (M.C.)	6	3	3	57	32	25	10	4	6
(v) Ambala Cantt. (C.B.) (City)	24	10	14	486	201	285	64	20	44
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	..	..	..	130	71	59	1	1	..
(vi) Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Buria (M.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Jagadhri (M.C.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Yamuna nagar (M.C.)	..	..	..	91	53	38	..	..	..
(x) *Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)*	..	..	..	29	14	15	..	..	..

GROUPED UNDER EACH) SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND TOWNS

Hindi			Kannada			Kashmiri			Malayalam			Marathi		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
919,514	**496,370**	**423,144**	**103**	**36**	**67**	**96**	**71**	**25**	**528**	**199**	**329**	**654**	**224**	**430**
65,465	36,072	29,393	23	8	15	37	27	10	49	14	35	306	102	204
13,818	7,493	6,325	4	..	4	21	17	4	6	4	2	21	3	18
179,493	96,193	83,300	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,581	3,420	3,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,961	4,135	3,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352,876	188,723	164,153	78	27	51	30	23	7	466	185	281	331	115	216
63,691	34,060	29,631	4	2	2	7	6	1	25	10	15	11	6	5
82,764	43,826	38,938	68	24	44	23	17	6	385	155	230	267	86	181
321,680	175,382	146,298	2	1	1	28	20	8	13	..	13	17	7	10
4,264	2,236	2,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,572	1,887	1,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,431	15,930	13,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
53,919	30,428	23,491	2	1	1	28	20	8	..	..	..	10	5	5
4,619	2,610	2,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	1	7	2	5

C-V PART-A(ii)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER-TONGUES FOR DISTRICT/TAHSILS

District/Tahsil/Town	Oriya			Punjabi			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Ambala District	**77**	**33**	**44**	**153,097**	**80,632**	**72,465**	**29**	**19**	**10**
1. Kalka Tahsil	19	7	12	16,570	9,122	7,448	1	1	..
(i) Kalka (M.C.)	1	..	1	3,527	1,840	1,687	1	1	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	1	..	1	3,963	7,311	6,652	..	..	..
(ii) *Naraingarh (N.A.C.)*	..	..	..	293	146	147	..	..	..
(iii) Sadaura (M.C.)	..	..	..	969	482	487	..	..	..
3. Ambala Tahsil	54	23	31	13,903	38,393	35,510	6	5	1
(iv) Ambala (M.C.)	3	2	1	19,456	10,103	9,353	2	2	..
(v) Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	48	20	28	16,125	7,849	8,276	..	..	..
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	3	3	..	48,661	25,806	22,855	22	13	9
(vi) Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	..	..	..	1,087	517	570	..	..	..
(vii) Buria (M.C.)	..	..	..	251	130	121	..	..	..
(viii) Jagadhri (M.C.)	1	1	..	5,452	2,887	2,565	1	1	..
(ix) Yamunanagar (M.C.)	2	2	..	17513	[illegible]	8,401	21	12	9
(x) *Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)*	..	..	..	2,617	1,362	1,255	..	..	..

Notes.—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:—

M.C.—Municipal Committee.

C.B.—Cantonment Board.

N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

GROUPED UNDER EACH) SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND TOWNS—*concld.*

Sindhi			Tamil			Telugu			Urdu		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
151	**81**	**70**	**1,170**	**588**	**582**	**367**	**145**	**222**	**19,655**	**10,917**	**8,738**
31	13	18	269	151	118	71	26	45	698	399	299
23	11	12	15	9	6	17	8	9	82	49	33
..	..	..	323	205	118	..	..	..	2,471	1,312	1,159
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	24	17
33	16	17	563	222	341	291	117	174	1,075	728	347
13	7	6	5	3	2	16	6	10	230	157	73
19	8	11	495	201	294	232	96	136	445	325	120
87	52	35	15	10	5	5	2	3	15,411	8,478	6,933
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	16	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	821	451	370
10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	93	67
57	35	22	9	7	2	5	2	3	812	508	304
18	8	10	6	3	3	..	..	..	23	15	8

C-V PART-B(ii)—SPEAKERS OF LANGUAGES / MOTHER TONGUES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER-TONGUES WHERE GROUPED) OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA FOR DISTRICT/TAHSILS/TOWNS

Serial No.	District/Tahsil/Town	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Arabic/Arbi			
	Ambala District	**7**	**6**	**1**
2.	Naraingarh Tahsil	2	2	..
3.	Ambala Tahsil	2	2	..
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	3	2	1
	Buria(M.C.)	1	1	..
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	1	1	..
	Coorgi/Kodagu			
	Ambala District	**6**	..	**6**
3.	Ambala Tahsil	6	..	6
	Ambala Cantt.(C.B.)(City)	6	..	6
	Dogri			
	Ambala District	**534**	**232**	**302**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	79	41	38
	Kalka (M.C.)	27	7	20
2.	Naraingarh Tahsil	19	15	4
3.	Ambala Tahsil	413	162	251
	Ambala (M.C.)	16	7	9
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	397	155	242
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	23	14	9
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	8	5	3
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway. Colony (N.A.C.)	11	5	6
	English			
	Ambala District	**124**	**61**	**63**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	8	7	1
	Kalka (M.C.)	7	6	1
2.	Naraingarh Tahsil	1	1	..
3.	Ambala Tahsil	109	48	61
	Ambala (M.C.)	29	17	12
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	69	26	43
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	6	5	1
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	4	3	1
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	2	2	..
	Gorkhali/Nepali			
	Ambala District	**1,025**	**539**	**486**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	102	74	28
	Kalka (M.C.)	24	14	10
2.	Naraingarh Tahsil	210	196	14
3.	Ambala Tahsil	609	213	396
	Ambala (M.C.)	26	21	5
	Ambala Cantt.(C.B.)(City)	533	165	368
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	104	56	48
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	21	12	9
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	78	39	39
	Konkani			
	Ambala District	**35**	**17**	**18**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	7	4	3
3.	Ambala Tahsil	11	3	8
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.) (City)	11	3	8
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	17	10	7
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	17	10	7
	Lahnda			
	Ambala District	**45**	**26**	**19**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	18	9	9
	Kalka (M.C.)	10	5	5
3.	Ambala Tahsil	20	14	6
	Ambala (M.C.)	9	6	3
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	11	8	3
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	7	3	4
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	6	3	3
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway. Colony (N.A.C.)	1	..	1

C-V PART-B(ii)—SPEAKERS OF LANGUAGES/MOTHER TONGUES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER-TONGUES WHERE GROUPED) OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA FORDISTRICT/TAHSILS/TOWNS—*concld.*

Serial No.	District/Tahsil/Town	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Lushal/Mizo			
	Ambala District	**3**	**2**	**1**
3.	Ambala Tahsil	3	2	1
	Ambala (M.C.)	2	2	..
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	1	..	1
	Manipuri/Meithei			
	Ambala District	**16**	**15**	**1**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	3	2	1
	Kalka (M.C.)	3	2	1
3.	Ambala Tahsil	13	13	..
	Ambala (M.C.)	13	13	..
	Mundari			
	Ambala District	**1**	**1**	..
3.	Ambala Tahsil	1	1	..
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	1	1	..
	Persian			
	Ambala District	**3**	**2**	**1**
3.	Ambala Tahsil	3	2	1
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	1	1	..
	Tibetan			
	Ambala District	**7**	**2**	**5**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	4	2	2
	Kalka (M.C.)	4	2	2
3.	Ambala Tahsil	2	..	2
	Ambala (M.C.)	2	..	2
	Jagadhri Tahsil	1	..	1
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	1	..	1
	Others			
	Ambala District	**81**	**40**	**41**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	7	4	3
	Kalka (M.C.)	3	2	1
2.	Naraingarh Tahsil	16	8	8
3.	Ambala Tahsil	47	21	26
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)(City)	19	6	13
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	11	7	4
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	11	7	4

Notes.—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town.

M.C.—Municipal Committee
C.B.—Cantonment Board.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

TABLE C-VII

RELIGION

Flyleaf

This table gives us distribution of total, rural and urban population by religion and is based on full count. This table gives us information upto tahsil level for total and rural areas and upto town level for urban areas. It corresponds to Table C-VII of the 1961-Census and Table D-II of the 1951-Census.

2. The table gives data for 'males' and 'females' separately for each of the six numerically important religions of India *viz.*, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, and Sikhism. Figures of other religions which are numerically less important have been grouped together and shown in columns 18 and 19 *i.e.* 'Other religions and persuasions'.

3. Columns 20 and 21 are self-explanatory and give the number of males and females, respectively, who did not report their religions at the 1971-Census. The number of such persons is 220 (135 males and 85 females).

4. It may be mentioned here that some persons returned their religions by sect names instead of the main religion to which the sects belong. All such sects were recorded as reported without any mention about the religion to which they belong, at the time of enumeration. After the sorting of individual slips the population returning such sects was clubbed with the respective religion to which these sects belong.

District/Tahsil/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Name			
					Buddhists		Christians	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ambala District	T	**1,098,405**	**590,751**	**507,654**	**49**	**44**	**1,457**	**1,594**
	R	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**	**17**	**4**	**415**	**377**
	U	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**	**32**	**40**	**1,042**	**1,217**
1. Kalka Tahsil	T	83,975	46,202	37,773	5	4	146	136
	R	66,264	36,669	29,595	5	4	56	61
	U	17,711	9,533	8,178	..	..	90	75
(i) Kalka (M.C.)	U	17,711	9,533	8,178	..	..	90	75
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	196,500	105,244	91,256	..	..	30	15
	R	180,649	97,032	83,617	..	..	28	13
	U	15,851	8,212	7,639	..	..	2	2
(ii) *Naraingarh (N.A.C.)*	U	6,880	3,571	3,309	..	..	2	2
(iii) Sadaura (M.C.)	U	8,971	4,641	4,330	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala Tahsil	T	431,680	229,360	202,320	15	21	828	959
	R	245,554	131,689	113,865	..	..	135	124
	U	186,126	97,671	88,455	15	21	693	835
(iv) Ambala (M.C.)	U	83,633	44,469	39,164	4	6	252	273
(v) Ambala Cantt. (C.B.) (City)	U	102,493	53,202	49,291	11	15	441	562
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	386,250	209,945	176,305	29	19	453	484
	R	261,203	141,499	119,704	12	..	196	179
	U	125,047	68,446	56,601	17	19	257	305
(vi) Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	5,382	2,769	2,613	..	..	2	..
(vii) Buria (M.C.)	U	4,645	2,469	2,176	..	..	..	..
(viii) Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	35,094	18,936	16,158	17	19	156	162
(ix) Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	72,594	40,253	32,341	..	..	82	72
(x) *Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)*	U	7,332	4,019	3,313	..	..	17	71

Notes :—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town :—
M.C.—Municipal Committee.
C.B.—Cantonment Board.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

RELIGION

of Religion

Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions and Persuasions		Religion not stated	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
488,441	**418,634**	**2,307**	**2,234**	**24,943**	**20,464**	**73,419**	**64,599**	..	..	**135**	**85**
334,659	**285,385**	**300**	**267**	**22,614**	**18,789**	**48,761**	**41,886**	..	..	**123**	**73**
153,782	**133,249**	**2,007**	**1,967**	**2,329**	**1,675**	**24,658**	**22,713**	..	..	**12**	**12**
36,704	30,374	133	94	1,488	1,210	7,724	5,954	..	..	2	1
28,713	23,548	85	54	1,426	1,135	6,383	4,793	..	..	1	..
7,991	6,826	48	40	62	75	1,341	1,161	..	..	1	1
7,991	6,826	48	40	62	75	1,341	1,161	..	..	1	1
91,883	79,311	213	193	4,735	4,135	8,383	7,602	..	..	..	..
84,628	72,525	43	36	4,610	4,029	7,723	7,014	..	..	..	..
7,255	6,786	170	157	125	106	660	588	..	..	..	..
3,318	3,094	10	6	47	41	194	166	..	..	..	..
3,937	3,692	160	151	78	65	466	422	..	..	..	..
190,300	167,023	1,621	1,610	2,239	1,522	34,348	31,176	..	..	9	9
108,146	93,361	162	169	1,532	1,117	21,710	19,092	..	..	4	2
82,154	73,662	1,459	1,441	707	405	12,638	12,084	..	..	5	7
35,628	31,040	895	946	344	225	7,345	6,669	..	..	1	5
46,526	42,622	564	495	363	180	5,293	5,415	..	..	4	2
169,554	141,926	340	337	16,481	13,597	22,964	19,867	..	..	124	75
113,172	95,951	10	8	15,046	12,508	12,945	10,987	..	..	118	71
56,382	45,975	330	329	1,435	1,089	10,019	8,880	..	..	6	4
2,278	2,083	1	2	32	27	456	501	..	..	..	..
1,814	1,616	50	48	491	403	113	109	..	..	1	..
16,460	13,874	139	151	108	75	2,055	1,877	..	..	1	..
32,915	26,001	139	128	794	576	6,319	5,560	..	..	4	4
2,915	2,401	1	..	10	8	1,076	833	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Flyleaf

Part-A :—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes.

Part-B :—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes.

This table, according to the pattern adopted for all States and Union Territories, has two parts : Part-A for Scheduled Castes ; and Part-B for Scheduled Tribes. Since there are no scheduled tribes in Haryana State according to the Presidential Order, only Part-A of this table appears in the report. This table gives us distribution of Scheduled Castes population for total, rural and urban areas on full count. Scheduled Castes population has been distributed by literacy, workers and non-workers and workers have been further distributed in broad industrial categories. This is a general table for Scheduled Castes and gives us data down to tahsil level. This table corresponds to Table C-VIII of 1961-Census.

C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES PART

Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and

District/ Tahsil/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
									Total Workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ambala District	T	**245,970**	**132,944**	**113,026**	**99,741**	**106,287**	**33,203**	**6,739**	**61,813**	**2,223**	**12,935**	**38**	**24,575**	**340**
	R	**212,409**	**114,447**	**97,962**	**88,168**	**93,738**	**26,279**	**4,224**	**53,098**	**1,365**	**12,844**	**38**	**24,010**	**332**
	U	**33,561**	**18,497**	**15,064**	**11,573**	**12,549**	**6,924**	**2,515**	**8,715**	**858**	**91**	..	**565**	**8**
1. Kalka Tahsil	T	15,861	8,661	7,200	6,071	6,482	2,590	718	4,537	222	830	4	951	4
	R	13,497	7,356	6,141	5,314	5,634	2,042	507	3,911	146	828	4	915	4
	U	2,364	1,305	1,059	757	848	548	211	626	76	2	..	36	..
(i) Kalka (M.C.)	U	2,364	1,305	1,059	757	848	548	211	626	76	2	..	36	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	46,769	25,152	21,617	19,220	20,524	5,932	1,093	11,705	211	2,658	10	5,834	38
	R	43,710	23,489	20,221	18,092	19,301	5,397	920	10,945	200	2,620	10	5,586	35
	U	3,059	1,663	1,396	1,128	1,223	535	173	760	11	38	..	248	3
(ii) *Naraingarh (N.A.C.)*	U	1,696	909	787	581	677	328	110	381	5	18	..	145	..
(iii) Sadaura (M.C.)	U	1,363	754	609	547	546	207	63	379	6	20	..	103	3
3. Ambala Tahsil	T	93,666	50,631	43,035	36,111	39,460	14,520	3,575	23,857	997	4,252	13	9,331	111
	R	74,965	40,444	34,521	30,103	32,649	10,341	1,872	19,274	444	4,238	13	9,241	107
	U	18,701	10,187	8,514	6,008	6,811	4,179	1,703	4,583	553	14	..	90	4
(iv) Ambala (M.C.)	U	4,952	2,724	2,228	1,543	1,735	1,181	493	1,149	190	9	..	49	4
(v) Ambala Cantt. (C.B.) (City)	U	13,749	7,463	6,286	4,465	5,076	2,998	1,210	3,434	363	5	..	41	..
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	89,674	48,500	41,174	38,339	39,821	10,161	1,353	21,714	793	5,195	11	8,459	187
	R	80,237	43,158	37,079	34,659	36,154	8,499	925	18,968	575	5,158	11	8,268	186
	U	9,437	5,342	4,095	3,680	3,667	1,662	428	2,746	218	37	..	191	1
(vi) Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	965	525	440	383	424	142	16	244	35	5	..	69	..
(vii) Buria (M.C.)	U	307	158	149	122	141	36	8	74	1	1	..	15	..
(viii) Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	3,186	1,785	1,401	1,181	1,238	604	163	853	72	24	..	78	1
(ix) Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	4,136	2,379	1,757	1,780	1,628	599	129	1,340	106	7	..	29	..
(x) *Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)*	U	843	495	348	214	236	281	112	235	4	..	..	..	..

Notes.—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town.
   M.C.—Municipal Committee.
   C.B.—Cantonment Board.
   N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
A
Non-Workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes

WORKERS																			
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
				(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1,100	**20**	**144**	**1**	**2,267**	**323**	**5,367**	**322**	**1,602**	**156**	**1,253**	**34**	**2,444**	**29**	**10,126**	**960**	**71,131**	**110,803**
1,004	**12**	**144**	**1**	**2,031**	**277**	**3,398**	**268**	**1,277**	**94**	**489**	**11**	**928**	..	**6,973**	**332**	**61,349**	**96,597**
96	**8**	..	..	**236**	**46**	**1,969**	**54**	**325**	**62**	**764**	**23**	**1,516**	**29**	**3,153**	**628**	**9,782**	**14,206**
75	2	131	1	113	24	738	13	548	86	121	9	360	8	670	71	4,124	6,978
73	..	131	1	100	8	639	7	524	86	74	6	101	..	526	30	3,445	5,995
2	2	..	..	13	16	99	6	24	..	47	3	259	8	144	41	679	983
2	2	..	..	13	16	99	6	24	..	47	3	259	8	144	41	679	983
263	3	13	..	539	24	408	41	300	3	78	4	126	1	1,476	87	13,447	21,406
247	3	12	..	439	24	320	39	268	3	53	4	77	..	1,322	82	12,544	20,021
16	..	..	..	100	..	88	2	32	..	25	..	49	1	154	5	903	1,385
6	..	..	..	53	..	21	..	12	..	13	..	29	1	84	4	528	782
10	..	..	..	47	..	67	2	20	..	12	..	30	..	70	1	375	603
410	5	..	..	627	47	2,115	209	435	66	520	12	1,197	15	4,970	519	26,774	42,038
353	3	..	..	531	32	1,134	195	232	4	260	1	336	..	2,949	89	21,170	34,077
57	2	..	..	96	15	981	14	203	62	260	11	861	15	2,021	430	5,604	7,961
10	..	..	..	62	10	192	2	16	1	27	..	121	2	663	171	1,575	2,038
47	2	..	..	34	5	789	12	187	61	233	11	740	13	1,358	259	4,029	5,923
352	10	..	..	988	228	2,106	59	319	1	534	9	751	5	3,010	283	26,786	40,381
331	6	..	..	961	213	1,305	27	253	1	102	..	414	..	2,176	131	24,190	36,504
21	4	..	..	27	15	801	32	66	..	432	9	337	5	834	152	2,596	3,877
3	3	..	..	9	..	39	1	6	..	20	..	24	..	69	31	281	405
..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	9	..	4	..	37	1	84	148
8	..	..	..	5	1	376	15	8	..	34	1	24	..	296	54	932	1,329
10	1	..	..	12	14	377	16	45	..	370	8	83	1	407	66	1,039	1,651
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	202	4	25	..	260	344

TABLE D-I

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Flyleaf

This table corresponds to Table D-II of 1961-Census. This is the only table of 1971-Census which gives classification of population according to place of birth, while all the migration tables at the 1961-Census were prepared with reference to place of birth, the migration tables of 1971-Census except Table D-I are based on place of last residence.

2. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately for the district only. The place of birth has been broadly classified in column 1 of the table under the following main groups :—

A. Born in India ;

B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) ;

C. Born in countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) ;

D. Born in countries in Africa ;

E. Born in countries in two Americas ;

F. Born in countries in Oceania ; and

G. Unclassifiable.

3. In the case of persons born in India, the birth place has been further classified as to whether it was "rural" or "urban" or "unclassifiable" which gives an indication of rural/urban migration based on the place of birth. Under this Group (Born in India), there are two sub-groups, viz., (I) Born within the State of enumeration ; and (II) Born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration. Sub-group-I has been further divided into (a) Born in place of enumeration (b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration ; and (c) Born in other districts of the State. Under sub-group II, figures have been given suparately for each State and Union Territory. The State and/or Union Territories for which the figures are nil, have been omitted from this table.

4. Under Groups B, C, D, E and F, however, the data have been given separately for some selected countries only. The total of the remaining countries in a continent is given against 'elsewhere' under each continent in the table.

5. There are two Appendices to this table giving information of inter-district migration.

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural or Urban Areas of Ambala District								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population		**1,098,405**	**590,751**	**507,654**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**
A. Born in India	R	**758,373**	**414,428**	**343,945**	**698,688**	**381,958**	**316,730**	**59,685**	**32,470**	**27,215**
	U	**244,165**	**127,708**	**116,457**	**22,480**	**9,010**	**13,470**	**221,685**	**118,698**	**102,987**
	Uncl.	**1,775**	**625**	**1,150**	**550**	**50**	**500**	**1,225**	**575**	**650**
I. Within the State of enumeration	R	**665,432**	**372,968**	**292,464**	**643,707**	**362,138**	**281,569**	**21,725**	**10,830**	**10,895**
	U	**187,695**	**102,148**	**85,547**	**11,200**	**4,000**	**7,200**	**176,495**	**98,148**	**78,347**
	Uncl.	**670**	**155**	**515**	**240**	..	**240**	**430**	**155**	**275**
(a) Born in place of enumeration	R	509,433	334,487	174,946	509,433	334,487	174,946	..	..	..
	U	162,110	91,428	70,682	..	..	..	162,110	91,428	70,682
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	R	127,234	30,596	96,638	112,374	23,411	88,963	14,860	7,185	7,675
	U	17,110	7,230	9,880	8,420	3,150	5,270	8,690	4,080	4,610
	Uncl.	505	130	375	190	..	190	315	130	185
(c) Born in other districts of the State	R	28,765	7,885	20,880	21,900	4,240	17,660	6,865	3,645	3,220
	U	8,475	3,490	4,985	2,780	850	1,930	5,695	2,640	3,055
	Uncl.	165	25	140	50	..	50	115	25	90
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	R	**92,941**	**41,460**	**51,481**	**54,981**	**19,820**	**35,161**	**37,960**	**21,640**	**16,320**
	U	**56,470**	**25,560**	**30,910**	**11,280**	**5,010**	**6,270**	**45,190**	**20,550**	**24,640**
	Uncl.	**1,105**	**470**	**635**	**310**	**50**	**260**	**795**	**420**	**375**
(a) States										
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	230	85	145	60	20	40	170	65	105
	U	345	210	135	60	60	..	285	150	135
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
2. *Assam	R	55	20	35	20	10	10	35	10	25
	U	145	45	100	30	10	20	115	35	80
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Bihar	R	1,360	980	380	190	130	60	1,170	850	320
	U	550	345	205	80	50	30	470	295	175
	Uncl.	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
4. Gujarat	R	55	20	35	10	10	..	45	10	35
	U	170	110	60	40	30	10	130	80	50
	Uncl.	25	15	10	..	..	..	25	15	10
5. Himachal Pradesh	R	8,570	3,200	5,370	5,460	1,390	4,070	3,110	1,810	1,300
	U	3,500	1,560	1,940	970	350	620	2,530	1,210	1,320
	Uncl.	85	25	60	30	..	30	55	25	30
6. Jammu & Kashmir	R	840	400	440	450	220	230	390	180	210
	U	970	460	510	250	100	150	720	360	360
	Uncl.	20	10	10	..	..	..	20	10	10
7. Kerala	R	310	80	230	80	10	70	230	70	160
	U	275	140	135	30	10	20	245	130	115
	Uncl.	45	5	40	..	..	..	45	5	40
8. Madhya Pradesh	R	465	210	255	230	120	110	235	90	145
	U	750	315	435	180	40	140	570	275	295
	Uncl.	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
9. Maharashtra	R	320	125	195	240	110	130	80	15	65
	U	1,110	510	600	220	90	130	890	420	470
	Uncl.	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH—*contd.*

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural or Urban Areas of Ambala District								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Manipur	R	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	U	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
11. Meghalaya	R	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	U	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
12. Mysore	R	75	25	50	30	20	10	45	5	40
	U	195	115	80	30	20	10	165	95	70
13. Nagaland	U	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
14. Orissa	R	60	35	25	..	..	..	60	35	25
	U	25	5	20	..	..	..	25	5	20
15. Punjab	R	38,271	13,790	24,481	24,861	7,310	17,551	13,410	6,480	6,930
	U	22,100	9,570	12,530	4,760	2,030	2,730	17,340	7,540	9,800
	Uncl.	350	95	255	140	..	140	210	95	115
16. Rajasthan	R	2,970	1,780	1,190	1,360	840	520	1,610	940	670
	U	1,085	505	580	290	150	140	795	355	440
	Uncl.	60	35	25	50	30	20	10	5	5
17. Sikkim	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
18. Tamil Nadu	R	515	270	245	370	220	150	145	50	95
	U	540	225	315	130	70	60	410	155	255
19. Tripura	U	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
20. Uttar Pradesh	R	36,835	19,390	17,445	20,020	8,560	11,460	16,815	10,830	5,985
	U	17,765	8,385	9,380	2,750	1,310	1,440	15,015	7,075	7,940
	Uncl.	450	270	180	80	20	60	370	250	120
21. West Bengal	R	170	75	95	30	20	10	140	55	85
	U	710	305	405	190	80	110	520	225	295
(b) Union Territories										
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	R	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	U	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
2. Chandigarh	R	1,495	830	665	1350	760	590	145	70	75
	U	1,105	565	540	570	280	290	535	285	250
	Uncl.	15	5	10	10	..	10	5	5	..
3. Delhi	R	330	130	200	220	70	150	110	60	50
	U	5,095	2,165	2,930	700	330	370	4,395	1,835	2,560
	Uncl.	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	U	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
B Born in countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)		**93,957**	**47,910**	**46,047**	**31,902**	**15,821**	**16,081**	**62,055**	**32,089**	**29,966**
1. Burma		120	35	85	..	..	..	120	35	85
2. Nepal		4,920	4,490	430	4,170	4,110	60	750	380	370

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH—*concld.*

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural or Urban Areas of Ambala District								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3 Pakistan		88,527	43,340	45,187	27,382	11,671	15,711	61,145	31,669	29,476
4. Malaysia		5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
5. Elsewhere		385	45	340	350	40	310	35	5	30
C. Born in Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)		**25**	**10**	**15**	..	..	..	**25**	**10**	**15**
1. U.K. (including N. Ireland)		20	5	15	..	..	..	20	5	15
2. Elsewhere		5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
D. Born in Countries in Africa		**90**	**60**	**30**	**50**	**50**	..	**40**	**10**	**30**
1. Kenya		5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
2. Elsewhere		85	55	30	50	50	..	35	5	30
E. Born in Countries in two Americas		**15**	**10**	**5**	..	..	..	15	**10**	5
1 Canada		5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
2. U.S.A.		5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
3. Elsewhere		5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
F. Born in Countries in Oceania		**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**5**	..	**5**
1. New Zealand		5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
G Unclassifiable		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—1. Those States/Union Territories for which data are nil, have not been shown.
2. *Includes Mizo District, now constituted as Union Territory of "Mizoram".
R — stands for Rural
U — stands for Urban
Uncl.—stands for Unclassifiable.
3. Countries with nil returns have been omitted.
4. Lines representing Rural/Urban/Unclassifiable birth place against some States and Union Territories having nil entries have also been omitted.

D-1—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

APPENDIX-1

Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in Ambala District

District of Birth	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in the District					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	R	**7,885**	**20,880**	**4,240**	**17,660**	**3,645**	**3,220**
	U	**3,490**	**4,985**	**850**	**1,930**	**2,640**	**3,055**
	Uncl.	**25**	**140**	..	**50**	**25**	**90**
1. Karnal	R	5,855	18,895	3,710	16,760	2,145	2,135
	U	1,975	3,640	510	1,690	1,465	1,950
	Uncl.	10	120	..	50	10	70
2. Rohtak	R	805	730	170	260	635	470
	U	490	415	130	40	360	375
	Uncl.	10	5	..	..	10	5
3. Gurgaon	R	485	415	140	200	345	215
	U	285	345	50	70	235	275
	Uncl.	..	5	..	..	..	5
4. Mahendragarh	R	270	210	90	80	180	130
	U	165	115	70	30	95	85
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Hisar	R	310	340	70	190	240	150
	U	405	270	90	80	315	190
	Uncl.	..	5	..	..	..	5
6. Jind	R	150	280	60	170	90	110
	U	150	195	..	20	150	175
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. District Unspecified	R	10	10	..	..	10	10
	U	20	5	..	..	20	5
	Uncl.	5	5	..	..	5	5

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

APPENDIX-II

Persons born in Ambala district but enumerated in other districts of the State

District of Enumeration	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Birth Place					
		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Out-Migrants	**Total**	**6,881**	**19,136**	**4,146**	**5,896**	**55**	**5**
	Rural	**5,350**	**17,120**	**1,180**	**2,170**	**40**	..
	Urban	**1,531**	**2,016**	**2,966**	**3,726**	**15**	**5**
1. Karnal	Total	6,086	18,321	2,236	3,851	..	..
	Rural	5,000	16,630	780	1,680	..	..
	Urban	1,086	1,691	1,456	2,171	..	..
2. Rohtak	Total	160	130	475	635	..	..
	Rural	70	50	60	170	..	..
	Urban	90	80	415	465	..	..
3. Gurgaon	Total	180	160	685	660	10	5
	Rural	80	90	160	150	..	..
	Urban	100	70	525	510	10	5
4. Mahendragarh	Total	35	50	85	120	10	..
	Rural	10	30	40	40	10	..
	Urban	25	20	45	80	..	..
5. Hisar	Total	340	245	420	395	35	..
	Rural	160	140	110	70	30	..
	Urban	180	105	310	325	5	..
6. Jind	Total	80	230	245	235	..	..
	Rural	30	180	30	60	..	..
	Urban	50	50	215	175	..	..

Note :— .. means nil.

TABLE D-III

MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

Flyleaf

This table has been prepared only for cities, urban agglomerations and relates to migrants based on the "place of last residence." There being no urban agglomeration in Ambala district, the table gives data relating to the migrants to the one city in this district, namely, Ambala Cantt. No break-up of migrants from outside India according to continents or countries is made and the figures are lumped together under last residence as 'outside India'. The corresponding table at the 1961-Census was Table D-IV wherein the information was given for the total migrants to cities based on "place of birth".

2. Migrants have been classified by broad age-groups and cross-classified by educational levels and amongst these workers have been further classified by occupational divisions.

3. The broad age-groups adopted for this table at the present Census are 15—29 and 30—59. The total includes the figures for age-groups 0—14, 60+and Age not stated. The age-groups for this table at the 1961-Census were 0—14, 15—34, 35—59, 60 + and Age not stated. The educational levels adopted in the table are :—

1. Illiterate ;
2. Literate (without educational level) ;
3. Primary ;
4. Middle ;
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary ;
6. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ;
7. Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree ;
8. Graduate degree other than technical degree ;
9. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree ;
10. Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :—

(i) Engineering and technology;
(ii) Medicine;
(iii) Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying;
(iv) Teaching;
(v) Others.

4. At the 1961-Census, "Primary" and "Middle" levels were grouped as "Primary or Junior Basic" and "Graduate degree other than technical degree" and "Post-graduate degree other than technical degree" were grouped as "University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree". But "Engineering" and "Technology" as well as "Agriculture" and "Veterinary and Dairying", technical degree or diploma holders were shown separately.

5. In this table the workers among the migrants to cities have been further classified into cultivators, agricultural labourers and the rest of workers according to the following occupational divisions :—

0-1—Professional, Technical and Related Workers ;
2—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers ;
3—Clerical and Related Workers ;
4—Sales Workers ;
5—Service Workers ;
6—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers ;
7-8& 9, Production and Related Workers, Transport equipment Operators and Labourers ;
X—Workers not classified by Occupations.

6. The figures for non-working migrants are given separately. The occupational divisions in this table give an indication of occupations that attract migrants to cities and the educational standards an insight in to the skilled and the unskilled labour.

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											AMBALA
											All Occupations
Total	**Total**	**25,560**	**26,875**	**8,720**	**13,855**	**3,265**	**2,770**	**2,720**	**2,910**	**5,110**	**3,900**
	15—29	**6,835**	**9,735**	**1,390**	**3,755**	**365**	**555**	**665**	**1,090**	**2,075**	**1,935**
	30—59	**10,495**	**10,380**	**3,265**	**5,795**	**965**	**930**	**1,020**	**1,210**	**2,210**	**1,435**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**19,820**	**22,840**	**7,335**	**11,550**	**2,700**	**2,410**	**2,050**	**2,460**	**3,660**	**3,395**
	15—29	**5,685**	**8,895**	**1,230**	**3,405**	**310**	**505**	**550**	**1,035**	**1,715**	**1,800**
	30—59	**6,920**	**7,760**	**2,435**	**4,290**	**595**	**655**	**585**	**875**	**1,295**	**1,090**
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**4,165**	**4,705**	**1,270**	**2,550**	**470**	**540**	**440**	**485**	**910**	**610**
	15—29	**1,280**	**1,870**	**175**	**775**	**55**	**105**	**105**	**215**	**415**	**375**
	30—59	**1,555**	**1,675**	**460**	**1,000**	**120**	**200**	**145**	**190**	**340**	**170**
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	2,095	2,215	680	1,195	235	245	195	210	470	305
	15—29	605	845	105	325	30	45	40	95	185	180
	30—59	870	855	280	515	55	110	90	80	205	95
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	2,070	2,490	590	1,355	235	295	245	275	440	305
	15—29	675	1,025	70	450	25	60	65	120	230	195
	30—59	685	820	180	485	65	90	55	110	135	75
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**15,655**	**18,135**	**6,065**	**9,000**	**2,230**	**1,870**	**1,610**	**1,975**	**2,750**	**2,785**
	15—29	**4,405**	**7,025**	**1,055**	**2,630**	**255**	**400**	**445**	**820**	**1,300**	**1,425**
	30—59	**5,365**	**6,085**	**1,975**	**3,290**	**475**	**455**	**440**	**685**	**955**	**920**
(a) States											
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	125	155	75	80	20	25	10	5	10	15
	15—29	20	55	5	15	..	10	5	5	..	10
	30—59	20	50	10	30	..	..	5	..	5	5
2. *Assam	Total	95	120	40	30	5	15	10	10	15	20
	15—29	20	60	..	10	..	..	..	5	10	10
	30—59	30	25	..	10	..	..	10	..	5	5
3. Bihar	Total	265	215	150	110	60	30	10	20	20	50
	15—29	95	55	40	20	20	10	10	10	10	15
	30—59	35	55	15	25	..	5	..	..	10	20
4. Gujarat	Total	105	75	45	30	15	..	10	20	25	15
	15—29	15	25	5	5	..	..	..	15	10	5
	30—59	25	35	10	15	..	..	..	5	5	5
5. Himachal Pradesh	Total	980	905	265	410	135	105	140	130	215	120
	15—29	255	445	25	160	10	30	20	90	95	70
	30—59	380	230	90	105	25	35	65	25	85	30
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	330	360	130	140	45	50	40	35	35	75
	15—29	75	155	25	60	..	5	10	10	10	45
	30—59	110	75	15	20	10	10	15	5	20	15
7. Kerala	Total	100	205	45	40	15	5	10	5	20	110
	15—29	25	145	..	..	5	..	..	5	10	100
	30—59	10	20	..	..	..	5	..	..	10	10
8. Madhya Pradesh	Total	135	245	25	115	30	30	25	15	10	35
	15—29	40	90	..	25	..	..	5	..	10	15
	30—59	25	65	5	40	..	5	..	10	..	10
9. Maharashtra	Total	285	375	105	135	40	35	30	50	50	75
	15—29	65	135	..	25	..	10	5	30	30	35
	30—59	55	115	20	30	5	10	..	5	5	25

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
CANTT. (CITY)																			
Non-Workers																			
4,310	**2,425**	**75**	**100**	**110**	**5**	**880**	**495**	**170**	**155**	**70**	**5**	**25**	**30**	**10**	..	**95**	**225**	..	..
1,790	**1,695**	**15**	**60**	**45**	..	**380**	**385**	**35**	**100**	**35**	..	**5**	**10**	**5**	..	**30**	**150**	..	..
2,255	**710**	**45**	**40**	**55**	**5**	**455**	**110**	**125**	**55**	**35**	**5**	**15**	**20**	**5**	..	**45**	**65**	..	..
3,005	**2,190**	**55**	**70**	**80**	**5**	**620**	**440**	**160**	**125**	**45**	**5**	**20**	**25**	**5**	..	**85**	**165**	..	..
1,450	**1,575**	**15**	**45**	**35**	..	**295**	**340**	**35**	**80**	**15**	..	**5**	**10**	..	..	**30**	**100**	..	..
1,435	**600**	**30**	**25**	**35**	**5**	**305**	**100**	**115**	**45**	**30**	**5**	**10**	**15**	**5**	..	**45**	**55**	..	..
810	**425**	**30**	**10**	**15**	..	**125**	**55**	**25**	**5**	**10**	..	..	**5**	..	..	**60**	**20**	..	..
395	**325**	**10**	**10**	**5**	..	**80**	**45**	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	**5**	..	..	**25**	**15**	..	..
380	**95**	**15**	..	**5**	..	**45**	**10**	**15**	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	**25**	**5**	..	..
405	230	25	10	5	..	45	5	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	..	..
190	180	10	10	..	..	40	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
205	45	10	..	..	..	5	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..
405	195	5	..	10	..	80	50	15	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	40	10	..	..
205	145	..	..	5	..	40	40	10	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	25	10	..	..
175	50	5	..	5	..	40	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
2,195	**1,765**	**25**	**60**	**65**	**5**	**495**	**385**	**135**	**120**	**35**	**5**	**20**	**20**	**5**	..	**25**	**145**	..	..
1,055	**1,250**	**5**	**35**	**30**	..	**215**	**295**	**25**	**80**	**10**	..	**5**	**5**	..	..	**5**	**85**	..	..
1,055	**505**	**15**	**25**	**30**	**5**	**260**	**90**	**100**	**40**	**25**	**5**	**10**	**15**	**5**	..	**20**	**50**	..	..
10	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
10	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	110	..	..	..	..	40	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
85	80	..	..	..	..	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	30	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
60	30	..	..	5	..	10	20	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	10	..	..	5	..	5	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	20	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	25	..	..	..	..	10	15	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
15	25	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	55	..	..	5	..	15	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
20	20	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
15	35	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											Culti-
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**30**	**200**	**25**	**175**	..	**10**	..	..	**5**	**15**
	15—29	..	**75**	..	**60**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**10**
	30—59	**15**	**105**	**10**	**95**	..	**5**	..	..	**5**	**5**
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**10**	**50**	**5**	**40**	..	..	..	..	**5**	**10**
	15—29	..	**25**	..	**20**	..	..	..	..	..	**5**
	30—59	**5**	**20**	..	**15**	..	..	..	..	**5**	**5**
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
	15—29	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	10	40	5	35	..	..	..	..	5	5
	15—29	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	20	..	15	..	..	..	..	5	5
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**20**	**150**	**20**	**135**	..	**10**	..	..	..	**5**
	15—29	..	**50**	..	**40**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**5**
	30—59	**10**	**85**	**10**	**80**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..
(a) States											
1. Punjab	Total	..	20	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	20	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..
2. Rajasthan	Total	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Uttar Pradesh	Total	20	120	20	110	..	5	..	..	..	5
	15—29	..	45	..	35	..	5	..	..	..	5
	30—59	10	60	10	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Delhi	Total	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**20**	**5**	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	**15**	..
	15—29	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**5**	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	**5**	..
Total	**Total**	**90**	..	**65**	..	**5**	..	**15**	..	**5**	..
	15—29	**40**	..	**25**	..	..	..	**10**	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**45**	..	**35**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..
											Agricultural
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**90**	..	**65**	..	**5**	..	**15**	..	**5**	..
	15—29	**40**	..	**25**	..	..	..	**10**	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**45**	..	**35**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**25**	..	**20**	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..
	15—29	**15**	..	**10**	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..
	30—59	**10**	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	10	..	10	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	15	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**65**	..	**45**	..	**5**	..	**10**	..	**5**	..
	15—29	**25**	..	**15**	..	..	..	**5**	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**35**	..	**25**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

vators—*concld.*

Labourers

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND INCASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) States											Agricultural
1. Himachal Pradesh	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..		..
2. Punjab	Total	10	.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	.
	15—29	10	.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Uttar Pradesh	Total	50	..	35	..	5	..	10	..	..	..
	15—29	15	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	30—59	30	..	20	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
											O-I—Professional, Technical
Total	**Total**	**945**	**480**	**45**	**20**	**45**	**25**	**25**	**5**	**85**	**45**
	15—29	**240**	**220**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**15**	**5**
	30—59	**575**	**220**	**25**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**5**	**55**	**35**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**670**	**295**	**20**	**15**	**25**	**5**	..	**5**	**50**	**25**
	15—29	**185**	**135**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**15**	**5**
	30—59	**410**	**135**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**5**	..	**5**	**25**	**20**
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**235**	**65**	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**20**	**10**
	15—29	**75**	**35**	.	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**140**	**30**	**5**	.	**5**	..	..	..	**15**	**10**
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	95	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	15—29	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	55	30	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	140	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	20	..
	15—29	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	85	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	15	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**435**	**230**	**15**	**15**	**20**	**5**	..	**5**	**30**	**15**
	15—29	**110**	**100**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	**5**
	30—59	**270**	**105**	**5**	**10**	**5**	**5**	..	**5**	**10**	**10**
(a) States											
1. *Assam	**Total**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bihar	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3. Himachal Pradesh	Total	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	5	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Madhya Pradesh	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Maharashtra	Total	5	5	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Labourers—*concld.*																			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											0-1—Professional, Technical
7. Mysore	Total	5									
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Punjab	Total	170	110	..	5	10	..	..	..	5	5
	15—29	45	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
9. Rajasthan	Total	10		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Uttar Pradesh	Total	115	40	15	10	10	5	..	5	5	5
	15—29	25	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
	30—59	65	25	5	10	5	5	..	5	..	..
11. West Bengal	Total	5									
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Chandigarh	Total	15	5								
	15—29	10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Delhi	Total	55	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	15—29	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**275**	**185**	**25**	**5**	**20**	**20**	**25**	..	**35**	**20**
	15—29	**55**	**85**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	**165**	**85**	**15**	..	**10**	**15**	**10**	..	**30**	**15**
											2. Administrative, Executive and
Total	**Total**	**890**	**30**	**30**	**5**	**25**	..	**55**	..	**190**	..
	15—29	**300**	**20**	**5**	..	**20**	..	**10**	..	**80**	..
	30—59	**570**	**10**	**20**	**5**	**5**	..	**40**	..	**105**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**610**	**15**	**10**	**5**	**20**	..	**55**	..	**140**	..
	15—29	**225**	**10**	..	..	**15**	..	**10**	..	**70**	..
	30—59	**370**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	..	**40**	..	**70**	..
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**95**	..	**10**	..	..	..	**25**	..	**25**	..
	15—29	**25**	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**60**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**10**	..	**20**	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	35	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	30	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	60	..	5	..	..	..	25	..	10	..
	15—29	20	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..
	30—59	30	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**515**	**15**	..	**5**	**20**	..	**30**	..	**115**	..
	15—29	**200**	**10**	..	..	**15**	..	..	..	**65**	..
	30—59	**310**	**5**	..	**5**	**5**	..	**30**	..	**50**	..
(a) States											
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	5									
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 *Assam	Total	15								5	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	0—59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5	..	..	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels											Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree									
Matriculation Or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
nd Related Workers —*concld.*																			
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	25	..	25	10	..	25	10	35	15	5	..	15	5	5	..	15	20	..	..
15	15	..	15	5	..	5	10	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..
30	10	..	10	..	..	20	..	25	15	..	..	10	5	5	..	10	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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30	..	5	..	..	..	30	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		..
20	..	5	..	..	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	10	..	5	..	..	5	5	10	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
15	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
80	**30**	**15**	**30**	**20**	..	**20**	**10**	**5**	**25**	**20**	..	**5**	**5**	**5**	..	..	**40**	..	..
25	**15**	..	**15**	**5**	..	..	**10**	..	**15**	**20**	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	**30**	..	..
50	**15**	**10**	**15**	**15**	..	**15**	..	**5**	**10**	..	..	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	**10**	..	..
Managerial Workers																			
415	**25**	..	..	**10**	..	**135**	..	**20**	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	**20**	..	..	**5**	..	**30**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	**5**	..	..	**5**	..	**105**	..	**20**	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	**10**	..	..	**10**	..	**100**	..	**15**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	**10**	..	..	**5**	..	**30**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	..	..	..	**5**	..	**70**	..	**15**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	**10**	..	..	**10**	..	**95**	..	**15**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	**10**	..	..	**5**	..	**30**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	..	..	..	**5**	..	**65**	..	**15**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											2. Administrative, Executive
3. Gujarat	Total	5	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	5	.
	15—29	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
4. Himachal Pradesh	Total	35	..	..	..	5	..	.	.	15	..
	15—29	15	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	15	..
	30—59	20	..	.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	30—59	10	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	.	..
6. Kerala	Total	5	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	5	..
	30—59	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..		..
7. Maharashtra	Total	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
	30—59	10	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..
8. Mysore	Total	5	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	5	.
	15—29	5	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	5	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
9. Punjab	Total	145	5	.	..	5	..	15	..	30	.
	15—29	50	5	..	..	5	..	.	..	15	.
	30—59	95	..	..	..	..	..	15	.	15	..
10 Rajasthan	Total	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.
	15—29	10	5	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	.
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
11. Tamil Nadu	Total	5	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.
	15—29	5	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	.
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 . Tripura	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
13. Uttar Pradesh	Total	165	5	.	5	10	..	10	..	20	..
	15—29	75	..	..	.	10	..	..	..	15	.
	30—59	85	5		5	..	..	10	..	25	.
14· West Bengal	Total	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Chandigarh	Total	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	30—59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
2. Delhi	Total	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	15—29	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	30—59	40	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B· Outside India	**Total**	**280**	**15**	**20**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**50**	..
	15—29	**75**	**10**	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**10**	..
	30—59	**200**	**5**	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	**35**	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
and Managerial Workers—*concld.*																			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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70	5	..	..	5	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	5	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	[illegible]	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	15	..	..	..	..	35	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	5	..	..	..	..	35	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

List Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										3. Clerical and	
Total	**Total**	**2,730**	**85**	**190**	**10**	**100**	..	**95**	**5**	**630**	..
	15—29	**800**	**40**	**35**	..	..	..	**15**	..	**225**	..
	30—59	**1,870**	**45**	**145**	**10**	**95**	..	**70**	**5**	**395**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**1,900**	**55**	**150**	**10**	**80**	..	**75**	..	**410**	..
	15—29	**585**	**25**	**30**	..	..	..	**15**	..	**175**	..
	30—59	**1,290**	**30**	**120**	**10**	**80**	..	**55**	..	**225**	..
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**445**	**15**	**20**	**5**	**10**	..	**5**	..	**105**	..
	15—29	**180**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**45**	..
	30—59	**255**	**5**	**20**	**5**	**10**	..	**5**	..	**55**	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	220	5	15	..	5	..	5	..	55	..
	15—29	90	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
	30—59	130	..	15	..	5	..	5	..	25	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	225	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	50	..
	15—29	90	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	30—59	125	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	30	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**1,455**	**40**	**130**	**5**	**70**	.	**70**	..	**305**	..
	15—29	**405**	**15**	**30**	..	..	..	**15**	..	**130**	..
	30—59	**1,035**	**25**	**100**	**5**	**70**	.	**50**	..	**170**	..
(a) States											
1. Gujarat	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Himachal Pradesh	Total	150	5	15	..	..	..	20	..	30	..
	15—29	45	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	105	5	5	..	..	..	20	.	25	..
3. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	35	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	30	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
4. Kerala	Total	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
5. Madhya Pradesh	Total	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Maharashtra	Total	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	.
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Punjab	Total	485	20	20	5	15	..	15	..	115	..
	15—29	140	10	5	.	..	..	5	..	55	..
	30—59	335	10	15	5	15	..	5	..	60	..
8. Rajasthan	Total	25	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	5	..
	15—29	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Uttar Pradesh	Total	465	10	90	.	50	..	25	..	115	..
	15—29	130	5	15	.	..	..	10	..	50	..
	30—59	335	5	75	.	50	..	15	..	65	..
10. West Bengal	Total	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Related Workers																			
1,390	**45**	**5**	..	**15**	..	**280**	**25**	**25**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
380	**20**	..	..	**10**	..	**135**	**20**	.	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
985	**25**	**5**	..	**5**	..	**145**	**5**	**25**	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
960	**35**	**5**	..	**10**	..	**185**	**10**	**25**	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
270	**15**	..	..	**5**	..	**90**	**10**	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..
680	**20**	**5**	..	**5**	..	**95**	..	**25**	..	..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..
265	**5**	..	..	..	..	**40**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	**5**	..	..	..	..	**35**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	..	..	..	..	..	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
50	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
80	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
695	**30**	**5**	..	**10**	..	**145**	**5**	**25**	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	**10**	..	..	**5**	..	**55**	**5**	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
520	**20**	**5**	..	**5**	..	**90**	..	**25**	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..
70	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	.
265	15	5	..	..	..	40	..	10	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	10	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	5	5	..	..	..	25	..	10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
140	5	..	..	..	..	45	5	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	5	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											3. Clerical and
(b) Union Territories											
1. Chandigarh	Total	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	15—29	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2. Delhi	Total	165	5	5	..	5	..	5	..	20	..
	15—29	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	130	5	5	..	5	..	5	..	15	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**830**	**30**	**40**	..	**20**	..	**20**	**5**	**220**	..
	15—29	**215**	**15**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	**50**	..
	30—59	**580**	**15**	**25**	..	**15**	..	**15**	**5**	**170**	..
											4. Sales
Total	**Total**	**2,400**	**25**	**530**	**15**	**285**	..	**345**	..	**690**	..
	15—29	**515**	**5**	**80**	**5**	**35**	..	**55**	..	**205**	..
	30—59	**1,555**	**20**	**320**	**10**	**185**	..	**240**	..	**430**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**940**	**20**	**225**	**10**	**120**	..	**125**	..	**255**	..
	15—29	**300**	**5**	**60**	**5**	**30**	..	**30**	..	**100**	..
	30—59	**505**	**15**	**120**	**5**	**55**	..	**80**	..	**120**	..
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**275**	..	**50**	..	**45**	..	**35**	..	**80**	..
	15—29	**55**	..	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**20**	..
	30—59	**170**	..	**35**	..	**15**	..	**30**	..	**50**	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	160	..	30	..	30	..	15	..	55	..
	15—29	25	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	100	..	20	..	5	..	15	..	40	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	115	..	20	..	15	..	20	..	25	..
	15—29	30	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	30—59	70	..	15	..	10	..	15	..	10	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**665**	**20**	**175**	**10**	**75**	..	**90**	..	**175**	..
	15—29	**245**	**5**	**50**	**5**	**25**	..	**30**	..	**80**	..
	30—59	**335**	**15**	**85**	**5**	**40**	..	**50**	..	**70**	..
(a) States											
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. *Assam	Total	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar	Total	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	Total	40	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
	15—29	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	25	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	5	..
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels											Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree Other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Related Workers—*concld.*																			
40	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
90	5	.	.	5	.	25	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	5	.	.	.	.	25	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
430	**10**	.	.	**5**	.	**95**	**15**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
110	**5**	.	.	**5**	.	**45**	**10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
305	**5**	.	.	.	.	**50**	**5**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Workers																			
455	**10**	**5**	.	.	.	**80**	.	**10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
115	.	.	.	.	.	**15**	.	**10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
315	**10**	**5**	.	.	.	**60**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
165	**10**	.	.	.	.	**40**	.	**10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	.	.	.	.	.	**5**	.	**10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
95	**10**	.	.	.	.	**35**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	.	.	.	.	.	**15**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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15	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
115	**10**	.	.	.	.	**25**	.	**10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	**10**	.	.	.	.	**25**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											4. Sales
7. Madhya Pradesh	Total	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Punjab	Total	200	10	35	5	20	..	15	..	60	..
	15—29	65	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	20	..
	30—59	105	10	15	5	10	..	10	..	30	..
9. Rajasthan	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Uttar Pradesh	Total	335	5	105	5	45	..	60	..	90	..
	15—29	125	5	35	5	15	..	20	..	50	..
	30—59	160	..	45	..	25	..	30	..	30	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Chandigarh	Total	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Delhi	Total	35	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	15—29	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**1,460**	**5**	**305**	**5**	**165**	**..**	**220**	**..**	**435**	**..**
	15—29	**215**	**..**	**20**	**..**	**5**	**..**	**25**	**..**	**105**	**..**
	30—59	**1,050**	**5**	**200**	**5**	**130**	**..**	**160**	**..**	**310**	**..**
											5. Service
Total	**Total**	**2,115**	**215**	**1,030**	**195**	**270**	**5**	**285**	**..**	**390**	**15**
	15—29	**730**	**20**	**275**	**15**	**90**	**..**	**115**	**..**	**200**	**5**
	30—59	**1,210**	**165**	**645**	**150**	**150**	**5**	**145**	**..**	**180**	**10**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**1,720**	**165**	**845**	**150**	**185**	**5**	**250**	**..**	**345**	**10**
	15—29	**665**	**20**	**250**	**15**	**80**	**..**	**110**	**..**	**185**	**5**
	30—59	**940**	**125**	**510**	**115**	**95**	**5**	**120**	**..**	**160**	**5**
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**470**	**55**	**190**	**55**	**45**	**..**	**65**	**..**	**125**	**..**
	15—29	**185**	**5**	**40**	**5**	**15**	**..**	**30**	**..**	**80**	**..**
	30—59	**260**	**35**	**130**	**35**	**25**	**..**	**35**	**..**	**45**	**..**
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	220	50	120	50	10	..	30	..	45	..
	15—29	80	5	20	5	5	..	15	..	30	..
	30—59	120	30	80	30	5	..	15	..	15	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	250	5	70	5	35	..	35	..	80	..
	15—29	105	..	20	..	10	..	15	..	50	..
	30—59	140	5	50	5	20	..	20	..	30	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**1,250**	**110**	**655**	**95**	**140**	**5**	**185**	**..**	**220**	**10**
	15—29	**480**	**15**	**210**	**10**	**65**	**..**	**80**	**..**	**105**	**5**
(b) States	**30—59**	**680**	**90**	**380**	**80**	**70**	**5**	**85**	**..**	**115**	**5**
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. *Assam	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
3. Bihar	Total	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Workers—*concld.*																			
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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30	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
290	..	5	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	..	5	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workers																			
120	..	..	.	..	..	15	..	5	.		..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.		..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	.		..	.	.	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
15	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		.	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	.
30	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	5	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE D-III –MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											5. Service
4. Gujarat	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	Total	75	10	40	5	15	..	10	.	5	5
	15—29	20	5	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
	30—59	50	5	30	5	10	..	5	.	..	..
6. Jammu and Kashmir	Total	25	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	20	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
7. Kerala	Total	15	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	.	.	.
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	.	..	.
9. Maharashtra	Total	15	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	15	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	5	..
10. Nagaland	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Punjab	Total	325	35	155	30	20	.	35	.	105	5
	15—29	125	..	55	..	5	..	10	.	45	.
	30—59	185	35	95	30	10	..	20	..	60	5
12. Rajasthan	Total	65	.	40	..	5	..	..	..	20	..
	15—29	25	..	10	..	.	..	..	..	15	..
	30—59	30	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
13. Tamil Nadu	Total	15	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	15	..	5	..	5	..	5	.	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Uttar Pradesh	Total	550	40	335	40	65	..	75	..	50	..
	15—29	200	5	100	5	25	..	45	..	25	..
	30—59	300	35	185	35	40	..	30	..	25	..
15. West Bengal	Total	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
2. Chandigarh	Total	25	5	5	5	..	..	20	..	..	..
	15—29	10	5	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	..
	30—59	15	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
3. Delhi	Total	90	10	30	5	20	5	10	..	30	..
	15—29	50	..	15	..	15	..	5	..	15	..
	30—59	35	5	15	..	5	5	..	..	15	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**395**	**50**	**185**	**45**	**85**	..	**35**	..	**45**	**5**
	15—29	**65**	..	**25**	..	**10**	..	**5**	..	**15**	..
	30—59	**270**	**40**	**135**	**35**	**55**	..	**25**	..	**20**	**5**

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS , EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS – *contd.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Workers—*concld.*																			
5																			
5																			
								5											
								5											
10																			
10																			
25																			
5																			
20																			
5																			
5																			
30						**15**													
10																			
20						**15**													

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								6. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters,			
Total	**Total**	**245**	**5**	**185**	**5**	**40**	..	**5**	..	**10**	..
	15—29	**60**	..	**45**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**175**	.	**130**	..	**35**	..	..	..	**5**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**235**	**5**	**180**	**5**	**40**	..	**5**	..	**10**	..
	15—29	**55**	..	**40**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**170**	.	**130**	..	**35**	..	..	..	**5**	..
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**15**	..	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	**10**	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**220**	**5**	**165**	**5**	**40**	..	**5**	..	**10**	..
	15—29	**50**	..	**35**	..	**5**	.	**5**	..	**5**	..
	30—59	**160**	.	**120**	..	**35**	..	..	..	**5**	..
(a) States											
1. Bihar	Total	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	10	.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2. Himachal Pradesh	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Punjab	Total	25	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	5	.	..	..	..	..
	30—59	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tamil Nadu	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Uttar Pradesh	Total	170	5	130	5	30	..	5	..	5	..
	15—29	45	..	35	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
	30—39	125	..	95	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Delhi	Total	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								7-8-9. Production and Related Workers,			
Total	**Total**	**6,450**	**255**	**2,555**	**240**	**670**	..	**850**	**5**	**1,580**	..
	15—29	**2,205**	**80**	**745**	**75**	**170**	..	**345**	..	**615**	..
	30—59	**3,830**	**140**	**1,590**	**135**	**430**	..	**465**	..	**915**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**4,815**	**235**	**2,050**	**225**	**470**	..	**575**	..	**1,095**	..
	15—29	**1,810**	**75**	**675**	**70**	**135**	..	**280**	..	**455**	..
	30—59	**2,730**	**130**	**1,230**	**125**	**285**	..	**270**	..	**605**	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels											Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Loggers and Related Workers																			
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								7-8-9. Production and Related Workers,			
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**900**	**15**	**285**	**10**	**95**	..	**115**	..	**230**	..
	15—29	**325**	**5**	**70**	**5**	**30**	..	**50**	..	**105**	..
	30—59	**525**	**10**	**190**	**5**	**50**	..	**60**	..	**125**	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	575	5	190	5	60	..	75	..	155	..
	15—29	185	5	55	5	15	..	20	..	65	..
	30—59	350	..	120	..	30	..	50	..	90	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	325	10	95	5	35	..	40	..	75	..
	15—29	140	..	15	..	15	..	30	..	40	..
	30—59	175	10	70	5	20	..	10	..	35	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**3,915**	**220**	**1,765**	**215**	**375**	..	**460**	..	**865**	..
	15—29	**1,485**	**70**	**605**	**65**	**105**	..	**230**	..	**350**	..
	30—59	**2,205**	**120**	**1,040**	**120**	**235**	..	**210**	..	**480**	..
(a) States											
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
2. *Assam	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar	Total	80	..	45	..	10	..	10	..	15	..
	15—29	65	..	35	..	10	..	10	..	10	..
	30—59	15	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
4. Gujarat	Total	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	Total	190	..	25	..	10	..	40	..	75	..
	15—29	65	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	25	..
	30—59	125	..	25	..	5	..	30	..	50	..
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	90	..	45	..	5	..	15	..	25	..
	15—29	35	..	20	..	..	..	10	..	5	..
	30—59	35	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	20	..
7. Maharashtra	Total	25	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	15	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
8. Mysore	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Orissa	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Punjab	Total	1,085	55	350	50	105	..	105	..	320	..
	15—29	335	30	80	25	30	..	40	..	115	..
	30—59	655	25	230	25	60	..	55	..	190	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels											Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers—*contd.*																			
165	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..
70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..
90	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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35	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
410	**5**	**5**	..	**10**	..	**10**	..	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	..	**5**	..	**10**	..	**10**	..	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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180	5	5	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								7-8-9. Production and Related Workers,			
11. Rajasthan	Total	225	95	170	95	15	..	20	..	15	..
	15—29	90	30	65	30	10	..	10	..	5	..
	30—59	110	50	85	50	5	..	5	..	10	..
12. Uttar Pradesh	Total	1,780	25	965	25	175	..	225	.	305	..
	15—29	730		355		35	..	135	..	140	..
	30—59	975	15	570	15	120	..	90	.	150	..
13. West Bengal	Total	30	..	10	..	5	..	5	..	5	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	20	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Chandigarh	Total	60	25	30	25	10	..	..	..	10	..
	15—29	30	10	5	10	10	..	..	..	10	..
	30—59	30	10	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Delhi	Total	310	20	110	20	35	..	35	..	80	..
	15—29	100		40		5	..	15	..	30	..
	30—59	210	20	70	20	30	..	20	..	50	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**1,635**	**20**	**505**	**15**	**200**	..	**275**	**5**	**485**	..
	15—29	**395**	**5**	**70**	**5**	**35**	..	**65**	..	**160**	..
	30—59	**1,100**	**10**	**360**	**10**	**145**	..	**195**	..	**310**	.
										X. Workers not	
Total	**Total**	**210**	**15**	**195**	**15**	..	..	5	..	10	..
	15—29	**50**	..	**50**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	**145**	**15**	**135**	**15**	..	..	..	..	**10**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**165**	**15**	**150**	**15**	..	..	5	..	10	..
	15—29	**35**	..	**35**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30 - 59	**120**	**15**	**110**	**15**	..	..	..	..	**10**	..
I. Within State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**50**	**10**	**50**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	**15**	..	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	**35**	**10**	**35**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	30	10	30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	25	10	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**115**	**5**	**100**	**5**	..	..	5	..	10	..
	15—29	**20**	..	**20**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	**85**	**5**	**75**	**5**	..	..	..	..	**10**	..
(a) States											
1. *Assam	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers—*concld.*																			
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	..	..	..	..	..	**20**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Classified by Occupations																			
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TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											X. Workers not
2. Himachal Pradesh	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Mysore	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Punjab	Total	40	5	35	5	..	..	5	..	..	..
	15—29	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	25	5	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Uttar Pradesh	Total	55	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	45	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Chandigarh	Total	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**45**	..	**45**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	**15**	..	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	**25**	..	**25**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
											Non-
Total	**Total**	**9,435**	**25,560**	**3,865**	**13,170**	**1,825**	**2,730**	**1,040**	**2,895**	**1,500**	**3,825**
	15—29	**1,890**	**9,275**	**130**	**3,600**	**45**	**550**	**110**	**1,090**	**720**	**1,915**
	30—59	**500**	**9,655**	**210**	**5,360**	**40**	**900**	**45**	**1,200**	**105**	**1,385**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**8,645**	**21,835**	**3,615**	**10,940**	**1,755**	**2,390**	**945**	**2,455**	**1,335**	**3,345**
	15—29	**1,785**	**8,550**	**115**	**3,255**	**45**	**500**	**90**	**1,035**	**705**	**1,780**
	30—59	**325**	**7,200**	**155**	**3,910**	**25**	**640**	**15**	**870**	**70**	**1,060**
I. Within State of Enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Total**	**1,645**	**4,495**	**620**	**2,430**	**270**	**540**	**190**	**485**	**320**	**590**
	15—29	**400**	**1,790**	**25**	**745**	**5**	**105**	**10**	**215**	**145**	**370**
	30—59	**85**	**1,565**	**20**	**930**	**15**	**200**	**5**	**190**	**25**	**155**
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	745	2,080	275	1 125	130	245	70	210	145	290
	15—29	185	800	15	315	5	45	5	95	55	175
	30—59	50	785	5	475	10	110	5	80	20	85
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	900	2 415	345	1,305	140	295	120	275	175	300
	15—29	215	990	10	430	.	60	5	120	100	195
	30—59	35	780	15	455	5	90	..	110	5	70
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**7,000**	**17,340**	**2,995**	**8,510**	**1,485**	**1,850**	**755**	**1,970**	**1,015**	**2,755**
	15—29	**1,385**	**6,760**	**90**	**2,510**	**40**	**395**	**80**	**820**	**550**	**1,410**
	30—59	**240**	**5,635**	**135**	**2,980**	**10**	**440**	**10**	**680**	**45**	**905**
(a) States											
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	95	155	65	80	20	25	..	5	5	15
	15—29	5	55	..	15	..	10	..	5	..	10
	30—59	5	50	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	5
2. *Assam	Total	60	115	40	30	5	15	..	10	10	20
	15—29	10	60	..	10	..	..	..	5	10	10
	30—59	5	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5
3. Bihar	Total	160	210	100	110	40	30	..	20	..	45
	15—29	20	55	5	20	..	10	..	10	..	15
	30—59	5	50	..	25	..	5	..	..	..	15

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd*,

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Classified by Occupations—*concld*.																			
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Workers																			
940	**2,245**	**5**	**35**	**20**	**5**	**220**	**430**	..	**95**	**5**	**5**	..	**15**	..	..	**15**	**110**	..	..
700	**1,605**	..	**25**	**10**	..	**175**	**330**	..	**75**	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	**75**	..	..
70	**630**	..	**10**	**10**	**5**	**15**	**100**	..	**20**	**5**	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**35**	..	..
780	**2,065**	**5**	**35**	**15**	**5**	**185**	**400**	..	**90**	**5**	**5**	..	**15**	..	..	**5**	**90**	..	..
665	**1,515**	..	**25**	**10**	..	**155**	**305**	..	**70**	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	**55**	..	..
40	**545**	..	**10**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**95**	..	**20**	**5**	**5**	..	5	..	..	..	**35**	..	..
200	**395**	..	**5**	..	..	**40**	**40**	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	**5**	**5**	..	..
165	**305**	..	**5**	..	..	**40**	**35**	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	**5**	..	..
20	**85**	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	200	..	5	..	..	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
80	160	..	5	..	..	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	195	..	..	..	..	15	35	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
85	145	..	..	..	..	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
10	50	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
580	**1,670**	**5**	**30**	**15**	**5**	**145**	**360**	..	**90**	**5**	**5**	..	**10**	..	..	..	**85**	..	..
500	**1,210**	..	**20**	**10**	..	**115**	**270**	..	**70**	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	**50**	..	..
20	**460**	..	**10**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**90**	..	**20**	**5**	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**35**	..	..
5	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**(Literate without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											Non-
4. Gujarat	Total	70	75	35	30	15	..	10	20	10	15
	15—29	10	25	5	5	..	..	..	15	5	5
	30—59	..	35	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	5
5. Himachal Pradesh	Total	450	880	165	405	105	105	60	130	75	115
	15—29	90	440	5	160	..	30	10	90	35	65
	30—59	20	220	10	100	5	35	..	25	5	30
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	145	350	75	140	35	50	10	35	10	75
	15—29	20	150	..	60	..	5	..	10	5	45
	30—59	..	70	..	20	..	10	..	5	..	15
7. Kerala	Total	70	205	45	40	10	5	5	5	10	110
	15—29	5	145	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	100
	30—59	5	20	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	10
8. Madhya Pradesh	Total	90	240	20	115	30	30	20	15	10	35
	15—29	20	85	..	25	..	..	..	..	10	15
	30—59	..	65	..	40	..	5	..	10	..	10
9. Maharashtra	Total	205	360	85	125	35	35	30	50	35	75
	15—29	45	130	..	25	..	10	5	30	25	35
	30—59	..	105	..	20	..	10	..	5	..	25
10. Mysore	Total	30	85	5	50	5	5	10	10	5	15
	15—29	10	45	..	25	..	..	..	5	5	10
	30—59	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
11. Nagaland	Total	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa	Total	10	25	10	15	..	10	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	10	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab	Total	2,170	5,595	740	2,340	510	595	240	870	370	990
	15—29	465	2,060	15	580	5	115	20	310	195	470
	30—59	65	2,030	25	970	5	175	..	340	20	330
14. Rajasthan	Total	285	560	195	385	40	45	20	10	5	70
	15—29	35	195	5	110	5	10	..	5	..	30
	30—59	5	135	5	85	..	15	..	..	..	25
15. Tamil Nadu	Total	110	270	85	155	20	25	..	30	5	45
	15—29	5	125	5	55	..	15	..	15	..	35
	30—59	40	60	40	30	..	..	..	10	..	10
16. Uttar Pradesh	Total	2,080	5,995	945	3,635	410	595	255	535	280	720
	15—29	455	2,215	45	1,200	30	105	25	215	175	330
	30—59	70	2,165	45	1,390	..	135	10	205	10	290
17. West Bengal	Total	110	245	55	90	25	50	10	10	10	40
	15—29	15	130	..	20	..	20	..	10	5	40
	30—59	..	40	..	15	..	10	..	..	..	..
(b) Union Territories											
1. Chandigarh	Total	240	305	125	115	25	30	35	40	35	45
	15—29	40	160	5	35	..	5	10	20	10	25
	30—59	10	55	5	20	..	10	..	15	..	10

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*contd.*

Level										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Workers—*contd.*																			
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	105	..	..	..	..	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
25	80	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
15	30	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	25	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
10	25	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	55	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
10	20	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	645	5	10	10	..	45	115	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
195	465	..	10	5	..	30	90	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	180	..	..	5	..	5	25	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
25	45	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	345	..	15	..	..	40	75	..	30	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
145	240	..	10	..	..	35	60	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
..	105	..	5	..	..	5	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
5	25	..	..	..	5	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
5	25	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	65	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	65	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-III—MIGRANTS TO URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS

Last Residence and age-group		Total Migrants		Illiterate		**Literate (without educational level)		Educational			
								Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											Non-
2. Delhi	Total	615	1,650	205	635	150	200	50	175	140	325
	15—29	135	675	..	160	..	55	10	70	65	170
	30—59	10	500	..	205	..	25	..	55	5	120
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	..	20	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—59	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**790**	**3,725**	**250**	**2,230**	**70**	**340**	**95**	**440**	**165**	**480**
	15—29	**105**	**725**	**15**	**345**	..	**50**	**20**	**55**	**15**	**135**
	30—59	**175**	**2,455**	**55**	**1,450**	**15**	**260**	**30**	**330**	**35**	**325**

Notes:— 1. **Includes figures for educational level not classifiable.

2. Outside India includes unclassifiable foreign country.

3. Figures pertaining to Age-groups 0—14, 60 + and Age Not Stated are included in 'Total'.

4. Those States/Union Territories for which data are nil, have not been shown.

5. *Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of "Mizoram"

100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*concld.*

Levels										Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Workers—*concld.*																			
45	220	..	5	5	..	20	70	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
35	155	..	..	5	..	20	45	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
5	65	..	5	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
160	**180**	..	..	5	..	**35**	**30**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	**20**	..	..
35	**90**	..	..	..	..	**20**	**25**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**20**	..	..
30	**85**	..	..	5	..	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-IV

POPULATION OF URBAN UNITS, (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Flyleaf

This Table like Table D-III has been prepared for the one city only as there are no urban agglomerations in this district *viz.*, Ambala Cantt. The table reveals the extent of in-migration from rural and other urban areas to cities. In-migration from rural and urban areas have been classified by migrants who have been residents for less than 3 years and those who have been residents for three years and more at the place of enumeration.The data has also been shown for migration within the district, migration from other districts within the State of enumeration and migration from other States of India. Migration from outside India does not fall in purview of this table. This table closely corresponds to Table D-V of 1961-Census and the only difference is that at the last Census, the table was based on the "place of birth" instead of the 'place of last residence' as now adopted. The figures in columns 6—7 include those persons who did not report any "last residence". Total population shown under Cols. 3-5 excludes migrants from outside India, returns with unclassifiable place of last residence and rural/urban classification of whose last residence could not be done and as such it is less than actual total population of Ambala Cantonment (City) appearing in General Population Table. Total migrants obtained by adding cols. 8—35 vary to negligible extent when compared with migrants appearing in Tables D-III, D-V and Appendix to Table D-VI if we take into account migrants from outside India and migrants whose last residence cannot be classified as rural/urban. There are also minor differences in total population figures obtained by adding migrants appearing in D-III or D-V table and non-migrants appearing in this table as compared with total population appearing in General Population Tables. These differences are due to different procedures of estimation adopted for these tables.

D-IV—POPULATION OF URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING 100,000 AND RESIDENCE

Serial No.	Urban Units (Including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population	Total Population			Non-Migrants	
		P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ambala Cantonment ..	92,460	47,340	45,120	27,645	22,410

D-IV—POPULATION OF URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS) HAVING 100,000 AND RESIDENCE—*concld.*

Serial No.	Urban Units (Including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population	LAST RESIDED IN: Within the district of enumeration and resident for			
		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	20	21	22	23
1.	Ambala Cantonment ..	255	305	530	660

Notes.—1. Return in which place of last residence Rural/Urban classification is not reported have been excluded.

2. Returns with unclassifiable place of last residence have been excluded.

3. Persons last resided outside India are excluded.

4. Unspecified period of residence in the city is included under 3 years or more.

5. The figures in columns 6-7 include those persons who did not report any last residence.

ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF

LAST RESIDED IN RURAL AREAS OF INDIA

Within the district of enumeration and resident for				Other districts within the State of enumeration and resident for				Other States in India and resident for			
Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
390	380	890	830	480	550	470	570	2,540	3,130	2,725	2,165

ABOVE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF

OTHER URBAN AREAS OF INDIA								LAST RESIDED IN RURAL OR URBAN AREAS OF SIKKIM			
Other district within the State of enumeration and resident for				Other States in India and resident for				and Resident for			
Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
505	505	615	865	4,350	5,110	5,945	7,640	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-V

MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Flyleaf

This table gives the distribution of migrant population by Workers and Non-Workers according to place of last residence in rural and urban areas. The workers are further classified into the following nine industrial categories :—

I. Cultivators ;

II. Agricultural Labourers ;

III. Livestock , Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & 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 & Communications ; and

IX. Other services.

2. It will indicate the industrial categories attracting migrants and whether in the different industrial categories the flow of migrants is from rural to urban areas or *vice versa*. At the 1961-Census, Table D-VI gave similar information but it was prepared with reference to the "place of birth". The 1961-Census Table showed this information for persons born locally (non-migrants) also but this time data are given for persons whose place of last residence was other than the place of enumeration i. e. for migrants only. The place of last residence adopted in 1971-Census instead of "birth place" is definitely more relevant for studying migration.

3. The information is presented separately for total and urban areas of the district only. Figures for 'rural' areas of the district can be worked out by subtracting the 'urban' figures from 'Total'. In the case of urban areas, the figures are given separately for the one city *viz* ; Ambala Cantt. Classification according to the place of last residence (col. 1) is the same as in the case of Table D-II. In the case of persons whose place of last residence was within the country, separate figures have been given according to the character of the place of last residece i.e. rural or urban. For persons in whose case the character of the place of last residence could not be ascertained the figures are given as 'unclassifiable'.

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Un-classifiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
Total Migrants		**428,000**	**164,105**	**263,895**	**110,335**	**6,585**	**17,310**	**505**	**7,695**	**345**	**1,215**	**55**
A. Resided in India	R	**248,635**	**76,805**	**171,830**	**50,680**	**2,925**	**11,405**	**300**	**6,115**	**335**	**680**	**30**
	U	**119,745**	**55,635**	**64,110**	**32,610**	**2,510**	**1,470**	**150**	**575**	..	**225**	**10**
	Uncl.	**1,685**	**690**	**995**	**450**	**10**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	R	**160,340**	**41,020**	**119,320**	**26,005**	**1,605**	**7,630**	**220**	**4,445**	**270**	**405**	**10**
	U	**42,310**	**19,565**	**22,745**	**11,735**	**875**	**765**	**50**	**325**	..	**95**	**5**
	Uncl.	**690**	**195**	**495**	**105**	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	131,240	33,310	97,930	21,825	1,420	6,400	185	4,070	260	370	..
	U	29,180	13,370	15,810	8,185	640	535	35	315	..	70	..
	Uncl.	510	175	335	100	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	R	29,100	7,710	21,390	4,180	185	1,230	35	375	10	35	10
	U	13,130	6,195	6,935	3,550	235	230	15	10	..	25	5
	Uncl.	180	20	160	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	R	**88,295**	**35,785**	**52,510**	**24,675**	**1,320**	**3,775**	**80**	**1,670**	**65**	**275**	**20**
	U	**77435**	**36,070**	**41,365**	**20,875**	**1,635**	**705**	**100**	**250**	..	**130**	**5**
	Uncl.	**995**	**495**	**500**	**345**	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
(a) States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	100	45	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	395	185	210	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Assam	R	45	25	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	400	265	135	180	5	..	..	10	..	..	..
	Uncl.	25	15	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar	R	1,180	875	305	650	20	..	..	..	..	5	..
	U	700	430	270	260	25	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Uncl.	20	10	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	R	60	20	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	370	235	135	180	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	Uncl.	15	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	R	7,655	2,595	5,060	1,670	50	230	..	140	..	30	5
	U	4,385	2,115	2,270	1,285	100	25	..	15	..	5	..
	Uncl.	80	30	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Jammu and Kashmir	R	560	275	285	150	5	50	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,365	735	630	440	15	20	..	10	..	..	..
	Uncl.	40	20	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kerala	R	335	55	280	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	240	85	155	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	45	5	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	R	700	105	595	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	910	375	535	175	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DISTRICT—TOTAL															
320	**10**	**2,360**	**440**	**21,015**	**670**	**3,735**	**435**	**17,755**	**175**	**13,525**	**135**	**25,405**	**3,815**	**53,770**	**257,310**
260	**10**	**1,270**	**310**	**9,885**	**430**	**2,245**	**290**	**4,555**	**50**	**3,785**	**15**	**10,480**	**1,155**	**26,125**	**168,905**
50	..	**500**	**75**	**6,550**	**140**	**945**	**145**	**5,650**	**100**	**6,790**	**90**	**9,855**	**1,800**	**23,025**	**61,600**
..	..	**5**	..	**175**	..	**10**	..	**55**	..	**50**	..	**145**	**10**	**240**	**985**
30	..	**765**	**210**	**2,810**	**155**	**540**	**40**	**2,415**	**40**	**1,370**	**10**	**5,595**	**650**	**15,015**	**117,715**
..	..	**245**	**35**	**1,980**	**30**	**210**	**15**	**2,135**	**20**	**2,360**	**10**	**3,620**	**710**	**7,830**	**21,870**
..	..	..	..	**25**	..	..	..	**40**	..	**10**	..	**25**	**5**	**90**	**490**
30	..	700	190	2,155	125	495	40	1,935	35	1,070	10	4,600	575	11,485	96,510
..	..	170	25	1,485	25	165	15	1,425	15	1845	10	2,175	515	5,185	15,170
..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	35	..	10	..	25	..	75	335
.	..	65	20	655	30	45	..	480	5	300	..	995	75	3,530	21,205
..	..	75	10	495	5	45	..	710	5	515	..	1,445	195	2,645	6,700
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	15	155
230	**10**	**505**	**100**	**7,075**	**275**	**1,705**	**250**	**2,140**	**10**	**2,415**	**5**	**4,885**	**505**	**11,110**	**51,190**
50	..	**255**	**40**	**4,570**	**110**	**735**	**130**	**3,515**	**80**	**4,430**	**80**	**6,235**	**1,090**	**15,195**	**39,730**
..	..	**5**	..	**150**	..	**10**	..	**15**	..	**40**	..	**120**	**5**	**150**	**495**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	40	55
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	50	..	120	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	10	20
..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	140	5	85	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	460	..	75	10	20	..	25	..	65	10	225	285
..	..	..	..	65	..	10	10	35	10	35	..	110	5	170	245
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	40
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	35	..	155	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
10	..	40	10	260	15	95	10	215	..	330	..	320	10	925	5,010
..	..	10	..	170	5	45	10	205	5	310	10	500	70	830	2,170
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	20	50
..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	15	..	15	..	55	..	125	280
..	..	..	..	50	..	40	..	60	..	55	..	205	15	295	615
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	20
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	45	280
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	65	155
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	40
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	25	..	45	595
..	..	5	..	65	..	..	..	40	..	35	..	30	5	200	530
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Un-classifiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activitise	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
9. Maharashtra	R	280	105	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,320	630	690	240	45	30	..	..	..	5	..
10. Manipur	U	20	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Meghalaya	R	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Mysore	R	80	35	45	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	270	135	135	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Nagaland	U	10	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Orissa	R	55	30	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	55	20	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab	R	36,275	12,810	23,465	7,860	325	2,600	10	475	35	50	10
	U	29,185	13,120	16,065	7,620	705	340	10	50	..	40	5
	Uncl.	290	100	190	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Rajasthan	R	4,160	1,375	2,785	860	190	30	5	..	..	..	..
	U	1,890	710	1,180	420	25	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	20	5	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tamil Nadu	R	365	150	215	45	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	445	200	245	60	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
18. Tripur	U	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Uttar Pradesh	R	34,385	16,270	18,115	12,650	665	535	65	1,025	30	180	5
	U	21,905	10,305	11,600	6,445	390	155	85	140	..	20	..
	Uncl.	395	265	130	225	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
20. West Bengal	R	130	40	90	25	5	..	..	10	..	..	..
	U	955	535	420	290	5	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	15	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Union Territories												
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh	U	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DISTRICT—TOTAL—*contd.*															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	175
..	..	..	..	45	..	5	..	55	..	25	..	75	45	390	645
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	20	45
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	.	..	25	..	85	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.	5	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	5	..
10	..	230	25	1,430	10	255	10	705	10	905	5	1,200	210	4,950	23,140
..	..	150	15	1,785	40	245	35	1,450	25	1,615	30	1,945	545	5,500	15,360
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	.	..	25	..	50	190
10	..	30	.	305	65	210	90	45	..	30	..	200	30	515	2,595
10	..	..	10	70	..	15	10	50	.	90	.	165	5	290	1,155
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.	40	30	105	185
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	35	.	140	245
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
190	10	190	65	4,480	180	1,055	120	1,100		1,055		2,840	190	3,620	17,450
40	..	65	5	1,465	10	235	25	1,125	30	1,305	20	1,895	215	3,860	11,210
..	..	5		120	..	5	..	..	..	30	..	60	5	40	125
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	15	85
..	..	..	..	120	..	5	..	25	..	45	..	75	5	245	415
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Un-classifiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
3. Chandigarh	R	1,600	850	750	580	20	330	..	20	..	10	..
	U	3,085	1,630	1,455	915	90	10	..	10	..	30	..
	Uncl.	15	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Delhi	R	320	115	205	70	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	9,490	4,315	5,175	2,300	225	80	5	..	..	25	..
5. Goa, Damana and Diu	U	20	5	15	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		**56,910**	**30,790**	**26,120**	**26,495**	**1,105**	**4,425**	**55**	**1,005**	**10**	**310**	**15**
1. Burma		20	5	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. China		5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nepal		860	500	360	415	30	..	..	..	..	120	..
4. Pakistan		55,965	30,260	25,705	26,060	1,075	4,425	55	1,005	10	190	15
5. Elsewhere		60	20	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Europe (Excl U.S. S.R.)		**30**	**20**	**10**	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. U.K. (Incl. N. Ireland)		25	15	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Elsewhere		5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Countries in Africa		**40**	**25**	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Kenya		5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Union of South Africa		25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Elsewhere		10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Countries in Two Americas		**10**	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. U.S.A.		5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Elsewhere		5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania		**5**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. New Zealand		5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable		**940**	**130**	**810**	**80**	**30**	..	..	..	..	..	.

