

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES-7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PART-IX

CENSUS ATLAS

ATTAR SINGH

of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Himachal Pradesh

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Central Government Publications-Census of India 1971-Series-7-Himachal Pradesh is being published in the following parts :

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I-B	Detailed Analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration Patterns
I-C	Subsidiary Tables
II-A	General Population Tables ('A' Series)
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II-C (i)	Distribution of Population, Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
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VIII-A	Administration Report-Enumeration
VIII-B	Administration Report-Tabulation
IX	Census Atlas

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GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH PUBLICATIONS:
DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS:

X-A	Town and Village Directory
X-B	Village and townwise Census Abstract
X-C	Analytical Report, Departmental Statistics and District Census Tables

(District Census Handbooks in respect of 10 districts of Himachal Pradesh are being published in 20 Volumes i.e. two volumes for each district. Parts X-A and X-B are being combined and Part X-C are being brought out independently)

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

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian census that a Census of India atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of states and union territories. These atlases received wide recognition. During 1973-74, the Indian Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the Office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the congress. The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations world population conference (1974) in Bucharest.

Maps from the tahsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 census taking, jurisdictional maps (basic census map documents) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census handbooks, the town directories and other census publications. The jurisdictional maps at taluka/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each state with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 census of India atlas series projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969-70. A national conference was organised in April, 1970 in the Office of the Registrar General in which scholars like Prof. G. S. Gosal, Prof. V.L.S.P. Rao, Prof. Mansoor Alam, Dr. M.P. Thakore, Dr. L. S. Bhatt and Mr. H, M. Jones participated. It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in 1971 atlas. This scheme was sent to a large number of universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof. O.H.K. Spate, Prof. John E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickey, Prof. R. M. Prothero and Prof. B. J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of directors of census operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1972).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of states and union territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of states and union territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport and communications, trade and commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been a slight deviation in the All-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain insets are added to provide more information on the subject. Diagrams, graphs and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present All-India atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the section on demographic structure and trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physio-geographical regions of India has been included to enable the users to co-ordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B. K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U.N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map Division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map Division in our Delhi office and the members of map units in the offices of directors of census operations of states/union territories on their excellent teamwork and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

NEW DELHI :

Gandhi Jayanti,

2nd October, 1977.

R. B. CHARI,

Registrar General, India,

Ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India.

PREFACE

For the first time in 1961 census an effort was made by the Census Organisation to bring out Census Atlas. Keeping in view the usefulness of this publication it was decided to continue the publication in 1971 Census also. The publication contains quantitatively and qualitatively complete profile of physical conditions, social, cultural, economic and demographic characteristics of the state which have been derived from the census as well as other sources of data. Apart from this, an attempt has been made to depict decadal variations in jurisdictional changes, growth of population, change in age and sex structure, urbanization and literacy. Maps numbering 127 incorporated in this volume can be broadly categorised into orientation, physical conditions, demographic structure such as distribution, density, growth, sex and age structure, urbanization, migration, census industrial categories, transport, trade and commerce, services, castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

Dot method has been adopted in distributional maps where in general choropleth and isopleth techniques have been used and wherever cross-classifications are to be depicted, pie or bar graph or use of colour has been resorted to. The towns have been represented by proportional spheres and circles. To enable readers to draw exhaustive inferences from the main map, analytical notes and suitable diagrams have been added to each map.

Cartography as it would appear is a mixture of science and art. While on the one hand it is concerned with problems of exactitute susceptible to precise treatment and varying according to the laws of mathematics and geometry, on the other hand a map is made to be looked and in this respect it is one of the visual arts. I could have been up against a baffling task, had I not been given necessary help by various state departments and Survey of India. I am rather thankful to them for extending co-operation in bringing out this publication. My thanks are also due to my colleagues, Sarvshri S. K. Agarwal and K. C. Suri, Deputy Directors and Shri S. L. Bahl, Assistant Director who took keen interest in finalising this publication. I shall be failing in my gratitude if I do not make mention of the strenuous efforts put in by the mapping unit of this office headed by Shri Kaul Singh Thakur in preparing the maps for this publication.

I owe a deep personal gratitude to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India, his successors Shri R. B. Chari and Shri P. Padmanabha who encouraged me every time in bringing out this publication. But for their inspiration this publication would not have seen the light of the day.

Sincere gratitudes are also due to Dr. B. K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General, India (Map) and Dr. R. R. Tripathi, Map Officer in the Registrar General's Office who were kind enough all the times in giving me technical guidance and help in solving numerous problems in the execution of this project. I hope this publication like other Census Publications will be of great use to the census data users.

My thanks are also due to Shri P. Omnen, Deputy Controller, Union Territory Press, Chandigarh and his staff for extending co-operation in printing this publication.

Dated : the 5th February, 1979.

ATTAR SINGH

CENSUS ATLAS PROJECT

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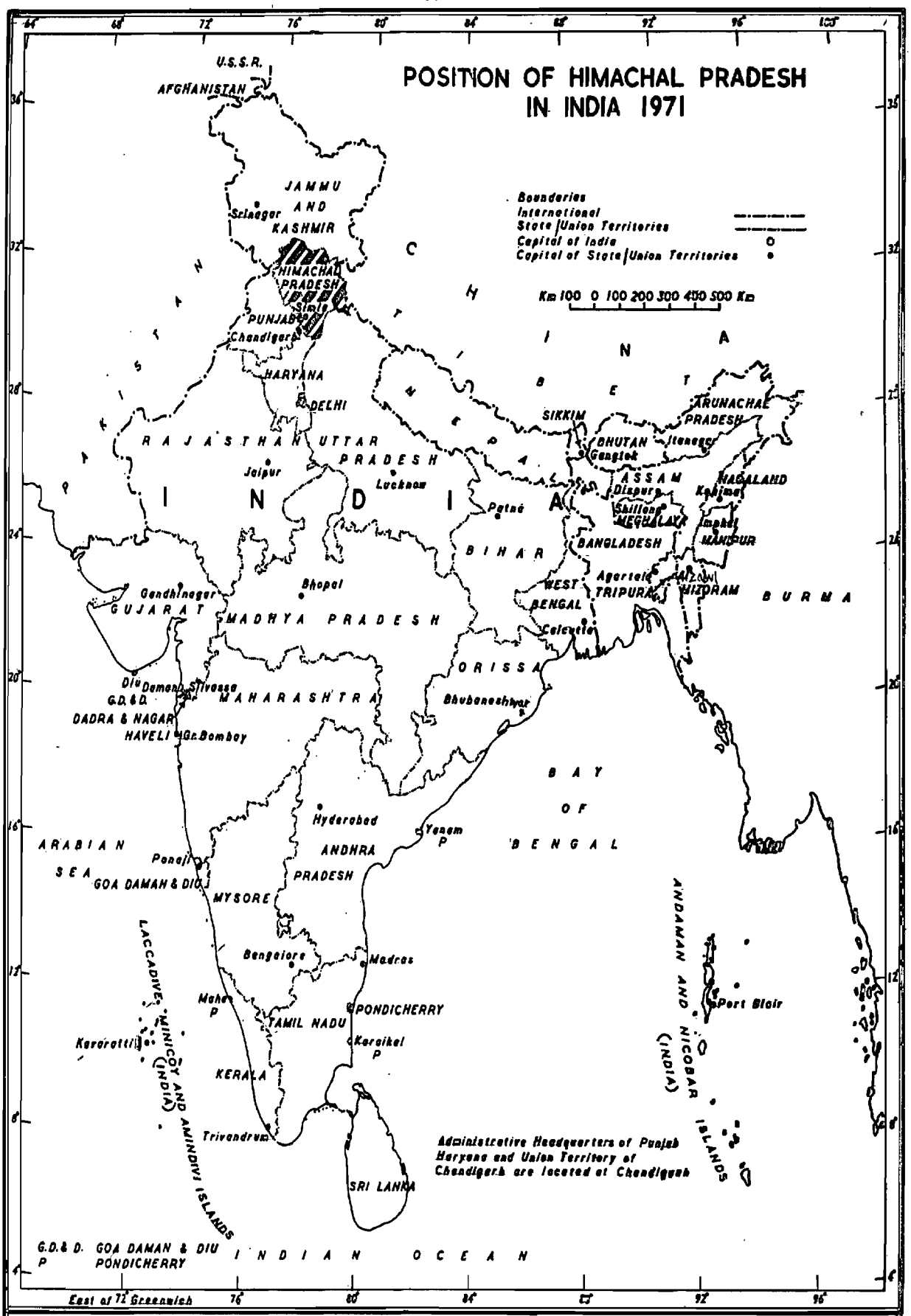
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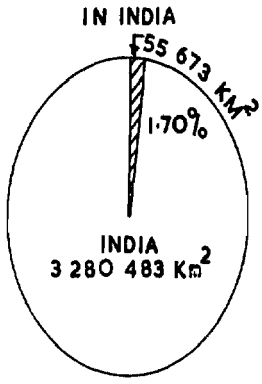
Shri Sohan Lal, Proof Reader.

GENERAL

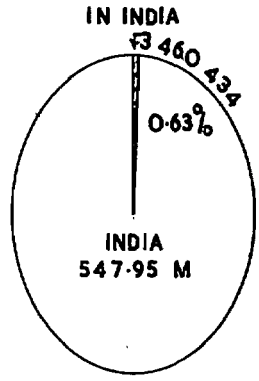
MAP I



AREA OF HIMACHAL PRADESH IN INDIA



POPULATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH IN INDIA

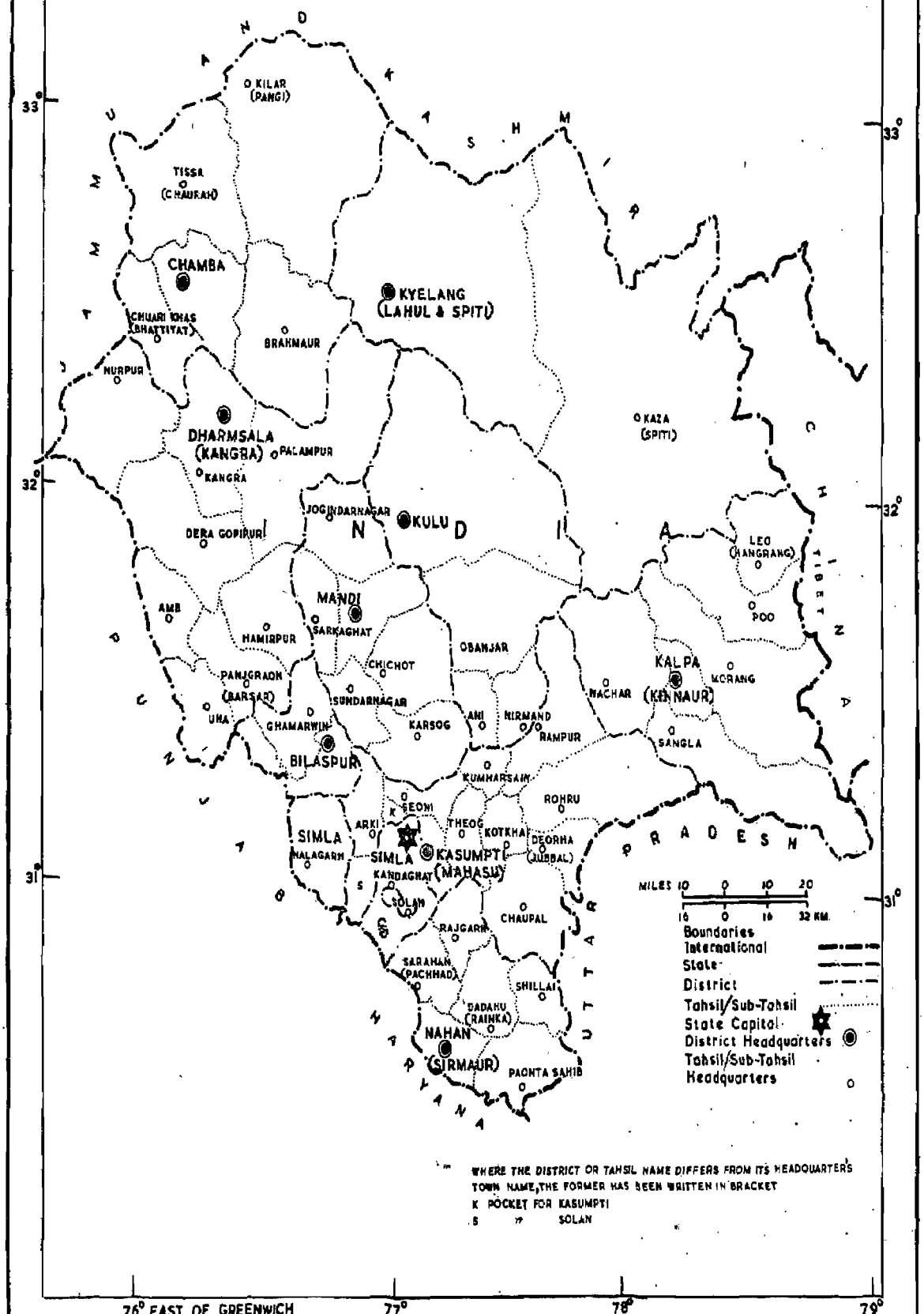


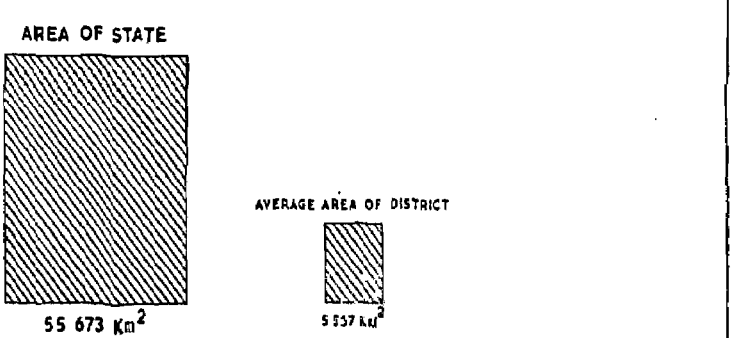
MAP 2

HIMACHAL PRADESH

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1971





MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961–71

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA

PANGI
CHAURAH
CHAMBA
CHAMBA
BHATTIYAT
BRAHMAUR
LAHUL
LAHUL AND SPITI
SPITI
NURPUR
KANGRA
PALAMPUR
KANGRA
DERA GOPIPUR
JOGINDAR NAGAR
KULU
KULU
BARSAR
UNA
AMB
HAMIRPUR
SARKAGHAT
MANDI SADAR
MANDI
CHICHOT
SUNDAR NAGAR
GHAMARWIN
BILASPUR
BILASPUR SADAR
KARSOG
SEORI
ARKI
SIMLA
SIMLA
NALAGARH
SOLAN
KASUMPTI
KUMHARSAIN
RAMPUR
BANJAR
ANI
NIRMAND
RACHAR
MORANG
KALPA
KINNAUR
SANGLA
BOHRU
MAHASU
KOTKHAI
THEOG
JUBBAL
CHAUPAL
RAJGARH
PACHHAD
RAINKA
SIRMAUR
NAHAN
PAONTA SAHIB

NEW TAHSILS/SUB-TAHSILS CARVED OUT IN
1961
1965
AREAS TRANSFERRED FROM PUNJAB TO HIMACHAL PRADESH IN
1966
AREAS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE TAHSIL TO ANOTHER IN
1966
1967

STATE BOUNDARY IN 1961
SUB-DIVISION " "
K KASUMPTI
S SOLAN

76° EAST OF GREENWICH

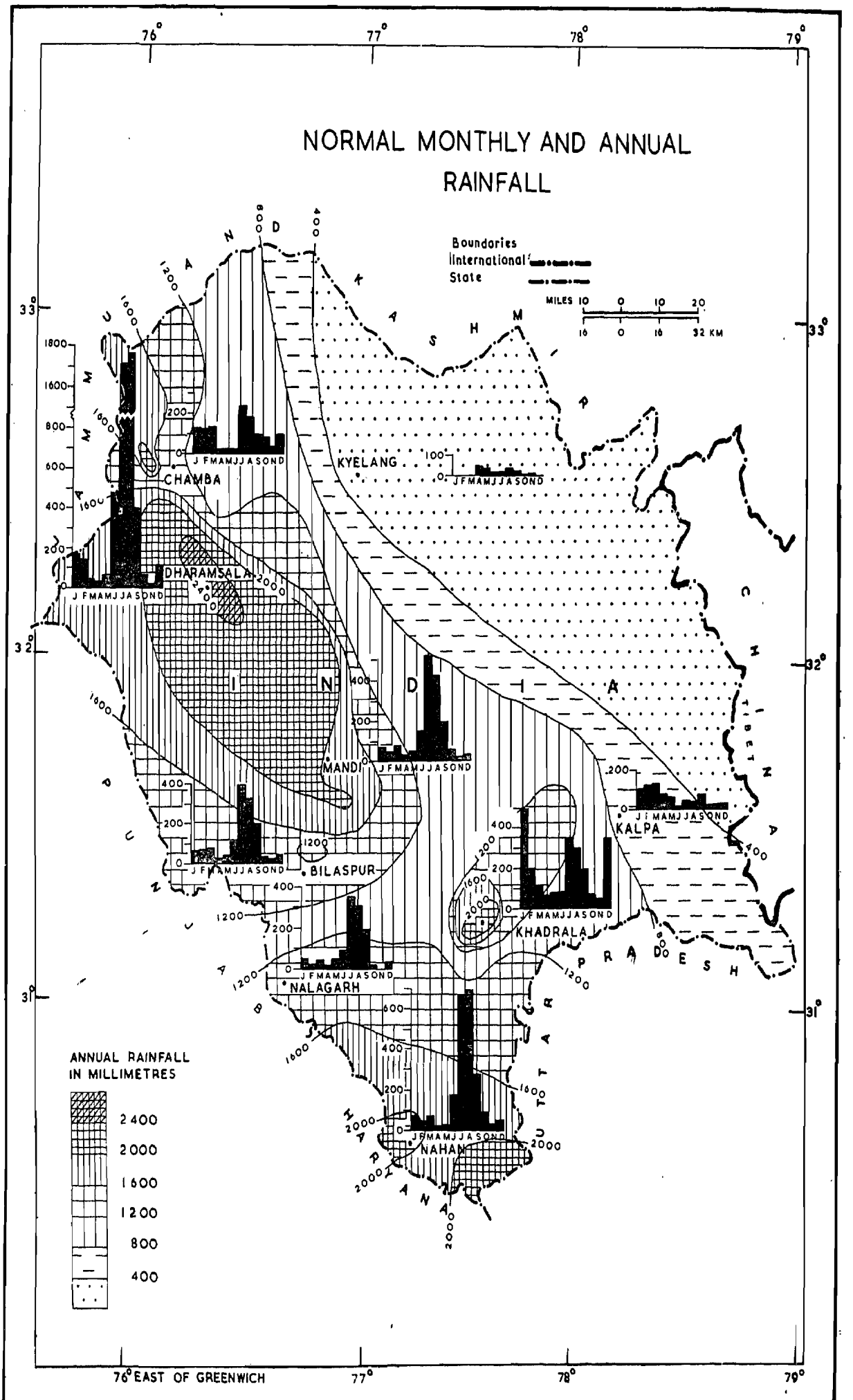
CENSUS TOWN AREA

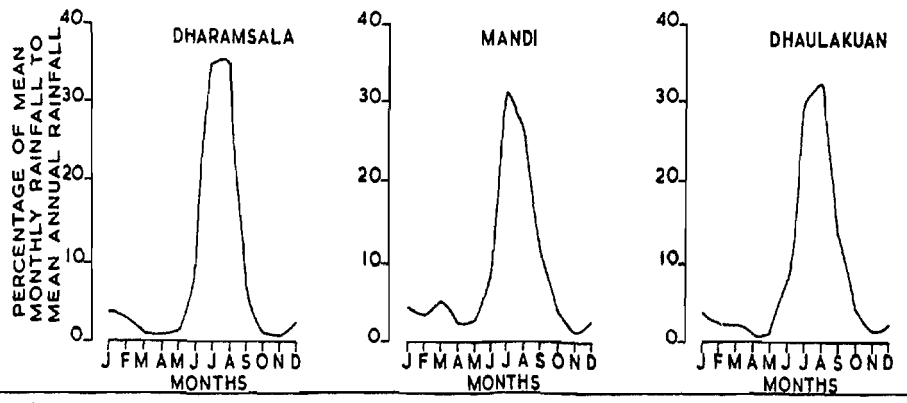
A DALHOUSIE
B BAKLOH

MILES 2 0 2 MILES

MAP 4

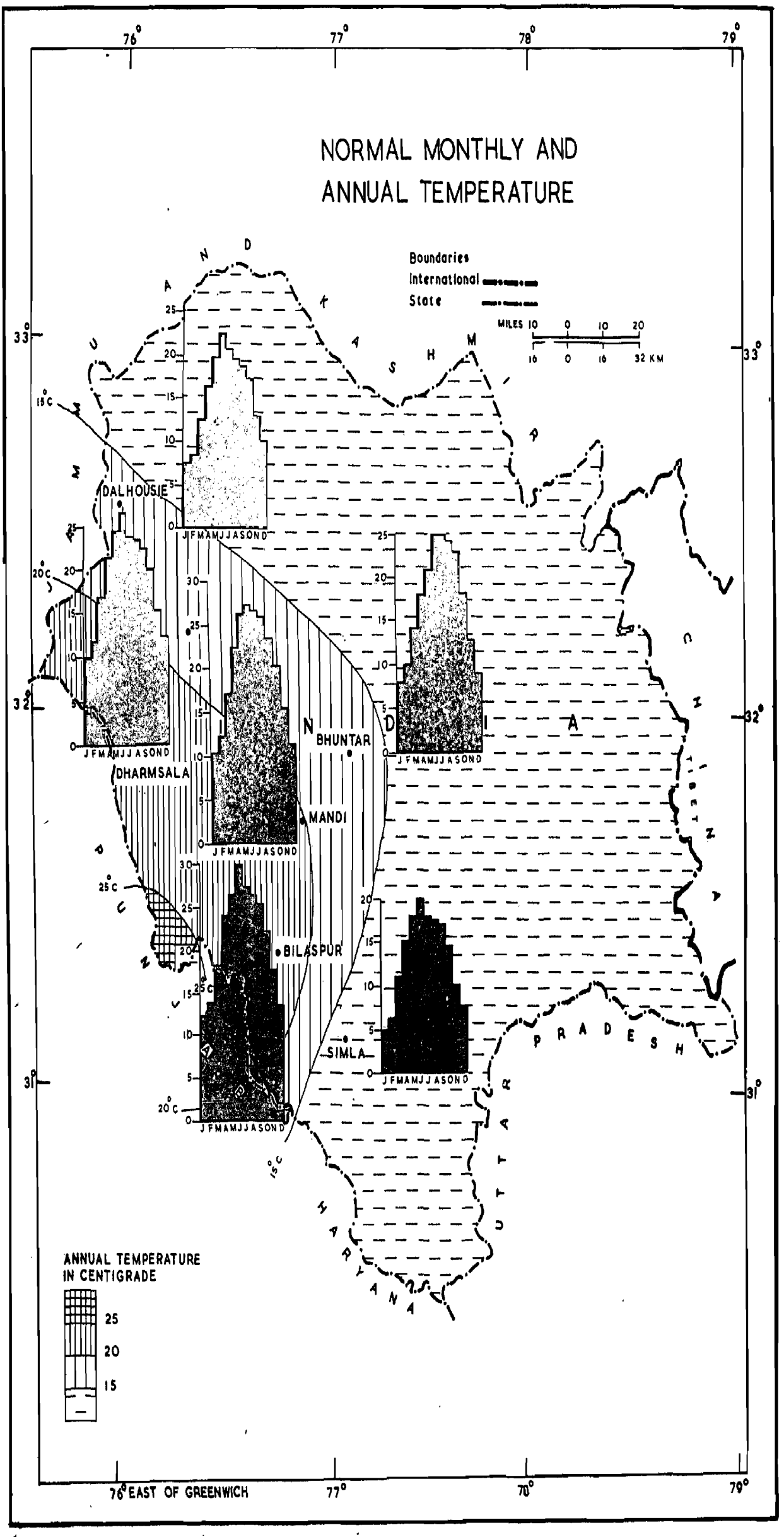
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL





MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE



MAP 6

SOILS

Boundaries
International
State
District

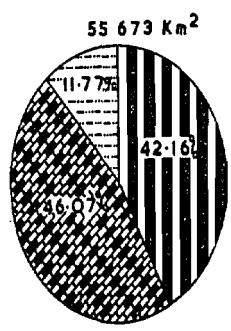
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

BROWN HILL SOILS

SUB-MONTANE SOILS (PODSOLIC)

GLACIERS AND ETERNAL SNOW

55 673 Km²



MAP 7

FORESTS

FOREST TYPES

1. Sal
2. Sub-Tropical scrub and Bamboo, Khair and Sissu
3. Sub-Tropical Scrub lower and upper Pine
4. Himalayan moist Temperate (Deodar, Kail and Oak)
5. Himalayan moist Wet Temperate
6. Himalayan Temperate (Kail and Deodar)
7. Himalayan Dry Temperate (Pine crop with Deodar)
8. Dry Temperate Forests (High level Blue Pine)
9. Sub-Alpine (Fir/Birch and Grassland)
10. Moist Alpine Scrub Rhododendran Birch and Grass land
11. Dry Alpine Scrub Coniferous

Forest Area

MILES 10 0 10 20

16 0 16 32 KM

Boundaries:-
International
State
District

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FOREST INDUSTRIES

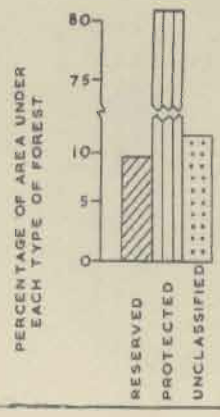
20 000
10 000
5 000
3 000
1 500

MANUFACTURING OF ROSIN
EXPLOITATION OF FORESTS
SAW MILLS

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

33° 32° 31°





DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

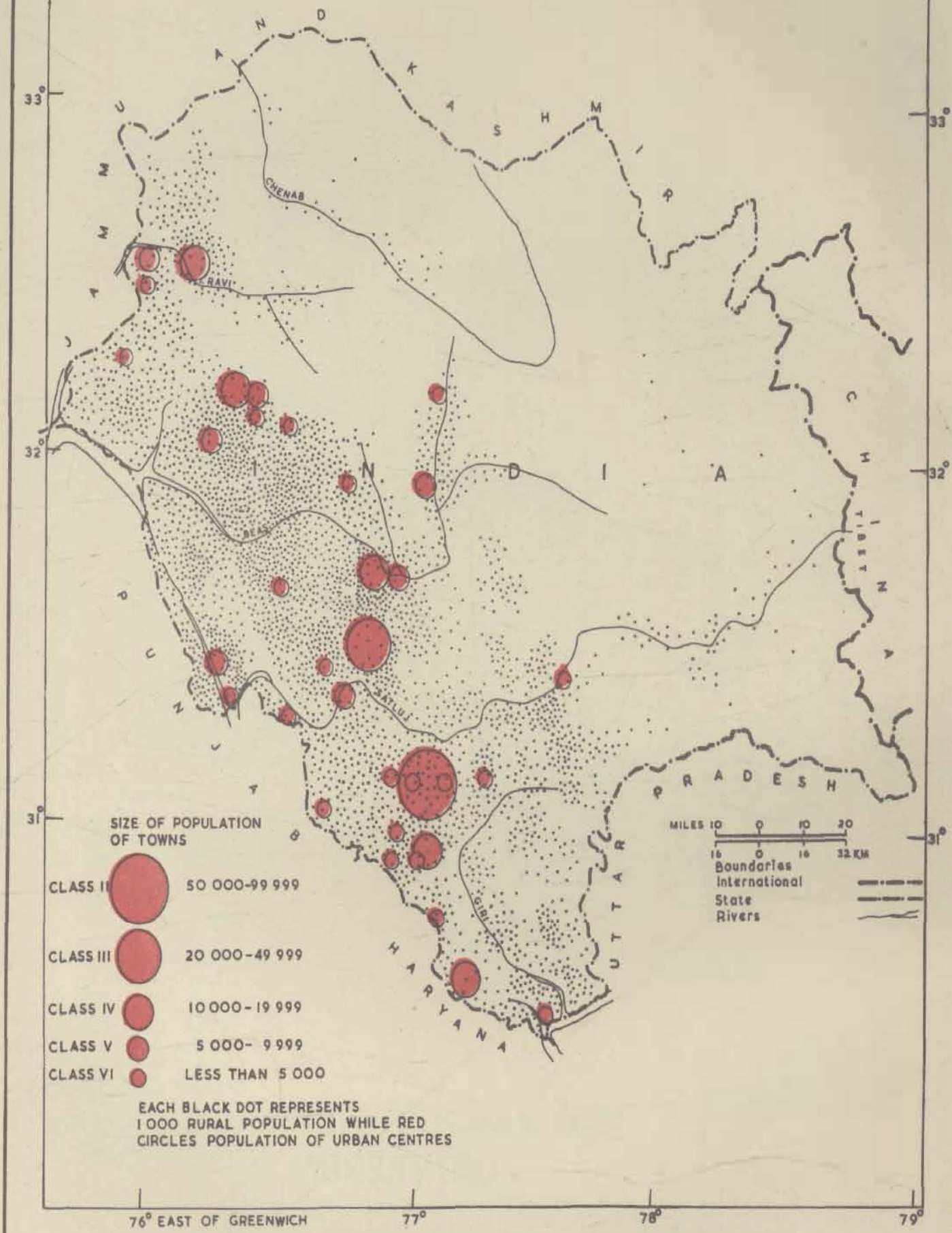
*Distribution, density and growth

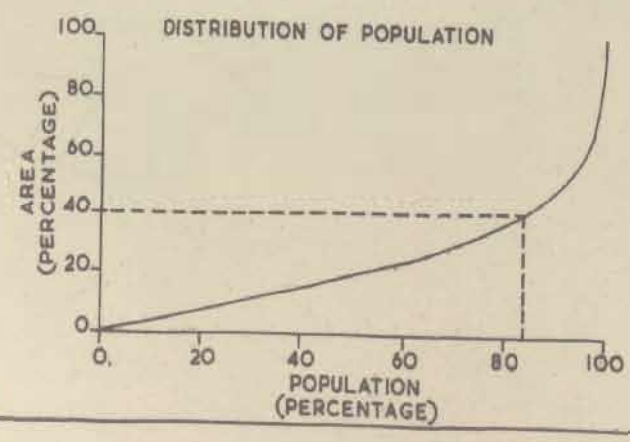
*Sex and age structure

*Urbanisation

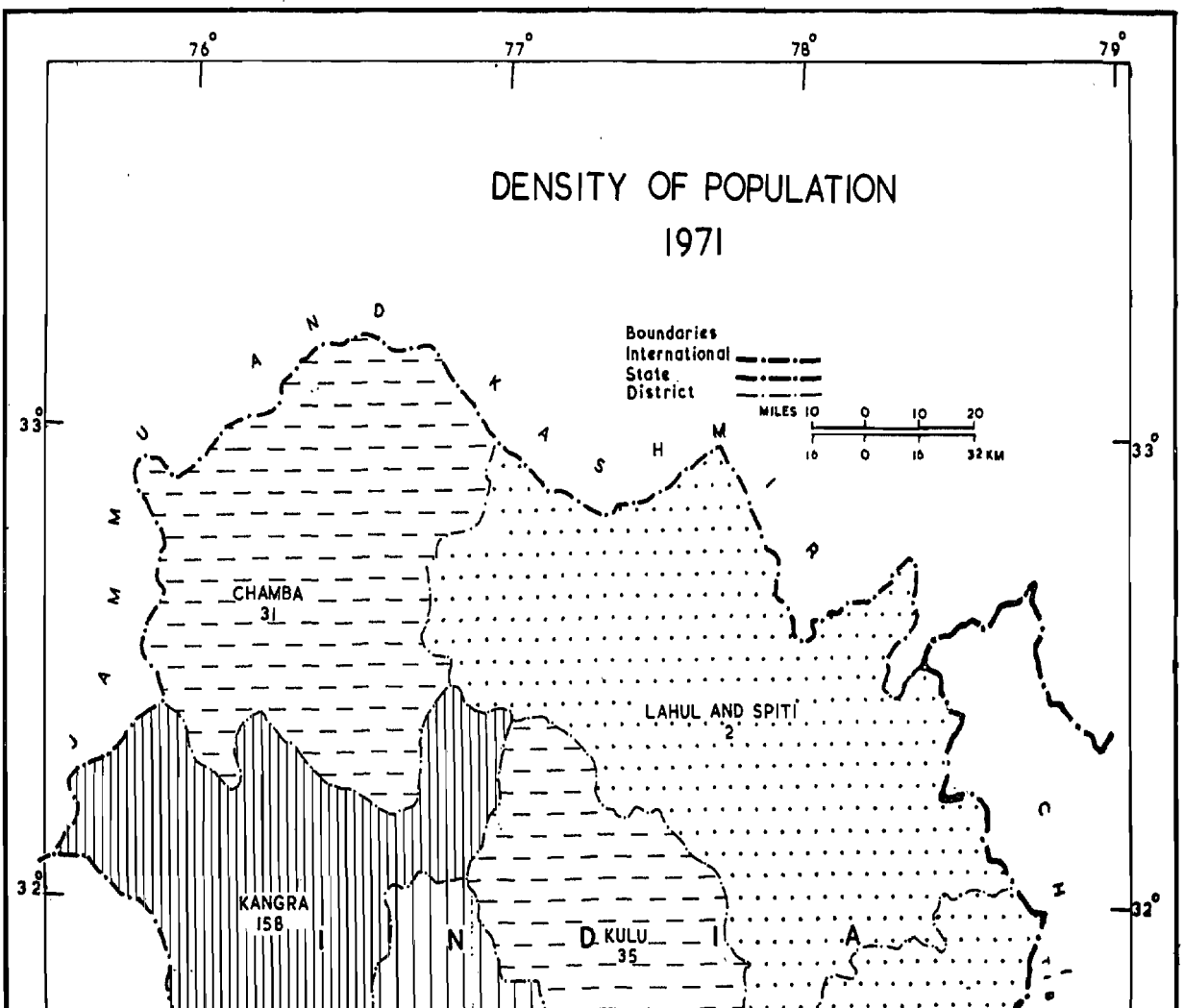
MAP 8

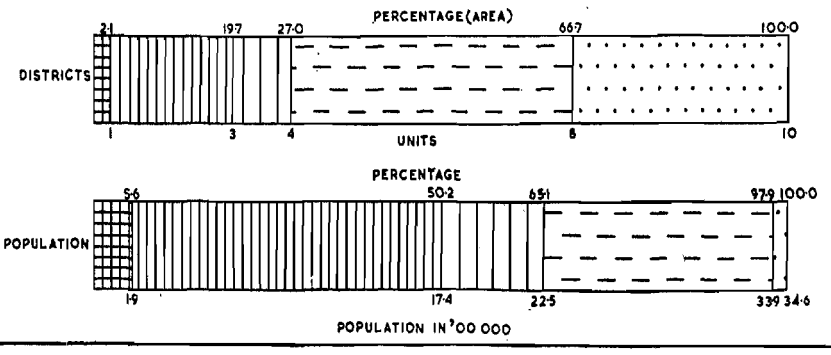
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1971





DENSITY OF POPULATION
1971





MAP 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION
1961-71

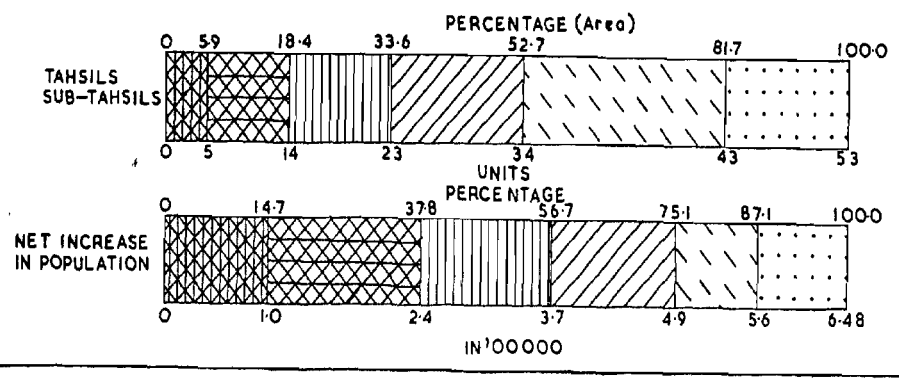
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
10 0 10 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

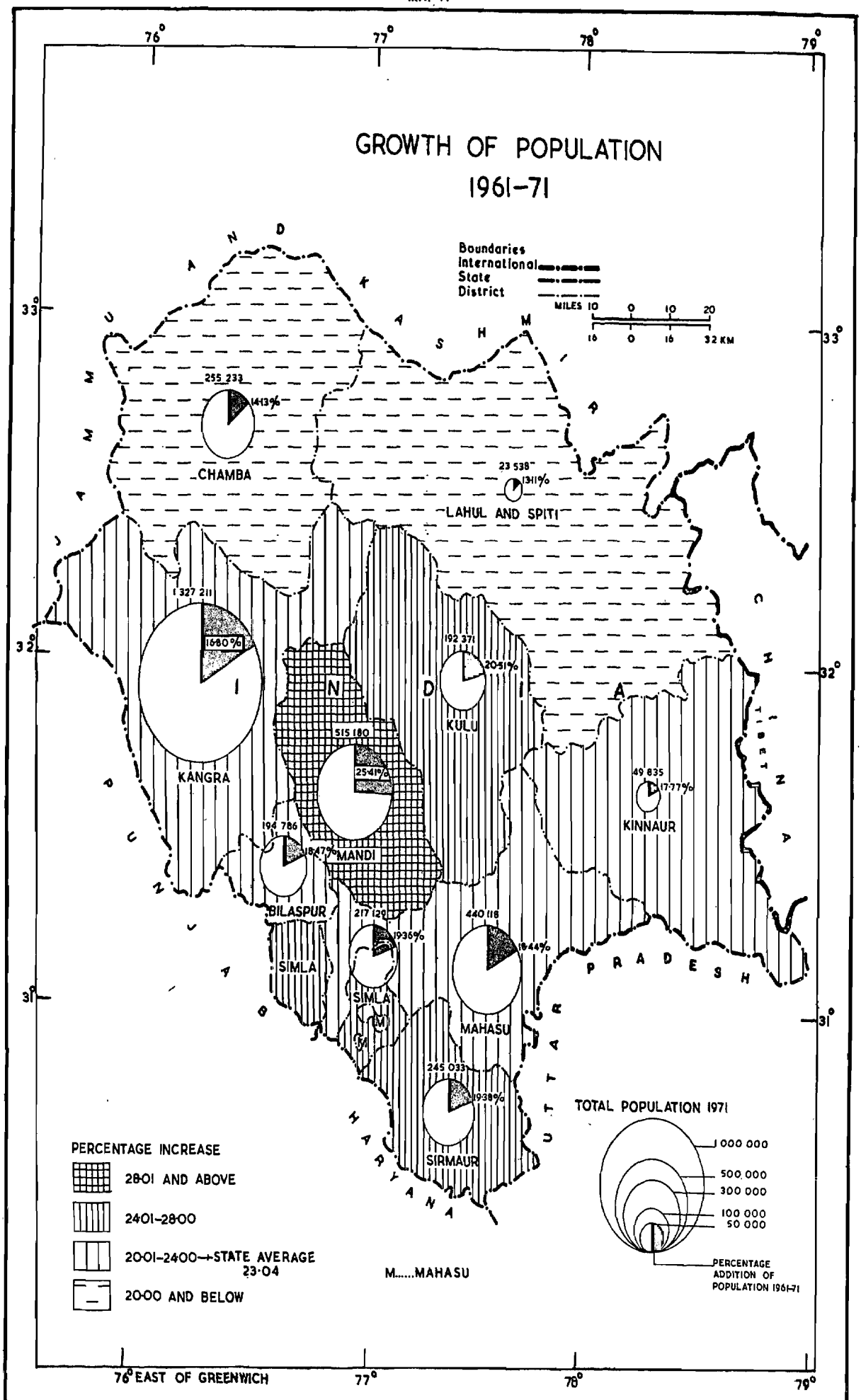
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
- ABOVE 32·00
- 28·01–32·00
- 24·01–28·00
- 20·01–24·00 → STATE AVERAGE 23·04
- 16·01–20·00
- BELOW 16·00

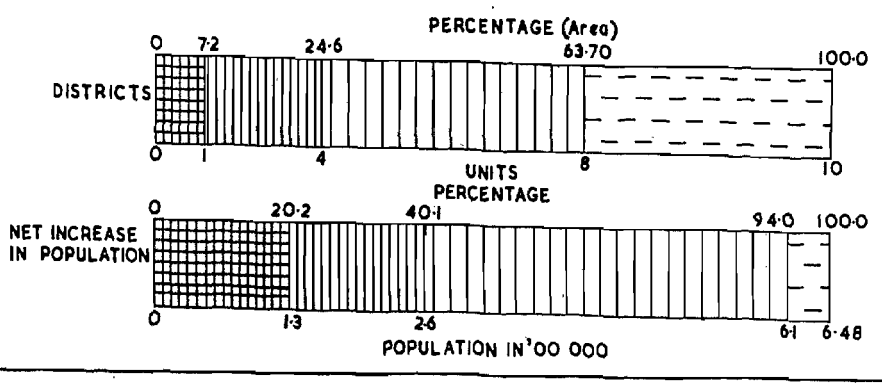
76° EAST OF GREENWICH



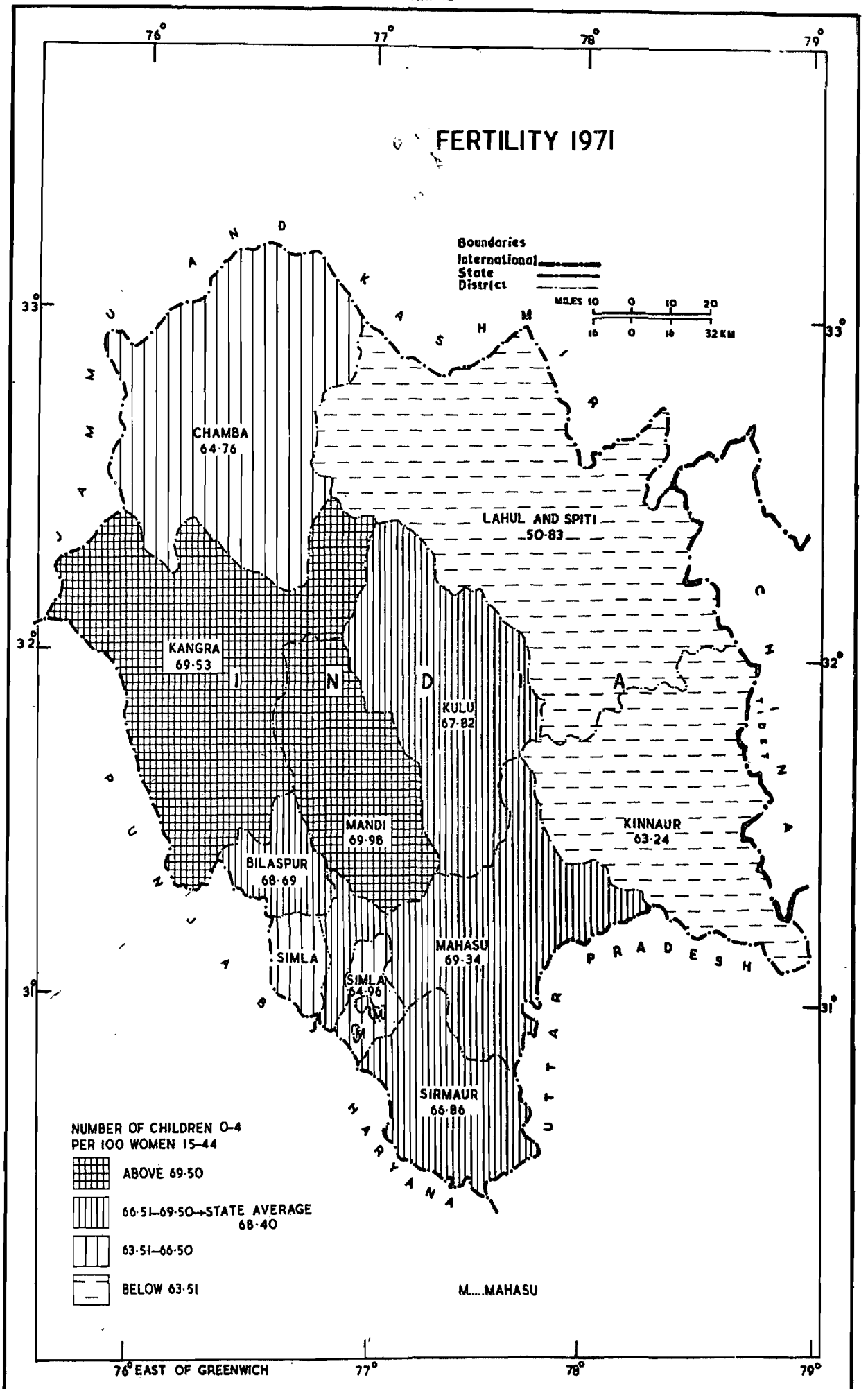
MAP II

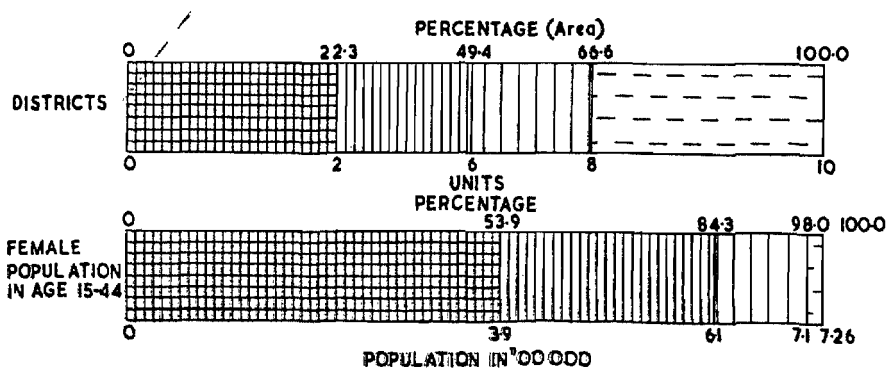
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1961–71





MAP 12


FERTILITY 1971
Boundaries
International
State
District
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
CHAMBA
64·76
LAHUL AND SPITI
50·83
KANGRA
69·53
KULU
67·82
MANDI
69·98
KINNAUR
63·24
BILASPUR
68·69
SIMLA
SIMLA
64·96
MAHASU
69·34
SIRMAUR
66·86
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4
PER 100 WOMEN 15-44
ABOVE 69·50
66·51–69·50→STATE AVERAGE
68·40
63·51–66·50
BELOW 63·51
M.....MAHASU
76° EAST OF GREENWICH
77°
78°
79°


PERCENTAGE (Area)
0
22·3
49·4
66·6
100·0
DISTRICTS
0
2
6
8
10
UNITS
PERCENTAGE
0
53·9
84·3
98·0
100·0
FEMALE
POPULATION
IN AGE 15-44
0
3·9
6·1
7·1
7·26
POPULATION IN '00 000

MAP 13

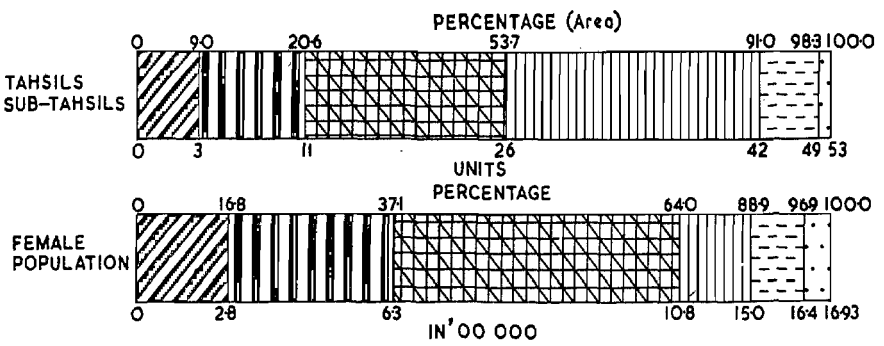
SEX RATIO 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

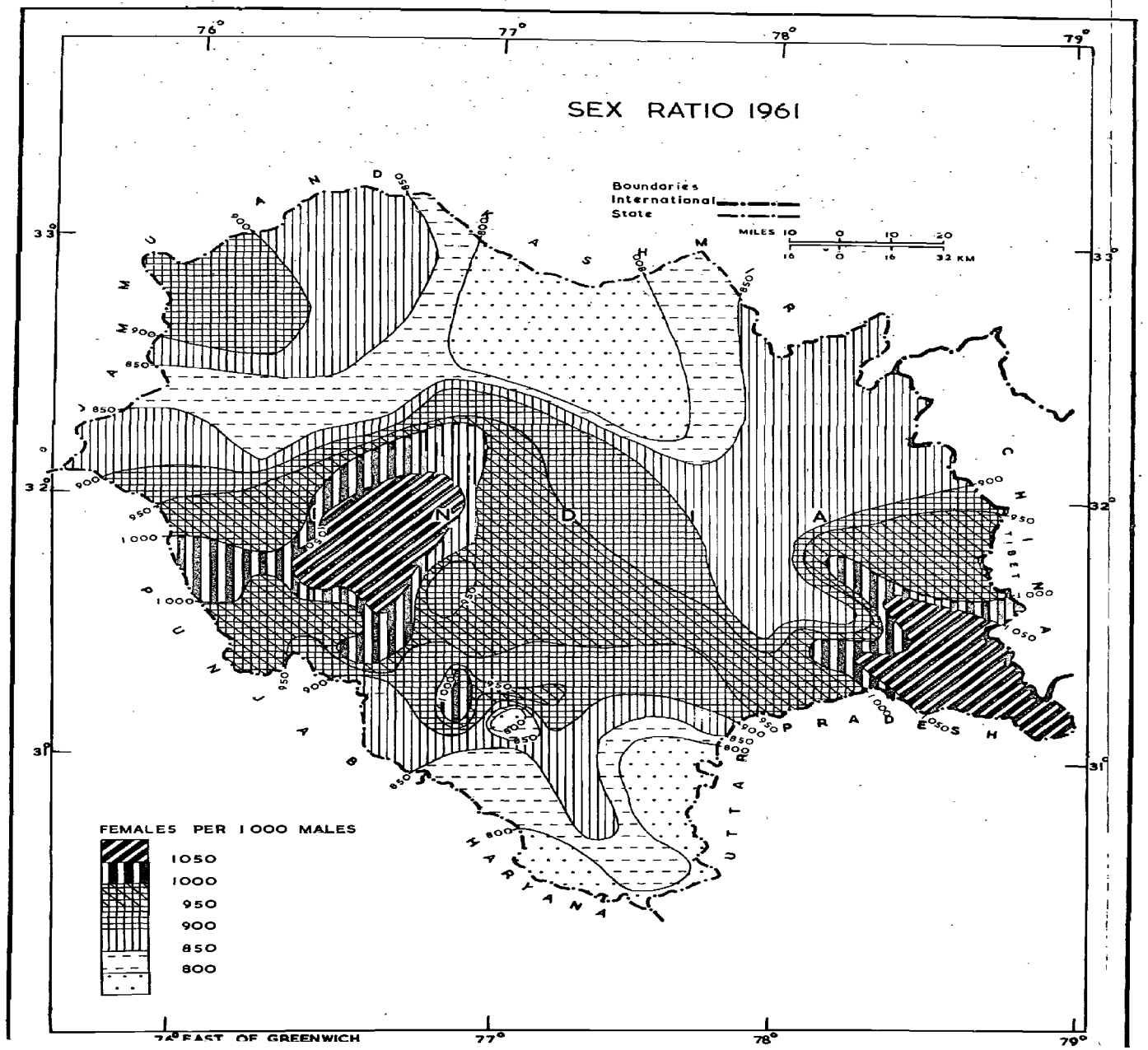
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
- ABOVE 1075
- 1000–1075
- 925 – 999 → STATE AVERAGE 958
- 850 – 924
- 775 – 849
- BELOW 775

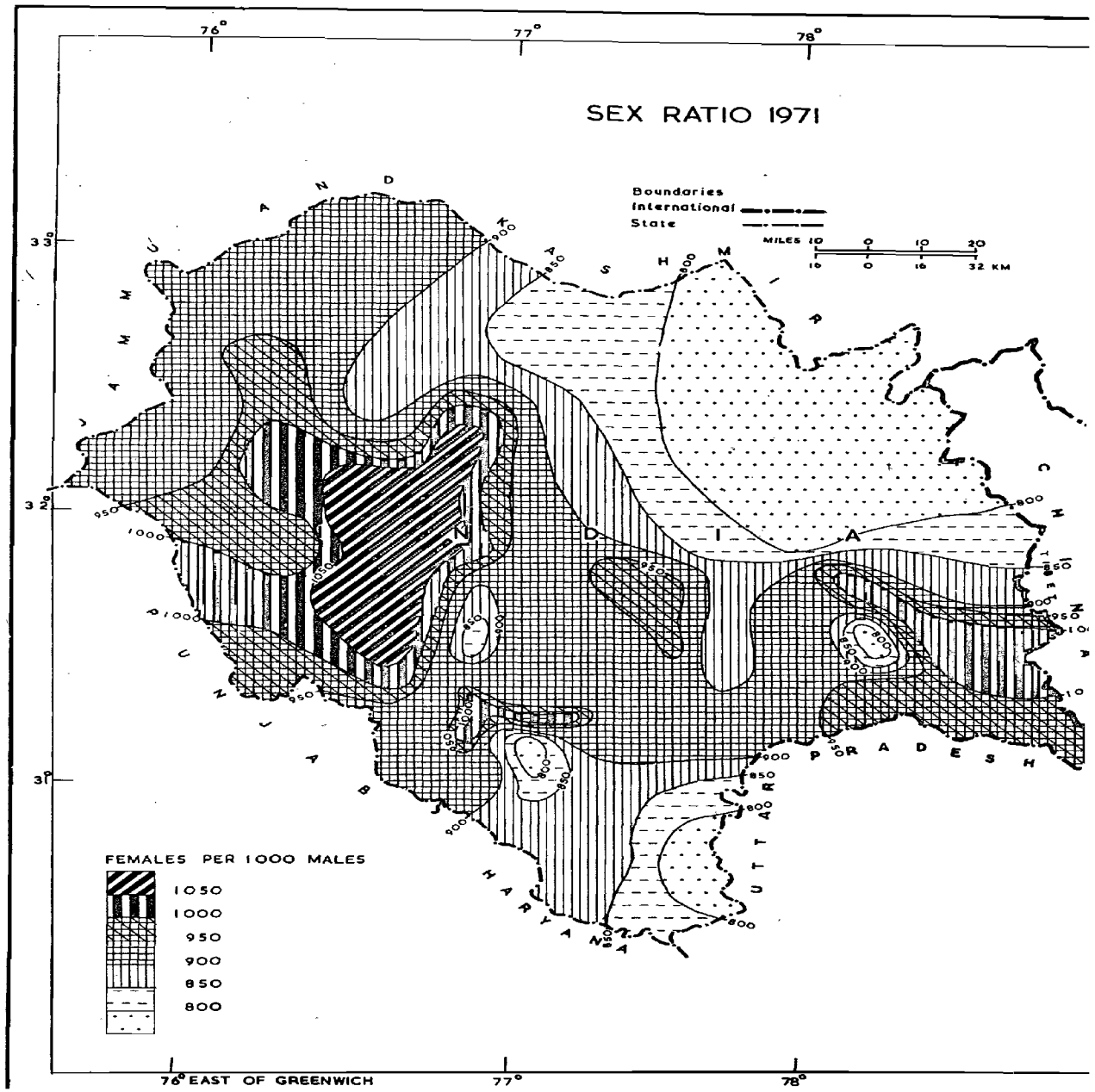
76° EAST OF GREENWICH



MAP 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961 71





MAP 15

RURAL SEX RATIO 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

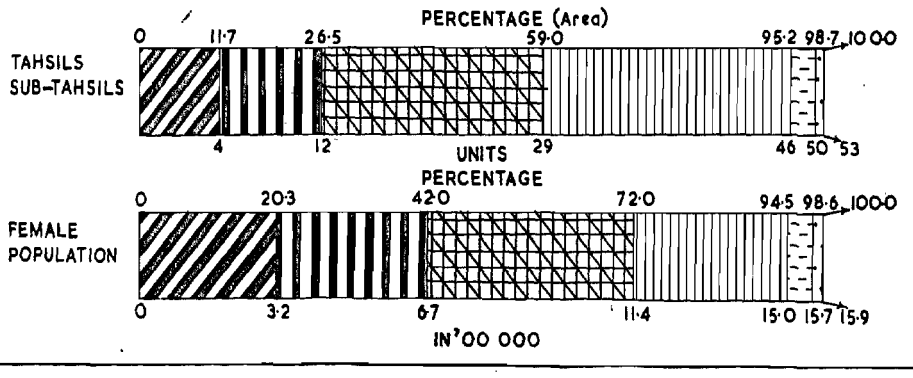
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
- ABOVE 1075
- 1000–1075
- 925 ← 999 → STATE AVERAGE 976
- 850 – 924
- 775 – 849
- BELOW 775

76° EAST OF GREENWICH



MAP 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1961–71

SEX RATIO 1961

Boundaries
International
State

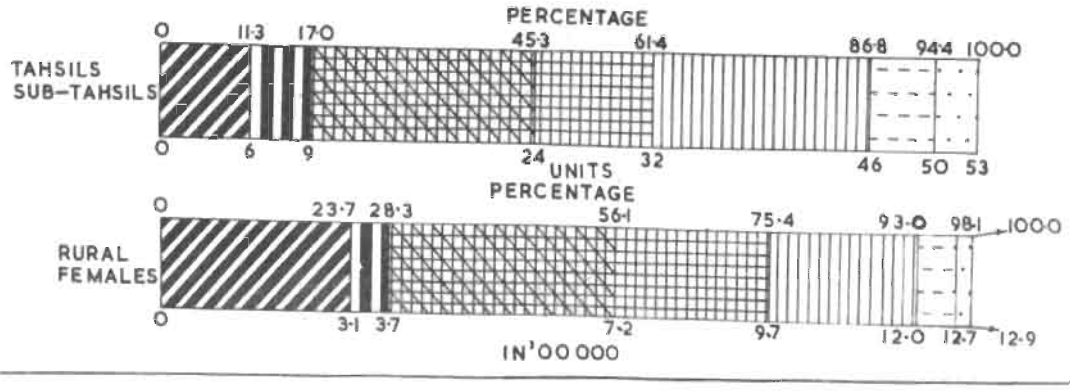
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA

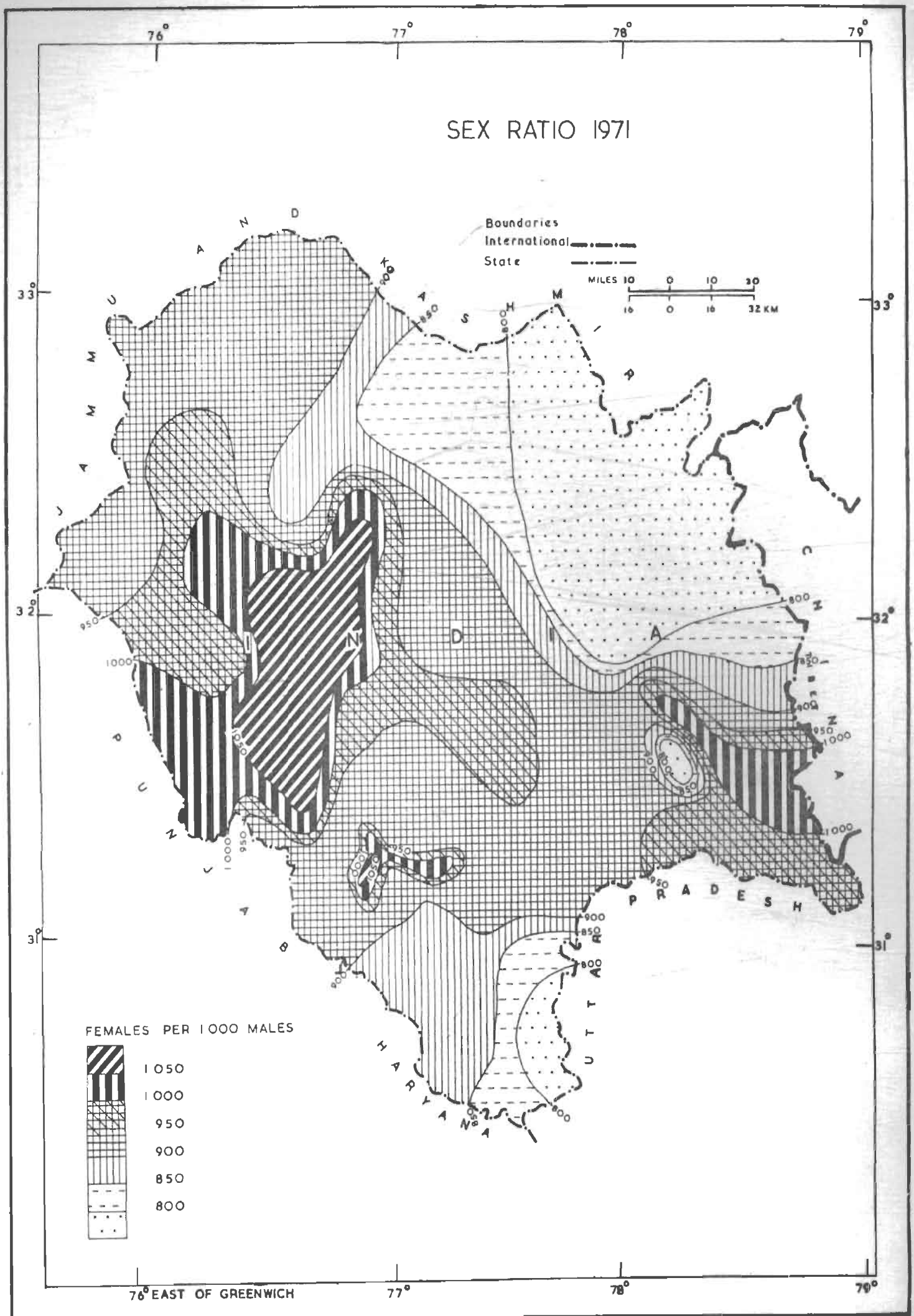
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1050
1000
950
900
850
800

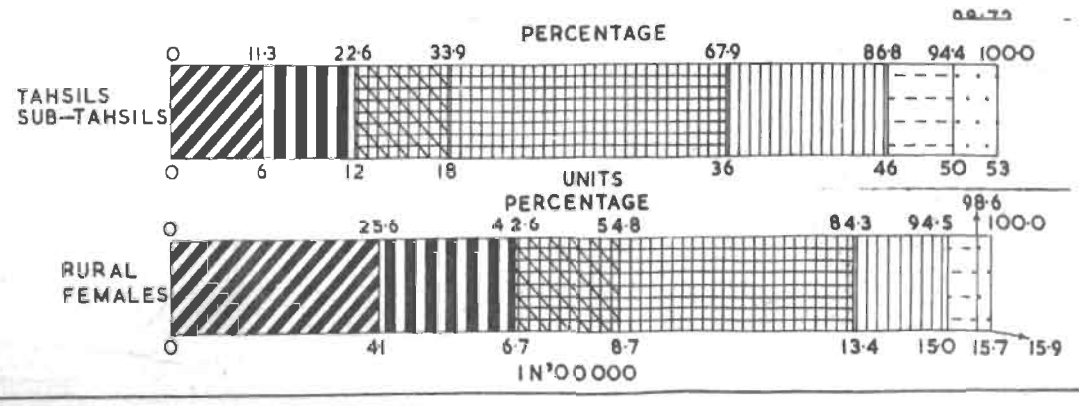
76° EAST OF GREENWICH



MAP 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1961–71





MAP 17

URBAN SEX RATIO 1971

1971

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
- ABOVE 900
- 851–900
- 751–850
- 601–750 → STATE AVERAGE 749
- BELOW 601
- ENTIRELY RURAL

76° EAST OF GREENWICH

PERCENTAGE (Area)

TAHSILS
SUB-TAHSILS

0 11·6 22·9 33·2 49·4 51·3 100·0
0 4 8 14 22 24 53

UNITS
PERCENTAGE

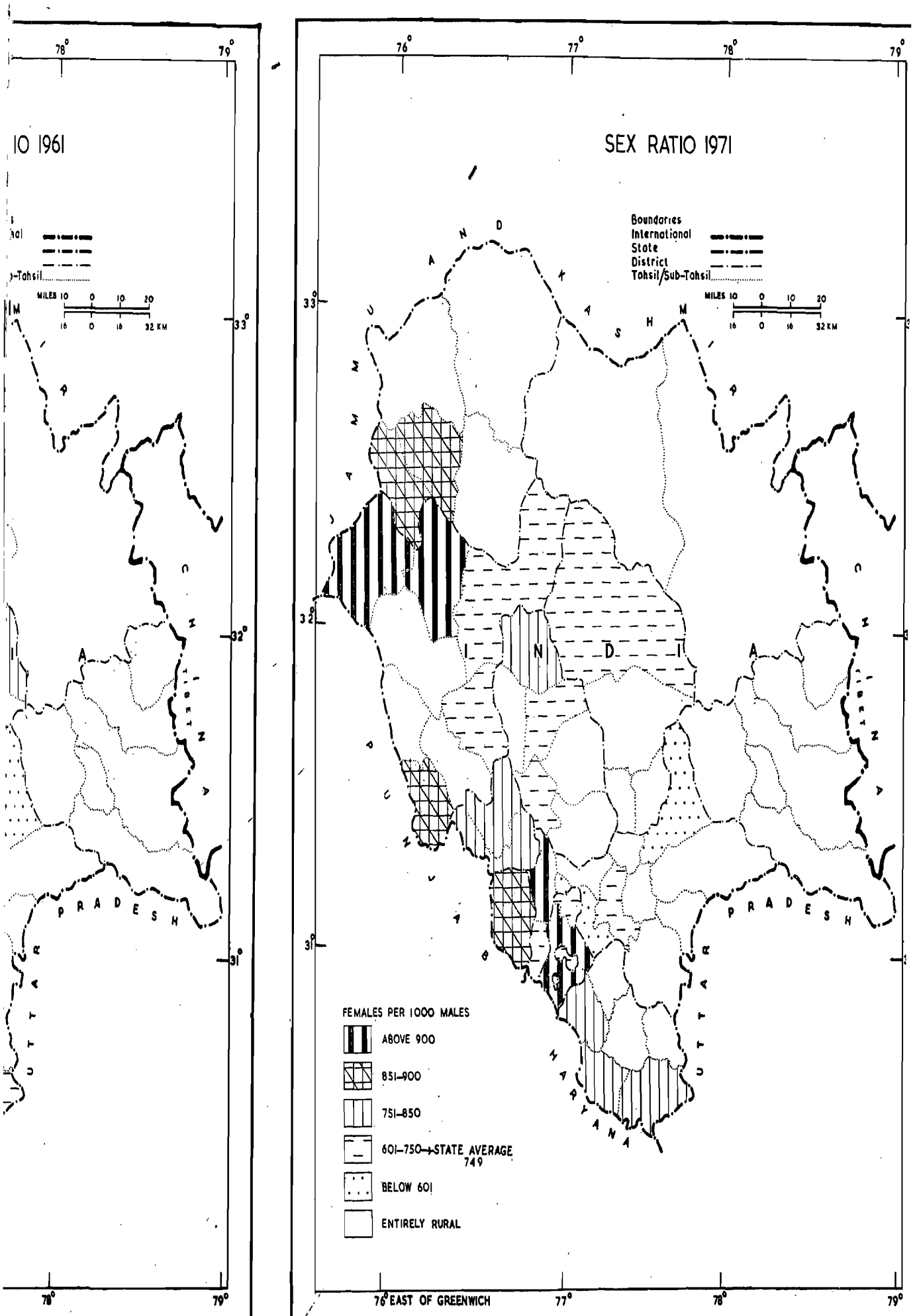
FEMALE POPULATION

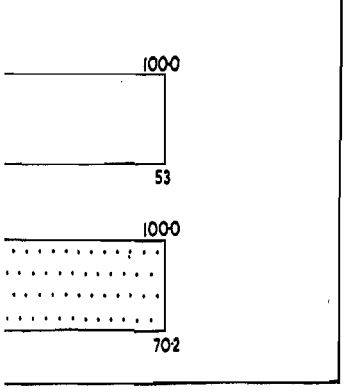
0 19·5 34·2 48·9 98·8 100·0
0 20 35 51 102 104

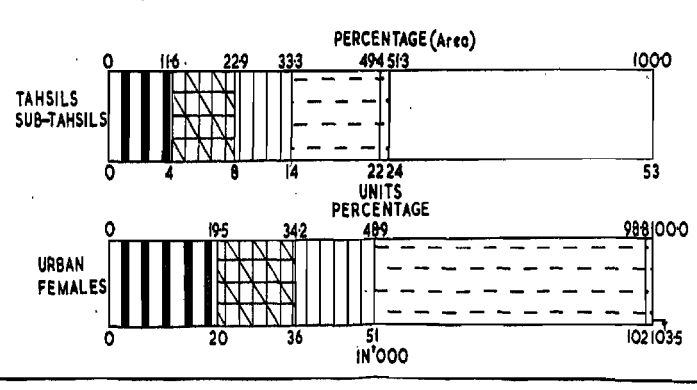
IN '0 000

MAP 18

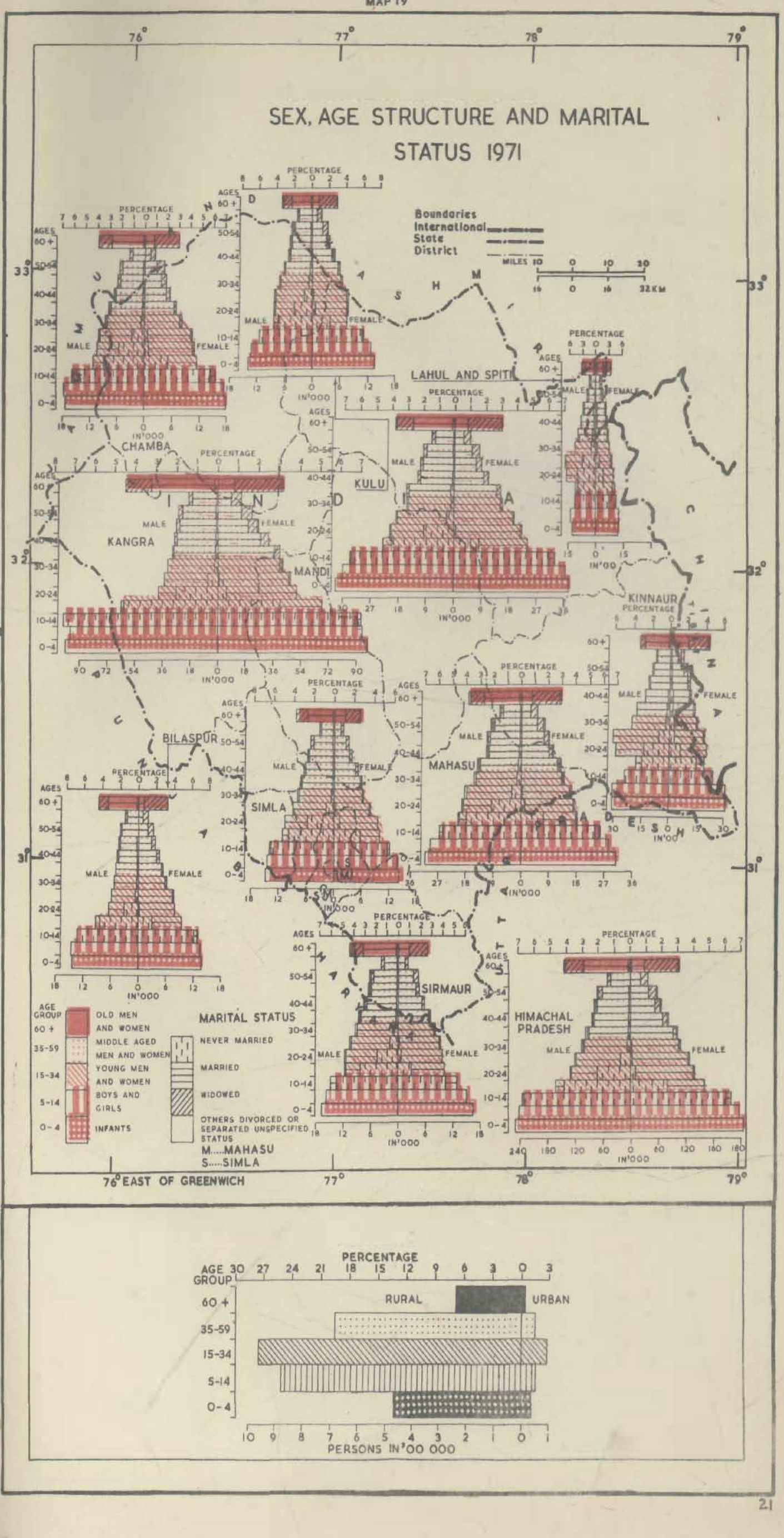
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1961-71



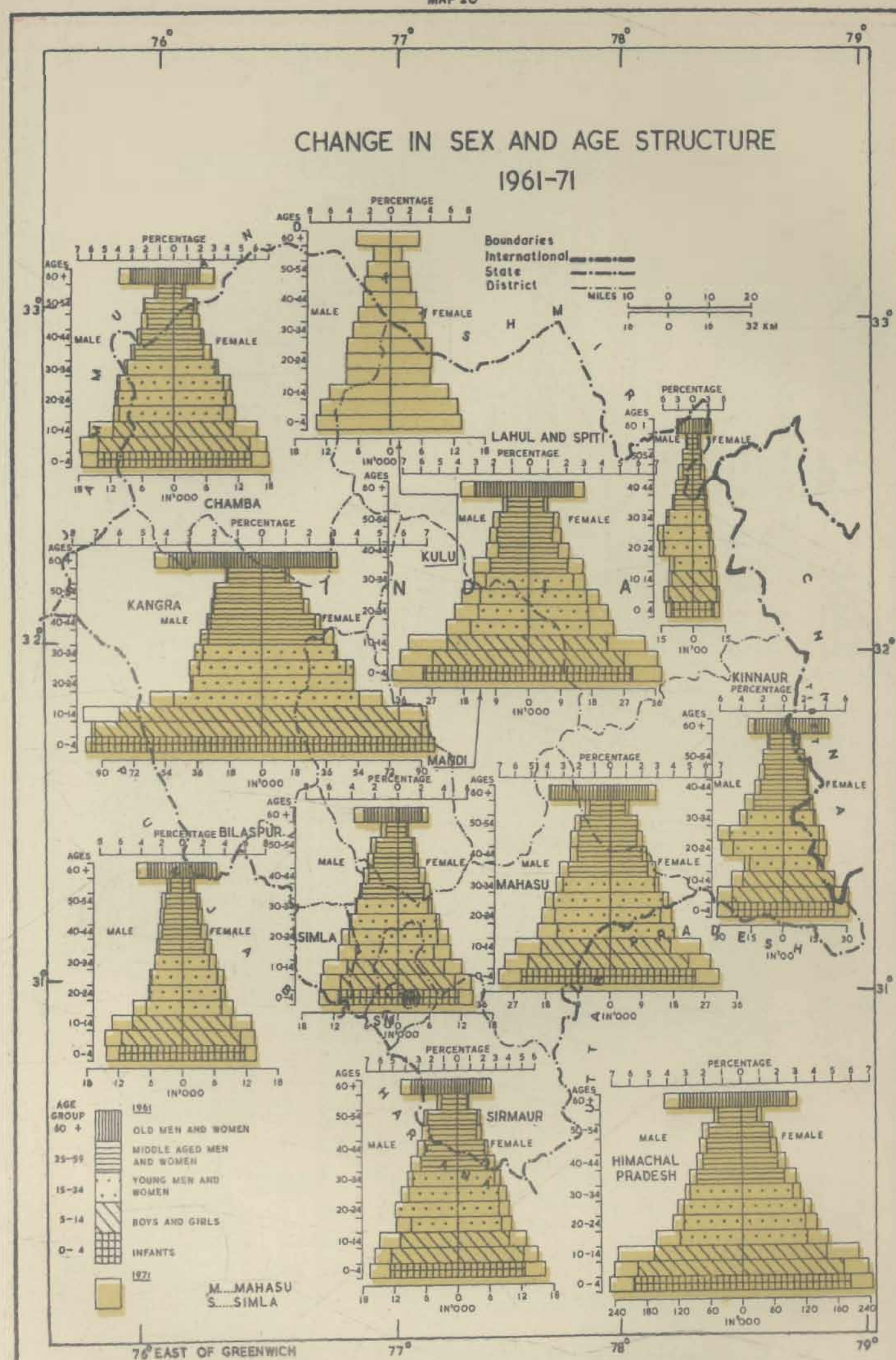


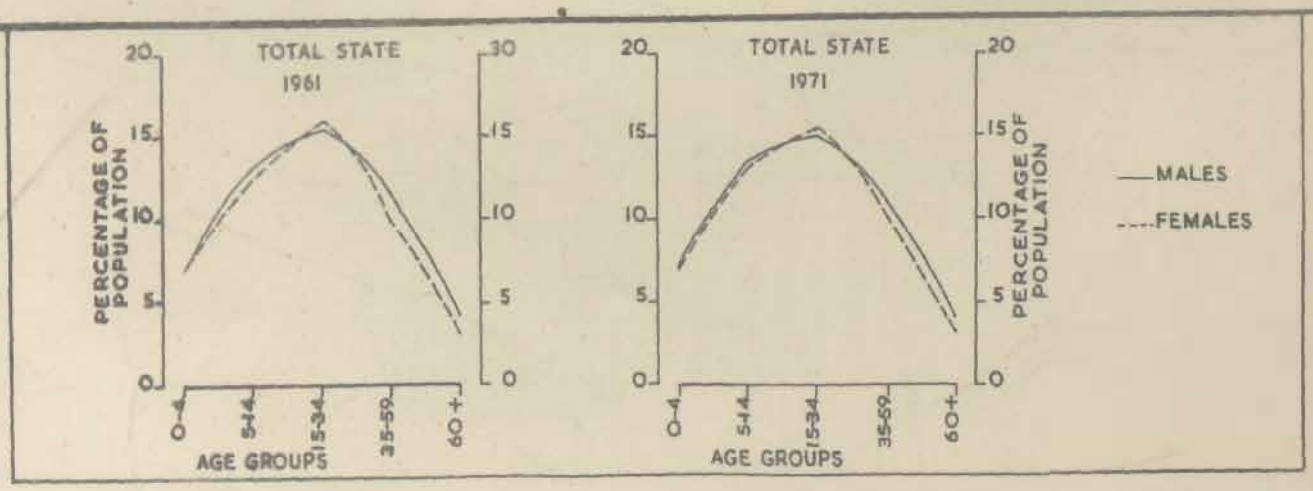


SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971



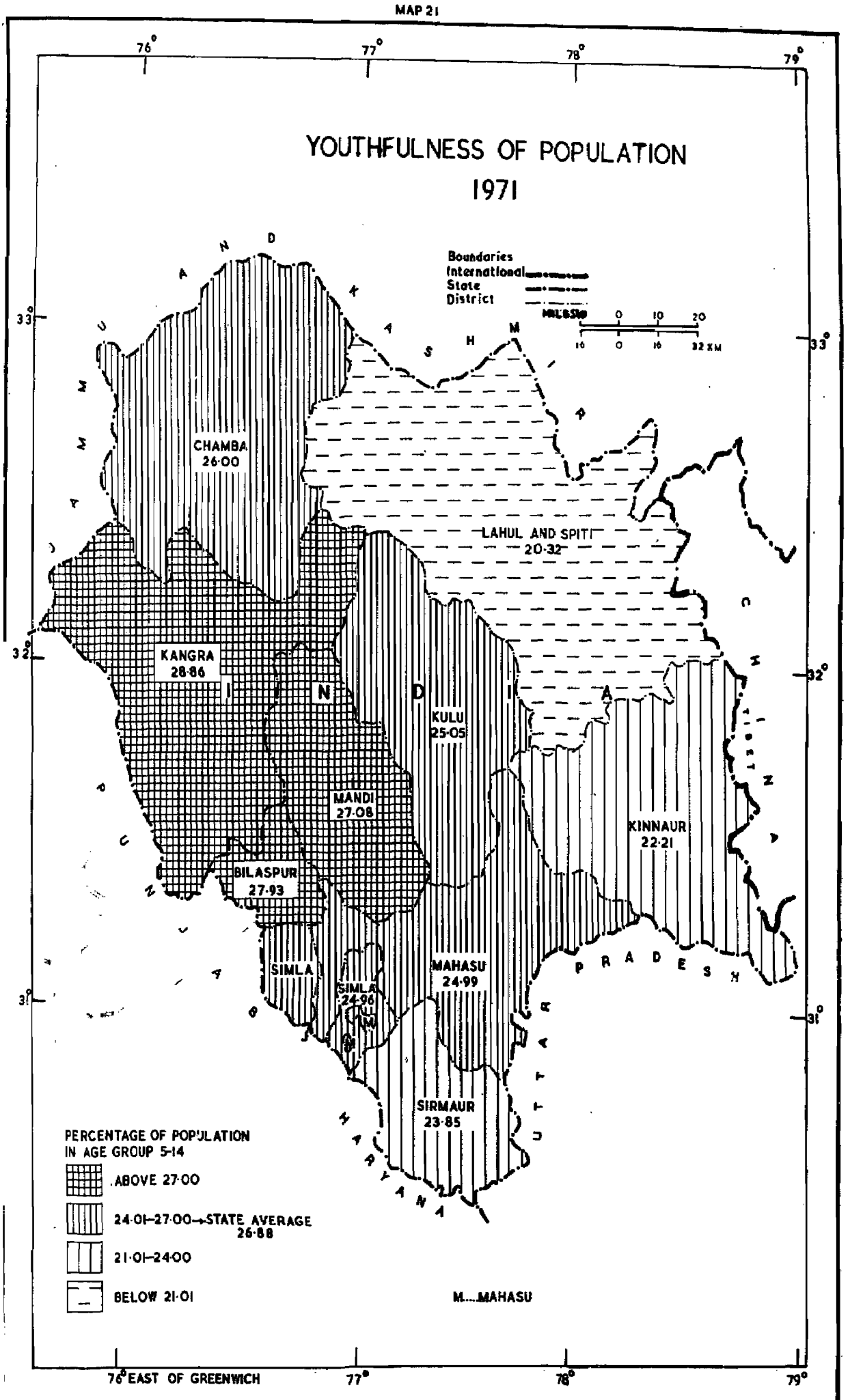
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1961-71

