

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES – 7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Part-XII

CENSUS ATL AS

K.L. NEGI
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Himachal Pradesh

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

A - Central Government Publications

I - A	Administrative Report - Enumeration	For official use only
I - B	Administrative Report - Tabulation	
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The maps included in this Atlas are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line (Applicable to India map showing coast line of India).

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, India
&
Census Commissioner, India

NEW DELHI
10th March, 1988

PREFACE

Maiden attempt was made by the Census Organisation in 1961 Census to bring out the Census Atlas at State/Union Territory and national level, depicting various inrediants of census and non-census data. The publication was highly acclaimed by the data using agencies and it was decided to continue with the publication even at 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The Census Atlas of 1981 of Himachal Pradesh contains 102 maps at sub-tahsil/tahsil/district and state level which have been prepared from census as well as non-census data. The data presented in the Atlas is divided into four broad categories *viz.*, general, demograpic structure and trends, economic aspects and socio-cultural aspects of the state. Decadal variations in jurisdicational area, growth of population, change in sex and age structure, urbanisation, literacy etc. have also been incorporated in the present volume.

In the general category there are 8 maps relating to administrative and physical aspects to introduce the state at a glance. 39 maps relating to distribution, density and growth of population, sex and age structure, urbanisation, youthfulness, dependency ratio, marital status, fertility, distribution of working males and females in rural and urban areas and migration are incorporated in the second category. Economic aspects have been depicted in 21 maps pertaining to 1981 Census of industrial categories duly grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy with male and female break-up. The category of socio-cultural aspects accounts for 34 maps on distribution of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, religion, language, literacy and education, housing and health of the state. Ratios have also been measured in terms of schools and educational institutions in relation to population in rural and urban areas. Of the total 102 maps, 32 maps are coloured and the remaining in black and white. Various cartographic techniques such as choropleth, isopleth, dot, bar, pie, symbols and rhombus have been used for the presentation of data. These techniques have been applied exclusively or in combination, depending upon the cross-classifications involved. The brief analytical description of the data contained in each map has been given for the convenience of the readers. In certain cases the totals of the sub-tahsils/tahsils/districts may not tally with the state figures due to rounding off and computer limitations. In such cases brief note has been given at suitable places.

I received necessary help from the Survey of India, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR), Directorates of Land Records, Health and Family Welfare and Education of Himachal Pradesh Government. Timely help and cooperation of these organisations is fully acknowledged.

I record my appreciation of the strenuous efforts put in by the staff members in the Map Section of this Directorate headed by Shri K.S. Thakur, Senior Geographer till January, 1987 and thereafter both Shri J.P. Purohit, Senior Geographer and Smt. Veena Thakur, Cartographer in finalising this publication. The brunt of the typing work was borne cheerfully by Shri Gian Chand, Junior Stenographer. A list of the staff members associated with this project is given separately.

Shri K.L. Negi, IAS, Ex-Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh under whose able guidance this work was initially undertaken deserves all credit for the smooth conduct of 1981 Census and its various projects. He had to leave the Directorate for taking up another assignment before the present publication could be ready for the press. In this Directorate the work was done under the supervision and guidance of Shri G.S. Pabla, Assistant Director (Technical) and record my appreciation. I am very thankful to Shri S.R. Puri, Research Officer (Map) for extending help in scrutinising the work of this publication.

I owe deep sense of personal gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and his worthy successor Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India who inspired and encouraged me at every step to bring out this publication. I owe equal gratitude to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) and his colleagues in Map Division for providing the over-all technical guidance and solving numerous problems in finalising this publication.

I shall be amply rewarded if this publication meets the requirement of academicians, research scholars and other data users.

K.C. Suri
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Himachal Pradesh

SHIMLA
5th September, 1988

CENSUS ATLAS PROJECT

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Cartographic Supervision and Scrutiny	:	S.D. Tyagi *Map Officer*
		R.P. Misra *Sr. Geographer*
		R.N. Chhipa *Sr. Geographer*
Certification of Maps	:	Mahesh Ram *Research Officer (Map)*
Printing Arrangement	:	B.P. Jain *Deputy Director (Ptg.)*

STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT AT D.C.O. OFFICE

Cartographic Work and Analysis of Maps	Kaul Singh Thakur *Sr. Geographer*
	J.P. Purohit *Sr. Geographer*
	Smt. Veena Thakur *Cartographer*
Preparation of Maps	Tuka Ram Wanikar *Sr. Artist*
	Parma Nand Sharma *Artist*
	Het Ram Verma *Artist*
	Shankar Lal Parihar *Draftsman*

CENSUS ATLAS PROJECT

Preparation of Maps *(Contd.)*	:	Kiran Kumar Sharma *Hand Press Machine Operator*
		Jagdish Singh Kaily *Ferro Print Operator*
Data Processing	:	T.N. Bharat *Investigator*
		P.C. Naini *Investigator*
		H.S. Grover *Statistical Assistant*
		C.M. Azad *Statistical Assistant*
Typing Work	:	Gian Chand *Jr. Stenographer*

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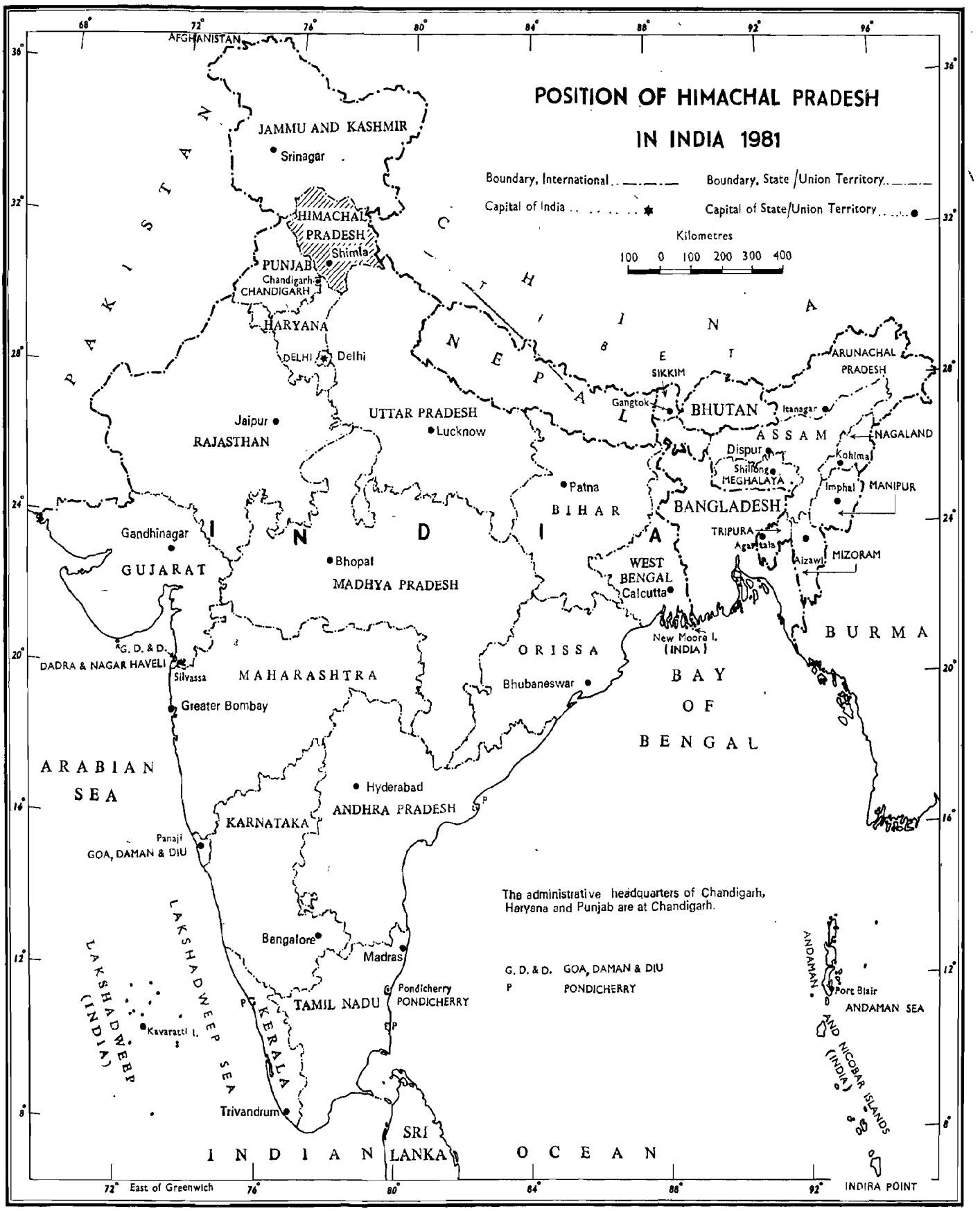
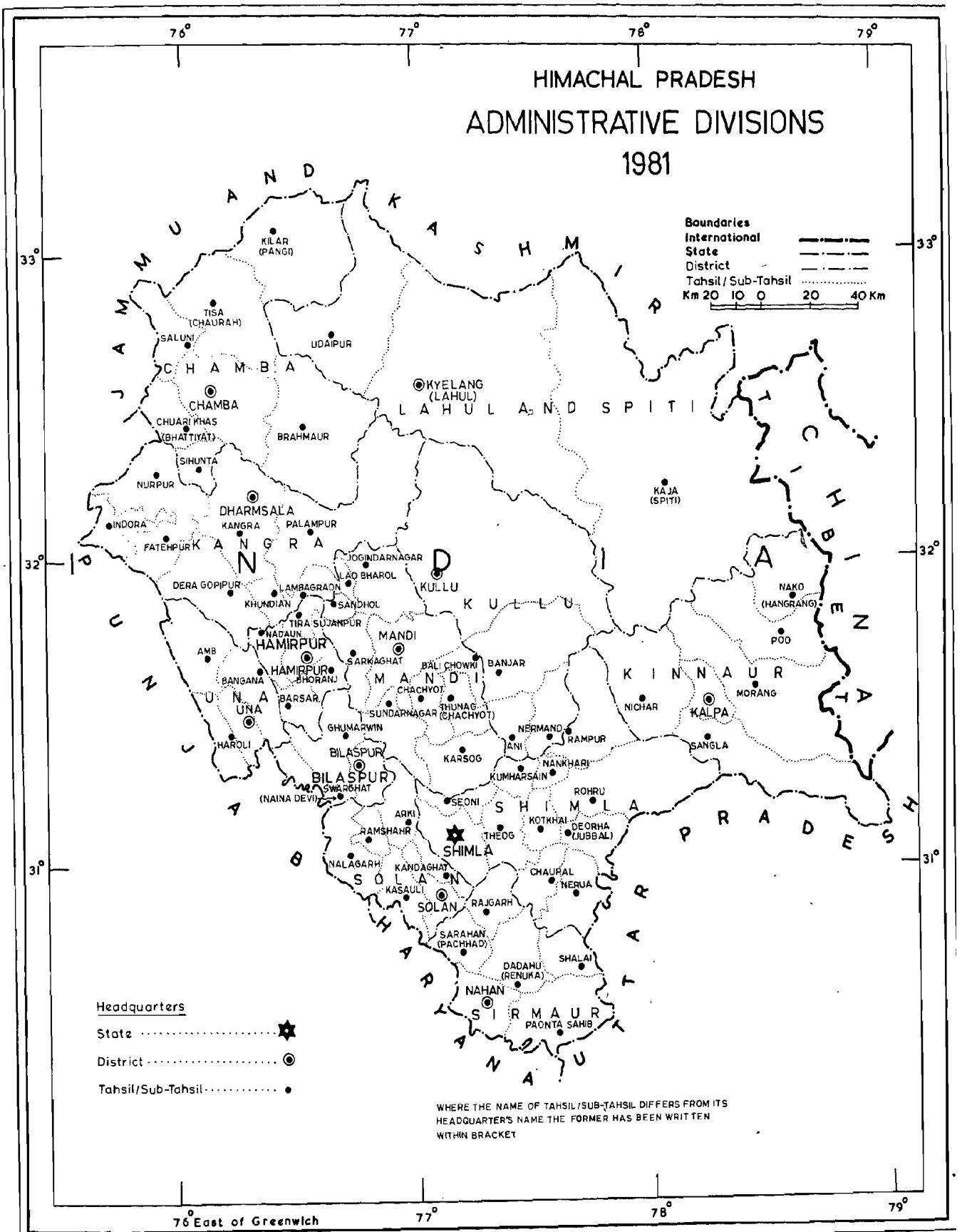
GENERAL

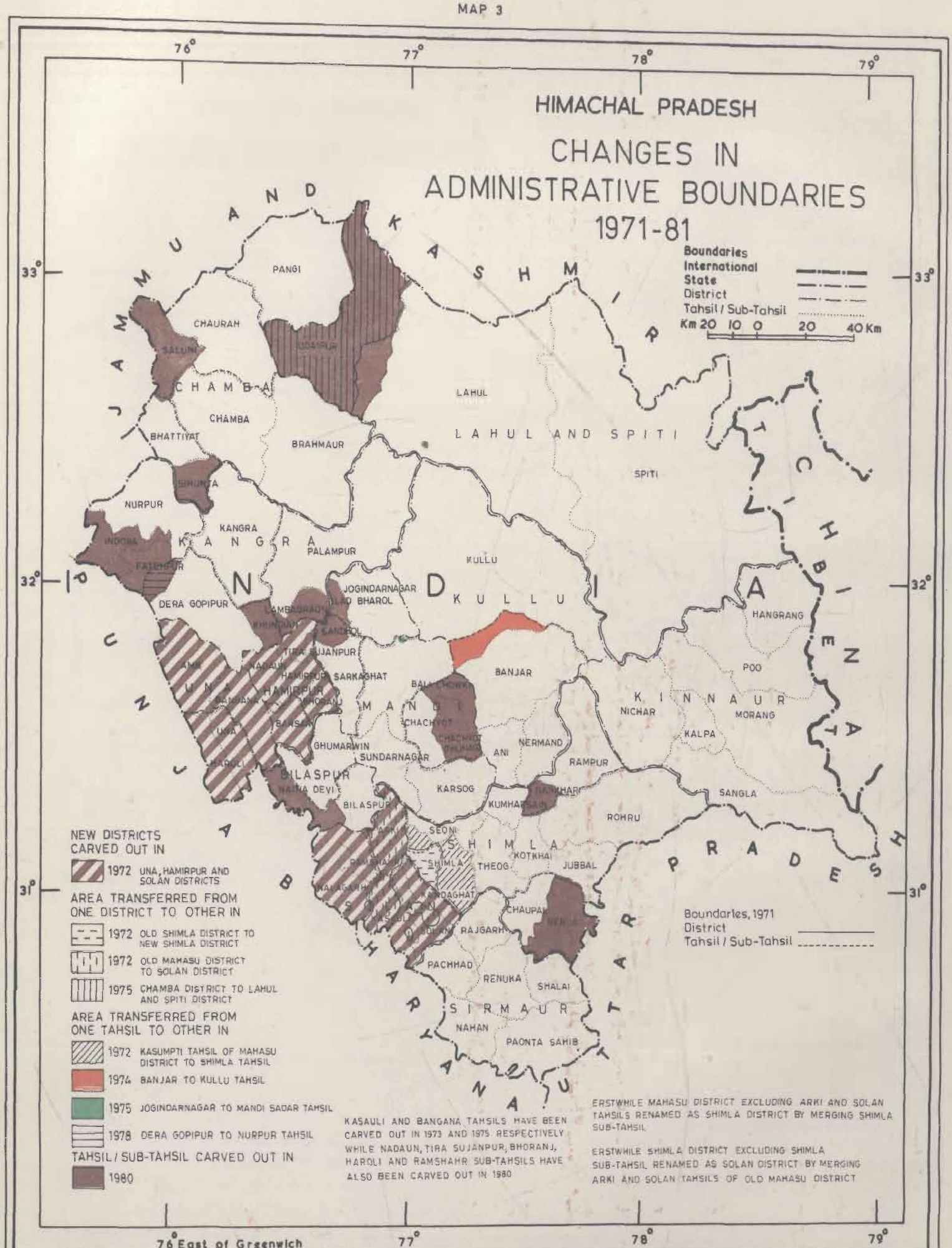
MAP 1

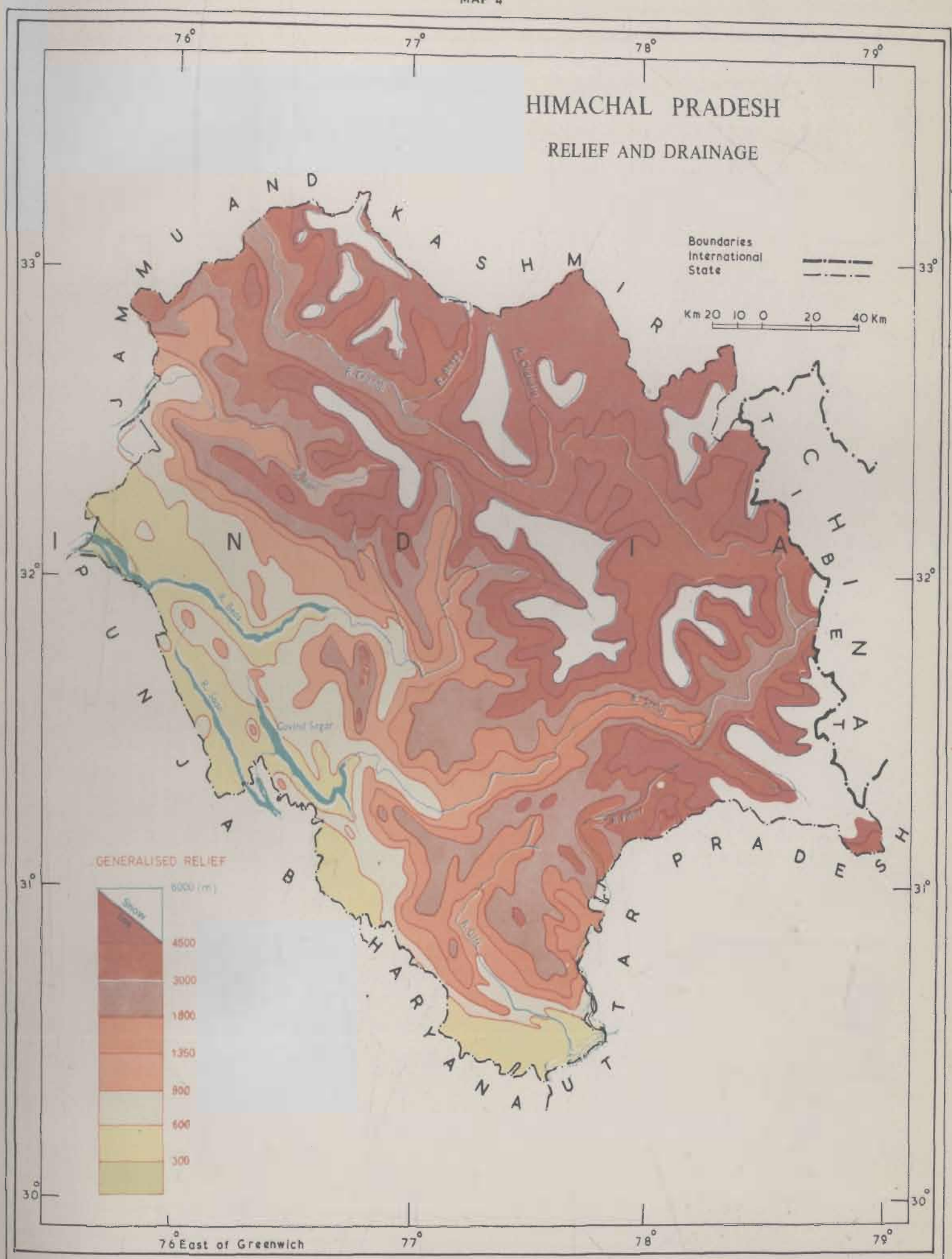

POSITION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
IN INDIA 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State /Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Itanagar
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
INDIA
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
BURMA
New Moore I. (INDIA)
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
Greater Bombay
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
Trivandrum
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
East of Greenwich

MAP 2

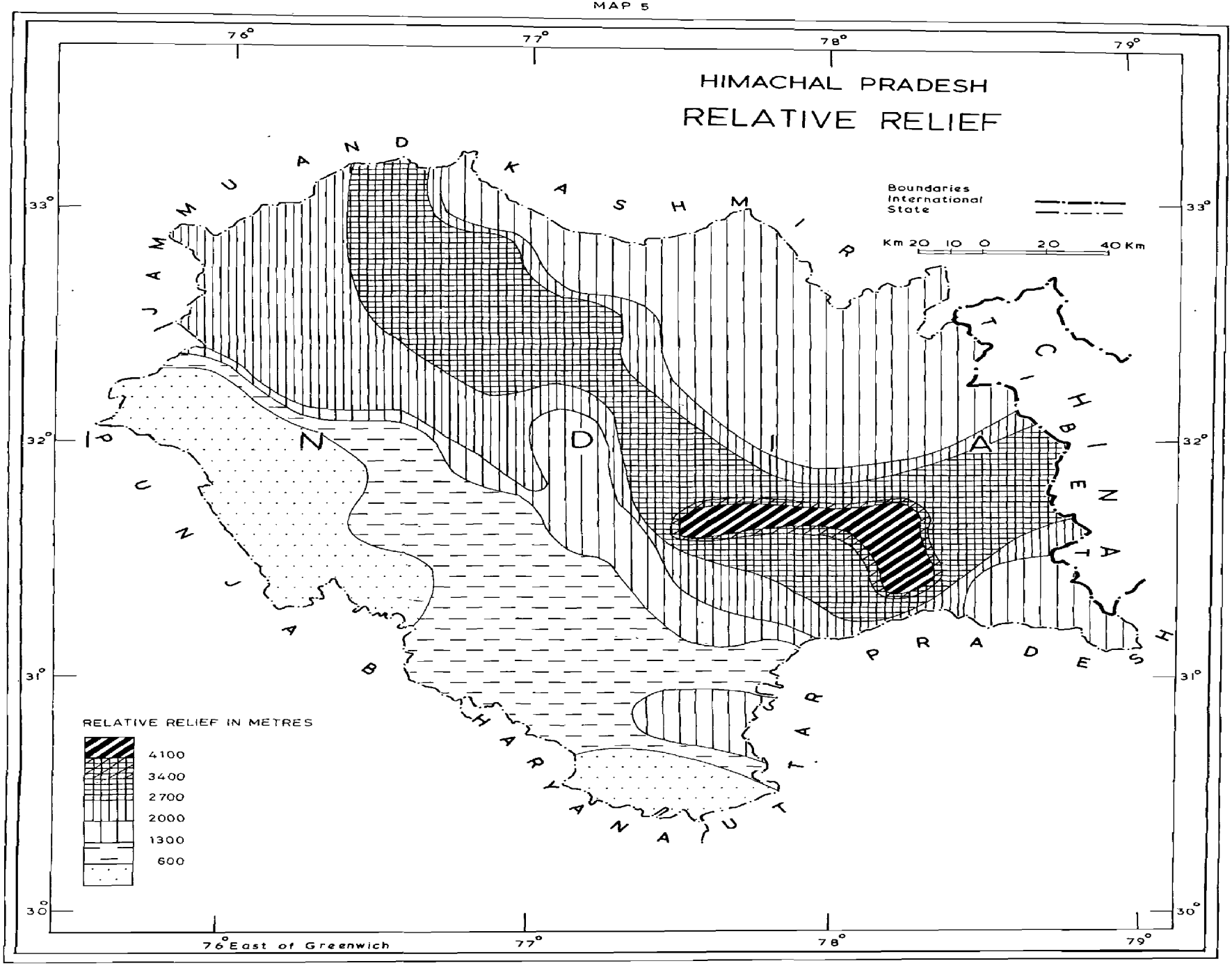

HIMACHAL PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
CHAMBA
KANGRA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KULLU
MANDI
KINNAUR
UNA
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
KILAR (PANGI)
TISA (CHAURAH)
SALUNI
UDAIPUR
KYELANG (LAHUL)
CHAMBA
CHUARI KHAS (BHATTIYAT)
BRAHMAUR
SIHUNTA
NURPUR
DHARMSALA
KANGRA
PALAMPUR
INDORA
FATEHPUR
JOGINDARNAGAR
LAO BHAROL
KULLU
DERA GOPIPUR
LAMBAGRAON
KHUNDIAN
SANDHOL
TIRA SUJANPUR
NADAUN
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
AMB
SARKAGHAT
BALI CHOWKI
BANJAR
HAMIRPUR
BHORANJ
BANGANA
CHACHYOT
BARSAR
UNA
SUNDARNAGAR
THUNAG (CHACHYOT)
GHUMARWIN
HAROLI
BILASPUR
BILASPUR
SWARGHAT
(NAINA DEVI)
NERMAND
ANI
RAMPUR
KARSOG
NANKHARI
KUMHARSAIN
SEONI
ROHRU
ARKI
RAMSHAHR
KOTKHAI
DEORHA (JUBBAL)
THEOG
SHIMLA
NALAGARH
KANDAGHAT
CHAUPAL
NERUA
KASAULI
SOLAN
RAJGARH
SARAHAN (PACHHAD)
SHALAI
DADAHU (RENUKA)
NAHAN
PAONTA SAHIB
KAJA (SPITI)
NAKO (HANGRANG)
POO
MORANG
NICHAR
KALPA
SANGLA
Headquarters
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil
WHERE THE NAME OF TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTER'S NAME THE FORMER HAS BEEN WRITTEN WITHIN BRACKET
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 3

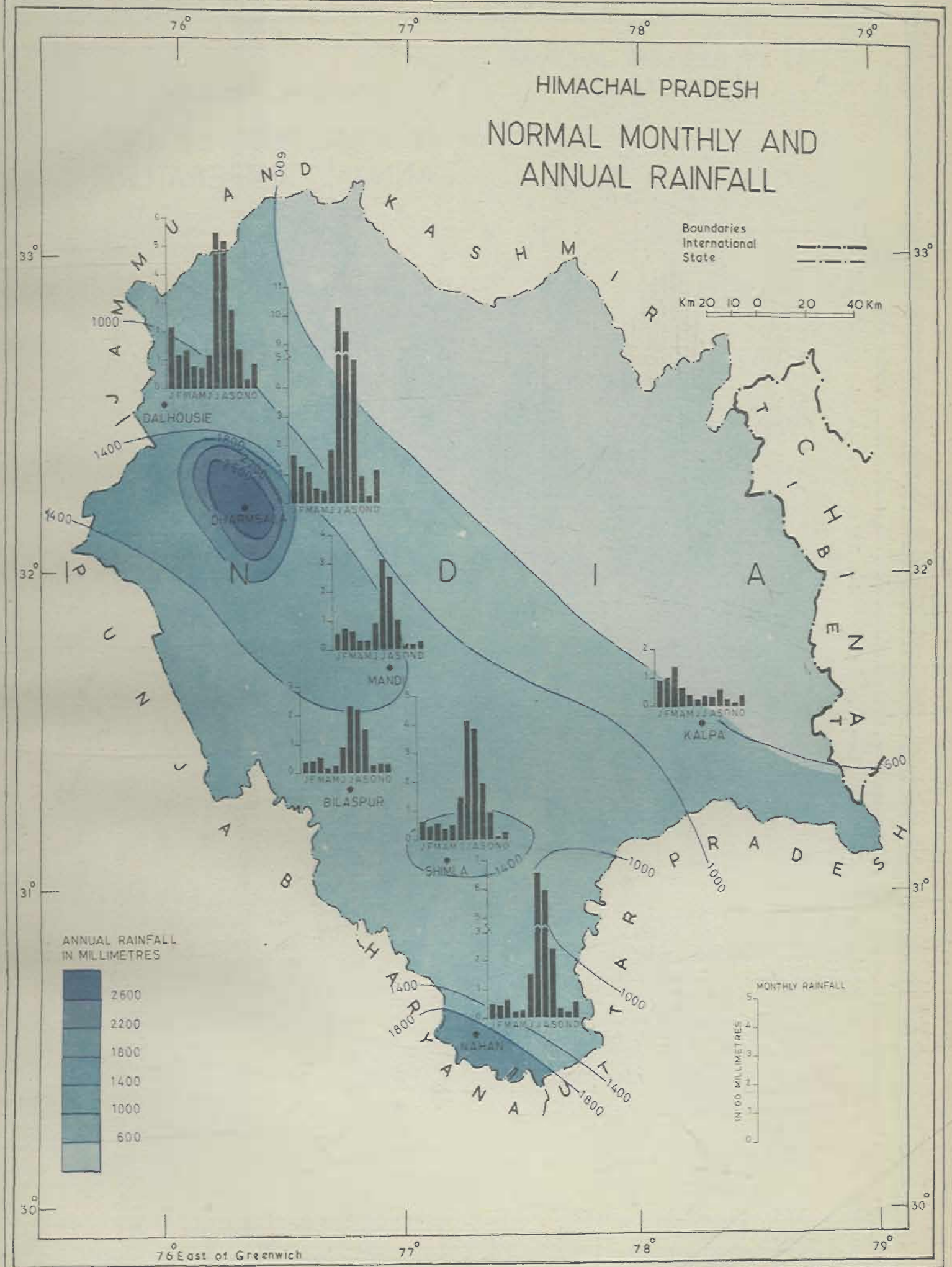

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
PANGI
CHAURAH
SALUNI
CHAMBA
BHATTIYAT
BRAHMAUR
LAHUL
LAHUL AND SPITI
SPITI
NURPUR
KANGRA
PALAMPUR
KULLU
JOGINDARNAGAR
DERA GOPIPUR
HANGRANG
POO
BANJAR
SARKAGHAT
MANDI
KINNAUR
NICHAR
MORANG
KALPA
NERMAND
ANI
RAMPUR
GHUMARWIN
SUNDARNAGAR
BILASPUR
KARSOG
SANGLA
ROHRU
SEONI
SHIMLA
KOTKHAI
THEOG
JUBBAL
CHAUPAL
RAJGARH
PACHHAD
RENUKA
SHALAI
SIRMAUR
NAHAN
PAONTA SAHIB
NEW DISTRICTS CARVED OUT IN
1972 UNA, HAMIRPUR AND SOLAN DISTRICTS
AREA TRANSFERRED FROM ONE DISTRICT TO OTHER IN
1972 OLD SHIMLA DISTRICT TO NEW SHIMLA DISTRICT
1972 OLD MAHASU DISTRICT TO SOLAN DISTRICT
1975 CHAMBA DISTRICT TO LAHUL AND SPITI DISTRICT
AREA TRANSFERRED FROM ONE TAHSIL TO OTHER IN
1972 KASUMPTI TAHSIL OF MAHASU DISTRICT TO SHIMLA TAHSIL
1974 BANJAR TO KULLU TAHSIL
1975 JOGINDARNAGAR TO MANDI SADAR TAHSIL
1978 DERA GOPIPUR TO NURPUR TAHSIL
TAHSIL / SUB-TAHSIL CARVED OUT IN
1980
KASAULI AND BANGANA TAHSILS HAVE BEEN CARVED OUT IN 1973 AND 1975 RESPECTIVELY WHILE NADAUN, TIRA SUJANPUR, BHORANJ, HAROLI AND RAMSHAHR SUB-TAHSILS HAVE ALSO BEEN CARVED OUT IN 1980
ERSTWHILE MAHASU DISTRICT EXCLUDING ARKI AND SOLAN TAHSILS RENAMED AS SHIMLA DISTRICT BY MERGING SHIMLA SUB-TAHSIL
ERSTWHILE SHIMLA DISTRICT EXCLUDING SHIMLA SUB-TAHSIL RENAMED AS SOLAN DISTRICT BY MERGING ARKI AND SOLAN TAHSILS OF OLD MAHASU DISTRICT
Boundaries, 1971
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
76° East of Greenwich

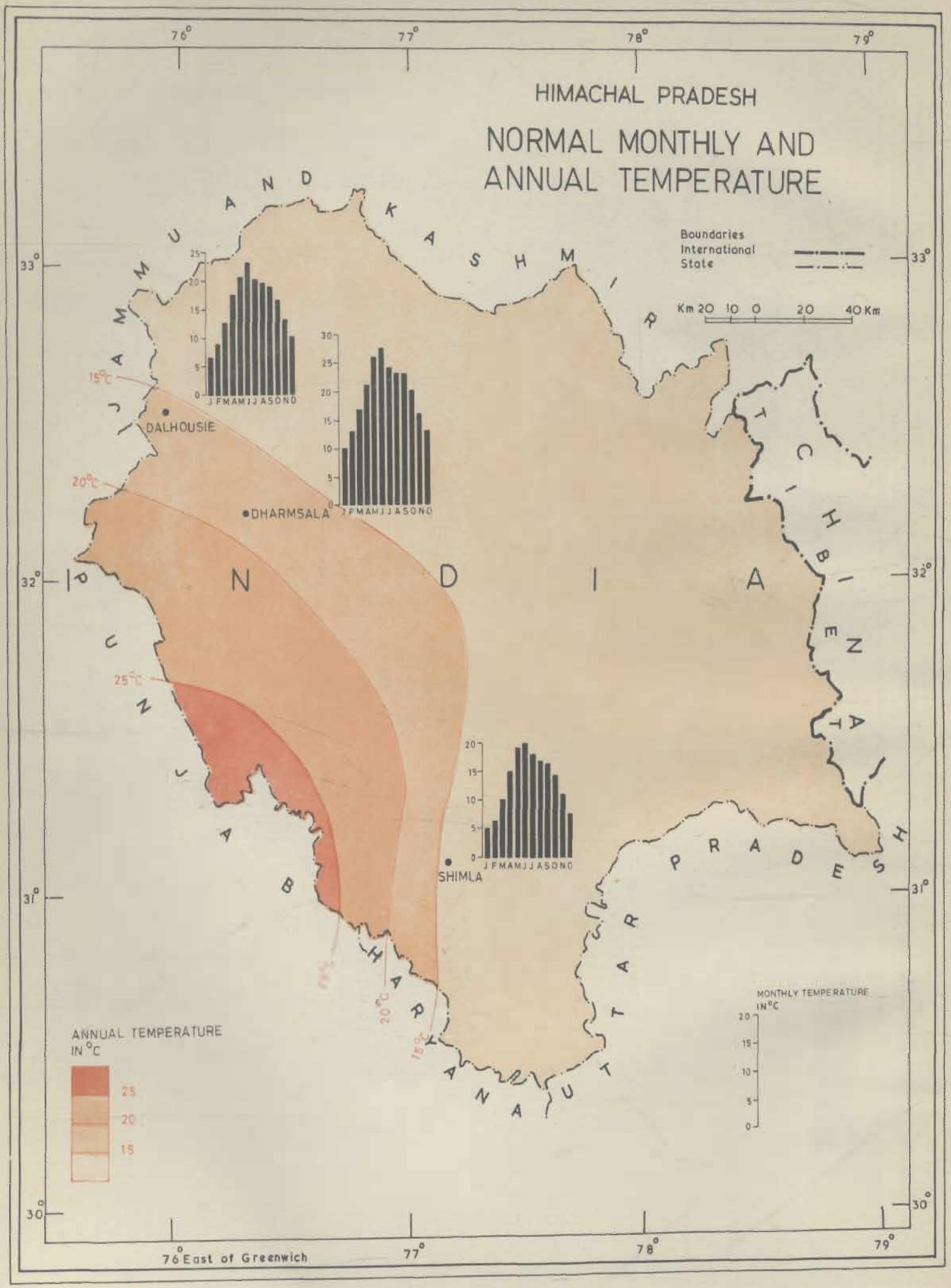

HIMACHAL PRADESH
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
Boundaries
International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
GENERALISED RELIEF
6000 (m)
Snow
4500
3000
1800
1350
900
600
300
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
INDIA
TIBET
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
PUNJAB
Govind Sagar

MAP 5

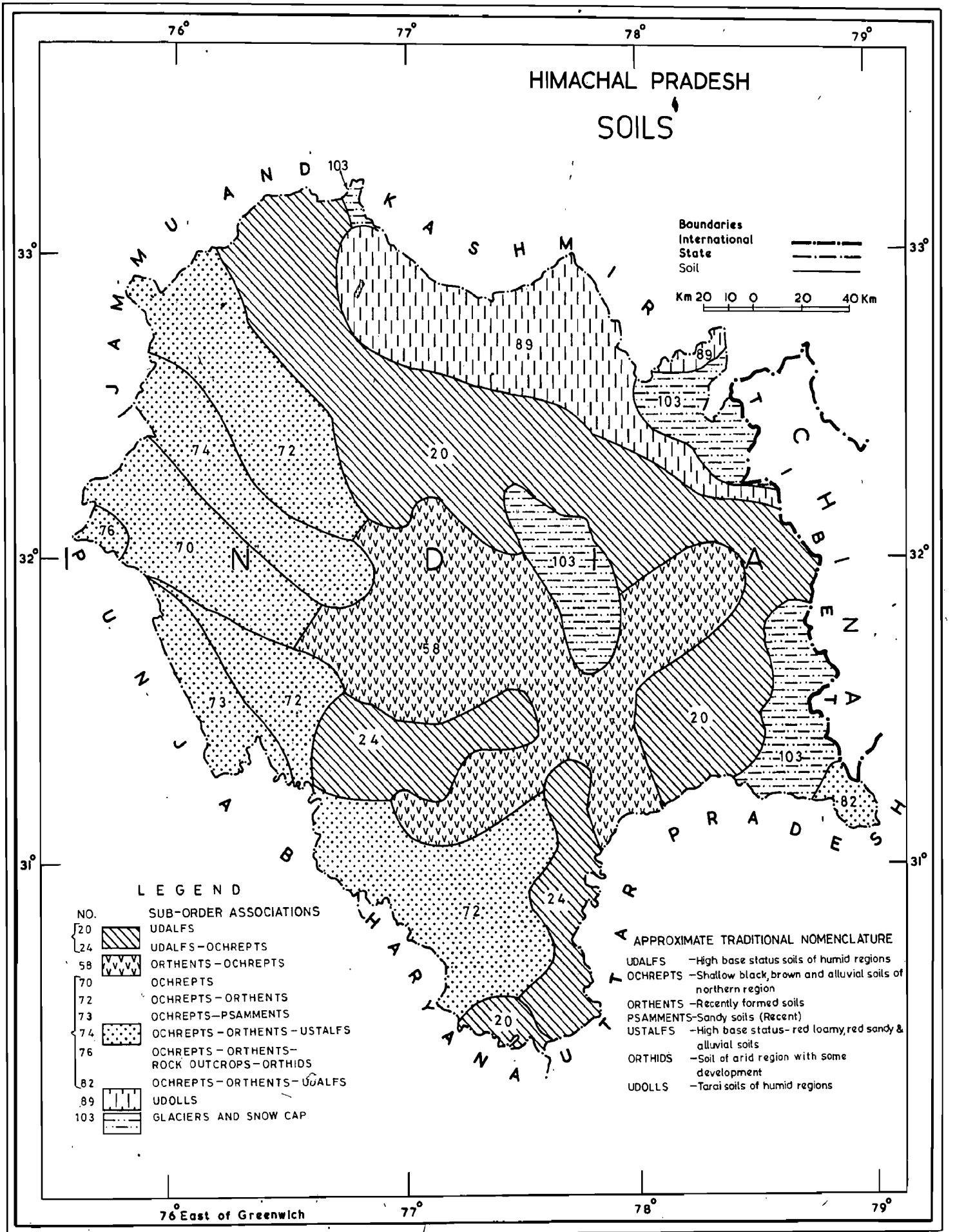

HIMACHAL PRADESH
RELATIVE RELIEF
Boundaries
International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
RELATIVE RELIEF IN METRES
4100
3400
2700
2000
1300
600
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA

MAP 6


HIMACHAL PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
Boundaries
International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
DALHOUSIE
DHARMSALA
MANDI
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
NAHAN
KALPA
J F M A M J J A S O N D
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
2600
2200
1800
1400
1000
600
MONTHLY RAINFALL
IN 100 MILLIMETRES
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
Boundaries
International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
INDIA
DALHOUSIE
DHARMSALA
SHIMLA
15°C
20°C
25°C
J F M A M J J A S O N D
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN °C
25
20
15
MONTHLY TEMPERATURE IN °C
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°

MAP 8

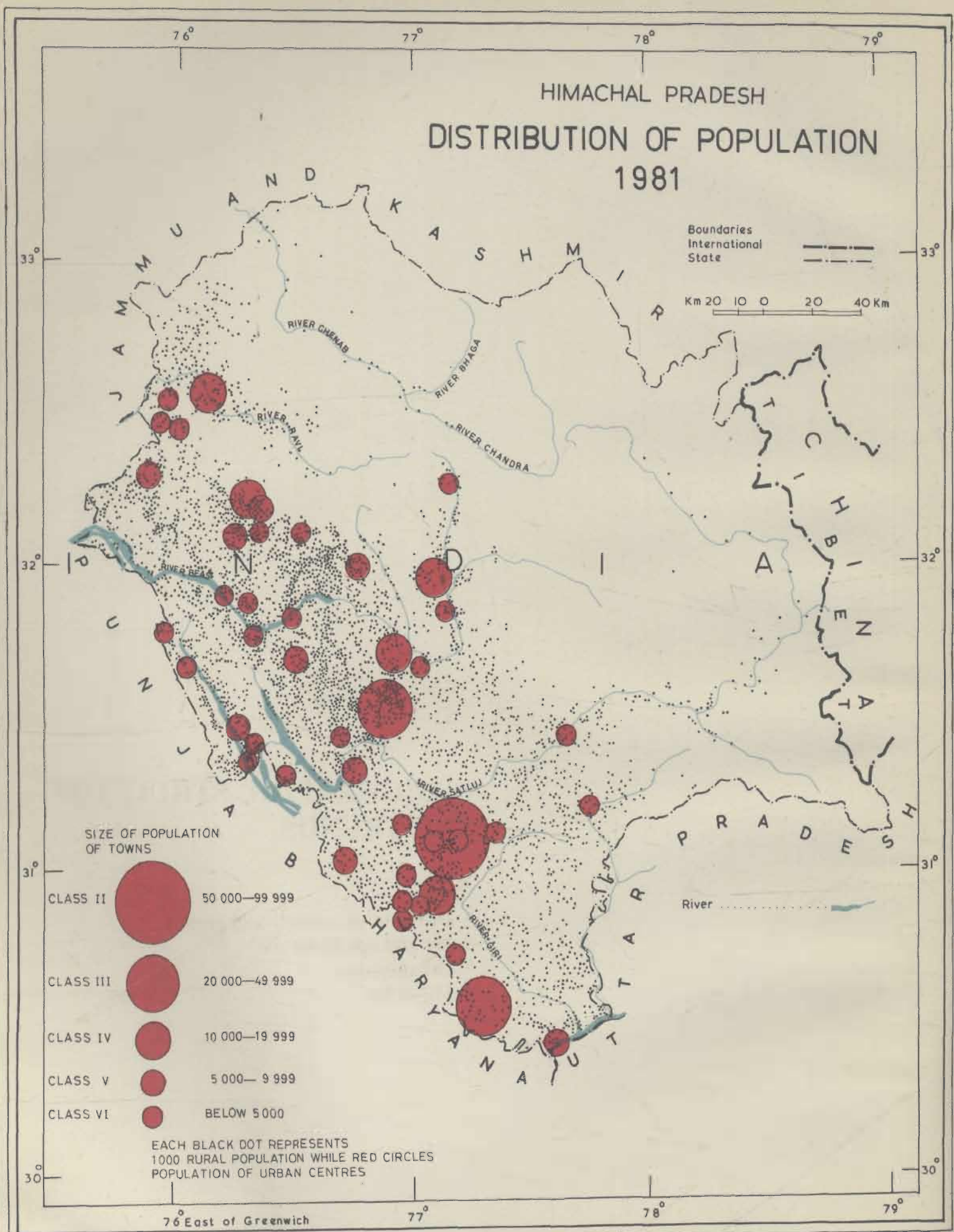


Source: 'Soils of India' Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I C A R), Nagpur.

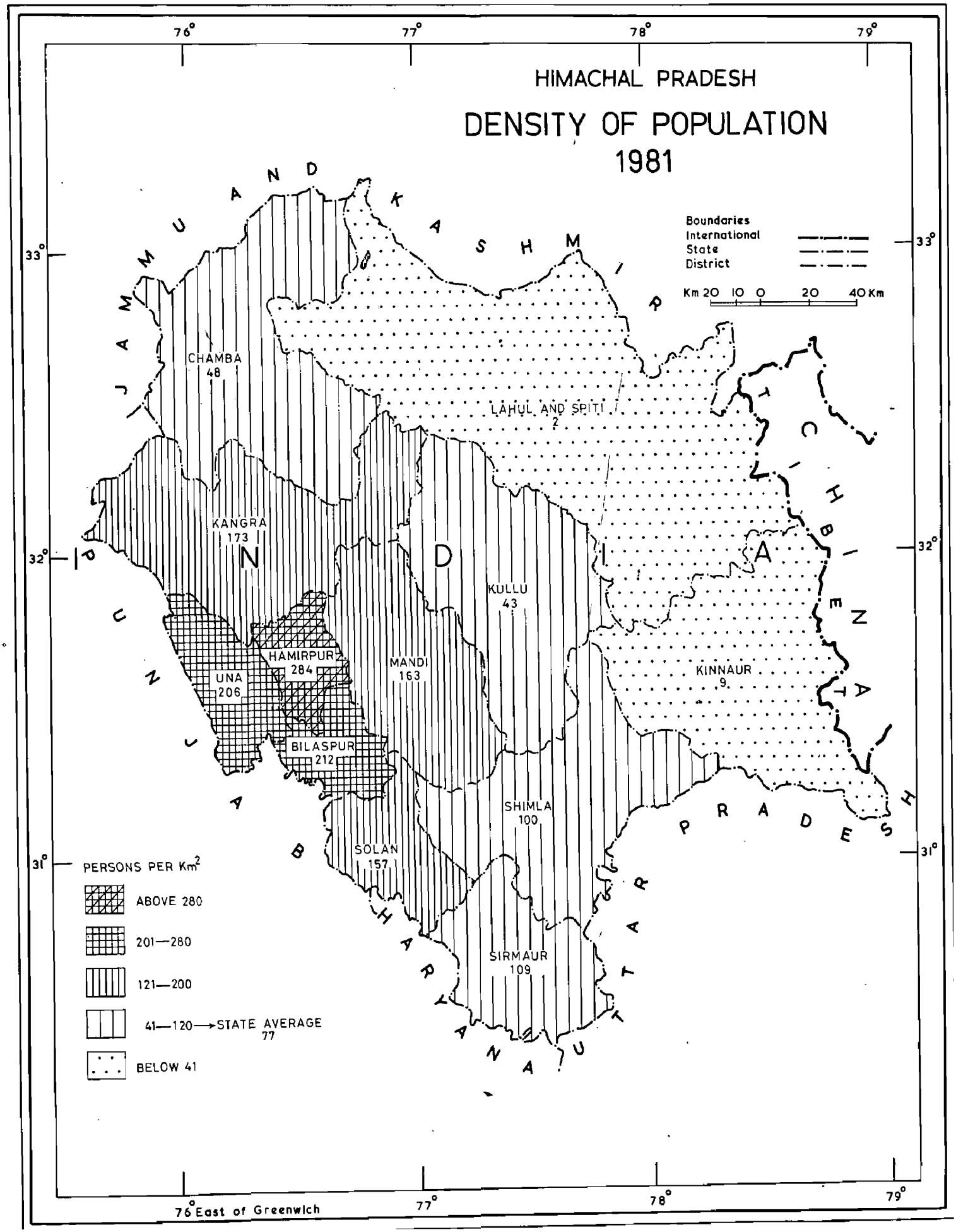
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

* Distribution, density and growth
* Sex and age structure
* Urbanisation
* Migration

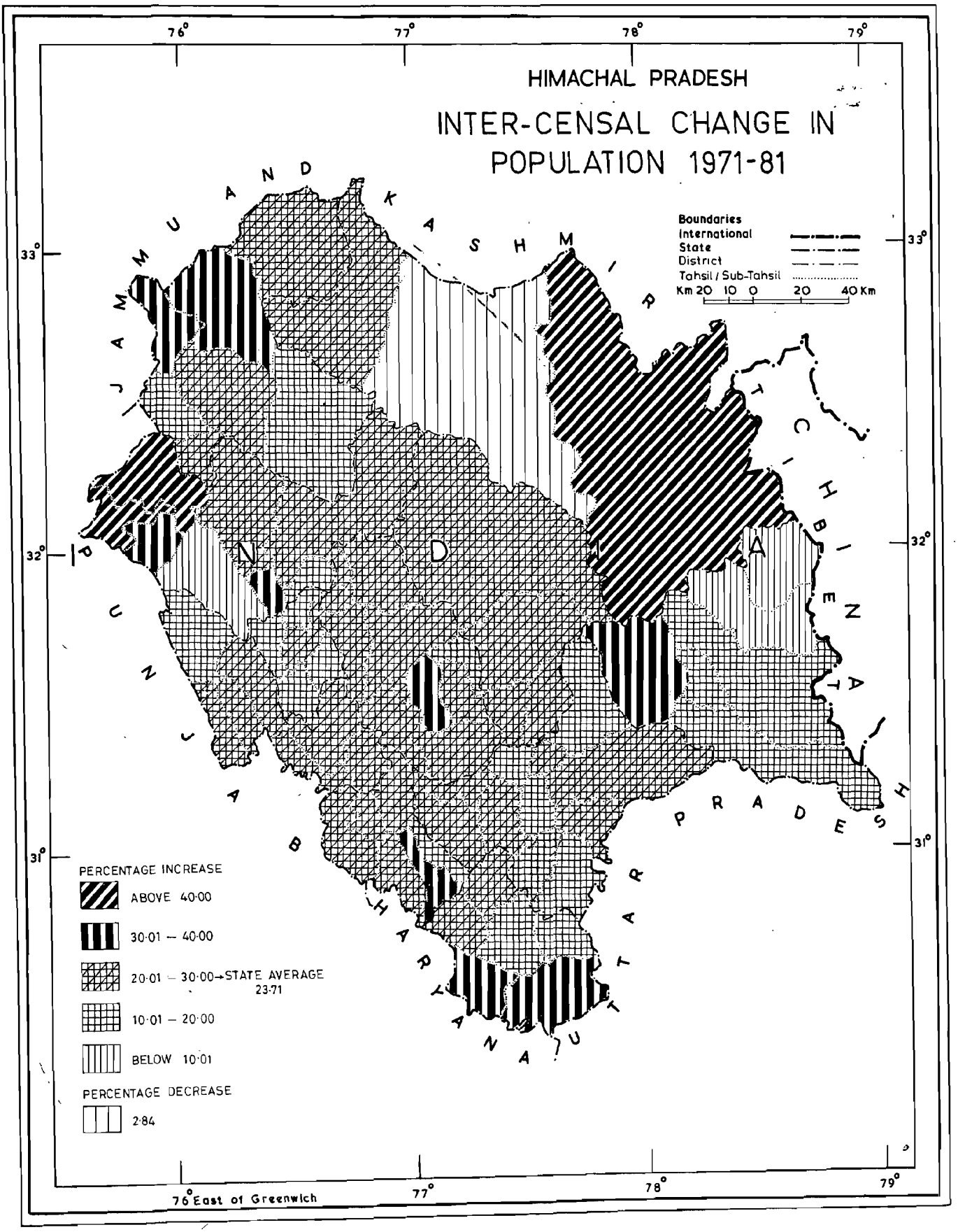
MAP 9

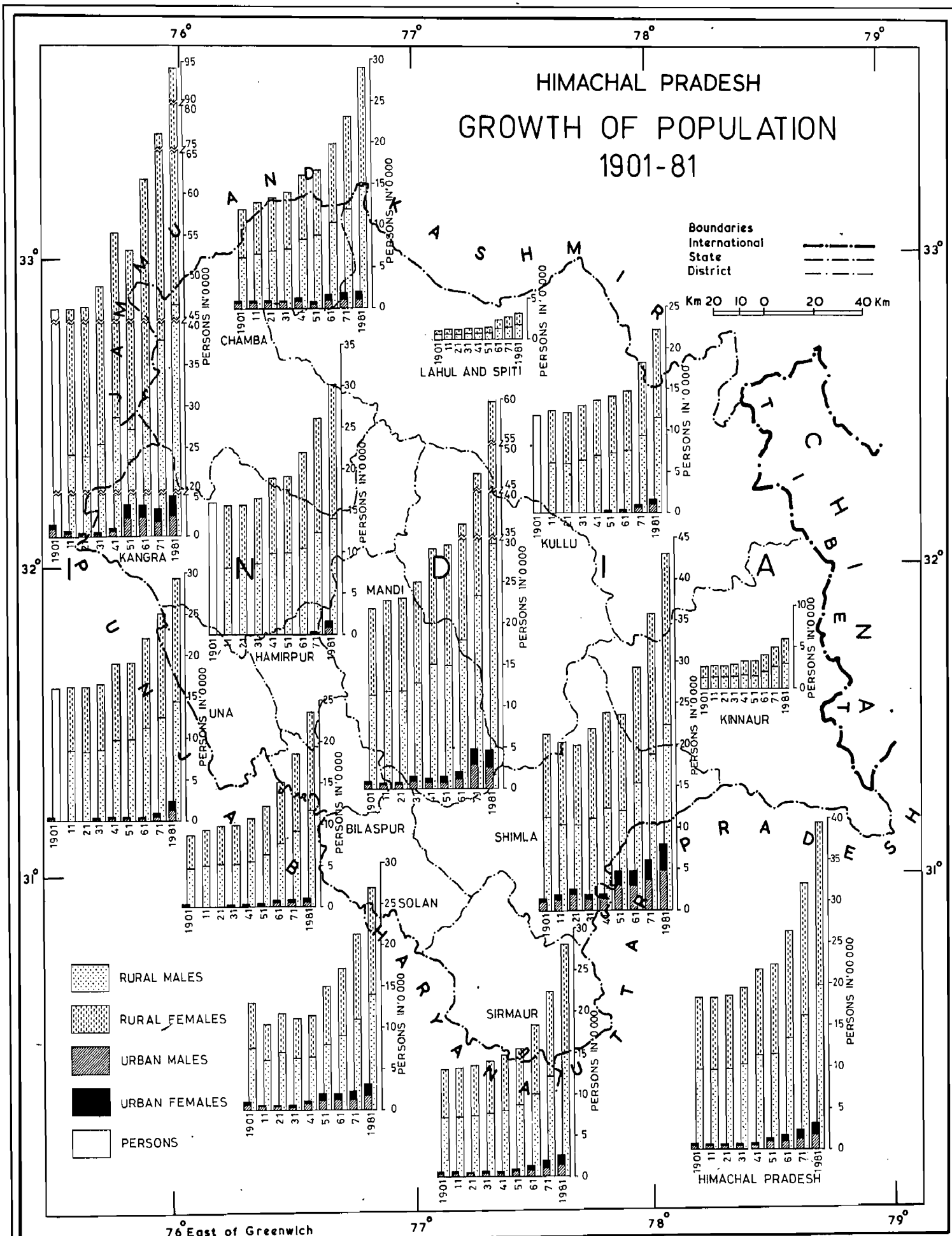

HIMACHAL PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
INDIA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
RIVER CHENAB
RIVER BHAGA
RIVER RAVI
RIVER CHANDRA
RIVER BEAS
RIVER SATLUJ
RIVER GIRI
River
SIZE OF POPULATION
OF TOWNS
CLASS II 50 000—99 999
CLASS III 20 000—49 999
CLASS IV 10 000—19 999
CLASS V 5 000— 9 999
CLASS VI BELOW 5 000
EACH BLACK DOT REPRESENTS
1000 RURAL POPULATION WHILE RED CIRCLES
POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 10

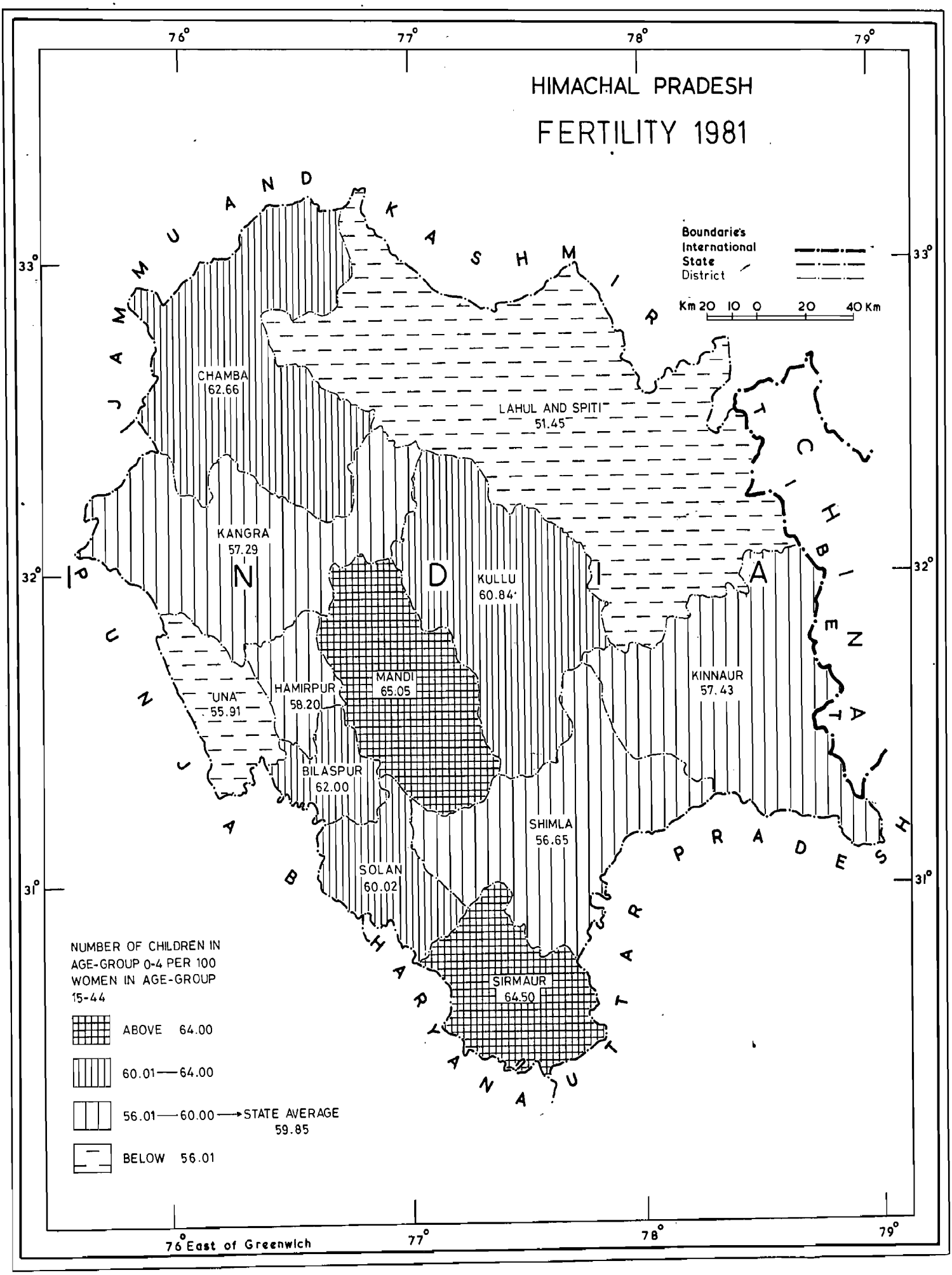

HIMACHAL PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
48
LAHUL AND SPITI
2
KANGRA
173
KULLU
43
HAMIRPUR
284
MANDI
163
UNA
206
KINNAUR
9
BILASPUR
212
SHIMLA
100
SOLAN
157
SIRMAUR
109
PERSONS PER Km²
ABOVE 280
201—280
121—200
41—120 → STATE AVERAGE 77
BELOW 41
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

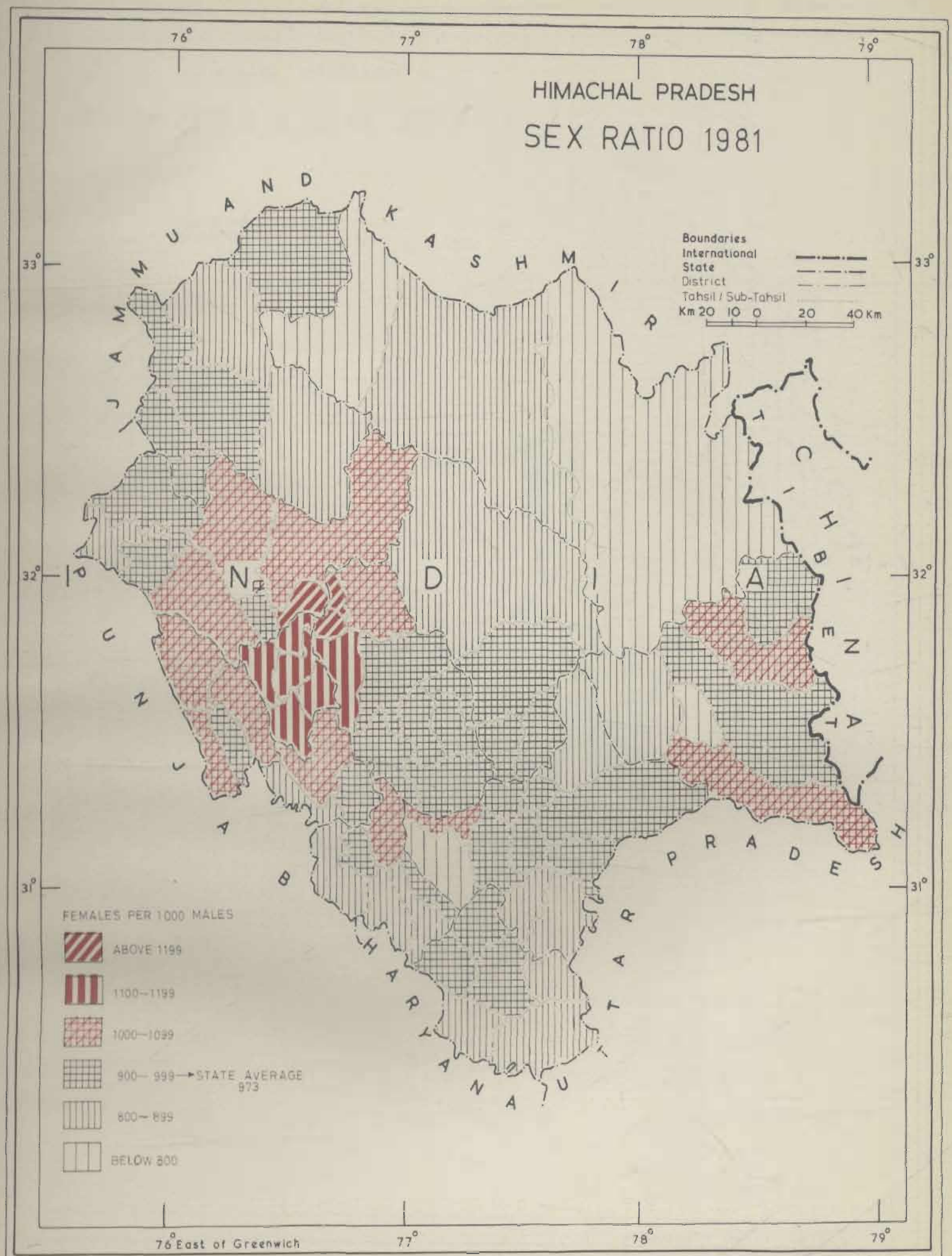
MAP 11

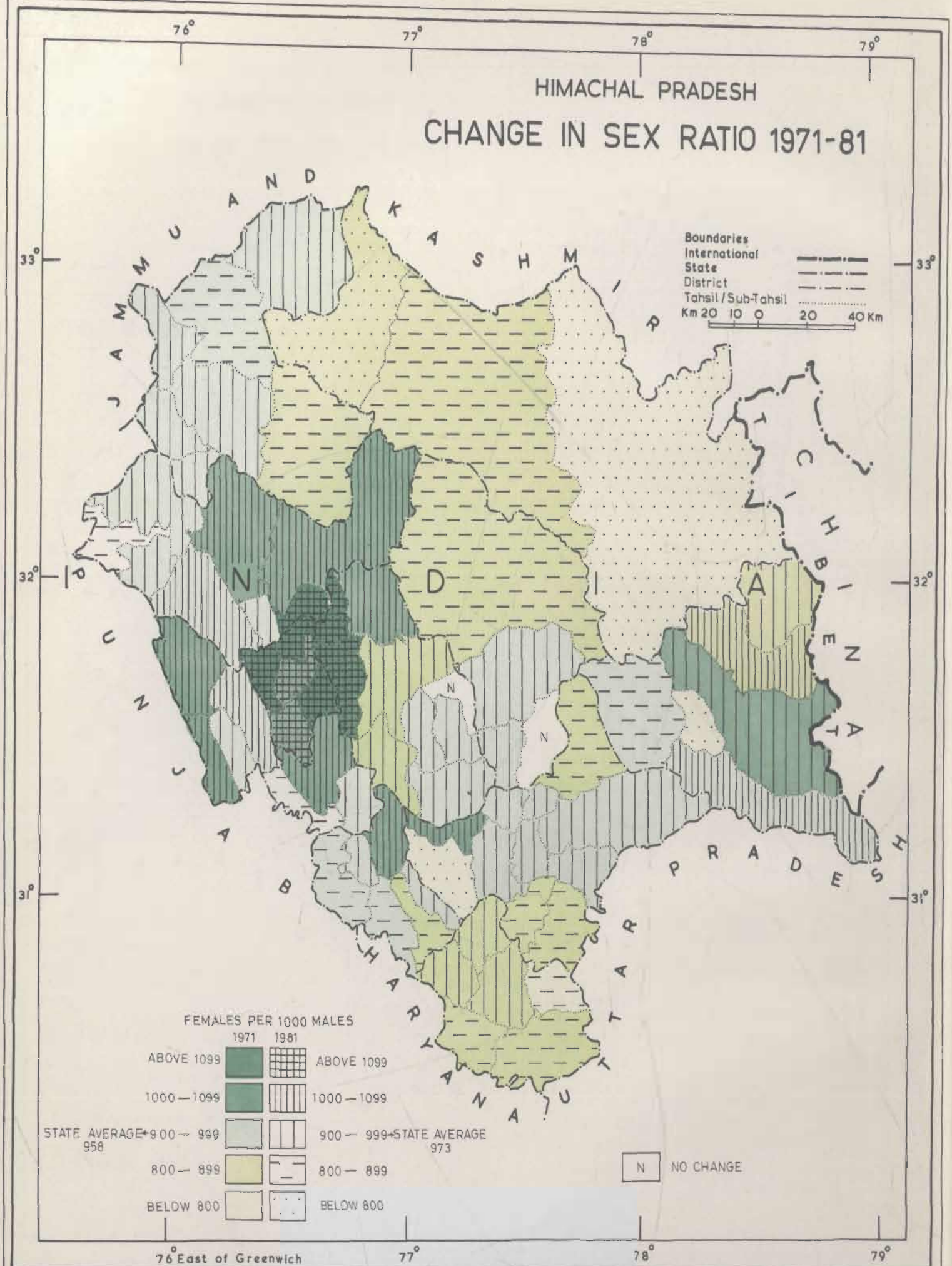

HIMACHAL PRADESH
INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 40·00
30·01 – 40·00
20·01 – 30·00→STATE AVERAGE 23·71
10·01 – 20·00
BELOW 10·01
PERCENTAGE DECREASE
2·84
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

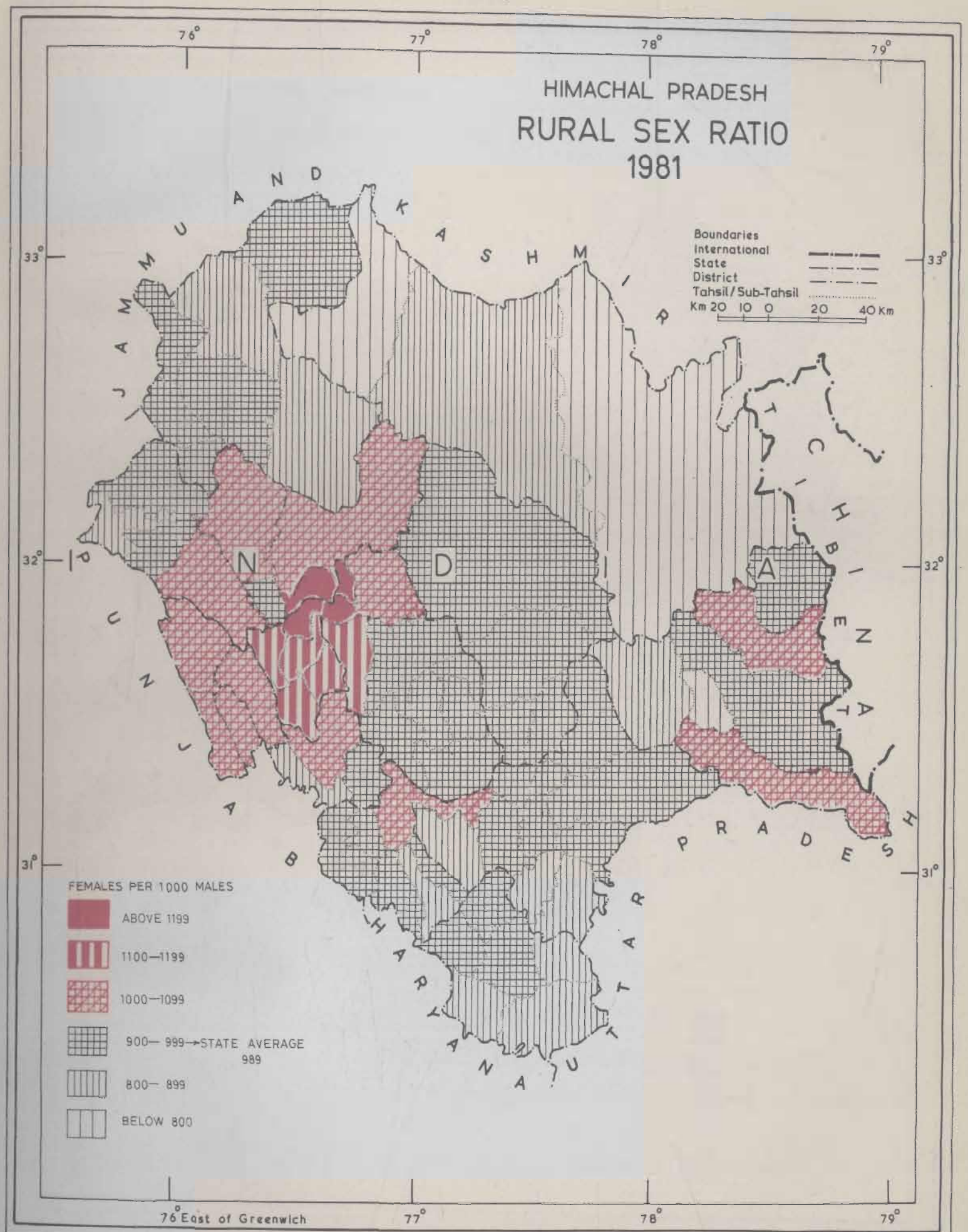

HIMACHAL PRADESH
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
KINNAUR
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PERSONS IN '0 000
RURAL MALES
RURAL FEMALES
URBAN MALES
URBAN FEMALES
PERSONS
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

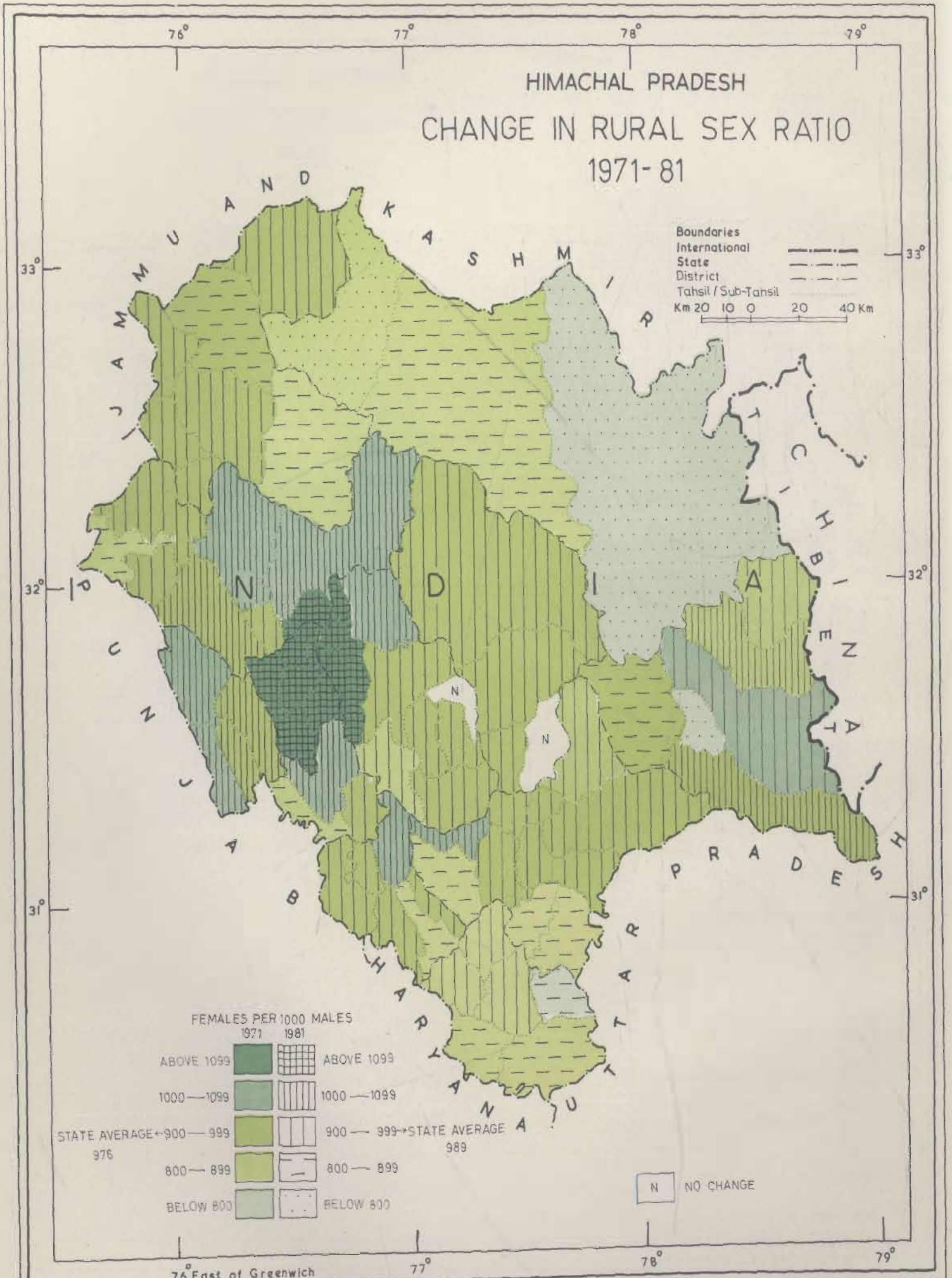
MAP 13

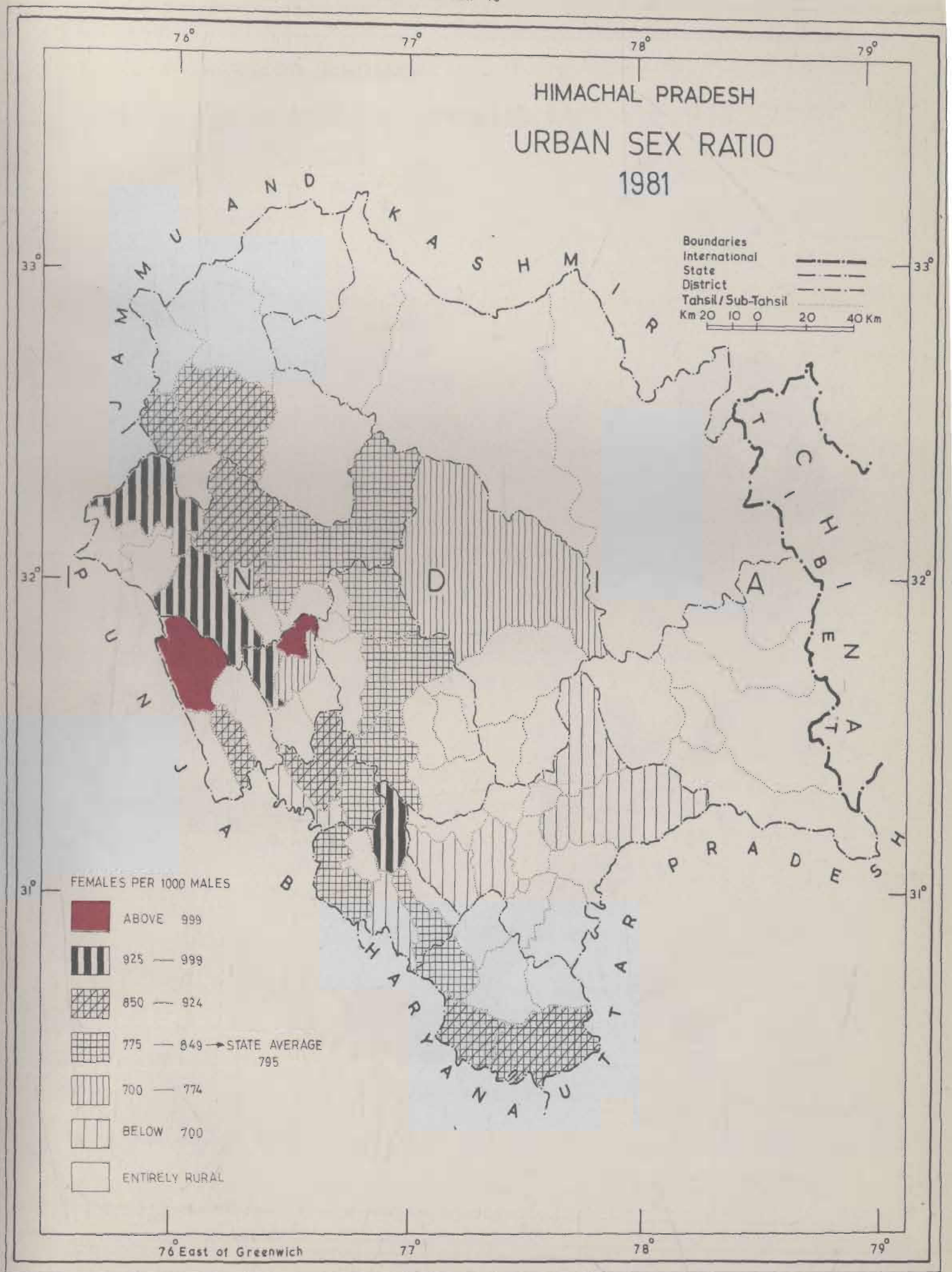

HIMACHAL PRADESH
FERTILITY 1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
62.66
LAHUL AND SPITI
51.45
KANGRA
57.29
KULLU
60.84
KINNAUR
57.43
MANDI
65.05
HAMIRPUR
58.20
UNA
55.91
BILASPUR
62.00
SHIMLA
56.65
SOLAN
60.02
SIRMAUR
64.50
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE-GROUP 0-4 PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE-GROUP 15-44
ABOVE 64.00
60.01—64.00
56.01—60.00 → STATE AVERAGE 59.85
BELOW 56.01
76° East of Greenwich

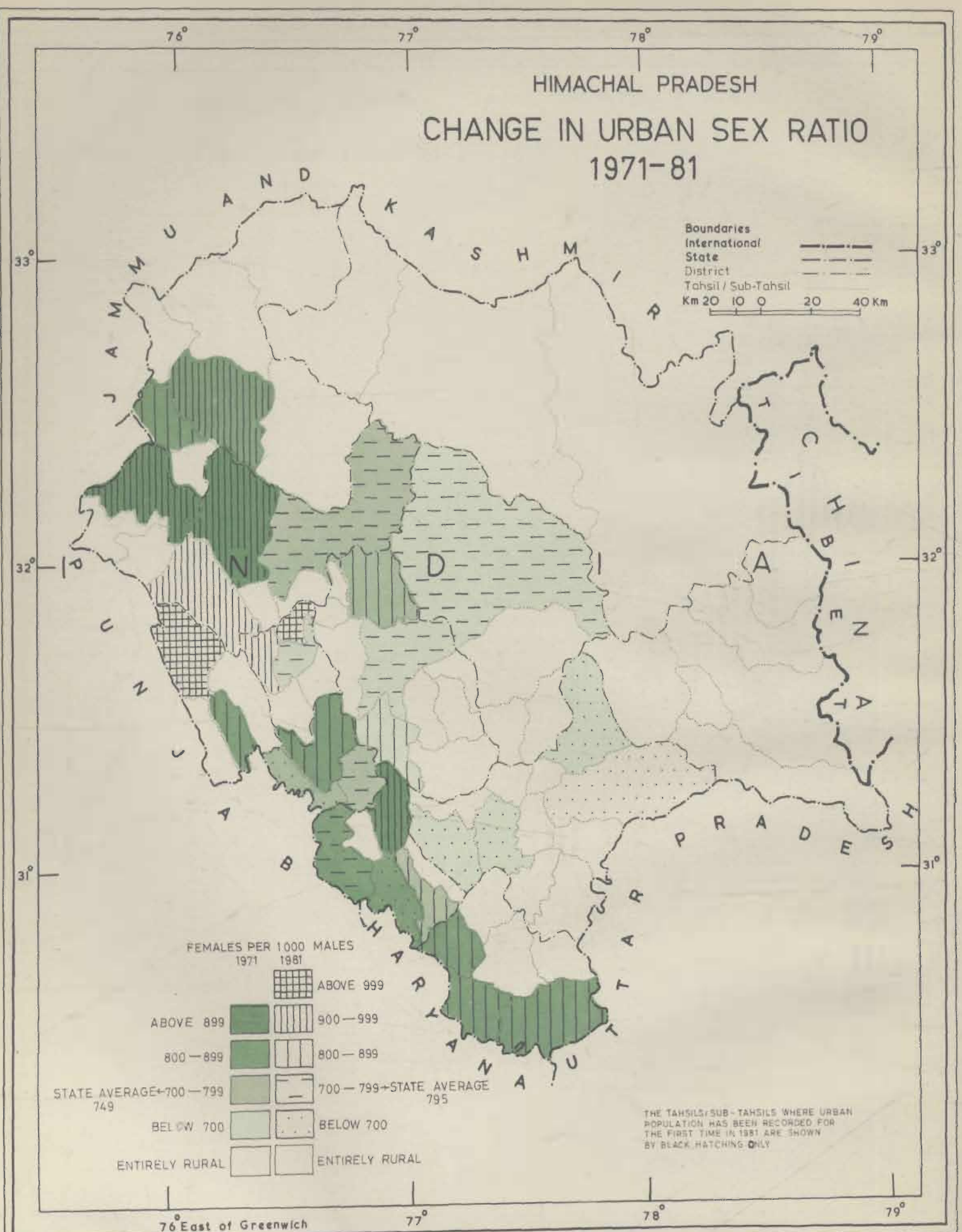

HIMACHAL PRADESH
SEX RATIO 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
ABOVE 1199
1100—1199
1000—1099
900— 999 → STATE AVERAGE 973
800— 899
BELOW 800
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA

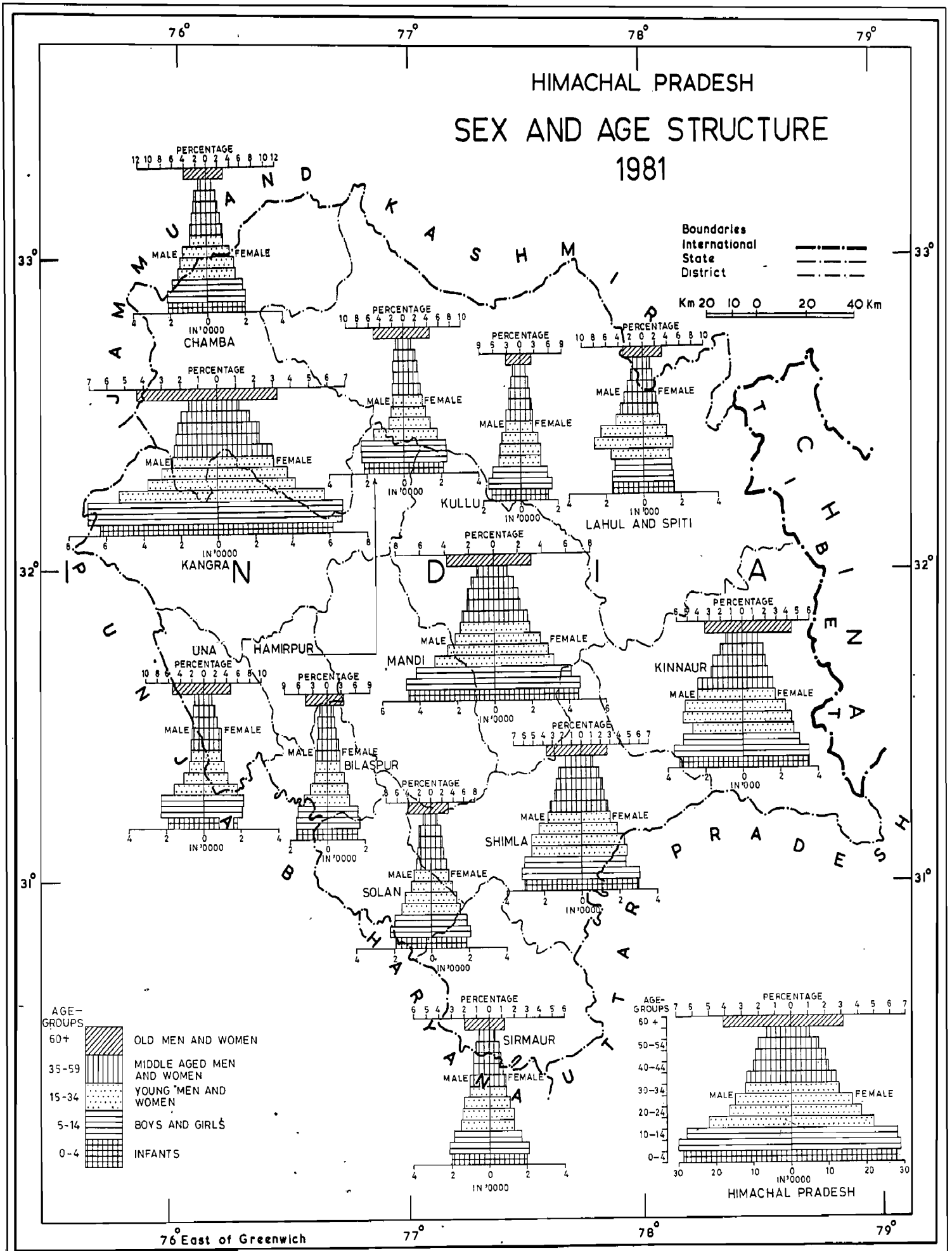

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
INDIA
N
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971 1981
ABOVE 1099
1000 — 1099
STATE AVERAGE 958
900 — 999
800 — 899
BELOW 800
900 — 999 STATE AVERAGE 973
NO CHANGE
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL SEX RATIO
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
N
D
A
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
76° East of Greenwich
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
ABOVE 1199
1100—1199
1000—1099
900— 999→STATE AVERAGE 989
800— 899
BELOW 800

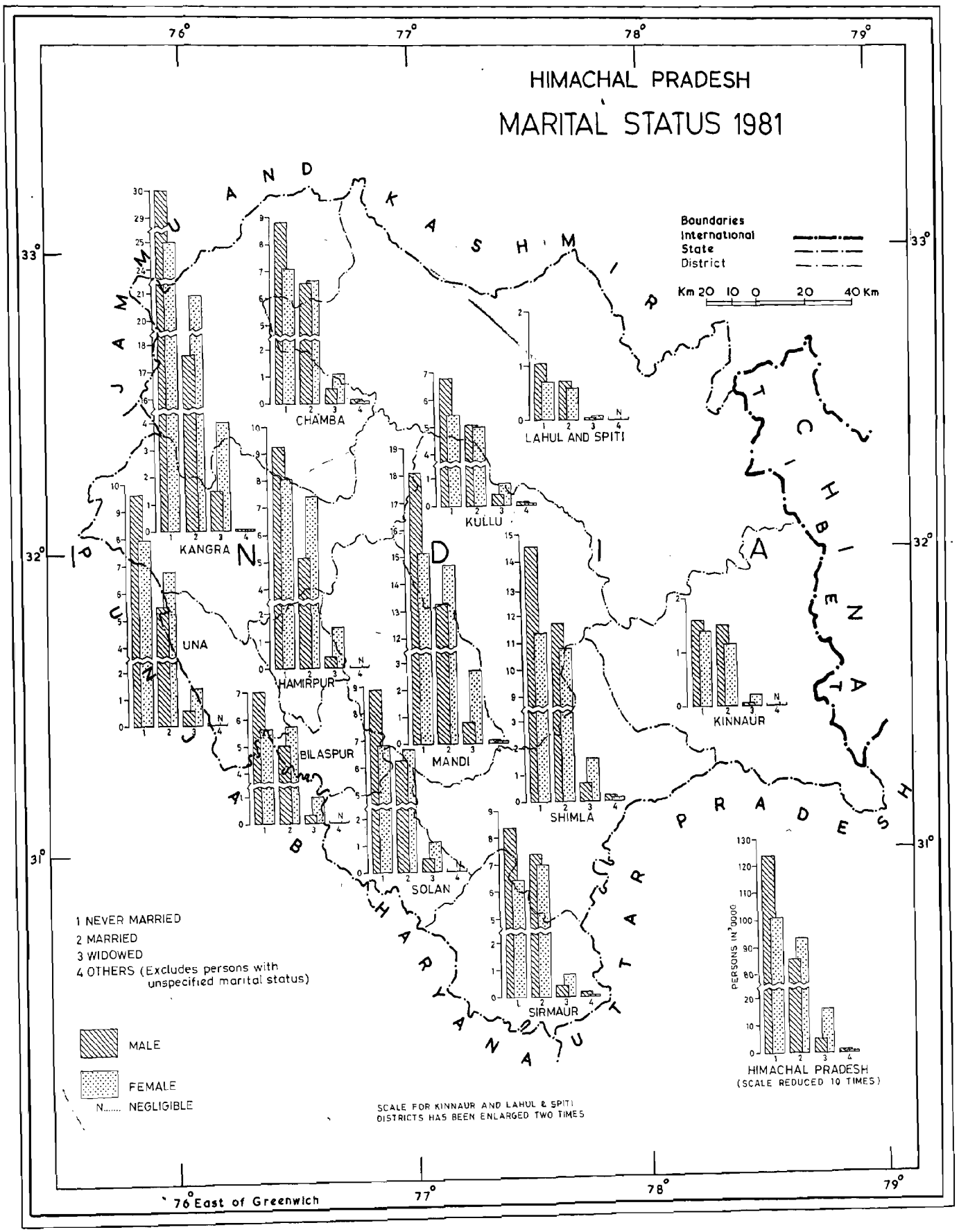

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHIBHENTA
INDIA
N
N
N
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971 1981
ABOVE 1099
1000—1099
STATE AVERAGE ← 900—999
976
800—899
BELOW 800
ABOVE 1099
1000—1099
900—999 → STATE AVERAGE
989
800—899
BELOW 800
N NO CHANGE
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN SEX RATIO
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
ABOVE 999
925 — 999
850 — 924
775 — 849 → STATE AVERAGE 795
700 — 774
BELOW 700
ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich

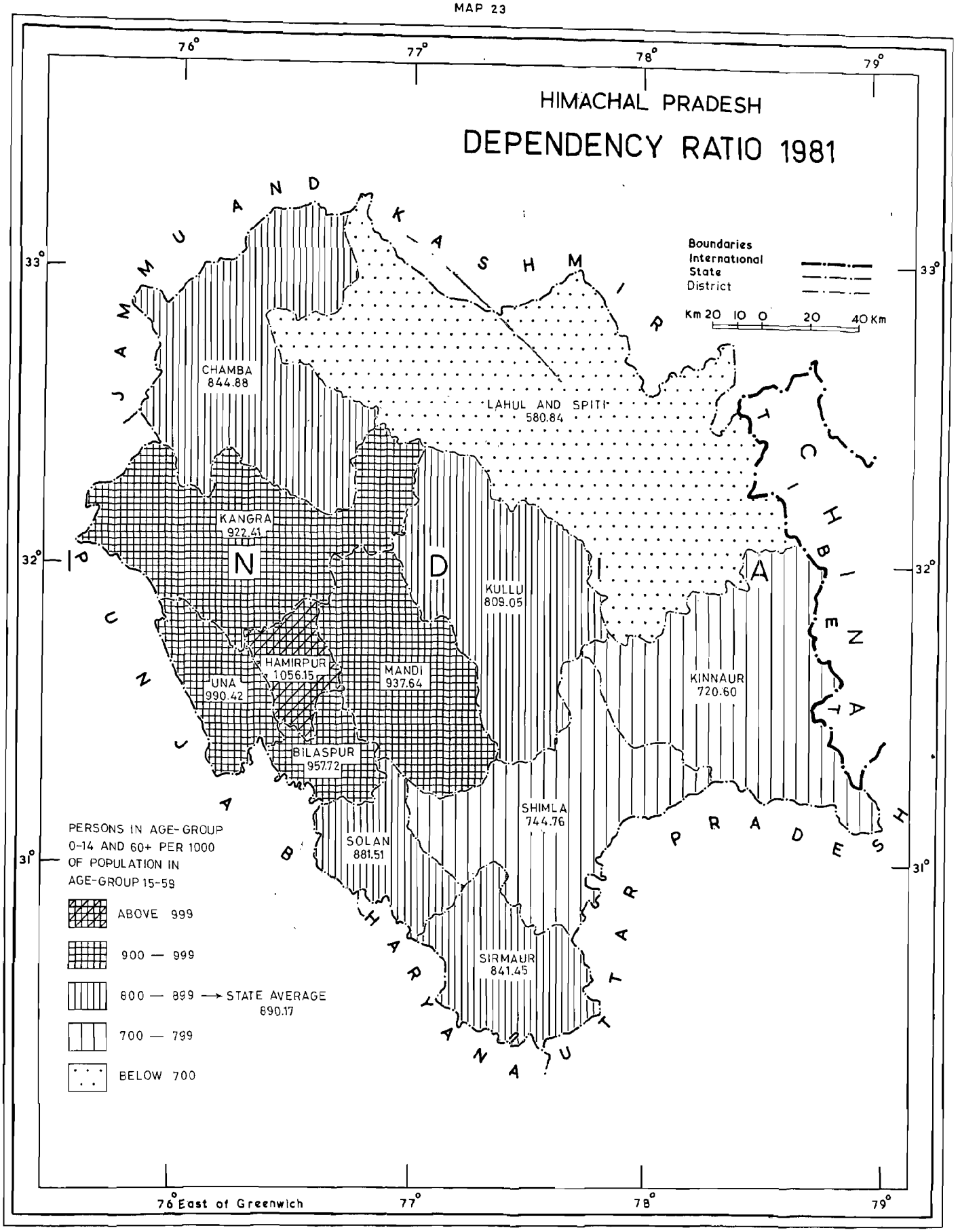

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINESE TIBETAN
INDIA
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971 1981
ABOVE 899
ABOVE 999
900 — 999
800 — 899
800 — 899
STATE AVERAGE 749
700 — 799
700 — 799
STATE AVERAGE 795
BELOW 700
BELOW 700
ENTIRELY RURAL
ENTIRELY RURAL
THE TAHSILS/SUB-TAHSILS WHERE URBAN POPULATION HAS BEEN RECORDED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1981 ARE SHOWN BY BLACK HATCHING ONLY
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
IN '0000
CHAMBA
KANGRA
KULLU
LAHUL AND SPITI
UNA
HAMIRPUR
BILASPUR
MANDI
KINNAUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
AUTONOMOUS REGION
AGE-GROUPS
60+ OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35-59 MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15-34 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5-14 BOYS AND GIRLS
0-4 INFANTS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
76° East of Greenwich

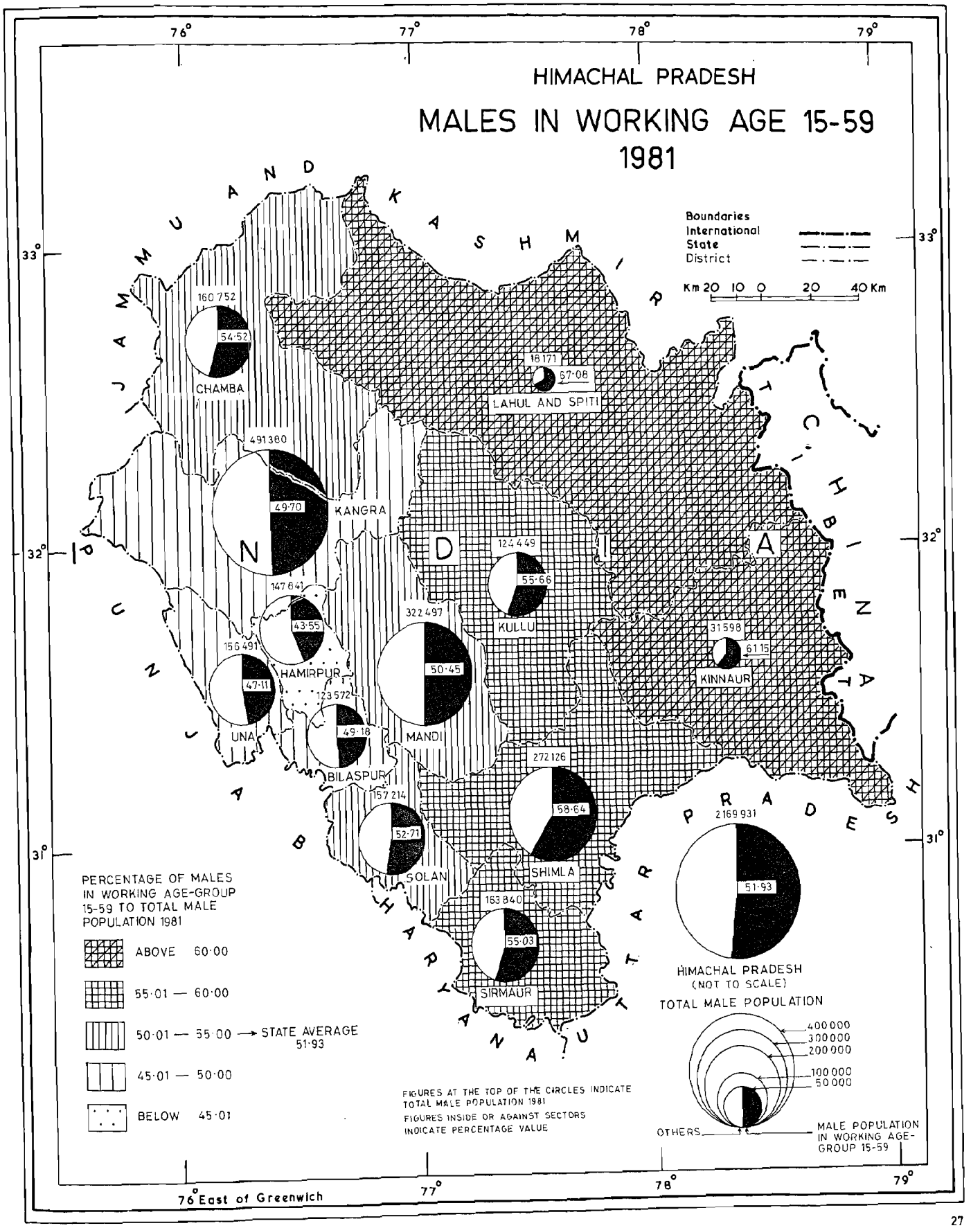
MAP 21


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MARITAL STATUS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KULLU
KANGRA
UNA
HAMIRPUR
BILASPUR
MANDI
SHIMLA
KINNAUR
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 OTHERS (Excludes persons with unspecified marital status)
MALE
FEMALE
N..... NEGLIGIBLE
SCALE FOR KINNAUR AND LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICTS HAS BEEN ENLARGED TWO TIMES
PERSONS IN '000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(SCALE REDUCED 10 TIMES)
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

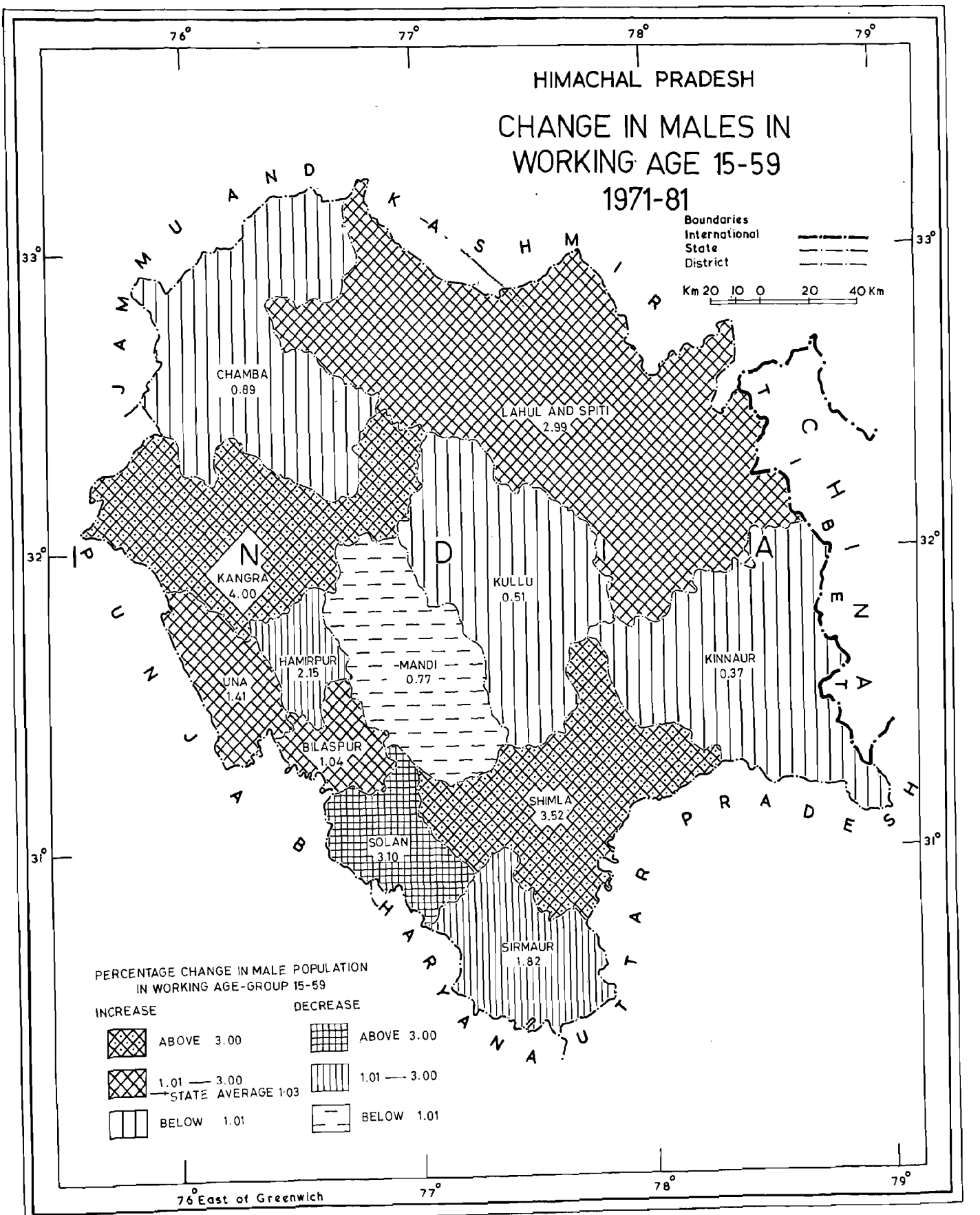
MAP 23


HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 844.88
LAHUL AND SPITI 580.84
KANGRA 922.41
KULLU 809.05
HAMIRPUR 1056.15
MANDI 937.64
UNA 990.42
KINNAUR 720.60
BILASPUR 957.72
SHIMLA 744.76
SOLAN 881.51
SIRMAUR 841.45
PERSONS IN AGE-GROUP 0-14 AND 60+ PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 999
900 — 999
800 — 899 → STATE AVERAGE 890.17
700 — 799
BELOW 700
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

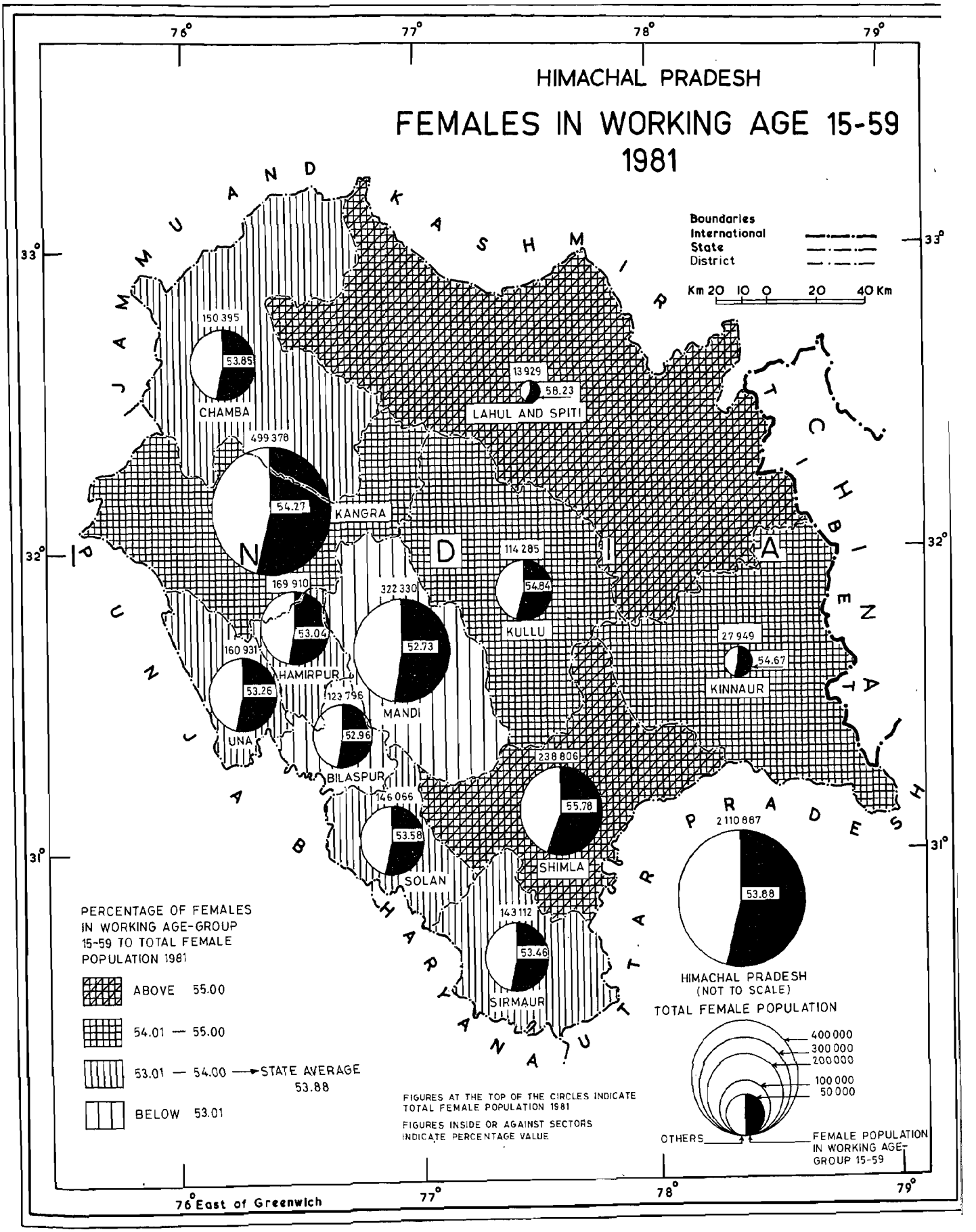
MAP 24


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
160 752
54·52
CHAMBA
16 171
67·08
LAHUL AND SPITI
491 380
49·70
KANGRA
147 641
43·55
HAMIRPUR
156 491
47·11
UNA
123 572
49·18
BILASPUR
157 214
52·71
SOLAN
163 840
55·03
SIRMAUR
124 449
55·66
KULLU
322 497
50·45
MANDI
31 598
61·15
KINNAUR
272 126
58·64
SHIMLA
2 169 931
51·93
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1981
ABOVE 60·00
55·01 — 60·00
50·01 — 55·00 → STATE AVERAGE 51·93
45·01 — 50·00
BELOW 45·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1981
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE
76° East of Greenwich

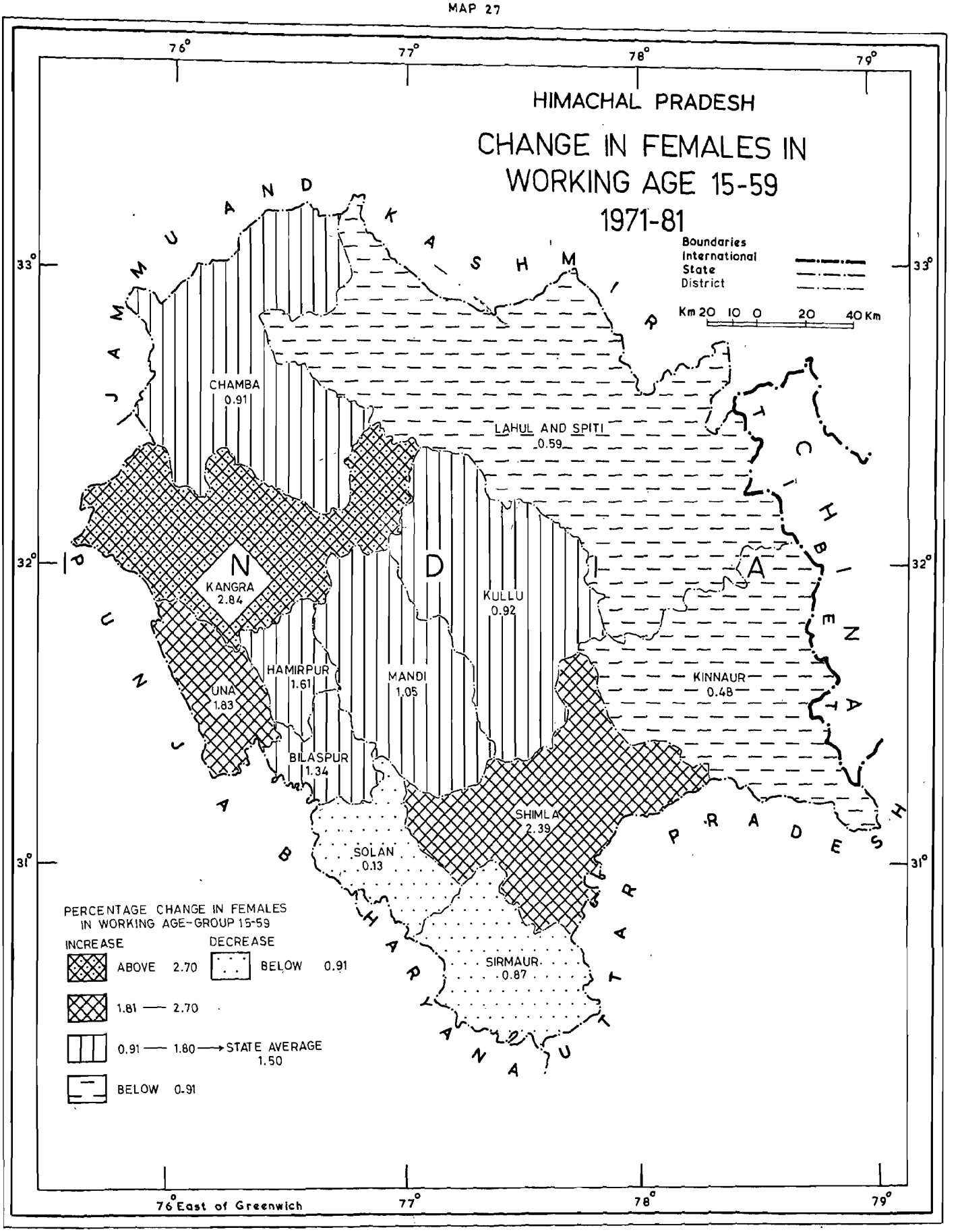
MAP 25


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
PUNJAB
INDIA
CHAMBA 0.89
LAHUL AND SPITI 2.99
KANGRA 4.00
KULLU 0.51
HAMIRPUR 2.15
UNA 1.41
MANDI 0.77
KINNAUR 0.37
BILASPUR 1.04
SHIMLA 3.52
SOLAN 3.10
SIRMAUR 1.82
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
INCREASE
ABOVE 3.00
1.01 — 3.00
STATE AVERAGE 1.03
BELOW 1.01
DECREASE
ABOVE 3.00
1.01 — 3.00
BELOW 1.01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

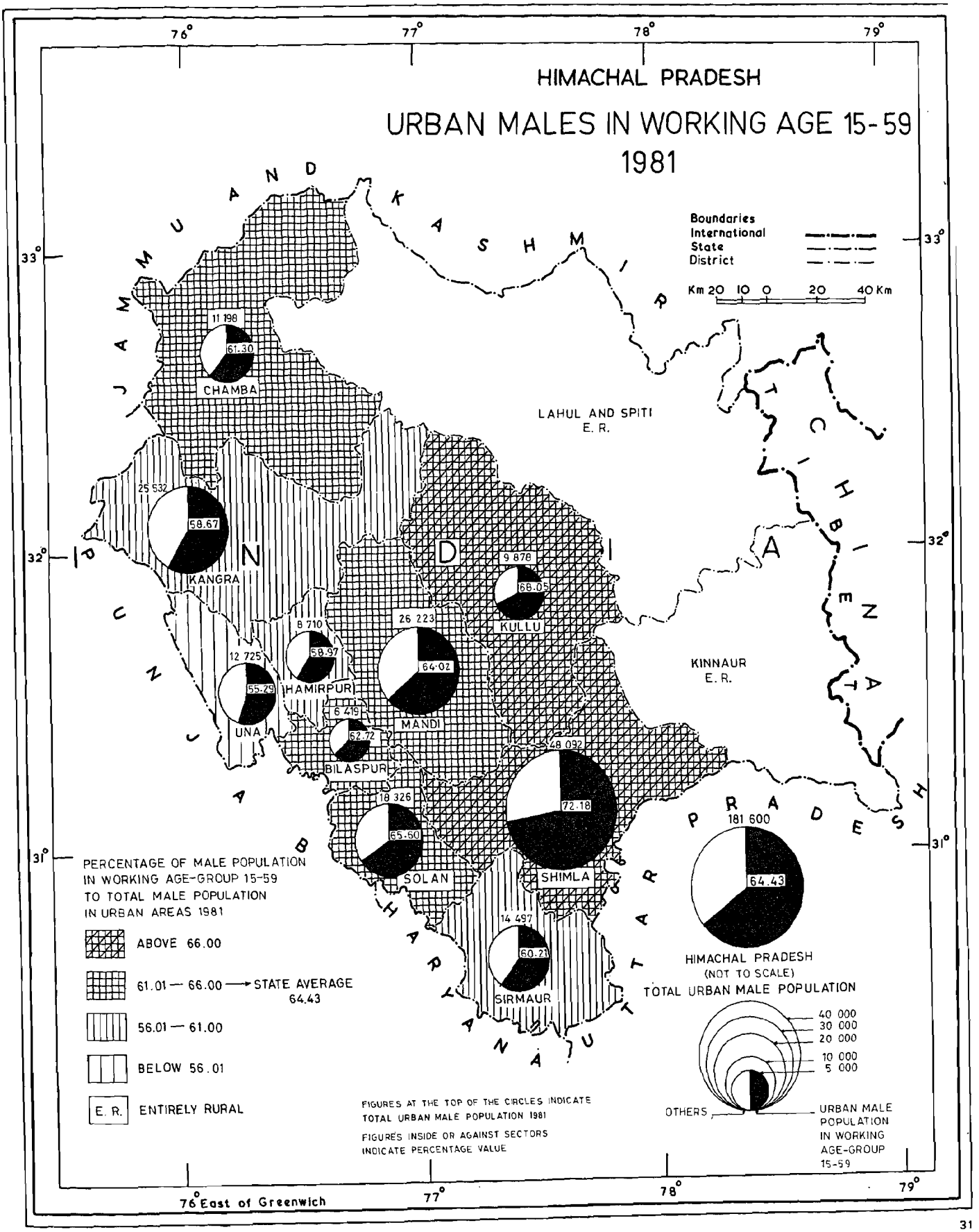
MAP 26


HIMACHAL PRADESH
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
150 395
53.85
CHAMBA
13 929
58.23
LAHUL AND SPITI
499 378
54.27
KANGRA
114 285
54.84
KULLU
27 949
54.67
KINNAUR
169 910
53.04
HAMIRPUR
322 330
52.73
MANDI
160 931
53.26
UNA
123 796
52.96
BILASPUR
238 806
55.78
SHIMLA
146 066
53.58
SOLAN
143 112
53.46
SIRMAUR
2 110 867
53.88
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1981
ABOVE 55.00
54.01 — 55.00
53.01 — 54.00
STATE AVERAGE 53.88
BELOW 53.01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1981
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

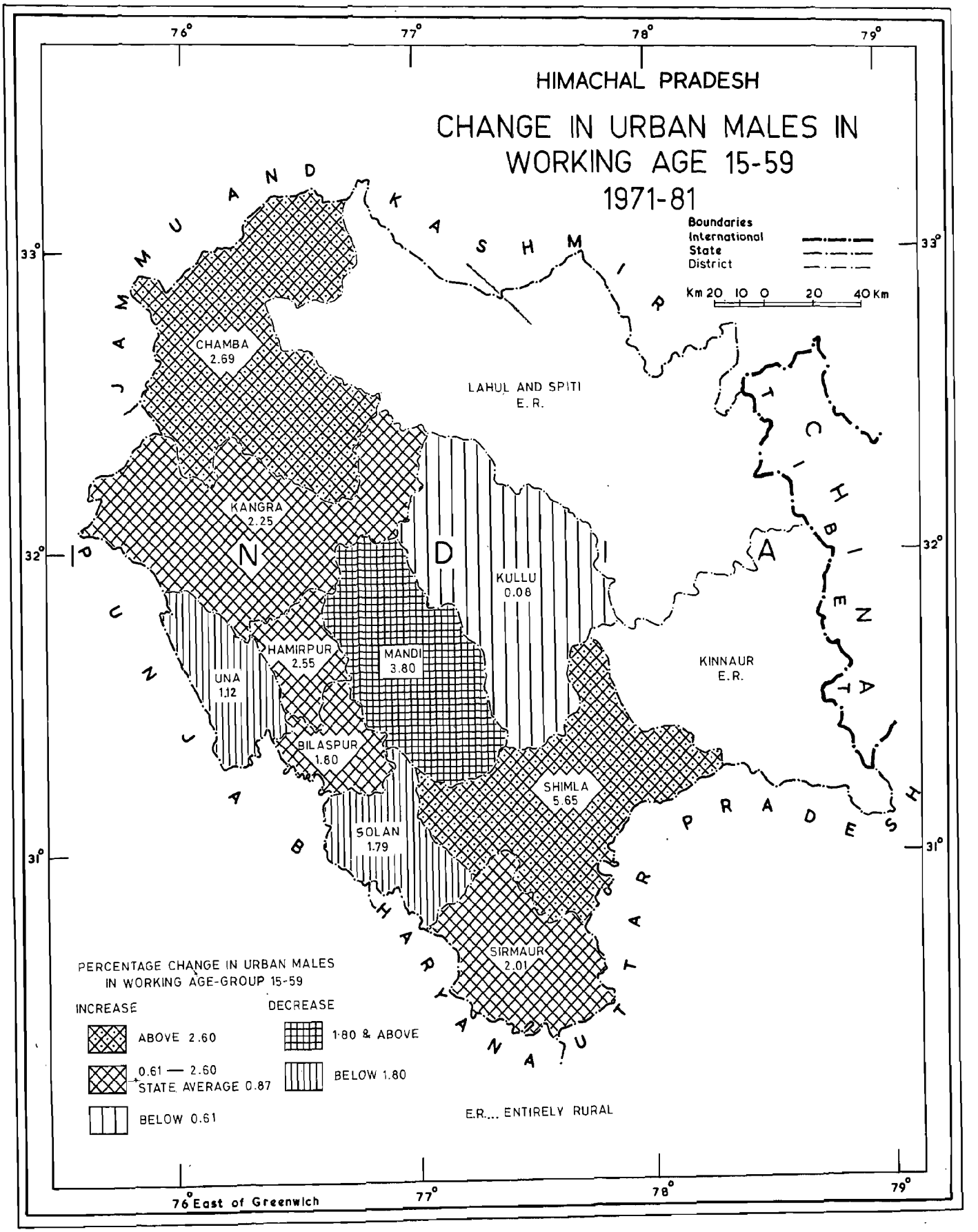
MAP 27

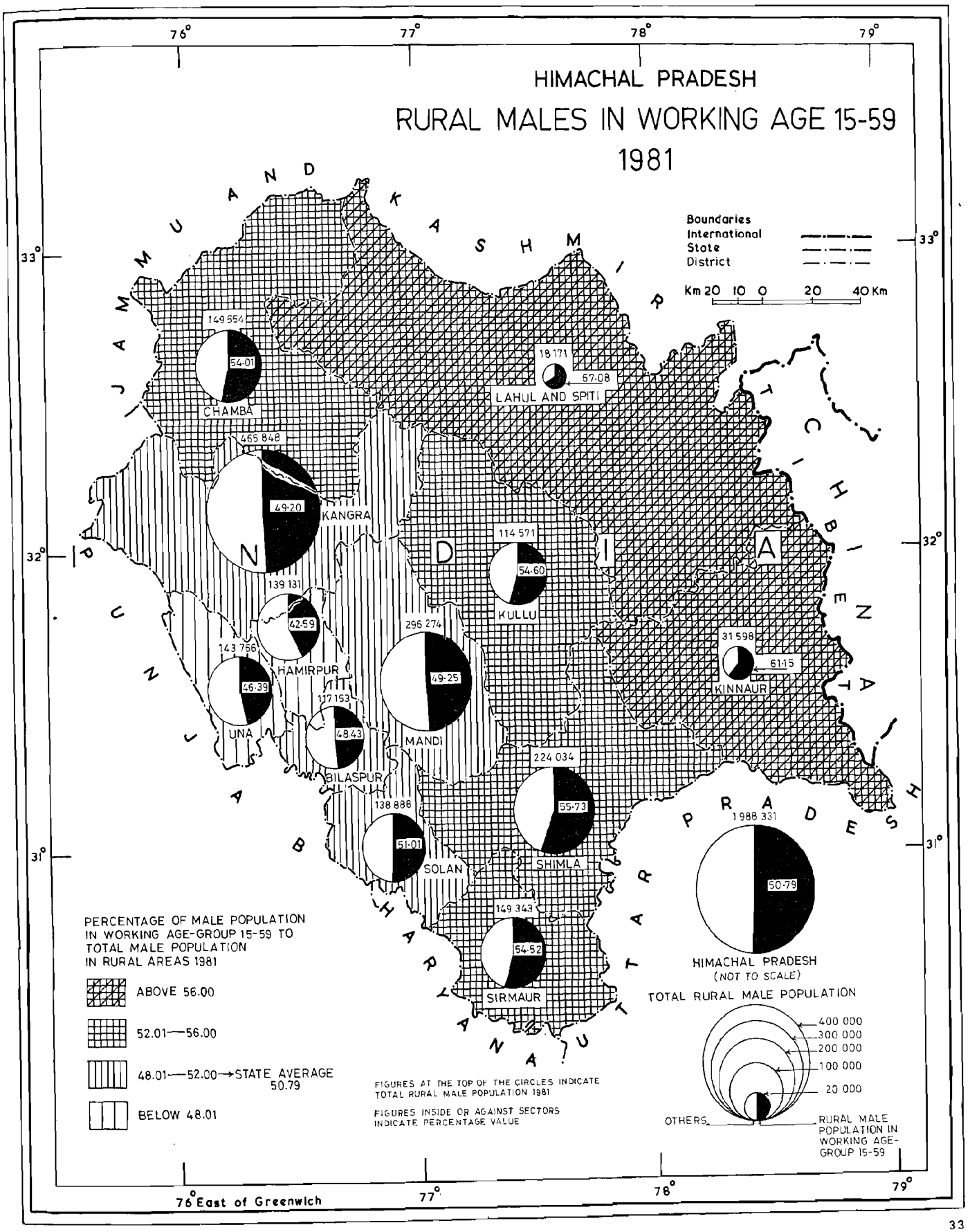

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 0.91
LAHUL AND SPITI 0.59
KANGRA 2.84
KULLU 0.92
HAMIRPUR 1.61
MANDI 1.05
UNA 1.83
KINNAUR 0.48
BILASPUR 1.34
SHIMLA 2.39
SOLAN 0.13
SIRMAUR 0.87
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
INCREASE
ABOVE 2.70
1.81 — 2.70
0.91 — 1.80 → STATE AVERAGE 1.50
DECREASE
BELOW 0.91
BELOW 0.91
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 28

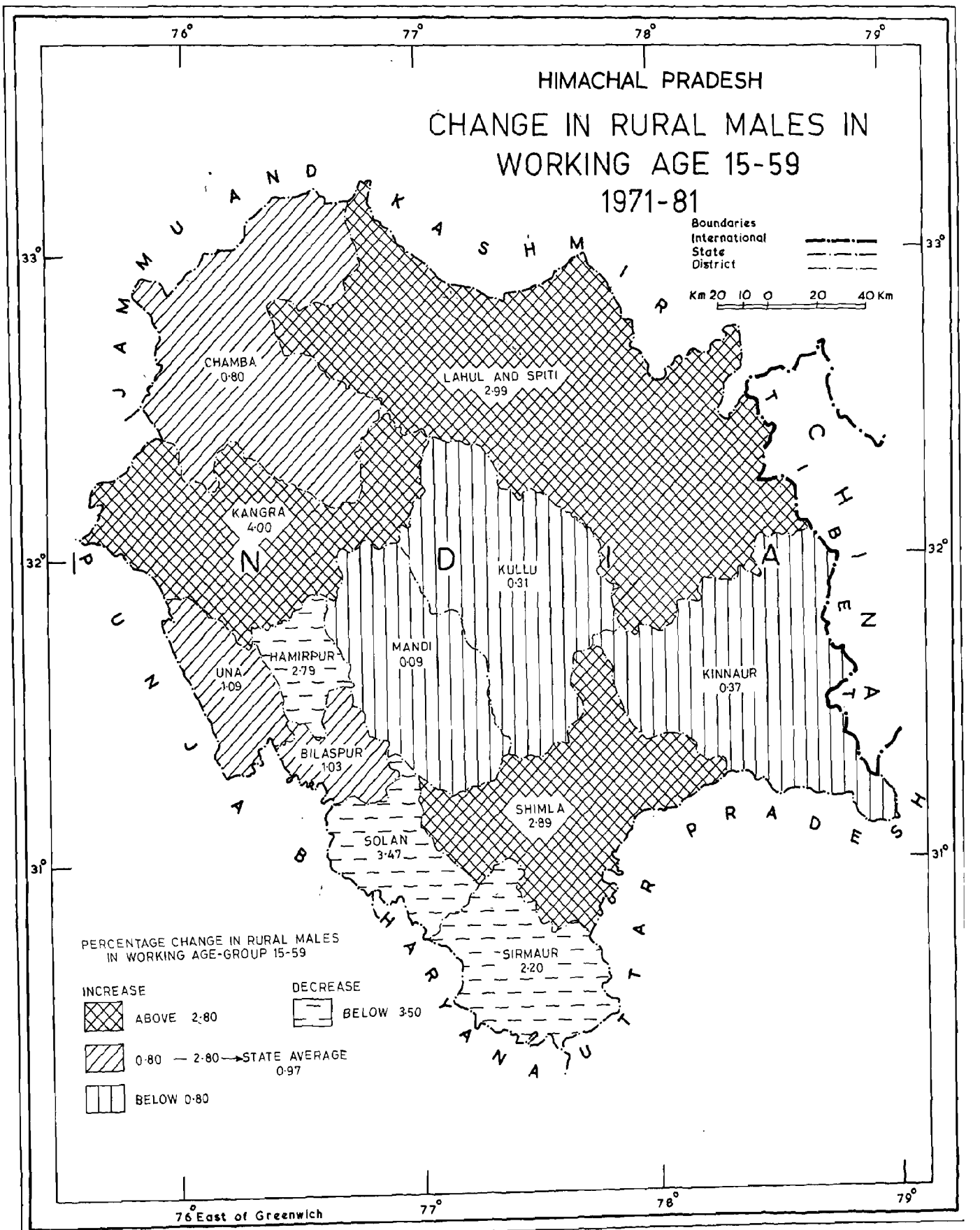

HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI
E. R.
CHAMBA
11 198
61.30
KANGRA
25 532
58.67
HAMIRPUR
8 710
58.97
UNA
12 725
55.29
BILASPUR
6 419
62.72
MANDI
26 223
64.02
KULLU
9 878
68.05
KINNAUR
E. R.
SOLAN
18 326
65.50
SHIMLA
48 092
72.18
SIRMAUR
14 497
60.21
HIMACHAL PRADESH
181 600
64.43
(NOT TO SCALE)
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
40 000
30 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
OTHERS
URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS 1981
ABOVE 66.00
61.01 — 66.00 → STATE AVERAGE 64.43
56.01 — 61.00
BELOW 56.01
E. R. ENTIRELY RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION 1981
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 29

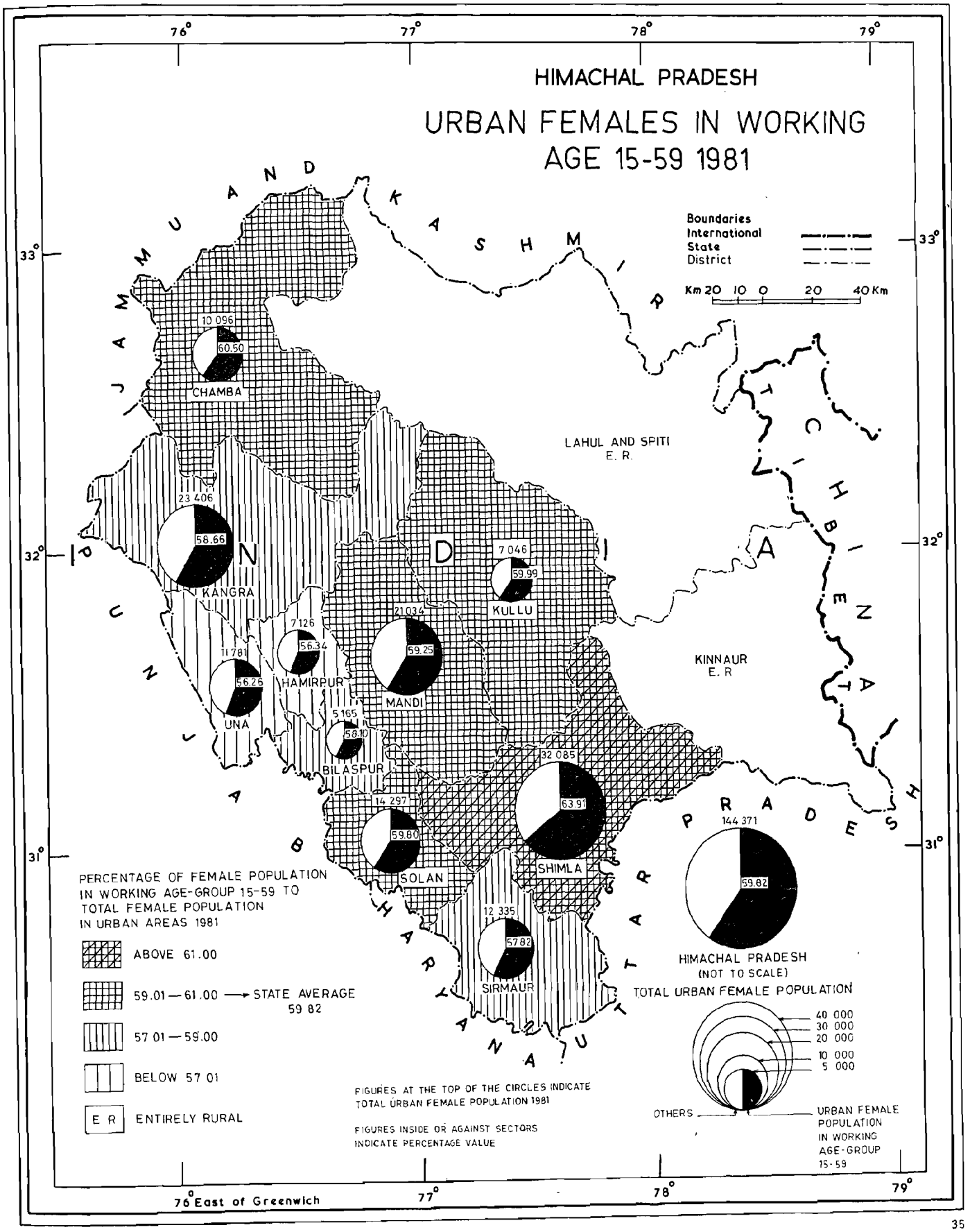

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
CHAMBA 2.69
KANGRA 2.25
HAMIRPUR 2.55
UNA 1.12
BILASPUR 1.80
MANDI 3.80
KULLU 0.08
KINNAUR E.R.
SHIMLA 5.65
SOLAN 1.79
SIRMAUR 2.01
CHHATTISGARH
UTTARANCHAL
PRADESH
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
INCREASE
ABOVE 2.60
0.61 — 2.60
STATE AVERAGE 0.87
BELOW 0.61
DECREASE
1·80 & ABOVE
BELOW 1.80
E.R.... ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
149 554
54·01
CHAMBA
18 171
57·08
LAHUL AND SPITI
465 848
49·20
KANGRA
114 571
54·60
KULLU
139 131
42·59
HAMIRPUR
296 274
49·25
MANDI
31 598
61·15
KINNAUR
143 766
46·39
UNA
117 153
48·43
BILASPUR
224 034
55·73
SHIMLA
138 888
51·01
SOLAN
149 343
54·52
SIRMAUR
1 988 331
50·79
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981
ABOVE 56.00
52.01—56.00
48.01—52.00→STATE AVERAGE 50.79
BELOW 48.01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION 1981
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
20 000
OTHERS
RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
76° East of Greenwich

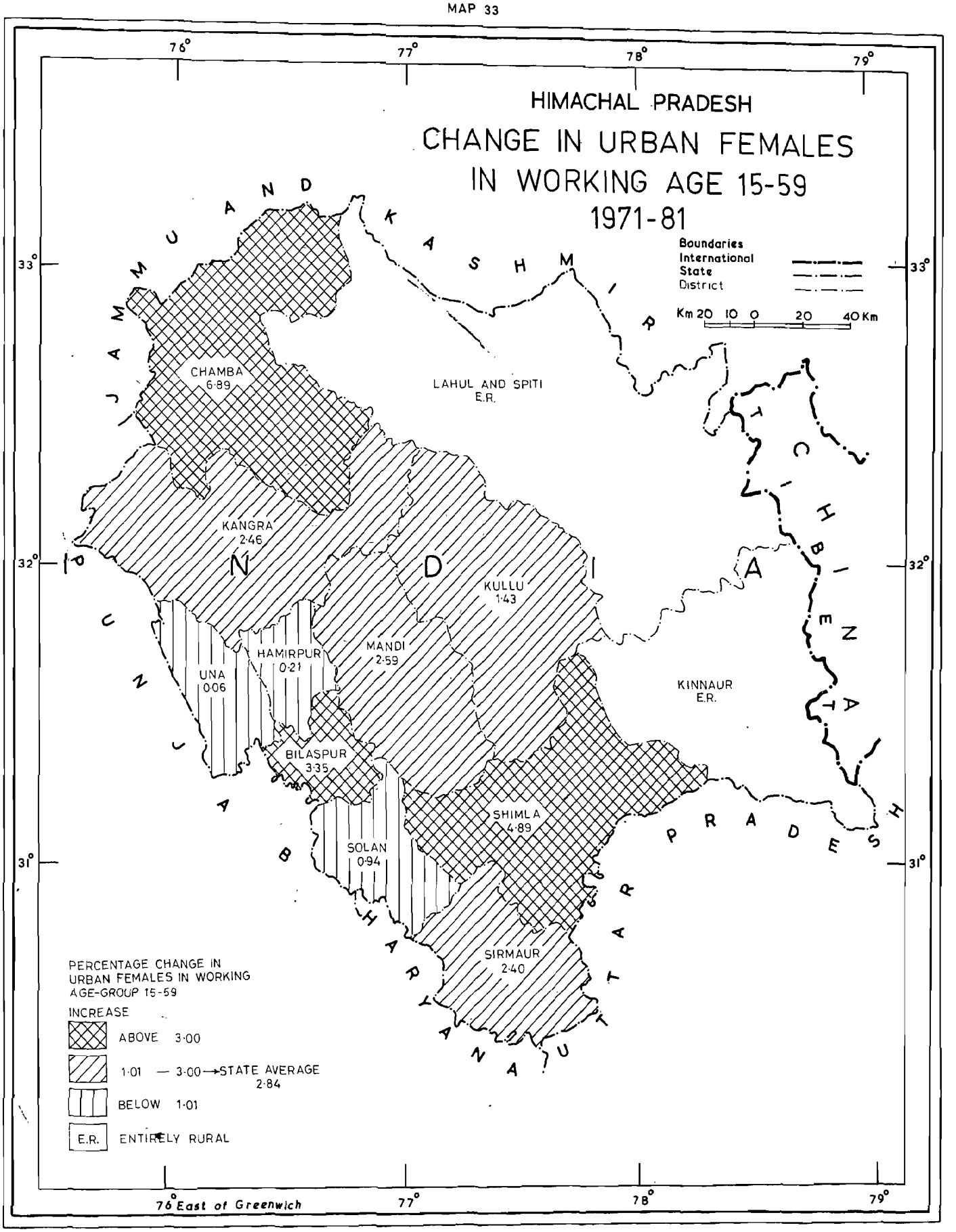
MAP 31

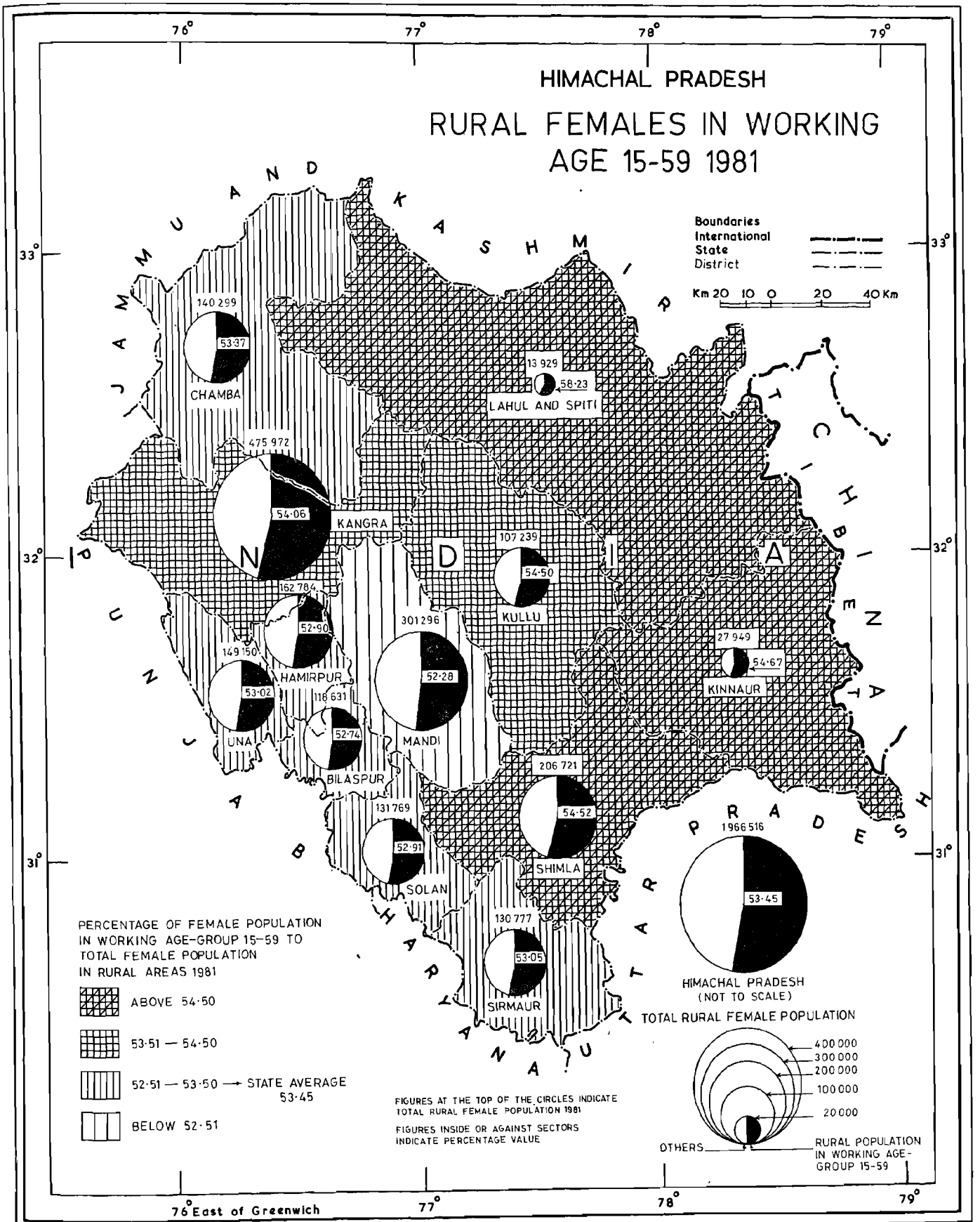

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA 0·80
LAHUL AND SPITI 2·99
KANGRA 4·00
KULLU 0·31
MANDI 0·09
HAMIRPUR 2·79
UNA 1·09
BILASPUR 1·03
SHIMLA 2·89
SOLAN 3·47
SIRMAUR 2·20
KINNAUR 0·37
TIBET
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
INCREASE
ABOVE 2·80
0·80 — 2·80 → STATE AVERAGE 0·97
BELOW 0·80
DECREASE
BELOW 3·50
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 32

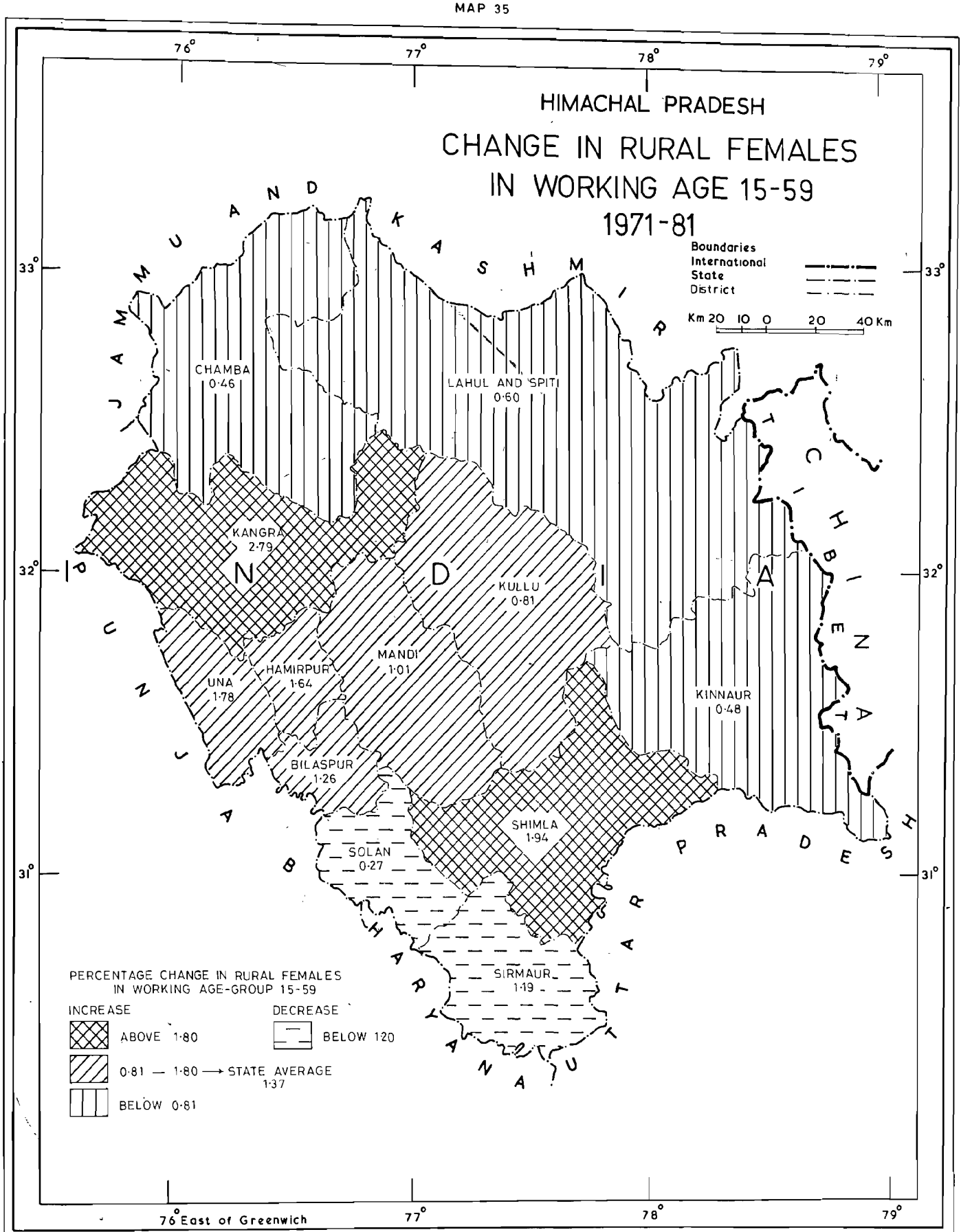

HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI E. R.
KINNAUR E. R
TIBET
CHAMBA 10 096 60.50
KANGRA 23 406 58.66
UNA 11 781 56.26
HAMIRPUR 7 126 56.34
BILASPUR 5 165 58.10
MANDI 21 034 59.25
KULLU 7 046 59.99
SOLAN 14 297 59.80
SHIMLA 32 085 63.91
SIRMAUR 12 335 57.82
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS 1981
ABOVE 61.00
59.01 — 61.00 → STATE AVERAGE 59 82
57 01 — 59.00
BELOW 57 01
E R ENTIRELY RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION 1981
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE
144 371 59.82
HIMACHAL PRADESH (NOT TO SCALE)
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
40 000
30 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
OTHERS
URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

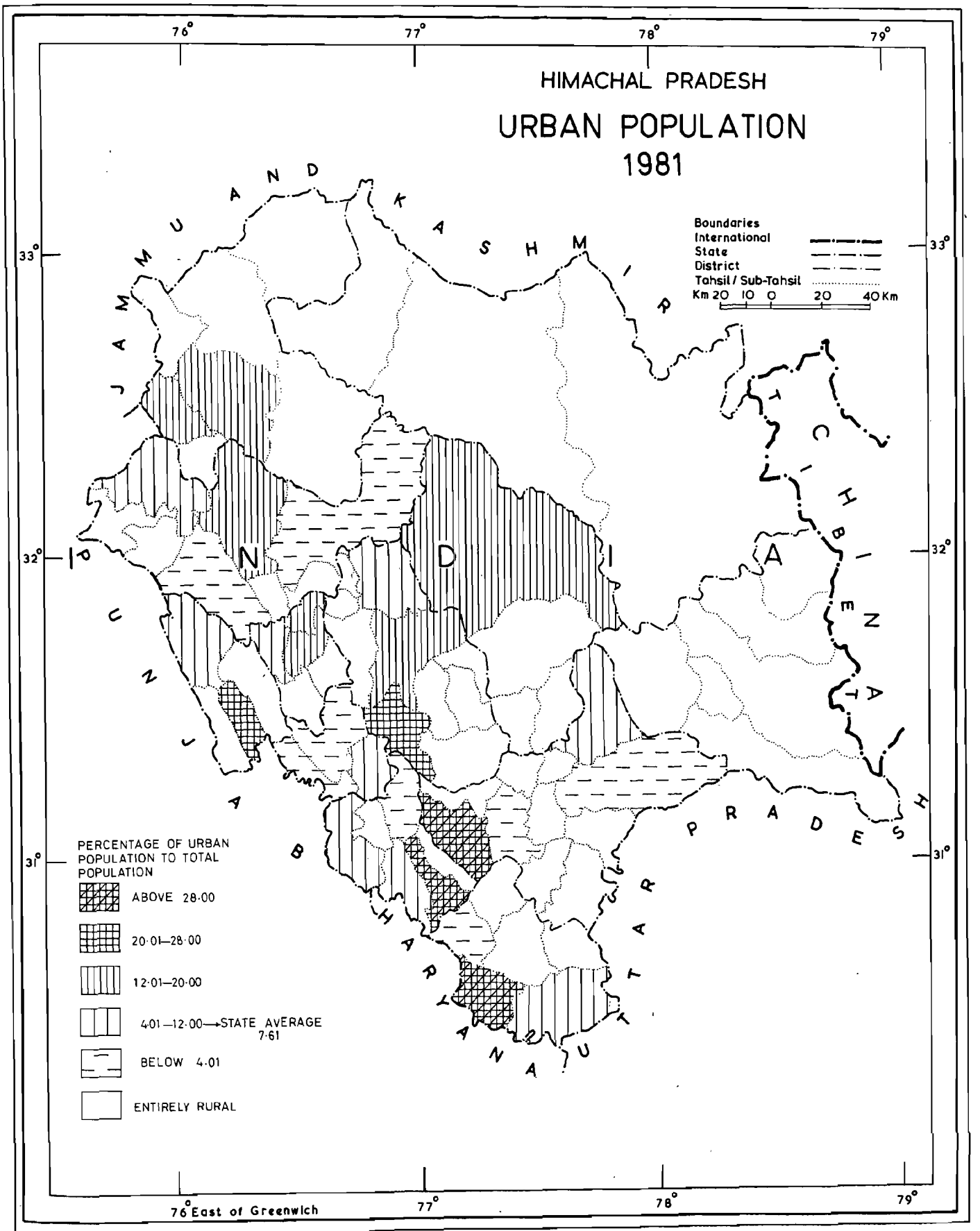
MAP 33

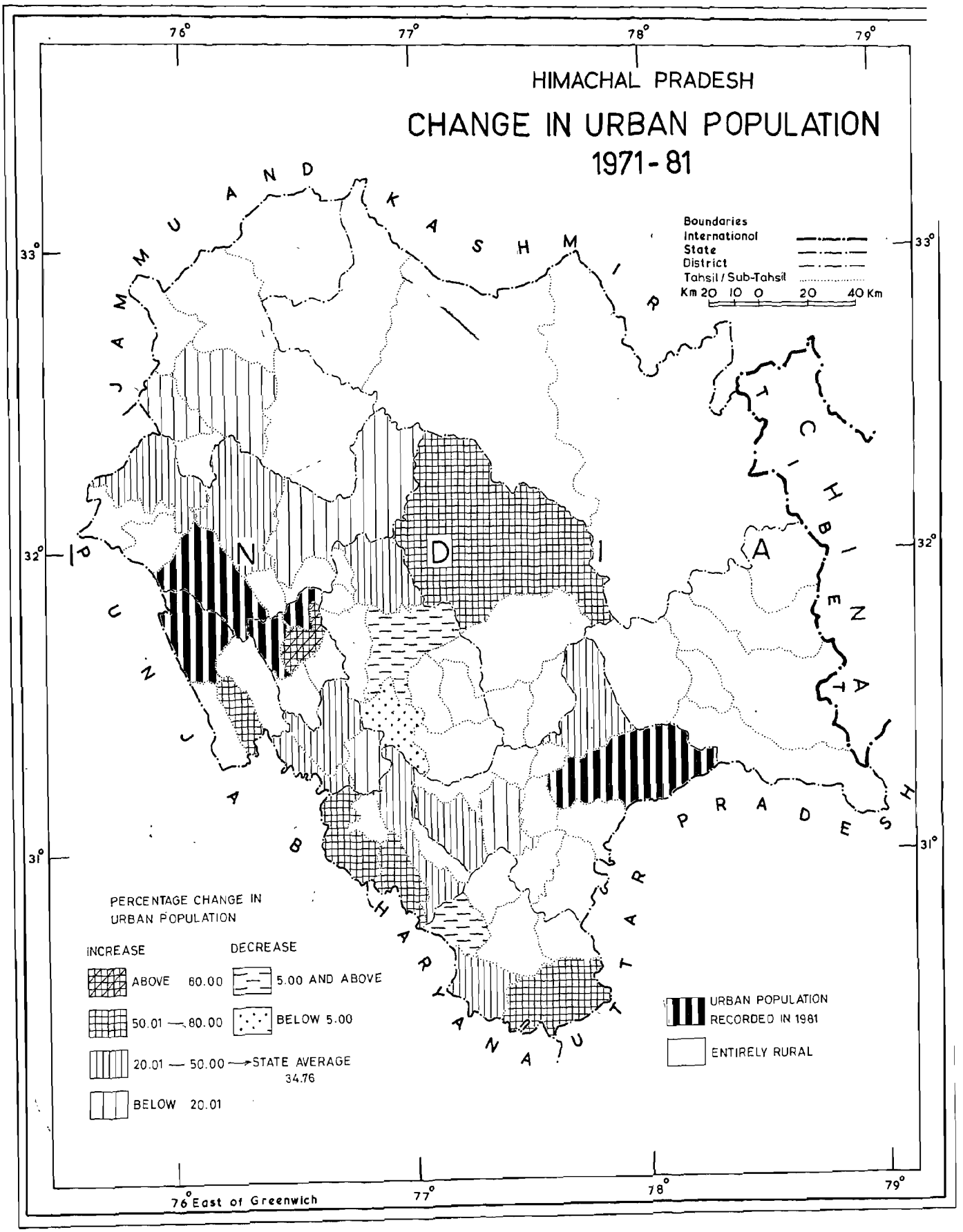

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI
E.R.
CHAMBA
6·89
KANGRA
2·46
HAMIRPUR
0·21
UNA
0·06
BILASPUR
3·35
MANDI
2·59
KULLU
1·43
KINNAUR
E.R.
SHIMLA
4·89
SOLAN
0·94
SIRMAUR
2·40
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING
AGE-GROUP 15-59
INCREASE
ABOVE 3·00
1·01 — 3·00 → STATE AVERAGE
2·84
BELOW 1·01
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
140 299
53·37
CHAMBA
13 929
58·23
LAHUL AND SPITI
475 972
54·06
KANGRA
107 239
54·50
KULLU
162 784
52·90
HAMIRPUR
149 150
53·02
UNA
301 296
52·28
MANDI
118 631
52·74
BILASPUR
27 949
54·67
KINNAUR
206 721
54·52
SHIMLA
131 769
52·91
SOLAN
130 777
53·05
SIRMAUR
1966 516
53·45
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15–59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981
ABOVE 54·50
53·51 — 54·50
52·51 — 53·50 → STATE AVERAGE 53·45
BELOW 52·51
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION 1981
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
20 000
OTHERS
RURAL POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
76° East of Greenwich

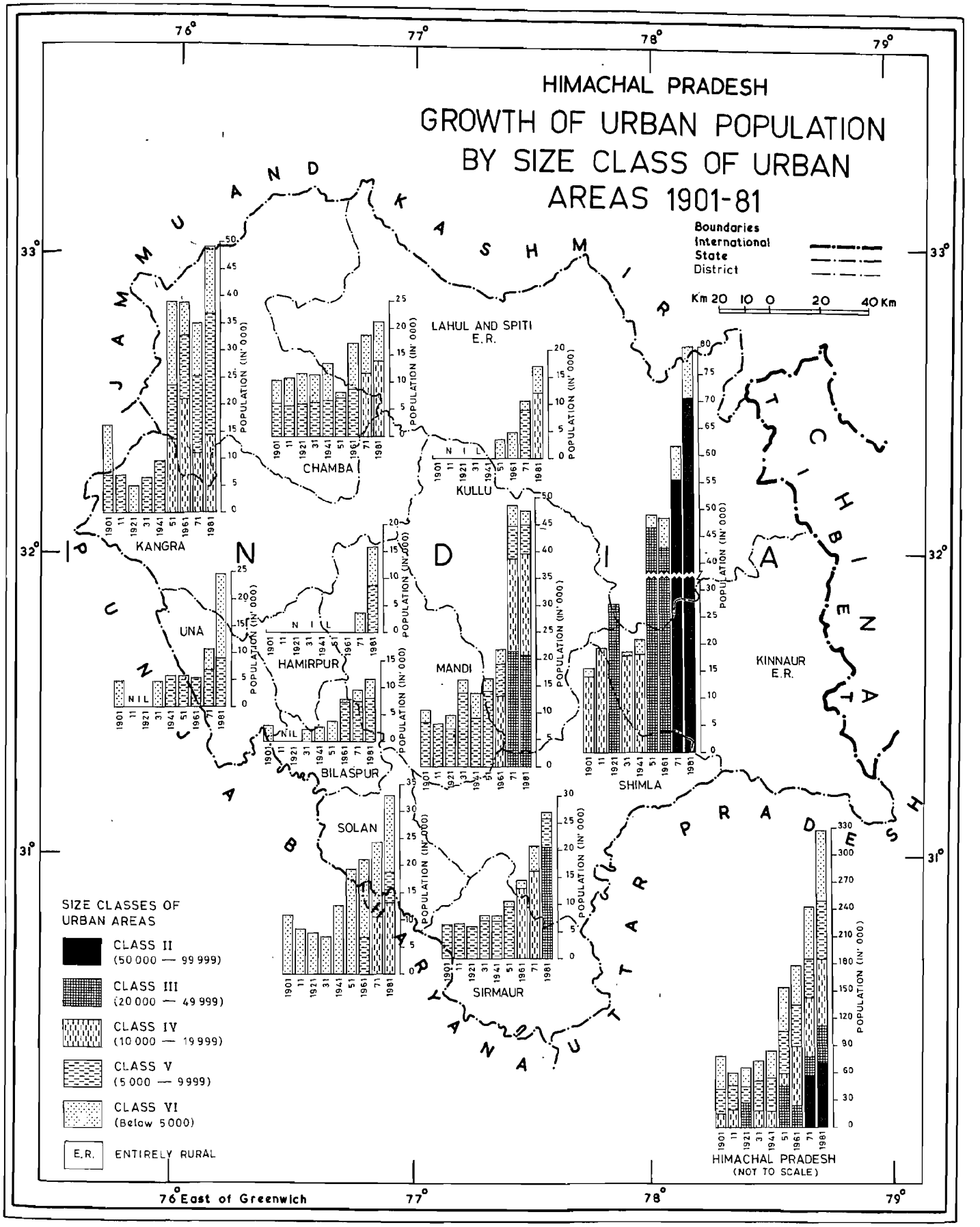
MAP 35


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
0·46
LAHUL AND SPITI
0·60
KANGRA
2·79
KULLU
0·81
MANDI
1·01
HAMIRPUR
1·64
UNA
1·78
BILASPUR
1·26
SOLAN
0·27
SHIMLA
1·94
SIRMAUR
1·19
KINNAUR
0·48
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
INCREASE
ABOVE 1·80
0·81 — 1·80 → STATE AVERAGE
1·37
BELOW 0·81
DECREASE
BELOW 1·20
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

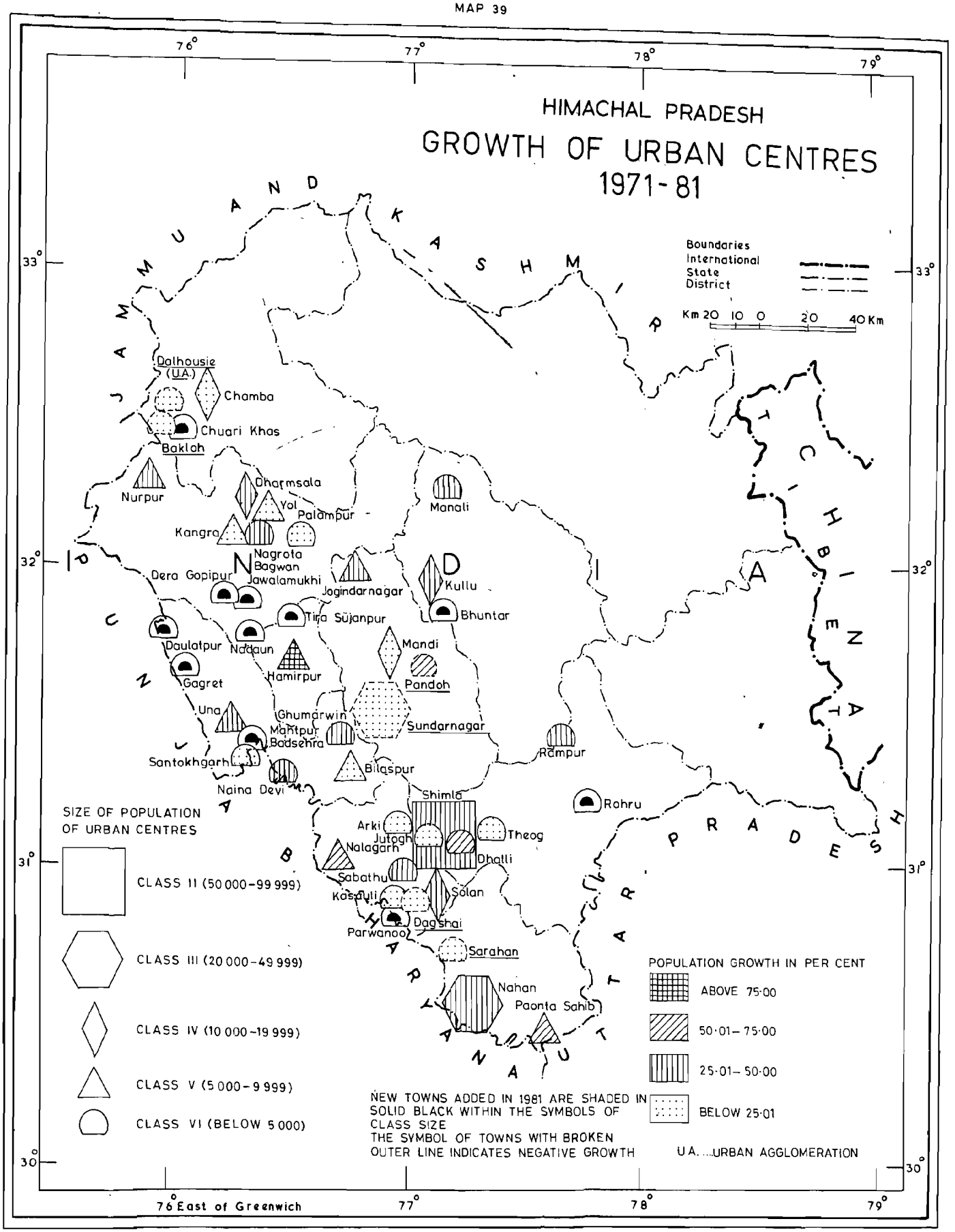

HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
ABOVE 28·00
20·01—28·00
12·01—20·00
4·01—12·00 → STATE AVERAGE 7·61
BELOW 4·01
ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
INCREASE
ABOVE 60.00
50.01 — 60.00
20.01 — 50.00 → STATE AVERAGE 34.76
BELOW 20.01
DECREASE
5.00 AND ABOVE
BELOW 5.00
URBAN POPULATION RECORDED IN 1981
ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

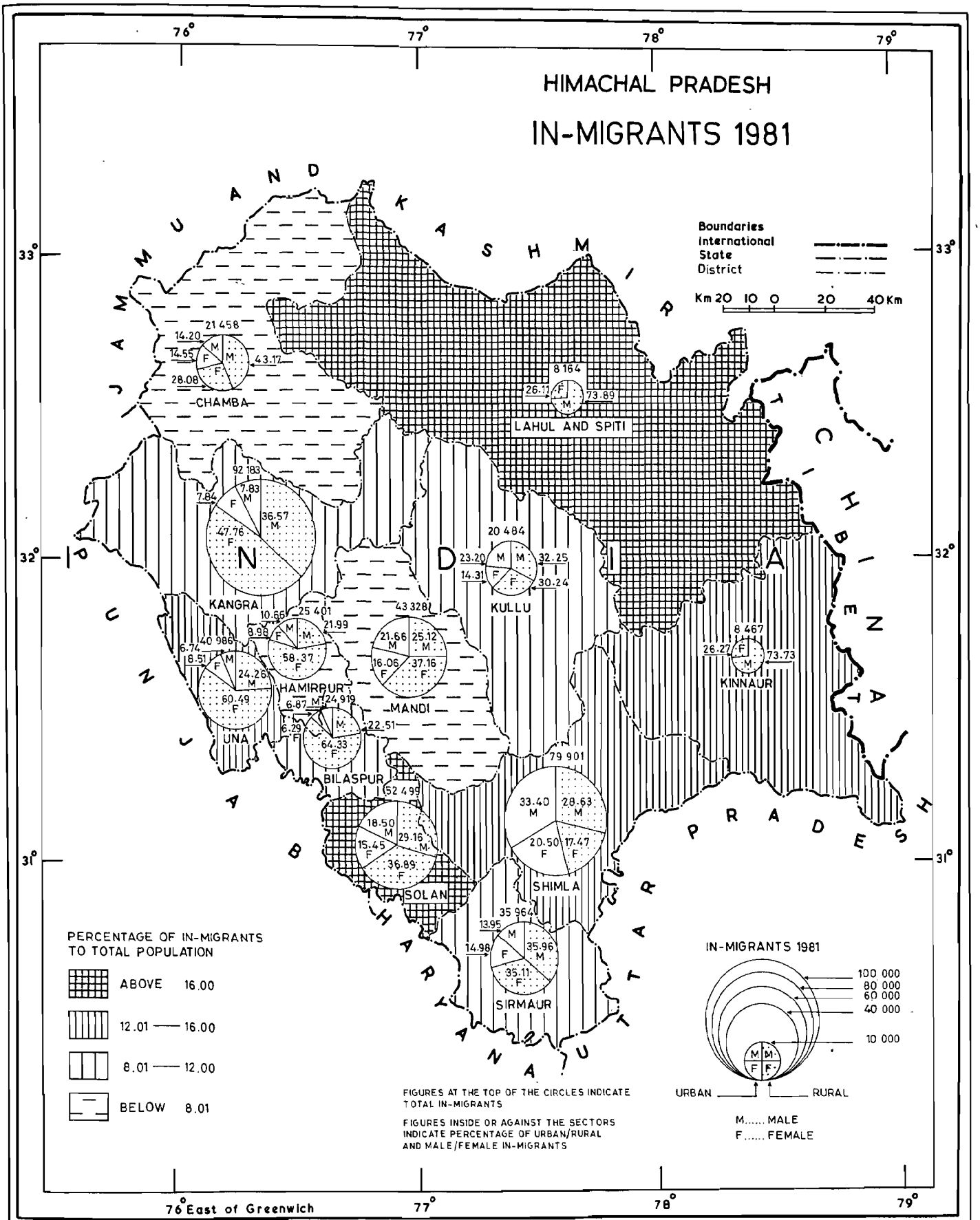
MAP 38


HIMACHAL PRADESH
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
INDIA
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
CHAMBA
KULLU
KANGRA
UNA
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
KINNAUR E.R.
SHIMLA
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
NIL
POPULATION (IN '000)
SIZE CLASSES OF URBAN AREAS
CLASS II (50 000 — 99 999)
CLASS III (20 000 — 49 999)
CLASS IV (10 000 — 19 999)
CLASS V (5 000 — 9 999)
CLASS VI (Below 5 000)
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH (NOT TO SCALE)
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