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DISTRICT—TOTAL—*concld.*															
10	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	20	..	15	..	70	20	270	730
..	..	10	..	205	10	25	25	65	..	110	..	450	55	715	1,365
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	.	.	10
..	..	10		15	.	.	10			20		25		45	195
..	..	15	10	460	45	110	15	370	10	785	20	455	120	2,015	4,950
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	5
10	..	**545**	**35**	**4,390**	**90**	**535**	..	**7,480**	**25**	**2,900**	**30**	**4,895**	**845**	**4,295**	**25,015**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.
10	.	..	..	75	10	5	..	35	..	35	..	135	20	85	330
..	..	545	35	4,305	80	530	..	7,445	25	2860	30	4,755	825	4,200	24,630
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	40
..	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	**10**
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**25**	**15**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	**40**	**20**	..	**10**	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	**30**	..	**50**	**780**

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Un-classi-fiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock Forestry, Fishing Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
Total Migrants		**185,360**	**93,685**	**91,675**	**63,245**	**3,835**	**740**	**215**	**635**	**15**	**465**	**25**
A. Resided in India	R	**55,535**	**29,145**	**26,390**	**19,550**	**925**	**215**	**80**	**325**	**15**	**210**	**10**
	U	**89,275**	**42,255**	**47,020**	**24,860**	**1,980**	**260**	**130**	**145**	..	**115**	**10**
	Uncl.	**1,295**	**680**	**615**	**440**	**10**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	R	**23,820**	**11,370**	**12,450**	**7,035**	**425**	**140**	**30**	**165**	**10**	**95**	..
	U	**26,780**	**13,355**	**13,425**	**8,165**	**625**	**115**	**30**	**45**	..	**45**	**5**
	Uncl.	**440**	**195**	**245**	**105**	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	17 530	8 180	9,350	5,335	360	100	5	130	10	60	..
	U	17,190	8,530	8,660	5,425	410	85	15	35	..	20	..
	Uncl.	350	175	175	100	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	R	6,290	3,190	3,100	1,700	65	40	25	35	..	35	..
	U	9,590	4,825	4,765	2,740	215	30	15	10	..	25	5
	Uncl.	90	20	70	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Sates in India beyond the State of enumeration	R	**31,715**	**17,775**	**13,940**	**12,515**	**500**	**75**	**50**	**160**	**5**	**115**	**10**
	U	**62,495**	**28,900**	**33,595**	**16,695**	**1,355**	**145**	**100**	**100**	..	**70**	**5**
	Uncl.	**855**	**485**	**370**	**335**	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
a) States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	90	35	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	285	135	150	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. *Assam	R	35	15	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	290	165	125	80	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	25	15	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar	R	1,060	815	245	610	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	U	600	380	220	240	5	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Uncl.	20	10	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	R	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	260	175	85	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	15	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	R	2,495	1,375	1,120	810	30	..	..	10	..	10	5
	U	3,335	1,685	1,650	1,005	80	5	..	15	..	5	..
	Uncl.	60	30	30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Jammu and Kashmir	R	270	105	165	50	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,115	565	550	340	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	30	20	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kerala	R	165	45	120	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	190	75	115	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	45	5	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	R	200	85	115	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	680	305	375	135	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Maharashtra	R	60	5	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,130	530	600	190	45	10	..	..	..	5	..
10. Manipur	Uncl.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DISTRICT—URBAN															
..	..	1,020	120	15,395	220	2,125	205	14,255	135	11,385	135	17,225	2,765	30,440	87,840
..	..	300	50	6,135	100	865	120	3,145	30	2,875	15	5,480	505	9,595	25,465
..	..	320	35	4,990	50	755	85	4,730	80	5,910	90	7,635	1,500	17,395	45,040
..	..	5	..	175	..	10	..	55	..	40	..	145	10	240	605
..	..	175	10	1,560	55	160	10	1,425	20	950	10	2,365	280	4,335	12,025
..	..	95	25	1,460	10	150	5	1,635	20	1,980	10	2,640	520	5,190	12,800
..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	40	..	10	..	25	5	90	240
..	..	170	10	1,145	45	115	10	1,095	15	730	10	1,790	255	2,845	8,990
..	..	60	15	1,055	5	115	5	1,065	15	1,525	10	1,465	345	3,105	8,250
..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	35	..	10	..	25	..	75	175
..	..	5	..	415	10	45	..	330	5	220	..	575	25	1,490	3,035
..	..	35	10	405	5	35	..	570	5	455	..	1,175	175	2,085	4,550
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	15	65
..	..	125	40	4,575	45	705	110	1,720	10	1,925	5	3,115	225	5,260	13,440
..	..	225	10	3,530	40	605	80	3,095	60	3,930	80	4,995	980	12,205	32,240
..	..	5	..	150	..	10	..	15	..	30	..	120	5	150	365
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	55
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	30	..	90	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	20
..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	60	5	85	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	450	..	75	..	20	..	15	..	45	..	205	245
..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	35	..	35	..	110	5	140	215
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	25	..	115	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	10	100	5	15	..	175	..	260	..	240	10	565	1,090
..	..	10	..	120	5	5	..	175	5	280	10	390	60	680	1,570
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	20	30
..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..	15	..	25	..	55	160
..	..	..	..	40	..	40	..	60	..	55	..	135	15	225	535
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	35	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	55	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	40
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	15	..	45	115
..	..	5	..	25	..	..	..	40	..	35	..	30	5	170	370
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	55
..	..	..	..	35	..	5	..	45	..	25	..	65	45	340	555
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
11. Meghalaya	R	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Mysore	R	40	5	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	180	95	85	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Nagaland	U	10	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Orissa	R	55	30	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	55	20	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
15. Punjab	R	11,075	5,230	5,845	3,180	175	40	10	25	5	20	..
	U	23,345	10,360	12,985	6,050	615	60	10	20	..	30	5
	Uncl.	230	100	130	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Rajasthan	R	1,180	665	515	380	120	..	5	..	..	..	..
	U	1,060	430	630	230	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tamil Nadu	R	115	20	95	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	365	150	215	40	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
18. Tripura	U	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Uttar Pradesh	R	14,445	9,170	5,275	7,310	155	35	35	125	..	80	5
	U	18,945	,855	10,090	5,615	350	45	85	60	..	20	..
	Uncl.	365	8255	110	215	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
20. West Bengal	R	110	20	90	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	715	5	300	230	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	15	415	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1									
(b) Union Territories												
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh	U	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chandigarh	R	160	80	80	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,905	940	965	465	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Delhi	R	110	65	45	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	7,980	3,585	4,395	1,900	145	10	5	..	..	5	..
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	U	20	5	15	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		**39,190**	**21,560**	**17,630**	**18,375**	**915**	**255**	**5**	**165**	..	**140**	**5**
1. Burma		20	5	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. China		5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nepal		560	270	290	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	..	65	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	80		60	10	135	10	585	10	745	5	690	120	2,050	5,670
..	..	140		.,285	20	205	35	1,230	25	1,435	30	1,645	485	4,310	12,370
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	25	..	50	130
..	..	..	..	65	15	170	90	35	..	20	..	90	10	285	395
..	..	..	..	40	..	15	10	40	..	80	..	5 5	5	200	615
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	95
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	110	215
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	5	..	..	5
..	..	40	25	3,070	10	305	..	880	..	825	.	1,950	80	1,860	5,120
..	..	45	5	1,385	10	195	5	1,025	20	1,165	20	1,675	205	3,240	9,740
..	..	5	..	120	..	5	..	..	..	20	..	60	5	40	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	15	85
..	..	..	..	110	..	5	..	25	..	25	..	65	5	185	295
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	20	..	40	80
..	..	10	..	35	..	25	25	45	..	80	..	270	45	475	895
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	..	..	10	..	..	20	..	15	..	15	35
..	..	15	..	340	5	110	5	340	10	705	20	375	100	1,685	4,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	**395**	**35**	**4,080**	**70**	**495**	..	**6,320**	**25**	**2,560**	**30**	**3,965**	**745**	**3,185**	**16,715**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	55	..	5	..	35	..	25	..	75	..	75	290

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
4. Pakistan		38,555	21,270	17,285	18,170	915	255	5	165	..	140	5
5. Elsewhere		50	10	40	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Europe (Excl. U.S.S.R.)		**20**	**20**	..	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. U. K. (Incl. N. Ireland)		15	15	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Elsewhere		5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Countries in Africa		**30**	**15**	**15**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Kenya		5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Union of South Africa		25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Countries in Two Americas		**10**	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. U. S. A.		5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Elsewhere		5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania		**5**	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Newzealand		5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
G Unclassifiable		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												AMBALA
Total Migrants		**52,435**	**25,560**	**26,875**	**16,125**	**1,315**	**50**	**205**	**90**	..	**150**	5
A. Resided in India	**R**	**15,120**	**7,495**	**7,625**	**4,570**	**335**	**15**	**80**	**75**	..	**95**	**5**
	U	**27,285**	**12,200**	**15,085**	**6,530**	**665**	**15**	**120**	**15**	..	**45**	..
	Uncl.	**255**	**125**	**130**	**75**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**R**	**4,560**	**2,230**	**2,330**	**1,400**	**95**	**5**	**30**	**20**	..	**10**	..
	U	**4,240**	**1,905**	**2,335**	**1,110**	**115**	**5**	**20**	**5**	..	**5**	..
	Uncl.	**70**	**30**	**40**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	2,490	1,280	1,210	880	70	..	5	10	..	5	..
	U	1,750	785	965	460	65	..	5	..	..	..	
	Uncl.	70	30	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	R	2,070	950	1,120	520	25	5	25	10	..	5	..
	U	2,490	1,120	1,370	650	50	5	15	5	..	5	..
II. Sates in India beyond the State of enumeration	**R**	**10,560**	**5,265**	**5,295**	**3,170**	**240**	**10**	**50**	**55**	..	**85**	**5**
	U	**23,045**	**10,295**	**12,750**	**5,420**	**550**	**10**	**100**	**10**	..	**40**	..
	Uncl.	**185**	**95**	**90**	**65**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	90	35	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	185	90	95	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

	WORKERS																	
	IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
			(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DISTRICT—URBAN—*concld.*																
	..	..	395	35	4,025	70	490	..	6,285	25	2,530	30	3,885	745	3,100	16,370
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	40
	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15
	..	..	.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
CANTT. (CITY)																
	..	..	250	30	2,250	40	990	185	3,600	45	3,645	65	5,100	740	9,435	25,560
	..	..	60	20	625	5	460	110	720	5	1,025	5	1,495	105	2,925	7,290
	..	..	95	5	795	15	375	75	1,010	30	1,820	45	2,360	375	5,670	14,420
	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	10	..	10	..	40	5	50	125
	..		25	..	245	..	40	..	280	..	295	5	480	60	830	2,235
	..	..	30	5	105	5	30	5	180	5	375	5	375	70	795	2,220
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	20	40
	..	..	25	..	175	..	30	..	175	..	175	5	285	60	400	1,140
	..	..	10	..	50	..	25	5	50	..	220	5	105	50	325	900
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	20	40
	..	..	..	..	70	..	10	..	105	..	120	..	195	..	430	1,095
	..	..	20	5	55	5	5	..	130	5	155	..	270	20	470	1,320
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	35	20	380	5	420	110	440	5	730	..	1,015	45	2,095	5,055
	..	..	65	..	690	10	345	70	830	25	1,445	40	1,985	305	4,875	12,200
	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	5	..	10	..	35	5	30	85
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	55
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	..	65	95
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
2. *Assam	R	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	185	80	105	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	15	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar	R	330	200	130	90	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	U	145	65	80	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	R	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	145	100	45	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	R	820	410	410	200	5	..	..	5	..	..	..
	U	1,045	555	490	325	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	20	15	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Jammu & Kashmir	R	180	60	120	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	500	260	240	145	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kerala	R	150	40	110	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	155	60	95	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	R	80	20	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	295	115	180	45	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Maharashtra	R	50	5	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	610	280	330	80	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mysore	R	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	110	50	60	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Nagaland	U	10	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa	R	25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab	R	2,865	1,260	1,605	610	60	..	10	5	..	10	..
	U	7,615	3,385	4,230	1,865	200	..	10	5	..	20	..
	Uncl.	30	10	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Rajasthan	R	905	510	395	29 0	95	..	5	..	..	..	..
	U	380	115	265	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Tamil Nadu	R	105	10	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	300	125	175	25	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
16. Tripura	U	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Uttar Pradesh	R	4,670	2,620	2,050	1,905	70	10	35	45	..	70	5
	U	7,300	3,135	4,165	1,775	175	10	85	5	..	10	..
	Uncl.	60	30	30	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. West Bengal	R	100	20	80	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	310	145	165	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	15	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION.—*contd.*

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
CANTT, (CITY)—*contd.*															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	25	5	45	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	110	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	5	50	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	5	..	70	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	30	..	45	..	100	5	210	405
..	..	5	..	50	..	..	..	40	..	80	5	150	15	230	470
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	30	120
..	..	..	..	10	..	40	..	15	..	5	..	75	10	115	230
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	30	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	40	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	10	..	10	5	70	175
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	45
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	60	15	200	315
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	30	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	10
..	..	25	..	95	5	30	10	90	5	185	..	170	30	650	1,545
..	..	40	..	290	5	100	35	275	10	550	15	585	125	1,520	4,030
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	30	..	170	90	20	..	10	..	60	..	220	300
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	10	..	15	..	15	5	65	255
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	100	175
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	10	20	235	..	135	..	295	..	475	..	630	10	715	1,980
..	..	10	..	205	5	95	..	300	10	475	10	665	65	1,360	3,990
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	5	5	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	80
..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	35	..	85	165
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..

D-V—MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Un-classi-fiable	Total Migrants			Total Workers		WORKERS					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AMBALA
(b) Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	R	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chandigarh	R	55	25	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	720	410	310	195	35	..	..	..	..	.	..
3. Delhi	R	60	25	35	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3,000	1,305	1,695	695	70	..	5	..	..	5	..
4. Goa, Daman and Diu	U	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		**9,765**	**5,730**	**4,035**	**4,945**	**310**	**20**	**5**	..	..	**10**	..
1. Burma		5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nepal		335	120	215	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pakistan		9,395	5,600	3,795	4,880	310	20	5	..	..	10	..
4. Elsewhere		30	10	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Europe (Excl. U.S.S.R.)		**10**	**10**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. U.K. (Incl. N. Ireland		10	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Countries in Africa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Countries in two Americas		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) Those States/Union Territories for which data are nil have not been shown.

(2) Lines representing Rural/Urban/Un-classifiable place of last residence against some States/ Union Territories having nil entries have also been omitted.

(3) Countries with nil returns have been omitted.

(4) *Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of "Mizoram".

TO MAIN ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*concld.*

WORKERS															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
CANTT. (CITY)—*concld.*															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30
..	..	10	..	5	..	25	25	25	..	35	..	95	10	215	275
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	5	..	5	25
..	..	..	..	75	..	80	5	110	5	245	10	180	45	610	1,625
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	**95**	**5**	**815**	**20**	**150**	..	**1,860**	**10**	**790**	**15**	**1,205**	**255**	**785**	**3,725**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	15	..	10	..	25	..	60	215
..	..	95	5	810	20	145	..	1,845	10	780	15	1,175	255	720	3,485
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	20
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-VI

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

Flyleaf

This is a new table introduced for the first time in 1971-Census giving the distribution of migrants based on the place of last residence by sex, age-group, duration of residence and marital status.

2. Data relating to 'place of last residence' have been classified under the following heads and sub-heads under column 1 :—

Total

A. Resided in India.

I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration.

(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration

(b) In other districts of State of enumeration

II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration.

B. Outside India.

3. The duration of residence of the migrants in the place of enumeration has been classified into three ranges, *viz.*, less than 1 year, 1—9 years, and 10 years and above . The figures for migrants in whose case the duration of residence was not known are included in the totals i.e. under "All durations" which thus do not tally with the total of figures under less than 1 year, 1-9 years and 10 years and above.

4. The age-groups adopted for this table are 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—49, 50+ and Age not stated The migrants under each age-group have been cross-tabulated into Never Married (NM), Married (M) and Widowed & Divorced or Separated (W& D). Those, who did not return their marital status, have been included in 'Total'.

5. Table D-VI has been prepared for the district only. The table gives separate figures for rural and urban areas according to place of enumeration and does not show the rural/urban classification of the last place of residence.

6. This table enables us to study migration on account of a most important sociological factor viz., marriage. There is a good proportion of migration specially amongst females which can be attributed to this factor. In the past on account of problems due to distance, people used to prefer marriages in nearby places. The problem of distance having been solved to a great extent and in the wake of advancement in our society due to literacy inter-district and inter-state marriages are on the increase.

Appendix to Table D-VI

7. Data for Ambala Cantonment (City) have been presented separately in an appendix in a similar format except for an additional information being given in case of city *i.e.* rural/urban classification of last place of residence.

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age group	Sex	Duration of All Durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA
Total	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**70,420**	**27,370**	**38,640**	**4,340**
			F	**172,220**	**24,160**	**132,110**	**15,890**
		0—14	M	16,690	16,580	110	..
			F	15,870	14,440	1,410	..
		15—19	M	5,450	4,690	740	..
			F	24,170	8,360	15,810	..
		20—24	M	6,770	2,750	3,920	70
			F	27,620	1,200	26,360	50
		25—49	M	27,140	2,710	23,330	1,080
			F	70,690	150	67,630	2,910
		50+	M	14,370	640	10,540	3,190
			F	33,860	..	20,900	12,930
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	10	10	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**93,685**	**33,400**	**56,660**	**3,550**
			F	**91,675**	**22,715**	**60,860**	**8,080**
		0—14	M	16,675	16,605	60	..
			F	15,265	15,160	95	5
		15—19	M	7,515	6,750	750	..
			F	7,785	5,070	2,710	5
		20—24	M	9,105	5,610	3,460	25
			F	11,220	1,965	9,225	20
		25—49	M	43,125	3,870	38,375	850
			F	43,200	475	40,875	1,850
		50+	M	17,230	565	13,990	2,665
			F	14,190	45	7,955	6,185
		A.N.S.	M	35	..	25	10
			F	15	..	..	15
A. Resided in India	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**61,050**	**26,620**	**30,770**	**3,600**
			F	**162,910**	**23,660**	**124,780**	**14,430**
		0—14	M	16,680	16,570	110	..
			F	15,770	14,350	1,390	..
		15—19	M	5,400	4,640	740	..
			F	23,910	8,130	15,780	.
		20—24	M	6,340	2,520	3,720	70
			F	25,410	1,130	24,240	30
		25—49	M	22,130	2,350	18,850	920
			F	66,880	40	64,190	2,650
		50+	M	10,500	540	7,350	2,610
			F	30,930	..	19,180	11,750
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	.
			F	10	10	..	..

OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

Residence and Marital Status

Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT											
10,780	**6,640**	**3,990**	**150**	**23,220**	**13,140**	**9,190**	**880**	**34,590**	**6,650**	**24,660**	**3,220**
13,950	**5,930**	**7,720**	**300**	**57,030**	**9,060**	**47,020**	**930**	**97,410**	**8,600**	**74,460**	**14,310**
4,930	4,880	50	..	9,440	9,400	40	..	1,780	1,760	20	..
5,310	5,080	230	..	8,610	7,530	1,060	..	1,480	1,410	70	..
910	740	170	..	2,310	2,070	240	..	2,000	1,690	290	..
2,640	540	2,100	..	13,630	1,010	12,620	..	7,470	6,740	730	..
1,470	690	760	20	1,860	750	1,080	20	3,200	1,180	1,980	20
3,030	310	2,720	..	15,640	490	15,130	20	8,170	320	7,820	20
2,610	260	2,310	40	7,410	780	6,410	220	16,560	1,620	14,130	790
2,350	..	2,230	120	17,810	30	17,410	370	48,890	120	46,450	2,320
860	70	700	90	2,200	140	1,420	640	11,050	400	8,240	2,410
620	..	440	180	1,340	..	800	540	31,390	..	19,390	11,970
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
8,510	**5,025**	**3,310**	**170**	**31,905**	**16,100**	**15,180**	**585**	**46,255**	**8,320**	**35,285**	**2,625**
7,405	**2,555**	**4,500**	**350**	**33,030**	**12,430**	**19,525**	**1,060**	**44,670**	**4,640**	**33,750**	**6,275**
3,300	3,280	20	..	9,585	9,545	35	..	1,255	1,255	..	..
2,085	2,080	5	..	9,405	9,350	50	..	1,325	1,295	30	..
980	790	190	..	3,555	3,245	305	..	2,210	2,060	140	..
1,020	345	675	..	3,840	2,280	1,560	..	2,120	1,955	160	5
1,220	605	610	5	3,750	2,120	1,615	5	3,340	2,380	945	15
1,805	110	1,695	..	6,825	695	6,115	5	1,950	1,025	915	10
2,450	315	2,090	45	12,625	1,085	11,300	220	25,805	2,235	23,005	555
2,015	15	1,930	70	11,410	100	10,995	315	27,845	330	26,090	1,425
560	35	400	120	2,375	105	1,920	350	13,625	390	11,175	2,055
480	5	195	280	1,545	5	805	735	11,420	35	6,555	4,825
..	..	..	..	15	..	5	10	20	..	20	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	10	..	..	10
10,630	**6,570**	**3,910**	**150**	**23,160**	**13,120**	**9,160**	**870**	**25,710**	**6,090**	**17,080**	**2,490**
13,920	**5,920**	**7,700**	**300**	**56,780**	**9,000**	**46,830**	**930**	**88,550**	**8,210**	**67,460**	**12,860**
4,920	4,870	50	..	9,440	9,400	40	..	1,780	1,760	20	..
5,300	5,070	230	..	8,530	7,470	1,040	..	1,470	1,390	70	..
890	720	170	..	2,300	2,060	240	..	2,000	1,690	290	..
2,640	540	2,100	..	13,620	1,010	12,610	..	7,230	6,520	710	..
1,430	670	710	20	1,850	740	1,080	20	2,870	1,020	1,810	20
3,010	310	2,700	..	15,560	490	15,050	20	6,130	280	5,840	..
2,540	240	2,260	40	7,400	780	6,400	220	11,770	1,290	9,840	630
2,350	..	2,230	120	17,730	30	17,330	370	45,220	10	43,150	2,060
850	70	610	90	2,170	140	1,400	630	7,290	330	5,120	1,840
620	..	440	180	1,340	..	800	540	28,490	..	17,690	10,800
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of			
				All Durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Resided in India—*concld.*	**Urban**	**Total**	**M**	**72,080**	**30,865**	**39,040**	**2,115**
			F	**74,025**	**22,100**	**46,860**	**5,045**
		0—14	M	16,585	16,520	55	..
			F	15,200	15,105	90	..
		15—19	M	7,430	6,670	745	5
			F	7,665	5,030	2,630	..
		20—24	M	8,015	4,820	3,160	25
			F	10,400	1,680	8,695	15
		25—49	M	30,185	2,495	27,035	635
			F	32,040	250	30,555	1,235
		50+	M	9,835	360	8,025	1,445
			F	8,710	35	4,890	3,780
		A.N.S.	M	30	..	20	10
			F	10	..	..	10
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**35,860**	**15,600**	**17,650**	**2,570**
			F	**116,440**	**16,620**	**89,430**	**10,370**
		0—14	M	10,410	10,390	20	..
			F	9,970	9,070	890	..
		15—19	M	3,020	2,480	520	..
			F	19,620	7,040	12,580	..
		20—24	M	3,770	1,450	2,260	40
			F	16,170	480	15,660	20
		25—49	M	11,970	1,040	10,280	650
			F	47,030	20	45,270	1,740
		50+	M	6,690	240	4,570	1,880
			F	23,640	..	15,030	8,610
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	10	10	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**24,920**	**10,460**	**13,640**	**800**
			F	**26,120**	**7,450**	**16,625**	**2,035**
		0—14	M	5,385	5,375	5	..
			F	5,005	4,985	20	..
		15—19	M	2,445	2,310	130	..
			F	2,910	1,870	1,040	..
		20—24	M	2,890	1,930	950	5
			F	3,470	520	2,935	5
		25—49	M	10,550	735	9,575	235
			F	11,260	75	10,665	520
		50 +	M	3,640	110	2,970	560
			F	3,470	..	1,965	1,505
		A.N.S.	M	10	..	10	..
			F	5	..	..	5

OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

Residence and Marital Status

Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,330	**4,950**	**3,215**	**160**	**31,005**	**15,935**	**14,470**	**565**	**26,985**	**6,315**	**19,360**	**1,295**
7,160	**2,535**	**4,285**	**340**	**32,480**	**12,400**	**19,040**	**1,025**	**29,045**	**4,160**	**21,395**	**3,485**
3,265	3,245	20	..	9,555	9,520	30	..	1,255	1,255	..	..
2,070	2,065	5	..	9,400	9,345	50	..	1,315	1,290	25	..
970	780	190	..	3,520	3,210	305	..	2,195	2,050	135	..
985	345	640	..	3,805	2,265	1,540	..	2,085	1,930	150	5
1,180	580	595	5	3,670	2,080	1,575	5	2,520	1,785	720	15
1,690	105	1,585	..	6,730	685	6,030	5	1,400	785	610	5
2,390	310	2,035	45	12,070	1,025	10,810	220	14,210	1,025	12,835	345
1,960	15	1,875	70	11,050	100	10,645	305	17,865	130	16,890	845
525	35	375	110	2,175	100	1,745	330	6,790	200	5,655	935
455	5	180	270	1,490	5	775	710	6,375	25	3,720	2,625
..	..	..	..	15	..	5	10	15	..	15	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	5
5,320	**3,690**	**1,530**	**100**	**13,570**	**7,930**	**5,120**	**520**	**15,900**	**3,480**	**10,490**	**1,890**
8,360	**3,840**	**4,380**	**140**	**40,080**	**5,590**	**33,960**	**520**	**65,450**	**6,880**	**49,070**	**9,490**
2,960	2,960	..	..	5,920	5,900	20	..	1,220	1,220	..	..
3,480	3,330	150	..	5,550	4,850	690	..	700	670	30	..
300	240	60	..	1,230	1,050	180	..	1,330	1,070	240	..
1,810	390	1,420	..	11,080	520	10,560	..	6,400	6,070	330	..
710	360	330	20	1,210	460	750	..	1,700	580	1,090	10
1,680	120	1,560	..	9,920	210	9,700	10	4,100	120	3,970	..
990	120	840	30	3,970	460	3,380	130	6,680	440	5,780	460
1,020	..	940	80	12,740	10	12,540	190	32,100	10	30,690	1,400
360	10	300	50	1,240	60	790	390	4,970	170	3,380	1,420
370	..	310	60	790	..	470	320	22,140	..	14,050	8,090
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
2,310	**1,265**	**1,000**	**45**	**10,485**	**5,270**	**4,970**	**230**	**9,610**	**2,365**	**6,775**	**470**
2,065	**860**	**1,105**	**100**	**11,250**	**4,160**	**6,700**	**380**	**10,890**	**1,460**	**7,980**	**1,450**
745	745	..	..	3,180	3,175	5	..	455	455	..	..
740	735	5	..	3,145	3,130	15	..	435	435	..	..
290	260	30	..	1,065	1,030	30	..	765	720	45	..
325	100	225	..	1,465	805	660	..	775	730	45	..
340	175	165	..	1,185	775	405	..	1,070	800	265	5
390	25	365	..	2,400	205	2,185	..	455	245	210	..
780	75	695	10	4,300	265	3,925	105	4,740	325	4,310	105
485	..	470	15	3,725	20	3,560	145	6,560	50	6,155	355
155	10	110	35	755	25	605	125	2,570	65	2,145	360
125	..	40	85	515	..	280	235	2,660	..	1,570	1,090
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of All Durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	M	**29,970**	**12,720**	**14,970**	**2,270**
			F	**95,890**	**8,810**	**78,110**	**8,960**
		0—14	M	8,450	8,440	10	..
			F	7,860	7,100	760	..
		15—19	M	2,390	2,000	390	..
			F	12,320	1,490	10,830	..
		20—24	M	3,230	1,190	1,990	40
			F	11,380	210	11,140	20
		25—49	M	10,100	870	8,630	600
			F	44,480	10	42,780	1,690
		50+	M	5,800	220	3,950	1,630
			F	19,850	..	12,600	7,250
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	M	**16,885**	**7,005**	**9,380**	**485**
			F	**18,185**	**5,260**	**11,470**	**1,445**
		0—14	M	3,630	3,620	5	..
			F	3,520	3,505	15	..
		15—19	M	1,650	1,550	95	..
			F	2,000	1,335	665	..
		20—24	M	1,925	1,305	615	5
			F	2,195	360	1,820	5
		25—49	M	7,210	465	6,610	130
			F	8,040	60	7,605	375
		50+	M	2,465	65	2,050	350
			F	2,425	..	1,365	1,060
		A.N.S.	M	5	..	5	..
			F	5	..	..	5
(b) In other Districts of State of enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	M	**5,890**	**2,880**	**2,680**	**300**
			F	**20,550**	**7,810**	**11,320**	**1,410**
		0—14	M	1,960	1,950	10	..
			F	2,110	1,970	130	..
		15—19	M	630	480	130	..
			F	7,300	5,550	1,750	..
		20—24	M	540	260	270	..
			F	4,790	270	4,520	..
		25—49	M	1,870	170	1,650	50
			F	2,550	10	2,490	50
		50+	M	890	20	620	250
			F	3,790	..	2,430	1,360
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	10	10	..	..

OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION – *contd.*

Residence and Marital Status											
Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,280	**2,970**	**1,230**	**80**	**10,720**	**6,340**	**3,960**	**420**	**14,020**	**3,010**	**9,290**	**1,710**
6,160	**2,880**	**3,170**	**110**	**32,080**	**4,310**	**27,310**	**460**	**55,540**	**1,350**	**45,950**	**8,230**
2,420	2,420	..	..	4,750	4,740	10	..	1,050	1,050	..	..
2,540	2,440	100	..	4,470	3,860	610	..	630	600	30	..
180	160	20	..	950	800	150	..	1 120	940	180	..
1,430	380	1,050	..	9,700	390	9,310	..	900	670	230	..
600	280	300	20	950	360	590	..	1,530	500	1,010	10
1,150	60	1,090	..	6,490	50	6,430	10	3,420	80	3,330	..
820	100	690	30	3,050	380	2,570	100	5,910	370	5,100	440
910	..	860	50	10,790	10	10,590	190	31,770	..	30,370	1 400
260	10	220	30	1,020	60	640	320	4,410	150	3,000	1,260
130	..	70	60	630	..	370	260	18,820	..	11,990	6,830
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,195	**690**	**495**	**10**	**6,795**	**3,410**	**3,270**	**105**	**6,995**	**1,760**	**4,910**	**325**
1,210	**525**	**615**	**70**	**7,785**	**2,995**	**4,505**	**275**	**7,825**	**1,075**	**5,725**	**1,025**
450	450	..	..	2,135	2,130	5	..	325	325	..	..
465	460	5	..	2,290	2,280	10	..	300	300	..	..
165	140	25	..	680	645	30	..	560	525	35	..
175	55	120	..	995	565	430	..	590	550	40	..
125	65	60	..	740	485	255	..	815	600	210	5
210	10	200	..	1,495	130	1,355	..	325	190	135	..
385	30	350	5	2,775	140	2,590	40	3,480	265	3,140	75
285	..	270	15	2,665	20	2,540	105	4,740	35	4,450	255
70	5	60	5	465	10	390	65	1,810	45	1,520	245
75	..	20	55	340	..	170	170	1,865	..	1,100	765
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
1,040	**720**	**300**	**20**	**2,850**	**1,590**	**1,160**	**100**	**1,880**	**470**	**1,200**	**180**
2,200	**960**	**1,210**	**30**	**8,000**	**1,280**	**6,650**	**60**	**9,910**	**5,530**	**3,120**	**1,260**
540	540	..	..	1,170	1,160	10	..	170	170	..	..
940	890	50	..	1,080	990	80	..	70	70	..	..
120	80	40	..	280	250	30	..	210	130	60	..
380	10	370	..	1,380	130	1,250	..	5,500	5,400	100	..
110	80	30	..	260	100	160	..	170	80	80	..
530	60	470	..	3,430	160	3,270	..	680	40	640	..
170	20	150	..	920	80	810	30	770	70	680	20
110	..	80	30	1,950	..	1,950	..	330	10	320	..
100	..	80	20	220	..	150	70	560	20	380	160
240	..	240	..	160	..	100	60	3,320	..	2,060	1,260
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of			
				All durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) In other Districts of State of enumeration—*concld.*	**Urban**	**Total**	**M**	**8,035**	**3,455**	**4,260**	**315**
			F	**7,935**	**2,190**	**5,155**	**590**
		0—14	M	1,755	1,755	..	..
			F	1,485	1,480	5	..
		15—19	M	795	760	35	..
			F	910	535	375	..
		20—24	M	965	625	335	..
			F	1,275	160	1,115	..
		25—49	M	3,340	270	2,965	105
			F	3,220	15	3,060	145
		50+	M	1,175	45	920	210
			F	1,045	..	600	445
		A.N.S.	M	5	..	5	..
			F	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**25,190**	**11,020**	**13,120**	**1,030**
			F	**46,470**	**7,040**	**35,350**	**4,060**
		0—14	M	6,270	6,180	90	..
			F	5,800	5,280	500	..
		15—19	M	2,380	2,160	220	..
			F	4,290	1,090	3,200	..
		20—24	M	2,570	1 070	1,460	30
			F	9,240	650	8,580	10
		25—49	M	10,160	1,310	8,570	270
			F	19,850	20	18,920	910
		50+	M	3,810	300	2,780	730
			F	7,290	..	4,150	3,140
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**47,160**	**20,405**	**25,400**	**1,315**
			F	**47,905**	**14,650**	**30,235**	**3,010**
		0—14	M	11,200	11,145	50	..
			F	10,195	10,120	70	..
		15—19	M	4,985	4,360	615	..
			F	4,755	3,160	1,590	5
		20—24	M	5,125	2,890	2,210	20
			F	6,930	1,160	5,760	10
		25—49	M	19,635	1,760	17,460	400
			F	20,780	175	19,890	715
		50+	M	6,195	250	5,055	885
			F	5,240	35	2,925	2,275
		A.N.S.	M	20	..	10	10
			F	5	..	..	5

OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

Residence and Marital Status	Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1,115	**575**	**505**	**35**	**3,690**	**1,860**	**1,700**	**125**	**2,615**	**605**	**1,865**	**145**
	855	**335**	**490**	**30**	**3,465**	**1,165**	**2,195**	**105**	**3,065**	**385**	**2,255**	**425**
	295	295	..	..	1,045	1,045	..	..	130	130	..	..
	275	275	..	..	855	850	5	..	135	135	..	..
	125	120	5	..	385	385	..	..	205	195	10	..
	150	45	105	..	470	240	230	..	185	180	5	..
	215	110	105	..	445	290	150	..	255	200	55	..
	180	15	165	..	905	75	830	..	130	55	75	..
	395	45	345	5	1,525	125	1,335	65	1,260	60	1,170	30
	200	..	200	..	1,060	..	1,020	40	1,820	15	1,705	100
	85	5	50	30	290	15	215	60	760	20	625	115
	50	..	20	30	175	..	110	65	795	..	470	325
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5,310	**2,880**	**2,380**	**50**	**9,590**	**5,190**	**4,040**	**350**	**9,810**	**2,610**	**6,590**	**600**
	5,560	**2,080**	**3,320**	**160**	**16,700**	**3,410**	**12,870**	**410**	**23,100**	**1,330**	**18,390**	**3,370**
	1,960	1,910	50	..	3,520	3,500	20	..	560	540	20	..
	1,820	1,740	80	..	2,980	2,620	350	..	770	720	40	..
	590	480	110	..	1,070	1,010	60	..	670	620	50	..
	830	150	680	..	2,540	490	2,050	..	830	450	380	..
	720	310	410	..	640	280	330	20	1,170	440	720	10
	1,330	190	1,140	..	5,640	280	5,350	10	2,030	160	1,870	..
	1,550	120	1,420	10	3,430	320	3,020	90	5,090	850	4,060	170
	1,330	..	1,290	40	4,990	20	4,790	180	13,120	..	12,460	660
	490	60	390	40	930	80	610	240	2,320	160	1,740	420
	250	..	130	120	550	..	330	220	6,350	..	3,640	2,710
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6,020	**3,685**	**2,215**	**115**	**20,520**	**10,665**	**9,500**	**335**	**17,375**	**3,950**	**12,585**	**825**
	5,095	**1,675**	**3,180**	**240**	**21,230**	**8,240**	**12,340**	**645**	**18,155**	**2,700**	**13,415**	**2,035**
	2,520	2,500	20	..	6,375	6,345	25	..	800	800	..	..
	1,330	1,330	..	..	6,255	6,215	35	..	880	855	25	..
	680	520	160	..	2,455	2,180	275	..	1,430	1,330	90	..
	660	245	415	..	2,340	1,460	880	..	1,310	1,200	105	5
	840	405	430	5	2,485	1,305	1,170	5	1,450	985	455	10
	1,300	80	1,220	..	4,330	480	3,845	5	945	540	400	5
	1,610	235	1,340	35	7,770	760	6,885	115	9,470	700	8,525	240
	1,475	15	1,405	55	7,325	80	7,085	160	11,305	80	10,735	490
	370	25	265	75	1,420	75	1,140	205	4,220	135	3,510	575
	330	5	140	185	975	5	495	475	3,715	25	2,150	1,535
	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	10	5	..	5	..
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of All durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. Outside India	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**9,240**	**710**	**7,790**	**730**
			F	**8,500**	**90**	**6,960**	**1,450**
		0—14	M	10	10	..	..
			F	10	..	10	..
		15—19	M	30	30	..	..
			F	10	..	10	..
		20—24	M	410	220	190	..
			F	2,100	70	2,010	20
		25—49	M	4,970	360	4,440	160
			F	3,580	20	3,300	260
		50+	M	3,820	90	3,160	570
			F	2,800	..	1,630	1,170
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**21,605**	**2,535**	**17,620**	**1,435**
			F	**17,650**	**615**	**14,000**	**3,035**
		0—14	M	90	85	5	..
			F	65	55	5	5
		15—19	M	85	80	5	..
			F	120	40	80	..
		20—24	M	1,090	790	300	..
			F	820	285	530	5
		25—49	M	12,940	1,375	11,340	215
			F	11,160	225	10,320	615
		50+	M	7,395	205	5,965	1,220
			F	5,480	10	3,065	2,405
		A.N.S.	M	5	..	5	..
			F	5	..	..	5

Notes :—1. Figures of "unspecified marital status" are included in 'Total'.

2. Figures for unclassifiable last place of residence are included in 'Total' in rural areas. There are no unclassifiable last place of residence from urban areas of Haryana.

3. All durations include figures for 'period not stated' and as such will not tally with total of figures under 'less than one year', '1—9 years' and '10 years and above'.

4. A.N.S. stands for Age Not Stated

5. Due to the different estimation procedure adopted, in a few cases the estimated figures of Table D-VI do not tally with those appearing in other tables.

OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS
HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*concld.*

Residence and Marital Status											
Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
140	70	70	..	10	..	10	..	8,850	560	7,550	730
20	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	8,360	60	6,850	1,450
10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
30	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	330	160	170	..
20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	2,020	40	1,960	20
70	20	50	..	..	..	..	..	4,770	330	4,270	160
..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	3,530	20	3,250	260
10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	3,750	70	3,110	570
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	..	1,630	1,170
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	**75**	**95**	**10**	**900**	**165**	**710**	**20**	**19,270**	**2,005**	**15,925**	**1,330**
245	**20**	**215**	**10**	**550**	**30**	**485**	**35**	**15,625**	**480**	**12,355**	**2,790**
35	35	..	..	30	25	5	..	..	..	..	..
15	15	..	..	5	5	..	..	10	5	5	..
10	10	..	..	35	35	..	..	15	10	5	..
35	..	35	..	35	15	20	..	35	25	10	..
40	25	15	..	80	40	40	..	820	595	225	..
115	5	110	..	95	10	85	..	550	240	305	5
60	5	55	..	555	60	490	..	11,595	1,210	10,170	210
55	..	55	..	360	..	350	10	9,980	200	9,200	580
35	..	25	10	200	5	175	20	6,835	190	5,520	1,120
25	..	15	10	55	..	30	25	5,045	10	2,835	2,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Appen-

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of All Durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA
Total	**Total**	**Total**	M	**25,560**	**10,580**	**13,955**	**990**
			F	**26,875**	**6,875**	**17,935**	**2,060**
		0—14	M	6,270	6,245	20	..
			F	5,050	5,010	40	..
		15—19	M	2,015	1,825	185	..
			F	2,320	1,265	1,055	..
		20—24	M	2,225	1,330	880	15
			F	3,975	460	3,505	5
		25—49	M	10,735	1,055	9,390	270
			F	12,210	120	11,555	535
		50+	M	4,315	125	3,480	705
			F	3,320	20	1,780	1,520
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Rural**	**Total**	M	**7,495**	**3,365**	**3,850**	**270**
			F	**7,625**	**2,035**	**5,100**	**485**
		0—14	M	2,225	2,210	15	..
			F	1,760	1,735	25	..
		15—19	M	710	580	125	..
			F	685	235	450	..
		20—24	M	895	385	510	..
			F	1,360	55	1,300	..
		25—49	M	2,680	170	2,430	75
			F	3,020	10	2,910	100
		50+	M	985	20	770	195
			F	800	..	415	385
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	M	**12,200**	**6,315**	**5,530**	**340**
			F	**15,085**	**4,620**	**9,555**	**910**
		0—14	M	3,955	3,945	5	..
			F	3,245	3,230	15	..
		15—19	M	1,275	1,215	60	..
			F	1,550	1,015	535	..
		20—24	M	1,000	675	310	15
			F	2,265	315	1,945	5
		25—49	M	4,530	450	3,950	120
			F	6,600	40	6,300	260
		50+	M	1,440	30	1,205	205
			F	1,425	20	760	645
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..

AGE-GROUP, DURATION RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
dix

Residence and Marital Status											
Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years & above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CANTT. (CITY)											
4,075	**2,660**	**1,320**	95	**9,110**	**5,160**	**3,760**	**170**	**11,325**	**2,160**	**8,460**	**690**
3,640	**885**	**2,605**	**150**	**9,740**	**3,465**	**6,080**	**190**	**10,900**	**1,025**	**8,220**	**1,655**
1,985	1,970	15	..	3,475	3,465	5	..	425	425	..	..
715	715	..	..	2,690	2,665	25	..	305	300	5	..
460	365	95	..	935	880	50	..	560	535	25	..
475	115	360	..	1,105	610	495	..	470	430	40	..
480	200	275	5	910	505	405	..	680	515	155	10
1,080	35	1,045	..	2,235	170	2,060	..	440	200	235	5
920	115	770	35	3,310	295	2,935	70	6,170	595	5,405	160
1,140	15	1,095	30	3,425	15	3,350	60	7,010	85	6,505	420
230	10	165	55	480	15	365	100	3,490	90	2,875	520
230	5	105	120	285	5	150	130	2,675	10	1,435	1,230
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,970	**1,310**	**620**	**40**	**2,790**	**1,450**	**1,270**	**60**	**2,475**	**450**	**1,870**	**155**
1,795	**310**	**1,410**	**75**	**2,560**	**825**	**1,655**	**75**	**2,190**	**175**	**1,700**	**315**
1,030	1,020	10	..	950	945	5	..	115	115	..	..
275	275	..	..	705	695	10	..	90	85	5	..
230	175	55	..	285	235	45	..	175	160	15	..
200	25	175	..	300	110	190	..	75	70	5	..
255	85	170	..	470	205	265	..	145	85	60	..
640	10	630	..	610	20	585	..	35	15	20	..
355	25	315	15	965	65	865	30	1,295	80	1,185	30
560	..	550	10	870	..	845	25	1,425	5	1,360	60
100	5	70	25	120	..	90	30	745	10	610	125
120	..	55	65	75	..	25	50	565	..	310	255
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,990	**1,280**	**660**	**50**	**6,070**	**3,615**	**2,335**	**110**	**3,640**	**1,070**	**2,390**	**175**
1,660	**560**	**1,025**	**75**	**6,975**	**2,610**	**4,255**	**110**	**5,265**	**715**	**3,845**	**705**
920	915	5	..	2,480	2,475	..	..	305	305	..	..
430	430	..	..	1,975	1,960	15	..	215	215	..	..
215	175	40	..	640	635	5	..	385	375	10	..
240	90	150	..	780	490	290	..	385	355	30	..
210	100	105	5	405	280	125	..	310	240	60	10
340	20	320	..	1,555	140	1,415	..	255	125	125	5
535	90	425	20	2,215	210	1,960	40	1,670	135	1,475	55
540	15	505	20	2,455	15	2,410	30	3,350	10	3,135	205
110	..	85	25	330	15	245	70	970	15	845	110
110	5	50	55	210	5	125	80	1,060	10	555	495
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Appen-

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of All Durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**2,230**	**945**	**1,175**	**100**
			F	**2,330**	**555**	**1,590**	**180**
		0—14	M	550	550	..	..
			F	450	445	5	..
		15—19	M	205	185	15	..
			F	230	90	140	..
		20—24	M	260	145	115	..
			F	360	15	340	..
		25—49	M	835	55	745	30
			F	980	5	945	30
		50+	M	380	10	300	70
			F	310	..	160	150
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**1,905**	**865**	**985**	**55**
			F	**2,335**	**640**	**1,560**	**135**
		0—14	M	495	495	..	..
			F	395	395	..	..
		15—19	M	185	175	10	..
			F	310	205	105	..
		20—24	M	195	130	60	5
			F	330	35	295	..
		25—49	M	765	55	690	20
			F	1,045	5	1,000	40
		50+	M	265	10	225	30
			F	255	..	160	95
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in District of enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**1,280**	**475**	**720**	**75**
			F	**1,210**	**280**	**805**	**120**
		0—14	M	230	230	..	..
			F	210	210	..	..
		15—19	M	115	110	..	..
			F	120	50	70	..
		20—24	M	145	90	55	..
			F	160	15	140	..
		25—49	M	535	40	470	20
			F	535	5	515	15
		50+	M	255	5	195	55
			F	185	..	80	105
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

dix

residence and marital status

Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
400	**270**	**125**	**5**	**780**	**415**	**330**	**25**	**935**	**185**	**690**	**60**
365	**60**	**280**	**25**	**815**	**260**	**525**	**25**	**890**	**80**	**685**	**125**
180	180	..	..	275	275	..	..	40	40	..	..
55	55	..	..	220	215	5	..	30	30	..	..
55	50	5	..	60	55	..	..	75	70	5	..
55	5	50	..	105	40	65	..	45	40	5	..
60	30	30	..	130	65	65	..	60	45	15	..
100	.	100	..	235	5	225	..	15	10	5	..
90	10	75	5	275	20	235	15	450	25	415	10
115	..	115	..	235	..	230	5	565	..	540	25
15	..	15	..	40	..	30	10	310	5	255	50
40	..	15	25	20	..	..	20	235	..	135	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
275	**165**	**100**	**10**	**935**	**490**	**415**	**30**	**575**	**150**	**410**	**15**
235	**110**	**110**	**15**	**985**	**315**	**655**	**15**	**925**	**115**	**710**	**100**
100	100	..	..	315	315	..	..	45	45	..	..
95	95	..	..	205	205	..	..	40	40	..	..
35	35	..	..	100	100	..	..	40	35	5	..
35	15	20	..	165	100	65	..	70	60	10	..
30	15	15	..	95	65	30	..	50	40	5	5
30	..	30	..	240	10	230	..	35	10	25	..
85	15	65	5	380	10	360	10	255	20	230	5
55	..	55	..	325	..	320	5	605	5	570	30
25	..	20	5	45	..	25	20	185	10	170	5
20	..	5	15	50	..	40	10	175	..	105	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	**95**	**65**	**5**	**405**	**215**	**165**	**15**	**645**	**120**	**475**	**50**
115	**5**	**85**	**25**	**455**	**170**	**265**	**15**	**525**	**55**	**390**	**80**
50	50	..	..	135	135	..	..	10	10	..	..
5	5	..	..	145	145	..	..	20	20	..	..
20	20	..	..	35	30	..	..	55	55	..	..
20	..	20	..	55	20	35	..	30	25	5	..
30	20	10	..	70	35	35	..	40	30	10	..
35	..	35	..	110	5	100	..	15	10	5	..
55	5	45	5	140	15	115	5	325	20	295	10
25	..	25	..	130	..	130	..	330	..	315	15
10	..	10	..	25	..	15	10	215	5	170	40
30	..	5	25	15	..	..	15	130	..	65	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

Appen-

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of All Durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**785**	**345**	**420**	**20**
			F	**965**	**245**	**670**	**50**
		0—14	M	205	205	..	..
			F	140	140	..	..
		15—19	M	65	60	5	..
			F	130	95	35	..
		20—24	M	85	65	15	5
			F	110	5	105	..
		25—49	M	300	10	280	10
			F	505	5	490	10
		50+	M	130	5	120	5
			F	80	..	40	40
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
(b) In other Districts of State of enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**950**	**470**	**455**	**25**
			F	**1,120**	**275**	**785**	**60**
		0—14	M	320	320	..	..
			F	240	235	5	..
		15—19	M	90	75	15	..
			F	110	40	70	..
		20—24	M	115	55	60	..
			F	200	..	200	..
		25—49	M	300	15	275	10
			F	445	..	430	15
		50+	M	125	5	105	15
			F	125	..	80	45
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**1,120**	**520**	**565**	**35**
			F	**1,370**	**395**	**890**	**85**
		0—14	M	290	290	..	..
			F	255	255	..	..
		15—19	M	120	115	5	..
			F	180	110	70	..
		20—24	M	110	65	45	..
			F	220	30	190	..
		25—49	M	465	45	410	10
			F	540	..	510	30
		50+	M	135	5	105	25
			F	175	..	120	55
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

dix

residence and marital status

Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
100	**60**	**40**	..	**390**	**185**	**195**	**10**	**250**	**80**	**160**	**10**
95	**40**	**50**	**5**	**410**	**135**	**270**	**5**	**375**	**30**	**305**	**40**
40	40	..	..	130	130	..	..	25	25	..	..
25	25	..	..	95	95	..	..	5	5	..	..
10	10	..	..	30	30	..	..	25	20	5	..
20	15	5	..	60	40	20	..	25	20	5	..
10	5	5	..	30	25	5	..	30	25	..	5
20	..	20	..	70	..	70	..	10	..	10	..
30	5	25	..	175	..	170	5	80	5	70	5
25	..	25	..	165	..	165	..	290	5	275	10
10	..	10	..	25	..	20	5	90	5	85	..
5	..	..	5	20	..	15	5	45	..	15	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
235	**175**	**60**	..	**375**	**200**	**165**	**10**	**290**	**65**	**215**	**10**
250	**55**	**195**	..	**360**	**90**	**260**	**10**	**365**	**25**	**295**	**45**
130	130	..	..	140	140	..	..	30	30	..	..
50	50	..	..	75	70	5	..	10	10	..	..
35	30	5	..	25	25	..	..	20	15	5	..
35	5	30	..	50	20	30	..	15	15	..	..
30	10	20	..	60	30	30	..	20	15	5	..
65	..	65	..	125	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
35	5	30	..	135	5	120	10	125	5	120	..
90	..	90	..	105	..	100	5	235	..	225	10
5	..	5	..	15	..	15	..	95	..	85	10
10	..	10	..	5	..	..	5	105	..	70	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	**105**	**60**	**10**	**545**	**305**	**220**	**20**	**325**	**70**	**250**	**5**
140	**70**	**60**	**10**	**575**	**180**	**385**	**10**	**550**	**85**	**405**	**60**
60	60	..	..	185	185	..	..	20	20	..	..
70	70	..	..	110	110	..	..	35	35	..	..
25	25	..	..	70	70	..	..	15	15	..	..
15	..	15	..	105	60	45	..	45	40	5	..
20	10	10	..	65	40	25	..	20	15	5	..
10	..	10	..	170	10	160	..	25	10	15	..
55	10	40	5	205	10	190	5	175	15	160	..
30	..	30	..	160	..	155	5	315	..	295	20
15	..	10	5	20	..	5	15	95	5	85	5
15	..	5	10	30	..	25	5	130	..	90	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D-VI- -MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DISTRICT/URBAN UNITS (INCLUDING AGGLOMERATIONS)

App en-

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of			
				All Durations			
				Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Rural**	**Total**	**M**	**5,265**	**2,420**	**2,675**	**170**
			F	**5295**	**1,480**	**3,510**	**305**
		0—14	M	1,675	1,660	15	..
			F	1,310	1,290	20	..
		15—19	M	505	395	110	..
			F	455	145	310	..
		20—24	M	635	240	395	..
			F	1,000	40	960	..
		25—49	M	1,845	115	1,685	45
			F	2,040	5	1,965	70
		50 +	M	605	10	470	125
			F	490	..	255	235
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**Total**	**M**	**10,295**	**5,450**	**4,545**	**285**
			F	**12,750**	**3,980**	**7,995**	**775**
		0—14	M	3,460	3,450	5	..
			F	2,850	2,835	15	..
		15—19	M	1,090	1,040	50	..
			F	1,240	810	430	..
		20—24	M	805	545	250	10
			F	1,935	280	1,650	5
		25—49	M	3,765	395	3,260	100
			F	5,555	35	5,300	220
		50 +	M	1,175	20	980	175
			F	1,170	20	600	550
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**Total**	**M**	**5,740**	**840**	**4,520**	**370**
			F	**4,035**	**180**	**3,200**	**655**
		0—14	M	60	60	..	..
			F	25	25	..	..
		15—19	M	25	25	..	..
			F	75	5	70	..
		20—24	M	320	265	55	..
			F	300	80	220	..
		25—49	M	3,475	425	2,975	70
			F	2,560	70	2,315	175
		50 +	M	1,860	65	1,490	300
			F	1,075	..	595	480
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..