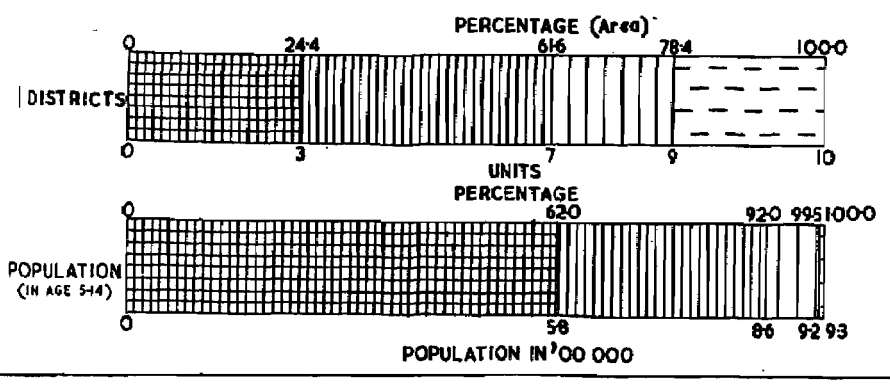




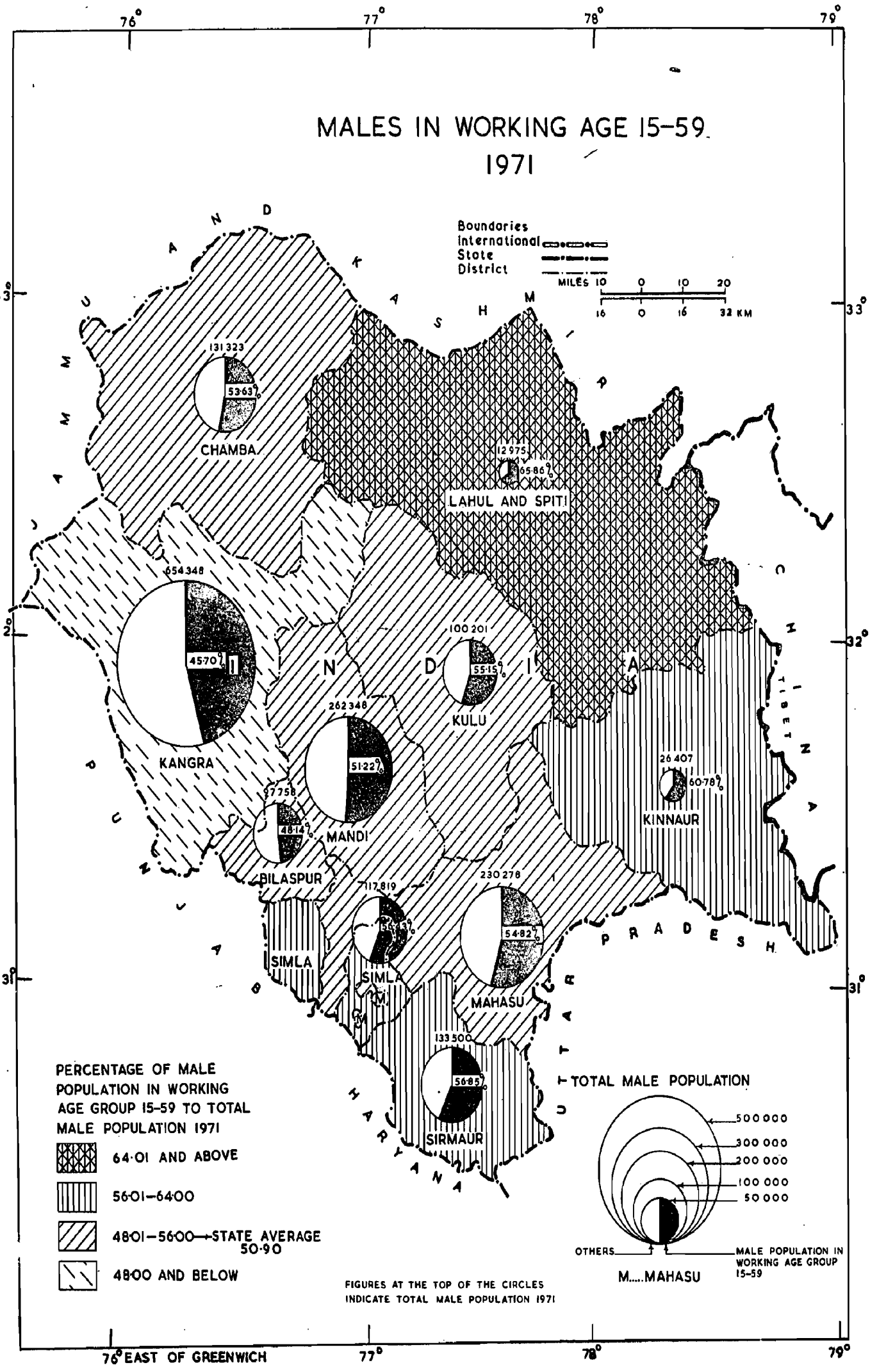
MAP 21

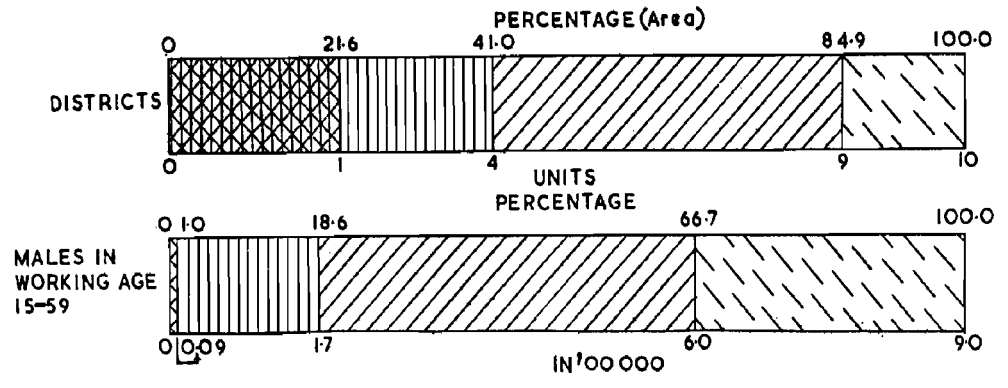
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1971





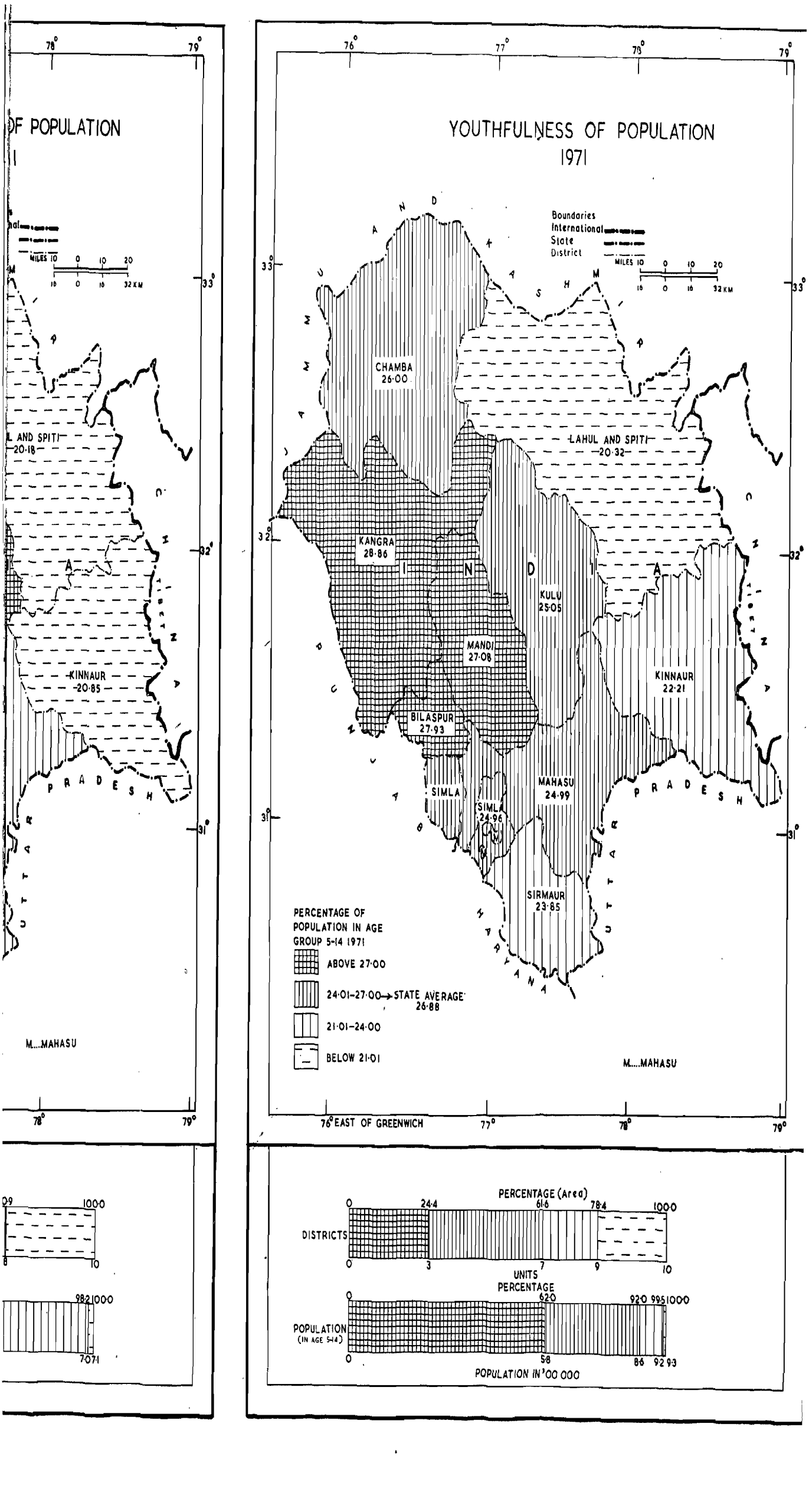
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971





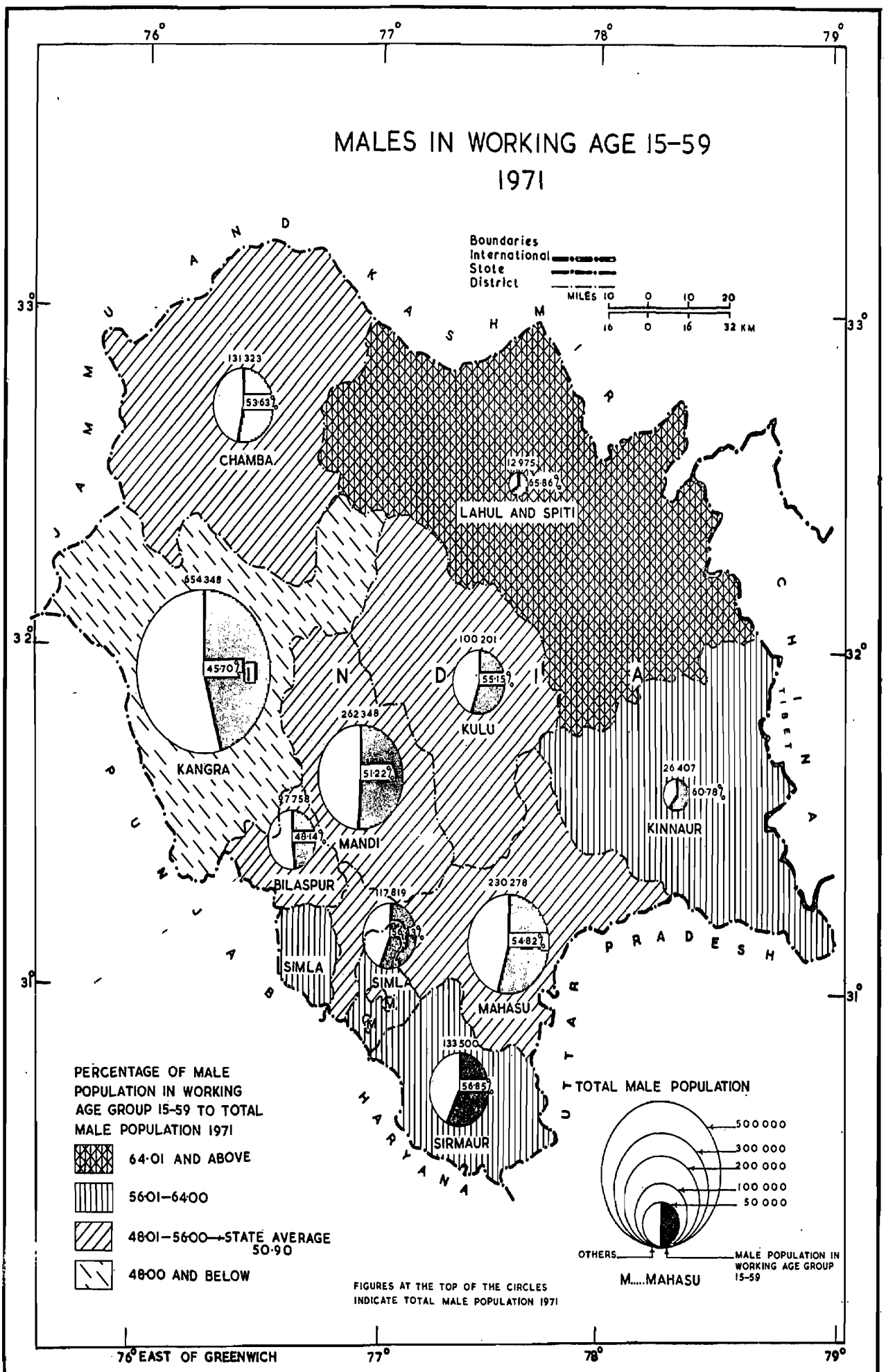
MAP 22

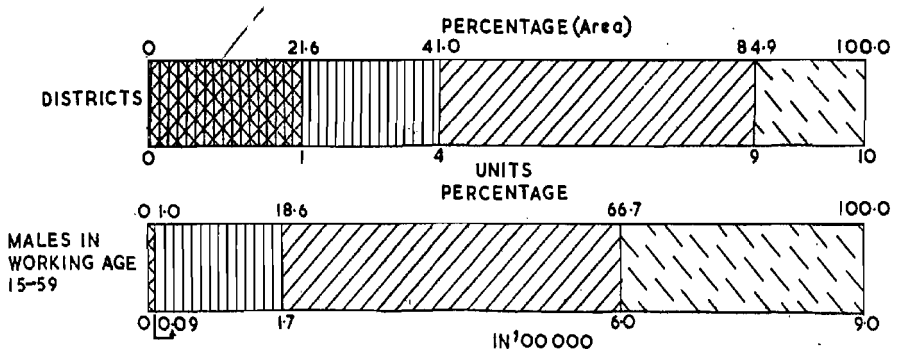
CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961-71



MAP 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971





CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA 4·90

LAHUL AND SPITI 1·00

KANGRA 2·00

MANDI 0·30

KULU 1·40

KINNAUR 1·20

BILASPUR 3·60

SIMLA 1·40

MAHASU 0·60

SIRMAUR 1·50

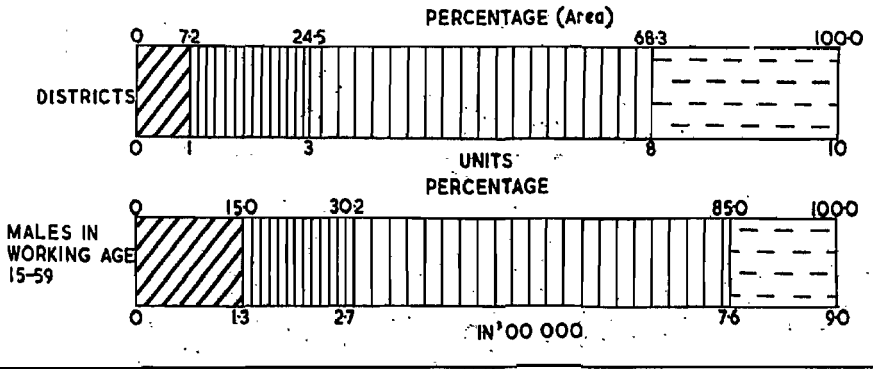
PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN
0·30

LOSS
ABOVE 4·00
1·01–4·00→STATE AVERAGE 1·80
BELOW 1·01

M.....MAHASU

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°



MAP 25

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

123 910
52·94%
CHAMBA

10 563
58·45%
LAHUL AND SPITI

672 863
51·43%
KANGRA

92 170
53·92%
KULU

252 832
51·68%
MANDI

23 428
54·19%
KINNAUR

97 028
51·62%
BILASPUR

99 310
53·99%
SIMLA

209 840
53·28%
MAHASU

111 533
54·33%
SIRMAUR

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971

- ABOVE 56·00
- 54·01–56·00
- 52·01–54·00 → STATE AVERAGE 52·38
- 52·00 AND BELOW

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971

TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

500 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
OTHERS

FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59

M....MAHASU

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

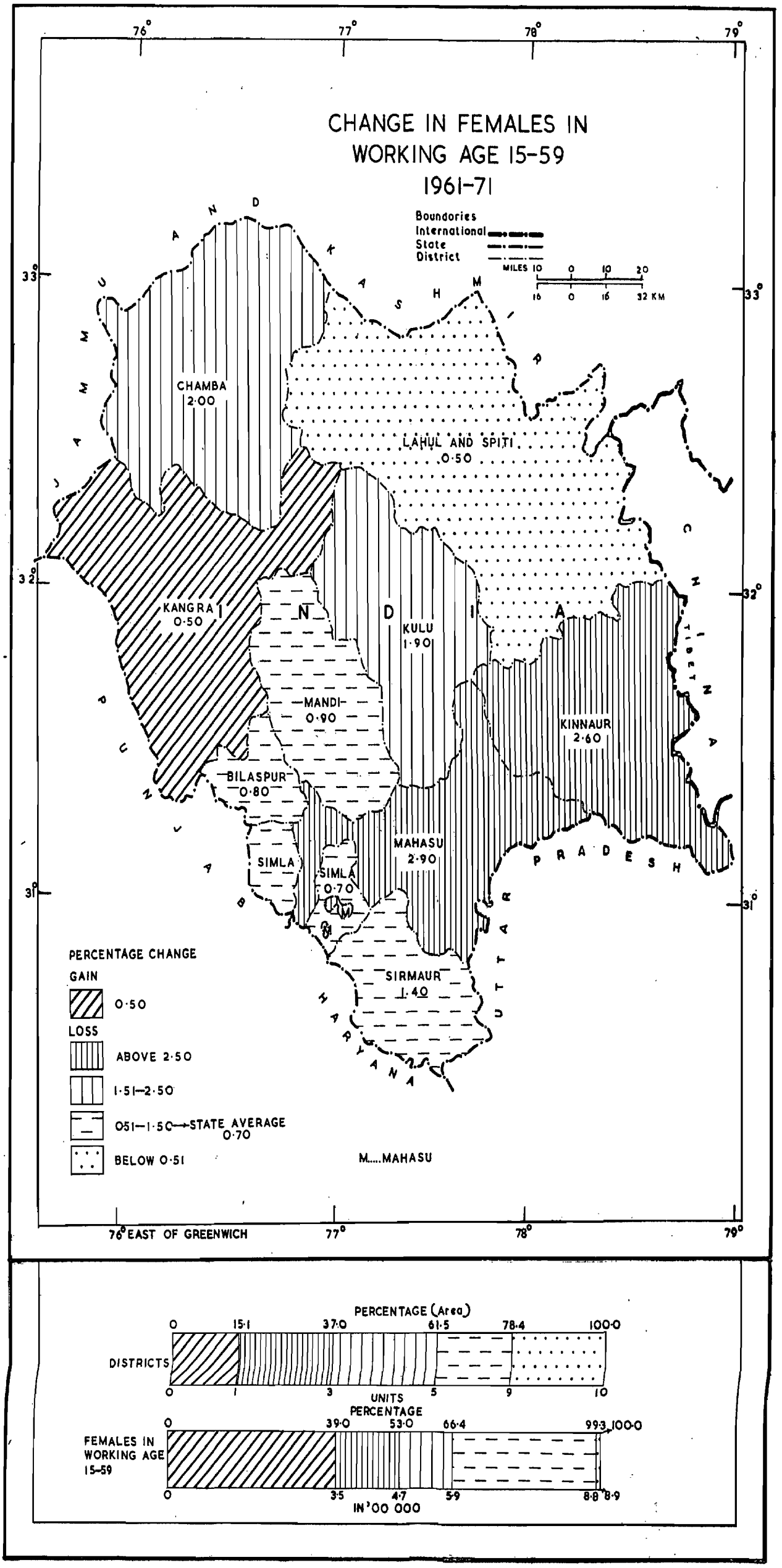
PERCENTAGE (Area)

DISTRICTS: 0 | 21·6 | 38·4 | 75·6 | 100·0
UNITS: 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 10

PERCENTAGE

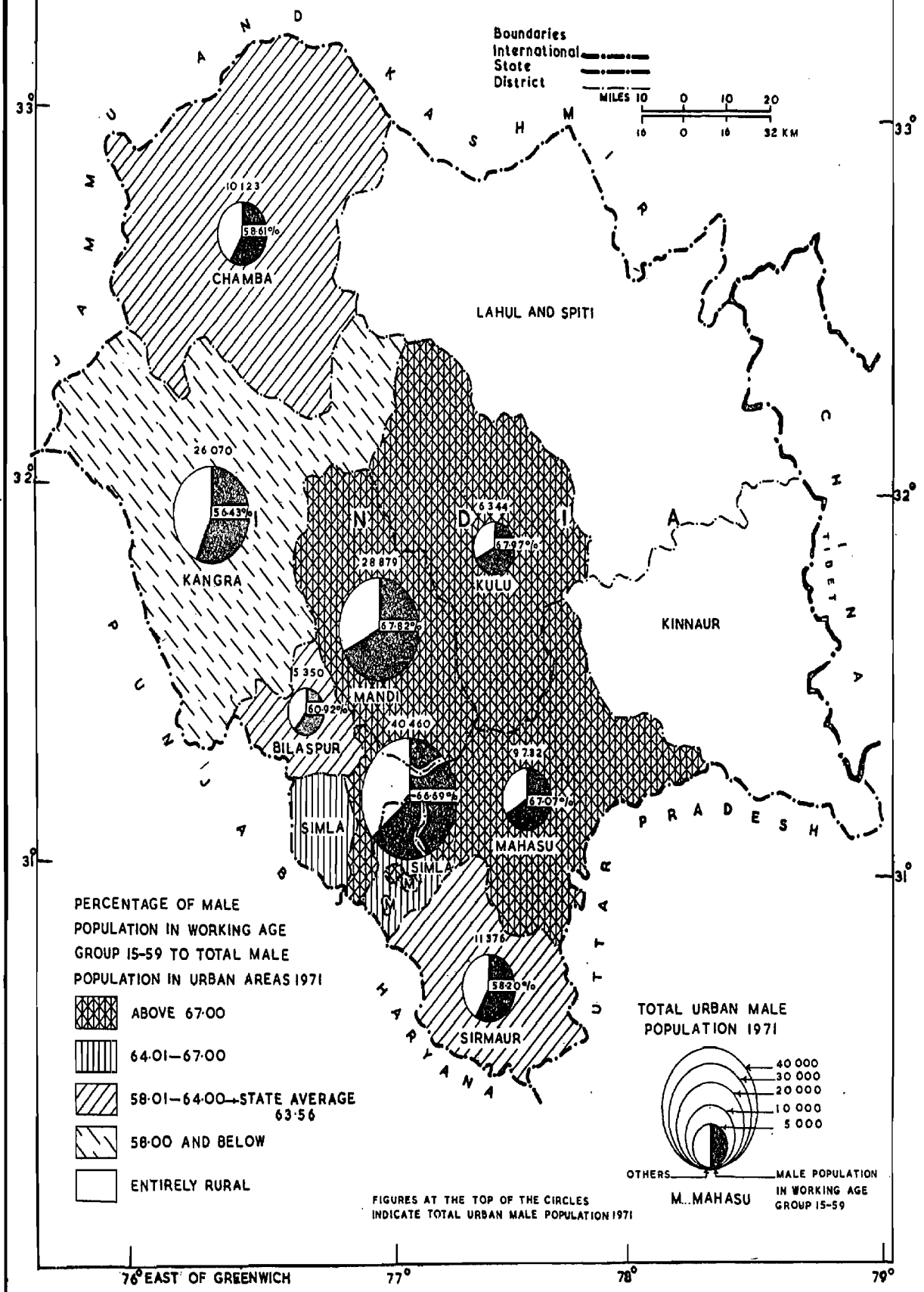
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59: 0 0·7 9·0 | 40·6 | 100·0
IN '00 000: 0·0·06 0·8 | 3·6 | 8·9

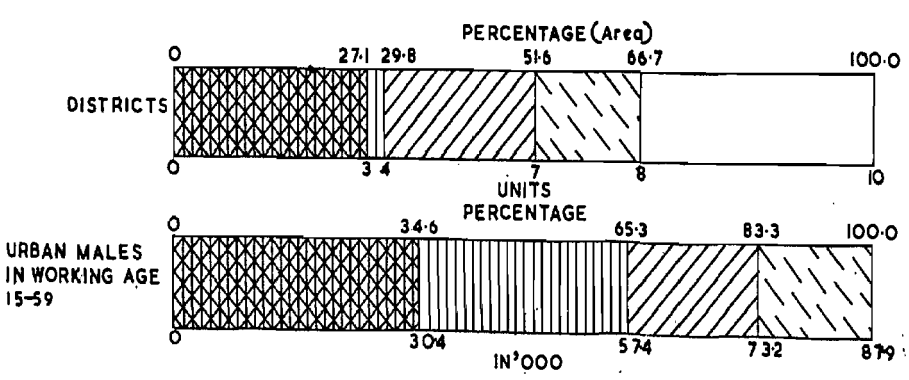
MAP 26


CHANGE IN FEMALES IN
WORKING AGE 15-59
1961-71
Boundaries
International
State
District
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
CHAMBA
2·00
LAHUL AND SPITI
0·50
KANGRA
0·50
KULU
1·90
MANDI
0·90
BILASPUR
0·80
KINNAUR
2·60
SIMLA
SIMLA
0·70
M
MAHASU
2·90
SIRMAUR
1·40
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
0·50
LOSS
ABOVE 2·50
1·51—2·50
051—1·5C→STATE AVERAGE
0·70
BELOW 0·51
M.....MAHASU
76° EAST OF GREENWICH
77°
78°
79°

PERCENTAGE (Area)
0
15·1
37·0
61·5
78·4
100·0
DISTRICTS
0
1
3
5
9
10
UNITS
PERCENTAGE
0
39·0
53·0
66·4
99·3 100·0
FEMALES IN
WORKING AGE
15–59
0
3·5
4·7
5·9
8·8 8·9
IN '00 000

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971





MAP 28

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA 11·90

LAHUL AND SPITI

KANGRA 9·40

MANDI 10·00

KULU 8·20

KINNAUR

BILASPUR 3·70

MAHASU. 1·30

SIMLA

SIMLA 3·20

SIRMAUR 1·90

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN

10·00

8·20

LOSS

ABOVE 6·50

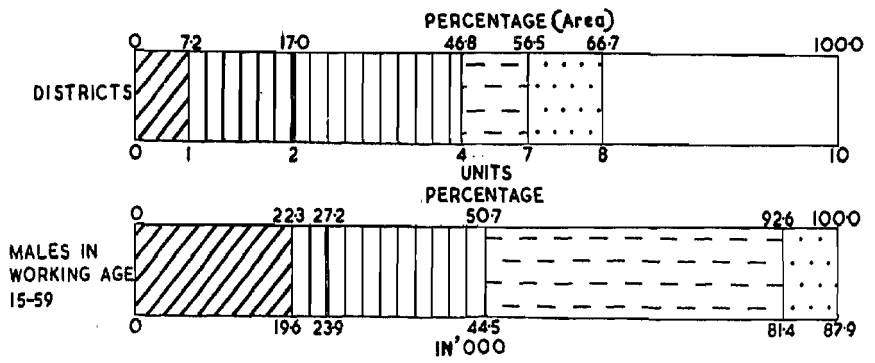
1·51–6·50 → STATE AVERAGE 2·70

BELOW 1·51

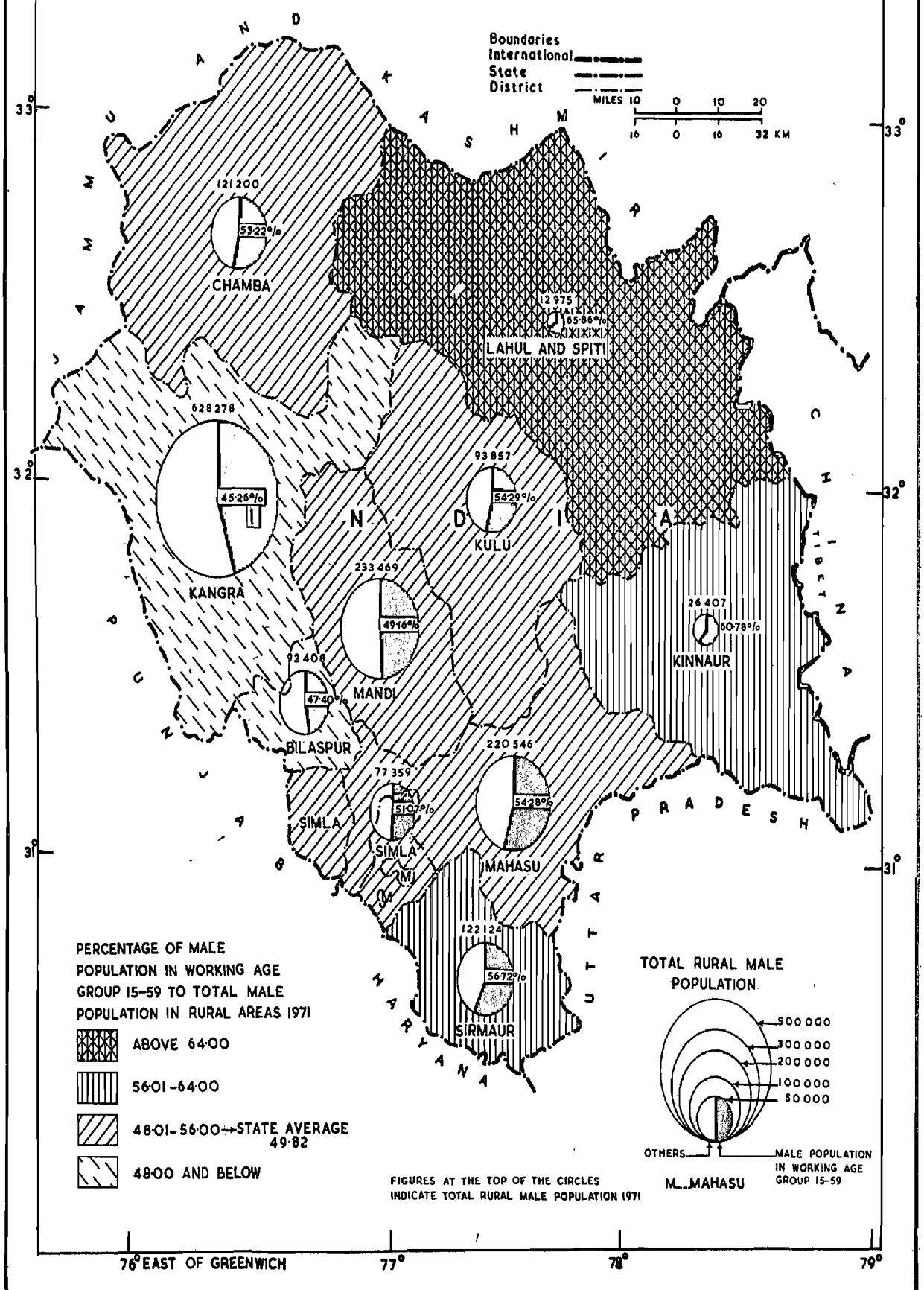
ENTIRELY RURAL

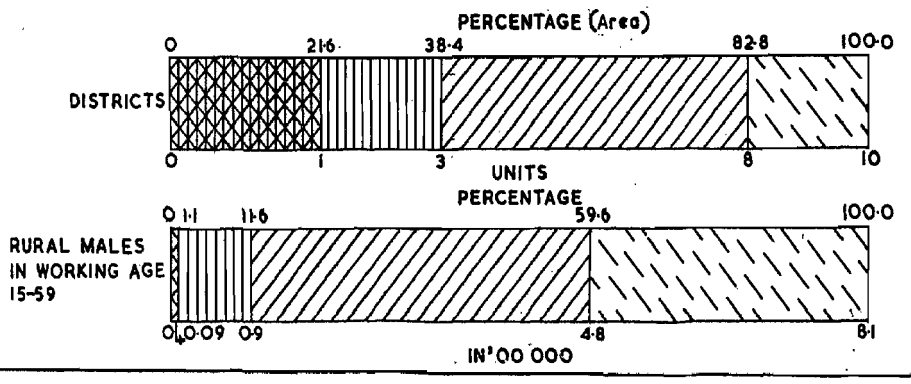
M.....MAHASU

76° EAST OF GREENWICH

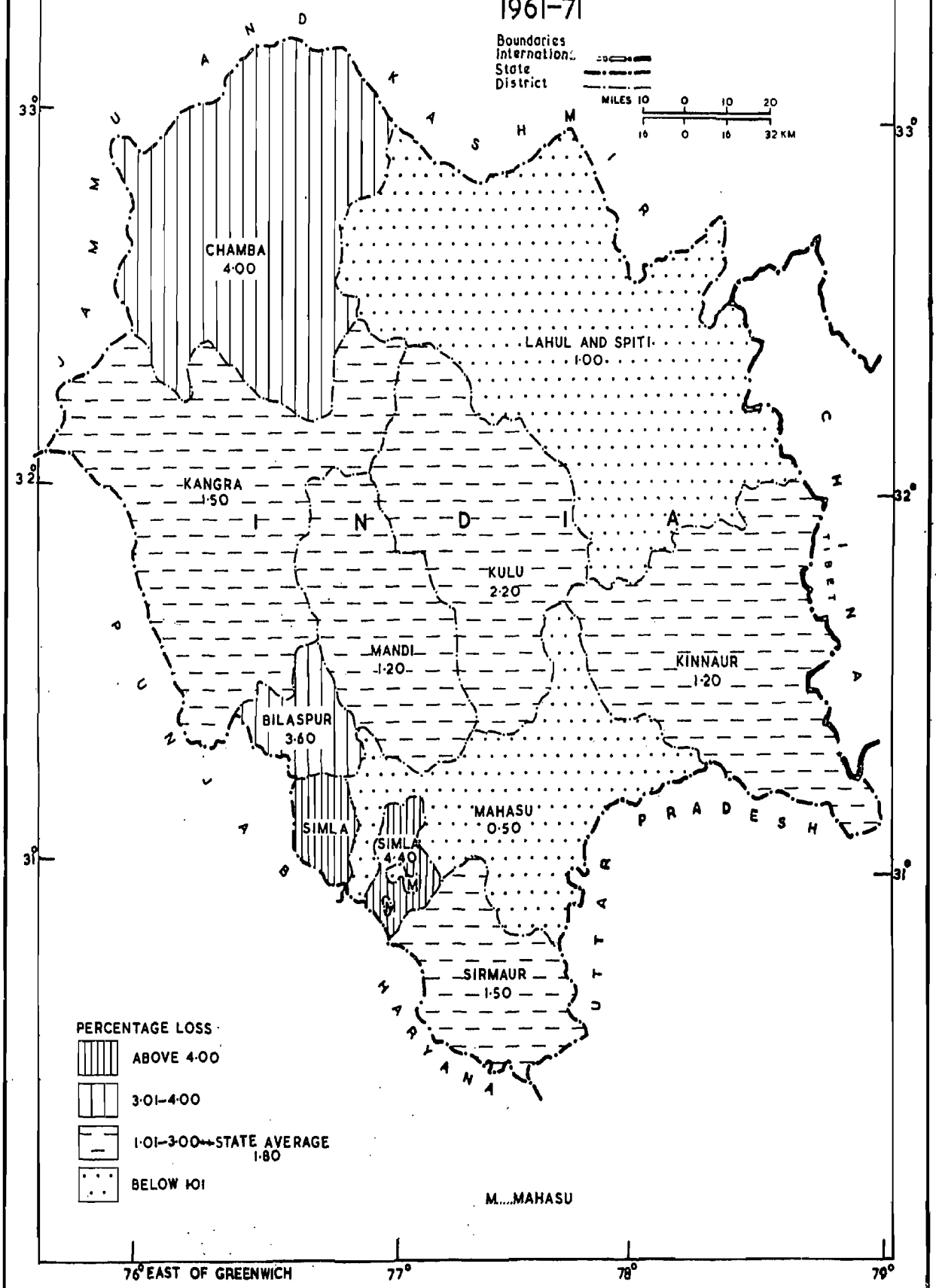


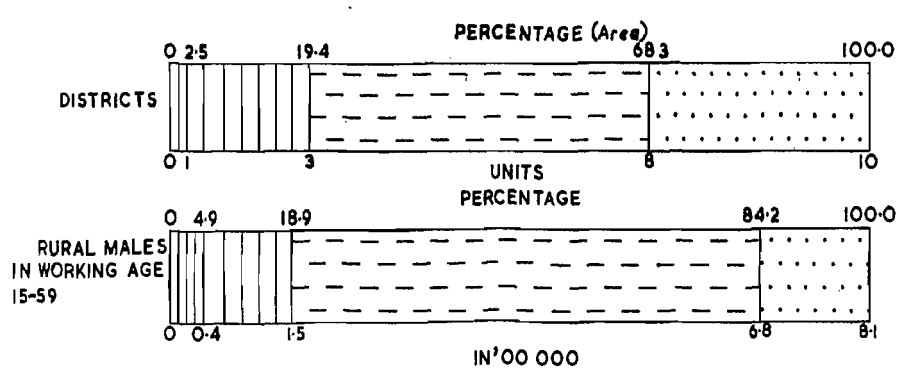
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971





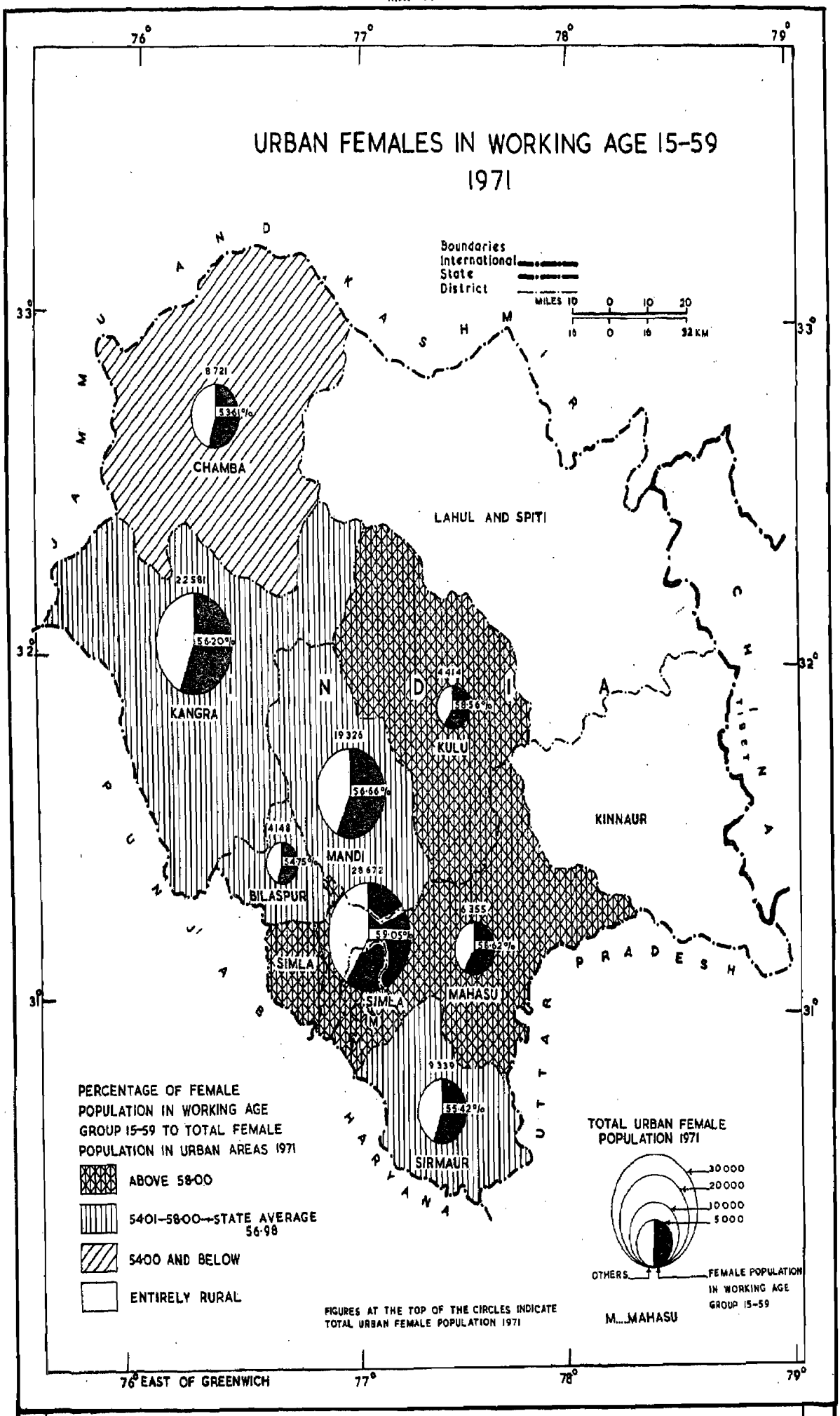
CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

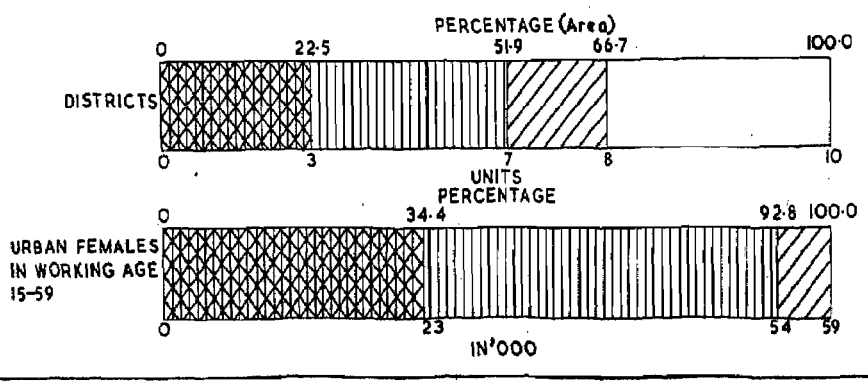




MAP 31

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971





CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
10 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

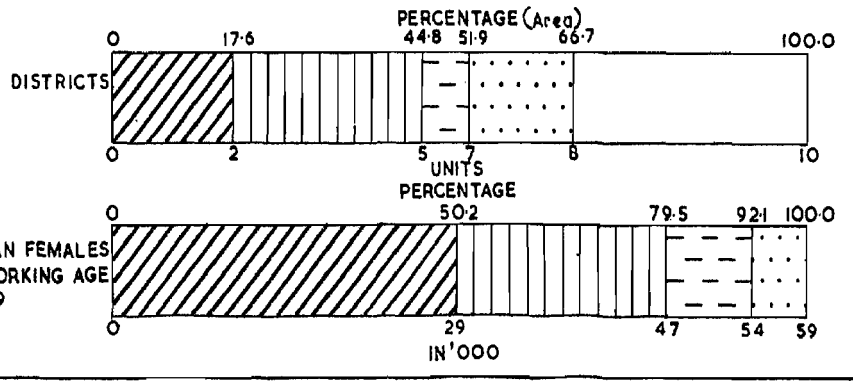
HIMACHAL PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
PUNJAB
TIBET

CHAMBA 1·10
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA 4·00
KULU 2·70
MANDI 3·00
KINNAUR
BILASPUR 0·60
SIMLA
SIMLA 4·80
M
MAHASU 2·70
SIRMAUR 1·20

PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
ABOVE 3·50
1·51–3·50 → STATE AVERAGE 3·10
BELOW 1·51
LOSS
1·10
ENTIRELY RURAL

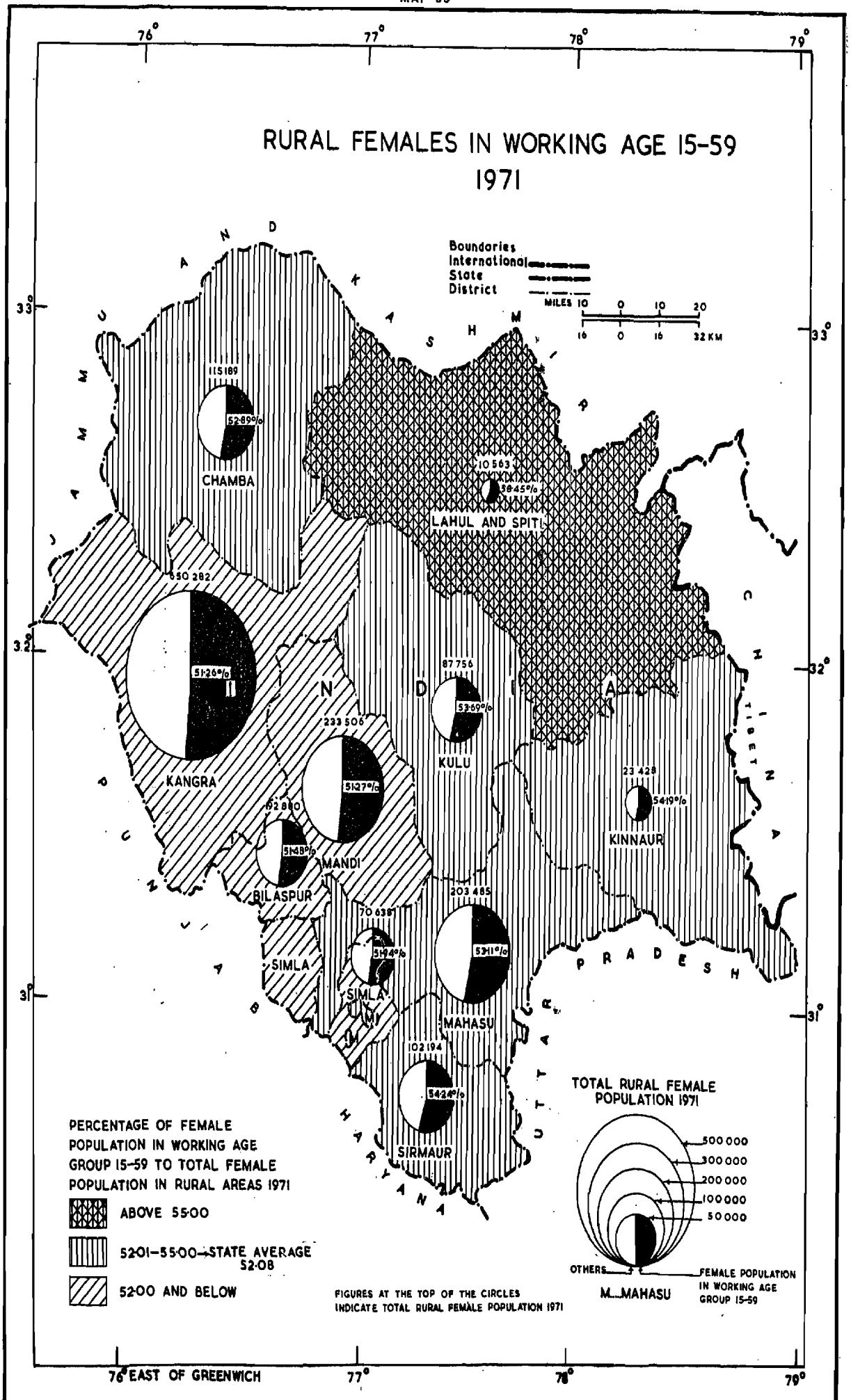
M.....MAHASU

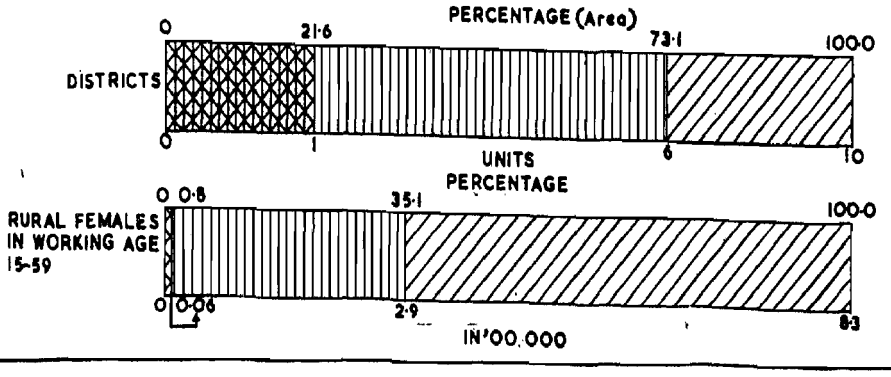
76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°



MAP 33

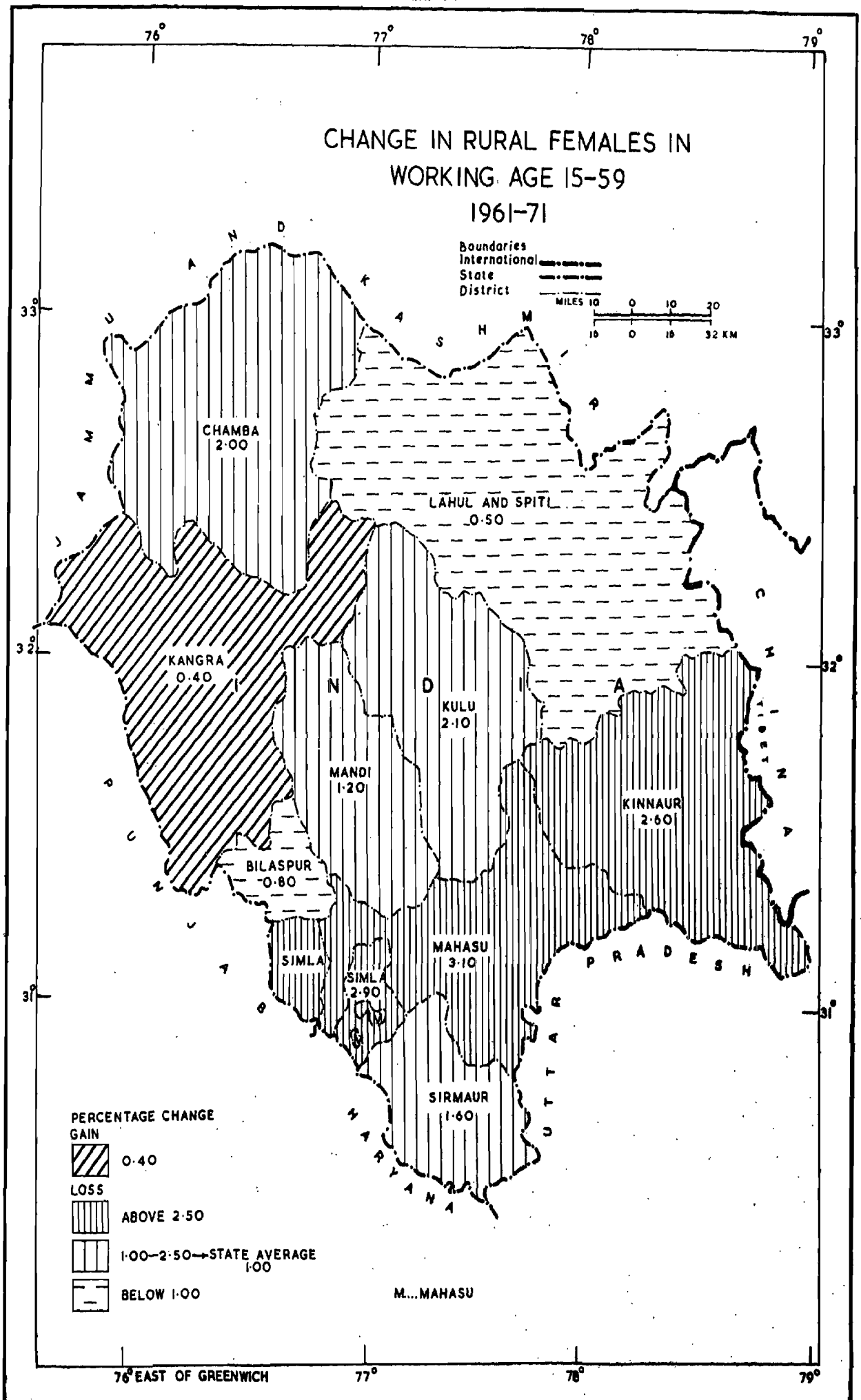
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971

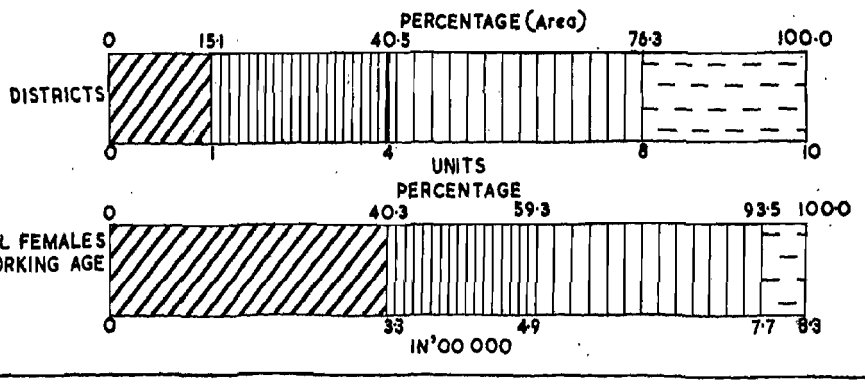




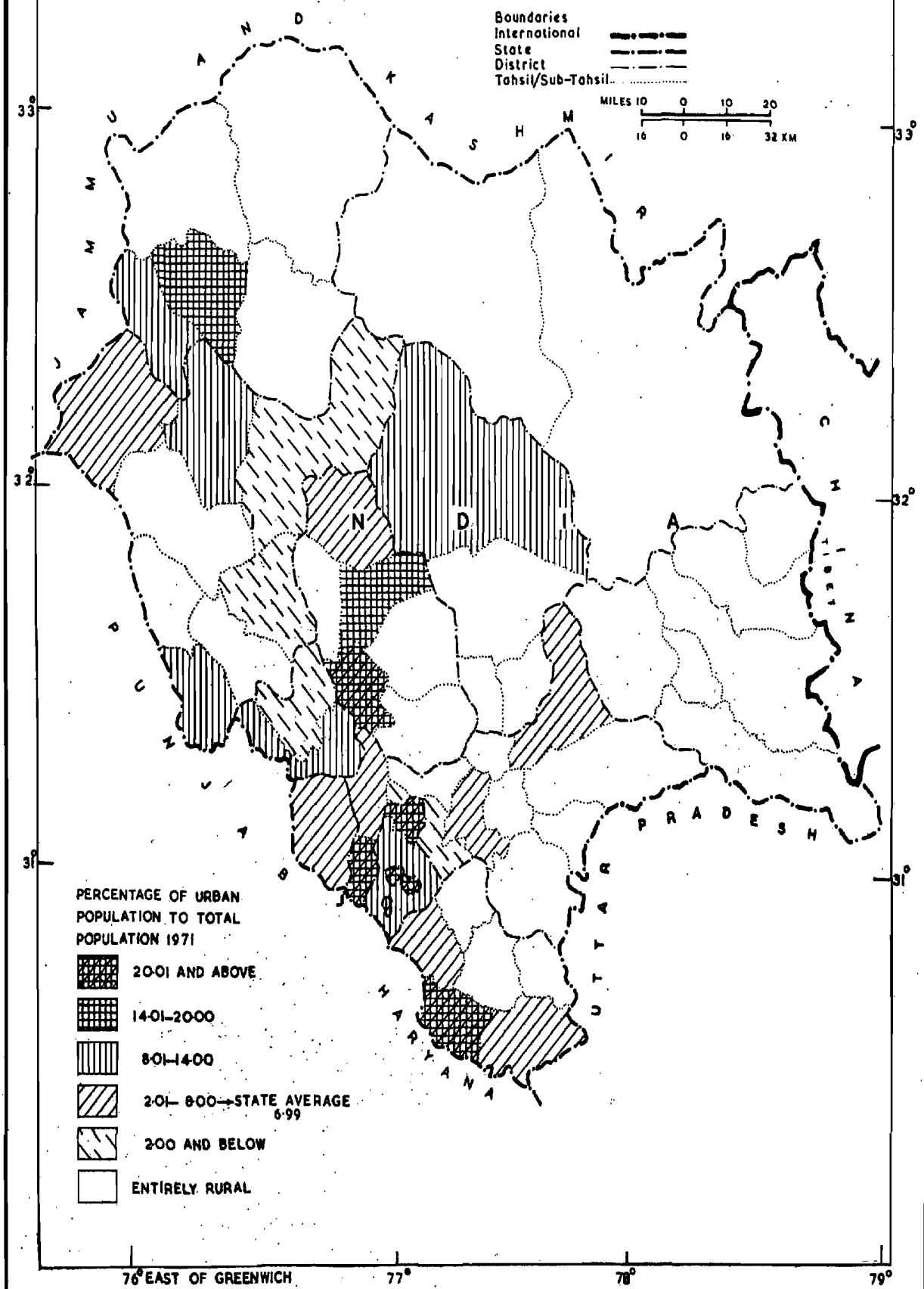
MAP 34

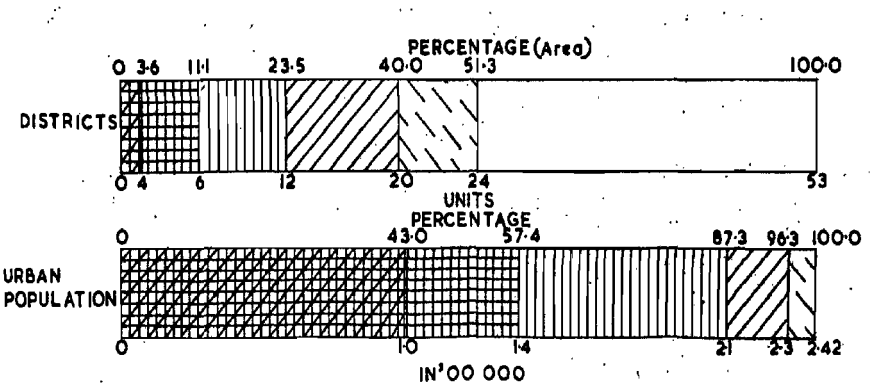
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71





URBAN POPULATION
1971





CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961–71

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

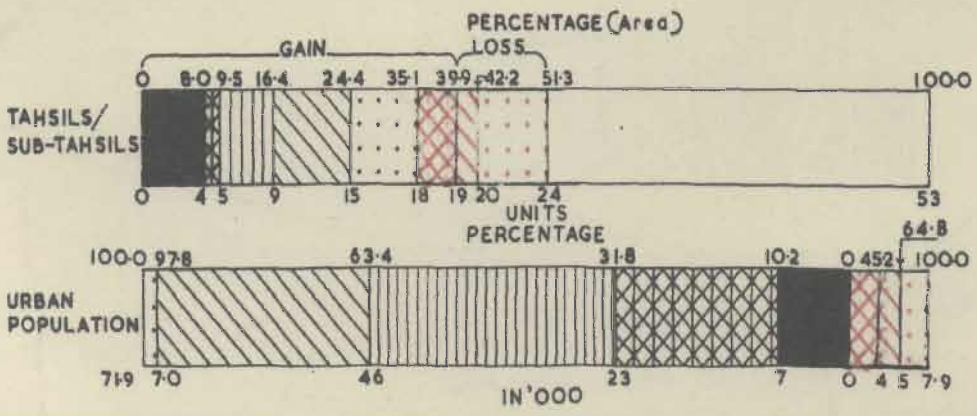
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

URBAN POPULATION RECORDED IN 1971

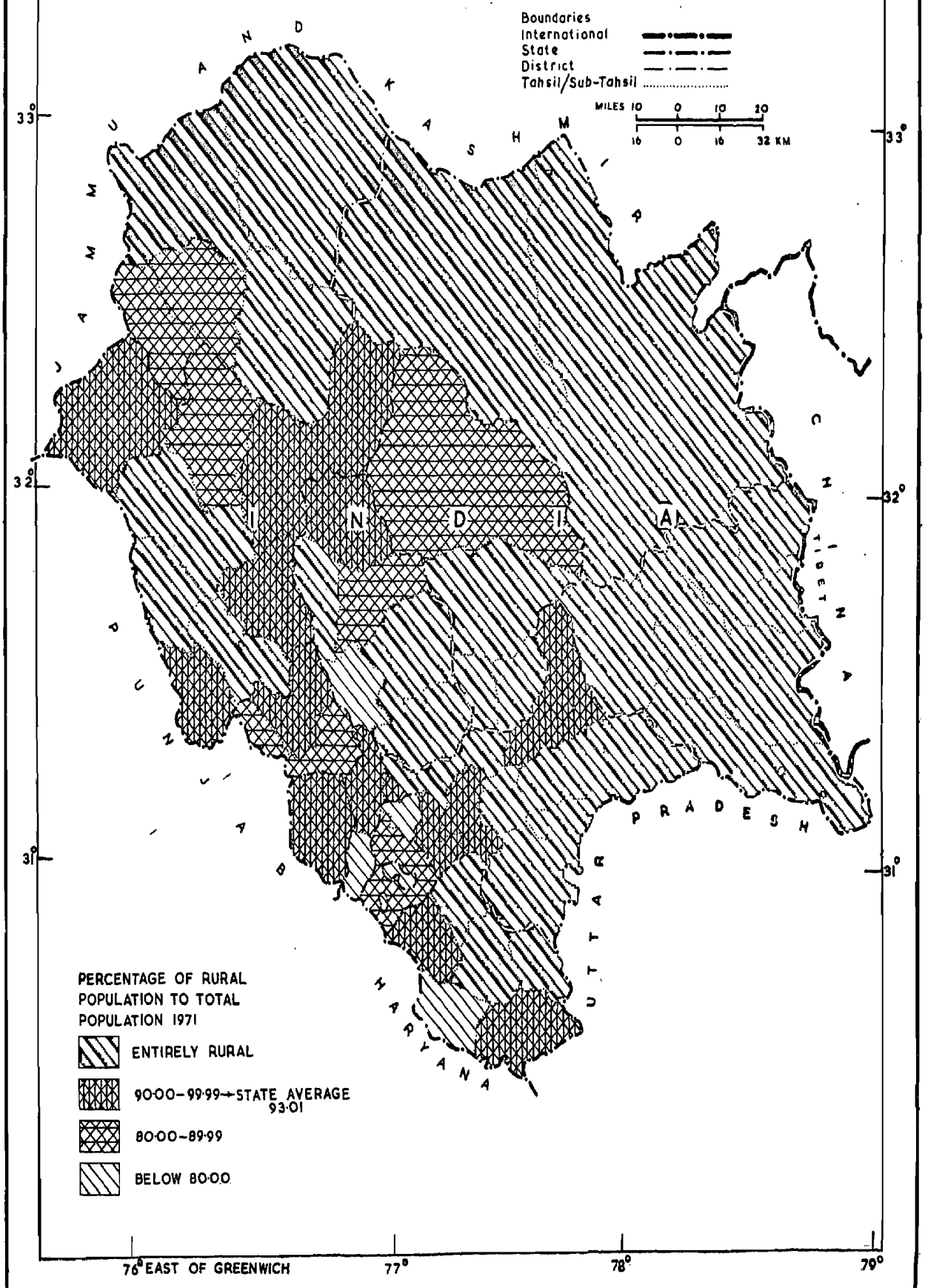
PERCENTAGE GAIN
- 125·01 AND ABOVE
- 75·01–125·00
- 25·01– 75·00 → STATE AVERAGE 35·68
- 25·00 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

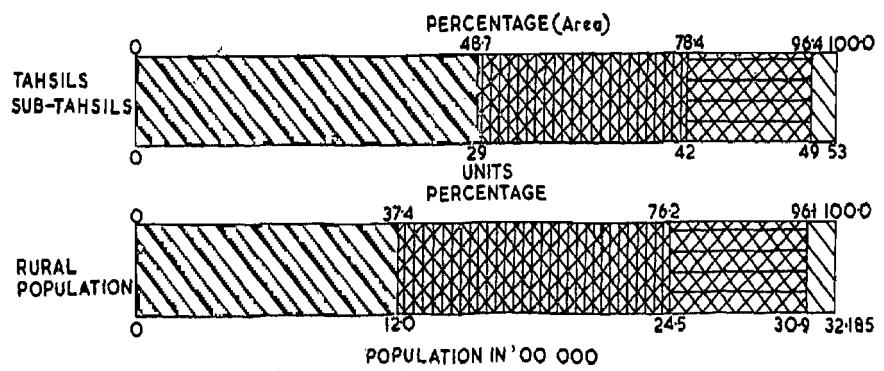
PERCENTAGE LOSS
- 25·01 AND ABOVE
- 15·01–25·00
- 15·00 AND BELOW

76° EAST OF GREENWICH



RURAL POPULATION
1971





URBAN CONCENTRATION
1971

Boundaries
International
State

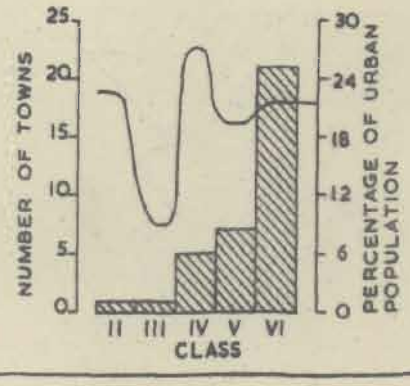
MILES 10 0 10 20
15 0 15 32 KM

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION 1971

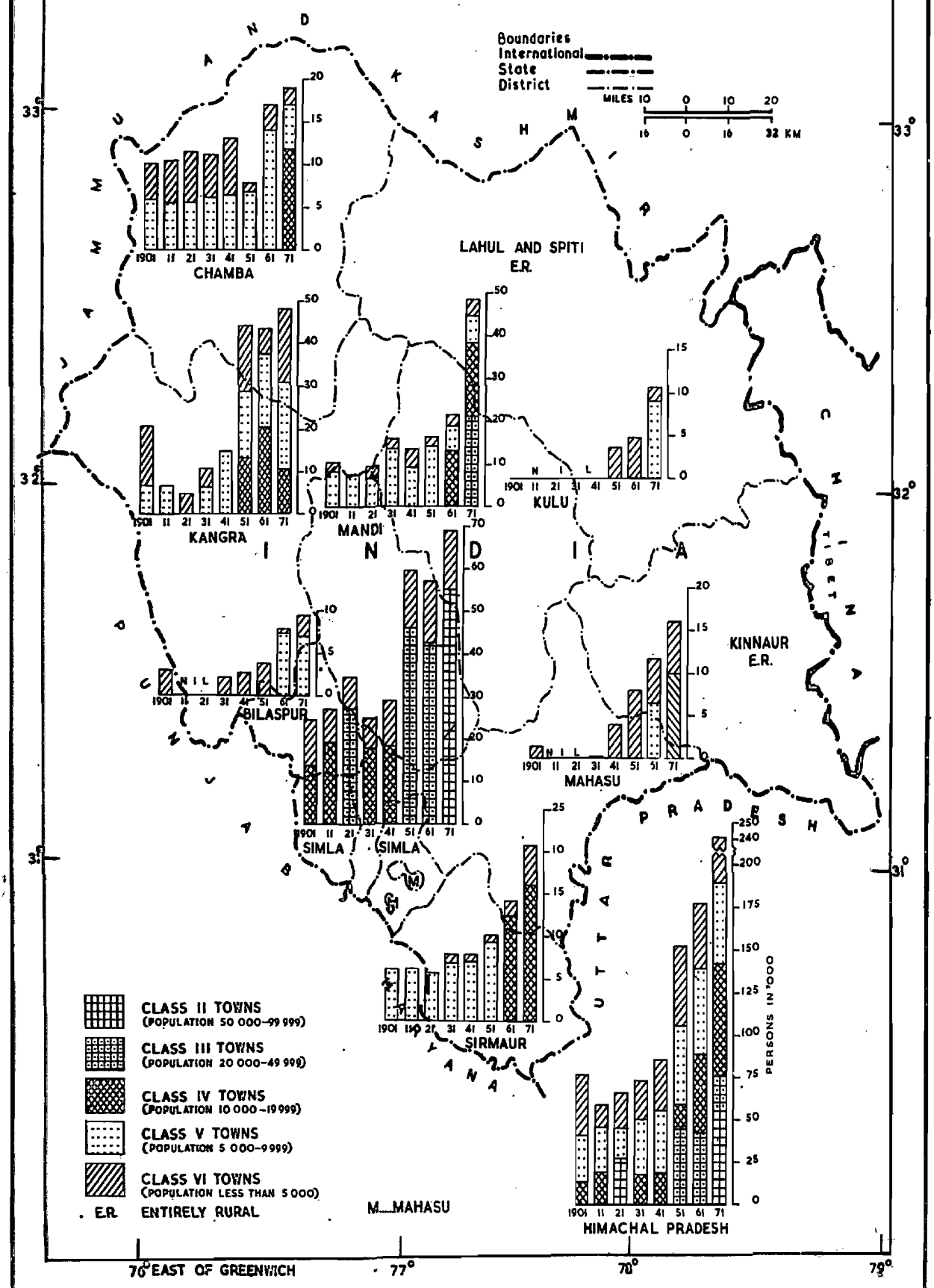
20
15
10
5
0
ENTIRELY RURAL

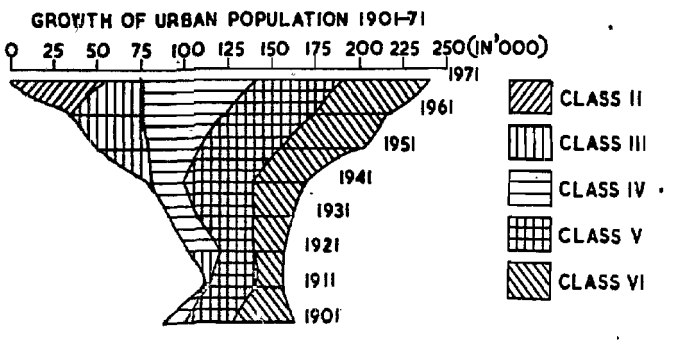
SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWNS

CLASS II 50 000–99 999
CLASS III 20 000–49 999
CLASS IV 10 000–19 999
CLASS V 5 000– 9999
CLASS VI BELOW 5000



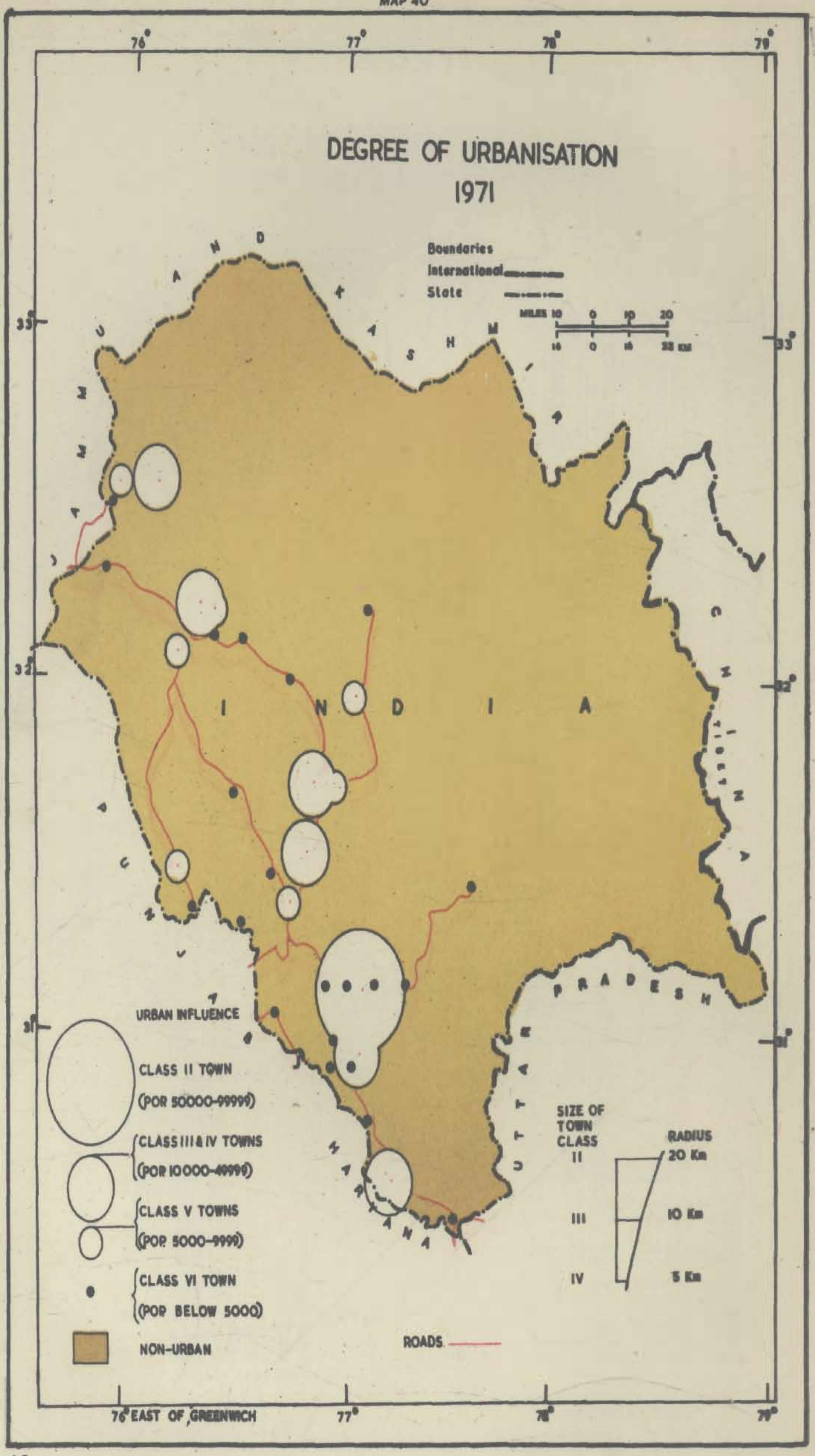
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1961-71





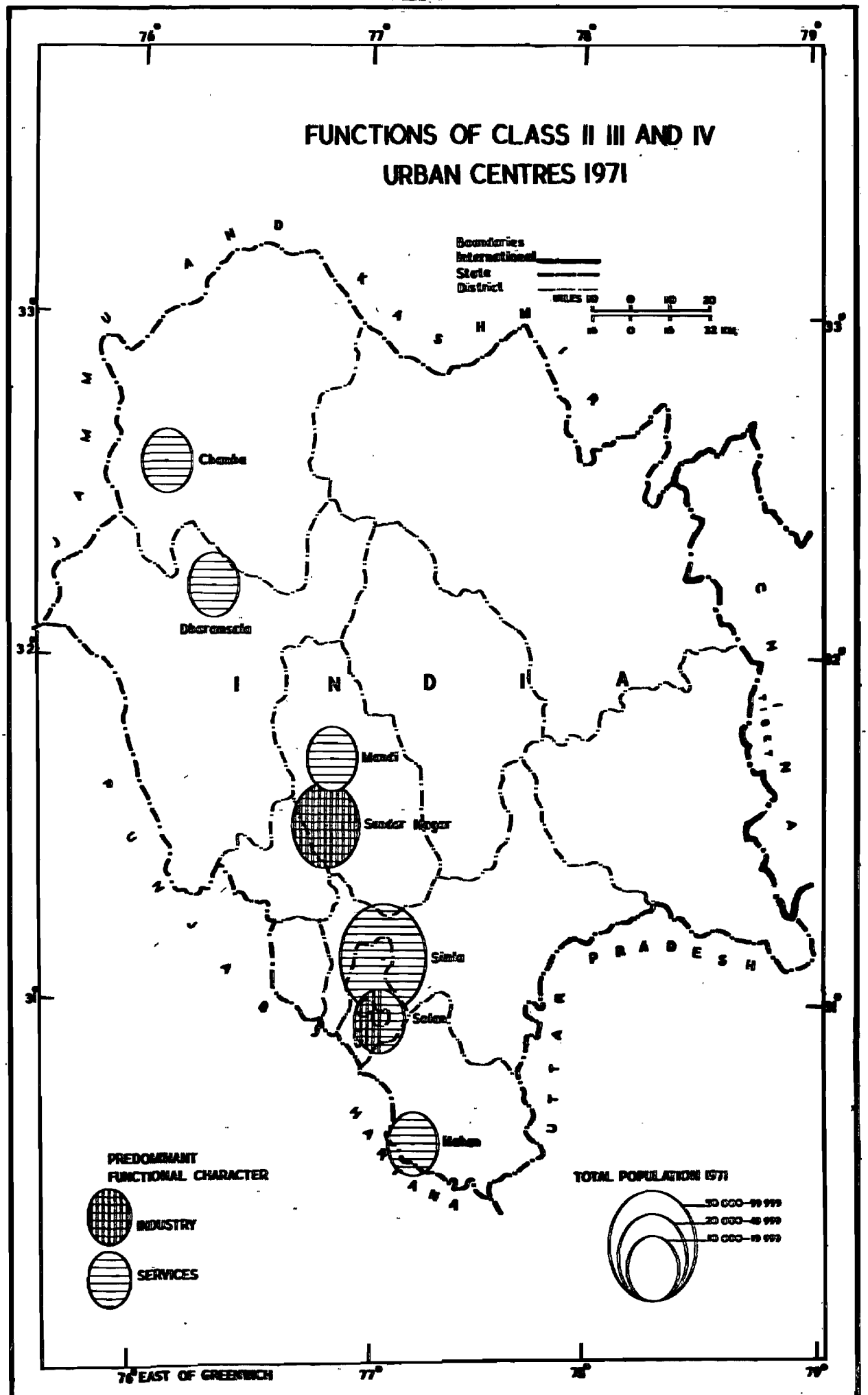
MAP 40

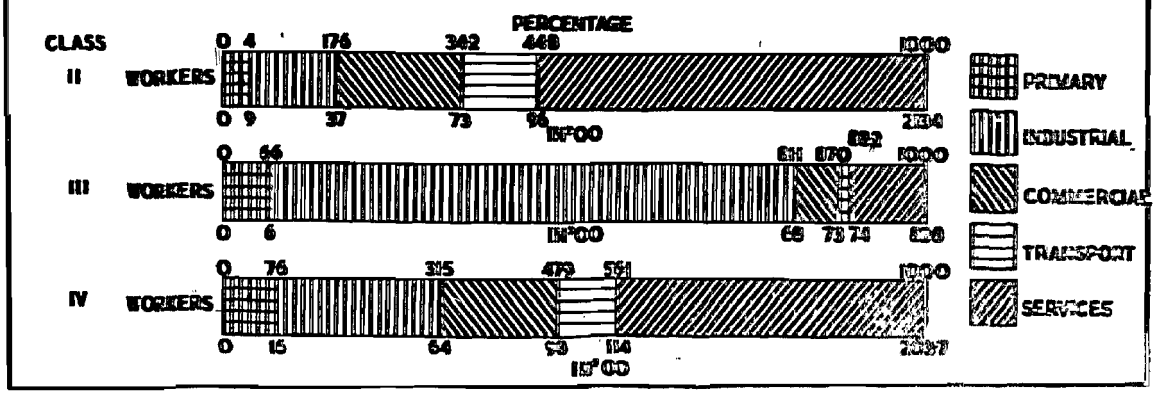
DEGREE OF URBANISATION
1971



MAP 41

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS II III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971





MAP 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS V AND VI URBAN CENTRES 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

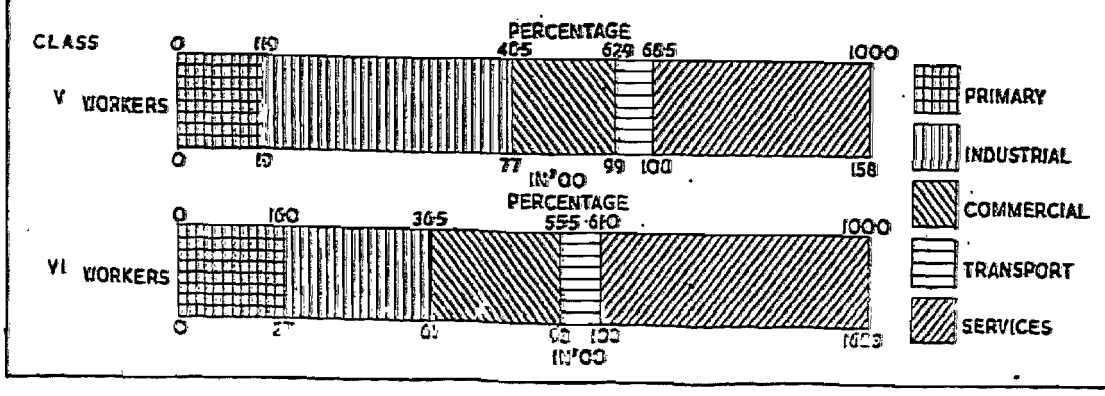
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

Dalhousie
Bakloh
Nurpur
Yol
Kangra
Palampur
Nagrota Bagwan
Manali
Kulu
Jogindar Nagar
Pandoh
Hamirpur
Una
Ghanauvin
Bilaspur
Santokhgarh
Shri Naina Devi Ji
Rampur
Jutogh Dhalli
Arki
Theog
Nalagarh
Solan
Dagshai
Kasauli
Sarahan
Paonta Sahib

PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
PRIMARY
INDUSTRY
TRADE AND COMMERCE
SERVICES

TOTAL POPULATION 1971
5000–9999
BELOW 5000

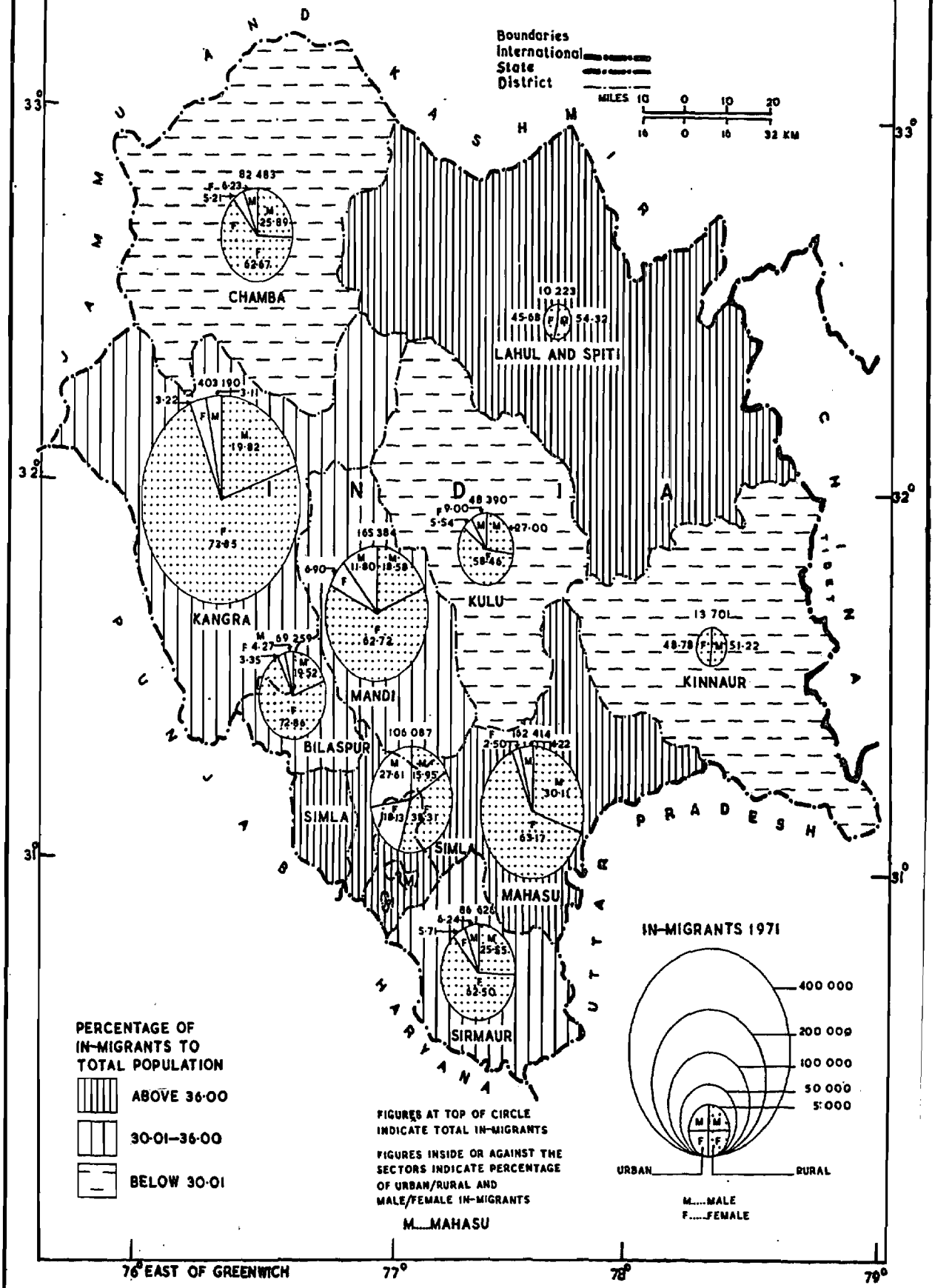
76° EAST OF GREENWICH



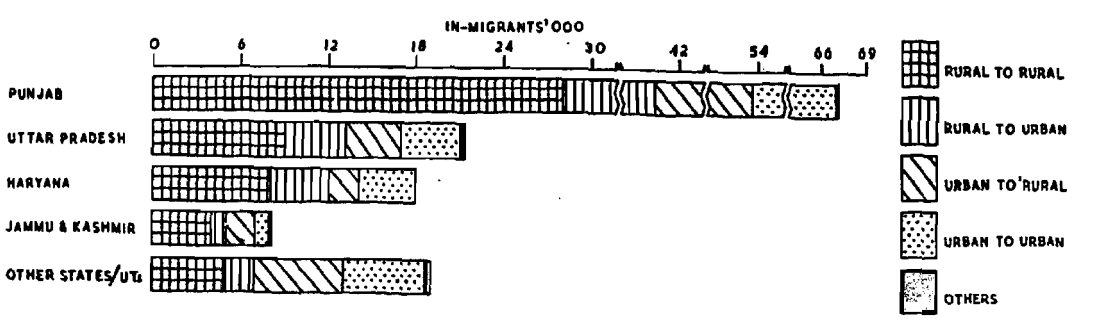
MIGRATION

MAP 43

IN-MIGRANTS 1971

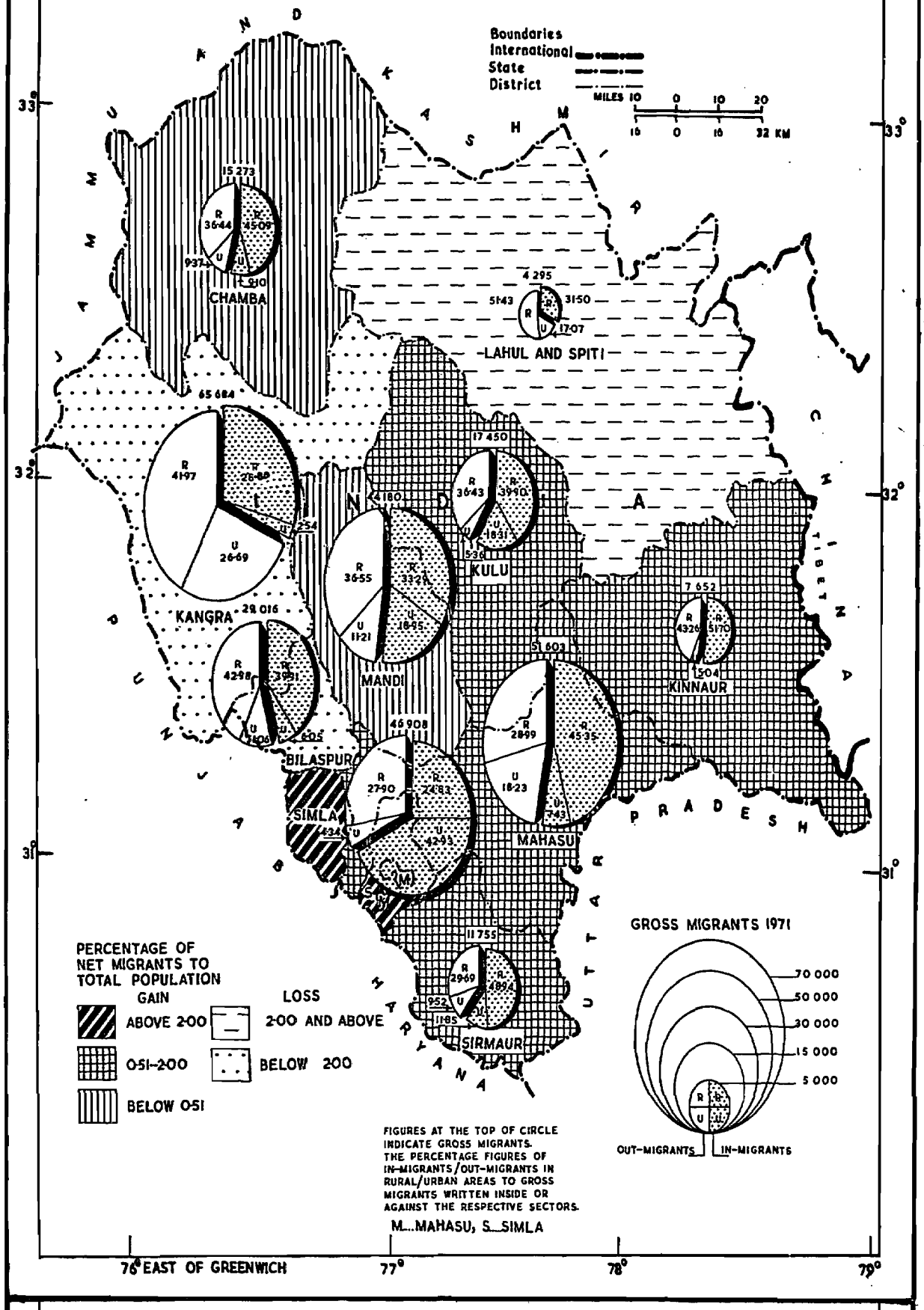


IN-MIGRANTS TO HIMACHAL PRADESH ACCORDING TO TYPES OF MOVEMENT

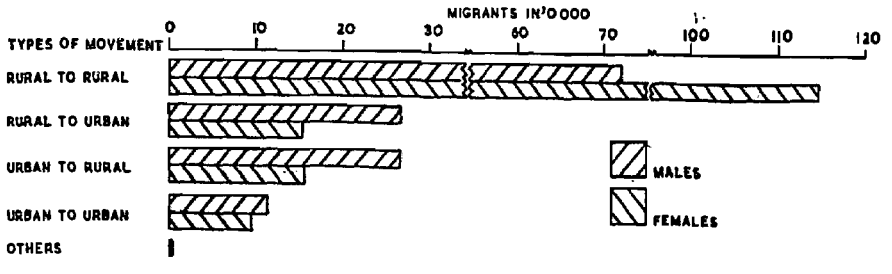


MAP 44

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION
1971

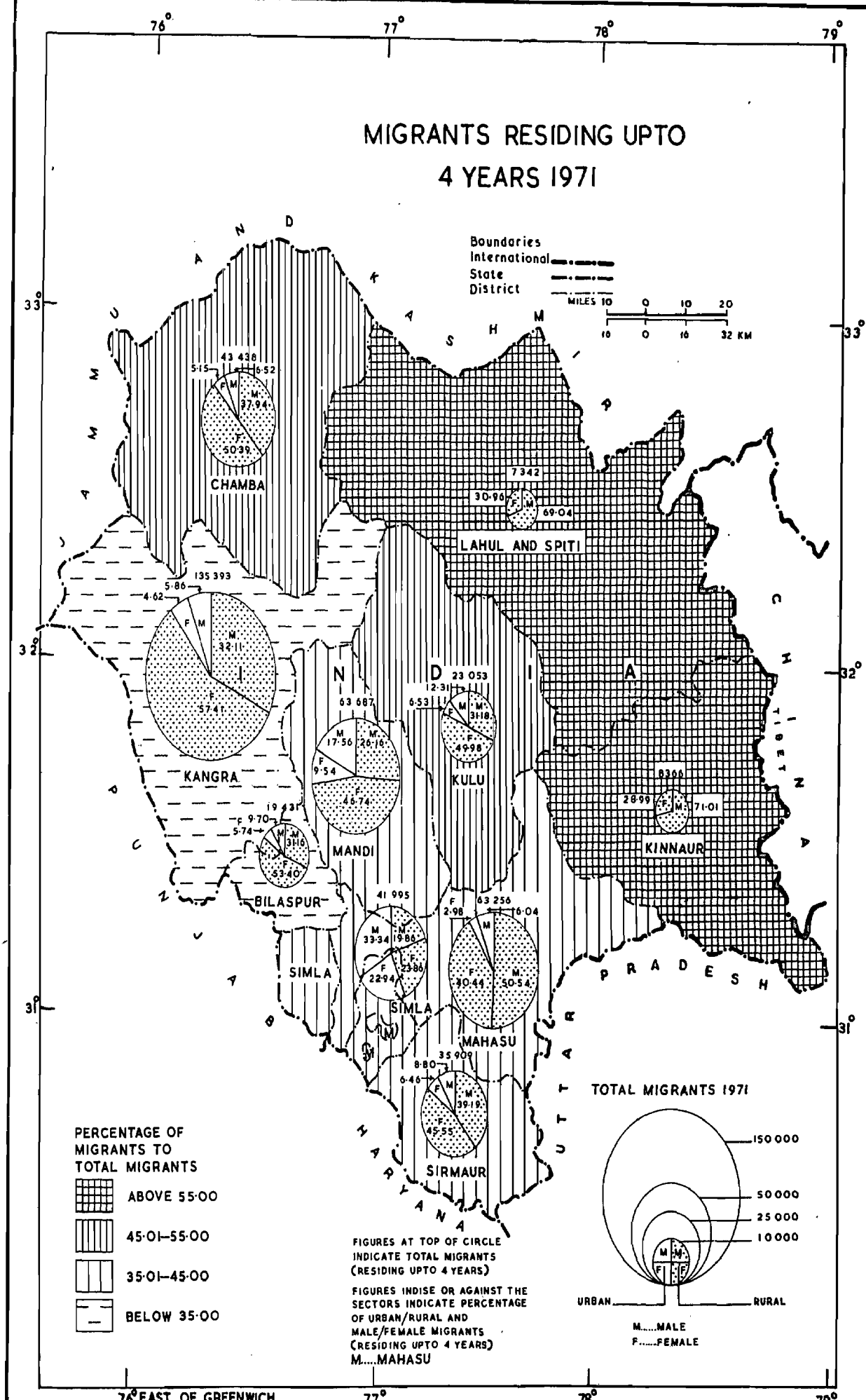


INTER-DISTRICT MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF MOVEMENT

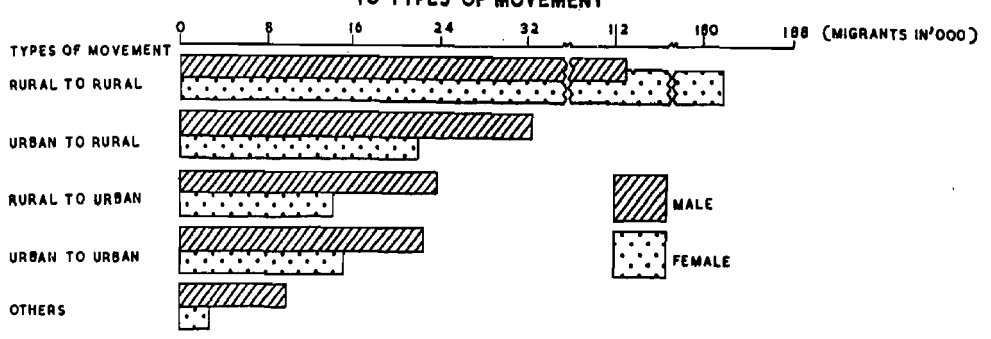


MAP 45

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971



MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF MOVEMENT



MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS
1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA 12 253 6·68 5·94 F M M 25·54 F 61·84
KANGRA 56 336 2·94 2·88 F M M 26·06 F 68·12
LAHUL AND SPITI 724 F 58·84 M 41·16
KULU 7 715 9·19 6·07 M M 25·96 F 58·78
N D 29 929
KINNAUR 1 683 F 57·46 M 42·54
MANDI 15 699 M 21·23 M 19·17 F 9·43 F 53·17
BILASPUR M 10 217 F 4·50 3·46 M 21·55 F 70·48
SIMLA 5·18 3·04 M 30·00 M 15·87 F 19·64 F 34·49
MAHASU 22 679 M 26·72 F 65·06
SIMLA M 12 849 7·29 6·77 M M 21·17 F 64·77
SIRMAUR

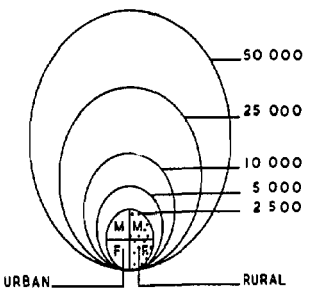
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
- ABOVE 15·00
- 13·51–15·00
- 12·01–13·50
- BELOW 12·01

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING FROM 5 TO 9 YEARS

FIGURES IN-SIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS RESIDING FROM 5 TO 9 YEARS

M.....MAHASU

TOTAL MIGRANTS 1971

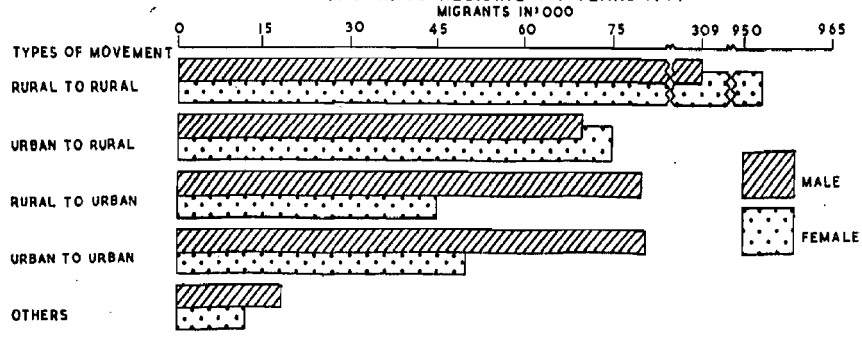


M.....MALE
F.....FEMALE

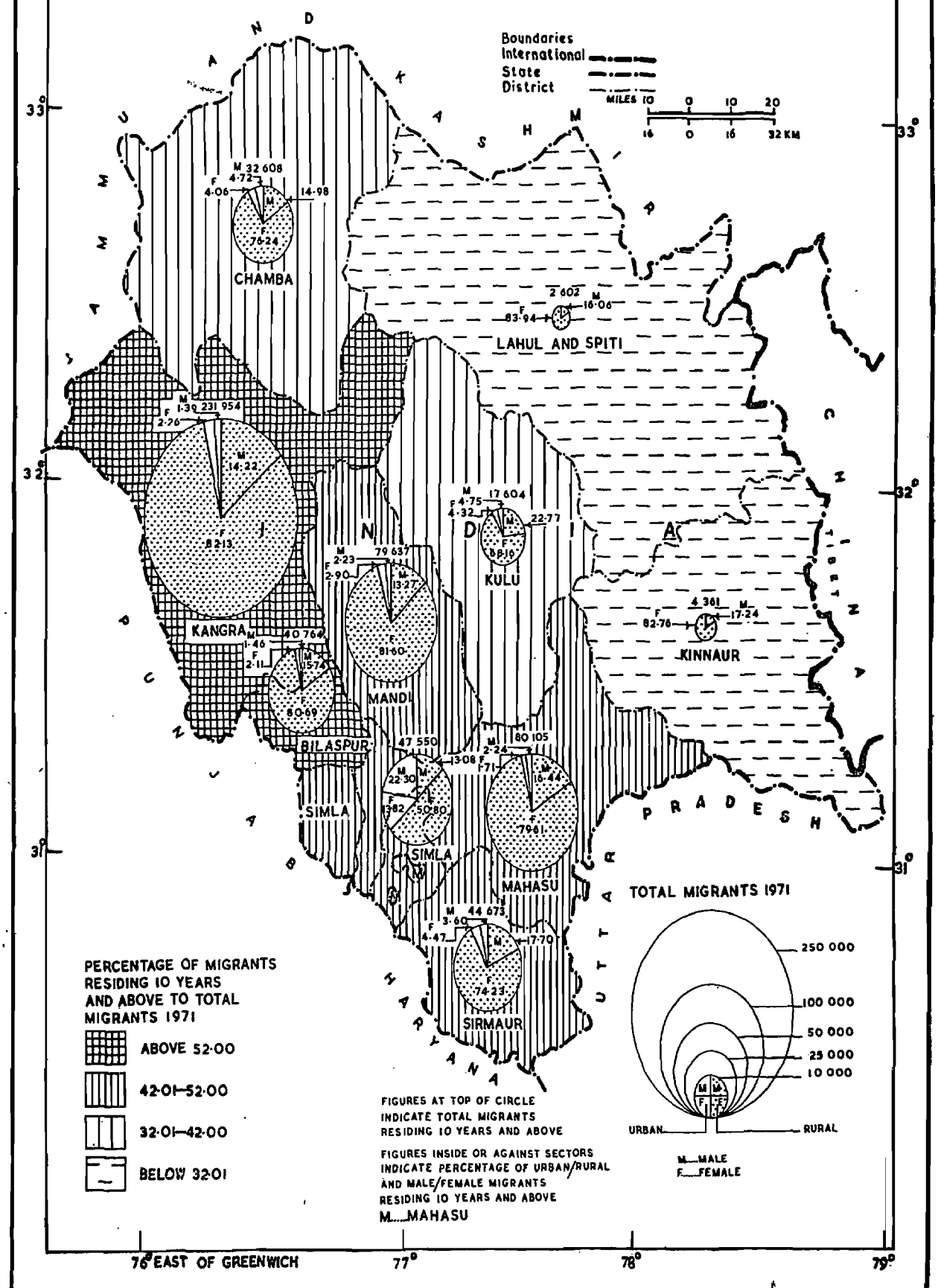
76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

33° 32° 31°

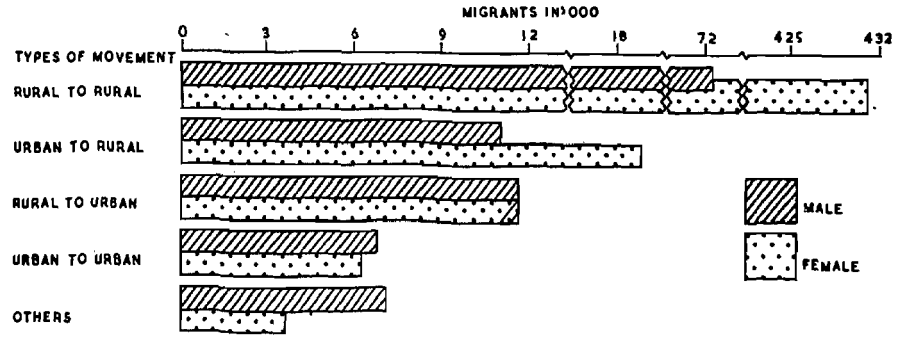
MIGRANTS RESIDING 5–9 YEARS 1971



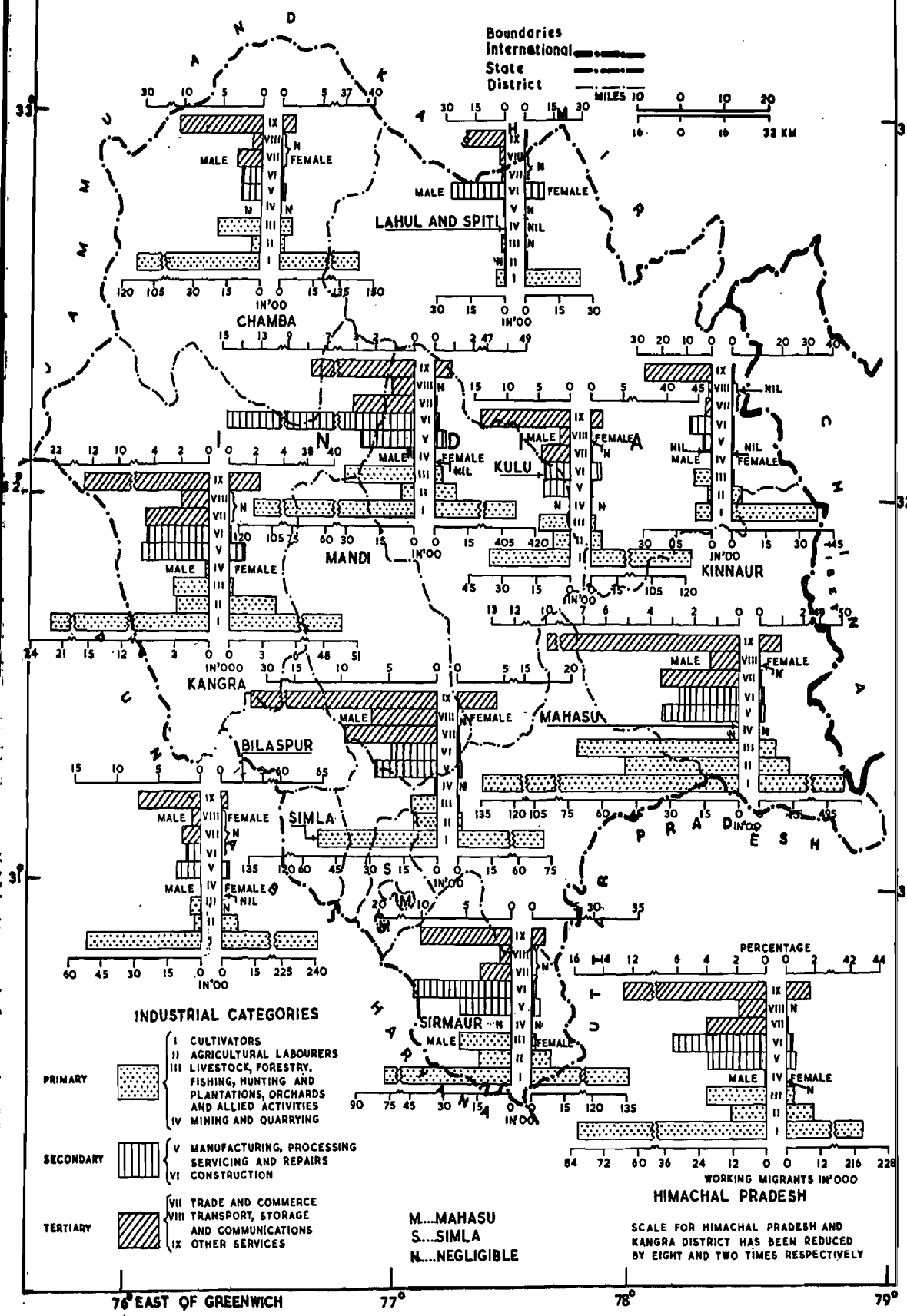
MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971



MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

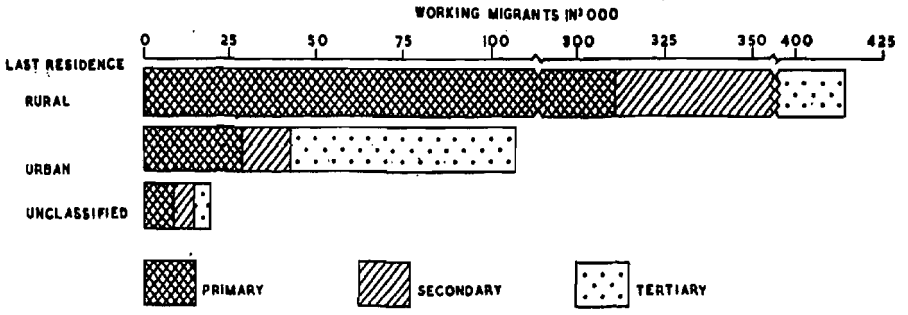


CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971



CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

WORKING MIGRANTS IN'000



MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32KM

CHAMBA

LAHUL AND SPITI

KANGRA

MANDI

KULU

BILASPUR

SIMLA

MAHASU

KINNAUR

SIRMAUR

MIGRANTS IN '000

AGE GROUPS 0-14 15-19 20-24 25-49 50+ A.N.S

UNMARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED OR DIVORCED

M.....MAHASU
S.....SIMLA
A.N.S.....AGE NOT STATED

HIMACHAL PRADESH

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

MARITAL STATUS

MIGRANTS IN '000

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 26 28 66 77

RURAL MALE
FEMALE

URBAN MALE
FEMALE

NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED, DIVORCED AND OTHER

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

*Agriculture

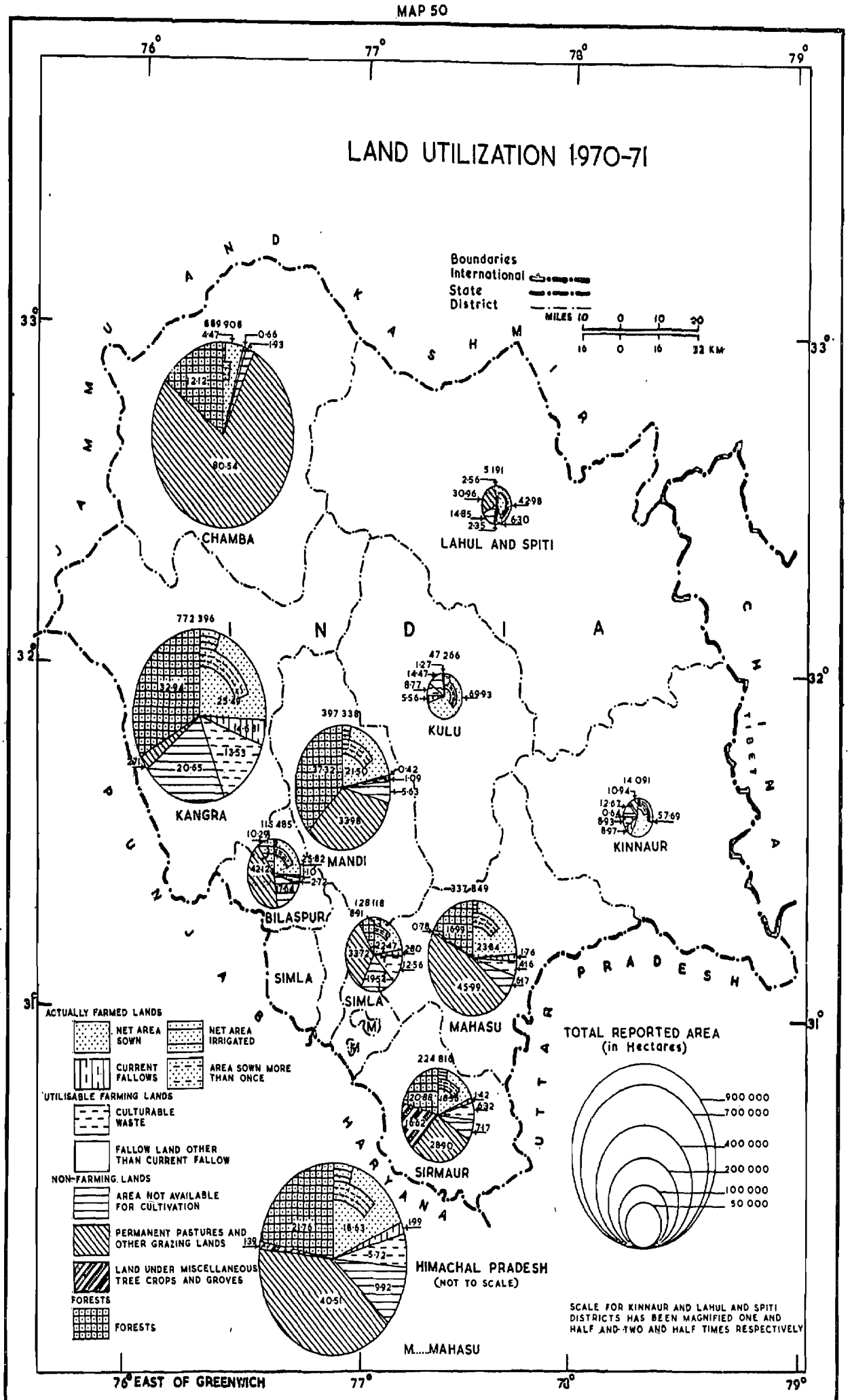
*The 1971 Census industrial categories

*Population employed in primary activities

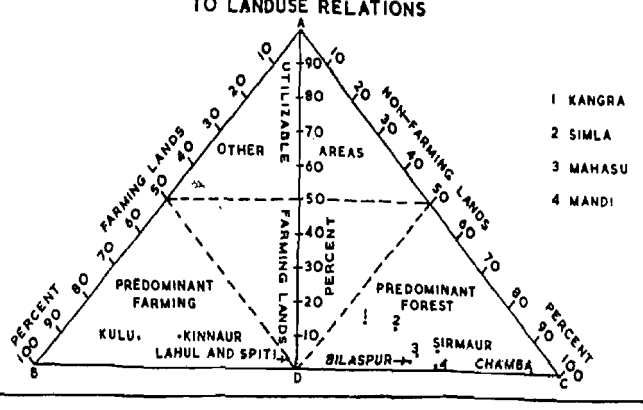
*Population employed in secondary and tertiary activities

MAP 50

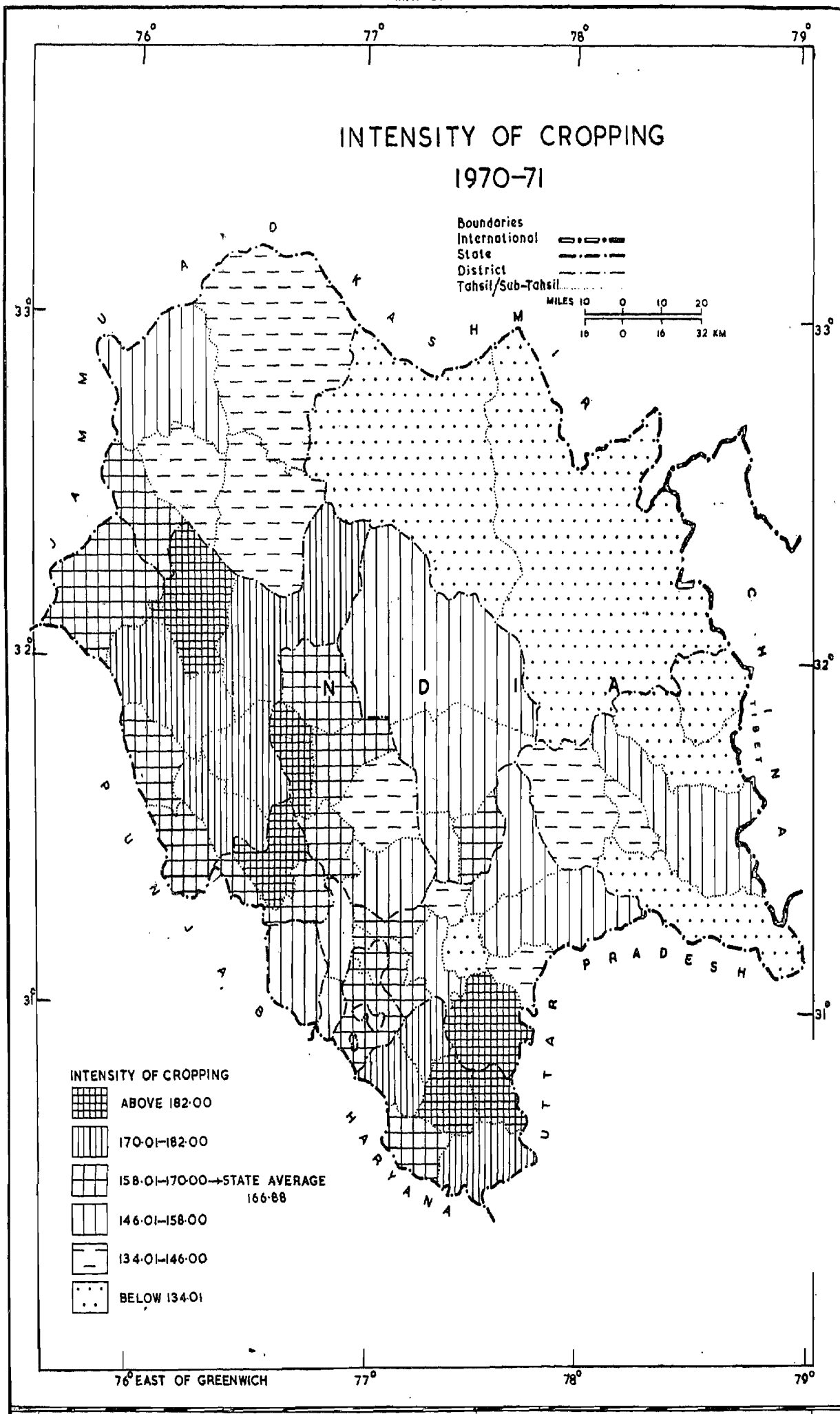
LAND UTILIZATION 1970-71

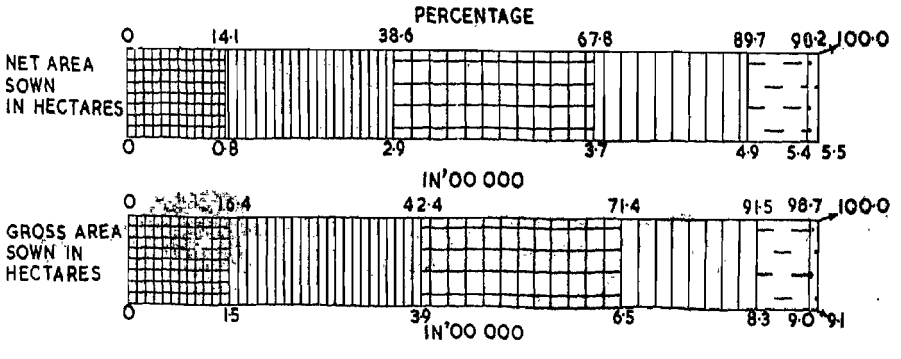


POSITION OF DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO LANDUSE RELATIONS



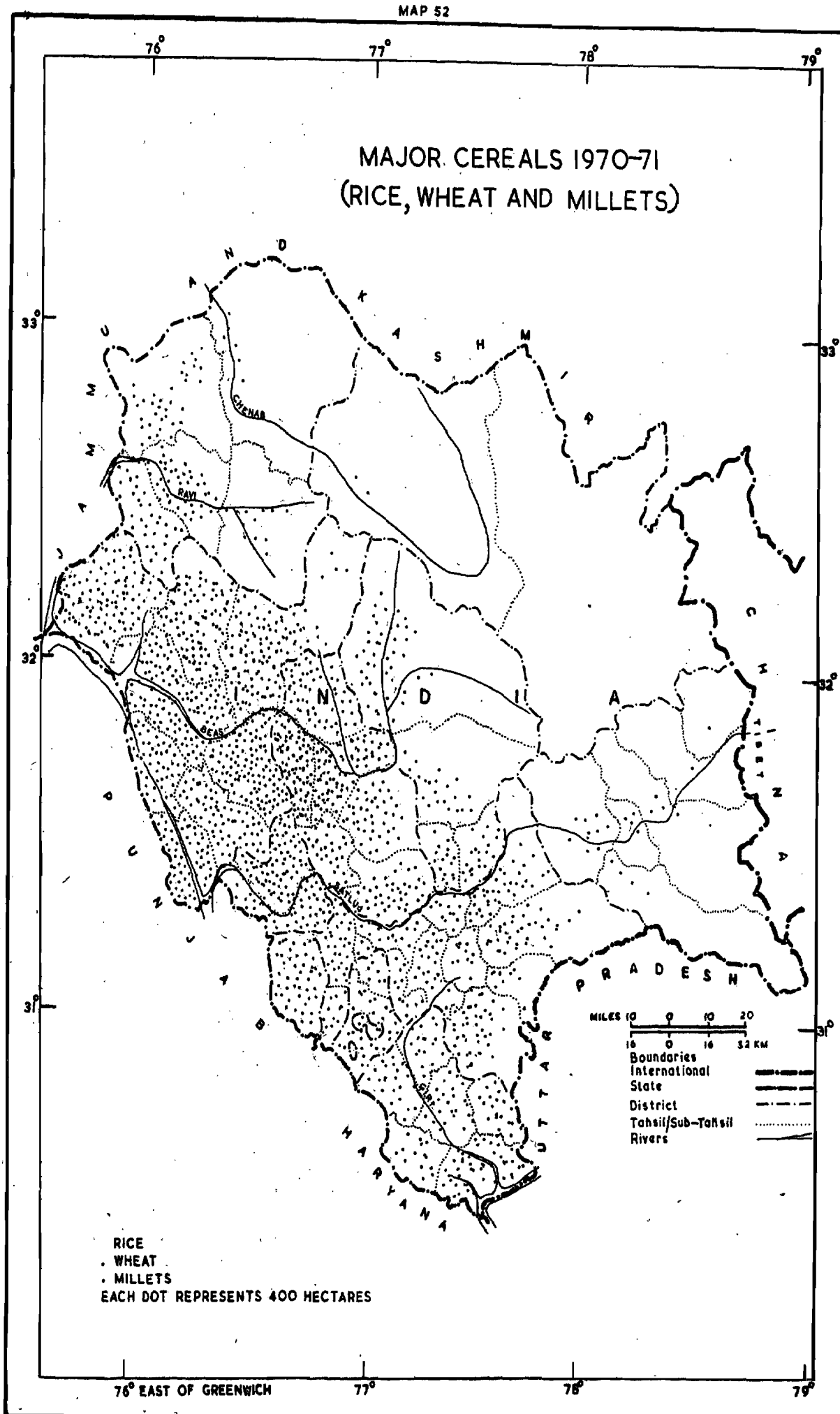
INTENSITY OF CROPPING
1970–71

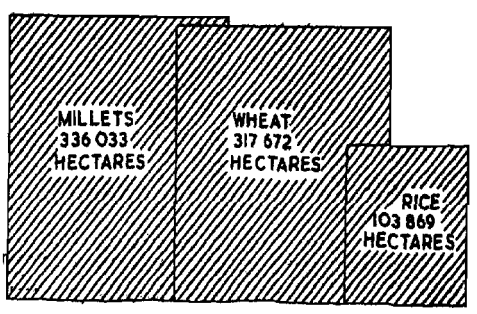




MAP 52

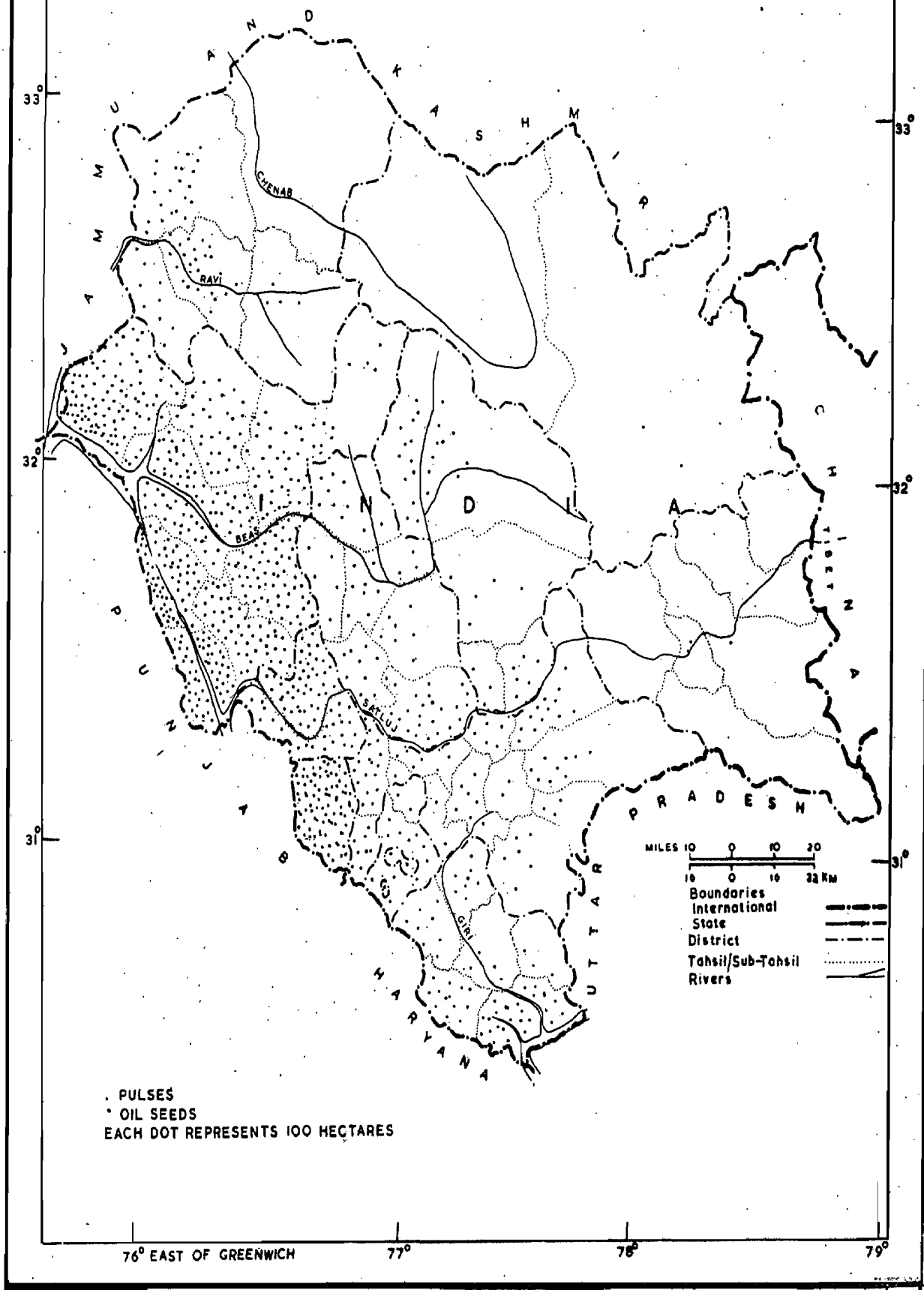
MAJOR CEREALS 1970–71
(RICE, WHEAT AND MILLETS)

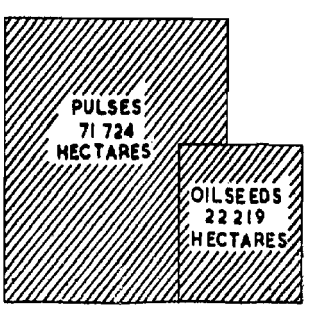




MAP 53

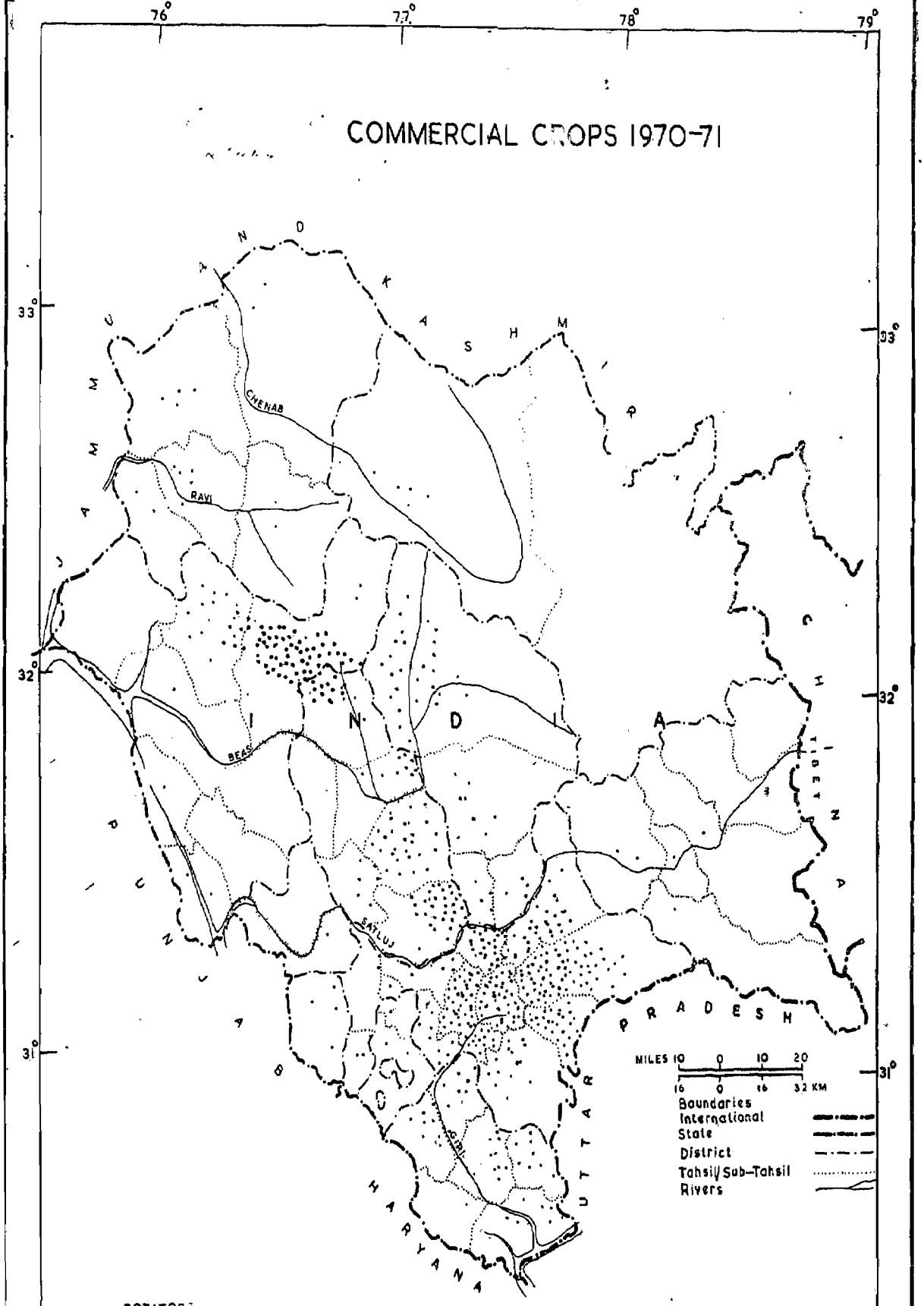
PULSES AND OILSEEDS 1970-71

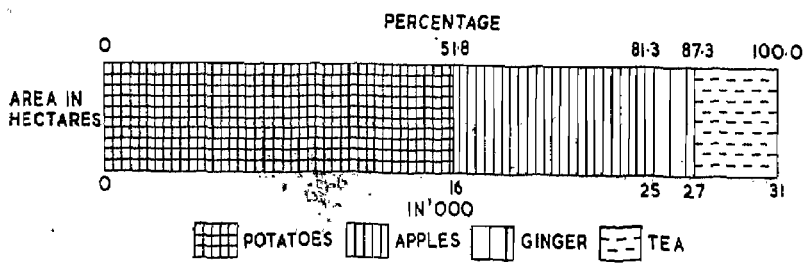




MAP 54

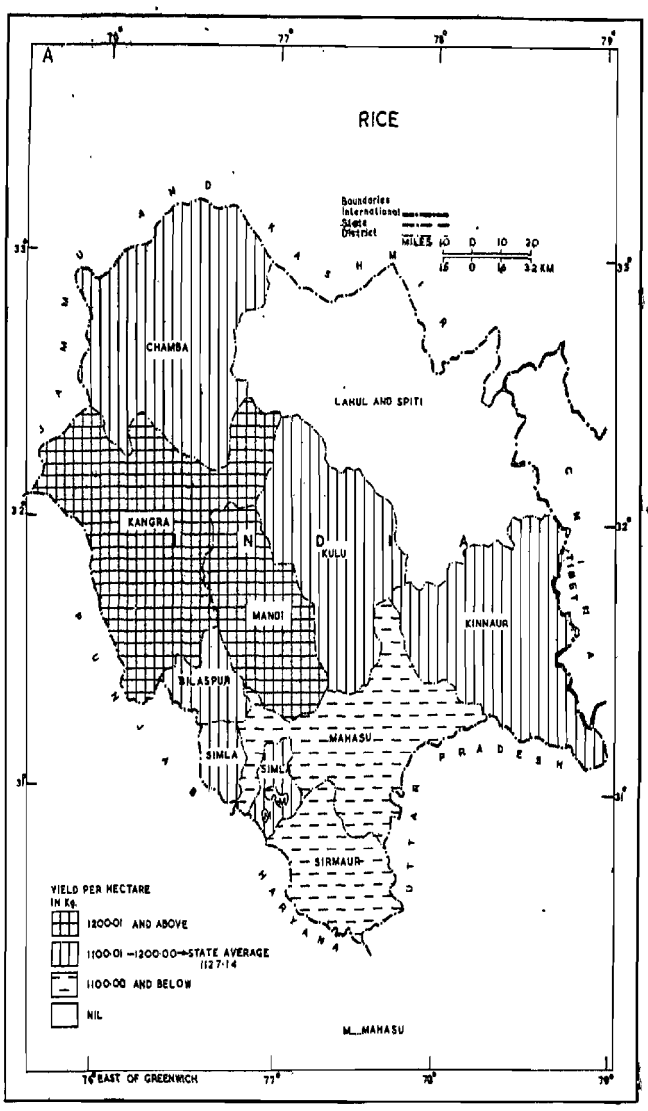
COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970-71

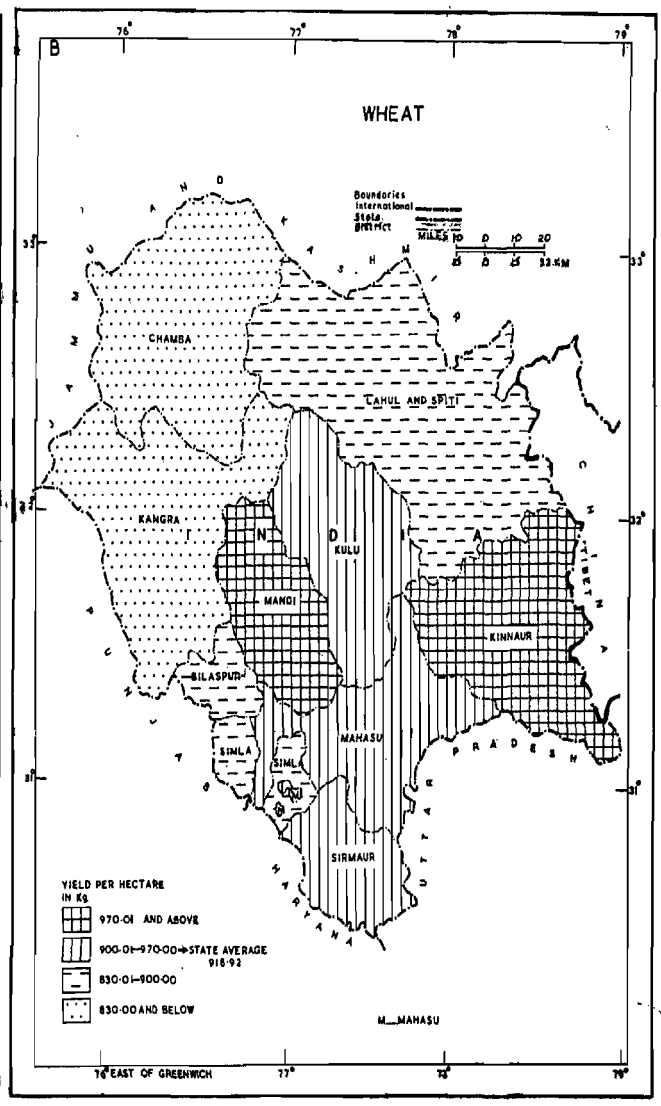


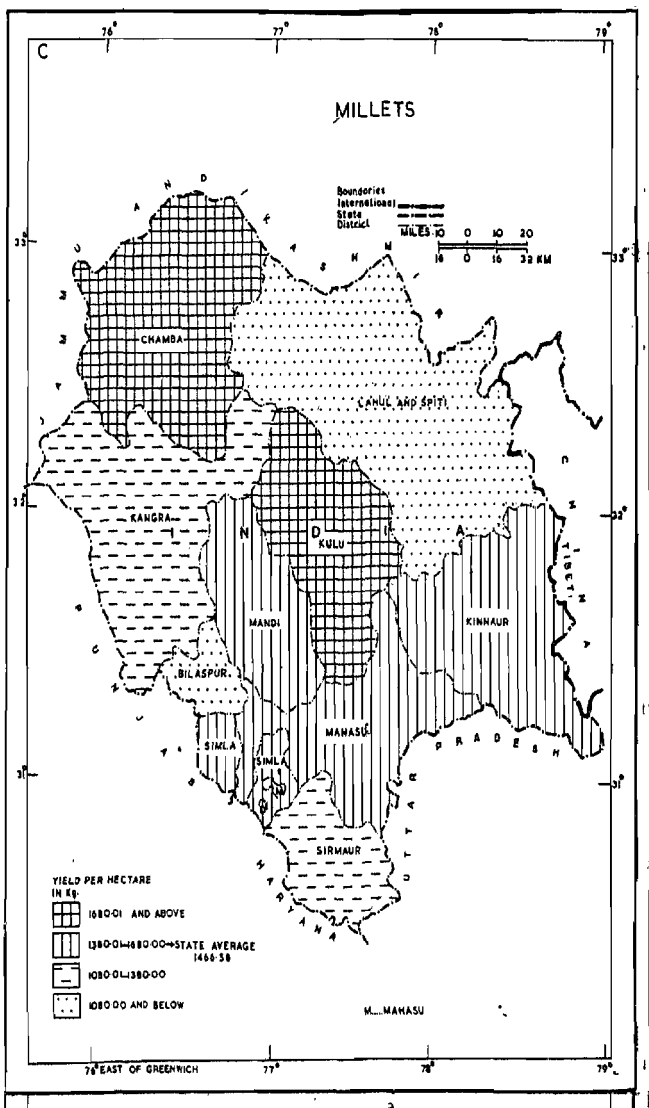


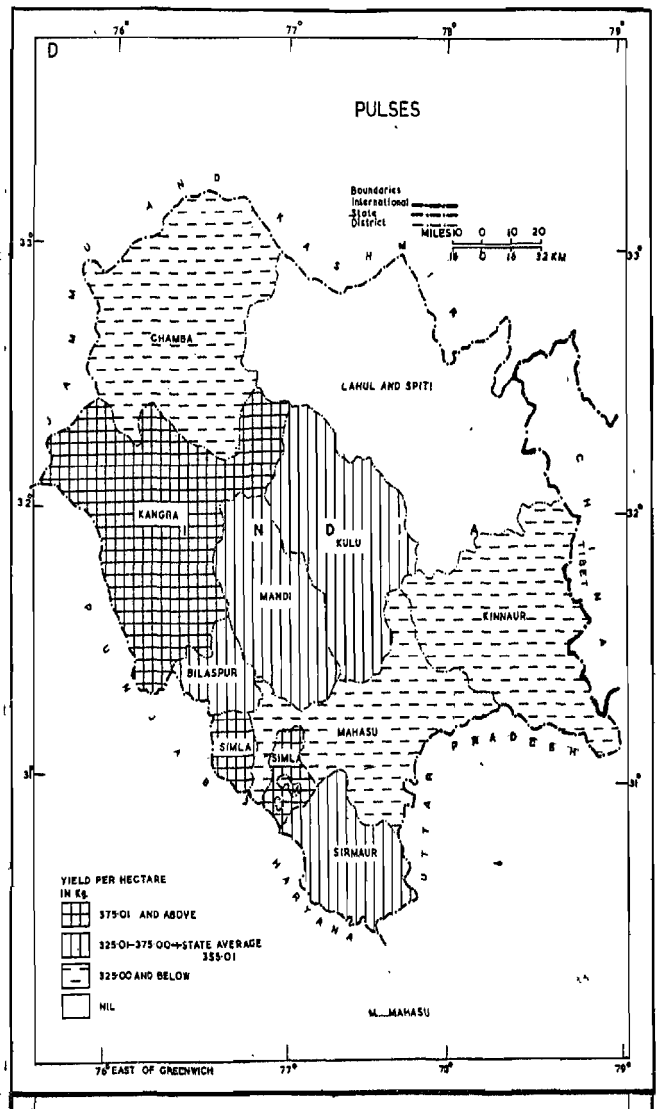
MAP 55

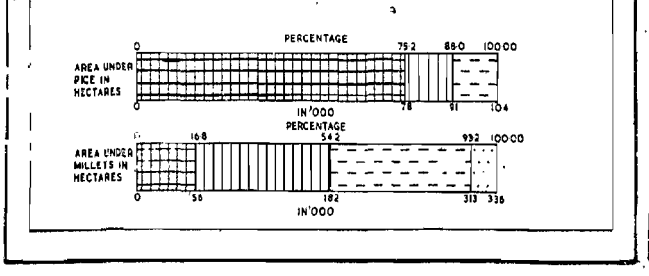
YIELD PER HECTARE OF RICE, WHEAT MILLETS AND PULSES 1971

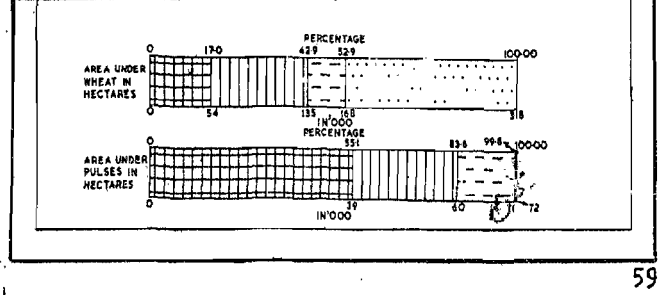






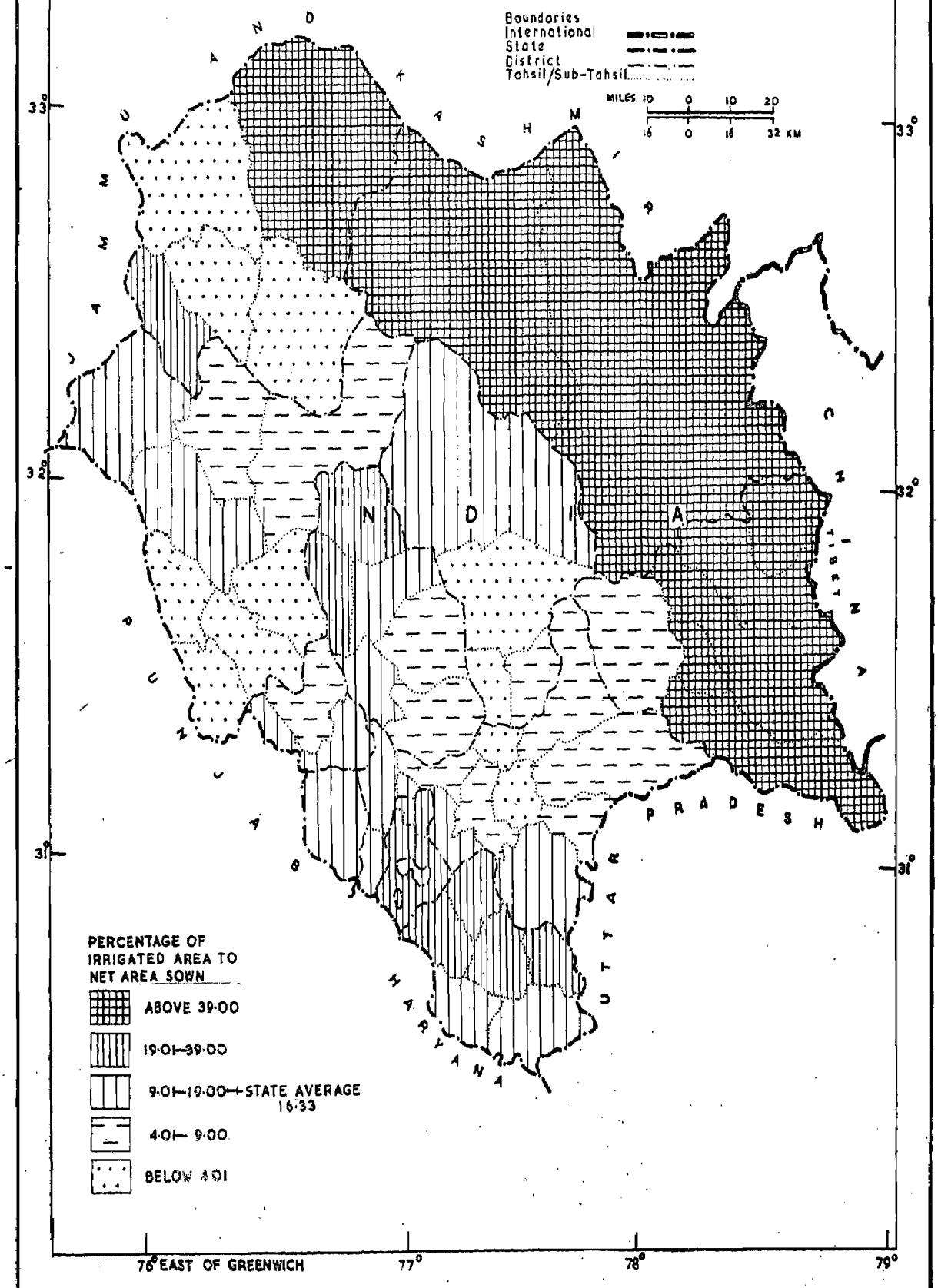


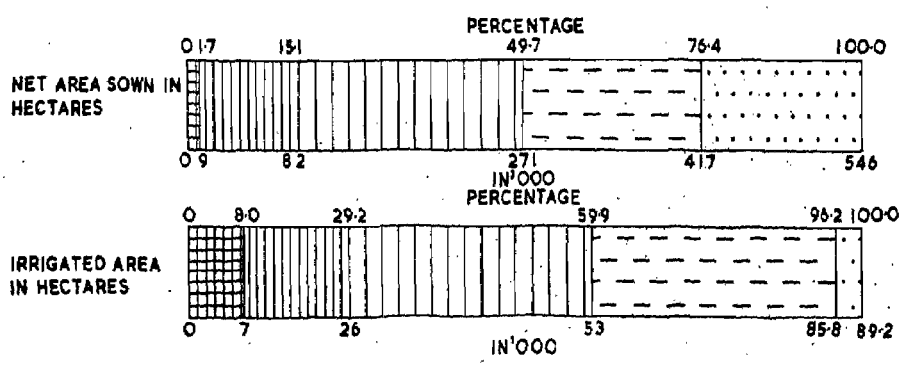




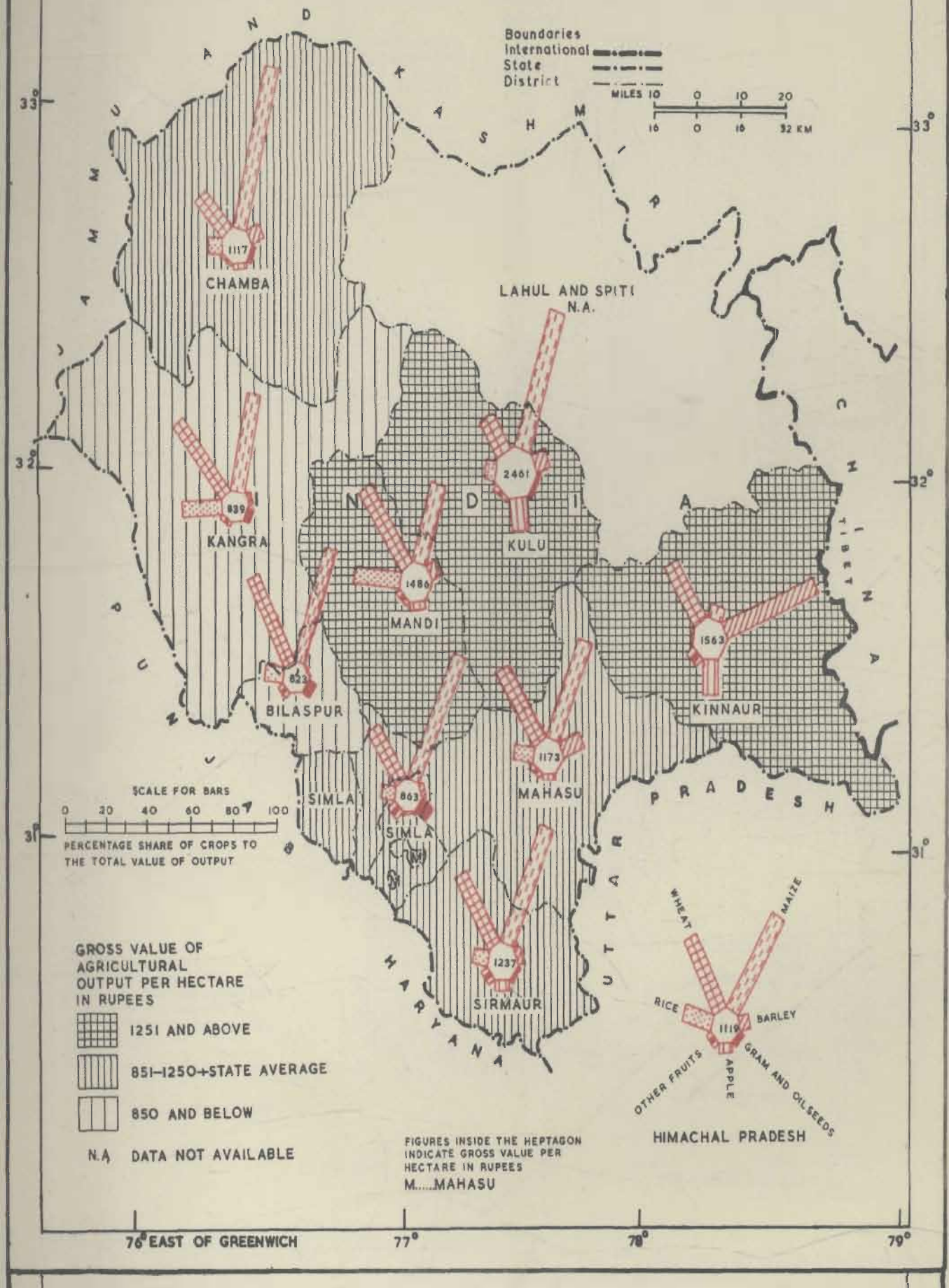
MAP 56

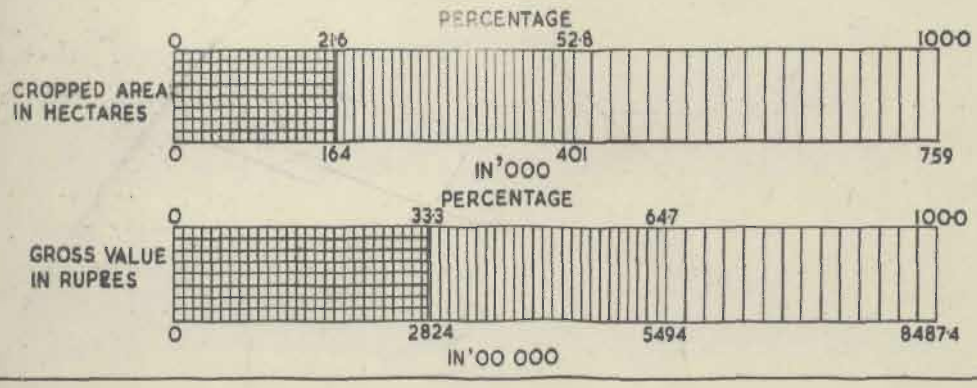
AREA UNDER IRRIGATION
1971





GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA 1970–71





MAP 58

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1970–71

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA 1315·51

LAHUL AND SPITI

KANGRA 1295·11

KULU 2553·10

MANDI 2166·72

KINNAUR 745·73

BILASPUR 1228·53

SIMLA

SIMLA 1323·50

MAHASU 1475·75

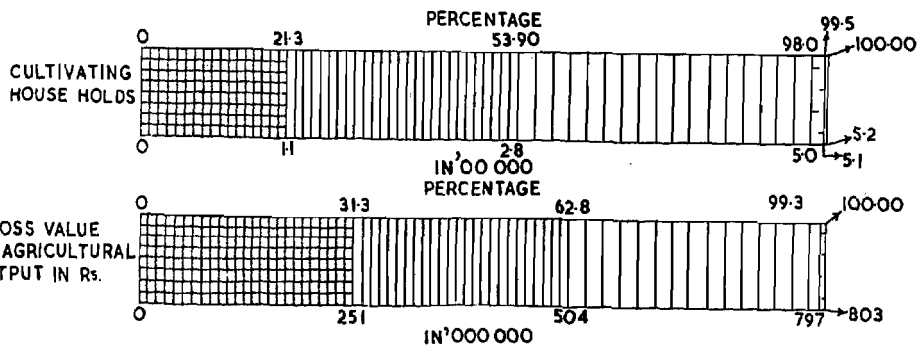
SIRMAUR 1919·19

76° EAST OF GREENWICH

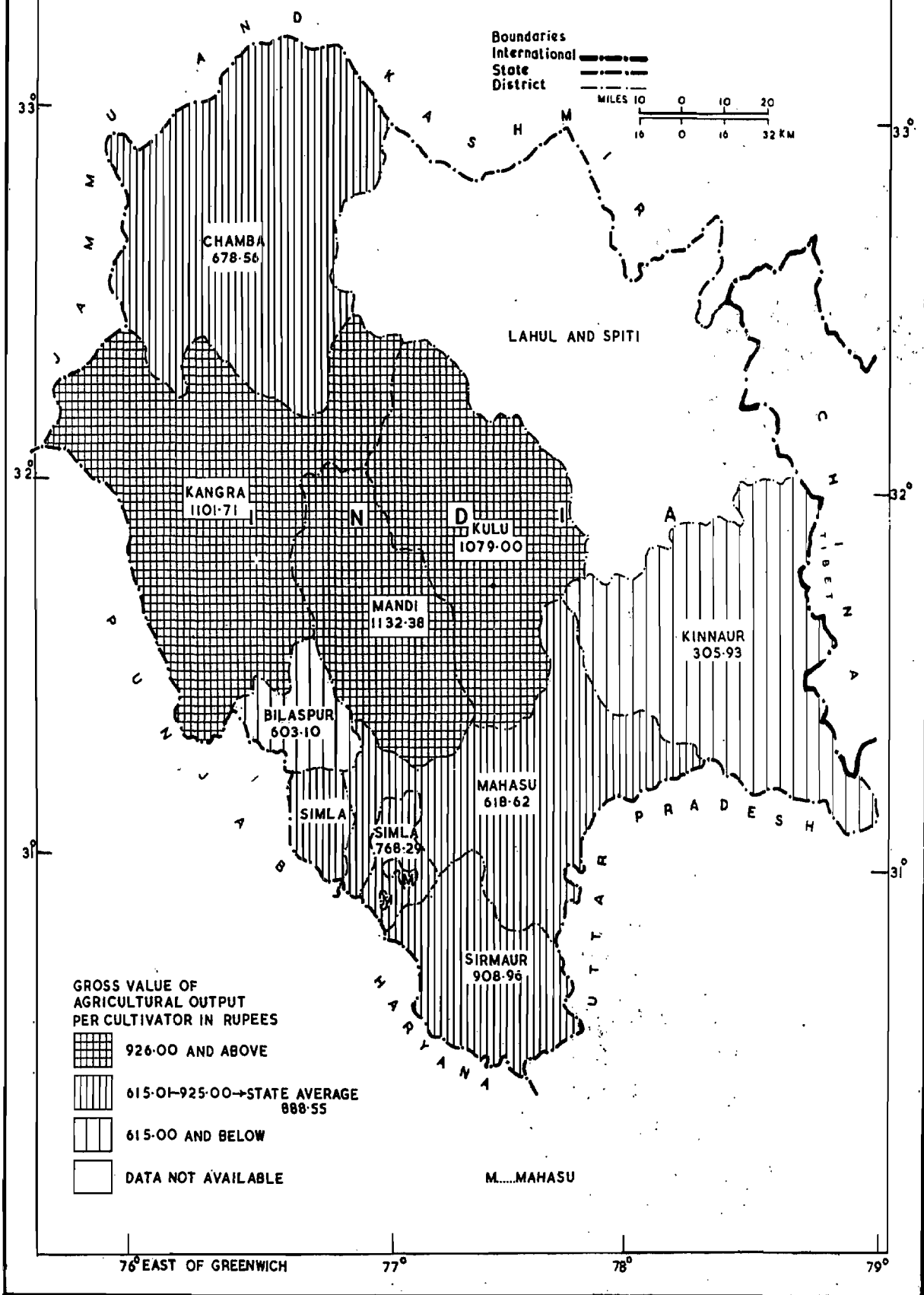
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD IN RUPEES

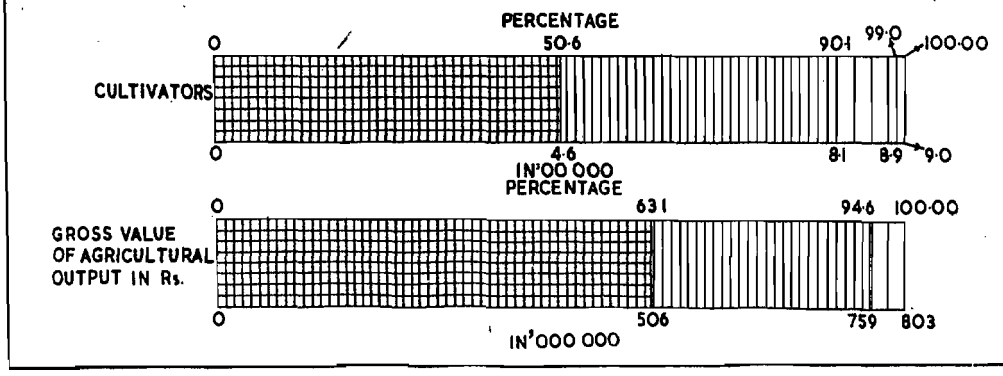
- 2100·01 AND ABOVE
- 1300·01–2100·00 → STATE AVERAGE 1555·33
- 900·01–1300·00
- 900·00 AND BELOW
- DATA NOT AVAILABLE

M.....MAHASU

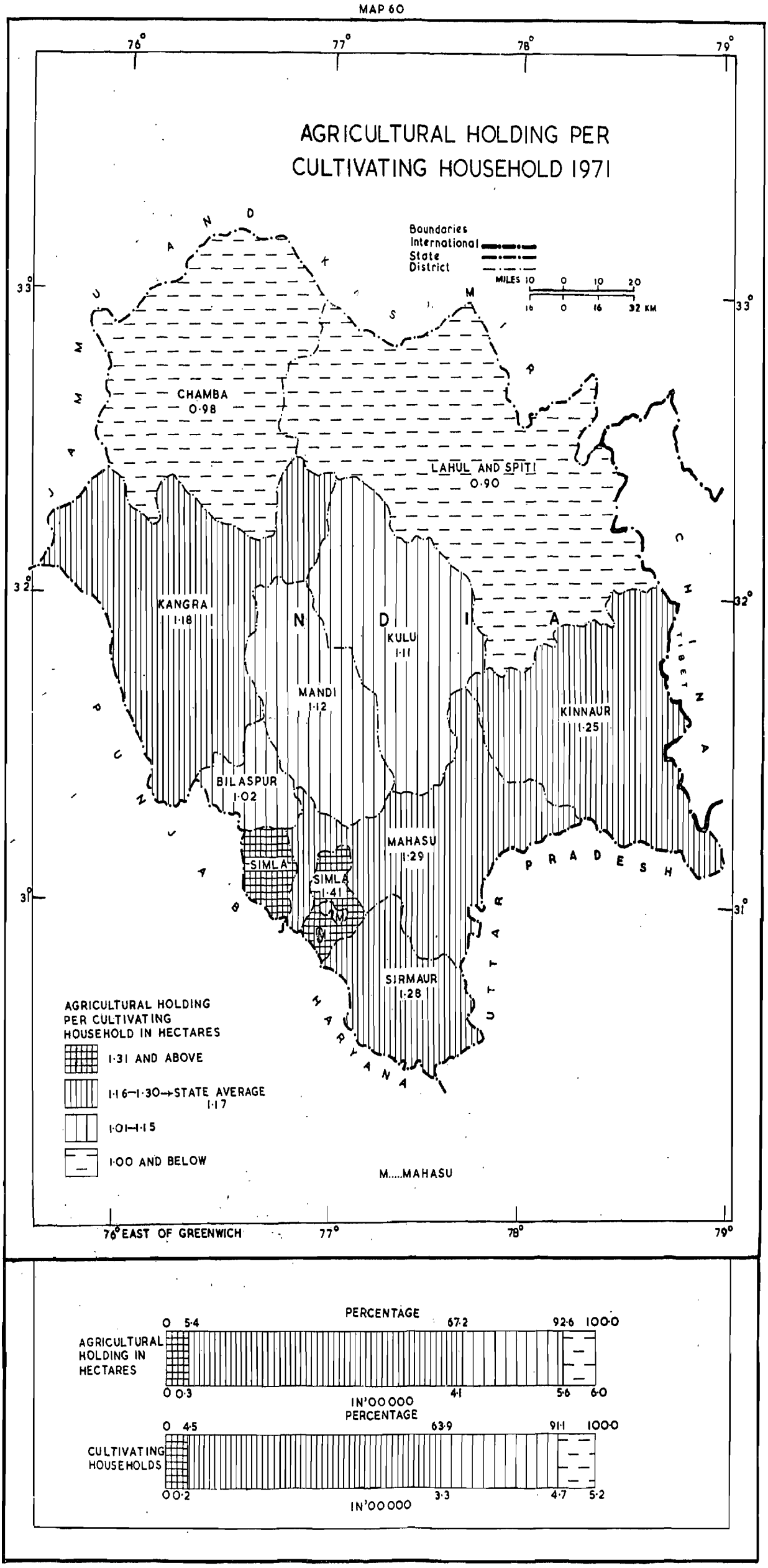


GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR 1970–71



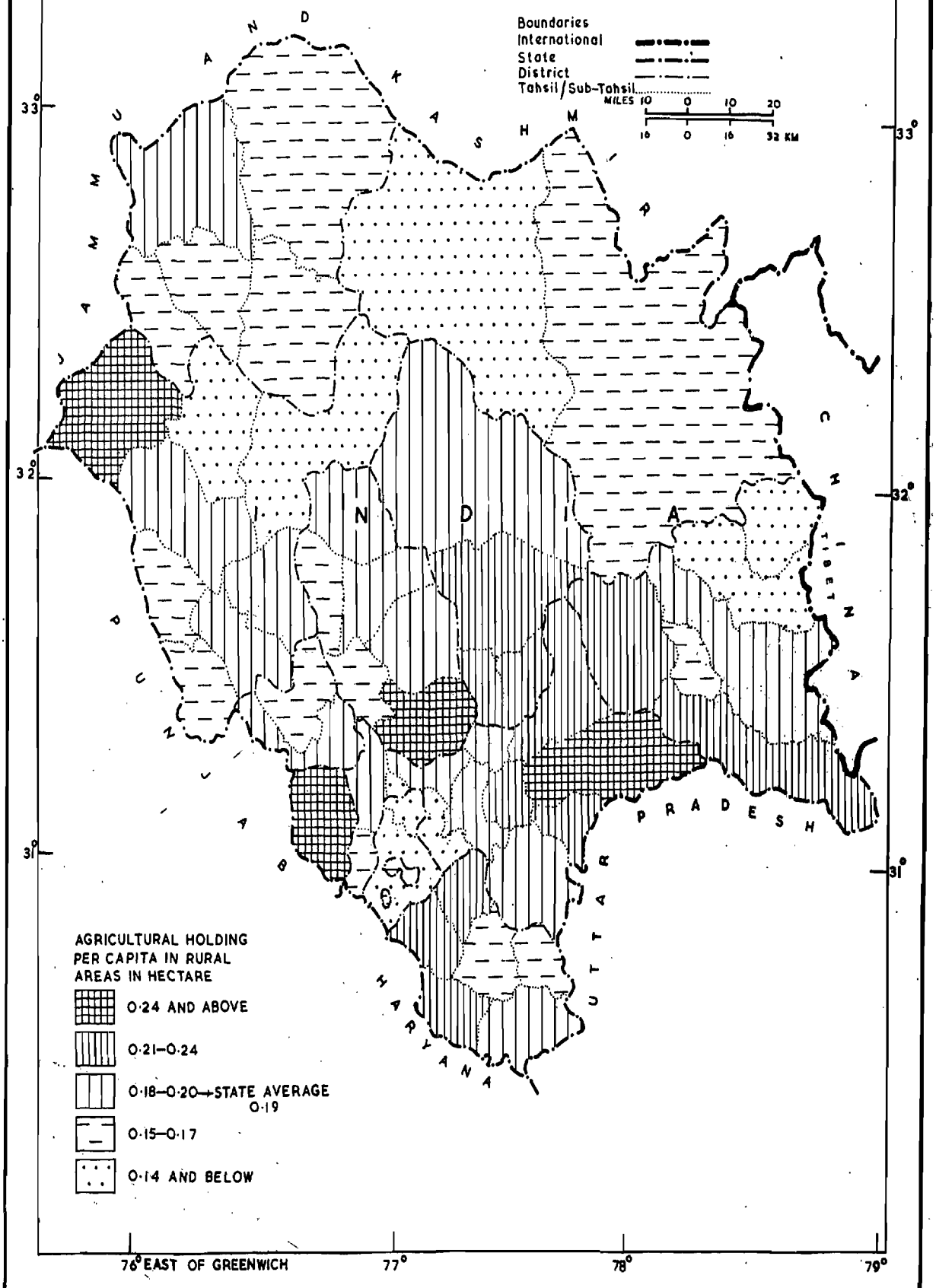


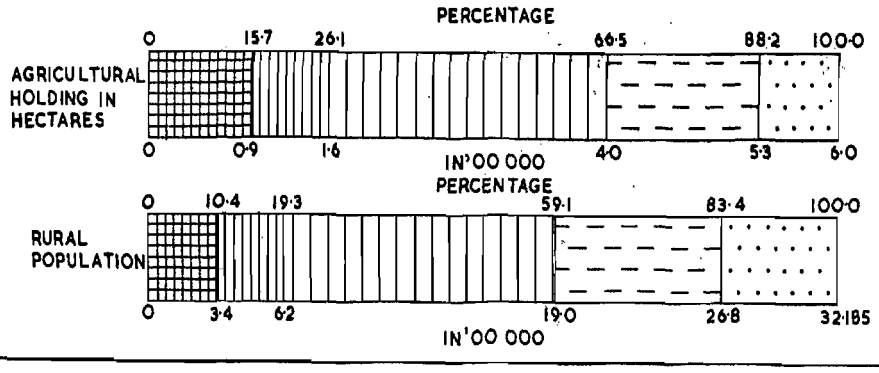
MAP 60


AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971
Boundaries
International
State
District
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
CHAMBA 0·98
LAHUL AND SPITI 0·90
KANGRA 1·18
KULU 1·11
MANDI 1·12
KINNAUR 1·25
BILASPUR 1·02
MAHASU 1·29
SIMLA
SIMLA 1·41
SIRMAUR 1·28
HIMACHAL PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD IN HECTARES
1·31 AND ABOVE
1·16—1·30→STATE AVERAGE 1·17
1·01—1·15
1·00 AND BELOW
M.....MAHASU
76° EAST OF GREENWICH