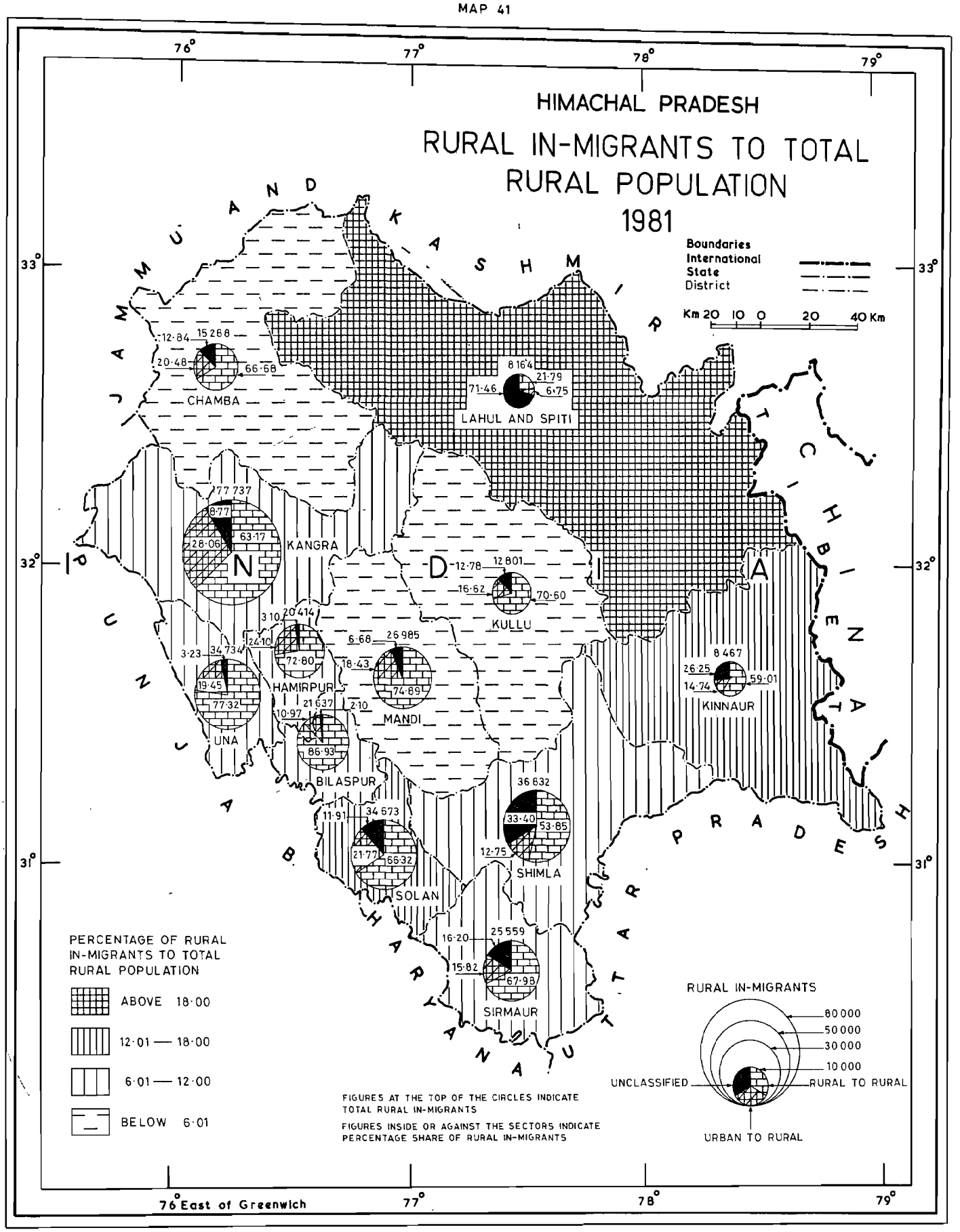
MAP 39


HIMACHAL PRADESH
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
Dalhousie (U.A.)
Chamba
Chuari Khas
Bakloh
Nurpur
Dharmsala
Yol
Palampur
Kangra
Nagrota Bagwan
Dera Gopipur
Jawalamukhi
Jogindarnagar
Manali
Kullu
Bhuntar
Tira Sujanpur
Daulatpur
Nadaun
Hamirpur
Mandi
Pandoh
Gagret
Una
Ghumarwin
Mahtpur
Badsehra
Sundarnagar
Santokhgarh
Naina Devi
Bilaspur
Rampur
Shimla
Rohru
Arki
Jutogh
Theog
Nalagarh
Dhalli
Sabathu
Kasauli
Solan
Dagshai
Parwanoo
Sarahan
Nahan
Paonta Sahib
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS II (50 000-99 999)
CLASS III (20 000-49 999)
CLASS IV (10 000-19 999)
CLASS V (5 000-9 999)
CLASS VI (BELOW 5 000)
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
ABOVE 75·00
50·01-75·00
25·01-50·00
BELOW 25·01
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZE
THE SYMBOL OF TOWNS WITH BROKEN OUTER LINE INDICATES NEGATIVE GROWTH
U.A. ....URBAN AGGLOMERATION
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°

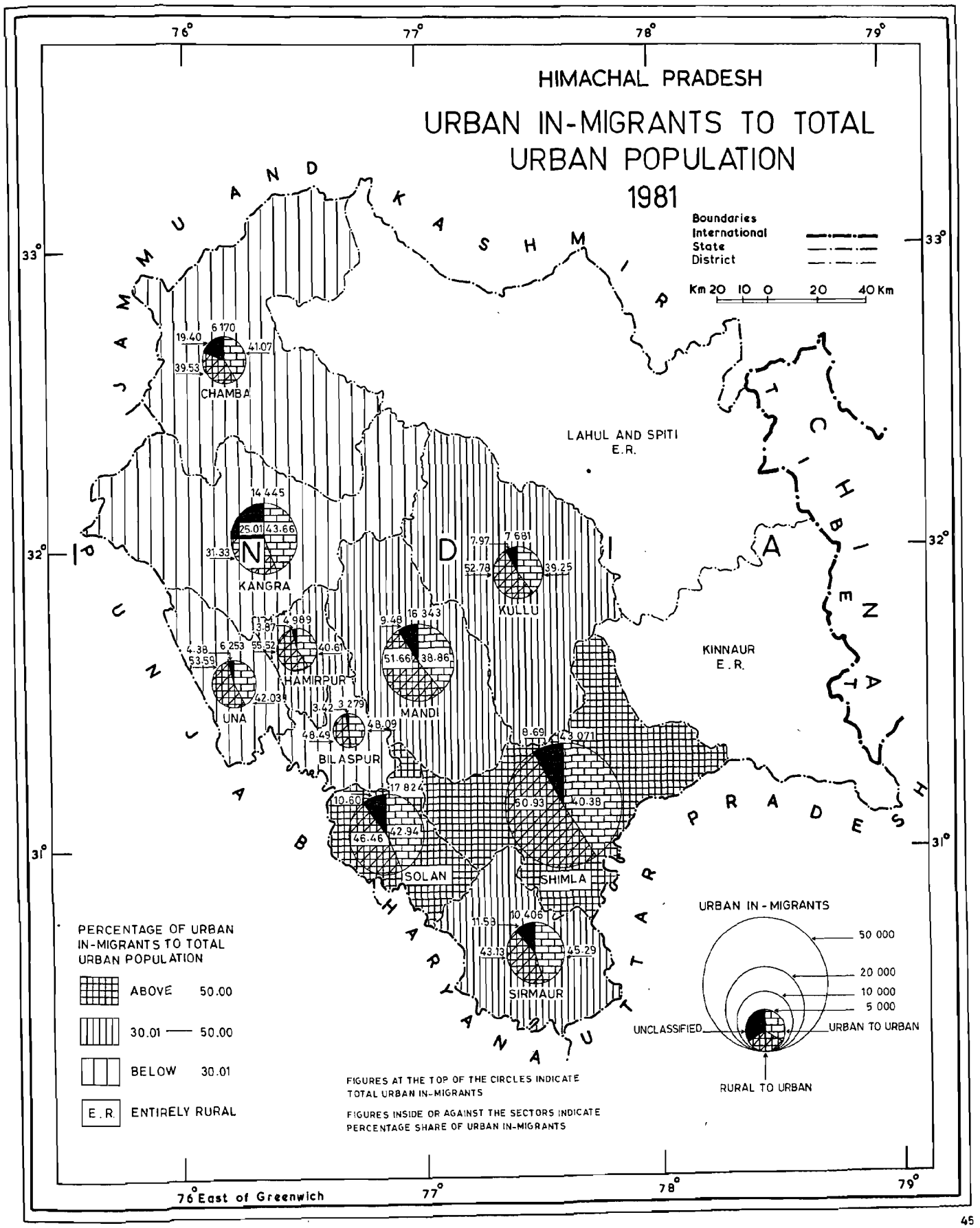
MAP 40

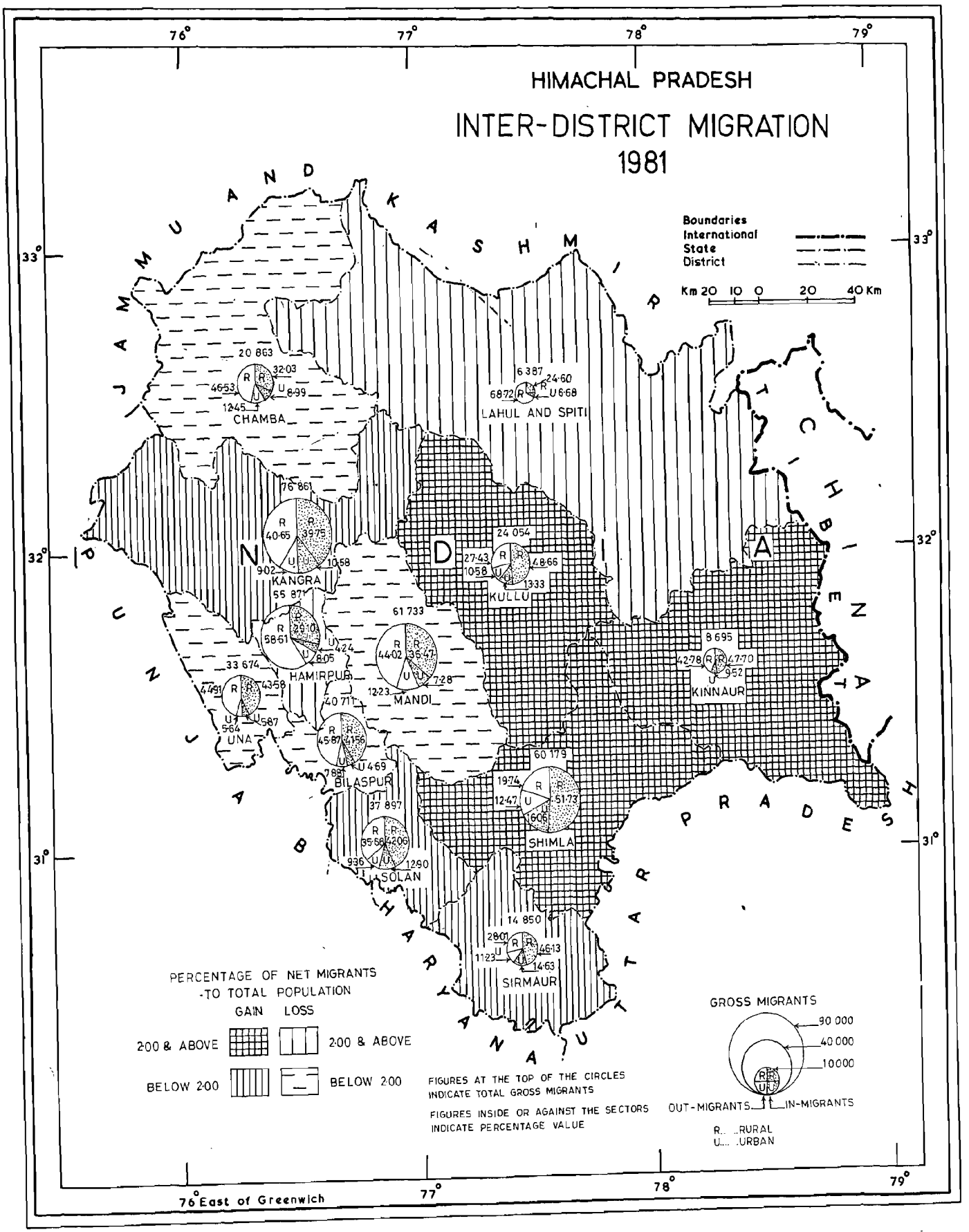

HIMACHAL PRADESH
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
21 458
14.20
14.55
43.17
28.08
CHAMBA
8 164
26.11
73.89
LAHUL AND SPITI
92 183
7.84
7.83
36.57
47.76
KANGRA
20 484
23.20
32.25
14.31
30.24
KULLU
25 401
10.65
21.99
8.98
58.37
HAMIRPUR
43 328
21.66
25.12
16.06
37.16
MANDI
40 986
6.74
18.51
24.26
60.49
UNA
24 919
6.87
22.51
6.29
64.33
BILASPUR
52 499
18.50
29.16
15.45
36.89
SOLAN
79 901
33.40
28.63
20.50
17.47
SHIMLA
35 964
13.95
14.98
35.96
35.11
SIRMAUR
8 467
26.27
73.73
KINNAUR
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
ABOVE 16.00
12.01 — 16.00
8.01 — 12.00
BELOW 8.01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
100 000
80 000
60 000
40 000
10 000
URBAN
RURAL
M..... MALE
F..... FEMALE
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 41

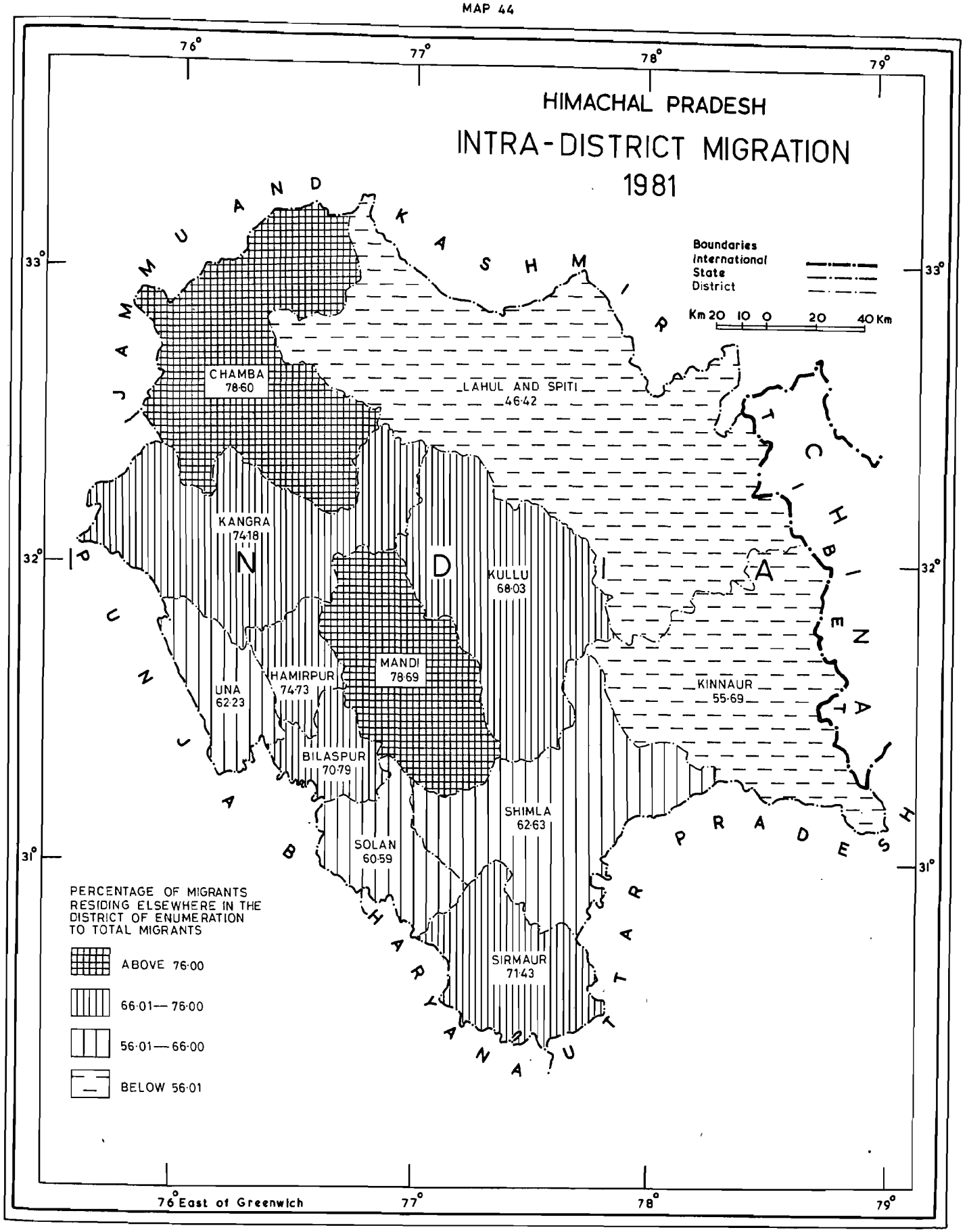

HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION
UTTAR PRADESH
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
KINNAUR
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
12·84 15 268 20·48 66·68
8 164 21·79 71·46 6·75
77 737 5·77 28·06 63·17
12·78 12 801 16·62 70·60
3 10 20 414 24·10 72·80
6·68 26 985 16·43 74·89
3·23 34 734 19·45 77·32
21 637 2·10 10·97 86·93
36 632 33·40 53·85 12·75
34 673 11·91 21·77 66·32
25 559 16·20 15·82 67·98
8 467 26·25 59·01 14·74
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
ABOVE 18·00
12·01 — 18·00
6·01 — 12·00
BELOW 6·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
80 000
50 000
30 000
10 000
UNCLASSIFIED
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 42

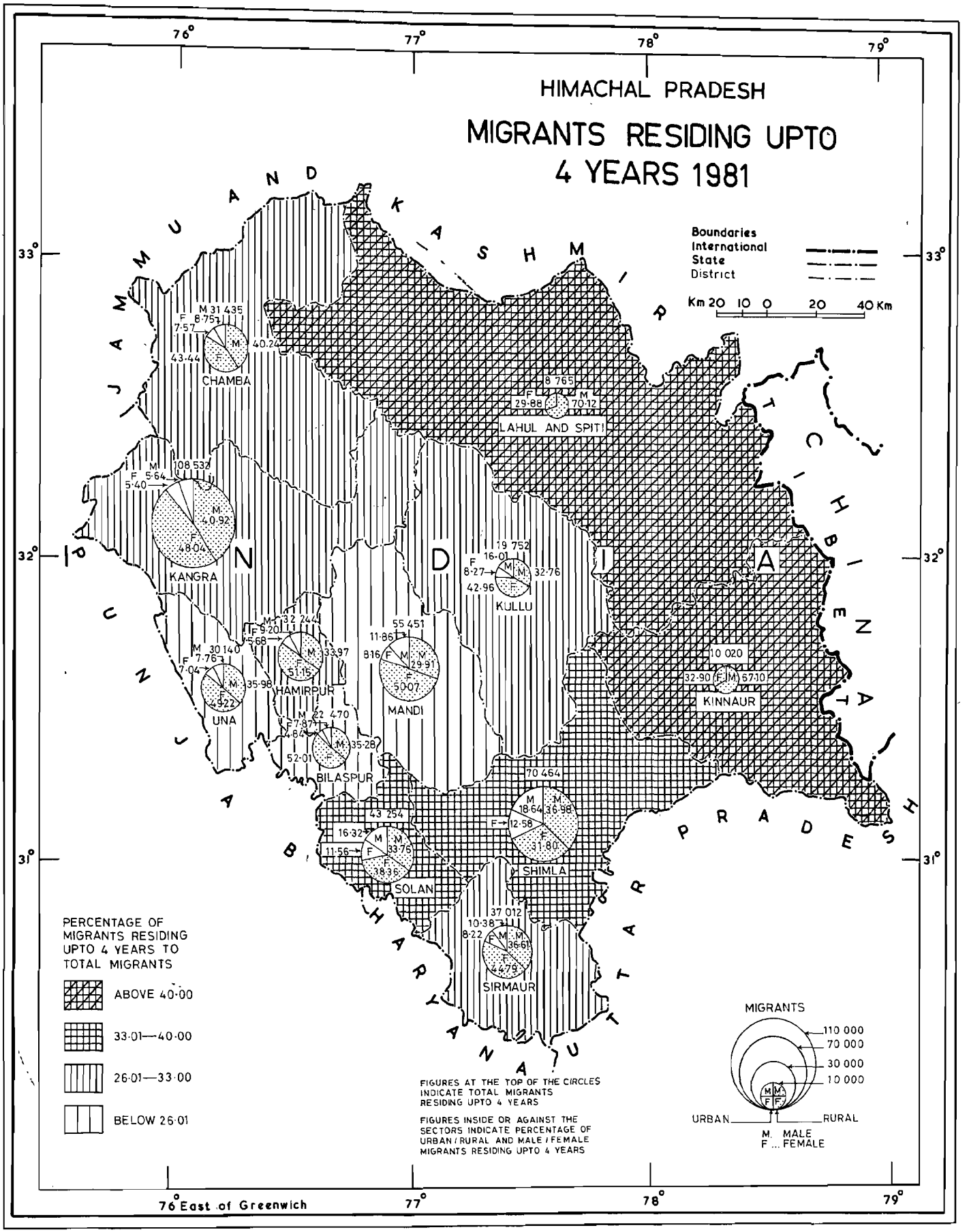

HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
KINNAUR E.R.
CHAMBA
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
UNA
BILASPUR
MANDI
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
ABOVE 50.00
30.01 — 50.00
BELOW 30.01
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
50 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
UNCLASSIFIED
URBAN TO URBAN
RURAL TO URBAN
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
KINNAUR
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS
-TO TOTAL POPULATION
GAIN LOSS
200 & ABOVE
BELOW 200
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES
INDICATE TOTAL GROSS MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS
INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE
GROSS MIGRANTS
90 000
40 000
10000
OUT-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
R... RURAL
U.... URBAN
76° East of Greenwich

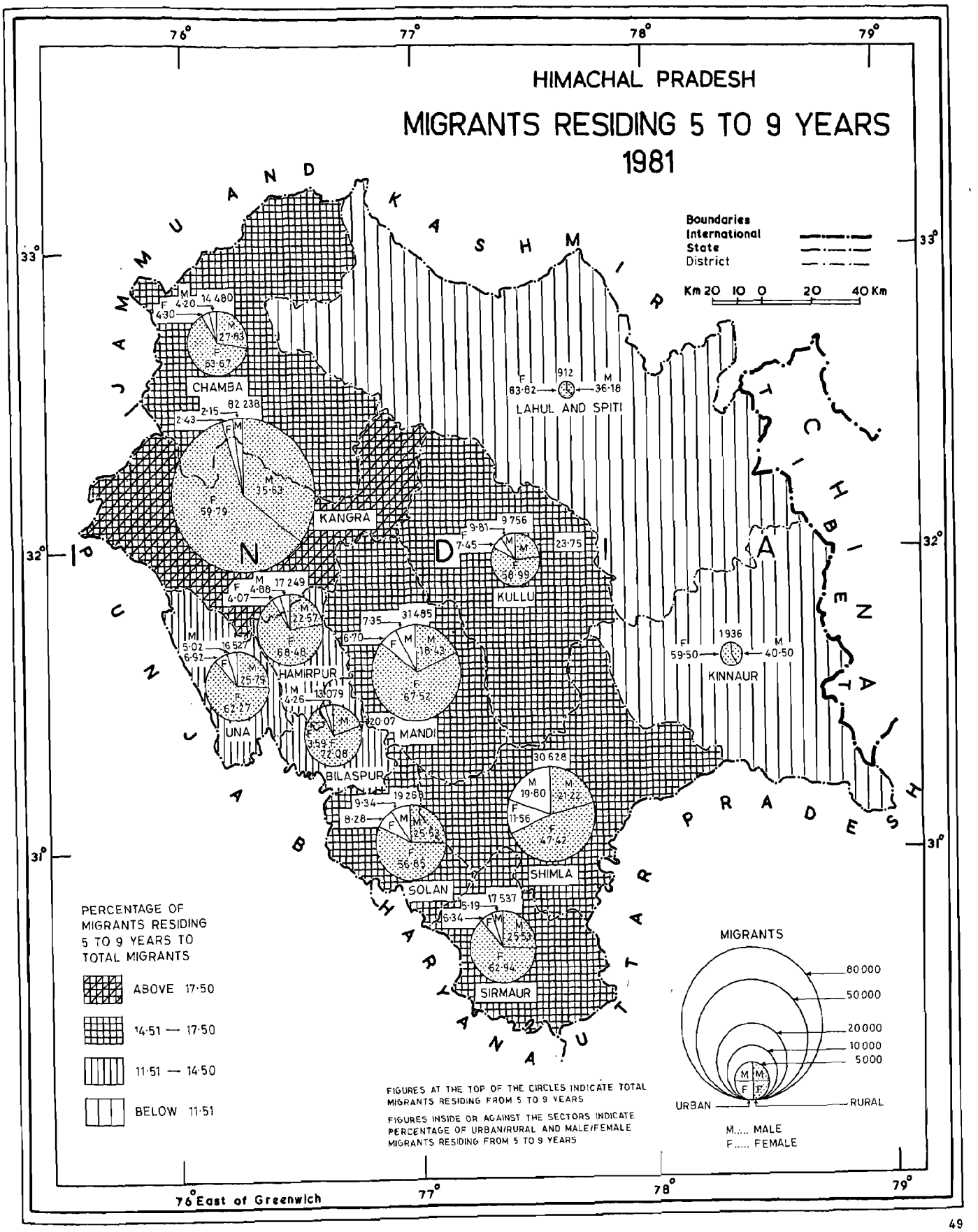
MAP 44


HIMACHAL PRADESH
INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
78·60
LAHUL AND SPITI
46·42
KANGRA
74·18
KULLU
68·03
MANDI
78·69
HAMIRPUR
74·73
UNA
62·23
BILASPUR
70·79
SOLAN
60·59
SHIMLA
62·63
KINNAUR
55·69
SIRMAUR
71·43
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING ELSEWHERE IN THE DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
ABOVE 76·00
66·01— 76·00
56·01— 66·00
BELOW 56·01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

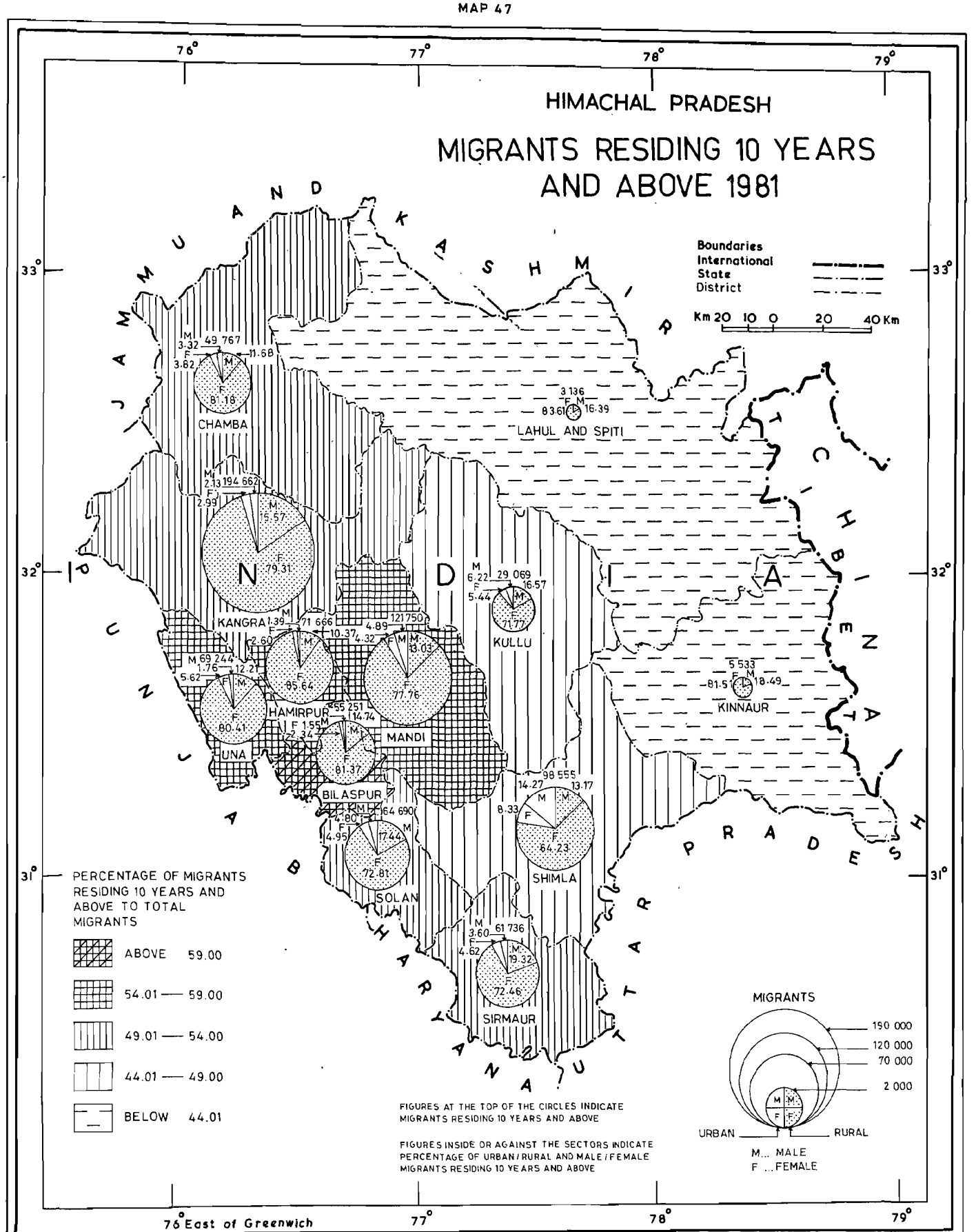
MAP 45


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
CHAMBA
M 31 435
F 8·75
7·57
M 40·24
43·44
LAHUL AND SPITI
8 765
F 29·88
M 70·12
KANGRA
108 532
M 5·64
F 5·40
M 40·92
F 48·04
KULLU
19 752
16·01
F 8·27
M 32·76
42·96
KINNAUR
10 020
32·90 F
M 67·10
HAMIRPUR
32 244
F 9·20
5·68
M 33·97
F 51·15
MANDI
55 451
11·86
816 F
M 29·91
F 50·07
UNA
30 140
M 7·76
F 7·04
M 35·98
F 49·22
BILASPUR
62 470
F 7·87
4·84
M 35·28
F 52·01
SOLAN
43 254
16·32
11·56 F
M 33·76
F 38·36
SHIMLA
70 464
M 18·64
36·98
F 12·58
F 31·80
SIRMAUR
37 012
10·38
8·22 F
M 36·61
F 44·79
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
ABOVE 40·00
33·01—40·00
26·01—33·00
BELOW 26·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN / RURAL AND MALE / FEMALE MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
MIGRANTS
110 000
70 000
30 000
10 000
M F
M F
URBAN
RURAL
M. MALE
F ... FEMALE
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 46


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
KINNAUR
HAMIRPUR
UNA
MANDI
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
ABOVE 17·50
14·51 — 17·50
11·51 — 14·50
BELOW 11·51
MIGRANTS
80 000
50 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
URBAN
RURAL
M..... MALE
F..... FEMALE
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING FROM 5 TO 9 YEARS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS RESIDING FROM 5 TO 9 YEARS
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

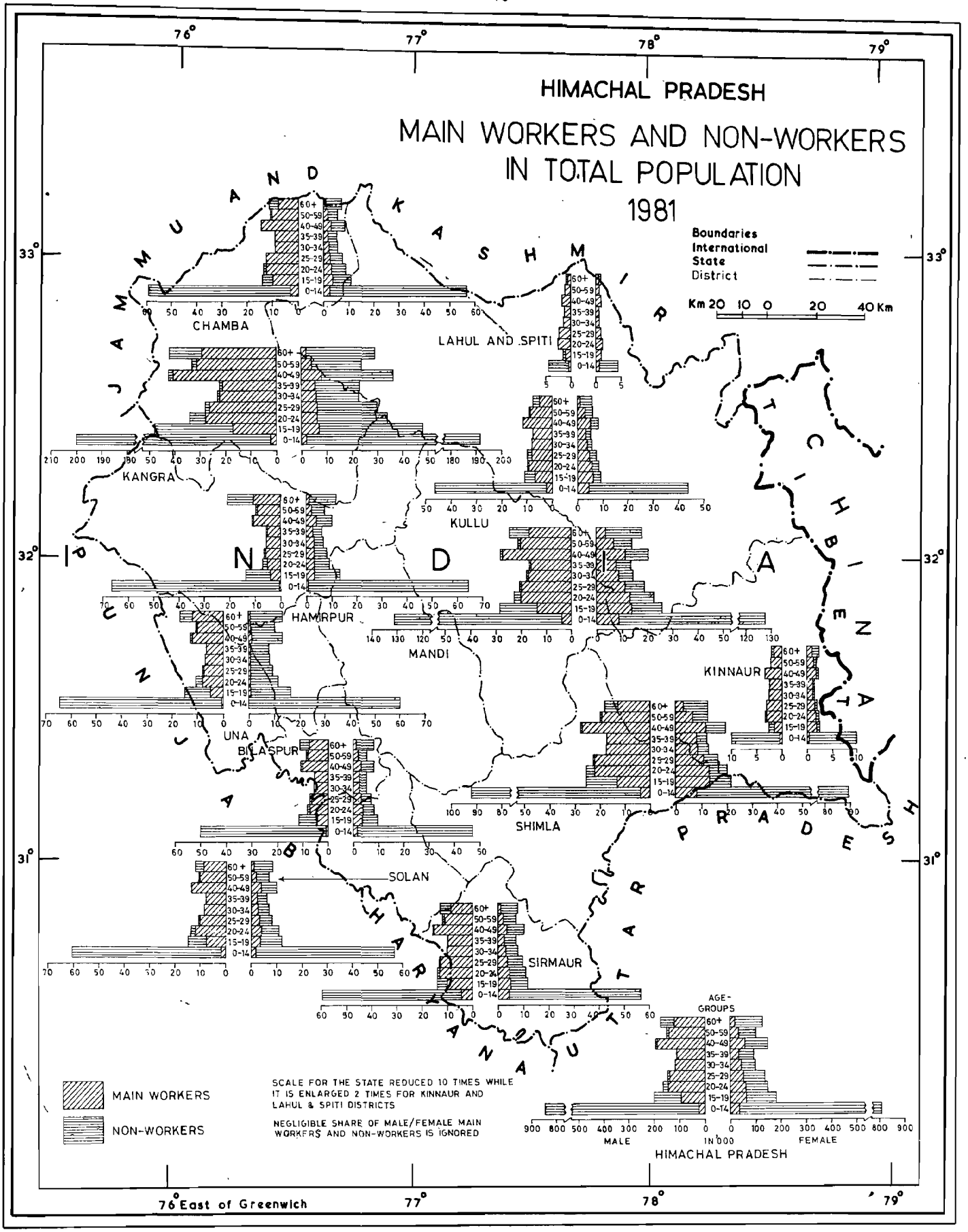
MAP 47


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
UNA
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
KINNAUR
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
ABOVE 59.00
54.01 — 59.00
49.01 — 54.00
44.01 — 49.00
BELOW 44.01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
MIGRANTS
190 000
120 000
70 000
2 000
URBAN
RURAL
M... MALE
F ...FEMALE
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

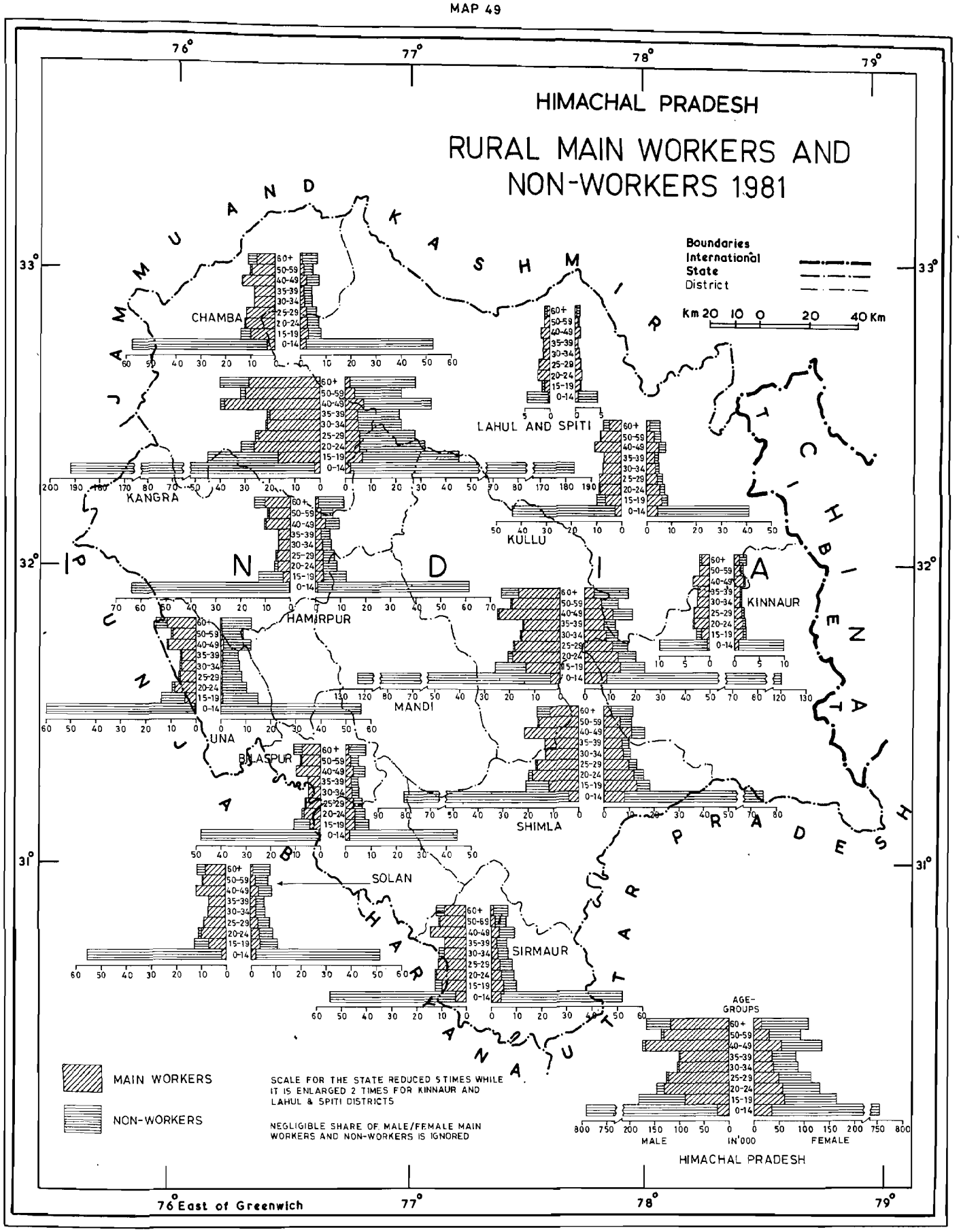
ECONOMIC ASPECTS

* The 1981 census industrial categories
* Population employed in primary activities
* Population employed in secondary and tertiary activities

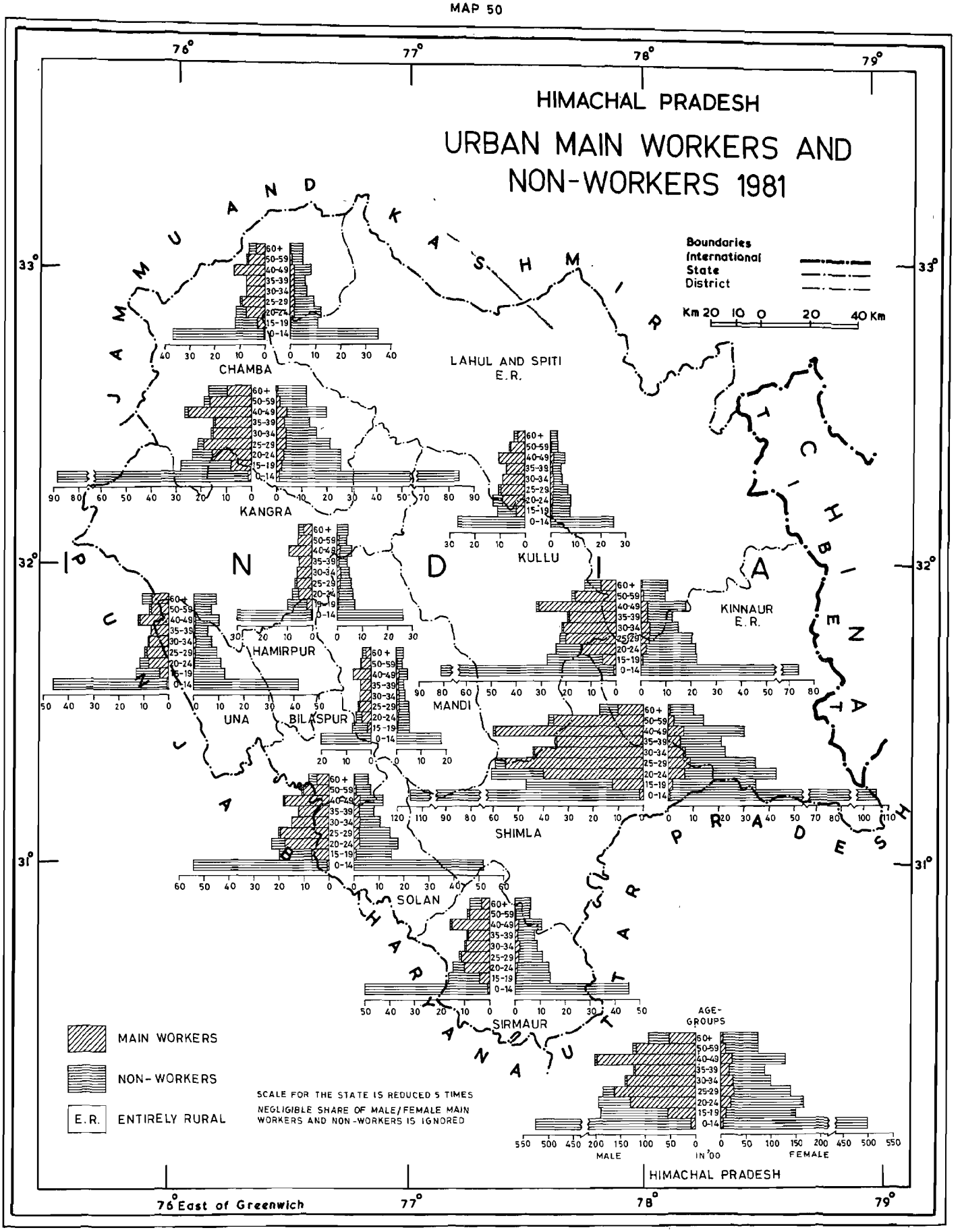
MAP 48


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
KINNAUR
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
AGE-GROUPS
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
MALE
IN '000
FEMALE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
SCALE FOR THE STATE REDUCED 10 TIMES WHILE IT IS ENLARGED 2 TIMES FOR KINNAUR AND LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICTS
NEGLIGIBLE SHARE OF MALE/FEMALE MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IS IGNORED
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

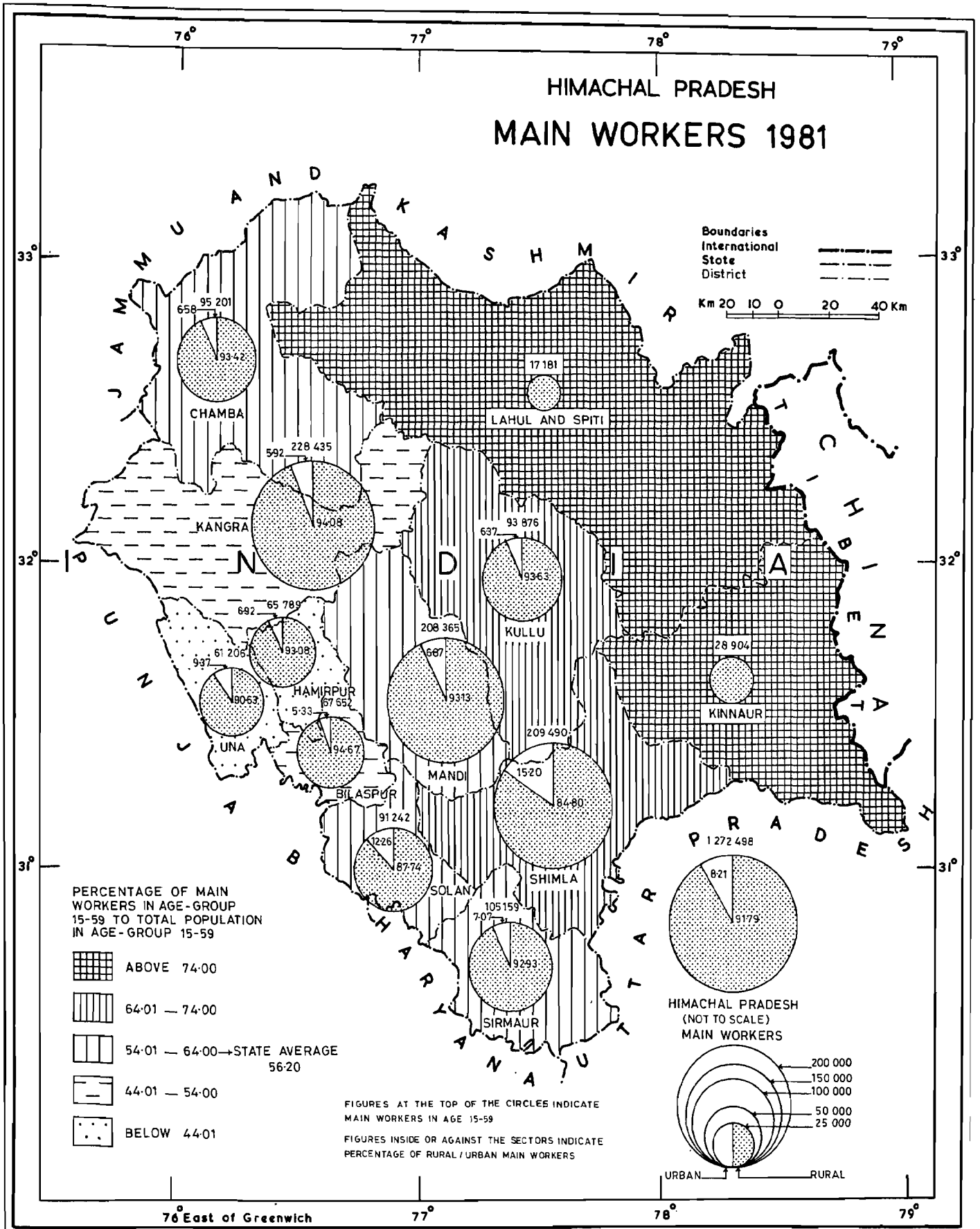
MAP 49


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
KANGRA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
KINNAUR
MANDI
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
AGE-GROUPS
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
MALE
IN'000
FEMALE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
SCALE FOR THE STATE REDUCED 5 TIMES WHILE IT IS ENLARGED 2 TIMES FOR KINNAUR AND LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICTS
NEGLIGIBLE SHARE OF MALE/FEMALE MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IS IGNORED
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

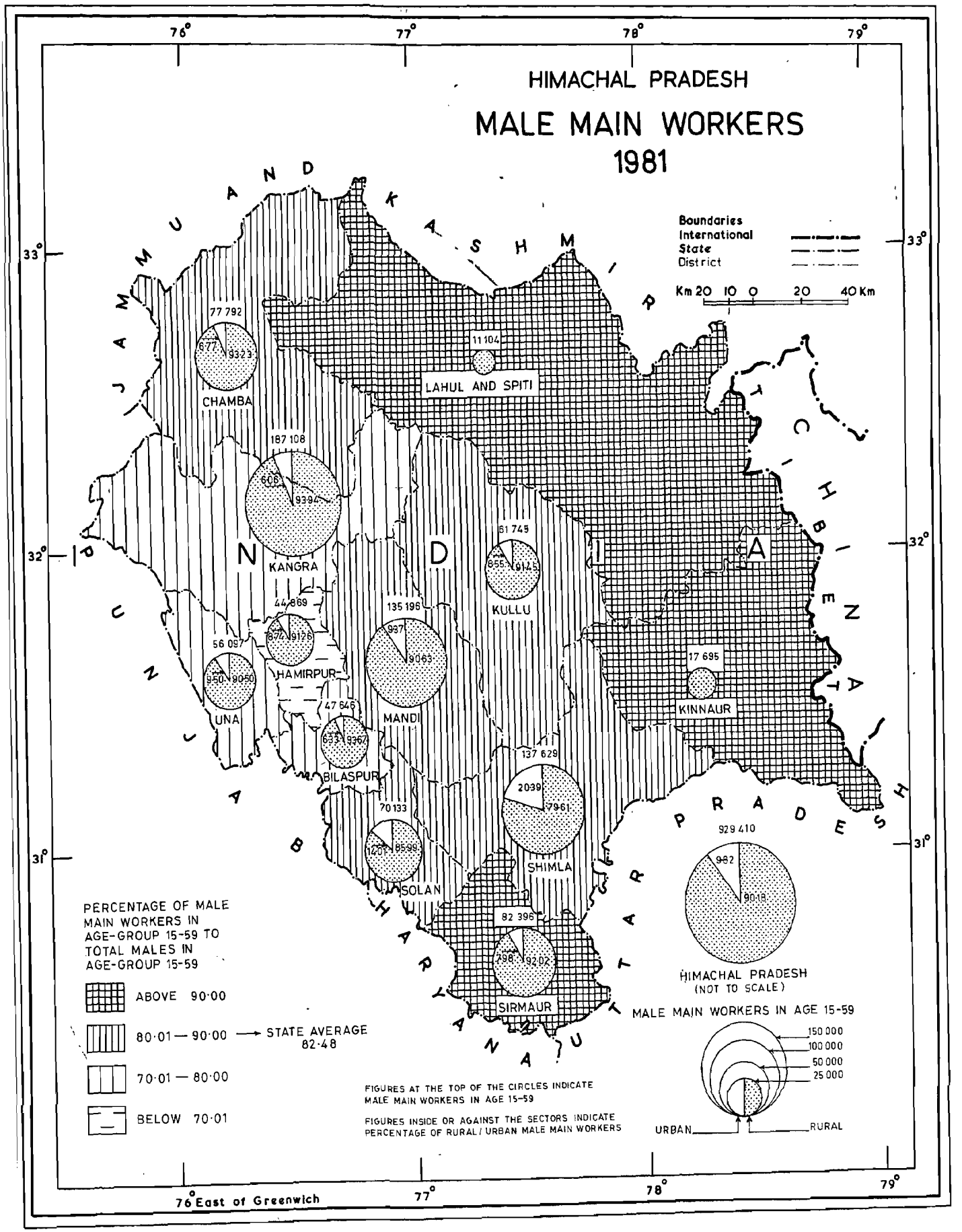
MAP 50


HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
CHAMBA
KANGRA
KULLU
KINNAUR E.R.
HAMIRPUR
UNA
BILASPUR
MANDI
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
UTTAR PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
SCALE FOR THE STATE IS REDUCED 5 TIMES
NEGLIGIBLE SHARE OF MALE/FEMALE MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IS IGNORED
AGE-GROUPS
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
MALE
IN '00
FEMALE
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

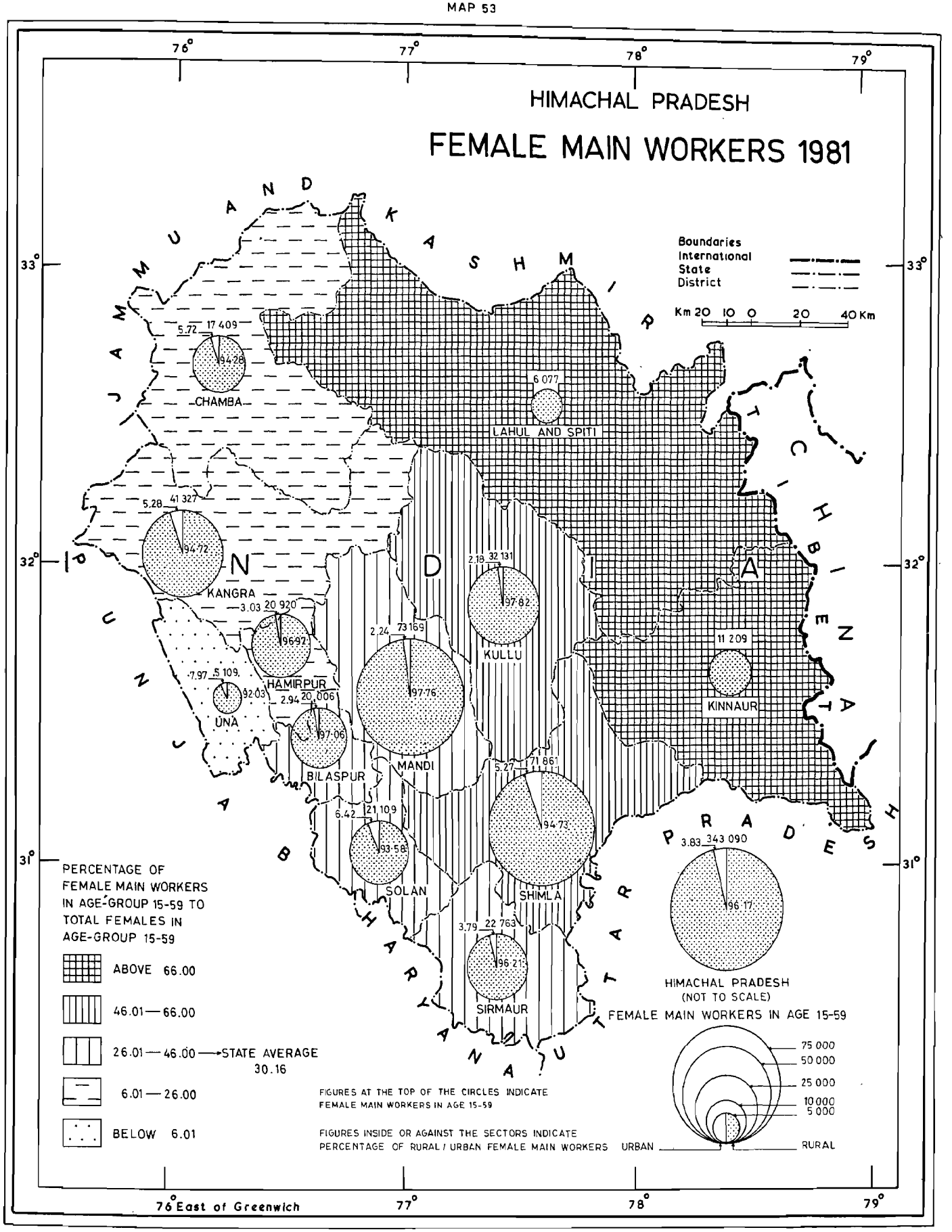
MAP 51

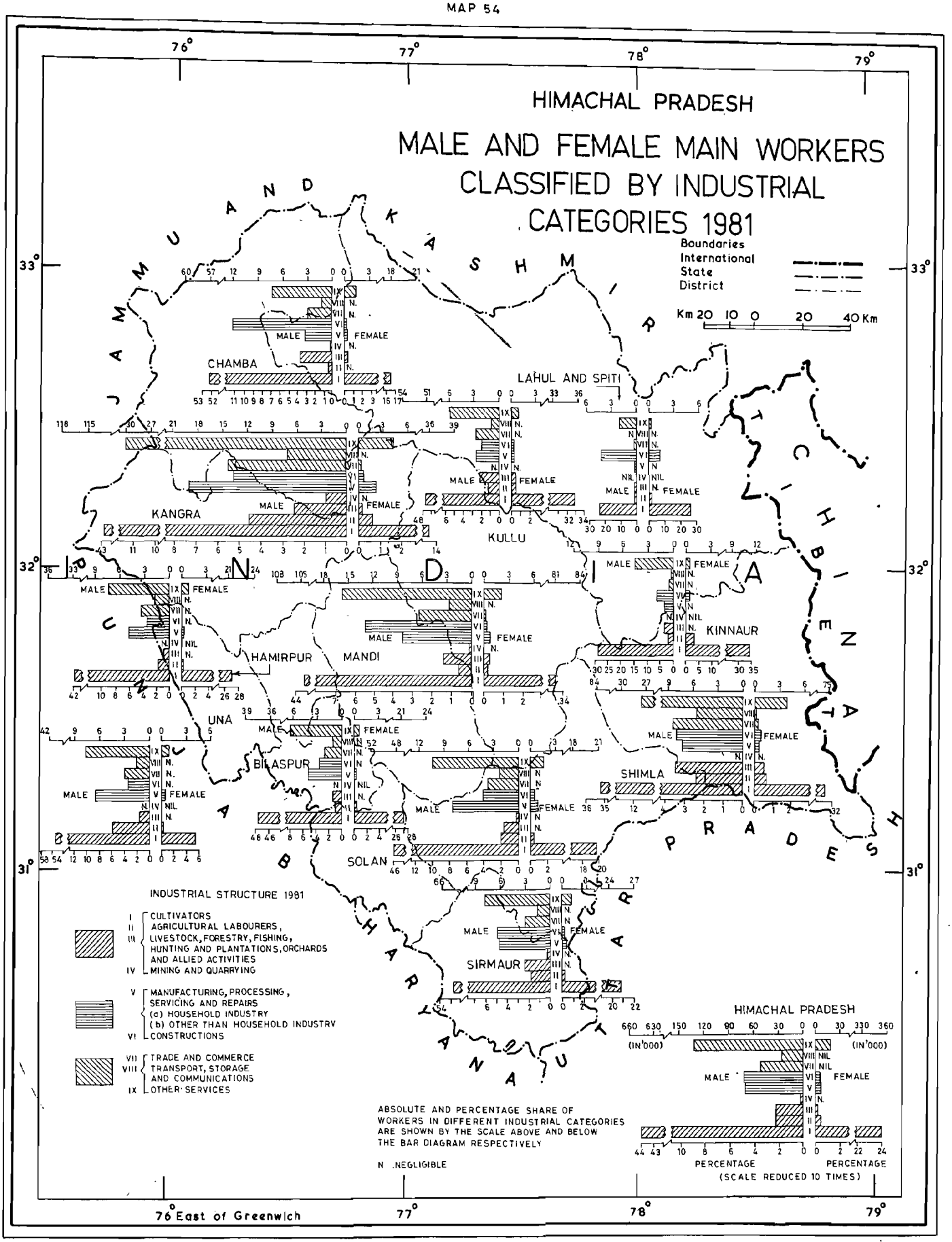

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS 1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
PUNJAB
INDIA
CHAMBA
95 201
658
93·42
LAHUL AND SPITI
17 181
KANGRA
228 435
592
94·08
KULLU
93 876
637
93·63
KINNAUR
28 904
HAMIRPUR
65 789
692
93·08
UNA
61 206
937
90·63
BILASPUR
67 652
5·33
94·67
MANDI
208 365
687
93·13
SOLAN
91 242
12·26
87·74
SHIMLA
209 490
15·20
84·80
SIRMAUR
105 159
7·07
92·93
P 1 272 498
8·21
91·79
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
MAIN WORKERS
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 74·00
64·01 — 74·00
54·01 — 64·00→STATE AVERAGE 56·20
44·01 — 54·00
BELOW 44·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL / URBAN MAIN WORKERS
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 52

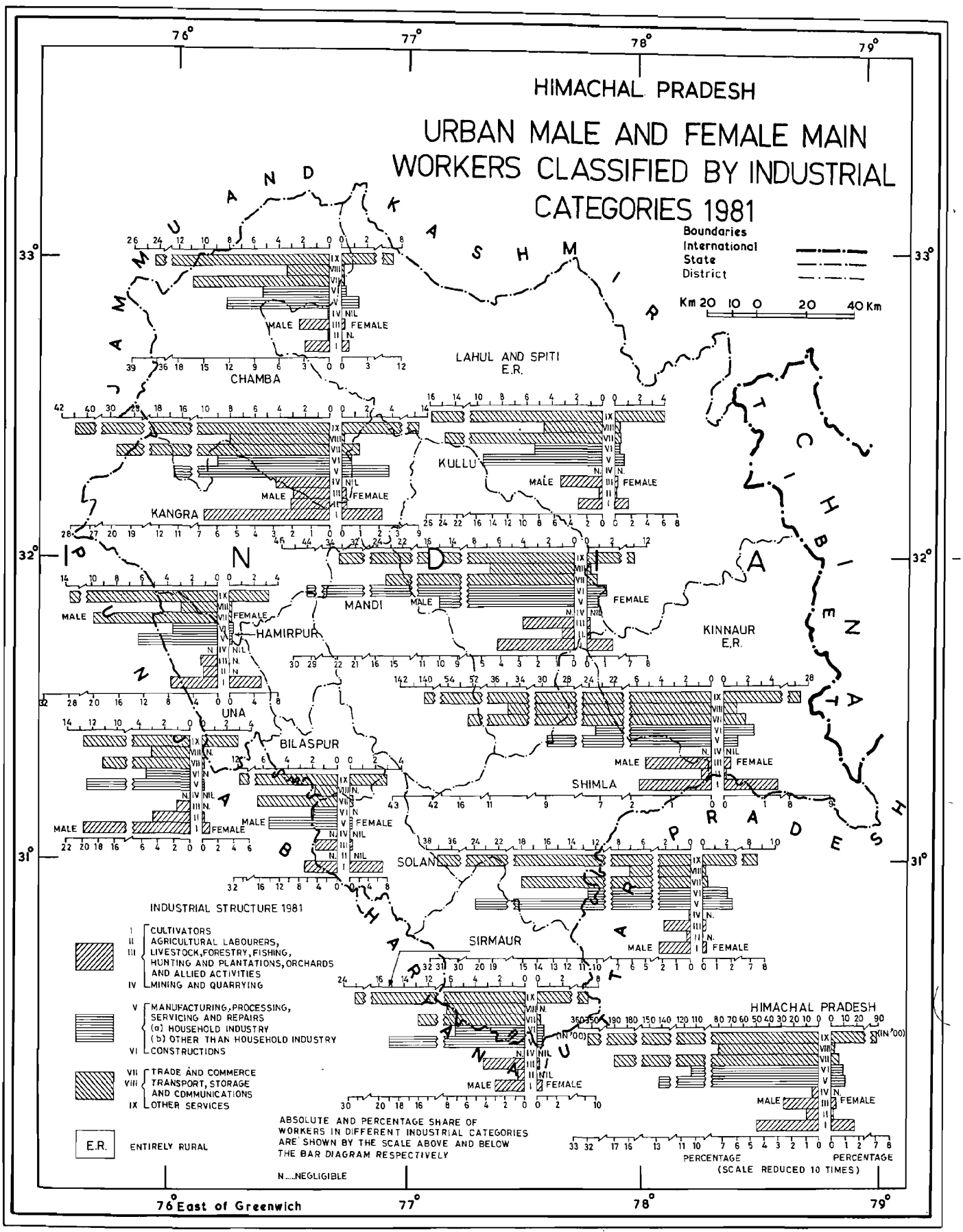

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MALE MAIN WORKERS
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
77 792
677
9323
CHAMBA
11 104
LAHUL AND SPITI
187 108
606
9394
KANGRA
61 745
855
9145
KULLU
44 869
872
9128
HAMIRPUR
135 196
937
9063
MANDI
56 097
950
9050
UNA
47 646
633
9367
BILASPUR
17 695
KINNAUR
137 629
2039
7961
SHIMLA
70 133
1401
8599
SOLAN
82 396
798
9202
SIRMAUR
929 410
982
9018
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 90·00
80·01 — 90·00
STATE AVERAGE 82·48
70·01 — 80·00
BELOW 70·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL / URBAN MALE MAIN WORKERS
MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
150 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
URBAN
RURAL
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 53

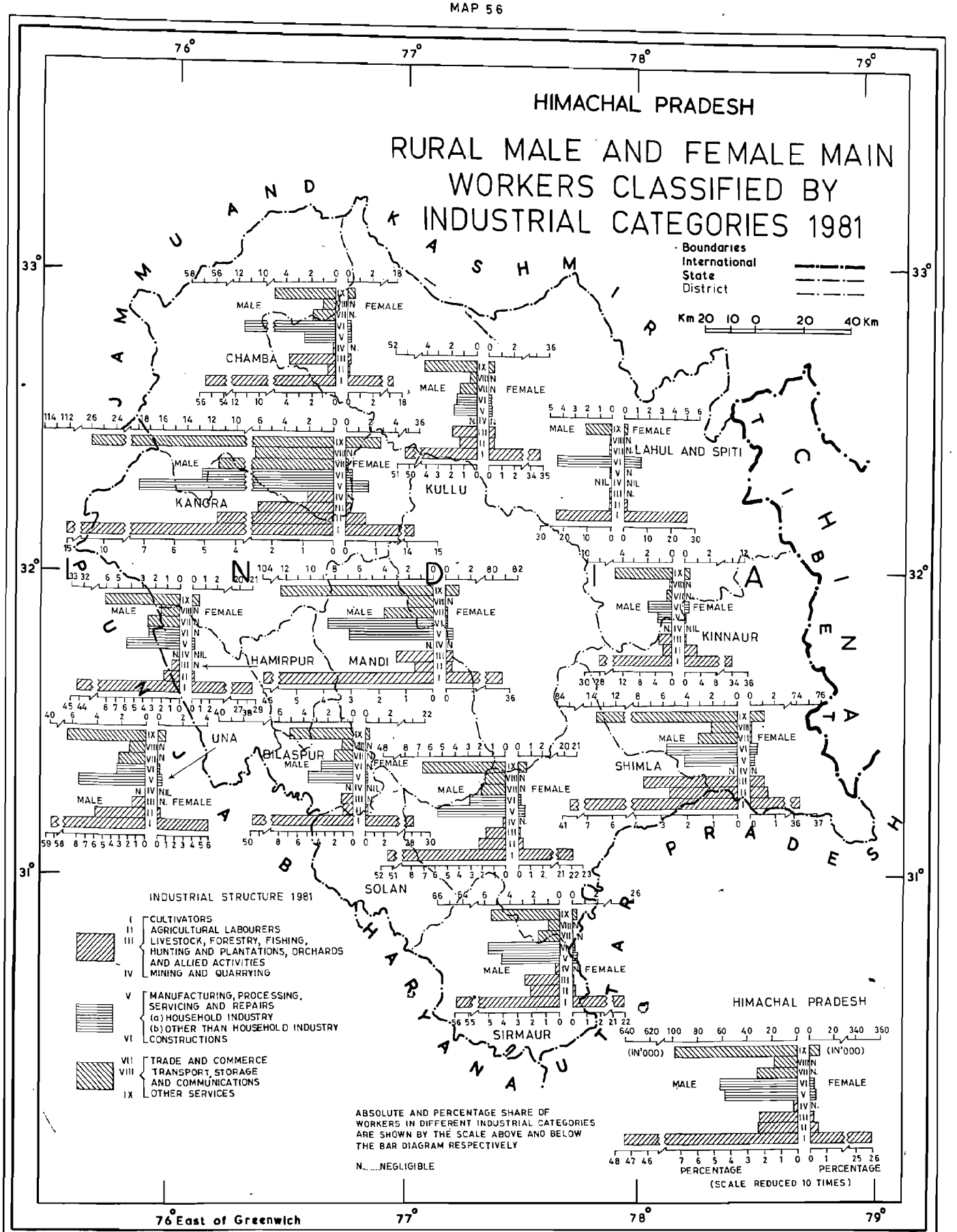

HIMACHAL PRADESH
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
5.72 17 409
94.28
LAHUL AND SPITI
6 077
KANGRA
5.28 41 327
94.72
HAMIRPUR
3.03 20 920
96.97
UNA
7.97 5 109
92.03
BILASPUR
2.94 20 006
97.06
MANDI
2.24 73 169
97.76
KULLU
2.18 32 131
97.82
KINNAUR
11 209
SOLAN
6.42 21 109
93.58
SHIMLA
5.27 71 861
94.73
SIRMAUR
3.79 22 763
96.21
3.83 343 090
96.17
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 66.00
46.01 — 66.00
26.01 — 46.00 → STATE AVERAGE 30.16
6.01 — 26.00
BELOW 6.01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL / URBAN FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
75 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
5 000
URBAN
RURAL
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
KINNAUR
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
MALE
FEMALE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
N .NEGLIGIBLE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(IN'000)
PERCENTAGE
(SCALE REDUCED 10 TIMES)
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

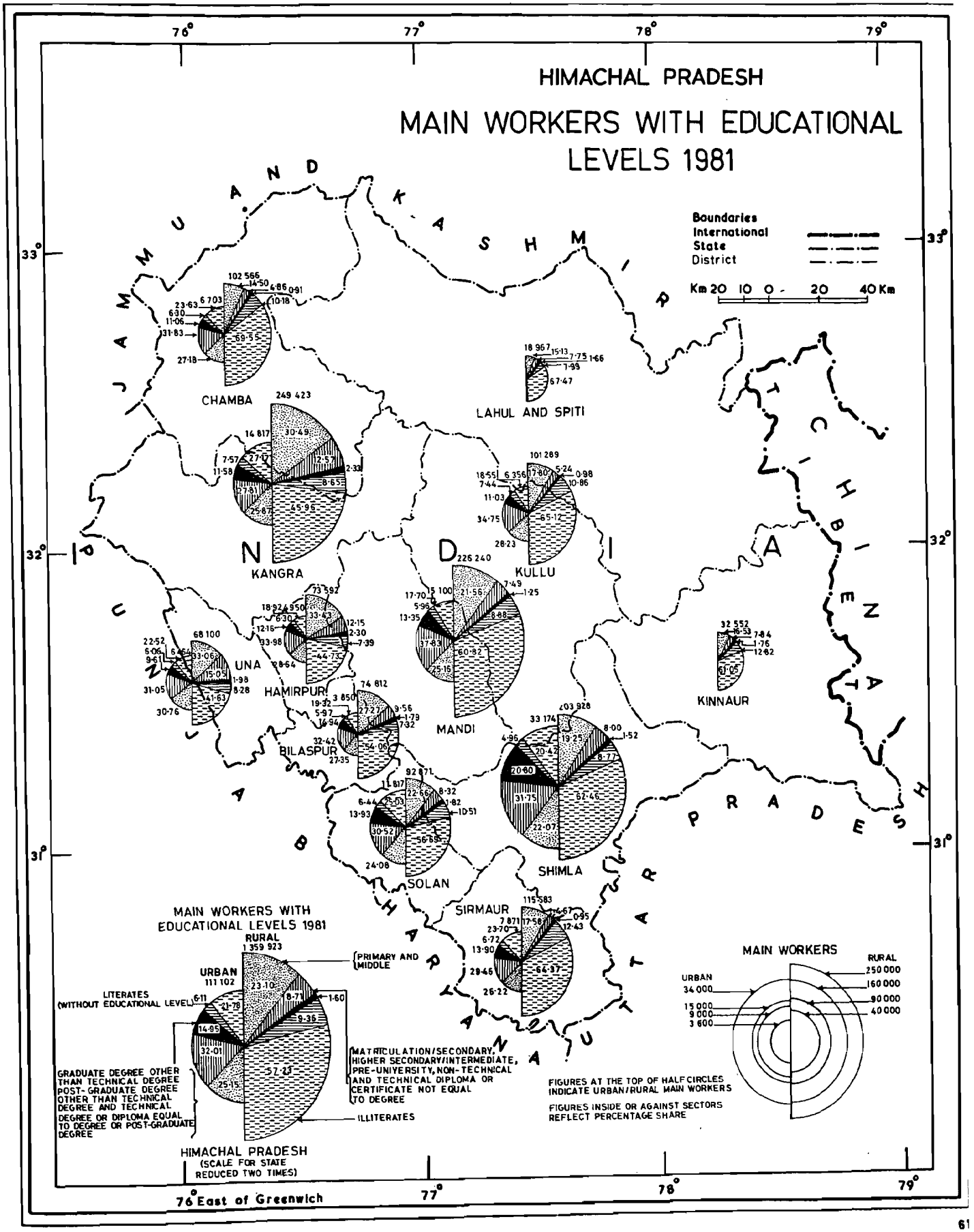
MAP 55

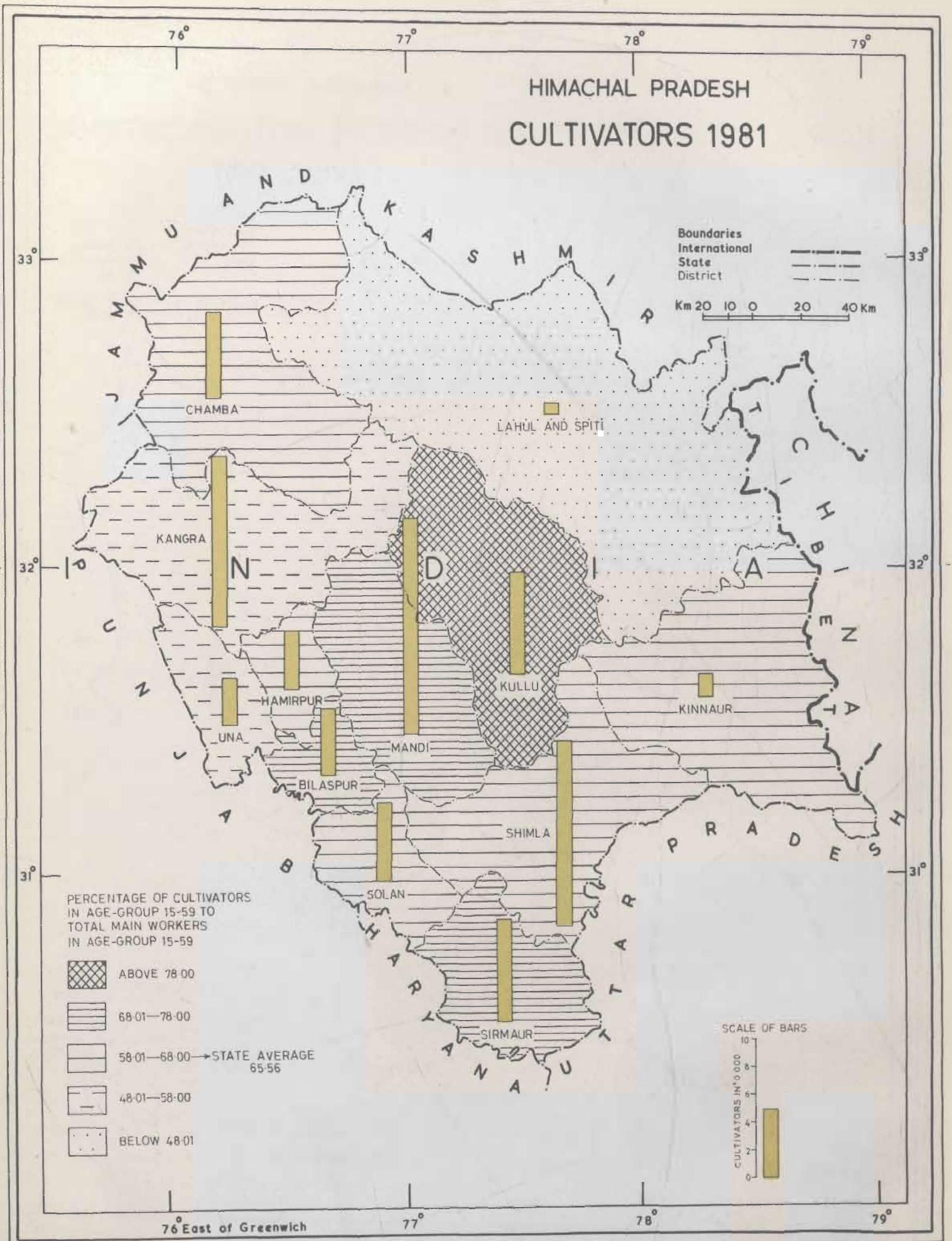

HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
KULLU
KANGRA
MANDI
HAMIRPUR
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
KINNAUR E.R.
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
MALE
FEMALE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,
III LIVESTOCK,FORESTRY,FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS,ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING,PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
N....NEGLIGIBLE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(IN '00)
PERCENTAGE
(SCALE REDUCED 10 TIMES)
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

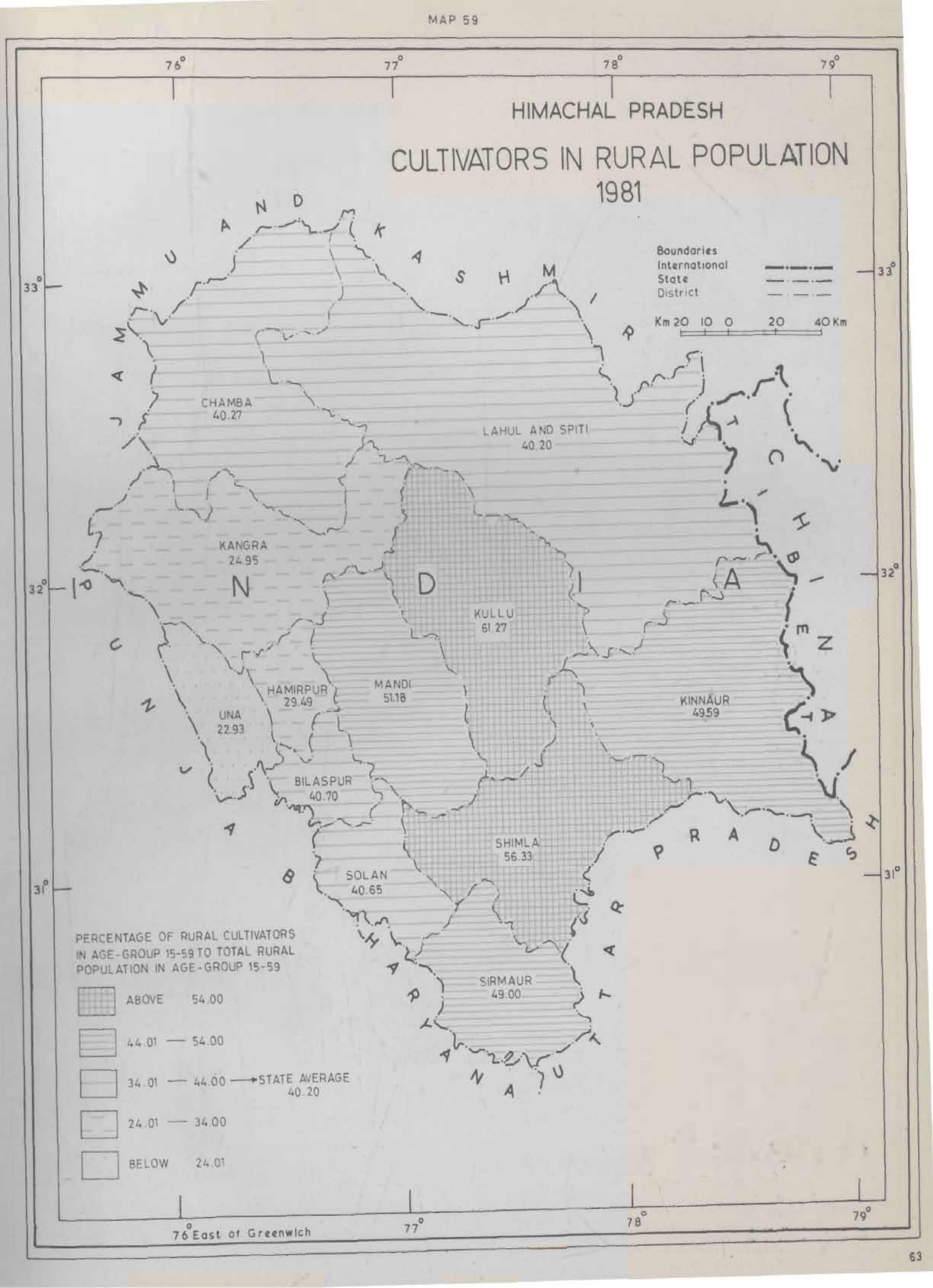
MAP 56

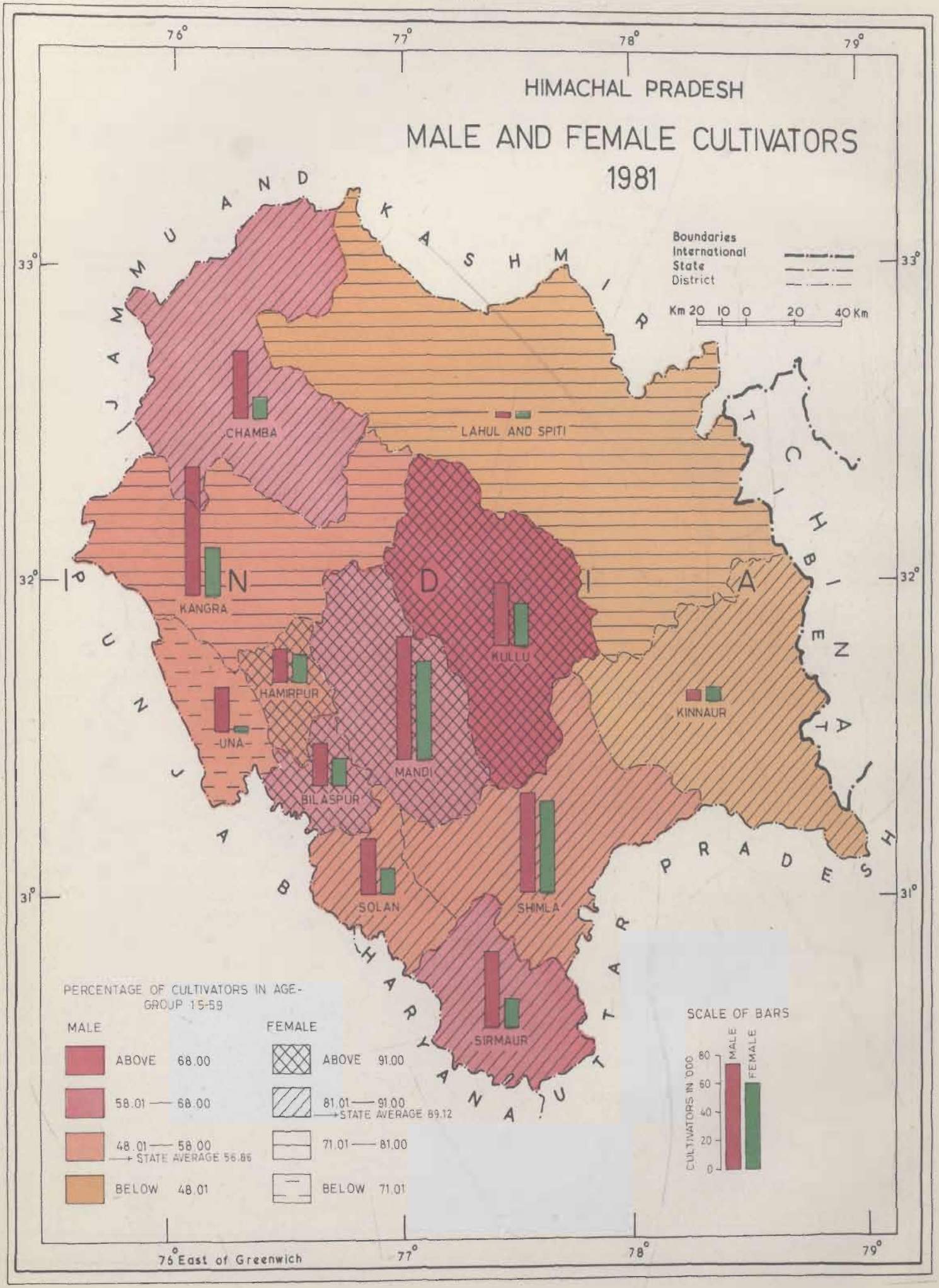

HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
KANGRA
KULLU
LAHUL AND SPITI
KINNAUR
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
MALE
FEMALE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
N.....NEGLIGIBLE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(IN'000)
PERCENTAGE
(SCALE REDUCED 10 TIMES)
76° East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