Notes.—(1) Figures of 'unspecified marital status' are included in total.

(2) All durations include figures for period not stated and as such will not tally with the total of figures under 'less than one year', '1—9 years' and '10 years and above.'

(3) A.N.S. means Age Not Stated.

(4) The rural/urban break-up of data for Ambala Cantt. (City) (given in the Appendix) related to the place of last residence of migrants.

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS HAVING 100,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION—*contd.*

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Residence and Marital Status											
Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed & Divorced
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,570	**1,040**	**495**	**35**	**2,010**	**1,035**	**940**	**35**	**1,540**	**265**	**1,180**	**95**
1,430	**250**	**1,130**	**50**	**1,745**	**565**	**1,130**	**50**	**1,300**	**95**	**1,015**	**190**
850	840	10	..	675	**670**	5	..	75	75	..	..
220	220	..	..	485	480	5	..	60	55	5	..
175	125	50	..	225	180	45	..	100	90	10	..
145	20	125	..	195	70	125	..	30	30	..	..
195	55	140	..	340	140	200	..	85	40	45	..
540	10	530	..	375	15	360	..	20	5	15	..
265	15	240	10	690	45	630	15	845	55	770	20
445	..	435	10	635	..	615	20	860	5	820	35
85	5	55	25	80	..	60	20	435	5	355	75
80	..	40	40	55	..	25	30	330	..	175	155
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,745	**1,115**	**560**	**40**	**5,135**	**3,125**	**1,920**	**80**	**3,065**	**920**	**1,980**	**160**
1,425	**450**	**915**	**60**	**5,990**	**2,285**	**3,600**	**95**	**4,340**	**600**	**3,135**	**605**
820	815	5	..	2,165	2,100	..	..	260	260	..	..
335	335	..	..	1,770	1,775	15	..	175	175	..	..
180	140	40	..	540	535	5	..	345	340	5	..
205	75	130	..	615	390	225	..	315	295	20	..
180	85	90	5	310	215	95	..	260	200	55	5
310	20	290	..	1,315	130	1,185	..	220	115	100	5
450	75	360	15	1,835	200	1,600	30	1,415	115	1,245	50
485	15	450	20	2,130	15	2,090	25	2,745	5	2,565	175
85	..	65	20	285	15	220	50	785	5	675	105
90	5	45	40	160	5	85	70	885	10	450	425
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	**60**	**30**	**5**	**205**	**65**	**140**	..	**5,160**	**625**	**4,175**	**350**
180	**15**	**165**	..	**150**	**15**	**130**	**5**	**3,400**	**120**	**2,655**	**625**
35	35	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	35	..	20	5	15	..	5	..	5	..
15	15	..	..	30	20	10	..	220	185	35	..
95	5	90	..	45	10	35	..	140	50	90	..
20	..	20	..	120	15	105	..	3,180	375	2,730	70
40	..	40	..	85	..	80	5	2,225	70	2,000	155
15	..	10	5	25	..	25	..	1,760	65	1,410	280
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,030	..	560	470
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-I

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY BROAD TYPES

Flyleaf

This is a new table for the 1971-Census and has been prepared for (i) total, (ii) rural, and (iii) urban areas of the district only, and for the city of Ambala Cantonment. It furnishes the distribution of all establishments by three broad types viz. manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairing establishments; trade or business establishments ; and other establishments in each of the Government or quasi-Government, private and co-operative sectors of the economy. The manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairing establishments have been further classified as(i) registered factories, (ii) unregistered workshops and (iii) household industries in columns 4,5 and 6, respectively. The trade or business establishments have been classified as (i) wholesale, (ii) retail and (iii) others in columns 7, 8 and 9, respectively. Lastly, the "other establishments" have been classified as (i) educational institutions, (ii) public health institutions, and (iii) others in columns 10, 11 and 12, respectively. The total number of establishments have been given in column 3. The concepts involved in the schedule have been mentioned below :—

Establishment :—Establishment is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Government/Quasi-Government :—Government and Quasi-Government establishment is an institution where the Central or State Government or a Local Authority such as the Municipality, Cantonment Board, Notified Area Committee, Zila Parishad, Village Statutory, Panchayat etc., completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

Private :—Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being Co-operative Institution or Government or Quasi-Government Institution.

Co-operative :—Co-operative establishments refer to those enterprises which are registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Act of the State.

Registered Factory :—Registered Factory is that which is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

Un-registered Workshop :—Un-registered Workshop is a place where some kind of production, processing, servicing or making of goods for sale is going on and which is neither a household industry nor registered under the Indian Factories Act.

Household Industry :—Household. Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

Other Trade :—Other Trade covers those establishments which render commercial services e.g. banks, money lending firms, pawn shops, etc. and those which could not be distinctly classified under wholesale or retail trade.

Public Health :—Public Health Institutions also include medical institutions such as hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.

Others :—'Other establishments' cover a large variety of establishments which are neither manufacturing nor trading establishments and which also do not fall under the categories of educational or public health institutions, e. g. government or private offices, railway stations, barber's saloon, cinema houses, hotels, tea shops, etc.

E-I—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY BROAD TYPES

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of Establishments (a) Government or Quasi-Government (b) Private (c) Co-operative	Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments			Trade or Business Establishments			Other Establishments		
			Registered Factories	Un-Registered Workshops	Household Industries	Wholesale	Retail	Others	Educational Institutions	Public Health Institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ambala	Total	(a)	1,813	11	18	..	12	50	78	747	155	742
		(b)	23,903	312	4,170	3,105	741	8,486	1,824	272	533	4,460
		(c)	574	7	19	..	11	62	71	..	..	404
	Rural	(a)	1,107	4	11	..	9	16	30	631	116	290
		(b)	10,780	45	1,021	2,216	73	3,485	584	54	217	3,085
		(c)	357	4	11	..	5	38	43	..	..	256
	Urban	(a)	706	7	7	..	3	34	48	116	39	452
		(b)	13,123	267	3,149	889	668	5,001	1,240	218	316	1,375
		(c)	217	3	8	..	6	24	28	..	..	148
Ambala Cantt. (City)	Urban	(a)	120	2	2	..	1	6	8	16	9	76
		(b)	3,238	40	930	134	121	1,280	290	65	74	304
		(c)	63	..	3	..	..	6	11	4	1	38

TABLE E-II PART-A

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY REGISTERED FACTORIES, UN-REGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Flyleaf

The table presents distribution of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing establishments other than household industries for total, rural and urban areas of the district only and for the city of Ambala Cantonment. The table gives a two-fold classification. Firstly, registered factories and unregistered workshops are classified by industry according to the Divisions and Major Groups adopted in the National Industrial Classification, 1970. The digits given under column 1 of the Table are explained in the Annexure IV. Secondly, registered factories and unregistered workshops have been distributed according to the size of employment i.e. 1 person, 2—4 persons, 5—9 persons, 10—19 persons, 20—49 persons, 50—99 persons, 100—299 persons, 300—499 persons, 500+persons and persons unspecified. It gives valuable information about (i) number of units and (ii) number of persons employed in registered factories and unregistered workshops separately in each Division/Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970 in each size-group of employment.

2. The terms registered factories and un-registered workshops have already been explained in fly-leaf to Table E-I.

E-II PART-A—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FACTORIES, UNREGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	Number of Factories or Workshops other than Registered Factories									
	Total		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons	
	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										AMBALA
Division 2 & 3	**330**	**24,191**	**163**	**2,106**	**115**	**3,235**	**27**	**1,752**	**14**	**2,361**
Major Group 20-21	39	1,896	21	275	12	351	2	114	3	534
Major Group 22	1	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	8	207	3	31	4	104	1	72	..	..
Major Group 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	2	90	..	..	1	20	1	70	..	..
Major Group 27	40	888	23	265	16	413	..	..	1	210
Major Group 28	11	2,740	4	61	6	175	..	..	..	..
Major Group 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 30	4	73	2	22	2	51	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31	2	70	1	10	..	..	1	60	..	..
Major Group 32	20	2,398	3	48	6	187	7	437	2	205
Major Group 33	6	1,297	3	36	2	45	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	130	3,179	68	898	51	1,446	10	673	1	162
Major Group 35	18	3,222	7	91	4	132	1	50	4	733
Major Group 36	5	106	3	41	2	65	..	..	..	..
Major Group 37	6	6,515	2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175
Major Group 38	26	1,250	15	188	5	154	3	216	2	342
Major Group 39	12	250	7	98	4	92	1	60	..	..
										AMBALA
Division 2 & 3	**53**	**5,421**	**20**	**257**	**18**	**542**	**9**	**551**	**3**	**334**
Major Group 20-21	17	468	9	113	6	176	1	64	1	115
Major Group 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	3	79	..	..	3	79	..	..	..	..
Major Group 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	1	20	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..
Major Group 27	1	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 30	1	12	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 32	17	2,258	2	33	5	162	7	437	1	105
Major Group 33	1	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	5	101	4	56	1	45	..	..	..	..
Major Group 35	3	2,380	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	114
Major Group 36	2	40	1	10	1	30	..	..	..	..
Major Group 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38	1	30	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..
Major Group 39	1	13	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
										AMBALA
Division 2 & 3	**277**	**18,770**	**143**	**1,849**	**97**	**2,693**	**18**	**1,201**	**11**	**2,027**
Major Group 20-21	22	1,428	12	162	6	175	1	50	2	419
Major Group 22	1	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	5	128	3	31	1	25	1	72	..	..
Major Group 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	1	70	..	..	..	..	1	70	..	..
Major Group 27	39	878	22	255	16	413	..	..	1	210
Major Group 28	11	2,740	4	61	6	175	..	..	..	..
Major Group 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 30	3	61	1	10	2	51	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31	2	70	1	10	..	..	1	60	..	..
Major Group 32	3	140	1	15	1	25	..	..	1	100
Major Group 33	5	1,287	2	26	2	45	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	125	3,078	64	842	50	1,401	10	673	1	162
Major Group 35	15	842	7	91	4	132	..	..	3	619
Major Group 36	3	66	2	31	1	35	..	..	..	..
Major Group 37	6	6,515	2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175
Major Group 38	25	1,220	15	188	4	124	3	216	2	342
Major Group 39	11	237	6	85	4	92	1	60	..	..

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY REGISTERED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

household industries by size of employment

Registered Factories					*Unregistered Workshops*									
300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons un specified	Total		One Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons unspecified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DISTRICT—TOTAL														
2	**730**	**8**	**14,007**	**1**	**4,207**	**9,805**	**1,729**	**2,034**	**5,150**	**419**	**2,670**	**18**	**256**	**7**
..	..	1	622	..	850	2,070	246	516	1,289	86	524	1	11	1
..	..	..	..	..	24	53	10	13	28	..	..	1	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	85	231	36	40	107	5	38	4	50	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	362	823	153	175	448	31	178	3	44	..
..	..	..	..	..	472	1,084	225	191	458	52	371	2	30	2
..	..	1	2,504	..	72	260	15	37	110	19	123	1	12	..
..	..	..	..	..	169	269	107	58	139	4	23	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	23	56	10	10	26	3	20	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	108	300	47	39	102	21	136	1	15	..
1	380	1	1,141	..	71	167	31	27	66	11	70	..	..	2
..	..	1	1,216	..	19	52	4	12	30	3	18	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	531	1,407	190	260	674	81	543	..	..	..
..	..	1	2,216	1	112	299	36	62	166	13	82	1	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	19	62	2	12	30	5	30	..	..	..
..	..	3	6,308	..	31	90	7	19	56	5	27	..	..	..
1	350	..	..	..	551	1,309	215	274	719	60	360	1	15	1
..	..	..	..	..	705	1,264	394	288	700	19	121	3	49	1
DISTRICT—RURAL														
1	**380**	**2**	**3,357**	..	**1,043**	**2,032**	**554**	**418**	**1,004**	**64**	**422**	**4**	**52**	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	303	737	102	165	403	35	232	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	1	2	..	..	1	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	46	143	20	19	56	4	30	3	37	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	62	110	35	24	59	3	16	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	208	321	125	81	184	2	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	19	..	..	..	3	19	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	73	98	52	21	46	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	8	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15	43	7	5	14	3	22	..	..	..
1	380	1	1,141	..	37	92	15	13	31	7	46	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	117	198	70	44	107	3	21	..	..	..
..	..	1	2,216	..	11	26	2	8	19	1	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	6	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	49	62	41	7	14	1	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	106	144	80	24	52	2	12	..	..	..
DISTRICT—URBAN														
1	**350**	**6**	**10,650**	**1**	**3,164**	**7,773**	**1,175**	**1,616**	**4,146**	**355**	**2,248**	**14**	**204**	**4**
..	..	1	622	..	547	1,333	144	351	886	51	292	1	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	22	36	10	12	26	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	39	88	16	21	51	1	8	1	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	300	713	118	151	389	28	162	3	44	..
..	..	..	..	..	264	763	100	110	274	50	359	2	30	2
..	..	1	2,504	..	69	241	15	37	110	16	104	1	12	..
..	..	..	..	..	96	171	55	37	93	4	23	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	19	48	8	8	20	3	20	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	93	257	40	34	88	18	114	1	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	34	75	16	14	35	4	24	..	..	..
..	..	1	1,216	..	19	52	4	12	30	3	18	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	414	1,209	120	216	567	78	522	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	101	273	34	54	147	12	77	1	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	16	56	1	10	25	5	30	..	..	..
..	..	3	6,308	..	28	84	5	18	52	5	27	..	..	..
1	350	..	..	..	502	1,247	174	267	705	59	353	1	15	1
..	..	..	..	..	599	1,120	314	264	648	17	109	3	49	1

E-II PART-A—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FACTORIES, UNREGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Division /Major Group of N.I.C.	Number of Factories or Workshops other than Registered Factories									
	Total		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons	
	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										AMBALA CANTT.
Division 2 & 3	**42**	**1,965**	**26**	**340**	**8**	**225**	**4**	**276**	**1**	**170**
Major Group 20-21	2	22	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 22	1	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 27	2	31	1	11	1	20	..	..	..	..
Major Group 28	5	81	4	61	1	20	..	..	..	..
Major Group 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31	1	60	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..
Major Group 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	3	54	2	25	1	29	..	..	..	..
Major Group 35	2	19	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 36	2	51	1	16	1	35	..	..	..	..
Major Group 37	1	604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38	20	972	12	145	3	91	3	216	1	170
Major Group 39	3	61	2	31	1	30	..	..	..	..

Note.—Major Groups with nil entries have been omitted.

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY REGISTERED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*concld.*

household industries by size of employment

Registered Factory					*Un-registered Workshops*									
300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons un specified	Total		One Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons un-specified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
(CITY) URBAN														
1	**350**	**1**	**604**	**1**	**935**	**2,525**	**286**	**521**	**1,396**	**120**	**734**	**7**	**109**	**1**
..	.	..	..	..	108	297	22	71	189	15	86	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	6	11	1	5	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	1	2	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	6		.		1	6	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	87	219	29	47	123	11	67	.	.	..
..	.	..	..	..	60	171	26	24	62	8	53	2	30	..
..	.	..	..	..	33	124	3	21	65	9	56	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	33	68	16	15	39	2	13	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	1	2	.		.	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	14	56	3	7	19	3	19	1	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	10	28	3	5	13	2	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	11	32	2	7	20	2	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	73	180	22	44	113	7	45	.	.	..
..	..	..	..	1	29	90	10	15	40	3	25	1	15	..
.	..	..	.	..	6	25	..	3	7	3	18	..	..	..
.	..	1	604	..	1	1	1	..	..	.		..	..	..
1	350	..	..	..	302	857	73	180	498	48	286	.		1
..	..	..	..	..	155	352	71	75	194	6	38	3	49	..

TABLE E-II PART-B

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Flyleaf

In this table also, the number of registered factories and un-registered workshops have been presented for total, rural and urban areas of the district and for the city of Ambala Cantonment and by Division/Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970 and by size of employment as in Table E-II Part A. This table furnishes additional information about the kind of fuel or power used in the industries.

2. The power or fuel has been classified into four categories as under in case the machinery is employed :—

(a) Electricity ;

(b) Liquid Fuel ;

(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse ;

(d) Other Power.

3. All such factories and workshops where no machinery is employed or where the machinery is propelled manually have been classified separately under "Manual" power.

E-II PART-B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF FACTORIES OR WORKSHOPS EXCLUDING HOUSE-						
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								AMBALA
Division 2 & 3	**Total**	**4,537**	**33,996**	**1,729**	**2,034**	**5,150**	**419**	**2,670**
	I. All Fuels/Power	**2,659**	**29,976**	**737**	**1,267**	**3,267**	**328**	**2,096**
	(a) Electricity	**1,577**	**26,519**	**274**	**763**	**2,017**	**255**	**1,658**
	(b) Liquid Fuel	**48**	**158**	**11**	**30**	**80**	**4**	**29**
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**991**	**3,219**	**430**	**457**	**1,128**	**66**	**393**
	(d) Other Power	**43**	**80**	**22**	**17**	**42**	**3**	**16**
	II. Manual	**1,878**	**4,020**	**992**	**767**	**1,883**	**91**	**574**
Maor Group 20-21	Total	889	3,966	246	516	1,289	86	524
	I. All Fuels/Power	867	3,920	233	509	1,272	85	519
	(a) Electricity	466	2,932	86	295	734	51	327
	(b) Liquid Fuel	42	133	9	27	70	4	29
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	327	801	120	176	443	28	152
	(d) Other Power	32	54	18	11	25	2	11
	II. Manual	22	46	13	7	17	1	5
Major Group 22	Total	25	63	10	13	28	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	10	24	5	4	9	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	22	3	4	9	..	..
	(d) Other Power	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	15	39	5	9	19	..	..
Major Group 23	Total	93	438	36	40	107	5	38
	I. All Fuels/Power	28	171	12	10	23	1	8
	(a) Electricity	23	164	8	9	20	1	8
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	1	3	..	1	3	..	..
	II. Manual	65	267	24	30	84	4	30
Major Group 24	Total	2	7	1	..	..	1	6
	II. Manual	2	7	1	..	..	1	6
Major Group 25	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
Major Group 26	Total	364	913	153	175	448	31	178
	I. All Fuels/Power	9	23	1	7	17	1	5
	(a) Electricity	8	21	1	6	15	1	5
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	II. Manual	355	890	152	168	431	30	173
Major Group 27	Total	512	1,972	225	191	458	52	371
	I. All Fuels/Power	110	1,182	6	27	75	37	269
	(a) Electricity	102	1,121	6	25	69	34	248
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	8	61	..	2	6	3	21
	II. Manual	402	790	219	164	383	15	102
Major Group 28	Total	83	3,000	15	37	110	19	123
	I. All Fuels/Power	57	2,913	7	25	76	14	90
	(a) Electricity	57	2,913	7	25	76	14	90
	II. Manual	26	87	8	12	34	5	33
Major Group 29	Total	169	269	107	58	139	4	23
	I. All Fuels/Power	3	6	1	2	5	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	5	..	2	5	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	166	263	106	56	134	4	23
Major Group 30	Total	27	129	10	10	26	3	20
	I. All Fuels/Power	23	125	6	10	26	3	20
	(a) Electricity	20	116	4	10	26	2	13
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	9	2	..	..	1	7
	II. Manual	4	4	4	..	..	..	..

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

HOLDS INDUSTRIES BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons Unspecified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT—TOTAL												
181	**2,362**	**115**	**3,235**	**27**	**1,752**	**14**	**2,361**	**2**	**730**	**8**	**14,007**	**8**
163	**2,106**	**108**	**3,050**	**25**	**1,622**	**14**	**2,361**	**2**	**730**	**8**	**14,007**	**7**
142	**1,844**	**103**	**2,922**	**16**	**1,081**	**11**	**1,986**	**2**	**730**	**8**	**14,007**	**3**
3	**38**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	**224**	**5**	**128**	**9**	**541**	**3**	**375**	..	..	..	..	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
18	**256**	**7**	**185**	**2**	**130**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
22	286	12	351	2	114	3	534	..	..	1	622	1
21	275	12	351	2	114	3	534	..	..	1	622	1
17	228	12	351	1	50	3	534	..	..	1	622	..
2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	..	..	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	81	4	104	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	31	1	25	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	31	1	25	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	50	3	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	44	1	20	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	44	1	20	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	295	16	413	..	..	1	210	..	..	..	..	2
23	265	14	357	..	..	1	210	..	..	..	..	2
20	231	14	357	..	..	1	210	..	..	..	..	2
3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	30	2	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	73	6	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,504	..
4	61	6	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,504	..
4	61	6	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,504	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	2	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	2	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	2	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

E-II PART-B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING PROCESSING OR SERVICING FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS EXCLUDING HOUSE-						
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								AMBALA
Major Group 31	Total	110	370	47	39	102	21	136
	I All Fuels/Power	49	272	5	22	67	20	130
	(a) Electricity	20	106	1	6	20	13	85
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	28	162	4	15	43	7	45
	(d) Other Power	1	4	..	1	4	..	..
	II. Manual	61	98	42	17	35	1	6
Major Group 32	Total	91	2,565	31	27	66	11	70
	I. All Fuels/Power	85	2,554	28	24	58	11	70
	(a) Electricity	20	1,759	1	4	11	9	58
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	65	795	27	20	47	2	12
	II. Manual	6	11	3	3	8	..	..
Major Group 33	Total	25	1,349	4	12	30	3	18
	I. All Fuels/Power	25	1,349	4	12	30	3	18
	(a) Electricity	17	1,324	3	6	17	3	18
	(c) Coal,Wood & Bagasse	8	25	1	6	13	..	..
Major Group 34	Total	661	4,586	190	260	674	81	543
	I. All Fuels/Power	583	4,417	157	219	567	77	514
	(a) Electricity	294	3,651	32	87	242	56	378
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	283	744	123	129	318	21	136
	(d) Other Power	5	9	2	3	7	..	..
	II. Manual	78	169	33	41	107	4	29
Major Group 35	Total	130	3,521	36	62	166	13	82
	I. All Fuels/Power	77	3,403	12	36	101	11	68
	(a) Electricity	69	3,384	10	30	84	11	68
	(b) Liquid Fuel	3	8	1	2	7	..	..
	(c) Coal , Wood & Bagasse	5	11	1	4	10	..	..
	II. Manual	53	118	24	26	65	2	14
Major Group 36	Total	24	168	2	12	30	5	30
	I. All Fuels/Power	19	154	1	9	22	4	25
	(a) Electricity	19	154	1	9	22	4	25
	II· Manual	5	14	1	3	8	1	5
Major Group 37	Total	37	6,605	7	19	56	5	27
	I. All Fuels/Power	26	6,587	..	15	45	5	27
	(a) Electricity	25	6,585	..	14	43	5	27
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	II. Manual	11	18	7	4	11	..	..
Major Group 38	Total	577	2,559	215	274	719	60	360
	I. All Fuels/ Power	519	2,409	185	257	677	50	297
	(a) Electricity	270	1,813	46	154	431	46	277
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	3	..	1	3	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	246	585	139	101	240	3	15
	(d) Other Power	2	8	..	1	3	1	5
	II. Manual	58	150	30	17	42	10	63
Major Group 39	Total	717	1,514	394	288	700	19	121
	I. All Fuels/Power	168	465	74	78	195	6	36
	(a) Electricity	156	447	65	76	191	5	31
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	11	17	8	2	4	1	5
	II. Manual	549	1,049	320	210	505	13	85

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

HOLD INDUSTRIES BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons un-specified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT—TOTAL—*concld*												
2	25	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	48	6	187	7	437	2	205	1	380	1	1,141	2
3	48	6	187	7	437	2	205	1	380	1	1,141	2
1	18	2	80	1	70	..	..	1	380	1	1,141	..
2	30	4	107	6	367	2	205	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	36	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,216	..
3	36	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,216	..
2	25	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,216	..
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	898	51	1,446	10	673	1	162	..	..	..	..	..
68	898	51	1,446	10	673	1	162	..	..	..	..	..
58	768	51	1,446	..	623	1	162	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	117	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	106	4	132	1	50	4	733	..	..	1	2,216	1
7	91	4	132	1	50	4	733	..	..	1	2216	1
7	91	4	132	1	50	4	733	..	..	1	2,216	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	41	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	41	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	41	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175	..	..	3	6,308	..
2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175	..	..	3	6,308	..
2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175	..	..	3	6,308	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	203	5	154	3	216	2	342	1	350	..	..	1
15	188	5	154	3	216	2	342	1	350	..	..	1
15	188	4	133	3	216	1	172	1	350	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	21	..	..	1	170	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	147	4	92	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	98	3	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	98	3	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	49	1	30	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

E-II PART-B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED AND

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS EXCLUDING HOUSE-						
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								AMBALA
Division 2 & 3	**Total**	**1,096**	**7,453**	**554**	**418**	**1,004**	**64**	**422**
	I. All Fuels/Power	**613**	**6,572**	**246**	**258**	**628**	**57**	**376**
	(a) Electricity	**284**	**5,343**	**63**	**146**	**367**	**43**	**285**
	(b) Liquid Fuel	**41**	**129**	**9**	**26**	**66**	**4**	**29**
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**260**	**1.058**	**157**	**77**	**176**	**9**	**56**
	(d) Other Power	**28**	**42**	**17**	**9**	**19**	**1**	**6**
	II. Manual	**483**	**881**	**308**	**160**	**376**	**7**	**46**
Major Group20-21	Total	320	1,205	102	165	403	35	232
	I. All Fuels/Power	320	12,05	102	165	403	35	232
	(a) Electricity	195	853	45	113	279	24	160
	(b) Liquid Fuel	41	129	9	26	66	4	29
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	57	183	31	18	41	6	37
	(d) Other Power	27	40	17	8	17	1	6
Major Group 22	Total	2	17	..	1	2	..	..
	II. Manual	2	17	..	1	2	..	..
Major Group 23	Total	49	222	20	19	56	4	30
	I. All Fuels/Power	6	7	5	1	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	5	3	1	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	43	215	15	18	54	4	30
Major Group 25	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
Major Group 26	Total	63	130	35	24	59	3	16
	II. Manual	63	130	35	24	59	3	16
Major Group 27	Total	209	331	125	81	184	2	12
	I. All Fuels/Power	8	35	..	5	13	2	12
	(a) Electricity	7	33	..	4	11	2	12
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	II. Manual	201	296	125	76	171	..	..
Major Group 28	Total	3	19	..	..	..	3	19
	I. All Fuels/Power	3	19	..	..	..	3	19
	(a) Electricity	3	19	..	..	..	3	19
Major Group 29	Total	73	98	52	21	46	..	..
	I All Fuels/Power	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	72	97	51	21	46	..	..
Major Group 30	Total	5	20	2	2	6	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	4	19	1	2	6	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	18	..	2	6	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31	Total	15	43	7	5	14	3	22
	I. All Fuels/Power	7	34	..	4	12	3	22
	(a) Electricity	4	26	..	1	4	3	22
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	8	..	3	8	..	..
	II. Manual	8	9	7	1	2	..	..

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

HOLDS INDUSTRIES BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20_49 Persons		50_99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300_499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons Unspecified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT—RURAL												
24	**309**	**18**	**542**	**9**	**551**	**3**	**334**	**1**	**380**	**2**	**3,357**	**3**
20	**257**	**14**	**443**	**9**	**551**	**3**	**234**	**1**	**380**	**2**	**3,357**	**3**
14	**181**	**11**	**361**	**2**	**120**	**2**	**229**	**1**	**380**	**2**	**3,357**	..
2	**25**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	**51**	**3**	**82**	**7**	**431**	**1**	**105**	..	..	..	..	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
4	**52**	**4**	**99**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	113	6	176	1	64	1	115	..	..	..	..	1
9	113	6	176	1	64	1	115	..	..	..	..	1
6	78	6	176	..	..	1	115	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	37	3	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	37	3	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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E-II PART-B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED AND

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS EXCLUDING HOUSE-						
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								AMBALA
Major Group 32	Total	54	2,350	15	13	31	7	46
	I. All Fuels/Power	54	2,350	15	13	31	7	46
	(a) Electricity	16	1,742	1	2	6	7	46
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	38	608	14	11	25	..	..
Major Group 33	Total	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	Total	122	299	70	44	107	3	21
	I. All Fuels/Power	121	297	70	43	105	3	21
	(a) Electricity	13	106	2	7	22	1	7
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	107	189	68	35	81	2	14
	(d) Other Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
Major Group 35	Total	14	2,406	2	8	19	1	5
	I. All Fuels/Power	11	2,400	1	6	14	1	5
	(a) Electricity	8	2,393	1	3	7	1	5
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	7	..	3	7	..	..
	II. Manual	3	6	1	2	5	..	..
Major Group 36	Total	5	46	1	2	5	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	3	42	..	1	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	42	..	1	2	..	..
	II. Manual	2	4	1	1	3	..	..
Major Group 37	Total	3	6	2	1	4	..	..
	II. Manual	3	6	2	1	4	..	..
Major Group 38	Total	50	92	41	7	14	1	7
	I. All Fuels/Power	48	89	40	6	12	1	7
	(a Electricity	5	41	2	1	2	1	7
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	43	48	38	5	10	..	..
	II. Manual	2	3	1	1	2	..	..
Major Group 39	Total	107	157	80	24	52	2	12
	I. All Fuels/Power	25	62	11	11	26	2	12
	(a) Electricity	21	53	9	10	24	1	7
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	9	2	1	2	1	5
	II. Manual	82	95	69	13	26	..	..
								AMBALA
Division 2 & 3	**Total**	**3,441**	**26,543**	**1,175**	**1,616**	**4,146**	**355**	**2,248**
	I. All Fuels/Power	**2,046**	**23,404**	**491**	**1,009**	**2,639**	**271**	**1,720**
	(a) Electricity	**1,293**	**21,176**	**211**	**617**	**1,650**	**212**	**1,373**
	(b) Liquid Fuel	**7**	**29**	**2**	**4**	**14**	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**731**	**2,161**	**273**	**380**	**952**	**57**	**337**
	(d) Other Power	**15**	**38**	**5**	**8**	**23**	**2**	**10**
	II. Manual	**1,395**	**3,139**	**684**	**607**	**1,507**	**84**	**528**
Major Group 20-21	Total	569	2,761	144	351	886	51	292
	I. All Fuels/Power	547	2,715	131	344	869	50	287
	(a) Electricity	271	2,079	41	182	455	27	167
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	4	..	1	4	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	270	618	89	158	402	22	115
	(d) Other Power	5	14	1	3	8	1	5
	II. Manual	22	46	13	7	17	1	5
Major Group 22	Total	23	46	10	12	26	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	10	24	5	4	9	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	22	3	4	9	..	..
	(d) Other Power	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	13	22	5	8	17	..	..

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

HOLDS INDUSTRIES BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons Unspecified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	persons Empoyed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT—RURAL—*concld.*												
2	33	5	162	7	437	1	105	1	380	1	1,141	2
2	33	5	162	7	437	1	105	1	380	1	1,141	2
1	18	2	80	1	70	..	..	1	380	1	1,141	..
1	15	3	82	6	367	1	105	..	..	..	..	2
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	56	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	56	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	30	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	50	1	114	..	..	1	2,216	..
..	..	..	..	1	50	1	114	..	..	1	2,216	..
..	..	..	..	1	50	1	114	..	..	1	2,216	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT—URBAN												
157	**2,053**	**97**	**2,693**	**18**	**1,201**	**11**	**2,027**	**1**	**350**	**6**	**10,650**	**5**
143	**1,849**	**94**	**2,607**	**16**	**1,071**	**11**	**2,027**	**1**	**350**	**6**	**10,650**	**4**
128	**1,663**	**92**	**2,561**	**14**	**961**	**9**	**1,757**	**1**	**350**	**6**	**10,650**	**3**
1	**13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	**173**	**2**	**46**	**2**	**110**	**2**	**270**	..	..	..	..	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	**204**	**3**	**86**	**2**	**130**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
13	173	6	175	1	50	2	419	..	..	1	622	..
12	162	6	175	1	50	2	419	..	..	1	622	..
11	150	6	175	1	50	2	419	..	..	1	622	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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E-II PART-B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED AND

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS EXCLUDING HOUSE-						
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								AMBALA
Major Group 23	Total	44	216	16	21	51	1	8
	I. All Fuels/Power	22	164	7	9	21	1	8
	(a) Electricity	19	159	5	8	18	1	8
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	1	3	..	1	3	..	..
	II. Manual	22	52	9	12	30	..	..
Major Group 24	Total	2	7	1	..	..	1	6
	II. Manual	2	7	1	..	..	1	6
Major Group 26	Total	301	783	118	151	389	28	162
	I. All Fuels/Power	9	23	1	7	17	1	5
	(a) Electricity	8	21	1	6	15	1	5
	(c) Coal, Wood& Bagasse	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
	II. Manual	292	760	117	144	372	27	157
Major Group 27	Total	303	1,641	100	110	274	50	359
	I. All Fuels/Power	102	1,147	6	22	62	35	257
	(a) Electricity	95	1,088	6	21	58	32	236
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	7	59	..	1	4	3	21
	II. Manual	201	494	94	88	212	15	102
Major Group 28	Total	80	2,981	15	37	110	16	104
	I. All Fuels/Power	54	2,894	7	25	76	11	71
	(a) Electricity	54	2,894	7	25	76	11	71
	II. Manual	26	87	8	12	34	5	33
Major Group 29	Total	96	171	55	37	93	4	23
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	5	..	2	5	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	5	..	2	5	..	..
	II. Manual	94	166	55	35	88	4	23
Major Group 30	Total	22	109	8	8	20	3	20
	I. All Fuels/Power	19	106	5	8	20	3	20
	(a) Electricity	17	98	4	8	20	2	13
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	8	1	..	..	1	7
	II. Manual	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31	Total	95	327	40	34	88	18	114
	I. All Fuels/Power	42	238	5	18	55	17	108
	(a) Electricity	16	80	1	5	16	10	63
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	25	154	4	12	35	7	45
	(d) Other Power	1	4	..	1	4	..	..
	II. Manual	53	89	35	16	33	1	6
Major Group 32	Total	37	215	16	14	35	4	24
	I. All Fuels/Power	31	204	13	11	27	4	24
	(a) Electricity	4	17	..	2	5	2	12
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	27	187	13	9	22	2	12
	II. Manual	6	11	3	3	8	..	..
Major Group 33	Total	24	1,339	4	12	30	3	18
	I. All Fuels/Power	24	1,339	4	12	30	3	18
	(a) Electricity	16	1,314	3	6	17	3	18
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	8	25	1	6	13	..	..
Major Group 34	Total	539	4,287	120	216	567	78	522
	I. All Fuels/Power	462	4,120	87	176	462	74	493
	(a) Electricity	281	3,545	30	80	220	55	371
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	176	555	55	94	237	19	122
	(d) Other Power	4	7	2	2	5	..	..
	II. Manual	77	167	33	40	105	4	29

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

HOLDS INDUSTRIES BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons un-specified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*												
4	44	1	25	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	31	1	25	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	31	1	25	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	44	..	..	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	44	..	..	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	285	16	413	..	..	1	210	..	..	..	..	2
22	255	14	357	..	..	1	210	..	..	..	..	2
19	221	14	357	..	..	1	210	..	..	..	..	2
3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	30	2	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	73	6	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,504	..
4	61	6	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,504	..
4	61	6	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,504	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	2	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	2	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	2	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	1	25	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	1	25	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	1	25	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	26	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,216	..
2	26	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,216	..
1	15	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,216	..
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	842	50	1,401	10	673	1	162	..	..	..	..	..
64	842	50	1,401	10	673	1	162	..	..	..	..	..
56	738	50	1,401	9	623	1	162	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	91	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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E-II PART-B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED AND

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS EXCLUDING HOUSE -						
			Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
			Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									AMBALA
Major Group	35	Total	116	1,115	34	54	147	12	77
		I. All Fuels/Power	66	1,003	11	30	87	10	63
		(a) Electricity	61	991	9	27	77	10	63
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	8	1	2	7	..	..
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	4	1	1	3	..	..
		II. Manual	50	112	23	24	60	2	14
Major Group	36	Total	19	122	1	10	25	5	30
		I. All Fuels/Power	16	112	1	8	20	4	25
		(a) Electricity	16	112	1	8	20	4	25
		II. Manual	3	10	..	2	5	1	5
Major Group	37	Total	34	6,599	5	18	52	5	27
		I. All Fuels/Power	26	6,587	..	15	45	5	27
		(a) Electricity	25	6,585	..	14	43	5	27
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
		II. Manual	8	12	5	3	7	..	..
Major Group	38	Total	527	2,467	174	267	705	59	353
		I. All Fuels/Power	471	2,320	145	251	665	49	290
		(a) Electricity	265	1,772	44	153	429	45	270
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	3	..	1	3	..	..
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	203	537	101	96	230	3	15
		(d) Other Power	2	8	..	1	3	1	5
		II. Manual	56	147	29	16	40	10	63
Major Group	39	Total	610	1,357	314	264	648	17	109
		I. All Fuels/Power	143	403	63	67	169	4	24
		(a) Electricity	135	394	56	66	167	4	24
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	7	8	6	1	2	..	..
		II. Manual	467	954	251	197	479	13	85
									AMBALA
Division	**2 & 3**	**Total**	**977**	**4,490**	**286**	**521**	**1,396**	**120**	**734**
		I. All Fuels/Power	**547**	**3,368**	**106**	**322**	**881**	**78**	**466**
		(a) Electricity	**412**	**2,803**	**67**	**239**	**663**	**70**	**421**
		(b) Liquid Fuel	**2**	**7**	..	**2**	**7**	..	..
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**129**	**543**	**39**	**79**	**206**	**6**	**35**
		(d) Other Power	**4**	**15**	..	**2**	**5**	**2**	**10**
		II. Manual	**430**	**1,122**	**180**	**199**	**515**	**42**	**268**
Major Group	20-21	Total	110	319	22	71	189	15	86
		I. All Fuels/Power	105	313	18	70	187	15	86
		(a) Electricity	43	137	4	30	77	8	46
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	4	..	1	4	..	..
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	59	165	14	38	104	6	35
		(d) Other Power	2	7	..	1	2	1	5
		II. Manual	5	6	4	1	2	..	..
Major Group	22	Total	7	21	1	5	10	..	..
		I. All Fuels/Power	3	14	..	2	4	..	..
		(a) Electricity	3	14	..	2	4	..	..
		II. Manual	4	7	1	3	6	..	..
Major Group	23	Total	3	4	2	1	2	..	..
		II. Manual	3	4	2	1	2	..	..
Major Group	24	Total	1	6	..	..	..	1	6
		II. Manual	1	6	..	..	..	1	6
Major Group	26	Total	87	219	29	47	123	11	67
		I. All Fuels/Power	2	4	..	2	4	..	..
		(a) Electricity	2	4	..	2	4	..	..
		II. Manual	85	215	29	45	119	11	67

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

HOLDS INDUSTRIES BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—399 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons unspecified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT—URBAN—*concld.*												
8	106	4	132	..	..	3	619		..	..	..	1
7	91	4	132	..	..	3	619	..	..	..	..	1
7	91	4	132	..	..	3	619	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175	..	..	3	6,308	..
2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175	..	..	3	6,308	..
2	32	..	..	..	..	1	175	..	..	3	6,308	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	203	4	124	3	216	2	342	1	350	..	..	1
15	188	4	124	3	216	2	342	1	350	..	..	1
15	188	3	103	3	216	1	172	1	350	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	21	..	..	1	170	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	134	4	92	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	85	3	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	85	3	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	49	1	30	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
CANTT. (CITY)-URBAN												
33	**449**	**8**	**225**	**4**	**276**	**1**	**170**	**1**	**350**	**1**	**604**	**2**
26	**340**	**6**	**175**	**4**	**276**	**1**	**170**	**1**	**350**	**1**	**604**	**2**
25	**328**	**5**	**154**	**3**	**216**	..	..	**1**	**350**	**1**	**604**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	**12**	**1**	**21**	**1**	**60**	**1**	**170**	..	..	..	..	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	**109**	**2**	**50**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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E-II PART-B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS EXCLUDING HOUSE-						
			Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
			Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									AMBALA
Major Group	27	Total	62	202	26	24	62	8	53
		I. All Fuels/Power	9	31	2	5	12	1	6
		(a) Electricity	9	31	2	5	12	1	6
		II. Manual	53	171	24	19	50	7	47
Major Group	28	Total	38	205	3	21	65	9	56
		I. All Fuels/Power	24	155	1	13	41	5	32
		(a) Electricity	24	155	1	13	41	5	32
		II. Manual	14	50	2	8	24	4	24
Major Group	29	Total	33	68	16	15	39	2	13
		II. Manual	33	68	16	15	39	2	13
Major Group	30	Total	3	4	2	1	2	..	..
		I. All Fuels/Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
		II. Manual	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Major Group	31	Total	15	116	3	7	19	3	19
		I. All Fuels/Power	9	90	..	6	17	2	13
		(a) Electricity	3	15	..	1	2	2	13
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	6	75	..	5	15	..	..
		II. Manual	6	26	3	1	2	1	6
Major Group	32	Total	10	28	3	5	13	2	12
		I. All Fuels/Power	7	23	1	4	10	2	12
		(a) Electricity	4	17	..	2	5	2	12
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	6	1	2	5	..	..
		II. Manual	3	5	2	1	3	..	..
Major Group	33	Total	11	32	2	7	20	2	10
		I. All Fuels/Power	11	32	2	7	20	2	10
		(a) Electricity	6	22	1	3	11	2	10
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	5	10	1	4	9	..	..
Major Group	34	Total	76	234	22	44	113	7	45
		I. All Fuels/Power	54	185	14	31	81	6	36
		(a) Electricity	37	154	7	21	57	6	36
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	17	31	7	10	24	..	..
		II. Manual	22	49	8	13	32	1	9
Major Group	35	Total	31	109	10	15	40	3	25
		I. All Fuels/Power	7	42	1	2	6	2	16
		(a) Electricity	7	42	1	2	6	2	16
		II. Manual	24	67	9	13	34	1	9
Major Group	36	Total	8	76	..	3	7	3	18
		I. All Fuels/Power	6	69	..	2	5	2	13
		(a) Electricity	6	69	..	2	5	2	13
		II. Manual	2	7	..	1	2	1	5
Major Group	37	Total	2	605	1	..	..	..	..
		I. All Fuels/Power	1	604	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Electricity	1	604	..	..	..	..	..
		II. Manual	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group	38	Total	322	1,829	73	180	498	48	286
		I. All Fuels/Power	288	1,734	59	168	467	40	236
		(a) Electricity	246	1,467	43	146	412	39	231
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	3	..	1	3	..	..
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	39	256	16	20	49	..	..
		(d) Other Power	2	8	..	1	3	1	5
		II. Manual	34	95	14	12	31	8	50
Major Group	39	Total	158	413	71	75	194	6	38
		I. All Fuels/Power	20	70	8	9	25	1	6
		(a) Electricity	20	70	8	9	25	1	6
		II. Manual	138	343	63	66	169	5	32

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*concld.*

HOLDS INDUSTRIES BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons unspecified
Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CANTT. (CITY)—*concld.*												
3	41	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	30	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	61	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	61	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	61	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	15	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	16	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	16	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	16	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	604	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	604	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	604	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	145	3	91	3	216	1	170	1	350	..	..	1
12	145	3	91	3	216	1	170	1	350	..	..	1
12	145	2	70	3	216	..	..	1	350	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	21	..	..	1	170	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	80	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	49	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-II PART-C

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Flyleaf

This table furnishes similar information about Household Industry Establishments as in the case of Factories and Workshops in Table E-II Part-B. The presentation according to area units is also the same.