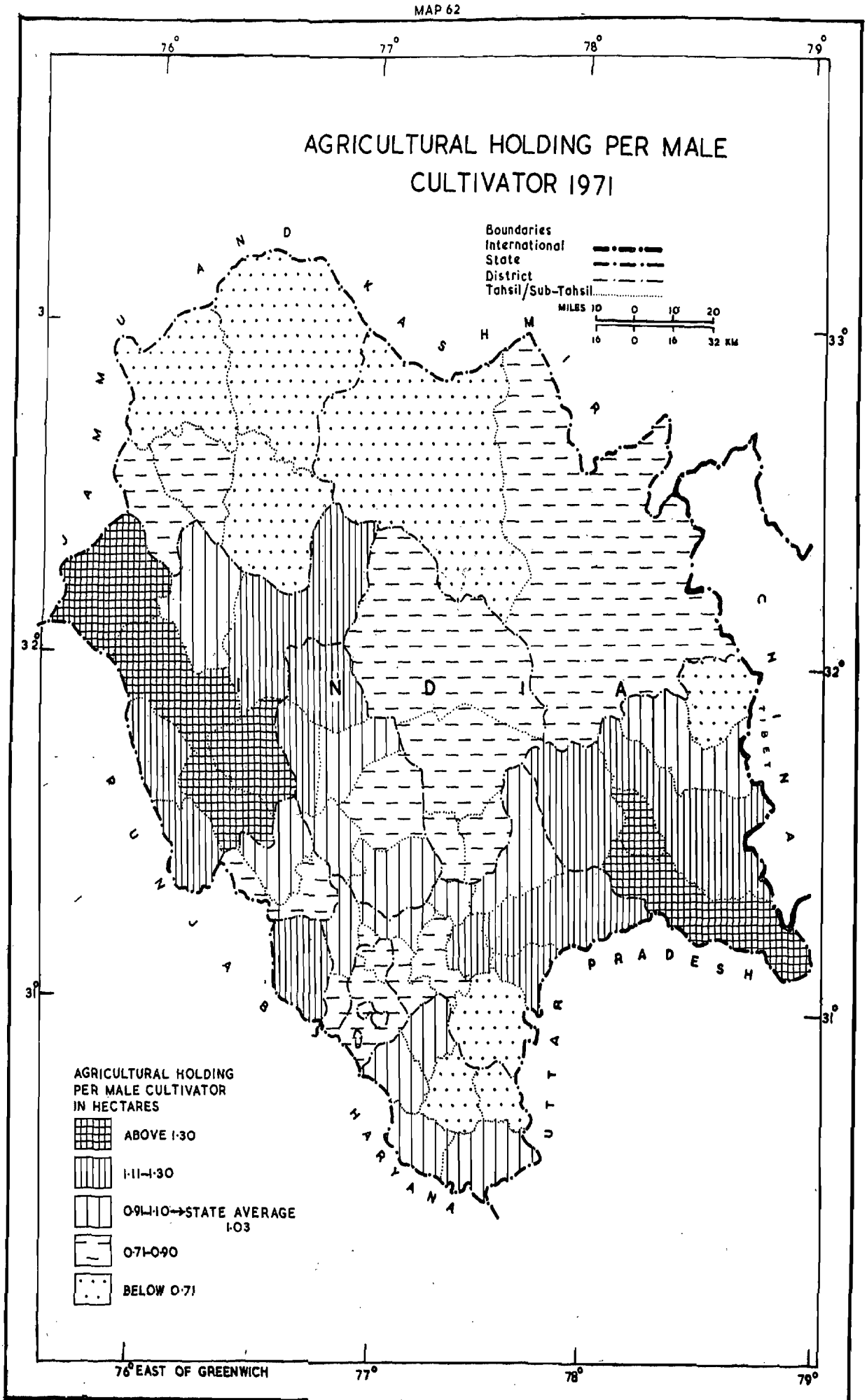
PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING IN HECTARES
0 5·4 67·2 92·6 100·0
0 0·3 4·1 5·6 6·0
IN'00 000
PERCENTAGE
CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS
0 4·5 63·9 91·1 100·0
0 0·2 3·3 4·7 5·2
IN'00 000

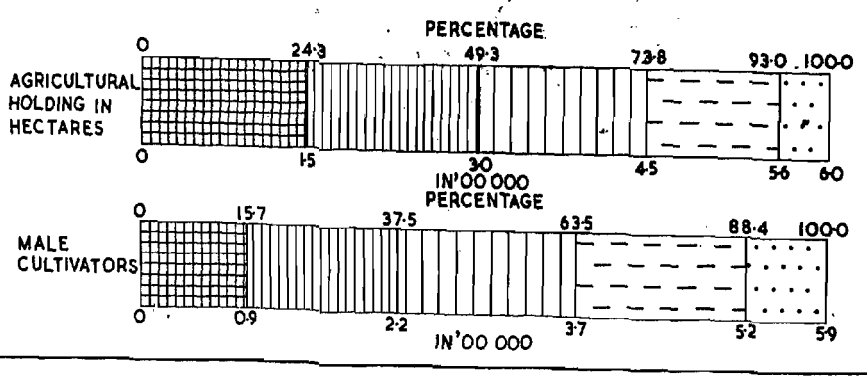
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS 1971





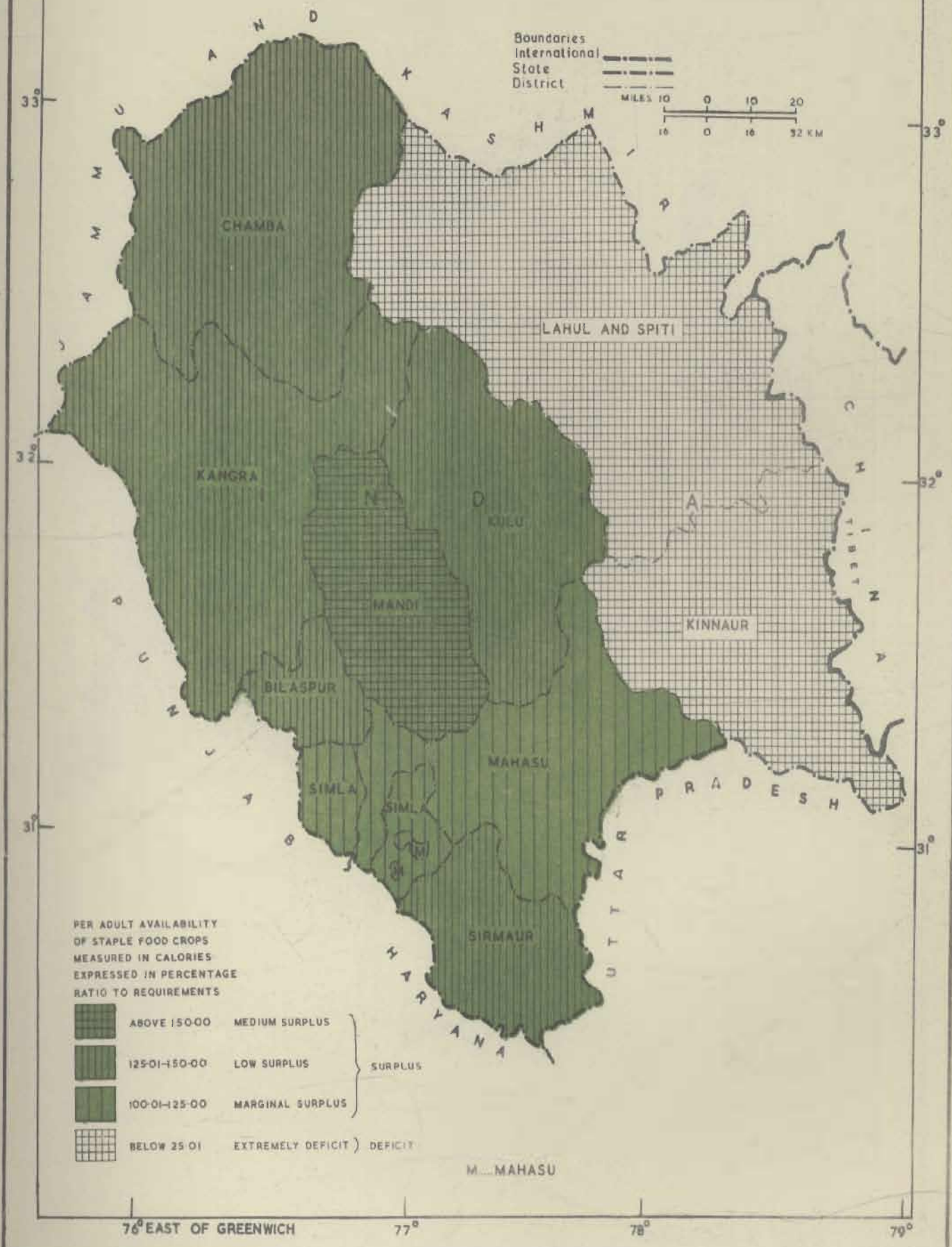
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971

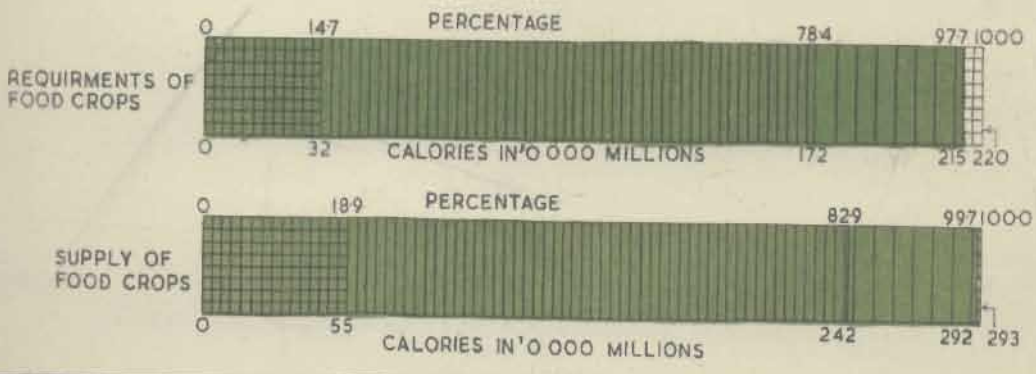




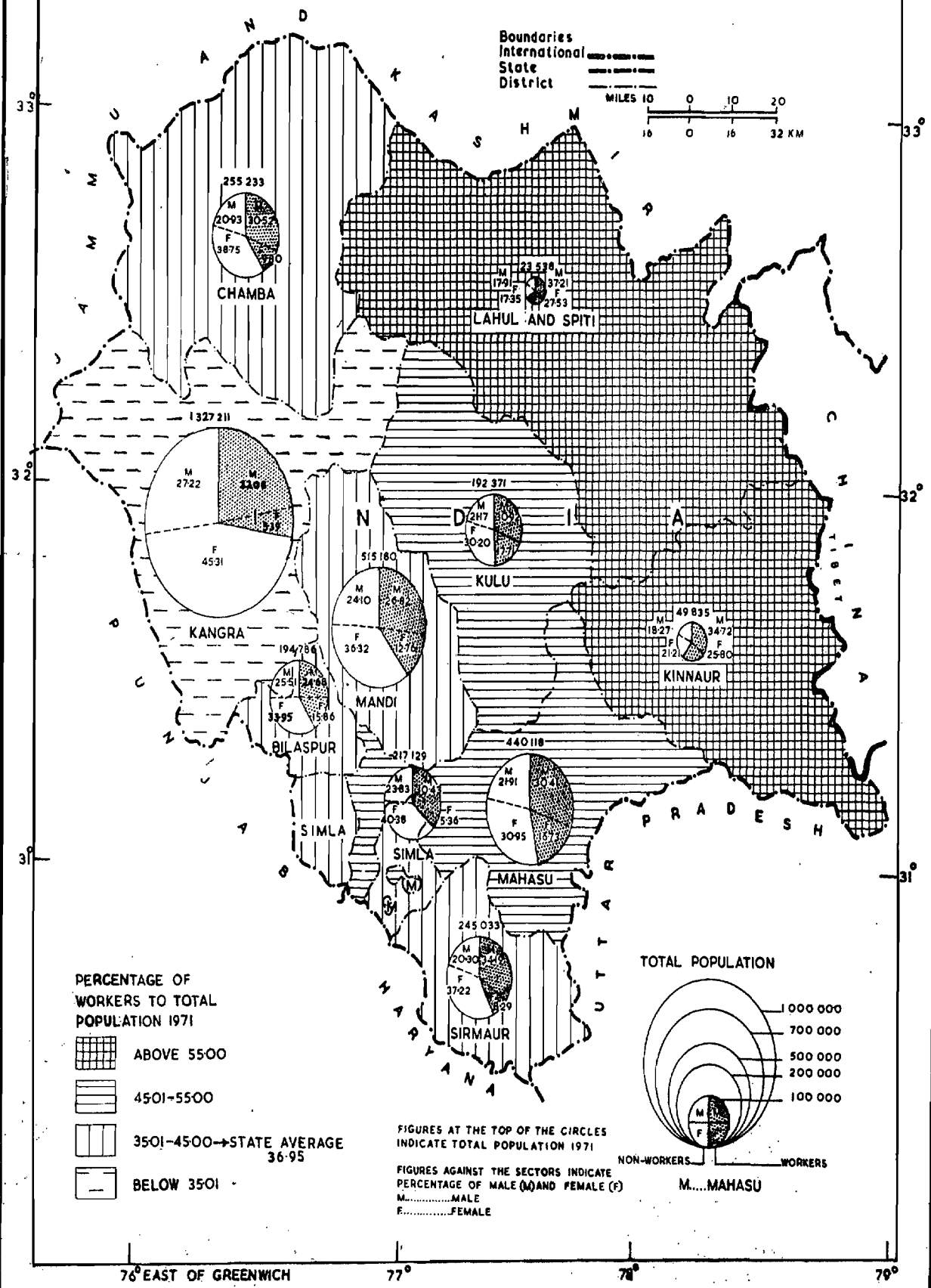
MAP 63

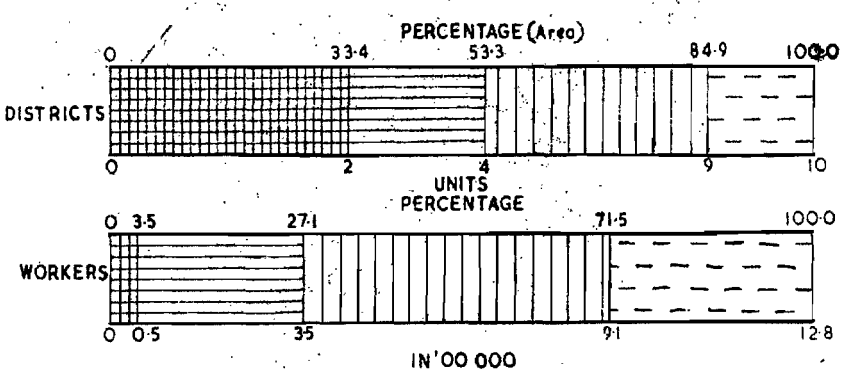
PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES) 1971



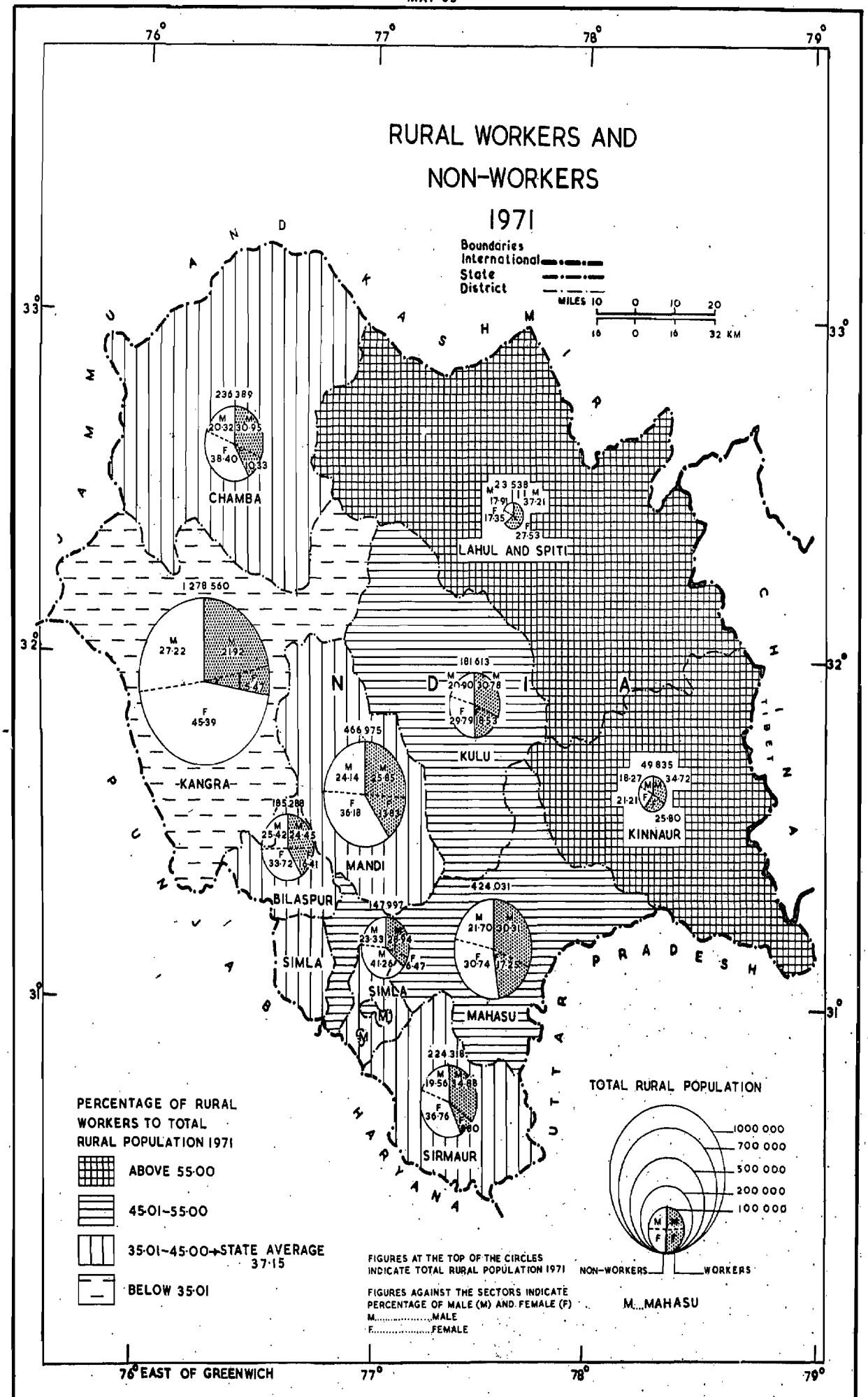


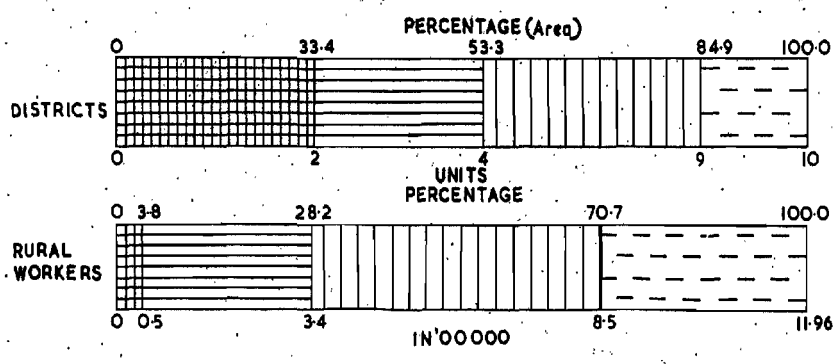
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1971





RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971





MAP 66

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°

33° 32° 31°

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

HIMACHAL PRADESH

UTTAR PRADESH

HARYANA

CHINA TIBET

CHAMBA
18844
M 2860 M 2512
F 4309 F 319

KANGRA
48 651
M 2719 M 2640
F 4337 F 304

LAHUL AND SPITI

KULU
10 758
M 2576 M 3321
F 3712 F 391

KINNAUR
48 205
M 2372 M 3619
F 3762 F 247

MANDI
9 498
M 2725 M 2908
F 3854 F 513

BILASPUR
69 132
M 2490 M 3163
F 3849 F 298

SIMLA
16 087
M 2749 M 3301
F 3651 F 299

MAHASU

SIMLA
M

SIRMAUR
20 715
M 2830 M 2666
F 4227 F 282

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1971

- ABOVE 38·00
- 34·01–38·00 → STATE AVERAGE 34·20
- BELOW 34·01
- ENTIRELY RURAL

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1971

FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) AND FEMALE (F)
M.....MALE
F.....FEMALE

TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
60 000
40 000
20 000
10 000
M
F
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS

M....MAHASU

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

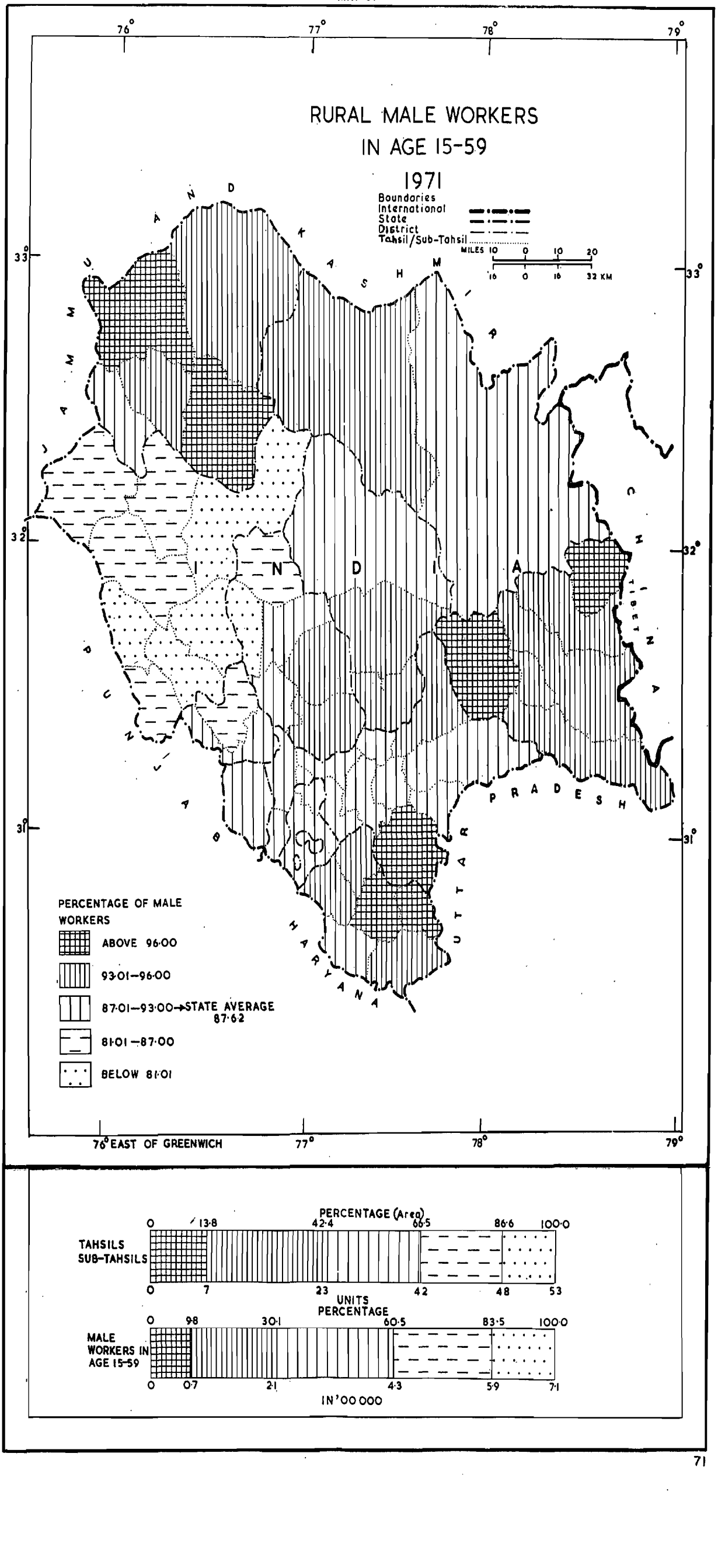
PERCENTAGE (Area)

DISTRICTS
0 7·2 31·8 66·7 100·0
0 1 5 8 10
UNITS
PERCENTAGE

URBAN WORKERS
0 22·5 68·9 100·0
0 19 57 83
IN'000

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

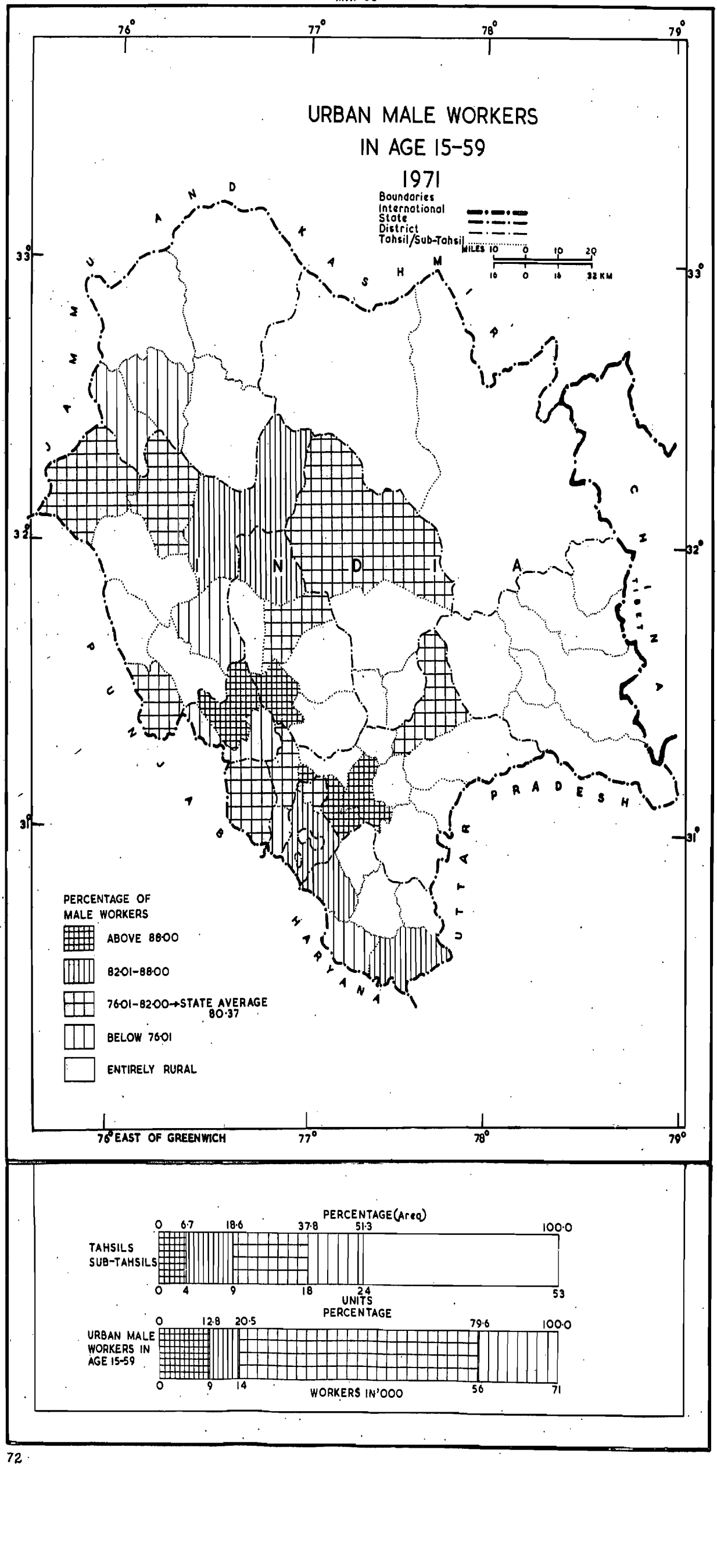
1971



MAP 68

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

1971



RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

1971

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
10 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS

- ABOVE 85·00
- 68·01–85·00
- 51·01–68·00
- 34·01–51·00 → STATE AVERAGE 34·82
- 17·01–34·00
- BELOW 17·01

76° EAST OF GREENWICH

PERCENTAGE (Area)

TAHSILS SUB-TAHSILS: 0 0·6 18·8 30·1 54·9 71·8 100·0

UNITS: 0 4 15 23 35 43 53

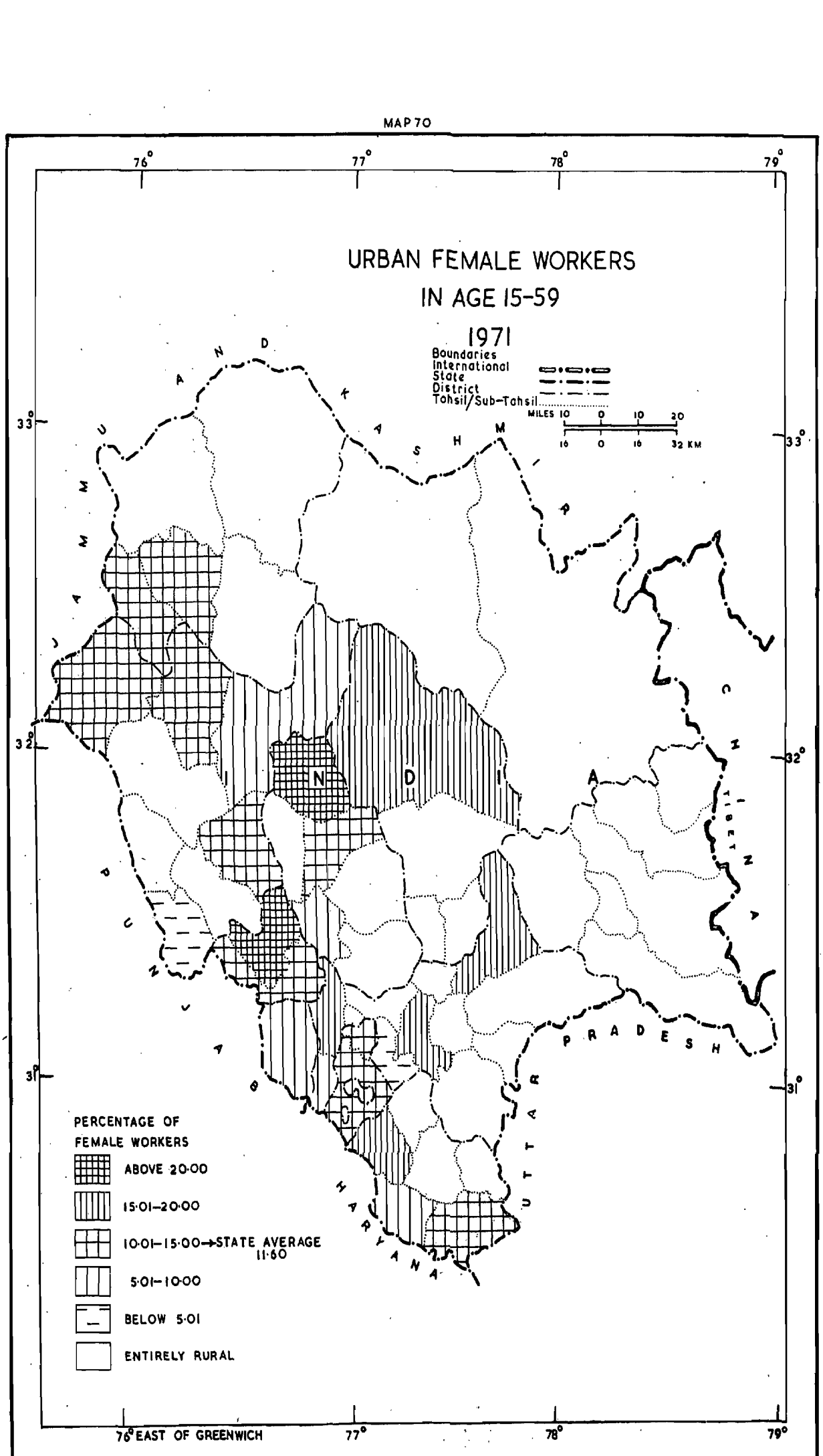
RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 PERCENTAGE: 0 5·1 20·3 46·2 78·9 91·4 100·0

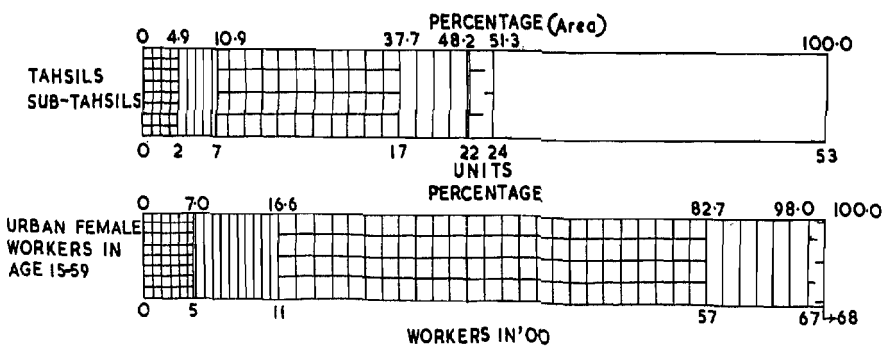
IN '00 000: 0 0·1 0·6 1·3 2·3 2·6 2·9

MAP 70

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

1971





WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

HIMACHAL PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
TIBET
CHINA

CHAMBA: 312 683 | 3·37 | F 19·85 | M 76·78 | 10 545 | M 83·68 | F 16·32 | 566 | M 72·26 | F 27·74
LAHUL AND SPITI: 13 516 | 0·53 | F 40·39 | M 59·08 | 72 | M 68·06 | F 31·94
KANGRA: 175 384 | 1·21 | F 35·19 | M 64·29 | 79 106 | 0·52 | 412 | M 76·71 | F 23·29
KULU: 2 122 | 1 017 | M 80·33 | F 19·67 | 67 211 | 1·51 | F 39·30 | M 59·19 | F 3H7 | M 67·62 | M 78·70 | F 21·30
KINNAUR: 25 978 | 0·42 | F 40·46 | M 59·12 | 109 | M 86·24 | F 13·76
MANDI: 177 703 | 0·72 | 1 281 | M 74·79 | F 25·21 | 69 057 | 2·08 | F 34·60 | M 64·68
BILASPUR: 1 434 | M 74·96 | F 25·04 | F 14·32 | M 83·60
SIMLA (M): 88 170 | 0·85 | F 18·71 | M 80·44 | 755 | M 80·80 | F 19·20
SIRMAUR

NON-WORKERS
5 000
1 000
500
M
F

ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE SQUARE INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-WORKERS

ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION

SIZE OF TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59 1971
300 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
M.....MALE
F.....FEMALE

M.....MAHASU
S.....SIMLA

76° EAST OF GREENWICH

PERCENTAGE
0 71·4 98·3 99·7 100·0
EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
0 7·82 10·77 10·92 10·95
POPULATION IN '00 000

WORKERS
MALE
FEMALE
NON-WORKERS
MALE
FEMALE

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA
KANGRA
KULU
LAHUL AND SPITI
KINNAUR
MANDI
BILASPUR
SIMLA
MAHASU
SIRMAUR
HIMACHAL PRADESH

MALES — FEMALES — PERCENTAGE — (IN'000)

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES

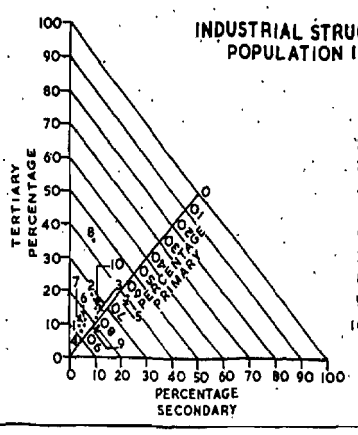
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY

FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH THE SCALE HAS BEEN REDUCED TEN TIMES

M.....MAHASU.
S.....SIMLA
N.....NEGLIGIBLE

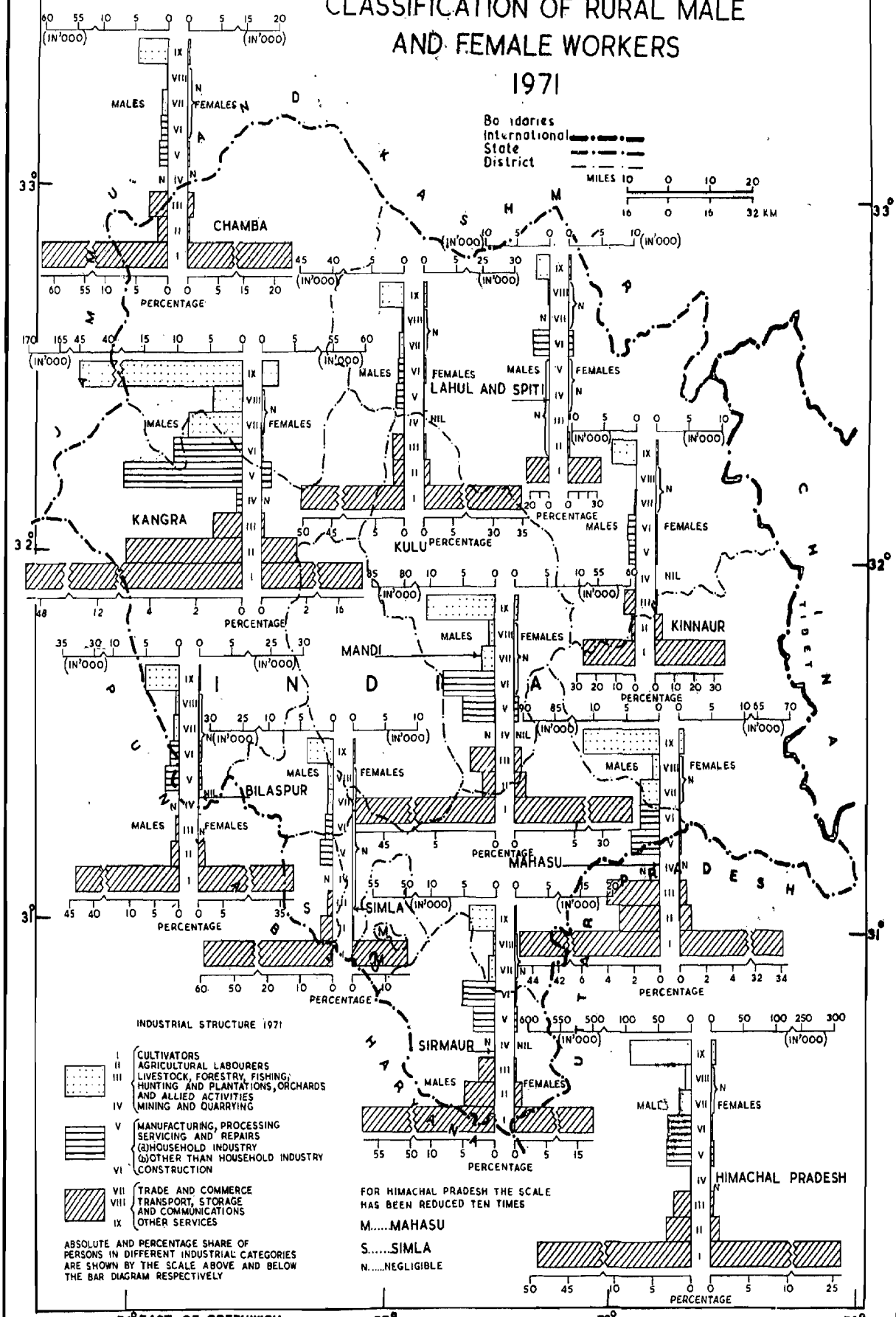
76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION 1971

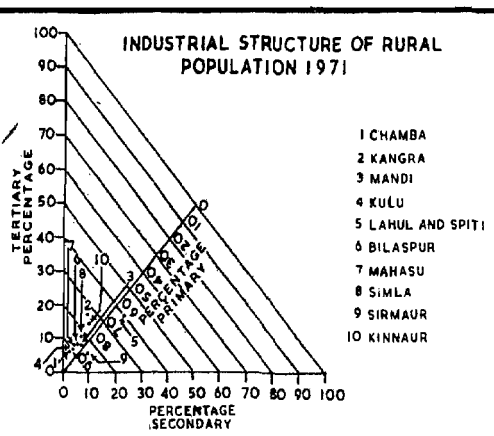


1 CHAMBA
2 KANGRA
3 MANDI
4 KULU
5 LAHUL AND SPITI
6 BILASPUR
7 MAHASU
8 SIMLA
9 SIRMAUR
10 KINNAUR

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION 1971



CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA
KANGRA
KULU
LAHUL AND SPITI E.R.
MANDI
KINNAUR E.R.
BILASPUR
SIMLA
MAHASU
SIRMAUR
HIMACHAL PRADESH

MALES FEMALES PERCENTAGE (IN'00) (IN'000)

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES

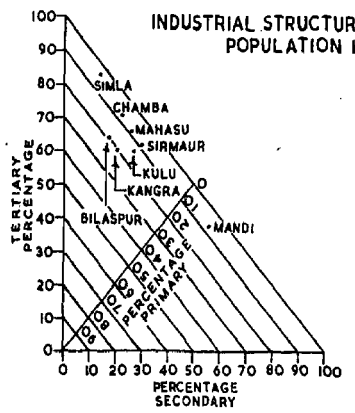
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY

FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH THE SCALE HAS BEEN REDUCED SIX TIMES

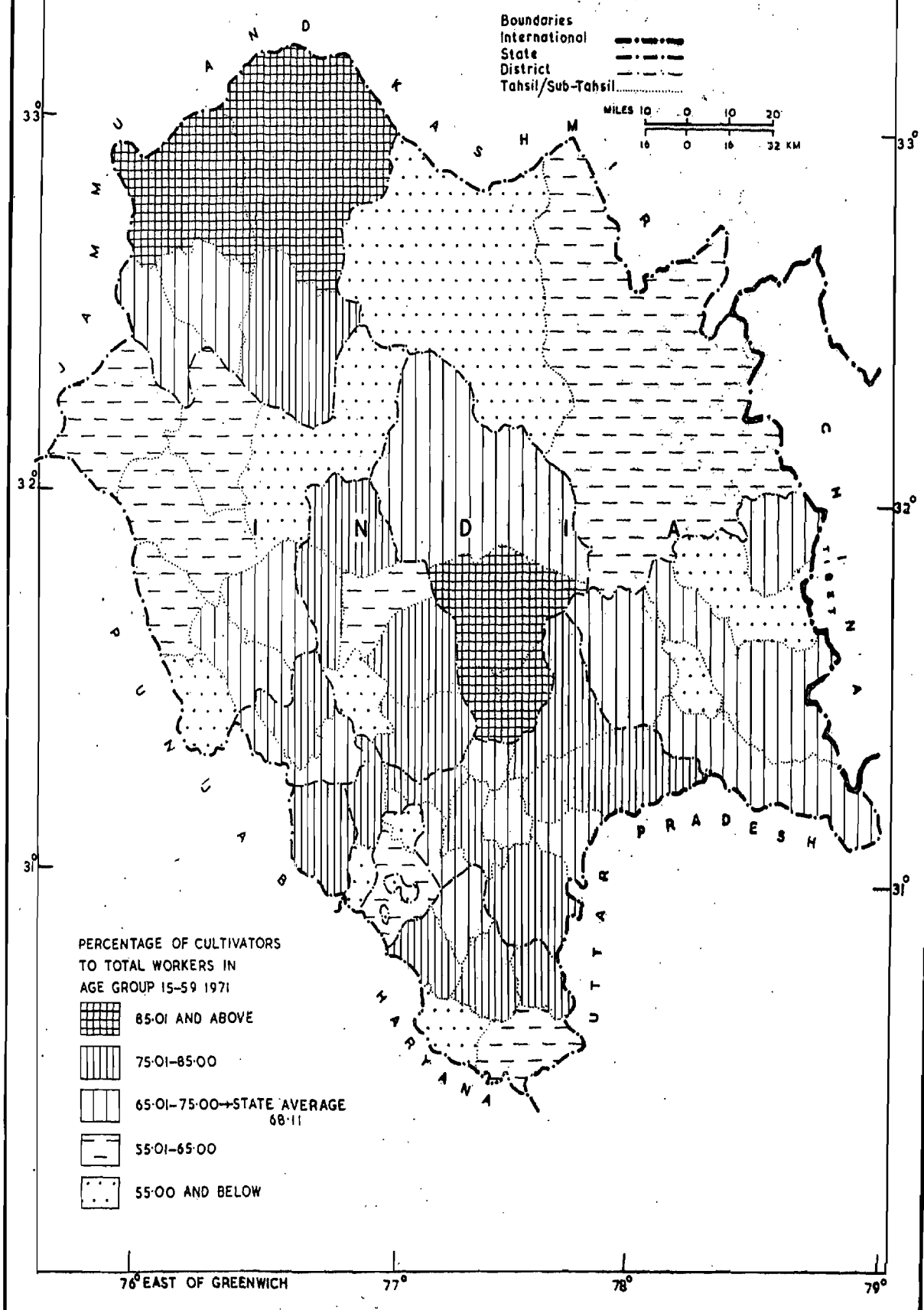
M....MAHASU
S.....SIMLA
E.R..ENTIRELY RURAL
N....NEGLIGIBLE

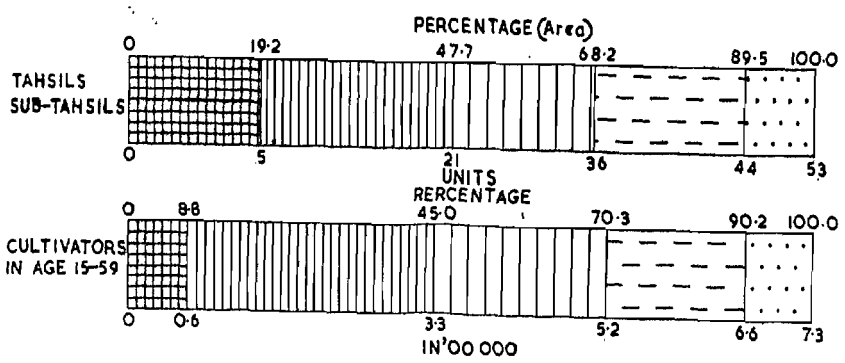
76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION 1971

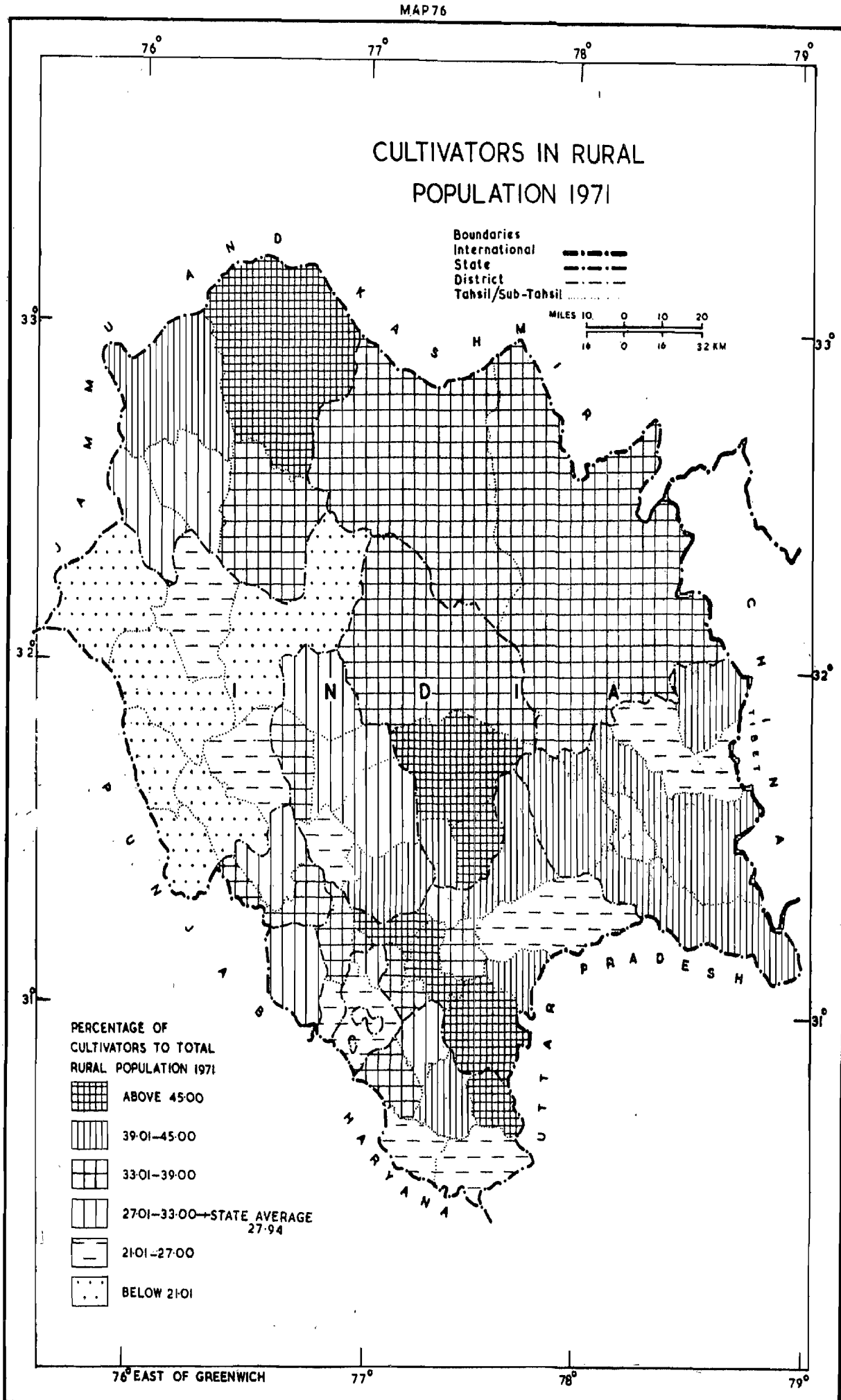


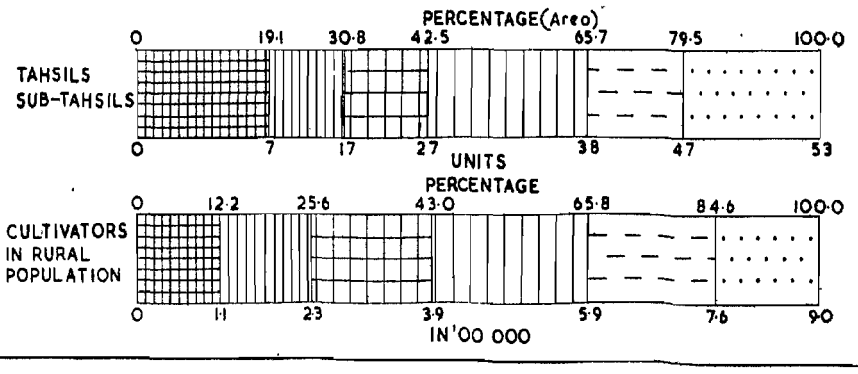
CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971





MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

PERCENTAGE OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59 1971

- ABOVE 85·00
- 75·01–85·00
- 65·01–75·00
- 55·01–65·00 → STATE AVERAGE 60·18
- 45·01–55·00
- BELOW 45·01

76° EAST OF GREENWICH

PERCENTAGE (Area)

TAHSILS / SUB-TAHSILS

0 6·5 33·0 54·0 71·9 96·1 100·0
0 4 12 22 34 45 53

UNITS PERCENTAGE

MALE CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15-59

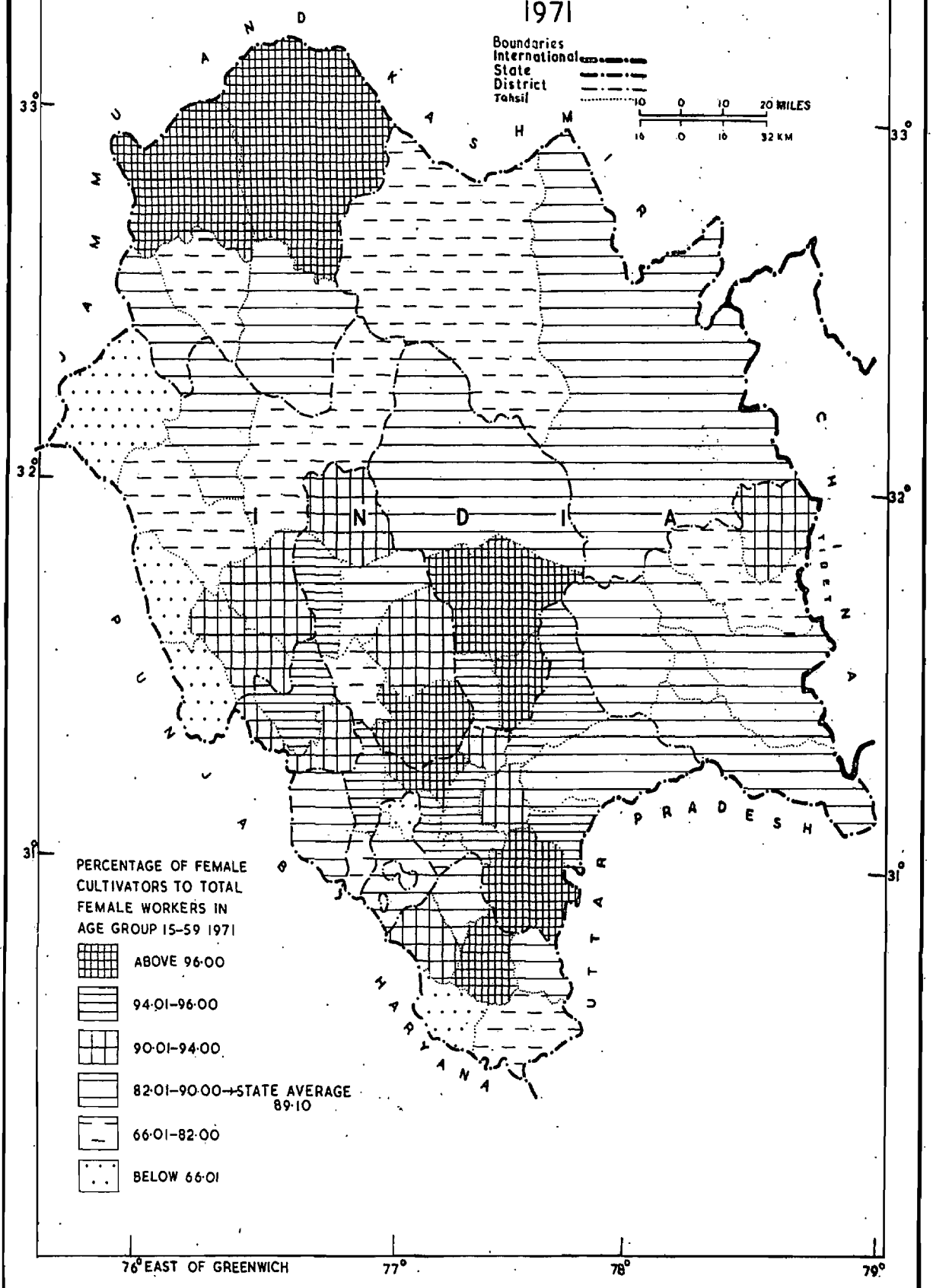
0 7·8 24·6 45·5 68·8 95·1 100·0
0 0·4 1·2 2·1 3·2 4·5 4·7

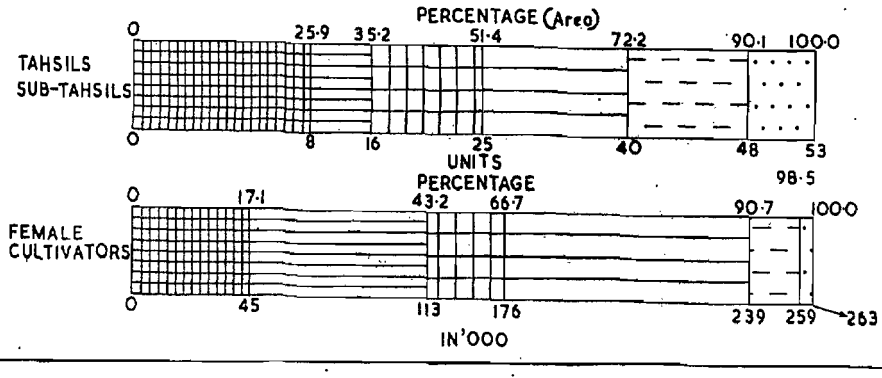
IN '00 000

MAP 78

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

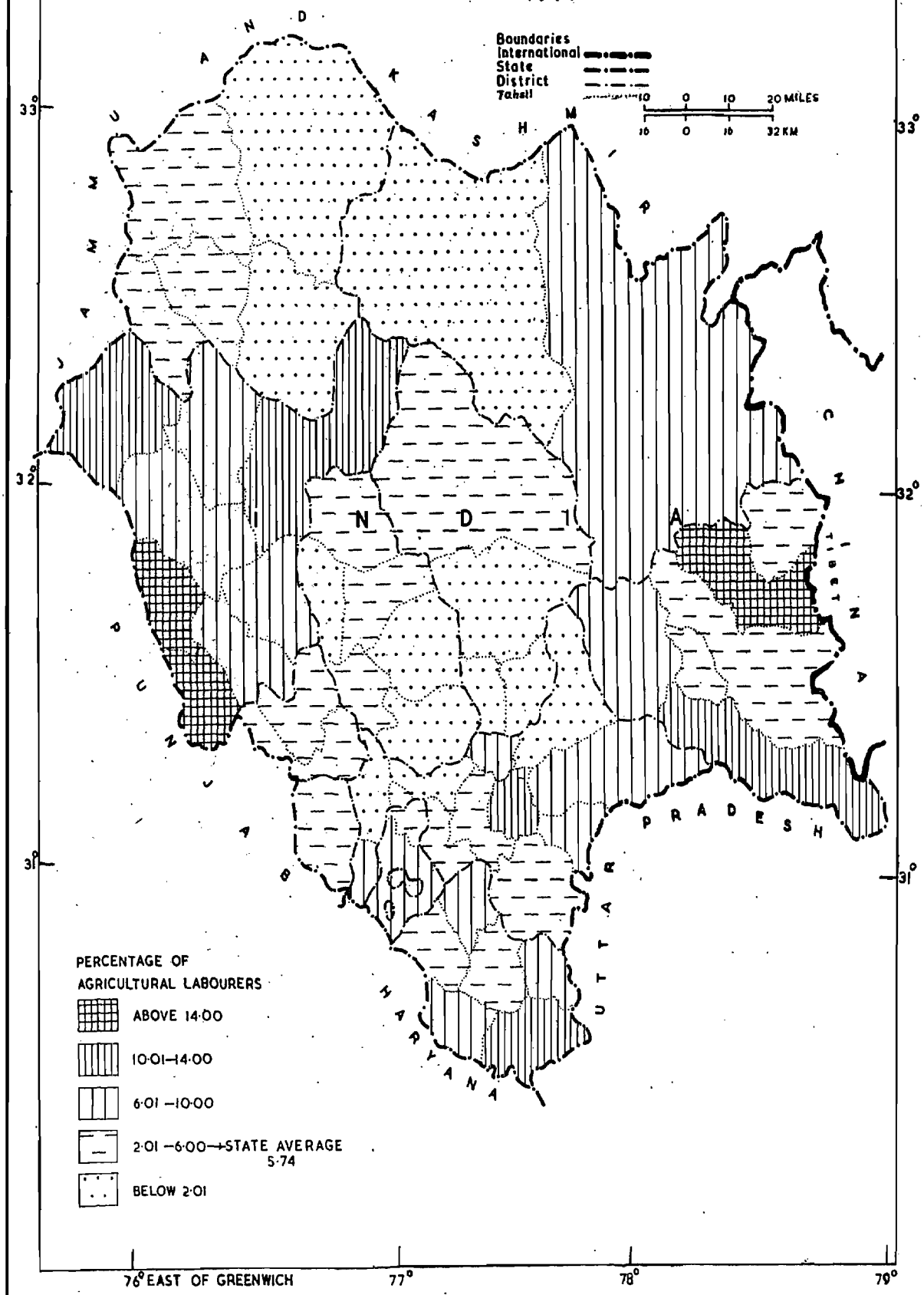
1971

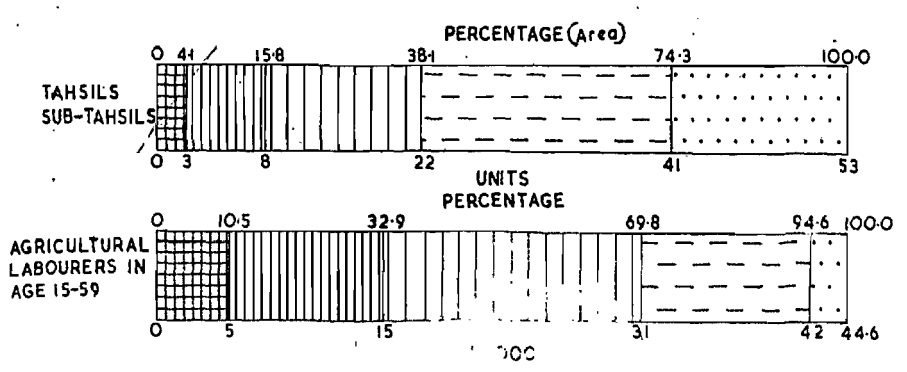




MAP 79

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971





MAP 80

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

CHAMBA 4 151 — 0·99% 9·31% 35·92% 58·64% 0·14%
LAHUL AND SPITI 159 — 8·80% 35·85% 55·35%
KANGRA 6 332 — 19·44% 25·54% 15·81% 2·29% 36·92%
N 5 405 — 15·60% 1·94% 36·58% 45·44% 0·44%
D 2 517 — 19·27% 0·36% 35·28% 44·77% 0·32%
I
A
KULU
KINNAUR 2 005 — 6·73% 22·79% 70·48%
BILASPUR 778 — 19·28% 2·31% 30·59% 40·30% 7·46%
MANDI 9 523 — 21·01% 15·59% 0·71% 0·11% 62·58%
SIMLA 1 651 — 31·25% 3·76% 31·25% 27·32% 0·18% 27·40%
SIMLA (M)
MAHASU 3 247 — 13·06% 25·50% 1·23% 0·40% 59·81%
SIRMAUR
M—MAHASU

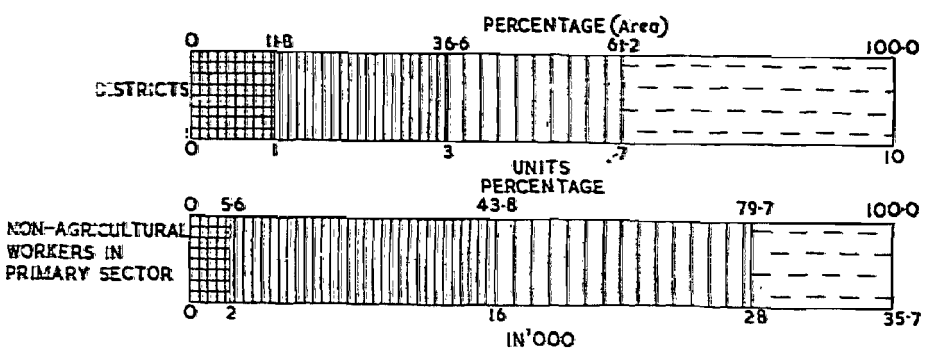
Tibet
H I M A C H A L P R A D E S H
U T T A R P R A D E S H
H A R Y A N A

SIZE OF NON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
10 000
8 000
6 000
4 000
2 000

PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ABOVE 6·00
4·01–6·00
3·01–4·00 → STATE AVERAGE 3·60
BELOW 3·01

LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY
MINING AND QUARRYING
OTHERS INCLUDING (a) PLANTATIONS ORCHARD AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES (b) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (c) AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°



WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS

1971

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

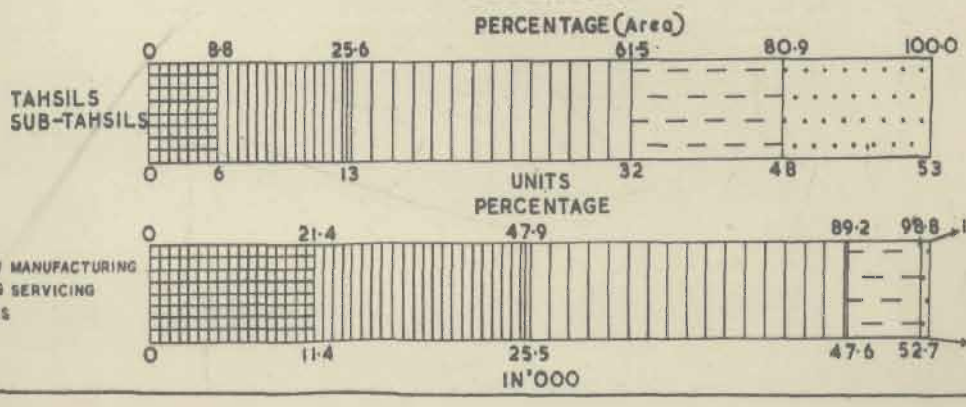
PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS

- ABOVE 7·00
- 5·01–7·00
- 3·01–5·00 → STATE AVERAGE 4·17
- 1·01–3·00
- BELOW 1·01

TAHSILS WITH PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS AS FIVE PERCENT AND MORE ARE SHOWN BY RED COLOUR

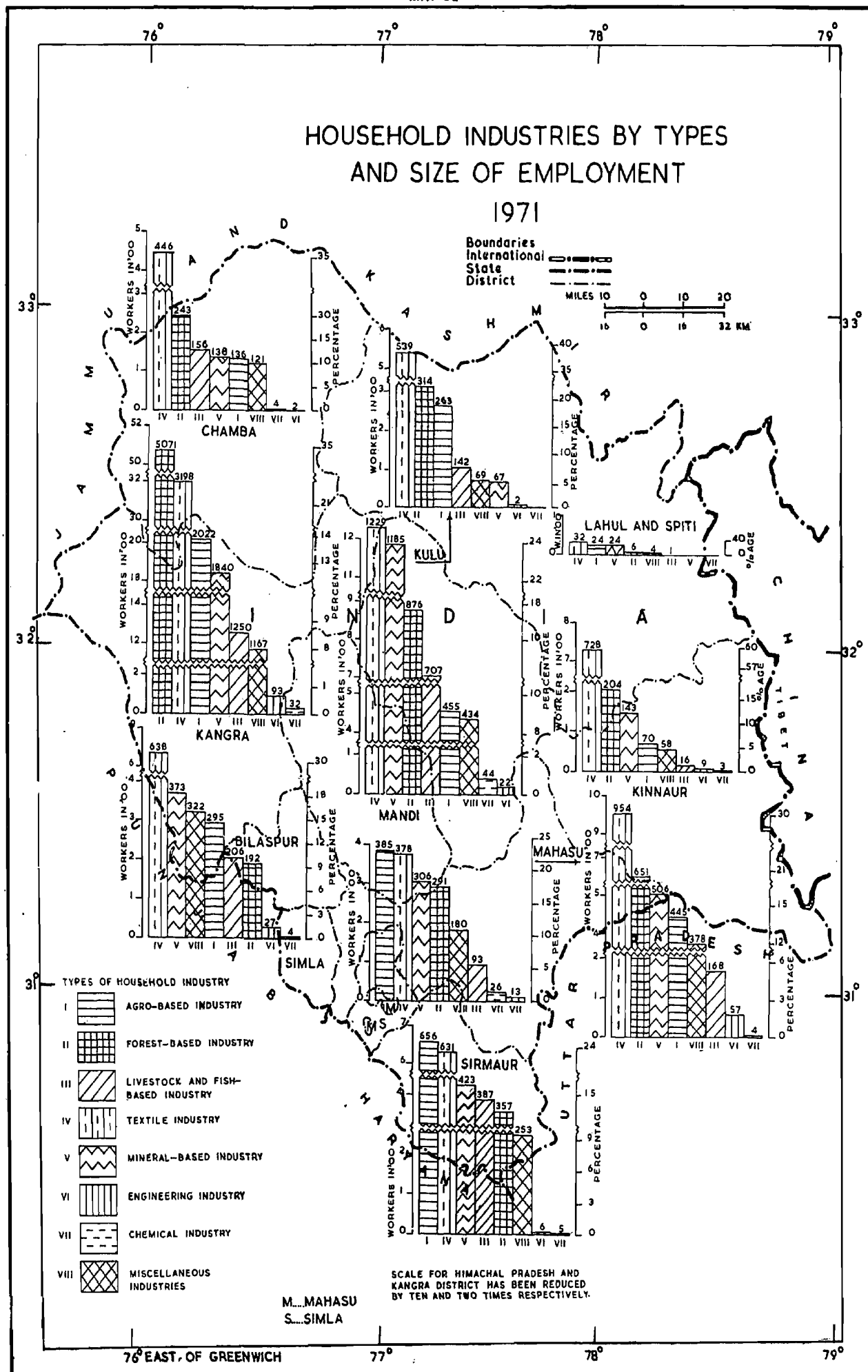
76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

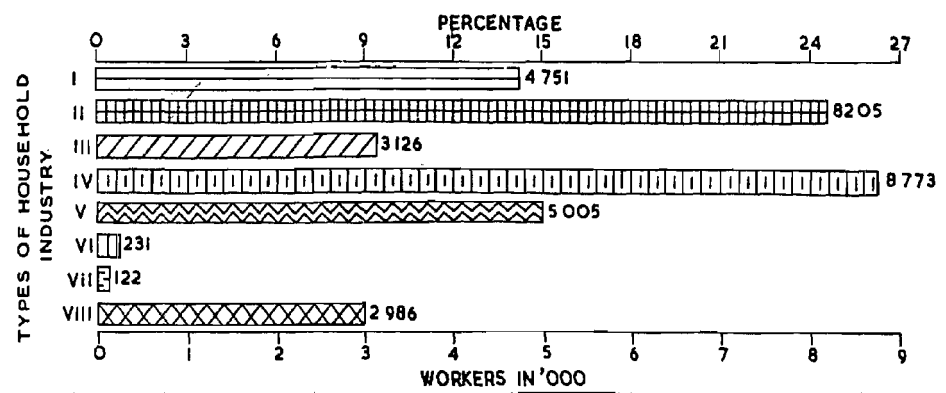
33° 32° 31°



HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

1971





FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

1971

Boundaries
International
Stote
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA

LAHUL AND SPITI

KANGRA

MANDI

KULU

KINNAUR

BILASPUR

SIMLA

MAHASU

SIRMAUR

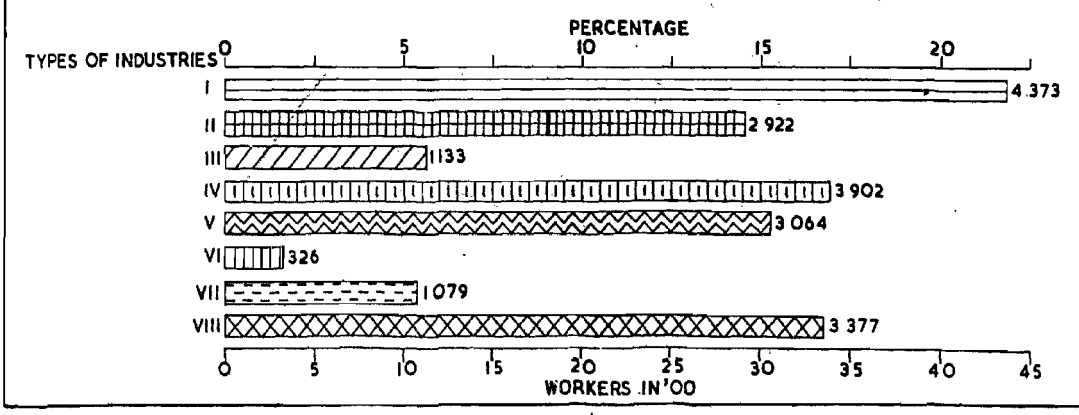
TYPES OF FACTORY INDUSTRIES

I AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES
II FOREST-BASED INDUSTRY
III LIVESTOCK AND FISH-BASED INDUSTRY
IV TEXTILE INDUSTRY
V MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRY
VI ENGINEERING INDUSTRY
VII CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
VIII MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

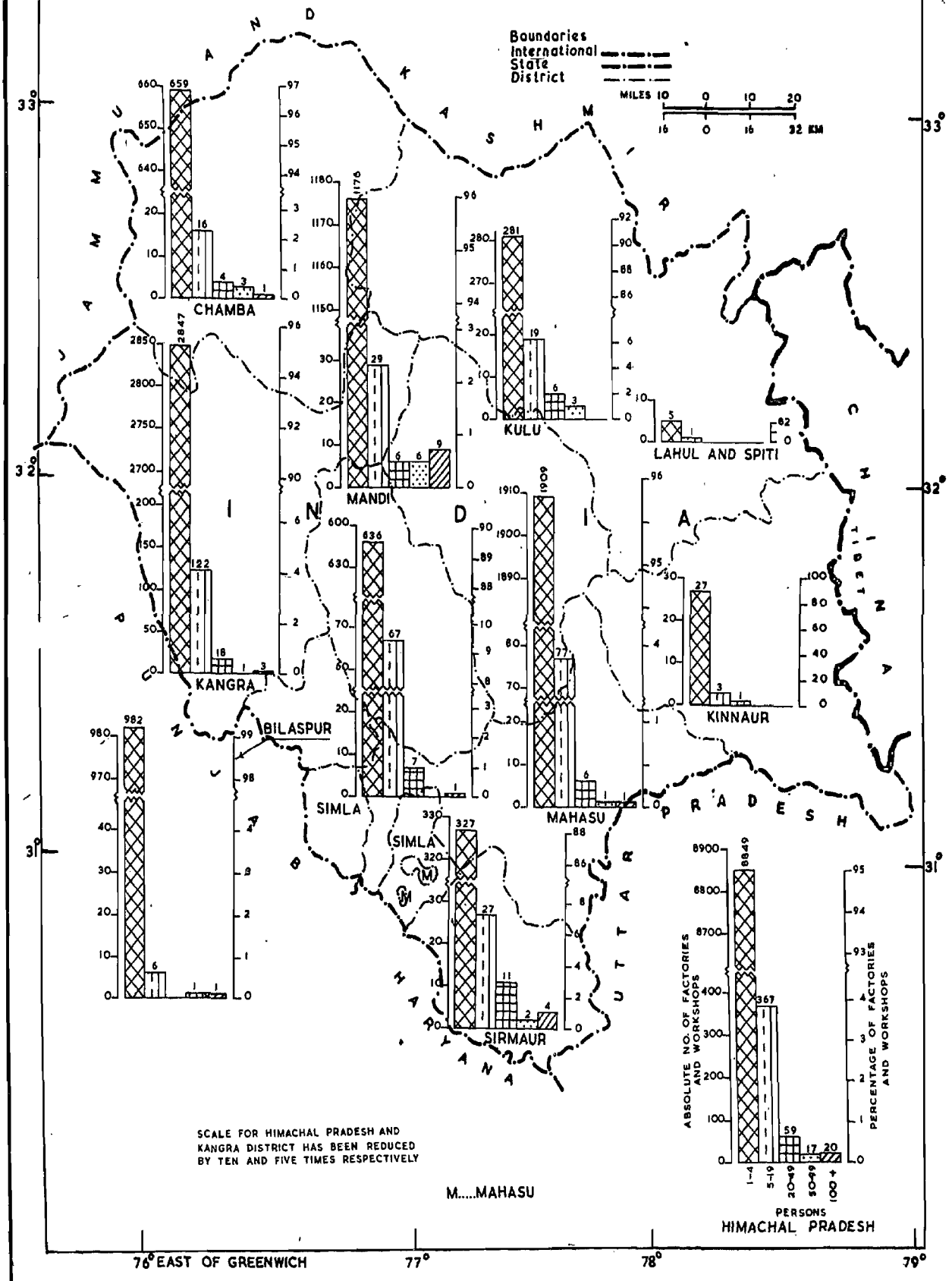
SCALE FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH AND KANGRA DISTRICT HAS BEEN REDUCED BY TEN AND TWO TIMES RESPECTIVELY

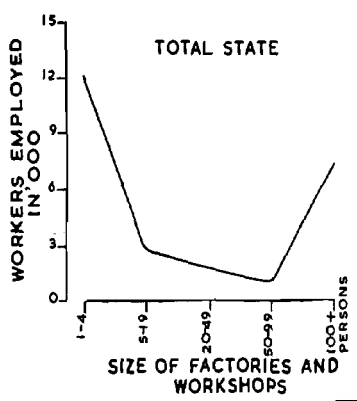
M....MAHASU S....SIMLA

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°



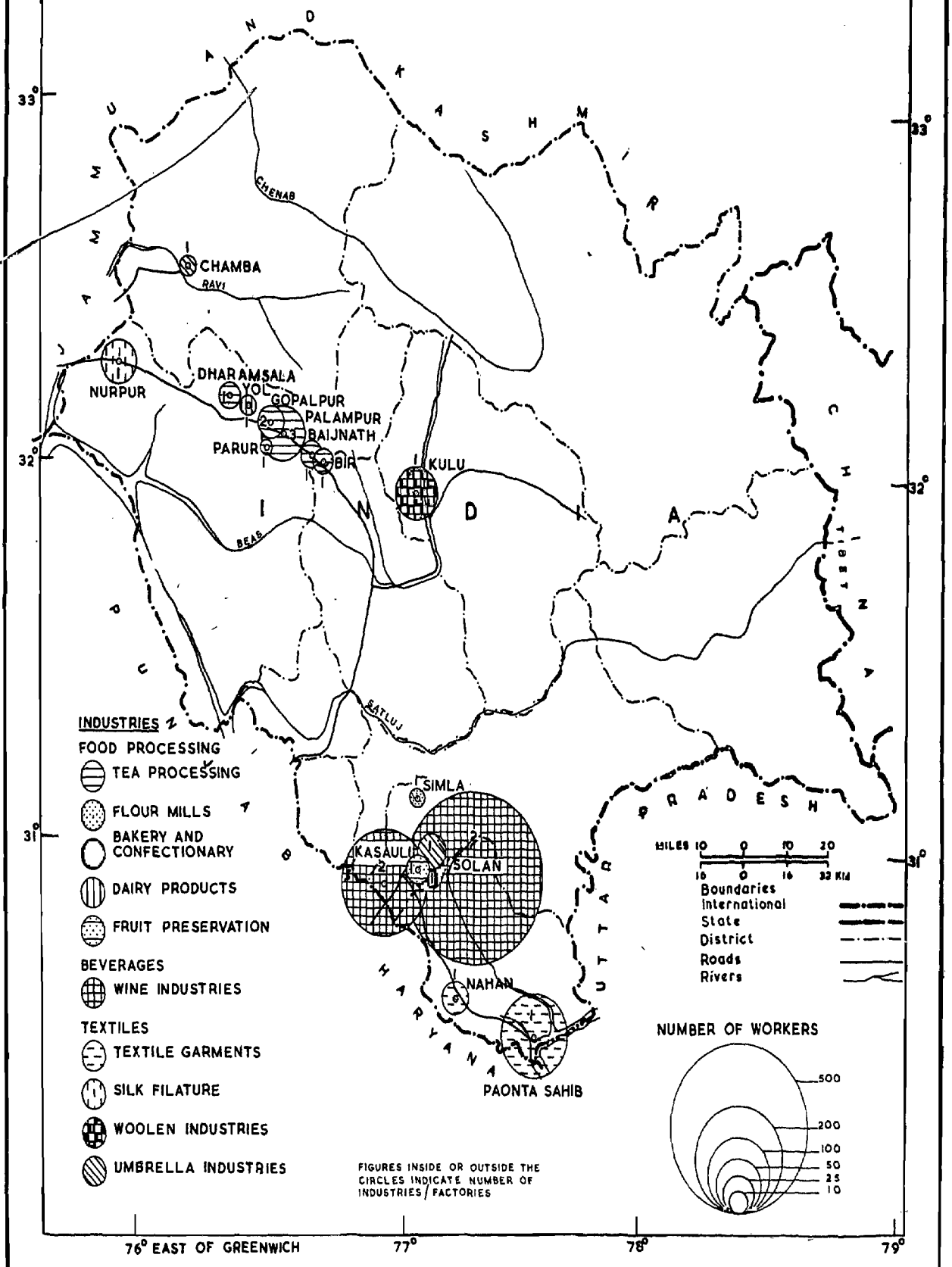
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