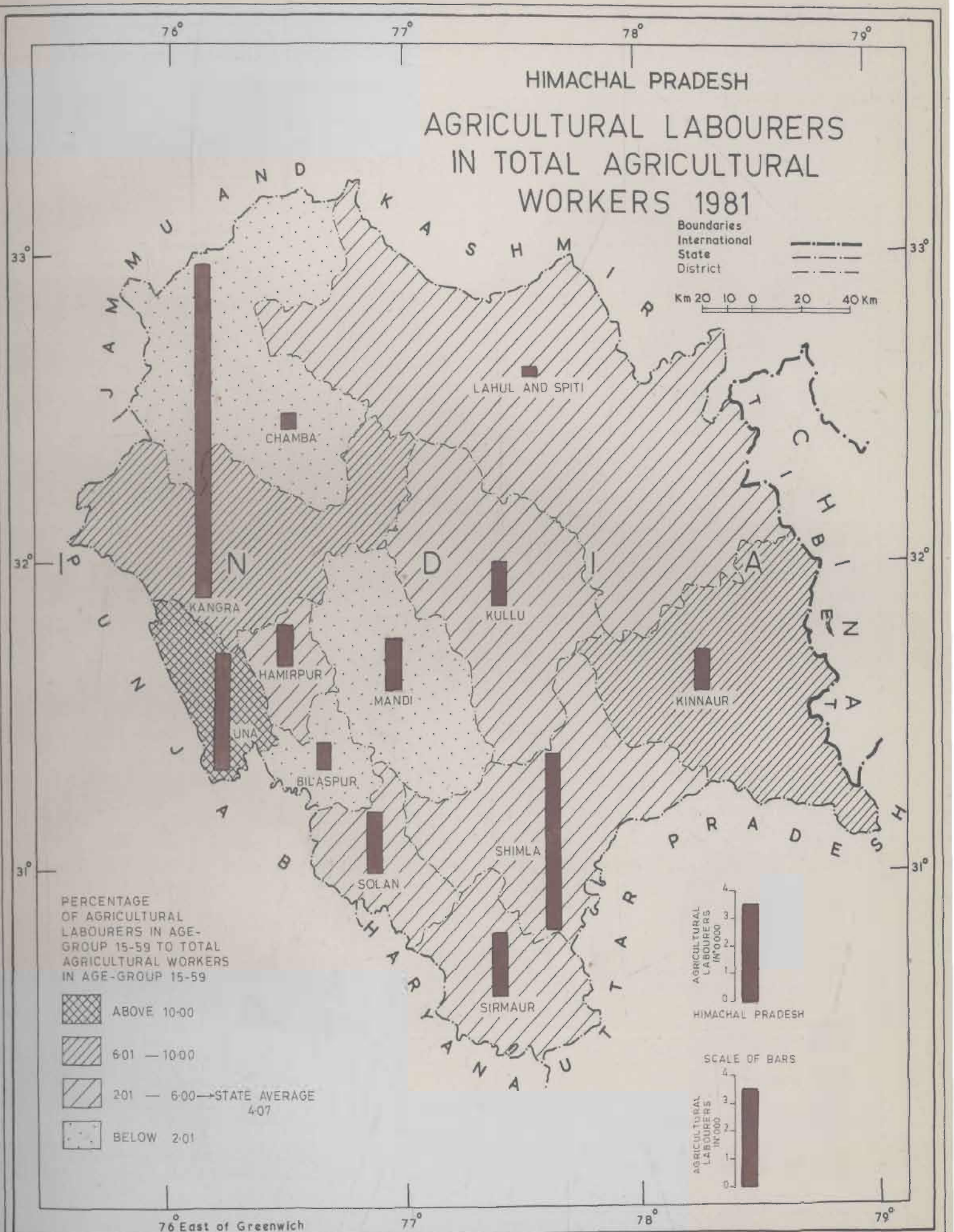
MAP 57

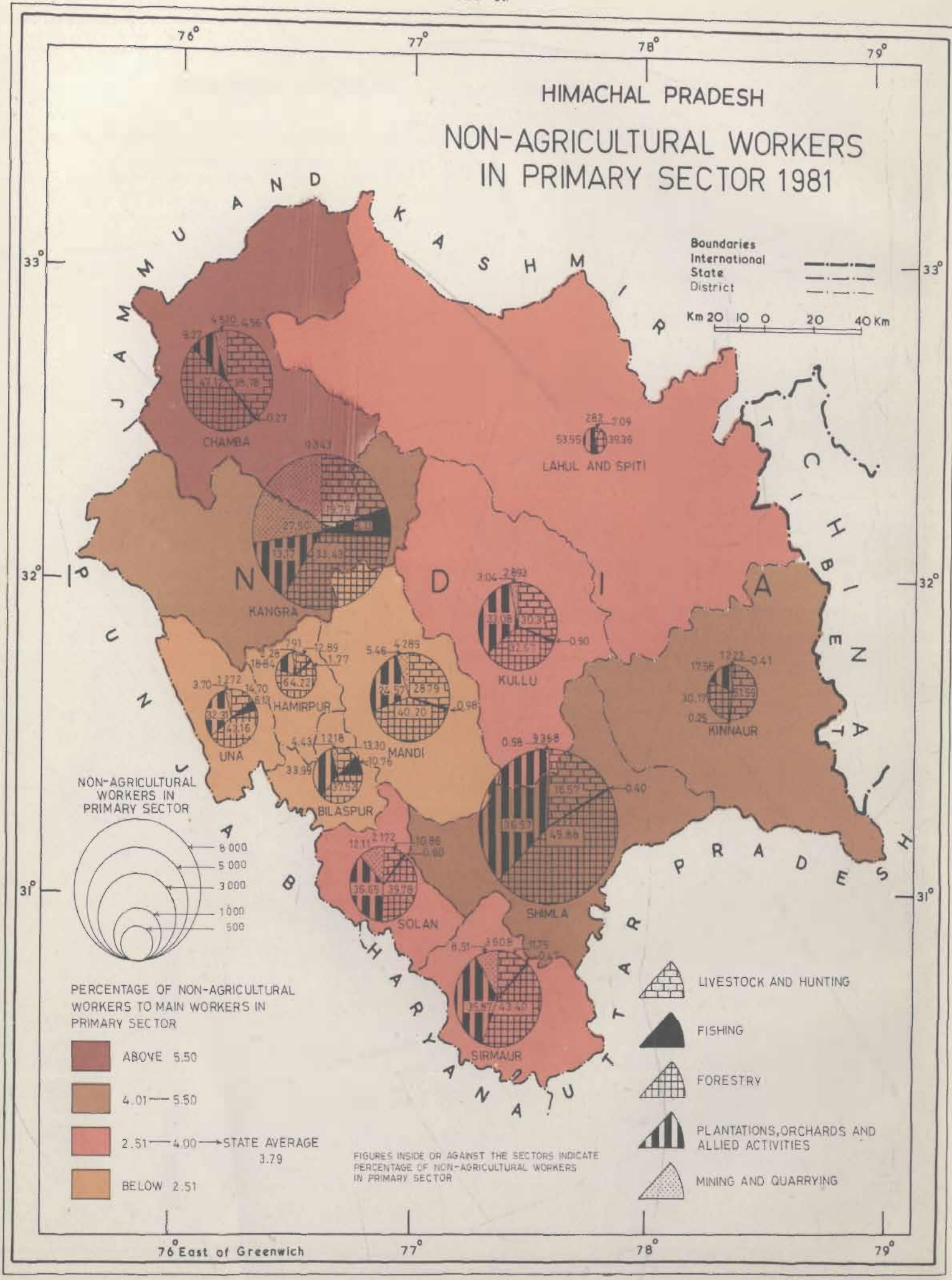

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
UNA
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
KINNAUR
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981
RURAL
URBAN
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/INTERMEDIATE, PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE
POST-GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE
ILLITERATES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(SCALE FOR STATE REDUCED TWO TIMES)
MAIN WORKERS
URBAN
RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF HALF CIRCLES INDICATE URBAN/RURAL MAIN WORKERS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS REFLECT PERCENTAGE SHARE
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CULTIVATORS 1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
UNA
HAMIRPUR
BILASPUR
MANDI
KULLU
KINNAUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBETAN
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 78·00
68·01—78·00
58·01—68·00 → STATE AVERAGE 65·56
48·01—58·00
BELOW 48·01
SCALE OF BARS
CULTIVATORS IN '0 000
0
2
4
6
8
10
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
40.27
LAHUL AND SPITI
40.20
KANGRA
24.95
KULLU
61.27
HAMIRPUR
29.49
MANDI
51.18
KINNAUR
49.59
UNA
22.93
BILASPUR
40.70
SHIMLA
56.33
SOLAN
40.65
SIRMAUR
49.00
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 54.00
44.01 — 54.00
34.01 — 44.00 → STATE AVERAGE 40.20
24.01 — 34.00
BELOW 24.01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

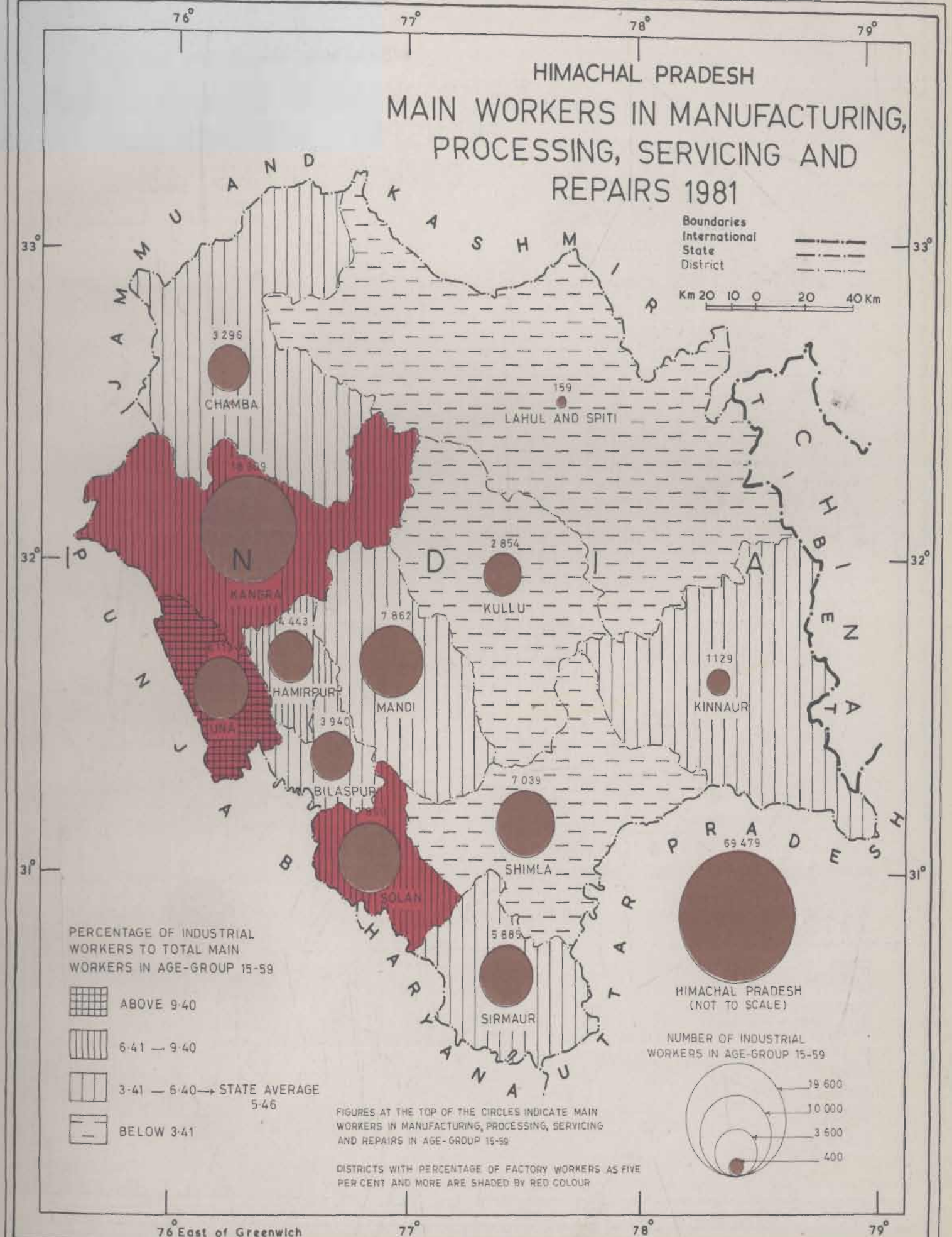

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
PUNJAB
INDIA
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
KINNAUR
UNA
MANDI
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
76° East of Greenwich
75°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
MALE
ABOVE 68.00
58.01 — 68.00
48.01 — 58.00
→ STATE AVERAGE 56.86
BELOW 48.01
FEMALE
ABOVE 91.00
81.01 — 91.00
→ STATE AVERAGE 89.12
71.01 — 81.00
BELOW 71.01
SCALE OF BARS
CULTIVATORS IN '000
80
60
40
20
0
MALE
FEMALE

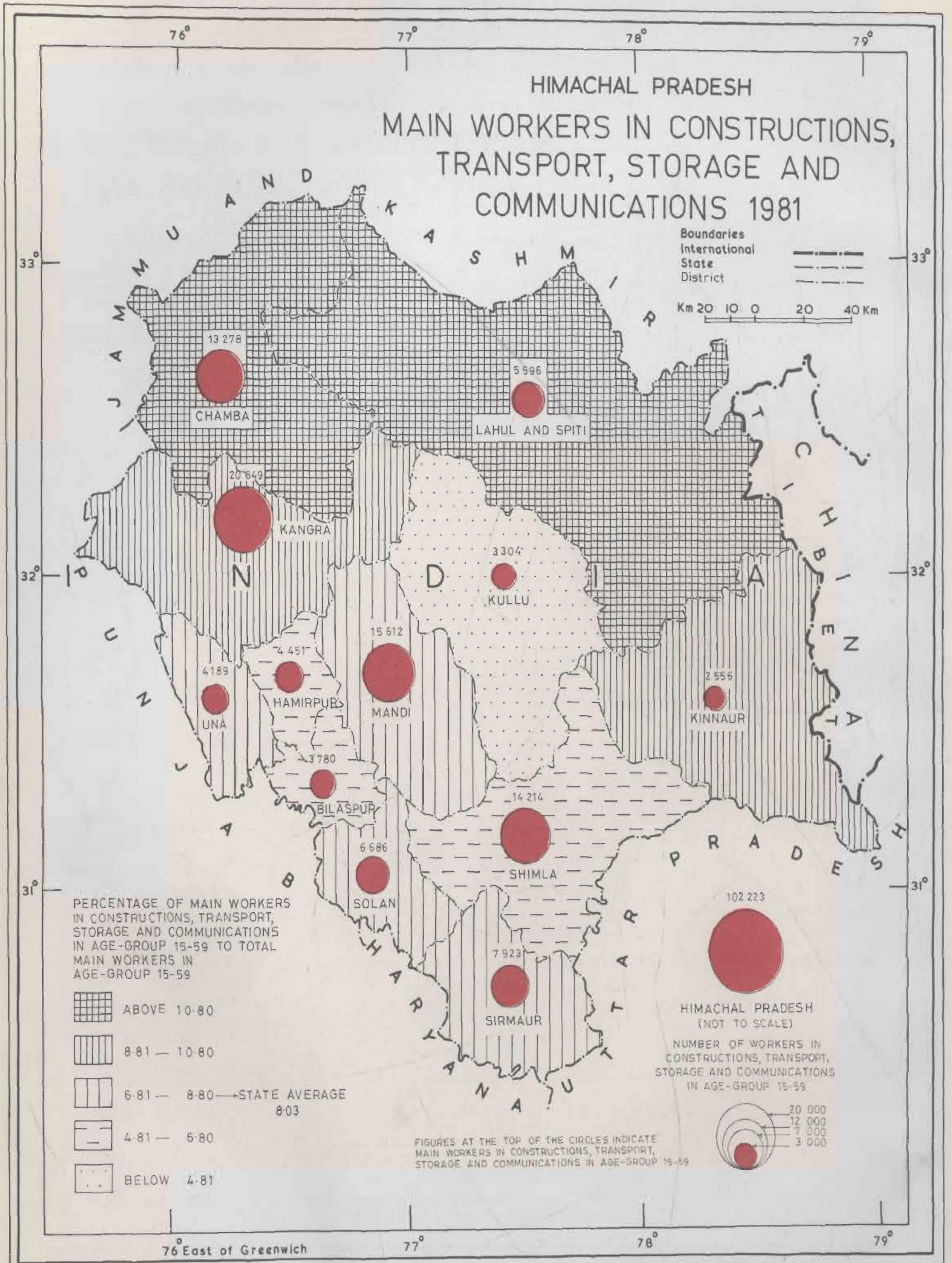

HIMACHAL PRADESH
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI
CHAMBA
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
KINNAUR
UNA
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 10·00
6·01 — 10·00
2·01 — 6·00 → STATE AVERAGE 4·07
BELOW 2·01
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN '0000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
SCALE OF BARS
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN '000
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

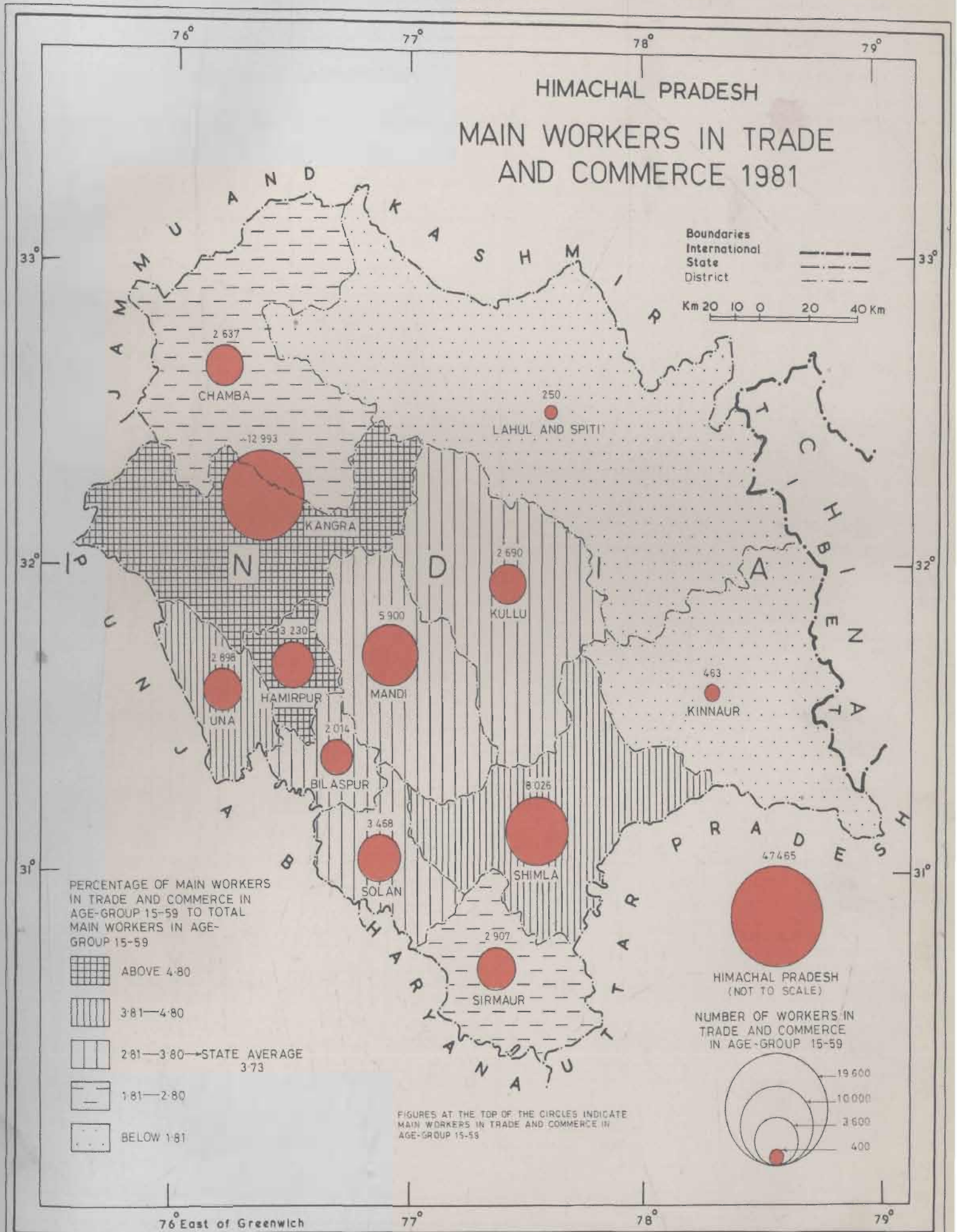

HIMACHAL PRADESH
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
UNA
MANDI
KINNAUR
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHIBHENTA
INDIA
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
8 000
5 000
3 000
1 000
500
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO MAIN WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
ABOVE 5.50
4.01 — 5.50
2.51 — 4.00 → STATE AVERAGE 3.79
BELOW 2.51
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY
PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
MINING AND QUARRYING
76° East of Greenwich

HIMACHAL PRADESH

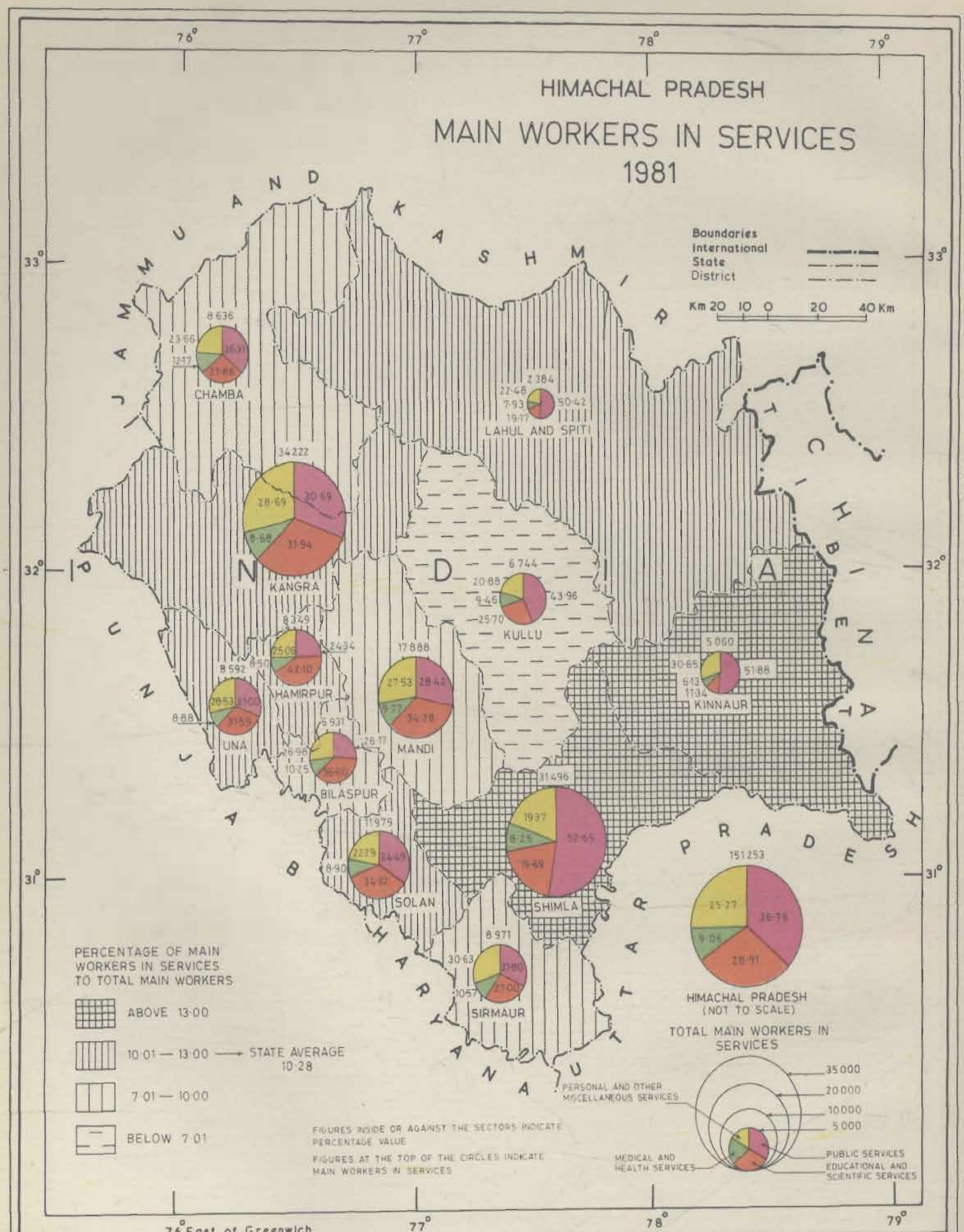
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981




HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
13 278
CHAMBA
5 596
LAHUL AND SPITI
20 649
KANGRA
3304
KULLU
15 612
MANDI
4 451
HAMIRPUR
4189
UNA
2 556
KINNAUR
3780
BILASPUR
14 214
SHIMLA
6 686
SOLAN
7 923
SIRMAUR
102 223
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
NUMBER OF WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
20 000
12 000
7 000
3 000
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 10·80
8·81 — 10·80
6·81 — 8·80 → STATE AVERAGE 8·03
4·81 — 6·80
BELOW 4·81
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHHBIENTA
2 637
CHAMBA
250
LAHUL AND SPITI
12 993
KANGRA
2 690
KULLU
5 900
MANDI
3 230
HAMIRPUR
2 898
UNA
2 014
BILASPUR
463
KINNAUR
8 026
SHIMLA
3 468
SOLAN
2 907
SIRMAUR
47 465
HIMACHAL PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
ABOVE 4·80
3·81—4·80
2·81—3·80→STATE AVERAGE 3·73
1·81—2·80
BELOW 1·81
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
NUMBER OF WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
19 600
10 000
3 600
400
76° East of Greenwich

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
1981



PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

- ABOVE 13·00
- 10·01 — 13·00 ⟶ STATE AVERAGE 10·28
- 7·01 — 10·00
- BELOW 7·01

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE

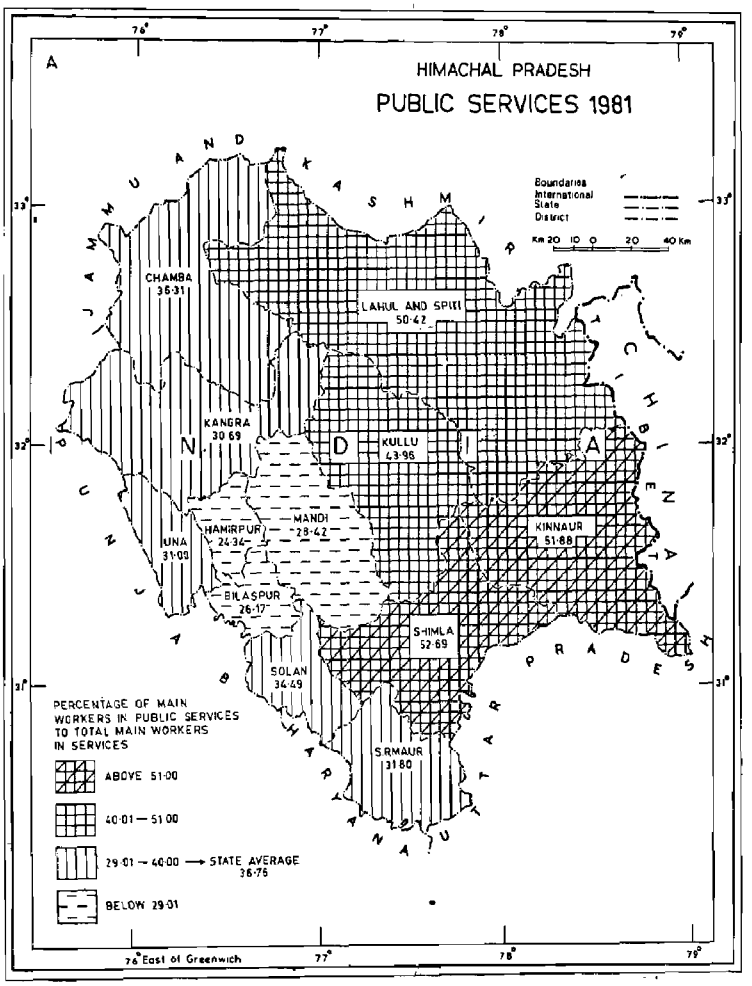
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES

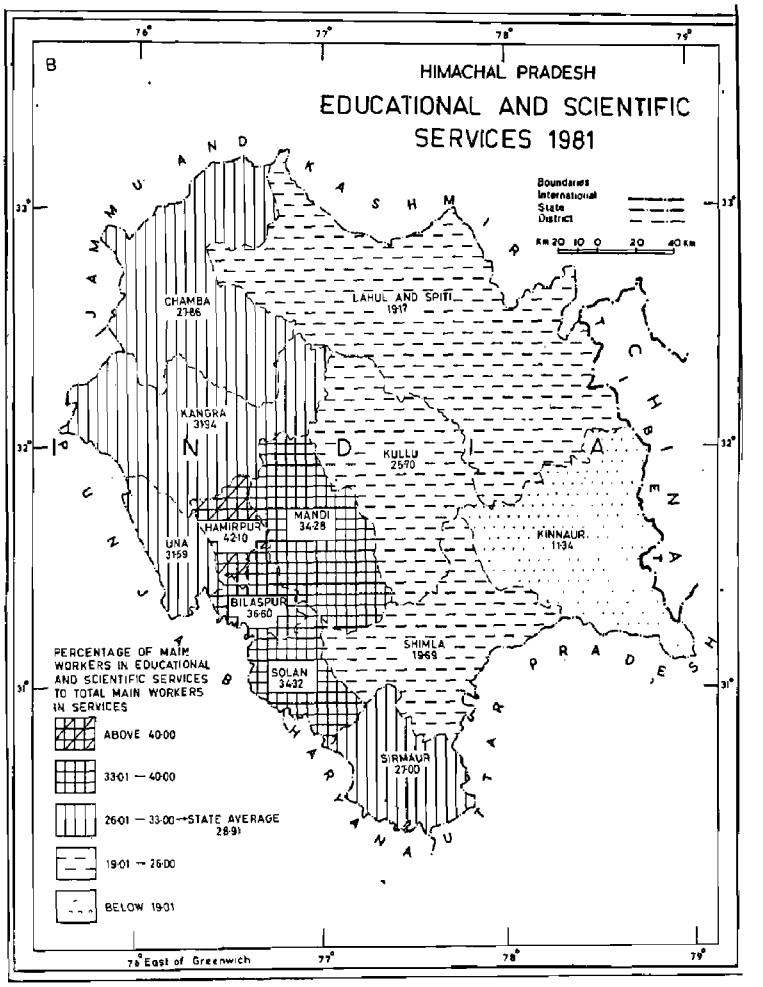
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES

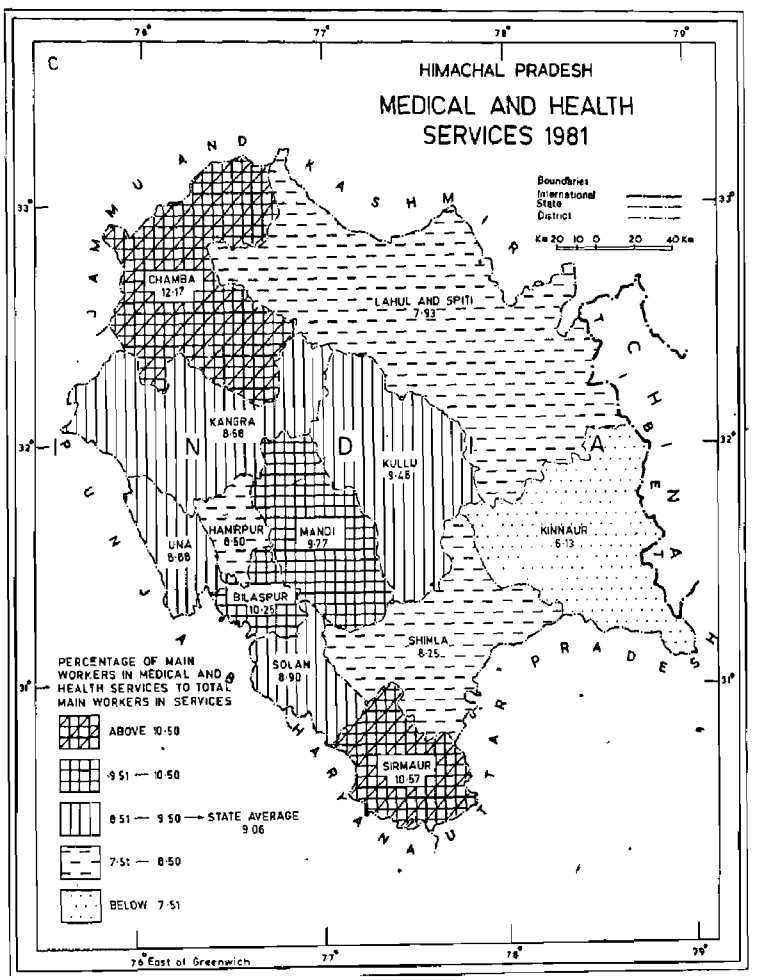
76° East of Greenwich

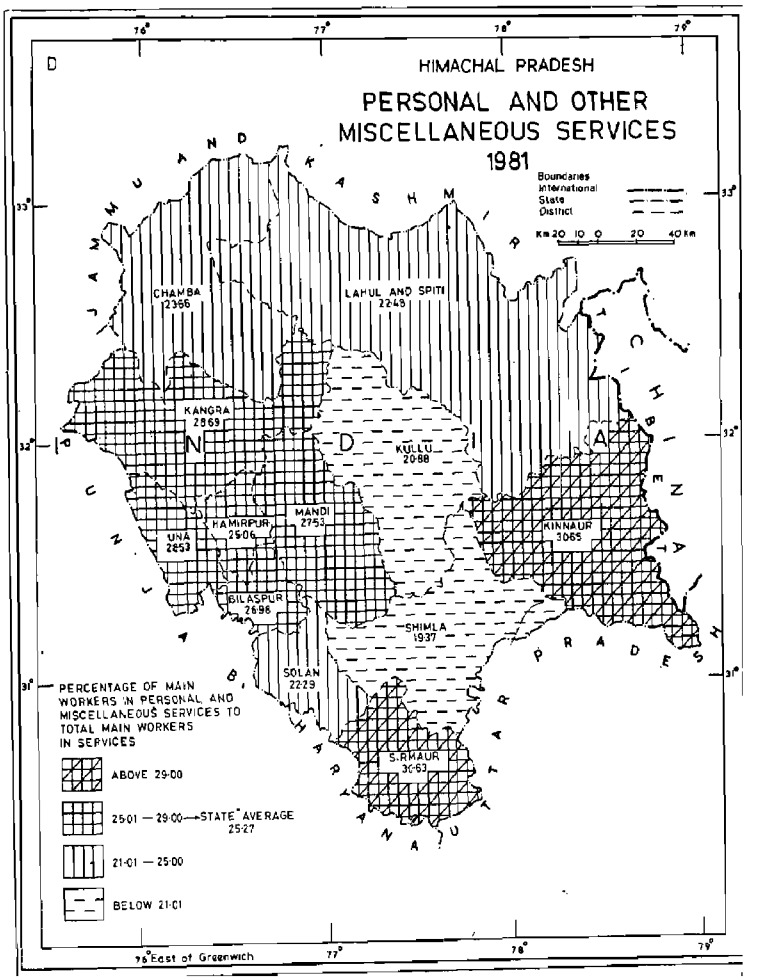
MAP 67

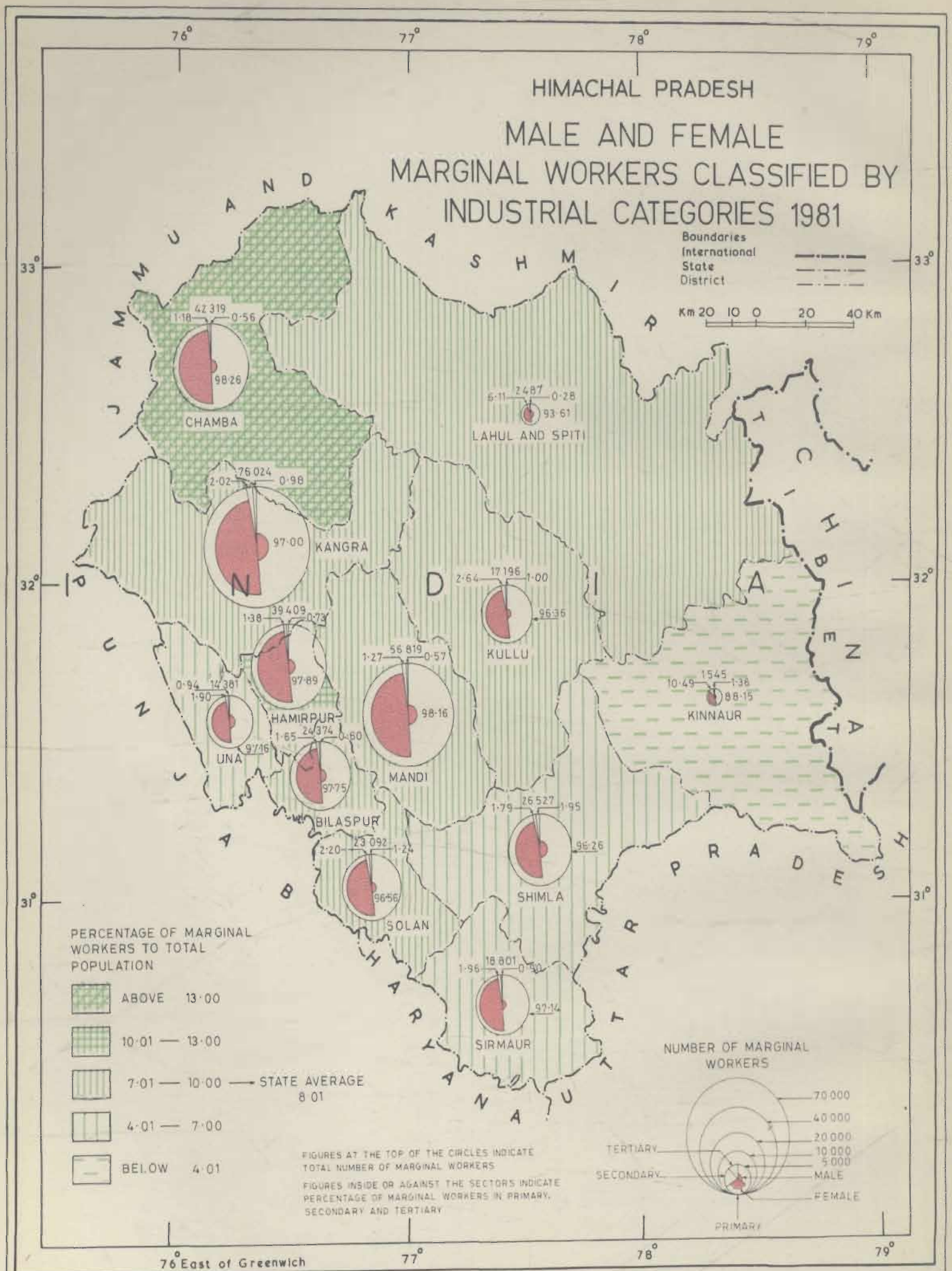
MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1981





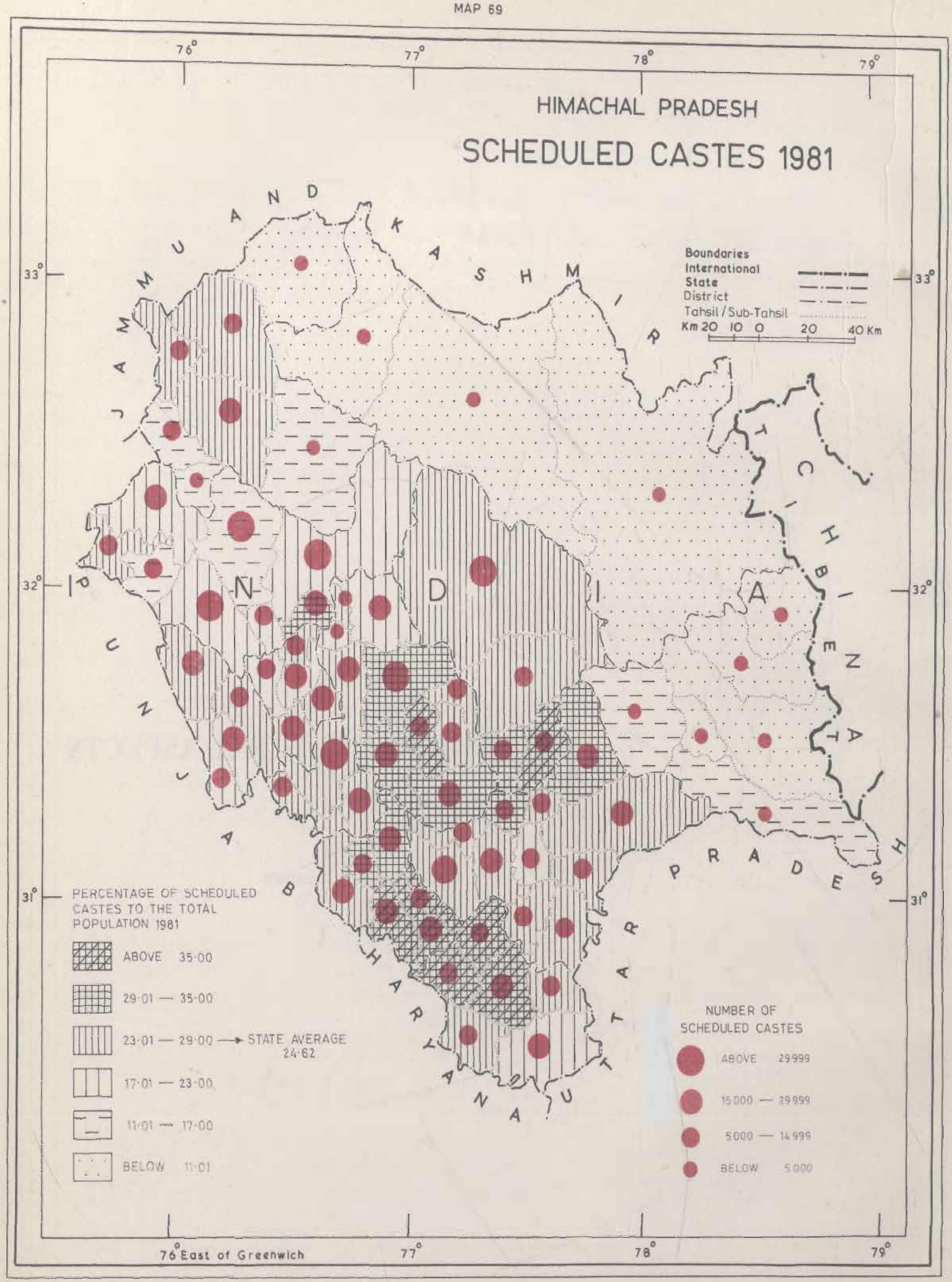




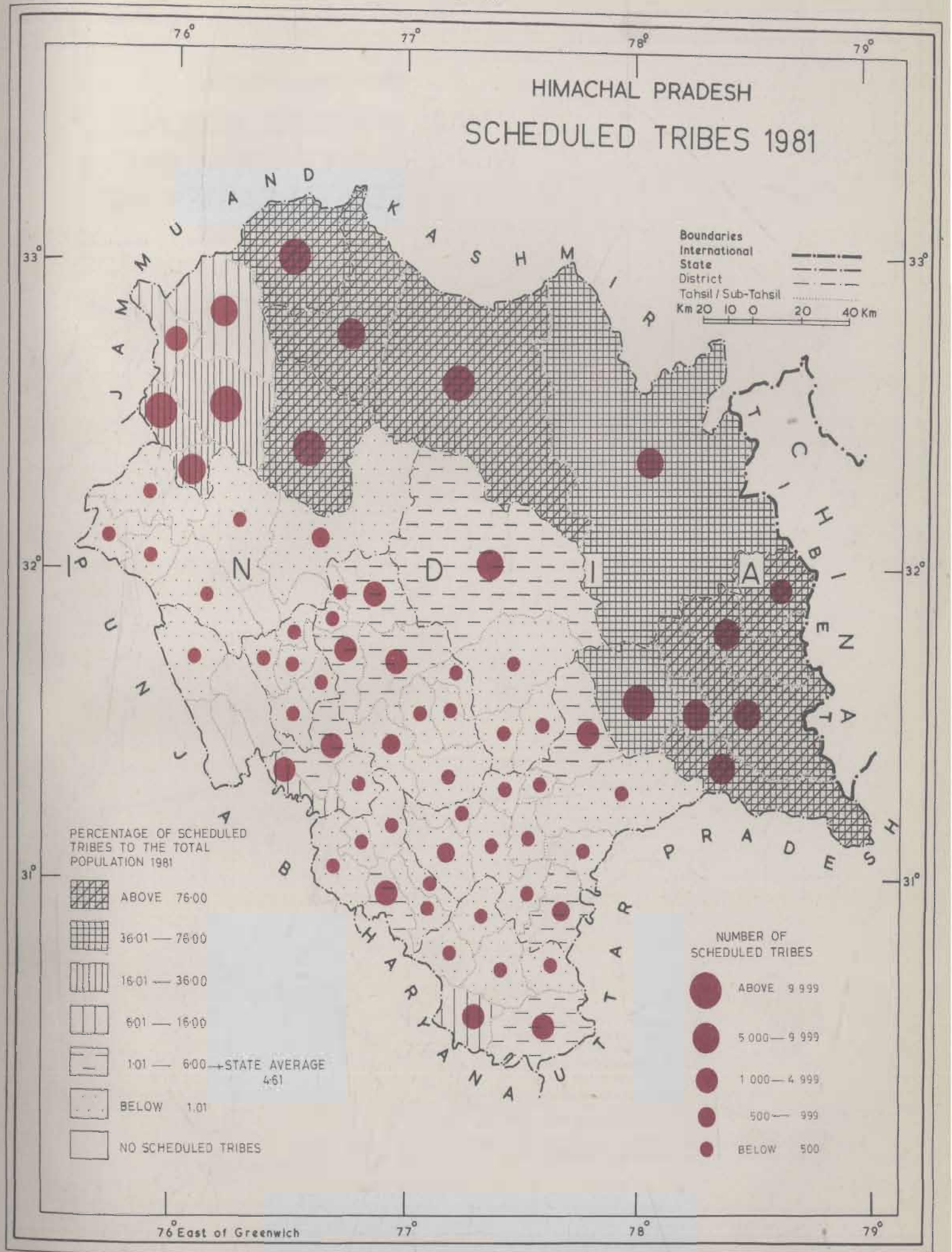

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MALE AND FEMALE
MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHAMBA
42 319
1·18
0·56
98·26
LAHUL AND SPITI
2487
6·11
0·28
93·61
KANGRA
76 024
2·02
0·98
97·00
KULLU
17 196
2·64
1·00
96·36
HAMIRPUR
39 409
1·38
0·73
97·89
MANDI
56 819
1·27
0·57
98·16
KINNAUR
1545
10·49
1·38
88·15
UNA
14 381
0·94
1·90
97·16
BILASPUR
24 374
1·65
0·60
97·75
SHIMLA
26 527
1·79
1·95
96·26
SOLAN
23 092
2·20
1·24
96·56
SIRMAUR
18 801
1·96
0·90
97·14
PERCENTAGE OF MARGINAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
ABOVE 13·00
10·01 — 13·00
7·01 — 10·00 — STATE AVERAGE 8 01
4·01 — 7·00
BELOW 4·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MARGINAL WORKERS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MARGINAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY
NUMBER OF MARGINAL WORKERS
70 000
40 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
TERTIARY
SECONDARY
MALE
FEMALE
PRIMARY
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

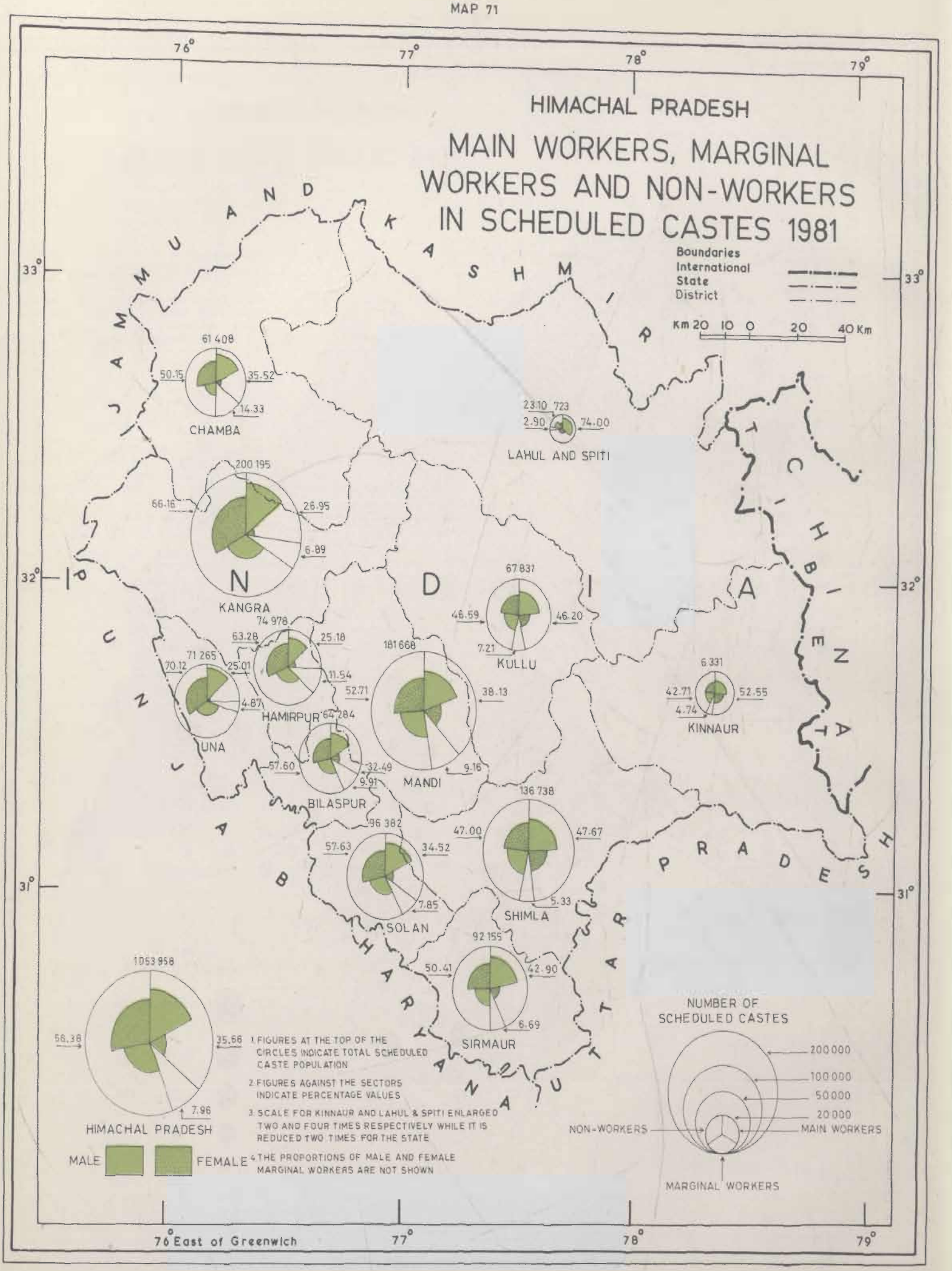
SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

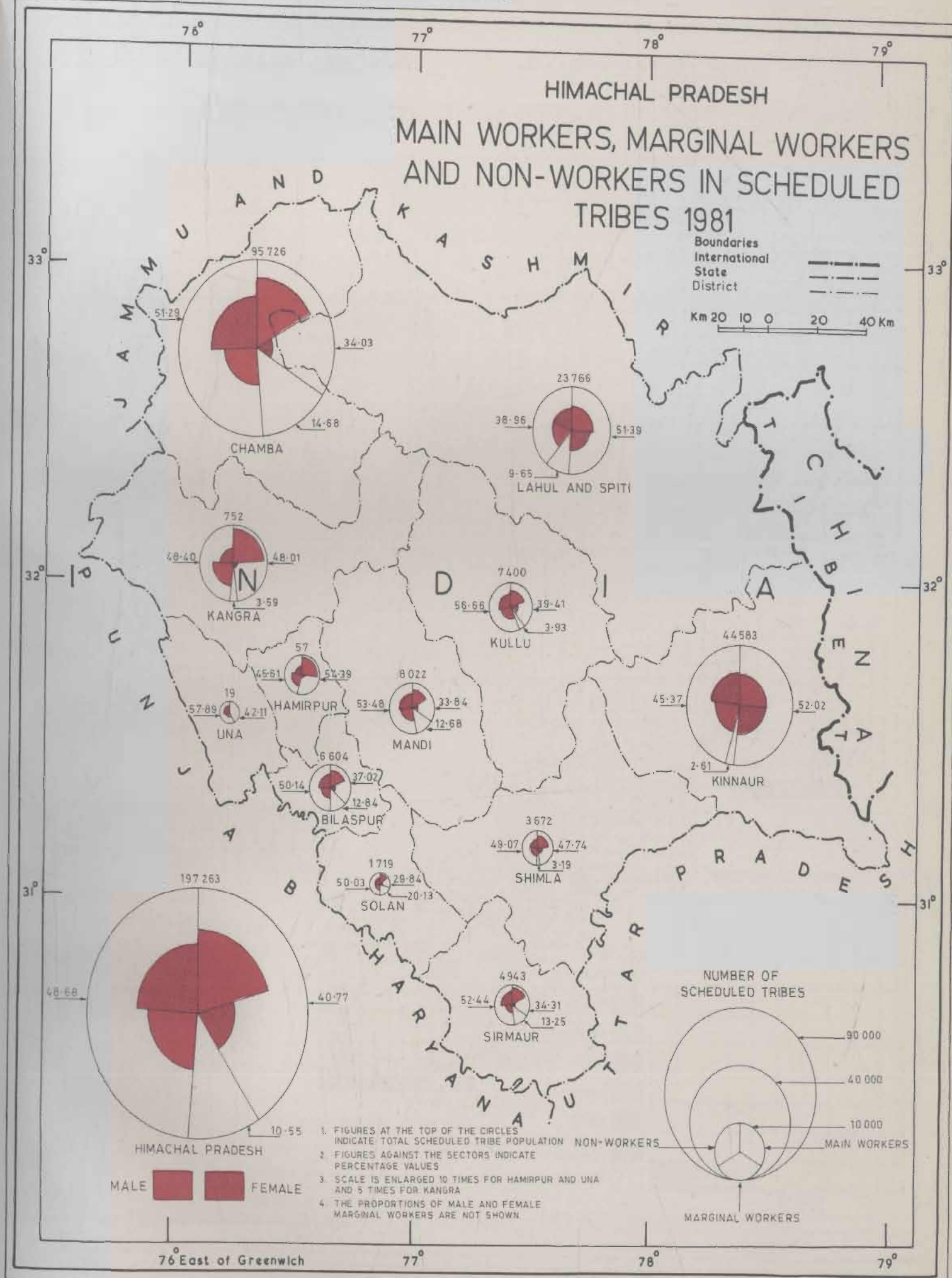
* Castes and tribes
* Religion
* Language
* Literacy and education
* Housing
* Health

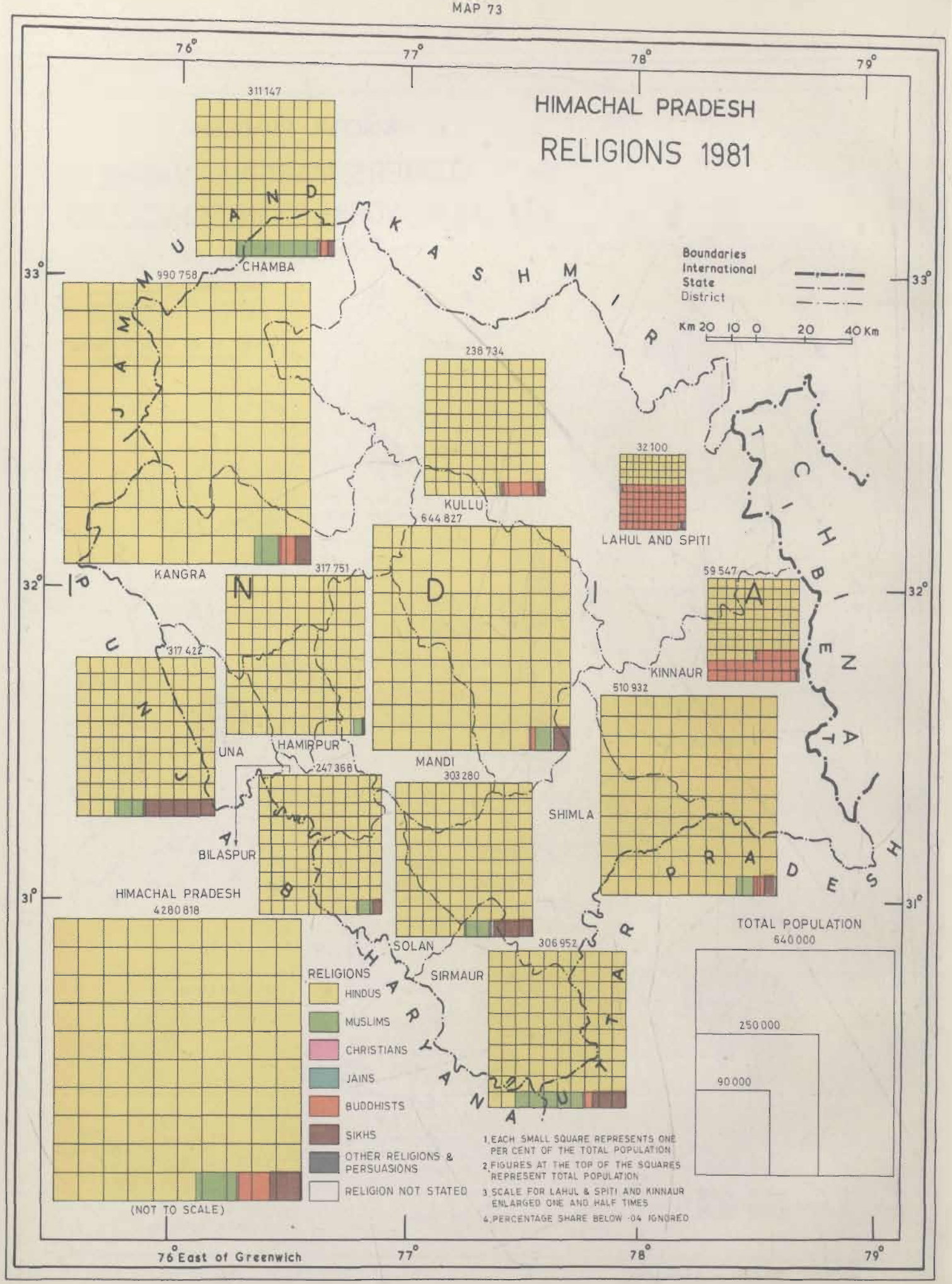

HIMACHAL PRADESH
SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION 1981
ABOVE 35·00
29·01 — 35·00
23·01 — 29·00 → STATE AVERAGE 24·62
17·01 — 23·00
11·01 — 17·00
BELOW 11·01
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES
ABOVE 29999
15000 — 29999
5000 — 14999
BELOW 5000
76° East of Greenwich

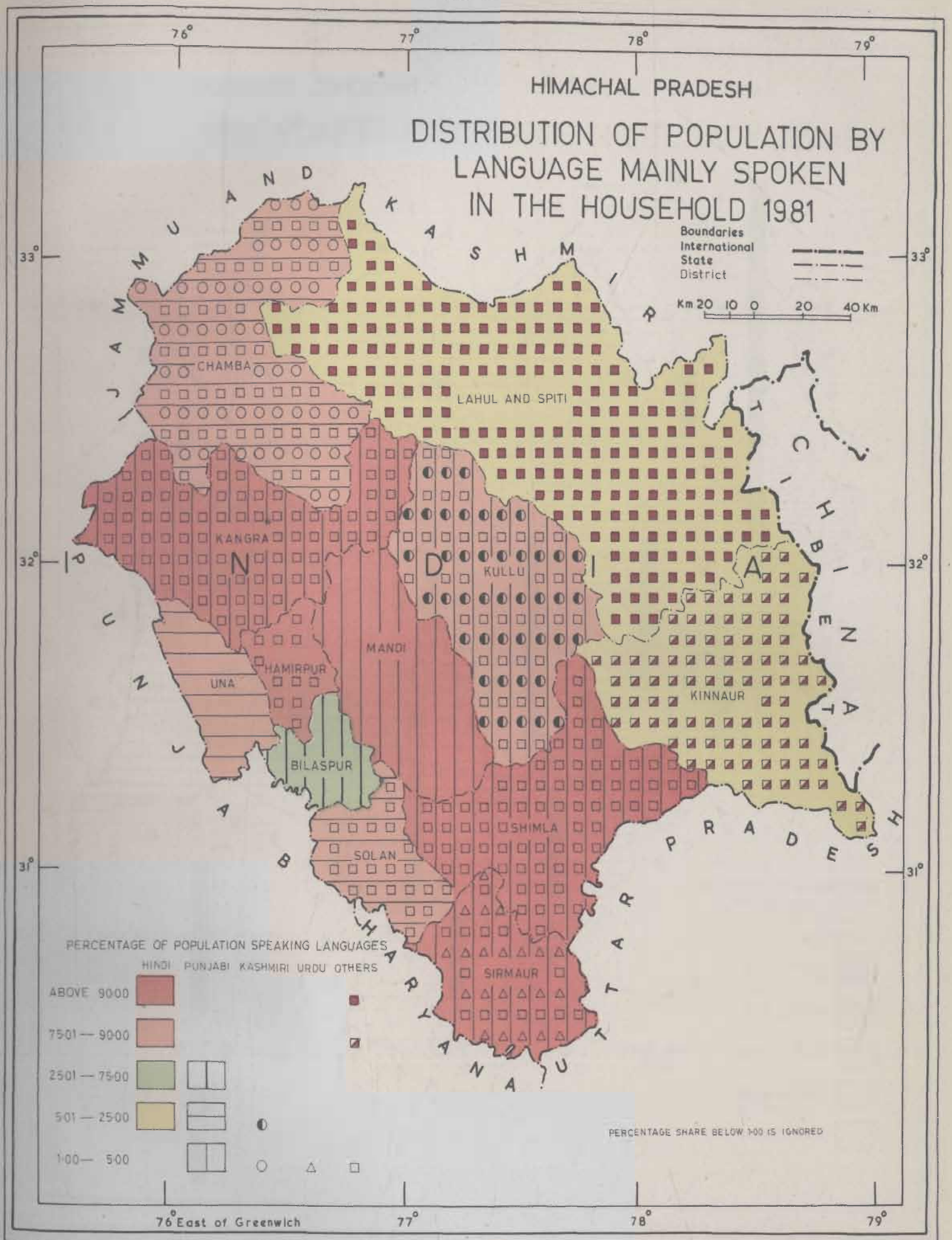
MAP 70

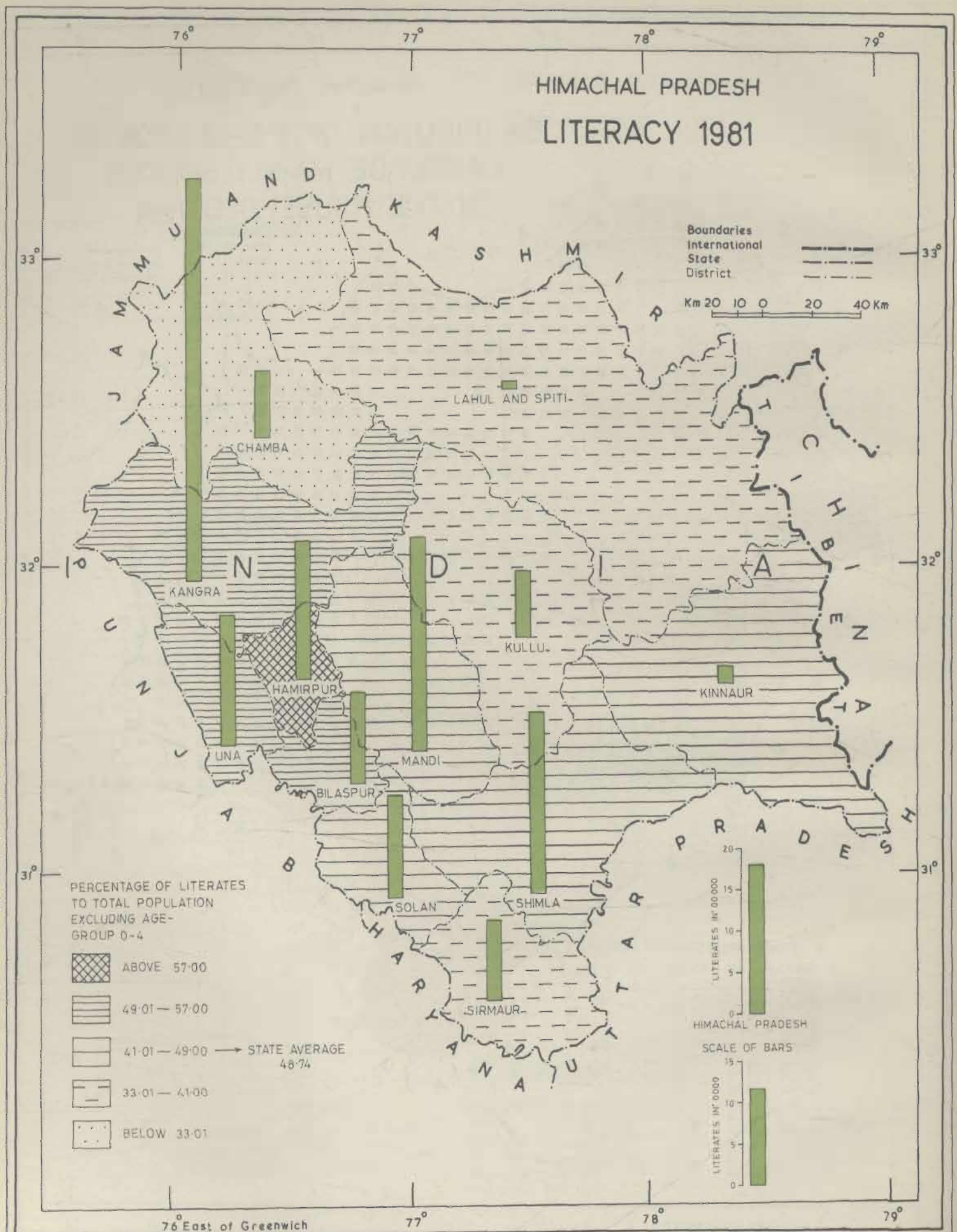

HIMACHAL PRADESH
SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
INDIA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION 1981
ABOVE 76·00
36·01 — 76·00
16·01 — 36·00
6·01 — 16·00
1·01 — 6·00 → STATE AVERAGE 4·61
BELOW 1.01
NO SCHEDULED TRIBES
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
ABOVE 9 999
5 000 — 9 999
1 000 — 4 999
500 — 999
BELOW 500
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

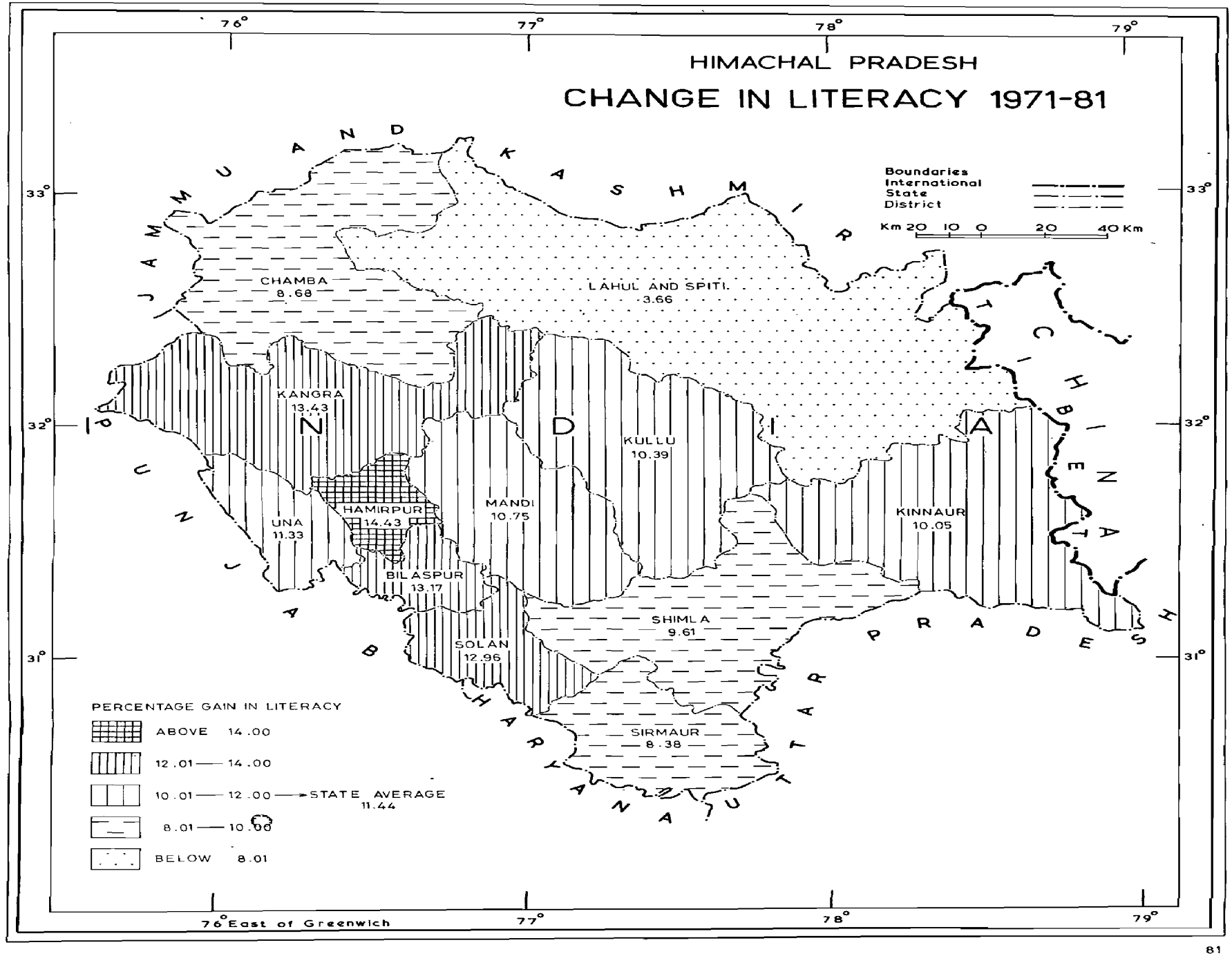

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
CHAMBA
61 408
50.15
35.52
14.33
LAHUL AND SPITI
23 10 723
2.90
74.00
KANGRA
200 195
66.16
26.95
6.89
KULLU
67 831
46.59
46.20
7.21
KINNAUR
6 331
42.71
52.55
4.74
UNA
71 265
70.12
25.01
4.87
HAMIRPUR
74 978
63.28
25.18
11.54
BILASPUR
64 284
57.60
32.49
9.91
MANDI
181 668
52.71
38.13
9.16
SOLAN
96 382
57.63
34.52
7.85
SHIMLA
136 738
47.00
47.67
5.33
SIRMAUR
92 155
50.41
42.90
6.69
HIMACHAL PRADESH
1 053 958
56.38
35.66
7.96
MALE
FEMALE
1. FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
2. FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUES
3. SCALE FOR KINNAUR AND LAHUL & SPITI ENLARGED TWO AND FOUR TIMES RESPECTIVELY WHILE IT IS REDUCED TWO TIMES FOR THE STATE
4. THE PROPORTIONS OF MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS ARE NOT SHOWN
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES
200 000
100 000
50 000
20 000
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

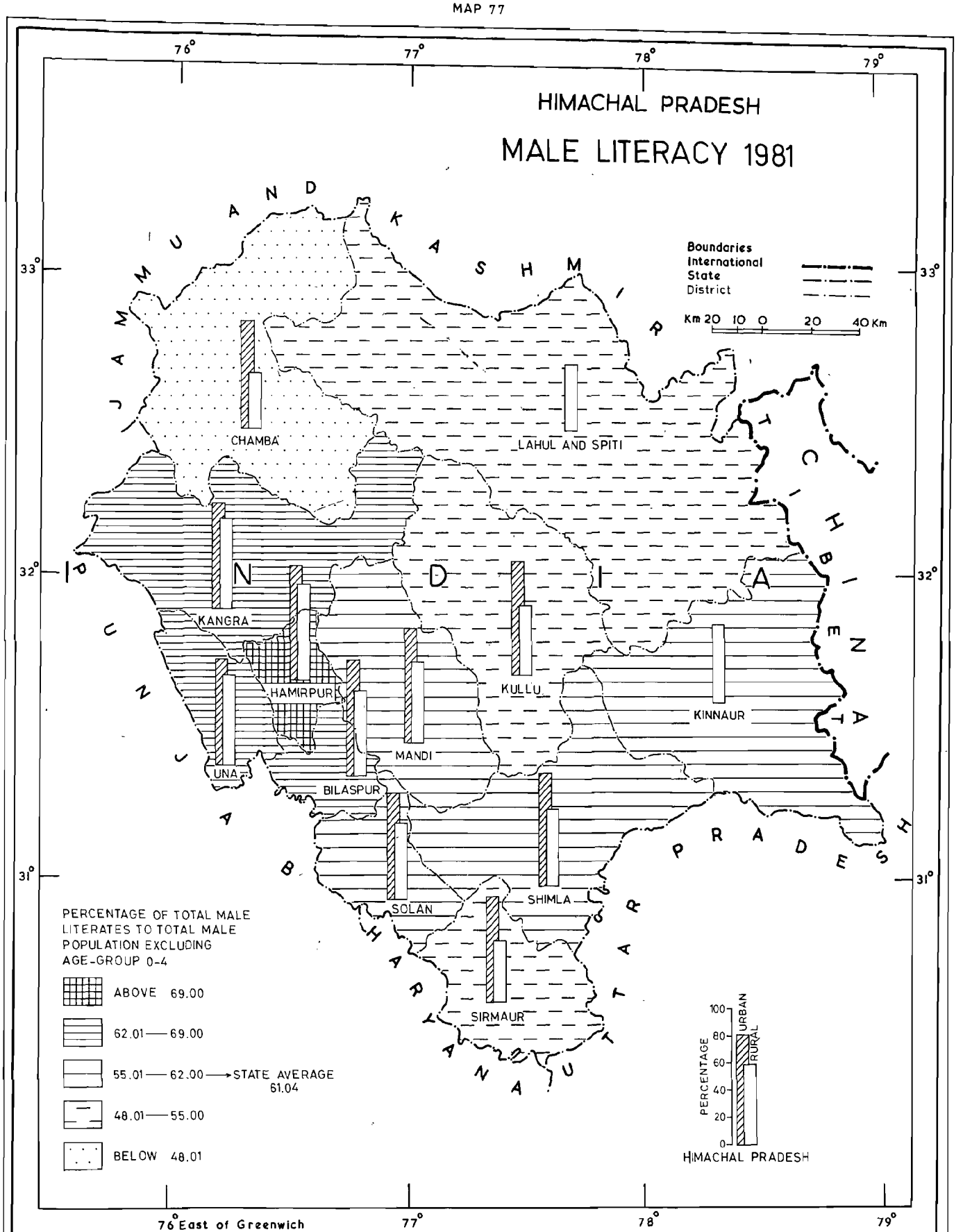

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
95 726
51·29
34·03
14·68
LAHUL AND SPITI
23 766
38·96
51·39
9·65
KANGRA
752
48·40
48·01
3·59
KULLU
7400
56·66
39·41
3·93
HAMIRPUR
57
45·61
54·39
UNA
19
57·89
42·11
MANDI
8 022
53·48
33·84
12·68
KINNAUR
44583
45·37
52·02
2·61
BILASPUR
6 604
50·14
37·02
12·84
SHIMLA
3 672
49·07
47·74
3·19
SOLAN
1 719
50·03
29·84
20·13
SIRMAUR
4943
52·44
34·31
13·25
HIMACHAL PRADESH
197 263
48·68
40·77
10·55
MALE
FEMALE
1. FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
2. FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUES
3. SCALE IS ENLARGED 10 TIMES FOR HAMIRPUR AND UNA AND 5 TIMES FOR KANGRA
4. THE PROPORTIONS OF MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS ARE NOT SHOWN
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
90 000
40 000
10 000
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
76° East of Greenwich

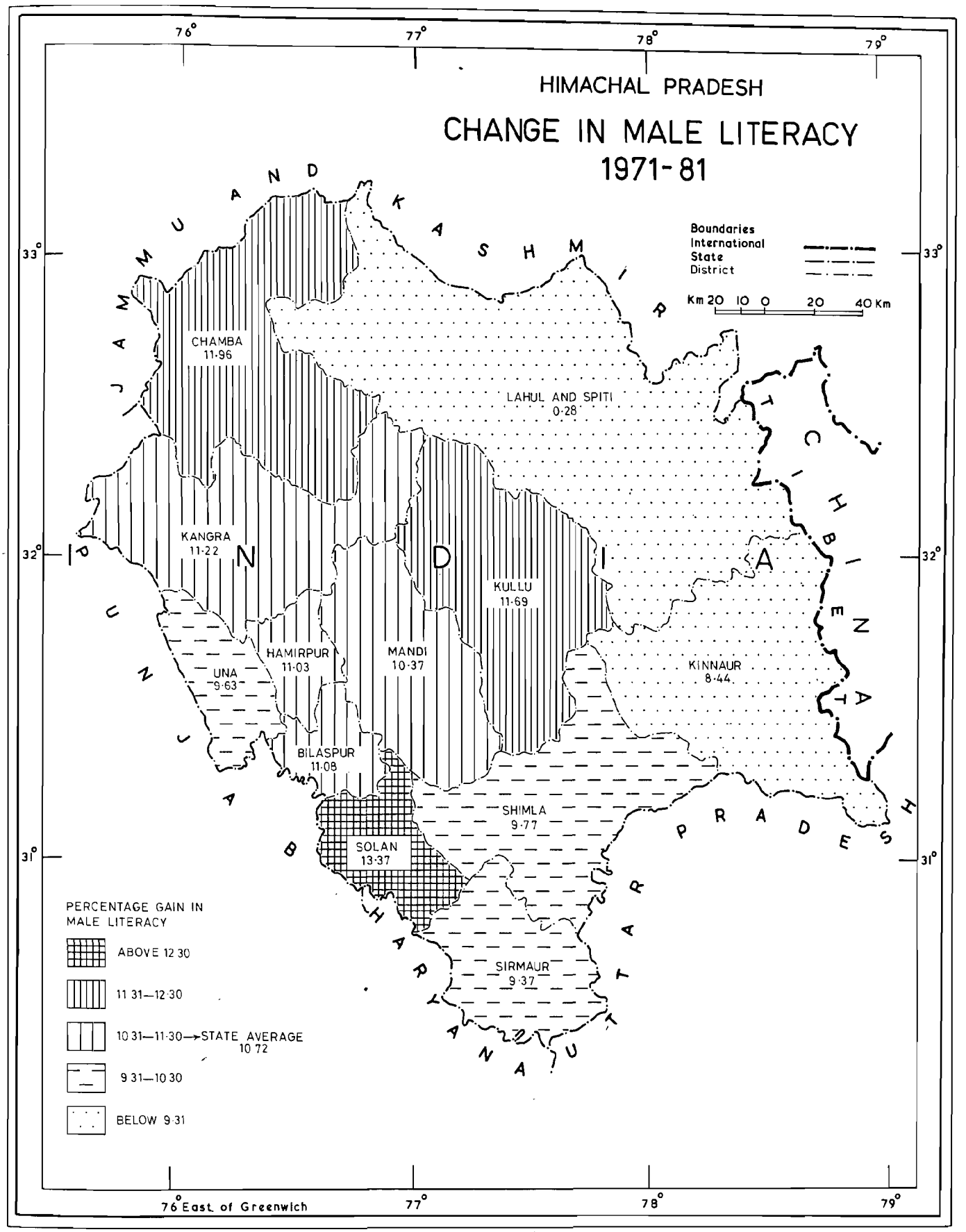

HIMACHAL PRADESH
RELIGIONS 1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
311147
CHAMBA
990758
238734
KULLU
644827
32100
LAHUL AND SPITI
317751
HAMIRPUR
317422
UNA
247368
BILASPUR
303280
MANDI
59547
KINNAUR
510932
SHIMLA
306952
SIRMAUR
SOLAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
4280818
(NOT TO SCALE)
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
JAINS
BUDDHISTS
SIKHS
OTHER RELIGIONS & PERSUASIONS
RELIGION NOT STATED
TOTAL POPULATION
640000
250000
90000
1. EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS ONE PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
2. FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE SQUARES REPRESENT TOTAL POPULATION
3. SCALE FOR LAHUL & SPITI AND KINNAUR ENLARGED ONE AND HALF TIMES
4. PERCENTAGE SHARE BELOW .04 IGNORED
76° East of Greenwich