2. This table gives a three-fold classification. Firstly, Household Industry Establishments have been classified by Division and Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970. Secondly, such Establishments are distributed according to the power or fuel used *viz.*, electricity ; liquid fuel ; coal, wood and bagasse ; other power ; and manual. Thirdly, these Establishments have been distributed according to the size of employment, i.e., 1 person, 2—4 persons, 5—9 persons, 10—19 persons and persons unspecified.

E-II PART-C—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Number of Household Industry Establishments by size of Employment									
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons unspecified
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		AMBALA DISTRICT—TOTAL									
Division 2 & 3	**Total**	**3,105**	**5,239**	**1,796**	**1,206**	**2,804**	**94**	**561**	**7**	**78**	**2**
	I. All Fuels/Power	**1,334**	**2,386**	**648**	**643**	**1,480**	**43**	**258**	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	**301**	**644**	**95**	**189**	**448**	**17**	**101**	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	**61**	**135**	**14**	**44**	**103**	**3**	**18**	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**817**	**1,402**	**431**	**363**	**832**	**23**	**139**	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	**155**	**205**	**108**	**47**	**97**	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	**1,771**	**2,853**	**1,148**	**563**	**1,324**	**51**	**303**	**7**	**78**	**2**
Major Group 20—21	Total	640	1,261	259	354	835	26	157	1	10	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	617	1,217	246	345	814	26	157	..	..	..
	(a) Electricty	210	469	56	141	336	13	77	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	61	135	14	44	103	3	18	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	193	410	70	113	278	10	62	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	153	203	106	47	97	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	23	44	13	9	21	..	..	1	10	..
Major Group 22	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	Total	284	439	216	57	126	6	41	5	56	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	7	8	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	7	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	277	431	210	56	124	6	41	5	56	..
Major Group 24	Total	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	Total	308	539	184	111	268	12	75	1	12	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	306	536	183	110	266	12	75	1	12	..
Major Group 27	Total	513	995	235	251	618	26	142	..	..	1
	I. All Fuels/Power	7	24	3	2	8	2	13	..	..	..
	(a) Electricty	6	23	2	2	8	2	13	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	506	971	232	249	610	24	129	..	..	1
Major Group 28	Total	18	31	11	6	15	1	5	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricty	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	17	29	11	5	13	1	5	..	..	..
Major Group 29	Total	390	526	299	83	179	7	48	..	..	1
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	388	521	299	81	174	7	48	..	..	1
Major Group 31	Total	24	52	11	10	23	3	18	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	10	27	5	2	4	3	18	..	..	..
	(a) Electricty	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	9	25	5	1	2	3	18	..	..	..
	II. Manual	14	25	6	8	19	..	..	..	..	..

E-II PART-C—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Number of Household Industry Establishments by size of Employment									
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons Unspecified
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		AMBALA DISTRICT—TOTAL—*concld.*									
Major Group 32	Total	204	329	101	101	218	2	10	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	194	315	95	97	210	2	10	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	194	315	95	97	210	2	10	..	..	..
	II. Manual	10	14	6	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 33	Total	3	6	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	3	6	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	6	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	Total	311	497	184	120	271	7	42	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	290	467	169	115	261	6	37	..	..	..
	a) Electricity	17	29	8	9	21	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	271	435	159	105	240	6	37	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	21	30	15	5	10	1	5	..	..	..
Major Group 35	Total	8	17	4	3	7	1	6	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	7	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	6	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	II Manual	6	10	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 37	Total	4	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	4	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38	Total	175	259	112	61	136	2	11	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	162	243	102	58	130	2	11	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	23	54	5	16	38	2	11	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	139	189	97	42	92	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	13	16	10	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 39	Total	220	277	176	43	95	1	6	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	37	62	19	17	37	1	6	..	..	..
	(a) Electricty	34	54	17	17	37	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	8	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	II. Manual	183	215	157	26	58	..	..	..	..	..
		AMBALA DISTRICT—RURAL									
Division 2 & 3	**Total**	**2,216**	**3,528**	**1,394**	**765**	**1,766**	**50**	**302**	**6**	**66**	**1**
	I. All Fuels/Power	**843**	**1,385**	**465**	**361**	**817**	**17**	**103**	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	**218**	**474**	**70**	**134**	**319**	**14**	**85**	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	**61**	**135**	**14**	**44**	**103**	**3**	**18**	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**410**	**572**	**274**	**136**	**298**	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	**154**	**204**	**107**	**47**	**97**	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	**1,373**	**2,143**	**929**	**404**	**949**	**33**	**199**	**6**	**66**	**1**
Major Group 20-21	Total	440	825	192	232	533	15	90	1	10	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	426	794	185	226	519	15	90	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	175	391	48	115	271	12	72	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	61	135	14	44	103	3	18	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	38	66	18	20	48	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	152	202	105	47	97	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	14	31	7	6	14	..	..	1	10	..
Major Group 23	Total	244	376	191	44	99	4	30	5	56	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	240	372	187	44	99	4	30	5	56	..

E-II PART C—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Number of Household Industry Establishments by size of Employment									
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons unspecified
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		AMBALA DISTRICT—RURAL—*concld.*									
Major Group 24	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	Total	163	210	129	33	73	1	8	..	..	..
	II. Manual	163	210	129	33	73	1	8	..	..	..
Major Group 27	Total	485	943	221	239	591	24	131	..	..	1
	I. All Fuels/Power	6	23	2	2	8	2	13	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	22	1	2	8	2	13	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	479	920	219	237	583	22	118	..	..	1
Major Group 28	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 29	Total	315	426	244	65	139	6	43	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	313	421	244	63	134	6	43	..	..	..
Major Group 31	Total	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 32	Total	116	174	66	50	108	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	113	171	63	50	108	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	113	171	63	50	108	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 33	Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	Total	189	255	134	55	121	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	186	252	131	55	121	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	13	22	7	6	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	171	228	122	49	106	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 35	Total	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 37	Total	4	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	4	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38	Total	86	106	68	18	38	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	81	99	65	16	34	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	80	96	65	15	31	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	5	7	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 39	Total	165	196	140	25	56	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	21	32	12	9	20	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	19	30	10	9	20	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	144	164	128	16	36	..	..	..	..	..

E-II PART-C—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT— *contd.*

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Number of Household Industry Establishments by size of Employment									
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons unspecified
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					AMBALA DISTRICT—URBAN						
Division 2&3	**Total**	**889**	**1,711**	**402**	**441**	**1,038**	**44**	**259**	**1**	**12**	**1**
	I. All Fuels/Power	**491**	**1,001**	**183**	**282**	**663**	**26**	**155**	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	**83**	**170**	**25**	**55**	**129**	**3**	**16**	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**407**	**830**	**157**	**227**	**534**	**23**	**139**	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	**398**	**710**	**219**	**159**	**375**	**18**	**104**	**1**	**12**	**1**
Major Group 20-21	Total	200	436	67	122	302	11	67	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	191	423	61	119	295	11	67	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	35	78	8	26	65	1	5	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	155	344	52	93	230	10	62	..	..	..
	(d) Other Power	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	9	13	6	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 22	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	Total	40	63	25	13	27	2	11	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	3	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	37	59	23	12	25	2	11	..	..	..
Major Group 24	Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	Total	145	329	55	78	195	11	67	1	12	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	143	326	54	77	193	11	67	1	12	..
Major Group 27	Total	28	52	14	12	27	2	11	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	27	51	13	12	27	2	11	..	..	..
Major Group 28	Total	17	29	11	5	13	1	5	..	..	..
	II. Manual	17	29	11	5	13	1	5	..	..	..
Major Group 29	Total	75	100	55	18	40	1	5	..	..	1
	II. Manual	75	100	55	18	40	1	5	..	..	1
Major Group 31	Total	20	48	7	10	23	3	18	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	8	25	3	2	4	3	18	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	7	23	3	1	2	3	18	..	..	..
	II. Manual	12	23	4	8	19	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 32	Total	88	155	35	51	110	2	10	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	81	144	32	47	102	2	10	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	81	144	32	47	102	2	10	..	..	..
	II. Manual	7	11	3	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 33	Total	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34	Total	122	242	50	65	150	7	42	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	104	215	38	60	140	6	37	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	7	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	100	208	37	57	134	6	37	..	..	..
	II. Manual	18	27	12	5	10	1	5	..	..	..

E-II PART-C—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Number of Household Industry Establishments by size of Employment									
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons unspecified
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		AMBALA DISTRICT—URBAN—*concld.*									
Major Group 35	Total	6	15	2	3	7	1	6	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	2	7	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	6	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	II. Manual	4	8	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38	Total	89	153	44	43	98	2	11	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	81	144	37	42	96	2	11	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	22	51	5	15	35	2	11	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	59	93	32	27	61	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	8	9	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 39	Total	55	81	36	18	39	1	6	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	16	30	7	8	17	1	6	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	15	24	7	8	17	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	6	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	II. Manual	39	51	29	10	22	..	..	..	..	..
		AMBALA CANTT. (CITY)—URBAN									
Division 2 & 3	**Total**	**134**	**313**	**40**	**84**	**211**	**9**	**50**	**1**	**12**	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	**69**	**161**	**18**	**46**	**115**	**5**	**28**	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	**22**	**53**	**5**	**15**	**37**	**2**	**11**	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**47**	**108**	**13**	**31**	**78**	**3**	**17**	..	..	..
	II. Manual	**65**	**152**	**22**	**38**	**96**	**4**	**22**	**1**	**12**	..
Major Group 20-21	Total	43	105	10	30	78	3	17	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	39	98	8	28	73	3	17	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	6	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	37	92	8	26	67	3	17	..	..	..
	II. Manual	4	7	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 22	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	Total	3	6	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	3	6	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 24	Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26	Total	36	96	10	22	58	3	16	1	12	..
	II. Manual	36	96	10	22	58	3	16	1	12	..
Major Group 27	Total	5	14	2	2	6	1	6	..	..	..
	II. Manual	5	14	2	2	6	1	6	..	..	..
Major Group 28	Total	4	7	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	4	7	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31	Total	3	5	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 32	Total	2	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

E-II PART-C—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*concld.*

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Number of Household Industry Establishments by size of Employment									
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons unspecified
		Units	Persons Employed	Units	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units	Persons Employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AMBALA CANTT. (CITY)—URBAN—*concld.*										
Major Group 33	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 35	Total	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38	Total	28	58	10	16	37	2	11	..	..	..
	I. All Fuels/Power	27	56	10	15	35	2	11	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	20	47	5	13	31	2	11	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	7	9	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 39	Total	6	10	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Manual	6	10	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..

Note :—Major Groups with nil entries have been omitted.

TABLE E-III

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE/COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY THE TYPE OF BUSINESS OR TRADE AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Flyleaf

This is a new table for the 1971-Census and has been prepared for the district and Ambala Cantonment (City) for the total, rural and urban areas, separately. The table presents data regarding the number of trade or commercial establishments and number of persons employed in each type of business or trade according to the Divisions and Major Groups adopted in the National Industrial Classification, 1970 under each size group of employment i.e. 1 person, 2—4 persons, 5—9 persons, 10—19 persons, 20—49 persons, 50—99 persons, 100+ persons and persons unspecified.

2. Columns 2 and 3 show total number of establishments and extent of employment, respectively under each Division/Major Group.

E-III—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE/COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY THE

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT						
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA DISTRICT
Divisions 6—8	**11,335**	**19,288**	**7,323**	**3,615**	**8,534**	**300**	**1,807**
Division 6	**11,058**	**17,617**	**7,237**	**3,508**	**8,248**	**262**	**1,588**
Major Group 60	409	1,280	68	270	736	65	403
Major Group 61	182	525	36	118	317	25	140
Major Group 62	51	151	12	28	73	11	66
Major Group 63	19	52	3	14	35	2	14
Major Group 64	103	253	46	45	119	9	55
Major Group 65	5,096	6,693	3,930	1,125	2,477	32	198
Major Group 66	909	1,617	471	406	936	27	160
Major Group 67	1,371	2,229	827	517	1,203	21	136
Major Group 68	1,222	2,028	772	408	981	39	228
Major Group 69	1,696	2,789	1,072	577	1,371	31	188
Division 8	**277**	**1,671**	**86**	**107**	**286**	**38**	**219**
Major Group 80	65	954	8	12	34	13	83
Major Group 81	5	87	2	1	2	..	..
Major Group 82	173	577	57	79	216	25	136
Major Group 83	34	53	19	15	34	..	..
							AMBALA DISTRICT
Divisions 6—8	**4,283**	**5,516**	**3,413**	**821**	**1,817**	**30**	**174**
Division 6	**4,237**	**5,389**	**3,400**	**804**	**1,770**	**20**	**118**
Major Group 60	51	120	25	20	53	5	32
Major Group 61	11	17	6	5	11	..	..
Major Group 62	6	8	4	2	4	..	..
Major Group 63	4	8	..	4	8	..	..
Major Group 64	15	41	8	4	12	2	11
Major Group 65	2,792	3,303	2,361	424	910	6	32
Major Group 66	257	426	150	102	236	3	15
Major Group 67	237	328	176	57	124	1	6
Major Group 68	253	327	195	58	132	..	..
Major Group 69	611	811	475	128	280	3	22
Division 8	**46**	**127**	**13**	**17**	**47**	**10**	**56**
Major Group 80	24	60	6	10	28	4	26
Major Group 82	20	65	5	7	19	6	30
Major Group 83	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
							AMBALA DISTRICT
Divisions 6—8	**7,052**	**13,772**	**3,910**	**2,794**	**6,717**	**270**	**1,633**
Division 6	**6,821**	**12,228**	**3,837**	**2,704**	**6,478**	**242**	**1,470**
Major Group 60	358	1,160	43	250	683	60	371
Major Group 61	171	508	30	113	306	25	140
Major Group 62	45	143	8	26	69	11	66
Major Group 63	15	44	3	10	27	2	14
Major Group 64	88	212	38	41	107	7	44
Major Group 65	2,304	3,390	1,569	701	1,567	26	166
Major Group 66	652	1,191	321	304	700	24	145
Major Group 67	1,134	1,901	651	460	1,079	20	130
Major Group 68	969	1,701	577	350	849	39	228
Major Group 69	1,085	1,978	597	449	1,091	28	166

TYPE OF BUSINESS OR TRADE AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100 + Persons		Persons Unspecified
Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—TOTAL								
62	**770**	**17**	**552**	**1**	**65**	**2**	**237**	**15**
44	**522**	**1**	**22**	..	..	..	..	**6**
6	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	25	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
14	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18	**248**	**16**	**530**	**1**	**65**	**2**	**237**	**9**
11	146	11	381	1	65	2	237	7
..	..	2	83	..	..	..	..	..
7	102	3	66	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—RURAL								
10	**112**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**9**
9	**101**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	**11**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—URBAN								
52	**658**	**17**	**552**	**1**	**65**	**2**	**237**	**6**
35	**421**	**1**	**22**	..	..	..	..	**2**
5	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	25	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
11	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

E-III—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE/COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY THE

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS						
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA DISTRICT
Division 8 ..	**231**	**1,544**	**73**	**90**	**239**	**28**	**163**
Major Group 80 ..	41	894	2	2	6	9	57
Major Group 81 ..	5	87	2	1	2	..	..
Major Group 82 ..	153	512	52	72	197	19	106
Major Group 83 ..	32	51	17	15	34	..	..
							AMBALA CANTT.
Divisions 6—8 ..	**1,723**	**3,847**	**878**	**726**	**1,796**	**85**	**5 02**
Division 6	**1,689**	**3,375**	**869**	**717**	**1,774**	**81**	**481**
Major Group 60 ..	55	164	9	39	115	7	40
Major Group 61 ..	18	80	4	8	27	3	17
Major Group 62 ..	17	56	4	8	21	5	31
Major Group 63 ..	7	26	..	5	12	2	14
Major Group 64 ..	25	58	10	13	37	2	11
Major Group 65 ..	552	900	352	181	414	14	84
Major Group 66 ..	132	266	50	76	177	4	24
Major Group 67 ..	278	557	132	135	336	9	58
Major Group 68 ..	330	677	163	143	352	21	115
Major Group 69 ..	275	591	145	109	283	14	87
Division 8	**34**	**472**	**9**	**9**	**22**	**4**	**21**
Major Group 80 ..	7	296	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 81 ..	2	46	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group 82 ..	19	120	5	6	15	4	21
Major Group 83 ..	6	10	3	3	7	..	..

Note.—Major Groups with nil entries have been omitted.

TYPE OF BUSINESS OR TRADE AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*concld.*

BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100 + Persons		Persons Unspecified
Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—URBAN—*Concld.*								
17	**237**	**16**	**530**	**1**	**65**	**2**	**237**	**4**
11	146	11	381	1	65	2	237	3
..	..	2	83	..	..	..	..	..
6	91	3	66	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(CITY)—URBAN								
23	**275**	**7**	**221**	**1**	**65**	**1**	**110**	**2**
19	**229**	**1**	**22**	..	..	..	..	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	25	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
7	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	**46**	**6**	**199**	**1**	**65**	**1**	**110**	..
3	33	2	88	1	65	1	110	..
..	..	1	45	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	3	66	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-IV

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS (OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING OR BUSINESS AND TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS) BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Flyleaf

This Table gives the distribution of establishments (other than manufacturing, processing or business and trade establishments) by size of employment, which are the same as in Table E-III for total,rural and urban areas of the district, separately as also for Ambala Cantonment (city) in each Division/Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970. All establishments (other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade) further furnish employment by broad groups in each Division/Major Group. This table which has been attempted for the first time in 1971-Census also provides frame for the establishments not covered by Tables E-II (Parts A, B &C) and E-III.

2. Columns 2 and 3 give total number of establishments (other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade) and total persons employed, respectively in each Division/Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970.

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS (OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS						
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Persons Emlpoyed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA DISTRICT
All Divisions ..	**7,313**	**24,085**	**4,845**	**1,636**	**4,010**	**281**	**1,768**
Division 0 ..	**2,375**	**2,824**	**2,095**	**265**	**624**	**12**	**70**
Major Group 02 ..	165	272	99	62	141	3	17
Major Group 03 ..	2,210	2,552	1,996	203	483	9	53
Division 4 ..	**65**	**1,006**	**8**	**20**	**57**	**8**	**54**
Major Group 40 ..	44	839	3	10	30	5	36
Major Group 42 ..	21	167	5	10	27	3	18
Division 5 ..	**5**	**48**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**13**
Major Group 50 ..	5	48	1	1	2	2	13
Division 7 ..	**569**	**2,853**	**301**	**200**	**497**	**27**	**168**
Major Group 70 ..	114	1,422	35	51	127	10	65
Major Group 73 ..	12	41	4	7	17	..	..
Major Group 74 ..	334	809	239	85	203	8	45
Major Group 75 ..	109	581	23	57	150	9	58
Division 9 ..	**4,299**	**17,354**	**2,440**	**1,150**	**2,830**	**232**	**1,463**
Major Group 90 ..	394	6,324	95	107	303	61	388
Major Group 91 ..	2	67	..	..	..	1	7
Major Group 92 ..	1,019	5,486	206	439	1,128	114	724
Major Group 93 ..	686	2,117	419	199	458	21	125
Major Group 94 ..	1,273	1,564	1,169	82	192	10	61
Major Group 95 ..	57	315	27	8	22	7	49
Major Group 96 ..	750	1,102	479	266	594	5	29
Major Group 99 ..	118	379	45	49	133	13	80
							AMBALA DI STRICT
All Divisions ..	**4,649**	**8,400**	**3,484**	**832**	**2,032**	**102**	**629**
Division 0 ..	**2,263**	**2,615**	**2,031**	**222**	**525**	**10**	**59**
Major Group 02 ..	67	110	39	26	60	2	11
Major Group 03 ..	2,196	2,505	1,992	196	465	8	48
Division 4 ..	**14**	**244**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**2**	**13**
Major Group 40 ..	11	236	2	1	4	2	13
Major Group 42 ..	3	8	..	3	8	..	..
Division 5 ..	**3**	**40**	**1**	..	..	**1**	**7**
Major Group 50 ..	3	40	1	..	..	1	7
Division 7 ..	**166**	**404**	**87**	**56**	**144**	**11**	**67**
Major Group 70 ..	28	138	8	7	20	6	39
Major Group 73 ..	2	22	..	1	2	..	..
Major Group 74 ..	72	101	57	13	34	2	10
Major Group 75 ..	64	143	22	35	88	3	18
Division 9 ..	**2,203**	**5,097**	**1,363**	**550**	**1,351**	**78**	**483**
Major Group 90 ..	130	579	64	23	68	11	68
Major Group 91 ..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 92 ..	685	2,515	130	352	882	53	338
Major Group 93 ..	332	766	205	95	221	8	44
Major Group 94 ..	875	928	836	33	76	3	16
Major Group 95 ..	7	9	5	1	4	..	..
Major Group 96 ..	161	212	117	43	90	1	5
Major Group 99 ..	12	28	6	3	10	2	12

OR SERVICING OR BUSINESS AND TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS) BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100+Persons		Persons Unspecified
Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
183	**2,498**	**141**	**4,001**	**26**	**1,722**	**19**	**5,241**	**182**
1	**15**	**1**	**20**	..	..	..	..	**1**
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	1
7	**100**	**12**	**356**	**5**	**331**	**1**	**100**	**4**
7	100	10	289	4	281	1	100	4
..	..	2	67	1	50	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	**32**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	..
13	**172**	**12**	**350**	**3**	**179**	**2**	**1,186**	**11**
7	87	5	164	1	55	1	889	4
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	25	..	..	1	297	..
6	85	5	141	2	124	..	..	7
162	**2,211**	**115**	**3,243**	**18**	**1,212**	**16**	**3,955**	**166**
56	771	32	881	8	530	12	3,356	23
..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..
79	1,074	59	1,677	6	422	2	255	114
9	123	15	448	3	200	2	344	18
4	44	4	98	..	..	..	..	4
11	167	2	50	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	32	3	89	..	..	..	..	5
RURAL								
53	**736**	**42**	**1,133**	**5**	**386**	..	..	**131**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	**12**	**4**	**110**	**1**	**95**	..	..	..
1	12	4	110	1	95	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	**32**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	..
5	**61**	**2**	**45**	..	..	..	..	**5**
4	46	1	25	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
47	**663**	**35**	**946**	**4**	**291**	..	..	**126**
5	72	8	223	1	84	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..
40	561	20	529	1	75	..	..	89
2	30	7	194	1	72	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS (OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS						
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons	
	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	Establish-ments	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA DISTRICT
All Divisions ..	**2,664**	**15,685**	**1,361**	**804**	**1,978**	**179**	**1,139**
Division 0 ..	**112**	**209**	**64**	**43**	**99**	**2**	**11**
Major Group 02 ..	98	162	60	36	81	1	6
Major Group 03 ..	14	47	4	7	18	1	5
Division 4 ..	**51**	**762**	**6**	**16**	**45**	**6**	**41**
Major Group 40 ..	33	603	1	9	26	3	23
Major Group 42 ..	18	159	5	7	19	3	18
Division 5 ..	**2**	**8**	..	**1**	**2**	**1**	**6**
Major Group 50 ..	2	8	..	1	2	1	6
Division 7 ..	**403**	**2,449**	**214**	**144**	**353**	**16**	**101**
Major Group 70 ..	86	1,284	27	44	107	4	26
Major Group 73 ..	10	19	4	6	15	..	..
Major Group 74 ..	262	708	182	72	169	6	35
Major Group 75 ..	45	438	1	22	62	6	40
Division 9 ..	**2,096**	**12,257**	**1,077**	**600**	**1,479**	**154**	**980**
Major Group 90 ..	264	5,745	31	84	235	50	320
Major Group 91 ..	1	7	..	..	..	1	7
Major Group 92 ..	334	2,971	76	87	246	61	386
Major Group 93 ..	354	1,351	214	104	237	13	81
Major Group 94 ..	398	636	333	49	116	7	45
Major Group 95 ..	50	306	22	7	18	7	49
Major Group 96 ..	589	890	362	223	504	4	24
Major Group 99 ..	106	351	39	46	123	11	68
							AMBALA CANTT.
All Divisions ..	**587**	**4,527**	**271**	**203**	**502**	**39**	**257**
Division 0 ..	**4**	**7**	**1**	**3**	**6**	..	..
Major Group 02 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group 03 ..	3	6	..	3	6	..	..
Division 4 ..	**8**	**69**	**1**	**4**	**12**	**1**	**6**
Major Group 40 ..	5	14	1	2	7	1	6
Major Group 42 ..	3	55	..	2	5	..	..
Division 7 ..	**54**	**1,068**	**20**	**27**	**67**	..	..
Major Group 70 ..	11	971	2	5	14	..	..
Major Group 73 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group 74 ..	32	51	17	15	34	..	..
Major Group 75 ..	10	45	..	7	19	..	..
Division 9 ..	**521**	**3,383**	**249**	**169**	**417**	**38**	**251**
Major Group 90 ..	45	1,491	5	15	40	8	56
Major Group 92 ..	85	831	20	18	52	17	110
Major Group 93 ..	84	388	42	33	79	4	31
Major Group 94 ..	97	135	83	10	22	2	10
Major Group 95 ..	16	117	4	4	10	2	15
Major Group 96 ..	156	270	77	77	180	2	13
Major Group 99 ..	38	151	18	12	34	3	16

Note :—Major groups with nil entries have been omitted.

OR SERVICING OR BUSINESS AND TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS) BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100 + Persons		Persons Unspecified
Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments	Persons Employed	Establishments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
URBAN								
130	**1,762**	**99**	**2,868**	**21**	**1,336**	**19**	**5,241**	**51**
1	**15**	**1**	**20**	..	..	..	..	**1**
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	1
6	**88**	**8**	**246**	**4**	**236**	**1**	**100**	**4**
6	88	6	179	3	186	1	100	4
..	..	2	67	1	50	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	**111**	**10**	**305**	**3**	**179**	**2**	**1,186**	**6**
3	41	4	139	1	55	1	889	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	25	..	..	1	297	..
5	70	5	141	2	124	..	..	4
115	**1,548**	**80**	**2,297**	**14**	**921**	**16**	**3,955**	**40**
51	699	24	658	7	446	12	3,356	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	513	39	1,148	5	347	2	255	25
7	93	8	254	2	128	2	344	4
4	44	4	98	..	..	..	..	1
11	167	2	50	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	32	3	89	..	..	..	..	4
(CITY)—URBAN								
33	**419**	**18**	**559**	**4**	**267**	**7**	**2,252**	**12**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	**1**	**50**	..	..	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	..
2	**26**	**2**	**66**	..	..	**1**	**889**	**2**
..	..	2	66	..	..	1	889	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31	**393**	**16**	**493**	**3**	**217**	**6**	**1,363**	**9**
8	100	4	141	1	60	4	1,089	..
12	153	8	225	2	157	1	114	7
1	12	2	64	..	..	1	160	1
2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	20	2	63	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE H-I

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Flyleaf

The table furnishes the distribution of Census houses by usage for all areas and separately for rural and urban areas of the district and also for Ambala Cantonment (city). Figures have been given for the total number of Census houses, houses lying vacant and houses used as (i) Residence, (ii) Shop-*cum*-residence ; (iii) Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry; (iv) Hotels, sarais, dharmshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses; (v) Shops excluding eating houses; (vi) Business houses and offices; (vii)Factories, workshops and worksheds; (viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places ;(ix) Places of entertainments and community gathering (panchayatghar) excluding places of worship; (x) Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque; gurudwara etc.); and (xi) others.

2. The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates of the various characteristics based on 20 per cent sample of Census houses. These estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

3. The concepts and definitions of the terms used in this table are as follows :—

(i) **Residence.**—A residence is a Census House which is used wholly for human habitation.

(ii) **Shop.**—A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

(iii) **Shop-cum-residence.**—A shop-*cum*-residence ia a Census house used for the combined purposes of residence and running a shop.

(iv) **Workshop.**—A workshop is a place where any kind of production, processing, repairing or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, baskets, broom sticks, paper kites, toys making, tailoring etc. is carried on has been treated as a workshop.

(v) **Factory.**—A factory is a large workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act. A workshop merely licenced by the municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose was not recorded as a factory unless it was registered under the Indian Factories Act.

(vi) **Workshop-cum-residence.**—Workshop-*cum*-Residence is a factory, workshop or workshed which is also used as a residence.

(vii) **Others:—**

(a) Office, business house, bank .etc. (Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place)

(b) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.

(c) School and other educational institution.

(d) Hotel, sarai, dharmshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(e) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold was, however, recorded as a workshop).

(f) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(g) Place of worship e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(h) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(i) Cattle shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol pump, passenger shelter, etc.

H.1—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of Houselisting	Occupied Census Residence	Shop-*cum*-Residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala	Total	277,960	14,510	175,905	940	1,490
	Rural	190,635	7,620	112,475	605	895
	Urban	87,325	6,890	63,430	335	595
Ambala Cantt. (City)	Urban	27,170	2,425	20,205	75	75

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding Eating Houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops, and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places	Places of Entertainments and Community Gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding Places of Worship	Places of Worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
620	9,045	980	6,200	1,130	480	1,425	65,235
490	3,405	265	2,250	250	475	1,080	60,825
130	5,640	715	3,950	880	5	345	4,410
15	1,290	120	1,145	235	..	120	1,465

TABLE H-II

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

Flyleaf

This table gives the distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. Data have been presented for the total, rural and urban areas of the district separately. Similar information has also been given for Ambala Cantonment (City).

2. The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on 20% sample of Census houses. These estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

3. The table has been supplemented with an Appendix (Appendix to Table H-II) which cross-classifies material of wall with material of roof.

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Predominant material						
			Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ambala	Total	277,960	1,890	67,645	60,140	740	137,220	130	8,980
	Rural	190,635	1,730	64,980	56,075	165	58,040	25	8,795
Ambala Cantt. (City)	Urban	87,325	160	2,665	4,065	575	79,180	105	185
	Urban	27,170	80	1,100	1,195	260	24,420	70	..

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

of wall		Predominant material of roof							
Cement Concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete, R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials, not stated
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,140	75	178,915	38,580	3,955	1,730	15,740	780	35,755	2,505
800	25	151,890	20,205	1,325	255	4,995	775	8,815	2,375
340	50	27,025	18,375	2,630	1,475	10,745	5	26,940	130
25	20	10,235	2,400	995	1,320	1,545	..	10,655	20

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by Material of Wall Cross-classified by Material of Roof

District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Predominant material of Wall	Predominant material of Roof		
			I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood. II. Burnt bricks, G.I sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement III. All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala	Total	179,405	I	78,425	2,650	75
			II	33,765	63,060	1,395
			III	..	..	35
	Rural	114,545	I	73,880	1,365	55
			II	17,730	20,115	1,390
			III	..	..	10
	Urban	64,860	I	4,545	1,285	20
			II	16,035	42,945	5
			III	..	..	25
Ambala Cantt. (City)	Urban	20,470	I	1,495	700	..
			II	6,475	11,785	..
			III	..	..	15

TABLE H-III

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Flyleaf

This table gives figures relating to households occupying one room, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and with unspecified number of rooms as also the number of members involved. The data have been presented for the total, rural and urban areas of the district separately and also for Ambala Cantonment (City). The data are helpful in the measurement of congestion and over-crowding in households.

2. The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on 20% sample of Census houses. These estimates have been obtained after multiplying the sample figures by 5.

H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of Census House-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
			Males	Females		No. of House-holds	*Number of members*		No. of House-holds	*Number of members*	
							Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ambala	Total	181,820	569,645	492,415	379,320	77,650	202,870	167,570	57,830	182,600	161,120
	Rural	115,210	386,690	334,455	248,710	46,830	129,975	109,735	36,330	122,775	106,425
	Urban	66,610	182,955	157,960	130,610	30,820	72,895	57,835	21,500	59,825	54,695
Ambala Cantt. (City)	Urban	20,685	55,020	47,755	39,130	9,400	22,255	18,265	7,415	19,180	17,760

Notes:—(i) Columns 22—24 include figures of households which have no regular rooms.

(ii) Column 3 excludes figures for institutional households.

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of Households with details unspecified
No. of Households	*Number of members*		No. of Households	*Number of members*		No. of Households	*Number of members*		No. of Households	*Number of members*		
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24,150	87,205	78,290	11,050	44.800	38,740	10,920	52,125	46,670	10	45	25	210
16,460	62,895	55,715	7,715	32,500	27,985	7,760	38,545	34,595	..	..	..	115
7,690	24,310	22,575	3,335	12.300	10.755	3.160	13,580	12,075	10	45	25	95
2,275	7,370	6,500	750	2,700	2.220	785	3,470	2,985	10	45	25	50

SCHEDULED CASTES TABLES

TABLE SC-I

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Flyleaf

This table has been prepared in two parts—Part-A for rural areas; and Part B for urban areas. The table gives the population of each Scheduled Caste by sex alongwith their classification into workers and non-workers. Workers of each Scheduled Caste are further classified into the following nine industrial categories of workers :—

I. As Cultivators ;

II. As Agricultural Labourers ;

III. In Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities;

IV. In Mining and Quarrying ;

V. In Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :—

(a) Household Industry ;

(b) Other than Household Industry ;

VI. In Construction ;

VII. In Trade and Commerce ;

VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications ; and

IX. In Other Services.

2. Data in this table have been presented for the district only. The castes for which there are no figures have been deleted from the table. This table corresponds to Table SCT-I Part-A of 1961-Census. Table SCT-I Part-A of 1961-Census, however, presented additional data for the workers engaged in special occupations i.e. 'tanning and currying of hides and skins' and 'scavenging' but no such classification has been attempted at the 1971-Census.

SC-I PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK

(For each Caste

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			WORKERS									
					Total workers		I Cultivator		II Agricultural Labourer		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														AMBALA DISTRICT
1.	Ad Dharmi	7	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	31,155	17,167	13,988	8,183	300	1,116	..	4,483	47	287	2	11	..
3.	Bangali	91	45	46	18	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
4.	Barar, Burar or Berar	33	25	8	12	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Batwal	4	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Bauria or Bawaria	12	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Bazigar	5,188	2,775	2,413	1,239	19	536	2	444	5	27	1	..	..
8.	Bhanjra	266	184	82	116	1	57	..	19	..	5	..	..	..
9.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi	159,423	85,106	74,317	38,824	896	10,018	31	18,221	270	628	9	92	1
10.	Chanal	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Dhanak	10	4	6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	13	7	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Gandhila or Gandil Gondola	219	120	99	60	11	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	3,804	1,974	1,830	1,045	69	217	1	163	1	15	..	11	..
15.	Khatik	590	338	252	159	8	4	..	7	1	7	..	..	..
16.	Kori or Koli	2,399	1,480	919	782	21	364	3	87	6	2	..	28	..
17.	Marija or Marecha	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Mazhabi	96	50	46	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Megh	2,325	1,207	1,118	463	3	290	1	41	..	7	..	..	..
20.	Nat	10	5	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Od	4	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Pasi	823	459	364	233	2	2	..	..	1	7	..	..	..
23.	Sanhai	6	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	588	350	238	129	2	62	..	52	1	2	..	..	..
25.	Sapela	72	31	41	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
26.	Sirkiband	24	14	10	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Unspecified	5,239	3,080	2,159	1,767	28	167	..	476	..	13	..	1	..
	Total	212,409	114,447	97,962	53,098	1,365	12,844	38	24,010	332	1,004	12	144	1

AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES
separately)

WORKERS													
V				VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-Workers	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RURAL													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
55	2	246	12	192	4	42	4	163	..	1,588	229	8,934	13,688
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	46
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
19	1	40	3	11	3	39	1	26	..	97	3	1,536	2,394
19	1	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	68	81
1,642	226	2,650	225	711	52	297	..	593	..	3,972	82	46,282	73,421
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	6
44	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	60	88
84	12	128	12	162	32	29	..	36	..	200	11	929	1,761
1	..	51	..	10	..	35	6	3	..	41	1	179	244
1	..	54	8	148	3	11	..	41	..	46	1	698	898
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	35	46
16	..	24	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	71	2	744	1,115
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
5	..	54	..	20	..	24	..	21	..	100	1	226	362
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
2	..	2	1	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	221	236
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	20	41
12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
117	19	107	7	11	..	4	..	32	..	839	2	1,313	2,151
2,031	**277**	**3,398**	**268**	**1,277**	**94**	**489**	**11**	**928**	..	**6,973**	**332**	**61,349**	**96,897**

SC-I PART-B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND (For each Caste

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			WORKERS									
					Total Workers		I Cultivator		II Agricultural Labourer		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing. Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														AMBALA DISTRICT
1.	Ad Dharmi ..	62	35	27	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi ..	12,201	6,577	5,624	2,955	582	..	..	61	..	11	5	..	..
3.	Bangali ..	27	17	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Barar, Burar or Berar ..	17	10	7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Batwal ..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Bauria or Bawaria ..	59	20	39	2	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Bazigar ..	304	157	147	51	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
8.	Bhanjra ..	120	49	71	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, or Ravidasi ..	12,431	7,070	5,361	3,510	133	82	..	427	5	29	1	..	..
10.	Dagi ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Dhanak ..	17	12	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Gagra ..	14	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Gandhila or Gandil Gondola ..	8	6	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha ..	397	238	159	118	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Khatik ..	2,438	1,279	1,159	523	15	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Kori or Koli ..	1,981	1,083	898	555	41	2	..	13	..	25	1	..	..
18.	Marija or Marecha ..	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
19.	Mazhabi ..	341	189	152	75	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..
20.	Megh ..	24	12	12	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Nat ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Od ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Pasi ..	1,351	807	544	440	4	..	..	11	..	9	..	..	..
24.	Perna ..	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Sanhai ..	25	17	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Sanhal ..	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh ..	19	8	11	5	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
28.	Sarera ..	6	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Sikligar ..	54	31	23	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Sirkiband ..	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Unspecified ..	1,634	860	774	376	34	4	..	20	1	17	..	..	..
	Total ..	**33,561**	**18,497**	**15,064**	**8,715**	**858**	**91**	..	**565**	**8**	**96**	**8**	..	..

NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES
separately)

WORKERS													
V				VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-Workers	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
—URBAN													
..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	8	27
20	27	220	14	31	1	83	4	582	23	1,947	508	3,622	5,042
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	24	..	6	..	..	..	5	18	4
..	..	3	..	4	..	9	..	25	..	5	..	106	147
..	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	5	..	20	71
176	..	1,231	29	93	20	405	7	390	3	677	68	3,560	5,228
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
2	..	19	1	8	..	13	..	45	..	26	2	120	156
8	..	131	..	37	..	124	4	121	..	81	11	756	1,144
5	3	148	4	76	17	27	..	134	3	125	13	528	857
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	36	..	23	..	114	151
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	9	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	82	..	33	..	32	2	131	..	141	2	367	540
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	8
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	21	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
22	16	99	2	27	..	59	..	21	..	107	15	484	740
236	46	1,959	54	325	62	764	23	1,515	29	3,153	628	9,782	14,206

TABLE SC-II

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES(CASTE-WISE)

Flyleaj

This table corresponds to Table SCT-II Part-A of 1961-Census and gives the distribution of male and female population of each caste separately by the three broad age-groups i.e. 0—14, 15—44, 45+ and Age not stated. The population under each age-group is further classified according to the marital status viz. 'Never Married'. 'Married', 'Widowed', 'Divorced or Separated' and 'Unspecified marital status'. Persons who did not report their marital status have been grouped under 'unspecified marital status' for each group separately. The number of such persons in Ambala District was 298 (67 males and 231 females). A bulk of persons having unspecified marital status were in the age-group 0—14 viz. 263 persons (59 males and 204 females) followed by age-group 15—44 with 33 persons (7 males and 26 females) and age-group 45+ had just 2 persons (1 male and 1 female).

2. The total number of persons who did not report their age was only 24 (2 males and 22 females) and all of them were un-married persons.

3. This table is presented for the district only without any rural or urban break-up. The castes for which there are no figures have been omitted form the table. Castes have been arranged in alphabetic order.

S.C. II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population								
		Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										AMBALA
1.	Ad Dharmi	69	37	32	21	23	15	9	1	..
2.	Balmiki Chura or Bhangi	43,356	23,744	19,612	14,515	10,506	8,415	8,285	787	706
3.	Bangali	118	62	56	38	39	23	17	1	..
4.	Barar, Burar or Berar	50	35	15	20	5	15	9	..	1
5.	Batwal	8	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
6.	Bauria or Bawaria	71	24	47	17	8	7	37	..	2
7.	Bazigar	5,492	2,932	2,560	1,795	1,362	1,067	1,108	65	84
8.	Bhanjra	386	233	153	115	100	96	43	22	10
9.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi	171,854	92,176	79,678	55,536	42,006	33,222	34,241	3,330	3,226
10.	Chanal	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Dagi	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
12.	Dhanak	27	16	11	10	5	6	5	..	1
13.	Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi	3	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..
14.	Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	13	7	6	7	4	..	2	..	..
15.	Gagra	14	1	13	1	7	..	6	..	..
16.	Gandhila or Gandil Gondola	227	126	101	87	65	39	33	..	3
17.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	4,201	2,212	1,989	1,339	1,203	820	719	42	67
18.	Khatik	3,028	1,617	1,411	1,041	982	549	362	22	65
19.	Kori or Koli	4,380	2,563	1,817	1,495	892	977	843	80	81
20.	Marija or Marecha	9	7	2	2	..	5	1	..	1
21.	Mazhabi	437	239	198	183	115	55	76	1	7
22.	Megh	2,349	1,219	1,130	879	651	322	409	18	70
23.	Nat	13	8	5	5	2	3	3	..	..
24.	Od	5	5	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
25.	Pasi	2,174	1,266	908	802	592	445	271	16	43
26.	Perna	5	1	4	1	2	..	2	..	..
27.	Sanhai	31	21	10	13	8	6	2	2	..
28.	Sanhal	4	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
29.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	607	358	249	260	163	94	80	4	6
30.	Sapela	72	31	41	20	27	11	13	..	1
31.	Sarera	6	3	3	2	3	1	..	..	..
32.	Sikligar	54	31	23	22	18	9	5	..	..
33.	Sirkiband	28	14	14	8	7	5	7	1	..
34.	Unspecified	6,873	3,940	2,933	1,968	1,610	1,858	1,223	68	91
	Total	**245,970**	**132,944**	**113,026**	**80,214**	**60,468**	**48,072**	**47,813**	**4,462**	**4,465**

CASTES (CASTE-WISE)

Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		0—14							
				Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DISTRICT											
..	..	..	..	6	21	6	20	..	1	..	..
14	12	13	43	11,407	9,506	11,244	9,388	52	75	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	33	29	32	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	4	15	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
..	..	..	..	14	11	14	7	..	4	..	..
2	2	3	4	1,614	1,336	1,600	1,295	11	37	..	..
..	..	..	..	89	75	89	75	..	..	..	..
62	34	26	171	45,609	39,230	45,463	38,797	125	281	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	69	57	68	56	1	1	..	..
5	..	6	..	925	1,074	919	1,063	..	11	..	..
1	..	4	2	829	721	822	715	3	4	..	..
8	1	3	..	1,128	753	1,120	748	6	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	117	96	117	96	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	618	585	618	582	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	2	504	514	499	508	3	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	8	7	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	214	145	211	141	3	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	26	18	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	17	15	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	7	5	7	..	..	..	..
36	..	10	9	1,580	1,423	1,569	1,411	1	11	..	..
129	**49**	**67**	**231**	**64,833**	**55,668**	**64,569**	**55,019**	**205**	**445**	..	..