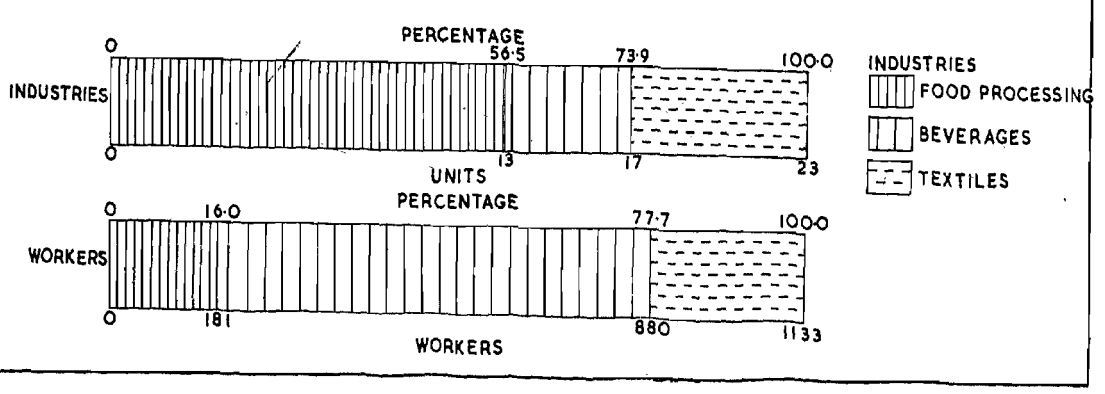




MAP 85

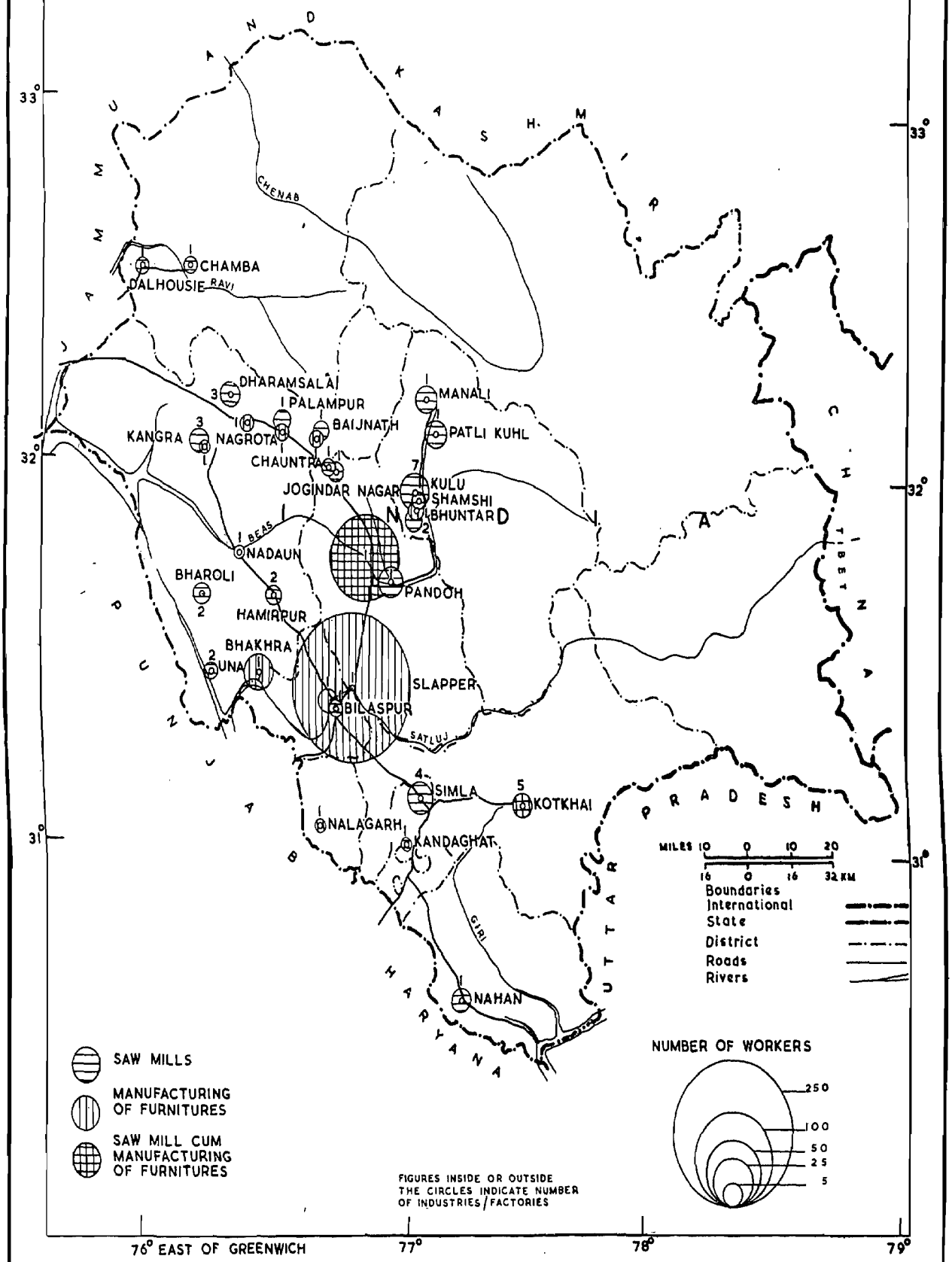
FOOD PROCESSING, BEVERAGES AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1971

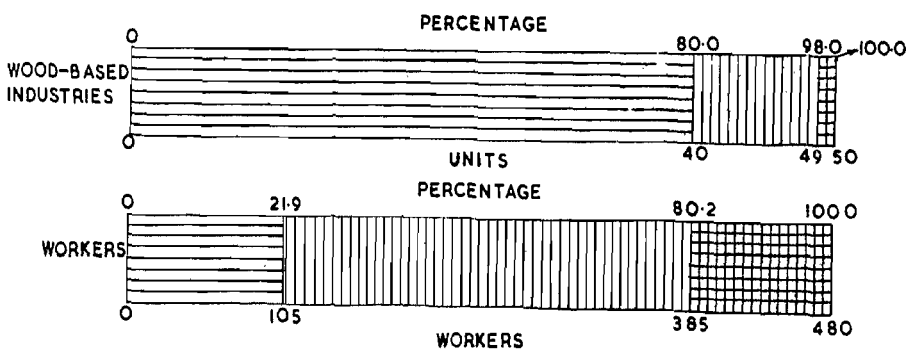




MAP 86

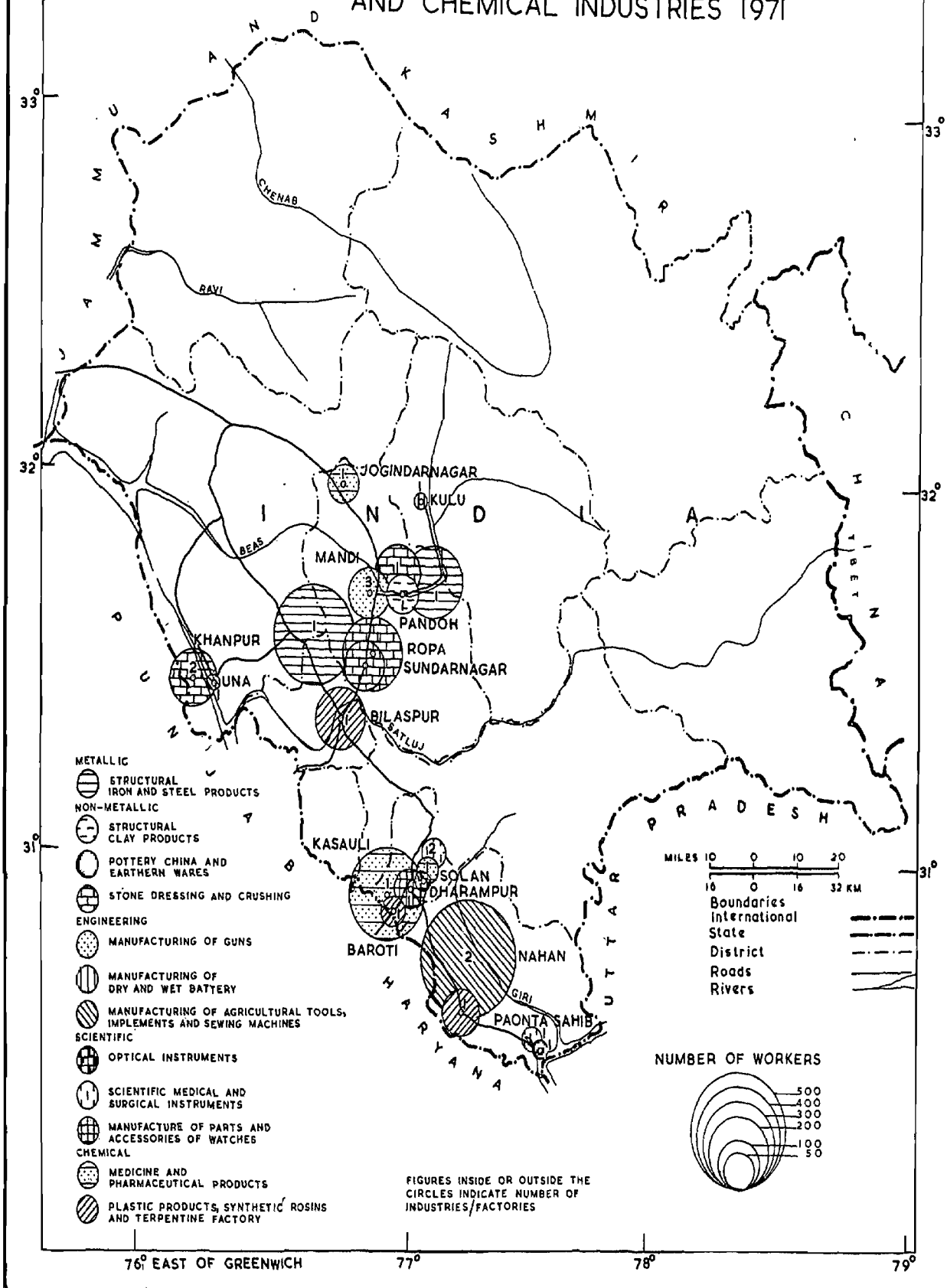
WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES
1971

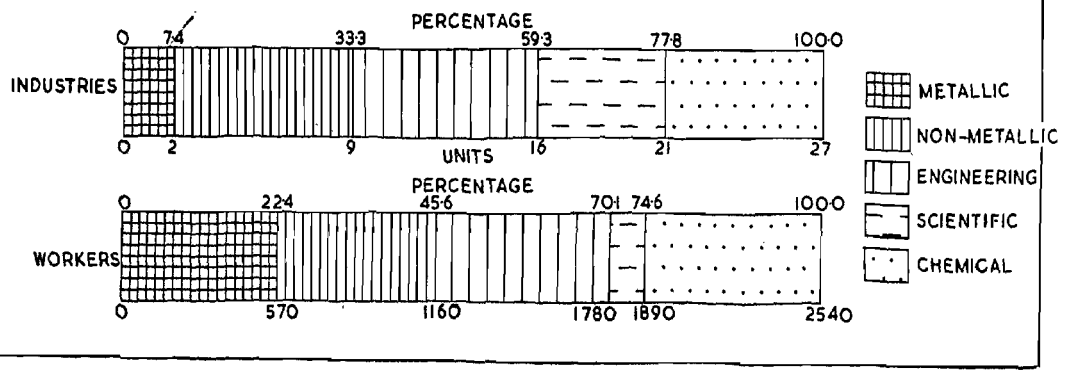




MAP 87

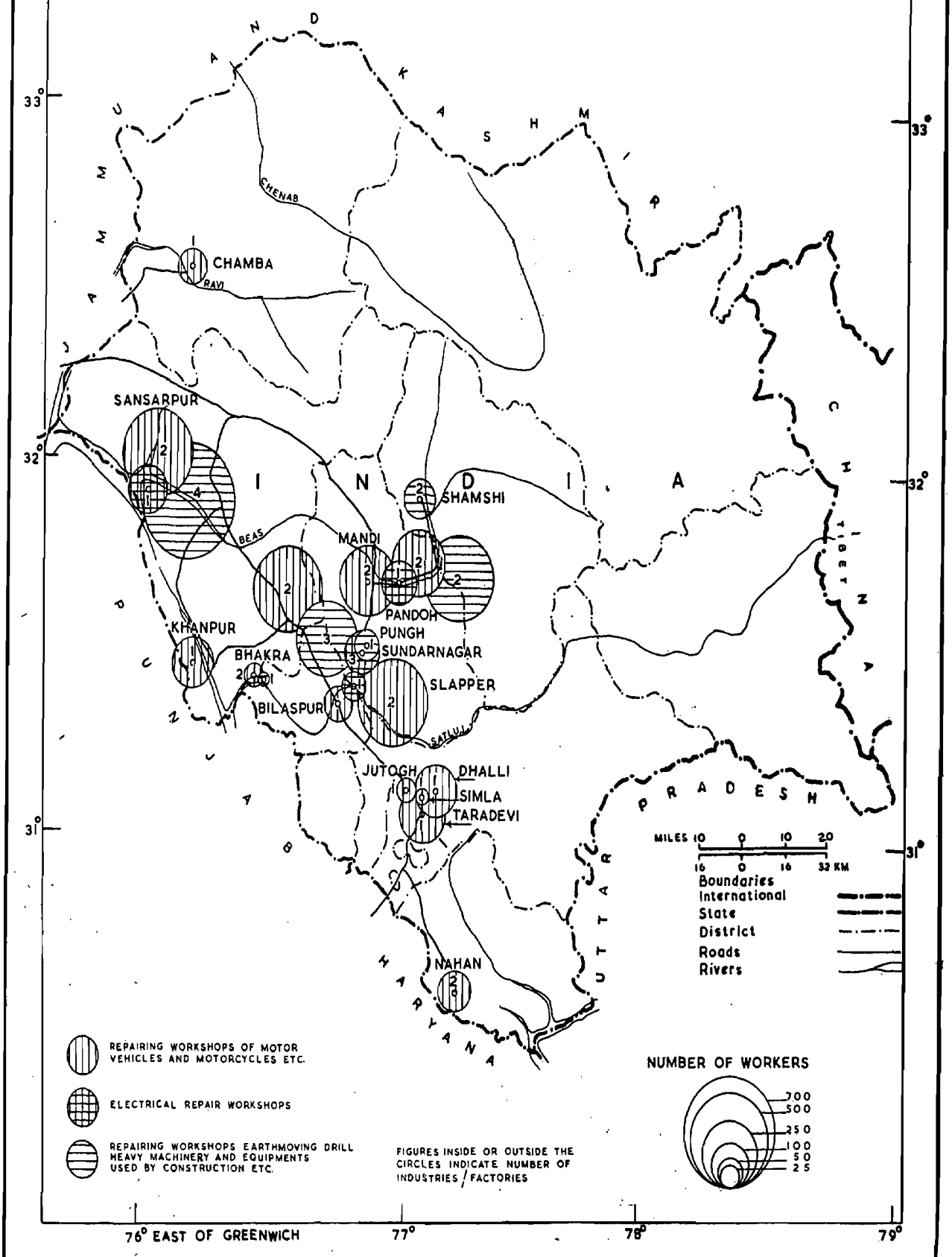
METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASED, ENGINEERING, SCIENTIFIC, RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971

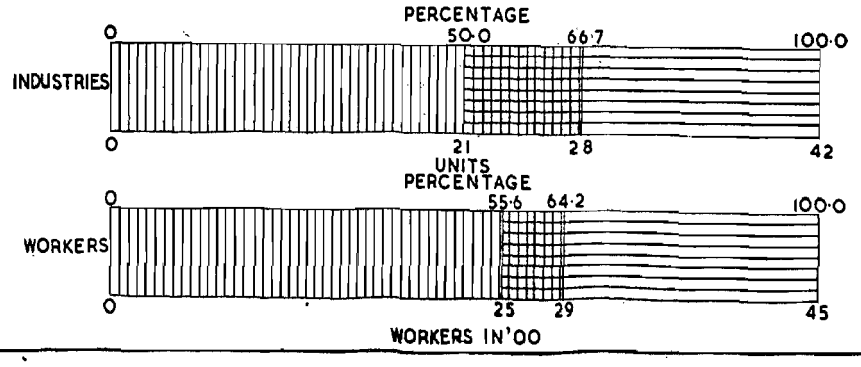




MAP 88

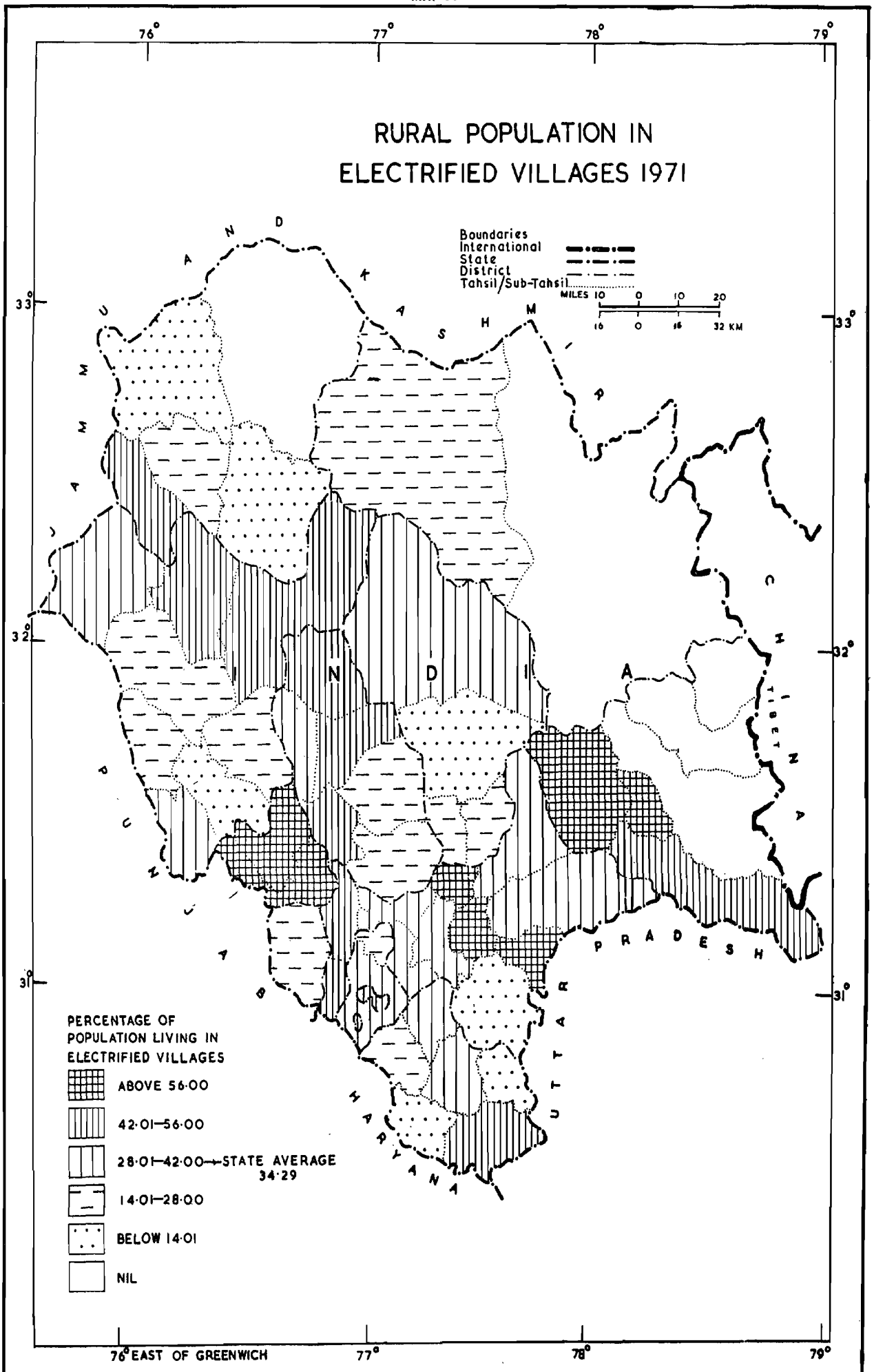
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES
1971

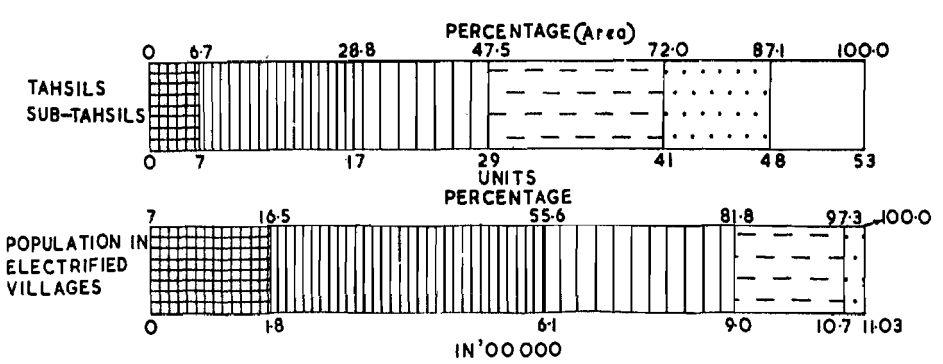




MAP 89

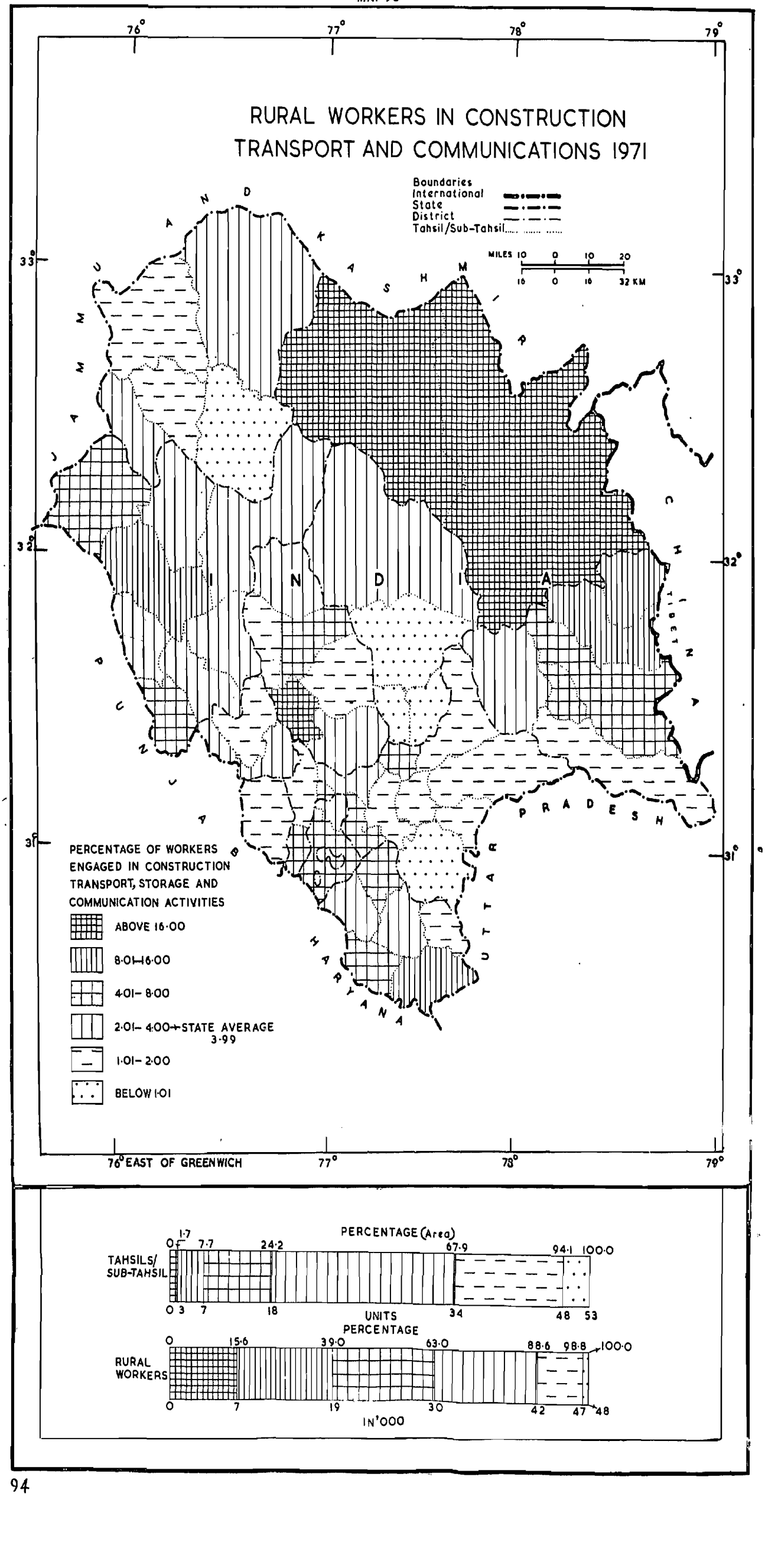
RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971



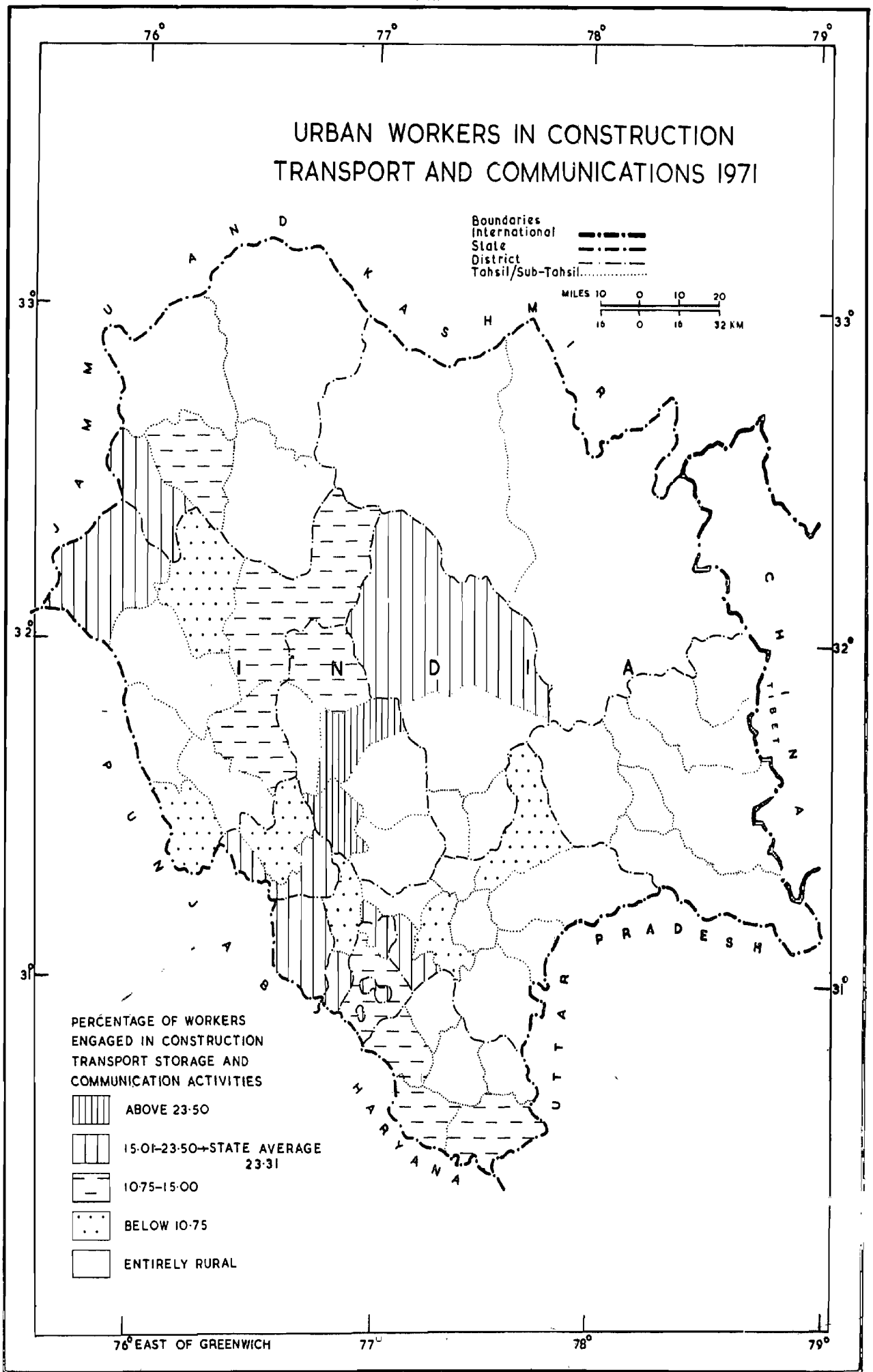


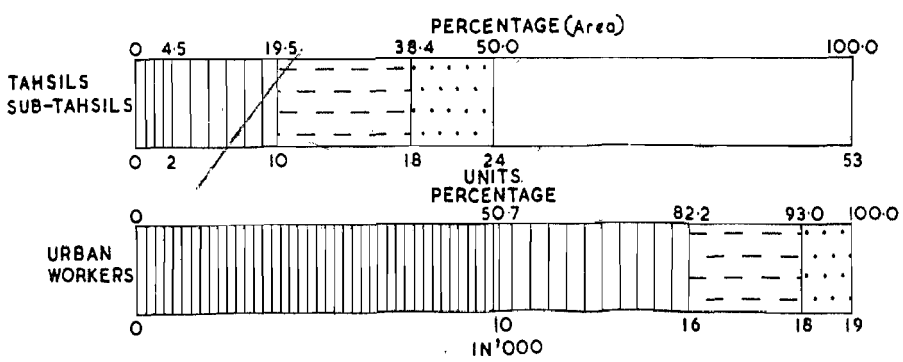
MAP 90

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971



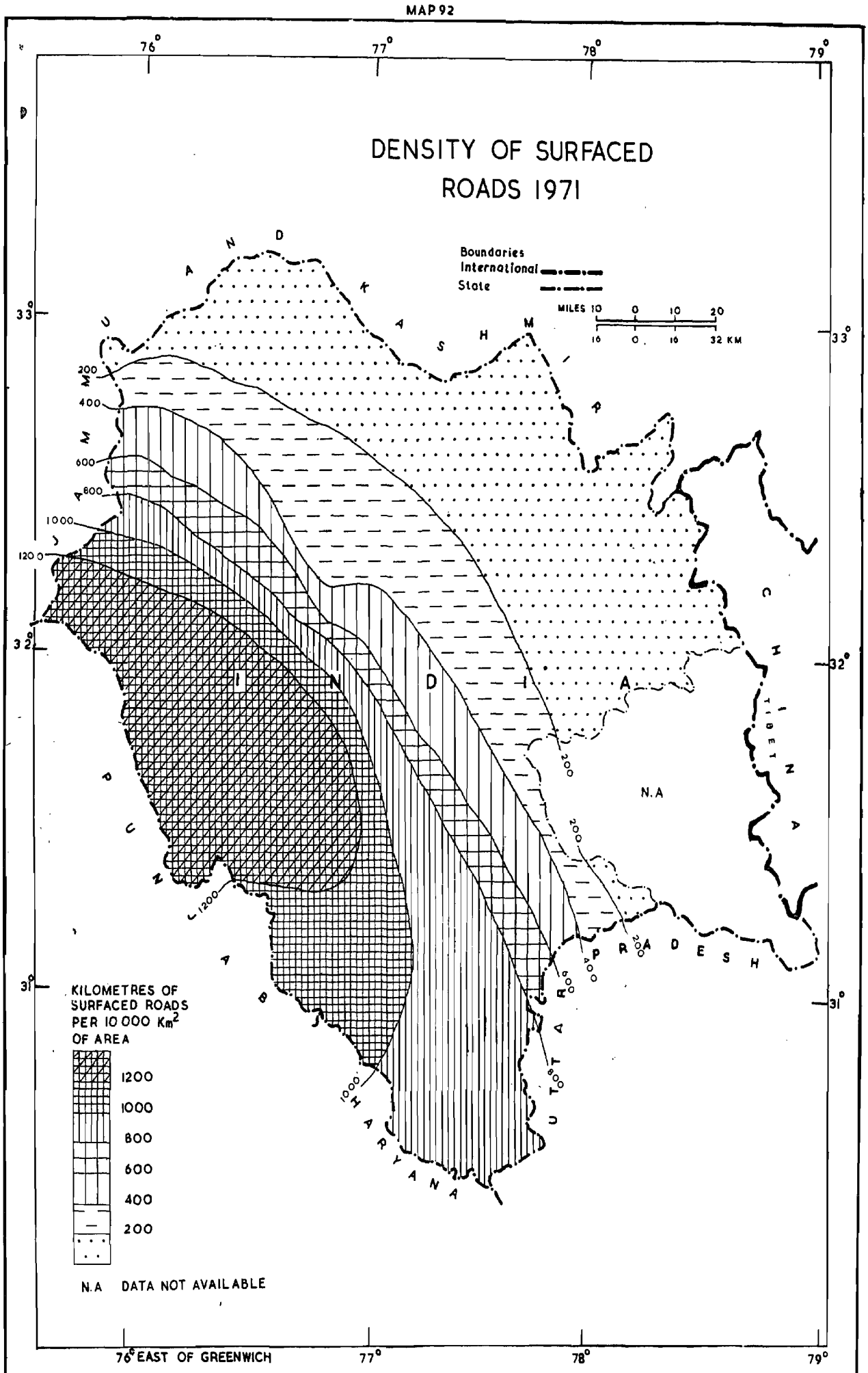
URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

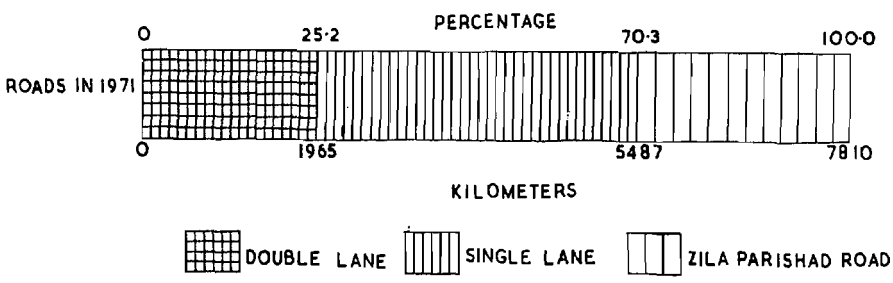




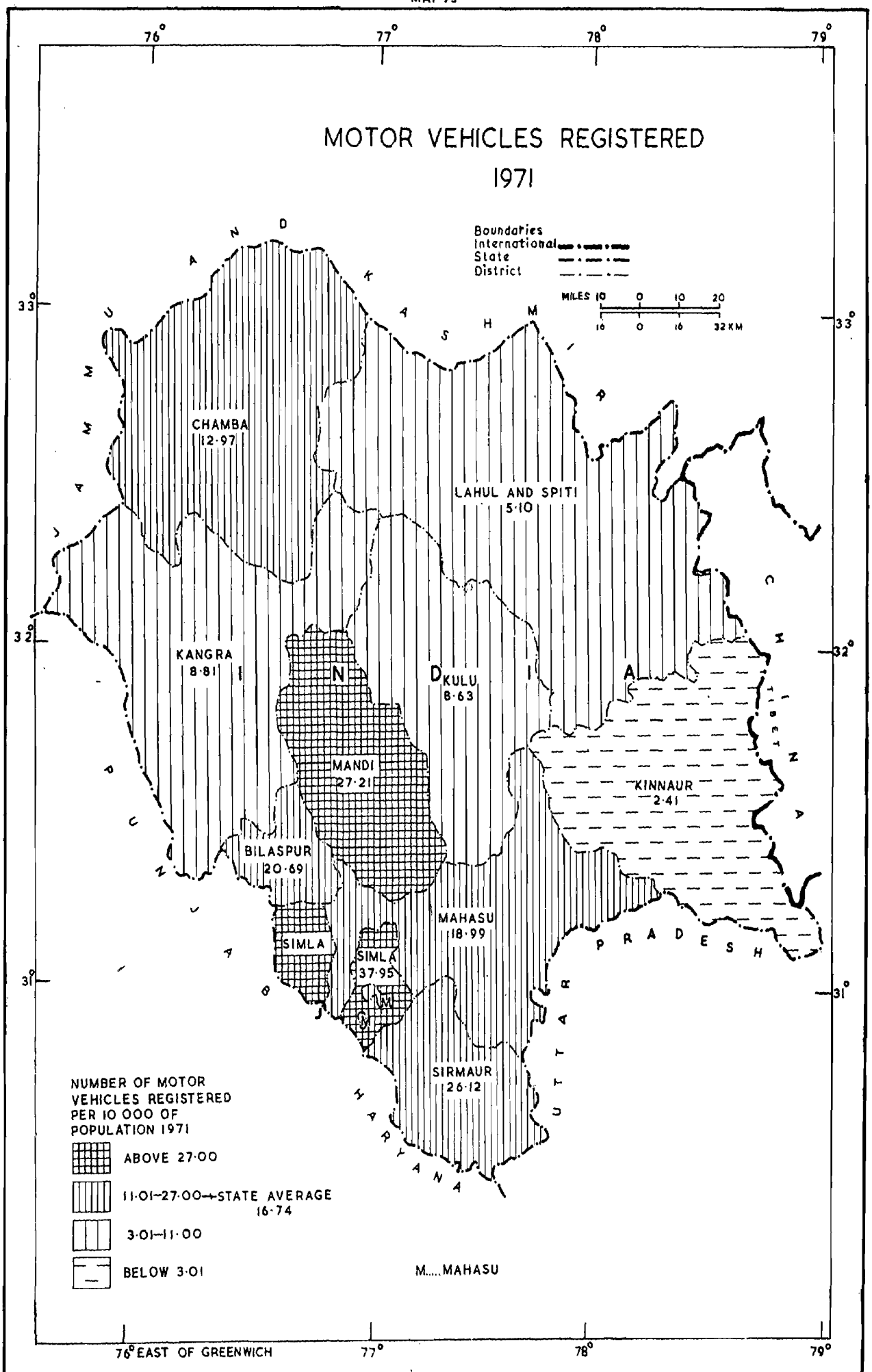
MAP 92

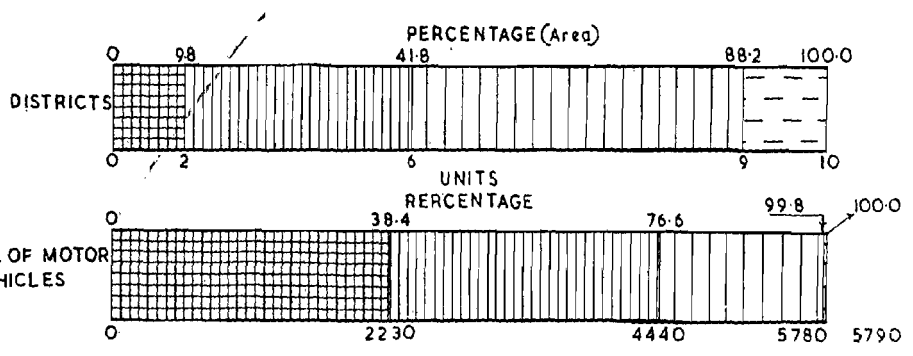
DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS 1971





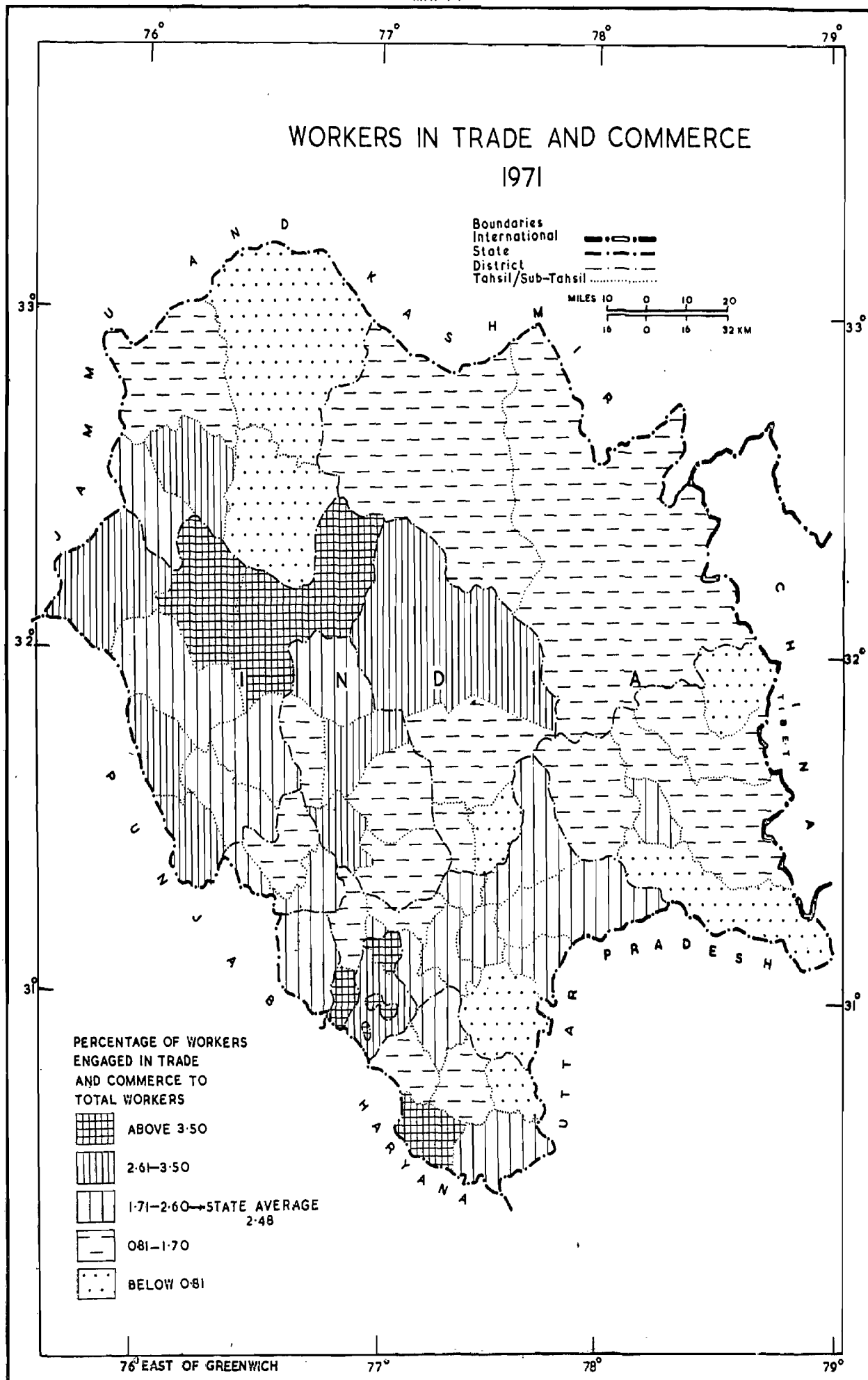
MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED
1971

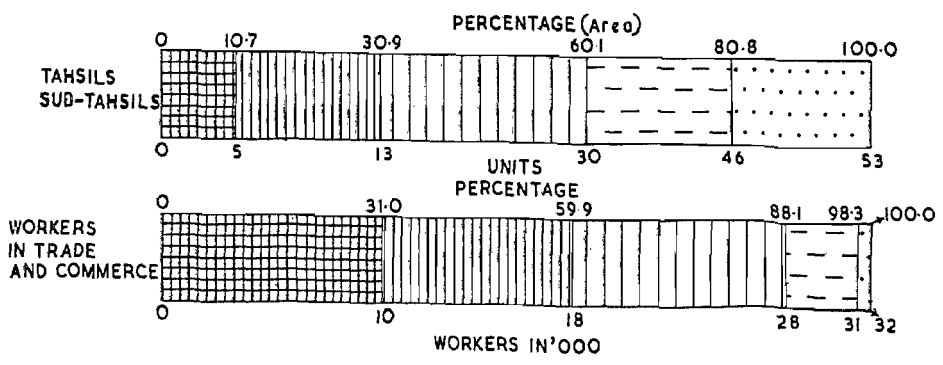




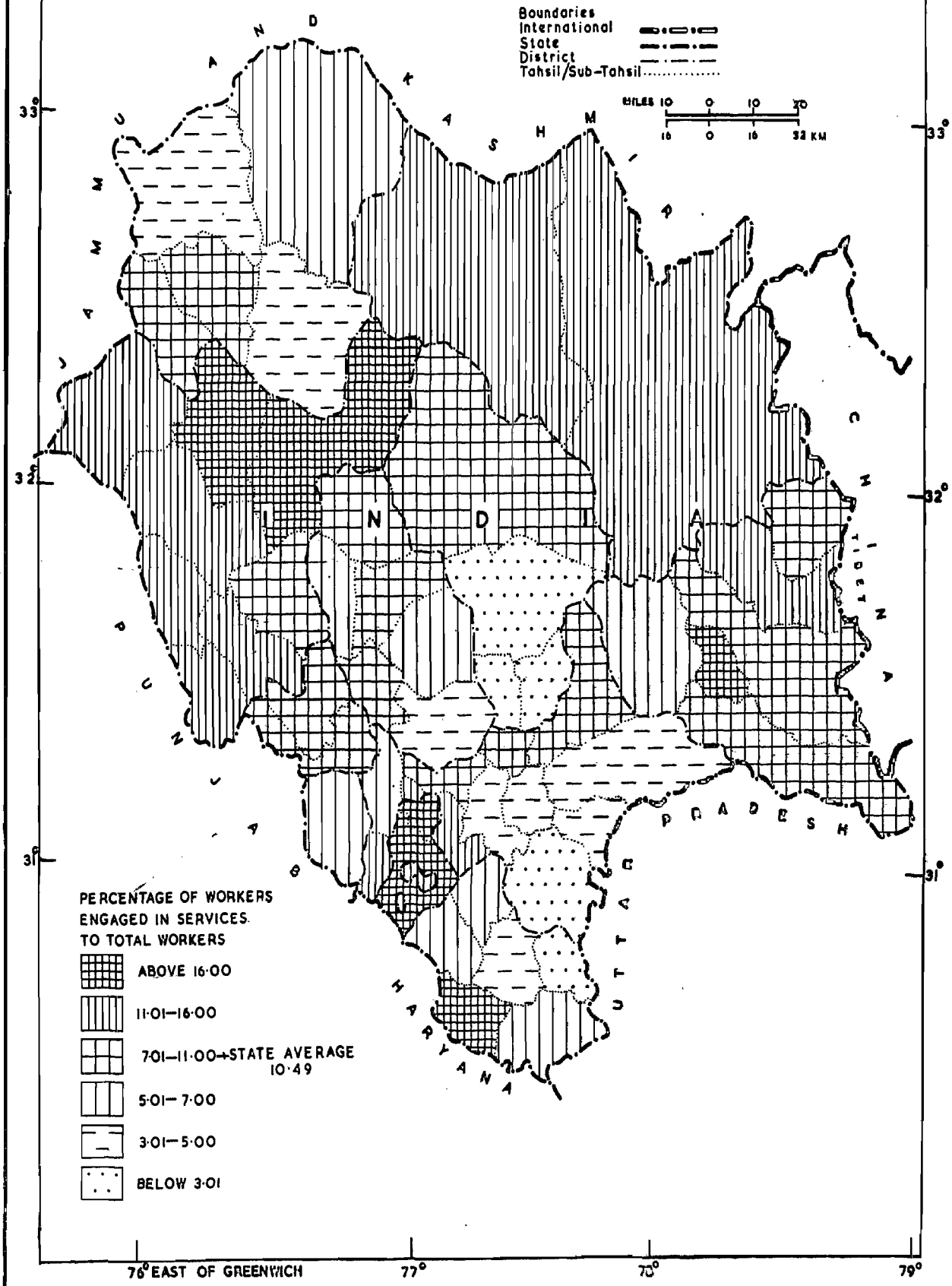
MAP 94

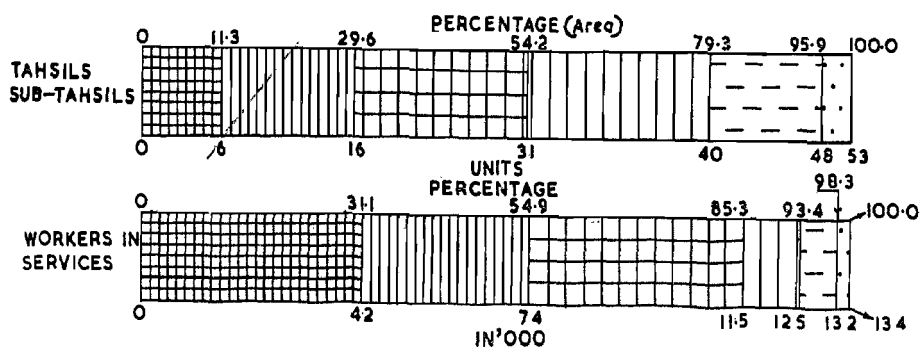
WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
1971





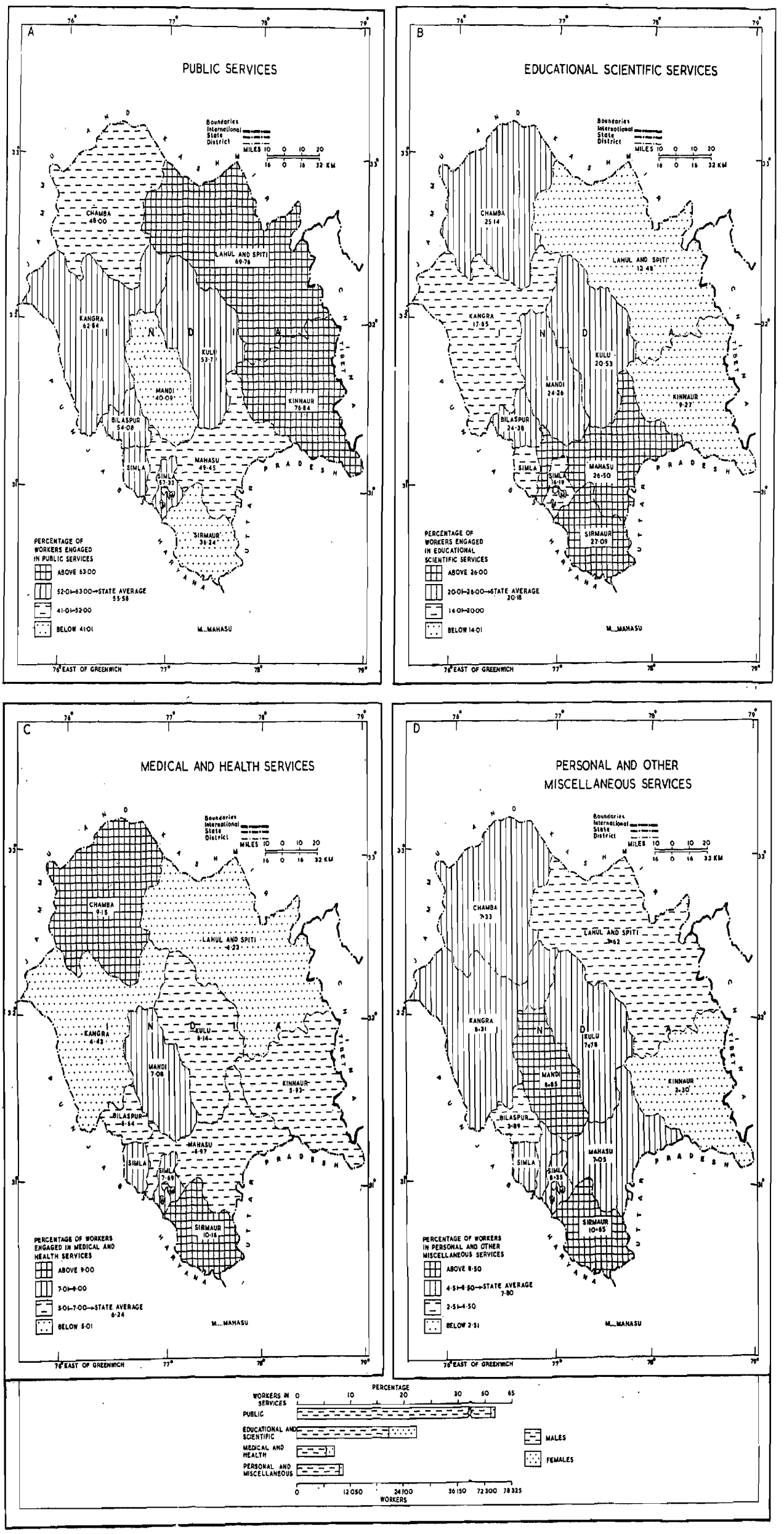
WORKERS IN SERVICES
1971





MAP 96

WORKER IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1971



SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

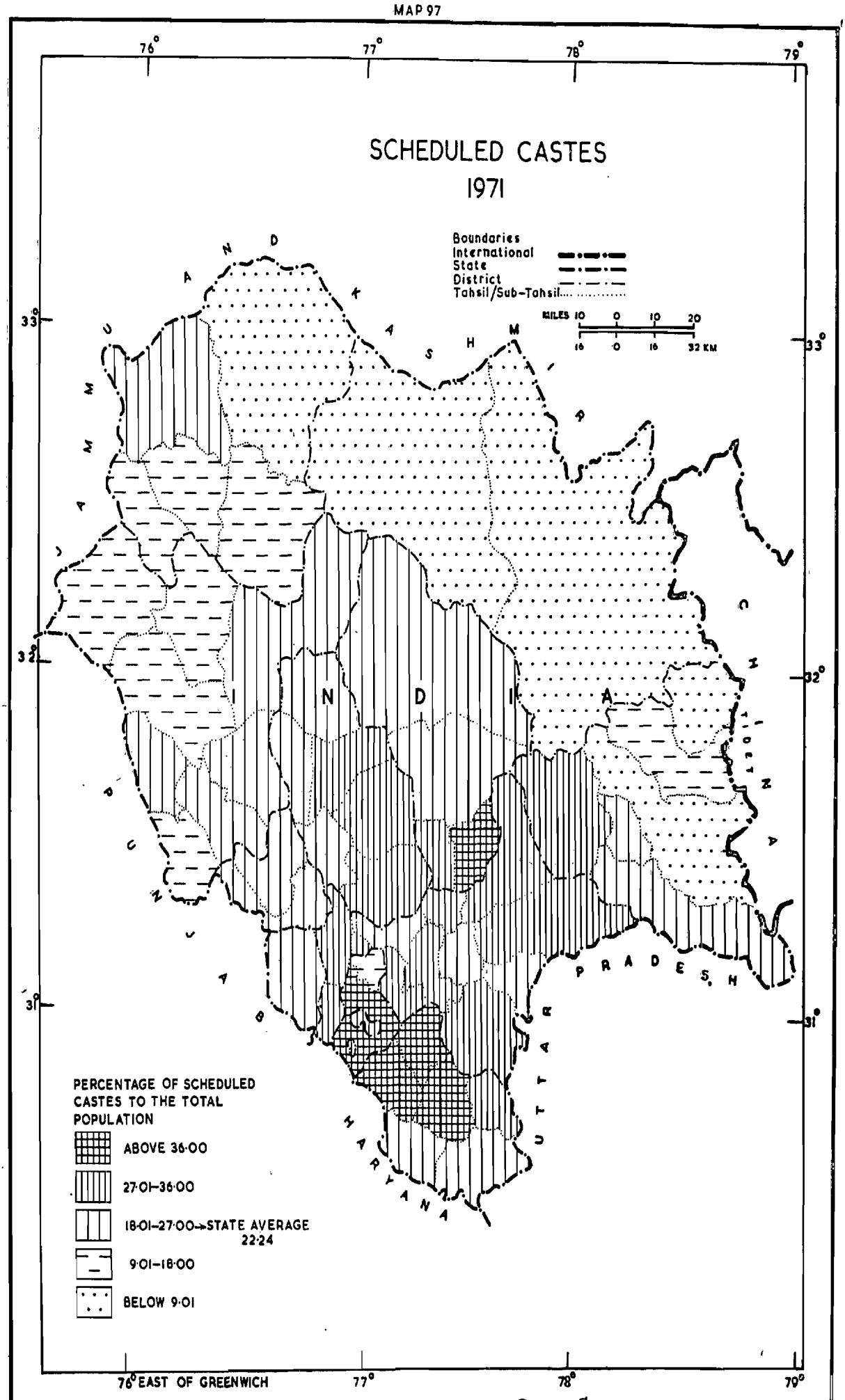
*Caste and tribes

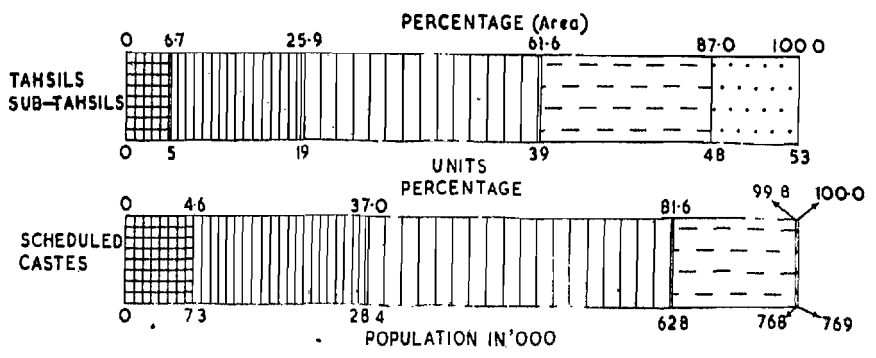
*Religion

*Literacy and education

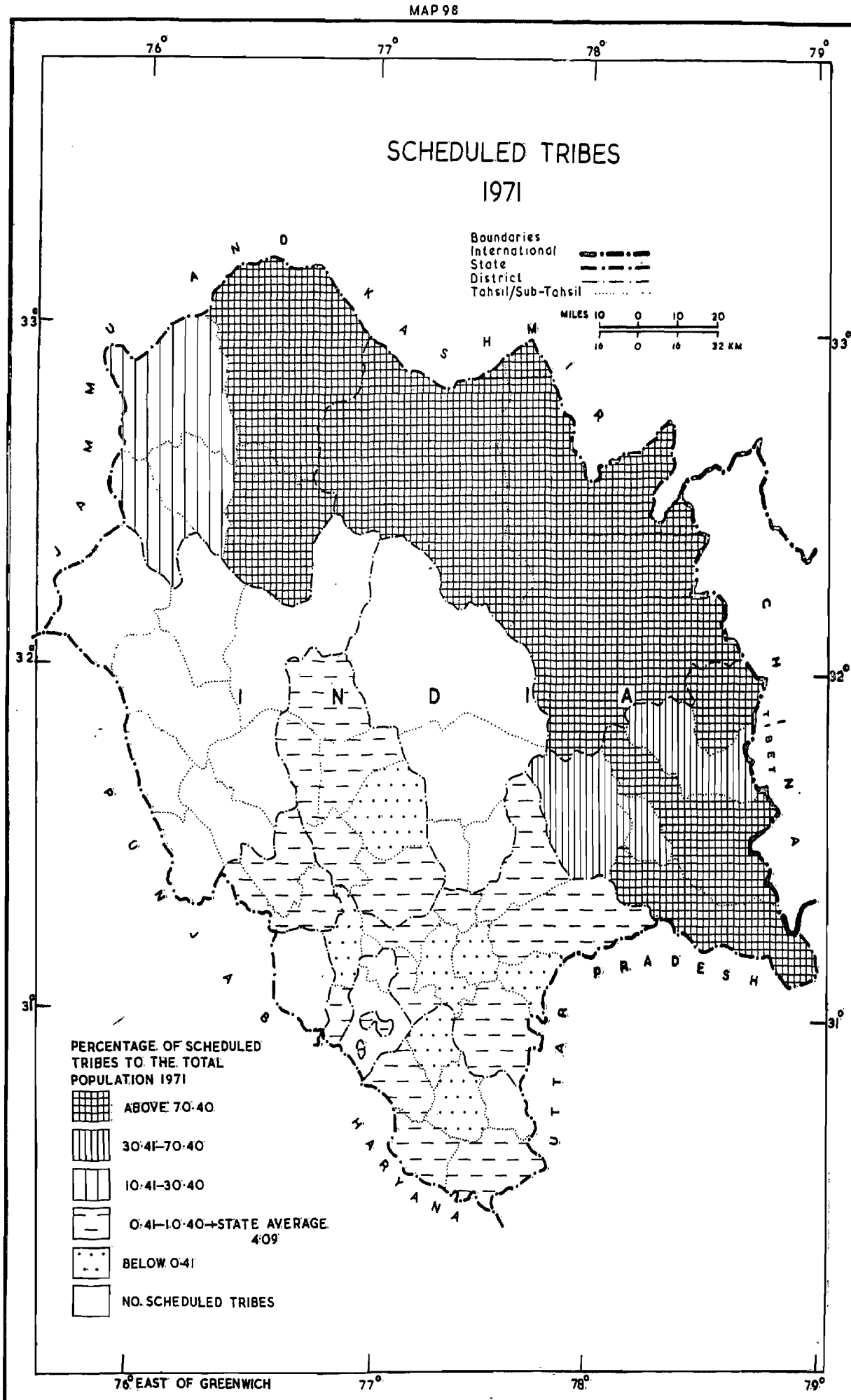
MAP 97

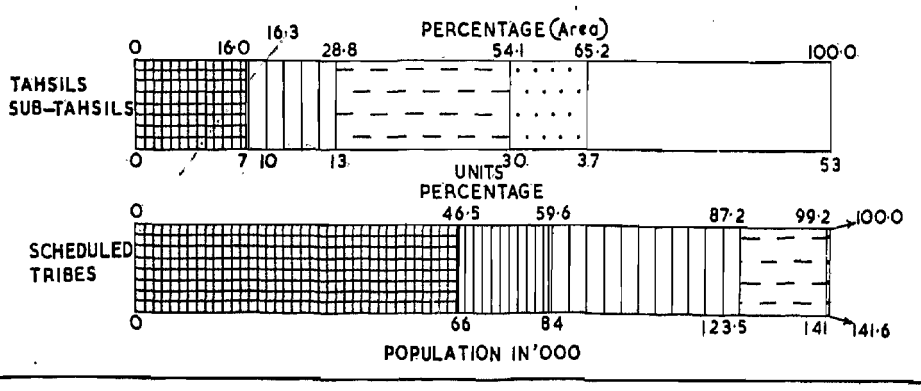
SCHEDULED CASTES
1971





SCHEDULED TRIBES
1971





MAP 99

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

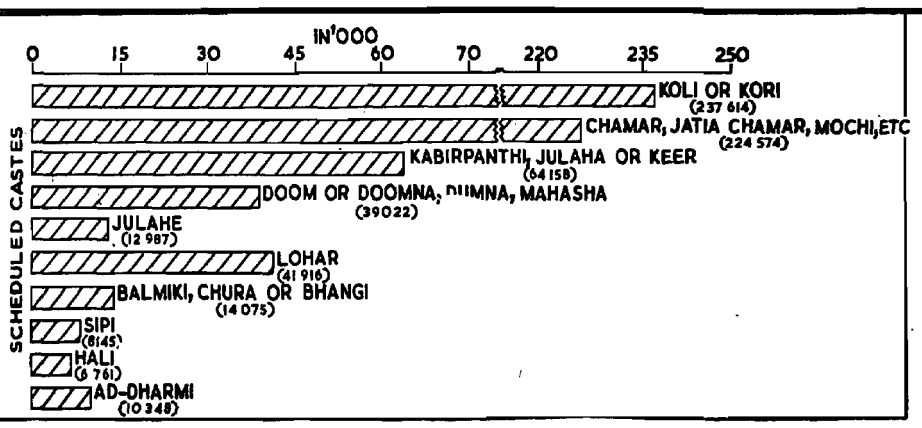
76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH

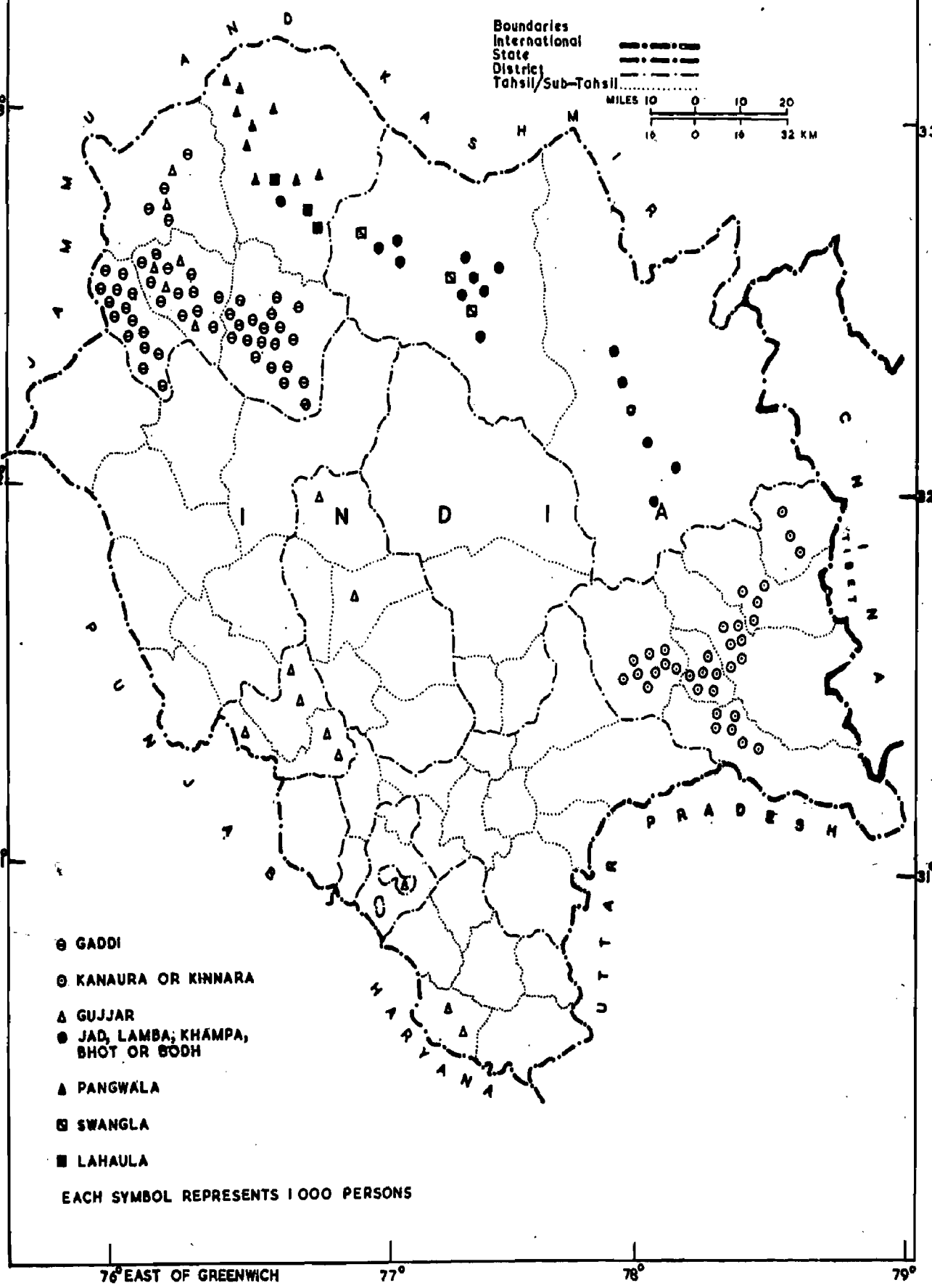
- KOLI OR KORI
- CHAMAR, JATIA CHAMAR, MOCHI, RAMDASI, RAVIDASI OR RAMDASIA, REHGAR, RAIGAR
- KABIRPANTHI, JULAHA OR KEER
- DOOM OR DOOMNA, DUMNA, MAHASHA
- JULAHE
- LOHAR
- BALMIKI, CHURA OR BHANGI
- SIPI
- HALI
- AD-DHARMI

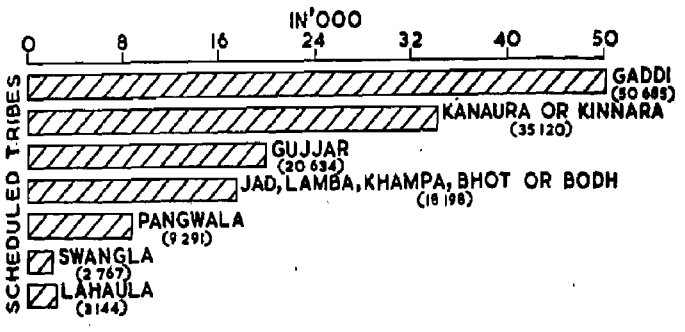
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 1 000 PERSONS

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

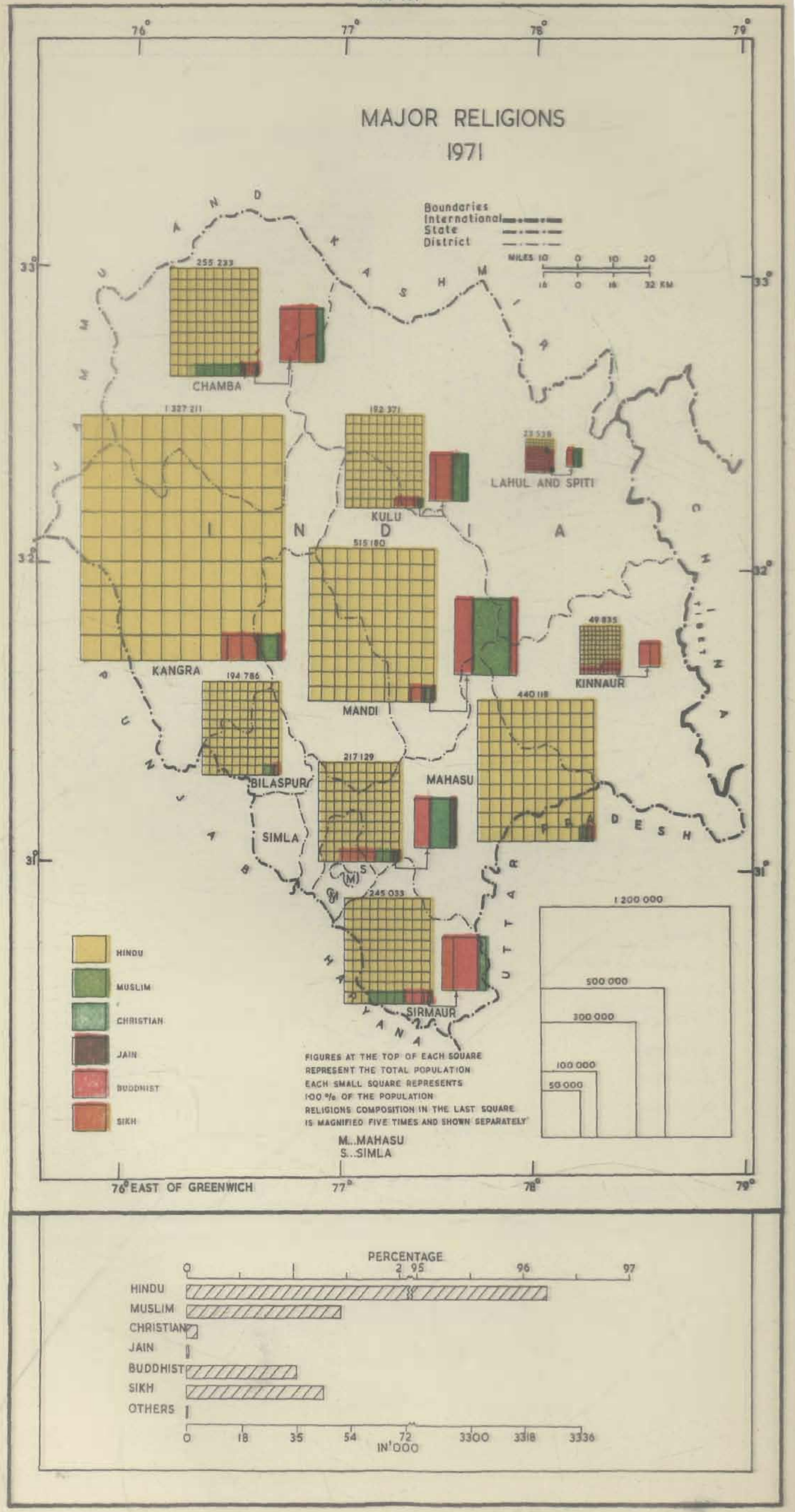


MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
1971



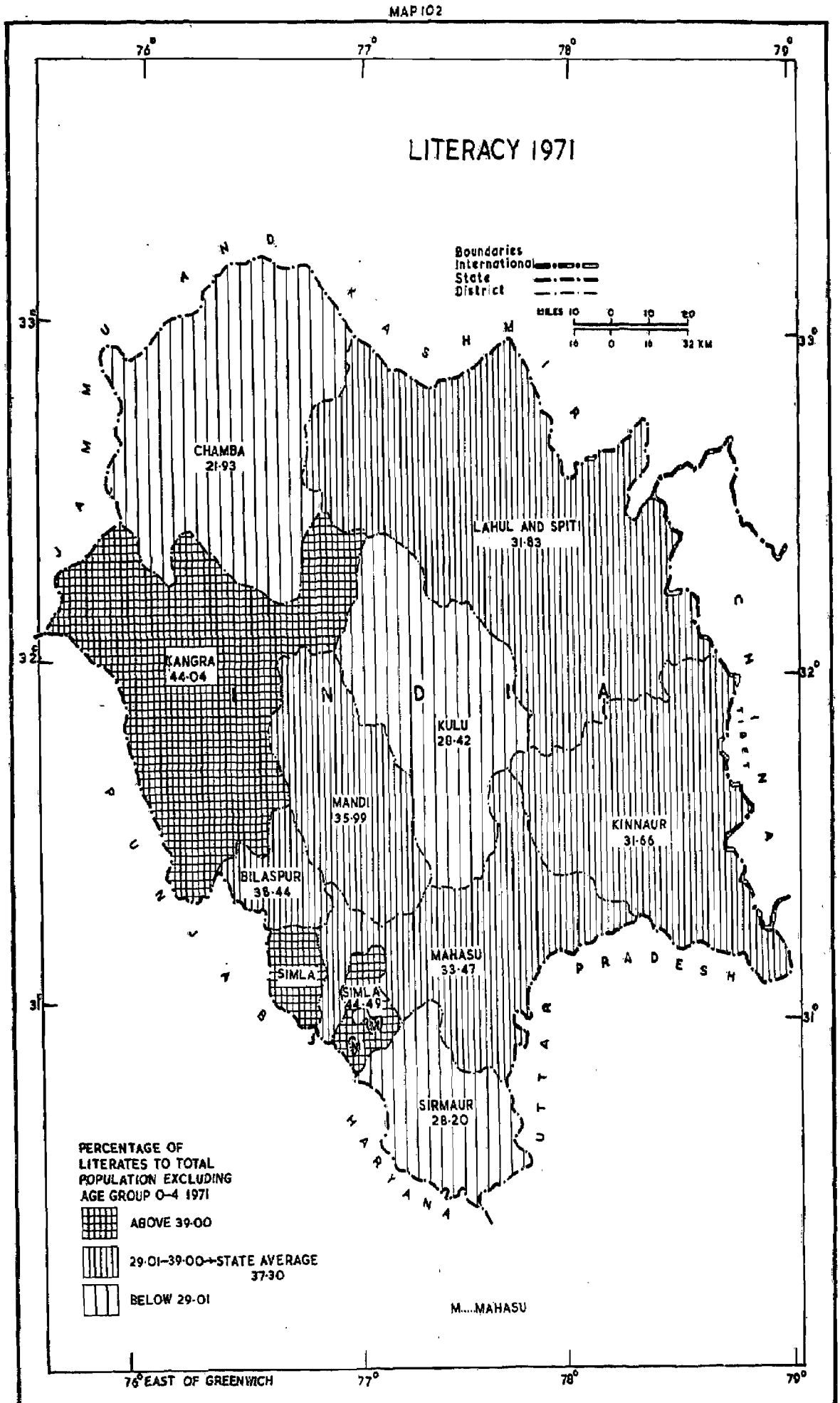


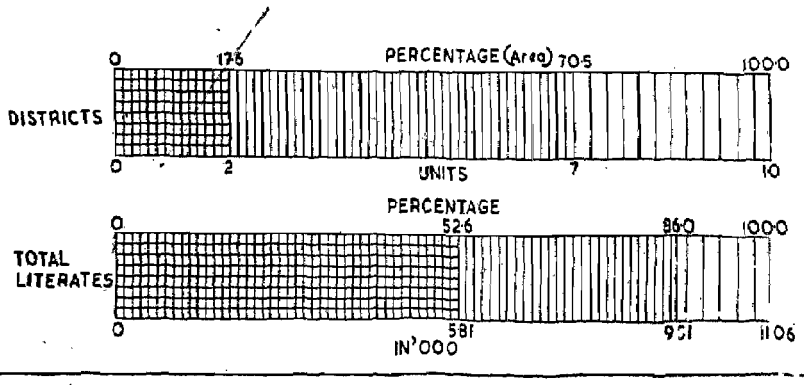
MAJOR RELIGIONS
1971



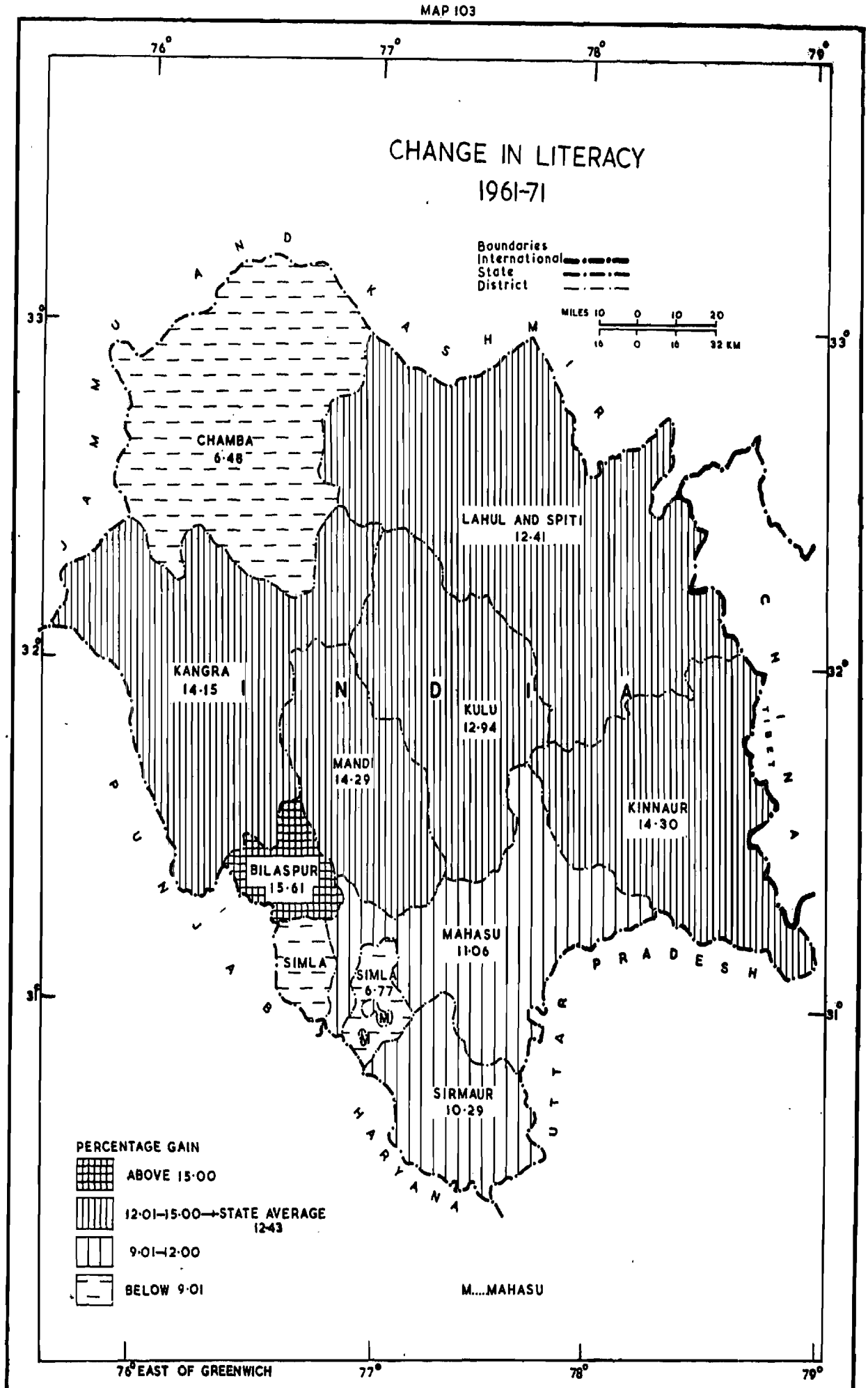
MAP 102

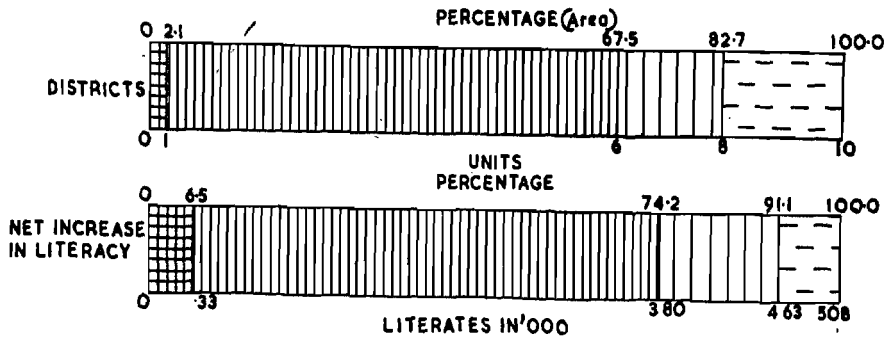
LITERACY 1971



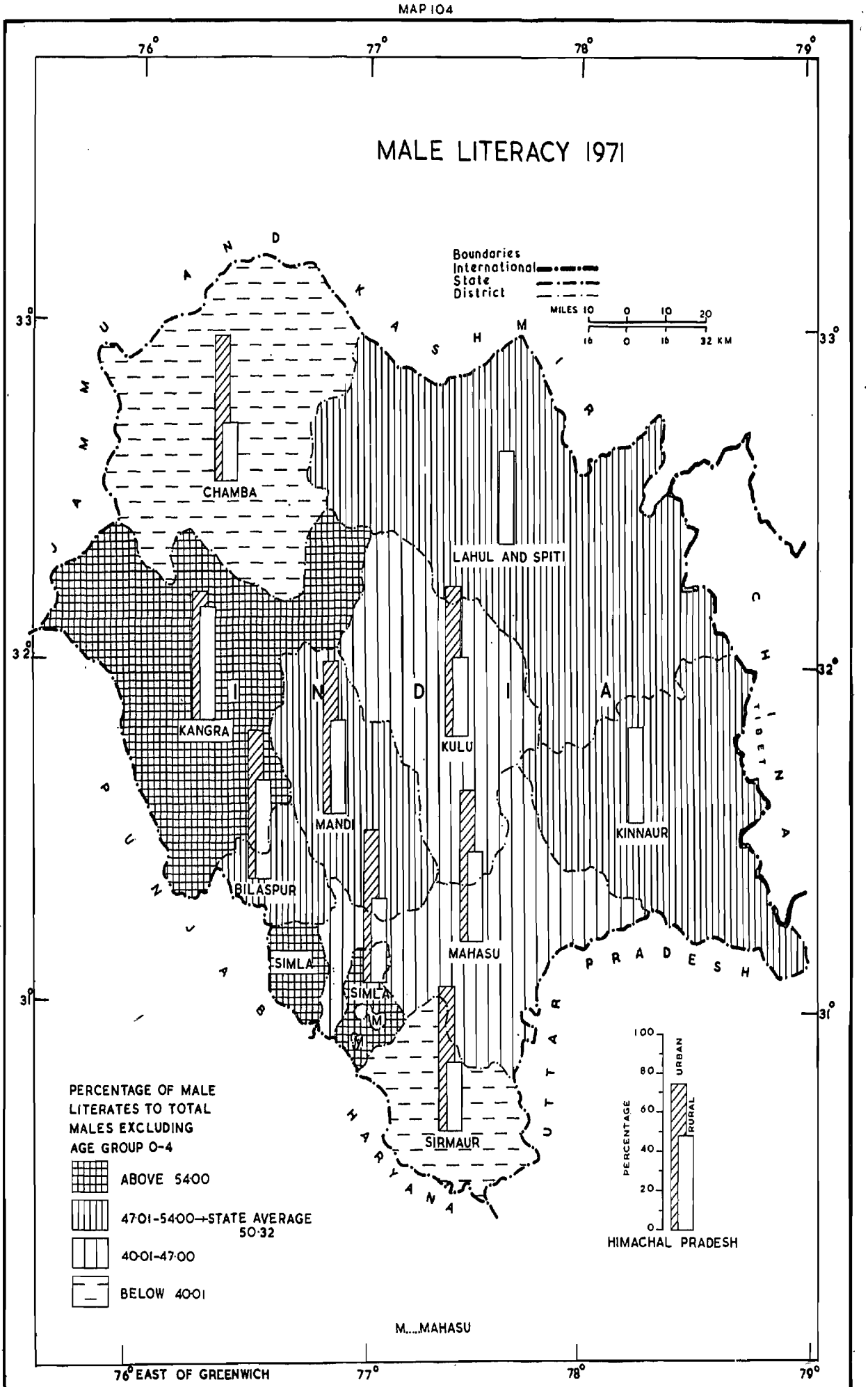


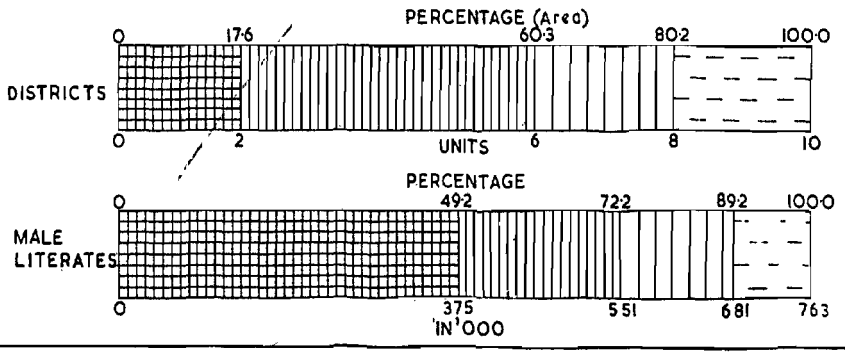
MAP 103


CHANGE IN LITERACY
1961-71
Boundaries
International
State
District
MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
CHAMBA
6·48
LAHUL AND SPITI
12·41
KANGRA
14·15
KULU
12·94
MANDI
14·29
KINNAUR
14·30
BILASPUR
15·61
SIMLA
SIMLA
6·77
MAHASU
11·06
SIRMAUR
10·29
PERCENTAGE GAIN
ABOVE 15·00
12·01–15·00→STATE AVERAGE
12·43
9·01–12·00
BELOW 9·01
M....MAHASU
76° EAST OF GREENWICH
77°
78°
79°