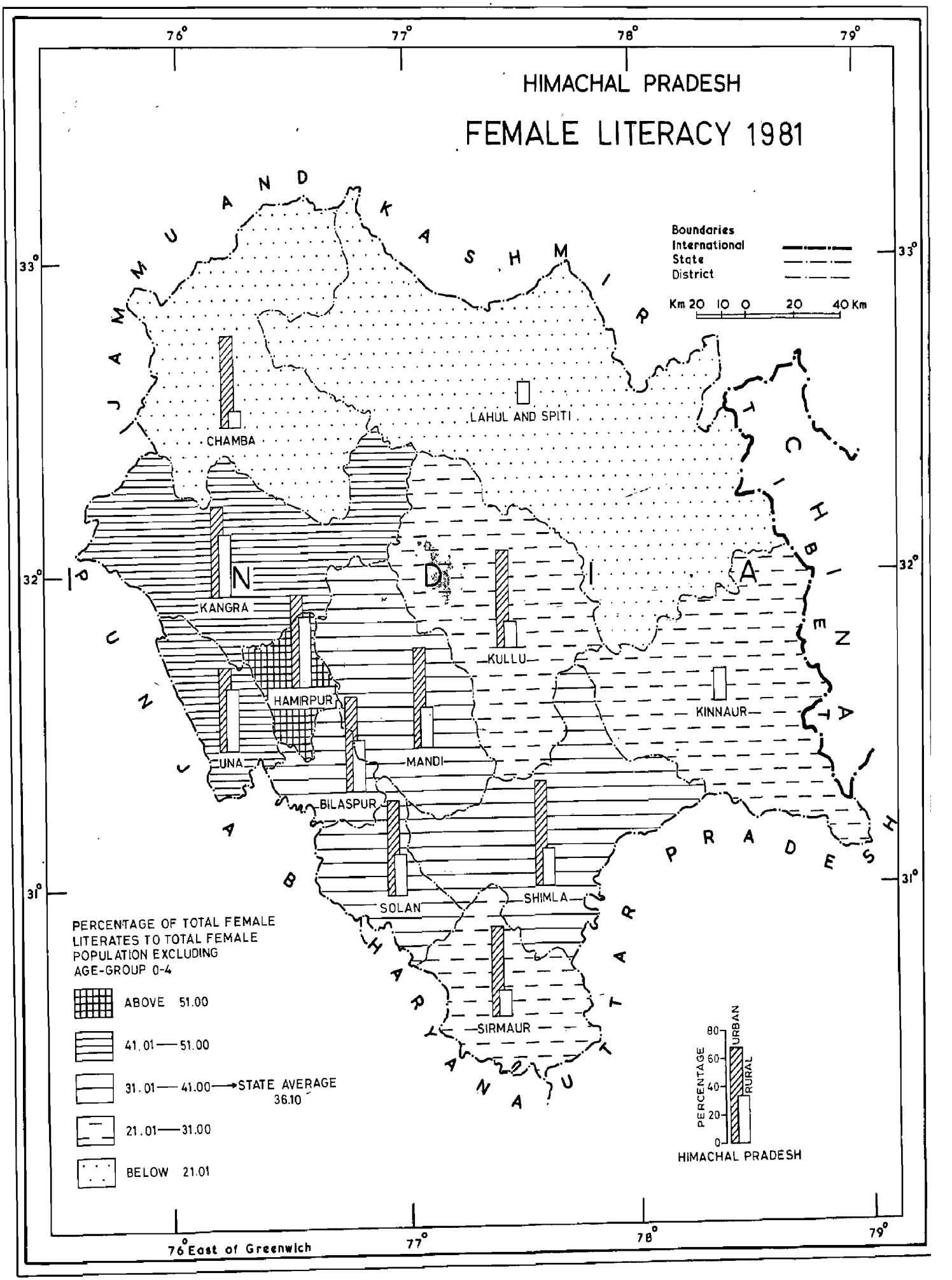

HIMACHAL PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
MANDI
HAMIRPUR
UNA
KINNAUR
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES
HINDI PUNJABI KASHMIRI URDU OTHERS
ABOVE 90·00
75·01 — 90·00
25·01 — 75·00
5·01 — 25·00
1·00 — 5·00
PERCENTAGE SHARE BELOW 1·00 IS IGNORED
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
LITERACY 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI
CHAMBA
KANGRA
HAMIRPUR
UNA
BILASPUR
MANDI
KULLU
KINNAUR
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
ABOVE 57·00
49·01 — 57·00
41·01 — 49·00 → STATE AVERAGE 48·74
33·01 — 41·00
BELOW 33·01
LITERATES IN '0000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
SCALE OF BARS
76° East of Greenwich

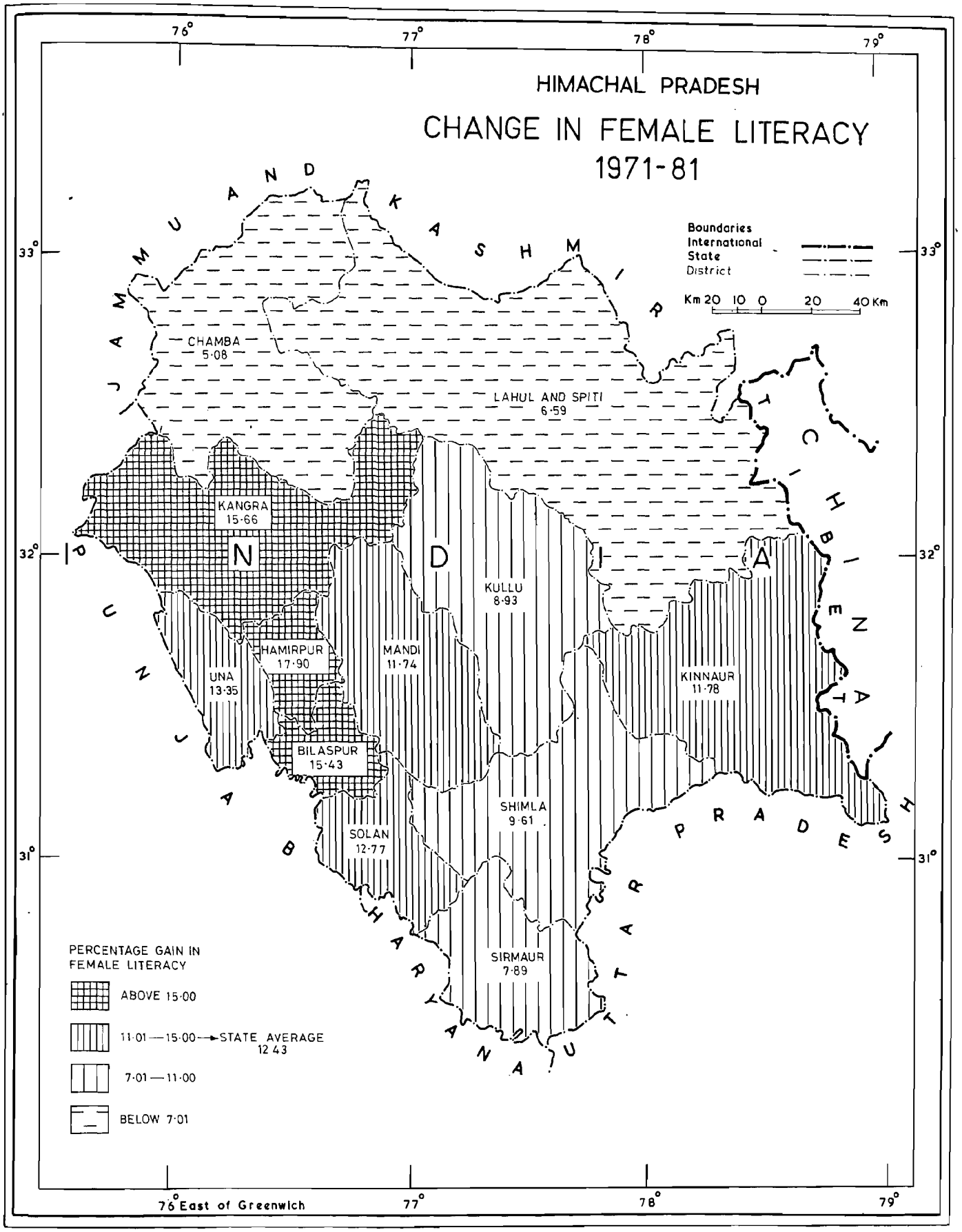

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
CHAMBA
8.68
LAHUL AND SPITI
3.66
KANGRA
13.43
KULLU
10.39
HAMIRPUR
14.43
UNA
11.33
MANDI
10.75
KINNAUR
10.05
BILASPUR
13.17
SHIMLA
9.61
SOLAN
12.96
SIRMAUR
8.38
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY
ABOVE 14.00
12.01 — 14.00
10.01 — 12.00 → STATE AVERAGE 11.44
8.01 — 10.00
BELOW 8.01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

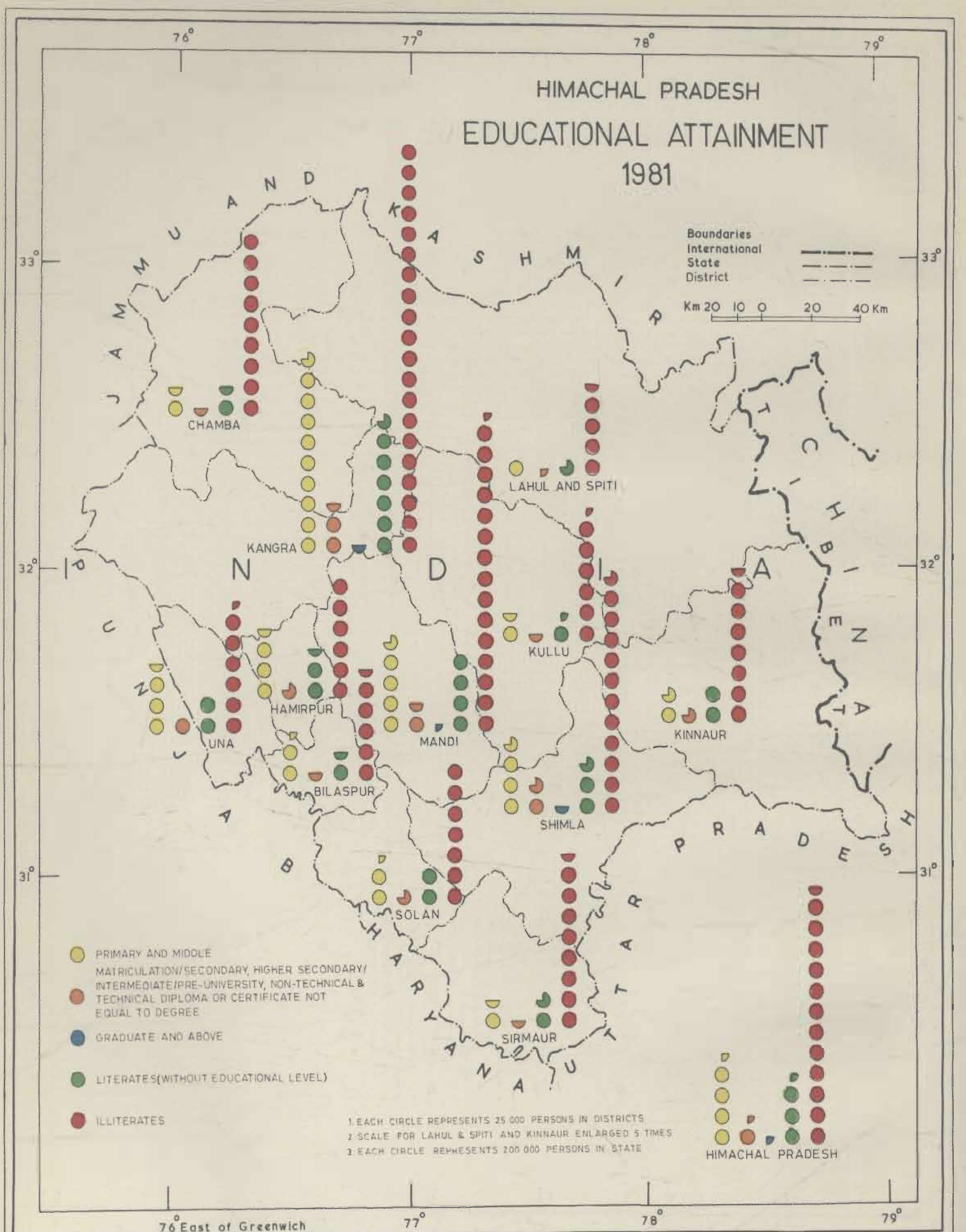

HIMACHAL PRADESH
MALE LITERACY 1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
HAMIRPUR
KULLU
KINNAUR
MANDI
UNA
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
ABOVE 69.00
62.01 — 69.00
55.01 — 62.00 → STATE AVERAGE 61.04
48.01 — 55.00
BELOW 48.01
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
1971-81
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
11·96
LAHUL AND SPITI
0·28
KANGRA
11·22
KULLU
11·69
KINNAUR
8·44
UNA
9·63
HAMIRPUR
11·03
MANDI
10·37
BILASPUR
11·08
SHIMLA
9·77
SOLAN
13·37
SIRMAUR
9·37
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN
MALE LITERACY
ABOVE 12 30
11 31—12·30
10 31—11·30→STATE AVERAGE
10 72
9 31—10 30
BELOW 9·31
76° East of Greenwich

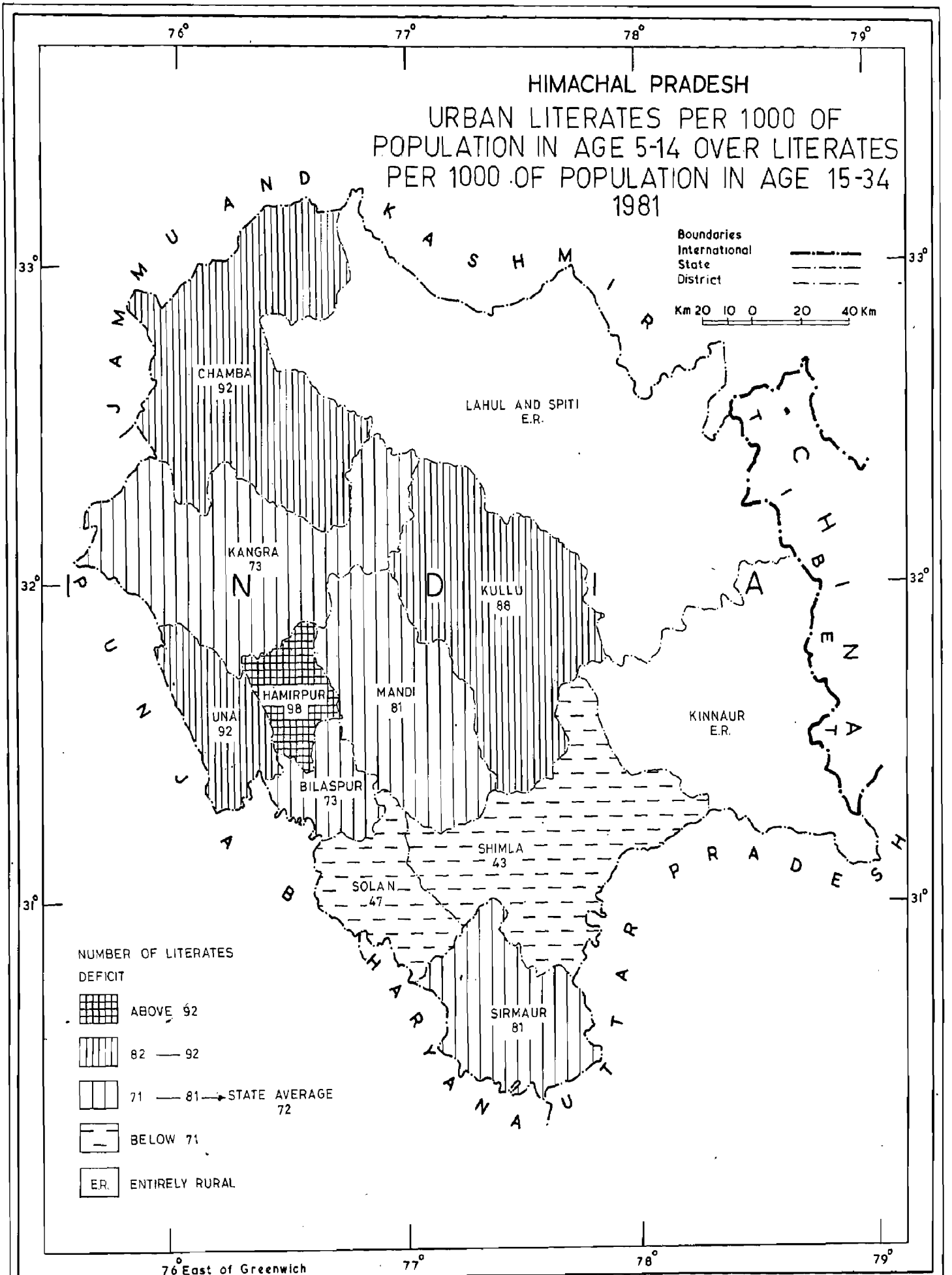

HIMACHAL PRADESH
FEMALE LITERACY 1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
KINNAUR
HAMIRPUR
UNA
MANDI
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SHIMLA
SIRMAUR
TIBET
UTTAR PRADESH
UTTARANCHAL
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
ABOVE 51.00
41.01 — 51.00
31.01 — 41.00 → STATE AVERAGE 36.10
21.01 — 31.00
BELOW 21.01
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
76° East of Greenwich

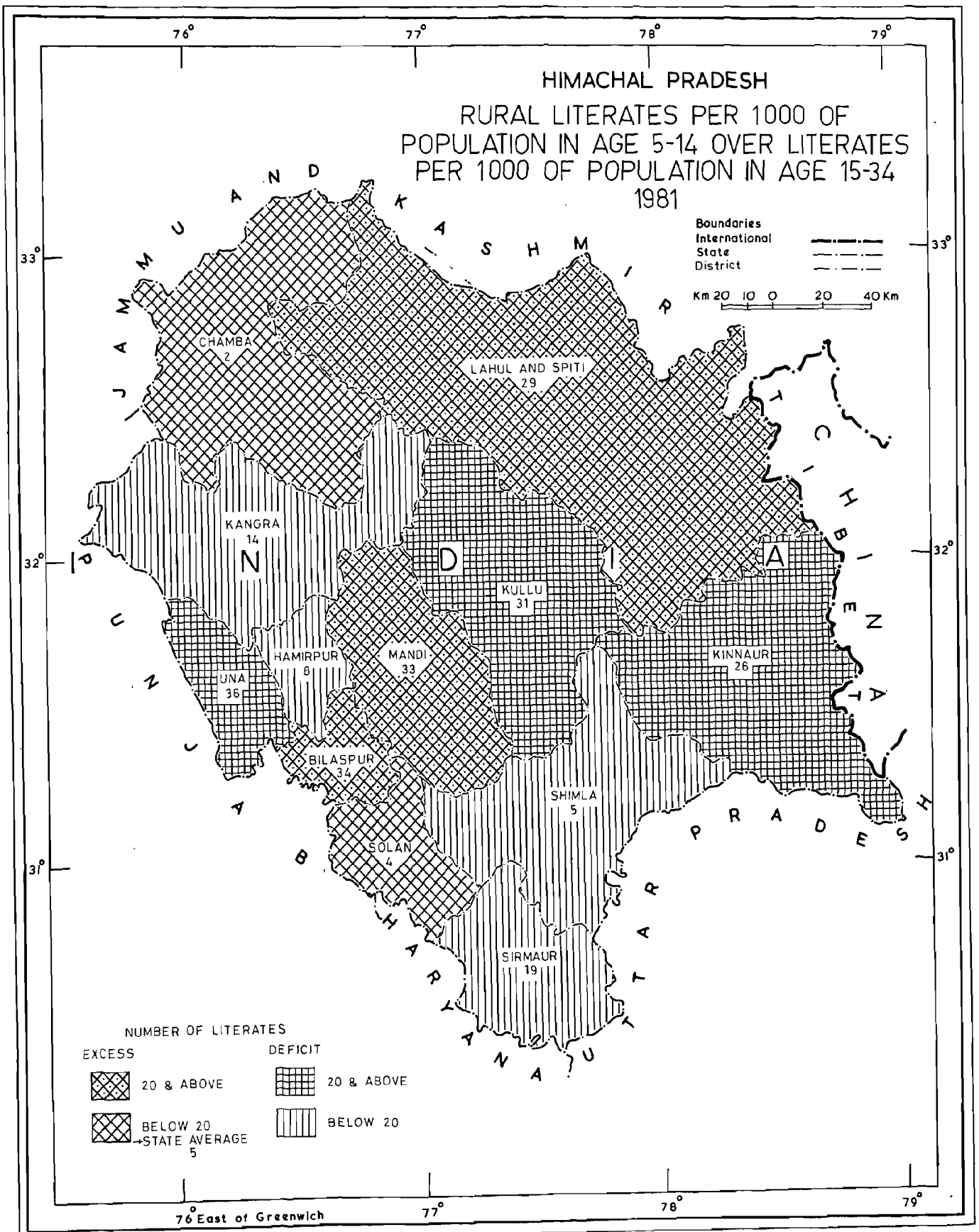
MAP 80


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
5·08
LAHUL AND SPITI
6·59
KANGRA
15·66
HAMIRPUR
17·90
UNA
13·35
BILASPUR
15·43
SOLAN
12·77
MANDI
11·74
KULLU
8·93
SHIMLA
9·61
SIRMAUR
7·89
KINNAUR
11·78
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN
FEMALE LITERACY
ABOVE 15·00
11·01 — 15·00 → STATE AVERAGE
12 43
7·01 — 11·00
BELOW 7·01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

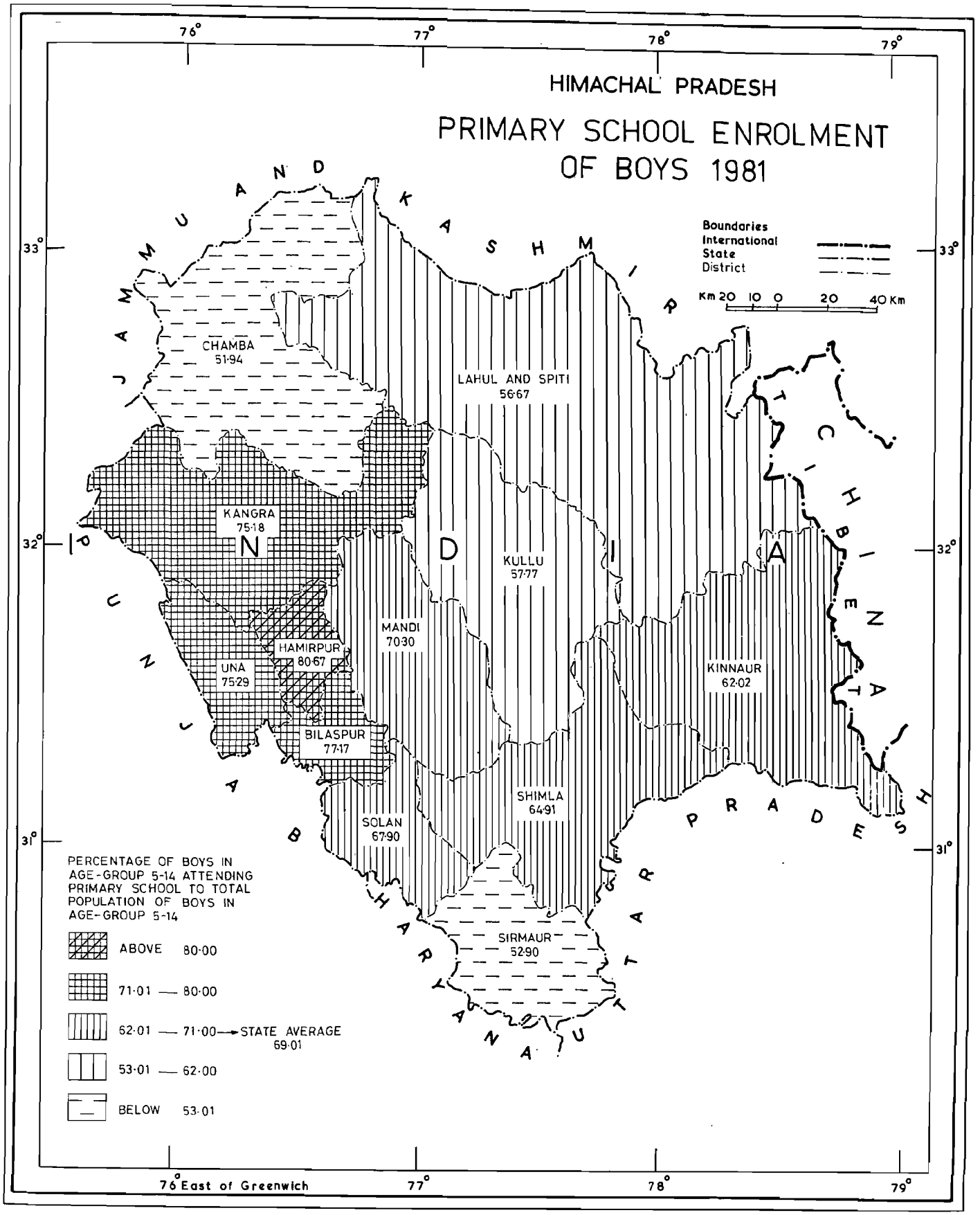

HIMACHAL PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
UNA
MANDI
KINNAUR
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/ INTERMEDIATE/PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL & TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE AND ABOVE
LITERATES(WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES
1. EACH CIRCLE REPRESENTS 25 000 PERSONS IN DISTRICTS
2. SCALE FOR LAHUL & SPITI AND KINNAUR ENLARGED 5 TIMES
3. EACH CIRCLE REPRESENTS 200 000 PERSONS IN STATE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 82

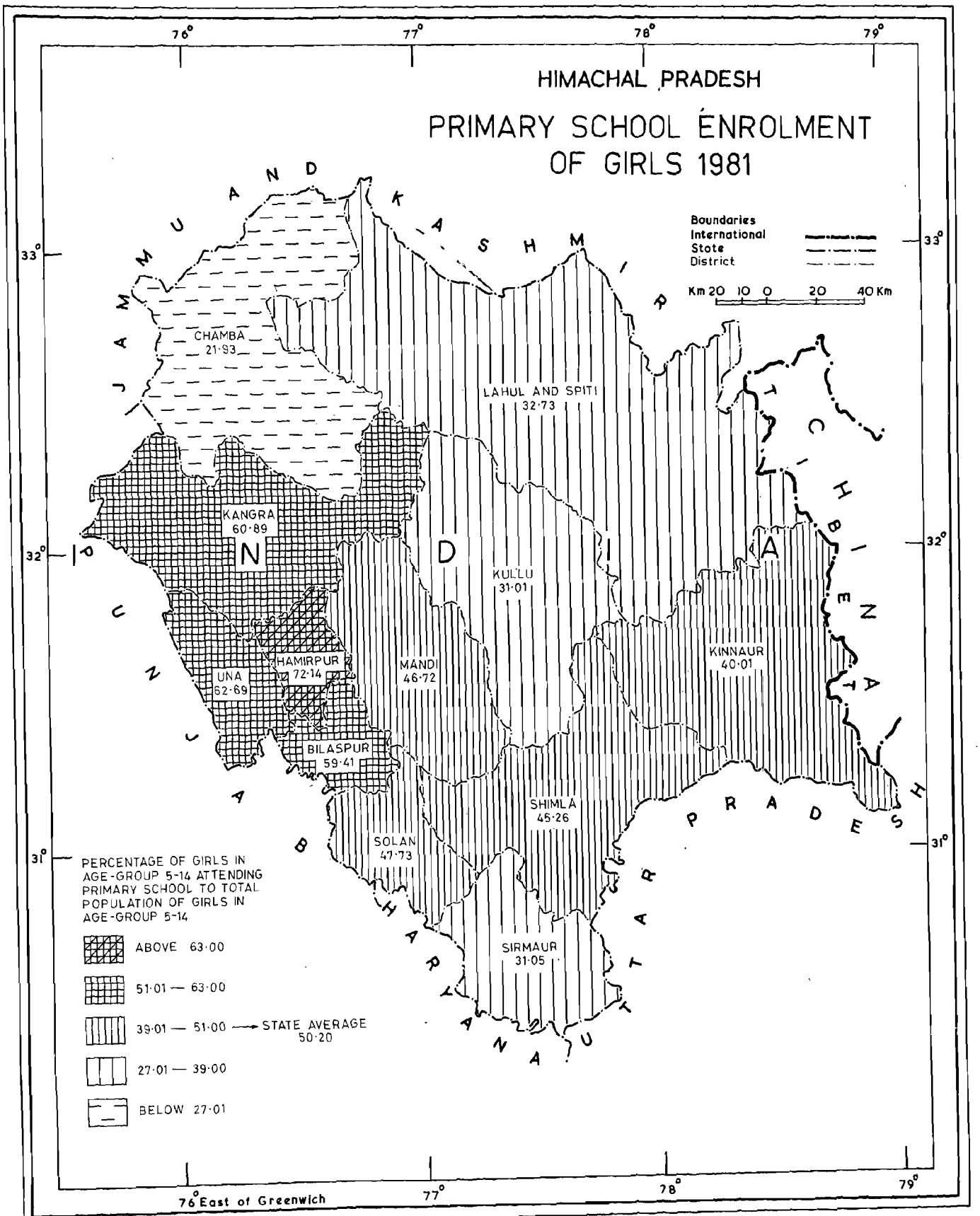

HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA 92
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
KANGRA 73
KULLU 88
HAMIRPUR 98
MANDI 81
UNA 92
BILASPUR 73
KINNAUR E.R.
SHIMLA 43
SOLAN 47
SIRMAUR 81
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
INDIA
NUMBER OF LITERATES
DEFICIT
ABOVE 92
82 — 92
71 — 81 → STATE AVERAGE 72
BELOW 71
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 2
LAHUL AND SPITI 29
KANGRA 14
HAMIRPUR 8
UNA 36
MANDI 33
KULLU 31
KINNAUR 26
BILASPUR 34
SHIMLA 5
SOLAN 4
SIRMAUR 19
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
NUMBER OF LITERATES
EXCESS
20 & ABOVE
BELOW 20 → STATE AVERAGE 5
DEFICIT
20 & ABOVE
BELOW 20
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

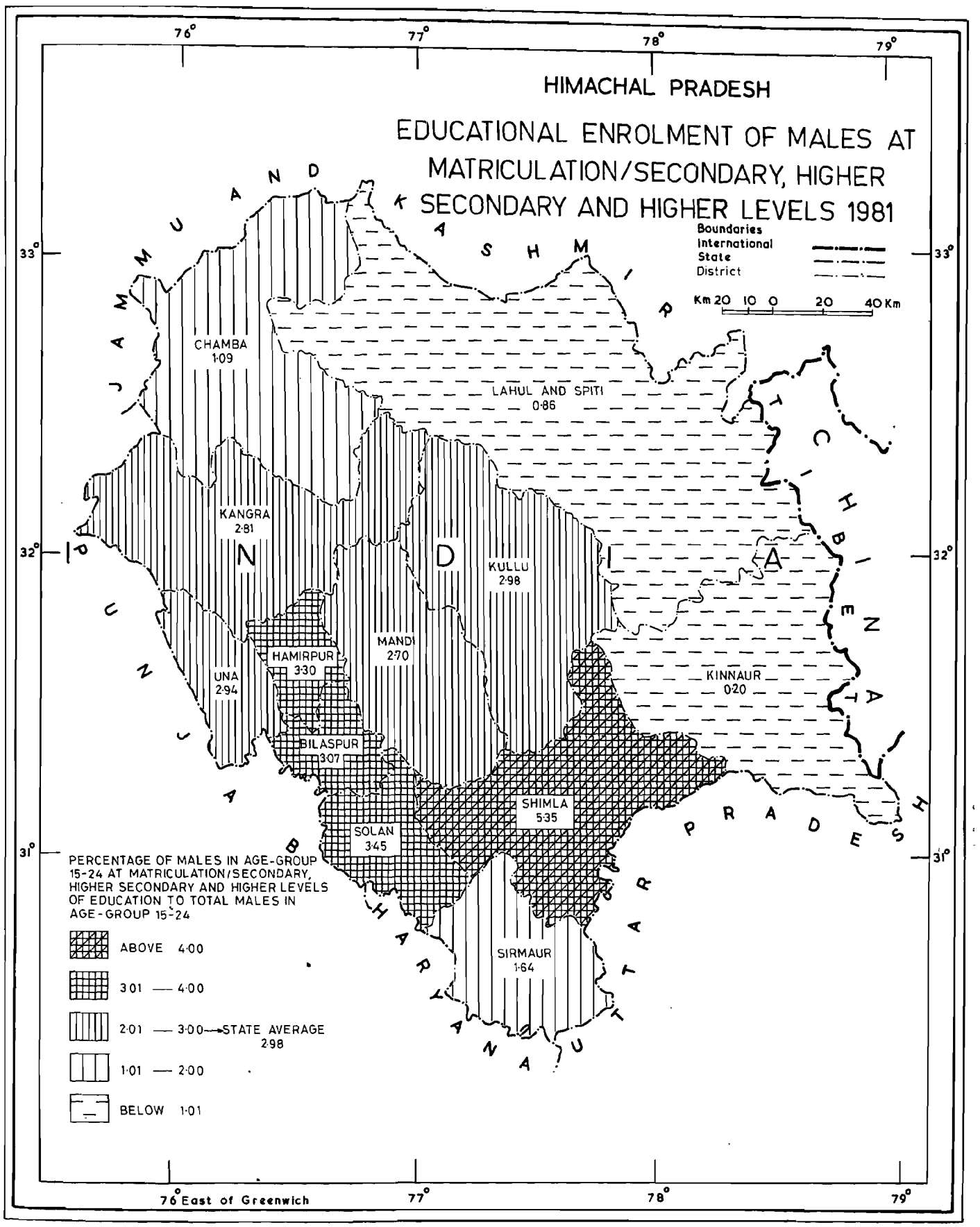
MAP 84


HIMACHAL PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 51·94
LAHUL AND SPITI 56·67
KANGRA 75·18
KULLU 57·77
MANDI 70·30
HAMIRPUR 80·67
UNA 75·29
BILASPUR 77·17
KINNAUR 62·02
SHIMLA 64·91
SOLAN 67·90
SIRMAUR 52·90
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL TO TOTAL POPULATION OF BOYS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14
ABOVE 80·00
71·01 — 80·00
62·01 — 71·00 → STATE AVERAGE 69·01
53·01 — 62·00
BELOW 53·01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

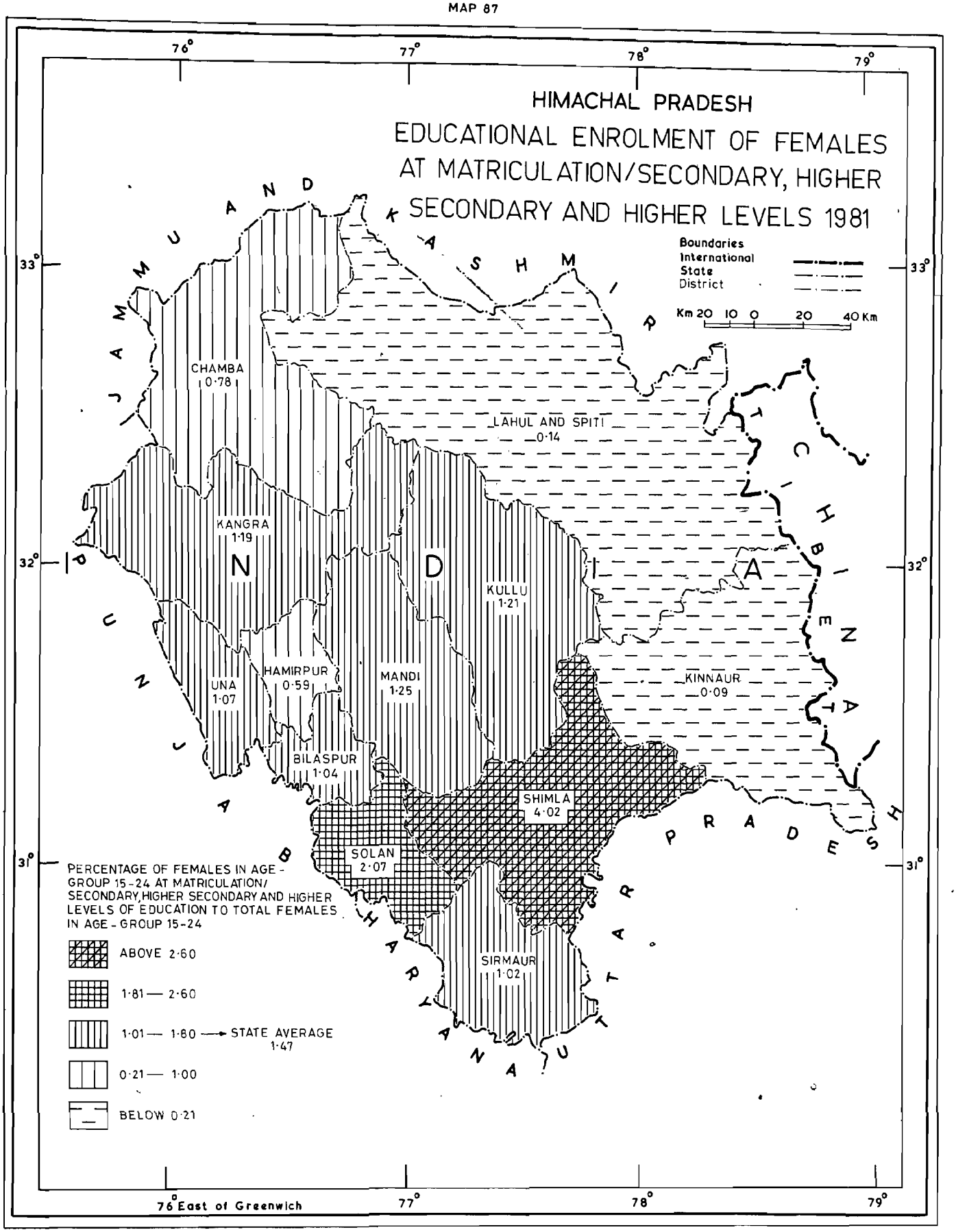
MAP 85


HIMACHAL PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981
Boundaries
International
Stote
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 21·93
LAHUL AND SPITI 32·73
KANGRA 60·89
KULLU 31·01
HAMIRPUR 72·14
UNA 62·69
MANDI 46·72
KINNAUR 40·01
BILASPUR 59·41
SHIMLA 45·26
SOLAN 47·73
SIRMAUR 31·05
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL TO TOTAL POPULATION OF GIRLS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14
ABOVE 63·00
51·01 — 63·00
39·01 — 51·00
STATE AVERAGE 50·20
27·01 — 39·00
BELOW 27·01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 86

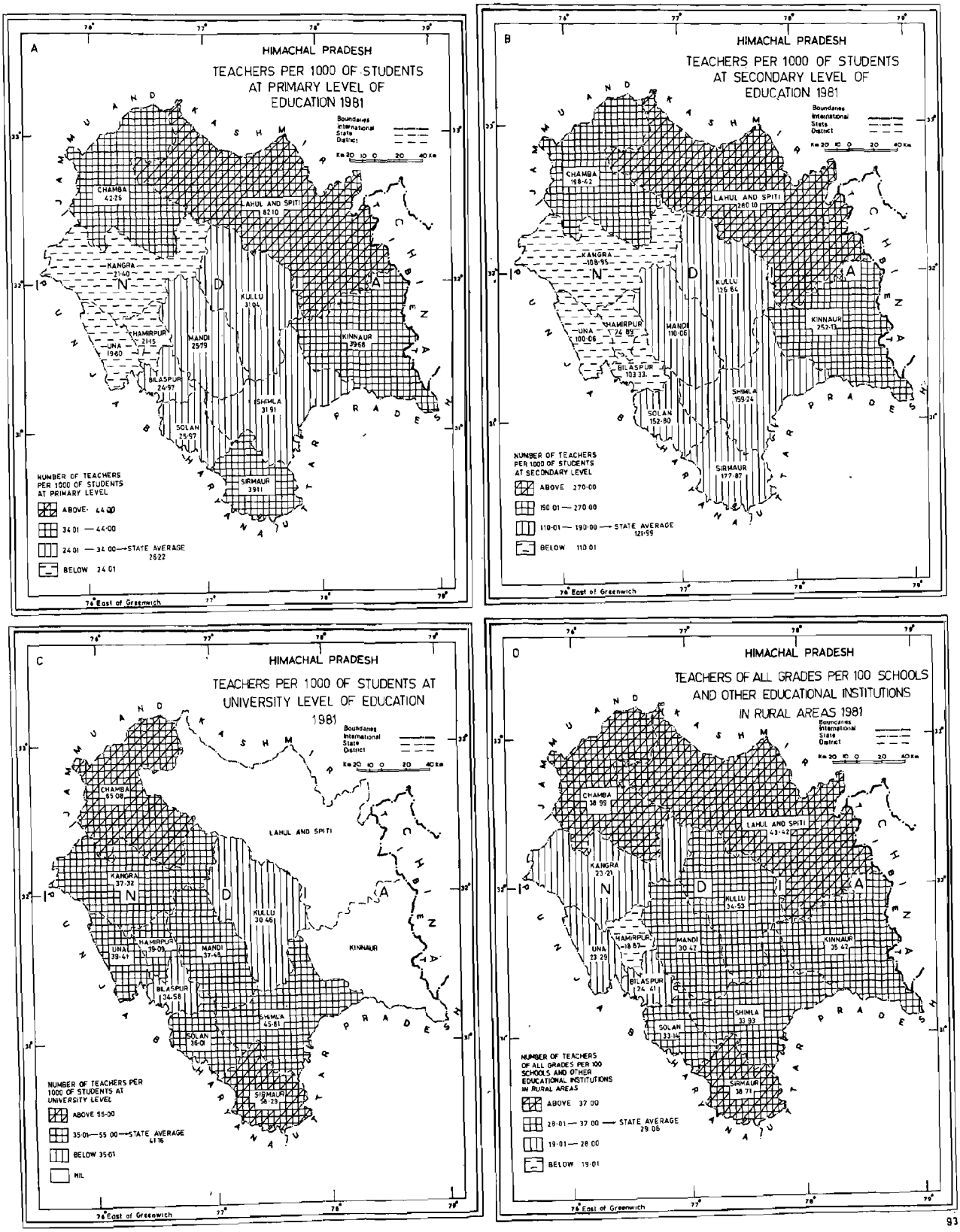

HIMACHAL PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 1·09
LAHUL AND SPITI 0·86
KANGRA 2·81
KULLU 2·98
MANDI 2·70
HAMIRPUR 3·30
UNA 2·94
BILASPUR 3·07
SOLAN 3·45
SHIMLA 5·35
KINNAUR 0·20
SIRMAUR 1·64
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-24 AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION TO TOTAL MALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-24
ABOVE 4·00
3·01 — 4·00
2·01 — 3·00 → STATE AVERAGE 2·98
1·01 — 2·00
BELOW 1·01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 87

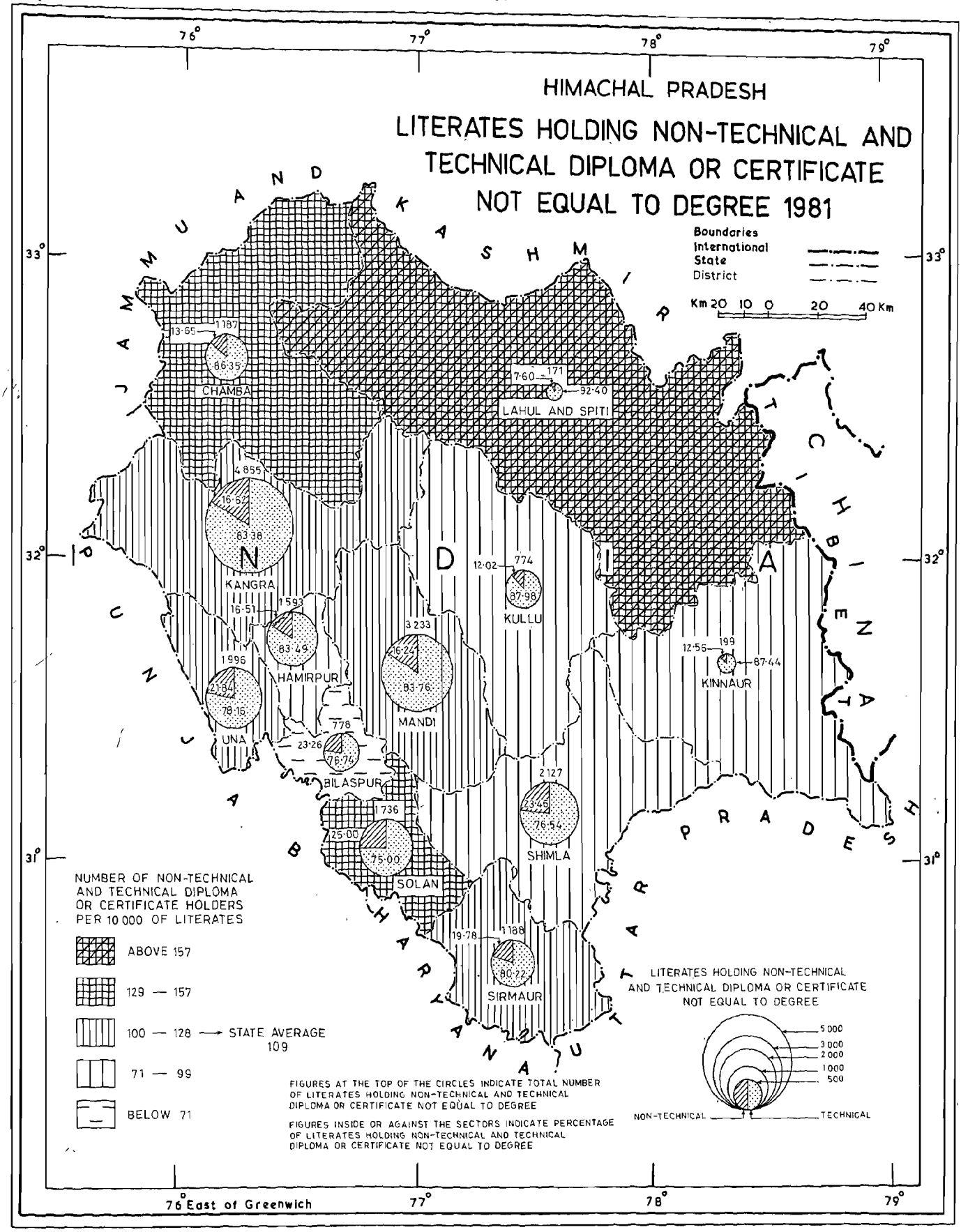

HIMACHAL PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 0·78
LAHUL AND SPITI 0·14
KANGRA 1·19
KULLU 1·21
UNA 1·07
HAMIRPUR 0·59
MANDI 1·25
KINNAUR 0·09
BILASPUR 1·04
SHIMLA 4·02
SOLAN 2·07
SIRMAUR 1·02
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-24 AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION TO TOTAL FEMALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-24
ABOVE 2·60
1·81 — 2·60
1·01 — 1·80 → STATE AVERAGE 1·47
0·21 — 1·00
BELOW 0·21
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 88

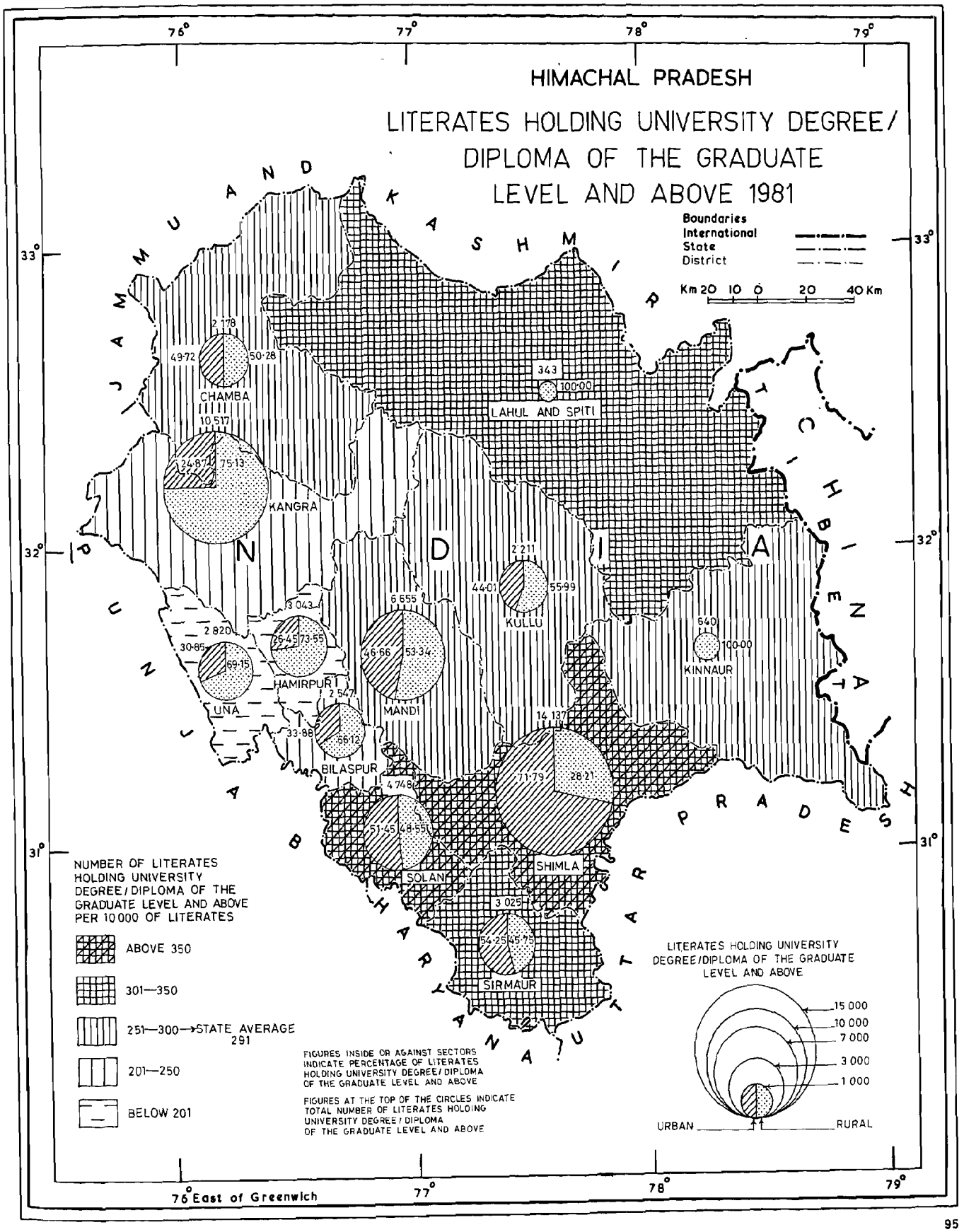
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY, SECONDARY, UNIVERSITY LEVEL AND OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS 1981



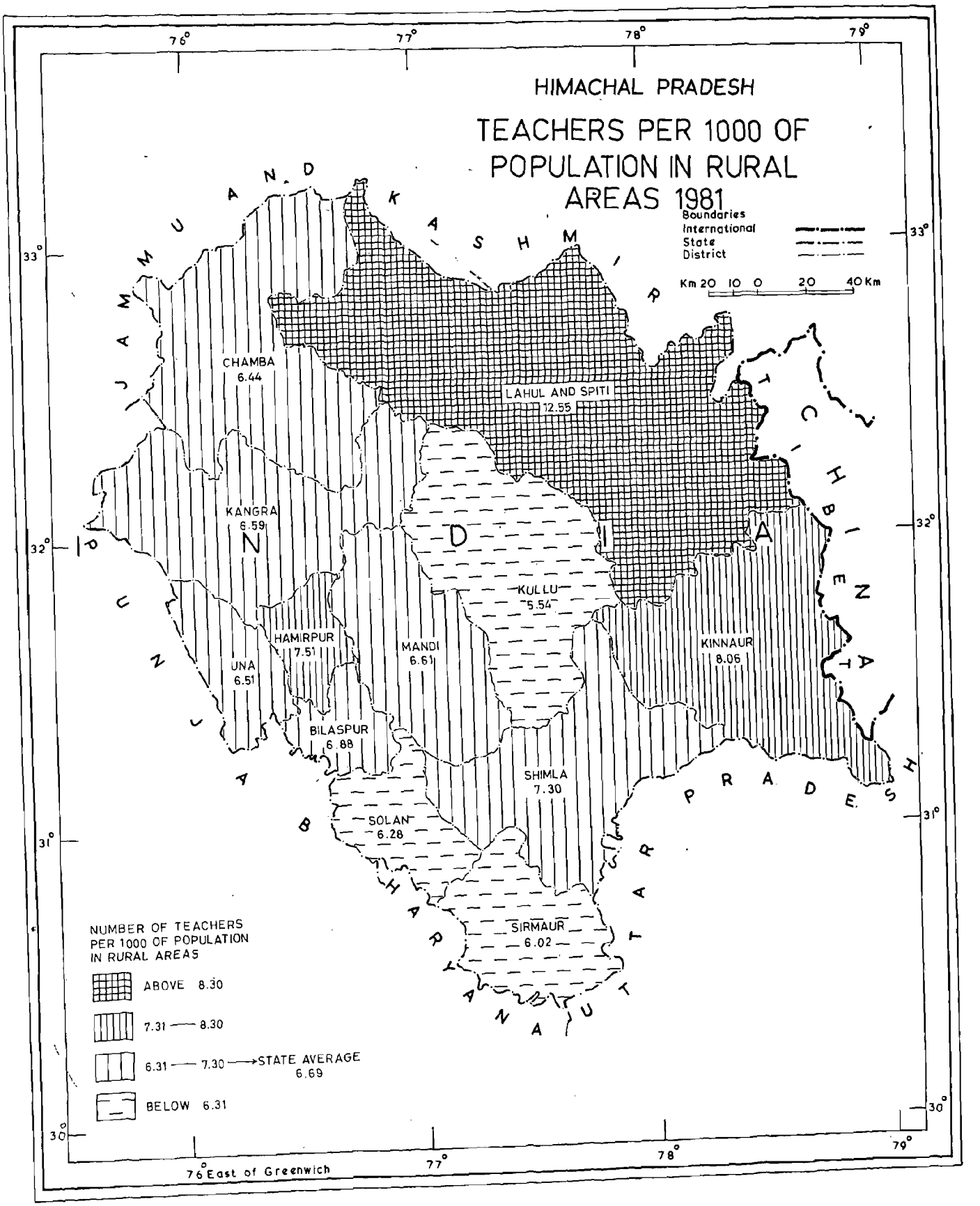
MAP 89

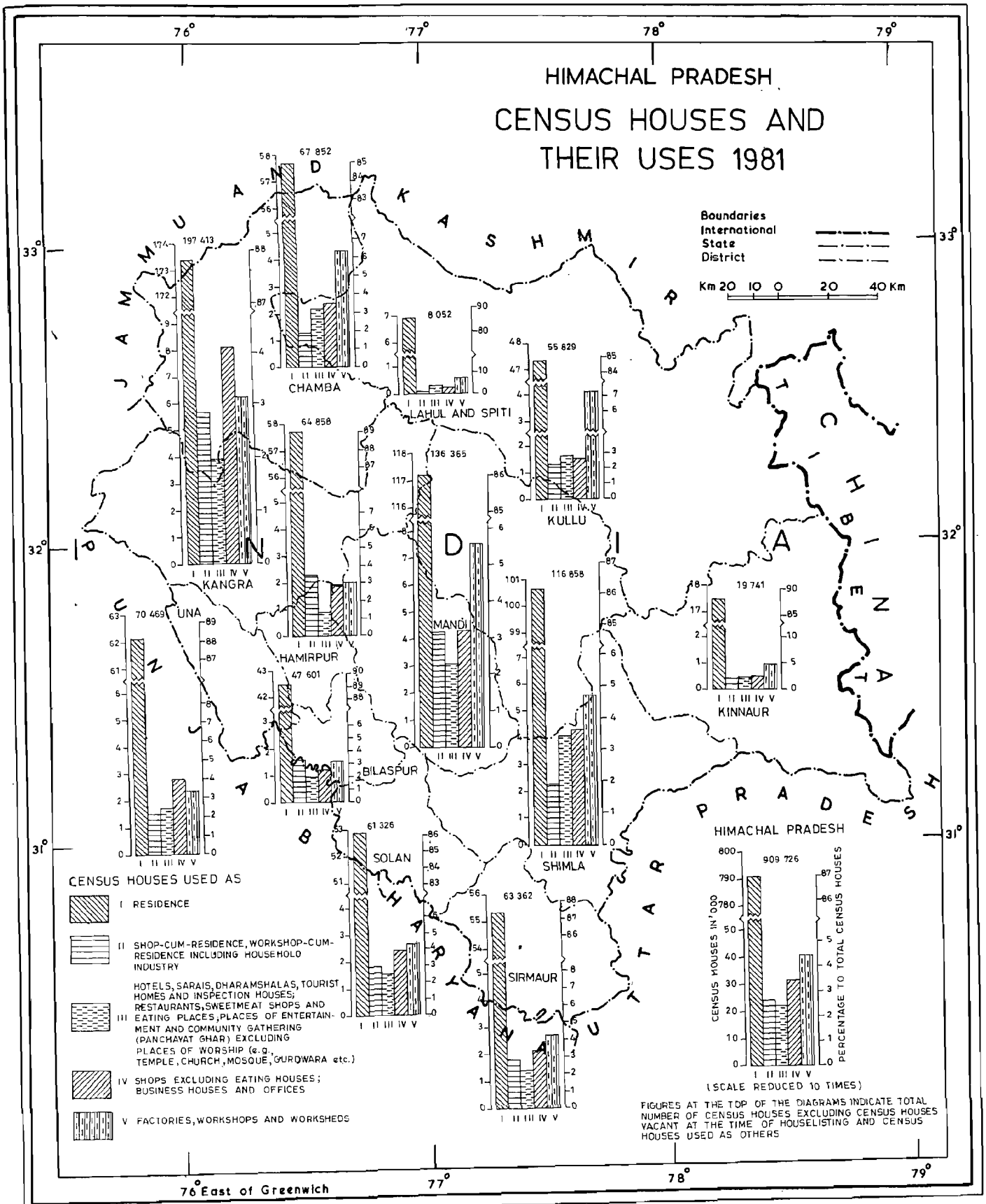

HIMACHAL PRADESH
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
1187
13·65
86·35
LAHUL AND SPITI
171
7·60
92·40
KANGRA
4 855
16·62
83·38
KULLU
774
12·02
87·98
KINNAUR
199
12·56
87·44
HAMIRPUR
1593
16·51
83·49
MANDI
3 233
16·24
83·76
UNA
1996
21·84
78·16
BILASPUR
778
23·26
76·74
SHIMLA
2127
23·45
76·54
SOLAN
1736
25·00
75·00
SIRMAUR
1188
19·78
80·22
CHHATTISGARH
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES
ABOVE 157
129 — 157
100 — 128 → STATE AVERAGE 109
71 — 99
BELOW 71
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
5 000
3 000
2 000
1 000
500
NON-TECHNICAL
TECHNICAL
76° East of Greenwich

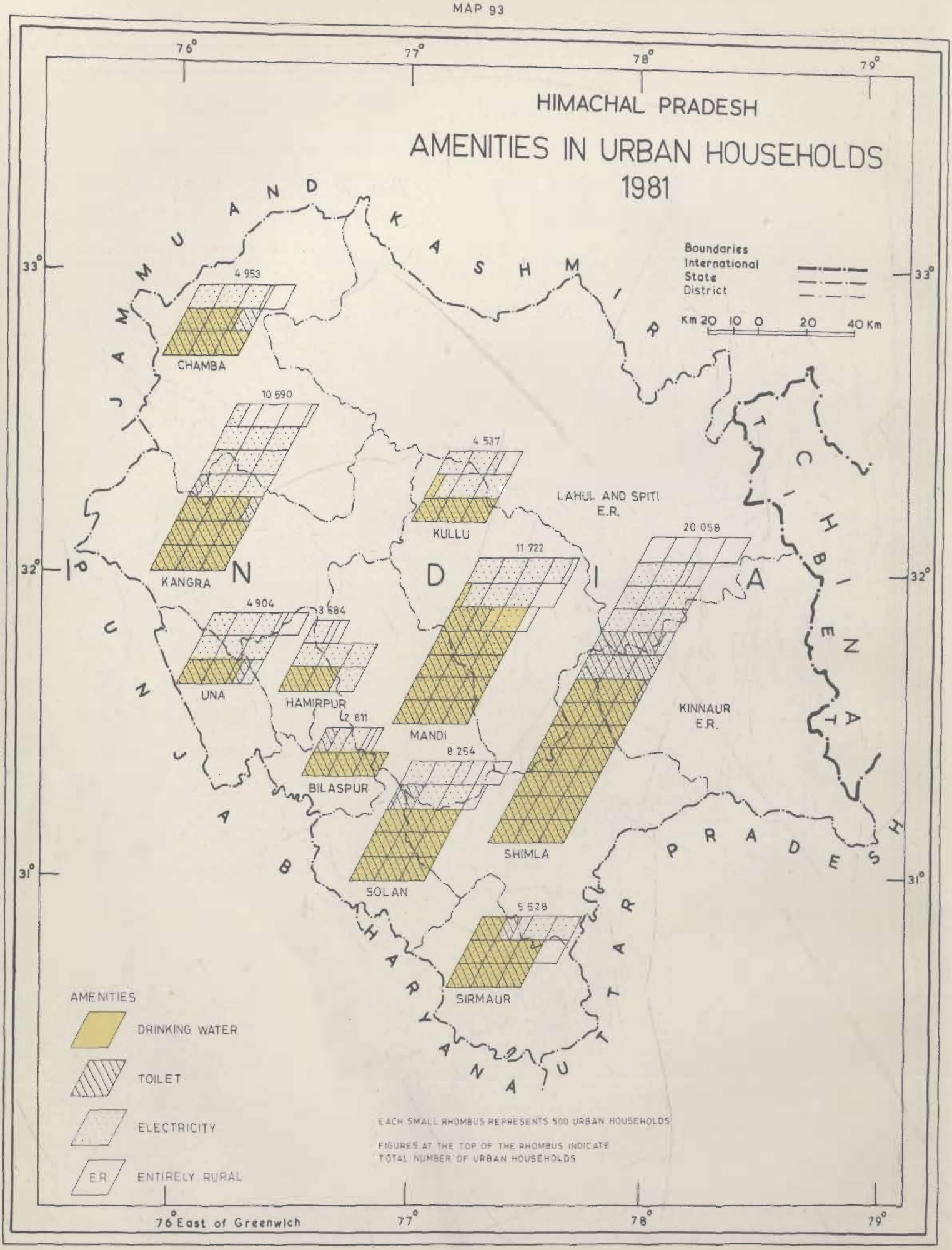
MAP 90

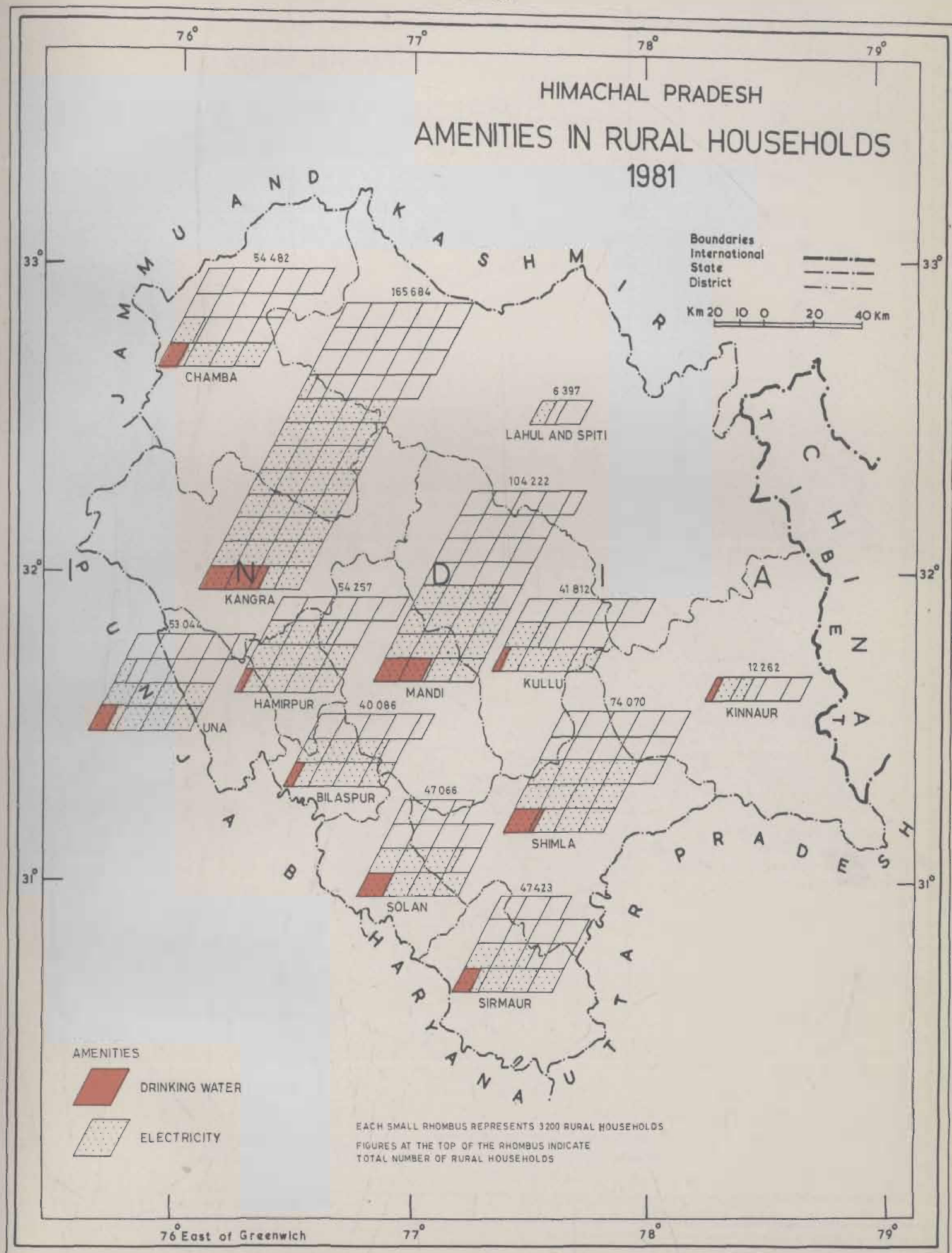

HIMACHAL PRADESH
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/ DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
2 178
49·72
50·28
10 517
24·87
75·13
KANGRA
343
100·00
LAHUL AND SPITI
TIBET
2 211
44·01
55·99
KULLU
640
100·00
KINNAUR
3 043
26·45
73·55
2 820
30·85
69·15
UNA
HAMIRPUR
2 547
33·88
66·12
BILASPUR
6 655
46·66
53·34
MANDI
14 137
71·79
28·21
4 748
51·45
48·55
SOLAN
SHIMLA
3 025
54·25
45·75
SIRMAUR
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE PER 10 000 OF LITERATES
ABOVE 350
301—350
251—300→STATE AVERAGE 291
201—250
BELOW 201
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/ DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
15 000
10 000
7 000
3 000
1 000
URBAN
RURAL
76° East of Greenwich

MAP 91

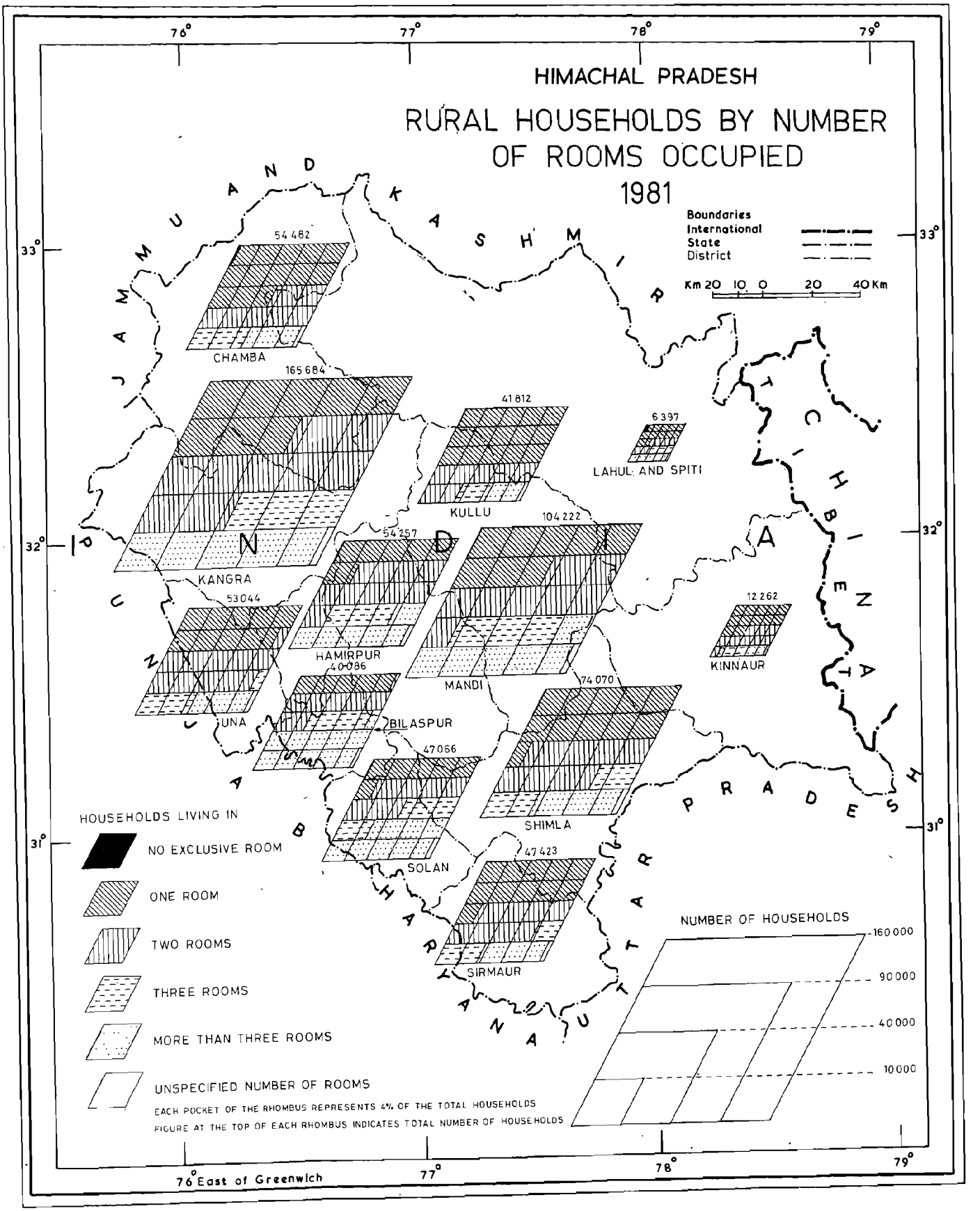

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 6.44
LAHUL AND SPITI 12.55
KANGRA 6.59
KULLU 5.54
HAMIRPUR 7.51
MANDI 6.61
KINNAUR 8.06
UNA 6.51
BILASPUR 6.88
SHIMLA 7.30
SOLAN 6.28
SIRMAUR 6.02
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
UTTARANCHAL
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS
ABOVE 8.30
7.31 — 8.30
6.31 — 7.30 → STATE AVERAGE 6.69
BELOW 6.31
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
67 852
CHAMBA
197 413
KANGRA
8 052
LAHUL AND SPITI
55 829
KULLU
64 858
HAMIRPUR
136 365
MANDI
116 858
SHIMLA
19 741
KINNAUR
70 469
UNA
47 601
BILASPUR
61 326
SOLAN
63 362
SIRMAUR
909 726
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CENSUS HOUSES IN '000
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES
I II III IV V
(SCALE REDUCED 10 TIMES)
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
I RESIDENCE
II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES; RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) EXCLUDING PLACES OF WORSHIP (e.g., TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURDWARA etc.)
IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES; BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE DIAGRAMS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF HOUSELISTING AND CENSUS HOUSES USED AS OTHERS
76° East of Greenwich

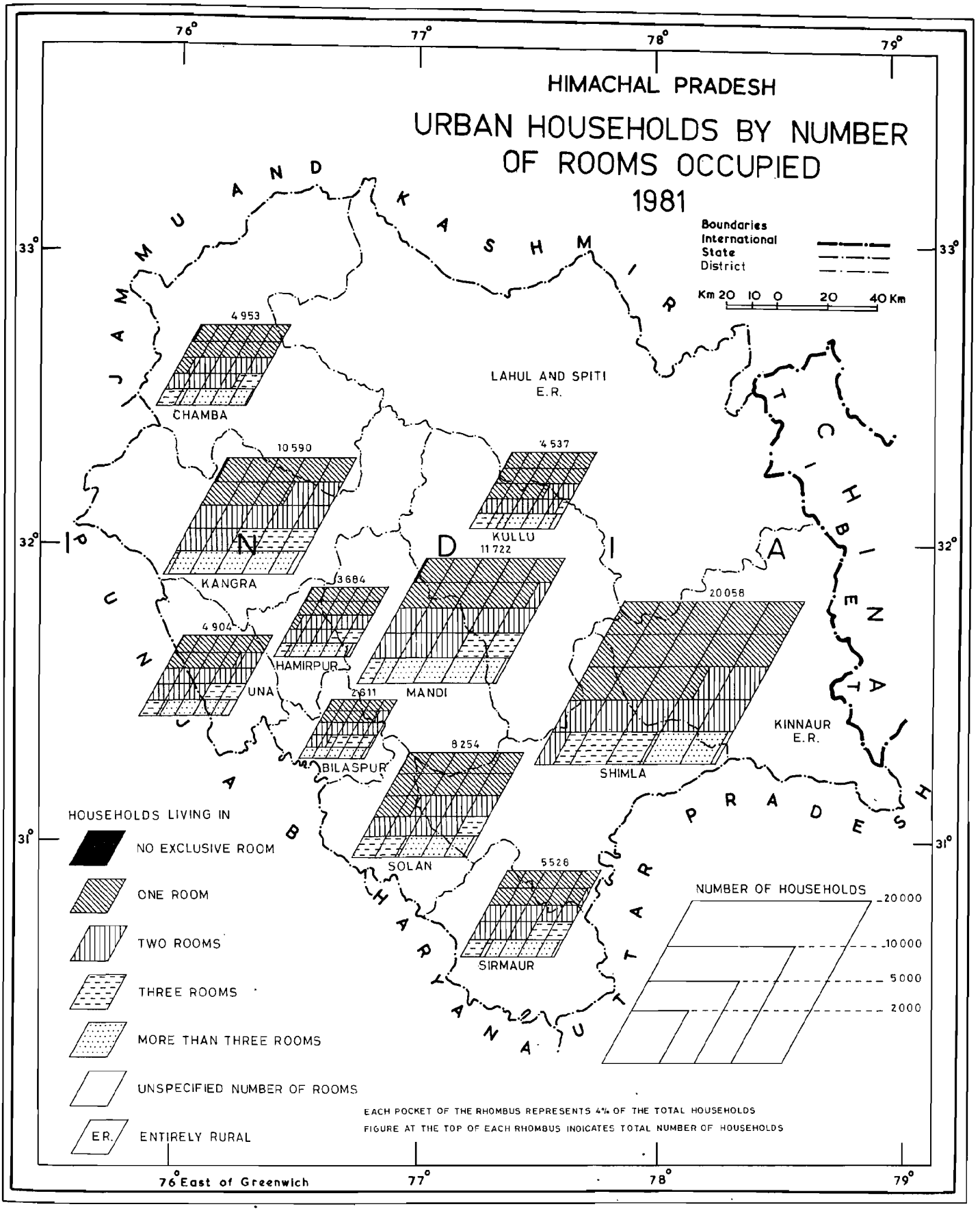

HIMACHAL PRADESH
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
4 953
CHAMBA
10 590
KANGRA
4 537
KULLU
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
20 058
11 722
MANDI
4 904
UNA
3 684
HAMIRPUR
2 611
BILASPUR
8 254
SOLAN
SHIMLA
KINNAUR E.R.
5 528
SIRMAUR
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
AMENITIES
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 500 URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
33°
32°
31°
76°
77°
78°
79°
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
54 482
CHAMBA
165 684
KANGRA
6 397
LAHUL AND SPITI
104 222
MANDI
54 257
HAMIRPUR
53 044
UNA
40 086
BILASPUR
41 812
KULLU
12 262
KINNAUR
74 070
SHIMLA
47 066
SOLAN
47 423
SIRMAUR
AMENITIES
DRINKING WATER
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 3200 RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE
TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

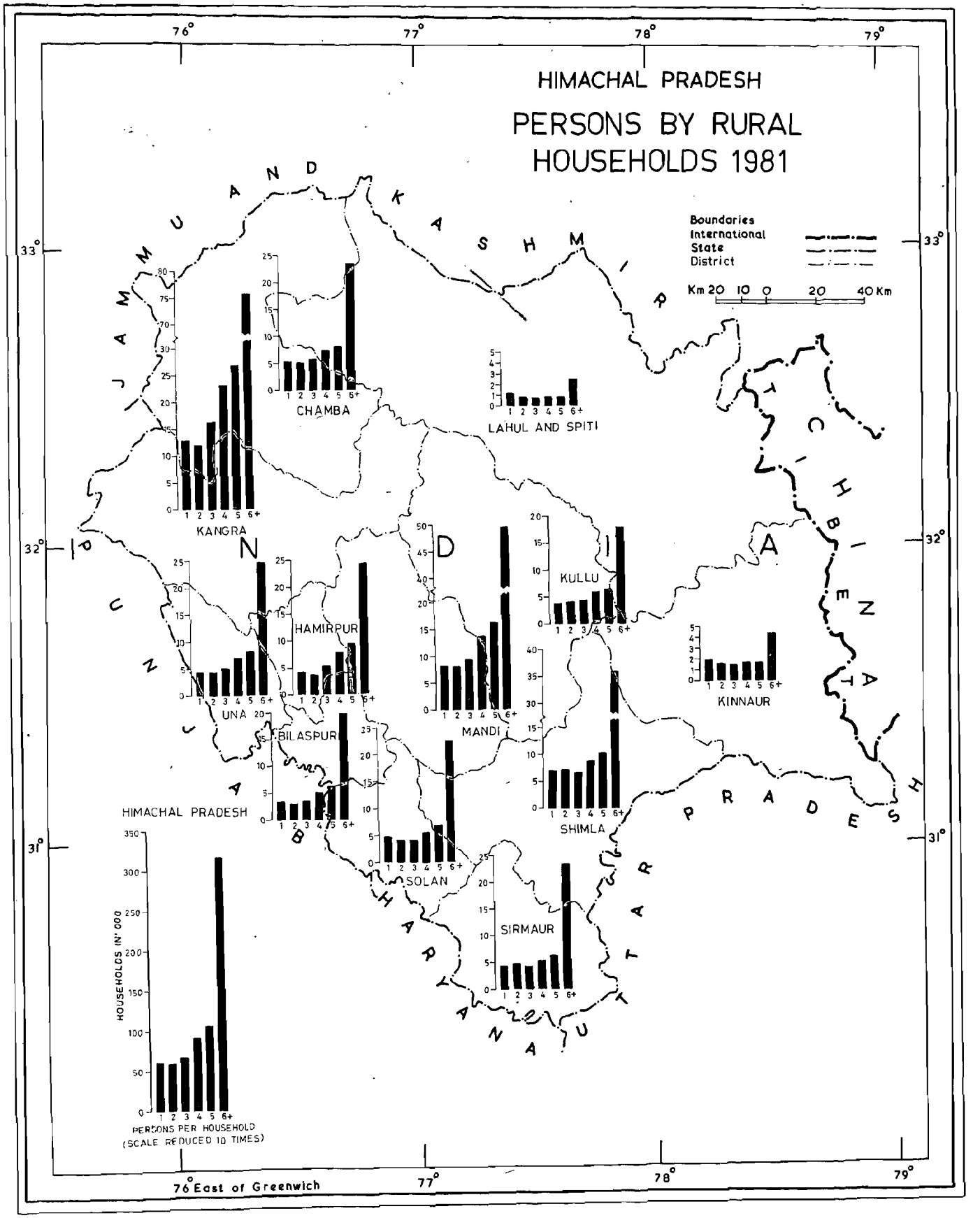
MAP 95


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
54 482
165 684
KANGRA
41 812
KULLU
6 397
LAHUL AND SPITI
104 222
54 257
HAMIRPUR
53044
UNA
40 086
BILASPUR
MANDI
12 262
KINNAUR
74 070
SHIMLA
47 066
SOLAN
47 423
SIRMAUR
UTTAR PRADESH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
160 000
90 000
40 000
10 000
76° East of Greenwich