SC. II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 0—14				Age 15—44			
		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		Total		Never Married	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1.	Ad Dharmi	..	..	..	..	31	11	15	3
2.	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	..	..	11	43	9,270	8,008	3,081	1,175
3.	Bangali	..	..	..	..	24	21	9	7
4.	Barar, Burar or Berar	..	..	..	..	14	9	3	1
5.	Batwal	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..
6.	Bauria or Bawaria	..	..	..	..	5	34	3	1
7.	Bazigar	..	..	3	4	858	895	191	66
8.	Bhanjra	..	..	..	..	72	66	22	25
9.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi	..	..	21	152	32,315	29,926	9,741	3,174
10.	Chanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Dagi	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
12.	Dhanak	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	1
13.	Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
14.	Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
15.	Gagra	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..
16.	Gandhila or Gandil Gondola	..	..	..	..	46	28	15	5
17.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	..	..	6	..	939	731	335	103
18.	Khatik	..	..	4	2	647	552	207	262
19.	Kori or Koli	..	..	2	..	1,131	879	358	135
20.	Marija or Marecha	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
21.	Mazhabi	..	..	..	..	101	83	65	19
22.	Megh	..	..	..	..	459	299	224	48
23.	Nat	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
24.	Od	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
25.	Pasi	..	..	2	2	571	275	201	54
26.	Perna	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
27.	Sanhai	..	..	..	..	8	1	5	..
28.	Sanhal	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
29.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	..	..	..	..	110	71	33	10
30.	Sapela	..	..	..	..	10	14	2	1
31.	Sarera	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
32.	Sikligar	..	..	..	..	12	5	7	1
33.	Sirkiband	..	..	..	..	7	6	3	..
34.	Unspecified	..	..	10	1	1,867	1,231	389	199
	Total	..	..	**59**	**204**	**48,528**	**43,163**	**14,925**	**5,291**

CASTES (CASTE-WISE)—*contd.*

Age 15—44								Age 45+			
Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		Total		Never Married	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
15	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,023	6,727	160	99	5	7	1	..	3,067	2,098	90	3
15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..
11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
656	814	9	15	2	..	..	..	460	329	4	1
49	39	1	2	..	..	..	..	72	12	4	..
22,006	26,317	521	395	42	21	5	19	14,252	10,500	332	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	4	4
587	616	13	12	4	..	..	..	346	184	83	37
433	272	6	18	1	..	..	..	141	138	12	5
752	720	16	23	4	1	1	..	304	185	17	9
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
36	63	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	19	1	..
229	248	6	3	..	..	..	..	142	246	37	21
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
360	204	9	17	1	..	..	..	191	119	102	30
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	60	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	33	16	12
8	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
1,459	1,008	19	17	..	..	..	7	493	279	10	..
32,776	**37,211**	**761**	**606**	**59**	**29**	**7**	**26**	**19,581**	**14,173**	**718**	**136**

SC.II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 45+							
		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1.	Ad Dharmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	2,340	1,483	627	607	9	5	1	..
3.	Bangali	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Barar, Burar or Berar	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Batwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Bauria or Bawaria	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Bazigar	400	257	56	69	..	2	..	..
8.	Bhanjra	47	4	21	8	..	..	..	..
9.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi	11,091	7,643	2,809	2,831	20	13	..	..
10.	Chanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Dagi	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Dhanak	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
13.	Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Gagra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola	7	9	..	3	..	..	..	..
17.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	233	92	29	55	1	..	..	..
18.	Khatik	113	86	16	47	..	..	..	..
19.	Kori or Koli	219	118	64	58	4	..	..	..
20.	Marija or Marecha	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21.	Mazhabi	19	13	1	6	..	..	..	..
22.	Megh	93	158	12	67	..	..	..	..
23.	Nat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Od	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Pasi	82	63	7	26	..	..	..	..
26.	Perna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Sanhai	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Sanhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	14	16	4	5	..	..	..	..
30.	Sapela	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Sarera	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Sikligar	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Sirkiband	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
34.	Unspecified	398	204	49	74	36	..	..	1
	Total	**15,091**	**10,157**	**3,701**	**3,859**	**70**	**20**	**1**	**1**

CASTES (CASTE-WISE)—*concld.*

Age Not Stated											
Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..

TABLE SC-III

Part-A—Education in Urban Areas only for Scheduled Castes

Part-B—Education in Rural Areas only for Scheduled Castes

Flyleaf

This table presents statistics about the educational levels of the population belonging to each scheduled caste and has been prepared in two parts—Part-A for urban areas, and Part-B for rural areas. Part-A is similar to Table SC T-III Part A(i) and Part-B to Table SCT-III Part B (i) of 1961-Census except for a little elaboration of educational levels for rural areas in 1971.

2. For urban areas, the literates have been classified into the following seven educational levels:—

(1) Literate (without educational level) ;

(2) Primary or Junior Basic;

(3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary ;

(4) Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree ;

(5) Technical Diploma not equal to Degree ;

(6) University Degree or Post-Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree ; and

(7) Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree.

3. In case of rural areas, however, the classification of educational levels have been confined to four only:—

(1) Literate (without educational level) ;

(2) Primary or Junior Basic ;

(3) Matriculation and above but below graduate ; and

(4) Graduate and above.

4. The test for literacy was the ability of a person to read and write with understanding in any language. In case he had attained any educational standard, the highest examination passed was recorded against Q.13 of the Individual Slip canvassed at 1971-Census. For a person who was studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him was the one he had actually passed and not the one in which he was studying. In case, a person held both general and technical qualifications, both of equivalent level, the technical qualification was given preference in recording the highest educational level attained.

5. Data in this table are presented for the district only. The castes which were not returned have been omitted from the table.

SC-III PART-A EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Levels					
		Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA
1.	Ad Dharmi ..	35	27	10	23	6	2
2.	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi ..	6,577	5,624	4,161	4,793	892	361
3.	Bangali ..	17	10	14	6	2	1
4.	Barar, Burar or Berar ..	10	7	2	4	3	2
5.	Batwal ..	4	..	4	..	..	..
6.	Bauria or Bawaria ..	20	39	15	39	4	..
7.	Bazigar ..	157	147	145	147	5	..
8.	Bhanjra ..	49	71	35	67	3	4
9.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi ..	7,070	5,361	4,427	4,478	959	408
10.	Dagi ..	3	..	3	..	..	..
11.	Dhanak ..	12	5	8	5	2	..
12.	Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi ..	1	2	..	1	..	1
13.	Gagra ..	1	13	..	7	1	3
14.	Gandhila or Gandil Gondola ..	6	2	5	2	1	..
15.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha ..	238	159	152	126	39	22
16.	Khatik ..	1,279	1,159	738	969	217	107
17.	Kori or Koli ..	1,083	898	613	610	184	104
18.	Marija or Marecha ..	2	2	1	2	1	..
19.	Mazhabi ..	189	152	96	120	28	17
20.	Megh ..	12	12	2	6	4	2
21.	Nat ..	3	..	3	..	..	..
22.	Od ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
23.	Pasi ..	807	544	468	386	126	85
24.	Perna ..	1	4	1	2	..	1
25.	Sanha ..	17	8	8	7	7	1
26.	Sanhal ..	1	3	..	3	1	..
27.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh ..	8	11	6	9	2	1
28.	Sarera ..	3	3	2	1	..	..
29.	Sikligar ..	31	23	26	18	1	4
30.	Sirkiband ..	..	4	..	4	..	..
31.	Unspecified ..	860	774	627	714	83	5
	Total ..	**18,497**	**15,064**	**11,573**	**12,549**	**2,571**	**1,131**

CASTES (CASTE-WISE)

Educational levels											
Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT											
15	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1,199	443	284	26	2	..	..	1	39	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,285	395	370	73	1	1	..	..	28	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	7	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	78	92	5	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	..
176	160	94	22	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	59	101	14	..	..	..	..	24	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	45	41	10	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3,200	1,217	1,025	157	4	1	..	1	119	8	5	..

SC-III PART-B—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Levels											
		Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above but below graduate		Graduate and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ad Dharmi	2	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	17,167	13,988	13,692	13,392	1,521	374	1,695	217	257	5	2	..
3.	Bangali	45	46	44	44	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
4.	Barar, Burar or Berar	25	8	19	7	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Batwal	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Bauria or Bawaria	4	8	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Bazigar	2,775	2,413	2,301	2,363	193	28	265	20	15	2	1	..
8.	Bhanjra	184	82	163	78	17	3	4	1	..	..	..	..
9.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi	85,106	74,317	65,752	71,469	8,793	1,756	9,215	1,023	1,320	67	26	2
10.	Chanal	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Dhanak	4	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12.	Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	7	6	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Gandhila or Gandil Gondola	120	99	112	99	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	1,974	1,830	1,333	1,616	262	125	317	79	59	10	3	..
15.	Khatik	338	252	244	228	29	15	50	9	14	..	1	..
16.	Kori or Koli	1,480	919	1,205	863	132	36	129	19	13	1	1	..
17.	Marija or Marecha	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Mazhabi	50	46	32	41	9	2	9	3	..	..	..	..
19.	Megh	1,207	1,118	685	931	222	103	269	84	31	..	..	..
20.	Nat	5	5	2	5	..	..	3	.	..	..	..	..
21.	Od	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Pasi	459	364	322	291	67	51	64	22	6	..	..	..
23.	Sanhai	4	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	350	238	251	221	56	7	39	10	4	..	..	..
25.	Sapela	31	41	31	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Sirkiband	14	10	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Unspecified	3,080	2,159	1,944	2,016	873	106	234	34	28	3	1	..
	Total	**114,447**	**97,962**	**88,168**	**93,738**	**12,195**	**2,612**	**12,300**	**1,522**	**1,749**	**88**	**35**	**2**

TABLE SC-IV

PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Flyleaf

Entire population has been divided into two broad streams of main activity, namely, workers and non-workers according to type of main activity a person engages himself/herself mostly. A non-workers is a person who, as his main activity, is not engaged in any economically productive work, but is basically non-working. In this table, non-workers among the scheduled castes have been classified as under :—

(1) Students ;

(2) Household duties ;

(3) Dependents and Infants ;

(4) Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means ;

(5) Beggars, vagrants, etc., ;

(6) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions ; and

(7) Others.

2. This table also gives the educational levels of all the non-workers i.e. whether 'Illiterate', 'Literate (without educational level)', 'Primary or Junior Basic', 'Matriculation and above but below Graduate' and 'Graduate and above.' The term'Literacy' has already been explained in the fly-leaf to Table SC-III.

3. The table, however, presents data for the total scheduled castes population and not for each caste separately. The data are given for the total, rural and urban areas of the district only. To some extent, the table corresponds to Table SC-I of 1961-Census. In 1961, the non-workers were categorised into four broad heads only i.e.

(a) Full time students ;

(b) Persons seeking employment for the first time ;

(c) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ; and

(d) Others.

4. Comparison of data of two censuses except for students is not possible. Moreover, the last two categories of educational levels of 1971-Census were grouped together as 'Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary' at the 1961-Census.

SC-IV—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

Educational Levels	Total non-working Population			Students		Household Duties	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							AMBALA DISTRICT
Total	**181,934**	**71,131**	**110,803**	**19,161**	**4,820**	**1,308**	**59,493**
Illiterate	156,487	52,245	104,242	2,125	1,003	1,222	57,316
Literate (without educational level)	13,758	10,030	3,728	9,361	2,721	38	768
Primary or Junior Basic	10,435	7,815	2,620	6,928	999	46	1,329
Matriculation and above but below graduate	1,232	1,026	206	734	91	2	80
Graduate and above	22	15	7	13	6	..	..
							AMBALA DISTRICT
Total	**157,946**	**61,349**	**96,597**	**15,768**	**3,317**	**1,257**	**52,649**
Illiterate	138,752	46,342	92,410	2,028	891	1196	51,210
Literate (without educational level)	10,809	8,206	2,603	7,742	1,869	28	564
Primary or Junior Basic	7,626	6,123	1,503	5,543	524	32	841
Matriculation and above but below graduate	749	670	79	449	32	1	34
Graduate and above	10	8	2	6	1	..	..
							AMBALA DISTRICT
Total	**23,988**	**9,782**	**14,206**	**3,393**	**1,503**	**51**	**6,844**
Illiterate	17,735	5,903	11,832	97	112	26	6,106
Literate (without educational level)	2,949	1,824	1,125	1,619	852	10	204
Primary or Junior Basic	2,809	1,692	1,117	1,385	475	14	488
Matriculation and above but below graduate	483	356	127	285	59	1	46
Graduate and above	12	7	5	7	5	..	..

TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Dependents and Infants		Retired, Rentiers and Persons of Independent Means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TOTAL									
48,603	**46,235**	**221**	**31**	**76**	**31**	**95**	**7**	**1,667**	**186**
47,730	45,727	155	28	68	31	93	7	852	130
465	231	25	..	4	..	1	..	136	8
368	268	24	3	4	..	..	..	445	21
40	9	17	..	..	..	1	..	232	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
RURAL									
42,884	**40,452**	110	**18**	**63**	**30**	..	..	**1,267**	**131**
42,308	40,163	73	16	55	30	..	..	682	100
319	165	15	..	4	..	..	..	98	5
230	121	13	2	4	..	..	..	301	15
27	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	184	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
URBAN									
5,719	**5,783**	**111**	**13**	**13**	**1**	**95**	**7**	**400**	**55**
5,422	5,564	82	12	13	1	93	7	170	30
146	66	10	..	..	..	1	..	38	3
138	147	11	1	..	..	..	..	144	6
13	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	48	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE I

A note on the sampling procedure adopted in the 1971-Census for B, C and D Series Tables except Table C-1

Sample Size :—From the individual slips relating to the rural parts of a tahsil, 10 % sample of the slips was selected linear systematically with a random start. In the urban part of the district a 20% systematic sample of the individual slips was selected with separate random start. The sample sizes were adopted on consideration of required precision, available resources and operational convenience.

Selection Procedure :—The sample design adopted in 1971-Census was stratified systematic sample of individual slips. For the purpose of sample selection, each district was divided into three sub-regions as follows :—

1. Tahsil (Rural).
2. Non-city Urban district.
3. City (urban unit with 100,000 & above population).

These sub-regions were termed as operational units. If, however, any of the operational units was unduly large, it was divided into sub-operational units of at least 20,000 persons. Similarly, small-sized operational units were either clubbed together or tagged on to a contiguous larger unit so as to form an "effective operational unit" of the required minimum size. Adoption of these operational units ensured accuracy in sample selection maintaining at the same time stability in the sampling fraction within the tabulated areas. The procedure adopted has ensured effective control over sample selection within each block, as also in the entire operational units.

For the purpose of the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) the individual slips were sorted out according to ten broad industrial categories and nine broad age-groups for each of the sexes. The ten industrial categories of workers were as follows :—

Category

I Cultivators.

II Agricultural labourers.

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.

IV Mining and quarrying.

V(a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry.

V(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry.

VI Construction.

VII Trade and commerce.

VIII Transport, storage and communications.

IX Other services.

X Non-workers.

The nine age-groups into which the slips belonging to each industrial category were sorted, were 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59, 60+and 'Age Not Stated'. Thus, the individual slips of a particular operational unit were sorted out in 11X9=99 cells separately for males and females. Sampling was done in each of the operational units independently by taking separate random starts. The slips were then distributed into 10 (or 5) pigeon holes for Rural or (Urban) samples and one pigeon hole was selected at random, the slips falling in the selected pigeon hole constituting the sample.

Estimation Procedure :—The tables prepared for each of the districts from the 10 % rural and 20% urban sample slips have been inflated to give the final estimated tables. Estimates have been obtained by making use of the cell frequencies (usually labelled as 'controls') available from the tables prepared on full count basis, namely, PCA and B-I Part A.

In order to ensure maximum possible inter-table consistency, it became necessary to use the estimated frequencies of a few of the final tables as controls for estimating some cell frequencies of other tables.

This way of estimating the cell frequencies ensured marginal totals of estimated tables tally with that of the full count tables. This is convenient to the user, because after adjustment, the identical marginal totals are found in tables having the same marginal specification. "The adjustment diminishes the sampling variance to some extent ; the more the controls the smaller the sampling variance of the adjusted frequencies"[1]. Further, adjustment to known control totals has at the same time t he effect of eliminating biases in the nature of inherent differences between the sample and complete count.

For the purpose of estimation of final tables, a set of multipliers was prepared for each table. A multiplier is the ratio of full count frequency of some characteristics from PCA or Table B-I Part A (or some estimated frequency from some already estimated table) and the corresponding sample frequency of the same characteristics from the sample table.

Since the characteristics of the migrants can be expected to be strikingly different from that of the total population, it was not considered appropriate to apply to the multiplier derived from the total population. In the absence of direct controls for multipliers, sample Tables D-II to D-VI have been multiplied uniformly by 10 in case of rural and by 5 in case of urban to arrive at the final estimated tables.

Reliability of the Estimates :—No exact formula can be given for the precision of the estimates in view of the systematic sampling design adopted. A very rough estimate of the relative standard error on the basis of simple random sample may be estimated as $\sqrt{(1-f)/\frac{1-p}{np}}$ where (f) is the proportion sampled (0.10 in case of rural areas and 0.20 in case of urban areas) and 'p' is the estimated proportion in any cell and 'n' the sample size, having equal to 10 % of individual slips in rural areas and 20 % in urban areas. In the present Census, slips were sorted by sex, industrial category and age-group before sampling. It is expected that the efficiency must be considerably higher than a simple random sample of identical size. Extensive studies conducted have indicated that systematic sampling of individuals is more efficient than random sampling specially when the slips were pre-sorted for most of the socio-economic characteristics covered in a Census[2]. Thus the estimates prepared on the basis of the systematic sampling in the present Census can be expected to be quite reliable.

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[1]Deming W. E. 'Statistical adjustment of data'—Chapter VII.

[2]Lahiri D. B.—An experimental approach on the basis of census enumeration slips. (Studies in population sampling), Volume I, (December, 1957, 1959).

ANNEXURE II

A Note on the sampling procedure adopted in 1971-Census for C-I Part A

Sample size :—For the preparation of table C-I Part A, on household composition, a sample of residential households was drawn in two stages. In the first stage, a twenty per cent systematic sample of effective enumeration blocks (defined later) was selected systematically. In the second stage, a twenty per cent sample of population records relating to residential household was selected from each of the sample block again systematically.

Selection procedure :—For the purpose of sample selection, the rural and urban parts of each district were treated as separate strata. Within each stratum, a list of blocks was prepared by merging those containing less than 50 households with the neighbouring blocks. Blocks formed in this way were called 'effective enumeration blocks' or simply 'effective blocks'. The list of effective blocks so formed served as a frame for the selection of the first stage unit. A twenty per cent sample of effective blocks was then selected systematically. Having identified the first stage units, the population record books for the selected effective blocks were assembled. Within each selected effective block, the population records relating to 'houseless households or institutional households'. Care was also taken to see that only one serial number was assigned to a population record, whenever the record relating to a household covered more than one page. In cases where 'effective blocks' were formed by merging two or more blocks, the population record books corresponding to all the census enumeration blocks constituting the effective block, were assembled together and then the households were selected. Fresh random numbers were selected for each effective block. The population records corresponding to the selected households were marked 'S' at the right hand top corner with a stamp provided.

Estimation procedure :—The tables prepared for each of the stratum were multiplied uniformly by 25 to give the final estimated table.

ANNEXURE III

Sample design and precision of estimates adopted in preparing the H-Series tables

1. Sample Design:

1.1. *Sample Size*:—A 20 per cent systematic sample of census houses was selected from the house list with a random start. This sample size was adopted on considerations of required precision, available resources and operational convenience.

1.2. *Selection Procedure*.—Though the lowest levels (tabulation areas) for which estimates are presented in these tables are rural district, urban district (including cities, if any) and city, the sample was actually drawn, from what are called, 'Operational Units'. These Operational Units comprised (a) Tahsil of a district in the rural area, (b) Non-city urban part of a district, and (c) City. If any of these Operational Units was unduly large, it was divided into Sub-Operational Units of at least 20,000 houses. Similarly small-sized Operational Units were either combined together or tagged on to a contiguous larger unit so as to form an effective Operational Unit of the minimum size mentioned above. Adoption of these Operational Units ensured accuracy in sample selection maintaining at the same time stability in the sampling fraction within the tabulation areas. For houselisting purposes the Tahsil (Rural), Towns and Cities had been divided into compact smaller area units called 'houselisting blocks'. Within each Operational Unit, the houselisting blocks had been so arranged that it was possible to select the sample from the entire Operational Unit in a continuous fashion. The procedure adopted had ensured effective control over sample selection within each block as also in the entire Operational Unit.

2. Estimation Procedure:

2.1. *Estimates of the characteristics*.—Un-biased estimates have been worked out by inflating the sample frequencies in each cell uniformly by 5.

2.2. *Reliability of estimates*.—The percentage relative standard error on the basis of a Simple Random Sample is estimated as: $100 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.8(1-P)}{nP}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\,(1-P)}{NP}} \times 100$ where 'P' is the estimated proportion in any cell, 'N', the total of the table, n, $\left(=\frac{N}{5}\right)$ the sample size and 0.8, the finite population correction. Analysis of Table E-1 of 1961 Census for all the districts of India revealed that 82 per cent of the estimated proportions of the various cells had a relative standard error of less than or equal to 20 per cent with a sampling intensity of 20 per cent. Considering the detailed nature of the census tables, a minimum acceptable level of precision lower than 20 per cent may be too difficult to attain for every cell at the district level.

If the relative standard error in a cell is more than 20 per cent it may, therefore, be necessary to combine such cells suitably with others so as to achieve this minimum precision. Further if the size of a district is so small that the relative standard error is greater than 20 per cent for most of the characteristics, the estimates for the district may have to be combined with those of an adjoining district in order to achieve the required precision in most of the cells. The size of the universe (i.e. district) for the various values of the proportion from 0.0001 to 0.9 by percentage relative standard error shown in the Statement No. 1 given on page 432 will help in deriving quickly the level of precision of any cell. Procedure for using the Statement is indicated as a foot-note to it in the form of an example.

2.3. *Efficiency of the estimates*.—Since houses with similar characteristics tend to cluster in space, some stratification with regard to almost all the housing characteristics is built into the Census Houselist. This suggests intuitively that the systematic sample should have achieved a more balanced representation of the universe than a Simple Random Sample. Consequently, the standard error of any estimate of moderate size from the systematic sample of census houses will, in all probability, be less than the one provided by the formula given in para 2.2. above.

Further since the sample of households, on which Tables H-III and H-IV are based, consists of all the households residing in the sample of census houses (equivalent to cluster sample) and since the characteristics of households residing in a census house are likely to be similar, the sampling error should normally be expected to be greater than that of a systematic sample of households. In practice, however, there is nearly one to one correspondence between a household and a house in most of the areas particularly, in rural, so that the selected systematic sample is almost equivalent to a systematic sample of household. The formula of para 2.2, therefore, applies to the Household Tables also alongwith Housing Tables.

STATEMENT No. 1

Proportion, percentage relative standard error and the expected size of universe for a 20 per cent simple random sample

Proportion	Percentage Relative Standard Error						
	1·0	2·5	5·0	10·0	20·0	30.0	50·0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
·0001	399,960,000	63,993,600	15,998,400	3,999,600	999,900	444,400	159,984
·0002	199,960,000	31,993,600	7,998,400	1,999,600	499,900	222,178	79,984
·0003	133,293,333	21,326,933	5,331,733	1,332,933	333,233	148,104	53,317
·0004	99,960,000	15,993,600	3,998,400	999,600	249,900	111,067	39,984
·0005	79,960,000	12,793,600	3,198,400	799,600	199,900	88,844	31,984
·0006	66,626,666	10,660,266	2,665,066	666,266	166,566	74,029	26,651
·0007	57,102,857	9,136,957	2,284,114	571,028	142,757	63,448	22,841
·0008	49,960,000	7,993,600	1,998,400	499,600	124,900	55,511	19,984
·0009	44,404,444	7,104,711	1,776,178	444,044	111,011	49,338	17,761
·001	39,960,000	6,393,600	1,598,400	399,600	99,900	44,400	15,984
·002	19,960,000	3,193,600	798,400	199,600	49,900	22,178	7,984
·003	13,293,333	2,126,938	531,733	132,933	33,233	14,770	5,317
·004	9,900,000	1,593,600	398,400	99,600	24,900	11,067	3,984
·005	7,960,000	1,273,600	318,400	79,600	19,900	8,844	3,184
·006	6,626,666	1,060,266	265,067	66,267	16,567	7,363	2,651
·007	5,674,285	907,886	226,971	56,743	14,186	6,305	2,270
·008	4,960,000	793,600	198,400	49,600	12,400	5,511	1,984
·009	4,404,444	704,711	176,178	44,045	11,011	4,894	1,762
·01	3,960,000	633,600	158,400	39,600	9,900	4,400	1,584
·02	1,960,000	313,600	78,400	19,600	4,900	2,178	784
·03	1,293,333	206,933	51,733	12,933	3,233	1,437	517
·04	960,000	153,600	38,400	9,600	2,400	1,067	384
·05	760,000	121,600	30,400	7,600	1,900	844	304
·06	626,667	100,267	25,067	6,267	1,567	696	251
·07	531,429	85,029	21,257	5,314	1,327	591	213
·08	460,000	73,600	18,400	1,600	1,150	511	184
·09	404,444	64,711	16,178	4,044	1,010	449	162
·1	360,000	57,600	14,400	3,600	900	400	144
·2	160,000	25,600	6,400	1,600	400	188	64
·3	93,333	14,933	3,733	933	238	104	37
·4	60,000	9,600	2,400	600	150	67	24
·5	40,000	6,400	1,600	400	100	45	15
·6	26,667	4,267	1,067	267	67	30	11
·7	17,143	2,743	686	171	43	19	7
·8	10,000	1,600	400	100	25	11	4
·9	4,444	711	178	44	11	5	2

Note.—Given district size 'N' (i.e. total of table) and the percentage relative standard error (p.r.s.e.) to determine the size of a cell 'NP' where 'P' is the associated proportion.

(i) p.r.s.e.=20 per cent

(ii) $N>16567$, $NP=100$

(iii) $4900 \quad N \leq 16567$, $NP=99$

(iv) $900 \leq N \leq 4900$, NP corresponds to that of the nearest tabulated district size e.g., if N=2897, NP=2400 x 0.4=96.

(v) For $N<900$, let N_1P_1 and N_2P_2 be the cell size for the immediately larger (N_1) and immediately smaller (N_2) tabulated district sizes. Then

$$NP=\frac{N_1P_1\,(N-N_2)+N_2P_2(N_1-N)}{(N_1-N_2)}$$

e.g., let N=527, then $N_1=900$, $N_2=400$, $N_1P_1=90$ and $N_2P_2=80$. By substitution NP=82.54 i.e., 83 approximately.

(vi) Similar rules may be formulated for any other p.r.s.e. desired.

"The figures given in the Table of the 'H' Series are unbiased estimates of the various characteristics based on 20 per cent sample of Census houses. These estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

The following Statement No. 2 indicates the broad level of precision of the estimated frequency of any cell directly from the size of the Universe (i.e. District).

STATEMENT No. 2

District Size (N), value of proportion (P) and the related size of cell estimate (NP) at 20 per cent relative standard error (p.r.s.e.)

N	>16567	4900 <N≤16567	4900	3233	2400	1900	1567	1327	1150	1010	900
P	<0·006	0·006 ≤P<0·02	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·07	0·08	0·09	0·10
NP	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90

Note.—1. This Statement has been derived from the detailed Statement No. 1 shown on page 432 setting the acceptable level of precision at 20 per cent. For any 'N' falling between 900 and 4900 read off the value of 'NP' corresponding to the nearest value of 'N' tabulated above. For example if N=1352, NP=93 corresponding to N=1327 in the Statement No. 2. For N<900 and other levels of precision the detailed Statement No. 1 may be consulted.

2. Whatever the universe size there is a maximum value of the estimated cell frequency associated with a specific level of precision as shown below:

p.r.s.e.	1	2.5	5	10	20	30	50
NP	40,000	6,400	1,600	400	100	45	16

These values read alongwith those in the Statement No. 2 will provide a better appreciation of the level of precision of the estimates in any cell of the table. "For example, for a district size N=1352 (vide note 1 above) cell frequencies between 93 and 400 will have a relative standard error of 10—20 per cent while those equal to or greater than 400, will have a relative standard error of 10 per cent or less etc."

ANNEXURE IV

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (NIC)—1970

This classification groups the industries into :

10	Divisions (0 to 9 & 'X')
66	Major Groups
386	Minor Groups

The Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups with their code numbers are listed below :

DIVISIONS

(One digit level of classification)

0	—	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
1	—	Mining and Quarrying
2 & 3	—	Manufacturing and Repair
4	—	Electricity, Gas and Water
5	—	Construction
6	—	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels
7	—	Transport, Storage and Communications
8	—	Financing Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
9	—	Community, Social and Personal Services
X	—	Activities not Adequately Defined

MAJOR GROUPS

(Two digit level of classification)

Major Group		
	Division 0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing.	
00	—	Agricultural Production
01	—	Plantation
02	—	Livestock Production
03	—	Agricultural Services
04	—	Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation
05	—	Forestry and Logging
06	—	Fishing
	Division 1—Mining and Quarrying.	
10	—	Coal Mining
11	—	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
12	—	Metal Ore Mining
19	—	Other Mining
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing and Repair.	
20-21	—	Manufacture of Food Products
22	—	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products
23	—	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles
24	—	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles
25	—	Manufacture of Jute, Hemp, and Mesta Textiles
26	—	Manufacture of Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel other than Footwear)
27	—	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture & Fixtures
28	—	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products & Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
29	—	Manufacture of Leather and Leather & Fur Products, (except repair)
30	—	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products
31	—	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleun and Coal)
32	—	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products
33	—	Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Major Group		Description
34	—	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment
35	—	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery
36	—	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts
37	—	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts
38	—	Other Manufacturing Industries
39	—	Repair
	Division 4—Electricity, Gas and Water.	
40	—	Electricity
41	—	Gas and Steam
42	—	Water Works and Supply
	Division 5—Construction.	
50	—	Construction
51	—	Activities Allied to Construction
	Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels.	
60	—	Wholesale Trade in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants
61	—	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass
62	—	Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, Hide and Skin and Inedible Oils
63	—	Wholesale Trade in All Types of Machinery, Equipments including Transport and Electrical Equipment
64	—	Wholesale Trade in Food and Miscellaneous Manufacturing
65	—	Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverage, Tobacco and Intoxicants
66	—	Retail Trade in Textiles
67	—	Retail Trade in Fuel and Other Household Utilities and Durables
68	—	Retail Trade in Others
69	—	Restaurants and Hotels
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications.	
70	—	Land Transport
71	—	Water Transport
72	—	Air Transport
73	—	Services incidental to Transport
74	—	Storage and Warehousing
75	—	Communications
	Division 8—Financing Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services.	
80	—	Banking and Similar Type of Financial Institutions
81	—	Providents and Insurance
82	—	Real Estate and Business Services
83	—	Legal Services
	Division 9—Community, Social and Personal Services.	
90	—	Public Administration & Defence Services
91	—	Sanitary Services
92	—	Education, Scientific and Research Services
93	—	Medical & ealth Services
94	—	Community Services
95	—	Recreational & Cultural Services
96	—	Personal Services
98	—	International and other Extra Territorial Bodies Services
99	—	Services not elsewhere classified
	Division X—Activities not Adequately Defined.	
X0	—	Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)
X1	—	Activities not Adequately Defined (Other than those in X0)

MINOR GROUPS

(Three digit level of classification)

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
	Division	*0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing.*
00		*Agricultural Production.*
	000	Cereal Crops (Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley & gram, etc.).
	001	Pulses (arhar, moong, masur and urd etc.)
	002	Raw cotton.
	003	Raw jute, mesta.
	004	Sunn hemp and other kindred fibres.
	005	Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnuts, rape, mustard, linseed, castor seeds, etc.
	006	Sugarcane.
	007	Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants.
	008	Agricultural production not elsewhere classified.
01		*Plantations.*
	010	Tea.
	011	Coffee.
	012	Rubber.
	013	Tobacco.
	014	Pepper.
	015	Cardamom.
	016	Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.
	017	Production of fruits, coconuts, e.g. bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges.
	018	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.
	019	Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified (e.g. Betel nuts, etc.).
02		*Livestock Production.*
	020	Cattle and goats-breeding, rearing, ranching etc. and production of milk.
	021	Rearing of sheep and production of wool.
	022	Rearing of horses, mules, camels and other pack animals.
	023	Rearing of pigs and other animals.
	024	Rearing of ducks, hen and other birds and production of eggs.
	025	Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.
	026	Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.
	029	Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified.
03		*Agricultural Services.*
	030	Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems.
	031	Operation of irrigation system.
	032	Animal sharing and livestock services (other than veterinary services).
	033	Grading agricultural and livestock products.
	034	orticultural and nursery services.
	035	Soil conservation.
	036	Scientific services like soil testing.
	039	Agricultural services not elsewhere classified (like land clearing, land draining etc.)
04		*Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation.*
	040	Hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purposes (other than for sports).

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing—Contd.
05		*Forestry and Logging.*
	050	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.
	051	Logging-felling and cutting of trees and preparation of rough, round, hewn or riven logs (including incidental hauling).
	052	Production of fuel (including charcoal by burning) by exploitation of forests.
	053	Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests.
	054	Gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by exploitation of forests.
	059	Other forest products not elsewhere classified such as munjh.
06		*Fishing.*
	060	Ocean, sea and coastal fishing.
	061	Inland water fishing.
	062	Pisciculture—rearing of fish.
	063	Collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponge and other sea products.
	069	Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.
		Division 1—Mining and Quarrying.
10		*Coal Mining*
	100	Coal.
	101	Lignite.
11		*Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.*
	110	Crude Petroleum.
	111	Natural Gas.
12		*Metal Ore Mining.*
	120	Iron Ore
	121	Manganese.
	122	Chromite.
	123	Bauxite.
	124	Gold and Silver Ores.
	125	Copper Ore.
	126	Lead and Zinc Ores.
	127	Limenite and Rutile.
	128	Wolfram.
	129	Metal Ores not elsewhere classified.
19		*Other Mining.*
	190	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.
	191	Chemicals and fertilizer mineral ming (such as soda ash, sulphur, phosphates, nitrates, etc.)
	192	Salt mining and quarrying including crushing, screening and evaporating in pans.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 1—*Mining and Quarrying*—Contd.
19	193	Precious and semi-precious stones.
	194	Mica.
	195	Gypsum.
	199	Other mining not elsewhere classified (asbestos, quartz, tale and soap stone, natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, etc.).
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*.
20-21		*Manufacture of Food Products*.
	200	Slaughtering , preparation & preservation of meat.
	201	Manufacture of dairy products.
	202	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.
	203	Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods.
	204	Grain mill products.
	205	Manufacture of bakery products.
	206	Manufacture and refining of sugar (vacuum pan sugar factories).
	207	Production of indigenous sugar boora, khandsari, gur, etc. from sugarcane, palm juice.
	208	Production of common salt.
	209	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (including sweetmeats).
	210	Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee, etc.
	211	Manufacture of other edible oils and fats e.g. mustard oil, ground nut oil, til oil, etc. (Inedible oils shown under 315).
	212	Tea processing.
	213	Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.
	214	Cashewnut processing like drying, shelling, roasting, salting, etc.
	215	Manufacture of ice.
	216	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.
	217	Manufacture of starch.
	218	Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.
22		*Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products.*
	220	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.
	221	Wine industries.
	222	Malt liquors and malt.
	223	Production of country liquor and toddy.
	224	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.
	225	Tobacco stemming, redrying and all other operations which are connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacture.
	226	Manufacture of bidi.
	227	Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco.
	228	Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff.
	229	Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified.
23		*Manufacture of Cotton Textiles.*
	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.
	231	Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills.
	232	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.
	233	Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha).
	234	Production of khadi.
	235	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms, other than khadi.
	236	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in power-looms.
	239	Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*— Contd.
24		*Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic fibre Textiles.*
	240	Wool cleaning, baling and pressing.
	241	Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.
	242	Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).
	243	Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textile.
	244	Manufacture of wool not elsewhere classified.
	245	Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk.
	246	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.
	247	Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons, etc.
	248	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.
	249	Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.
25		*Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles*
	250	Jute and Mesta pressing and baling.
	251	Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving.
	252	Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.
	253	Preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing of hemp and other coarse fibres.
	259	Manufacture of jute bags and other jute textiles not elsewhere classified.
26		*Manufacture Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel other than Footwear).*
	260	Knitting mills.
	261	Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines, nets, etc.
	262	Embroidery and making of crapes laces and fringes.
	263	Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products.
	264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel.
	265	Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.
	266	Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.
	267	Manufacture of water proof textiles such as oil cloth, tarpaulin, etc.
	268	Manufacture of coir and coir products.
	269	Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified like linoleum, padding, wadding, upholstering, filling.
27		*Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures.*
	270	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.
	271	Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood).
	272	Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow.
	273	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts . and other wood material which is classified under logging).
	274	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods, such as bobbins, blocks, handles, saddling and similar equipment and fixtures.
	275	Manufacture of cork and cork products.
	276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.
	277	Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures.
	279	Manufacture of wood and reed, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*—Contd.
28		*Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.*
	280	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint.
	281	Manufacture of container and boxes of paper and paper board.
	282	Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls.
	283	Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.
	284	Printing and publishing of newspaper.
	285	Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music directories.
	286	Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps ; security presses.
	287	Engraving, etching, block making, etc.
	288	Book Binding.
	289	Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing.
29		*Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur Products (except Repair).*
	290	Tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.
	291	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.
	292	Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc. of leather and subsititutes of leather.
	293	Manufacture of Leather Consumer Goods (other than apparel and footwear).
	294	Scrapping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade.
	295	Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts.
	296	Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles.
	299	Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products not elsewhere classified.
30		*Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products.*
	300	Tyre and tube industries.
	301	Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber and Plastic.
	302	Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.
	303	Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing).
	304	Petroleum refineries.
	305	Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified.
	306	Production of coal tar in coke ovens.
	307	Manufacture of other coal and coal tar products not elsewhere classified.
31		*Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal).*
	310	Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalies and their salts ; gases like acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.
	311	Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.
	312	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers.
	313	Manufacture of drugs and medicines.
	314	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, tooth-pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations.
	315	Manufacture of inedible oils.
	316	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass.
	317	Manufacture of matches.
	318	Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and fire works.
	319	Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitised films and paper).