PERCENTAGE (Area)
0 2·1 67·5 82·7 100·0
DISTRICTS
0 1 6 8 10
UNITS
PERCENTAGE
0 6·5 74·2 91·1 100·0
NET INCREASE
IN LITERACY
0 ·33 3·80 4·63 5·08
LITERATES IN'000

MALE LITERACY 1971





MAP 105

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
1961-71

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA
8·80

LAHUL AND SPITI
16·94

KANGRA
12·75

KULU
16·84

MANDI
15·93

KINNAUR
19·03

BILASPUR
15·19

SIMLA
SIMLA
5·65

MAHASU
11·76

SIRMAUR
12·41

PERCENTAGE GAIN
IN MALE LITERACY

ABOVE 16·00

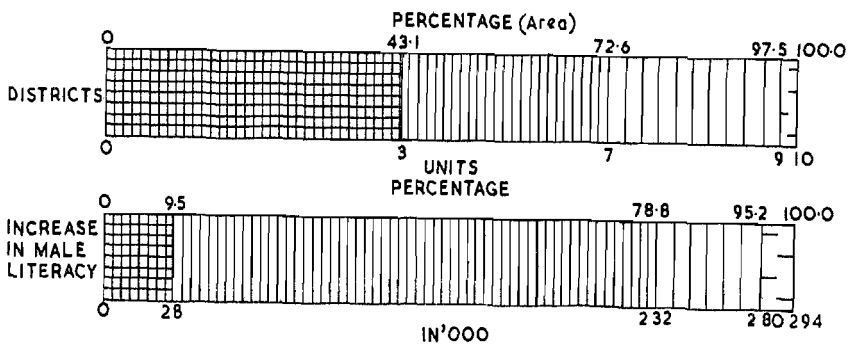
12·01–16·00 → STATE AVERAGE 12·70

8·01–12·00

BELOW 8·01

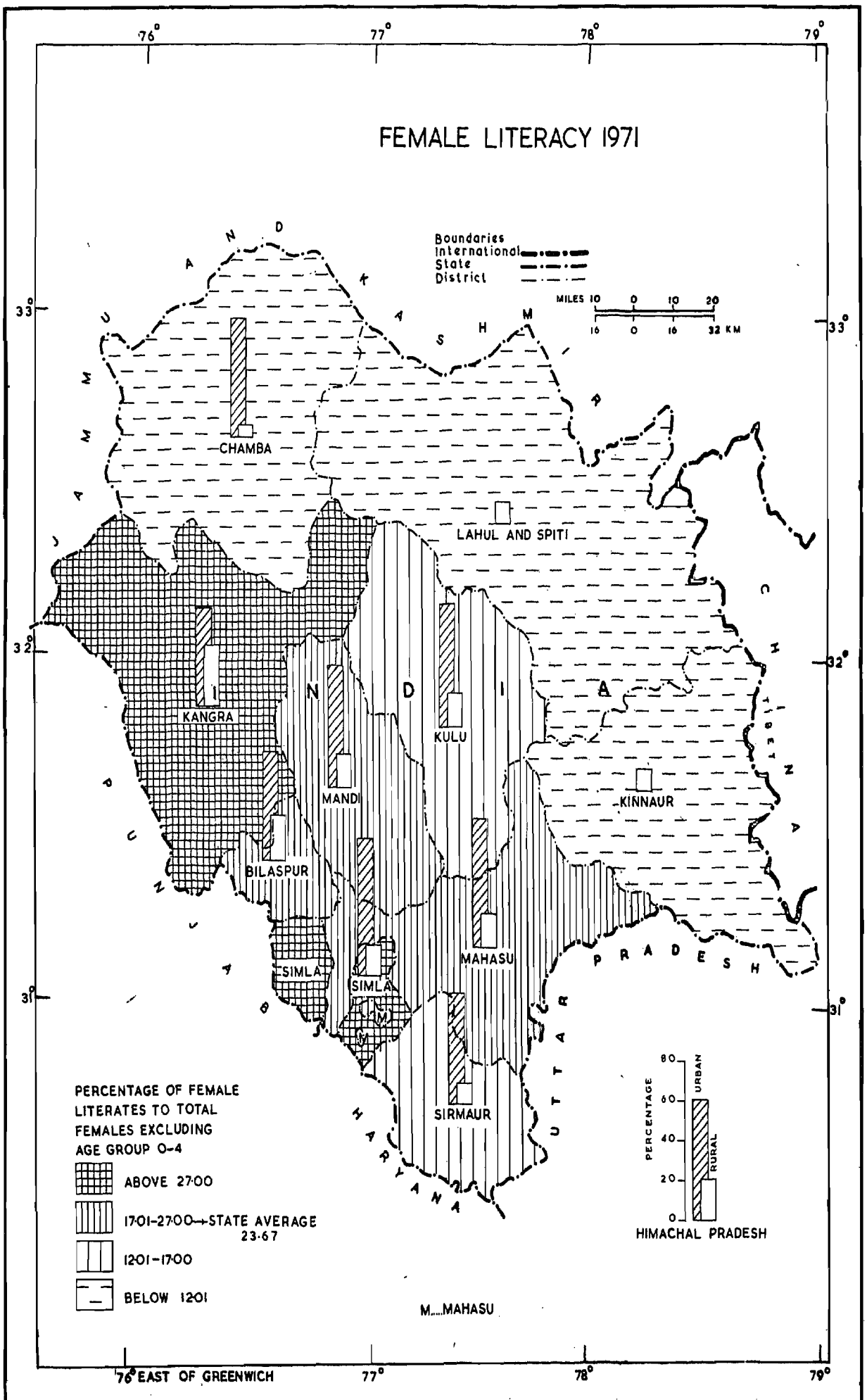
M.....MAHASU

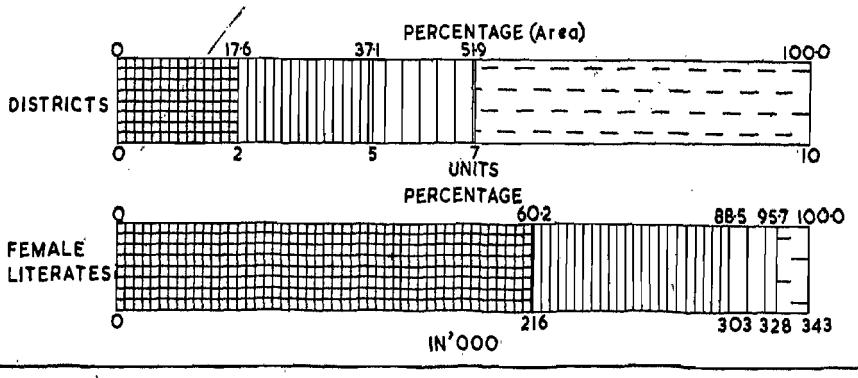
76° EAST OF GREENWICH



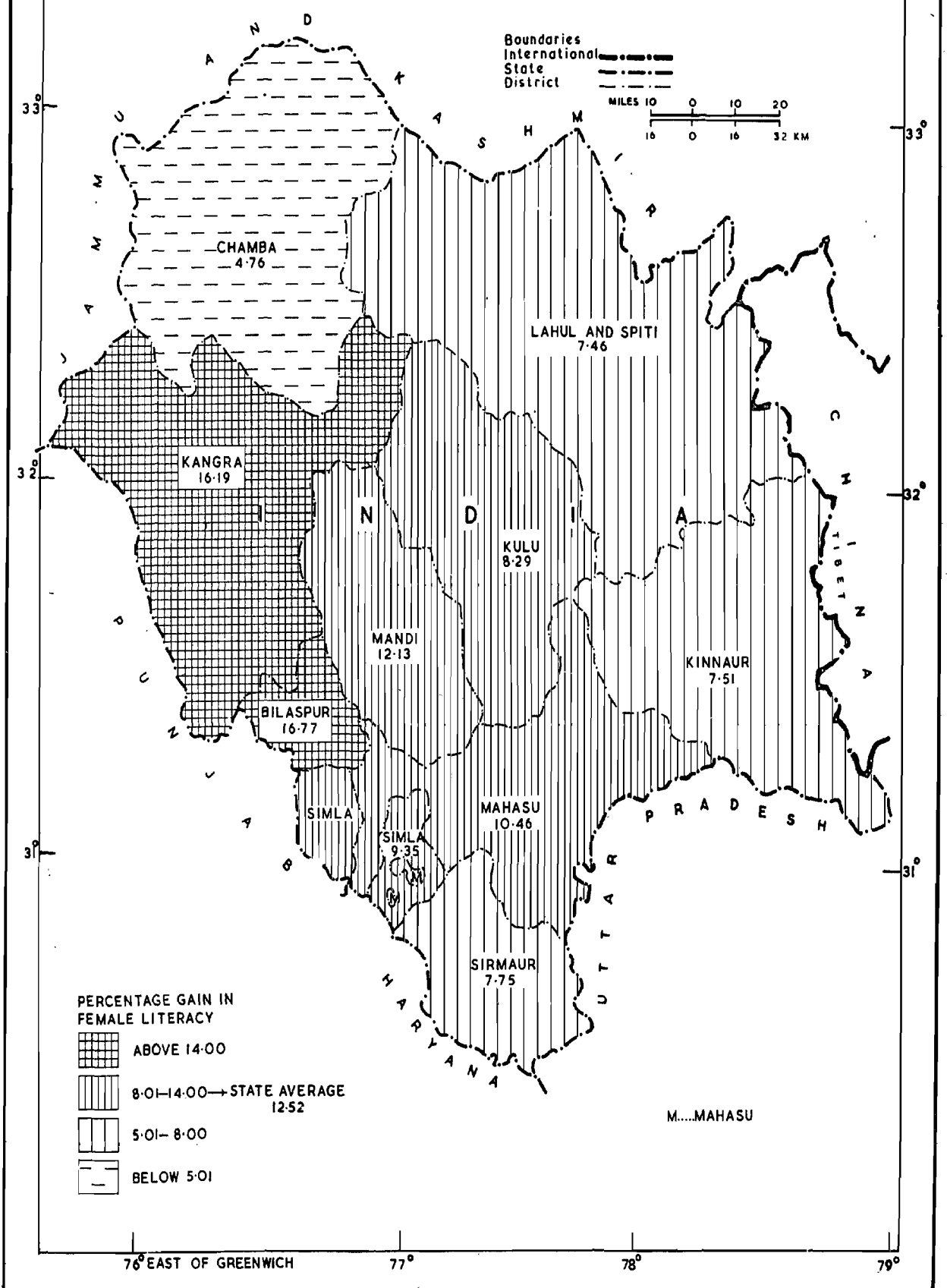
MAP 106

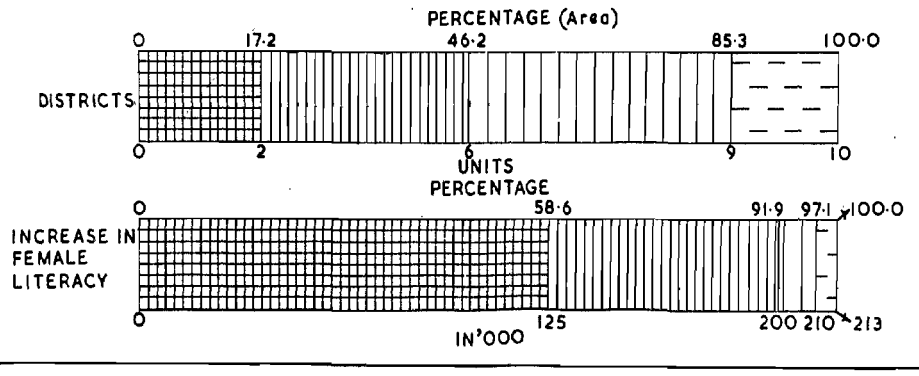
FEMALE LITERACY 1971





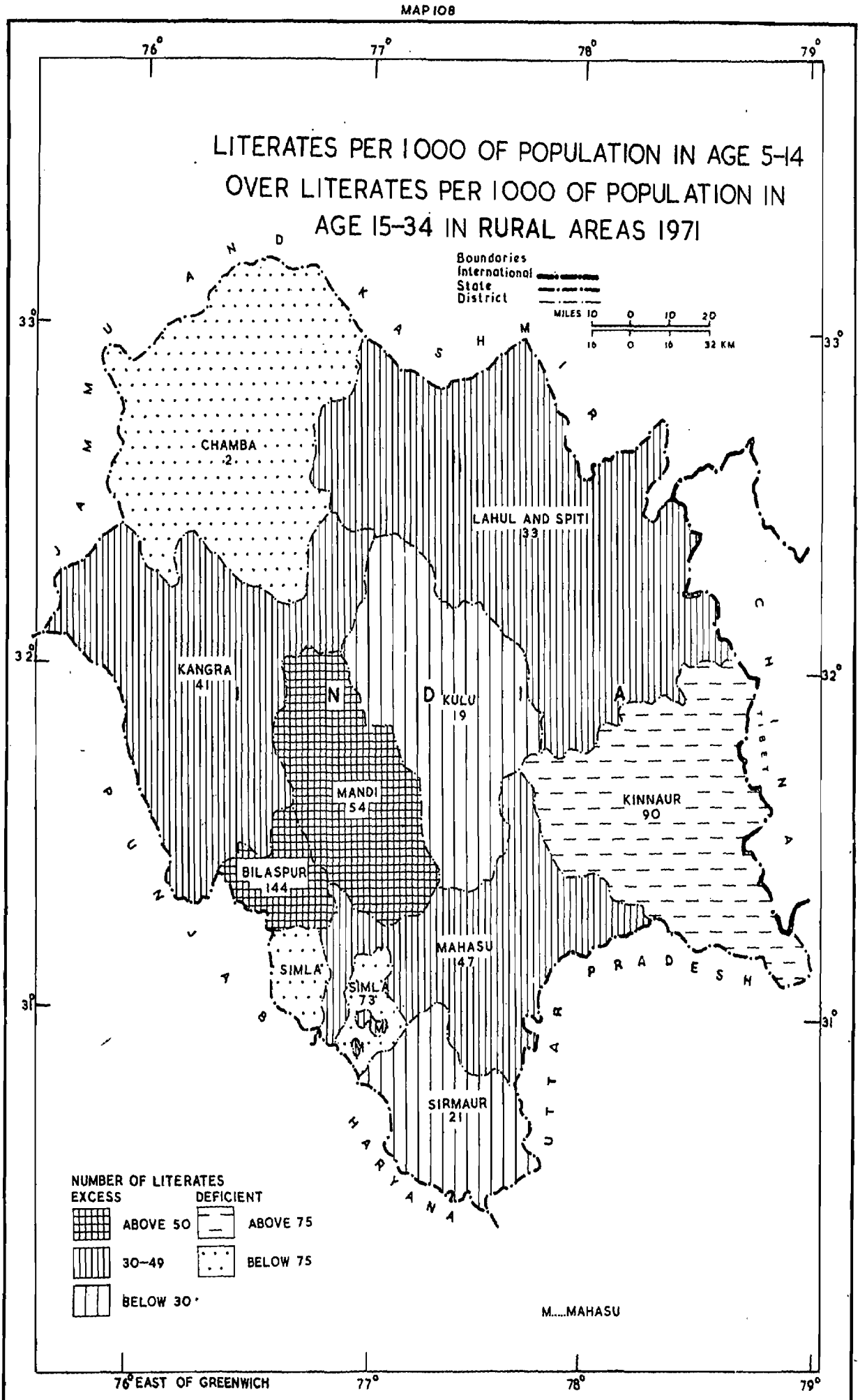
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1961-71

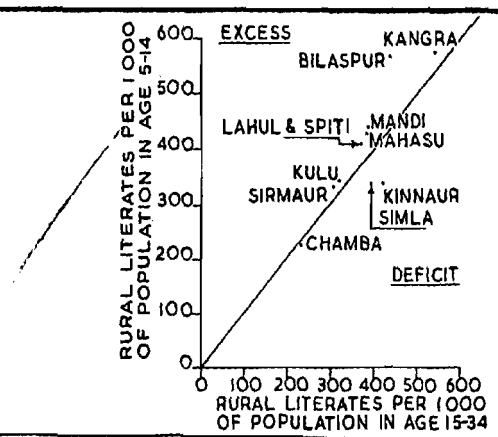




MAP 108

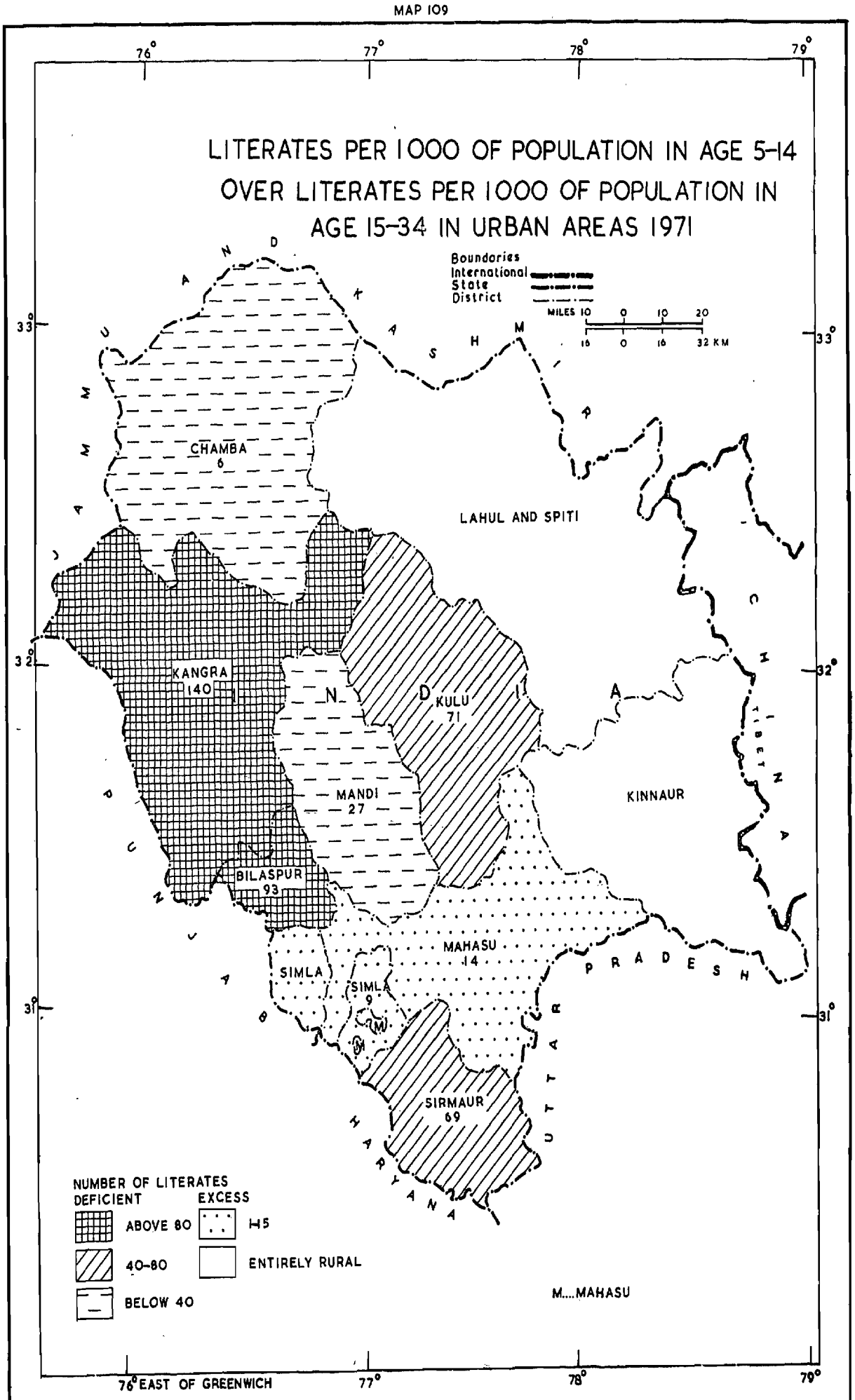
LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

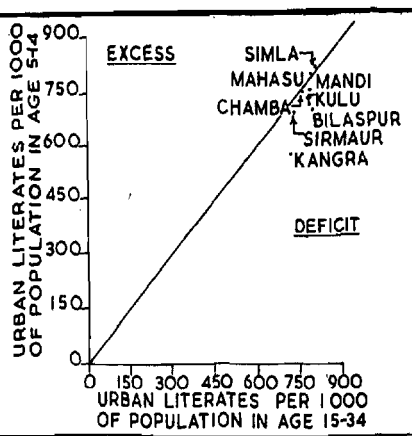




MAP 109

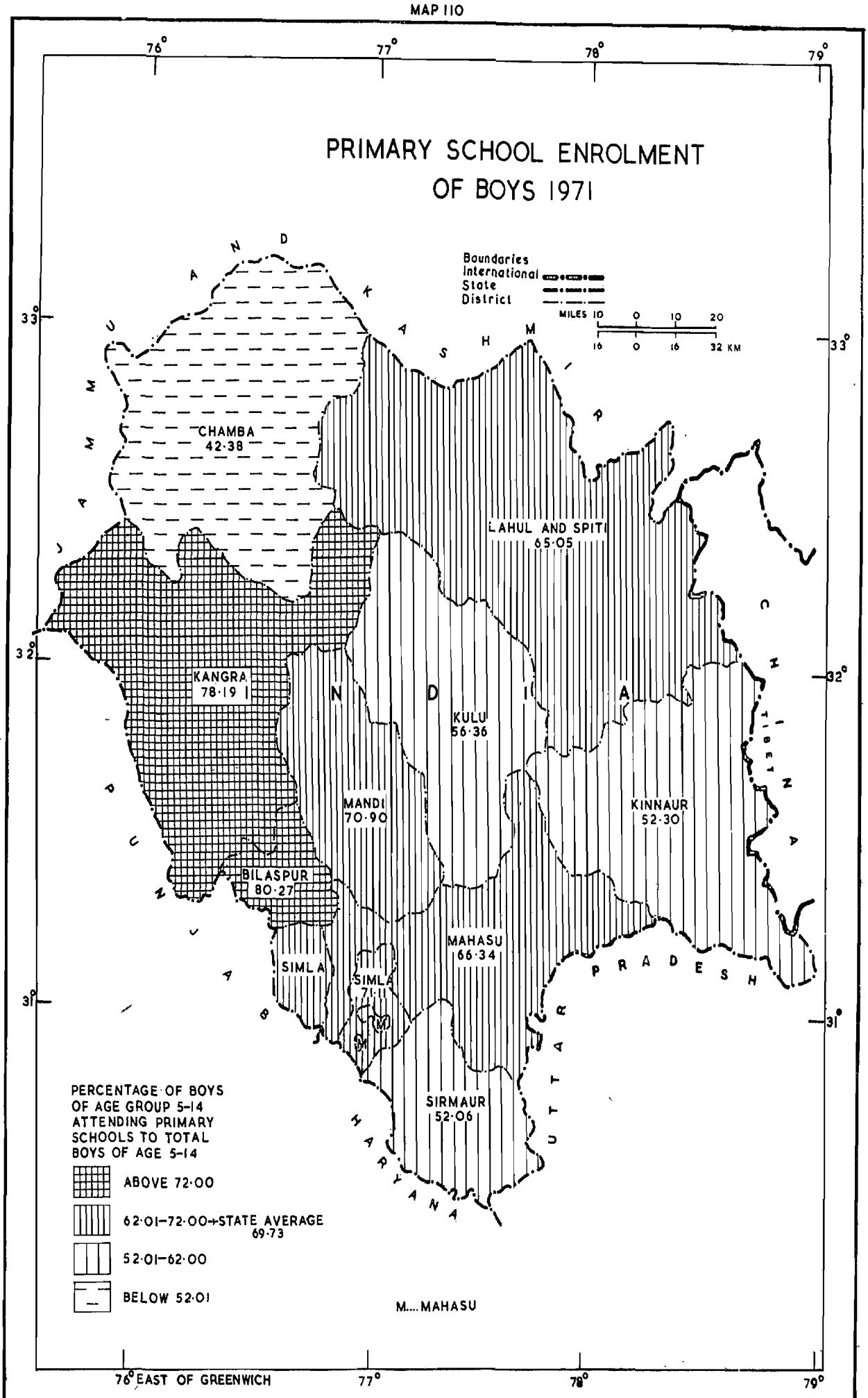
LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

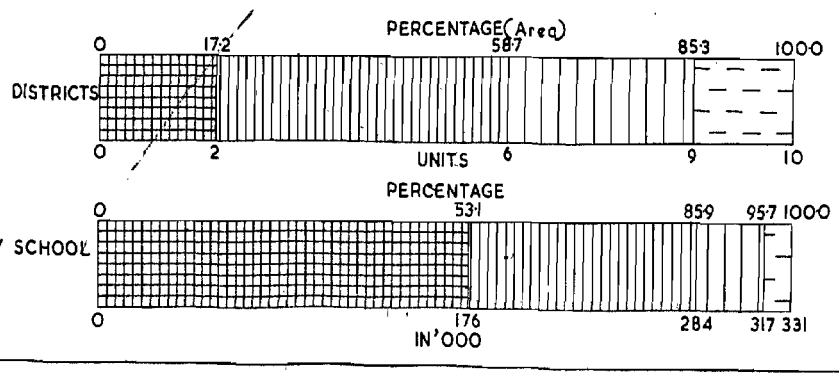




MAP 110

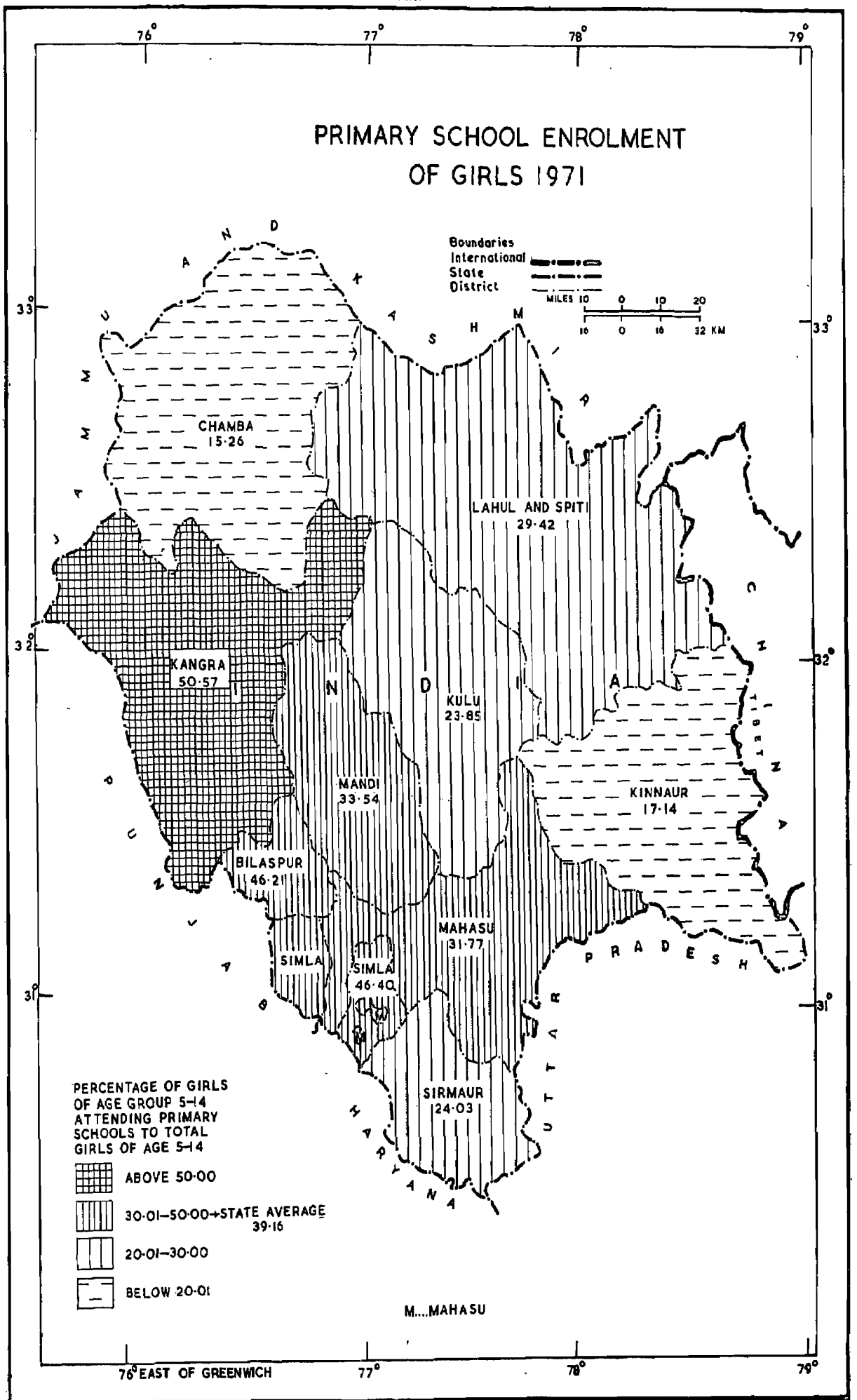
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1971

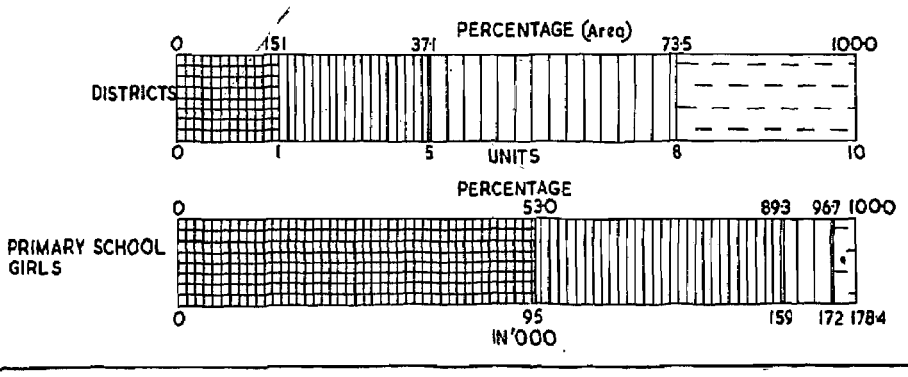




MAP III

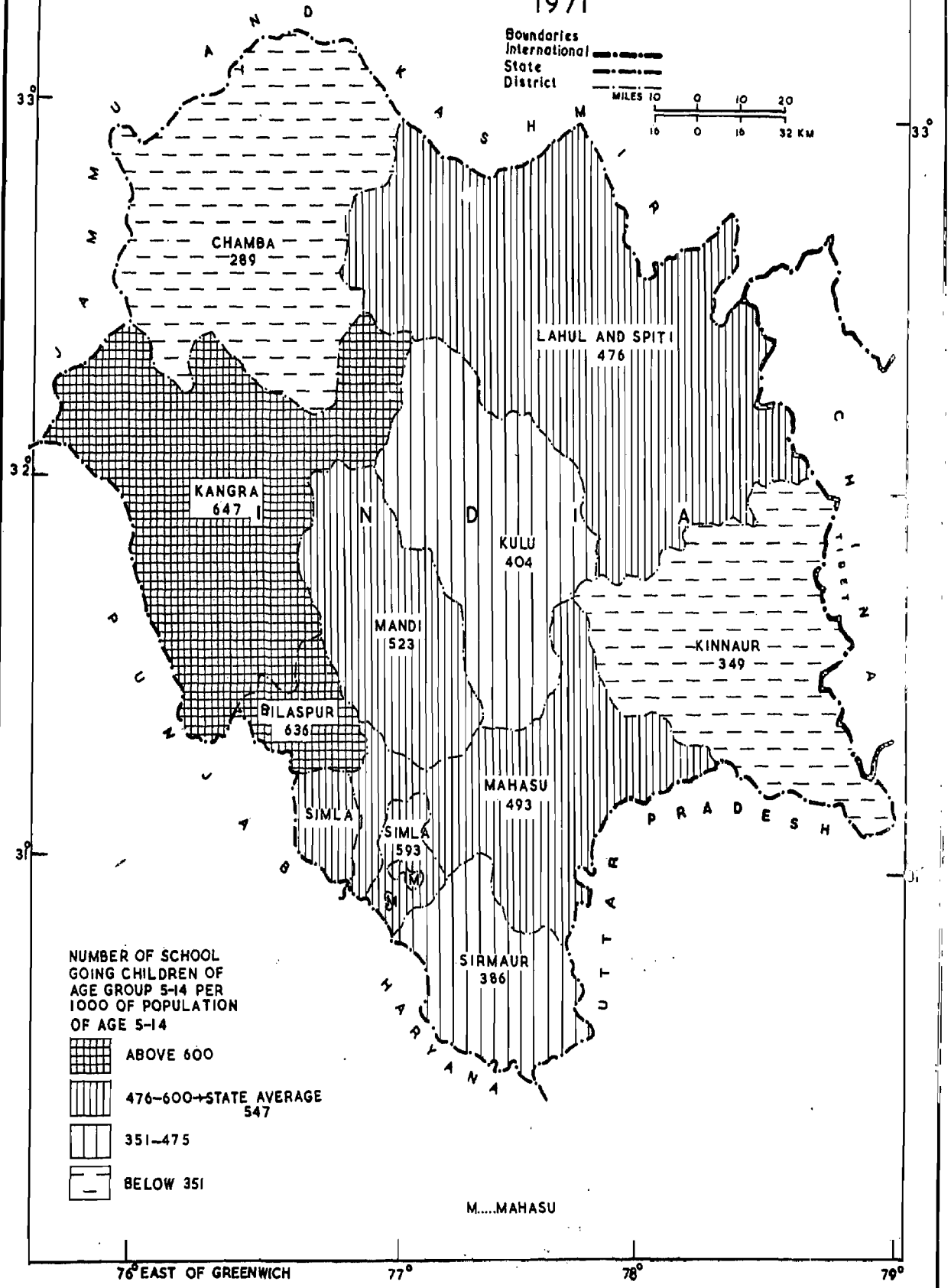
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1971

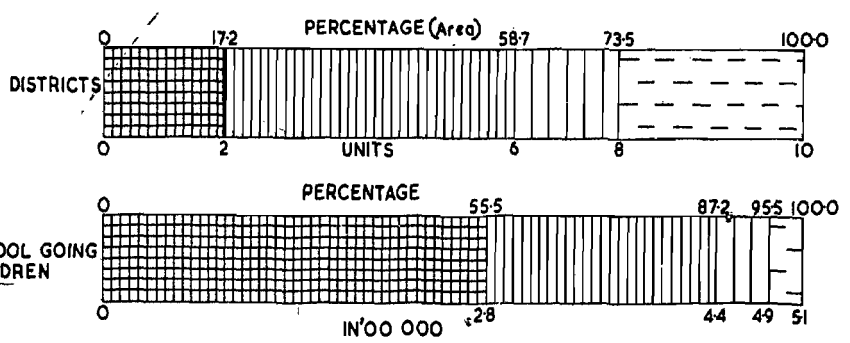




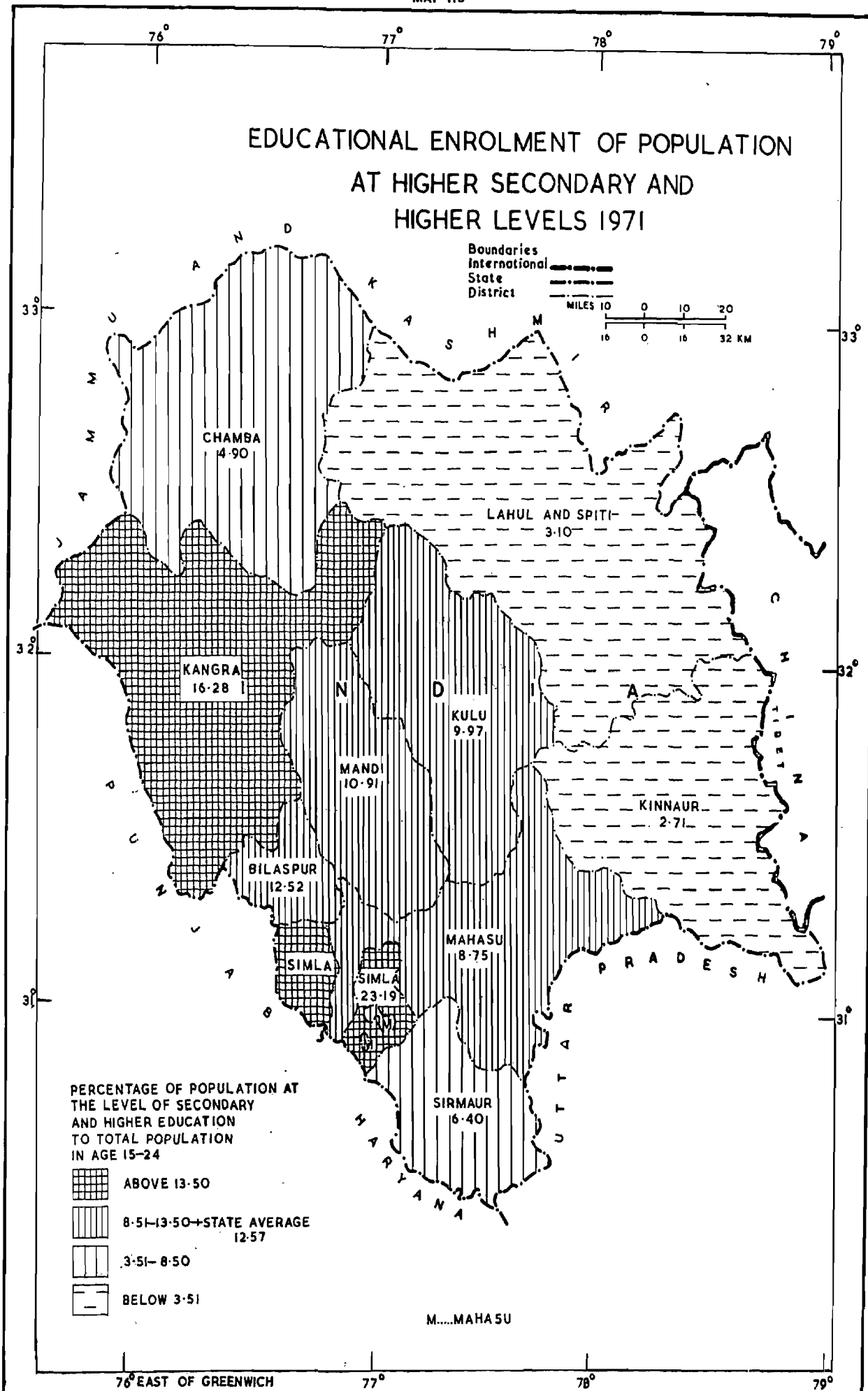
MAP 112

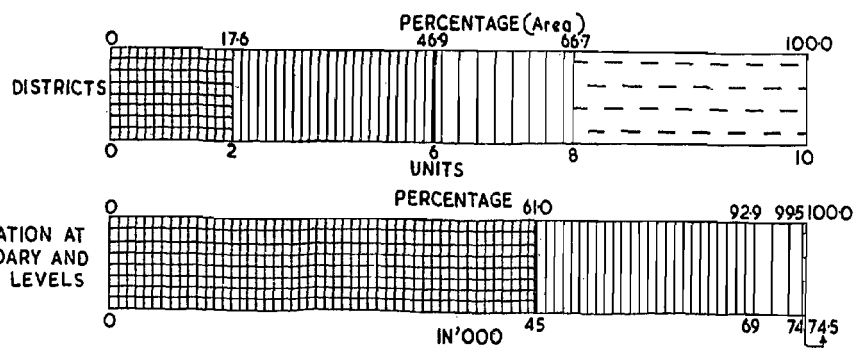
SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14 1971





EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971





MAP 114

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA 7·01
LAHUL AND SPITI 3·70
KANGRA 29·23
KULU 14·81
MANDI 16·37
KINNAUR 4·10
BILASPUR 22·73
MAHASU 13·39
SIMLA
SIMLA 30·50
SIRMAUR 8·43

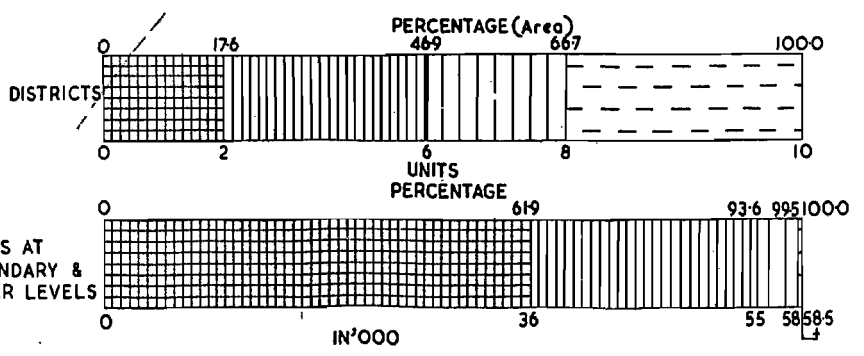
PERCENTAGE OF MALES AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION TO TOTAL MALES IN AGE 15–24

- 24·01 AND ABOVE
- 12·01–24·00 → STATE AVERAGE 20·09
- 6·01–12·00
- 6·00 AND BELOW

M.....MAHASU

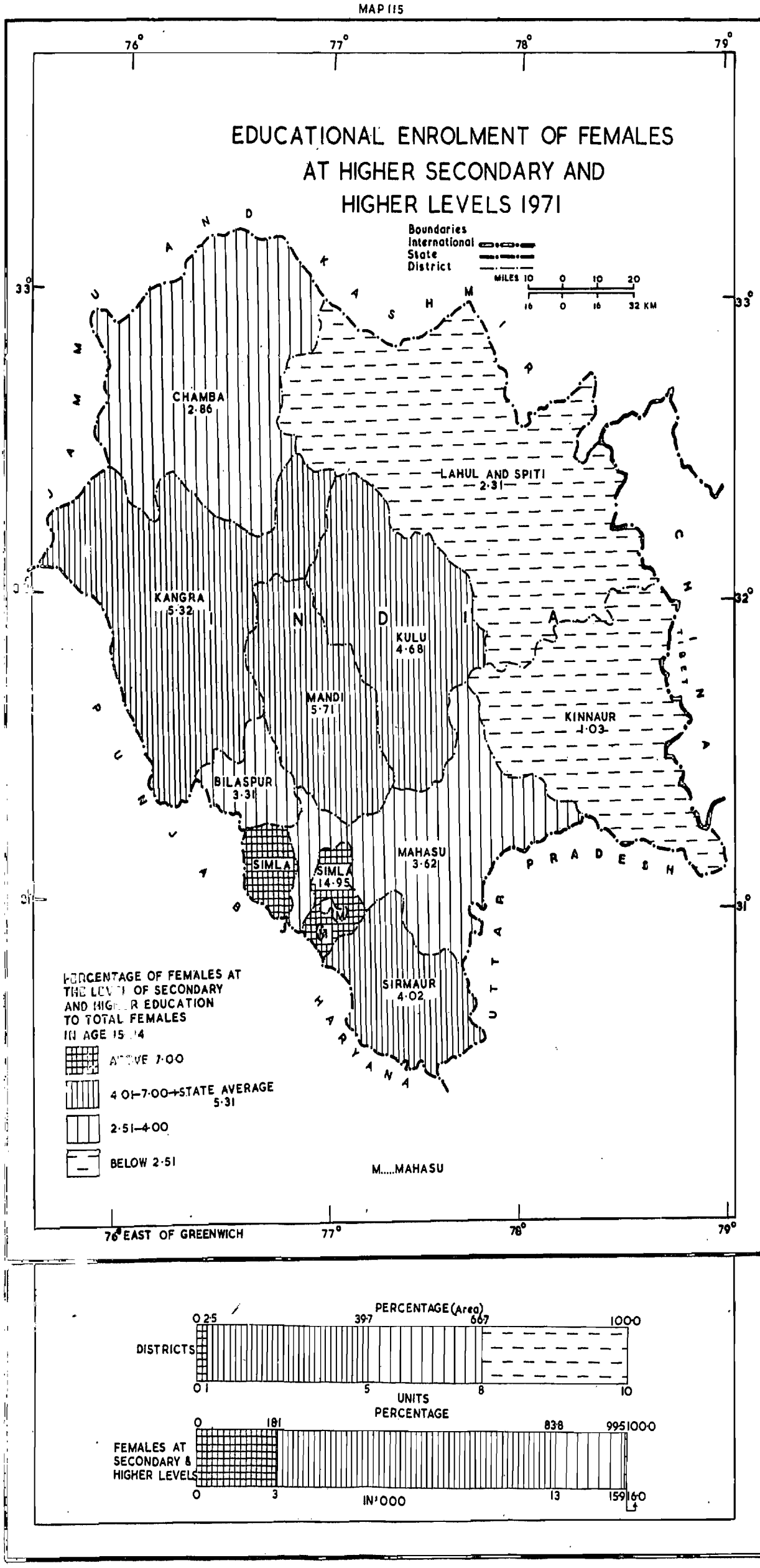
76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

33° 32° 31°



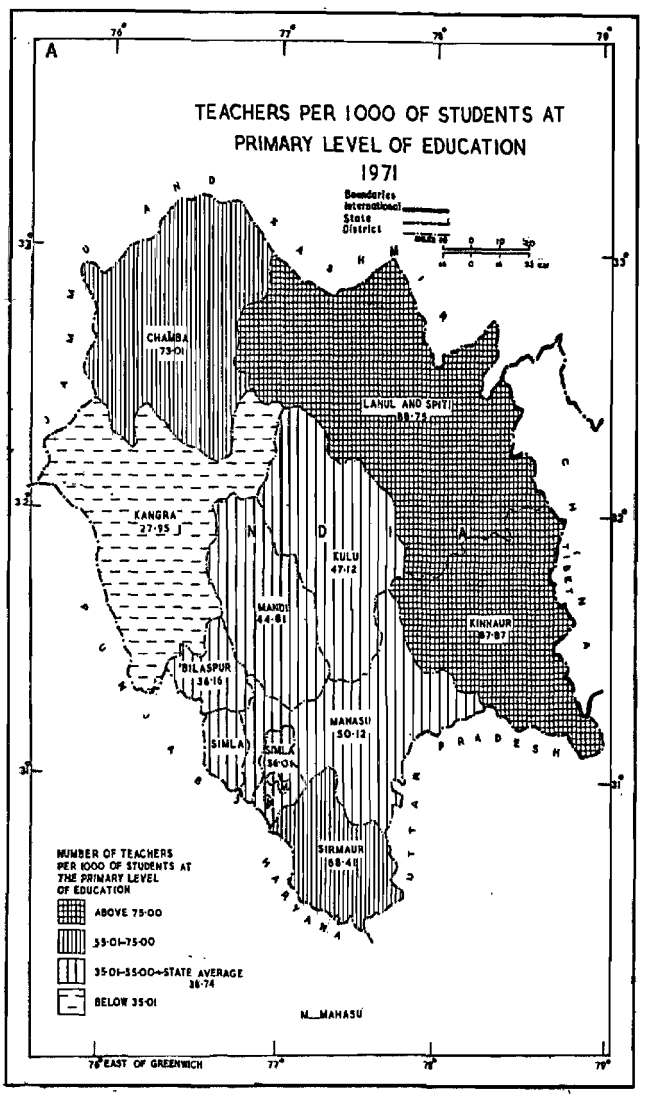
MAP 115

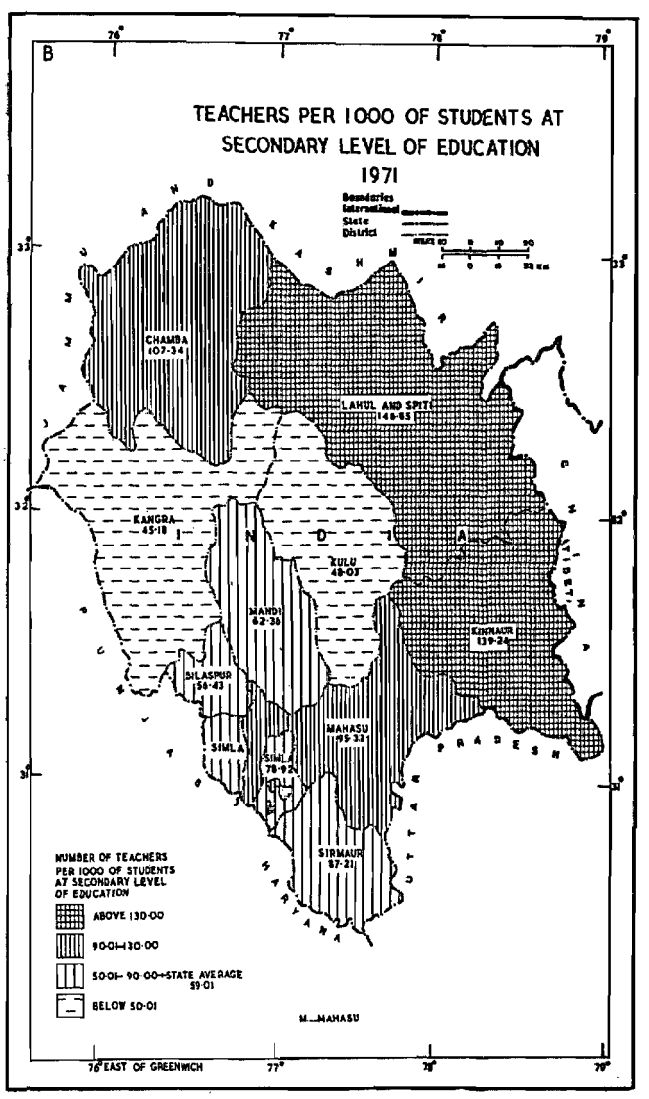
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

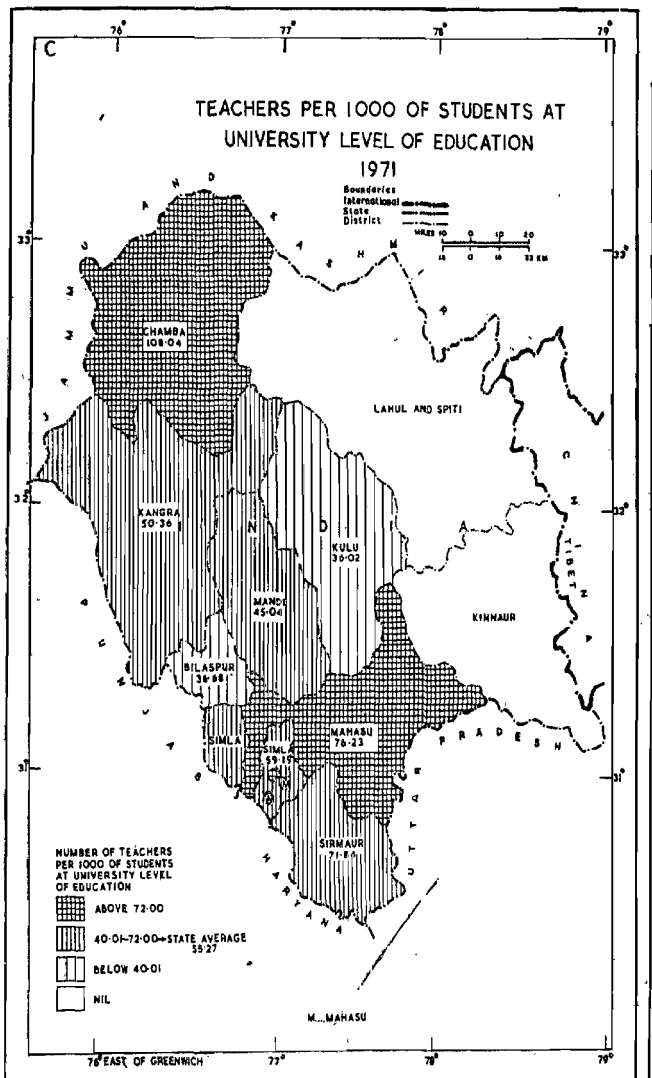


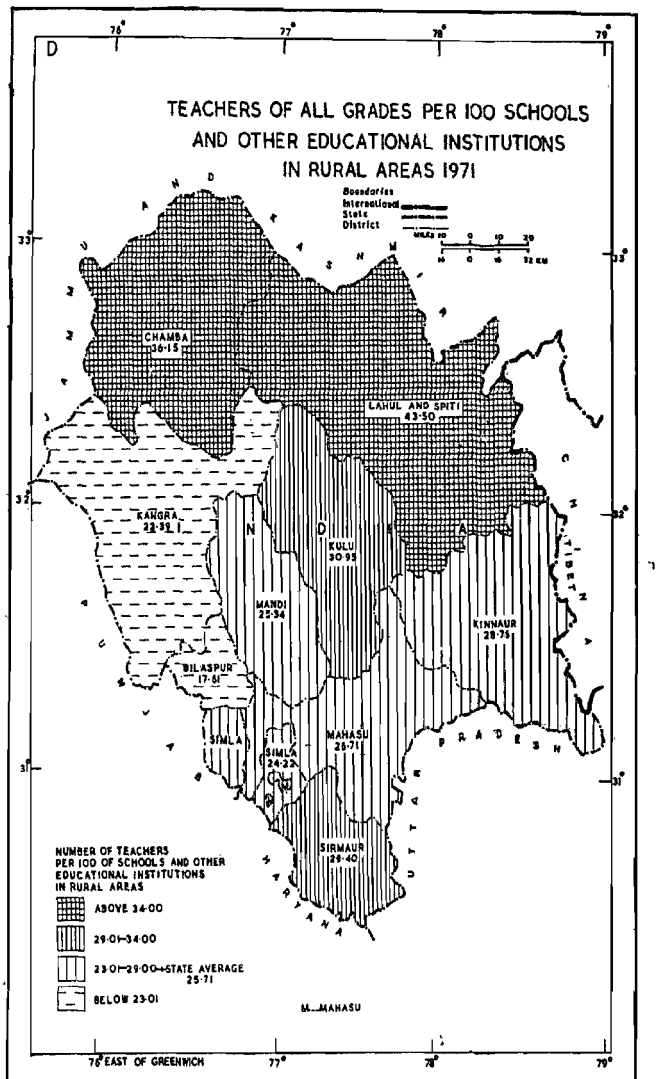
MAP 116

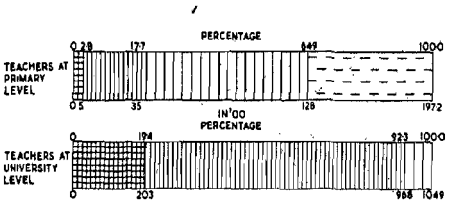
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY, SECONDARY UNIVERSITY LEVEL AND OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS 1971

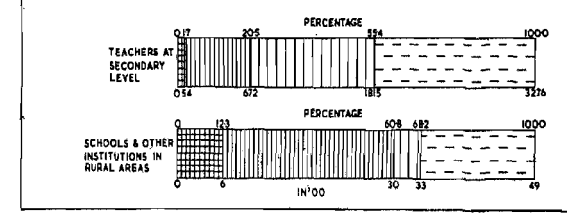






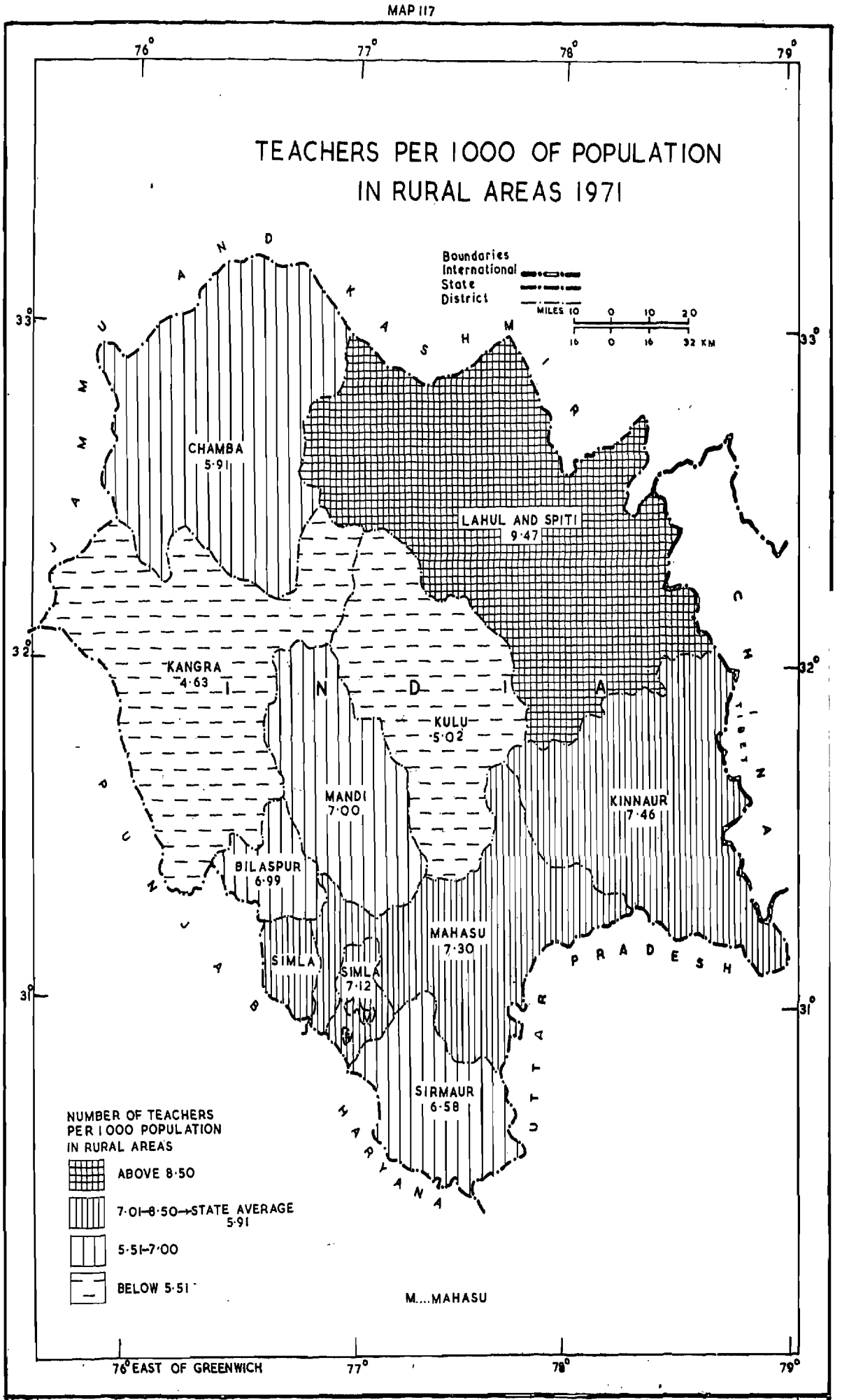


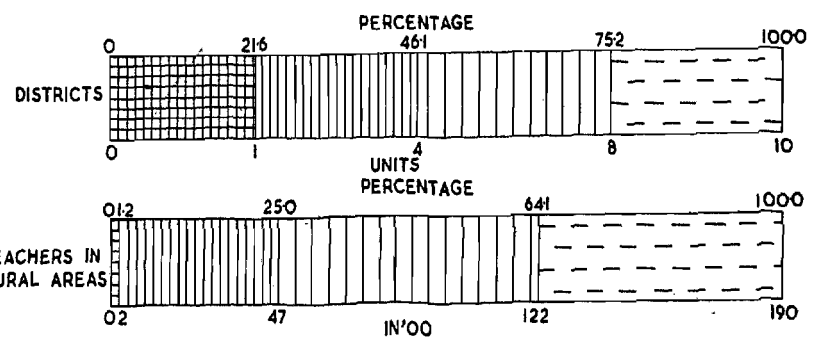




MAP 117

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1971





LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

CHAMBA 145 26·90 73·10
LAHUL AND SPITI 82 19·51 80·49
KANGRA 2 168 66·56 33·44
MANDI 1459 64·22 35·78
KULU 240 33·33 66·67
KINNAUR 58 48·28 51·72
BILASPUR 250 30·87 69·13
SIMLA 712 62·92 37·08
MAHASU 976 11·78 88·22
SIRMAUR 508 64·76 35·24

NO. OF TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES 1971

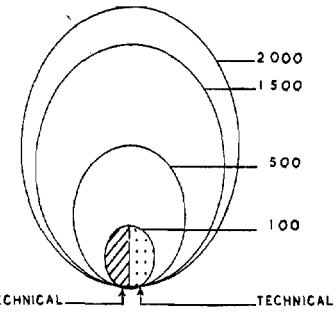
- ABOVE 86
- 56-86 → STATE AVERAGE 59
- 40-55
- BELOW 40

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

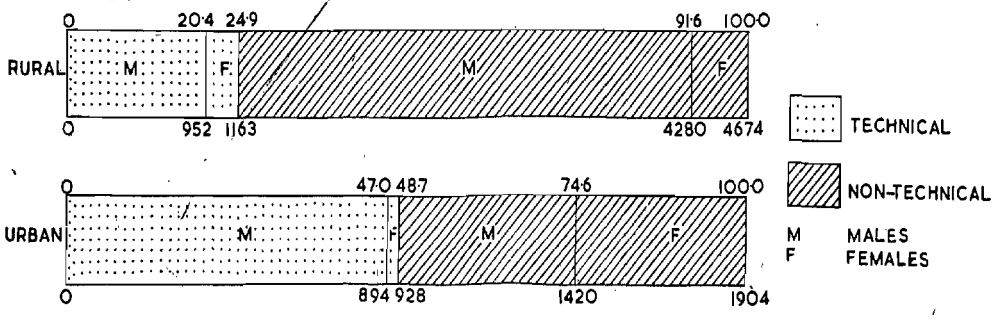
M.....MAHASU

NO. OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971



76° EAST OF GREENWICH

LITERATES HOLDING TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMAS



MAP 119

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/ DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

76° 77° 78° 79°
33° 32° 31°

857
61·38
38·62
CHAMBA

96
100·00
LAHUL AND SPITI

4 432
36·76
63·24
KANGRA

581
68·50
31·50
KULU

1 946
73·54
26·46
MANDI

684
5 768
52·49
47·81
7·56
92·44
BILASPUR

1 948
43·07
56·93
MAHASU

SIMLA

965
65·91
34·09
SIRMAUR

237
100·00
KINNAUR

U T T A R P R A D E S H

NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 10 000
- ABOVE 173
- 143–173 → STATE AVERAGE 158
- 112–142
- BELOW 112

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE AND DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE

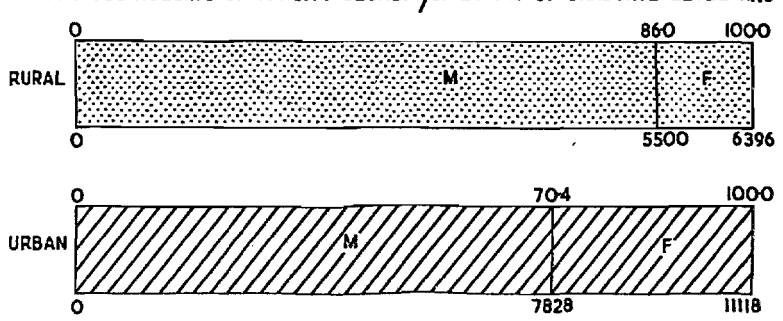
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES AND DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE

NUMBER
5 000
3 000
2 000
1 000
500
URBAN — RURAL

M....MAHASU

76° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 78° 79°

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE



HOUSING

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA 236 389
KANGRA 1 278 560
MANDI 466 975
KULU 181 613
LAHUL AND SPITI 23 538
BILASPUR 185 288
SIMLA 147 997
SIRMAUR 224 318
MAHASU 424 031
KINNAUR 49 835
HIMACHAL PRADESH 3 218 544

RURAL POPULATION IN '000
PERCENTAGE
25 AND BELOW
26-50
51-100
ABOVE 100
HOUSES

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF BAR DIAGRAM INDICATE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

M....MAHASU

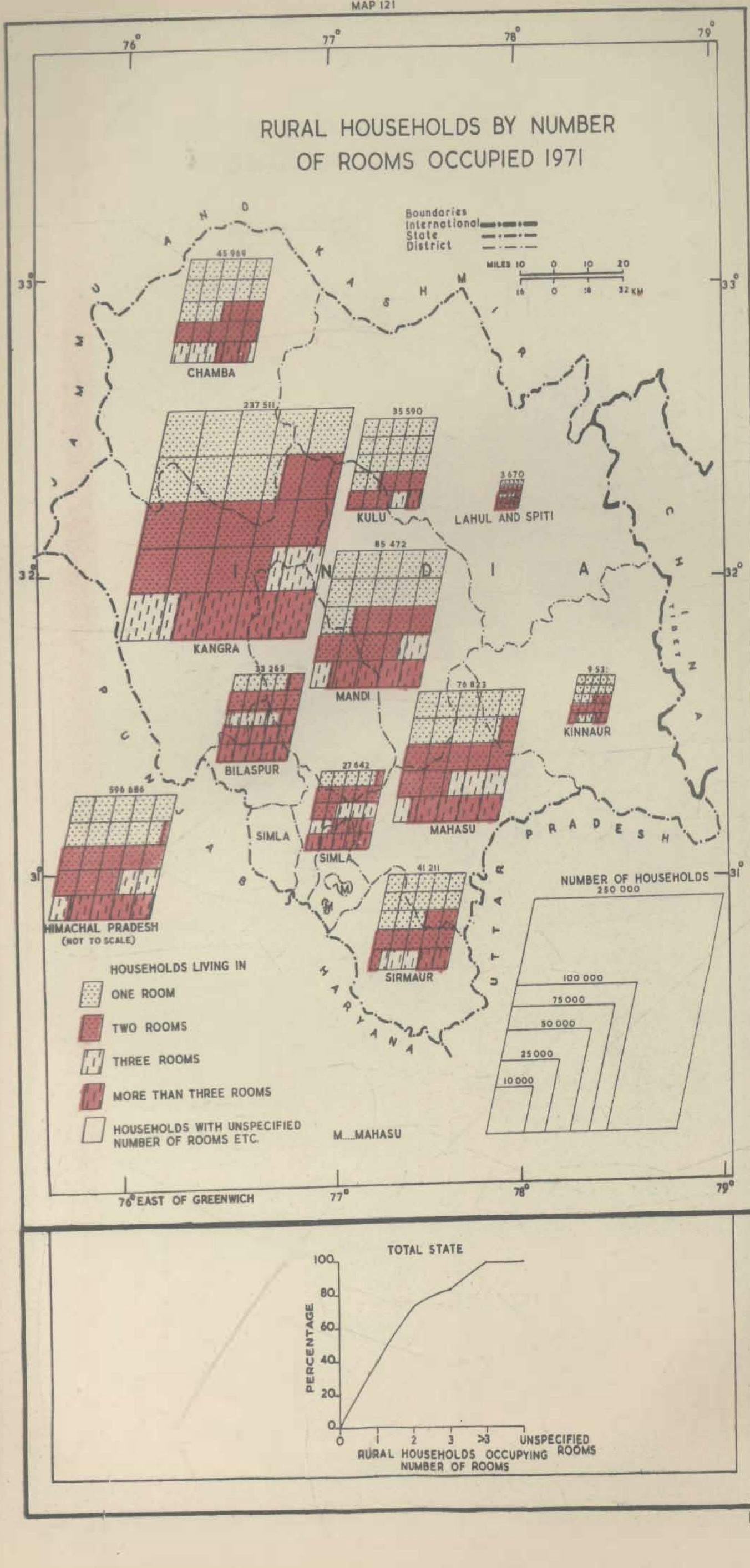
76° EAST OF GREENWICH

TOTAL STATE

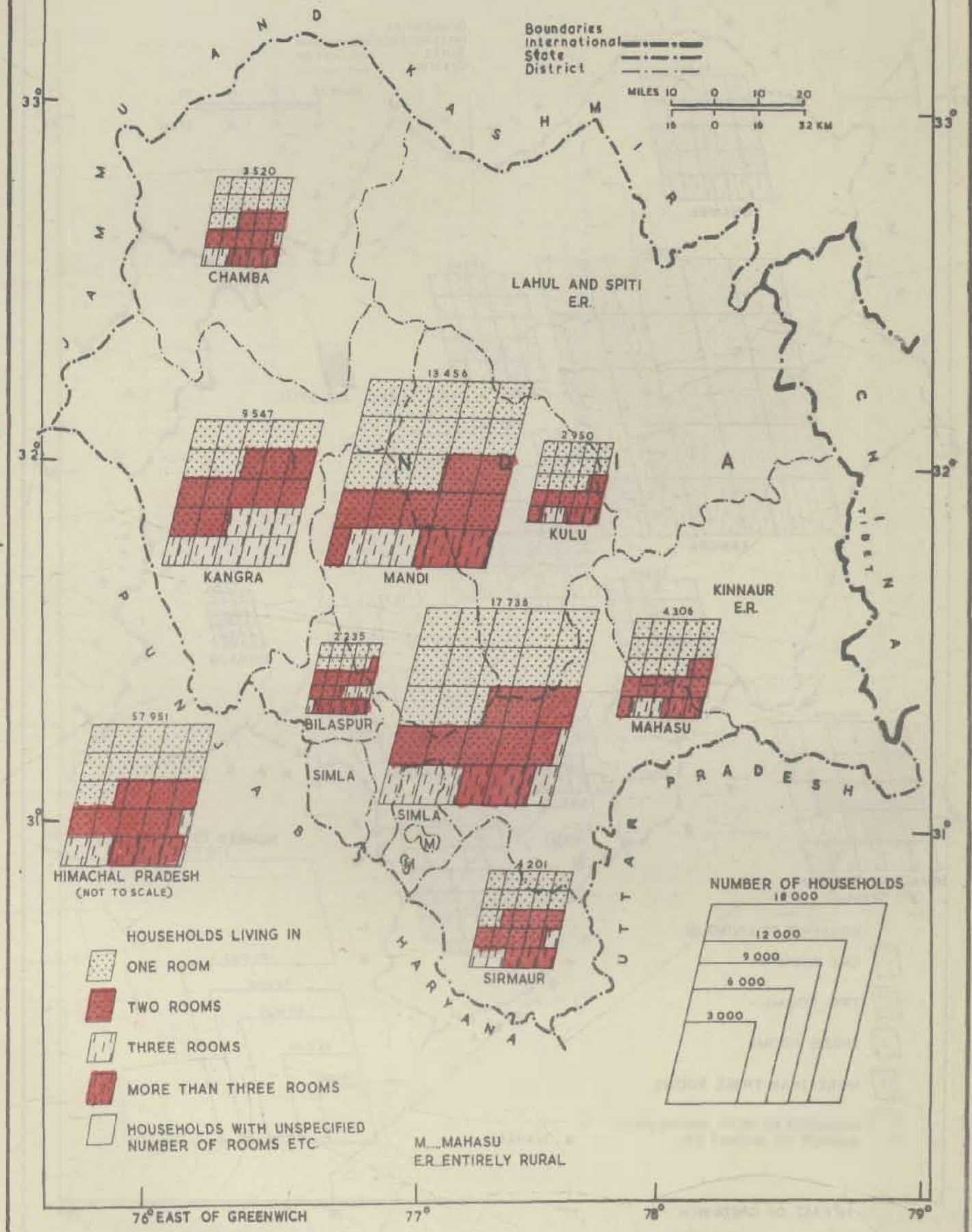
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES

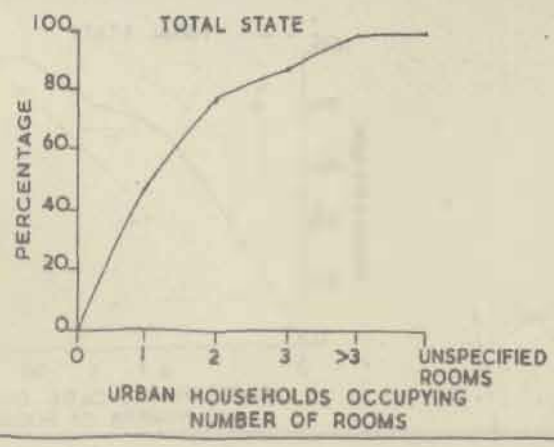
SIZE OF VILLAGES

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971



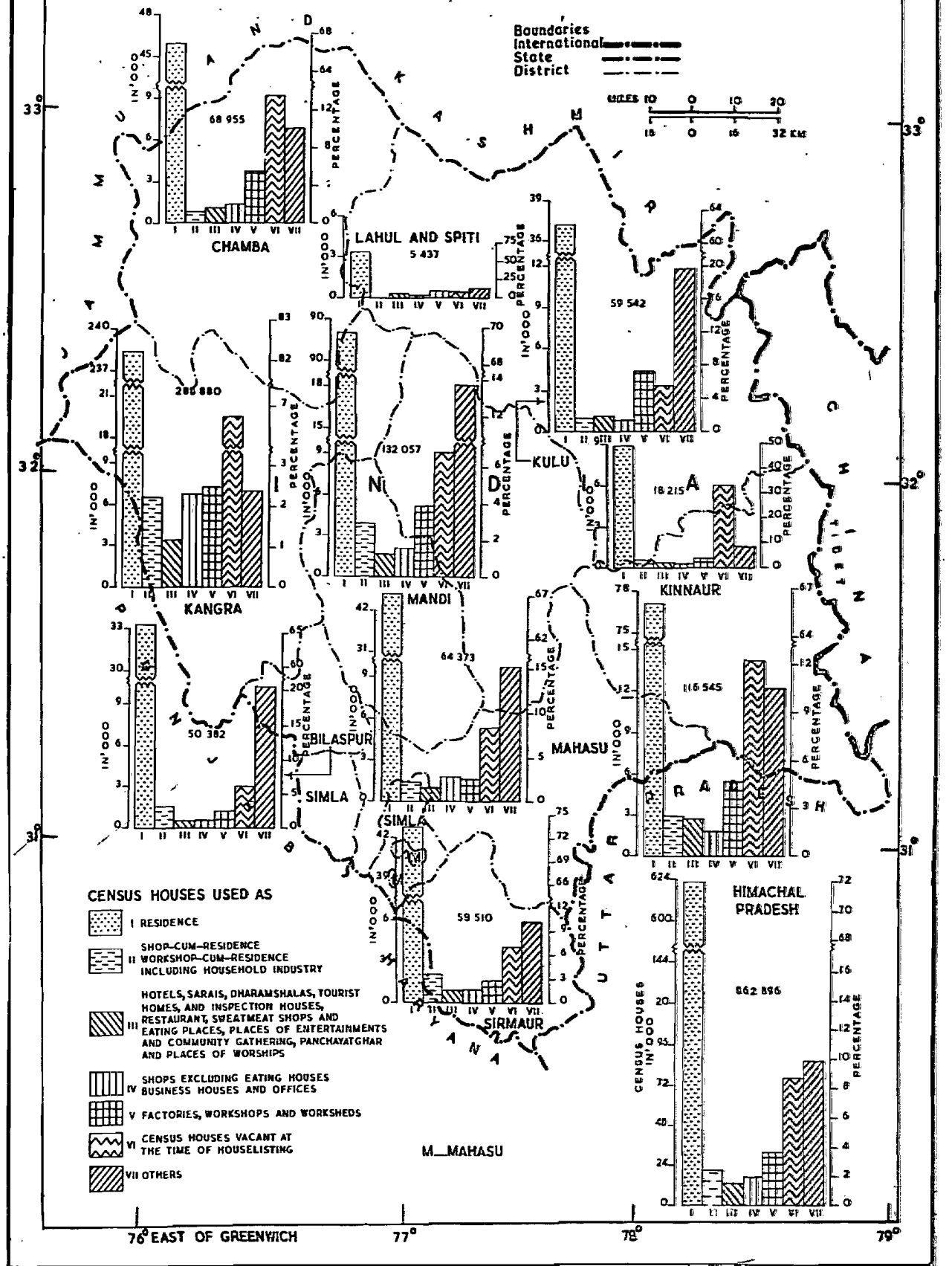
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