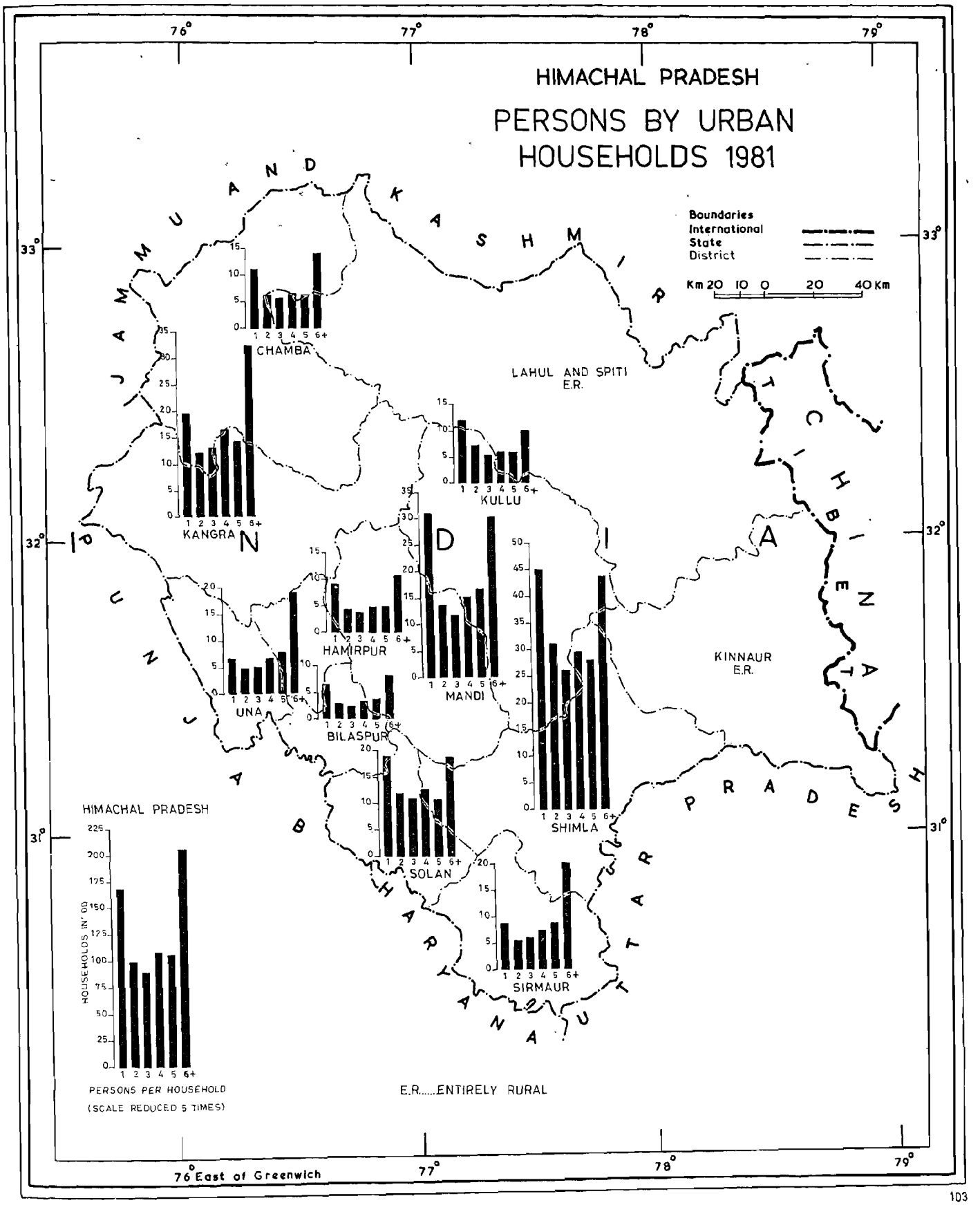
MAP 96


HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
CHAMBA
4953
KANGRA
10590
KULLU
4537
MANDI
11722
HAMIRPUR
3684
UNA
4904
BILASPUR
2611
SOLAN
8254
SIRMAUR
5526
SHIMLA
20058
KINNAUR E.R.
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
20000
10000
5000
2000
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

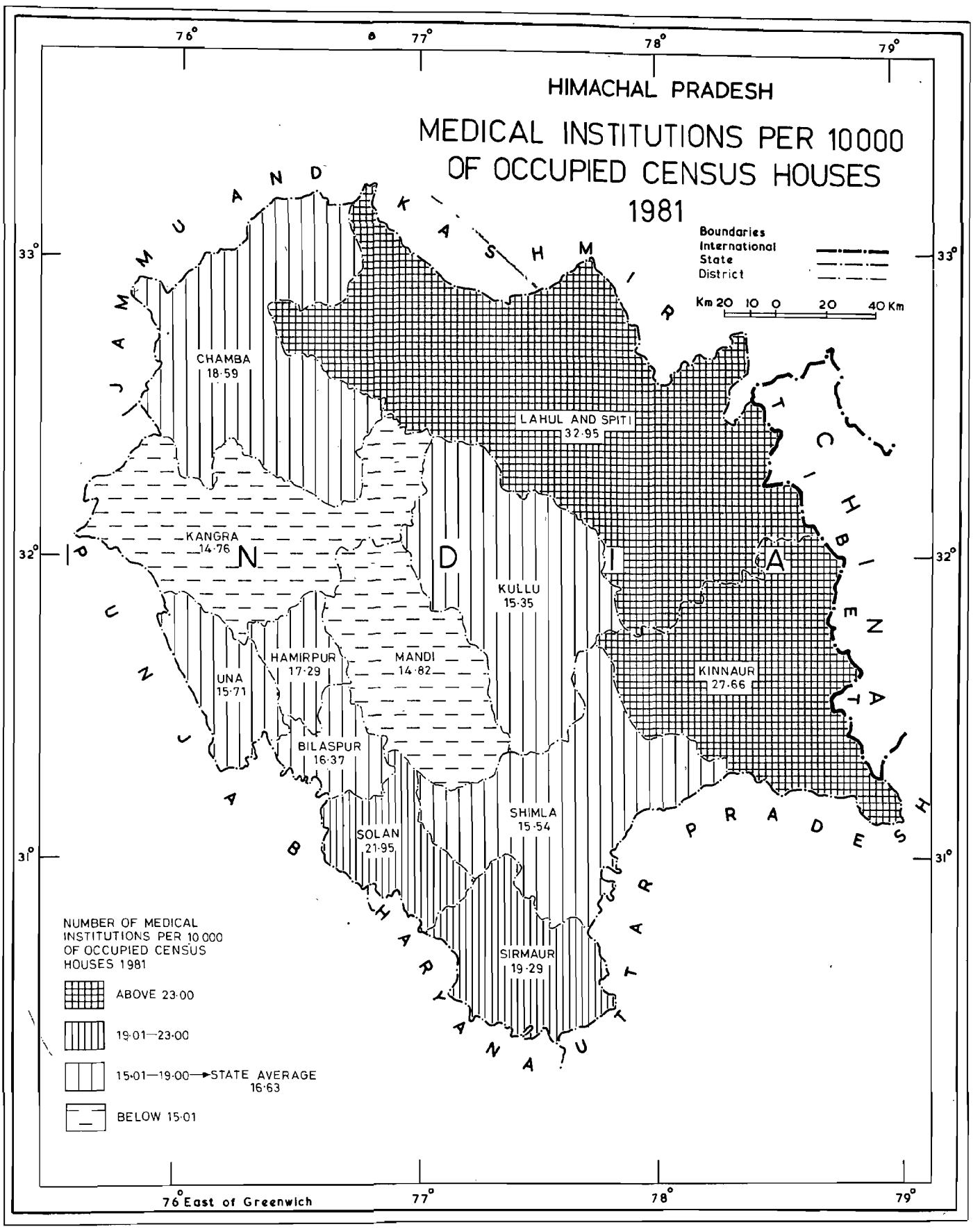
MAP 97


HIMACHAL PRADESH
PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TIBET
CHINA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
KANGRA
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
UNA
HAMIRPUR
BILASPUR
MANDI
KULLU
KINNAUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HOUSEHOLDS IN '000
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
(SCALE REDUCED 10 TIMES)
76° East of Greenwich

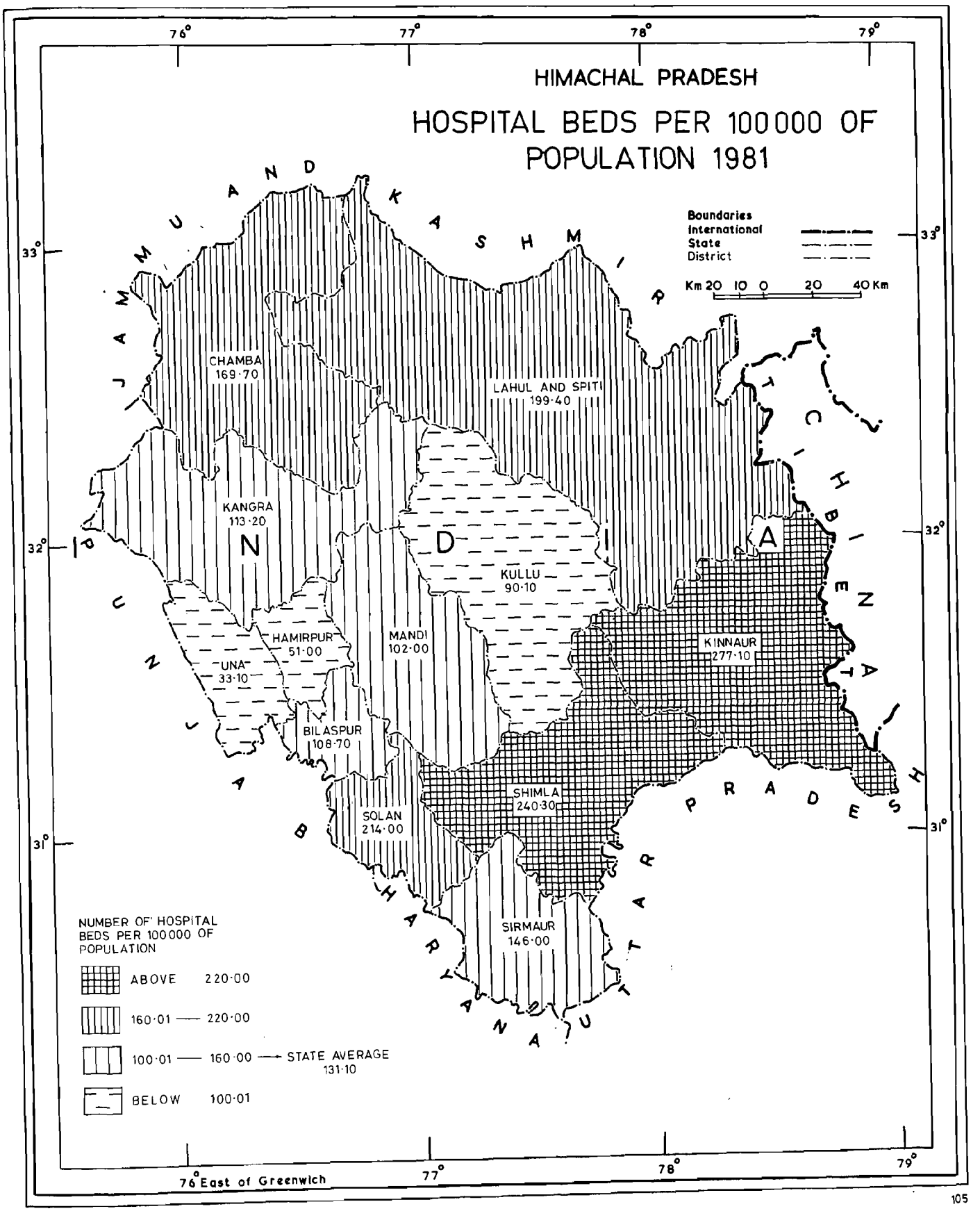
MAP 98


HIMACHAL PRADESH
PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
KANGRA
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
KULLU
MANDI
HAMIRPUR
UNA
BILASPUR
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
SHIMLA
KINNAUR E.R.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HOUSEHOLDS IN '00
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
(SCALE REDUCED 5 TIMES)
E.R.....ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

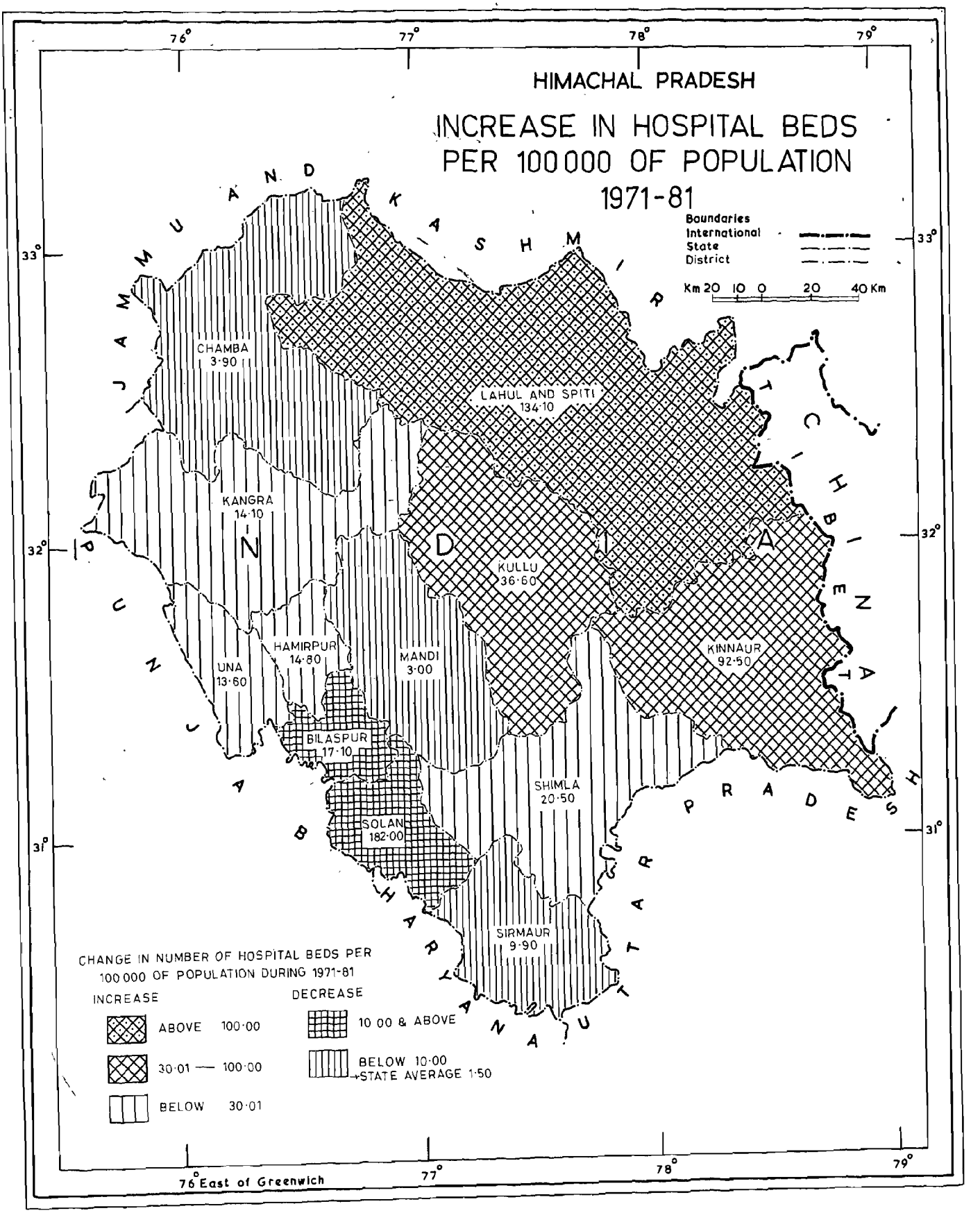
MAP 99


HIMACHAL PRADESH
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 18·59
LAHUL AND SPITI 32·95
KANGRA 14·76
KULLU 15·35
HAMIRPUR 17·29
MANDI 14·82
UNA 15·71
KINNAUR 27·66
BILASPUR 16·37
SHIMLA 15·54
SOLAN 21·95
SIRMAUR 19·29
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES 1981
ABOVE 23·00
19·01—23·00
15·01—19·00 → STATE AVERAGE 16·63
BELOW 15·01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

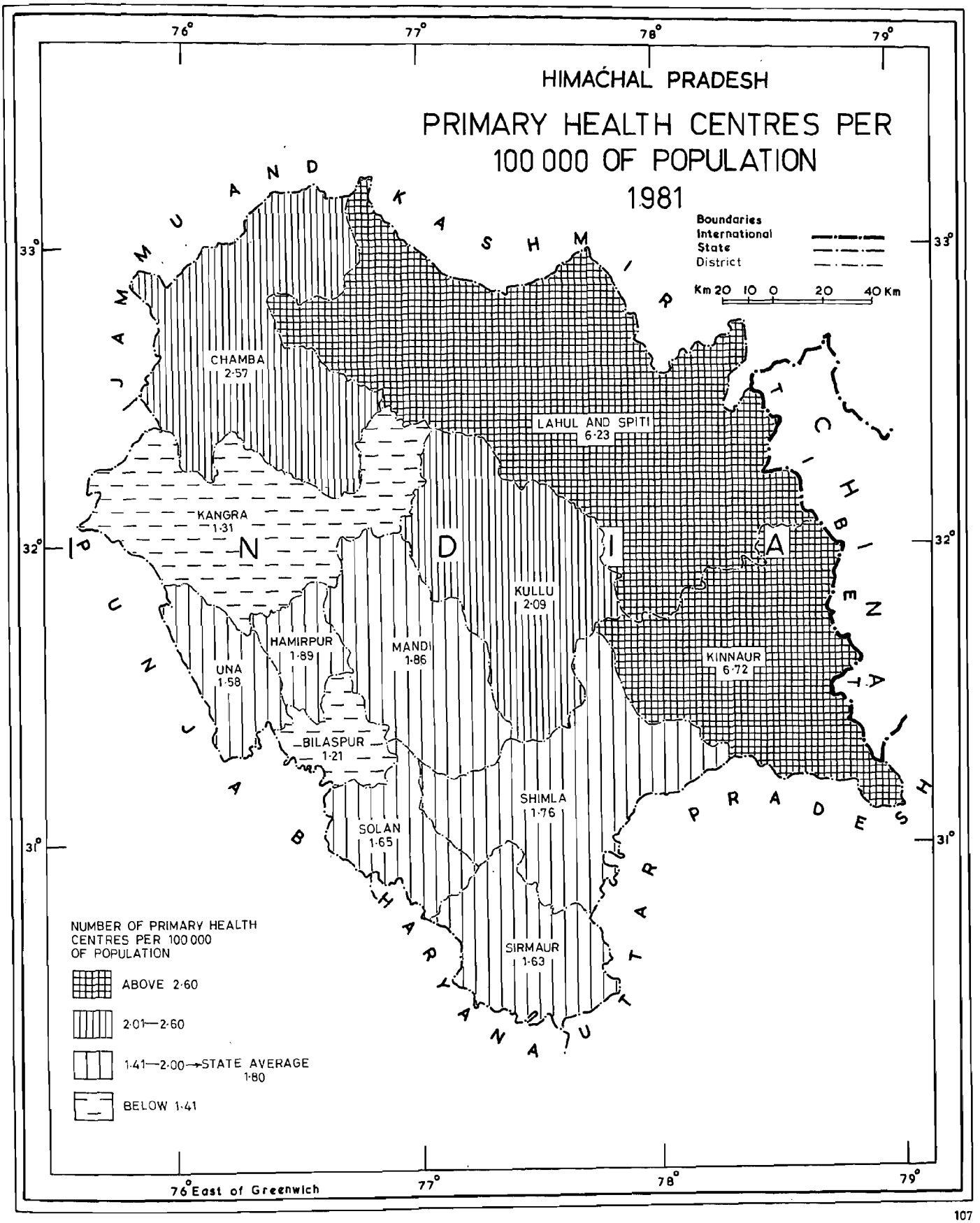
MAP 100


HIMACHAL PRADESH
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 169·70
LAHUL AND SPITI 199·40
KANGRA 113·20
KULLU 90·10
HAMIRPUR 51·00
UNA 33·10
MANDI 102·00
KINNAUR 277·10
BILASPUR 108·70
SHIMLA 240·30
SOLAN 214·00
SIRMAUR 146·00
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION
ABOVE 220·00
160·01 — 220·00
100·01 — 160·00 → STATE AVERAGE 131·10
BELOW 100·01
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 101


HIMACHAL PRADESH
INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1971-81
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA 3·90
LAHUL AND SPITI 134·10
KANGRA 14·10
KULLU 36·60
KINNAUR 92·50
UNA 13·60
HAMIRPUR 14·80
MANDI 3·00
BILASPUR 17·10
SHIMLA 20·50
SOLAN 182·00
SIRMAUR 9·90
CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION DURING 1971-81
INCREASE
ABOVE 100·00
30·01 — 100·00
BELOW 30·01
DECREASE
10 00 & ABOVE
BELOW 10·00 +STATE AVERAGE 1·50
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 102


HIMACHAL PRADESH
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA 2·57
LAHUL AND SPITI 6·23
KANGRA 1·31
KULLU 2·09
KINNAUR 6·72
HAMIRPUR 1·89
MANDI 1·86
UNA 1·58
BILASPUR 1·21
SHIMLA 1·76
SOLAN 1·65
SIRMAUR 1·63
TIBETAN
PRADESH
UTTARANCHAL
NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
ABOVE 2·60
2·01—2·60
1·41—2·00→STATE AVERAGE 1·80
BELOW 1·41
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

ANALYSIS OF MAPS

Map 1

POSITION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH IN INDIA 1981

This map depicts the geographical position of Himachal Pradesh as well as of other States and Union Territories in India. Himachal Pradesh is shown by black hatching on the map and is located in the laps of Western Himalaya. The geographical position of the state is between 30° - 30' and 33° - 15' north latitudes and 75° - 30' and 79° - 0' east longitudes in north-western part of the country. Himachal Pradesh is bounded by Tibet in east, by Jammu & Kashmir in north, by Punjab and Haryana in west and south-west while Uttar Pradesh forms its south-eastern boundary.

The total area of the state is 55,673 Km^2 according to the Surveyor General, India, which constitutes 1.69 per cent of the total area of the country. The population of the state is 4,280,818 persons according to 1981 Census and the state occupies 18th position among the states and union territories in terms of size of the population. Himachal Pradesh is most sparsely populated state containing a mere 0.62 per cent population of the country which stands 685,184,692 persons in 1981.

The following table gives the total population as well as area of the states/union territories:

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Area in Km^2	Population
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	**3,287,263.0**	**685,184,692***
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275,068.0	53,549,673
2.	Assam**	78,438.0	19,896,843
3.	Bihar	173,877.0	69,914,734
4.	Gujarat	196,024.0	34,085,799
5.	Haryana	44,212.0	12,922,618
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673.0	4,280,818
7.	Jammu & Kashmir***	222,236.0	5,987,389
8.	Karnataka	191,791.0	37,135,714
9.	Kerala	38,863.0	25,453,680
10.	Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0	52,178,844
11.	Maharashtra	307,690.0	62,784,171
12.	Manipur	22,327.0	1,420,953
13.	Meghalaya	22,429.0	1,335,819
14.	Nagaland	16,579.0	774,930
15.	Orissa	155,707.0	26,370,271
16.	Punjab	50,362.0	16,788,915
17.	Rajasthan	342,239.0	34,261,862
18.	Sikkim	7,096.0	316,385
19.	Tamil Nadu	130,058.0	48,408,077
20.	Tripura	10,486.0	2,053,058
21.	Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0	110,862,013
22.	West Bengal	88,752.0	54,580,647

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Area in Km^2	Population
1	2	3	4
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	188,741
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0	631,839
3.	Chandigarh	114.0	451,610
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	103,676
5.	Delhi	1,483.0	6,220,406
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	1,086,730
7.	Lakshadweep	32.0	40,249
8.	Mizoram	21,081.0	493,757
9.	Pondicherry	492.0	604,471

Note:- *Includes projected figures of Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

** Projected figures for 1981.

*** The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

Map 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

This map shows administrative divisions of the state in 1981, as explained in the legend to the map. The state has been divided into 12 districts for administrative purposes. The biggest district in terms of the area is Lahul & Spiti with an area of 13,835 Km^2 which represents 24.85 per cent of the state area (55,673 Km^2) followed by Chamba district claiming 11.72 per cent area of the state. Kinnaur district ranks third in terms of area which constitutes 11.50 per cent of the total area of the state. Hamirpur district which represents 2.01 per cent area of the state is at the bottom followed by Bilaspur district sharing 2.10 per cent area of the state. The ranking of districts stands altered altogether if population size is considered. Lahul & Spiti which occupies first place in terms of area is relegated to the last position with 32,100 souls followed by Kinnaur district containing 59,547 persons. Chamba which is second biggest district in terms of area occupies 6th place in the state with regard to population. Kangra is the largest district according to the size of population followed by Mandi and Shimla. The administration of the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner assisted by the number of district level officers.

These districts have further been divided into 73 tahsils/sub-tahsils under the charge of Tahsildars/Naib-Tahsildars. Of these tahsils/sub-tahsils, 21 are having the status of sub-tahsils while remaining 52 are tahsils. Shimla district has the largest number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (11) followed by Mandi (10) and Kangra (8). Chamba district contains seven tahsils/sub-tahsils while Solan, Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts are comprised of 6 tahsils/sub-tahsils each. The lowest number of tahsils/sub-tahsils is in Lahul & Spiti and Bilaspur districts each having three. Una and Kullu districts have four in each while Hamirpur district is consisted of 5 tahsils/sub-tahsils.

Map 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971- 81

This map depicts the changes which took place in administrative boundaries during 1971-81 Censuses as explained in the legend of the map.

As a result of reorganisation of districts in the state in 1972, the number of districts which stood at 10 in 1971 Census has increased to 12 in 1981 Census. Mahasu district which existed in 1971 Census has lost its entity in 1981, Hamirpur, Una and Solan are newly formed districts in the present Census. As regards the tahsils/sub-tahsils during this period, one tahsil viz., Kasumpti was abolished and merged with Shimla sub-tahsil while 21 additional tahsils/sub-tahsils were created, thus raising their number to 73 against 53 in 1971 Census.

At district level, 118 villages of Pangi tahsil of Chamba district were transferred to Lahul tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district in 1975. Subsequently these villages and 32 villages from Lahul tahsil were merged together to form new sub-tahsil Udaipur in 1980. Out of old Kangra district, two new districts Una and Hamirpur were created in 1972. Hamirpur district is constituted of whole of Hamirpur tahsil and 314 villages of Barsar tahsil of then Kangra district while Una district is formed by the remaining 311 villages of old Barsar tahsil presently known as Bangana, whole of Una and Amb tahsils. On the other hand, Kangra is constituted of erstwhile tahsils of Palampur, Kangra, Nurpur and Dera Gopipur. Solan district has been formed by amalgamating the entire tahsils of Arki, Solan of erstwhile Mahasu district, Kandaghat and Nalagarh of erstwhile Shimla district in 1972. Whereas Shimla district has been constituted of entire tahsils/sub-tahsils of Seoni, Kumharsain, Rampur, Rohru, Jubbal, Kotkhai, Theog, Kasumpti, Chaupal of erstwhile Mahasu district and Shimla sub-tahsil of old Shimla district in the same year.

At tahsil/sub-tahsil level, almost all districts except Sirmaur and Kinnaur have been affected by the jurisdictional changes made during the period of 1971-81. As stated earlier, 21 tahsils/sub-tahsils have been newly created during this period. In Chamba district, Saluni with 258 villages from Chaurah tahsil and Sihunta sub-tahsil with 93 villages from Bhattiyat tahsil were carved out in 1980 whereas Pangi tahsil too has lost its 118 villages to newly created Udaipur sub-tahsil in Lahul & Spiti district. In Kangra district four new sub-tahsils have been created in 1980 raising the number of tahsils/sub-tahsils to eight in this district. In 1978, 77 villages were transferred from Dera Gopipur to Nurpur tahsil which were later transferred to newly created Fatehpur sub-tahsil. Indora and Fatehpur sub-tahsils consisting of 110 and 289 villages, respectively were formed from Nurpur tahsil while Lambagraon with 290 villages, Khundian sub-tahsil comprising of 249 villages were carved out from Palampur and Dera Gopipur tahsils, respectively. Similarly in Hamirpur, three sub-tahsils were created in 1980. These sub-tahsils are Nadaun, Tira Sujanpur and Bhoranj. All these sub-tahsils have been carved out from erstwhile Hamirpur tahsil by transferring 316 villages to Bhoranj, 205 villages to Tira Sujanpur and 390 villages to Nadaun. However, Nadaun sub-tahsil in addition to 390 villages, out of 73 villages which were transferred from Hamirpur to Barsar tahsil at the time of formation of district, 41 villages alongwith newly constituted Nadaun N.A.C. were added to it from Barsar tahsil. Bangana tahsil in Una district was formed in 1975, by 311 villages which were earlier transferred from Barsar sub-tahsil now forming part of Hamirpur district.

In Mandi district, four new sub-tahsils came into existence in 1980. These sub-tahsils are Lad Bharol, Sandhol, Bali Chowki and Chachyot. In the same year 139 villages alongwith Naina Devi M.C. were taken from Bilaspur Sadar and new sub-tahsil Naina Devi was created in Bilaspur district. Minor jurisdictional changes also took place between Banjar and Kullu tahsils and in this process three villages of Banjar were transferred to Kullu tahsil.

In Solan district, Kasauli tahsil was created from Kandaghat and Solan tahsils in 1973 while Ramshahr sub-tahsil was carved out from Nalagarh tahsil. In Shimla district erstwhile Kasumpti tahsil abolished and merged with Shimla sub-tahsil which has been raised to full fledged status of tahsil in 1981 Census. In addition to this change two new sub-tahsils viz., Nerua from Chaupal and Nankhari from Rampur tahsil were created in 1980.

Map 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

This map reflects relief and drainage of Himachal Pradesh. Relief pattern indicating the variations in altitude is shown by contours drawn at suitable intervals and intervening space between two contours is shaded with different conventional shades of colours as indicated in the legend. Important rivers of the state appear in blue colour.

Physiography of Himachal Pradesh is characterised with hilly terrain and reflects an intericate mosaic of mountain ranges, hills and valleys. Elevation in the state generally increases from south-west to north-east. Areas adjoining the Punjab state which include parts of Kangra, Una and Solan districts and the southern extreme of the state consisting of Paonta Sahib area of Sirmaur district is comparatively plain and has lower elevations. The remaining part of the state is crisscrossed with lofty mountains and deep valleys/basins. Main valleys and basins of the state are - I Chandra Bhaga/Chenab valley - is a narrow one, formed by Chandra Bhaga river and is situated in the northern part of the state between Greater Himalaya Glaciated range on the northern side and Pir Panjal on the southern side. II Beas Basin - is formed by Beas river and spreads between Dhaula Dhar and Siwalik which embraces a major part of Kangra district, adjoining parts of Hamirpur district and central parts of Mandi district. III Satluj Basin - is the largest one in the state, formed by Satluj river. Besides these valleys, Kullu valley of Kullu district, Kiardun valley of Sirmaur district, Kangra valley of Kangra district and Soan valley of Una district are few more to name in this series. Dhaula Dhar is one among the most important mountain ranges in the state which looks in supreme majesty over the Kangra valley. Other important ranges like Pir Panjal, the Greater Himalaya and the Zaskar stand guard over Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Kullu and Kinnaur districts. Besides these mountainous bodies, glaciated and snow caped peaks are prominent features in the physiography of the state, which give birth to numerous rivers/streams. Himachal Pradesh has the unique distinction of providing water to both the Indus and Ganga Basins. Rivers which give water to Indus system are - I Chenab or Chandra Bhaga which is formed jointly by two rivers - Chandra and Bhaga which originate from the glaciated ranges in Lahul & Spiti district. This river after traversing through Lahul & Spiti and Chamba districts, leaves the state in north and enters Jammu and Kashmir. II Ravi river is originated from the Bara Bangahal area of Kangra district and flows through Chamba district and leaves the state in north-west. III Beas river rises in Pir Panjal near Rohtang pass and flows for 256 kilometres in Himachal Pradesh before entering the plains at Mirthal. IV Satluj river - which has its origin in distant high lands of Tibet, enters the state near Shipki La and flows in a southwesterly direction in the state. Spiti river, the most important tributary of Satluj is originated from Kunzam La, joins it from north. Yamuna river provides water to the Ganga system. This river forms a part of boundary line between Uttar Pradesh and Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh. This river is joined by Giri and Bata rivers upstreams and downstreams of Paonta Sahib, respectively. Some other rivers which form the drainage pattern of the state are Soan, Pabar, Parbati and Tons etc. Besides being beneficial from irrigational point of view, most of the rivers in the state provide abundant opportunities for generation of hydro-electric power which is a major source of income to the government.

Map 5

RELATIVE RELIEF

This map represents relative relief in the state. After dividing the entire state into grids of 1,000 Km^2, with the help of contours (reflecting relief) passing through the grids, difference between the highest and the lowest point in each grid is calculated and values thus obtained are placed in the centre of the respective grid. Keeping these values in view, contours at suitable intervals are interpolated which reflect relative relief in metres. The intervening spaces between two contours are shaded with different hatching patterns as per the legend of the map.

The entire state of Himachal Pradesh excepting the area bordering Punjab, is hilly and mountainous. Whole of the state is criss-crossed with deep valleys and high mountainous ranges. Therefore, the areas which have more difference between highest and lowest altitude, reflect higher relative relief while areas with lower altitudinal variations show lower relative relief. Western and southern extremes of the state have relative relief below 600 metres, a belt adjoining these areas which is thin in north-west and broader in south reflects relative relief between 600 and 1,300 metres. Relative relief between 1,300 and 2,000 metres is observed in southern, central and northern parts of the state. Areas showing relative relief between 2,000-2,700 metres are mostly concentrated in north-western parts of the state. Area of higher relative relief (between 2,700-3,400 metres) is stretching from north to south-east direction in the state. In south-eastern part of the state, the relative relief is above 4,100 metres

Map 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map shows the variations in normal monthly and annual rainfall in the state. Normal monthly rainfall is shown by bars for seven selected meteorological stations in the state and annual rainfall is shown by isohyets drawn at suitable intervals, and the intervening space between two isohyets is shaded with different tones of blue colour as described in the legend.

Most of the rainfall in the state is recorded during the months of June to September excepting the eastern parts of the state where it is received during the months of January to March. The maximum annual rainfall is received in Kangra district, particularly in the area around Dharmsala where it is over 2,600 millimetres. Whole of Kangra district (excepting its south-western extreme), northern and eastern Hamirpur district, north-western Mandi district, area around Shimla and south and south-western parts of Sirmaur district recorded annual rainfall above 1,400 millimetres. Rainfall decreases from west to east and south-west to north-east. North-eastern and northern parts of the state receive annual rainfall below 600 millimetres.

Map 7

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

This map represents the variations in normal monthly and annual temperature in the state. Normal monthly temperature is shown by bars for three meteorological stations of Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Shimla. Annual temperature is shown by isotherms drawn at suitable intervals, and the intervening space between two isotherms is shaded with different tones of red colour as explained in the legend.

Maximum temperature in the state is recorded during the month of June. Summer normally stretches from the month of April to June. Annual temperature in the state decreases from west to east. The temperature is above 25°C in the south and western parts of Una district, western Bilaspur district and extreme western part of Solan district. In the remaining parts of these districts and the districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Mandi and southern part of Chamba the annual temperature fluctuates between 15°C and 25°C. Remaining parts of the state which include high altitude areas of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan districts and the districts of Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Sirmaur experience annual temperature below 15°C. In the northern, northeastern and eastern parts of the state annual temperature remains low due to the fact that the higher peaks in these areas remain snow caped for the most part of the year.

Map 8

SOILS

The distribution of soils depicting sub-order associations on the map is based on the Soil Map of India, published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR) 1983. The soil units respond greatly to the physical features of the state and correlate to the climate, vegetation and relief to a greater extent. The map also shows the traditional nomenclature of the soils in the index alongwith the newly arrived sub-order associations of soil characteristics which are shown by the numbers according to the original map for the reference on the map and in the following text.

The soils of Himachal Pradesh have been grouped into five major classes and eleven sub-order associations. In the *Udalfs* (20) and *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (24) associations, the soils vary between high base status soils of humid regions and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions and are found mainly in north-eastern parts of Chamba district, southern parts of Lahul & Spiti district, central parts of Kinnaur district, central and eastern parts of Shimla district, southern and eastern parts of Sirmaur district, eastern half of Bilaspur district, southern Mandi and Kullu districts and northern tip of Solan district.

Orthents-Ochrepts (58) soil associations are recently formed soils having shallow black, brown and alluvial characteristics and mainly found in central parts of the state, covering the eastern Kangra district, eastern Hamirpur district, northern half of Mandi district, western and southern Kullu district, northern Shimla district, western Kinnaur district and south-eastern Lahul and Spiti district.

In *Ochrepts* (70), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72), *Ochrepts-Psamments* (73), *Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs* (74), *Ochrepts-Orthents-Rock Outcrops-Orthids* (76) and *Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs* (82) associations, the soils are shallow black, brown and alluvial of recent origin. Also some sandy soils (recent), red loamy, red sandy, alluvial and soils of arid region with certain development are also present. These soil associations are found mostly in north-western and south-western parts of the state and also in the south-eastern tip of Kinnaur district. It covers the south-western Chamba district, most of the Kangra, Solan and Hamirpur district, north-western Mandi district, whole of Una district, western half of Bilaspur district, northern Sirmaur district and south-western Shimla district.

The *Udolls* (89) soils are similar to the Tarai soils of humid region and are found in the north-eastern tip of Chamba district and northern parts of Lahul & Spiti district except the north-eastern tip.

The *'Glaciers and Snow Cap'* (103) soils are found in very high altitudes in the north-western, north-eastern and south-western parts of Lahul and Spiti district, eastern part and western tip of Kinnaur district, northern tip of Shimla district and eastern parts of Kullu district.

Map 9

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the distribution of rural as well as urban population in Himachal Pradesh. Each black dot represents 1,000 rural persons while urban centres appear in transparent red circles at their locations, which are drawn proportionate to their size class of population.

The total population of Himachal Pradesh is 4,280,818 persons according to 1981 Census which is distributed over an area of 55,673 Km^2. Of this population 3,954,847 is rural and 325,971 persons are distributed in 47 urban centres of the state. Out of these 47 urban centres, Shimla (Municipal Corporation) is the only biggest town in the state which belongs to class II according to the Census and constitutes 21.66 per cent of the total urban population.

A glance at the map reveals that the distribution of rural and urban population is most uneven in the state. Lahul & Spiti is the largest district in terms of area accounting for 24.85 per cent of the total area of the state but it contains only 0.76 per cent of the total population. Similarly, Kinnaur district is very sparsely populated comprising 1.40 per cent of the total population of the state. In general, eastern and northern parts of the state are very thinly populated of which river valleys having small patches of arable lands constitute major population in such areas. The northern and eastern parts of the state are most rugged and mountainous, having lofty and perpetual snowy peaks. Besides this, climatic conditions are most hostile for human habitation resulting in sparse concentration of population. About 95 per cent population of the state is concentrated in the southern, western, central and north-western parts of the state. This portion of the state is comparatively less undulating having favourable climatic conditions, fertile valleys, developed agriculture, improved means of transportation and communications leading to thick concentration of population. Urban centres of the state are also mainly concentrated in the western and central parts of the state while eastern, northern and north-eastern parts of the state are devoid of urban areas.

The distribution of the population in the state is generally governed by physical, climatic and geographic conditions. The following table gives the distribution of population at district level:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population			Number of Towns
		Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**4,280,818**	**3,954,847**	**325,971**	**47***
1.	Bilaspur	247,368	235,784	11,584	3
2.	Chamba	311,147	289,853	21,294	5*
3.	Hamirpur	317,751	301,915	15,836	3
4.	Kangra	990,758	941,820	48,938	8
5.	Kinnaur	59,547	59,547	—	—
6.	Kullu	238,734	221,810	16,924	3

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population			Number of Towns
		Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Lahul & Spiti	32,100	32,100	–	–
8.	Mandi	644,827	597,570	47,257	4
9.	Shimla	510,932	430,755	80,177	6
10.	Sirmaur	306,952	280,120	26,832	3
11.	Solan	303,280	270,657	32,623	7
12.	Una	317,422	292,916	24,506	5

* Includes one urban agglomeration comprising of two towns.

Map 10

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the distribution pattern of density of population per Km^2 in the state at the district level. Persons per Km^2 have been calculated for each district and figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges. The districts falling in each range have been shaded from darker to lighter according to their values as shown in the legend of the map.

Population of the state is 4,280,818 persons according to 1981 Census and this population is distributed most asymmetrically over an area of 55,673 Km^2 resulting in average density of 77 persons per Km^2 for the state as a whole. The state occupies 23rd position among the States/Union Territories in terms of density of population. This figure of density of population is very low as compared to all India average figure of 215 persons per Km^2. The low density of population in the state is obviously due to unfavourable physio-geographical conditions and economic factors which too discourage immigration.

The density of population is not only low, but there are striking variations at district level depending upon the availability of arable land and opportunity of employment besides climatic conditions. The highest density of population of 284 persons per Km^2 is recorded in Hamirpur district followed by Bilaspur (212) and Una (206). These districts constitute most populous region of the state. Hamirpur falls in the first range of above 280 persons while later two districts are covered by the second range of 201-280 persons per Km^2. Kangra (173), Mandi (163) and Solan (157) fall in the range of 121-200 persons per Km^2. The maximum number (4) of districts falls in the range of 41-120 persons per Km^2, which also contains state average figure. The variation within this range is between 43 in Kullu district and 109 in Sirmaur district. The last range of below 41 persons per Km^2 covers Kinnaur (9) and Lahul & Spiti (2) districts. In general, density of population is high in western, central, south-western and north-western parts of the state, which is less undulating having fertile valleys, developed agriculture and relatively better means of transportation and communications. The density of population declines very sharply towards north-eastern and eastern portion of the state where the Greater Himalayan range with very limited arable land, inaccessibility of area, rugged topography, hostile climate and poor economic base discourage human concentration.

Table given below shows population, area and density of population per Km^2:

Sl. No.	State/District	Population in 1981	Area in Km^2	Persons per Km^2
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**4,280,818**	**55,673**	**77**
1.	Bilaspur	247,368	1,167	212
2.	Chamba	311,147	6,528	48
3.	Hamirpur	317,751	1,118	284
4.	Kangra	990,758	5,739	173
5.	Kinnaur	59,547	6,401	9

Sl. No.	State/District	Population in 1981	Area in Km^2	Persons per Km^2
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kullu	238,734	5,503	43
7.	Lahul & Spiti	32,100	13,835	2
8.	Mandi	644,827	3,950	163
9.	Shimla	510,932	5,131	100
10.	Sirmaur	306,952	2,825	109
11.	Solan	303,280	1,936	157
12.	Una	317,422	1,540	206

Map 11

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81

This map depicts inter-censal change in population during 1971-81 at tahsil/sub-tahsil level. The percentage change in population during the decade 1971-81 has been worked out for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and then the figures of percentage increase in population have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average while percentage decrease in population has been shown by single range. Tahsils/sub-tahsils falling in each range have been hatched in different grades from darker to lighter shade as shown in the legend to the map.

Population of Himachal Pradesh has increased from 3,460,434 to 4,280,818 resulting in net increase of 820,384 persons or 23.71 per cent during 1971-81. The increase of population of the state has grown at a little lower rate than national average of 24.75 per cent during this period. The highest increase of 53.56 per cent is recorded in Nurpur tahsil followed by Indora sub-tahsil (44.04) and Spiti tahsil (44.00). This abnormal spurt in population in Nurpur and Indora is most probably due to the reason that most of the oustees of Pong dam area have settled in these tahsils and adjoining area which caused rise in population, while in case of Spiti tahsil, it is due to the in-migration of workers engaged in construction of roads, multipurpose projects and services etc. Nine tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in the second range of 30.01-40.00 per cent increase. The highest increase in this range is recorded in Khundian sub-tahsil (35.41 per cent) closely followed by Fatehpur sub-tahsil (34.73 per cent) of Kangra district. These sub-tahsils have been effected by the influx of oustee population. The lowest percentage increase in this range is found in Paonta Sahib tahsil (30.04) followed by Chaurah tahsil (30.54) and Chachyot sub-tahsil (30.77). The other tahsils /sub-tahsils which fall in this range are Saluni (33.12), Solan (31.60), Nahan (31.05) and Nichar (33.27). This high increase in population in these areas has been caused mainly by in-migration of working force employed in construction of hydro-electric projects and industrial units established in these areas in the recent past.

The maximum number of 37 tahsils/sub-tahsils falls in the range of 20.01-30.00 per cent increase which also contains state average figure. These tahsils/sub-tahsils almost form a contiguous region embracing Kullu, Mandi, Bilaspur, southern Una, north and north-eastern Kangra, whole of Solan except Kandaghat and Solan tahsils, north-western Sirmaur and western Shimla district. The variation in this range is between 29.88 per cent in Shimla tahsil and 20.23 per cent in Banjar tahsil. In this range the tahsils/sub-tahsils are distributed as three each in Chamba, Bilaspur and Una, two each in Kangra and Sirmaur, eight tahsils in Mandi, all tahsils of Kullu, six in Shimla, one each in Lahul & Spiti and Hamirpur, all tahsils/sub-tahsils of Solan district except Kandaghat and Solan tahsils.

Percentage increase in 20 tahsils/sub-tahsils is between 10.01 & 20.00. The highest increase of 19.96 per cent is recorded in Lambagraon sub-tahsil while lowest increase of 10.63 per cent is noticed in Brahmaur tahsil in this range. These tahsils/sub-tahsils are concentrated two each in Chamba and Sirmaur, one each in Kangra, Mandi, Solan and Una, five in Shimla, four in Hamirpur and three in Kinnaur district.

The lowest percentage increase below 10.01 is recorded in Dera Gopipur tahsil (1.99) of Kangra district, Poo tahsil (7.07) and Hangrang sub-tahsil (8.61) of Kinnaur district. The low growth of population in Dera Gopipur tahsil is due to out-migration while other tahsil and sub-tahsil are very remote and undeveloped responsible for low increase in population.

Lahul tahsil has recorded decline in population during 1971-81 to the tune of 2.84 per cent which may be probably due to reorganisation of this tahsil. The following table gives net increase/decrease in population as well as percentage change at district/tahsil/sub-tahsil level:

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Net increase/ decrease 1971-81	Percentage increase/ decrease 1971-81
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**820,384**	**23.71**
1.	*BILASPUR DISTRICT*	*52,582*	*26.99*
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	14,504	27.41
	Ghumarwin Tahsil	31,582	26.38
	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	6,496	29.36
2.	*CHAMBA DISTRICT*	*59,944*	*23.86*
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	6,847	15.96
	Brahmaur Tahsil	2,877	10.63
	Chamba Tahsil	21,051	25.33
	Chaurah Tahsil	10,733	30.54
	Pangi Tahsil	2,462	25.14
	Saluni Sub-tahsil	10,582	33.12
	Sihunta Sub-tahsil	5,392	25.37
3.	*HAMIRPUR DISTRICT*	*52,760*	*19.91*
	Barsar Tahsil	10,770	19.16
	Bhoranj Sub-tahsil	11,843	18.56
	Hamirpur Tahsil	13,683	23.97
	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	11,098	18.67
	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	5,366	18.87
4.	*KANGRA DISTRICT*	*189,895*	*23.71*
	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	3,548	1.99
	Fatehpur Sub-tahsil	14,726	34.73
	Indora Sub-tahsil	14,593	44.04
	Kangra Tahsil	51,540	24.85
	Khundian Sub-tahsil	7,273	35.41
	Lambagraon Sub-tahsil	11,525	19.96
	Nurpur Tahsil	50,716	53.56
	Palampur Tahsil	35,974	21.57
5.	*KINNAUR DISTRICT*	*9,712*	*19.49*
	Hangrang Sub-tahsil	269	8.61
	Kalpa Tahsil	1,941	17.99
	Morang Tahsil	1,337	17.95
	Nichar Tahsil	4,726	33.27
	Poo Tahsil	413	7.07
	Sangla Tahsil	1,026	12.17
6.	*KULLU DISTRICT*	*46,363*	*24.10*
	Ani Tahsil	6,318	23.90
	Banjar Tahsil	5,722	20.23
	Kullu Tahsil	28,150	25.82
	Nermand Tahsil	6,173	21.57
7.	*LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT*	*4,532*	*16.44*
	Lahul Tahsil	– 404	–2.84
	Spiti Tahsil	3,166	44.00
	Udaipur Sub-tahsil	1,770	28.70

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Net increase/ decrease 1971-81	Percentage increase/ decrease 1971-81
1	2	3	4
8.	*MANDI DISTRICT*	*129,647*	*25.17*
	Bali Chowki Sub-tahsil	3,297	18.68
	Chachyot Sub-tahsil	8,984	30.77
	Chachyot Tahsil	5,663	22.61
	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	19,282	28.53
	Karsog Tahsil	13,846	28.90
	Lad Bharol Sub-tahsil	3,615	21.63
	Mandi Tahsil	34,382	25.49
	Sandhol Sub-tahsil	3,810	20.79
	Sarkaghat Tahsil	21,543	25.53
	Sundarnagar Tahsil	15,225	20.71
9.	*SHIMLA DISTRICT*	*91,088*	*21.70*
	Chaupal Tahsil	3,222	17.65
	Jubbal Tahsil	5,526	25.28
	Kotkhai Tahsil	4,298	17.70
	Kumharsain Sub-tahsil	4,751	15.42
	Nankhari Sub-tahsil	3,286	20.34
	Nerua Sub-tahsil	5,443	19.10
	Rampur Tahsil	5,329	13.12
	Rohru Tahsil	12,648	20.10
	Seoni Tahsil	4,729	21.23
	Shimla Tahsil	31,955	29.88
	Theog Tahsil	9,901	20.96
10.	*SIRMAUR DISTRICT*	*61,919*	*25.27*
	Nahan Tahsil	12,443	31.05
	Pachhad Tahsil	6,920	27.09
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	24,376	30.04
	Rajgarh Tahsil	5,446	21.79
	Renuka Tahsil	6,766	17.38
	Shalai Tahsil	5,968	17.38
11.	*SOLAN DISTRICT*	*65,877*	*27.75*
	Arki Tahsil	12,239	26.14
	Kandaghat Tahsil	4,195	19.83
	Kasauli Tahsil	13,259	28.49
	Nalagarh Tahsil	16,689	28.21
	Ramshahr Sub-tahsil	5,025	28.01
	Solan Tahsil	14,470	31.60
12.	*UNA DISTRICT*	*56,065*	*21.45*
	Amb Tahsil	19,280	19.74
	Bangana Tahsil	9,011	22.90
	Haroli Sub-tahsil	10,996	20.60
	Una Tahsil	16,778	23.65

Map 12

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81

This map shows growth of rural and urban population during 1901-81 in each district of Himachal Pradesh. Nine vertical overlapping bars proportionate to total rural and urban population for nine decennial years during 1901-81 are drawn for each district. Then these overlapping bars depicting rural and urban population are divided according to the absolute shares of male and female population.

The total population of the state has increased from 1,920,294 in 1901 to 4,280,818 in 1981 showing an astounding increase of 122.93 per cent during this period. The rural segment of this population has swelled more than two times while that of urban population has grown more than four times during the last 80 years. In earlier decades, the increase in population was slow but later it showed continuous and steep rise in both urban and rural populations. The sharp change in population during the later decades is due to the various economic developments, increased availability of medical facilities and improved conditions of living through industrialisation, developed agricultural, spread of general and technical education and increased per capita income.

Though population of the state has grown sharply during the last 80 years yet its size of growth varied from decade to decade. In 1901 population of the state was 1,920,294 which declined to 1,896,944 in 1911 showing net decrease of 23,350 persons or 1.22 per cent. This decrease was marked in both rural as well as in urban population. The rural population has decreased from 1,842,962 in 1901 to 1,837,751 in 1911 showing a decline of 0.28 per cent while urban population declined from 77,332 to 59,193 resulting a decline of 23.46 per cent during the same period. This fall in population was probably due to the Kangra earthquake and its effects which took place in 1905. The population of the state has been rising continuously since 1911 onward except the decade of 1941-51 which shows setback in the growth rate. The decade of 1911-21 shows slow growth in population adding only 31,262 persons to the population of 1911 but in next decade of 1921-31 the population has increased from 1,928,206 in 1921 to 2,029,113 in 1931 resulting in net increase of 100,907 persons. During 1931-41 population grew at faster rate than the preceding decade and it has risen from 2,029,113 in 1931 to 2,263,245 in 1941 showing an increase of 11.54 per cent. The growth of rural population during this decade was 11.34 per cent while urban population has inflated by 16.90 per cent. The decade of 1941-51 reflects depressed growth rate of 5.42 per cent and in terms of absolute growth, total population has increased to 2,385,981 in 1951 adding 122,736 persons to the population of 1941. The most important feature of this growth is that urban population has expanded by 78.66 per cent while the growth rate of rural segment has squeezed to 2.53 per cent. The subsequent decade of 1951-61, shows steep rise of 17.87 per cent. The total population has increased from 2,385,981 in 1951 to 2,812,463 in 1961 showing net increase of 426,482 persons during this period. So far as rural population is concerned it grew from 2,232,154 to 2,634,188 giving the growth rate of 18.01 per cent, whereas urban segment increased from 153,827 to 178,275 persons reflecting the increase of 15.89 per cent during 1951-61. Population of the state shot up to 3,460,434 in 1971 giving the growth rate of 23.04 per cent during the years 1961-71. The rural population rose by 22.88 per cent while urban population expanded by 35.68 during the same period. The highest increase of 23.71 per cent in population is recorded in the last decade of 1971-81. The total population rose to 4,280,818 in 1981. The rural population has increased from 3,218,544 in 1971 to 3,954,847 in 1981 showing an increase of 22.88 per cent while urban population inflated from 241,890 in 1971 to 325,971 in 1981 resulting in net increase of 34.76 per cent during 1971-81.

The trend in the growth of population in the districts conforms to the state pattern except Chamba, Bilaspur, Mandi, Sirmaur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, Solan and Kinnaur districts. There was no decline in the population during the last 80 years in case of first four districts. The districts of Kullu, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur witnessed decline in their population during the decade of 1911-21. Solan district recorded decrease in population during 1901-11 as well as in 1921-31. As revealed by the map, there is great fluctuation in the growth rate of urban population particularly in the districts of Shimla, Mandi and Kangra. The urban population of Shimla

district continued to rise from 15,662 persons in 1901 to 27,494 in 1921 but in subsequent decade it declined to 18,722 persons in 1931. This trend of urban population from 1901-1921 appears to be directly related with the fall in rural population which declined from 214,482 in 1901 to 200,644 in 1921 and again it rose to 219,558 persons in 1931 inverse of the urban population. Urban population of Shimla district again increased from 20,908 in 1941 to 48,497 persons in 1951 showing an increase of 131.95 per cent whereas rural population declined from 238,748 to 237,614 persons resulting in negative growth of 0.47 per cent during this period. In subsequent census, rural population continued to rise while urban population declined marginally between 1951-61. Since 1961 urban population of Shimla grew rapidly. In case of Mandi district rural population rose continuously during the last 80 years but urban component had a negative growth of population during 1901-11, 1931-41 and 1971-81. Urban population of Mandi registered highest growth during 1961-71 which rose from 21,535 persons in 1961 to 48,205 in 1971. This increase was due to the setting up of new urban colony at Pandoh and Sundarnagar and in-migration of workers alongwith their families engaged in execution of Beas-Satluj Link project. In 1981, urban population of Mandi district declined by 948 persons. In Kangra district rural population declined marginally from 462,185 to 462,123 during 1901-11 but decline in urban population was significantly high Urban population which stood 16,179 persons in 1901 fell down to 6,923 in 1911 and it continued to decrease in the following decade also. Urbanisation kept steady pace except the decades of 1951-61 and 1961-71 when urban population registered mild decline (-9.87 per cent) in population. The highest growth of urban population was recorded during 1941-51, when urban population touched the figure of 38,756 in 1951 from 9,653 in 1941. But during this period rural population of the district declined from 553,510 to 531,887 persons. In succeeding decades rural population experienced sharp rise in population. In Solan district urban population declined continuously from 1901 to 1931 while rural segment of population declined between 1901-11 and 1921-31. In other districts rural population did not experience decline except Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti, Kullu and Hamirpur districts.

Map 13

FERTILITY 1981

This map exhibits the ratio of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in age-group 15-44 at district level, which brings out fertility differentials in the state. The child-woman ratio is worked out for each district as below:

$$\frac{\text{Children in age-group 0-4}}{\text{Number of women in age-group 15-44}} \times 100$$

The ratio figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as displayed in the legend to the map.

The ratio of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in age-group 15- 44 comes to 59.85 in the state, as a whole. In six districts of the state, this ratio is above the state average while in the remaining districts it is below the state average. The fertility ratio in western part of the state is high as compared to the eastern part which is predominantly tribal area. The highest fertility ratio is found in Mandi district (65.05) closely followed by Sirmaur district (64.50). The range of 60.01 - 64.00 embraces four districts. The variation in this range is between 60.02 in Solan district and 62.66 in Chamba district. The next range of 56.01 - 60.00 also accounts for four districts. The maximum and minimum values of fertility ratio in this range are observed in Hamirpur district (58.20) and Shimla district (56.65), respectively. The lowest number of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in age-group 15-44 is recorded in Lahul & Spiti district (51.45). This ratio in Una district is 55.91.

The following table indicates number of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in age-group 15-44 in respect of each district:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total number of children in age-group 0-4	Total number of women in age-group 15-44	No. of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in age-group 15-44
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**550,479**	**919,789**	**59.85**
1.	Bilaspur	33,128	53,434	62.00
2.	Chamba	41,539	66,294	62.66
3.	Hamirpur	42,186	72,488	58.20
4.	Kangra	125,525	219,098	57.29
5.	Kinnaur	6,963	12,125	57 43
6.	Kullu	30,653	50,385	60.84
7.	Lahul & Spiti	3,388	6,585	51.45

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total number of children in age-group 0-4	Total number of women in age-group 15-44	No. of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in age-group 15-44
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mandi	90,107	138,515	65.05
9.	Shimla	60,730	107,201	56.65
10.	Sirmaur	40,266	62,424	64.50
11.	Solan	38,215	63,667	60.02
12.	Una	37,779	67,573	55.91

Map 14

SEX RATIO 1981

This map portrays regional variations in number of females per 1,000 males at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state Sex ratio is calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil as

$$\frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1,000$$

and figures thus obtained are grouped int categories above and below the state average as explained in the legend to the map. Tahsils/sub-tahsils falling above the parity line are shown in red.

Out of 4,280,818 persons enumerated in 1981 Census, 2,169,931 are males and 2,110,887 females giving the average sex ratio of 973 for the state, as a whole. In 21 tahsils/sub-tahsils sex ratio is above the parity line while in the remaining 52 units number of females per 1,000 males varies between 995 in Nankhari sub-tahsil of Shimla district and 676 in Spiti tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district. The highest value of sex ratio is found in Lad Bharol (1,255) sub-tahsil closely followed by Sandhol (1,241) sub-tahsil of Mandi district and Lambagraon (1,207) sub-tahsil of Kangra district. In all tahsils/sub-tahsils of Hamirpur and Sarkaghat tahsil of Mandi, sex ratio fluctuates between 1,100 - 1,199 females per 1,000 males. Twelve tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in the range of 1,000-1,099. Of these, three each are located in Kangra and Una, one each in Bilaspur, Solan and Shimla while two are in Kinnaur district. Areas containing high values of sex ratio as evident from the map, are the areas which might have experienced the selective out-migration of males in working age-group to other areas in search of gainful employment.

The maximum number of 32 tahsils/sub-tahsils falls in the range of 900-999 females per 1,000 males. These tahsils/sub-tahsils form contiguous two distinct regions adjoining to the area of sex ratio above the parity line. The first region is located to the south-east of this area extending from Mandi tahsil to Rohru tahsil of Shimla district embracing six tahsils/sub-tahsils of Mandi and Shimla each, three tahsils of Kullu and Sirmaur each, two tahsils/sub-tahsils of Solan and one tahsil of Bilaspur, while the second region is located to the north-west covering south-western Chamba district and Nurpur tahsil and Fatehpur sub-tahsil of Kangra district. The remaining five tahsils/sub-tahsils of this range are scattered.

The range of 800-899 females per 1,000 males covers 16 tahsils/sub-tahsils. Out of these units three each are located in Sirmaur, Solan and Shimla districts, two in Chamba and one each in Kangra, Lahul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Kullu and Kinnaur districts. The variation in this range is between 896 in both Nalagarh and Kasauli tahsils of Solan district and 818 in Nichar tahsil of Kinnaur. The last range of below 800 females per 1,000 males accounts for Spiti (676), Kalpa (749), Shimla (762) and Udaipur (791) tahsils/sub-tahsils. The low sex ratio in these areas is caused by in-migration of male workers engaged in various services, constructions and building of roads etc.

The following table reflects sex ratio at district/tahsil/sub-tahsil level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**973**
1.	*BILASPUR DISTRICT*	*1,002*
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	931
	Ghumarwin Tahsil	1,059
	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	887
2.	*CHAMBA DISTRICT*	*936*
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	977
	Brahmaur Tahsil	870

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3
	Chaurah Tahsil	855
	Chamba Tahsil	980
	Pangi Tahsil	915
	Saluni Sub-tahsil	903
	Sihunta Sub-tahsil	973
3.	*HAMIRPUR DISTRICT*	*1,141*
	Barsar Tahsil	1,143
	Bhoranj Sub-tahsil	1,177
	Hamirpur Tahsil	1,100
	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	1,163
	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	1,178
4.	*KANGRA DISTRICT*	*1,016*
	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	1,020
	Fatehpur Sub-tahsil	960
	Indora Sub-tahsil	881
	Kangra Tahsil	1,021
	Khundian Sub-tahsil	920
	Lambagraon Sub-tahsil	1,207
	Nurpur Tahsil	961
	Palampur Tahsil	1,053
5.	*KINNAUR DISTRICT*	*885*
	Hangrang Sub-tahsil	943
	Kalpa Tahsil	749

Sl No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3
	Morang Tahsil	991
	Nichar Tahsil	818
	Poo Tahsil	1,006
	Sangla Tahsil	1,043
6.	*KULLU DISTRICT*	*918*
	Ani Tahsil	945
	Banjar Tahsil	961
	Kullu Tahsil	892
	Nermand Tahsil	960
7.	*LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT*	*767*
	Lahul Tahsil	827
	Spiti Tahsil	676
	Udaipur Sub-tahsil	791
8.	*MANDI DISTRICT*	*999*
	Bali Chowki Sub-tahsil	939
	Chachyot Sub-tahsil	960
	Chachyot Tahsil	962
	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	1,034
	Karsog Tahsil	956
	Lad Bharol Sub-tahsil	1,255
	Mandi Tahsil	951
	Sandhol Sub-tahsil	1,241
	Sarkaghat Tahsil	1,109

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3
	Sundarnagar Tahsil	911
9.	*SHIMLA DISTRICT*	*878*
	Chaupal Tahsil	876
	Jubbal Tahsil	912
	Kotkhai Tahsil	933
	Kumharsain Sub-tahsil	915
	Nankhari Sub-tahsil	995
	Nerua Sub-tahsil	839
	Rampur Tahsil	894
	Rohru Tahsil	923
	Seoni Tahsil	1,057
	Shimla Tahsil	762
	Theog Tahsil	950
10.	*SIRMAUR DISTRICT*	*873*
	Nahan Tahsil	871
	Pachhad Tahsil	924
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	846
	Rajgarh Tahsil	924
	Renuka Tahsil	921
	Shalai Tahsil	822
11.	*SOLAN DISTRICT*	*929*
	Arki Tahsil	1,073
	Kandaghat Tahsil	966
	Kasauli Tahsil	896
	Nalagarh Tahsil	896
	Ramshahr Sub-tahsil	984
	Solan Tahsil	842
12.	*UNA DISTRICT*	*1,028*
	Amb Tahsil	1,054
	Bangana Tahsil	1,022
	Haroli Sub-tahsil	1,042
	Una Tahsil	989

Map 15

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971-81

This map depicts the changing pattern of sex ratio by choropleth method during 1971-81 at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state. For each tahsil/sub-tahsil, the number of females per 1,000 males has been calculated for 1981 and for 1971 after adjusting the male and female figures according to 1981 jurisdictions. The figures of sex ratio for 1971 and 1981 thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges each as displayed in the legend of the map. Sex ratio for 1981 has been shown by black hatching and that of 1971 by different shades of green colour as per the legend. In tahsils/sub-tahsils where sex ratio remained constant during 1971-81 have been left blank.

The number of females per 1,000 males which stood 958 according to 1971 Census has risen to 973 in 1981, as a whole. This trend in sex ratio is generally observed in the majority of tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state during the decade of 1971-81. Of the total 73 tahsils/sub-tahsils as many as 48 units reflect increase in number of females per 1,000 males of varying order while 23 units show decline during 1971-81. The values of sex ratio remained constant in Nermand tahsil of Kullu and Bali Chowki sub-tahsil of Mandi district.

All tahsils/sub-tahsils of Sirmaur, Una and Bilaspur districts have recorded the increase in number of females per 1,000 males during the decade of 1971-81. The other tahsils/sub-tahsils showing the increase in sex ratio are concentrated as eight in Shimla, six in Mandi, five in Kangra, four each in Kinnaur and Solan, three each in Chamba and Hamirpur, one each in Lahul & Spiti and Kullu districts. On the other hand, tahsils/sub-tahsils reflecting decline in sex ratio are distributed four in Chamba, three each in Kangra, Mandi and Shimla, two each in Hamirpur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, Solan and Kinnaur districts.

A glance at the map reveals that areas with females predominance have spread in areal extent as well as in terms of number of tahsils/sub-tahsils in 1981 as compared to 1971 Census. The area with sex ratio of 1,100 and above females per 1,000 males in 1971 was confined to Bhoranj, Nadaun and Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsils of Hamirpur district, Lambagraon of Kangra and Sarkaghat, Sandhol and Lad Bharol of Mandi district forming a contiguous region. In 1981 Census, this region shows further expansion in its dimension southwards embracing the remaining two tahsils of Hamirpur district. Similarly, area with sex ratio of 1,000 - 1,099 has also increased in its extent in 1981 as compared to 1971 Census. This range formed three pockets in western parts of the state in 1971 but in 1981 these pockets have almost merged together forming contiguous region covering three tahsils each of Kangra and Una, one each of Bilaspur and Mandi districts. The important change in this range is visible in Kinnaur district, where Morang tahsil has shifted to third range of 900-999 in 1981 from the second range of 1,000 - 1,099 females per 1,000 males in 1971. Moreover, Sangla and Poo tahsils of this district have come under the second range of 1,000 - 1,099 in 1981 from the lower ranges containing the sex ratio below the parity line in 1971. One more area covering Arki tahsil of Solan and Seoni of Shimla district which contains sex ratio of 1,000-1,099 females, remained stable in its dimension during the decade of 1971-81.

In case of range of 900-999 females per 1,000 males, the number of tahsils/sub-tahsils remained constant during 1971-81 but in 1971 this range formed contiguous belt in north-western and western parts of the state extending from Pangi to Una tahsil embracing whole of western Chamba, Kangra excluding Indora sub-tahsil and western Una district. However in 1981, this belt does not maintain its contiguity rather it forms three isolated distinct pockets. The second region which existed in central and south-eastern portion of the state in 1971 has shifted the areas in 1981. The range of 800-899 females per 1,000 males covered 19 tahsils/sub-tahsils in 1971 while in 1981 sixteen units fall in this range. The lowest range of 799 and below accounts for four tahsils/sub-tahsils in 1971 as well as in 1981 Census.

The following table gives the number of females per 1, 000 males in 1971 and 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males in 1971	Number of females per 1,000 males in 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**958**	**973**
1.	*BILASPUR DISTRICT*	*993*	*1,002*
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	920	931
	Ghumarwin Tahsil	1,050	1,059
	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	878	887
2.	*CHAMBA DISTRICT*	*945*	*936*
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	942	977
	Brahmaur Tahsil	884	870
	Chaurah Tahsil	933	855
	Chamba Tahsil	975	980
	Pangi Tahsil	960	915
	Saluni Sub-tahsil	936	903
	Sihunta Sub-tahsil	949	973
3.	*HAMIRPUR DISTRICT*	*1,118*	*1,149*
	Barsar Tahsil	1,078	1,143
	Bhoranj Sub-tahsil	1,149	1,177
	Hamirpur Tahsil	1,087	1,100
	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	1,123	1,163
	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	1,189	1,178
4.	*KANGRA DISTRICT*	*1,008*	*1,016*
	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	996	1,020
	Fatehpur Sub-tahsil	932	960
	Indora Sub-tahsil	858	881
	Kangra Tahsil	1,010	1,021
	Khundian Sub-tahsil	996	920
	Lambagraon Sub-tahsil	1,213	1,207
	Nurpur Tahsil	932	961
	Palampur Tahsil	1,055	1,053
5.	*KINNAUR DISTRICT*	*887*	*885*
	Hangrang Sub-tahsil	821	943
	Kalpa Tahsil	714	749
	Morang Tahsil	1,046	991
	Nichar Tahsil	922	818
	Poo Tahsil	892	1,006
	Sangla Tahsil	970	1,043
6.	*KULLU DISTRICT*	*920*	*918*
	Ani Tahsil	949	945
	Banjar Tahsil	973	961
	Kullu Tahsil	890	892
	Nermand Tahsil	960	960
7.	*LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT*	*818*	*767*
	Lahul Tahsil	809	827
	Spiti Tahsil	774	676
	Udaipur Sub-tahsil	892	791

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males in 1971	Number of females per 1,000 males in 1981
1	2	3	4
8.	*MANDI DISTRICT*	*964*	*999*
	Bali Chowki Sub-tahsil	939	939
	Chachyot Sub-tahsil	*922*	*960*
	Chachyot Tahsil	947	962
	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	1,024	1,034
	Karsog Tahsil	935	956
	Lad Bharol Sub-tahsil	1,266	1,255
	Mandi Tahsil	896	951
	Sandhol Sub-tahsil	1,248	1,241
	Sarkaghat Tahsil	1,115	1,109
	Sundarnagar Tahsil	815	911
9.	*SHIMLA DISTRICT*	*869*	*878*
	Chaupal Tahsil	834	876
	Jubbal Tahsil	928	912
	Kotkhai Tahsil	946	933
	Kumharsain Sub-tahsil	902	915
	Nankhari Sub-tahsil	993	995
	Nerua Sub-tahsil	825	839
	Rampur Tahsil	820	894
	Rohru Tahsil	937	923
	Seoni Tahsil	1,015	1,057
	Shimla Tahsil	761	762
	Theog Tahsil	938	950
10.	*SIRMAUR DISTRICT*	*835*	*873*
	Nahan Tahsil	864	871
	Pachhad Tahsil	873	924
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	809	846
	Rajgarh Tahsil	861	924
	Renuka Tahsil	883	921
	Shalai Tahsil	771	822
11.	*SOLAN DISTRICT*	*923*	*929*
	Arki Tahsil	1,049	1,073
	Kandaghat Tahsil	913	966
	Kasauli Tahsil	906	896
	Nalagarh Tahsil	906	896
	Ramshahr Sub-tahsil	947	984
	Solan Tahsil	839	842
12.	*UNA DISTRICT*	*1,003*	*1,028*
	Amb Tahsil	1,022	1,054
	Bangana Tahsil	995	1,022
	Haroli Sub-tahsil	1,012	1,042
	Una Tahsil	974	989

Map 16

RURAL SEX RATIO 1981

This map reflects regional variations in sex ratio(females per 1,000 males) in rural areas at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state. Figures of rural sex ratio for each tahsil/sub-tahsil are worked out and figures thus obtained are grouped into six ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend to the map. The areas containing sex ratio above parity line are shown by red hatching while areas of deficit values are shown by black hatching of different grades as explained in the index.

The total rural population of the state is 3,954,847 which is comprised of 1,988,331 males and 1,966,516 females. In rural areas, number of females per 1,000 males comes to 989, for the state as a whole. The values of rural sex ratio are generally higher as compared to the values of total sex ratio which may be attributed to out-migration of rural males to urban areas in search of gainful employment or in pursuit of higher studies. Lad Bharol sub-tahsil (1,255) shows highest number of females per 1,000 males followed by Sandhol sub-tahsil (1,241), Lambagraon sub-tahsil (1,207) and Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil (1,205). These sub-tahsils form contiguous small pocket of higher sex ratio and to the south of this pocket another region with predominance of females is formed by five tahsils, of which four belong to Hamirpur district and one to Mandi district. The sex ratio in this region varies between 1,100-1,199 females per 1,000 males. In 13 tahsils/sub-tahsils sex ratio varies between 1,000-1,099 of which 9 tahsils are almost concentrated in the periphery of the pockets of very high sex ratio. The remaining four tahsils are located in Kinnaur (2), Shimla and Solan districts (one each). The sex ratio declines outward from the region of surplus females which is confined to the districts of Una, Hamirpur, northern Bilaspur, north-western Mandi and Kangra except north-western parts. The pattern of rural sex ratio in general conforms to the map reflecting total sex ratio, with slight improvement.

Out of a total of 73 tahsils/sub-tahsils, 35 show rural sex ratio in the range of 900-999 which also contains state average figure. The variation in this range is between 903 in Saluni sub-tahsil of Chamba district and 995 in Nankhari sub-tahsil of Shimla district. Of these, 25 tahsils/sub-tahsils form contiguous region to the east of very high sex ratio zone comprising whole of Kullu district, 6 of Mandi district, 7 of Shimla district, 3 of Sirmaur district, 4 of Solan district and one tahsil of Bilaspur district. The remaining 10 tahsils/sub-tahsils are located two in Kinnaur, five in Chamba and three in Kangra districts. The next range of 800-899 females per 1,000 males covers 13 tahsils/sub-tahsils. Of these, 7 tahsils/sub-tahsils are concentrated in southern parts of the state while remaining are scatterly distributed. The maximum and minimum values of sex ratio in this range are in Naina Devi sub-tahsil (894) and Nichar tahsil (818), respectively. The lowest number of females per 1,000 males is found in Spiti tahsil (676). Other tahsils/sub-tahsils with low sex ratio are Udaipur (791) and Kalpa (749).

Map 17

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1971-81

This map brings out change in rural sex ratio by choropleth method during 1971-81 at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state. The figures of sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) have been worked out at tahsil/sub-tahsil level for 1981 as well as for 1971 and figures thus obtained have been arranged into five categories for 1971 and 1981 as elaborated in the legend to the map. Sex ratio for 1981 has been shown in black hatching of different grades while 1971 sex ratios appear in different shades of green colour as per legend. In tahsils/sub-tahsils where sex ratio remained constant during 1971-81 have been left blank with symbol'N'.

In the rural areas of the state, sex ratio has increased from 976 females per 1,000 males in 1971 to 989 females in 1981, as a whole. The highest sex ratio was recorded in Lad Bharol sub-tahsil (1,266) of Mandi district while the lowest was registered in Kalpa tahsil (714) of Kinnaur district in 1971. In 1981, Lad Bharol sub-tahsil retains its top position with 1,255 females per 1,000 males but Kalpa tahsil is replaced by Spiti tahsil with 676 females per 1,000 males. This very low sex ratio in Spiti tahsil has resulted from the influx of workers engaged in execution of hydro-electric projects and road constructions. The trend of change in rural sex ratio during 1971-81 is almost similar as explained in Map No. 15. In general, more than half of the state shows increase in the number of females per 1,000 males. In 47 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the rural sex ratio has improved while in 24 units sex ratio has declined during the decade of 1971-81. Besides this, there is no change in the sex ratio during this decade in Bali Chowki sub-tahsil of Mandi district and Nermand tahsil of Kullu district.

A glimpse at the map reveals that area with 1,100 and above females per 1,000 males was concentrated in Hamirpur district (except Barsar tahsil), in the tahsils/sub-tahsils of Sarkaghat, Sandhol and Lad Bharol of Mandi district and Lambagraon of Kangra district in 1971, but in 1981 Census, Barsar tahsil of Hamirpur district has also been amalgamated in this region reflecting a rise in the number of females per 1,000 males. Similarly, the range of 1,000-1,099 formed three distinct regions in Kangra, Bilaspur and Una districts in 1971. However, in 1981 Census, these regions have lost their identity by forming a single contiguous region. Moreover, the important changes are observed in the range of 900-999 females per 1,000 males during 1971-81. Firstly, a continuous belt was formed by this range in the western and north-western parts of the state extending from Pangi tahsil of Chamba district to the south and south-western parts of Una district in 1971 but in 1981 this belt has lost its contiguity and length partially due to the rise in sex ratio in south and fall in the number of females in north, particularly in Chaurah tahsil of Chamba district. Secondly, the region has further extended to south embracing north-western Sirmaur district in 1981. Moreover, Sundarnagar and Rampur tahsils which formed pockets of low sex ratio in 1971 have merged in this region due to the rise in number of females in 1981. However, as a result of decrease in the sex ratio of Nichar tahsil due to the immigration of male workers employed in execution of hydro-electric project, and rise in the population of females in Sangla tahsil, the south-eastern limits of this region has been squeezed westward during the decade of 1971-81.

A significant change has also occurred in the range of 800-899 females per 1,000 males. Sirmaur district (except Shalai tahsil) which was under this range in 1971 has been bifurcated into two zones in 1981. The south and south-eastern portion of this district remains in this range in 1981 while north and north-western Sirmaur falls in the range of 900-999 indicating a rise in sex ratio.

The following table indicates the change in the number of females per 1,000 males during 1971-81:

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males 1971	Number of females per 1,000 males 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**976**	**989**
1.	*BILASPUR DISTRICT*	*1,005*	*1,013*
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	947	950
	Ghumarwin Tahsil	1,054	1,064
	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	880	894
2.	*CHAMBA DISTRICT*	*952*	*938*
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	959	992
	Brahmaur Tahsil	884	870
	Chamba Tahsil	994	992
	Chaurah Tahsil	933	855
	Pangi Tahsil	960	915
	Saluni Sub-tahsil	936	903
	Sihunta Sub-tahsil	949	973
3.	*HAMIRPUR DISTRICT*	*1,127*	*1,170*
	Barsar Tahsil	1,078	1,143
	Bhoranj Sub-tahsil	1,149	1,177
	Hamirpur Tahsil	1,126	1,171
	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	1,123	1,173
	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	1,189	1,205
4.	*KANGRA DISTRICT*	*1,014*	*1,022*
	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	996	1,023
	Fatehpur Sub-tahsil	932	960
	Indora Sub-tahsil	858	881
	Kangra Tahsil	1,028	1,037
	Khundian Sub-tahsil	996	920
	Lambagraon Sub-tahsil	1,213	1,207
	Nurpur Tahsil	932	963
	Palampur Tahsil	1,062	1,057
5.	*KINNAUR DISTRICT*	*887*	*885*
	Hangrang Sub-tahsil	821	943
	Kalpa Tahsil	714	749
	Morang Tahsil	1,046	991
	Nichar Tahsil	922	818
	Poo Tahsil	892	1,006
	Sangla Tahsil	970	1,043
6.	*KULLU DISTRICT*	*935*	*936*
	Ani Tahsil	949	945
	Banjar Tahsil	973	961
	Kullu Tahsil	914	920
	Nermand Tahsil	960	960
7.	*LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT*	*818*	*767*
	Lahul Tahsil	809	827
	Spiti Tahsil	774	676
	Udaipur Sub-tahsil	892	791

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males 1971	Number of females per 1,000 males 1981
1	2	3	4
8.	*MANDI DISTRICT*	*1,000*	*1,017*
	Bali Chowki Sub-tahsil	939	939
	Chachyot Sub-tahsil	922	960
	Chachyot Tahsil	947	962
	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	1,042	1,048
	Karsog Tahsil	935	956
	Lad Bharol Sub-tahsil	1,266	1,255
	Mandi Tahsil	950	977
	Sandhol Sub-tahsil	1,248	1,241
	Sarkaghat Tahsil	1,115	1,109
	Sundarnagar Tahsil	894	945
9.	*SHIMLA DISTRICT*	*909*	*923*
	Chaupal Tahsil	834	876
	Jubbal Tahsil	928	912
	Kotkhai Tahsil	946	933
	Kumharsain Sub-tahsil	902	915
	Nankhari Sub-tahsil	993	995
	Nerua Sub-tahsil	825	839
	Rohru Tahsil	937	934
	Rampur Tahsil	838	923
	Seoni Tahsil	1,015	1,057
	Shimla Tahsil	883	873
	Theog Tahsil	948	960
10.	*SIRMAUR DISTRICT*	*837*	*876*
	Nahan Tahsil	889	884
	Pachhad Tahsil	876	928
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	809	845
	Rajgarh Tahsil	861	924
	Renuka Tahsil	883	921
	Shalai Tahsil	771	822
11.	*SOLAN DISTRICT*	*939*	*949*
	Arki Tahsil	1,053	1,077
	Kandaghat Tahsil	913	966
	Kasauli Tahsil	912	926
	Nalagarh Tahsil	909	905
	Ramshahr Sub-tahsil	947	984
	Solan Tahsil	885	861
12.	*UNA DISTRICT*	*1,008*	*1,037*
	Amb Tahsil	1,022	1,057
	Bangana Tahsil	995	1,022
	Haroli Sub-tahsil	1,012	1,042
	Una Tahsil	992	1,014

Map 18

URBAN SEX RATIO 1981

This map depicts the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) among urban population at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state. The figures of urban sex ratio are calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and are grouped into six ranges above and below the state average and shown by choropleth as per the legend to the map. Tahsils/sub-tahsils falling above the parity line are shown in red.

Total urban population of the state is 325,971 which is consisted of 181,600 males and 144,371 females according to 1981 Census. Sex ratio among urban population, as a whole, comes to 795 which is very low as compared to rural sex ratio. These urban areas happen to be centres of higher educational, vocational training facilities, headquarters of administrative units and industrial units engaged in manufacturing, processing etc. These factors might have contributed to selective in-migration of males into urban areas resulting in sharp imbalance in urban sex ratio. Moreover, rural areas associated with primary activities show predominance of female population while towns characterised by other than this activity generally show relatively low sex ratio. The highest urban sex ratio is found in Amb tahsil (1,009) closely followed by Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil (1,005). Four tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in the range of 925-999, while the range of 850-924 claims seven tahsils/sub-tahsils. The maximum number of 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils is covered by the range 775-849 females per 1,000 males and is in close proximity of the state average of 795. In Kullu and Hamirpur tahsils the sex ratio varies between 700-774 in urban areas.

The lowest sex ratio in urban areas is found in Rampur tahsil (580) of Shimla district. Other areas where urban sex ratio is below 700 are Shimla tahsil (673), Theog tahsil (647) and Rohru tahsil (620).

Map 19

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971-81

This map reflects change in the urban sex ratio at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the urban areas in the state during the decade of 1971-81. The figures of urban sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) are worked out for each tahsil/sub-tahsil for 1971 and 1981 Census separately. The figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges in case of 1971 while that of 1981 are arranged into five ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend to the map. The urban sex ratio for 1981 has been shown by black hatching of varying grades while urban sex ratio of 1971 by different shades of green colour. The entirely rural tahsils/sub-tahsils are left blank. In case of tahsils/sub-tahsils where urban population has been recorded for the first time in 1981, are shown by black hatching only.

In urban areas of the state sex ratio has increased from 749 in 1971 to 795 in 1981. This increase in sex ratio has been observed in almost all urbanised tahsils/sub-tahsils except five tahsils/sub-tahsils where urban sex ratio has been declined during the decade, 1971-81. These tahsils/sub-tahsils are Naina Devi of Bilaspur district, Pachhad of Sirmaur, Kasauli and Nalagarh of Solan and Rampur of Shimla district.