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*—Contd.
32		*Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products.*
	320	Manufacture of structural clay products.
	321	Manufacture of glass and glass products.
	322	Manufacture of earthen-ware and earthen pottery.
	323	Manufacture of china-ware and procelain-ware.
	324	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.
	325	Manufacture of mica products.
	326	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing, stone ware.
	327	Manufacture of earthen and plaster statutes and other products.
	328	Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products.
	329	Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrasives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.
33		*Basic Metal and Alloys Industries.*
	330	Iron and steel industries.
	331	Foundaries for casting and forging iron and steel.
	332	Manufacture of ferro-alloys.
	333	Copper manufacturing.
	334	Brass manufacturing.
	335	Aluminium manufacturing.
	336	Zinc manufacturing.
	339	Other non-ferrous metal industries.
34		*Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment.*
	340	Manufacture of febricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne-plate or enamelled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled, sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.
	341	Manufacture of structural metal products.
	342	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.
	343	Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware.
	344	Enamelling, japanning, lacquering, galvanising, plating and polishing metal products.
	345	Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware.
	349	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified, like type founding.
35		*Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery.*
	350	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts.
	351	Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries.
	352	Manufacture of prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engines and parts.
	353	Industrial Machinery for Food and Textile Industries.
	354	Industrial Machinery for other than Food and Textiles Industries.
	355	Manufacture of Refrigerators, Airconditioners, and Fire Fighting Equipment, and other parts, components and accessories.
	356	Manufacture, alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery, components, equipment and accessories not elsewhere classified, e.g., manufacture and repair of size reduction equipment like Pentagraph, Mapograph etc., crushers, conveyors, bucket elevators, ship hoist cranes, derricks, etc., mixers and reactors, centrifugal machines, driers, etc., power driven pumps, etc., air gas compressors and vacuum pumps (excluding electrical furnaces), etc.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*—Contd.
35	357	Manufacture of Machine Tools, their parts and accessories.
	358	Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts.
	359	Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, (such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armaments etc.).
36		*Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts.*
	360	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electro-magnetic clutches and brakes, etc.).
	361	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.
	362	Manufacture of dry and wet batteries.
	363	Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances and their parts, such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators (except porcelain), conductors, irons, heaters, shavers, vacuum cleaners, etc., excluding repairing.
	364	Manufacture of radio and television transmitting and receiving sets including transistor, radio sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including tape recorders, public address systems, gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes, wire and wireless, telephone and telegraph equipment, signalling and detection equipment and apparatus, radar equipment and installations ; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group.
	365	Manufacture and repair of Radiographic X-ray apparatus and tubes and parts.
	366	Manufacture of Electronic Computers, Control Instruments and other Equipment.
	367	Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.
	369	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts not elsewhere classified.
37		*Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts.*
	370	Ship building and repairing.
	371	Manufacture of locomotives and parts.
	372	Manufacture of railway wagons and coaches and parts.
	373	Manufacture of other rail-road equipment.
	374	Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts.
	375	Manufacture of motor-cycles and scooters and parts.
	376	Manufacture of bicycles, cycle-rickshaw and parts.
	377	Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts.
	378	Bullock-carts, push-carts, hand carts, etc.
	379	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified.
38		*Other Manufacturing Industries.*
	380	Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.
	381	Manufacture of photographic and optical goods (excluding photo chemicals, sensitised paper and film).
	382	Manufacture of watches and clocks.
	383	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.
	384	Minting of coins.
	385	Manufacture of sports and atheletic goods.
	386	Manufacture of musical instruments.
	387	Manufacture of stationery articles like fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, etc., not elsewhere classified.
	389	Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feather, plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2&3—Manufacturing and Repair—Concld.
39		*Repair.*
	390	Repair of footwear and other leather goods.
	391	Electrical repair shops.
	392	Repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles.
	393	Repair of watch, clock and jewellery.
	394	Repair of bicycles and cycle rickshaws.
	399	Repair of enterprises not elsewhere classified.
		Division 4—Electricity, Gas and Water.
40		*Electricity.*
	400	Generation and transmission of electric energy.
	401	Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial and commercial and other users.
41		*Gas and Steam.*
	410	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution through mains to household, industrial and commercial and other users.
42		*Water Works and Supply.*
	420	Water supply, i.e., collection, purification and distribution of water.
		Division 5—Constructions.
50		*Construction*
	500	Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).
	501	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipe lines, ports, harbours, runways, etc.
	502	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines and other communication systems.
	503	Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dams, canals, tanks, wells, tube wells, etc.
	504	Construction of hydro-electric projects.
	505	Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants.
	509	Construction not elsewhere classified.
51		*Activities Allied to Construction.*
	510	Plumbing.
	511	Heating and air conditioning installation, lift installation, sound proofing, etc.
	512	Setting of tiles, marble, brick, glass and stone.
	513	Plumber works, such as fixing of doors, windows, panels, painting and decorating.
	514	Electrical installation.
	519	Other activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified, such as fixing of hand-pumps.
		Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels.
60		*Wholesale Trade (W.T.) in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants.*
	600	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.
	601	Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses.
	602	Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirtings, suitings, hosiery goods.
	603	Wholesale trade in beverages other than intoxicants, e.g., aerated water.
	604	Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling.
	605	Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc.
	606	Wholesale trade in tobacco and tobacco products.
	607	Wholesale trade in animals.
	608	Wholesale trade in straw and fodder.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels—Contd.
61		*Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Prefumery, Ceramics, Glass.*
	610	Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals.
	611	Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products.
	612	Wholesale trade in toilets, prefumery and cosmetics.
	613	Wholesale trade in metal, porcelain and glass utensil crockery and chinaware.
62		*Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, Hide and Skin and Inedible Oils.*
	620	Wholesale trade in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.
	621	Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.
	622	Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods.
	623	Wholesale trade in skin, leather and fur etc.
63		*Wholesale Trade in all Types of Machinery, Equipments including Transport and Electrical Equipment.*
	630	Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvestors, sowing machines, etc.
	631	Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment.
	632	Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipment.
64		*Wholesale Trade in Food and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.*
	640	Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures.
	641	Wholesale trade in rubber and rubber products.
	642	Wholesale trade in household and equipment not elsewhere classified.
	643	Wholesale trade in building materials.
	644	Wholesale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames.
	645	Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment.
	646	Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.
	647	Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery.
	649	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified.
65		*Retail Trade (R.T.) in Food and Food Articles, Beverage, Tobacco and Intoxicants.*
	650	Grain and grocery store.
	651	Vegetable and fruit selling.
	652	Dealers in meat, fish and poultry.
	653	Dealers in sweetmeat, bakery products, dairy products and eggs.
	654	Pan, bidi, cigarette shops.
	655	Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and ice cream.
	656	Wine and liquor shops.
	659	Retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.
66		*Retail Trade in Textiles.*
	660	Dealers in textiles (non-ready made).
	661	Dealers in ready-made garments.
67		*Retail Trade (R.T.) in Fuel and Other Household Utilities and Durables.*
	670	Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil.
	671	Utensil shops.
	672	Fancy stores (including crockery and glassware dealers).
	673	Dealers in electrical and electronic goods.
	674	Furniture shops.
	675	Jewellery marts.
	676	Footwear shops.
	679	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels—Concld.
68		*Retail Trade in Others.*
	680	Medical shops.
	681	Booksellers and stat.
	682	Dealers in buildings material.
	683	Dealers in transport equipment.
	684	Petrol fillings stations.
	689	Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified.
69		*Restaurants and Hotels.*
	690	Restaurants, cafes and others eating and driking places.
	691	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.
		Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications
70		*Land Transport.*
	700	Railway transport.
	701	Passenger transport by tramway and bus-services.
	702	Passenger transport by other motor vehicles.
	703	Freight transport by motor vehicles.
	704	Hackney carriages bullocks-carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.
	705	Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels,, etc.
	706	Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers hand-cart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.).
	707	Pipeline transport.
	708	Supporting services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.
71		*Water-transport.*
	710	Ocean and coastal water-transport.
	711	Inland water-transport.
	712	Supporting services to water-transport like operation and maintenance of piers, docks, pilotage, light houses, loading and discharging of vessels, etc.
72		*Air Transport.*
	720	Air-transport carriers (of passengers and freight).
	721	Supporting services to air-transport like operation of airports, flying facilities, radio beacor flying control centres, radar stations, etc.
73		*Services Incidental to Transport.*
	730	Services incidental to transport, such as packing, crating travel agency, etc.
74		*Storage and Ware-Housing,*
	740	Ware-Housing.
	741	Cold-storage.
	749	Storage and ware-housing not elsewhere classified.
75		*Communications.*
	750	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communication.
	751	Telephone communication.
	759	Communication not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 8—Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
80		*Banking and Similar Type of Financial Institutions.*
	800	Banking.
	801	Credit Institutions other than banks, such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institution industrial development banks, etc.
	809	Other financial institutions such as pawn brokers, money lenders,, financiers, chit funds, etc.
81		*Providents and Insurance.*
	810	Provident Services.
	811	Insurance carriers, Life.
	819	Insurance carriers other than life such as fire, marine, accident, health etc.
82		*Real Estate and Business Services*
	820	Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate, such as residential and non-residential buildings developing and sub-dividing real estate into lots, lessors of real property, real estate agents brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying and selling, managing and appraising real estate on contract or fee basis.
	821	Purchase and sale, agents and brokers.
	822	Auctioneering.
	823	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services.
	824	Data processing and tabulating services.
	825	Engineering, architectural and technical services.
	826	Advertising and publicity services.
	827	Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing.
	828	News Agencies e.g.,, P.T.I. U.N.I. Reuter, etc.
	829	Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified.
83		*Legal Services.*
	830	Legal Services, such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders mukhtiars, etc.
		Division 9—Community, Social and Personal Services.
90		*Public Administration and Defence Services*
	900	Public services in the union Government including Defence services.
	901	Public Services in State Government including Police Services.
	902	Public Services in local bodies departments and offices engaged in administration like local taxation, business regulations, etc.
	903	Public Services in Quasi-Government bodies.
		Sanitary Services.
	910	Sanitation and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage systems and all other types of work connected with public health and Sanitation.
92		*Education, Scientific and Research Services.*
	920	Educational services rendered by technical or vocational colleges, schools and other institution.
	921	Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, school, universities and other institutions.
	922	Research and Scientific Services not classified elsewhere such as those rendered by institution and laboratories engaged in research in the biological, physical, and social sciences, meterological institutes and medical research organisation, etc.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
	Division 9—*Community, Social and Personal Services*—Concld.	
93		*Medical & Health Services.*
	930	Health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals, such as hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics by Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathic, etc., practitioners.
	931	Veterinary Services.
94		*Community Services.*
	940	Religious services by organisations or individuals.
	941	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, redresses homes for the aged, blind, fire brigade services, etc.
	942	Business, professional and labour organisations.
	949	Community services not elsewhere classified.
95		*Recreational & Cultural Services.*
	950	Motion picture production.
	951	Motion picture distribution and projection.
	952	Theatrical producers and entertainment services.
	953	Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified.
	954	Radio and television broadcasting.
	955	Operation of circuses and race tracks.
	956	Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, zoos, game sanctuaries, etc.
	959	Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.
96		*Personal Services.*
	960	Domestic services.
	961	Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.
	962	Hair dressing, such as those done by barbers, hair dressing saloons and beauty shops.
	963	Portrait and Commercial Photographic Studios.
	969	Personal Services not elsewhere classified.
98		*International and other extra Territorial Bodies Services.*
	980	International and other extra territorial bodies.
99		*Services not elsewhere classified.*
	990	Services not elsewhere classified.
	Division X—*Activities not Adequately Defined.*	
X0		*Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force).*
	X00	Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force).
X1		*Activities not Adequately Defined (Other than those in X0)*
	X10	Activities not adequately defined (Other than those in X0)

SECTION—B

Series—II

Administrative, Welfare and Developmental Statistics

Flyleaf

In this series the tables based on administrative, welfare and developmental statistics have been given. As per the revised coverage of District Census Handbooks Part-C, seventy four such tables were proposed to be included uniformly at all-India pattern. As data for some of these tables were not available it was decided to include in this volume such tables only data for which was available for all the districts in the State. There were only 46 such tables as listed in List-A. Information for these tables has been collected from the concerned Government/Quasi-Government Departments of Haryana State and Central Government. Data for some of the tables have been extracted from some publications. Source of data has been indicated in a foot-note under each table. The remaining 28 tables appearing in List-B have been dropped since the information on these tables was not readily and uniformly available for all the districts.

LIST-A

List of Tables on Administrative, Welfare and Developmental Statistics included in the District Census Handbook Part-C, Ambala

Serial No.	Title
1.	Rainfall statistics by months and years.
2.	Length of roads (by nature of materials) excluding roads maintained by local bodies.
3.	Polymetric table of distances (in kilometres) of towns, markets and other important places on the National and State Highways.
4.	Polymetric table of distances (in kilometres) of towns, markets and other important places on the district and other roads
5.	Circuit House/ inspection bungalow/traveller's bungalow, etc., maintained by Public Works Department, Local Bodies etc., as in 1970
6.	Sources of irrigation.
7.	Gross area irigated (Crop-wise).
8.	Towns and villages connected by electricity.
9.	Banks and their branches, 1970.
10	Medical and public health institutions.
11.	Hospitals/dispensaries and related statistics, 1970.
12.	Medical and para-medical personnel.
13.	Public health activities (Vaccination, Malaria Control, B.C.G.).
14.	Drinking water as in 1968-69.
15.	Villages by sources of drinking water as in 1968-69.
16.	Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary educational institutions together with the strength of pupils.
17.	Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary educational institutions together with the strength of teachers.
18.	Arts, science and educational colleges together with strength of teachers and students.

Serial No.	Title
19.	Students appeared and passed in High/Higher Secondary School Leaving/Matric examination.
20.	Newspapers, magazines and periodicals publisehd in 1970.
21.	Land-use pattern as in 1970-71.
22.	Single and double cropped area
23.	Area and out-turn of principal crops.
24.	Crop and irrigation.
25.	Total population per 100 hectares of area under foodgrains and net area sown during 1970-71.
26.	Density of cultivators and agricultural labourers per 100 hectares of net area sown.
27.	Agricultural tools and implements.
28.	Livestock and poultry.
29.	Veterinary institutions as in 1970-71.
30.	Livestock morbidity/mortality by diseases.
31.	Forest area by category of control.
32.	Warehouses as in 1970-71.
33.	Number of shop-*cum*-residence, business and commercial houses in 1970.
34.	Number of co-operative societies, membership, share capital, working capital, loan advanced and loan recovered by co-operative societies.
35.	Family planning centres, 1970.
36.	Civil justice.
37.	Machinery for maintenance of law and order—police stations/out-posts.
38.	Strength of police force during 1966—70.
39.	Excise and motor spirit tax.
40	Receipt of sales tax and entertainment tax.
41.	Local bodies and organs of democratic decentralisation.
42.	Composition of Zila Parishads/Panchayat Samities/Gram Panchayats and Municipalities.
43.	Receipt and expenditure of Zila Parishad.
44.	Receipt and expenditure of Panchayat Samities,
45.	Receipt and expenditure of Gram Panchayats.
46.	Income and expenditure of Municipalities (year-wise.)

LIST-B

List of Tables on Administrative, Welfare and Developmental Statistics not included in the District Census Hand book, Part-C, Ambala due to non-availability of requisite data

Serial No.	Title
1.	Minimum and maximum temperature by month during 1961—70 at various stations.
2.	Major events of the decade, 1961—70.
3.	Major roads, 1970.
4.	Village roads, 1970 (for hilly district and district underdeveloped from the point of view of transport and communication).
5.	Bus-routes, 1970.
6.	Railway stations in the district, amenities provided and distance from district and state headquarters.
7.	Irrigation projects with particulars of capacity and water spread areas, 1970.
8.	Details of implementation of protected water supply schemes during the decade 1961-71.
9.	Library and reading room facilities as in 1970-71.
10.	Printing presses.
11.	Rainfall, area sown and irrigated, density in 1970.
12.	Animal husbandry and poultry farms managed by government departments, co-operatives, public institutions (e.g. agricultural universities.)
13.	Fishing centres, landing places and number of fishing boats according to size as on 31st March, 1970.
14.	General progress of afforestation.
15.	Forest coupes.
16.	Major and minor forest products.
17.	Mines.
18.	Plantation, Plan-Tea/Coffee/Rubber/Others.
19.	Joint stock companies as on 31st March, 1970.
20.	Hats and markets.
21.	Land revenue/rent, demand and collections.
22.	Land tenure system and reform, 1950—70.
23.	Consolidation of holdings.
24	Survey and settlement operations during the decade (1961—70).
25.	Ceiling on holdings.
26.	Distribution of holdings by size-group.
27.	Convicts by nature of crime, age-group and education, 1970.
28.	Jails.

TABLE

RAINFALL STATISTICS BY

Name of Station/ Month	1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Rainy days	Rain fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kalka												
January	3	118·0	39·3	3	100·0	33·3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
February	4	108·4	27·1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
March	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	51·0	51·0	4	90·3	22·6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
April	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
May	1	10·9	10·9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	44·7	22·4
June	4	124·0	31·0	5	84·0	16·8	1	13·0	13·0	2	31·0	15·5
July	13	454·4	35·0	2	61·0	30·5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	564·0	37·6
August	16	507·8	31·7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	360·4	36·0
September	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	276·0	30·7	5	143·0	28·6	4	220·9	55·2
October	1	63·0	63·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
November	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	35·0	35·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
December	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	58·0	58·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Naraingarh												
January	2	160·0	80·0	3	101·6	33·9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
February	6	179·0	29·8	2	11·6	5·8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
March	@	1·7	N.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31·4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A..
April	1	6·2	6·2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
May	2	11·9	6·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	41·6	13·9
June	3	88·2	29·4	4	95·2	23·8	2	78·0	39·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
July	15	408·0	27·2	8	133·7	16·7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13	373·5	28·7
August	22	357·0	16·2	10	240·9	24·1	17	458·8	27·0	15	501·7	33·4
September	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	532·2	59·1	1	125·0	125·0	2	155·6	77·8
October	4	70·7	17·7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
November	2	19·7	9·9	2	9·6	4·8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
December	2	33·7	16·9	2	29·4	14·7	1	17·0	17·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ambala												
January	3	89·0	29·6	3	48·0	16·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
February	4	108·0	27·0	4	20·0	5·0	1	3·0	3·0	1	7·4	7·4
March	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	47·0	47·0	3	59·0	19·7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
April	2	13·0	6·5	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
May	@	2·0	N.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	78·9	19·7
June	2	25·5	12·8	3	56·0	18·7	5	96·0	19·2	1	8·7	8·7
July	9	306·0	34·0	7	192·0	27·4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	474·8	33·9
August	16	222·0	13·9	3	80·0	26·7	8	222·0	27·8	10	370·6	37·1
September	1	17·2	17·2	10	610·4	61·0	@	2·0	N.	7	241·9	35·6
October	2	25·5	12·8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
November	1	5·0	5·0	2	11·0	5·5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
December	2	30·0	15·0	2	13·0	6·5	1	19·0	19·0	@	2·0	N.
Jagadhri												
January	3	135·0	45·0	3	75·3	25·1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
February	3	99·6	33·2	5	46·2	9·2	1	6·4	6·4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
March	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	33·7	33·7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
April	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
May	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	@	2·2	N.	2	37·5	18·8
June	2	58·7	29·4	2	38·0	19·0	2	19·0	9·5	1	14·0	14·0
July	7	211·3	30·2	11	215·9	19·6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13	435·7	33·5
August	12	175·7	14·6	4	98·8	24·7	10	187·8	18·8	11	145·3	13·2
September	4	173·0	43·3	3	194·3	64·8	4	134·4	33·6	6	225·7	37·6
October	4	82·4	20·6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
November	2	9·4	4·7	1	8·5	8·5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
December	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	4·4	4·4	2	47·6	23·8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

NO. 1

MONTHS AND YEARS

(In Millimetres)

1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970		
Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fell	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2	45.7	22.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	83.0	27.6	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3	64.0	21.3	6	111.9	18.6	2	11.0	5.5	1	26.0	26.0	1	11.0	11.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	52.0	26.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	51.0	10.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	21.0	10.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	6.0	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	142.0	47.3	1	21.0	21.0	@	0.8	N.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	55·0	18.3	5	51.0	10.2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R·	3	52.0	17.3	4	90.0	22.5	3	15.0	5.0	5	95.0	19.0
13	283.3	21.8	5	230.0	46.0	16	286.0	17.8	13	424.0	32.6	7	209.0	29.9	13	317.0	24.4
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N A.	N A	17	330·0	19.4	7	311.0	44.4	16	315.0	19·7	14	340.0	24.3
2	85.6	42.8	N.A.	N A.	N.A.	3	59.0	19.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	172.3	19.1	9	306.0	34.0
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	8.0	8.0	4	33.0	8.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	10·0	10·0
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N A	N A	N.A.	N.A
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	4	35.0	8.7	2	60.0	30.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A..
1	16.7	16.7	N.A.	.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	54.0	13.5	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1	22.3	22.3	4	52.5	13.1	1	52.8	52.8	2	25.0	12.5	1	10.0	10·0	1	11.0	11.0
1	22.6	22.6	1	32.0	32.0	4	165.2	41.3	3	30.0	10.0	2	12.2	6.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	7.2	7.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	26.0	13.0	2	25·9	12.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	26.3	8.8	4	11.0	2.7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	22.0	11.0	4	114.0	28.5	4	63.0	15.7	8	220.2	27.5
8	288.1	36.0	8	340.2	42.5	16	684.0	42.7	14	453.0	32.3	11	294.2	26·7	11	385.2	35.0
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	762.0	47.6	8	221.0	27·6	13	387.0	29.8	16	474.6	29.7
2	85.9	43.0	3	57.4	19.1	4	165.0	41.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	214.2	30.6	11	435.6	39.6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	52.5	17.5	2	25.0	12.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	15.0	15.0
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	95·0	23·7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	28·0	14.0	1	3.0	3.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	59·0	19.6	N.R.	N R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
2	48.3	24.1	3	71·0	23.6	1	5.0	5.0	2	22.0	11.0	2	18.0	9.0	1	7.0	7.0
1	33.0	33.0	1	24.0	24.0	3	55.0	18.3	2	23·0	11·5	2	22.2	11·0	1	4.0	4.0
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	7.2	7.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	56.0	28.0	1	19.0	19.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	6.0	6.0	2	18.0	9.0
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	18.0	18.0	1	32.0	32.0	1	5.0	5.0	8	171.0	21.4
8	316.7	39.6	3	204.0	68.0	9	373.0	41.4	15	511.0	34.0	8	204.0	25.5	4	96.6	24.1
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	399.0	23.5	5	130.0	26.0	9	250.4	27.8	10	286.6	28.7
1	16.0	16.0	2	40.0	20.0	4	155.0	38.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	283.0	40.4	8	295.3	36.9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	15.0	7.5	2	22.0	11.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	5.0	5.0
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	9.0	9.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	70.0	11.7	1	4.0	4.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1	18.7	18.7	N.A	N.A.	NA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	47.0	23.5	N.R.	N.R.	N R	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
4	31.4	7.9	4	47.9	12.0	1	4.0	4·0	1	10.0	10·0	1	2.5	2.5	3	23.2	7.7
2	50.3	25.2	1	41.0	41.0	3	71.0	23.6	2	38.0	19.0	2	14.0	7.0	1	6.5	6.5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	6.0	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	59.7	29.9	1	16.7	16.7	1	2.9	2.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	32.0	10·6	3	30.6	10.2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	197.2	17.9	1	29.0	29.0	4	99.0	24.7	2	10.0	5.0	5	53.5	10.7
6	204.9	34.2	8	372.0	46.5	11	380.0	34.5	11	343.0	31.2	4	101.0	25.2	6	155.0	25.8
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13	406.0	31.2	12	229.0	19.1	9	291.6	32.4	10	282.3	28.2
2	16.1	8.0	1	51·0	51·0	1	57.0	57·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	133.9	19.1	6	185.1	30.8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	4.0	4.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	6.0	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	49.0	16.3	.1	4·6	4.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE

RAINFALL STATISTICS BY

Name of Station / Month	1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dadupur												
January	4	122·0	30·5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	22·1	4·4
February	5	125·3	25·1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	5·1	5·1
March	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	5·6	5·6
April	2	20·3	10·1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	3·8	3·8
May	1	3·3	3·3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	44·5	22·2
June	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
July	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	810·9	40·5
August	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	203·2	18·5
September	4	73·6	18·4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	220·7	36·8
October	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
November	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
December	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	22·1	11·0	2	15·2	7·6

Notes :—1. 2·5 millimetres or more rainfall during 24 hours has been taken to be a rainy day.

2. N.R. means Not Recorded.

3. N.A. means Not Available

4. @ means less than 2·5 millimetres of rainfall during 24 hours.

5. N. means Negligible.

NO. 1

MONTHS AND YEARS—*Concld.* (In Millimetres)

1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970		
Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Mean Rain-fall
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2	20.3	10.1	1	5.1	5.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	41·9	8.4	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3	31.7	10.6	3	32.4	10.8	1	3·8	3.8	2	17.5	8·7	1	10·2	10·2	2	18.5	9.2
2	49.5	24.7	2	43.1	21.5	3	119.4	39.8	3	34.3	11.4	2	52.9	26.4	1	3.6	3.6.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	@	1·3	N.	2	7.8	3.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	117.7	39.2	3	11.4	3.8	1	4.8	4.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	29.7	7.4	5	36.6	7.3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	195.6	39.1	1	5.4	5.4	6	169.9	28.3
11	503.5	45.8	10	403.3	40.3	13	441.9	34.0	14	392.8	28.0	9	153.2	17.0	9	206.8	23.0
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	480.3	28.2	12	315.6	26.3	9	316.7	35.2	16	263.8	16.5
2	13.2	6.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	71.0	17.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	215.3	19·6	10	242.8	24.3
2	24.2	12.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	@	1.3	N.	2	41.4	20.7	1	7.4	7.4	1	10·2	10.2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	5.9	5.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	8.8	4.4	1	11·0	11.0	4	50.0	12.5	1	18.7	18.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Sources :—Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 2

LENGTH OF ROADS (BY NATURE OF MATERIALS) EXCLUDING ROADS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL BODIES

(In Kilometres)

Year	Bitumen	Concrete	Water Bound Mecadam	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	590	..	..	590
1970-71	660	..	81	741

Note.— .. means nil.

ource : —Chief Engineer, P.W.D., B. & R., Haryana

TABLE NO. 3

POLYMETRIC TABLE OF DISTANCES (IN KILOMETRES) OF TOWNS, MARKETS AND OTHER IMPORTANT PLACES ON THE NATIONAL AND STATE HIGHWAYS

1	2	3					
1.	Ambala Cantonment	0	Ambala Cantonment				
2.	Ambala	8	Ambala				
3.	Dhanaura	84	92	Dhanaura			
4.	Jagadhri	50	58	35	Jagadhri		
5.	Sadaura	46	54	31	28	Sadaura	
6.	Yamunanagar	59	67	43	9	48	Yamunanagar

Source :—Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., B.&R., Haryana.

TABLE NO. 4

POLYMETRIC TABLE OF DISTANCES (IN KILOMETRES) OF TOWNS, MARKETS AND OTHER IMPORTANT PLACES ON THE DISTRICT AND OTHER ROADS

1	2	3				
1.	Ambala Cantonment	0	Ambala Cantonment			
2.	Bilaspur	55	Bilaspur			
3.	Barara	32	36	Barara		
4.	Chhachhrauli	60	8	41	Chhachhrauli	
5.	Tajewala	82	82	63	24	Tajewala

Source: Chief Engineer, P.W.D. B. & R, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 5

CIRCUIT HOUSE/INSPECTION BUNGALOW/TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW ETC., MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, LOCAL BODIES, ETC., AS IN 1970

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Rest House	Number of Suites/ Sets/Rooms	Name of Maintaining Authority
1	2	3	4	5
		KALKA TAHSIL		
1.	Just on the main Chandigarh-Kalka Road	Rest House, Panchkula	2 Sets	Forest Department, Haryana
2.	On Kalka—Ambala Road	Public Works Department Rest House, Pinjore	2 Suites	Tourism Department, Haryana
3.	On Kalka—Ambala Road	Jal Mahal, Pinjore	1 Suite	Tourism Department, Haryana
4.	On Kalka—Ambala Road	Shish Mahal, Pinjore	1 Suite	Tourism Department, Haryana
5.	On Kalka—Ambala Road	Rang Mahal , Pinjore	1 Suite	Tourism Department, Haryana
6.	On Kalka—Ambala Road	Civil Rest House, Kalka	2 Suites	Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, Haryana
		NARAINGARH TAHSIL		
1.	Near crossing of Raipur Rani Road and Naraingarh—Kalka—Ambala Road	Civil Rest House, Naraingarh	2 Suites	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
2.	On Chandigarh—Jagadhri Road (Near Bus Stand)	Civil Rest House, Sadaura	2 Suites	Publ Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
3.	5 kilometres from Alipur Link with Barawala on Pucca Road	Civil Rest House, Rattiwala	2 Suites	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
4.	10 kilometres from Morni village on foot	Rest House, Barwa	2 Suites	Forest Department, Haryana
5.	12 kilometres from Tirlokpur	Rest House, Morni	2 Suites	Forest Department, Haryana
		AMBALA TAHSIL		
1.	Canal Colony Model Town, Ambala	Canal Rest House, Ambala	3 Sets	Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Haryana
2.	R.D. 197000-R	Shelter Hut, Jansur	1 Set	Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Haryana
3.	About 2 furlongs from Ambala Railway Crossing on Ambala—Jind Road	Sainik Rest House, Ambala	Officer Room-1 J.C.O. Room-1 O.R.S. Rooms-4 O.R.S.O. Rooms-3	Soldier's Sailor's Airmen's Board, Haryana

TABLE NO. 5

CIRCUIT HOUSE/INSPECTION BUNGALOW/TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW, ETC. MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, LOCAL BODIES, ETC., AS IN 1970—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Rest House	Number of Suites/ Sets/Rooms	Name of Maintaining Authority
1	2	3	4	5
		AMBALA TAHSIL—*concld.*		
4.	Near capital Cinema crossing on Staff Road	Public Works Department, Rest House, Ambala Cantonment	4 Suites in main 2 Suites in Subordinates	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
5.	Near Commissioner's Court, Ambala Cantonment	Circuit House, Ambala Cantonment	5 Suites	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
6.	On Jagadhri—Ambala Road, near Police Station	Civil Rest House, Mulana	1 Suite	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
		JAGADHRI TAHSIL		
1.	Right bank of Jamuna	Canal Rest House, Hathini Kund	2 Sets	Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Haryana
2.	Dadupur	Canal Rest House, Dadupur	3 Sets	Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Haryana
3.	Tajewala Headworks	Canal Rest House, Tajewala	4 Sets	Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Haryana
4.	Yamunanagar	Rest House, Abdulapur	4 Sets	Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Haryana
5.	On Chandigarh—Jagadhri Road Opposite Hospital	Civil Rest House, Bilaspur	2 Sets	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
6.	Just on the main road of Yamunanagar-Paonta Sahib Road	Rest House, Kalesar	2 Sets	Forest Department, Haryana
7.	10 kilometres from Chhachhrauli	Canal Rest House, Darpur	2 Sets	Forest Department, Haryana
8.	On Ambala—Jagadhri Road	Civil Rest House, Jagadhri	2 Suites	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana
9.	On Jagadhri—Chhachhrauli—Paonta Road	Civil Rest House, Chhachhrauli	3 Suites	Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads, Haryana

Source :— Director of Tourism, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 6

SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

(In 'oo' Hectares)

Year	Government Canals		Wells		Tubewells				Net area irrigated by other sources
	Number	Net area irrigated	Number	Net area irrigated	Number				
					Govern-ment	Private	Total	Net area irrigated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1966-67 ..	5	64	3,689	210	39	381	420	N.A.	38
1967-68 ..	5	60	2,710	130	71	470	541	N.A.	55
1968-69 ..	12	60	3,631	216	137	4,367	4,504	N.A.	57
1969-70 ..	11	45	4,116	308	137	6,822	6,959	N.A.	38
1970-71 ..	13	41	2,789	436	208	9,563	9,771	N.A.	35

Notes.—1. In column no. 2 the number of canals also includes the major distributories of canals.

2. Tanks do not form a source of irrigation in Ambala District.

3. N.A. means Not Available.

Source :—Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 7

GROSS AREA IRRIGATED (CROP-WISE)

(In Hectares)

Name of Crop	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5
Rice ..	10,346	8,035	10,939	17,000
Wheat ..	15,671	12,791	24,128	36,077
Jowar ..	3	40	20	13
Bajra or Combu ..	11	19	59	109
Barley ..	391	231	198	131
Maize ..	907	920	1,597	2,790
Ragi or Marwa ..	1	..	..	..
Italian Millets ..	8	..	..	..
Common Milleis ..	..	..	..	1
Other cereals ..	20	2	..	2
Total Cereals ..	**27,358**	**22,038**	**36,941**	**56,123**
Gram ..	1,360	852	606	1,055
Green Gram or Moong ..	3	..	..	..
Red Gram, or Arhar ..	69	107	68	43
Black Gram or Urd (Mash) ..	20	41	100	215
Horse Gram, Kulth etc. ..	8	..	..	15
Massar ..	177	183	177	89
Moth ..	94	..	11	..
Other Pulses ..	..	43	65	42
Total Pulses ..	**1,731**	**1,226**	**1,027**	**1,459**
Sugarcane ..	5,264	4,558	8,213	7,680
Potatoes ..	459	254	423	409
Cardamnun ..	..	..	..	..
Chillies ..	296	178	339	252
Ginger ..	21	..	17	..
Turmeric ..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous food crops ..	1,518	867	1,182	1,215
Total Food Crops ..	**36,648**	**29,121**	**48,142**	**67,138**
Cotton ..	254	210	827	217
Jute ..	15	..	..	..
Sen-hemp ..	..	1	6	14

TABLE NO. 7

GROSS AREA IRRIGATED (CROP-WISE)

(In Hectares)

Name of Crop		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1		2	3	4	5
Groundnut	..	28	43	208	147
Sesamum	..	2	6	7	20
Rape (Toria and Taramira)	..	266	527	274	250
Mustard	..	..	2	4	..
Linseed	..	54	..	36	15
Casterseed	..	..	44	..	..
Tobacco	..	82	28	20	32
Total Food Crops	..	**2,809**	**4,750**	**4,702**	**5,282**
Other Miscellaneous food crops	..	2,044	130	11	8
Total Non-Food Crops	..	**5,554**	**5,741**	**6,095**	**5,985**
Total Food and Non-food Crops	..	**42,202**	**34,862**	**54,237**	**73,123**

Note: — .. means nil.

Source: —Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 8

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONNECTED BY ELECTRICITY

(As on 31st March)

District	Year	Number of towns connected by electricity	Number of villages connected by electricity
1	2	3	4
Ambala	1967	8	208
	1968	8	208
	1969	8	258
	1970	8	498
	1971	10	1,221 *

Note: —*Figure is of inhabited villages as per 1971-Census.

Source: —State Electricity Board, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 9

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES, 1970

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Village	Name of Banks
1	2	3
1.	Ambala	.. Allahabad Bank (B.)
		Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
		Ambala Co-operative Industrial Bank (H.O.)
		Bank of India (B.)
		Central Bank of India (2-B.)
		New Bank of India (B.)
		Postal & R.M.S. Employees Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
		Punjab and Sind Bank (B.)
		Punjab National Bank (2-B.)
		State Bank of India 5 (2-B.), (3-S.O.)
		Union Bank of India (B.)
		United Commercial Bank (B.)
2.	Barara	.. Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
		Central Bank of India (B.)
3.	Bilaspur	.. Punjab National Bank (P.O.)
4.	Buria	.. Punjab National Bank (P.O.)
5.	Chhachhrauli	.. Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
		New Bank of India (B.)
6.	Dhulkot	.. Punjab and Sind Bank (B.)
7.	Jagadhri	.. Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
		Central Bank of India (B).
		Punjab National Bank (B.)
		Sahukara Bank (B.)
		State Bank of India (B.)
8.	Kalka	.. Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
		Punjab National Bank (P.O.)
		State Bank of Patiala (B.)
9.	Mulana	.. Punjab and Sind Bank (B.)
10.	Mustafabad	.. State Bank of Patiala (B.)
11.	Naneola	.. New Bank of India (B.)
12.	Naraingarh	.. Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
		State Bank of India (B.)
13.	Panchkula	.. State Bank of India (S.O.)
14.	Pinjore	.. United Commercial Bank (B.)
15.	Raipur Rani	.. Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
		Punjab and Sind Bank (B.)

TABLE NO. 9

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES, 1970—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Village	Name of Banks
1	2	3
16.	Sadaura	.. Allahabad Bank (B.)
		Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
17.	Seranwa	.. State Bank of India (S.O.)
18.	Shahzadpur	.. Punjab and Sind Bank (B.)
19.	Yamunanagar	.. Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (B.)
		Central Bank of India (B.)
		Lakshmi Commercial Bank (B.)
		Orient Bank of Commerce (B.)
		Punjab National Bank (B.)
		Punjab and Sind Bank (B.)
		State Bank of India (B.)
		State Bank of Patiala (B.)
		Yamunanagar Urban Co-operative Bank (H.O.)

Notes.— 1. H.O.—Head Office.

2. S.O.—Sub-Office.

3. B.—Branch.

4. P.O.—Pay Office.

Source :—Statistical Tables Relating to Banks of India, 1970.

TABLE NO. 10

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Description	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES					
(a) Number	8	8	8	8	8
(b) Number of beds	46	46	46	46	46
HOSPITALS (INCLUDING NURSING HOMES)					
(a) Number	11	11	13	13	16
(b) Number of beds	528	662	770	770	848
DISPENSARIES					
(a) Number	20	18	18	18	18
(b) Number of beds	90	84	84	84	76

Notes — 1. Primary Health Centres also cater facilities of Maternity and Child Welfare

2. The information regarding T.B. Clinic is included in Dispensaries.

Source : —Director of Health Services, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 11

HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES AND RELATED STATISTICS, 1970

Serial No.	Name of Medical Institution	Where located		By whom maintained	Staff as in 1970			Number of beds	Number of Patients	
		Tahsil	Block		Medical	Nursing	Others		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Primary Health Centre, Pinjore	Kalka	Pinjore	State Public	5	12	37	4	5,100	4,692
2.	Civil Hospital, Kalka	Kalka	Pinjore	State Public	7	5	16	8	8,448	7,638
3.	Railway Hospital, Kalka	Kalka	Pinjore	State Special	3	..	8	14	12,135	10,873
4.	Civil Hospital, Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	State Public	7	14	28	50	12,589	15,661
5.	Primary Health Centre, Sadaura	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	State Public	6	12	39	8	13,004	14,294
6.	Primary Health Unit, Raipur Rani	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	State Public	5	15	63	8	6,656	6,087
7.	Women Dispensary, Sadaura	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	State Public	2	1	3	4	643	2,904
8.	Subsidized Dispensary, Kakar Majra	Naraingarh	Raipur Rani	Subsidized	1	..	..	..	1,121	1,290
9.	Civil Dispensary, Shahzadpur	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Zila Parishad	2	..	5	20	5,011	4,244
10.	Rural Dispensary, Morni	Naraingarh	Raipur Rani	State Public	2	1	2	4	5,409	15,796
11.	Rural Dispensary, Kot	Naraingarh	Raipur Rani	State Public	2	1	2	2	1,253	1,284
12.	Civil Hospital, Ambala	Ambala	Ambala	State Public	21	40	125	200	39,841	48,904
13.	Primary Health Centre, Nagal	Ambala	Ambala	State Public	5	12	37	4	2,883	2,346
14.	Relief Camp Dispensary, Baldev Nagar, Ambala	Ambala	Ambala	State Publi	2	5	5	4	8,133	10,951
15.	T. B. Clinic, Ambala	Ambala	Ambala	State Public	5	3	50	36	924	347
16.	Police Hospital, Ambala	Ambala	Ambala	State Specia	2	..	7	20	11,973	4,397
17.	Railway Hospital, Ambala Cantonment	Ambala	Ambala	State Speci	16	10	17	23	63,305	15,186
18.	Subsidized Dispensary, Kesri	Ambala	Barara	Subsidized	1	1	..	..	1,309	1,132
19.	Subsidized Dispensary, Bihta	Ambala	Barara	Subsidized	1	1	..	..	2,282	2,560
20.	Subsidized Dispensary, Dhin	Ambala	Barara	Subsidized	1	..	..	..	1,865	1,699

21.	Rural Dispensary, Nurpur	Ambala	Ambala	Zila Parishad	2	1	2	..	4,170	4,963
22.	Philadelphia Mission Hospital, Ambala	Ambala	Ambala	Private Aided	8	18	37	100	11,295	14,129
23.	Leprosy Home, Ambala	Ambala	Ambala	Private Aided	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100	72	20
24.	Public Health Unit, Mulana	Ambala	Barara	State Public	6	13	53	6	6,949	7,742
25.	Banarsi Dass Women Hospital, Ambala Cantonment	Ambala	Ambala	Private Non-aided	2	5	5	40	..	725
26.	Bihari Lal Women Hospital, Ambala Cantonment	Ambala	Ambala	Private Non-aided	1	2	2	15	..	4,528
27.	Guru Nanak Mission Hospital Ambala Cantonment	Ambala	Ambala	Private Non-aided	3	1	4	8	44,151	25,910
28.	Primary Health Centre, Khizrabad	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	State Public	5	13	38	8	6,610	7,659
29.	Primary Health Centre, Mustafa-bad	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	State Public	5	136	43	8	6,975	7,210
30.	Primary Health Centre, Bilaspur	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	State Public	5	12	83	8	9,532	8,422
31.	Civil Dispensary, Chhachhrauli	Jagadhri	Chhachhrauli	State Public	4	2	4	6	6,625	6,248
32.	Railway Hospital, Jagadhri Work-shop Railway Colony	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	State Special	11	25	22	25	33,677	15,916
33.	Canal Dispensary, Dadupur	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	State Special	2	1	..	..	12,938	2,087
34.	Canal Dispensary, Tajewala	Jagadhri	Chhachhrauli	State Special	2	..	..	..	3,819	3,246
35.	Employees State Insurance Hospital, Jagadhri	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	State Special	7	8	56	60	18,509	10,158
36.	Civil Hospital, Jagadhri	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	State Public	6	5	13	20	6,606	7,939
37.	Mukand Lal Civil Hospital Yamunanagar	Jagadhri	Yamunana-gar	State Public	3	9	26	28	41,451	23,944
38.	Rural Dispensary, Kalanaur	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	Zila Parishad	2	1	2	..	4,184	3,776
39.	Newzeland Mission Hospital, Jagadhri	Jagadhri	Jagadhri	Private Non-aided	5	18	35	60	3,352	2,940
	Total				**175**	**403**	**869**	**901**	**424,799**	**330,,047**

Notes.—1. .. means nil.
2. N.A. means Not Available.

Source:—Chief Medical Officer Ambala.

TABLE NO. 12

MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Serial No.	Category	Year
		1970
1	2	3
1.	Doctors	461
2.	Dentists	72
3.	Nurses	374
4.	Health Visitors	65
5.	Midwives	110
6.	Auxiliary Nurses/Midwives	235
7.	Nurse (Dais)	50
8.	Trained Dais	1,380
9.	Pharmacists	510
	Total	**3,257**

Source:—Director of Health Services, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 13

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES (VACCINATION, MALARIA CONTROL, B.C.G.)

Year	Vaccination				Malaria Control					
	Number of Vaccination		Number of Revaccination		Target		Number of places protected			
							1st Round		2nd Round	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1966	54,229	28,428	21,272	22,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967	215,167	118,816	187,775	109,169	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968	100,510	61,882	66,830	50,394	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969	129,712	76,394	94,524	65,923	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970	117,529	48,794	79,919	37,776	75	..	73	..	75	..

Note.—..means nil.

Source:—Director of Health Services, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 14

DRINKING WATER AS IN 1968-69

Number of Villages/Towns having Potable Sources of Water

Name of District/ Tahsil	Rural/ Urban	Total number of villages/ towns	Tap Water	Well Water	Tube-well Water
1		2	3	4	5
Ambala District	**R**	**1,306**	**62**	**1,028**	**103**
	U	**10**	**1**	**2**	**5**
Kalka Tahsil	R	154	34	69	11
	U	1	..	1	..
Naraingarh Tahsil	R	334	13	275	28
	U	2	..	..	..
Ambala Tahsil	R	325	3	280	32
	U	2	..	..	2
Jagadhri Tahsil	R	493	12	404	32
	U	5	1	1	3

Notes:—1. For columns 3 to 5, villages having more than one potable sources of drinking water have been accounted for more than once.

2 .. means nil.

Source:—District Census Handbook, Parts A and B, Ambala, 1971.

TABLE NO. 15

VILLAGES BY SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER AS IN 1968-69

Serial No.	Name of District/ Tahsil	Wells only	Hand Pumps only	Wells and Hand pumps	Wells, Hand-pumps and Tube-wells	Wells, Hand-pumps and Tanks	Wells, Hand-pumps and River/ Canal	River Only	Tank Only	Wells, Hand-pumps, Tanks and Tube-wells	Wells, Hand pumps, Tanks and River/ Canal	*Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1. Ambala District	**227**	**41**	**725**	**49**	**7**	**7**	**24**	**17**	**9**	**4**	**112**
	2. Kalka Tahsil	56	..	12	..	..	..	4	17	1	..	48
	3. Naraingarh Tahsil	77	5	177	15	1	..	16	..	5	..	22
	4. Ambala Tahsil	47	7	213	8	3	2	..	..	3	4	22
	5. Jagadhri Tahsil	47	29	323	26	3	5	4	..	..	..	20

Notes.—1. *Others include *boulis*, springs and a combination of one or more sources of drinking water supply other than those mentioned in columns 5 to 12

2. .. means nil.

Source:—District Census Handbook, Parts A and B, Ambala, 1971

TABLE NO. 16

PRIMARY, MIDDLE, HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TOGETHER WITH THE STRENGTH OF PUPILS

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Primary			Middle			High			Higher Secondary		
	Number	Boys	Girls	Number	Boys	Girls	Number	Boys	Girls	Number	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
As on 31-3-1966												
Total	613	45,407	22,411	77	16,852	10,265	63	22,656	12,967	23	14,948	5,864
Rural	525	35,170	14,632	67	13,128	6,116	33	11,961	3,077	6	3,666	394
Urban	88	10,237	7,779	10	3,724	4,149	30	10,695	9,890	17	11,282	5,470
As on 31-3-1970												
Total	596	40,269	20,663	77	13,472	7,988	106	37,285	11,789	16	13,754	4,874
Rural	509	32,106	16,478	68	12,444	6,574	58	25,485	7,008	3	3,400	302
Urban	87	8,163	4,185	9	1,028	1,414	48	11,800	4,781	13	10,354	4,572

Source:—Director of Public Instructions, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 17

PRIMARY, MIDDLE, HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TOGETHER WITH THE STRENGTH OF TEACHERS

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Primary			Middle			High			Higher Secondary		
	Number	Number of teachers		Number	Number of teachers		Number	Number of teachers		Number	Number of teachers	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					As on 31-3-1966							
Total	613	857	364	77	431	330	63	572	425	23	440	214
Rural	525	784	239	67	293	196	33	375	95	6	165	6
Urban	88	73	125	10	138	134	30	197	330	17	275	208
					As on 31-3-1970							
Total	596	895	640	77	376	363	106	1,014	903	16	337	228
Rural	509	835	319	68	357	279	58	653	256	3	90	9
Urban	87	60	321	9	19	84	48	361	647	13	247	219

Source:—Director of Public Instructions, Haryana.

TABLE

ARTS, SCIENCE AND EDUCATIONAL COLLEGES TOGETHER WITH

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Location	Bstab-lished in	Management	Courses of Study
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	D. A. V. College (Co-educational)	.. Sadaura	1968	Private	Arts
2.	D. A. V. College (For Boys)	.. Ambala	1886	Private	Arts and Science
3.	S. A. Jain College (Co-educational)	.. Ambala	1938	Private	Arts and Science
4.	Dev Samaj College (For Women)	.. Ambala	1948	Private	Arts and Science
5.	S. L. College of Education (Co-educational)	.. Ambala	1954	Private	Arts and Science
6.	G. M. N. College, (Co-educational)	.. Ambala Cantonment	1948	Private	Arts and Science
7.	S. D. College (Co-educational)	.. Ambala Cantonment	1948	Private	Arts and Science
8.	Arya College (For Women)	.. Ambala Cantonment	1959	Private	Arts and Science
9.	Hindu College (For Women)	.. Jagadhri	1962	Private	Arts and Science
10.	M. L. N. College (Co-educational)	.. Yamunanagar	1955	Private	Arts and Science
11.	D. A. V. College (For Women)	.. Yamunanagar	1958	Private	Arts and Science
12.	Guru Nanak Khalsa College (Co-educational)	.. Yamunanagar	1968	Private	Arts

Note : .. means nil

NO. 18

STRENGTH OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Year	Strengthof Students			Strength of Teachers			Number of students living in College Hostel		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1969	172	162	10	11	11	..	..	..	..
1970	342	306	36	13	13	..	..	..	..
1967	833	833	..	49	49	..	353	353	..
1968	947	947	..	46	46	..	370	370	..
1969	1,058	1,058	..	48	48	..	501	501	..
1970	1,643	1,643	..	51	51	..	400	400	..
1967	690	572	118	25	24	1	130	130	..
1968	980	830	150	32	28	4	140	140	..
1969	1,144	959	185	35	32	3	159	159	..
1970	1,317	1,123	194	35	33	2	165	165	..
1967	476	..	476	16	5	11	70	..	70
1968	531	..	531	16	5	11	84	..	84
1969	614	..	614	18	5	13	77	..	77
1970	664	..	664	19	5	14	94	..	94
1967	257	38	219	12	6	6	40	8	32
1968	331	56	275	18	10	8	31	1	30
1969	573	188	385	17	11	6	57	25	32
1970	400	150	250	17	11	6	62	30	32
1967	602	503	99	30	28	2	78	78	..
1968	666	582	84	27	25	2	20	20	..
1969	741	683	58	30	28	2	20	20	..
1970	823	746	77	30	27	3	30	30	..
1967	1,261	856	405	52	47	5	217	182	35
1968	1,550	1,084	466	60	53	7	179	138	41
1969	1,777	1,301	476	65	55	10	203	158	45
1970	1,920	1,378	542	62	53	9	120	83	37
1967	406	..	406	15	1	14	35	..	35
1968	450	..	450	15	1	14	35	..	35
1969	462	..	462	16	1	15	24	..	24
1970	556	..	556	17	2	15	25	..	25
1967	187	..	187	9	1	8	..	..	..
1968	192	..	192	10	1	9	..	..	..
1969	245	..	245	12	1	11	..	..	..
1970	254	..	254	14	1	13	..	..	..
1967	1,090	876	214	41	37	4	..	..	..
1968	1,325	1,093	232	49	45	4	..	..	..
1969	1,619	1,353	266	53	49	4	..	..	..
1970	1,990	1,703	287	60	54	6	34	34	..
1967	213	..	213	13	..	13	..	..	..
1968	243	..	243	12	..	12	..	..	..
1969	233	..	233	12	..	12	..	..	..
1970	298	..	298	11	..	11	..	..	..
1969	73	49	24	9	8	1	..	..	..
1970	231	175	56	13	12	1	..	..	..