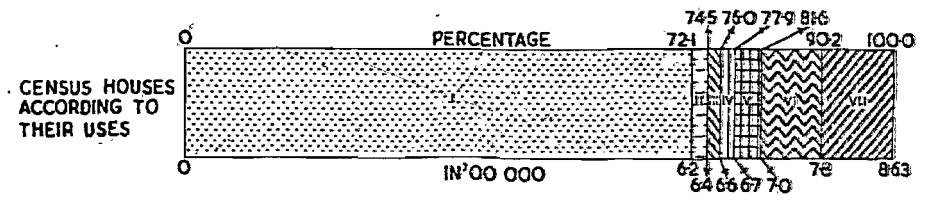




MAP 123

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971





MAP 124

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971

Boundaries
International
State
District

MILES 10 0 10 20
16 0 16 32 KM

CHAMBA 55·03

LAHUL AND SPITI

KANGRA 46·40

KULU 68·71

MANDI 72·67

KINNAUR

BILASPUR 57·36

MAHASU 79·56

SIMLA

SIMLA 90·96

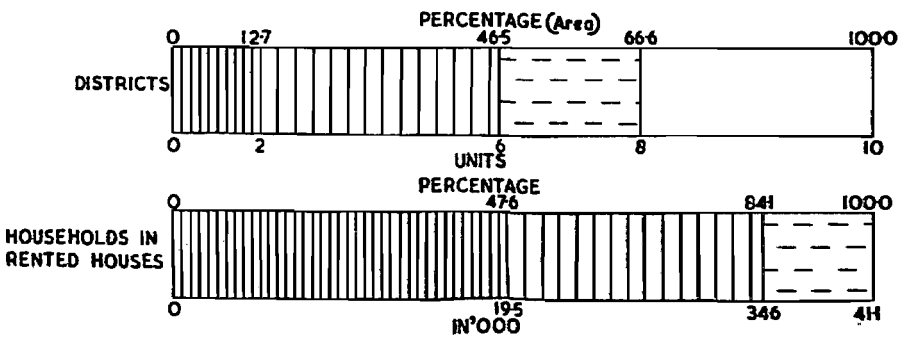
SIRMAUR 50·27

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN RENTED HOUSES

- ABOVE 75·00
- 55·01–75·00 → STATE AVERAGE 70·97
- BELOW 55·01
- ENTIRELY RURAL

M—MAHASU

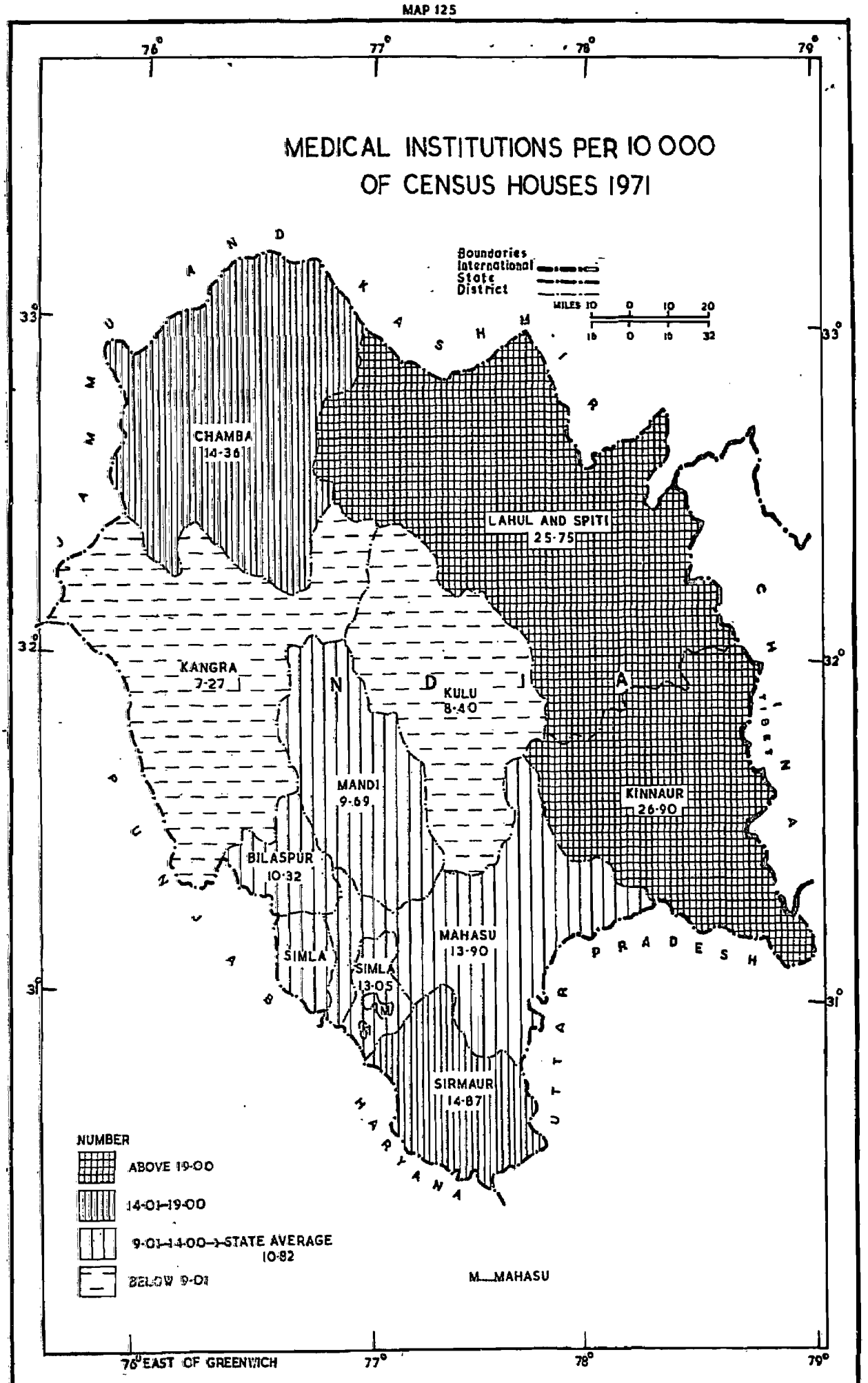
76° EAST OF GREENWICH

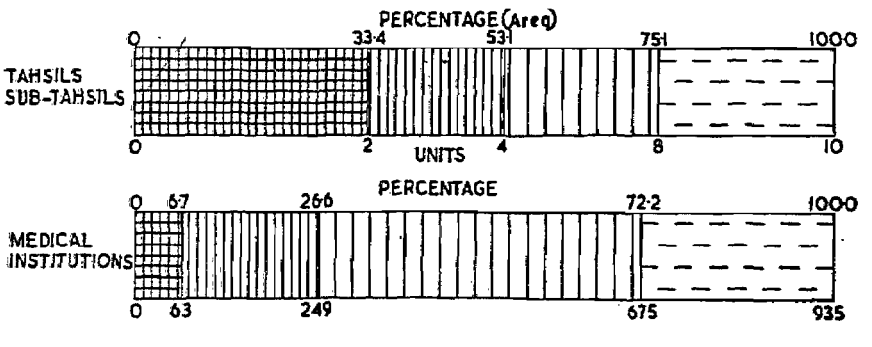


HEALTH

MAP 125

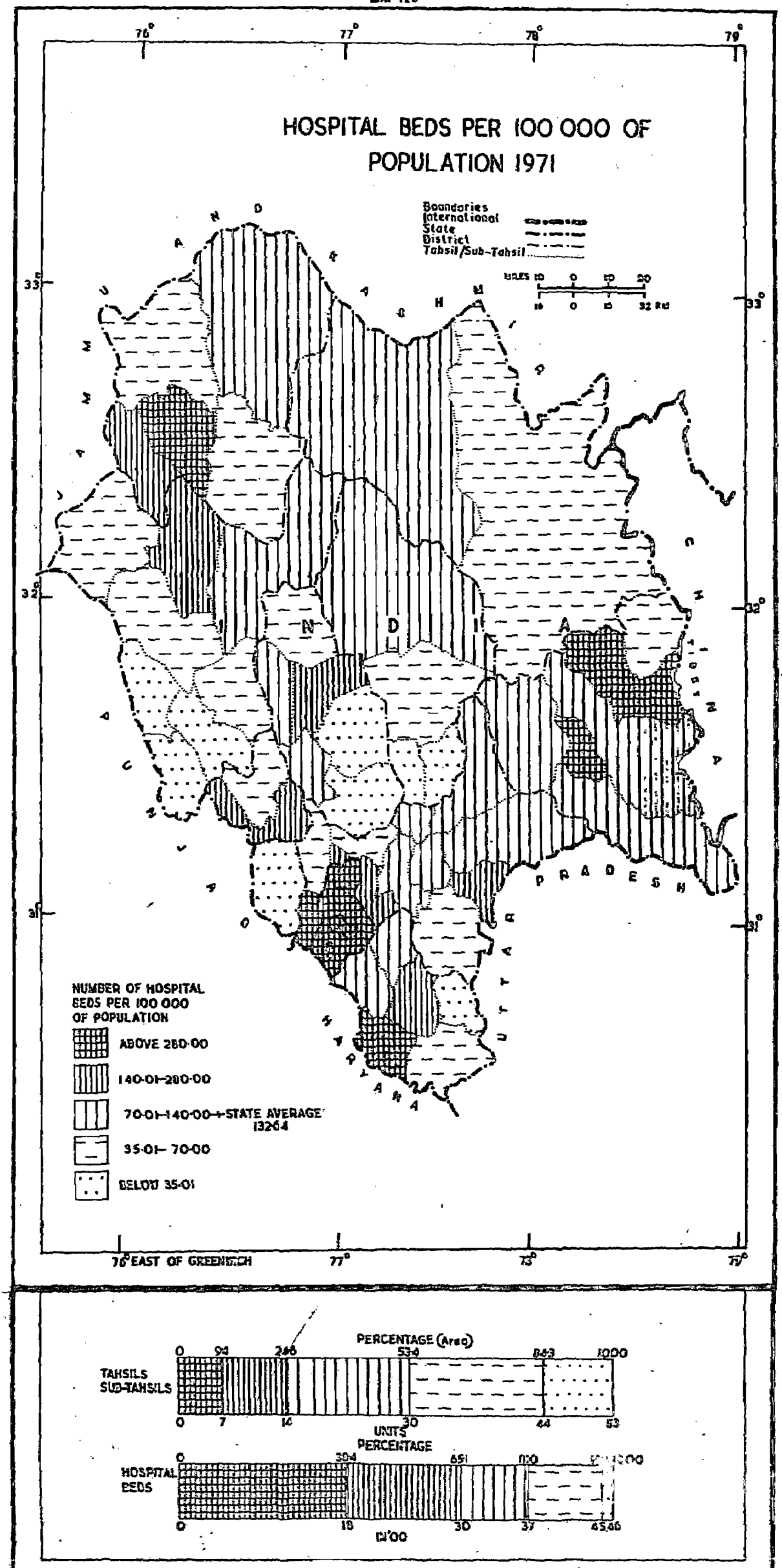
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971



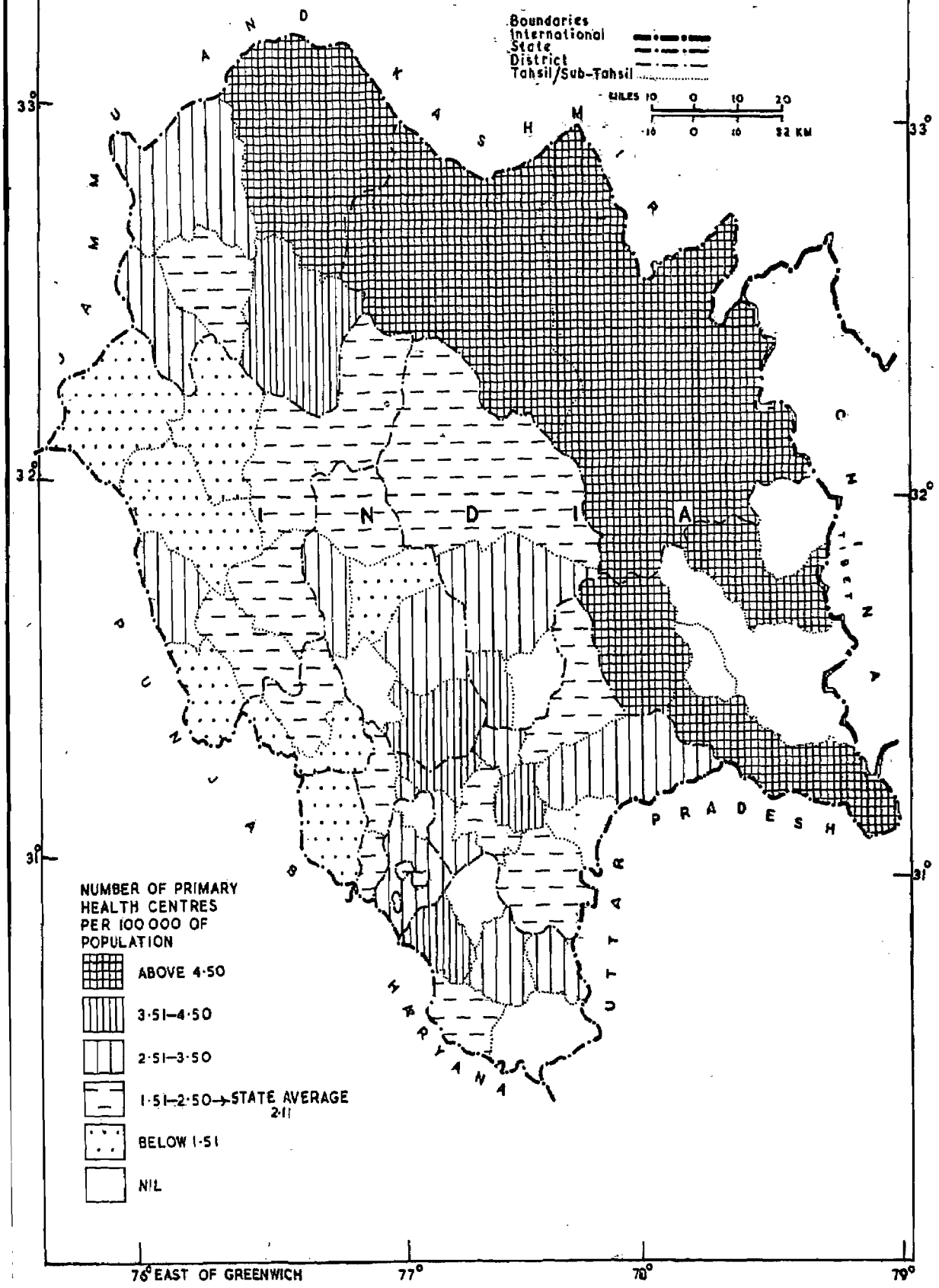


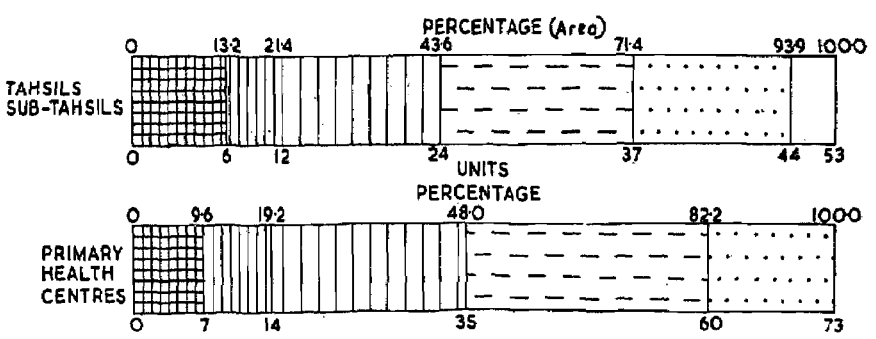
MAP 126

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971



PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971





ANALYSIS OF MAPS

MAP 1

POSITION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH IN INDIA (1971)

This map shows the geographical position of Himachal Pradesh in India.

According to the Surveyor General of India, the total area of Himachal Pradesh is. 55,673 Km^2, which is 1.70 percent of the total area of the country. Total population of the state, on the sunrise of 1st April, 1971, stood at 3,460,434 of which 1,766,957 were males and 1,693,477 were females. This was merely 0.63 percent of the India's population which is 547,949,809.

Himachal Pradesh is situated between 30°—30′ and 33°—15′ north latitude and 75°—30′ and 79° east longitude in the north-western part of the country. It is bounded on the north by Jammu and Kashmir State, on the south-east by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, on the west by Punjab and on the east it is bounded by Tibet. The state can be divided into three regions viz. (i) outer Himalayan region, (ii) inner Himalayan zone and (iii) Alpine pastures. The outer Himalayan region is comparatively the most populated area comprising of valleys and Shivalik hill ranges while inner Himalayan region is thinly populated area of rugged mountains and narrow ranges. The region of Alpine pastures which remains snow covered for about half of the year is very sparsely populated

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (1971)

This map shows the administrative divisions of the state in 1971 as explained in the legend of the map. Himachal Pradesh was granted the status of a full fledged State with effect from 25th January, 1971 prior to which date it was an union territory.

Himachal Pradesh is divided for administrative purposes into 10 districts viz., Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur and Kinnaur. The largest district in terms of area is Lahul & Spiti (120,015 Km^2) while the smallest is Bilaspur (1,167 Km^2). The average area of the district comes to 5,567.30 Km^2. The districts have further been divided into 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils. Of these tahsils/sub-tahsils, 13 are sub-tahsils under the charge of Naib-tahsildars. These sub-tahsils are Brahmaur, Amb, Barsar, Banjar, Ani, Nirmand, Seoni, Kumharsain, Kotkhai, Simla, Rajgarh, Shillai and Hangrang.

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES (1961—71)

This map shows the changes in administrative boundaries in the state during 1961—71 as explained in the legend of the map.

Himachal Pradesh has undergone drastic changes in its jurisdictional boundaries during the decade 1961—71. The area of the state was enlarged on 1st November, 1966 on account of reorganisation of the composite Punjab State under the Act of Parliament called, "The Reorganisation of Punjab State Act, 1966". Districts of Lahul & Spiti, Simla, Kangra, and Kulu were merged in Himachal Pradesh in 1966. As a result of this reorganisation the number of districts increased to 10 in 1966 as against 6 in 1961. These four districts consisted of 17 tahsils and sub-tahsils. Thus, the number of tahsils/sub-tahsils increased to 53 as against 31 (including 3 sub-divisions of Kinnaur) in 1961. Besides this, three towns of Gurdaspur district of Punjab namely Dalhousie M.C. Dalhousie C.B., and Bakloh C.B. were transferred to Himachal Pradesh and included in Bhattiyat tahsil of Chamba district. This resulted in the increase of area (55,673 Km^2) of the state by slightly less than double as compared to the 1961 figures (28,192 Km^2).

There have been considerable changes at tahsil level in Kangra, Kulu, Sirmaur, Simla, Kinnaur, Mandi and Bilaspur districts. After 1961 Census, Kulu tahsil of Kangra district was carved out and a separate district by that name was also formed. So, far 1971 Census, Kulu and Kangra were treated as two districts whereas in 1961 only Kangra district covered this area. On reorganisation, 290 villages and Una town of Una tahsil of Hoshiarpur district of Punjab were transferred to Himachal Pradesh. These were included in the district of Kangra. Two sub-tahsils namely Amb and Barsar were created after 1961 Census. Present Amb sub-tahsil consists of 179 villages of Una tahsil while Barsar sub-tahsil was formed from Hamirpur tahsil by transferring 625 villages.

With the up gradation of Kulu tahsil into district after 1961 Census, three sub-tahsils viz. Banjar, Ani and Nirmand were carved out of the then Kulu tahsil of Kangra district thereby raising the number of tahsils/sub-tahsils to four in 1971 Census.

In Mandi and Bilaspur, there had not been significant changes in the boundaries of these districts but certain territories within the district at tahsil level were effected. Twenty three villages from Jogindar Nagar tahsil and one from Chichot tahsil were taken out and included in Mandi Sadar tahsil. In Bilaspur district, 137 villages were transferred from Bilaspur Sadar tahsil to Ghamarwin tahsil in 1967.

In Simla district, the present Simla sub-tahsil which was entirely urban in 1961 Census gained 231 villages from Kandaghat tahsil. Thus, all the villages comprising rural parts of Simla sub-tahsil are in fact those involved in this transfer. Apart from this, Nalagarh tahsil with its 688 villages and Nalagarh town, which was a part of the then Ambala district of Punjab was included in Simla district after its transfer to Himachal Pradesh in 1966.

Two new sub-tahsils were formed in Sirmaur district in 1965. These are Rajgarh which is comprised of 140 villages taken out from Pachhad tahsil and Shillai which was carved out of Rainka tahsil by taking away 65 villages.

In Kinnaur district, there were three sub-divisions in 1961 Census but these sub-divisions were reorganised by the State Government during the decade under review. Five tahsils and one sub-tahsil were formed out of these sub-divisions in 1961. In Poo sub-division, one sub-tahsil of Hangrang and two tahsils namely Poo and Morang were carved out from this sub-division. Kalpa and Sangla tahsils were formed from Kalpa sub-division. The sixth tahsil of Nachar was formed in the same sub-division by the addition of one more village, which was transferred from Kalpa sub-division. There was no change in the boundaries of tahsils/sub-tahsils in Mahasu, Lahul & Spiti and Chamba districts during the decade 1961—71.

MAP 4

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map shows the variations in normal monthly and annual rainfall in the state. The normal annual rainfall data in millimetres is plotted for all the meterological stations and joined by isohyetal lines at suitable interval. The spaces in between isohyetal lines are hatched differently as shown in the legend of the map. The rainfall-graphs showing the monthly distribution of rainfall are drawn for some selected stations.

Most of the rainfall in Himachal Pradesh is received from the south-western monsoon, which starts from June stretching up to September. The rainfall from retreating monsoon during winter months is fairly good throughout the state. This rainfall from westerly disturbances proves most beneficial to rabi crops. The highest normal annual rainfall (above 2,000 mm) is recorded in Dhaula Dhar ranges embracing parts of Kangra, Chamba and Mandi districts. Another two segments viz. Nahan and Paonta of high annual rainfall are located in southern parts of Sirmaur. From these regions of high rainfall, it declines gradually towards north and eastern portions of the state. In central parts of the state, rainfall ranges between 800 and 1,200 mm. Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur, eastern Chamba and northern parts of Kulu district experience rainfall below 800 mm.

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

This map shows the variations in normal monthly and annual temperature in the state. The mean annual temperature of meteorological station are plotted in the state. The isotherms at siutable interval are then interpolated and intervening space between isotherms is shaded as explained in the legend of the map. Histograms showing normal monthly temperature are also drawn at some selected stations.

There is striking variations in the mean annual temperature in the state. Mean annual temperature is higher in western portion of the state and it goes on declining towards north and eastern regions with the increase in altitude. Maximum mean annual temperature (above 25°C) is observed in parts of Una tahsil. The variations in mean annual temperature is between 20 and 25°C in Bilaspur and western parts of Mandi and Kangra districts. In peripherial areas of this region embracing eastern Mandi, parts of Kulu and southern Chamba, the mean annual temperature ranges between 15 and 20°C. In the remaining parts of the state, the mean annual temperature is less than 15°C.

MAP 6

SOILS

This map shows the distribution of different types of soils in the state.

There are three main types of soils in Himachal Pradesh. Brown hill soils formed on sand stone and shales occur, in the south-western parts of the state embracing Sirmaur, Simla, Mahasu, Bilaspur, southern Kulu and Kangra districts except northern portion of Kangra and Palampur tahsils. This soil region covers about 42.16 percent area of the state and it coincides with the wheat, rice, maize, millets and fruits growing areas of the state. Sub-montane soils (Podosolic) occur over larger parts of the state. The region of sub-montane soils extends continuously from Chamba to Kinnaur district excepting glaciated and eternal snow areas in the north and the eastern portion of the state. Potatoes, dry and fresh fruits are important commercial crops raised on these soils. Glacier and eternal snow areas are confined to very high altitude areas of eastern Kulu, northern parts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts.

MAP 7

FORESTS

This map depicts the distribution of different types of forests in the state. The entire forest area of the state has been classified into eleven types and their distribution has been shown by different types of coloured shades as explained in the legend of the map. Besides this, pie diagram is inserted in the centre of each district showing number of workers employed in forest based industries.

Himachal Pradesh displays great diversity in forest growth due to steep variation in elevation, rainfall, soil and other physical conditions. 21,435.4 Km^2 is covered by miscellaneous types of forests, which constitutes about 38,50 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Sal forest is found in southern part of Paonta Sahib tahsil where rainfall is above 2,000 mm. Sub-tropical scrub forests such as bamboo, khair, sissu flourish in low altitude areas of Kangra, western Bilaspur. Nalagarh and Kandaghat tahsils of Simla, southern parts of Sirmaur and central western portion of Mandi districts. Sub-tropical scrub lower and upper pine forests are found in central Sirmaur district. Generally scrub forests are found in south-eastern parts of the state.

Himalayan moist temperate forest grow in Chamba and northern Kangra district while Himalayan moist wet temperate forest is limited to eastern part of Mandi Sadar tahsil. The most important species of trees are deodar, kail and oak. Himalayan temperate forest with predominance of deodar and kail are seen in Dhauladhar ranges, central Chamba, Karsog tahsil of Mandi, Kandaghat tahsil of Simla and in the adjoining areas.

Himalayan dry temperate forest is predominant in the catchment areas of Chenab river and along the upper areas of Sutlej river.

Dry temperate forests (high level blue pine) and sub-Alpine forests such as fir, birch are extensively found in south-western Chamba, south and central Kulu and in Mahasu district.

Moist Alpine scrub Rhododendran birch and dry alpine scrub coniferous types of forests are found in high altitude areas of northern Kulu, eastern part of Rohru tahsil and in Kinnaur district. In Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts where rainfall is scanty, vegetation is scarce and is confined to river valleys only. Elsewhere bare rocks are found.

Forest based industries in the state have provided employment to 36,975 workers. The largest number of workers engaged in the exploitation of forests have been recorded in Kulu (17,503) followed by Mahasu (5,201).

MAP 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1971)

This map depicts the distribution of population in the state in 1971. Rural population is shown by black dots, while urban population is represented by red circles as explained in the legend of the map.

Map clearly reveals that the distribution of population is most asymmetrical in the state. Out of the total population of the state, about 85 percent population is distributed over 42 percent area of the state. Population is more thickly concentrated in the central, south-western, north-western and western parts of the state due to the availability of agricultural lands better means of transportation, improved method of cultivation and industrial development projects coupled with congenial climatic conditions in these areas. Kangra district alone accounts for over 38 percent of the population of the state. On the other hand, north and north-eastern portion of the state embracing parts of Chamba, Lahul & Sipiti and Kinnaur districts have very sparse distribution of the population due to unfavourable geographical conditions. The distribution of population is mainly confined to the river valleys in these areas.

Out of the total population of 3,460,434 of the state, 6.99 percent population lives in 35 urban centres. These towns are distributed in a belt extending from north-western to south-western parts of the state. The north and north-eastern parts are devoid of any urban centres due to obvious reasons of terrain. The following table gives the distribution of rural and urban population at the district level :

State/District	Population in 1971	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	3,218,544	241,890
Chamba ..	236,389	18,844
Kangra ..	1,278,560	48,651
Mandi ..	466,975	48,205
Kulu ..	181,613	10,758
Lahul & Spiti ..	23,538	..
Bilaspur ..	185,288	9,498
Mahasu ..	424,031	16,087
Simla ..	147,997	59,132
Sirmaur ..	224,318	20,715
Kinnaur ..	49,835	..

MAP 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1971)

This map shows the regional variations in density of population per Km^2 in the state. The density of population per Km^2 is worked out for each district and grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The density of population in Himachal Pradesh is 62 persons per Km². This density is very low as compared with all India average of 178 persons. Among all districts, Bilaspur, Kangra and Simla together constitute most populous areas of the state with concentrations of 167, 158 and 153 persons per Km² respectively. Mandi occupies fourth position with density of 128 persons per Km². These districts are comparatively undulating or sub-mountainous with fertile valleys havivg easy access to plains of neighbouring states. The existing means of transportations, fertile valleys, improved method of cultivation, industrial development projects coupled with congenial climatic conditions are some of the factors responsible for higher density of population in the areas.

The density of population in Sirmaur, Mahasu, Kulu and Chamba districts varies between 21 and 100 persons per Km². The highest and lowest values in this range is recorded in Sirmaur (87) and Chamba (31) respectively. In Mahasu and Kulu, density of population is 78 and 35 persons per Km². Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are most thinly populated areas of the state and occupy the lowest positions with 8 and 2 persons per Km² respectively due to geographical conditions. The land in these districts is most rugged, mountainous, exposed to extreme cold during winter season and inhospitable for settlement.

MAP 10

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION (1961—71)

This map depicts the percentage change in population during the decade 1961—71 at each tahsil/sub-tahsil level into six categories as shown in the legend.

During the decade 1961—71, the population of Himachal Pradesh has increased by 23.04 percent adding 647,971 persons to 1961 population. All the tahsils/sub-tahsils have experienced growth rates ranging between 5.63 and 73.05 percent. Sundar Nagar, Mandi Sadar, Spiti, Paonta Sahib tahsils and Hangrang sub-tahsil, the growth of population is above 32.00 percent. A major factor responsible for this growth rate in these areas is in-migration of workers engaged in construction of dams, roads, buildings and other allied activities.

Nine tahsils fall in each growth range between 28.01-36.00 and 24.01-28.00 percent. The maximum number of tahsils (11) falls in growth range of 20.01-24.00 percent. Obviously, about half of areas of the state have recorded higher growth rate than that of state average (23.04). This higher increase in population besides the above mentioned factors may be attributed to the extension of medical facilities, transportation, opening of new avenues of earnings and improvement in the field of agriculture during the decade.

The growth range of 16.01-20.00 percent claims nine tahsils. The highest and lowest percentage increase in population within this range is recorded in Kangra tahsil (19.94) and Morang (16.18) respectively. In ten tahsils, the growth rate is below 16.00 percent. The lowest growth rate of population is registered in Brahmaur (5.63) followed by Lahul (7.68) and Nachar tahsil (11.63) percent. This low growth rate may be due to out-migration and remoteness of areas from accessible zones of the state.

The following table gives percentage increase of population, tahsil/sub-tahsil-wise, during the decade 1961—71.

Intercensal Changes in Population (1961—1971)

State/Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils		Percentage increase
Himachal Pradesh	..	**23·04**
Chaurah	..	19·23
Pangi	..	18·38
Chamba	..	20·62
Bhattiyat	..	13·16
Brahmaur	..	5·63
Nurpur	..	30·49
Kangra	..	19·94
Palampur	..	15·47
DeraGopipur	..	25·03
Hamirpur	..	20·32
Amb	..	16·47
Barsar	..	20·09
Una	..	12·95
Jogindar Nagar	..	28·05
Mandi Sadar	..	40·68
Sarkaghat	..	21·36
Chichot	..	25·13
Sundar Nagar	..	73·05
Karsog	..	26·13
Kulu	..	30·96
Banjar	..	15·09
Ani	...	22·45
Nirmand	..	25·16
Lahul	..	7·68
Spiti	..	36·39
Ghamarwin	..	24·87
Bilaspur	..	19·28
Arki	..	20·88
Seoni	..	18·79
Kumharsain	..	29·30
Rampur	..	29·51
Rohru	..	21·29
Jubbal	..	22·96
Kotkhai	..	17·99
Theog	..	14·74
Kasumpti	..	28·85
Solan	..	30·21
Chaupal	..	15·73
Simla	..	28·26
Kandaghat	..	20·37
Nalagarh	..	23·47
Rajgarh	..	25·49
Pachhad	..	26·42
Nahan	..	23·20
Rainka	..	13·02
Shillai	..	17·55
Paonta Sahib	..	32·51
Hangrang	..	40·20
Poo	..	26·73
Morang	..	16·18
Kalpa	..	29·74
Nachar	..	11·63
Sangla	..	25·96

MAP 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1961—71)

This map shows the growth of population district-wise in the state by choropleth technique for the decade 1961—71. The census figures for 1961 and 1971 are considered on the basis of the formula $\frac{P^1-P^2}{P^1} \times 100$ where P^2 and P^1 are the population of any district 1 geographical unit in respect of the year 1971 and 1961 respectively on the 1971 administrative jurisdiction. The percentage figures are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend. The circles proportionate to the total population of 1971 are inserted in each district and the additional population during the 1961—71 is shown by black sectors.

There is an increase of 23.04 percent in population of Himachal Pradesh. Mandi district shows the highest increase of population 34.07 percent. This increase in population is mainly due to the immigration of workers alongwith their families and other persons rendering commercial services to them at Sundar Nagar and Pandoh Townships as a result of launching of Beas-Sutlej Link Project. Kulu (25.79) occupies second position in growth rate of population followed by Sirmaur (24.04) and Simla (24.01). Implementation of development schemes, improvement in medical facilities and urbanization are some of the other contributing factors to this rise in population.

Bilaspur, Mahasu, Kinnaur and Kangra are in the range of 20.01-24.00 percent growth rate. The highest and lowest value of growth rates in this range is between 22.66 percent in Bilaspur and 20.19 percent in Kangra. Lahul & Spiti has the lowest growth rate of 15.08 percent closely followed by Chamba (16.46). Thus, it becomes evident that growth rate of four districts is above the state average while it is below in respect of the remaining six districts.

MAP 12

FERTILITY (1971)

This map portrays the districtwise distribution of child-women ratio, which brings out the fertility differentials in the state. The child-women ratio for each district is calculated as below :

$$\frac{\textit{Number of Children in age-group 0—4}}{\textit{Number of Women in age-group 15—44}} \times 100$$

Ratio figures thus obtained for each district are grouped into four ranges and the districts falling in each range are shaded according to the legend of the map.

Of ten districts, four have recorded higher child-women ratio than that of state average (68.40 percent) and in remaining districts the ratios are below this average. The highest child-women ratio is registered in Mandi (69.98) closely followed by Kangra (69.53). The range of 66.51-69.50 percent on the map accounts for four districts. The highest and lowest child-women ratio in this range is between 69.34 in Mahasu and 66.86 percent in Sirmaur.

In Simla and Bilaspur districts, the child-women ratio is 64.96 and 68.69 percent respectively. The lowest child-women ratio is registered in Lahul & Spiti (50.83) followed by Kinnaur (63.24) percent. Generally, it is observed that child-women ratio is higher in south-western parts of the state as compared to the north-eastern region.

MAP 13

SEX RATIO (1971)

This map depicts regional variations in sex ratio in the state. The females per 1,000, males are worked out for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and grouped into six ranges, two above and four below the parity ratio.

Out of 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils in Himachal Pradesh in 1971 Census, the sex ratios in 17 tahsils/sub-tahsils are higher than the state average of 958 and in remaining units, this proportion is below the state level ratio. The highest number of females per 1,000 males is recorded in Sarkaghat (1,138) closely followed by Hamirpur (1,129) and Palampur tahsil (1,094). In eight tahsils/sub-tahsils, sex ratio ranges between 1,000 and 1,075. A continuous belt of high sex ratio with dominance of females exists in Kangra district and adjoining areas. This higher proportion of females per 1,000 males may be on account of thick concentration of population leading to selective out-migration of male population to other areas for gainful employment in services and other jobs.

Out of 42 tahsils/sub-tahsils where sex ratio is below the parity line, in 15 units sex ratio ranges between 925 and 999. Four of these are in Mahasu, two each in Mandi and Kangra, three each in Chamba and Kulu and one tahsil in Kinnaur district. The highest and lowest value of sex ratio in this range is in Una (990) and Jubbal (928) respectively. In sixteen tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state, number of females per 1,000 males varies between 850 and 924. Similarly, the highest and lowest values in this class is recorded in Pangi (923) and Rajgarh sub-tahsil (861).

The range of 775—849 females per 1,000 males claims seven tahsils/sub-tahsils. The sex ratio in four tahsils is below 775 females. It becomes clear from the map that in large parts of the state males outnumber the females. The lowest sex ratio is registered in Kalpa (714) followed by Simla (723), Shillai (771) and Spiti (774). This low sex ratio in most of the areas of the state appears to be associated with the immigration of male workers engaged in execution of multipurpose projects, construction of road and exploitation of forests, from other parts of the state/country to these areas.

MAP 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO (1961—71)

Two maps of sex ratio for 1961 and 1971 are drawn to bring out the changing pattern of sex ratios in the state during this decade. In each map, the tahsil/sub-tahsilwise sex ratio figures are plotted by isopleth. The intervening space between two isopleths is shaded according to the ranges of sex ratio from high to low as per the legends. These two maps are then juxtaposed for comparison.

There is considerable change in the pattern of sex ratio during the decade 1961—71. The sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh as a whole has increased from 938 in 1961 to 958 in 1971. In 32 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the proportion of females per 1,000 males has recorded gain of varying significance, whereas the remaining units depict loss in number of females during the decade. All tahsils of Chamba, Kangra, Simla, Bilaspur districts, Sarkaghat tahsil of Mandi, Banjar tahsil of Kulu and Lahul tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district experienced increase in the sex ratio. Similarly, sex ratio has recorded increase in Arki, Seoni, Jubbal, Theog, Solan and Chaupal tahsils of Mahasu, Pachhad, Shillai and Nahan tahsils of Sirmaur and Nachar tahsil of Kinnaur during the decade 1961—71.

In 1961, three districts highly female-based regions were visible in western and eastern parts of the state. First region was confined to the tahsils of Palampur, Hamirpur, Amb, Sarkaghat, Jogindar Nagar and Ghamarwin. This region further expanded by embracing Kangra tahsil in 1971. Similarly, the second region which was limited to Arki tahsil in 1961, stretched towards Seoni in 1971.

A third region in Kinnaur district experienced decline in its areal extent covering Sangla tahsil in 1971 against two tahsils in 1961. The highest number of females per 1,000 males in female-based regions is recorded 1,138 in Sarkaghat tahsil in 1971 against 1,104 in Hamirpur in 1961.

On the other hand, some areas of the state particularly where developmental projects have been started during the decade experienced decline in sex ratio. The fall in sex ratio is registered in all tahsils of Mandi district except Sarkaghat, Kulu, Ani and Nirmand of Kulu district, Spiti of Lahul & Spiti district, Kumharsain, Rampur, Rohru, and Kasumpti in Mahasu, Rajgarh, Rainka and Paonta Sahib tahsils in Sirmaur and all tahsils of Kinnaur except Nachar tahsil during the 1961—71.

State/Tahsils/Sub tahsils		Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) 1961	1971
Himachal Pradesh	..	**938**	**958**
Chaurah	..	905	934
Pangi	..	898	923
Chamba	..	931	975
Bhattiyat	..	808	944
Brahmaur	..	817	884
Nurpur	..	870	918
Kangra	..	931	1,010
Palampur	..	1,039	1,094
Dera Gopipur	..	986	989
Hamirpur	..	1,104	1,129
Amb	..	1,007	1,022
Barsar	..	999	1,043
Una	..	970	990
Jogindar Nagar	..	1,070	1,068
Mandi Sadar	..	923	896
Sarkaghat	..	1,083	1,138
Chichot	..	970	935
Sundar Nagar	..	956	815
Karsog	..	946	935
Kulu	..	930	888
Banjar	..	951	964
Ani	..	963	949
Nirmand	..	973	960
Lahul	..	746	832
Spiti	..	866	774
Ghamarwin	..	1,023	1,050
Bilaspur Sadar	..	853	907
Arki	..	1,001	1,049
Seoni	..	987	1,015
Kumharsain	..	917	902
Rampur	..	941	866
Rohru	..	975	937
Jubbal	..	857	928
Kotkhai	..	859	946
Theog	..	870	938
Kasumpti	..	852	846
Solan	..	833	848
Chaupal	..	785	829
Simla	..	662	723
Kandaghat	..	805	902
Nalagarh	..	905	916
Rajgarh	..	888	861
Pachhad	..	850	873
Nahan	..	786	864
Rainka	..	893	883
Shillai	..	759	771
Paonta Sahib	..	823	809
Hangrang	..	988	821
Poo	..	957	892
Morang	..	1,132	1,046
Kalpa	..	894	714
Nachar	..	884	922
Sangla	..	1,104	970

MAP 15

RURAL SEX RATIO (1971)

This map reflects variations in sex ratio in rural areas. The number of females per 1,000 males in rural population are grouped into six categories, two above and four below the equality ratio. The tahsils/sub-tahsils falling in each range are hatched as shown in the legend of map.

The sex ratio in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh is 976, which is higher than that of total as well as urban sex ratio of 958 and 749 respectively. The distributional pattern of rural sex ratio is almost similar as discussed in Map 14, though rural areas account comparatively for higher number of females per 1,000 males. This higher proportion of females in rural population may be due to the lack of gainful employment opportunities in rural economies of the state leading to selective out-migration of males to earn livelihood.

The highly female-bias region finds its concentration in Kangra and adjoining areas of Mandi and Bilaspur district. The highest number of females per 1,000 males is recorded in Hamirpur (1,140) closely followed by Sarkaghat (1,138), Palampur (1,099) and Jogindar Nagar tahsil (1,085). The next range of 1,000—1,075 sex ratio covers Kangra, Amb, Una, Barsar, Arki, Seoni and Morang tahsils. Three conspicuous regions of sex ratios ranging between 925—999 have emerged on the map—one extending from Sangla tahsil of Kinnaur to Theog tahsil of Mahasu district; second embracing the central southern parts of Mandi and Kulu districts and third region is comprised of Bhattiyat, Chamba and Chaurah tahsils of Chamba district.

In 17 tahsils/sub-tahsils, sex ratio varies between 850—924. Similarly, in this range, three belts are clearly identifiable—first emerges in south-western part of the state embracing parts of Sirmaur, Mahasu and Simla districts; second covering western Chamba district and third extending from Kumharsain in Mahasu district to Nachar tahsil of Kinnaur district.

Number of females per 1,000 males in Lahul, Hangrang, Chaupal and Paonta Sahib tahsils ranges between 775—849. The lowest sex ratio is registered in Kalpa (714) followed by Shillai (771) and Spiti tahsil (774). The sex ratio in rural population is low generolly in those areas where developmental projects have been started in a big way.

MAP 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO (1961—71)

Two maps of rural sex ratios for 1961 and 1971 are drawn by isopleth to bring out the changing pattern of sex ratio in the rural population during the decade. These two maps are then juxtaposed for comparison.

Sex ratio in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh as a whole has risen from 961 in 1961 to 976 in 1971. Increase in number of females are recorded in as many as 32 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state during the decade of 1961—71. This improvement in the proportion of females may be due to the improved medical facilities leading to the reduction in female mortality rate and selective male out-migration coupled with other factors. The change in highly female biased regions are the same as discussed in Map 15. However, rural areas have maintained higher proportion of females as compared to the total as well as urban sex ratios in the state. The highest value of sex ratio has been recorded in Hamirpur tahsil (1,140) in 1971 against 1,104 in the same tahsil in 1961.

Contrary to this, 21 tahsils/sub-tahsils experienced decline in sex ratio during the decade. The areas which recorded decline in the proportion of females are Jogindar Nagar, Chichot, Sundar Nagar and Karsog in Mandi district, all tahsils of Kulu except Banjar, Kumharsain, Rampur and Rohru in Mahasu, Simla sub-tahsil, Sirmaur except Pachhad and Nahan and Kinnaur district with the exception of Nachar tahsil. This decline in sex ratio in these areas may be on account of implementation of development projects which offer more employment to males than the female workers. The following statement shows the number of females per 1,000 males during 1961 and 1971.

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Rural Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) 1961	1971
Himachal Pradesh	..	**961**	**976**
Chaurah	..	905	934
Pangi	..	898	923
Chamba	..	946	994
Bhattiyat	..	907	955
Brahmaur	..	817	884
Nurpur	..	870	918
Kangra	..	997	1,028
Palampur	..	1,070	1,099
Dera Gopipur	..	986	989
Hamirpur	..	1,104	1,140
Amb	..	1,007	1,022
Barsar	..	999	1,043
Una	..	973	1,001
Jogindar Nagar	..	1,088	1,085
Mandi Sadar	..	948	950
Sarkaghat	..	1,081	1,138
Chichot	..	970	935
Sundar Nagar	..	965	894
Karsog	..	946	935
Kulu	..	942	913
Banjar	..	951	964
Ani	..	963	949
Nirmand	..	973	960
Lahul	..	746	832
Spiti	..	866	774
Ghamarwin	..	1,023	1,054
Bilaspur Sadar	..	879	925

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Rural Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	
	1961	1971
Arki ..	1,009	1,053
Seoni ..	987	1,015
Kumharsain ..	928	902
Rampur ..	975	882
Rohru ..	975	937
Jubbal ..	857	928
Kotkhai ..	859	946
Theog ..	892	948
Kasumpti ..	852	855
Solan ..	890	913
Chaupal ..	785	829
Simla ..	957	949
Kandaghat ..	878	898
Nalagarh ..	909	918
Rajgarh ..	888	861
Pachhad ..	850	876
Nahan ..	821	889
Rainka ..	893	883
Shillai ..	759	771
Paonta Sahib ..	825	809
Hangrang ..	988	821
Poo ..	957	892
Morang ..	1,132	1,046
Kalpa ..	894	714
Nachar ..	884	922
Sangla ..	1,104	970

MAP 17

URBAN SEX RATIO (1971)

This map reflects the disparity in urban sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh at tahsil/sub-tahsil level. Sex ratio in urban areas of each tahsil/sub-tahsil are grouped into five ranges and units falling in each range are hatched as shown in the legend, The tahsils/sub-tahsils which are entirely rural have been left blank on the map.

Sex ratio in urban areas of Himachal Pradesh as a whole is 749 against a corresponding proportion of 976 in rural areas. The high cost of living, lack of residential accommodation in towns and economic interests in the ancestral villages discourage people moving to towns with their families. As a result of this, the sex ratio in urban areas is far lower than in the country side. Towns with primary activities show higher number of females per 1,000 males than the industrial and service towns in the state.

In Nurpur, Kangra, Arki and Kandaghat tahsils, number of females per 1,000 males is above 900 and highest sex ratio is recorded in Kandaghat (929). Similarly next range of 851—900 covers the tahsils of Chamba, Bhattiyat, Una and Nalagarh. The sex ratio in Jogindar Nagar, Bilaspur Sadar, Ghamarwin, Pachhad, Nahan and Paonta Sahib varies between 751—850. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (8) falls in range of 601—750 females per 1,000 males. The highest and lowest values of sex ratio in this range are in Palampur (705) and Theog (629) respectively. The lowest proportion of females per 1,000 males is recorded in Kasumpti (489) followed by Rampur tahsil (596).

MAP 18

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO (1961—71)

Two maps of sex ratios for 1961 and 1971 are drawn by choropleth to show the changing pattern in the state during the decade 1961—71 for comparison.

Sex ratio in urban population of Himachal Pradesh has increased from 650 in 1961 to 749 in 1971. This trend in sex ratio is maintained almost in all urban tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state with the exception of Una, Mandi Sadar, Sundar Nagar and Kulu tahsil where the sex ratio has declined during the decade. In 1971, as compared to 1961, Chamba, Bhattiyat, Nurpur, Kangra, Palampur, Jogindar Nagar, Bilaspur Sadar, Arki, Rampur, Theog, Solan, Nahan, Paonta Sahib and all tahsils of Simla district have shown considerable increase in sex ratio in urban areas. The highest increase in the proportion of females has been observed in Bhattiyat from 400 in 1961 to 857 in 1971 followed by Kandaghat from 534 to 929 and Palampur tahsil from 400 to 705 respectively. On the other hand sex ratio in urban population has sharply declined in Sundar Nagar from 903 in 1961 to 647 in 1971 and Mandi Sadar from 780 to 673 respectively. The decline in sex ratio in these tahsils may be particularly on account of influx of male workers engaged in the construction of Beas Sutlej Link Project. Similarly fall in number of females per 1,000 males is also registered in Kulu and Una tahsils.

The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males in 1961 and 1971.

State Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Urban Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	
	1961	1971
Himachal Pradesh ..	650	749
Chamba ..	828	864
Bhattiyat ..	400	857
Nurpur ..	884	921
Kangra ..	659	904
Palampur ..	400	705
Hamirpur ..	..	648
Una ..	911	876
Jogindar Nagar ..	734	775
Mandi Sadar ..	780	673
Sundar Nagar	903	647
Kulu ..	770	696
Ghamarwin ..	..	843

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Urban Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	
	1961	1971
Bilaspur Sadar ..	686	758
Arki ..	796	915
Kumharsain ..	401	..
Rampur ..	438	596
Theog ..	444	629
Kasumpti ..	..	489
Solan ..	620	653
Simla ..	596	670
Kandaghat ..	534	929
Nalagarh ..	820	862
Pachhad ..	..	806
Nahan ..	731	827
Paonta Sahib ..	749	801

MAP 19

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS (1971)

This map depicts the sex, age structure and marital status of male and female population by different age-groups in each district of the state. Age pyramids are drawn in each district with bars proportionate to the male population in different age-groups on the left side and female population on the right side of central vertical line. The age-groups are shown on the left of pyramids. The scales are given both in percentage and absolute figures at the top and bottom of horizontal bars of the pyramids. Male and female population are classified according to age-groups as old men and women, middle aged men and women, youngmen and women, boys and girls and infants are distinguished by colour as shown in the legend. The marital status of male and female population in each age-group has been shown by black hatching.

In Himachal Pradesh, the percentage of males and females to total population is 51.06 and 48.94 respectively. The proportion of male population exceeds the females in all age-groups except 15—39, where proportion of females is slightly higher than the males in the state. Infants and children (0—14 years) together constitute 41.20 percent of the total population. Percentage of youngmen and women in age-group 15—34 is 30.53 whereas middle aged men and women account for 21.10 percent of the population. Old persons of 60 years and above account for 7.17 percent of the population in the state. The percentage of unmarried males and females is very insignificant beyond the age of 30 years in the state. Similarly, proportion of widowed persons in very small except age-group of 60 and abovewhere percentage of widowed females and males are 2.12 and 1.11 in the total population respectively. The percentage of infants and children to total population is higher in all districts. The highest and lowest percentage of population in age-group 0—14 is recorded in Kangra (43.67) and Lahul & Spiti (30.82), respectively. Similar pattern of sex, age structure and marital status of population is observed in Chamba, Kangra, Mandi and Bilaspur districts with little deviations.

In Kuiu, Mahasu, Simla and Sirmaur districts, the percentage of male population is comparatively higher than females in all age-groups. Males outnumber the females in all age-groups except 55 years and above in Lahul & Spiti. The proportion of male population in age-group of 20—29 is almost double of females, males and females together in this age-group account for 21.31 percent of the total population of the district. The percentage of male population is higher than female in all age-groups except 0—4, 15—19 and 50 years and above in Kinnaur district.

MAP 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE (1961—71)

This map depicts the changing pattern of sex and age structure in each district of the state during the decade 1961—71.

Age pyramids are drawn in each district of the state with bars in light yellow colour proportionate to 1971 male population of different quinquennial age-groups on the left side and female population on right side of the central vertical line. On the left of pyramids different age-groups are shown. The scales are given in both percentage and absolute figures at the top and bottom of horizontal bars of pyramids

respectively. Male and female population are categorised according to age-groups as displayed in the legend of map. Age pyramids for 1961 male and female population in different age-groups are superimposed over the pyramids of 1971 to bring out the change in age and sex structure in each district.

In Himachal Pradesh, population of male and female in different age-groups has recorded considerable increase in 1971 against the corresponding population in 1961. Age-groups 0—4 to 20—24 and 60+ reveal higher increase in male and female population, whereas remaining age-groups show gradual change in their population. Among the all age-groups, highest increase is recorded in age-group 10—14, where male and female population has increased by 66,370 and 61,790, respectively in 1971. Next position in terms of growth is occupied by age-group 0—4 closely followed by 5—9 years. The high increase in case of lower age-groups is most probably due to decline in mortality rate of children with an appreciable increase in the availability of health services. Change in sex and age structure in all districts conforms with the state pattern excepting Mandi and Kangra districts. Increase in male and female population of working age-group (15—59) in Mandi district is also considerably high due to the immigration of workers. In Kangra district, it is only age-groups 10—14 and 15—19 which reflect significant increase, while increase in other age-groups is almost insignificant.

MAP 21

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION (1971)

This map reflects the youthfulness of population in the state as revealed by the proportion of persons in age-group 5—14. The percentage of population in age-group 5—14 to total population of each district is worked out and percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The youthfulness of population as represented by the age-group 5—14 constitutes 26.88 percent of the total population in Himachal Pradesh, which is slightly more than one fourth of the total population. In Kangra, Mandi and Bilaspur, the proportion of youths to the total population is above 27.00 percent. These districts form a region of high youthful population in the state. The maximum number of districts (4) falls in range of 24.01—27.00 percent. Similarly, a contiguous region is visible in this range embracing the districts of Simla, Mahasu and Kulu. The highest and lowest percentage of youthful population in this range is in Chamba (26.00) and Simla (24.96), respectively. In Sirmaur and Kinnaur, this proportion varies between 21.01—24.00 percent. The lowest percentage of youthful population to total population is shown by Lahul & Spiti district (20.32).

MAP 22

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION (1961—71)

A set of two maps depict the change in youthfulness of population during the decade of 1961—71. The percentage of population in age-group 5—14 to total population of each district is calculated for 1961 and 1971 and figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Population figures of age-group 5—14 in respect of Kangra and Kulu districts for 1961 have been adjusted by the *pro-rata* method.

The proportion of youthful population in the state as a whole has shot up from 25.31 in 1961 to 26.88 percent in 1971. This trend in the proportion of youthful population is visible in all districts except Kulu where the percentage of youthful population declined from 27.19 to 25.05 during the decade. The percentage of youthful population in Mandi and Bilaspur has risen above 27.00 in 1971 against 25.71 and 25.54 in these districts in 1961. Similarly, Simla, Mahasu and Chamba districts have shifted from lower percentage range of 21.01—24.00 in 1961 to 24.01—27.00 in 1971. The proportion of youthful population in Kinnaur also recorded increase from 20.85 to 22.21 percent during the decade. The lowest gain in youthful population is registered in Lahul & Spiti followed by Sirmaur district.

The following table gives the percentage of youthful population in age-group 5—14 to total population in 1961 and 1971.

State/District	Persons in age-group 5—14	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	7,11,719 (25·31)	930,011 (26·88)
Chamba ..	51,147 (23·34)	66,372 (26·00)
Kangra ..	300,288 (27·19)	383,087 (2 8·86)
Mandi ..	98,778 (25·71)	139,502 (27·08)
Kulu ..	41,586 (27·19)	48,180 (25·05)
Lahul & Spiti ..	4,128 (20·18)	4,783 (20·32)
Bilaspur ..	40,561 (25·54)	54,409 (27·93)
Mahasu ..	81,549 (22·72)	109,966 (24·99)
Simla ..	39,724 (22·69)	54,204 (24·96)
Sirmaur ..	45,415 (22·99)	58,441 (23·85)
Kinnaur ..	8,543 (20·85)	11,067 (22·21)

Note.—Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total population.

MAP 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map reflects the percentage distribution of male population in working age-group 15—59 to total male population in the state. The percentage figures of male population in working age-group 15—59 are grouped into four ranges as displayed in the legend of map. Circles proportionate to total male population in each district are inserted and shaded sector of circles indicate percentage shares of male in working age-group.

The percentage of males in working age-group 15—59 to total male population is 50.90 in Himachal Pradesh. The highest proportion of male population in this working age is claimed by Lahul & Spiti (65.86 percent). This proportion in Kinnaur, Sirmaur and Simla districts varies between 56.01—64.00. The workers engaged in building of roads, projects and other services in these areas may appear to have inflated the proportion of males in the working age-group. Though the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15—59 is the highest in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur yet these districts fall in the rear in terms of numerical strength.

Over large parts of the state, the percentage of males in working age ranges between 48.01—56.00. This range covers the districts of Mahasu, Kulu Mandi, Bilaspur and Chamba. The highest and lowest percentage in this range is recorded in Kulu (55.15) and Bilaspur (48.14) respectively. The lowest proportion of males in the age-group 15—59 is registered in Kangra (45.70) which may be due to the fact that males in this age tend to leave their homes to get employment in various services.

MAP 24

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59
(1961—71)

This map reflects change in the percentage of male population in working age-group 15—59 to total male population districtwise in the state during the decade 1961—71. The percentage change of males in employable age-group is worked out for each district by formula below :

$$\text{Percentage variation 1961—71} = \frac{(B}{A} - \frac{B1)}{A1} \times 100$$

Where A and A1 stand for total male population in 1971 and 1961 respectively while B and B1 stand for total male population in age-group 15—59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges—three showing loss and one indicating gain in the proportion of male population in working age-group which are shaded in different grades on the map.

The proportion of males in employable age-group 15—59 to total male population in Himachal Pradesh as a whole has declined in 1971 by 1.80 percent from the corresponding proportion in 1961. This declining trend is observed in all districts except Mandi, where the proportion of male population in working age-group has recorded marginal gain of 0.30 percent. The highest percentage loss in this proportion is registered in Chamba (4.90) closely followed by Simla district (4.40). The loss in the proportion of males in employable age 15—59 in Bilaspur, Kangra, Kulu, Kinnaur and Sirmaur districts deviates between 1.01 and 4.00 percent. The lowest and highest percentage values in this range is observed in Kinnaur (1.20) and Bilaspur district (3.60) respectively. The last range of below 1.01 percent loss accounts for the remaining districts, viz., Mahasu and Lahul & Spiti. The loss in the percentage of males in employable age-group in the state may possibly be attributable to higher proportion of children (0—14 years) population which constitutes about 41.20 percent of total population in 1971 and rise in longevity of life due to the increasing availability of medical facilities. However, the absolute population of males in working age-group 15—59 has recorded increase in 1971 in all districts against the strength of males in this age-group in 1961.

MAP 25

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map portrays the percentage of females in working age-group 15—59 to total female population in each district. The percentage figures of females in working age are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend. Circles proportionate to total female population are inserted and divided into two sectors according to the percentage shares of females in working age and others.

The proportion of females in working age to total female population is 52.38 percent in Himachal Pradesh. The highest percentage of females in working age-group is recorded in Lahul & Spiti (58.45) followed by Sirmaur (54.33) and Kinnaur districts (54.19). In Mahasu, Simla, Kulu and Chamba districts, this proportion varies between 52.01 and 54.00 percent. The lowest range of 52.00 percent and below claims three districts. The variation in this range is very small and highest and lowest percentage of females in the working age-group is recorded in Mandi (51.68) and Kangra district (51.43) respectively.

MAP 26

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1961—71)

This map shows change in the proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 to total female population districtwise during 1961—71. The percentage change of female population in working age-group is calculated for each district during the decade of 1961—71 by the formula as elaborated in map 25. The percentage figures thus obtained are arranged into five ranges—four showing loss and one gain in the proportion of females in working age-group 15—59. Accordingly, districts are hatched in different grades.

In Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 to total females has decreased slightly by 0.70 percent in 1971 against the corresponding proprotion in 1961. This fall in the proportion of females is almost recorded in all districts with the exception of Kangra, where the percentage of females in working age-group 15—59 to total females has registered a gain of 0.50 percent in 1971 over the preceding census. The highest loss in the proportion of females in this age-group is recorded in Mahasu (2.90 percent) followed by Kinnaur (2.60 percent) during the decade, while Chamba and Kulu district fall in the loss range of 1.51-2.50 percent. The percentage loss of females in employable age varies between 0.51-1.50 percent in Sirmaur, Mandi, Bilaspur and Simla districts. The lowest loss in the proportion of females is observed in Lahu & Spiti (0.50 percent). This loss in the proportion of females in age-group 15—59 in most of districts appears to be associated with the composition of population, which reflects higher percentage of children population (41.20) in 1971 against 39.83 percent in 1961.

MAP 27

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map depicts variation in the percentage of male population in working age-group 15—59 to total males in urban areas of the state. The percentage figures of males in the working age are arranged into four ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded differently as shown in the legend of map. Circles proportionate to total male population are drawn in the centre of each district and divided into two sectors according to the percentage shares of males in working age-group and others. The districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

In urban areas of Himachal Pradesh as a whole, the proportion of males in working age-group is 63.56 percent, which is higher than the corresponding proportion in rural areas as well as total males. A contiguous region of high proportion of males in working age is located in central and south-eastern parts of the state embracing the districts of Kulu, Mandi and Mahasu. The variation in this region is between 67.97 and 67.07 percent. Simla falls in the range of 64.01—67.00 percent. Similarly, the proportion of males in working age-group in Chamba, Bilaspur and Sirmaur ranges between 58.01—64.00 percent. The lowest percentage of males in the age-group is recorded in Kangra (56.43).

MAP 28

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1961—71)

This map portrays the changing pattern of male population in working age-group 15—59 to total male population in urban areas during the decade 1961—71. The percentage change of males in working age 15—59 to total male population of urban areas is worked out for each district according to the formula as explained in map 25. The percentage figures then are grouped into five categories reflecting two in gain and three in the proportion of loss of urban males in working age 15—59 to total urban males. The districts falling in each range are shaded differently. The entirely rural districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are left blank.

The urban areas of Himachal Pradesh as a whole show loss of 2.70 percent in the proportion of males in working age-group 15—59 to total male population in 1971 against the corresponding proportion in 1961. Out of eight urbanised districts, only Mandi and Kulu have recorded gain of 10.00 and 8.20 percent in this proportion during 1961—71 respectively. On the other hand, loss in this proportion of males is observed in six districts. The highest loss in the proportion of urban males in age-group 15—59 is registered in Chamba (11.90) percent) followed by Kangra district (9.40 percent). Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur districts show loss in this proportion between 1.51 and 6.50 percent. The lowest decline of 1.30 percent in the proportion of urban males in working age is recorded in Mahasu district.

MAP 29

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map depicts regional variation in the proportion of males in working age-group 15—59 to the total male population in rural areas districtwise in the state. The percentage figures of males in working age-group in rural areas are grouped into four ranges as displayed in the index. The total male population in

each district is shown by circles and sectors therein indicate the proportion of males in working age-group.

Out of 1,628,623 male population in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, 811,455 or 49.82 percent are in working age-group 15—59. In seven districts of the state, this proportion is above the state average. It is generally observed that in highly populated areas, the proportion of males in working age-group is lower as compared to sparsely populated areas. The highest percentage of males in working age-group is recorded in thinly populated district of Lahul & Spiti (65.86) closely followed by Kinnaur (60.78) and Sirmaur (56.72) respectively.

The largest number of districts (5) falls in the range of 48.01-56.00 percent and is in close proximity to the state average (49.82). The districts covered by this range are Kulu, Mandi, Mahasu, Simla and Chamba. All these districts form contiguous region with the exception of Chamba. The highest and lowest proportion of males in working age-group in the range is recorded in Kulu (54.29 percent) and Mandi (49.16 percent) respectively. This proportion is below 48.00 percent in densely populated districts of Kangra and Bilaspur.

MAP 30

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1967—71)

This map depicts the changing pattern of rural male population in working age-group 15—59 to total rural male population during the decade of 1961—71. The percentage change of rural males in working age-group 15—59 to total rural males is worked out for each district according to the method as explained in Map 25. The percentage figures, are then classified into four categories and districts falling in each category are hatched differently as displayed in the legend of the map.

In 1971, the proportion of males in working age-group 15—59 to total male population in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh as a whole has decreased by 1.80 per cent from the corresponding proportion of 1961. This loss in the proportion of males in working age-group is observed in all districts varying between 4.40 percent in Simla and 1.00 percent in Lahul & Spiti district during the decade. The range of above 4.00 percent accounts for Simla district only whereas Chamba and Bilaspur districts fall within the purview of 3.01-4.00 percent. The percentage loss of rural male population in working age-group in Kulu, Kangra, Mandi, Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts ranges between 1.01-3.00 percent. The lowest range of below 1.01 percent covers the districts of Mahasu and Lahul & Spiti.

MAP 31

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map portrays the proportion of urban female population in working age-group 15—59 to total urban female population districtwise in the state. The proportion of urban females in this age-group is worked out for each district and percentage figures are then arranged into three ranges as shown in the index of map. Circles proportionate to total urban females are drawn in the centre of each district and black sectors represent the proportion of females in working age-group. The entirely rural districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are left blank.

The proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 to total female population in urban areas of Simla, Kulu and Mahasu districts exceeds 58.00 percent. This proportion in Kangra, Bilaspur, Mandi and Sirmaur districts varies between 54.01 and 58.00 percent and is nearer to state average (56.98 percent) The fluctuation in this range is very small ranging between 56.66 percent in Mandi and 54.75 percent in Bilaspur. The lowest percentage of urban females in working age-group is recorded in Chamba (53.61 per cent). The proportion of females in working age-group is comparatively higher in urban areas than the corresponding proportion in rural areas of the state.

MAP 32

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1961—71)

This map portrays changing pattern of proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 to total female population by choropleth in urban areas during the decade of 1961—71. The percentage change of females in this age-group during 1961—71 is calculated for each district according to the methods as elaborated in Map 25. The percentage figures are then grouped into four ranges reflecting gain in three and loss in one in the proportion of urban females in working age-group during the decade. The entirely rural districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are left blank.

The proportion of female population in age-group 15—59 to total female population in urban areas of Himachal Pradesh as a whole has recorded gain of 3.10 percent in 1971 over the corresponding proportion of 1961. The gain in this proportion is observed in all urban districts with the exception of Chamba, where the proportion of females in working

age-group has declined by 1.10 percent. On the other hand, gain in the proportion of females in working age to total females in urban areas of Simla district is the highest (4.80 percent) followed by Kangra (4.00 percent). In Kulu, Mandi and Mahasu districts, gain in this proportion varies between 1.51 and 3.50 percent. The lowest range of below 1.50 percent gain accounts for Sirmaur and Bilaspur districts.

MAP 33

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map shows variation in the proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 to total female population by choropleth in rural areas of the state. The percentage figures of females in this age-group are arranged into three convenient ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded as shown in index on the map. Circles proportionate to total rural females are inserted in each district and black sectors within circles indicate proportion of females in this age-group.

In Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of rural females in working age-group to total rural female population is 52.08 percent. The sparsely populated district of Lahul & Spiti (58.45 percent) exhibits highest proportion of females in working age-group and lowest is recorded in Kangra (51.26). The variation in this proportion in Kinnaur, Kulu, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Chamba districts is between 52.01 and 55.00 percent. In densely populated rural areas of Bilaspur, Simla, Mandi and Kangra districts, the proportion of females in working age is less than 52.00 percent.

MAP 34

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59 (1961—71)

This map brings out the changing pattern of female population in working age-group 15—59 to total female population in rural areas during 1961—71. Change in the proportion of females in working age-group during the decade is worked out for each district as explained in Map 25. The percentage figures thus obtained are arranged into four convenient ranges showing gain in one and loss in three as indicated in legend of the map.

The proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 to total female population in rural areas of the state has recorded loss of 1.00 percent in 1971 as compared to the corresponding proportion of 1961. The declining trend in this proportion is depicted in all districts except Kangra (0.40 percent) where the percentage of females in working age has marginally risen during 1961—71. In other nine districts, loss in the proportion of females working age varies between 3.10 percent in Mahasu and 0.50 percent in Lahul & Spiti district. Kinnaur, Mahasu and Simla districts together constitute a contiguous region of higher loss above 2.50 percent. Kulu, Mandi, Chamba and Sirmaur districts fall within the purview of medium range of 1.00-2.50 percent loss. The loss in the proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 is below 1.00 percent in Bilaspur and Lahul & Spiti districts.

MAP 35

URBAN POPULATION (1971)

This map depicts the percentage distribution of urban population to total population for each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state in 1971. The percentage figures of urban population to total population is calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and figures thus obtained are grouped into five convenient ranges as shown in the index of the map. Twenty-nine tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state which do not contain any urban population have been left blank.

According to 1971 census, 241,890 persons live in urban areas of the state, which constitutes 6.99 percent of total population. This urban population is concentrated mainly in central, western and south-western parts of the state. It clearly reflects that urbanisation has not only been slow but also uneven in the state. In Simla, Nahan, Sundar Nagar and Solan tahsils, the percentage of urban population to total population is above 20.00 per cent. The variation in this range is between 78.69 in Simla and 22.26 percent in Solan tahsil. The reason for highest percentage of urban population in Simla sub-tahsil is that it includes the largest town of Simla which is also major administrative centre of the state. Similarly in Sundar Nagar tahsil (28.98 percent), it is on account of influx of workers engaged in B.S.L. Project along with their families and other persons rendering commercial and other services to them in Sundar Nagar town. Nahan (39.97 percent) and Solan (22.26 per cent) tahsils show higher proportions of urban population due to the location of industrial establishments engaged in manufacturing of implements, alcohol and others. In next range (14.01-20.00 percent) falls Mandi Sadar and Chamba tahsils.

In six tahsils/sub-tahsils, the percentage of urban population to total population varies between 8.01 and 14.00. These are tahsils of Bhattiyat in Chamba, Kangra and Una in Kangra, Bilaspur Sadar in Bilaspur, Kulu in Kulu district and Kandaghat of Simla district. The largest number of tahsils (8) falls in range of 2.01-8.00 percent. The variation in the percentage of urban population to total population is very small in this range and it varies between 4.76 in Nalagarh and 2.73 in Nurpur tahsil.

The lowest percentage of urban population to total population is recorded in Palampur tahsil (1.13) followed by Ghamarwin (1.64), Hamirpur (1.74) and Kasumpti tahsil (1.90). It becomes clear from this analysis that in half of urbanised tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state, the proportion of urban population is below the state average of 6.99 percent. Physical constraints and mountainous terrain of the state may be some of the important factors responsible for the low degree of urban development.

MAP 36

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION (1961—71)

This map shows percentage change in urban population during 1961—71 by choropleth at tahsil/sub-tahsil level. The percentage increase or decrease in urban population is calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil. These figures are thus grouped into four ranges on gain side and three on loss side as per the legend of the map. In tahsils where urban population appeared for the first time in 1971 Census have been shown in black colour while entirely rural tahsils/sub-tahsils are left blank as displayed in the legend of map.

Although growth rate of urban population during the decade 1961—71 is 35.68 percent against 23.04 for total population yet the percentage of urban population to total population has not increased by any significant extent. The percentage of urban population to total population is 6.99 in 1971 Census against 6.34 in 1961. Despite the steady growth of urban population in the state as a whole, some of the tahsils/sub-tahsils reveal a staggering variation in the growth rates. Sunder Nagar tahsil (268.45 percent) shows highest increase in urban population, which may be due to the immigration of workers in Sundar Nagar town associated with the construction of B.S.L. Project. Mandi Sadar, Kulu, Paonta Sahib and Una tahsils fall within the purview of 75.01-125.00 percent increase. The high increase in urban population can be ascribed to the emergence of new towns in these areas except Paonta Sahib tahsil. In Chamba, Jogindar Nagar, Simla, Solan, Rampur and Nahan tahsils, the increase varies between 25.01-75.00 percent. The highest percentage increase in this range is recorded in Solan (54.17) and lowest in Rampur tahsil (26.17). The minimum increase in urban population is observed in Arki (10.73) followed by Nalagarh (18.57) and Nurpur tahsil (24.85 percent).

Against this increase as many as six tahsils experienced decline in their urban population. The maximum loss in urban population is registered in Palampur (58.49 per cent) followed by Bhattiyat tahsil (18.06) while this loss in Kangra, Bilaspur Sadar, Kandaghat and Theog tahsils is below 15.00 percent. Hamirpur, Ghamarwin, Kasumpti and Pachhad tahsils have appeared on the urban horizon of the state for the first time in 1971 Census. The following table gives comparative picture of urban population in 1961 and 1971 as well as growth rate :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Urban Population		Percentage Increase/ Decrease
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Chamba ..	8,609	11,814	+37·23
Bhattiyat ..	8,579	7,030	—18·06
Nurpur ..	3,405	4,251	+24·85
Kangra ..	28,914	27,852	—3·67
Palampur ..	6,116	2,539	—58·49
Hamirpur ..	..	3,671	..
Una ..	5,166	10,338	+100·12
Jogindar Nagar ..	2,719	4,004	+47·26
Mandi Sadar ..	13,034	22,897	+75·67
Sundar Nagar ..	5,782	21,304	+268·45
Kulu ..	4,886	10,758	+120·18
Ghamarwin ..	..	1,967	..
Bilaspur Sadar ..	7,752	7,531	—2·35
Arki ..	1,221	1,352	+10·73
Rampur ..	2,079	2,623	+26·17
Theog ..	1,536	1,328	—13·54
Kasumpti ..	..	664	..
Solan ..	6,564	10,120	+54·17
Simla ..	44,084	56,659	+28·53
Kandaghat ..	10,101	8,802	—12·36
Nalagarh ..	3,096	3,671	+18·57
Pachhad ..	..	1,006	..
Nahan ..	12,439	16,017	+28·76
Paonta Sahib ..	1,833	3,692	+101·42

MAP 37

RURAL POPULATION (1971)

This map shows the proportion of rural population to total population in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state. Percentage of rural population to total population is grouped into four ranges as per the legend of the map.

Map at a first glimpse reveals that overwhelming proportion of population dwells in rural areas, which comes to 93.01 percent of the total population. The entirely rural areas in the interior portion of the state assume an arc like shape stretching from Rainka, Shillai and Rajgarh sub-tahsils in Sirmaur district to Brahmaur and Chaurah tahsils in Chamba district continuously. Apart from this belt, other completely rural tahsils/sub-tahsils are Dera Gopipur, Amb, Barsar in Kangra, Sarkaghat, Karsog, Chichot tahsils in Mandi and Nirmand, Ani and Banjar tahsils of Kulu district. The percentage of rural population to total population in rest of tahsils/sub-tahsils (24) varies between 98.87 in Palampur and

21.31 in Simla sub-tahsil. The reason for lowest percentage of rural population in Simla sub-tahsil can be ascribed to the location of biggest Simla Town in its jurisdiction. In 13 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the proportion of rural population varies between 90.00-99.99 percent. The next range of 80.00-89.99 percent accounts for 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The proportion of rural population in Sundar Nagar, Solan, Simla and Nahan tahsils is below 80.00 percent.

MAP 38

URBAN CONCENTRATION (1971)

This map reflects the pattern of urban concentration in the state. Towns are classified according to the size of population as displayed in the legend. They are then plotted by spheres at their locations proportionate to size of population. Tahsil/sub-tahsilwise percentage figures of urban population are plotted in centre of each tahsil and then isopleths are interpolated at suitable intervals. The intervening space between two isopleths is hatched according to the gradation of values as per the legnd.

Urban centres in Himachal Pradesh are mostly concentrated in a belt extending in south-western parts of the state with a slight bulge intruding into Kulu valley. The areas beyond this belt are generally devoid of urban centres excepting Rampur tehsil in Mahasu district. The lack of industrialization, mountainous terrain and inaccessibility to larger parts of the state may be some of the important factors for this situation. The small pockets of medium high agglomeration of urban population (above 20 percent) are visible in the vicinity of Sundar Nagar, Simla, Solan and Nahan towns. Each of these pockets are engulfed successively by enlongated troughs of lower concentration of urban population ranging from 5.00 to 20.00 percent. Besides these areas, another segment in this belt with concentration of urban population 10-15 percent is located in the north-western part embracing partly Kangra, Chamba and Bhattiyat tahsils. This segment is further surrounded by narrow strip of lesser concentration (5-10 percent). In remaining parts of the belt, concentration of urban population is less than 5 percent with the exception of Una tahsil, where this concentration is above 5 percent. An isolated pocket with concentration of urban population (below 5 percent) is also visible in Rampur tahsil.

MAP 39

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION (1901—71)

This map depicts growth of urban population in each district during 1901—71. The proportion of population living in towns of various sizes of each district is also shown.

Eight vertical bars proportionate to total urban population for eight decennial years during 1901—71 are drawn in each of district except Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts, which are entirely rural. These bars are then divided into segments according to the share of population living in different size classes of towns as shown in the legend. On right side of each diagram, vertical scale line showing the urban population in absolute figures is given.

Urban population of Himachal Pradesh is 241,890 which constitutes 6.99 percent of total population thereby visualising a very low pace of urbanization in the state. The growth rates of urban population varied from decade to decade since 1901 both in terms of population and number of towns. In 1901, the urban population was 77,332 persons, which fell down to 59,193 in 1911 showing 23.46 percent decrease during this decade. Number of towns which were 21 in 1901 were also reduced to 11 during the same period. From 1921 onwards, urban population has increased at a low pace upto 1941 when it was 86,099. But in the following decade, viz., 1941—51, it shot up to 153,827 by adding up 67,728 more persons to previous census figure. The percentage increase (78.66) during this period was the highest so far noticed in any count since the turn of century. The most important factor for this abnormal growth of population during this decade was the swelling of population of Simla town from 18,348 in 1941 to 46,150 in 1951. This was owing to setting up of Punjab government capital and settlement of displaced persons after partition in this town. The corresponding rate of growth fell down to 15.89 during the subsequent decade 1951—61. This, however, again increased to 35.68 in the present census of 1971, when urban population increased from 178,275 in 1961 to 241,890 in 1971. Similar trend in growth of population is seen in all urbanized districts except Bilaspur, Mahasu and Kulu districts. In Bilaspur and Mahasu districts, no areas were classified as urban areas in 1911 and 1921, while in Kulu district urban population appeared for the first time in 1951 and since then it continued to increase gradually.

MAP 40

DEGREE OF URBANISATION (1971)

This map depicts the extent of influence of towns over peripherial areas. Towns are shown by circles representing the distances upto which urban impacts are felt. Towns have been classified into six classes according to size of population. The rural areas which are beyond the reach of urban impact are shown in light yellow colour.

A glance at the map reveals that degree of urbanization is low and uneven in the state. The largest towns numbering 21 belong to class VI (below 5,000). These towns are scattered in south-western and central parts of Himachal Pradesh. These small towns exhibit very insignificant influence on their surrounding areas. Seven towns fall in Class V (5,000—9,999) and their influence is experienced upto a distance of 5 Km in the surrounding rural areas. Class III and IV claim 6 towns, these towns exert considerable impact on socio-economic conditions of neighbouring areas upto a distance of 10 Km. Simla is the only largest town in the state which belongs to class II. Simla town has influenced to a great extent surrounding villages and its satellite towns, the economy of which is dependent on it. This influence is experienced upto a distance of 20 Km around this urban centre.

MAP 41

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS II, III AND IV URBAN CENTRES (1971)

This map depicts the distribution of Towns with population of 10,000—99,999 according to their predominant functional character in 1971.

For this map, nine industrial categories of 1971 Census have been grouped into six broad categories representing the six main functions of towns such as (i) primary, (ii) mining, (iii) industrial, (iv) commercial (v) transport and (vi) services. Then for each of towns, the percentage of workers engaged in each of these six groups of economic activities to total workers is worked out and according to percentage value, the functional character of town is determined on the basis of following principle :

(a) If percentage of workers in any one of these six broad categories is 40 percent or more of total workers in the town, it is designated as monofunctional town, i.e., industrial or primary or mining town.

(b) If percentage of workers is less than 40 percent in this occupation, then next predominant industrial category is taken into consideration and if total of these two first categories comes to 60 percent or more, the town is designated as bi-functional, viz., industry-*cum*-service or mining-*cum*-primary activities town.

(c)) If combined percentage of first two predominant functions is below 60 percent, then third important activity is taken into account and such town is designated as multi-functional town, i.e., industry-*cum*-service-*cum*-commercial or primary etc.

Towns are shown by circles proportionate to the population size of class of towns. Predominant functional character of town is shown by sectoral divisions of circles and distinct hatching has been used to show predominant functional character of towns as displayed in the index to the map.

Simla is the only largest class II town in Himachal Pradesh, which claims about 22.89 percent of the entire urban population. This town has a single functional characteristic confined to service and proportion of workers engaged in different services is 55.17 percent of total workers. Sundar Nagar falls in class III and is also of monofunctional character performing industrial occupations. In this town, about three fourth of workers are mainly engaged in constructional activity associated with the implementation of B. S. L. Project. Out of 5 class IV towns Mandi, Chamba, Dharamsala and Nahan towns are service towns and these towns are administrative headquarters of districts. Solan is the only town in this class, which has two functional characteristics, viz., industry-*cum*-services. The following statement gives townwise percentage of workers in different industrial categories :

Percentage of workers in

1	Primary	Mining	Industrial	Commercial	Transport	Services
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II Towns						
Simla ..	4·08	..	13·49	16·67	10·59	55·17
Class III Towns						
Sundar Nagar ..	6·58	..	74·52	5·87	1·83	11·20
Class IV Towns						
Mandi ..	5·87	0·27	20·18	19·33	11·88	42·47
Nahan ..	5·61	0·02	32·32	12·63	6·96	42·46
Chamba ..	8·09	0·06	18·81	17·67	7·05	48·32
Dharamsala ..	14·04	0·03	17·40	13·89	4·65	49·99
Solan ..	5·59	0·06	30·59	17·90	9·51	36·35

MAP 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS V AND VI URBAN CENTRES (1971)

This map shows the distribution of towns with population of less than 10,000 according to their functional character 1971.

The method adopted for this map is the same as discussed in previous map 41.

There are in all 28 towns in the state with population below 10,000 persons. Of these towns, 7 pertain to class V and remaining towns (21) fall within the purview of class VI. Out of them 15 are monofunctional towns, 9 bi-functional and 4 are multifunctional towns. Among monofunctional towns, 12 are predominantly service towns and two towns viz., Ghamarwin and Santokhgarh are characterised by primary activities and Pandoh is the only industrial town. Among the bi-functional towns, Kulu, Nurpur and Nalagarh and service-*cum*-industry towns, 3 are trade are commerce-*cum*-service towns, 2 primary activity-*cum*-service while one town (Manali) is classified as industry-*cum*-trade and commerce town. Nagrota-Bagwan, Una, Dhalli and Paonta Sahib towns have multifunctional characteristics.

MAP 43

IN-MIGRANTS (1971)

This map portrays the proportion of in-migrants to the total population by choropleth technique besides reflecting the ratio of rural and urban in-migrants to the total in-migrants with male and female divisions in each district.

The total number of in-migrants is shown by a proportionate circle which is divided into two sectors rural and urban with male and female divisions. The percentage figures of in-migrants to the total population are grouped into three ranges and the district falling in each range are shaded differently.

In Simla, Lahul & Spiti and Mahasu, the percentage of in-migrants to total population is above 36. The highest and lowest values are 48.86 in Simla district and 36.90 in Mahasu district, The proportion of in-migrants in Lahul & Spiti district is 43.43 percent. In Simla district, the high percentage of in-migrants seems to be mainly due to Simla which houses the state capital and numerous central government offices, besides being an educational centre. In Lahul & Spiti district, it may be on account of the influx of workers engaged in the construction of roads and other development work. Development of horticulture during the last decade in Mahasu district has led to an inflow of people engaged in development and maintenance of orchards.

The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range 30.01-36.00 and the same is in close proximity to the state average (33.17). The proportion of in-migrants varies within this range from 30.38 in Kangra to 35.56 in Bilaspur. The ratio of in-migrants in Mandi is 32.10 and in Sirmaur it is 35.35. The construction of hydro-electric projects seems to have drawn a considerable number of in-migrants to these districts.

There are three districts in the lowest range below 30.01 percent. These are Kinnaur (27.49), Kulu (25.15) and Chamba (24.48).

Female in-migrants outnumber male in-migrants in rural areas excepting the districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spili. This proportion is highest in Kangra (73.85) and lowest in Simla (38.31). The main factor behind this type of in-migration seems to be the preference of people to marry from outside the place of birth. In urban areas, the proportion of male in-migrants is higher except in Kangra. The variations in the highest and lowest values of male in-migrants are between 27.61 in Simla and 3.11 in Kangra.