The highest increase in the sex ratio is recorded in the urban areas of Sundarnagar tahsil followed by Mandi tahsil during 1971-81 where the number of females per 1,000 males has inflated from 647 to 806 and 673 to 791, respectively. This significant improvement in the sex ratio may be associated with the out-migration of male workers who got work in the construction of Beas-Satluj Link project and established themselves in the urban areas of Pandoh, Mandi and Sundarnagar. On the other hand, urban sex ratio too has declined at alarming rate in some urban areas during 1971-81. The highest decline in sex ratio has been recorded in the urban areas of Naina Devi sub-tahsil and Kasauli tahsil where the number of females per 1,000 males has depressed from 777 to 622 and 843 to 688, respectively.

One of the important characteristics, as revealed in the map is that in the urban areas of Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil and Amb tahsil, the sex ratio is above 999 females per 1,000 males in 1981 whereas in 1971 this range did not exist. However, increase in sex ratio in the urban areas of above tahsils/sub-tahsils during 1981 Census are characterised by rural background of the areas. In 1981 Census, six tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in the range of 900-999 females per 1,000 males but in 1971 the first range of above 899 females contains only three tahsils viz., Kangra, Nurpur and Arki. This trend is also visible in other ranges. In five tahsils/sub-tahsils urban population has been recorded for the first time in 1981 Census. These tahsils/sub-tahsils are Amb, Dera Gopipur, Tira Sujanpur, Nadaun and Rohru.

The following table gives the urban sex ratio in respect of each district/tahsil/sub-tahsil for 1971 and 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males 1971	Number of females per 1,000 males 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**749**	**795**
1.	*BILASPUR DISTRICT*	*775*	*805*
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	757	799
	Ghumarwin Tahsil	843	867
	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	777	622
2.	*CHAMBA DISTRICT*	*862*	*902*
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	857	896
	Chamba Tahsil	864	905
3.	*HAMIRPUR DISTRICT*	*648*	*818*
	Hamirpur Tahsil	648	707

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Number of females per 1,000 males 1971	Number of females per 1,000 males 1981
1	2	3	4
	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	–	943
	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	–	1,005
4.	*KANGRA DISTRICT*	*890*	*917*
	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	–	948
	Kangra Tahsil	904	921
	Nurpur Tahsil	921	926
	Palampur Tahsil	705	791
5.	*KULLU DISTRICT*	*696*	*713*
	Kullu Tahsil	696	713
6.	*MANDI DISTRICT*	*669*	*802*
	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	775	834
	Mandi Tahsil	673	791
	Sundarnagar Tahsil	647	806
7.	*SHIMLA DISTRICT*	*664*	*667*
	Rampur Tahsil	596	580
	Rohru Tahsil	–	620
	Shimla Tahsil	668	673
	Theog Tahsil	629	647
8.	*SIRMAUR DISTRICT*	*821*	*851*
	Nahan Tahsil	827	851
	Pachhad Tahsil	806	800
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	804	858
9.	*SOLAN DISTRICT*	*792*	*780*
	Arki Tahsil	915	944
	Kasauli Tahsil	843	688
	Nalagarh Tahsil	862	785
	Solan Tahsil	754	801
10.	*UNA DISTRICT*	*876*	*926*
	Amb Tahsil	–	1,009
	Una Tahsil	876	895

Map 20

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

This map depicts sex and age structure at district level which is represented by pyramid diagrams. The age pyramids show horizontal bars proportionate to the male population falling in each age-group *i.e.* from 0-4 to 60+ on the left side of the pyramid diagrams; while bars proportionate to female population on the right side of the pyramid. Percentage and absolute scales are given on the top and bottom of the pyramids, respectively. Male and female population according to age-groups is categorised into five classes as old men and women, middle aged men and women, young men and women, boys and girls and infants and are shown by different hatching patterns as explained in the legend.

According to 1981 Census 50.69 per cent of the population in the state is formed by males, remaining 49.31 per cent of population is constituted of females. In Himachal Pradesh, infants comprising 0-4 age-group constitute 12.86 per cent of total population. In this age-group, male outnumber female population. Category of boys and girls including age-group 5-14 embraces 26.72 per cent of total population. In this category males outnumber females. Category of young men and women covering age-group 15-34 forms 31.92 per cent of total population of the state. In this category females outnumber males. Category of middle aged men and women includes age-group 35-59 and embraces 21 per cent of total population. In this category females are less than the males. In the category of old men and women which contributes 7.50 per cent of total population, males outnumber females.

In nine districts of the state (except three districts of Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una) male population is more than female. In these nine districts the percentage of male population to total population varies between 56.61 per cent in Lahul & Spiti and 50.02 per cent in Mandi. It is observed that in all districts of the state male infants outnumber female infants except Kinnaur. Percentage of infant population to total population fluctuates between 13.97 in Mandi district and 10.56 in Lahul & Spiti district. Percentage of boys is more than the girls in all districts. The proportion of boys and girls varies between 28.80 per cent in Hamirpur district and 19.68 per cent in Lahul & Spiti district. In age-group 15-19 males outnumber females in Bilaspur, Chamba, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, Shimla, Sirmaur and Solan districts while in the remaining districts males are less than the females in this age-group. In age-group 20-24 the districts of Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Mandi and Una have more females than males while in remaining districts males outnumber females in this age-group. In age-groups 25-44 in the districts of Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Kullu, Kinnaur, Shimla, Solan and Sirmaur female population is less than male population, while other districts have more females than males in these age-groups. In age-groups 45-54 in ten districts (except Hamirpur and Una) male population outnumber female population. All districts have more males than the females in age-group 55-59. In ten districts (except Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur) old men outnumber old women.

Map 21

MARITAL STATUS 1981

This map shows the marital status of males and females separately at district level in the state. Two side lapping bars proportionate to absolute number of males and females in each category of marital status are drawn in each district. Bars showing males are shaded with slant hatching and bars of females with dots as shown in the legend.

In the state, more than 50 per cent (2,250,590 persons) of the total population are reported as never married, while 1,790,516 persons are married, 222,601 are widowed and 16,504 are grouped in the category of 'others', which include divorced and separated excluding persons with unspecified marital status. In categories of 'never married' and 'others', males outnumber females and in the remaining two categories of marital status, females outnumber males. In all the districts of the state (except Sirmaur) more than 50 per cent of total population is formed by never married persons, their number varies between 549,839 in Kangra to 17,531 in Lahul & Spiti district. In all districts never married males are more than the never married females. Number of married persons is the highest in Kangra district (385,155) and the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (13,242). In districts of Shimla, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, Sirmaur and Kinnaur married males outnumber married females while in the remaining seven districts of the state married females are more than the married males. Number of widowed persons varies between 54,717 in Kangra district and 1,191 in Lahul & Spiti district. In all the districts widows are more than the widowers. In the category of 'others' which include divorced or separated, number of persons is the highest in Shimla district (3,973) and the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (133). In three districts of Hamirpur, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur females are more than males in this category of marital status, while in the remaining nine districts of the state proportion of males is higher than the females in the category 'others'.

The following table shows districtwise number of males and females falling in each category of marital status, 1981:

MARITAL STATUS 1981

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population	Never married		Married		Widowed		Others *	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**4,280,818**	**1,240,190**	**1,010,400**	**857,053**	**933,463**	**62,439**	**160,162**	**9,897**	**6,607**
1.	Bilaspur	247,368	70,082	56,153	49,833	57,274	3,330	10,058	322	291
2.	Chamba	311,147	88,294	70,986	65,723	66,658	5,534	11,983	1,160	756
3.	Hamirpur	317,751	92,340	80,709	51,562	74,029	3,799	15,037	116	119
4.	Kangra	990,758	300,130	249,709	176,053	209,102	14,662	40,055	490	446

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population	Never married		Married		Widowed		Others*	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Kinnaur	59,547	15,826	14,186	15,052	11,585	600	1,937	104	233
6.	Kullu	238,734	68,078	54,613	50,778	50,315	4,276	8,411	1,292	935
7.	Lahul & Spiti	32,100	10,291	7,240	7,390	5,852	453	738	35	98
8.	Mandi	644,827	181,106	151,643	132,566	147,038	7,684	22,742	1,116	856
9.	Shimla	510,932	145,536	113,543	117,046	107,649	7,058	15,978	2,372	1,607
10.	Sirmaur	306,952	83,776	64,247	73,679	69,851	4,570	8,360	1,786	640
11.	Solan	303,280	88,709	67,991	62,545	66,274	4,968	11,268	977	515
12.	Una	317,422	96,022	79,379	54,826	67,836	5,503	13,595	126	111

* Others include figures of divorced or separated.
Data for persons with unspecified marital status is not available.

Map 22

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the youthfulness (proportion of population in age-group 5-14 to the total population) at district level in the state. The percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to the total population is worked out for each district. Figures thus obtained are grouped into four categories and shown by choropleth as per the legend to the map.

Out of the total population of 4,280,818 the population in age-group 5-14 is 1,143,923 which constitutes 26.72 per cent of the total population of the state. The highest proportion of youthful population is found in Hamirpur district (28.80 per cent) followed by Una (27.99), Kangra (27.64), Mandi (27.28), Bilaspur (27.07) and Solan (27.00). The variation in youthfulness of population is very meagre particularly in western, north-western and southern parts of the state. The variation in youthfulness of population in Chamba, Kullu, Shimla and Sirmaur districts ranges between 24.01-26.00 per cent. The sparsely populated districts of Lahul & Spiti (19.69) and Kinnaur (22.41) claim low percentage of youthful population in age-group 5-14 and fall in the last range of below 24.01 per cent.

Map 23

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

This map portrays the ratio of dependent population in age-group 0-14 and 60 + (excluding age not stated) per 1,000 of population in the age-group 15-59 at district level. The dependency ratio for each district is calculated. Figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges above and below the state average and have been shown by choropleth as per the legend to the map.

The ratio of persons in age-group 0-14 and 60 + per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-59 comes to 890.17 in the state, as a whole. The highest ratio of dependency (1,056.15) is recorded in thickly populated district of Hamirpur while the lowest ratio of dependency (580.84) is observed in the sparsely populated district of Lahul & Spiti. This low ratio of dependency may be due to the existence of large working force engaged in execution of developmental projects and miscellaneous services and this working force usually leave their families at their native place due to the non-availability of facilities and hostile climatic conditions. These factors appear to have depressed the dependency ratio in these inaccessible and sparsely populated areas. In Kangra, Una, Mandi and Bilaspur districts, the dependency ratio varies between 900-999. The range of 800-899 embraces four districts and is in close proximity of the state average (890.17). These districts are Solan (881.51), Chamba (844.88), Sirmaur (841.45) and Kullu (809.05). The next range of 700-799 covers Shimla (744.76) and Kinnaur (720.60) districts while the last range of below 700 accounts for Lahul & Spiti district.

Map 24

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

This map portrays the distribution in the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to the total male population at the district level in the state. The percentage figures of males in working age-group are grouped into five categories and districts falling in each category are shaded in different grades as shown in the legend to the map. The proportionate circle to the total male population is also given in the centre of the districts and sectors within the circles indicate males in working age and others.

As per 1981 Census, out of 2,169,931 male population in the state 1,126,797 males are in working age-group 15-59. Thus the proportion of males in working age comes to 51.93 per cent, as a whole, which is slightly less than the proportion of females (53.88 per cent) in this age-group. The percentage of males in working age is comparatively less than their counterparts due to the reason that the economy of the state is predominantly agrarian and is of subsistence nature, which might have induced the selective out-migration of males in the working age for gainful employment in other parts of the country. This argument is further substantiated by the fact that south-eastern, eastern, central and north-eastern parts of the state, where horticulture has been developed in a big way, shows higher proportion of males in the working age-group than western portion of the state which is a cereal producing area.

The highest percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 is registered in Lahul & Spiti (67.08) while Kinnaur with a percentage of 61.15 occupies second position. In the adjoining districts of Kullu, Shimla and Sirmaur, this proportion varies between 55.01 and 60.00 per cent. The range of 50.01-55.00 per cent which also embraces the state average covers the districts of Solan (52.71), Mandi (50.45) and Chamba (54.52). In Kangra, Una and Bilaspur districts this proportion fluctuates between 45.01-50.00 per cent. The lowest percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 to the total male population is shown by Hamirpur district.

Map 25

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

This map shows change in percentage of total male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population during 1971-81 at district level in the state. Resultant figures thus obtained reflecting increase or decrease have been shown by choropleth as per the legend.

The state as a whole experienced 1.03 per cent gain in male population in working age-group 15-59 during 1971-81. Eight districts of the state recorded gain in percentage of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population during 1971-81. First range showing percentage increase above 3.00 includes two districts of Kangra (4.00) and Shimla (3.52). Second range reflects increase between 1.01-3.00 per cent in the districts of Lahul & Spiti (2.99), Una (1.41) and Bilaspur (1.04). Two districts of Chamba (0.89) and Kullu (0.51) experienced percentage increase below 1.01. Remaining four districts exhibit percentage decrease. Solan district (3.10) experienced the decrease of above 3.00 per cent in the state. In two districts of Hamirpur (2.15) and Sirmaur (1.82) percentage decrease fluctuates between 1.01-3.00. Mandi district (0.77) has recorded the lowest percentage decrease in male population in working age-group 15-59 during 1971-81.

The following table reflects the percentage change in males in working age-group 15-59 during 1971-81 at district level in the state:

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage change in males in age-group 15-59 during 1971-81
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1.03**
1.	Bilaspur	1.04
2.	Chamba	0.89
3.	Hamirpur	– 2.15
4.	Kangra	4.00
5.	Kinnaur	0.37
6.	Kullu	0.51
7.	Lahul & Spiti	2.99
8.	Mandi	– 0.77
9.	Shimla	3.52
10.	Sirmaur	– 1.82
11.	Solan	– 3.10
12.	Una	1.41

Map 26

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

This map depicts proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to the total female population at district level in the state. The percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 to the total females has been worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded differently according to their values as per the legend to the map. Besides this, circle proportionate to the total female population is inserted in the centre of each district and this circle is divided into two sectors according to the share of females in working age and others.

Out of total female population of 2,110,887 in the state, the strength of females in working age-group 15-59 is 1,137,426 which constitutes 53.88 per cent of the total female population. The highest percentage of females in working age 15-59 is recorded in Lahul & Spiti district (58.23) followed by Shimla district (55.78). In Kangra, Kullu and Kinnaur districts, this proportion varies between 54.01 and 55.00 per cent and these districts form contiguous belt extending from west to east in the centre of the state. The next range of 53.01-54.00 per cent covers five districts and is very close to the state average figure of (53.88 per cent). These districts are Chamba, Una, Hamirpur, Solan and Sirmaur. In Mandi and Bilaspur districts, the percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 is below 53.01.

The following table gives the number of females in working age-group 15-59 and their percentage to the total females at district level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total female population in working age-group 15–59 1981	Percentage of female population in working age-group 15–59 to total female population 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1,137,426**	**53.88**
1.	Bilaspur	65,567	52.96
2.	Chamba	80,981	53.85
3.	Hamirpur	90,121	53.04
4.	Kangra	271,025	54.27
5.	Kinnaur	15,280	54.67
6.	Kullu	62,677	54.84
7.	Lahul & Spiti	8,111	58.23
8.	Mandi	169,979	52.73
9.	Shimla	133,201	55.78
10.	Sirmaur	76,507	53.46
11.	Solan	78,268	53.58
12.	Una	85,710	53.26

Map 27

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

This map depicts the change in percentage of total females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population during 1971-81, at district level in the state. Resultant percentage figures thus obtained showing increase or decrease are grouped into five categories and shaded with different hatching patterns as explained in the legend.

In Himachal Pradesh, an increase of 1.50 per cent in percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population has been recorded during 1971-81. Ten districts of the state recorded an increase in percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population during 1971-81. The highest percentage increase has been recorded in Kangra district (2.84) followed by the districts of Shimla (2.39) and Una (1.83). These three districts are covered under first two categories. Third range which represents values between 0.91-1.80 per cent covers central and north-western parts of the state, covering five districts of Hamirpur (1.61), Bilaspur (1.34), Mandi (1.05), Kullu (0.92) and Chamba (0.91). Fourth range indicating increase below 0.91 per cent covers northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the state embracing the districts of Lahul & Spiti (0.59) and Kinnaur (0.48). In two districts of Sirmaur and Solan, the decrease in percentage of females in working age 15-59 to total female population during 1971-81 has been recorded as 0.87 and 0.13, respectively.

The following table shows districtwise change in percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population during 1971-81:

Sl. No.	State/District	Change in percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 to total population during 1971-81
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1.50**
1.	Bilaspur	1.34
2.	Chamba	0.91
3.	Hamirpur	1.61
4.	Kangra	2.84
5.	Kinnaur	0.48
6.	Kullu	0.92
7.	Lahul & Spiti	0.59
8.	Mandi	1.05
9.	Shimla	2.39
10.	Sirmaur	– 0.87
11.	Solan	– 0.13
12.	Una	1.83

Map 28

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

This map portrays the variations in the proportion of urban males in working age-group 15-59 to total urban males in each district. The percentage figures of urban males in working age-group 15-59 are grouped into four ranges above and below the state average and shown by choropleth as displayed in the legend to the map. Circles proportionate to total urban population are drawn in the centre of the districts. These circles are divided into two sectors showing the proportion of urban males in working age and others.

In urban areas of the state 117,013 males have been recorded in working age-group 15-59 which forms 64.43 per cent of the total urban male population. Urban areas of Shimla district (72.18) reflect the highest percentage of males in working age followed by Kullu district (68.05). The proportion of urban males in working age is considered high due to the fact that most of the urban areas are headquarters of administrative units besides being the seat of higher educational institutions and industrial establishments and these factors appear to have accentuated the percentage of urban males in working age-group 15-59. In Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur and Solan districts, this proportion ranges between 61.01 and 66.00 per cent. The variation in percentage of urban males in working age-group 15-59 ranges between 56.01-61.00 in Kangra (58.67), Hamirpur (58.97) and Sirmaur (60.21) districts while the urban areas of Una district reflect the lowest percentage (55.29) of males in working age-group 15-59.

Table given below indicates number of urban males in working age-group 15-59 as well as their percentage to total urban males in each district, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/District	Total urban male population in working age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of urban population in working age-group 15-59 to total urban male population 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**117,013**	**64.43**
1.	Bilaspur	4,026	62.72
2.	Chamba	6,864	61.30
3.	Hamirpur	5,136	58.97
4.	Kangra	14,979	58.67
5.	Kinnaur	*	*
6.	Kullu	6,722	68.05
7.	Lahul & Spiti	*	*
8.	Mandi	16,788	64.02
9.	Shimla	34,711	72.18
10.	Sirmaur	8,729	60.21
11.	Solan	12,022	65.60
12.	Una	7,036	55.29

* Entirely Rural.

Map 29

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

This map represents the change in percentage of urban males in working age 15-59 to total urban male population at district level in the state during 1971-81. The percentage values (increase or decrease) are grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

Out of 138,334 urban males, 87,928 were in working age-group 15-59 in 1971 which accounted for 63.56 per cent of the urban male population. The number of urban males in working age-group 15-59 increased to 117,013 in 1981 accounting for 64.43 per cent of total urban male population (181,600) of the state. Thus the state recorded an increase of 0.87 per cent urban males in working age to total urban male population during 1971-81. Seven districts of the state experienced percentage increase. This change varies between 5.65 per cent in Shimla district and 0.08 per cent in Kullu district. Chamba district recorded the highest increase of 2.69 per cent under the first range of above 2.60 per cent Second range of 0.61-2.60 per cent includes four districts of Hamirpur (2.55), Kangra (2.25), Sirmaur (2.01) and Bilaspur (1.80). District of Kullu which experienced lowest increase is covered under third range i.e. below 0.61 per cent. Range showing percentage decrease of 1.80 per cent and above includes Mandi district (3.80) only. Range showing decrease below 1.80 per cent covers two districts of Solan (1.79) and Una (1.12). The districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural.

The following table shows percentage change in number of urban males in working age-group 15-59 to total urban male population during 1971-81 at district level:

Sl. No.	State/District	Change in percentage of urban males in working age-group 15-59 to total urban males during 1971-81
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**0.87**
1.	Bilaspur	1.80
2.	Chamba	2.69
3.	Hamirpur	2.55
4.	Kangra	2.25
5.	Kinnaur	*
6.	Kullu	0.08
7.	Lahul & Spiti	*
8.	Mandi	– 3.80
9.	Shimla	5.65
10.	Sirmaur	2.01
11.	Solan	– 1.79
12.	Una	– 1.12

*Entirely Rural.

Map 30

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

This map displays regional variations in the proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population in rural areas of the state. The percentage of rural males in working age 15-59 to total rural male population is calculated for each district. The figures thus obtained are grouped into four categories and shown by choropleth as shown in the legend to the map. Pie diagrams proportionate to total rural males are drawn in the centre of each district. These pie diagrams are divided into sectors according to the percentage share of males in working age-group and others.

According to 1981 Census, 1,009,783 rural males have been recorded in working age-group 15-59, constituting 50.79 per cent of the total rural male population. The highest and lowest percentages of rural males in working age-group are found in Lahul & Spiti district (67.08) and Hamirpur district (42.59), respectively. Generally, the thickly populated areas of the state revea low proportion of rural males in working age-grou while sparsely populated areas reflect relatively hig ratio of rural males in working age-group. The hig pressure of population on limited agricultural lands an lack of employment avenues in rural areas appear t have resulted in selective out-migration of males i working age-group, causing low proportion in rura areas.

The percentage of rural males in working age group 15-59 is above 56.00 in Kinnaur and Lahul & Spi districts. In Chamba, Kullu, Shimla and Sirmaur dis tricts, this proportion varies between 52.01 and 56.0 per cent. The range of 48.01-52.00 accounts for fou districts, covering the state average. The variation i this range is between 48.43 per cent in Bilaspur distric and 51.01 in Solan district. The last range of belo 48.01 per cent covers Una and Hamirpur districts.

Map 31

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

This map reflects districtwise percentage change in rural males in working age-group 15-59 to total rural male population during 1971-81. The figures showing percentage change (increase or decrease) are grouped into four categories and shown by choropleth as described in the legend.

The state experienced 0.97 per cent increase in rural males in working age-group 15-59 to total rural male population during 1971-81. Nine districts of the state recorded an increase in percentage of rural males in working age to total rural male population. This increase fluctuates between 0.09 per cent in Mandi district and 4.00 per cent in Kangra district. The districts of Kangra, Lahul & Spiti (2.99) and Shimla (2.89) have been recorded an increase of above 2.80 per cent while in three districts of Una (1.09), Bilaspur (1.03) and Chamba (0.80), the increase ranges between 0.80 and 2.80 per cent. Third range which represents values below 0.80 per cent includes three districts of Kinnaur (0.37), Kullu (0.31) and Mandi (0.09). The remaining three districts of Solan (3.47), Hamirpur (2.79) and Sirmaur (2.20) experienced decrease in the percentage of rural males in working age-group 15-59 to total rural male population during 1971-81.

The following table reflects districtwise data pertaining to percentage change in rural males in working age-group 15-59 to total rural male population during 1971-81:

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage change in rural males in working age-group 15-59 during 1971-81
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**0.97**
1.	Bilaspur	1.03
2.	Chamba	0.80
3.	Hamirpur	- 2.79
4.	Kangra	4.00
5.	Kinnaur	0.37
6.	Kullu	0.31
7.	Lahul & Spiti	2.99
8.	Mandi	0.09
9.	Shimla	2.89
10.	Sirmaur	- 2.20
11.	Solan	- 3.47
12.	Una	1.09

Map 32

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

This map depicts the proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to the total female population in urban areas of the state at district level. Percentage figures of urban females in working age 15-59 are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as displayed in the legend to the map. Besides this, circles proportionate to the total urban females are drawn in the centre of each district and then these circles are divided into sectors according to the percentage share of females in working age and others.

The percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 in urban areas of the state comes to 59.82 which is low as compared to urban males (64.43). The maximum proportion of urban females in working age is recorded in Shimla district (63.91). Four districts fall in the range of 59.01 - 61.00 per cent. The percentage in this range varies between 59.25 in Mandi district and 60.50 in Chamba district. In urban areas of Kangra, Bilaspur and Sirmaur districts, this percentage varies between 57.01-59.00. The last range of below 51.01 per cent covers Una and Hamirpur districts.

Table given below shows number of urban females in working age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total urban females at district level:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total urban female population in working age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of urban female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**86,356**	**59.82**
1.	Bilaspur	3,001	58.10
2.	Chamba	6,108	60.50
3.	Hamirpur	4,015	56.34
4.	Kangra	13,729	58.66
5.	Kinnaur		
6.	Kullu	4,227	59.99
7.	Lahul & Spiti		
8.	Mandi	12,463	59.25
9.	Shimla	20,505	63.91
10.	Sirmaur	7,132	57.82
11.	Solan	8,550	59.80
12.	Una	6,628	56.26

* Entirely Rural.

Map 33

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

This map represents districtwise percentage change in urban females in working age-group 15-59 to total urban female population during 1971-81. The figures showing percentage change are grouped into three ranges and shown by choropleth as shown in the legend.

The percentage increase in urban females in working age-group 15-59 to total urban females has been recorded as 2.84 in the state during 1971-81. Percentage increase has been experienced in ten districts of the state ranging between 0.06 in Una and 6.89 in Chamba. Two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural. In three districts of Chamba, Shimla (4.89) and Bilaspur (3.35) the increase is above 3.00 per cent. Second range reflecting percentage increase between 1.01-3.00 covers state average and embraces four districts of Mandi (2.59), Kangra (2.46), Sirmaur (2.40) and Kullu (1.43). The districts of Solan (0.94), Hamirpur (0.21) and Una fall in the range showing percentage values below 1.01 per cent.

The following table reflects percentage change of urban females in working age-group 15-59 to total urban female population during 1971-81 at district level:

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage change in urban females in working age-group 15-59 during 1971-81
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**2.84**
1.	Bilaspur	3.35
2.	Chamba	6.89
3.	Hamirpur	0.21
4.	Kangra	2.46
5.	Kinnaur	*
6.	Kullu	1.43
7.	Lahul & Spiti	*
8.	Mandi	2.59
9.	Shimla	4.89
10.	Sirmaur	2.40
11.	Solan	0.94
12.	Una	0.06

*Entirely Rural.

Map 34

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

This map depicts regional variations in the percentage of rural females in working age-group 15-59 to the total rural females at district level in the state. Percentage figures of rural females in working age 15-59 are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth, as shown in the legend to the map. Circles proportionate to total rural females are inserted in the centre of each district. These circles are divided into sectors according to the share of females in working age 15-59 and others.

Out of 1,966,516 females in rural areas of the state, 1,051,072 females are in working age-group 15-59 accounting for 53.45 per cent of the total rural females. The proportion of females in working age is higher as compared to males in the rural areas which comes to 50.79 per cent. Agriculture is the main occupation of the state and is of subsistence nature. In most parts of the state, this agriculture operation is generally looked after by females while male members of family leave their native places to supplement the income of family. This may be one of the reasons for higher percentage of females in working age-group in rural areas.

The highest percentage of rural females in working age 15-59 is recorded in Lahul & Spiti district (58.23) followed by Kinnaur district (54.67) and Shimla district (54.52). These districts form a continuous belt in eastern and north-eastern parts of the state. In Kangra and Kullu districts, this proportion varies between 53.51 and 54.50 per cent. The range of 52.51-53.50 per cent covers six districts and is in close proximity of the state average (53.45). The variation in percentage of females in working age-group 15-59 in this range is 52.74 in Bilaspur district and 53.37 in Chamba district. These districts constitute a continuous tract from north to south in the western part of the state with a break of Kangra district. These districts are Una, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Solan and Sirmaur. Mandi district (52.28) falls in the last range of below 52.51 per cent.

The following table gives number of rural females in working age 15-59 as well as their percentage to total rural females at district level:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total rural female population in working age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1,051,072**	**53.45**
1.	Bilaspur	62,567	52.74
2.	Chamba	74,878	53.37
3.	Hamirpur	86,105	52.90
4.	Kangra	257,295	54.06
5.	Kinnaur	15,280	54.67
6.	Kullu	58,450	54.50
7.	Lahul & Spiti	8,111	58.23
8.	Mandi	157,516	52.28
9.	Shimla	112,695	54.52
10.	Sirmaur	69,377	53.05
11.	Solan	69,719	52.91
12.	Una	79,083	53.02

Map 35

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

This map represents districtwise percentage change in rural females in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population during 1971-81. The resultant figures thus obtained reflecting increase/decrease are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend.

In the state during 1971-81 percentage increase of 1.37 has been recorded in rural females in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population. Ten districts of the state experienced percentage increase in rural females in working age-group 15-59 to total rural females during 1971-81. Percentage increase fluctuates between 2.79 in Kangra district and 0.46 in Chamba district. Districts of Kangra and Shimla (1.94) are covered under first range showing percentage increase above 1.80. Second range showing percentage increase between 0.81-1.80 covers five districts of Una (1.78), Hamirpur (1.64), Bilaspur (1.26), Mandi (1.01) and Kullu (0.81), forming a contiguous region in the centre of the state stretching from east to west. The state average also falls in this range. Third range showing percentage increase below 0.81 also forms a contiguous region stretching along the north-western and northern boundary of the state, covering districts of Chamba (0.46), Kinnaur (0.48) and Lahul & Spiti (0.60). Extreme southern part of the state experienced percentage decrease below 1.20 and covers two districts of Sirmaur (1.19) and Solan (0.27).

The following table reflects districtwise data pertaining to percentage change in rural females in working age-group 15-59 to total rural females during 1971-81:

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage change in rural females in working age-group 15-59 during 1971-81
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1.37**
1.	Bilaspur	1.26
2.	Chamba	0.46
3.	Hamirpur	1.64
4.	Kangra	2.79
5.	Kinnaur	0.48
6.	Kullu	0.81
7.	Lahul & Spiti	0.60
8.	Mandi	1.01
9.	Shimla	1.94
10.	Sirmaur	– 1.19
11.	Solan	– 0.27
12.	Una	1.78

Map 36

URBAN POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the percentage of urban population to total population in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state. Percentage of urban population to total population is calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges above and below the state average. Tahsils/sub-tahsils falling in each range are shaded from dark to light hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The entirely rural tahsils/sub-tahsils have been left blank.

According to 1981 Census, 325,971 persons reside in the urban areas of the state, which constitutes 7.61 per cent of the total population. This proportion of urban population is very low as compared to all India average of 23.70 per cent (excluding Assam State). The low degree of urbanisation in the state is probably due to difficult terrain which restricts the expansion of existing towns, low level of industrialisation and lack of employment opportunities in the urban centres. These factors discourage the influx of workers into these small towns as well as their growth.

Most peculiar feature of distribution of urban population in the state, as revealed in the map is that urban population is not only low in the state but it is most unevenly distributed. This urban population is concentrated in western, central and southern parts of the state while eastern, northern and north-western parts of the state are entirely rural.

The highest percentage of urban population is concentrated in Shimla tahsil (52.56). This high proportion of urban population in Shimla tahsil is due to the location of Shimla town which claims 21.66 per cent of the total urban population of the state. Nahan and Solan tahsils with percentage of urban population as 38.25 and 30.88, respectively occupy second and third position in the state in terms of percentage of urban population to total population. The variation of urban population in Sundarnagar and Una tahsils is between 20.01 and 28.00 per cent. Seven tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in the range of 12.01-20.00 per cent. The variation in this category ranges between 12.34 in Kullu tahsil of Kullu district and 15.14 per cent in Bhattiyat tahsil of Chamba district. Nine tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in the range of 4.01-12.00 per cent. The last range of below 4.01 per cent accounts for eight tahsils/sub-tahsils. The lowest proportion of urban population is found in Palampur tahsil (1.40 per cent).

The following table reflects urban population as well as percentage of urban population to the total population at district/tahsil/sub-tahsil level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total urban population 1981	Percentage of urban population to total population 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**325,971**	**7.61**
1.	*BILASPUR DISTRICT*	*11,584*	*4.68*
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	8,063	11.96
	Ghumarwin Tahsil	2,903	1.92
	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	618	2.16
2.	*CHAMBA DISTRICT*	*21,294*	*6.84*
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	7,533	15.14
	Chamba Tahsil	13,761	13.21
3.	*HAMIRPUR DISTRICT*	*15,836*	*4.98*
	Hamirpur Tahsil	8,797	12.43
	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	2,835	4.02
	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	4,204	12.43

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total urban population 1981	Percentage of urban population to total population 1981
1	2	3	4
4.	*KANGRA DISTRICT*	*48,938*	*4.94*
	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	5,750	3.16
	Kangra Tahsil	34,521	13.33
	Nurpur Tahsil	5,833	4.01
	Palampur Tahsil	2,834	1.40
5.	*KULLU DISTRICT*	*16,924*	*7.09*
	Kullu Tahsil	16,924	12.34
6.	*MANDI DISTRICT*	*47,257*	*7.33*
	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	5,033	5.79
	Mandi Tahsil	21,444	12.67
	Sundarnagar Tahsil	20,780	23.42
7.	*SHIMLA DISTRICT*	*80,177*	*15.69*
	Rampur Tahsil	3,310	7.20
	Rohru Tahsil	2,335	3.09
	Shimla Tahsil	73,004	52.56
	Theog Tahsil	1,528	2.67
8.	*SIRMAUR DISTRICT*	*26,832*	*8.74*
	Nahan Tahsil	20,089	38.25
	Pachhad Tahsil	943	2.90
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	5,800	5.50
9.	*SOLAN DISTRICT*	*32,623*	*10.76*
	Arki Tahsil	1,631	2.76
	Kasauli Tahsil	6,732	11.26
	Nalagarh Tahsil	5,647	7.45
	Solan Tahsil	18,613	30.88
10.	*UNA DISTRICT*	*24,506*	*7.72*
	Amb Tahsil	6,838	5.85
	Una Tahsil	17,668	20.14

Map 37

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81

This map depicts the percentage increase/decrease in urban population during the decade of 1971-81 in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state. The change in urban population during 1971-81 is worked out for each unit as below:

$$\text{Percentage increase/decrease} = \frac{A - B}{B} \times 100$$

where 'A' stands for urban population of 1981 while 'B' stands for urban population of 1971. The figures reflecting increase in urban population are grouped into four ranges while that of decrease are categorised into two ranges and shown in red colour. The tahsils/sub-tahsils falling in each range are shaded as displayed in the legend to the map. The tahsils/sub-tahsils which recorded urban population for the first time in 1981 are shown distinctly while entirely rural units have been left blank on the map.

The urban population of the state has increased from 241,890 to 325,971 persons resulting in net increase of 84,081 or 34.76 per cent during the decade of 1971-81. The growth of urban population is more rapid than rural population of the state which has grown by 22.88 per cent during the same decade. However, this growth of urban population in the state is lower as compared to all India average growth rate of 46.39 per cent during 1971-81.

The growth of urban population varies steeply from one tahsil to other. The highest increase of 139.63 per cent in urban population is recorded in Hamirpur tahsil while the lowest is found in Bhattiyat (7.16). The setting up of district headquarters in Hamirpur town is mainly responsible for this sharp rise in urban population of the tahsil during 1971-81. In five tahsils/sub-tahsils, the variation in the growth of urban population is between 50.01 and 80.00 per cent. The minimum and maximum percentage values of increase in this range are 53.83 in Nalagarh tahsil and 79.19 in Kasauli tahsil, respectively. The other tahsils in this range are Kullu (57.32), Una (70.90) and Paonta Sahib (57.10). The higher growth of urban population in these tahsils is associated with the coming up of new industrial towns such as Parwanoo in Kasauli, Mehtpur Badsehra in Una and Bhuntar in Kullu tahsils. The highest number of tahsils/sub-tahsils falls in the growth range of 20.01-50.00 per cent and is near to the state average. In Chamba, Bhattiyat, Palampur, Bilaspur and Theog tahsils, the change in urban population during 1971-81 is below 20.01 per cent. In three tahsils, urban population has declined between 1971-81. The highest negative growth is recorded in Mandi (6.35) followed by Pachhad (6.26) and Sundarnagar (2.46). In Mandi and Sundarnagar tahsils, this decline in urban population which caused due to the completion and retaining of nucleus personnel of Beas-Satluj Link project. As a result of this, workers engaged in the execution of this project either shifted to other places or retrenched which resulted in a decrease of Sundarnagar M.C. and Pandoh urban area in Mandi tahsil. In five tahsils/sub-tahsils viz., Rohru of Shimla district, Amb of Una, Dera Gopipur of Kangra, Tira Sujanpur and Nadaun of Hamirpur district recorded urban population for the first time in 1981. The remaining 44 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state do not have any urban areas.

The following table gives change in urban population during 1971-81 at tahsil/sub-tahsil level:

Sl. No.	State/Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Urban population in 1981	Urban population in 1971	Net increase/ decrease	Percentage change (increase or decrease in population during 1971 - 81)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**325,971**	**241,890**	**+ 84,081**	**+ 34.76**
1.	Amb Tahsil	6,838	—	+ 6,838	—
2.	Arki Tahsil	1,631	1,352	+ 279	+ 20.64
3.	Bhattiyat Tahsil	7,533	7,030	+ 503	+ 7.16
4.	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	8,063	7,037	+ 1,026	+ 14.58
5.	Chamba Tahsil	13,761	11,814	+ 1,947	+ 16.48
6.	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	5,750	—	+ 5,750	—
7.	Ghumarwin Tahsil	2,903	1,967	+ 936	+ 47.59
8.	Hamirpur Tahsil	8,797	3,671	+ 5,126	+ 139.63
9.	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	5,033	4,004	+ 1,029	+ 25.70
10.	Kangra Tahsil	34,521	27,852	+ 6,669	+ 23.94
11.	Kasauli Tahsil	6,732	3,757	+ 2,975	+ 79.19
12.	Kullu Tahsil	16,924	10,758	+ 6,166	+ 57.32
13.	Mandi Tahsil	21,444	22,897	- 1,453	- 6.35
14.	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	2,835	—	+ 2,835	—
15.	Nahan Tahsil	20,089	16,017	+ 4,072	+ 25.42
16.	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	618	494	+ 124	+ 25.10
17.	Nalagarh Tahsil	5,647	3,671	+ 1,976	+ 53.83
18.	Nurpur Tahsil	5,833	4,251	+ 1,582	+ 37.21
19.	Pachhad Tahsil	943	1,006	- 63	- 6.26

Sl. No.	State/Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Urban population in 1981	Urban population in 1971	Net increase/ decrease	Percentage change (increase or decrease in population during 1971 - 81)
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Palampur Tahsil	2,834	2,539	+ 295	+ 11.62
21.	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	5,800	3,692	+ 2,108	+ 57.10
22.	Rampur Tahsil	3,310	2,623	+ 687	+ 26.19
23.	Rohru Tahsil	2,335	—	+ 2,335	—
24.	Shimla Tahsil	73,004	57,323	+ 15,681	+ 27.36
25.	Solan Tahsil	18,613	15,165	+ 3,448	+ 22.74
26.	Sundarnagar Tahsil	20,780	21,304	− 524	− 2.46
27.	Theog Tahsil	1,528	1,328	+ 200	+ 15.06
28.	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	4,204	—	+ 4,204	—
29.	Una Tahsil	17,668	10,338	+ 7,330	+ 70.90

Map 38

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901 - 81

This map shows growth of urban population by size class of urban centres of the state at district level. Bar diagrams showing classwise urban population for each census year from 1901 to 1981 are drawn for all the districts as well as for the state. Each bar is further divided according to population of size class of urban centres duly differentiated with hatching patterns as explained in the legend. The districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

Urban population of the state increased from 77,332 persons in 1901 to 325,971 persons in 1981. Only in 1911, urban population of the state recorded a decrease then onwards upto 1941 urban population experienced a gradual increase. During 1941-51 it had a rapid growth and remained steady during 1951-61 also. After 1961 urban population in the state registered a steep growth which is mainly due to spread of urbanisation in the state with the increase in number of towns from 30 in 1961 to 47 in 1981. In districts of Kullu and Hamirpur, urban population was reported for the first time in 1951 and 1971, respectively. In districts of Una and Bilaspur, urban population was reported in 1901 but in 1911 and 1921 these districts recorded no urban population. In Bilaspur district urban population increased gradually from 1931-81 and also in Una district except in 1961 when urban population decreased slightly. Census of 1931 and 1951 recorded a decrease in urban population in Chamba district. In Kangra district upto 1921 urban population decreased from one Census year to another but afterwards recorded a steep growth between 1941-51 and then remained almost constant during 1951-61. In 1971, it experienced fall in urban population but it increased in 1981. Mandi district experienced a growth in urban population but for 1911 and 1941. In Solan district, urban population was 10,616 in 1901 which decreased to 6,736 in 1931 and then have an increasing trend. In Sirmaur district, urban population experienced a gradual growth except for 1921 when urban population was slightly decreased. Except in 1931 and 1961, urban population in Shimla district recorded an increase at the time of each Census.

Map 39

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1971-81

This map depicts the growth of urban centres during the decade of 1971-81. All urban centres including urban agglomeration have been plotted at their locational places on the map and shown by different symbols assigned to each size class of towns as per legend to the map. The percentage growth of population during 1971-81 is calculated for each town/urban agglomeration and percentage figures thus obtained of increase/decrease in population of urban centres during 1971-81 are grouped into four categories. Towns/urban agglomeration falling in each range are shaded with dense to light hatching as displayed in the legend to the map. New towns which appeared in 1981 Census are differentiated with solid black hatching within the urban centre symbol while the urban centres showing negative growth during 1971-81 are distinguished with broken outline of the urban centre symbol and are also underlined.

In 1981 Census, 46 towns including one agglomeration consisting of Dalhousie M.C. and Dalhousie C.B. have been treated as urban centres against 35 in 1971 Census. A glance at the map reveals the preponderance of small towns in Himachal Pradesh. Of 46 towns/U.A., 29 towns fall in the population size of less than 5,000 against 21 towns in 1971 Census. This increase is due to the addition of 11 new towns in this size class. Hamirpur, Jogindarnagar, Nalagarh, Nurpur and Paonta Sahib under this category of towns in 1971 have been upgraded to class V towns in 1981. However, with the completion of Beas-Satluj Link project work in Pandoh the population has declined from 6,048 in 1971 to 2,738 in 1981 thus reducing its status to class VI town. Besides this, Dalhousie urban agglomeration lost its class V status due to decline in the population from 5,123 in 1971 to 4,189 in 1981 Census. The number of towns in class II and IV has remained unchanged while in class III their numbers have increased from 1 in 1971 to 2 in 1981 and in class V from 7 in 1971 to 9 in 1981. Nahan M.C. acquired the status of class III in 1981 against class IV status in 1971. Similar status of Kullu also changed from V in 1971 to class IV in 1981.

During the decade of 1971-81, the highest growth of 139.63 per cent in population has been recorded in Hamirpur town where population has swelled to 8,797 in 1981 against 3,671 in 1971. This spurt in populatior may be due to the setting up of district headquarters ir Hamirpur town, as a result of reorganisation of districts in 1972 and extension of this urban centre in area dimension.

Paonta Sahib M.C. in Sirmaur, Nalagarh M.C. ir Solan, Dhalli N.A.C. in Shimla experienced a growth o 50.01-75.00 per cent in population during the decade o 1971-81. Dhalli is satellite town of Shimla urban area which is the biggest town of the state and appears tc have induced the growth of Dhalli favourably whereas Paonta Sahib and Nalagarh have been emerging as in dustrial centres and growth of these towns may be part ly associated with industrial activities.

The maximum number of towns (14) falls in the growth range of 25.01-50.00 per cent. The highest per centage increase of population during 1971-81 in this range is recorded in Una town (44.71) closely followed by Nurpur (37.21), Dharmsala (32.75) and Kullu (32.50 towns. The lowest percentage growth of population ir this range is seen in Rampur (26.19), Jogindar nagar (25.70), Nahan (25.42) and Naina Devi (25.10) In 11 urban centres of the state, the percentage increase of population during the decade of 1971-81 is belov 25.01 per cent. In these urban centres, the growth o population varies between 3.06 per cent in Kasauli can tonment and 20.64 per cent in Arki. Overwhelming majority of urban centres of the state have experienced moderate growth in their population. However, in six urban areas, population has declined during 1971-81 The highest decline of 54.73 per cent in population is recorded in Pandoh urban area followed by Dalhousie urban agglomeration (18.23), Dagshai C.B. (18.14) and Bakloh (12.74) while this negative growth of urban population is 6.26 per cent in Sarahan and 2.46 per cen in Sundarnagar town. In Pandoh and Sundarnagar, thi negative growth may be caused by shifting of worker engaged in construction of Beas-Satluj Link project to other places while other urban centres showing declin in population are mostly cantonment areas.

Eleven urban centres have come into existence afte 1971 Census and have increased the urban populatio of the state to some extent in 1981 Census.

Map 40

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

This map shows districtwise proportion of in-migrants to total population as well as the number of in-migrants with rural/urban and male/female break-ups according to place of birth as per 1981 Census. The percentage figures have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend while circles proportionate to the total in-migrants have been inserted in the centre of each district which have been divided into two sectors showing percentage share of rural and urban in-migrants with male and female break-up. As two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural, circles in these districts show only male and female break-up.

The percentage of in-migrants to total population at district level varies between 25.43 in Lahul & Spiti district and 6.72 in Mandi district. The first range which shows percentage of in-migrants above 16.00 covers two districts namely Lahul & Spiti and Solan (17.31). The second range reflecting percentage values between 12.01 and 16.00 embraces three districts viz., Shimla (15.64), Kinnaur (14.22) and Una (12.91). The third range depicting percentage of in-migrants between 8.01 and 12.00 includes four districts of Sirmaur (11.72), Bilaspur (10.07), Kangra (9.30) and Kullu (8.58). Whereas the fourth range, below 8.01 per cent, covers three districts namely Hamirpur (7.99), Chamba (6.90) and Mandi.

In all the districts of the state except Shimla, the percentage of rural in-migrants is more than the urban in-migrants to the total in-migrants. This proportion varies between 46.10 per cent in Shimla and 86.84 per cent in Bilaspur district. Out of twelve districts of the state, in six districts namely Chamba, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, Shimla, Sirmaur and Kinnaur, the share of male in-migrants in rural areas is more than the female in-migrants while in the remaining six districts the case is just the reverse. In urban areas, the proportion of female in-migrants is slightly higher than the male in-migrants in four districts of Chamba, Kangra, Una and Sirmaur, while the proportion of male in-migrants is dominant in the urban areas of the remaining districts of the state excepting two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur which are entirely rural.

Map 41

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981

This map shows the percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population at district level in the state according to place of birth. The percentage figures are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend. Further, circles proportionate to total rural in-migrants are inserted in each district which are divided into three sectors showing proportion of rural in-migrants from rural to rural, urban to rural and unclassified.

Percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population at district level in the state varies between 4.52 in Mandi and 25.43 in Lahul & Spiti. The first range of above 18.00 per cent covers only one district of Lahul & Spiti while two districts, viz., Kinnaur (14.22) and Solan (12.81) are covered under the second range of 12.01-18.00 per cent. The third range of 6.01-12.00 per cent covers six districts namely Una (11.86), Bilaspur (9.18), Sirmaur (9.12), Shimla (8.55), Kangra (8.25) and Hamirpur (6.76). Three districts of Kullu (5.77), Chamba (5.27) and Mandi have been categorised under the lowest range of below 6.01 per cent.

Percentage of rural in-migrants with rural origin vary between 21.79 in Lahul & Spiti and 86.93 in Bilaspur district. Notably, all the districts of the state except Lahul & Spiti have more than 50 per cent of rural in-migrants with rural origin. Percentage of rural in-migrants from urban areas fluctuates between 6.75 in Lahul & Spiti district and 28.06 in Kangra district. Percentage of rural in-migrants categorised as unclassified according to place of birth is the highest (71.46) in Lahul & Spiti district and the lowest in Bilaspur district (2.10).

Map 42

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1981

This map shows the percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population at district level in the state according to the place of birth. The percentage figures are grouped into three ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend. Circles proportionate to total urban in-migrants are inserted in each district which are divided into three sectors showing proportion of urban in-migrants from urban to urban, rural to urban and unclassified.

Percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population in the state at district level fluctuates between 25.52 in Una and 54.64 in Solan. The districts of Solan and Shimla (53.72) are covered under the first range of above 50.00 per cent. The second range of 30.01-50.00 includes four districts of Kullu (45.39), Sirmaur (38.78), Mandi (34.58) and Hamirpur (31.50). The third range of below 30.01 per cent also covers four districts namely Kangra (29.52), Chamba (28.98), Bilaspur (28.31) and Una. Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts are entirely rural.

Percentage of urban in-migrants with urban origin fluctuates from 38.86 in Mandi district to 48.09 in Bilaspur district. Percentage of urban in-migrants from rural areas varies between 31.33 in Kangra district and 55.52 in Hamirpur district. The proportion of urban in-migrants categorised as unclassified according to place of birth is smaller as compared to other two categories in all the districts. This proportion is the highest in Kangra district (25.01 per cent) and the lowest in Bilaspur district (3.42 per cent).

Map 43

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

This map represents inter-district migration in the state as in 1981. Net-migrants have been compiled by deducting out-migrants from in-migrants. Then percentage of net-migrants (gain or loss) to total population has been worked out for each district. Percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend of the map. First two ranges reflect percentage gain and other two exhibit percentage loss. Circles proportionate to total gross migrants (in-migrants + out-migrants) are drawn for each district which are divided into sectors showing proportion of out-migrants and in-migrants with rural/urban break-up. As two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural, these districts have only rural out-migrants. Sectors showing in-migrants are shaded with black dots as explained in the legend.

The percentage of net-migrants to total population experienced gain in six districts of the state. Out of these six, three districts of Shimla, Kullu and Kinnaur with percentage gain of 4.19, 2.42 and 2.11, respectively are covered under first range of 2.00 and above. Second range of below 2.00 per cent covers three districts of Solan, Sirmaur and Kangra with respective values of 1.24, 1.04 and 0.05. Remaining six districts experienced loss in percentage of net-migrants to total population, of which 2 districts of Lahul & Spiti (-7.45 per cent) and Hamirpur (-5.86 per cent) are covered under range showing percentage loss of 2.00 and above. Four districts of Bilaspur, Chamba, Mandi and Una with respective values of –1.24, –1.20, –1.20 and – 0.12 per cent are covered under range showing percentage loss of net-migrants to total population below 2.00 per cent.

Percentage of in-migrants to total gross migrants ranges between 67.79 in Shimla district and 31.28 in Lahul & Spiti district. This proportion in districts of Shimla, Sirmaur and Kullu is higher than 60 per cent while this proportion in Kinnaur, Solan and Kangra fluctuates between 50 to 60 per cent. In remaining districts, proportion of in-migrants to total gross migrants ranges between 49.45 per cent in Una and 31.28 per cent in Lahul & Spiti. Percentage of rural in-migrants in all districts is higher than urban in-migrants. Percentage of rural in-migrants to total gross migrants ranges between 51.73 in Shimla district and 24.60 in Lahul & Spiti district, while this percentage in urban areas ranges between 16.06 in Shimla district and 4.24 in Hamirpur district. Proportion of out-migrants to total gross migrants fluctuates between 68.72 per cent in Lahul & Spiti district and 32.21 per cent in Shimla district. Proportion of rural out-migrants in all districts is higher than urban out-migrants. Proportion of rural out-migrants to total gross migrants fluctuates between 68.72 per cent in Lahul & Spiti district and 27.43 per cent in Kullu district. Proportion of urban out-migrants to total gross migrants varies between 12.47 per cent in Shimla district and 5.64 per cent in Una district.

Map 44

INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

This map displays percentage of migrants resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total (gross) migrants in the district at district level in the state. These districtwise percentage values of intra-district migrants have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

The percentage of migrants resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration varies between 46.42 in Lahul & Spiti district and 78.69 in Mandi district. First range which covers percentage values of above 76.00 includes two districts of Mandi and Chamba (78.60). Second range of 66.01-76.00 covers five districts of Hamirpur (74.73), Kangra (74.18), Sirmaur (71.43), Bilaspur (70.79) and Kullu (68.03).

In the third range the percentage values fluctuate between 60.59 in Solan district and 62.63 in Shimla district. Una district (62.23 per cent) is also included in this range. Areas having lower percentage of migrants residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants are concentrated in northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the state covering two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur (55.69).

The following table reflects districtwise number of migrants resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration and their percentage to total migrants, 1981:

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bilaspur	91,416	64,711	70.79
2.	Chamba	97,395	76,548	78.60
3.	Hamirpur	123,307	92,145	74.73
4.	Kangra	394,067	292,322	74.18
5.	Kinnaur	18,207	10,140	55.69
6.	Kullu	61,369	41,748	68.03
7.	Lahul & Spiti	14,882	6,908	46.42
8.	Mandi	213,864	168,297	78.69

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Shimla	203,948	127,732	62.63
10.	Sirmaur	117,314	83,799	71.43
11.	Solan	129,558	78,505	60.59
12.	Una	119,035	74,074	62.23

Map 45

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1981

This map depicts the percentage of migrants residing upto four years in each district to total migrants. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend. The circles proportionate to total migrants residing upto four years have been inserted in each district. These circles have been divided into two sectors showing rural and urban migrants with male and female break-up. As there is no urban population in Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts, proportionate circles in these districts show only male and female share of migrants.

Percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years at district level in the state fluctuates between 24.58 in Bilaspur district and 58.90 in Lahul & Spiti district. First range where percentage figures of above 40.00 are included, covers two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur (55.03) and embraces northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the state. Second range of 33.01-40.00 per cent covers two districts of Shimla (34.55) and Solan (33.39). Third range of 26.01-33.00 includes five districts of Chamba (32.28), Kullu (32.19), Sirmaur (31.54), Kangra (27.54) and Hamirpur (26.15). Fourth range which includes districts having percentage values below 26.01, embraces three districts of Mandi (25.93), Una (25.32) and Bilaspur (24.58).

Proportion of rural migrants is higher in all the districts than the urban migrants. This proportion varies between 68.78 per cent in Shimla district and 88.96 per cent in Kangra district, while two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural. Generally, it has been observed that in rural areas the female migrants are more than the male migrants except in three districts of Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Shimla. In urban areas the male migrants outnumber the female migrants in all districts of the state.

The following table reflects districtwise data pertaining to number of migrants residing up to 4 years and their percentage to total migrants, 1981:

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants residing upto 4 years and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bilaspur	91,416	22,470	24.58
2.	Chamba	97,395	31,435	32.28
3.	Hamirpur	123,307	32,244	26.15
4.	Kangra	394,067	108,532	27.54
5.	Kinnaur	18,207	10,020	55.03
6.	Kullu	61,369	19,752	32.19

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants residing upto 4 years and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Lahul & Spiti	14,882	8,765	58.90
8.	Mandi	213,864	55,451	25.93
9.	Shimla	203,948	70,464	34.55
10.	Sirmaur	117,314	37,012	31.54
11.	Solan	129,558	43,254	33.39
12.	Una	119,035	30,140	25.32

Map 46

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1981

This map shows percentage of migrants residing five to nine years to total migrants at district level in the state. These percentage figures have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend. Circles proportionate to the number of migrants residing five to nine years have been inserted in the centre of the respective district. These circles have been divided into two sectors showing rural and urban migrants with male and female break-up. As two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural, proportionate circles in these districts show only male and female break-up.

At district level, the proportion of migrants residing 5 to 9 years ranges from 6.13 per cent in Lahul & Spiti district and 20.87 per cent in Kangra district. First range of above 17.50 per cent covers Kangra district only. Second range covers percentage figures between 14.51-17.50 and includes six districts of Kullu (15.90), Shimla (15.02), Sirmaur (14.95), Solan, Chamba (14.87 each) and Mandi (14.72) forming a continuous belt from north to south in the central part with a break in Kangra district. Third range shows percentage values between 11.51-14.50 and covers three districts of Bilaspur (14.31), Hamirpur (13.99) and Una (13.88). Fourth range showing percentage figures below 11.51 spreads in northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the state comprising of two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur (10.63).

As in case of migrants residing upto 4 years, the rural migrants residing 5 to 9 years also predominate almost in all the districts. In all districts of the state, female migrants in rural areas outnumber the male migrants and their values vary between 47.42 per cent in Shimla district and 72.08 per cent in Bilaspur district. Percentage share of rural migrants varies between 68.64 in Shimla district and 95.42 in Kangra district in the state. In case of urban migrants residing five to nine years, it is observed that in four districts (Chamba, Una, Kangra and Sirmaur) percentage of female migrants is higher than the male migrants. In six districts (Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla and Solan) percentage of urban male migrants is higher than the urban female migrants. Two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural. Percentage share of urban migrants to total migrants residing five to nine years is maximum in Shimla district (31.36) and minimum in Kangra district (4.58).

The following table reflects districtwise data showing number of migrants residing five to nine years and their percentage to total migrants, 1981:

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants residing 5 to 9 years and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bilaspur	91,416	13,079	14.31
2.	Chamba	97,395	14,480	14.87
3.	Hamirpur	123,307	17,249	13.99

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants residing 5 to 9 years and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Kangra	394,067	82,238	20.87
5.	Kinnaur	18,207	1,936	10.63
6.	Kullu	61,369	9,756	15.90
7.	Lahul & Spiti	14,882	912	6.13
8.	Mandi	213,864	31,485	14.72
9.	Shimla	203,948	30,628	15.02
10.	Sirmaur	117,314	17,537	14.95
11.	Solan	129,558	19,268	14.87
12.	Una	119,035	16,527	13.88

Map 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1981

This map shows percentage of migrants residing ten years and above to total migrants of all durations at district level in the state. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend. Circles proportionate to the number of migrants residing ten years and above have been inserted in the centre of the respective district. These circles are divided into two sectors showing urban and rural percentage of migrants with male and female break-up. Two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural, hence circles in these districts show only male and female share of migrants.

Percentage share of migrants residing ten years and above to total migrants in the state at district level fluctuates between 21.07 in Lahul & Spiti district and 60.44 in Bilaspur district. First range of above 59.00 per cent covers Bilaspur district only. Second range of 54.01-59.00 per cent includes three districts of Una (58.17), Hamirpur (58.12) and Mandi (56.93). Third range of 49.01-54.00 includes four districts of Sirmaur (52.62), Chamba (51.10), Solan (49.93) and Kangra (49.40). Fourth range of 44.01-49.00 embraces two districts of Shimla (48.32) and Kullu (47.37). Fifth range of below 44.01 covers Kinnaur (30.39) and Lahul & Spiti districts.

Proportion of rural migrants residing ten years and above in all the districts is more than the urban migrants. In rural areas percentage of female migrants is higher than the male migrants, while in urban areas male migrants are more than the female migrants. Percentage of rural migrants at district level fluctuates between 77.40 in Shimla and 96.11 in Bilaspur. Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural. In all the districts of the state, rural female migrants are more than the rural male migrants. Urban migrants residing ten years and above vary between 3.89 per cent in Bilaspur district and 22.60 per cent in Shimla district.

The following table reflects the number of migrants residing ten years and above and their percentage to total migrants at district level, 1981:

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants residing 10 years and above and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bilaspur	91,416	55,251	60.44
2.	Chamba	97,395	49,767	51.10
3.	Hamirpur	123,307	71,666	58.12
4.	Kangra	394,067	194,662	49.40
5.	Kinnaur	18,207	5,533	30.39

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants 1981	Number of migrants residing 10 years and above and their percentage to total migrants 1981	
			Absolute number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kullu	61,369	29,069	47.37
7.	Lahul & Spiti	14,882	3,136	21.07
8.	Mandi	213,864	121,750	56.93
9.	Shimla	203,948	98,555	48.32
10.	Sirmaur	117,314	61,736	52.62
11.	Solan	129,558	64,690	49.93
12.	Una	119,035	69,244	58.17

Map 48

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981

This map depicts number of main workers and non-workers in different age-groups at district level. Pyramids are drawn for all the districts as well as for the state as a whole showing total number of main workers and non-workers according to age-groups as indicated in the centre of the pyramids. Bars proportionate to males and females have been drawn on the left and right sides of the pyramids, respectively and are sub-divided to show the proportion of total main workers and non-workers with different hatching patterns as shown in the legend. Absolute scale is drawn below the pyramids.

Out of a total population of 4,280,818 persons in the state, 1,471,025 are main workers comprising of 1,076,004 males and 395,021 females. Among 2,466,819 non-workers in the state, 1,028,377 are males and 1,438,442 are females. The remaining 342,974 persons are recorded as marginal workers, consisting of 65,550 males and 277,424 females which have not been shown on the map. In all age-groups (except in age-group 0-14) female main workers are less than the male main workers, while the case is reverse as regards to non-workers in the state. More or less the similar pattern is followed at the district level also. In all the districts male main workers outnumber female main workers. In all age-groups in the districts of Chamba, Kangra, Una, Sirmaur and Solan male main workers are more than female main workers while in remaining districts in age-group 0-14 female main workers outnumber male main workers. Further the female non-workers outnumber the male non-workers in all the districts except Lahul & Spiti.

Map 49

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

This map depicts the number of rural main workers and non-workers in different age-groups at district level. Pyramids are drawn for each district as well as for the state as a whole to show absolute number of rural main workers and non-workers according to age-groups as indicated in the centre of each pyramid. Bars proportionate to rural males and females have been drawn on the left and right sides of the pyramids, respectively and are divided into sectors to show the proportion of rural main workers and non-workers with different hatching patterns as shown in the legend. Absolute scale is drawn below the pyramids.

According to 1981 Census, the rural population of Himachal Pradesh is 3,954,847 persons which consists of 1,988,331 males and 1,966,516 females. Total rural main workers are 1,359,923 (978,740 males and 381,183 females) and non-workers are 2,255,748, comprised of 945,425 males and 1,310,323 females. Remaining 339,176 persons are categorised as marginal workers (64,166 males and 275,010 females) which have not been shown on the map. In the state as a whole, in each age-group (except age-group 0-14) rural male main workers outnumber rural female main workers while female rural non-workers in all age-groups beyond 14 years of age outnumber rural male non-workers. At district level also, more or less the same pattern prevails. In all the districts rural main workers are comprised of more males than females. In four districts of Chamba, Kangra, Una and Sirmaur in all the age-groups rural male main workers are more in number than the females. In four districts of Hamirpur, Mandi, Kinnaur and Shimla, the position is same except in the age-group 0-14 and 15-19 where females are larger in number. In remaining districts except in age-group 0-14 rural male main workers are more than the rural female main workers in all age-groups. In case of non-workers, it is observed that apart from the district of Lahul & Spiti rural female non-workers outnumber male non-workers in all the remaining eleven districts of the state.

Map 50

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

This map depicts the number of urban main workers and non-workers in different age-groups at district level. Pyramids are drawn for each district as well as for the state as a whole to show urban main workers and non-workers according to age-groups as indicated in the centre of the pyramids. Bars proportionate to urban males and females have been drawn on the left and right sides of the pyramids, respectively and are then divided into sectors showing proportion of urban main workers and urban non-workers with different hatching patterns as shown in the legend. Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts are entirely rural. Absolute scale is drawn below the pyramids.

Total urban population of the state as per 1981 Census comes to 325,971, comprising of 181,600 males and 144,371 females. Out of total urban population, 111,102 persons, consisting of 97,264 males and 13,838 females are categorised as main workers while 211,071 are non-workers which include 82,952 males and 128,119 females. Remaining 3,798 persons (1,384 males and 2,414 females) are urban marginal workers which have not been shown on the map. Male urban main workers outnumber female urban main workers in all age-groups (except 0-14) in the state, while female urban non-workers outnumber male urban non-workers in all age-groups above 14 years. At the district level also the similar pattern is discernible in all age-groups. Urban non-workers in the districts of Chamba, Kangra, Una, Solan and Sirmaur contain larger number of females in all age-groups above 14 years, while the districts of Shimla, Kullu, Mandi, Bilaspur and Hamirpur have more number of female urban non-workers in all age-groups above 19 years.

Map 51

MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map shows the proportion of main workers in age-group 15-59 to the total population in age-group 15-59 at district level in the state. The percentage of main workers in age-group 15-59 to the total population in this age-group is calculated for each district and the figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges above and below the state average as shown in the legend of the map. The districts falling in each range are shaded distinctively by choropleth technique according to high to low order of the values. In addition, circles proportionate to the total main workers in this age-group are given in the centre of each district indicating the share of urban and rural main workers on the map.

According to the 1981 Census, 1,272,498 persons have been categorised as main workers in the total population of 2,264,223 in the working age-group. Thus the proportion of main workers to the total population in working age 15-59 comes to 56.20 per cent, as a whole. However, there is steep regional variation in the work participation rate at district level in the state, as reflected in the map. The lowest percentage of main workers in working age-group is seen in Una (38.39), while the highest proportion is returned by the interior district of Lahul & Spiti (84.64 per cent) closely followed by Kinnaur (83.53). In tribal areas of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts, numerous centrally sponsored developmental schemes in addition to State government financed projects such as road constructions, hydro-electricity projects have been launched to gear the faster economic development of these areas. These developmental activities as well as development of horticulture in the recent past in these areas appear to have induced the influx of workers engaged in the execution of these projects. Besides this, weaving, spinning and livestock rearing etc. are contributors in economic activity of the state. These factors appear to have pushed up the proportion of main workers in these areas and hence both the districts fall in the range of above 74.00 per cent of main workers.

The range of 64.01-74.00 per cent covers the districts of Kullu and Shimla. The fluctuation in the proportion of main workers in these areas is very meagre and it varies between 71.14 per cent in Kullu and 71.56 per cent in Shimla. The maximum number of four districts falls in the range of 54.01-64.00 per cent. In this range, the highest percentage of main workers is found in Sirmaur (63.10) closely followed by Mandi (62.63), while it is lowest in Chamba (56.46) followed by Solan (56.62). The work participation rate in Kangra and Bilaspur districts deviates between 44.34 and 53.55 per cent, respectively. These districts fall within the purview of fourth range of 44.01-54.00 per cent. The last range of below 44.01 per cent main workers accounts for Una and Hamirpur districts. The low percentage of main workers in these districts is mainly due to very low proportion of female main workers.

Considering the proportion of urban and rural main workers, urban main workers constitute 8.21 per cent of the total main workers in the state which obviously emphasise that the economy of the state is predominantly agrarian employing the majority of working force. The highest percentage of urban main workers to total main workers is recorded in Shimla district (15.20), while second position is occupied by Solan district accounting for 12.26 per cent followed by Una (9.37) and Sirmaur (7.07). In Bilaspur, Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Mandi and Kullu districts, the percentage of urban main workers to total main workers in working age 15-59 varies between 6.92 and 5.33 per cent. The districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

The following table gives the number as well as the percentage of main workers to total population in working age-group 15-59 at district level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Main workers in age-group 15-59			Percentage of main workers to total population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural/ urban main workers to total main workers in age-group 15-59	
		Total	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1,272,498**	**1,168,060**	**104,438**	**56.20**	**91.79**	**8.21**
1.	Bilaspur	67,652	64,049	3,603	53.55	94.67	5.33
2.	Chamba	95,201	88,940	6,261	56.46	93.42	6.58
3.	Hamirpur	65,789	61,235	4,554	42.58	93.08	6.92
4.	Kangra	228,435	214,911	13,524	44.34	94.08	5.92
5.	Kinnaur	28,904	28,904	–	83.53	100.00	–
6.	Kullu	93,876	87,894	5,982	71.14	93.63	6.37
7.	Lahul & Spiti	17,181	17,181	–	84.64	100.00	–
8.	Mandi	208,365	194,060	14,305	62.63	93.13	6.87
9.	Shimla	209,490	177,639	31,851	71.56	84.80	15.20
10.	Sirmaur	105,159	97,720	7,439	63.10	92.93	7.07
11.	Solan	91,242	80,060	11,182	56.62	87.74	12.26
12.	Una	61,206	55,470	5,736	38.39	90.63	9.37

Map 52

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map depicts the percentage of male main workers to the total male population in age-group 15-59 in respect of each district in the state. Circles proportionate to the total male main workers are drawn in the centre of each district and are divided into two sectors showing the percentage share of rural and urban male main workers. Male main workers are grouped into four categories and are shown by choropleth as displayed in the legend to the map.

The total strength of male main workers in Himachal Pradesh is 929,408 out of the total male population of 1,126,797 in age-group 15-59 which forms 82.48 per cent of total males in working age-group. A glance at the map generally reveals that proportion of male main workers is significantly high in eastern, central, southern and northern parts of the state, while it is comparatively low in western portion of the state. The highest percentage of male main workers in age 15-59 to total male population in working age 15-59 is noticed in Kinnaur district (91.57) closely followed by Sirmaur district (91.39) and Lahul & Spiti district (91.10). The other districts showing high proportion of male main workers are Mandi, Kullu, Shimla, Solan and Chamba. The proportion of male main workers in these districts fluctuates between 80.01-90.00 per cent. These districts form a compact region in the central and southern parts of the state with break in Kangra district. The development of horticulture and other commercial crops such as cultivation of ginger, potatoes etc. in big way, may probably be responsible for very high proportion of male main workers in these areas. Apart from this, establishment of industrial projects especially in Solan and Sirmaur districts, workers employed in execution of drinking water schemes and constructions of roads etc. may be additional factors in raising the percentage of male main workers.

The range of 70.01-80.00 per cent covers the districts of Kangra, Una and Bilaspur forming a continuous belt in the western fringe of the state. The variation in the percentage of male main workers in these districts ranges between 76.09 in Una district and 78.41 in Bilaspur district. The lowest percentage of male main workers to total males in age 15-59 is recorded in Hamirpur district (69.69).

Out of a total of 929,408 male main workers (in age 15-59), 91,290 are from the urban areas of the state, constituting only 9.82 per cent of total male main workers. The highest percentage of urban male main workers is recorded in Shimla district (20.39) followed by Solan district (14.01). In other districts this proportion varies between 6.06 per cent in Kangra district and 9.50 per cent in Una district. Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts are entirely rural.

Map 53

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map reflects the percentage of female main workers in age 15-59 to the total females in age 15-59 in respect of each district in the state. The proportionate circles according to the size of female main workers in age 15-59 are drawn in the centre of each district and these circles are then divided into two sectors according to the percentage value of rural and urban female main workers. The percentage figures of female main workers to total females in age 15-59 are grouped into five ranges and are shown by choropleth as indicated in the legend of the map.

The percentage of female main workers in the age-group 15-59 comes to 30.16 per cent in the state which is very low as compared to males (82.48 per cent). Social and cultural factors, lack of employment opportunities to females, low literacy among the females and immovability of females may partially be associated with this glaring disparity in the work participation rates of males and females. The work participation rate of females varies steeply in the district. Lahul & Spiti district (74.92) claims the highest percentage of female main workers in working age of 15-59, while the lowest percentage of female workers is recorded in Una district employing only 5.96 per cent of total females in age 15-59. In general, the proportion of female main workers is high in east and north-eastern portions of the state and declines towards the west and south-western parts of the state.

The first range of above 66.00 per cent female main workers in age-group 15-59 embraces Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts, while Kullu (51.26 per cent) and Shimla (53.95 per cent) districts fall within the range of 46.01- 66.00 per cent. This high percentage of female main workers in these areas may be associated with tough physiography, unfavourable climatic conditions, limited arable lands and economic compulsions which necessitate the participation of each adult member of family irrespective of sex in any gainful economic activities particularly in agriculture and horticulture. These activities are playing significant role in the improvement of economic lots of people in the recent years.

The four districts fall in the range of 26.01- 46.00 per cent, forming a contiguous belt in south-western parts of state extending from Mandi to Sirmaur. The highest and the lowest percentage of female main workers in this range is registered in Mandi district (43.05) and Solan district (26.97), respectively. The proportion of female main workers in Sirmaur and Bilaspur is 29.75 and 30.51 per cent, respectively. The range of 6.01-26.00 per cent covers the districts of Chamba (21.50 per cent), Kangra (15.25 per cent) and Hamirpur (23.21 per cent). The lowest percentage of female main workers in age-group 15-59 (below 6.01 per cent) is seen in Una district.

Out of the total of 343,090 female main workers (in age 15-59), 13,148 are in the urban areas of the state forming 3.83 per cent of the total female working force. This clearly brings out the overwhelming majority of female main workers in rural areas of the state. The percentage of urban female main workers to total female main workers in age-group 15-59 deviates between 2.18 per cent in Kullu district and 7.97 per cent in Una district. The other districts which reflect a slightly higher proportion of urban female main workers are Solan (6.42 per cent), Chamba (5.72 per cent), Kangra (5.28 per cent) and Shimla (5.27 per cent). In other districts this participation rate is very low. Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts are entirely rural.

The following table reflects female main workers in age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total females in working age-group 15-59 at district level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Female main workers in age-group 15-59			Percentage of female main workers to total females in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural/urban female main workers to total female main workers in age-group 15-59	
		Total	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**343,090**	**329,942**	**13,148**	**30.16**	**96.17**	**3.83**
1.	Bilaspur	20,006	19,417	589	30.51	97.06	2.94
2.	Chamba	17,409	16,413	996	21.50	94.28	5.72
3.	Hamirpur	20,920	20,287	633	23.21	96.97	3.03
4.	Kangra	41,327	39,147	2,180	15.25	94.72	5.28
5.	Kinnaur	11,209	11,209		73.36	100.00	–
6.	Kullu	32,131	31,431	700	51.26	97.82	2.18
7.	*Lahul & Spiti*	6,077	6,077	–	74.92	100.00	–
8.	Mandi	73,169	71,528	1,641	43.05	97.76	2.24
9.	Shimla	71,861	68,077	3,784	53.95	94.73	5.27
10.	Sirmaur	22,763	21,901	862	29.75	96.21	3.79
11.	Solan	21,109	19,753	1,356	26.97	93.58	6.42
12.	Una	5,109	4,702	407	5.96	92.03	7.97

Map 54

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

This map shows absolute and percentage share of male and female main workers in each industrial category in each district of the state. Pyramids are drawn for each district as well as for the state. Nine industrial categories are indicated in the centre of the pyramids. Bars on the left side show males and on the right, females. Absolute and percentage scales are drawn on the top and bottom of the pyramids, respectively. Nine industrial categories are further grouped into three sectors of the economy (1) primary (I to IV), (2) secondary (V & VI) and (3) tertiary (VII to IX) and each sector is given different hatching pattern as explained in the legend.

Total main workers (1,471,025 persons) of the state are comprised of 1,076,004 males (73.15 per cent) and 395,021 females (26.85 per cent). In all industrial categories male main workers outnumber females. Most of the main workers (73.58 per cent) are engaged in primary sector, of which 48.84 per cent are males and 24.74 per cent females. Secondary sector absorbs 10.71 per cent of the main workers, of which 9.95 per cent are males and 0.76 per cent females. Remaining 15.71 per cent of the main workers (14.36 per cent males and 1.35 per cent females) are engaged in tertiary sector. Almost similar pattern is prevailing in all the districts. Total main workers in all districts is constituted of more males than females. Percentage of males in total main workers ranges between 92.24 in Una and 59.85 in Kinnaur. Maximum proportion of main workers is engaged in primary sector in all districts of the state. The percentage of main workers in primary sector ranges between 84.97 in Kullu district and 54.25 in Lahul & Spiti district. In all districts (except Lahul & Spiti) percentage of main workers in primary sector is above 65.00. Except two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti, male main workers outnumber female main workers in primary sector in other districts of the state. Proportion of male workers is also higher in all districts of the state in secondary and tertiary sectors. Percentage of main workers in secondary sector varies between 31.11 in Lahul & Spiti district and 6.99 in Shimla district. Percentage of main workers in tertiary sector fluctuates from 21.23 in Kangra district to 9.96 in Kullu district.

Map 55

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

This map shows absolute and percentage share of urban male and female main workers in each industrial category in each district of the state by pyramid diagrams as per method adopted for Map No.54. Two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

Out of 111,102 urban main workers of the state, 87.54 per cent (97,264) are males and 12.46 per cent (13,838) are females. In all industrial categories urban male main workers outnumber females. Primary sector absorbs only 10.39 per cent of the urban main workers with 8.45 per cent and 1.94 per cent share of males and females, respectively. Secondary sector embraces 24.99 per cent of the urban main workers, comprising 23.17 and 1.82 per cent share of males and females, respectively. Maximum percentage (64.62) of urban main workers is engaged in tertiary sector with 55.92 per cent share of males and 8.70 per cent share of females. Almost the same pattern is observed at the district level. Percentage of urban male main workers in all industrial categories in each district of the state is higher than the urban female main workers. Percentage of urban male main workers ranges between 93.42 in Una district and 83.76 in Bilaspur district. Percentage of urban male main workers in primary sector fluctuates between 27.78 in Una district and 4.82 in Solan district. Secondary sector embraces 40.71 per cent of the urban main workers in Mandi district and the percentage of urban main workers in this sector is lowest (17.11) in Shimla district. Majority of the urban main workers in all districts are engaged in tertiary sector and their percentage fluctuates between 77.71 in Shimla and 46.67 in Una with lesser participation of females.

Map 56

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

This map shows absolute and percentage share of rural male and female main workers in each industrial category in each district of the state by pyramid diagrams as per method adopted for Map No. 54.

Out of 1,359,923 rural main workers in the state, 978,740 (71.97 per cent) are males and 381,183 (28.03 per cent) are females. In all industrial categories as well as in each sector of economy (primary, secondary and tertiary) rural male main workers outnumber females. Primary sector absorbs 78.76 per cent of the rural main workers in the state, comprising 52.14 per cent share of males and 26.62 per cent share of females. Secondary sector engages 9.53 per cent of the rural main workers, consisting of 8.87 per cent and 0.66 per cent share of males and females, respectively. Tertiary sector embraces 11.71 per cent of the rural main workers, consisting of 10.96 per cent share of males and 0.75 per cent share of females. Almost a similar pattern is observed in all districts of the state. Percentage of rural main workers in all districts is formed by dominance of males as their percentage ranges from 92.15 in Una district to 59.85 in Kinnaur district. Highest percentage of rural main workers is engaged in primary sector. This proportion fluctuates between 89.60 per cent in Kullu district and 54.25 per cent in Lahul & Spiti district. Percentage of rural main workers in secondary sector varies between 31.11 in Lahul and Spiti district and 3.79 in Kullu district. In tertiary sector this percentage fluctuates between 18.75 in Kangra district and 6.61 in Kullu district. In all sectors of the economy rural male main workers outnumber female main workers in each district.

Map 57

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

This map shows urban and rural main workers, with different educational levels in each district. Two half adjusted circles are drawn for each district showing urban and rural main workers and then the half circles are divided into sectors to show the proportion of main workers in each of the five groups of educational level and are shaded with different hatching patterns as explained in the legend of the map. Two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural, so half circles of only rural main workers are drawn for these districts.

In the state, there are 111,102 urban and 1,359,923 rural main workers. In rural areas 23.10 per cent of the main workers are educated upto primary and middle level of education, while this percentage is 25.15 in urban areas. Percentage of main workers with matriculation or equivalent educational level in the state is 8.71 and 32.01 in rural and urban areas, respectively. Main workers having educational qualification of graduate degree or above level in rural and urban areas are 1.60 and 14.95 per cent, respectively. Literate main workers (without educational level) form 9.36 and 6.11 per cent of main workers in rural and urban areas, respectively. Illiterates are 57.23 per cent in rural main workers and 21.78 per cent in urban main workers.

At district level percentage of main workers with primary and middle level of qualification ranges between 33.43 in Hamirpur district and 14.50 in Chamba district in rural areas and between 30.76 in Una district and 22.07 in Shimla district in urban areas. The proportion of main workers with matriculation or equivalent educational level is the highest (15.05 per cent) in Una district and the lowest (4.67 per cent) in Sirmaur district in rural areas and this percentage ranges between 37.83 per cent in Mandi district and 27.81 in Kangra district in urban areas. Rural main workers with graduate degree or above are the highest (2.33 per cent) in Kangra district and the lowest (0.91 per cent) in Chamba district, while this percentage in urban areas varies between 20.80 in Shimla district and 9.61 in Una district. Percentage of rural main workers categorised as literates without educational level varies between 12.82 in Kinnaur district and 7.32 in Bilaspur district and this percentage for urban main workers ranges between 7.57 in Kangra district and 4.96 in Shimla district. Percentage of illiterate main workers in rural areas at district level is the highest in Chamba district (69.55) and the lowest in Una district (41.63), while percentage of illiterate main workers in urban areas ranges between 27.17 in Kangra district and 17.70 in Mandi district.

Map 58

CULTIVATORS 1981

This map portrays the percentage of cultivators in age-group 15-59 to the total main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level in the state. Yellow bar proportionate to absolute number of cultivators in age 15-59 has been drawn in the centre of each district. The percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59 has been worked out for each district and percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into five indices above and below the state average. The districts falling in each range are hatched differently as displayed in the legend to the map.

In Census terminology, "a person is a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or hold from government or hold from private persons or institutions for payment of any money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation".

In Himachal pradesh, the proportion of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59 is 65.56 per cent, as a whole visualising the high dependency of population on primary activities. This high percentage of cultivators is primarily due to the low degree of industrialisation and urbanisation in the state. Kullu (79.25) district reflects the highest percentage of cultivators to the total main workers in age-group 15-59 in the state. This proportion varies between 68.01- 78.00 per cent in Mandi (74.87), Bilaspur (72.45) and Sirmaur (70.49) districts. Five districts fall in the range of 58.01- 68.00 per cent and the same is in the close proximity of state average (65.56). The variation in this range is between 59.37 per cent in Kinnaur and 66.07 in Chamba district. The percentage of cultivators fluctuates between 48.01-58.00 in Kangra and Una districts. The range of below 48.01 per cent workers in cultivation embraces a single district of Lahul & Spiti where cultivators constitute 47.62 per cent of total main workers in age 15-59.

The following table depicts agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total main workers at district level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total main workers in age-group 15-59	Total No. of cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage of cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1,272,498**	**834,228**	**65.56**
1.	Bilaspur	67,652	49,013	72.45
2.	Chamba	95,201	62,897	66.07
3.	Hamirpur	65,789	43,384	65.94
4.	Kangra	228,435	122,511	53.63
5.	Kinnaur	28,904	17,160	59.37
6.	Kullu	93,876	74,393	79.25

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total main workers in age-group 15-59	Total No. of cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage of cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Lahul & Spiti	17,181	8,181	47.62
8.	Mandi	208,365	156,001	74.87
9.	Shimla	209,490	134,706	64.30
10.	Sirmaur	105,159	74,123	70.49
11.	Solan	91,242	57,398	62.91
12.	Una	61,206	34,457	56.30

Map 59

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

This map shows districtwise percentage of rural cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total rural population in age-group 15-59. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth in green colour as explained in the legend.

Rural cultivators in Himachal Pradesh stood at 828,536 persons in age-group 15-59 which form 40.20 per cent of total rural population in age-group 15-59 of the state. Percentage of rural cultivators to total rural population in age-group 15-59, in the state at district level fluctuates between 22.93 in Una district and 61.27 in Kullu district. First range showing percentage values above 54.00 includes two districts of Kullu and Shimla (56.33) and forms a vertical contiguous region stretching from north to south almost in the centre of the state. Second range of 44.01-54.00 embracing eastern, extreme southern and parts of central Himachal Pradesh, includes three districts of Mandi (51.18), Kinnaur (49.59) and Sirmaur (49.00). Third range of 34.01- 44.00 includes four districts of Bilaspur (40.70), Solan (40.65), Chamba (40.27) and Lahul & Spiti (40.20). State average rate also falls in this range. Western parts of the state have comparatively lower percentage of cultivators in rural population in age-group 15-59. It includes the districts of Hamirpur (29.49 per cent) and Kangra (24.95 per cent) under the range showing values between 24.01-34.00 per cent and Una under the lowest range of below 24.01 per cent.