Source.—Director of Public Instructions Haryana.

TABLE NO. 19

STUDENTS APPEARED AND PASSED IN HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING/MATRIC EXAMINATION

District	Year of Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Percentage of Pass	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		MATRIC EXAMINATION					
Ambala	March, 1970	2,680	3,459	1,415	2,521	52·80	72·89
		HIGHER SECONDARY PART-II					
	March, 1970	228	1,134	126	643	55·26	56·70

Source:—Board of School Education Haryana

TABLE

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND

Serial No.	Category	Name	Place	Year started	Language
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Weekly**	Darde Haryana	Ambala	1970	Hindi
		Gita Updesh	Ambala	1962	Hindi
		Ambala Sandesh	Ambala Cantonment	1969	Urdu
		Ambala Times	Ambala	1965	Urdu
		Arman-E-Haryana	Ambala	1966	Urdu
		Shola	Ambala Cantonment	1953	Urdu
		Swaranyug	Yamunanagar	1962	Bi-lingual
		Yamuna Ghati	Yamunanagar	1967	Bi-lingual
		Prakash Metal Market Report	Jagadhri	1954	Bi-lingual
		Shibu Metal Market Report	Jagadhri	1954	Bi-lingual
		Saralia Samachar	Ambala	1963	Bi-lingual
2.	**Fortnightly**	Purnima	Yamunanagar	1970	Urdu
3.	**Monthly**	Competition Master	Ambala Cantonment	1959	English
		H.M.T. News Digest	Pinjore	1968	English
		Licentiate	Ambala Cantonment	1951	English
		Students Magazine	Ambala Cantonment	1934	English
		Sant Sandesh	Ambala	1961	Hindi
		Vijayananda	Ambala	1956	Hindi
		Guru Sandesh	Yamunanagar	1961	Punjabi
		Preet Marg	Ambala Cantonment	1964	Punjabi
		Rangin Nazara	Ambala	1966	Urdu
		Cantonment Samachar	Ambala Cantonment	1969	Bi-lingual
		International Book News	Ambala Cantonment	1968	Bi-lingual
4.	**Quarterly**	Santan Path	Jagadhri	1970	Hindi
		Tesa Flash	Ambala Cantonment	1970	English
		Chandrika	Yamunanagar	1957	Multi-lingual
		G.M.N. College	Ambala Cantonment	1960	Multi-lingual
		Intelligent student	Ambala Cantonment	1950	Multi-lingual
5.	**Half-Yearly**	News Bulletion D.A.V. College (Lahore)	Ambala	1967	English
		Chhatrabani	Ambala Cantonment	1953	Bi-lingual
		Atma Nand	Ambala	1951	Multi-lingual
		Mono Bhumi	Ambala Cantonment	1965	Bi-lingual
		Gandhi Path	Ambala Cantonment	1965	Multilingual
		M.L.N. College Magazine	Yamunanagar	1960	Multi-lingual
		Gulmohar	Yamunanagar	1970	Multi-lingual

NO. 20

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN 1970

Copies printed during 1970	Price per copy	Classification
7	8	9
250	0·10 Paise	News and Current Affairs
6,000 (S-5980+F-20)	0·10 Paise	Religion and Philosophy
Not supplied	0·05 Paise	News and Current Affairs
1,000 (S-500+F-500)	0·10 Paise	News and Current Affairs
1,000 (S-950+F-50)	0·10 Paise	News and Current Affairs
1,765 (S-1665+F-100)	0·05 Paise	News and Current Affairs
1,473 (S-1275 , F-198)	0·15 Paise	News and Current Affairs
Not supplied	0·10 Paise	News and Current Affairs
1,930 (S-1897+F-33)	0·10 Paise	Market Report
549 (S-19 +F-530)	Re. 1·25	Market Report
No supplied	0·25 Paise	Other Miscellaneous Community Paper
450 (S-250 +F-200)	0·10 Paise	News and Current Affairs
51,321 (S-512,39+F-82)	Rs. 1·25	News and Current Affairs
1,000	Free	Commerce and Industry
Not suppied	0·75 Paise	Medicine and Health
1,500 (S-1,350+F-150)	0·50 Paise	Literary and Cultural
Not supplied	0·50 Paise	Religion and Philosophy
764 (S-636+F-128)	Rs. 5·00 per annum	Religion and Philosophy
Not supplied	0·50 Paise	Literary and Cultural
Not supplied	0·60 Paise	Literary and Cultural
Not supplied	0·60 Paise	News and Current Affairs
95 (S-70 +F-25)	Re. 1·00	Labour
1,700 (S-86+F-1,614)	0·10 Paise	Literary Bibliography of Books
500 (S-400+F-100)	Re. 1·25	Literary and Cultural
2,500	Free	Technical
2,275	Free	School Magazine
Not supplied	Free	College Magazine
Not supplied	Free	School Magazine
2,900	Free	College Magazine
1,500 (S-1450+F-50)	Free	School Magazine
1,600	Free	College Magazine
Not supplied	Free	School Journal
1,000	Free	College Magazine
Not supplied	Free	College Magazine
600	Free	College Magazine

TABLE

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND

Serial No.	Category	Name	Place	Year started	Language
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Half yearly	Virmani Studio	Ambala Contonment	1967	Hindi
6	Annuals	Chanderlekha	Ambala Cantonment	1970	Multi-lingual
		Gyan Sheel	Ambala	1968	Multi-lingual
		D.A.V. College for Girls Magazine	Yamunanagar	1960	Multi-lingual
		Morni	Sadaura	1969	Multi-lingual
		Onward	Ambala	1950	Multi-lingual
		Suveer	Sadaura	1969	Multi-lingual
		Vallabh	Ambala	1966	Multi-lingual

Notes.—1. S stands for copies Sold.

2. F stands for copies distributed Free.

NO. 21

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN 1970 —*concld.*

Copies printed during 1970	Price per copy	Classification
7	8	9
2,000	Free	Literary and Cultural
Not supplied	Rs. 6·00	College Magazine
2,500	Free	College Magazine
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900	Free	College Magazine
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Source :—Press in India, 1971.

TABLE NO. 21

LAND-USE PATTERN AS IN 1970-71

(Area in Hectares)

District/Tahsil	Total area according to village papers	Forest	Cultivable Land						Area not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land			
			Agriculture Land i.e., area sown with crops			Current fallow	Other fallow	Total fallow	Area covered by village sites	Barren and un-cultivable land	Total	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Area under miscellaneous groves trees, but not agriculture land	Cultivable waste land	Total
			Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ambala District	**373,616**	**43,289**	**512,000**	**190,727**	**241,927**	**11,509**	**234**	**11,743**	**62,051**	**7,086**	**69,137**	**3,398**	**397**	**3,725**	**7,520**
Kalka Tahsil	26,288	219	4,200	9,747	13,947	602	..	602	10,183	1,257	11,440	43	10	27	80
Naraingarh Tahsil	114,549	30,808	7,800	54,144	61,944	3,785	..	3,785	12.948	1,887	14,835	1.134	115	1,928	3,177
Ambala Tahsil	102,755	97	16,600	64,219	80,819	3,440	58	3,498	14,906	1,557	16,463	995	96	787	1,878
Jagadhri Tahsil	130,024	12,165	22,600	62,617	85,217	3,682	176	3,858	24,014	2,385	26,399	1,226	176	983	2,385

Note.—.. means nil.

Source.—Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 22

SINGLE AND DOUBLE CROPPED AREA AS IN 1970-71

(In Hectares)

District/Tahsil	Total area under cultivation		Area under single crop		Area under double crop	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Hectares	Percentage to total area under cultivation	Hectares	Percentage to total area under cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala District ..	**51,200**	**190,727**	**130,412**	**53·91**	**111,515**	**46·09**
Kalka Tahsil ..	4,200	9,747	7,601	54·50	6,346	45·50
Naraingarh Tahsil ..	7,800	54,144	33,367	53.87	28,577	46·13
Ambala Tahsil ..	16,600	64,219	44,526	55·09	36,29 3	44·91
Jagadhri Tahsil ..	22,600	62,617	44,918	52·71	40,299	47·29

Source.—Director of Land Records , Haryana.

TABLE NO. 23

AREA AND OUT-TURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Area in Hectares)

Classification of Crop	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BASIC FOOD CROPS—								
Rice ..	41,692	370	41,723	410	45,590	500	40,694	520
Wheat ..	64,943	470	73,323	980	77,053	960	84,431	1,520
Jowar ..	863	N.A.	1,702	10	741	N.A.	1,144	N.A.
Bajra or Kombu ..	5,999	30	5,698	30	4,990	100	6,951	40
Barley ..	14,023	190	6,575	70	2,731	40	2,454	40
Maize ..	23,980	330	38,922	460	35,497	310	40,792	590
Ragi or Marwa ..	29	N.A.	61	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N. A.
Ittalian Millets ..	116	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kodo or Varague ..	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Common Millets ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	98	N.A.
Little Millets ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total other Cereals ..	**2,732**	**NtA.**	**554**	**N.A.**	**194**	**N.A.**	**281**	**N.A.**
Total Cereals ..	**154,380**	**N.A.**	**168,558**	**N.A.**	**166,796**	**N.A.**	**176,873**	**N.A.**
PULSES								
Gram ..	42,005	220	44,860	360	30,109	140	36'335	430
Green Gram or Moong ..	22	N.A.	42	N.A.	70	N.A.	14	N.A.
Red Gram or Arhar ..	5,644	45	5,564	45	6,355	6	8,273	N.A.
Black Gram or Urd (Mash) ..	5,444	19	8,140	32	7,505	23	6,618	N.A.
Horse Gram ..	90	N.A.	77	N.A.	56	N.A.	284	1
Other Pulses and Masar ..	9,582	25	14,717	47	9,457	33	8,261	65
Moth and others ..	427	N.A.	304	N.A.	402	N.A.	581	N.A.
Total Pulses ..	**63,214**	**309**	**73,704**	**485**	**53,954**	**202**	**60,366**	**554**
Total Foodgrains (Cereals and Pules)	**217,594**	**1,699**	**242,262**	**2,446**	**220,750**	**2,022**	**237,239**	**3,264**
Sugarcane ..	21,771	740	19,933	650	22,299	570	22,367	930
Total fruits (Fresh and dry) ..	**2,151**	**N.A.**	**1,150**	**N.A.**	**2,380**	**N.A.**	**2,210**	**N.A.**
VEGETABLES								
Potatoes ..	524	72	271	36	485	59	447	57
Sweet Potatoes ..	10	N.A.	87	N.A.	7	N.A.	91	N.A.
Onion ..	384	N.A.	77	N.A.	271	N.A.	256	N.A.
Total other vegetables ..	**2,058**	**N.A.**	**1,419**	**N.A.**	**1,257**	**N.A.**	**1,893**	**N.A.**
Total Vegetables ..	**2,976**	**N.A.**	**1,854**	**N.A.**	**2,020**	**N.A.**	**2,687**	**N.A.**
Total Fruits and Vegetables ..	**5,127**	**N.A.**	**3,004**	**N..A**	**4,400**	**N.A.**	**4,897**	**N.A.**
Total condiments and spices ..	**934**	**N.A.**	**1,696**	**N.A.**	**881**	**N.A.**	**897**	**N.A.**
Other miscellaneous food crops ..	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	93	N.A.	196	N.A.
Total Food Crops ..	**245,426**	**N.A.**	**266,910**	**N.A.**	**248,423**	**N.A.**	**265,596**	**N.A.**

TABLE NO. 23

AREA AND OUT-TURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—*concld.*

(Area in Hectares)

Classification of Crops	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NON-FOOD CROPS—FIBRES								
COTTON								
Cotton (Desi and American) ..	2,989	23	3,477	33	3,663	31	2,165	20
Jute ..	447	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sen-hemp ..	57	N.A.	563	2	356	1	315	1
Other Fibres ..	44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Fibres ..	**3,537**	**N.A.**	**4,040**	**35**	**4,019**	**N.A.**	**2,480**	**N.A.**
OIL SEEDS								
Groundnut ..	10,746	108	13,584	163	15,028	91	11,460	93
Coconut ..	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sesamum ..	364	1	389	1	337	N.A.	686	3
Toria ..	847	3	699	3	198	1	333	N.A.
Taramira ..	4,339	13	6,105	16	1,437	5	3,016	7
Sarshaf ..	504	15	914	2	1,061	N.A.	589	3
Mustard ..	N.A.	N.A.	313	1	44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other (Sunflower seeds, etc.)	3	N.A.	17	N.A.	62	N.A.	22	N.A.
Total Edible Oil Seeds ..	**16,806**	**N.A.**	**22,021**	**N.A.**	**18,167**	**N.A.**	**16,106**	**N.A.**
Non-Edibes								
Linseed ..	339	1	269	1	290	N.A.	330	2
Castorseed ..	N.A.	N.A.	72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total non-edible oil seeds ..	**339**	**N.A.**	**341**	**N.A.**	**290**	**N.A.**	**330**	**N.A.**
Total Oil Seeds ..	**17,145**	**N.A.**	**22,362**	**N.A.**	**18,457**	**N.A.**	**16,436**	**N.A.**
DRUGS AND NARCOTICS								
Tobacco ..	86	1	36	N.A.	24	N.A.	40	N.A.
Other Drugs and Narcotics ..	28	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.
Total Drugs and Narcotics ..	114	N.A.	36	N.A.	24	N.A.	44	N.A.
Fodder Crops ..	37,040	N.A.	44,834	N.A.	40,142	N.A.	40,269	N.A.
Other Miscellaneous non-food crops ..	5,972	N.A.	122	N.A.	87	N.A.	17	N.A.
Total Non-Food Crops ..	**63,808**	**N.A.**	**71,394**	**N.A.**	**62,729**	**N.A.**	**59,246**	**N.A.**
Total Food and Non-Food Crops ..	**309,234**	**N.A.**	**338,304**	**N.A.**	**311,152**	**N.A.**	**324,842**	**N.A.**

Notes.—1. Out-turn is in hundred metric tonnes except cotton which is in hundred bales of 180 kilograms.

2. N.A. means Not Available.

Source.—Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE

CROP AND

Name of Crop	KALKA TAHSIL				NARAINGARH TAHSIL			
	Total area		Irrigated area		Total area		Irrigated area	
	1968-69	1970-71	1968-69	1970-71	1968-69	1970-71	1968-69	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice ..	1,312	1,130	864	885	9,600	7,810	324	998
Wheat ..	5,044	5,749	2,090	2,702	14,529	22,168	4,655	9,402
Jowar ..	18	3	1	2	346	102	13	..
Bajra ..	26	119	3	23	1,764	2,432	10	2
Barley ..	45	15	8	7	441	452	49	20
Maize ..	3,342	3,938	791	904	11,711	13,675	79	102
Gram ..	1,655	3,244	154	176	8,335	14,215	127	58
Sugarcane ..	667	454	248	173	1,899	2,512	96	178

Note.— .. means nil.

NO. 24

IRRIGATION

(Area in Hectares)

AMBALA TAHSIL				JAGADHRI TAHSIL			
Total area		Irrigated area		Total area		Irrigated area	
1968-69	1970-71	1968-69	1970-71	1968-69	1970-71	1968-69	1970-71
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14,907	17,702	2,755	2,811	19,771	18,093	6,996	7,877
27,827	41,518	1,996	17,945	29,653	38,235	15,387	23,733
218	378	6	1	159	120	..	..
978	1,161	5	12	2,222	3,332	41	58
736	1,493	13	82	1,509	894	128	51
8,888	12,969	200	572	11,556	13,485	527	1,124
14,165	8,958	39	150	5,954	9,100	286	161
5,214	5,308	3,123	1,440	14,519	15,339	4,746	6,306

Source.—Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 25

TOTAL POPULATION PER 100 HECTARES OF AREA UNDER FOODGRAINS AND NET AREA SOWN DURING 1970-71

District/Tahsil	Classification of area (in Hectares)			Population	Population per 100 Hectares	
	Area under foodgrains	Net area sown	Area sown more than once		Area under foodgrains	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala District ..	**265,809**	**241,927**	**111,515**	**1,098,405**	**413**	**454**
Kalka Tahsil ..	15,840	13,947	6,346	83,975	530	602
Naraingarh Tahsil ..	68,905	61,944	28,577	196,500	285	317
Ambala Tahsil ..	91,762	80,819	36,293	431,680	470	534
Jagadhri Tahsil ..	89,302	85,217	40,299	386,250	433	453

Source.—Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 26

DENSITY OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS PER 100 HECTARES OF NET AREA SOWN

District/Tahsil	Population 1971-Census		Density per 100 hectares of net area sown		Net area sown in hectares (1970-71)
	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ambala District ..	**99,870**	**48,059**	**41**	**20**	**241,927**
Kalka Tahsil ..	7,451	1,811	53	13	13,947
Naraingarh Tahsil ..	28,582	9,171	46	15	61,944
Ambala Tahsil ..	29,712	14,675	37	18	80,819
Jagadhri Tahsil ..	34,125	22,402	40	26	85,217

Source.—(i) General Population Tables, Part II-A, 1971.

(ii) Director of Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 27

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

Year/ Name of Tahsil	Ploughs			Sugarcane Crushers			Tractors	Carts	Ghanis' Capacity			Oil engines with pumping sets	Electric pumps for tubewells
	Wooden	Iron	Total	Worked by Power	Worked by Bullock	Total			Five Sears and above	Less than Five Sears	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1966													
Kalka ..	1,152	959	2,111	3	111	114	5	575	3	1	4	10	3
Naraingarh ..	13,001	8,581	21,582	23	84	107	25	5,983	9	2	11	62	79
Ambala ..	8,880	13,256	22,136	29	212	241	244	7,706	18	8	26	139	208
Jagadhri ..	16,746	9,760	26,506	18	114	132	248	9,682	23	8	31	15	736
1971													
Kalka ..	2,473	2,385	4,858	22	50	72	22	167	5	1	6	97	236
Naraingarh ..	9,895	11,999	21,894	65	102	167	140	6,026	14	1	15	714	1,215
Ambala ..	2,027	14,789	16,816	93	115	208	753	7,992	20	1	21	2,962	1,744
Jagadhri ..	9,831	13,981	23,812	141	43	184	806	9,647	19	N.A.	19	2,167	3,508

Note.—N.A. means Not Available.

Source :—Statistical Abstracts of Ambala, 1973-74.

TABLE NO. 28

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(Number)

Serial No.	Category of Livestock	Kalka Tahsil		Naraingarh Tahsil		Ambala Tahsil		Jagadhri Tahsil	
		1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	**CATTLE**								
	(a) Males above three years								
	(i) Breeding Bulls	1	7	20	99	58	82	57	63
	(ii) Other Bulls and Bullocks	3,195	7,865	30,204	31,914	31,137	32,071	41,294	41,177
	(b) Females above three years								
	(i) In Milk	1,169	2,579	9,409	9,538	10,398	11,223	13,367	14,511
	(ii) Dry	671	1,407	8,114	10,476	7,385	9,825	12,408	13,074
	(iii) Not Calved	152	404	1,667	1,535	768	1,554	1,207	2,228
	(iv) Other Cows*	35	N.A.	206	40	64	307	226	254
	(c) Calves under one year								
	(i) Male	1,726	1,145	5,037	5,137	5,716	5,521	7,337	6,953
	(ii) Female	1,525	984	4,734	4,997	5,860	5,524	7,105	7,049
	(d) Calves one to three years								
	(i) Male	1,588	1,416	5,750	6,587	6,223	7,737	9,082	9,264
	(ii) Female	2,119	1,184	6,917	7,463	6,511	8,703	10,549	10,214
	Total Cattle	**12,181**	**16,991**	**72,058**	**77,786**	**74,120**	**82,547**	**102,632**	**104,787**
2.	**BUFFALOES**								
	(a) Males above three years								
	(i) Breeding Bulls	3	9	62	189	132	320	68	414
	(ii) Other Bulls and Bullocks	6	6	92	167	702	1,058	943	4,349
	(b) Females above three years								
	(i) In Milk	2,612	5,901	10,377	17,152	16,139	26,555	15,213	24,860
	(ii) Dry	1,692	2,299	10,227	8,951	12,641	12,101	14,508	13,721
	(iii) Not Calved	133	506	1,297	1,985	1,259	2,120	1,223	2,181
	(iv) Others**	N.A.	4	33	28	179	287	493	103
	(c) Calves under one year								
	(i) Male	2,723	1,004	2,411	4,310	4,037	6,532	4,106	6,445
	(ii) Female	881	2,068	5,097	7,102	6,958	10,699	7,010	9,999
	(d) Calves from one to three years								
	(i) Male	287	395	872	1,658	1,148	2,244	1,990	3,919
	(ii) Female	2,719	1,636	7,978	8,703	9,939	13,830	11,186	11,707
	Total Buffaloes	**11,056**	**13,828**	**38,446**	**50,245**	**53,134**	**75,746**	**56,740**	**77,698**
3.	**HORSES AND PONIES**								
	(a) Upto one year								
	(i) Male	9	15	20	13	35	30	20	80
	(ii) Female	12	20	22	20	27	25	28	75
	(b) One to three years								
	(i) Male	19	11	17	43	99	40	39	164
	(ii) Female	27	57	48	69	57	46	48	137
	(c) Over three years								
	(i) Male	43	52	31	53	469	428	357	463
	(ii) Female	87	24	202	143	228	232	362	402
	Total Horses and Ponies	**197**	**179**	**340**	**341**	**915**	**801**	**854**	**1,321**

TABLE NO. 28

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY—*concld.*

Serial No.	Category of Livestock	Kalka Tahsil		Naraingarh Tahsil		Ambala Tahsil		Jagadhri Tahsil	
		1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	**DONKEYS AND MULES**								
	(a) Donkeys								
	(i) Male	138	175	361	366	807	446	261	452
	(ii) Female	165	142	480	579	391	312	380	486
	(b) Mules	34	30	191	168	1,091	199	268	295
	Total Donkeys and Mules	**337**	**347**	**1,032**	**1,113**	**2,289**	**957**	**909**	**1,233**
5.	**SHEEP**								
	(a) Over one year								
	(i) Male	18	154	494	349	641	573	537	539
	(ii) Female	94	253	2,559	2,845	5,977	4,530	4,804	4,108
	(b) Upto one year	50	330	1,281	1,154	2,824	2,423	2,630	2,181
	Total Sheep	**162**	**737**	**4,334**	**4,348**	**9,442**	**7,526**	**7,971**	**6,828**
6.	**GOATS**								
	(a) Over one year								
	(i) Male	159	362	711	532	133	369	468	810
	(ii) Female	2,271	4,617	10,408	8,746	3,604	2,850	6,823	5,575
	(b) Upto one year	1,350	2,800	6,557	4,803	2,443	2,125	3,907	3,487
	Total Goats	**3,780**	**7,779**	**17,676**	**14,081**	**6,180**	**5,344**	**11,198**	**9,872**
7.	**CAMELS**								
	(a) Over four years								
	(i) Male	29	298	113	186	103	33	25	32
	(ii) Female	6	21	41	92	162	49	25	20
	(b) Upto four years	12	35	350	2	236	5	370	..
	Total Camels	**47**	**354**	**504**	**280**	**501**	**87**	**420**	**52**
8.	**PIGS**	**214**	**452**	**2,863**	**2,886**	**3,566**	**3,881**	**2,444**	**4,227**
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	**POULTRY**								
	(a) Fowls								
	(i) Hens	618	16,499	7,234	17,536	13,620	46,858	16,717	77,590
	(ii) Cocks	90	484	1,571	2,922	1,926	6,400	2,479	6,371
	(iii) Chickens	1,417	422	5,672	1,549	11,956	4,990	12,293	15,174
	Total Fowls	**2,125**	**17,405**	**14,477**	**22,007**	**27,502**	**58,248**	**31,489**	**99,135**
	(b) Ducks								
	(i) Ducks	1	..	30	17	245	187	86	90
	(ii) Drakes	1	2	76	4	376	55	147	37
	(iii) Ducklings	..	..	..	2	107	..	30	..
	Total Ducks	**2**	**2**	**106**	**23**	**728**	**242**	**263**	**127**
	(c) Turkeys								
	Others	..	..	..	..	30	29	7	..
	Total Turkeys	..	..	..	..	**30**	**29**	**7**	..

Source.—Statistical Abstract of Ambala, 1973-74.

Notes.—1. *Permanently dry and incapable of bearing calves.

2. **Other buffaloes include permanently dry and sterile buffaloes.

3. .. means nil.

TABLE NO. 29

VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS AS IN 1970-71

Name of Tahsil	Veterinary Hospitals	Date of Establishment	Veterinary Dispensaries	Date of Establishment	Managed by Whom
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kalka ..	Kalka	1948	..	..	Government
Naraingarh ..	Naraingarh	1910	Lakhnaura	1965	Government
	Sadaura	1930	Ramgarh	1967	Government
	Raipur Rani	1966	Korwa Khurd	1963	Government
			Morni	1970	Government
			Kakar Majra	N.A.	Government
			Khet Parali	N.A.	Government
Ambala ..	Ambala	Very Old	Malaur	1967	Government
	Kesari	1967	Mulana	1963	Government
	Barara	1940	Ambala Cantonment	1959	Government
			Lalyana	1961	Government
Jagadhri ..	Jagadhri	1887	Balachaur	N.A.	Government
	Mustafabad	1959-60	Kathgarh	1957	Government
	Bilaspur	1965-66	Harnaul	1961	Government
	Chhachhrauli	1914			
	Malikpur Khadir	1970			

Notes.—1. N.A. means Not Available.

2. .. means nil.

Source:—Director of Animal Husbandry, Haryana.

TABLE NO: 30

LIVESTOCK MORBIDITY/MORTALITY BY DISEASES

Disease	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Cattle and Bovine										
Rinderpest	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	..	..
Haemorrhage Septicaem	..	..	321	294	188	145	87	69	131	114
Foot and mouth	195	..	52	..	727	..	..	..	22	..
Blackquarter	..	..	33	32	3	2	4	4	26	25
Surra	12	..	21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**207**	..	**427**	**326**	**924**	**147**	**116**	**93**	**179**	**139**
B. Poultry										
Contagious and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	428	326	170	4	26	8	26	10
Total	..	..	**428**	**326**	**170**	**4**	**26**	**8**	**26**	**10**

Source:—Director of Animal Husbandry, Haryana.

Note:— . means nil.

TABLE NO. 31

FOREST AREA BY CATEGORY OF CONTROL

(In Square Kilometre)

Year	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1966-67 ..	161·00	114·00	..	275·00
1967-68 ..	134·00	113·00	..	247·00
1968-69 ..	134·00	114·00	44·00	292·00
1969-70 ..	133·72	108·25	93·75	335·72
1970-71 ..	134·00	110·00	94·00	338·00

Source.—Chief Conservator of Forests, Haryana.

Note.—.. means nil.

TABLE NO. 32

WAREHOUSES AS IN 1970-71

(In Quintals)

Name of Warehouse	When established	Month	Major commodities deposited				
			Wheat	Rice	Fertilizer	Oil-seeds	Other commodities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AMBALA ..	November, 1964	April, 1970	N.A.	1,626	5,644	17	2,672
		May, 1970	N.A.	1,626	5,644	17	2,618
		June, 1970	N.A.	1,626	5,644	17	2,478
		July, 1970	N.A.	608	5,644	121	2,457
		August, 1970	31,364	418	5,644	81	2,410
		September, 1970	31,364	148	5,644	81	1,198
		October, 1970	25,690	19	5,644	81	2,166
		November, 1970	16,350	N.A.	5,244	64	2,166
		December, 1970	3,093	N.A.	4,999	N.A.	2,166
		January, 1971	N.A.	N.A.	4,999	N.A.	1,802
		February, 1971	N.A.	N.A.	4,039	N.A.	1,251
		March, 1971	N.A.	N.A.	3,179	N.A.	1,046

Note:—N.A. means Not Available.

Source:—Warehousing Corporation, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 33

NUMBER OF SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN 1970

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Shop-*cum*-Residence	Workshop-*cum*-Residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding Eating Houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total ..	940	1,490	620	9,045	980	6,200	1,130
Rural ..	605	895	490	3,405	265	2,250	250
Urban ..	335	595	130	5,640	715	3,950	880

Source.—Housing Report and Tables, 1971, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 34

NUMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, WORKING CAPITAL, LOAN ADVANCED AND LOAN RECOVERED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(As on 30-6-1970) (In thousand of Rupees)

Serial No.	Kinds of Societies	Number	Number of members	Share Capital	Reserve and other funds	Working Capital	Loans advanced	Loans recovered	Recovery as percentage to loans advanced in the previous year	Profit (+) Loss (—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Central									
1	Central Bank	1	1,422	3,349	2,303	27,226	21,223	16,949	N.A.	+417
2	District Federation	5	11,483	649	239	3,506	..	..	..	+40 —31
	(i) Labour and Construction Union	1	26	3	9	16	..	..	..	..
	(ii) District Co-operative Union	1	598	..	5	8	..	..	..	+4
	(iii) District Wholesale Supply and Marketing Society	1	501	179	122	1,269	..	..	..	+10
	(iv) Central Store	2	10,358	467	103	2,213	..	..	..	+26 —31
	Primary Agricultural and Ancillary									
1.	Multipurpose—Thrift and Credit	118	4,474	165	135	1,270	619	564	N.A.	+17 —7
2.	Poultry Farming	8	127	..	4	15	..	..	..	..
3.	Better Farming	2	28	13	2	38	..	3	N.A.	+5
4.	Service	883	64,844	3,807	1,929	26,002	20,372	16,646	N.A	+412 —90
5.	Others	173	42,927	1,690	3,805	21,661	5,020	869	N.A.	+294 —121
	(i) Marketing	4	2,066	380	673	2,674	..	..	..	+128
	(ii) Joint Collective	54	748	256	151	1,065	..	..	..	+48 —37
	(iii) Other Processing	1	18	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Primary Land Mortgage Bank	2	3,915	990	66	14,398	5,020	869	N.A.	+79
	(v) Garden Colony	1	61	21	..	33	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Irrigation	7	98	34	..	61	..	..	..	+2
	(vii) Sugarcane	9	32,579	..	2,867	3,135	..	..	..	+26 —81
	(viii) Cattle Breeding	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ix) Scheduled Caste Land Owning	9	173	8	3	30	..	..	..	+1
	(x) Veterinary First-Aid-Society	6	432	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
	(xi) Soil Conservation	74	2,715	..	..	261	..	..	..	+10 —3
	(xii) Consolidation of Holdings	1	42	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
	(xiii) Silt Clearance	3	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary-Non-agricultural									
1.	Multipurpose	29	1,025	186	61	578	120	111	N.A.	+3
2.	Thrift and Credit	125	104,897	1,061	446	4,447	3,540	2,936	N.A	+103 —4

TABLE NO. 34

NUMEBR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, WORKING CAPITAL, LOAN ADVANCED AND LOAN RECOVERED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—*Concld.*

(As on 30-6-1970) (In thousand of Rupees)

Serial No.	Kinds of Societies	Number	Number of members	Share Capital	Reserve and other fuhds	Working Capital	Loans advanced	Loans recovered	Recovery as percentage to loan advanced in the previous year	Profit (+) Loss (—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Primary non-agricultural									
3.	Industrial	204	4,344	1,273	136	3,508	..	..	..	+18 —23
4.	Labour and Construction	53	3,362	275	8	752	..	..	..	+7 —28
5.	Dairy Farming	3	42	9	..	34	..	..	..	..
6.	Supply Store	13	2,054	40	35	248	..	..	..	+76
7.	Others	141	5,131	1,398	203	3,532	1	8	6	+50
	(i) Rickshaw Puller	3	131	2	..	26	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Thrift and Saving	17	287	8	3	15	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Medical Aid and Public Health	7	718	1	36	40	..	..	..	+1
	(iv) Housing	19	1,549	969	59	2,613	..	8	6	+19
	(v) Transport	13	212	368	102	784	1	..	..	+30
	(vi) Women	82	2,234	50	3	54	..	..	..	..

Notes.— 1. N.A. means Not Available.
2. (..) means nil.

Source.—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 35

FAMILY PLANNING CENTRES, 1970

Serial No.	Location of Family Planning Centre	Number of persons		
		Sterilised		Adopted I.U.C.D.
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Primary Health Centre, Bilaspur	45	197	139
2.	Primary Health Centre, Naggal	149	173	79
3.	Primary Health Centre, Mustafabad	44	93	9
4.	Primary Health Centre, Pinjore	66	82	60
5.	Primary Health Centre, Mullana	104	172	62
6.	Primary Health Centre, Raipur Rani	41	289	45
7.	Primary Health Centre, Sadaura	37	226	31
8.	Primary Health Centre, Khizrabad	36	100	18
9	Primary Health Centre, Family Planning Unit, Jagadhri	34	90	31
10.	Urban Family Planning Unit, Ambala	143	115	665
11.	Family Welfare Planning Centre, Kalka	1	2	14
12.	Family Welfare Planning Centre, Yamunanagar	10	71	214
13.	Family Welfare Planning Centre, Ambala Cantonment	44	39	361
14.	Family Welfare Planning Centre, Ambala	..	52	93
15.	Family Welfare Planning Centre, Mission Hospital, Ambala	16	35	31
16.	Civil Hospital, Ambala	..	6	..
17.	Civil Hospital, Kalka	8	4	7
18.	Civil Hospital, Jagadhri	7	3	1
19.	Civil Hospital, Naraingarh	28	22	42
20.	Civil Hospital, Chhachhrauli	..	..	..
21.	Employees State Insurance Hospital, Yamunanagar	11	3	..

Note.—.. means nil.

Source:—Chief Medical Officer, Ambala.

TABLE NO. 36

CIVIL JUSTICE

Serial No.	Class of Suits	Number of Suits									
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Money Suits	1,310	1,863	1,339	1,729	1,768	1,855	2,334	2,565	2,535	2,683
2.	Rent Suits	89	81	24	86	86	21	83	154	120	155
3.	Title and Other Suits	1,216	1,223	953	1,256	1,013	1,090	1,481	1,805	1,497	2,074

Source:—District and Sessions Judge, Ambala.

TABLE NO. 37

MACHINERY FOR MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER—POLICE STATIONS/OUT POSTS

(As on 31st March, 1971)

Name of Police Station	Since when in existence	Police Circle	Outposts		Nearest railway station and distance from the same
			With lockout	Without lockout	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ambala	N.A.	Ambala District	..	..	0.8 kilometres from Railway Station, Ambala
Ambala Cantonment	1939	Ambala District	..	..	0.8 kilometres from Railway Station, Ambala Cantonment
Sadar Ambala	N.A.	Ambala District	Nangal	..	16 kilometres from Ambala
Mullana	1864	Ambala District	Barara	..	Railway Station, Local Barara
Jagadhri	1862	Ambala District	..	..	Railway Station, Jagadhri
Yamunanagar	1970	Ambala District	..	..	0.6 kilimetres from Jagadhri.
Chhapar	1863	Ambala District	..	..	4.8 kilometres from Railway Station Mustafabad
Chhachhrauli	1950	Ambala District	..	..	16 kilometres from Railway Station, Yamunanagar
Bilaspur	N.A.	Ambala District	..	..	24.4 kilometres from Railway Station, Yamunanagar
Naraingarh	1910	Ambala District	Patwi	..	20.8 kilometres from Railway Station, Ambala
Sadaura	N.A.	Ambala District	..	..	25 kilometres from Railway Station, Barara
Raipur Rani	1914	Ambala District	..	..	19.2 kilometres from Railway Station, Mubarkpur
Pinjore	N.A.	Ambala District	Surajpur	..	Railway Station Local Surajpur/Kalka.
Sadar Yamunanagar	N.A.	Ambala District	..	..	1.5 kilometres from Jagadhri
Kalka	1863	Ambala District	..	..	1.0 kilometres from Kalka Railway Station
Chandimandir	1870	Ambala District	..	..	1.5 kilometres from Railway Station, Chandimandir

Notes.—1. .. means nil.
2. N.A. means Not Available.

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ambala.

TABLE NO. 38

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE DURING 1966—70

Year	Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966	1	2	8	35	63	174	1,173
1967	1	2	7	34	63	170	1,083
1968	1	2	7	33	63	170	1,083
1969	1	2	6	30	60	163	1,160
1970	1	2	9	40	57	160	1,191

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ambala Range.

TABLE

EXCISE AND MOTOR

Serial No.	Description	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1.	**Wines and Spirit**			
	(a) Total receipt from manufactured in India	928,989	1,232,852	1,434,97 .
	(b) Duty on wines and spirit manufactured in India and classified as foreign liquor	661,294	934,970	938,878
	(c) License fees generally, whether imported or made in India	267,695	297,882	501,066
2.	**Country liquor**			
	(a) Duty on distillery liquor/spirit	1,055,922	1,282,352	2,434,435
	(b) License fees for sale of distillery spirit	2,429,418	2,321,691	2,424,698
3.	**Opium**			
	(a) Duty	4,320	5,760	2,880
	(b) License fee for the sale of opium	240	240	6,570
4.	**Miscellaneous**			
	(a) Duty on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.	1,685,197	1,370,396	2,754
	(b) Receipt from commercial spirit including denatured spirit and medicated wines	111,447	115,309	93,556
5.	**Hempdrugs**			
	(a) Total license fees	9,200	11,495	21,063

Note.—. . means nil

NO. 39

SPIRIT TAX

(In Rupees)

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970 71
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2,311,182	2,746,603	1,399,070	2,449,230	2,964,775	3,912,170	4,216,622
1,409,079	1,253,304	857,620	1,746,536	1,841,277	2,316,534	2,539,735
902,103	1,491,299	541,450	702,694	1,123,498	1,595,636	1,676,887
499,853	564,984	4,139,550	9,275,605	10,760,413	10,477,947	8,258,033
1,781,565	3,464,672	321,420	637,871	1,066,301	1,154,595	5,923,672
4,428	3,042	3,320	860	1,770	860	3,520
2,175	1,250	1,280	1,125	360	360	360
1,835	50,116	1,272,270	69,775	45,888	59,349	113,889
127,089	149,035	4,750	8,971	81,236	266,702	356,699
6,350	173	..	..	..	..	..

Source.— District Excise and Taxation Officer, Ambala.

TABLE NO. 40

RECEIPT OF SALES TAX AND ENTERTAINMENT TAX

(In Rupees)

Serial No.	Receipt of	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sales Tax	13,058,597	16,131,753	19,818,905	25,584,094
2.	Entertainment Tax	942,475	1,116,494	1,375,677	1,637,038

Source.—Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 41

LOCAL BODIES AND ORGANS OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Year	Number of Zila Parishads	Number of Panchayat Samities	Number of Gram Panchayats	Number of Municipalities	Number of Notified Area Committees	Number of Cantonment Boards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966	..	7	552	7	1	1
1967	..	7	552	7	2	1
1968	..	7	552	7	2	1
1969	1	8	552	7	2	1
1970	1	8	552	7	2	1

Note.— .means nil.

Source.—1. Director of Panchayats, Haryana.
2. Assistant Director, Local Bodies, (Election), Haryana.

TABLE NO. 42

COMPOSITION OF ZILA PARISHADS/PANCHAYAT SAMITIES/GRAM PANCHAYATS AND MUNICIPALITIES

Serial No.	Description	Zila Parishads		Panchayat Samities		Gram Panchayats		Municipalities	
		1966	1970	1966	1970	1966	1970	1966	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Total number of seats	20	20	200	200	3,004	3,112	107	107
2.	Number of seats reserved for—								
	(a) Scheduled Castes	5	5	32	32	522	598	10	10
	(b) Women	2	2	16	16	..	594	..	..
3.	Number returned against unreserved seats—								
	(a) Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—..means nil.

Source :—1. Director of Panchayats, Haryana.
2. Assistant Director, Local Bodies (Election), Haryana.

TABLE NO. 43

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF ZILA PARISHADS

(In Rupees)

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipt					
Local Rates	340,824	850,000	435,845	468,479	434,997
Board Property	55,041	55,000	101,650	108,534	7,123
Medical	N.A.	5,520	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Grant-in-aid	185,434	126,666	127,231	111,608	202,202
Other Sources	1,430,600	417,928	666,439	744,217	704,879
Total	**2,011,899**	**1,455,114**	**1,331,165**	**1,432,838**	**1,349,201**
Expenditure					
Establishment	741,571	914,000	156,735	190,338	422,789
Roads	706,397	334,800	415,304	474,401	135,483
Medical and Health	5,940	5,520	120,400	169,892	5,445
Veterinary	4,477	5,000	114,500	136,786	N.A.
Others	1,168,857	50,200	190,945	524,143	876,666
Total	**2,627,242**	**1,309,520**	**997,884**	**1,495,560**	**1,440,383**

Note :—N.A. means Not Available.

Source:—Statistical Abstract of Ambala, 1973-74.

TABLE NO. 44

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF PANCHAYAT SAMITIES

(In Rupees)

Serial No.	Name of Panchayat Samities	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
		Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ambala	N.A.	N.A.	230,867	126,313	234,130	244,877	132,624	229,276
2.	Barara	129,029	130,889	143,149	108,216	222,883	177,998	240,524	213,697
3.	Bilaspur	142,754	142,532	212,365	150,888	126,570	180,040	98,800	148,560
4.	Naraingarh	115,295	80,802	228,003	153,018	139,310	132,237	172,215	255,222
5.	Raipur Rani	174,675	160,521	143,120	243,903	170,382	241,782	188,557	169,124
6.	Chhachhrauli	N.A.	N.A.	282,735	189,045	170,674	210,796	170,751	256,206
7.	Jagadhri	182,527	178,739	206,607	158,227	N.A.	N.A.	170,371	215,358
8.	Pinjore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Note.—N.A. means Not Available.

Source: —Director of Panchayats, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 45

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT

Total number of Gram Panchayats	Total number for which information is available	Total receipt of the Gram Panchayats for which information is available (In Rs.)				Total expenditure of the Gram Panchayats for which information is available (In Rs).			
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
552	552	606,908	1,396,827	1,765,538	3,566,052	733,080	1,412,242	1,592,515	1,841,984

Source: —Director of Panchayats, Haryana.

TABLE NO. 46

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES (YEAR-WISE)

(In Rupees)

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ambala	1,416,504	1,651,387	2,399,351	2,094,273	2,891,776	3,176,275	3,227,867	3,221,794	4,178,208	4,207,498
2.	Ambala Cantonment Board	2,299,329	2,633,705	3,153,690	2,980,158	2,870,750	2,925,047	3,551,535	3,366,101	1,662,638	3,731,473
3.	Buria	33,262	27,136	22,942	26,456	27,950	31,962	29,752	30,804	32,293	30,858
4.	Chhachhrauli	56,103	56,078	60,079	73,643	79,449	63,218	78,456	83,367	110,208	109,030
5.	Jagadhri	619,764	737,260	637,834	655,828	739,875	717,144	812,905	752,914	1,103,194	1,122,714
6.	Jagadhri-Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	Notified as a town for the first time in 1971-Census.									
7.	Kalka	321,754	301,429	306,613	314,698	325,397	313,199	386,217	346,509	414,345	462,691
8.	Naraingarh (N.A.C.)	3,141	2,479	5,526	5,884	9,120	9,057	13,771	12,817	24,981	22,905
9.	Sadaura	75,700	85,391	96,315	80,950	145,799	156,720	172,339	155,608	389,174	262,355
10.	Yamuna-nagar	1,292,728	1,680,085	1,424,807	1,530,276	1,663,054	2,083,212	2,029,132	2,304,357	3,320,532	3,280,304

Source: 1. Statistical Abstracts of Haryana .
2. Municipal Committees.

33781—DCO—Govt. Press, U.T., Chandigarh.