Map 60

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981

This map depicts percentage of male and female cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total male and female main workers in age-group 15-59, respectively at district level in the state. These percentage figures have been grouped into four ranges for male and female cultivators and shown by choropleth in colour for males and in black for females as shown in the legend. Absolute number of male and female cultivators in each district is represented by proportionate red and green vertical bars, respectively. Scale of bars is also displayed in the legend.

As per 1981 Census, total cultivators in the state are 834,228, of which 528,457 are males and 305,771 are females which form 56.86 per cent and 89.12 per cent of total male main workers and total female main workers, respectively. Percentage of male cultivators to male main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level fluctuates between 34.51 in Lahul & Spiti district and 71.92 in Kullu district. The range of above 68.00 per cent covers Kullu district alone. In four districts of the state (Sirmaur, Mandi, Bilaspur and Chamba) this proportion ranges between 58.01 - 68.00 per cent. Five districts of Solan, Una, Hamirpur, Shimla and Kangra fall under the range showing percentage values between 48.01-58.00. The lowest range of below 48.01 per cent covers northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the state comprising the districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti.

The percentage of female cultivators to female main workers in age-group 15-59 ranges between 70.22 in Una district and 94.78 in Mandi district. The first range of above 91.00 per cent covers 4 districts of Mandi, Bilaspur, Kullu and Hamirpur. In 5 districts of Sirmaur, Shimla, Chamba, Solan and Kinnaur, the percentage of female cultivators ranges between 81.01-91.00. The range of 71.01-81.00 per cent covers the districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kangra. Una district falls in the lowest range of below 70.01 per cent.

Number of male cultivators in age-group 15-59 fluctuates between 3,832 in Lahul & Spiti district and 89,872 in Kangra district in the state, while the number of females ranges between 3,586 in Una district and 69,351 in Mandi district.

Map 61

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

This map exhibits districtwise percentage of agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59 to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in age-group 15-59. These percentage figures have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend. Brown vertical bars proportionate to agricultural labourers are inserted in the centre of each district. The scale of these bars is also shown in the legend.

Agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 in the state are 869,664 of which 35,436 are agricultural labourers, forming 4.07 per cent of total agricultural workers. Proportion of agricultural labourers in the state at district level varies between 0.96 per cent in Chamba and 10.84 per cent in Una district. The highest number of agricultural labourers are recorded in Kangra district (12,040) and the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (385). First range of above 10.00 per cent covers only one district of Una. Second range showing percentage figures between 6.01-10.00, covers two districts of Kangra and Kinnaur. Third range reflecting percentage values between 2.01- 6.00, covers six districts of the state namely Lahul & Spiti, Shimla, Solan, Hamirpur, Sirmaur and Kullu. Fourth and the lowest range showing percentage figures below 2.01 includes three districts of Bilaspur, Mandi and Chamba.

Map 62

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981

This map reflects the percentage of non-agricultural workers (including categories III & IV) to total main workers in the primary sector (categories I,II,III & IV) in each district of the state. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and shown with different shades of brown colour as explained in the legend of the map. Circles proportionate to the total number of non-agricultural workers in primary sector are drawn for each district and these circles are subdivided into five sectors representing percentage share of workers engaged in (I) Livestock and Hunting, (II) Fishing, (III) Forestry, (IV) Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities and (V) Mining & Quarrying. These sectors are shaded with different hatching patterns in black as explained in the legend.

Non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector in the state as per 1981 Census comes to 3.79 per cent while this percentage at district level fluctuates between 5.63 in Chamba and 1.40 in Hamirpur. First range reflecting percentage values above 5.50 covers Chamba district only. Second range of 4.01-5.50 per cent embraces three districts of Kinnaur, Shimla and Kangra. Third range of 2.51- 4.00 per cent includes four districts of Lahul & Spiti, Kullu, Solan and Sirmaur. Fourth range, which reflects percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector below 2.51, covers four districts of Una, Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Mandi.

Percentage of non-agricultural workers in primary sector engaged in livestock and hunting ranges between 51.59 in Kinnaur district and 7.09 in Lahul & Spiti district. Percentage share of non-agricultural workers in fishing fluctuates between 10.76 in Bilaspur district and 0.25 in Kinnaur district. No worker is engaged in fishing in Lahul & Spiti district. In forestry, percentage of non-agricultural workers ranges between 64.22 in Hamirpur district and 30.17 in Kinnaur district. Percentage of non-agricultural workers engaged in plantations, orchards and allied activities varies between 53.55 in Lahul & Spiti district and 9.27 in Chamba district. Percentage of non-agricultural workers engaged in mining and quarrying ranges from 27.50 in Kangra district to 0.41 in Kinnaur district. Lahul & Spiti district does not have any worker engaged in mining and quarrying. It is observed that largest proportion of the non-agricultural workers in all districts (except Kinnaur, Kullu and Lahul & Spiti) are engaged in forestry.

Map 63

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981

This map shows percentage of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level. These percentage figures are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend. Solid brown circles inserted in the centre of each district, represent total number of main workers in age-group 15-59 engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in the respective district. Red flat colour is given to those districts where percentage of main workers in manufacturing (Industrial category V-b) in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 is 5 per cent and more.

According to 1981 Census, the percentage of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 in the state has been worked out to 5.46. This percentage fluctuates between 0.93 in Lahul & Spiti and 9.99 in Una district. The highest range of above 9.40 per cent includes Una district only. The districts of Solan (8.60), Kangra (8.28) and Hamirpur (6.75) are covered under the range of 6.41-9.40 per cent. The third range of 3.41- 6.40 per cent includes five districts of Bilaspur (5.82), Sirmaur (5.60), Kinnaur (3.91), Mandi (3.77) and Chamba (3.46). Fourth range reflecting percentage values below 3.41 covers three districts of Shimla (3.36), Kullu (3.04) and Lahul & Spiti (0.93). The main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in age-group 15-59 at district level are maximum in Kangra (18,909) and minimum in Lahul & Spiti (159). Percentage of main workers in manufacturing (Industrial category V-b) to total main workers in age-group 15-59 varies between 0.69 in Lahul & Spiti district and 7.21 in Una district. Three districts of Una, Solan (6.87) and Kangra (5.67) having main workers in manufacturing 5 per cent and more are shaded with red flat colour.

The following table reflects main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and their percentage to total main workers and percentage of main workers in manufacturing (category V-b) to total main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level, in the state, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers in age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of main workers in manufacturing (cat. V-b) to total main workers in age-group 15-59 1981
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**69,479**	**5.46**	**3.71**
1.	Bilaspur	3,940	5.82	3.43
2.	Chamba	3,296	3.46	2.42

Sl. No.	State/ District	Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers in age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of main workers in manufacturing (cat. V-b) to total main workers in age-group 15-59 1981
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Hamirpur	4,443	6.75	3.69
4.	Kangra	18,909	8.28	5.67
5.	Kinnaur	1,129	3.91	1.58
6.	Kullu	2,854	3.04	2.13
7.	Lahul & Spiti	159	0.93	0.69
8.	Mandi	7,862	3.77	2.07
9.	Shimla	7,039	3.36	2.65
10.	Sirmaur	5,885	5.60	3.88
11.	Solan	7,850	8.60	6.87
12.	Una	6,113	9.99	7.21

Map 64

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981

This map shows districtwise percentage of main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend to the map. Solid red circles in each district represent total number of main workers in age-group 15-59, engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications in the respective district.

According to 1981 Census, the main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications in age-group 15-59 are 102,223 in the state and account for 8.03 per cent of the total main workers in age-group 15-59. The highest percentage value at district level is in Lahul & Spiti district (32.57), while the lowest percentage is observed in Kullu district (3.52). First range which covers percentage values above 10.80, includes two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Chamba (13.95). Second range where percentage values fluctuate between 8.81-10.80 includes two districts of Kinnaur (8.84) and Kangra (9.04). Third range covering percentage values between 6.81-8.80 includes four districts of Una (6.84), Solan (7.33), Mandi (7.49) and Sirmaur (7.53). Fourth range which reflects values between 4.81- 6.80, covers three districts of Bilaspur (5.59), Hamirpur (6.77) and Shimla (6.79). Fifth range showing percentage values below 4.81 covers only one district of Kullu. The absolute number of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications in age-group 15-59 at district level is maximum in Kangra (20,649) and minimum in Kinnaur district (2,556).

The following table reflects total number of main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications in age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level in the state, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications in age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**102,223**	**8.03**
1.	Bilaspur	3,780	5.59
2.	Chamba	13,278	13.95
3.	Hamirpur	4,451	6.77
4.	Kangra	20,649	9.04
5.	Kinnaur	2,556	8.84
6.	Kullu	3,304	3.52
7.	Lahul & Spiti	5,596	32.57
8.	Mandi	15,612	7.49
9.	Shimla	14,214	6.79
10.	Sirmaur	7,923	7.53
11.	Solan	6,686	7.33
12.	Una	4,189	6.84

Map 65

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981

This map represents districtwise proportion of main workers in trade and commerce in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59. Percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend. Solid orange circles proportionate to the total number of main workers in trade and commerce in age-group 15-59 have been inserted in the centre of each district.

According to 1981 Census, the main workers in trade and commerce in age-group 15-59 are 47,465 in the state and account for 3.73 per cent of the total main workers in age-group 15-59. This percentage at district level fluctuates between 1.46 in Lahul & Spiti and 5.69 in Kangra. First range of above 4.80 per cent covers two districts of Hamirpur (4.91) and Kangra. Second range of 3.81 - 4.80 per cent, covers the districts of Shimla (3.83) and Una (4.73). Third range of 2.81-3.80 per cent in which state average also falls, covers four districts of Mandi (2.83), Kullu (2.87), Bilaspur (2.98) and Solan (3.80), forming a contiguous region covering central and south-western parts of the state. Fourth range of 1.81-2.80 per cent covers two districts of Sirmaur (2.76) and Chamba (2.77). Fifth range of below 1.81 per cent includes the districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur (1.60). The absolute number of main workers engaged in trade and commerce in age-group 15-59 at district level is maximum in Kangra district (12,993) and minimum in Lahul & Spiti district (250).

The following table gives the number of total main workers engaged in trade and commerce in age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level in the state, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Main workers in trade and commerce in age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of main workers in trade and commerce in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 1981
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**47,465**	**3.73**
1.	Bilaspur	2,014	2.98
2.	Chamba	2,637	2.77
3.	Hamirpur	3,230	4.91
4.	Kangra	12,993	5.69
5.	Kinnaur	463	1.60
6.	Kullu	2,690	2.87
7.	Lahul & Spiti	250	1.46
8.	Mandi	5,900	2.83
9.	Shimla	8,026	3.83
10.	Sirmaur	2,907	2.76
11.	Solan	3,468	3.80
12.	Una	2,898	4.73

Map 66

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981

This map represents percentage of main workers in services to total main workers at district level in the state. These percentage figures have been grouped into four categories and shown by choropleth as described in the legend. Circles proportionate to the number of workers in services have been inserted in each district and divided into four sectors, proportionate to the workers in each category of services and are shaded with different colours as explained in the legend.

According to 1981 Census, 10.28 per cent of main workers in the state are engaged in services of which 36.76 per cent are in public services, 28.91 per cent are indulged in educational and scientific services, 9.06 per cent in medical and health services and remaining 25.27 per cent share is constituted of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services. At district level percentage of workers in services to total main workers fluctuates between 6.27 in Kullu and 15.54 in Kinnaur. First range showing percentage values above 13.00 covers two districts of Kinnaur and Shimla (13.28) embracing eastern and south-eastern parts of the state. Second range of 10.01-13.00 per cent covers five districts of Kangra (12.95), Lahul & Spiti (12.57), Una (11.52), Solan (11.44) and Hamirpur (10.63). Third range showing percentage values between 7.01-10.00 includes four districts of Bilaspur (8.81), Chamba (7.90), Mandi (7.41) and Sirmaur (7.27). Kullu district is covered under the range showing percentage values below 7.01.

In three districts of Shimla, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti more than 50 per cent of workers in services are engaged in public services while in remaining districts their percentage varies between 24.34 in Hamirpur and 43.96 in Kullu. Percentage of workers in educational and scientific services to total workers in services varies between 11.34 in Kinnaur district and 42.10 in Hamirpur district. In all the districts of the state, percentage of workers engaged in medical and health services is low. This percentage is the highest in Chamba (12.17) followed by Sirmaur (10.57) and Bilaspur district (10.25). This percentage is the lowest in Kinnaur district (6.13). Percentage share of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services ranges between 19.37 in Shimla district and 30.65 in Kinnaur district.

The following table reflects districtwise workers in services and their percentage to total main workers and percentage of workers in each category of services, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of main workers in services and their percentage to total main workers 1981		Percentage of main workers in each category of services			
				Public services	Educational and Scientific services	Medical and Health services	Personal & Other Miscellaneous services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**151,253**	**10.28**	**36.76**	**28.91**	**9.06**	**25.27**
1.	Bilaspur	6,931	8.81	26.17	36.60	10.25	26.98
2.	Chamba	8,636	7.90	36.31	27.86	12.17	23.66
3.	Hamirpur	8,349	10.63	24.34	42.10	8.50	25.06
4.	Kangra	34,222	12.95	30.69	31.94	8.68	28.69
5.	Kinnaur	5,060	15.54	51.88	11.34	6.13	30.65
6.	Kullu	6,744	6.27	43.96	25.70	9.46	20.88
7.	Lahul & Spiti	2,384	12.57	50.42	19.17	7.93	22.48
8.	Mandi	17,888	7.41	28.42	34.28	9.77	27.53
9.	Shimla	31,496	13.28	52.69	19.69	8.25	19.37
10.	Sirmaur	8,971	7.27	31.80	27.00	10.57	30.63
11.	Solan	11,979	11.44	34.49	34.32	8.90	22.29
12.	Una	8,592	11.52	31.00	31.59	8.88	28.53

Map 67

MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1981

This map consists of a set of four maps showing percentage of main workers in each category of services to total main workers in services at district level in the state. The percentage figures are categorised into four groups and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend of each map.

(A) Public Services:- Percentage of workers in public services stood at 36.76 in the state and this percentage ranges between 24.34 in Hamirpur district and 52.69 in Shimla district. First range of above 51.00 covers two districts of Shimla and Kinnaur (51.88). Second range of 40.01- 51.00 includes Lahul & Spiti (50.42) and Kullu (43.96) districts. Third range of 29.01-40.00 covers five districts of Chamba (36.31), Solan (34.49), Sirmaur (31.80), Una (31.00) and Kangra (30.69). Fourth range showing percentage values below 29.01 covers three districts of Mandi (28.42), Bilaspur (26.17) and Hamirpur.

(B) Educational and Scientific Services:- Percentage of workers in educational and scientific services in the state works out to 28.91 while this percentage at district level is highest in Hamirpur (42.10) which is covered under first range of above 40.00. This percentage is lowest in Kinnaur district (11.34) which is included in fifth range of below 19.01. Second range reflects values between 33.01-40.00 per cent and includes three districts of Bilaspur (36.60), Solan (34.32) and Mandi (34.28). Third range of 26.01-33.00 per cent covers four districts *viz.*, Kangra (31.94), Una (31.59), Chamba (27.86) and Sirmaur (27.00). These first three ranges embrace almost western half of the state. In fourth range, percentage values vary between 19.01-26.00 which includes three districts of Kullu (25.70), Shimla (19.69) and Lahul & Spiti (19.17).

(C) Medical and Health Services:- Workers in medical and health services form only 9.06 per cent of total workers in services in the state. At district level this percentage is highest in Chamba (12.17) and lowest in Kinnaur (6.13). First range showing values above 10.50 per cent covers two districts of Chamba and Sirmaur (10.57). In Bilaspur and Mandi districts, the values fluctuate between 9.51-10.50 per cent. Third range of 8.51-9.50 per cent which covers state average as well, includes four districts of Kullu (9.46), Solan (8.90), Una (8.88) and Kangra (8.68). Fourth range of 7.51- 8.50 per cent and fifth range showing values below 7.51 per cent cover a contiguous region of the state, stretching from south-eastern to northern part of the state including three districts of Shimla (8.25), Lahul & Spiti (7.93) and Kinnaur.

(D) Personal and Other Miscellaneous Services:- Percentage share of workers falling in this category of service stood at 25.27 for the state. This percentage is highest in Kinnaur district (30.65), followed by Sirmaur district (30.63). These two districts are covered under first range showing percentage values above 29.00. Second range of 25.01-29.00 covers five districts of Kangra (28.69), Una (28.53), Mandi (27.53), Bilaspur (26.98) and Hamirpur (25.06). The state average also falls in this range. In third range, percentage values vary between 21.01-25.00 and includes the districts of Chamba (23.66), Lahul & Spiti (22.48) and Solan (22.29). In districts of Kullu and Shimla, the proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services is below 21.01 per cent, the respective values being 20.88 and 19.37.

Map 68

MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

This map shows the percentage of marginal workers to total population as well as proportion of marginal workers in different industrial categories at district level. The percentage figures are grouped into five categories two above, two below and one near to state average (8.01 per cent) and shown by different hatching patterns of green colour as explained in the legend of the map. Circles proportionate to total marginal workers are inserted in the centre of each district and then divided into sectors representing proportion of marginal workers in primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Further, the sector depicting primary sector of economy is subdivided to show male and female break-up by treating the radius of the circle as 100 per cent within the same sector in pink colour wash with addition of black dots in female portion. The remaining sectors being smaller in proportion appear without male and female break-up.

In the state, 342,974 persons are reported as marginal workers, comprising 8.01 per cent of the total population. Percentage of marginal workers engaged in primary sector is 97.33, while secondary sector consists of 1.78 per cent of the marginal workers. Remaining 0.89 per cent of the marginal workers are engaged in tertiary sector.

The proportion of marginal workers to total population is the highest (13.60 per cent) in Chamba district and is covered under the first range showing percentage values above 13.00. The second range of 10.01-13.00 per cent includes the district of Hamirpur (12.40). The third range of 7.01-10.00 per cent covers six districts namely Bilaspur (9.85), Mandi (8.81), Lahul & Spiti (7.75), Kangra (7.67), Solan (7.61) and Kullu (7.20). The fourth range of 4.01-7.00 per cent covers three districts of Sirmaur (6.13), Shimla (5.19) and Una (4.53). Kinnaur is the only district falling in the last range showing percentage values below 4.01.

Most of the marginal workers are engaged in primary sector of economy in all the districts of the state with active female participation. Their proportion is highest in Sirmaur district, while it is lowest in Lahul & Spiti district. In all the districts of the state except Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur, more than 95 per cent marginal workers are engaged in primary sector. In Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts also, this proportion is quite high as 93.61 per cent and 88.15 per cent, respectively. Percentage of marginal workers in secondary sector varies between 1.18 in Chamba district and 10.49 in Kinnaur district. In Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Mandi, Lahul & Spiti and Shimla districts male marginal workers are more than the female marginal workers in this sector. A very small proportion of marginal workers is engaged in tertiary sector in all the districts, ranging between 0.28 per cent in Lahul & Spiti and 1.95 per cent in Shimla.

Map 69

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

This map shows tahsil/sub-tahsilwise percentage of scheduled castes to total population. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into six categories and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend. Red circles proportionate to the population size of scheduled castes have been inserted in the centre of each tahsil/sub-tahsil.

Total scheduled caste population in the state as per 1981 Census is 1,053,958 persons which constitutes 24.62 per cent of the total population. At tahsil/sub-tahsil level, this percentage in the state ranges between 0.56 in Hangrang sub-tahsil of Kinnaur district and 42.92 in Nermand tahsil of Kullu district. First range covers 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils having percentage of scheduled castes to total population above 35.00. It includes three tahsils/sub-tahsils each of Solan and Sirmaur districts and one each of Mandi and Kullu districts. In second range the percentage fluctuates between 29.01-35.00 and covers 9 tahsils/sub-tahsils. It includes three tahsils/sub-tahsils of Mandi district, two each of Shimla and Solan districts and one each of Kangra and Kullu districts. Percentage fluctuates between 23.01-29.00 in third range and covers 29 tahsils/sub-tahsils. It includes 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils of Shimla district, 4 of Mandi district, three each of Chamba, Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts, two each of Kullu, Una and Sirmaur districts and one each of Solan and Kangra districts. State average rate also falls in this category. Fourth range of 17.01-23.00 per cent covers 12 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. It includes 4 tahsils/sub-tahsils of Kangra district, two each of Una, Hamirpur and Mandi districts and one each of Shimla and Sirmaur districts. Fifth range of 11.01-17.00 per cent includes 7 tahsils/sub-tahsils. It covers three tahsils/sub-tahsils of Chamba district and two each of Kangra and Kinnaur districts. The lowest range which covers 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state shows percentage values below 11.01. It covers the whole of Lahul & Spiti district (3 tahsils/sub-tahsils), four tahsils/sub-tahsils of Kinnaur district and Pangi tahsil of Chamba district.

In seven tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state, scheduled caste population is above 29,999 persons which includes three of Kangra district and one each of Kullu, Mandi, Bilaspur and Shimla districts. The scheduled caste population fluctuates between 15,000-29,999 persons in 22 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state including 4 each of Solan and Mandi districts, three each of Hamirpur and Shimla districts, two each of Kangra, Una and Sirmaur districts and one each of Chamba and Bilaspur districts. In 30 tahsils/sub-tahsils scheduled caste population is observed between 5,000 to 14,999 persons covering seven tahsils/sub-tahsils of Shimla district, four of Sirmaur district, three each of Kangra, Chamba, Mandi and Kullu districts, two each of Hamirpur, Una and Solan districts and Naina Devi sub-tahsil of Bilaspur district. Fourteen tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state have scheduled caste population below 5,000 persons including complete Lahul & Spiti (3) and Kinnaur (6) districts and three of Chamba and two tahsils/sub-tahsils of Mandi district.

The following table exhibits number of scheduled caste population and their percentage to total population at district/tahsil/sub-tahsil level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total population	Total Scheduled caste population	Percentage of Scheduled caste population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**4,280,818**	**1,053,958**	**24.62**
1.	*BILASPUR DISTRICT*	*247,368*	*64,284*	*25.99*
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	67,425	17,295	25.65
	Ghumarwin Tahsil	151,320	39,371	26.02
	Naina Devi Sub-tahsil	28,623	7,618	26.61
2.	*CHAMBA DISTRICT*	*311,147*	*61,408*	*19.74*
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	49,744	7,027	14.13
	Brahmaur Tahsil	29,944	3,975	13.27
	Chamba Tahsil	104,153	23,985	23.03
	Chaurah Tahsil	45,879	11,168	24.34
	Pangi Tahsil	12,256	919	7.50
	Saluni Sub-tahsil	42,529	10,361	24.36
	Sihunta Sub-tahsil	26,642	3,973	14.91
3.	*HAMIRPUR DISTRICT*	*317,751*	*74,978*	*23.60*
	Barsar Tahsil	66,967	15,950	23.82
	Bhoranj Sub-tahsil	75,655	21,915	28.97
	Hamirpur Tahsil	70,766	15,110	21.35
	Nadaun Sub-tahsil	70,555	13,821	19.59
	Tira Sujanpur Sub-tahsil	33,808	8,182	24.20

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total popula-tion	Total Scheduled caste population	Percentage of Scheduled caste popu-lation to total popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5
4.	*KANGRA DISTRICT*	*990,758*	*200,195*	*20.21*
	Dera Gopipur Tahsil	181,716	39,692	21.84
	Fatehpur Sub-tahsil	57,128	9,223	16.14
	Indora Sub-tahsil	47,730	12,752	26.72
	Kangra Tahsil	258,954	38,039	14.69
	Khundian Sub-tahsil	27,813	5,766	20.73
	Lambagraon Sub-tahsil	69,258	20,509	29.61
	Nurpur Tahsil	145,410	28,490	19.59
	Palampur Tahsil	202,749	45,724	22.55
5.	*KINNAUR DISTRICT*	*59,547*	*6,331*	*10.63*
	Hangrang Sub-tahsil	3,394	19	0.56
	Kalpa Tahsil	12,730	1,037	8.15
	Morang Tahsil	8,784	576	6.56
	Nichar Tahsil	18,931	2,485	13.13
	Poo Tahsil	6,254	644	10.30
	Sangla Tahsil	9,454	1,570	16.61
6.	*KULLU DISTRICT*	*238,734*	*67,831*	*28.41*
	Ani Tahsil	32,757	9,676	29.54
	Banjar Tahsil	34,006	9,314	27.39
	Kullu Tahsil	137,177	33,908	24.72
	Nermand Tahsil	34,794	14,933	42.92

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total popula-tion	Total Scheduled caste population	Percentage of Scheduled caste popu-lation to total popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5
7.	*LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT*	*32,100*	*723*	*2.25*
	Lahul Tahsil	13,801	481	3.49
	Spiti Tahsil	10,362	89	0.86
	Udaipur Sub-tahsil	7,937	153	1.93
8.	*MANDI DISTRICT*	*644,827*	*181,668*	*28.17*
	Bali Chowki Sub-tahsil	20,943	5,838	27.88
	Chachyot Sub-tahsil	38,185	13,764	36.05
	Chachyot Tahsil	30,707	7,587	24.71
	Jogindarnagar Tahsil	86,876	17,108	19.69
	Karsog Tahsil	61,752	18,485	29.93
	Lad Bharol Sub-tahsil	20,330	4,959	24.39
	Mandi Tahsil	169,248	56,016	33.10
	Sandhol Sub-tahsil	22,135	4,370	19.74
	Sarkaghat Tahsil	105,916	25,669	24.23
	Sundarnagar Tahsil	88,735	27,872	31.41
9.	*SHIMLA DISTRICT*	*510,932*	*136,738*	*26.76*
	Chaupal Tahsil	21,476	5,738	26.72
	Jubbal Tahsil	27,383	7,162	26.15
	Kotkhai Tahsil	28,583	6,360	22.25
	Kumharsain Sub-tahsil	35,560	10,460	29.42
	Nankhari Sub-tahsil	19,443	5,377	27.66

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total popula-tion	Total Scheduled caste population	Percentage of Scheduled caste popu-lation to total popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5
	Nerua Sub-tahsil	33,934	9,682	28.53
	Rampur Tahsil	45,960	15,820	34.42
	Rohru Tahsil	75,558	21,590	28.57
	Seoni Tahsil	27,003	6,853	25.38
	Shimla Tahsil	138,894	32,054	23.08
	Theog Tahsil	57,138	15,642	27.38
10.	*SIRMAUR DISTRICT*	*306,952*	*92,155*	*30.02*
	Nahan Tahsil	52,515	14,452	27.52
	Pachhad Tahsil	32,466	12,673	39.03
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	105,533	22,459	21.28
	Rajgarh Tahsil	30,438	12,813	42.10
	Renuka Tahsil	45,697	18,650	40.81
	Shalai Tahsil	40,303	11,108	27.56
11.	*SOLAN DISTRICT*	*303,280*	*96,382*	*31.78*
	Arki Tahsil	59,055	17,296	29.29
	Kasauli Tahsil	59,796	22,424	37.50
	Kandaghat Tahsil	25,352	9,505	37.49
	Nalagarh Tahsil	75,845	18,127	23.90
	Ramshahr Sub-tahsil	22,964	7,432	32.36
	Solan Tahsil	60,268	21,598	35.84

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total population	Total Scheduled caste population	Percentage of Scheduled caste population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
12.	*UNA DISTRICT*	*317,422*	*71,265*	*22.45*
	Amb Tahsil	116,949	29,955	25.61
	Bangana Tahsil	48,359	13,057	27.00
	Haroli Sub-tahsil	64,386	11,818	18.35
	Una Tahsil	87,728	16,435	18.73

Map 70

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

This map exhibits the percentage of scheduled tribes to total population in the state at tahsil/sub-tahsil level. The percentage figures have been grouped into six ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend of the map. Red circles proportionate to the population size of scheduled tribes have been inserted in the centre of each tahsil/sub-tahsil.

Total scheduled tribe population in the state as per 1981 Census is 197,263 which makes 4.61 per cent of total population. This percentage is highest in Hangrang sub-tahsil (91.31) of Kinnaur district closely followed by Pangi tahsil (87.89) of Chamba district. Out of 73 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state, scheduled tribe population have been observed in 68, while remaining five tahsils/sub-tahsils are without scheduled tribe population, which include two of Kangra district and three of Una district.

First range which shows percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population above 76.00 covers eight tahsils/sub-tahsils, of which four belong to Kinnaur district, two each to Lahul & Spiti and Chamba districts. In second range this percentage fluctuates between 36.01-76.00 which includes two tahsils/sub-tahsils of Kinnaur district and one tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district. Third range of 16.01-36.00 per cent also covers three tahsils/sub-tahsils, all belong to Chamba district. Four tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state, two of Chamba district and one each of Bilaspur and Sirmaur districts fall in the range of 6.01-16.00 per cent. Fifth range of 1.01- 6.00 per cent which covers state average as well, includes 9 tahsils/sub-tahsils, of which three belong to Mandi district, two to Shimla district and one each to Bilaspur, Kullu, Solan and Sirmaur districts. Last range of below 1.01 per cent covers 41 tahsils/sub-tahsils, including nine of Shimla district, seven of Mandi district, six of Kangra district, five each of Hamirpur and Solan districts, four of Sirmaur district, three of Kullu district, one each of Una and Bilaspur districts.

As exhibited by red circles, 6 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state have scheduled tribe population above 9,999, of which four belong to Chamba district and one each to Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts. In nine tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state including 4 of Kinnaur district, 2 each of Lahul & Spiti and Chamba districts and one of Kullu district, scheduled tribe population varies between 5,000 and 9,999. Scheduled tribe population ranges between 1,000 - 4,999 in 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state, including three of Mandi, two each of Bilaspur and Sirmaur and one each of Chamba, Shimla, Solan and Kinnaur districts. Scheduled tribe population ranges between 500-999 in four tahsils/sub-tahsils, of which two are in Shimla district and one each in Mandi and Kangra districts. More than half of the tahsils/sub-tahsils (38) have scheduled tribe population below 500, these are 8 of Shimla district, 6 of Mandi district, 5 each of Kangra, Hamirpur and Solan districts, 4 of Sirmaur district, 3 of Kullu district and one each of Una and Bilaspur districts.

Map 71

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

This map represents percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled caste population in each district of the state. Circles proportionate to total scheduled caste population are drawn for each district. These circles are divided into three sectors to show the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Sectors showing main workers and non-workers are further sub-divided to represent the share of males and females, by treating the radius of the circle as 100 per cent within the respective sectors and shown in green colour with addition of black dots in female portion as per the legend. Marginal workers being smaller in proportion appear without male and female break-up.

Total scheduled caste population in the state as per 1981 Census comes to 1,053,958, of which 35.66 per cent are main workers, 7.96 per cent are marginal workers and remaining 56.38 per cent are non-workers.

At the district level, scheduled caste population varies between 200,195 in Kangra district and 723 in Lahul & Spiti district. The proportion of main workers in scheduled caste population is maximum (74.00 per cent) in Lahul & Spiti district and minimum (25.01 per cent) in Una district. The proportion of male main workers in scheduled caste population is higher than the females in all the districts of the state. The proportion of marginal workers in scheduled caste population is comparatively very low in all the districts, ranging between 2.90 per cent in Lahul & Spiti and 14.33 per cent in Chamba. In case of non-workers in scheduled caste population, it is observed that in all the districts except Lahul & Spiti the proportion of females is higher than the males. The percentage of non-workers in scheduled caste population at district level varies between 23.10 in Lahul & Spiti district and 70.12 in Una district.

Map 72

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

This map shows percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled tribe population in each district of the state. Circles proportionate to total scheduled tribe population are drawn for each district. These circles are divided into three sectors to show the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The sectors showing main workers and non-workers are further sub-divided to represent the share of males and females by treating radius of the circles as 100 per cent within the respective sectors and shown in red colour with addition of black dots in female portion as per the legend. Marginal workers being smaller in proportion appear without male and female break-up.

Total scheduled tribe population in the state as per 1981 Census comes to 197,263, of which 40.77 per cent are main workers, 10.55 per cent are marginal workers and remaining 48.68 per cent are non-workers. At district level scheduled tribe population ranges from only 19 persons in Una district to 95,726 persons in Chamba district. The proportion of main workers in scheduled tribe population is maximum (54.39 per cent) in Hamirpur district and minimum (29.84 per cent) in Solan district. In all the districts, males form higher share in main workers than the females, while in Una district all the main workers are males. Percentage of marginal workers in total scheduled tribe population ranges between 2.61 in Kinnaur district and 20.13 in Solan district. Una and Hamirpur districts have no marginal workers in scheduled tribe population. In districts having marginal workers in scheduled tribe population, higher proportion is formed by females. Percentage of non-workers in scheduled tribe population is the highest (57.89) in Una district and the lowest (38.96) in Lahul and Spiti district. Except the districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Lahul & Spiti and Solan all other districts have higher proportion of females among the non-working scheduled tribe population.

Map 73

RELIGIONS 1981

This map shows composition of population according to different religions in each district of the state. Squares proportionate to total population are drawn for each district. Then each square is divided into 100 small squares. Each small square represents one per cent of the total population. The small squares showing percentage share of each religion in total population are shaded with different colours as explained in the legend.

As per 1981 Census, majority of population in Himachal Pradesh is formed by Hindus, accounting for 95.77 per cent of total population. The proportion of Hindus in 1971 was slightly higher being 96.08 per cent. Proportion of Muslims in total population during 1971-81 increased from 1.45 to 1.63 per cent. Percentage of Christians in total population decreased nominally from 0.10 in 1971 to 0.09 in 1981. Percentage of Jains in 1971 and 1981 remained the same as 0.02. Buddhists in 1981 form 1.23 per cent of total population, while their proportion in 1971 was 1.04 per cent. Percentage of Sikhs decreased from 1.30 in 1971 to 1.22 in 1981. Proportion of population in other religions, persuasions and religion not stated is almost negligible, respective values being 0.01 and 0.03 per cent. In all the districts (except Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur) more than 92 per cent of population is Hindu and this proportion in these districts ranges between 99.15 per cent in Hamirpur and 92.01 in Sirmaur. In Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts, Hindus form 40.24 and 75.18 per cent of total population, respectively. Proportion of Muslims in total population is the highest (5.76 per cent) in Chamba district and the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (0.04 per cent). Christians form negligible proportion in total population in all districts of the state and their percentage varies between 0.21 in Chamba district and 0.01 in Hamirpur and Una districts. Proportion of Jains in total population in all districts is also fairly low and ranges between 0.12 per cent in Solan district and 0.01 per cent in Kangra, Una, Mandi and Lahul & Spiti districts. Proportion of Jains in Chamba district is negligible while Bilaspur district has no Jain population. Buddhists in district of Lahul & Spiti form 58.62 per cent of total population. In Kinnaur district their percentage is 24.23. In other districts proportion of Buddhists to total population varies between 2.87 per cent in Kullu district and 0.01 per cent in Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur districts. Proportion of Sikhs in total population fluctuates between 5.11 per cent in Una district and 0.13 per cent in Hamirpur district. Proportion of population in other religions and persuasions in all districts is very low.

Map 74

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981

This map represents districtwise distribution of population (excluding population of institutional households) by language mainly spoken in the household. Districtwise percentage of population in each language has been calculated and proportion below 1.00 per cent have not been taken into account. Hindi and Punjabi are the chief spoken languages returned in the state. Other two important languages are Kashmiri and Urdu. Percentage of population speaking different languages are grouped into categories and districts falling in each group are shaded/hatched differently as explained in the legend of the map. Percentage of Hindi speaking population is represented by different colours, percentage of Punjabi speaking population is shown by different hatching patterns while percentage of Kashmiri and Urdu speaking population is shown by circles and triangles, respectively. Percentage of population speaking other languages which include local dialects, is shown by squares.

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly a Hindi speaking state, as 88.95 per cent of the population (excluding population of institutional households) reside in such households where Hindi is the mainly spoken language. In two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti, percentage of Hindi speaking population is only 9.01 and 7.63, respectively. In these two districts local dialects are mainly spoken which cover 89.93 per cent and 91.83 per cent of their population, respectively. In the remaining ten districts of the state the proportion of Hindi speaking population vary between 61.79 per cent in Bilaspur and 97.62 per cent in Mandi while in five districts of the state this proportion is above 90.00 per cent. Punjabi language is the second mainly spoken language in the state. Proportion of population speaking Punjabi is highest (37.35 per cent) in Bilaspur district, in other eight districts this proportion varies between 1.00 per cent in Kullu district and 16.82 per cent in Una, in remaining three districts of Hamirpur, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti, this proportion is below 1.00 per cent. Kashmiri language is spoken by 1.00 per cent and 9.76 per cent of population in Chamba and Kullu districts, respectively, while in remaining districts this proportion is below 1.00 per cent. Urdu language is spoken by 2.15 per cent population of Sirmaur district and in remaining districts this proportion is below 1.00 per cent. Percentage of population speaking other languages (except two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti) fluctuates between 1.70 in Sirmaur district and 4.38 in Hamirpur district. This proportion in three districts of Una, Mandi and Bilaspur is below 1.00 per cent.

Map 75

LITERACY 1981

This map shows percentage of total literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 in each district of the state. Percentage figures thus obtained have been clubbed under five ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend. Green vertical bars show total literates in each district.

Literacy rate for the state is 48.74 per cent. The highest literacy rate (60.77 per cent) has been reported in Hamirpur district falling in the first range of above 57.00, followed by Una district (56.81 per cent) and Kangra district (56.24 per cent). The lowest literacy rate is in Chamba district (30.53 per cent) which falls in the fifth range. Three districts fall in the range of 49.01-57.00 per cent and covers the districts of Bilaspur (51.61), Kangra (56.24) and Una (56.81). Four districts fall in the percentage range of 41.01- 49.00 and form a contiguous region, comprising the districts of Kinnaur (41.71), Mandi (46.74), Solan (46.99) and Shimla (48.50). The fourth range of 33.01- 41.00 per cent embraces the districts of Lahul & Spiti (35.05), Sirmaur (36.58) and Kullu (38.81). The area with comparatively higher literacy rate is concentrated in western part of the state, embracing Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts.

The following table shows total number of literates and their percentage to total population excluding age-group 0-4 upto district level, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of total literates	Percentage of total literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1,818,287**	**48.74**
1.	Bilaspur	110,559	51.61
2.	Chamba	82,310	30.53
3.	Hamirpur	167,451	60.77
4.	Kangra	486.683	56.24
5.	Kinnaur	21,935	41.71
6.	Kullu	80,747	38.81
7.	Lahul & Spiti	10,063	35.05
8.	Mandi	259,273	46.74
9.	Shimla	218,354	48.50
10.	Sirmaur	97,551	36.58
11.	Solan	124,546	46.99
12.	Una	158,875	56.81

Map 76

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81

This map shows the decadal change in the percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 during 1971-81 in each district of the state. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as displayed in the legend.

Percentage of effective literacy in the state has increased by 11.44 per cent from 37.30 in 1971 to 48.74 in 1981. The highest literacy gain in the state has been recorded in Hamirpur district (14.43 per cent) and the lowest percentage gain in Lahul & Spiti district (3.66 per cent). No district in the state has recorded negative growth of literacy during the decade 1971-81 and this may be due to the vast expansion of educational facilities during the last 10 years resulting in sharp increase in the pupil enrolment in educational institutions.

First range of above 14.00 per cent covers only one district of Hamirpur. Second range showing percentage gain in literacy from 12.01-14.00 covers three districts of Solan (12.96), Bilaspur (13.17) and Kangra (13.43). Third range of 10.01-12.00 per cent which also covers the state average, includes four districts namely Kinnaur (10.05), Kullu (10.39), Mandi (10.75) and Una (11.33). Fourth range of 8.01-10.00 per cent gain in literacy, embraces three districts of Sirmaur (8.38), Chamba (8.68) and Shimla (9.61). Fifth range showing literacy gain below 8.01 per cent covers only Lahul & Spiti district.

The following table shows districtwise percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 in 1971 and 1981 and percentage change in literacy during the decade 1971-81:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0 - 4		Percentage change in literacy during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**37.30**	**48.74**	**+ 11.44**
1.	Bilaspur	38.44	51.61	+ 13.17
2.	Chamba	21.85	30.53	+ 8.68
3.	Hamirpur	46.34	60.77	+ 14.43
4.	Kangra	42.81	56.24	+ 13.43
5.	Kinnaur	31.66	41.71	+ 10.05
6.	Kullu	28.42	38.81	+ 10.39
7.	Lahul & Spiti	31.39	35.05	+ 3.66

Sl. No.	State/ District	Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0 - 4		Percentage change in literacy during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mandi	35.99	46.74	+ 10.75
9.	Shimla	38.89	48.50	+ 9.61
10.	Sirmaur	28.20	36.58	+ 8.38
11.	Solan	34.03	46.99	+ 12.96
12.	Una	45.48	56.81	+ 11.33

Map 77

MALE LITERACY 1981

This map shows percentage of male literates to total population of males excluding age-group 0-4, at district level. Percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend. Two side lapping bars in each district represent percentage of male literates in rural and urban areas.

State average of male literacy has been worked out to 61.04 per cent. The highest male literacy has been recorded in Hamirpur district (71.77 per cent) and the lowest in Chamba district (44.24 per cent). Districts with comparatively higher male literacy rate are concentrated in the western part of the state. First range of above 69.00 per cent includes only Hamirpur district. Second range of 62.01 - 69.00 per cent covers three districts of Bilaspur (63.39), Kangra (67.12) and Una (68.25). Third range of 55.01 - 62.00 per cent covers four districts of Mandi (61.61), Solan (59.80), Shimla (61.26) and Kinnaur (57.29), forming a contiguous region. Fourth range of 48.01 - 55.00 per cent embraces three districts of Lahul & Spiti (48.14), Sirmaur (48.23) and Kullu (54.25). The lowest range showing male literacy below 48.01 per cent covers only Chamba district.

Percentage of male literates in urban/rural areas to total urban/rural male population excluding age-group 0-4 ranges between 77.70 in Kangra district and 84.77 in Bilaspur district in urban areas, while in rural areas, these percentages vary between 41.54 in Chamba district and 70.96 in Hamirpur district. State average of these rates in urban areas is 81.36 per cent and 59.11 per cent in rural areas.

The following table shows total male literates and their percentage to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 in each district and percentage of urban/rural male literates to total urban/rural male population excluding age-group 0-4 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Male literates	Percentage of male literates to male population excluding age-group 0-4	Percentage of urban/rural male literates to urban/rural male population excluding age-group 0-4	
				Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1,154,281**	**61.04**	**81.36**	**59.11**
1.	Bilaspur	67,530	63.39	84.77	62.17
2.	Chamba	61,872	44.24	79.54	41.54
3.	Hamirpur	90,699	71.77	84.04	70.96
4.	Kangra	287,241	67.12	77.70	66.53
5.	Kinnaur	16,146	57.29		57.29

Sl. No.	State/ District	Male literates	Percentage of male literates to male population excluding age-group 0-4	Percentage of urban/rural male literates to urban/rural male population excluding age-group 0-4	
				Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Kullu	59,076	54.25	83.75	51.59
7.	Lahul & Spiti	7,913	48.14		48.14
8.	Mandi	170,782	61.61	84.33	59.50
9.	Shimla	147,951	61.26	83.29	56.30
10.	Sirmaur	69,230	48.23	77.98	45.29
11.	Solan	82,333	59.80	78.71	57.25
12.	Una	93,508	68.25	78.71	67.31

* Entirely Rural.

Map 78

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1971-81

This map depicts change in the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 during 1971-81 in all districts of the state. These figures showing change during 1971-81 have been grouped into five suitable ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend.

All the districts have experienced percentage gain in the male literacy during 1971-81. Rate of percentage gain in male literacy in the state is 10.72 as the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4, increased from 50.32 in 1971 to 61.04 in 1981. The highest percentage gain in male literacy has been recorded in Solan district (13.37) and the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (0.28).

First range showing percentage gain in male literacy above 12.30 covers Solan district. Second range of 11.31-12.30 per cent covers Kullu (11.69) and Chamba districts (11.96). Third range of 10.31-11.30, which also covers state average embraces 4 districts of Mandi (10.37 per cent), Hamirpur (11.03 per cent), Bilaspur (11.08 per cent) and Kangra (11.22 per cent). The districts of Sirmaur (9.37 per cent), Una (9.63 per cent) and Shimla (9.77 per cent) have recorded comparatively lower percentage gain in male literacy and are clubbed in fourth range of 9.31-10.30. The lowest change in male literacy is found in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the state, covering two districts of Kinnaur (8.44 per cent) and Lahul & Spiti (0.28 per cent). These districts are covered under the fifth range showing percentage gain in male literacy below 9.31.

The following table shows percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 1971 and 1981 and percentage change in male literacy during 1971-81:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4		Percentage change in male literacy during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**50.32**	**61.04**	**+ 10.72**
1.	Bilaspur	52.31	63.39	+ 11.08
2.	Chamba	32.28	44.24	+ 11.96
3.	Hamirpur	60.74	71.77	+ 11.03
4.	Kangra	55.90	67.12	+ 11.22
5.	Kinnaur	48.85	57.29	+ 8.44
6.	Kullu	42.56	54.25	+ 11.69

Sl. No.	State/ District	Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4		Percentage change in male literacy during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Lahul & Spiti	47.86	48.14	+ 0.28
8.	Mandi	51.24	61.61	+10.37
9.	Shimla	51.49	61.26	+ 9.77
10.	Sirmaur	38.86	48.23	+ 9.37
11.	Solan	46.43	59.80	+ 13.37
12.	Una	58.62	68.25	+ 9.63

Map 79

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

This map shows percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 in each district of the state. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend. Two side lapping bars in each district represent percentage of urban/rural female literates to total urban/rural female population excluding age-group 0-4.

State average rate of female literacy as per 1981 Census is 36.10 per cent. This literacy rate is highest in Hamirpur district (51.45 per cent) and lowest in Chamba district (15.75 per cent). First range of above 51.00 per cent of female literacy rate covers the district of Hamirpur only. Second range of 41.01 - 51.00 per cent covers two districts of Kangra (45.60) and Una (45.83). Third range of 31.01 - 41.00 per cent which covers the state average also, includes four districts namely Mandi (31.89), Solan (33.14), Shimla (33.74) and Bilaspur (39.95). Fourth range of 21.01 - 31.00 per cent covers three districts of Kullu (21.85), Sirmaur (23.00) and Kinnaur (23.72). The lowest category representing percentage of female literacy below 21.01 includes two districts of Chamba (15.75) and Lahul & Spiti (17.52).

Percentage of female literates in urban areas to total female urban population in the state is 68.09, while this proportion in rural areas is 33.72 per cent. These rates in respect of urban literates at the district level range between 57.72 per cent in Una district and 74.84 per cent in Shimla district, while in respect of rural literates these rates fluctuate between 12.12 per cent in Chamba district and 50.77 per cent in Hamirpur district.

The following table shows total female literates and their percentage to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 at district level and percentage of urban/rural female literates to total urban/rural female population excluding age-group 0-4, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Female literates	Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4	Percentage of female urban/ rural literates to total urban/ rural female population excluding age-group 0-4	
				Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**664,006**	**36.10**	**68.09**	**33.72**
1.	Bilaspur	43,029	39.95	67.48	38.73
2.	Chamba	20,438	15.75.	65.12	12.12
3.	Hamirpur	76,752	51.45	66.66	50.77
4.	Kangra	199,382	45.60	64.57	44.66

Sl. No.	State/ District	Female literates	Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4	Percentage of female urban/ rural literates to total urban/ rural female population excluding age-group 0-4	
				Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Kinnaur	5,789	23.72	*	23.72
6.	Kullu	21,671	21.85	69.22	18.68
7.	Lahul & Spiti	2,150	17.52	*	17.52
8.	Mandi	88,491	31.89	71.40	29.06
9.	Shimla	70,403	33.74	74.84	27.24
10.	Sirmaur	28,321	23.00	64.59	18.98
11.	Solan	42,213	33.14	67.79	29.41
12.	Una	65,367	45.83	57.72	44.89

* Entirely Rural.

Map 80

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1971-81

This map depicts percentage change in female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 during 1971-81. These percentage figures have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

Female literacy rate in the state has increased from 23.67 per cent in 1971 to 36.10 per cent in 1981, recording a gain of 12.43 per cent during 1971-81. The highest percentage gain in female literacy has been recorded in Hamirpur district (17.90) and the lowest in Chamba district (5.08). All the districts of the state have recorded increase in female literacy during the decade 1971-81. Most of the districts which have recorded comparatively higher gain in female literacy rate are located in the western and south-western parts of the state. First range of above 15.00 per cent gain in female literacy rates, covers three districts of Bilaspur (15.43), Kangra (15.66) and Hamirpur (17.90). Second range of 11.01-15.00 per cent covers four districts namely Mandi (11.74), Kinnaur (11.78), Solan (12.77) and Una (13.35). Third range of 7.01-11.00 per cent covers three districts of Sirmaur (7.89), Kullu (8.93) and Shimla (9.61), which form a contiguous region stretching from south to north direction in the centre of the state. Lowest range covering gain in female literacy below 7.01 per cent embraces northern and north-eastern parts of the state, including two districts of Chamba (5.08) and Lahul & Spiti (6.59).

The following table reflects percentage of total female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 in 1971 and 1981 and percentage change in female literacy rate during 1971-81:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4		Percentage change in female literacy during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**23.67**	**36.10**	**+ 12.43**
1.	Bilaspur	24.52	39.95	+ 15.43
2.	Chamba	10.67	15.75	+ 5.08
3.	Hamirpur	33.55	51.45	+ 17.90
4.	Kangra	29.94	45.60	+ 15.66
5.	Kinnaur	11.94	23.72	+ 11.78
6.	Kullu	12.92	21.85	+ 8.93
7.	Lahul & Spiti	10.93	17.52	+ 6.59

Sl. No.	State/ District	Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4		Percentage change in female literacy during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mandi	20.15	31.89	+ 11.74
9.	Shimla	24.13	33.74	+9.61
10.	Sirmaur	15.11	23.00	+ 7.89
11.	Solan	20.37	33.14	+ 12.77
12.	Una	32.48	45.83	+ 13.35

Map 81

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981

This map reflects number of persons with different educational attainment at district level in the state. Number of persons falling in each category of educational level have been shown by vertical columnar diagrams consisting of small circles of different colours as described in the legend.

Out of 1,818,287 literate persons in the state, 854,702 have educational attainment upto primary and middle level, 255,562 are of matriculation or equal qualifications, 52,864 are graduates or post-graduates and 655,159 persons are literates without any educational level, while 2,462,531 persons in the state are categorised as illiterates. Number of persons with primary and middle educational attainment is the highest in Kangra district (243,178) followed by 116,679 in Mandi district and this number is the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (4,482). In other districts of the state, number of persons with educational attainment upto primary and middle level fluctuates between 93,616 in Shimla and 34,883 in Kullu. Persons having matriculation or equal educational attainment is the highest in Kangra district (64,043) followed by 41,751 in Shimla district and number of persons with this educational level is the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (1,623). In other districts this number ranges between 36,758 in Mandi and 11,017 in Chamba. Number of persons with graduate or above educational attainment is considerably low in all districts of the state, except Shimla district (14,137), which is the state headquarters with large number of educated government employees, Himachal Pradesh University and a number of colleges in Shimla town. Number of persons with this educational attainment in districts of Kangra (10,517), Mandi (6,655) and Solan (4,748) is also noteworthy. Literates without educational level in the districts fluctuates between 168,885 in Kangra and 3,615 in Lahul & Spiti. Illiterate persons are maximum (504,135) in Kangra district followed by 385,554 in Mandi district and 292,578 in Shimla district. In districts of Chamba and Sirmaur, this number is above 2 lakhs.

Map 82

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

This map displays the number of urban literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 at district level in the state. Secondary data thus obtained is grouped into four categories and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

In the state, total number of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 is arrived at 776, while number of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 is 848 and when these two sets of proportionate figures are compared, it reveals a deficit of 72 literates. The highest deficit figure of literates at district level has been observed in Hamirpur (98), followed by the districts of Chamba (92), Una (92) and Kullu (88). These four districts are covered under the first two ranges of above 92 (covering Hamirpur) and 82-92. Third range showing deficit of literates between 71-81 covers 4 districts of Mandi (81), Sirmaur (81), Bilaspur (73) and Kangra (73). State average figure also falls in this range. Fourth range showing deficit of literates below 71, covers two districts of Solan (47) and Shimla (43). Remaining two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural.

The following table reflects number of urban literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14, number of urban literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34 and resultant deficit of literates at district level in the state, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of urban literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 1981	Number of urban literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 1981	Deficit of literates (3 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**776**	**848**	**72**
1.	Bilaspur	813	886	73
2.	Chamba	747	839	92
3.	Hamirpur	791	889	98
4.	Kangra	744	817	73
5.	Kinnaur	*	*	*
6.	Kullu	772	860	88
7.	Lahul & Spiti	*	*	*

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of urban literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 1981	Number of urban literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 1981	Deficit of literates (3 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mandi	804	885	81
9.	Shimla	823	866	43
10.	Sirmaur	729	810	81
11.	Solan	758	805	47
12.	Una	741	833	92

* Entirely Rural.

Map 83

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

This map exhibits the number of rural literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34 as per 1981 Census at district level. The figures showing proportionate difference have been grouped into two ranges each under Excess (+) values and Deficit (-) values and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

In the state, as per 1981 Census, the number of rural literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 stands at 589 while rural literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 are 584, and when these two sets of proportionate values are compared, it reveals an excess of 5 literates. Five districts of the state have experienced excess of literates, while remaining seven districts have recorded deficit of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas. Excess of literates is shown in two hatching patterns. First range shows values of 20 and above by covering three districts of Bilaspur (34), Mandi (33) and Lahul & Spiti (29). Second range shows values below 20 by embracing two districts of Solan (4) and Chamba (2). Deficit of literates is also reflected by two hatching patterns. First range showing deficit of 20 and above includes three districts of Una (36), Kullu (31) and Kinnaur (26). Second range shows deficit of below 20 by covering four districts of Sirmaur (19), Kangra (14), Hamirpur (8) and Shimla (5).

The following table shows number of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 and literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas at district level and resultant excess/deficit number of literates, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of rural literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 1981	Number of rural literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 1981	Excess/ Deficit in number of literates (3 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**589**	**584**	**5**
1.	Bilaspur	686	652	34
2.	Chamba	345	343	2
3.	Hamirpur	780	788	– 8
4.	Kangra	684	698	– 14
5.	Kinnaur	499	525	– 26
6.	Kullu	426	457	– 31
7.	Lahul & Spiti	441	412	29

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of rural literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 1981	Number of rural literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 1981	Excess/ Deficit in number of literates (3 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mandi	579	546	33
9.	Shimla	522	527	– 5
10.	Sirmaur	402	421	– 19
11.	Solan	546	542	4
12.	Una	690	726	– 36

Map 84

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981

This map exhibits the percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 attending primary school to total population of boys in age-group 5-14 at district level in the state. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into five categories and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

Percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 attending primary school to total population of boys in age-group 5-14 for the state as a whole comes to 69.01 as per 1981 Census. This percentage at district level fluctuates between 80.67 in Hamirpur and 51.94 in Chamba. First range reflects percentage values above 80.00 and covers only Hamirpur district. Second range of 71.01-80.00 per cent covers the districts of Bilaspur (77.17), Una (75.29) and Kangra (75.18). Third range includes four districts of Mandi (70.30), Solan (67.90), Shimla (64.91) and Kinnaur (62.02), where values vary from 62.01-71.00 per cent. Fourth range of 53.01- 62.00 per cent embraces two districts of Kullu (57.77) and Lahul & Spiti (56.67). Last range reflects values below 53.01 per cent and covers two districts of Sirmaur (52.90) and Chamba.

Map 85

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981

This map represents the percentage of girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary school to total population of girls in age-group 5-14 in each district of the state. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as exhibited in the legend.

Percentage of girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary school to total population of girls in age-group 5-14 for the state as a whole comes to 50.20. This percentage at district level varies between 72.14 in Hamirpur district and 21.93 in Chamba district. First range reflects percentage values above 63.00 and covers only one district of Hamirpur. In second range values fluctuate between 51.01- 63.00 per cent and covers three districts of Una (62.69), Kangra (60.89) and Bilaspur (59.41). Third range of 39.01- 51.00 per cent covers four districts of Solan (47.73), Mandi (46.72), Shimla (45.26) and Kinnaur (40.01). Fourth range of 27.01- 39.00 per cent covers three districts of Lahul & Spiti (32.73), Sirmaur (31.05) and Kullu (31.01). Last range reflects percentage values below 27.01 and covers only Chamba district.

Map 86

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

This map exhibits the percentage of male population in age-group 15-24 at matriculation /secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education to total male population in age-group 15-24 in each district of the state. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into five categories and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

Percentage of males in age-group 15-24 at matriculation /secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education to total males in age-group 15-24 for the state as a whole comes to 2.98. This percentage at district level is the highest in Shimla district (5.35) and the lowest (0.20) in Kinnaur district. First range reflecting values above 4.00 per cent covers only Shimla district. The second range of 3.01- 4.00 covers three districts of Solan (3.45 per cent), Hamirpur (3.30 per cent) and Bilaspur (3.07 per cent). Third range of 2.01- 3.00 includes four districts of Kullu (2.98 per cent), Una (2.94 per cent), Kangra (2.81 per cent) and Mandi (2.70 per cent). In fourth range values fluctuate between 1.01-2.00 and includes two districts of Sirmaur (1.64 per cent) and Chamba (1.09 per cent). Fifth range reflects values below 1.01 and covers two districts of Lahul & Spiti (0.86 per cent) and Kinnaur (0.20 per cent).

Map 87

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

This map shows the percentage of female population in age-group 15-24 at matriculation /secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education to total female population in age-group 15-24 at the district level. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend.

Female population in age-group 15-24 in matriculation /secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education to total female population in age-group 15-24 for the state as a whole works out to 1.47 per cent. This percentage at district level fluctuates between 4.02 in Shimla district and 0.09 in Kinnaur district. First range reflecting percentage values above 2.60 covers only Shimla district. Second range of 1.81-2.60 per cent also covers only one district of Solan (2.07). Third range of 1.01-1.80 per cent covers six districts of Mandi (1.25), Kullu (1.21), Kangra (1.19), Una (1.07), Bilaspur (1.04) and Sirmaur (1.02). Fourth range reflecting percentage values between 0.21-1.00 covers two districts of Chamba (0.78) and Hamirpur (0.59). Last range reflecting percentage values below 0.21 per cent also covers two districts of Lahul & Spiti (0.14) and Kinnaur (0.09).

Map 88

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY, SECONDARY, UNIVERSITY LEVEL AND OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS 1981

This map consists of a set of four maps which depict districtwise number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary, secondary, university level and of all grades per 100 schools in rural areas in the state. These figures at district level have been grouped into suitable ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend of each map.

(A) Teachers per 1 000 of students at primary level of education:- The number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level of education in the state is 26.22 and this number fluctuates between 19.60 in Una and 82.10 in Lahul & Spiti at the district level. Northern, north-eastern, eastern and extreme southern parts of the state have higher number of teachers at the primary level, covering the districts of Sirmaur (39.11), Kinnaur (39.68), Chamba (42.26) and Lahul & Spiti. These four districts are included in first two ranges of above 44.00 and 34.01- 44.00. Third range of 24.01- 34.00 covers central, south-western and south-eastern parts of the state and includes the districts of Shimla (31.91), Kullu (31.04), Solan (25.97), Mandi (25.79) and Bilaspur (24.97). Fourth range of below 24.01 covers three districts of Una (19.60), Hamirpur (21.15) and Kangra (21.40) embracing the western parts of the state.

(B) Teachers per 1 000 of students at secondary level of education:- This number in the state fluctuates between 74.89 in Hamirpur district and 280.10 in Lahul & Spiti district, while for the state it stands at 121.99. Northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the state embracing Lahul & Spiti, Chamba (198.42) and Kinnaur (252.13) districts are covered under first two ranges of above 270.00 and 190.01-270.00. The districts in third range of 110.01-190.00 are located in the central and southern parts of the state including districts of Mandi (110.06), Kullu (126.84), Solan (152.80), Shimla (159.24) and Sirmaur (177.87). The state average also falls in this range. The lowest range of below 110.01 spreads in the western parts of the state and covers Hamirpur (74.89), Una (100.06), Bilaspur (103.33) and Kangra (108.95) districts.

(C) Teachers per 1 000 of students at university level of education:- In this map number of teachers per 1,000 of students at university level have been depicted. First range of above 55.00 and third range of below 35.01 include two districts each, namely Sirmaur (58.29) and Chamba (65.08); Kullu (30.46) and Bilaspur (34.58), respectively. Second range of 35.01- 55.00 which also covers state average rate (41.16), includes six districts of Solan (36.01), Kangra (37.32), Mandi (37.48), Hamirpur (39.09), Una (39.41) and Shimla (45.81). Remaining two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur do not have any educational institutions at university level.

(D) Teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas:- The number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas for the state as a whole stands at 29.06. In eight districts of the state this number is more than 28 which are covered under first two ranges of above 37.00 and 28.01- 37.00. First range of above 37.00 covers Chamba (38.99) and Lahul & Spiti (43.42) districts. Second range of 28.01- 37.00, in which state average also falls, covers the districts of Mandi (30.42), Solan (33.14), Shimla (33.93), Kullu (34.53) and Kinnaur (35.42). Third range of 19.01-28.00 covers three districts of Kangra (23.21), Una (23.29) and Bilaspur (24.41). Fourth range of below 19.01 covers only Hamirpur district (18.87).

The following table shows districtwise data pertaining to number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary, secondary, university level and of all grades per 100 schools in rural areas, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of teachers per 1,000 of students 1981			Number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools in rural areas 1981
		At primary level of education	At secondary level of education	At university level of education	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**26.22**	**121.99**	**41.16**	**29.06**
1.	Bilaspur	24.97	103.33	34.58	24.41
2.	Chamba	42.26	198.42	65.08	38.99
3.	Hamirpur	21.15	74.89	39.09	18.87
4.	Kangra	21.40	108.95	37.32	23.21
5.	Kinnaur	39.68	252.13		35.42
6.	Kullu	31.04	126.84	30.46	34.53
7.	Lahul & Spiti	82.10	280.10		43.42
8.	Mandi	25.79	110.06	37.48	30.42
9.	Shimla	31.91	159.24	45.81	33.93
10.	Sirmaur	39.11	177.87	58.29	38.71
11.	Solan	25.97	152.80	36.01	33.14
12.	Una	19.60	100.06	39.41	23.29

* No educational institution at university level.

Map 89

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

This map shows the number of ton-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders (not equal to degree) per 10,000 of literates in each district. These numbers have been divided into five ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend. In addition to this, circles proportionate to total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) have been inserted in each district. These circles have been divided into sectors proportionate to non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders shaded with different hatching.

According to 1981 Census, there are 1,818,287 literates in Himachal Pradesh, of which 19,837 are holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree). The number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates in the state is 109. This number is highest in Lahul & Spiti district (170) which falls under first range of above 157. This number is lowest in Bilaspur district (70) constituting the fifth range of below 71. Second range of 129 -157 covers two districts of Solan (139) and Chamba (144). Third range of 100-128, which also includes state average, covers the districts of Kangra (100), Sirmaur (122), Mandi (125) and Una (126). Fourth range of 71- 99 embraces the districts of Kinnaur (91), Hamirpur (95), Kullu (96) and Shimla (97).

Proportion of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders (not equal to degree) in the state is 18.52 per cent and 81.48 per cent, respectively. Proportion of technical diploma or certificate holders in eight districts is more than 80 per cent excepting Solan (75.00 per cent), Shimla (76.54 per cent), Bilaspur (76.74 per cent) and Una (78.16 per cent) districts, while percentage share of non-technical diploma or certificate holders fluctuates between 7.60 in Lahul & Spiti and 25.00 in Solan district in the state.

The following table shows districtwise number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) per 10,000 of literates, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders (not equal to degree) per 10,000 literates 1981
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**109**
1.	Bilaspur	70
2.	Chamba	144
3.	Hamirpur	95
4.	Kangra	100
5.	Kinnaur	91
6.	Kullu	96
7.	Lahul & Spiti	170
8.	Mandi	125
9.	Shimla	97
10.	Sirmaur	122
11.	Solan	139
12.	Una	126

Map 90

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

This map represents number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates in each district of the state. These figures have been grouped into five categories and shown by choropleth as described in the legend. In addition to this, circles proportionate to the total number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above have been inserted in each district. These circles have been divided into sectors showing urban and rural proportions.

According to 1981 Census, total number of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above are 52,864 among total literates in the state which works out at 291 per 10,000 of literates. This number ranges between 177 in Una district and 647 in Shimla district. First range of above 350 covers two districts of Shimla and Solan (381). Second range of 301- 350 covers the districts of Sirmaur (310) and Lahul & Spiti (341). Third range of 251-300 covers four districts of Mandi (257), Chamba (265), Kullu (274) and Kinnaur (292). Fourth range of 201-250 covers two districts of Kangra (216) and Bilaspur (230). Fifth range of below 201 covers the districts of Una (177) and Hamirpur (182).

The percentage share of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above in rural areas (excepting three districts of Shimla, Solan and Sirmaur) is more than urban areas throughout the state. This percentage is highest in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts (100.00) and the lowest in Shimla district (28.21). In urban areas the percentage share varies between 71.79 in Shimla district and 24.87 in Kangra district. Two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural.

The following table shows districtwise number of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Number of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates 1981
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**291**
1.	Bilaspur	230
2.	Chamba	265
3.	Hamirpur	182
4.	Kangra	216
5.	Kinnaur	292
6.	Kullu	274
7.	Lahul & Spiti	257
8.	Mandi	341
9.	Shimla	647
10.	Sirmaur	310
11.	Solan	381
12.	Una	177

Map 91

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981

This map depicts the number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas in each district of the state. These figures have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as described in the legend.

Number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas comes to 6.69 in the state. This number is highest in Lahul & Spiti district (12.55) followed by Kinnaur district (8.06). The lowest number has been recorded in Kullu district (5.54). Three districts of Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Hamirpur have recorded comparatively higher number of teachers. First range of above 8.30 covers the districts of Lahul & Spiti. Second range of 7.31-8.30 covers the districts of Kinnaur and Hamirpur. Third range of 6.31-7.30 which also covers state average, includes six districts of Chamba (6.44), Una (6.51), Kangra (6.59), Mandi (6.61), Bilaspur (6.88) and Shimla (7.30). Fourth range of below 6.31 embraces three districts of Kullu (5.54), Sirmaur (6.02) and Solan (6.28).

The following table reflects districtwise number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total population in rural areas	Number of teachers in rural areas	Number of teachers per 1,000 of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**3,954,847**	**26,459**	**6.69**
1.	Bilaspur	235,784	1,622	6.88
2.	Chamba	289,853	1,867	6.44
3.	Hamirpur	301,915	2,268	7.51
4.	Kangra	941,820	6,203	6.59
5.	Kinnaur	59,547	480	8.06
6.	Kullu	221,810	1,228	5.54
7.	Lahul & Spiti	32,100	403	12.55
8.	Mandi	597,570	3,951	6.61
9.	Shimla	430,755	3,145	7.30
10.	Sirmaur	280,120	1,687	6.02
11.	Solan	270,657	1,699	6.28
12.	Una	292,916	1,906	6.51

Map 92

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

This map represents the number of census houses excluding census houses vacant at the time of houselisting and census houses used as others according to their uses at district level in the state. Bar diagrams consisting of five bars proportionate to number of census houses falling in each category of use are inserted in each district and shaded with different hatching patterns as explained in the legend.

Out of 909,726 occupied census houses in the state, 86.98 per cent (791,326) are used as residence, 2.67 per cent (24,283) as shop-cum-residence etc., 2.43 per cent (22,064) as hotels/sarais etc., 3.48 per cent (31,654) as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices and the remaining 4.44 per cent (40,399) houses as factories, workshops and worksheds.. It is observed that majority of census houses are being used as residence in all districts. Residential census houses form more than 80 per cent of the total occupied census houses and this percentage fluctuates between 89.03 in Bilaspur district and 84.85 in Kullu district. Percentage of census houses used as shop-cum-residence etc., varies between 3.54 in Hamirpur district and 1.12 in Lahul & Spiti district. Proportion of census houses used as hotels and sarais etc., is the highest in Shimla district (3.47 per cent) and the lowest in Hamirpur district (1.42 per cent). The percentage of census houses used as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices varies between 4.10 in Kangra district and 2.32 in Kinnaur district. In Kullu, Lahul & Spiti and Chamba districts more than 6 per cent census houses are used as factories, workshops and worksheds.

Map 93

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map shows urban households (excluding institutional households and houseless households) having amenities of drinking water, toilet and electricity at district level in the state. A group of small rhombuses proportionate to the number of urban households are drawn for each district and the area covered by each amenity is shown differently by superimposing the shades of colour/hatching in black as described in the legend. The number of small rhombuses has been calculated by fixing the number of households being represented by a small rhombus. Two districts of the state viz., Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

Out of total 76,841 urban households of the state, 68,662 have got amenity of electricity, 42,356 of toilet facilities and 38,449 of drinking water facilities. As Shimla district contributes maximum percentage share of total urban population of the state so it has recorded the maximum number of urban households (20,058) and this number is lowest (2,611) in Bilaspur district. It is reflected from the map itself that out of these three amenities, electricity facility is available in most of the urban households. The percentage of urban households having amenity of electricity is maximum in Mandi district (92.83) and lowest in Kangra district (87.14). The percentage of urban households having toilet facility is highest in Sirmaur district (69.12) and the lowest in Una district (25.51). In six districts of Chamba, Bilaspur, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur and Solan more than 50 per cent of urban households contain drinking water facility.

Map 94

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map portrays the amenities of drinking water and electricity available to the rural households (excluding institutional households and houseless households) at the district level. A group of small rhombuses proportionate to total rural households is drawn for each district and area covered by each amenity is shown differently by superimposing the shades of colour/hatching in black as explained in the legend. The number of small rhombuses has been calculated by fixing the number of households being represented by a small rhombus.

Out of total 700,805 rural households in the state, 357,956 (51.08 per cent) have electricity facility and 30,342 (making only 4.33 per cent of total rural households) have drinking water facility. Total number of rural households in the state at district level vary between 165,684 in Kangra and 6,397 in Lahul & Spiti. Percentage of rural households having amenity of electricity is the highest (63.56) in Hamirpur district, followed by 62.42 in Kangra district. In districts of Una, Bilaspur, Mandi, Kullu, Shimla, Solan and Sirmaur this percentage is above 40.00. Percentage of rural households with electricity facility is comparatively lower in districts of Lahul & Spiti (28.28), Chamba (28.33) and Kinnaur (39.81). In Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla, Solan, Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts more than 4 per cent of rural households have got drinking water facility. This percentage is the highest in Solan district and the lowest in Hamirpur district, the respective values being 6.78 and 1.63.

Map 95

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

This map shows percentage of rural households (excluding institutional and houseless households) occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms at district level in the state. Rhombuses proportionate to number of rural households in each district have been drawn. Each rhombus is divided into 25 equal pockets. Each small pocket of the rhombus reflects 4 per cent of total rural households. These pockets have been shaded with different hatching patterns according to proportion of households in each category of households by number of rooms occupied, as described in the legend.

Out of 700,805 total rural households (excluding institutional and houseless households) of the state, 35.38 per cent have one room accommodation, 33.35 per cent have two rooms, 11.57 per cent have three rooms and 18.49 per cent occupy more than three rooms each. Households having no exclusive room and unspecified number of rooms constitute 0.20 per cent and 1.01 per cent share of total rural households (excluding institutional and houseless households), respectively. Kullu district with 59.97 per cent rural households (excluding institutional and houseless households) with one room accommodation stands first in the state, followed by 50.42 per cent in Chamba and 47.92 per cent in Kinnaur district. In the remaining districts, percentage of households with one room accommodation varies between 19.30 in Bilaspur and 44.07 in Lahul & Spiti district. In Una district 39.54 per cent of households have two rooms, followed by 39.19 in Hamirpur district. This proportion is the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (21.15 per cent). In the district of Solan 16.57 per cent of rural households (excluding institutional and houseless households) have three rooms accommodation. This proportion is the lowest (5.97 per cent) in Kullu district. Percentage of households having more than three rooms fluctuates between 6.24 in Kullu district and 40.67 in Bilaspur district.

Map 96

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

This map reflects the percentage of urban households (excluding institutional and houseless households) having no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms at district level in the state. Rhombuses proportionate to the number of urban households in each district have been drawn. Each rhombus is divided into 25 equal pockets. Each small pocket of the rhombus represents 4 per cent of the households. These pockets have been shaded with different hatching patterns according to the proportion of households in each category of households by number of rooms occupied, as described in the legend. Two districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

Total number of urban households (excluding institutional and houseless households) in the state is 76,841, of which 43.20 per cent have one room, 31.44 per cent have two rooms, 10.81 per cent have three rooms and 13.41 per cent have more than three rooms each. The remaining 1.14 per cent share is formed combinedly by two categories of households having no exclusive room and unspecified number of rooms. At district level also it is observed that these two categories represent very low percentage of households. In all the districts of the state, proportion of households having single room accommodation forms major share to total urban households (excluding institutional and houseless households). It is highest in Shimla district (53.54 per cent) followed by Kullu district (52.68 per cent) and it is lowest in Kangra district (32.18). Percentage of urban households (excluding institutional and houseless households) occupying two rooms is the highest in Una district (36.68) and the lowest in Kullu district (25.08). The percentage variation in households having three rooms is between 7.96 in Kullu district and 13.03 in Una district. In the remaining districts of the state (except Mandi and Shimla) the proportion of households with three rooms is more than 10 per cent. Percentage of households with more than three rooms accommodation is maximum in Bilaspur district (19.42) followed by Kangra district (18.37) and it is minimum in Shimla district (7.64).

Map 97

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map reflects the distribution of rural households according to number of persons residing in each household in each district. Bar diagrams consisting of bars proportionate to number of rural households with 1,2,3,4,5 and 6+ persons are drawn for each district as well as for the state. Absolute scale is indicated on the left side of the bar diagrams.

Out of 705,878 rural households of the state, 8.63 per cent (60,907), 8.21 per cent (57,979), 9.43 per cent (66,569), 12.90 per cent (91,042), 15.08 per cent (106,423) and 45.75 per cent (322,958) rural households have 1,2,3,4,5 and 6+ persons each, respectively. At district level the number of rural households varies between 166,898 in Kangra district and 6,449 in Lahul & Spiti district. More than 7 per cent rural households in all districts have one person each and this percentage is the highest (17.43) in Lahul & Spiti district and the lowest (7.38) in Hamirpur district. Percentage of rural households with two persons varies between 11.84 in Kinnaur district and 6.69 in Hamirpur district. Percentage of rural households with 3 persons varies between 11.23 in Kinnaur district and 8.37 in Bilaspur district. The percentage of rural households with 4 persons varies between 14.38 in Hamirpur district and 10.77 in Sirmaur district. More than 15 per cent rural households in districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur, Mandi and Kullu have 5 persons in each household while in the remaining districts their percentage fluctuates between 11.78 in Lahul & Spiti and 14.71 in Chamba. More than 35 per cent rural households in all districts of the state have 6+ persons in each household.

Map 98

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map exhibits the distribution of urban households according to number of persons residing in each household. Bar diagrams consisting of bars proportionate to number of urban households with 1,2,3,4,5 and 6+ persons are drawn for each district as well as for the state. Absolute scale showing number of urban households is drawn on the left side of the bar diagrams. The districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

Out of 77,683 urban households in the state, 21.67 per cent (16,837) households have one person each, 12.80 per cent (9,942) have two persons each, while 11.51 per cent (8,941), 13.46 per cent (10,768), 13.66 per cent (10,612) and 26.50 per cent (20,583) urban households of the state have three, four, five and 6+ persons each, respectively. Urban households in the districts are the highest in Shimla district and the lowest in Bilaspur district numbering at 20,312 and 2,630, respectively. At district level, it is observed that percentage of urban households, comprising one person is fairly high in four districts of Mandi, Kullu, Bilaspur and Hamirpur with 26.36, 26.04, 24.45 and 24.17 per cent, respectively. Percentage of urban households with two persons ranges between 15.59 in Kullu district and 9.56 in Una district. Proportion of urban households with three persons in the districts fluctuates from 13.06 per cent in Solan district to 8.94 per cent in Bilaspur district. Proportion of urban households with 4 persons claims more than 12 per cent share in all districts and the percentage ranges between 15.26 in Kangra district and 12.36 per cent in Bilaspur district. Percentage of urban households with 5 persons varies between 15.57 in Una district and 12.58 in Chamba district. Proportion of urban households having six and more persons is quite high as compared to other categories in most of the districts. The percentage of urban households having six and more persons ranges between 37.94 in Una district and 21.47 in Shimla district.

Map 99

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES 1981

This map shows number of medical institutions which include hospitals, health centres and dispensaries etc. per 10,000 of occupied census houses in the state at district level. The figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as explained in the legend.

The number of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied census houses in the state works out to 16.63. The proportion fluctuates between 14.76 in Kangra district and 32.95 in Lahul & Spiti district. Number of medical institutions is the highest in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the state covering two districts of Kinnaur (27.66) and Lahul & Spiti which are covered under first range of above 23.00. Second range of 19.01-23.00 spreads in the southern and south-western extreme of the state covering Sirmaur (19.29) and Solan (21.95) districts. Third range showing the number of medical institutions between 15.01-19.00 covers state average also and includes 6 districts of Kullu (15.35), Shimla (15.54), Una (15.71), Bilaspur (16.37), Hamirpur (17.29) and Chamba (18.59). The lowest number of medical institutions is recorded in Kangra (14.78), followed by Mandi (14.82) and both the districts are covered in the fourth category of below 15.01. In general, it is observed that the areas having lower density of population in the state have higher number of medical institutions per 10,000 occupied census houses, while this number decreases in the areas having higher density of population.

The following table exhibits districtwise number of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied census houses, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied census houses
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**16.63**
1.	Bilaspur	16.37
2.	Chamba	18.59
3.	Hamirpur	17.29
4.	Kangra	14.76
5.	Kinnaur	27.66
6.	Kullu	15.35
7.	Lahul & Spiti	32.95
8.	Mandi	14.82
9.	Shimla	15.54
10.	Sirmaur	19.29
11.	Solan	21.95
12.	Una	15.71

Map 100

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each district of the state. These figures have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend.

The number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in the state is 131.10. This number is highest in Kinnaur district (277.10), followed by Shimla district (240.30). Both these districts are included in the first range of above 220.00, covering the eastern and south-eastern parts of the state. The lowest number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in the state is in Una district (33.10). Second range of 160.01 - 220.00 includes three districts of Solan (214.00), Lahul & Spiti (199.40) and Chamba (169.70). Third range of 100.01-160.00 which also covers state average, includes four districts namely Sirmaur (146.00), Kangra (113.20), Bilaspur (108.70) and Mandi (102.00). The lowest range of below 100.01 covers three districts of Kullu (90.10), Hamirpur (51.00) and Una (33.10).

The table given below shows districtwise number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in the state, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population 1981
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**131.10**
1.	Bilaspur	108.70
2.	Chamba	169.70
3.	Hamirpur	51.00
4.	Kangra	113.20
5.	Kinnaur	277.10
6.	Kullu	90.10
7.	Lahul & Spiti	199.40
8.	Mandi	102.00
9.	Shimla	240.30
10.	Sirmaur	146.00
11.	Solan	214.00
12.	Una	33.10

Map 101

INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971-81

This map reflects districtwise increase/decrease in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population during the decade 1971-81. These figures have been grouped into five ranges (first three ranges showing increase and remaining two ranges reflect decrease) and shown by choropleth as mentioned in the legend.

The state recorded a decrease of 1.50 in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population during 1971-81. Seven districts of the state have recorded an increase in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population during 1971-81. The highest increase is recorded in Lahul & Spiti district (134.10) which comes under first range of above 100.00. Second range showing increase from 30.01 to 100.00 includes two districts of Kullu (36.60) and Kinnaur (92.50). Third range showing increase below 30.01 embraces four districts of Una (13.60), Kangra (14.10), Hamirpur (14.80) and Shimla (20.50). Five districts of the state have experienced decrease in the number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population during 1971-81. The range showing decrease 10.00 and above covers two districts of Bilaspur (17.10) and Solan (182.00) which are located in south-western area of Himachal Pradesh. The range showing decrease below 10.00 includes three districts of Mandi (3.00), Chamba (3.90) and Sirmaur (9.90). This range also includes the state average.

The following table shows districtwise number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in 1971 and 1981 and increase/decrease in number of hospital beds during 1971-1981:

Sl. No.	State/ District	No. of hospital beds per 100,000 of population		Increase/ Decrease in number of hospital beds during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**132.60**	**131.10**	**– 1.50**
1.	Bilaspur	125.80	108.70	– 17.10
2.	Chamba	173.60	169.70	– 3.90
3.	Hamirpur	36.20	51.00	+ 14.80
4.	Kangra	99.10	113.20	+ 14.10
5.	Kinnaur	184.60	277.10	+ 92.50
6.	Kullu	53.50	90.10	+ 36.60
7.	Lahul & Spiti	65.30	199.40	+ 134.10

Sl. No.	State/ District	No.of hospital beds per 100,000 of population		Increase/ Decrease in number of hospital beds during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mandi	99.00	102.00	-3.00
9.	Shimla	219.80	240.30	+20.50
10.	Sirmaur	155.90	146.00	-9.90
11.	Solan	396.00	214.00	-182.00
12.	Una	19.50	33.10	+13.60

Map 102

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population in each district of the state. These numbers have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth as per the legend of the map.

As per 1981 Census, the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population in the state works out to 1.80. This number varies between 1.21 in Bilaspur district and 6.72 in Kinnaur district. The first range showing number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population above 2.60 covers two districts of Lahul & Spiti (6.23) and Kinnaur which form a contiguous region in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the state. The second range of 2.01- 2.60 covers two districts of Kullu (2.09) and Chamba (2.57). In the third range, the number fluctuates between 1.41- 2.00 covering six districts of the state viz., Una (1.58), Sirmaur (1.63), Solan (1.65), Shimla (1.76), Mandi (1.86) and Hamirpur (1.89). The fourth range shows the number below 1.41 and includes two districts of Bilaspur and Kangra (1.31).

The following table reflects districtwise number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population, 1981:

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population 1981
1	2	3
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1.80**
1.	Bilaspur	1.21
2.	Chamba	2.57
3.	Hamirpur	1.89
4.	Kangra	1.31
5.	Kinnaur	6.72
6.	Kullu	2.09
7.	Lahul & Spiti	6.23
8.	Mandi	1.86
9.	Shimla	1.76
10.	Sirmaur	1.63
11.	Solan	1.65
12.	Una	1.58