This map illustrates mobility caused more by social and cultural factors than economic. The statement shows the proportion of in-migrants in urban and rural areas as well as to total population.

In-migrants by sex and place of birth (1971)

State/Districts	Total In-migrants	Rural				Urban				Percentage of In-migrants in district to its total 1971
		Males		Females		Males		Females		
1	2	3		4		5		6		7
Himachal Pradesh ..	**1,147,757**	**259,107**	**(22·57)**	**740,636**	**(64·53)**	**86,066**	**(7·50)**	**61,948**	**(5·40)**	**33·17**
Chamba ..	82,483	21,353	(25·89)	51,688	(62·67)	5,141	(6·23)	4,301	(5·21)	24·48
Kangra ..	403,190	79,904	(19·82)	297,741	(73·85)	12,542	(3·11)	13,003	(3·22)	30·38
Mandi ..	165,384	30,734	(18·58)	103,721	(62·72)	19,517	(11·80)	11,412	(6·90)	32·10
Kulu ..	48,390	13,067	(27·00)	28,290	(58·46)	4,353	(9·00)	2,680	(5·54)	25·15
Lahul & Spiti ..	10,223	5,553	(54·32)	4,670	(45·68)	..	..	..	..	43·43
Bilaspur ..	69,259	13,519	(19·52)	50,463	(72·86)	2,956	(4·27)	2,321	(3·35)	35·56
Mahasu ..	162,414	48,902	(30·11)	102,602	(63·17)	6,857	(4·22)	4,053	(2·50)	36·90
Simla ..	106,087	16,922	(15·95)	40,639	(38·31)	29,295	(27·61)	19,231	(18·13)	48·86
Sirmaur ..	86,626	22,135	(25·55)	54,139	(62·50)	5,405	(6·24)	(3,947)	(5·71)	35·35
Kinnaur ..	13,701	7,018	(51·22)	6,683	(48·78)	..	..	..	..	27·49

Note :—Figures in the brackets show percentage.

Source :—Table D-I.

MAP 44

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION

The data for net migrants (in-migrants minus out-migrants) has been processed for each district. The percentage values of net migrants to the total population are grouped into five categories—three showing net gain and two showing net loss of migrants. Accordingly, the districts are shaded in different grades. Circles proportionate to gross migrants (in-migrants plus out-migrants) are drawn in each district which are divided into two sectors representing in-migrants and out-migrants. Again these sectors are sub-divided to show rural and urban in-migrants and out-migrants.

In most of the districts of the state, in-migrants are surplus over out-migrants, thereby giving a net gain of migrants. In Simla, the percentage gain of net migrants to the total population is highest (7.67). The lowest is recorded in Mandi (0.38). The largest number of districts (4) falls in the range of 0.51-2.00 percent gain. In Chamba and Mandi, the percentage gain is below 0.51.

The outflow of population is greater than inflow in Kangra, Bilaspur and Lahul & Spiti districts. The percentage of net migrants loss to the total population is highest in Lahul & Spiti (6.75) followed by Kangra (1.85) and Bilaspur (1.20). Out-migration of population is mostly attributable to lack of employment opportunities in Lahul & Spiti.

In-migration and out-migration have been more to and from rural areas as compared to urban areas except in Simla. In other districts, variation in rural in-migration is between 31.5 percent in Lahul & Spiti and 51.70 percent in Kinnaur. The percentage values of urban in-migration deviate between 2.54 percent in Kangra and 18.95 percent in Mandi. The proportion of rural out-migrants is very high compared to urban out-migrants. The lower proportion of urban in-migrants and out-migrants appears to be associated with the low degree of urbanization in the state.

The following statement gives the volume of in-migrants and out-migrants as well as proportion of net-migrants to the total population.

Districts	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Percentage of net-migrants to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Chamba ..	8,276	6,997	+1,279	+0·50
Kangra ..	20,586	45,098	—24,512	—1·85
Mandi ..	23,078	21,102	+1,976	+0·38
Kulu ..	10,158	7,292	+2,866	+1·49
Lahul & Spiti ..	1,353	2,942	—1,589	—6·75
Bilaspur ..	13,335	15,681	—2,346	—1·20
Mahasu ..	27,235	24,368	+2,867	+0·65
Simla ..	31,785	15,123	+16,662	+7·67
Sirmaur ..	7,146	4,609	+2,537	+1·04
Kinnaur ..	3,957	3,696	+260	+0·52

MAP 45

MIGRANTS RESIDING UP TO 4 YEARS (1971)

This map reflects the proportion of migrants residing upto four years in the place of enumeration to total migrants in each district. The percentage of such migrants to the total migrants is worked out for each district. The districts are grouped into four categories. Proportionate circles are inserted in all the districts and are divided in two sectors according to the percentage values of rural and urban migrants. These sectors are further sub-divided to show the percentage share of male and female migrants. Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural and, therefore, circles in these districts have been divided into rural male and female sectors.

The proportion of migrants whose duration of stay in the place of enumeration was upto four years to total migrants is highest in Lahul & Spiti (68.78) followed by Kinnaur (58.05). However, in terms of numerical strength of migrants, these districts have been relegated to the last position among other districts. Percentage of migrants in Chamba and Kulu districts are 48.84 and 46.69 respectively.

Mandi, Mahasu and Simla districts are in the range 35.01-45.00 percent. The variation in highest and lowest values of migrants in this category is between 36.14 and 39.26 percent. The percentage of migrants to the total migrants in Kangra and Bilaspur districts is below 35.01.

Generally, the proportion of female migrants is higher than male migrants in rural area, except in Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti and Mahasu. Among urban migrants, males exceeded females except in Kangra.

The execution of hydro-electric projects, displacement of people from river projects, new settlement, civic and educational facilities, population base, employment opportunities, marriages, etc., are some of the causes affecting the movement of people in the state. The following statement gives the proportion of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants.

State/Districts	Migrants residing upto 4 years	Percentage to total migrants
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**441,870**	**36·53**
Chamba ..	43,436	48·84
Kangra ..	135,393	31·56
Mandi ..	63,687	36·14
Kulu ..	23,053	46·69
Lahul & Spiti ..	7,342	68·78
Bilaspur ..	19,431	27·48
Mahasu ..	63,256	37·56
Simla ..	41,995	39·26
Sirmaur ..	35,909	37·90
Kinnaur ..	8,366	58·05

Source :—Table D-II.

MAP 46

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS (1971)

This map shows the proportion of migrants residing in the place of enumeration from five to nine years to the total migrants in each district.

The percentages of such migrants are grouped into four ranges as shown in legend. Circles proportionate to the total migrants (with duration of residence 5 to 9 years) are drawn in each district and are divided into two sectors showing rural and urban migrants. These two sectors are further sub-divided to show the share of male and female migrants in rural and urban areas.

Migrants numbering 170,084 were recorded in the state whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration was five to nine years. Kangra (56,336) comes first in this category followed by Mandi (29,929), Mahasu (22,679), Simla (15,669), Sirmaur (12,849) and Chamba (12,253). The percentage is highest in Mandi (16.98) followed by Kulu (15.63). Chamba, Bilaspur, Sirmaur and Simla fall in the range of 13.51-15.00 percent. The variation in this range is between 13.56 in Sirmaur and 14.68 in Simla. Kinnaur (11.68) and Lahul & Spiti (6.78) account for the lowest proportion.

Female migrants exceed male migrants both in rural and urban areas in all the districts with the exception of urban migrants in Kangra district.

MAP 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of migrants residing for ten years and above in the place of enumeration to total migrants in each district. The percentages are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend. Circles proportionate to total migrants with duration of residence ten years and above are drawn in each district and are divided into two sectors showing rural and urban migrants. They are sub-divided by sex.

As many as 581,858 persons were involved in movement from one place to another in the state whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration was ten years and above. Kangra shares largest number of such migrants (231,954) followed by Mahasu (80,105), Mandi (79,637), Simla (47,550), Sirmaur (44,673), Bilaspur (40,764) and Chamba (32,608).

The percentage of such migrants to the total migrants is highest in Bilaspur district (57.65) followed by Kangra (54.07). The range 42.01-52.00 on the map accounts for Mandi, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Simla. The variation in the proportion of migrants within this range is between 45.19 in Mandi and 47.56 in Mahasu. In Sirmaur and Simla, proportions of migrants are 47.14 and 44.46 respectively.

Chamba and Kulu fall in the range of 32.01-42.00. The lowest percentage is in Lahul & Spiti (24.37) and Kinnaur (30.26).

The percentage of rural female migrants to total migrants (with duration of ten years and above) is highest in Lahul & Spiti (83.94) and lowest is in Simla (50.80). In respect of urban male migrants, a sharp imbalance is recorded in Simla (males 22.30 and females 13.82). In other districts, urban female migrants outnumber males by a narrow margin.

The statement below gives the volume and proportion of migrants in this category.

State/Districts		Migrants residing from 10 years and above	Percentage to total migrants
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	581,858	**48·11**
Chamba	..	32,608	36·66
Kangra	..	231,954	54·07
Mandi	..	79,637	45·19
Kulu	..	17,604	35·66
Lahul & Spiti	..	2,602	24·37
Bilaspur	..	40,764	57·65
Mahasu	..	80,105	47·56
Simla	..	47,550	44·46
Sirmaur	..	44,673	47·14
Kinnaur	..	4,361	30·26

Source :-Table D-II.

MAP 48

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS (1971)

This map shows the economic activities of male and female working migrants in each district. Pyramids are drawn to show the size of working migrants in the nine census industrial categories in each district. Industrial categories are indicated by roman figures in between two vertical parallel lines of the pyramids. The bars on the left side depict male working migrants and on the right female working migrants engaged in various categories. The percentage and absolute scales to indicate the share of male and female working migrants in various industrial categories are drawn above and below the diagrams respectively. Three different hatchings have been used to differentiate economic activities under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as shown in the index of the map.

Migrants employed in the primary sector constitute 67.88 percent of the total working migrants in the state. The tertiary sector employs 20.40 percent while secondary sector absorbs 11.63 percent of the total working migrants, in the state. The participation rate of female working migrants in the category of cultivators of the primary sector is considerably high; it is almost double of male cultivators in the state. Construction is the dominant economic activity in the secondary sector employing about 6.99 percent. In the tertiary sector, services account for 14.34 percent of the total working migrants in the state.

The proportion of migrants engaged in primary activities is predominantly high in all the districts except Simla and Lahul & Spiti while this is 35.52 and 36.67 percent to total working migrants respectively. In other districts, the percentage of working migrants varies from 53.20 in Kinnaur to 82.71 in Bilaspur. More than three-fourth of working migrants are engaged in primary activities in Chamba, Mahasu and Bilaspur districts. In Kangra, Mandi, Kulu and Sirmaur districts, this proportion ranges between 65 and 70. Cultivation is the major activity of working migrants in the primary sector and male and female cultivators together constitute 58.74 percent of the total working migrants in the state. The lowest percentage of female cultivators to total woring migrants is recorded in Simla (16.94) and the highest in Bilaspur (64.69). Male participation rate in cultivation is comparatively low.

Male working migrants in the secondary sector constitute 10.51 percent and female workers account for 1.12 percent of the total working migrants, in the state. The percentage of male workers in the secondary activities is the highest in Lahul & Spiti (27.89) followed by Mandi (17.62), Sirmaur (.70), Kinnaur (14.32) and Simla (11.21). Female participation rate in secondary activities is the highest again in Lahul & Spiti (10.29) followed by Kulu district (2.12). The larger proportion of workers in the secondary sector is employed in construction. This is because of the construction of dams and roads in the state.

Male workers in the tertiary sector form about 18.66 percent while female workers in this sector constitute 1.83 percent of the total working migrants in the state. The percentage of male migrants in the tertiary activities is the highest in Simla (48.09) followed by Kinnaur (29.67), Lahul & Spiti (23.40) and Kulu (20.36). The proportion of female working migrants to total working migrants is comparatively very low. Services account for a larger share of working migrants.

MAP 49

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUPS AND MARITAL STATUS (1971)

This map shows the distribution of migrants by broad age-groups and marital status in each district of the state.

Six bars proportionate to total migrants in each age-group 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 24-49, 50 +, and age not stated are drawn in each district. These bars are then divided into three segments according to the proportion of unmarried, married and widowed or divorced migrants as shown in the index of the map. On the left of bar diagram, a scale line showing the absolute number of migrants is drawn. Migrants whose ages are not stated are negligible in all districts.

Out of 1,209,492 total migrants in Himachal Pradesh, the largest number of migrants (534,805) are counted in age-group 25-29 followed by age-group 50+ (217, 169) and 0-14 (173,627). The lowest number of migrants (121, 672) are recorded in age-group 15-19, whereas age-group 20-24 claims 162,184 migrants in the state. Similar distributional pattern of migrants by broad age-groups is observed in all districts of the state except Kulu. In Kulu district, minimum number of migrants is recorded in age-group 0-14 against the age-group 15-19 in other districts. The proportion of married migrants in age-group 0.14 is very small and it increases rapidly in successive age-groups. The strength of never married migrants is the lowest in age-group 50+ followed by age-group 25-49. The proportion of widowed or divorced migrants is higher in last two age-groups while in other age-groups it is almost negligible.

MAP 50

LAND UTILIZATION (1970-71)

This map shows the pattern of land utilization in each district of the state as in 1970-71. The land use in each district is classified into 8 sub-classes such as (i) net area sown (ii) current fallows (iii) culturable waste (iv) fallow lands other than current fallows (v) area not available for cultivation (vi) permanant pastures and other grazing lands and (vii) forests. The pattern of land-use is shown by pie-diagrams. Circles proportionate to the total reported area according to village papers are drawn in each district. These circles are then divided into 8 sectors according to the percentage share of land under each of above uses. The sectors have been hatched as shown in the legend of map. The sectors showing net area sown in each district are further sub-divided to show net area irrigated and area sown more than once.

In Himachal Pradesh, total reported area stands 2,932,458 hectares in 1970-71 which is about 52 percent of total geographical area of the state. Net sown area is 18.63 percent (546,349) hectares) while current fallows constitute 1.99 percent of the total reported area in the state. The fallow lands other than current fallows form only 0.08 percent. The percentage of culturable waste lands to total reported area is 5.72. It is evident that actually farmed and utilisable farming lands together is only 26.42 percent of the total reported area. On the other hand,

area not available for cultivation and permanent pasture and other grazing land in 9.92 percent (290,849 hectares) and 40.51 percent (1,188,007 hectares) of total reported area respectively. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and grooves is 1.39 percent whereas forests claim 21.76 percent of total reported area in the state. In this way, overwhelming proportion of reported area is appropriated by non-farming uses (73.53 percent) in the state.

The percentage of net area sown is highest in Kulu (69.93) followed by Kinnaur (57.69) and lowest is recorded in the hilly Chamba district (4.47). The proportion of current fallow varies between 0.26 percent in Chamba and 8.97 in Kinnaur district, while the percentage of fallow lands others than current fallows is insignificant in all districts of the state. The variation in culturable waste lands is between 0.66 percent in Chamba and 13.53 percent of total reported area in Kangra district.

The proportion of area not available for cultivation to total reported area is maximum in Kangra (20.65 percent) closely followed by Simla (19.54 percent) and minimum percentage of this is found in Chamba district (1.93 percent). Permanent pastures and other grazing lands occupy extraordinarily high proportion of reported area in Chamba (80.54 percent) and Mahasu district (45.99 percent). The lowest percentage of lands under permanent pastures and grazing lands is claimed by Kangra (2.71) and Kinnaur (10.94), while no area is reported under this category in Kulu district. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and grooves not included in area sown is 16.62 percent in Sirmaur, 2.56 percent in Lahul & Spiti and 1.27 in Kulu district, while in other districts this use does not claim any significant place. The land under forests is highest in Mandi (37.32 percent) closely followed by Kangra (32.94 percent) and Sirmaur district (20.80 percent). The percentage of area under forests is lowest in Kinnaur (0.13) and Simla district (8.91), while no area is recorded under forests in Kulu and Lahul & Spiti districts.

Source :—Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

MAP 51

INTENSITY OF CROPPING (1970—71)

This map depicts intensity of cropping in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state during 1970-71. Intensity of cropping indicates the farming level for obtaining maximum output from particular piece of land by raising crops more than once in a year. The intensity index is calculated by working out gross area sown

$$\frac{\text{gross area sown}}{\text{net area sown}} \times 100$$

for each tahsil/sub-thasil. Intensity indices thus obtained are grouped into six ranges as shown in the index of the map

During 1970—71, the area sown more than once is 365,393 hectares out of total net sown area of 546,349, hectares in the state. The intensity of cropping is very high in Himachal Pradesh (166.88). This high intensity of cropping in the state may be due to the heavy pressure of population on limited arable land, which constitutes only about 19 percent of the total reported area. As a result of limited arable land due to mountainous terrain, cultivators have to raise as many crops as possible from the patch of land in order to sustain themselves. The highest intensity of cropping (above 182.00) is recorded in Sarkaghat, Chaupal, Kangra, Ghamarwin, Shillai and Rainka tahsils. The variation in the intensity of cropping in Palampur, Dera Gopipur, Hamirpur, Barsar tahsils of Kangra and Rajgarh, Pachhad and Paonta Sahib of Sirmaur district is between 170.01-182.00. Maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (13) falls in each range of 158.01-170.00 and 146.01-158.00. In 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils, intensity of cropping varies between 134.01-146.00. The lowest intensity of cropping (below 134.01) is observed in snow covered areas of Lahul & Spiti district, Hangrang, Poo and Sangla tahsils of Kinnaur and Kotkhai sub-tahsil of Mahasu district. The highest and lowest values in this range are in Hangrang (132.90) and Spiti tahsil (100.00) respectively.

The following table gives districtwise intensity of cropping during 1970—71.

State/Districts	Net Area sown (in Hectares)	Area sown more than once (in Hectares)	Total Gross area sown (in Hectares)	Intensity Index
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh ..	**546,349**	**365,393**	**911,742**	**166·88**
Chamba ..	39,783	20,695	60,478	152·02
Kangra ..	196,855	149,127	345,982	175·75
Mandi ..	85,430	60,807	146,237	171·18
Kulu ..	33,051	17,721	50,772	153·47
Lahul & Spiti ..	2,231	169	2,400	107·58
Bilaspur ..	29,824	22,403	52,227	175·12
Mahasu ..	80,530	44,560	125,090	155·33
Simla .	28,794	16,201	44,995	156·27
Sirmaur ..	41,722	30,785	72,507	174·26
Kinnaur ..	8,129	2,925	11,054	135·98

Source :—Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

MAP 52

MAJOR CEREALS (1970-71)
(RICE, WHEAT AND MILLETS)

This map portrays the distribution of area in hectares under major food crops viz. rice, wheat and millets in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state during 1970—71. The distribution of each crop is shown by dots of different colours, each dot represents 400 hectares as shown in the legend of the map.

Rice.—Rice cultivation is third important crop among the cereals in the state, which occupies 11.39

percent (103.869 hectares) of the total cropped area. Rice cultivation is not only confined to river valleys but also on terraced fields in uplands. Most important rice growing area is concentrated in the valley of Beas river embracing Kangra, Palampur, Dera Gopipur, Hamirpur tahsils of Kangra district and Jogindar Nagar, Mandi Sadar and Sarkaghat tahsil of Mandi district. This area accounts for more than 50 percent of area under rice in the state. In other parts, rice cultivating areas are scattered in distribution and its cultivation is limited to the valleys of rivers or streams. Rice growing area receives sufficient rainfall during the monsoon season, which is supplemented by 'Kuhl' irrigation. About 50 percent of rice growing area receives irrigation mainly from 'Kuhls'. Rice crop is not raised in Lahul & Spiti district, while area under rice in Kinnaur is insignificant due to climatic factor and rugged terrain of these districts.

Wheat:—Wheat is second important crop occupying about 34.84 percent (317,672 hectares) of total cropped area. Area under wheat is highest in Kangra (134,604 hectares) followed by Mandi (52,513 hectares) and Mahasu district (38,748). The lowest area under wheat cultivation is recorded in Lahul & Spiti (489 hectares) followed by Kinnaur district (1,584). It is mostly non-irrigated crop and 54,029 hectares receive irrigation from different sources out of total area under wheat in the state.

Millets:—Millets flourish in hot and fairly dry climate. Millets of the state mainly include maize, barley, common millets and little millets, kodo, bajra and jowar etc. Area under millets is 36.86 percent (336,033 hectares) of total cropped area in the state. Of these millets, maize is extensively cultivated in the state and area under this crop is 257,255 hectares. Barley, ragi and common millets are grown on comparatively smaller scale, whereas area under jowar and bajra is negligible.

The following statement shows area under different cereals in each district of the state during 1970—71.

Area under major cereals in hectares

State/Districts	Rice	Wheat	Millets
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh ..	**103,869**	**317,672**	**336,033**
Chamba ..	3,401	14,986	35,190
Kangra ..	48,805	134,604	102,390
Mandi ..	29,281	52,513	50,900
Kulu ..	3,634	16,126	21,220
Lahul & Spiti ..	..	489	1,356
Bilaspur ..	3,929	19,068	21,565
Mahasu ..	7,523	38,748	50,934
Simla ..	2,365	13,562	15,358
Sirmaur ..	4,901	26,022	28,647
Kinnaur ..	30	1,554	8,473

Source: Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

MAP 53

PULSES AND OILSEEDS (1970-71)

This map shows the distribution of area in hectares under pulses (including gram) and oil-seeds in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state during 1970—71 The distribution of pulses and oil-seeds is shown by dots, each dot representing 100 hectares as shown in the legend.

Pulses:—Pulses include black gram or urd (Mash), green gram or mung, red gram or tur (Arhar) horse gram, masur, gram and other miscellaneous pulses. Area under different pulses during 1970—71 is 71,724 hectares, which forms about 7.87 percent of total cropped area. Of these pulses, black gram (Mash) is extensively grown in the state, whereas gram is primarily cultivated in Kangra, Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur districts. Other pulses are grown on very small scale in various parts of the state. Most of the pulses are grown alongwith other crops by inter-culture method and major pulses producing area is concentrated in western part of the state, embracing Kangra and Bilaspur districts and Nalagarh tahsil of Simla district. Cultivation of pulses is restricted to high altitude area by extreme cold climatic conditions.

Oil-Seeds:—*Main* Oil-seeds grown in the state include mustard, sesamum, groundnut, rape and linseed. The area under oil-seeds constitutes only 2.44 percent (22,219 hectares) of total cropped area during 1970—71 in the state. The most important oil-seeds cultivating area is concentrated in Nurpur, Palampur, Kangra, Dera Gopipur tahsils of Kangra, Nalagarh tahsil of Simla, Paonta Sahib tahsil of Sirmaur, Chaurah and Chamba tahsils of Chamba district and Joginder Nagar tahsil of Mandi district. These tahsils together account for more than 80 per cent of total area under oil-seeds in the state. In other areas, cultivation of oil-seeds is not much undertaken.

The following table gives districtwise distribution of pulses and oil-seeds in hectares during 1970—71:—

Area under pulses and oil-seeds in hectares

State/Districts	Pulses	Oilseeds
Himachal Pradesh	**71,724**	**22,219**
Chamba ..	3,560	2,275
Kangra ..	31,665	14,373
Mandi ..	5,796	910
Kulu ..	3,161	462
Lahul & Spiti ..	175	30
Bilaspur ..	6,196	661
Mahasu ..	7,749	359
Simla ..	7,869	2,158
Sirmaur ..	5,270	987
Kinnaur ..	283	4

Source: Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

MAP 54

COMMERCIAL CROPS (1970—71)

This map depicts the distribution of main commercial crops such as potatoes, apples, ginger and tea at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state during 1970—71. The distribution of crops has been shown by dots of different colours as shown in the legend each dot representing 50 hectares.

Potatoes:—Potato is important cash crop of the state and most of the produce is exported to other states for seedling purpose. Total area under this crop during 1970—71 is 15,981 hectares of which about 60 percent is concentrated in Rohru, Theog, Kotkhai, Jubbal, Rampur, Chaupal, Kasumpti and Kumharsain tehsils of Mahasu district. Other important potato growing areas are distributed in Chichot, Karsog, Jogindar Nagar and Sundar Nagar tahsils of Mandi, Kangra and Palampur tahsils of Kangra and western parts of Kulu district. Potato is almost cultivated in all districts of the state except Bilaspur district.

Apples:—This is another important cash crop occupying 9,129 hectares during 1970—71 in the state. The greatest concentration of apple plantations is found in Mahasu district accounting for about half of the area under apple plantations. Apart from Mahasu district, apple plantation is intensely distributed in Karsog, Chichot and part of Mandi Sadar tahsil in Mandi district, Kulu and Parvati valleys and south-western parts of Kulu district. Apple producing area forms contiguous belt stretching from Kulu valley to north-eastern part of Sirmaur district in central and south-eastern portion of the state.

Ginger:—Ginger cultivation is gaining its popularity among the farmers due to increase in market value of this produce. Ginger cultivation is mainly confined to Rajgarh, Rainka, Pachhad, Shillai and Paonta Sahib tahsils of Sirmaur district. These tahsils together account for about 80 percent (1,438 hectares) of total area (1,835 hectares) under ginger cultivation in the state.

Tea:—Tea plantation is mainly concentrated in Palampur and Kangra tahsils of Kangra district and Jogindar Nagar tahsil of Mandi district. Slopes of the Palampur valley alone occupies 2,995 hectares under tea cultivation out of 3,935 hectares of area under tea cultivation in the state.

The following statement shows districtwise area under each crop during 1970—71.

Area Under Commercial Crops in hectares

State/Districts	Potatoes	Apples	Ginger	Tea
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh ..	**15,981**	**9,129**	**1,835**	**3,935**
Chamba ..	512	201	..	..
Kangra ..	1,292	2	9	3,396
Mandi ..	1,575	2,712	2	539
Kulu ..	1,183	1,080	..	..
Lahul & Spiti ..	252	3	..	..
Bilaspur ..	7	..	53	..
Mahasu ..	9,730	4,526	106	..
Simla ..	341	..	227	..
Sirmaur ..	803	536	1,438	..
Kinnaur ..	286	69	..	..

Source :-Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

MAP 55

YIELD PER HECTARE OF RICE, WHEAT, MILLETS AND PULSES (1971)

These four maps depict the yield (average of five years 1966-67 to 1970-71) of rice, wheat, millets and pulses per hectare in each district of the state. The yield per hectare for each of above cereals is worked out in Kg as an average of five years and their distribution is shown by choropleth in four separate maps.

Rice:—The average yield of rice in the state as a whole works out to 1,127.14 Kg per hectare. This yield per hectare exceeds 1,200 Kg in Mandi and Kangra districts. In Chamba, Kulu, Bilaspur, Simla and Kinnaur districts yield of rice ranges between 1,100 and 1,200 Kg and is very close to the state average (1,127.14 Kg.) In other districts, excepting Lahul & Spiti where no rice cultivation is done, the yield of rice per hectare is below 1,100 Kg.

Wheat:—The yield per hectare of wheat in Himachal Pradesh comes to 918.92 Kg. The highest yield of wheat per hectare is recorded in Kinnaur (1,165.25 Kg) followed by Mandi district (1,122.13 Kg). This yield varies between 900.01-970.00 Kg in Kulu, Mahasu and Sirmaur districts. In range of 830.01-900.00 Kg per hectare comes Bilaspur, Simla and Lahul & Spiti districts. The lowest yield of wheat per hectare is observed in Chamba (746.21 Kg) followed by Kangra district (826.59 Kg).

Millets:—In Himachal Pradesh, the average yield of millets (maize and barley) is 1,466.58 Kg per hectare. This yield exceeds 1,680 Kg in Chamba and Kulu districts. The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range of 1,380.01-1,680.00 Kg per hectare. The variation in this range is between 1,383.85 Kg in Simla and 1,676.34 Kg. in Kinnaur district. In Kangra and Sirmaur districts, it varies between 1,080.01-1,380.00 Kg whereas yield of millets per hectares is below 1,080 Kg in Bilaspur andLahul & Spiti districts.

Pulses:—The average yield of pulses (gram, mung, urd and masur) is 355.01 Kg per hectare in the state as a whole. The highest yield of pulses is recorded 533 Kg in Simla followed by 390.30 Kg in Kangra district. The variation in yield of pulses per hectare in Bilaspur, Kulu, Mandi and Sirmaur districts is between 325.01-375.00 Kg. The lowest yield of pulses is registered in Kinnaur (266.6 Kg) followed by Mahasu (273.8 Kg) and Chamba district (324.2 Kg) per hectare. The following table indicates average yield of various crops districtwise in 1971.

Average yield in Kg per hectare

State/Districts	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Pulses
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh ..	**1,127·14**	**918·92**	**1,466·58**	**355·01**
Chamba ..	1,118·17	746·21	1,763·30	324·20
Kangra ..	1,222·76	826·59	1,234·84	390·30
Mandi ..	1,211·47	1,122·13	1,630·81	327·50
Kulu ..	1,103·13	947·23	2,088·85	360·80
Lahul & Spiti ..	..	876·35	900·00	..
Bilaspur ..	1,149·80	840·58	1,027·28	352·70
Mahasu ..	1,020·23	926·25	1,642·19	273·80
Simla ..	1,133·61	834·88	1,383·95	533·00
Sirmaur ..	1,051·60	903·76	1,318·24	366·20
Kinnaur ..	1,133·49	1,165·25	1,676·34	266·60

MAP 56

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION (1971)

This map portrays the percentage of net area irrigated to total net area sown in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state. The percentage figures of net area irrigated to net sown area are calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges as explained in the legend of map.

Net irrigated area by the various sources constitutes 16.33 percent (89,237 hectares) of total net sown area (546,349 hectares) in Himachal Pradesh. Lahul & Spiti district has the highest proportion (100 percent) of net sown area irrigated followed by Hangrang sub-tahsil (99.69 percent), Morang (95.49 percent), Poo (88.75 percent) and Kalpa tahsil (87.06 percent) of Kinnaur district. The percentage of net area irrigated is also high in Sangla tahsil (44.63 percent) of Kinnaur and Pangi tahsil (49.40) of Chamba district. Net area sown in these hilly tahsils/sub-tahsils is very limited which is utilized intensively by providing irrigation mainly through Kuhls from spring and rivulets.

The percentage of net area irrigated varies between 10.01-39.00 in Bhattiyat, Jogindar Nagar, Sarkaghat, Simla, Kandaghat, Rajgarh, Pachhad, Rainka and Shillai tahsils. The range of 9.01-19.00 percent covers maximum number of tahsils (13). The variation in the highest and lowest percentage of irrigated area in this range is between 18.12 in Dera Gopipur and 10.40 percent in Bilaspur Sadar tahsil.

The proportion of net irrigated area to net sown area varies in 12 tahsils/sub-tahsils between 4.01-9.00 percent. The highest percentage of irrigated area in this range is in Karsog (8.16) and lowest is recorded in Rampur tahsil (4.04). Percentage of net area irrigated is below 4.01 percent in 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The lowest proportion of irrigated area is recorded in Brahmaur sub-tahsil (0.10 percent) followed by Kotkhai (0.42 percent).

The following table gives district-wise percentage and area irrigated in 1971.

Net Area Irrigated

State/Districts	Area Irrigated (In hac.)	Pecrentage to total net sown area
Himachal Pradesh ..	**89,237**	**16·33**
Chamba ..	3,929	9·88
Kangra ..	39,566	20·10
Mandi ..	13,396	15·68
Kulu ..	2,524	7·64
Lahul & Spiti ..	2,231	100·00
Bilaspur ..	1,966	6·59
Mahasu ..	6,769	8·41
Simla ..	4,939	17·15
Sirmaur ..	9,777	23·43
Kinnaur ..	4,140	50·93

Source :- Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

MAP 57

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA (1970—71)

This map shows gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area and proportionate share of each crop to total gross value of output in each district of the state during 1970—71.

The gross value (in rupees) per hectare of cropped area is obtained by dividing gross values accruing from average production (during 1966-67 to 1970-71) of agricultural crops such as cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, apples and other fruit crops by total cropped area for each district. The districtwise figures of gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area are grouped into three ranges and districts falling in each range are hatched as shown in the legend of map. The proportionate share of gross value of individual crops to total gross value of crops are shown by heptagons in each district.

The gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area works out to Rs. 1,119 in the state as

a whole. The highest value of agricultural output per hectare is recorded in Kulu (Rs. 2,461) followed by Mandi (Rs. 1,486) and Kinnaur district (Rs. 1,563). This high value of output per hectare is attributable to the plantation crops particularly apples and other fruits which have been started in a big way in these districts. The value of agricultural output per hectare in Mahasu, Sirmaur, Simla and Chamba districts varies between Rs. 851-1,250, while in Kangra and Bilaspur districts it is below Rs. 851.

The percentage share of gross value of maize to total gross value is highest in all districts, except Kinnaur. This proportion varies between 63.32 percent in Chamba and 6.02 percent in Kinnaur district. Second ranking crop in terms of value is wheat followed by rice. The highest and lowest percentage of gross value of wheat to total gross value is 36.17 in Kangra and 16.57 in Kulu district respectively. In Kulu and Kinnaur districts proportion of gross value of apples and other fruit crops to total gross value is significantly high.

Source : Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

MAP 58

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD (1970—71)

This map shows gross value of agricultural output (in rupees) per cultivating household in each district of the state. Gross value of agricultural output (in rupees) per cultivating household is obtained by dividing the gross value accruing from cultivated crops (excluding plantation crops) by the total number of cultivating households for each district. The districtwise figures of gross value are arranged into four categories and districts falling in each range are hatched differently as shown in the legend of map. Lahul & Spiti district has been left blank due to the non-availability of data of gross value in respect of this district.

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household is Rs. 1,555.33 in the state as a whole. The highest value of agricultural output per cultivating household is recorded in Kulu (Rs. 2,553.10) followed by Mandi district (Rs. 2,166.72). This value varies between 1,300.01-2,100.00 rupees in Chamba, Mahasu, Simla and Sirmaur districts. Kangra and Bilaspur districts fall in range of 900.01—1,300.00 rupees. The lowest value of agricultural output per cultivating household is recorded in Kinnaur district (Rs. 745.73). The gross value of agricultural output depends on fertility of soil, climate, terrain of land, crop pattern and irrigation facilities etc. and variation in gross value per cultivating household reflects the differences in these factors among the districts.

Source : (i) Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 59

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR (1970—71)

This map depicts the gross value of agricultural output (in rupees) per cultivator districtwise in the state during 1970-71. The gross value of agricultural output in rupees per cultivator is calculated by dividing gross value accruing from crops other than plantation crops by total number of cultivators in each district. The figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges and districts are shaded according to value as shown in the legend of map. Lahul & Spiti has been left blank due to non-availability of gross value data.

In Himachal Pradesh, the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator is Rs. 888.55 as a whole during 1970-71. This value per cultivator exceeds 926 rupees in Kangra, Mandi, and Kulu districts. The largest number of districts (4) falls in range of Rs. 615.01-925.00. The highest and lowest values in this range are in Sirmaur (Rs. 908.96) and Mahasu district (Rs. 618.62) respectively. The lowest value of agricultural output per cultivator is observed in Kinnaur (Rs. 305.93) followed by Bilaspur district (Rs. 603.10).

Source : (i) Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 61

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD (1971)

This map intends to exhibit the average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household in each district of the state in 1971. The districtwise figures of agricultural holding per cultivating household are worked out by dividing the agricultural land by total number of households. The figures thus obtained are arranged into four categories and districts falling in each range are shaded as explained in the legend of map.

The average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household is 1.17 hectares in the state as

a whole. It deviates between 1.41 hectares in Simla and 0.90 hectare in Lahul & Spiti district. The maximum number of districts (4) falls in range of 1.16-1.30 hectares. The variation in this range is between Mahasu (1.29) and Kangra district (1.18 hectares). The average size of agricultural holding in Kulu, Mandi and Bilaspur districts varies between 1.01-1.15 hectares. The lowest agricultural holding is recorded in Lahul & Spiti (0.90) closely followed by Chamba district (0.98 hectare).

Source : (i) Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 61

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREA (1971)

This map exhibits variation in agricultural holding per capita in rural areas in respect of each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state in 1971. The figures of agricultural holding per capita are worked out and figures thus obtained are grouped in five convenient ranges as displayed in the legend of the map.

Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas comes to only 0.19 hectare in the state as a whole and it varies between 0.31 hectare in Nalagarh and 0.09 hectare in Lahul tahsil. The highest agricultural holding per capita is recorded in Nalagarh followed by Nurpur (0.29), Karsog (0.26) and Rohru tahsil (0.25 hectare). The range of 0.21-0.24 hectare of holding per capita accounts for 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The variation in this range is very small which is between 0.21 and 0.23 hectare. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (16) falls in range of 0.18-0.20 hectare and is very close to state average of 0.19 hectare per capita.

The deviation in agricultural holding per capita in 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils is recorded between 0.15-0.17 hectare. In other 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils, agricultural holding is 0.14 hectare and below it. It becomes clear from the map that in larger parts of the state per capita agricultural holding among the rural population is very low. The following table gives per capita agricultural holding districtwise in 1971.

State/Districts		Agriculture holding per Capita in rural area (in Hectare)
1		2
Himachal Pradesh	..	**0·19**
Chamba	..	0·18
Kangra	..	0·18
Mandi	..	0·19
Kulu	..	0·20
Lahul & Spiti	..	0·11
Bilaspur	..	0·17
Mahasu	..	0·20
Simla	..	0·22
Sirmaur	..	0·20
Kinnaur	..	0·19

Source : (i) Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 62

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR (1971)

This map reflects the extent of agricultural holding per male cultivator in hectares in each of the tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state in 1971. Agricultural holding per male cultivator is obtained by dividing agricultural land by total male cultivators for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges from high to low values as shown in the legend of the map.

The average size of agricultural holding per male cultivator is 1.03 hectares in Himachal Pradesh as a whole and it varies between 1.85 hectares in Nurpur and 0.54 hectare in Rainka and Shillai tahsils. A contiguous region of very large size of agricultural holding per male cultivator (above 1.30 hectares) is seen in Kangra district embracing Nurpur, Dera Gopipur, Barsar and Hamirpur tahsils. Besides this, Kalpa and Sangla tahsils of Kinnaur district also show large size of agricultural holding above 1.30 hectares per male cultivator.

The size of agricultural holding in 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils ranges between 1.11-1.30 hectares per male cultivator. Of these tahsils/sub-tahsils, 3 each are in Kangra and Mahasu districts, two each in Mandi and Kinnaur districts and one tahsil in Simla district. The variation in this range is between 1.12 hectares in Nachar and 1.20 hectares in Morang tahsil. A number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (14) falls in the medium range of agricultural holding between 0.91-1.10 hectares per cultivator. The size of agricultural holding in this range varies between 0.94 hectare in Kangra and 1.04 hectares in Poo tahsil. The range of agricultural holding between 0.71-0.90 hectare per cultivator also claims 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The highest agricultural holding in this range is in Solan (0.90 hectare) and lowest has been recorded in Kandaghat tahsil (0.73 hectare). The lowest range of below 0.71 hectare embraces 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The lowest agricultural holding per male cultivator is registered in Rainka and Shillai (0.54 hectare) followed by Hangrang (0.61) and Chaurah tahsil (0.62 hectare).

The following table illustrates districtwise agricultural holding per male cultivator in 1971:

State/Districts	Agriculture Holdings per Male cultivator (in Hectares)
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	1·03
Chamba ..	0·69
Kangra ..	1·35
Mandi ..	0·99
Kulu ..	0.79
Lahul & Spiti ..	0·73
Bilaspur ..	0·93
Mahasu ..	0·95
Simla ..	1·04
Sirmaur ..	0·79
Kinnaur ..	1·16

Source: (i) Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 63

PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES) 1971

This map depicts per capita supply and nutritive requirement in terms of calories of foodgrains such as rice, wheat, millets and pulses in each district of the state. This map brings out the regions of surplus or deficit supply in staple food crops according to the nutritional requirement.

For this map requirement of cereals and pulses in calories per day for adult male and female, adolescent and children of various age-groups as recommended by "The Nutritive value of Indian food and the planning of satisfactory diets" special report series No. 42 by W.R. Aykroyd, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, on page 29 are taken into account. They are as follows:

Age-group	Requirement of cereals and pulses per day in calories
1	2
Adult Male +19 ..	2,400.calories
Adult Female +19 ..	2,160 calories
Adolescent 15–19 ..	2,400 calories
Children	
10 - 14 ..	2,040 calories
5–9 ..	1,560 calories
0–4 ..	1,080 calories

For each district, the requirement of cereals and pulses are estimated according to sex and age structure as recommended above. Per capita production of rice, wheat, millets and pulses (the average of five years 1966-67 to 1970-71) is calculated for each district. The ratio between per adult man value of supply in calories and per adult man value requirement in calories are calculated. These ratios are then grouped into four ranges showing three on surplus side and one on deficit side. The district falling in each range are hatched as shown in the legend.

During 1971, Himachal Pradesh shows per capita surplus supply of staple food crops (cereals and pulses) to the extent of 33.48 percent of the requirements. This trend in surplus production of cereals is revealed by all the districts except Lahul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts. Mandi district exhibits highest per capita surplus production in cereals to the extent of 170.15 percent. The largest number of districts (5) shows low surplus supply of staple food crops to the magnitude of 25.01-50.00 percent of the demand. The highest and lowest values of per capita surplus supply in this range are recorded in Bilaspur (140.32 percent) and Chamba district (131.86 percent), respectively. Simla district reveals lowest surplus supply of cereal crops to the extent of 0.53 percent of the requirement.

On the other hand, Lahul & Spiti district reflects very high deficit per capita production of cereals and pulses to the extent of 89.10 percent followed by Kinnaur 77.44 percent. These districts are extremely deficit in production of food crops due to the limited agricultural land and other geographical factors.

MAP 64

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS (1971)

This map intends to reflect the percentage of workers and non-workers to total population in each district of the state in 1971. Circles proportionate to total population have been drawn in the centre of districts and each circle has been divided into two sectors showing the percentage of workers and non-workers. These sectors have been further sub-divided to show male and female workers and non-workers. The percentage figures of workers to total population are then grouped into four ranges and

districts falling in each range are hatched as shown in the legend of map.

In 1971 Census, a person is treated as worker whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Main activity is one in which one engages oneself mostly. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person has participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and that work is returned as his main activity the person is categorised accordingly. Further the main activity in case of seasonal work such as cultivation, livestock keeping etc., is ascertained with reference to such work in the preceding one year. Non-workers on the other hand consist of those persons whose main activity is returned as one of these such as household duties, students, retired persons, dependents, beggars, institution's inmates and other non-workers etc.

In Himachal Pradesh, the percentage of workers to total population is 36.95 (1,278,632), which constitutes 26.77 percent male workers and 10.18 percent female workers of the total population. This work participation rate is slightly higher than the All India average rate (32.92 percent). The highest proportion of workers to total population is recorded in Lahul & Spiti (64.74 percent) closely followed by Kinnaur district (60.52 percent). This higher proportion of workers appears to have been accentuated by the presence of large number of workers engaged in construction of roads, developmental projects and other civil services in these districts. The variation in the percentage of workers in Kulu (48.63) and Mahasu (47.14) is very meagre, whereas this proportion fluctuates between 35.01-45.00 percent in Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur districts and approximates to the state average of 36.95 percent. The lowest percentage of workers to total population is seen in Kangra district (27.47) in the state. This low percentage of workers in this district may be due to outmigration of working males to other parts of state/country. Considering the percentage of male and female workers to total population separately, it becomes obvious from the map that highest percentage of male workers to total population is recorded in Lahul & Spiti (37.21) and lowest in Kangra district (22.08). On the other hand, participation rate of female workers to total population varies between 27.53 percent in Lahul & Spiti and 5.36 percent in Simla district.

MAP 65

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS (1971)

This map portrays the proportion of rural workers and non-workers to total rural population districtwise in the state in 1971.

The percentage figures of rural workers to total population for each district are worked out and grouped into four ranges. The districts falling in each range are hatched differently according to values as shown in the legend of map. Circles proportionate to total rural population are inserted in each of the districts. These circles are divided into two sectors according to proportion of workers and non-workers. Each of these sectors are further sub-divided to show the proportion of male and female workers and non-workers.

The percentage of rural workers to total population is 37.15 in the state, which is comprised of 26.44 percent male workers and 10.71 percent female workers. The percentage of rural workers is above 55 percent in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts, whereas this proportion varies between 45.01-55.00 percent in Kulu and Mahasu districts. The maximum number of districts (5) falls in the range of 35.01-45.00 percent and is nearer to the state average (37.15). The variation in the proportion of rural workers in this range is between 43.68 percent in Sirmaur and 35.41 percent in Simla district. The lowest percentage of rural workers is registered in Kangra district (27.39). The work participation rate of male workers is highest in Lahul & Spiti (37.21 percent) while lowest has been recorded in Kangra district (21.92) percent). Similarly, the percentage of female workers to total population is highest in Lahul & Spiti (27.53) and lowest position is occupied by Kangra district (5.47). The percentage of rural workers is higher in central and eastern parts of the state, where cultivation of cereal crops has been supplemented by commercial crops such as apples, potatoes and other fruit crops.

MAP 66

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of urban workers and non-workers to total urban population districtwise in the state in 1971. Circles proportionate to total urban population have been drawn in each of the districts. These circles are then divided into two sectors of workers and non-workers. Each of the sector is further sub-divided to show proportion of males and females. Percentage figures of urban workers to total urban population are calculated and figures thus obtained are arranged into three categories as explained in the legend of the map.

The proportion of urban workers to total urban population comes to 34.20 percent in the state, of which male workers constitute 31.18 percent and 3.02 percent are female workers. The highest percentage of urban workers is revealed by Mandi district (38.66). The proportion of urban workers to total population varies between 34.01-38.00 percent in Kulu, Mahasu, Simla and Bilaspur districts. In remaining districts excluding entirely rural Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts, this percentage of urban workers stands at below 30.01 percent. The variation in the work participation rate of females is 5.13 peecent in Bilaspur and 2.47 percent in Mandi district. Similarly, the highest percentage of urban male workers to total population is seen in Mandi (36.19), while lowest is recorded in Chamba district (25.12).

MAP 67

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of rural male workers to total rural male population in age-group 15—59 at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state. The tahsils/sub-tahsils are shaded according to five ranges of rural male workers in age 15—59 as displayed in the index of the map.

The proportion of rural male workers in age 15—59 is 87.62 percent in the state as a whole. The participation rate of male workers is very high (above 96.00 percent) in Chaurah, Brahmaur, Chaupal, Rainka, Shillai, Hangrang and Nachar tahsils. This proportion of workers varies between 93.01-96.00 percent in 16 tahsils/sub-tahsils. These areas are distributed in clusters in central, eastern and northern parts of the state. The variation between the highest and lowest percentage of male workers in this range is between 93.38 in Chamba and 95.92 in Morang tahsil respectively.

The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (19) falls in range of 87.01-93.00 and is closer to the state average (87.62 percent). The fluctuation in the percentage of workers is between 87.66 in Arki and 92.66 in Theog tahsil. In Nurpur, Kangra, Dera Gopipur, Una, Jogindar Nagar and Ghamarwin tahsils, the percentage of rural male workers varies between 81.01-87.00 percent. In remaining tahsils/sub-tahsils (5) this proportion is below 81.01 percent. The lowest percentage of rural male workers in age 15—59 is recorded in Hamirpur tahsil (77.02) closely followed by Amb sub-tahsil (77.16).

Proportion of Male workers to total Male population in age-group 15—59 in rural area, 1971

State/Districts	Rural Male Workers in Age-group 15—59	Percentage to total Rural Males in Age-group 15—59
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**710,986**	**87·62**
Chamba ..	60,975	94·54
Kangra ..	228,597	80·40
Mandi ..	101,915	88·79
Kulu ..	47,509	93·24
Lahul & Spiti ..	7,985	93·45
Bilaspur ..	37,241	85·03
Mahasu ..	109,977	91·86
Simla ..	35,620	90·16
Sirmaur ..	65,809	95·00
Kinnaur ..	15,358	95·68

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map reveals the proportion of male workers to total male population in age-group 15—59 in urban areas of the state in 1971. The percentage of male workers to total male population in age 15—59 in urban areas has been calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil. Percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and are hatched as shown in the index of the map. The entirely rural tahsils/sub-tahsils (29) have been left blank.

According to 1971 Census, 70,670 males (80.37 percent) have been categorised as workers out of 87,929 total male population in age-group 15—59 in urban areas of Himachal Pradesh. The highest percentage of male workers is noticed in Theog (89.11) closely followed by Sundar Nagar (88.98), Ghamarwin (88.48) and Kasumpti tahsil (88.27). The high proportion of male workers in Sundar Nagar tahsil is attributed to the execution of B. S. L. Project, while in other tahsils it may be partly on account of the role of primary activities of the towns located in these tahsils. The proportion of male workers varies between 82.01-88.00 percent in Palampur, Jogindar Nagar, Kandaghat, Pachhad and Paonta Sahib tahsils. The next range of 76.01-82.00 percent embraces maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (9). The variation in this range is between Kangra (78.32 percent) and Simla sub-tahsil (81.84 percent). The lowest range of below 76.01 percent accounts for variation in 6 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The lowest percentage of urban male workers to total male population in age 15—59 is recorded in Solan (73.18) followed by Nahan (74.23) and Hamirpur tahsil (74.30).

The proportion of Male workers to total Males in Age-group 15—59 in urban areas

State/Tahsils/ Sub-tahsils	Urban Male Workers in Age 15—59	Percentage to total Urban Males in Age 15—59
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**70,670**	**80·37**
Chamba ..	2,827	74·75
Bhattiyat ..	1,603	74·52
Nurpur ..	910	76·60
Kangra ..	6,476	78·32
Palampur ..	753	82·30
Hamirpur ..	1,133	74·30
Una ..	2,212	78·63
Jogindar Nagar ..	1,198	87·13
Mandi Sadar ..	7,690	81·26
Sundar Nagar ..	7,784	88·98
Kulu ..	3,347	77·62
Ghamarwin ..	499	88·48
Bilaspur Sadar ..	2,042	75·77
Arki ..	307	76·37
Rampur ..	884	76·87
Theog ..	483	89·11
Kasumpti ..	286	88·27
Solan ..	3,007	73·18
Simla ..	19,137	81·84
Kandaghat ..	2,125	84·03
Nalagarh ..	854	79·96
Pachhad ..	299	85·19
Nahan ..	3,784	74·23
Paonta Sahib ..	1,030	87·88

MAP 69

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map intends to show the percentage of female workers to total female population in age-group 15—59 in rural areas of each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state in 1971. Percentage figures of rural female workers to total rural female population in age 15—59 are grouped into six ranges as hatched in the legend of map.

The proportion of female workers to total female population in age 15—59 works out to 34.82 percent in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and it varies between 93.69 percent in Sangla and 3.13 percent in Nurpur tahsil of Kangra district. The percentage of female workers is extraordinarily high (above 85.00) in Lahul, Banjar, Hangrang and Sangla tahsils. In another 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils, this proportion of female workers is significantly high (68.01-85.00) percent. Of these tahsils/sub-tahsils, four are concentrated in Kinnaur, five in Mahasu and one each in Chamba and Lahul & Spiti districts. This high percentage of female workers may be due to the rugged topography of these areas, which necessitates involvement of all, irrespective of sex, in intensive cultivation carried on scarce arable land and other economic activities.

In 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the percentage of female workers to total females in age 15—59 is medium high (51.00-68.00). These tahsils are distributed—three in Mahasu, two in Mandi and one each in Sirmaur, Kulu and Bilaspur districts. The range of 34.01-51.00 percent embraces maximum number of tahsils (12) and these tahsils are mostly concentrated in central south-western parts of the state. The proportion of female workers varies between 17.01-34.00 percent in 8 tahsils, while this proportion is below 17.01 in 10 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The lowest percentage of female workers is recorded in Nurpur (3.13) closely followed by Amb (3.44) and Una tahsil (3.84). Thus it becomes clear from this analysis that there is striking regional variation in the work participation rate of females, which may be explained in terms of differences in social, cultural and economic factors.

Proportion of rural Female Workers to total Females in Age-group 15—59

State/Districts		Rural Female Workers in Age 15–59	Percentage to total Rural Females In Age 15–59
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**288,322**	**34·82**
Chamba	..	19,785	32·47
Kangra	..	60,708	18·21
Mandi	..	53,555	44·74
Kulu	..	27,445	58·25
Lahul & Spiti	..	5,459	88·42
Bilaspur	..	25,967	54·31
Mahasu	..	61,033	56·47
Simla	..	7,907	21·55
Sirmaur	..	15,952	28·78
Kinnaur	..	10,511	82·79

MAP 70

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map exhibits the proportion of female workers to total female population in age-group 15—59 in urban areas in respect of each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state into five categories as shown in the legend. The entirely rural areas have been left blank.

According to 1971 Census, 6,844 females (11.60 percent) have been categorised as workers out of 59,003 total female population in age 15—59 in the urban areas of the state. This proportion of urban female workers is considerably low as compared to their counterparts in the rural areas (34.82). This low percentage of female workers in urban areas may be possible due to the paucity of employment opportunity to females in the urban areas. The highest percentage of urban female workers is recorded in Ghamarwin tahsil (46.41), which may be due to the primary occupations carried out in the towns. This percentage of female workers is also comparatively high in Jogindar Nagar tahsil (27.29). In Kulu, Rampur, Theog, Pachhad and Arki tahsils, the percentage of female workers varies between 15.01-20.00 percent. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (10) falls within the purview of 10.01-15.00 percentage range which is close to the state average (11.60 percent). The range of 5.01-10.00 percent of female workers covers five tahsils. The lowest percentage of female workers to total females in age 15—59 is recorded in Kasumpti (3.17) closely followed by Una tahsil (5.00).

Urban Female Workers in Age 15—59

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Urban Female Workers in Age 15—59	
1		2	
Himachal Pradesh	..	6,844	**(11·60)**
Chamba	..	335	(11·41)
Bhattiyat	..	236	(13·56)
Nurpur	..	132	(11·40)
Kangra	..	924	(12·35)
Palampur	..	59	(9·66)
Hamirpur	..	102	(12·72)
Una	..	132	(5·00)
Jogindar Nagar	..	262	(27·29)
Mandi Sadar	..	576	(10·64)
Sundar Nagar	..	282	(6·16)
Kulu	..	393	(15·20)
Ghamarwin	..	220	(46·41)
Bilaspur Sadar	..	225	(12·52)
Arki	..	57	(17·27)
Rampur	..	104	(17·81)
Theog	..	59	(19·93)

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Urban Female Workers in Age 15—59	
Kasumpti	..	4	(3·17)
Solan	..	221	(9·25)
Simla	..	1,630	(12·03)
Kandagha t	..	269	(11·10)
Nalagarh	..	81	(8·48)
Pachhad	..	41	(17·15)
Nahan	..	406	(9·99)
Paonta Sahib	..	94	(10·78)

Note :—Figures within brackets indicate percentage of female workers to total urban females in age 15—59.

MAP 71

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of workers and non-workers in employable population in age-group 15—59 districtwise in the state. Circles proportionate to total employable population in age-group 15—59 have been drawn in each district. These circles are then divided to show the proportion of workers and non-workers with male and female divisions combining with squares for clarity, representing males and females non-workers.

The total number of workers in Himachal Pradesh in age-group 15—59 is 1,076,822 in 1971, which forms 98.33 percent of total employable population. The highest percentage of workers to total employable population is recorded in Kinnaur (99.58) closely followed by Kulu (99.48) and Lahul & Spiti district (99.47). The lowest percentage of workers to total employable population in age 15—59 is observed in Kangra (96.63) followed by Simla (97.92) and Bilaspur district (98.49).

The proportion of male workers to total employable population in age-group 15—59 is 71.38 percent in the state as a whole. It varies between 83.60 percent in Simla and 59.08 percent in Lahul & Spiti district. The percentage of female workers to total employable population in age-group 15—59 is only 26.95 percent in the state. The highest and lowest percentage of female workers is found in Kinnaur (40.46) and Simla district (14.32) respectively.

The highest percentage of non-workers to total employable population in age-group 15—59 is seen in the most densely populated district of Kangra (3.37) followed by Simla (2.08) and Bilaspur district (1.51). The lowest proportion of non-workers is recorded in Kinnaur (0.42 percent) followed by Kulu (0.52 percent) and Lahul & Spiti (0.53 percent) districts.

MAP 72

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS (1971)

This map depicts industrial structure of male and female workers in each district. According to 1971 Census, there are nine industrial categories which have been grouped under primary, secondary and tertiary activities. The industrial categories under the above activities are grouped as per the legend of the map.

Pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers in the nine industrial categories in each district. Industrial categories are indicated by roman figures in between two vertical parallel lines of the pyramids. The bars on the left depict male workers and on the right female workers engaged in various activities. The percentage and absolute scales to indicate the share of male and female workers in various industrial categories are drawn below and above the diagrams, respectively. Three different hatchings have been used to differentiate economic activities under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as displayed in the legend of the map.

Workers employed in primary sector constitute 77.61 percent of the total workers in the state. The participation rate of male workers in primary activities is 51.57 percent of total workers while the proportion of female workers in this sector forms 26.04 percent of total workers in the state. The proportion of workers engaged in primary activities is predominantly high in all districts. The highest percentage of workers employed in primary activities is recorded in Kulu (87.17) closely followed by Chamba (86.67), Mahasu (85.48) and Bilaspur district (82.67) respectively. The lowest proportion of workers in primary sector is observed in Simla (56.18) followed by Lahul & Spiti (59.73) and Kangra (71.88). In the remaining districts, more than three-fourth of workers are predominantly engaged in primary activities. Cultivation in the primary activity for both males and females together account for 70.64 percent of the total workers in the state. In general, cultivators to total workers is considerably high in all the districts. Percentage of agricultural labourers is only 4.18 as compared to the number of total workers in the state. The variation in the percentage of agricultural labourers is between 6.55 in Kangra and 1.84 percent in Lahul & Spiti district. The workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchard and allied activities constitute 2.69 percent of total workers. Mining and quarrying is quite negligible in the state.

The secondary sector of the economy absorbs 8.18 percent of the total workers in the state Workers

in such activities are highest in Lahaul & Spiti (22.41) followed by Mandi (11.93) and Sirmaur district (10.70) due to the construction of dams and roads. Shamba (3.76 percent) and Kulu (4.28 percent) districts show low proportions. The participation rate of male workers in secondary activities ranges between 16.45 per cent in Lahul & Spiti and 3.46 percent in Shamba district. The proportion of female workers in secondary sector is less than one percent in all the districts except Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts, where female workers in this sector occupy 5.96 and 1.24 percent respectively to total workers.

Tertiary sector employs 13.26 percent male and 0.95 percent female workers in the state. The highest percentage of workers in tertiary activities to total workers is recorded in Simla (34.63) followed by Kangra (18.99) and Lahul & Spiti district (17.86), respectively. The percentage of workers in tertiary activities is lowest in Kulu (8.55) and Sirmaur district (9.34). Among the various activities in tertiary sector the category of services claims the largest percentage of workers.

MAP 73

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS (1971)

This map shows economic activities of rural male and female workers in each district of the state. Pyramids are drawn to show the proportion of rural male and female workers engaged in nine industrial categories in each district as explained in the legend of the map.

Rural workers employed in primary activities constitute 82.35 percent of total rural workers in the state and this proportion in secondary sector forms only 6.81 percent of the total workers. The tertiary sector of rural economy employs 10.84 percent of total workers in the rural areas. The participation rate of rural female workers is high in the category of cultivators falling under primary sector in the state (26.16 percent) while in other economic activities the proportion of female workers is very low.

The proportion of workers engaged in primary activities is extraordinarily high in all districts except Lahul & Spiti district where it is 59.73 percent of the total. In other districts, the percentage of workers in primary activities varies between 74.03 percent in Kangra and 91.02 percent in Chamba district. Other districts, with high proportions in primary sector are Kulu (90.50), Mahasu (87.70), Bilaspur (85.41), Mandi (84.69) and Sirmaur (84.43). Percentage of cultivators to total rural workers varies between 56.85 percent in Lahul & Spiti and 85.02 percent in Chamba district. Percentage of workers engaged as agricultural labourers constitutes 4.39 percent of total rural workers. This proportion varies between 6.65 percent in Kangra and 1.84 percent in Lahul & Spiti at district level. Thus, it is clear that an overwhelming proportion of population derives their livelihood from agriculture and allied activities in the state.

Male workers employed in secondary sector of rural economy form 6.29 percent and females 0.52 percent of the total workers in the state. The variation in the proportion of workers employed in secondary sector is between 2.75 percent in Chamba and 22.41 percent in Lahul & Spiti. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs is comparatively higher in Kangra (5.60) followed by Sirmaur (3.92) and Mandi district (3.15). In other districts, this represents very small proportion of the total workers. The larger proportion of workers in secondary sector is employed in construction in Lahul & Spiti (21.43 percent) followed by Sirmaur (5.59 percent), Kinnaur (5.24 percent) and Mandi district (4.37 percent) due to the construction of dams and roads.

Tertiary sector absorbs 10.84 percent of the total rural workers in the state. The highest proportion lies in Lahul & Spiti (7.86) closely followed by Kangra (17.32). The lowest percentage of workers in this sector is recorded in Sirmaur (6.06).

MAP 74

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS (1971)

This map depicts industrial structure of urban male and female workers in each district of the state. Pyramids are drawn to show the size of urban male and female workers engaged in nine industrial categories as explained in the index of the map.

Primary sector occupies 9.16 percent of the total urban workers of the state. The urban workers in secondary activities represent 28.05 percent of the total workers. The tertiary sector is the most developed employing 62.79 percent of the total urban workers in the state. The participation rate of urban female workers is very meagre in all economic activities except tertiary, where proportion of female workers is 6.62 percent of the total workers.

The percentage of workers in primary activities is highest in Kangra (19.24) followed by Bilaspur (18.84) and Kulu district (12.24). In other districts, the percentage of workers in primary sector varies between 8.22 in Sirmaur and 4.00 percent in Simla district. Of the total workers in primary activities, more than half of the workers are engaged in cultivation. Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchard and allied activities is comparatively high (7.76 percent) in Kulu. In other districts, this varies between 1.92 in Mandi and 4.32 percent of total workers in Chamba district.

The proportion of workers in secondary activities is highest in Mandi (55.75 percent) and the lowest (14.25) in Simla. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs characteristically constitute 11.88 percent of the total workers in the state. It is more pronounced in Sirmaur employing 22.19 percent of workers followed by Mahasu (20.10 percent)

and Kangra district (14.78) respectively. The percentage of workers employed in construction is very high in Mandi (48.55) due to the execution of Beas-Sutlej Link Project. In other areas, the proportion of workers engaged in constructional activity varies between 5.33 percent in Simla and 14.05 percent in Kulu district.

Urban male workers in tertiary activities constitute 56.17 percent and female workers form 6.62 percent of the total urban workers in the state. The variation in the proportion of urban workers in tertiary sector is between 81.75 percent in Simla and 36.91 percent in Mandi district. Services in general, both in males and females, account for larger number.

MAP 75

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15—59

This map depicts the proportion of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15—59, tahsil/sub-tahsil-wise, in the state.

According to 1971 Census, "a person is considered as a cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by his or herself or by supervision or direction in his or her capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share." Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59 is calculated for each tahsil/sub-tahsil and are grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The proportion of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15—59 is 68.11 percent in the state as a whole. The cultivators to total workers in age 15—59 is the highest in Nirmand (93.58) closely followed by Banjar (91.76), Ani (90.54), Chaurah (89.37) and Pangi sub-tahsil (86.30). The range between 75.01-85.00 percent contains 16 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The variation in the proportion of cultivators in this range is between 84.44 percent in Karsog and 75.13 percent in Rampur tahsil. Percentage of cultivators in 15 tahsils/sub-tahsils ranges between 65.01-75.00 percent and the same is close to the state average (68.11).

In 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the proportion of cultivators is between 55.01-65.00 percent. Of these tahsils, four are in Kangra and one each in Simla, Mandi, Lahul and Spiti and Sirmaur districts. Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59 is 55.00 and below in 9 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The lowest percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59 is recorded in Simla (14.17) and Sundar Nagar tahsil (39.72). The percentage of cultivators is low in these tahsils due to the larger number of workers engaged in construction and services.

Cultivators in Total Workers in Age 15—59

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Cultivators in Age 15—59
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	**733,389 (68·11)**
Chaurah ..	23,106 (89·37)
Pangi	5,532 (86·30)
Chamba	16,770 (73·14)
Bhattiyat	14,819 (73·00)
Brahmaur	7,853 (76·48)
Nurpur	19,324 (57·19)
Kangra ..	32,589 (59·29)
Palampur ..	25,084 (54·49)
Dera Gopipur ..	24,938 (55·41)
Hamirpur ..	42,343 (70·83)
Amb ..	9,859 (56·71)
Barsar ..	14,310 (70·50)
Una ..	13,227 (53·14)
Jogindar Nagar ..	21,529 (77·43)
Mandi Sadar ..	29,134 (62·33)
Sarkaghat ..	28,032 (83·03)
Chichot ..	18,505 (81·69)
Sundar Nagar ..	9,280 (39·72)
Karsog ..	15,988 (84·44)
Kulu ..	27,029 (68·35)
Banjar ..	15,412 (91·76)
Ani ..	9,141 (90·54)
Nirmand ..	11,471 (93·58)
Lahul ..	4,856 (51·20)
Spiti ..	2,297 (58·01)
Ghamarwin ..	31,686 (80·12)
Bilaspur Sadar ..	19,047 (71·48)
Arki ..	12,722 (83·91)
Seoni ..	8,488 (83·78)
Kumharsain ..	8,513 (68·16)
Rampur ..	19,297 (75·13)
Rohru ..	14,066 (75·77)
Jubbal ..	7,504 (74·08)
Kotkhai ..	7,689 (73·82)
Theog ..	17,136 (83·57)
Kasumpti ..	10,333 (66·33)
Solan ..	6,948 (50·00)
Chaupal ..	19,519 (81·79)
Simla ..	3,714 (14·17)
Kandaghat ..	11,886 (57·11)
Nalagarh ..	16,485 (79·99)
Rajgarh ..	5,978 (67·95)
Pachhad ..	7,384 (76·53)
Nahan ..	4,567 (42·93)
Rainka ..	13,451 (84·06)
Shillai ..	13,080 (82·56)
Paonta Sahib ..	15,800 (59·66)
Hangrang ..	1,175 (66·12)
Poo ..	1,244 (42·04)
Morang ..	2,561 (67·34)
Kalpa ..	2,827 (47·18)
Nachar ..	5,019 (71·65)
Sangla ..	2,842 (65·59)

Note :—Figures within brackets indicate percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59.

MAP 76

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION (1971)

This map shows the proportion of rural cultivators to total rural population in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state as explained in the index of the map.

The proportion of cultivators in rural population comes to 27.94 percent in the state. The highest percentage of cultivators in rural population is recorded in Banjar (54.56) followed by Chaupal tahsil (50.04). In 10 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the variation in the proportion of cultivators is between 30.01-45.00 percent. The highest percentage of cultivators in this range is recorded in Hangrang (44.10) and the lowest is observed in Karsog tahsil (40.21). The percentage of cultivators in rural population is considerably high due to the lack of industrial development and higher proportion of female cultivators in these tahsils.

In the range of 33.01-39.00 percent falls 10 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The variation in the percentage of cultivators to total rural population is between 38.37 in Brahmaur and 33.35 percent in Sarkaghat tahsil. The range of 27.01-33.00 percent embraces the maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (11) and is close to the state average (27.94 percent). In 9 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the percentage of cultivators to total rural population varies between 21.01-27.00 percent. The lowest percentage of cultivators to total rural population is recorded in Amb (14.02) closely followed by Palampur (14.44), Una (15.28), Dera Gopipur (15.31), Nurpur (15.90) and Barsar sub-tahsil (20.22) of Kangra district respectively.

Cultivators in rural Population

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Cultivators
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	**899,229 (27·94)**
Chaurah ..	28,085 (41·86)
Pangi ..	6,485 (46·91)
Chamba ..	19,909 (27·93)
Bhattiyat ..	18,109 (31·71)
Brahmaur ..	10,385 (38·37)
Nurpur ..	24,040 (15·90)
Kangra ..	38,424 (21·40)
Palampur ..	32,056 (14·44)
Dera Gopipur ..	32,671 (15·31)
Hamirpur ..	52,881 (25·31)
Amb ..	13,695 (14·02)
Barsar ..	18,880 (20·22)
Una ..	17,424 (15·28)
Jogindar Nagar ..	26,105 (32·44)
Mandi Sadar ..	35,641 (31·88)
Sarkaghat ..	34,254 (33·35)
Chichot ..	21,673 (30·15)
Sundar Nagar ..	11,146 (21·35)
Karsog ..	19,263 (40·21)
Kulu ..	32,591 (35·35)
Banjar ..	18,738 (54·56)
Ani ..	11,038 (41·75)
Nirmand ..	13,765 (48·09)
Lahul ..	6,025 (36·87)
Spiti ..	2,640 (36·87)
Ghamarwin ..	38,548 (32·73
Bilaspur Sadar ..	23,135 (34·27)
Arki ..	15,633 (34·39)
Seoni ..	10,384 (46·62)
Kumharsain ..	9,871 (32·04)
Rampur ..	22,894 (42·27)
Rohru ..	16,446 (26·14)
Jubbal ..	9,016 (41·25)
Kotkhai ..	9,188 (37·83)
Theog ..	21,026 (45·80)
Kasumpti ..	12,928 (37·72)
Solan ..	8,664 (24·52)
Chaupal ..	23,393 (50·04)
Simla ..	4,582 (29·86)
Kandaghat ..	14,644 (24·72)
Nalagarh ..	20,307 (27·66)
Rajgarh ..	7,202 (28·82)
Pachhad ..	8,978 (36·59)
Nahan ..	5,797 (24·10)
Rainka ..	16,592 (42·62)
Shillai ..	15,875 (46·24)
Paonta Sahib ..	19,287 (24·90)
Hangrang ..	1,378 (44·10)
Poo ..	1,508 (25·8 2)
Morang ..	3,093 (41·5 3)
Kalpa ..	3,505 (32·49)
Nachar ..	5,917 (41·65)
Sangla ..	3,515 (41·71)

Note:—Figures within brackets indicate percentage of cultivators to total rural population.

MAP 77

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15—59 in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state into six ranges as displayed in the index of the map.

In Himachal Pradesh, proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15—59 is 60.18 percent. At tahsil/sub-tahsil level it fluctuates between 90.84 in Nirmand and 8.89 percent in

Simla. In Simla tahsil, proportion of cultivators is low due to urbanization. Percentage of male cultivators is above 85 percent in Chaurah, Nirmand, Banjar and Ani tahsils. The proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in age 15—59 varies between 75.01-85.00 percent in 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils. These tahsils are distributed—two each in Mandi, Sirmaur and Mahasu disricts and one each in Simla and Chamba districts.

The range of 65.01-75.00 percent cultivators covers 10 tahsils/sub-tahsils. Of these tahsils, three each are in Chamba and Mahasu, two in Mandi and one each in Bilaspur and Sirmaur districts. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (12) falls in the range of 55.01-65.00 percent. The variation in the proportion of cultivators is between 64.62 in Barsar and 56.56 percent in Amb sub-tahsil. The percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59 in 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils ranges between 45.01-55.00 percent. The largest number of tahsils (5) in this range is concentrated in Kangra district alone. In the remaining tahsils (8), the percentage of cultivators is below 45.01 percent. The lowest percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59 is recorded in Kalpa (27.16) closely followed by Poo (27.30), Lahul (32.45) and Sundar Nagar tahsils (36.13) respectively. The percentage of male cultivators is low due to larger number of workers engaged in construction and other public services in these tahsils.

Male Cultivators in Male Workers in age 15—59

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Male Cultivators in Age 15—59
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	470,410 (60·18)
Chaurah ..	15,828 (86·44)
Pangi ..	2,876 (77·86)
Chamba ..	14,843 (73·30)
Bhattiyat ..	10,815 (68·69)
Brahmaur ..	5,307 (71·67)
Nurpur ..	18,894 (58·00)
Kangra ..	20,670 (50·91)
Palampur ..	19,927 (51·69)
Dera Gopipur ..	21,190 (52·68)
Hamirpur ..	17,224 (53·55)
Amb ..	9,344 (56·56)
Barsar ..	10,218 (64·62)
Una ..	12,424 (52·59)
Jogindar Nagar ..	10,298 (65·34)
Mandi Sadar ..	16,360 (50·33)
Sarkaghat ..	11,417 (69·40)
Chichot ..	15,423 (79·83)
Sundar Nagar ..	7,687 (36·13)
Karsog ..	10,549 (79·50)
Kulu ..	16,936 (61·66)
Banjar ..	7,795 (86·70)
Ani ..	6,242 (88·61)
Nirmand ..	6,681 (90·84)
Lahul ..	1,775 (32·45)
Spiti ..	1,084 (43·10)
Ghamarwin ..	14,655 (68·16)
Bilaspur Sadar ..	11,390 (62·31)
Arki ..	7,111 (76·70)
Seoni ..	3,670 (71·35)
Kumharsain ..	4,439 (55·54)
Rampur ..	10,198 (62·98)
Rohru ..	11,915 (74·39)
Jubbal ..	3,377 (58·69)
Kotkhai ..	3,696 (61·09)
Theog ..	9,435 (76·46)
Kasumpti ..	4,962 (50·22)
Solan ..	5,033 (43·85)
Chaupal ..	10,794 (72·82)
Simla ..	2,026 (8·89)
Kandaghat ..	8,346 (50·44)
Nalagarh ..	14,572 (79·21)
Rajgarh ..	4,870 (64·64)
Pachhad ..	4,903 (70·42)
Nahan ..	4,007 (41·92)
Rainka ..	9,683 (80·13)
Shillai ..	9,261 (80·47)
Paonta Sahib ..	13,541 (58·18)
Hangrang ..	554 (50·83)
Poo ..	513 (27·30)
Morang ..	945 (47·80)
Kalpa ..	1,092 (27·16)
Nachar ..	2,537 (61·34)
Sangla ..	1,077 (47·76)

Note :—Figures within brackets indicate percentage of male cultivators in male workers in age 15—59.

MAP 78

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map depicts the percentage distribution of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15—59 in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state into six ranges as explained in the legend of the map.

In the state in general, the proportion of female cultivtaors to total female workers in age-group 15—59 stands at 89.01 percent. Pangi, Chaurah, Karsog, Banjar, Nirmand, Seoni, Chaupal and Rainka tahsils exhibit very high percentage of female cultivators (above 96.00) to total female workers in this age-group. The variation in the percentage of female cultivators is between 94.01-96.00 percent in Sarkaghat, Ani, Ghamarwin, Arki, Theog, Kasumpti, Jubbal and Rampur tahsils. The participation rate of females as cultivators is high because the menfolk

go to other areas for gainful employment leaving the supervision of agricultural land to their women-folk. However, avenues of employment other than agriculture are very meagre due to the lack of industrialisation.

The proportion of female cultivators in working age 15—59 in 9 tahsils/sub-tahsils varies between 90.01-94.00 percent. The maximum number of tahsils (15) falls in the range of 82.01-90.00 percent. The highest and lowest percentages of female cultivators are recorded in Mandi Sadar (89.72) and Kangra (83.02) tahsils. The variation in the percentage of female cultivators in 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils is between 66.1-82.00 percent. In the remaining 5 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the percentage of female cultivators is below 66.01 percent. The lowest percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in working age 15—59 is recorded in Nurpur (35.51) followed by Simla tahsil (49.49).

Female Cultivators in Female Workers in Age 15—59

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Female Cultivators in Age-group 15—59
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	**262,979 (89·10)**
Chaurah ..	7,278 (96·51)
Pangi ..	2,656 (97·79)
Chamba ..	1,927 (71·88)
Bhattiyat ..	4,004 (87·90)
Brahmaur ..	2,546 (88·93)
Nurpur ..	430 (35·51)
Kangra ..	11,919 (83·02)
Palampur ..	5,157 (68·93)
Dera Gopipur ..	3,748 (78·41)
Hamirpur ..	25,119 (90·96)
Amb ..	515 (59·54)
Barsar ..	4,092 (91·24)
Una ..	803 (63·48)
Jogindar Nagar ..	11,231 (92·26)
Mandi Sadar ..	12,774 (89·72)
Sarkaghat ..	16,615 (95·98)
Chichot ..	3,082 (92·50)
Sundar Nagar ..	1,593 (76·26)
Karsog ..	5,439 (96·03)
Kulu ..	10,093 (83·56)
Banjar ..	7,616 (97·59)
Ani ..	2,899 (94·99)
Nirmand ..	4,790 (97·70)
Lahul ..	3,081 (76·76)
Spiti ..	1,213 (83·94)
Ghamarwin ..	17,031 (94·37)
Bilaspur Sadar ..	7,657 (91·54)
Arki ..	5,611 (95·25)
Seoni ..	4,818 (96·61)
Kumharsain ..	4,074 (90·59)
Rampur ..	9,099 (95·85)
Rohru ..	2,151 (84·42)
Jubbal ..	4,127 (94·33)
Kotkhai ..	3,993 (91·46)
Theog ..	7,701 (94·32)
Kasumpti ..	5,371 (94·28)
Solan ..	1,915 (79·23)
Chaupal ..	8,725 (96·49)
Simla ..	1,688 (49·49)
Kandaghat ..	3,540 (83·04)
Nalagarh ..	1,913 (86·44)
Rajgarh ..	1,108 (87·66)
Pachhad ..	2,481 (92·40)
Nahan ..	560 (51·85)
Rainka ..	3,768 (96·17)
Shillai ..	3,819 (88·12)
Paonta Sahib ..	2,259 (70·33)
Hangrang ..	621 (90·39)
Poo ..	731 (67·69)
Morang ..	1,616 (88·50)
Kalpa ..	1,735 (88·03)
Nachar ..	2,482 (86·51)
Sangla ..	1,765 (84·94)

Note : Figures within brackets indicate percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in age 15—59.

MAP 79

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 (1971)

This map shows the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age-group 15—59, tahsil/sub-tahsilwise in the state into five ranges as explained in the index of the map.

The proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15—59 is considerably low in the state (5.74 percent). The highest percentage of agricultural labourers is exhibited by Poo (17.62) closely followed by Amb (16.30) and Una tahsil (15.83). In Nurpur, Palampur, Kotkhai, Paonta Sahib and Sangla tahsils, the variation in the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15—59 is between 10.01-14.00 percent.

In 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the percentage of agricultural labourers ranges between 6.01-10.00 percent. The highest percentage of agricultural labourers in this range is recorded in Rohru (9.73) and the lowest is observed in Barsar sub-tahsil (6.03). The range of 2.01-6.00 percent agricultural labourers embraces the largest number of tahsils/sub-tahsils

(19) and the same is close to the state average (5.74). In the remaining tahsils/sub-tahsils (12), the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in working age 15—59 is below 2.01 percent. In larger parts of the state, the percentage of agricultural labourers is very low mainly due to the poor agricultural land which only offers a little scope for employment of labourers.

Agricultural Labourers in total Agricultural Workers in age 15—59

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Agricultural Labourers in Age 15—59
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	**44,656 (5·74)**
Chaurah ..	537 (2·27)
Pangi ..	3 (0·05)
Chamba ..	417 (2·43)
Bhattiyat ..	497 (3·24)
Brahmaur ..	128 (1·60)
Nurpur ..	2,640 (12·02)
Kangra ..	2,716 (7·69)
Palampur ..	4,003 (13·76)
Dera Gopipur ..	1,808 (6·76)
Hamirpur ..	3,508 (7·65)
Amb ..	1,920 (16·30)
Barsar ..	918 (6·03)
Una ..	2,487 (15·83)
Jogindar Nagar ..	749 (3·36)
Mandi Sadar ..	1,151 (3·80)
Sarkaghat ..	554 (1·94)
Chichot ..	190 (1·02)
Sundar Nagar ..	370 (3·83)
Karsog ..	189 (1·17)
Kulu ..	1,633 (5·70)
Banjar ..	241 (1·54)
Ani ..	180 (1·93)
Nirmand ..	198 (1·70)
Lahul ..	48 (0·98)
Spiti ..	182 (7·34)
Ghamarwin ..	1,411 (4·26)
Bilaspur Sadar ..	543 (2·77)
Arki ..	257 (1·98)
Seoni ..	91 (1·06)
Kumharsain ..	783 (8·42)
Rampur ..	343 (1·75)
Rohru ..	1,516 (9·73)
Jubbal ..	744 (9·02)
Kotkhai ..	1,049 (12·01)
Theog ..	904 (5·01)
Kasumpti ..	586 (5·37)
Solan ..	449 (6·07)
Chaupal ..	490 (2·45)
Simla ..	215 (5·47)
Kandaghat ..	1,068 (8·24)
Nalagarh ..	650 (3·79)
Rajgarh ..	598 (9·09)
Pachhad ..	253 (3·31)
Nahan ..	397 (8·00)
Rainka ..	333 (2·42)
Shillai ..	1,314 (9·13)
Paonta Sahib ..	2,001 (11·24)
Hangrang ..	28 (2·33)
Poo ..	266 (17·62)
Morang ..	130 (4·83)
Kalpa ..	178 (5·92)
Nachar ..	466 (8·50)
Sangla ..	326 (10·29)

Note: —Figures within brackets indicate percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers.

MAP 80

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of non-agricultural workers in primary sector to total workers in primary sector in each district of the state in 1971.

According to 1971 Census, non-agricultural workers in primary sector include livestock and hunting, fishing, forestry, orchard and allied activities, agricultural production, agricultural services and mining and quarrying. Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in primary sector is calculated for each district and the percentage figures are grouped into four categories according to the legend of the map. Circles proportionate to total non-agricultural workers are inserted in the districts. These circles are then divided into four sectors according to the proportion of workers engaged in various non-agricultural activities as explained in the legend.

In Himachal Pradesh, 35,768 workers have been categorised as non-agricultural workers which forms 3.60 per cent of the total workers in the primary sector. The highest percentage of non-agricultural workers is found in Kinnaur district (8.85). The proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the primary sector varies between 4.01-6.00 percent in Mahasu and Chamba districts. In Kulu, Mandi, Simla and Sirmaur districts, the percentage of non-agricultural workers ranges between 3.01-4.00 percent. The districts of Kangra, Bilaspur

and Lahul & Spiti represent non-agricultural workers to total workers in the primary sector below 3.01 percent.

More than three-fourth of the non-agricultural workers are engaged in forestry, livestock and hunting in the state. The percentage of workers employed in plantations, orchard and allied activities is 16.71 and the mining and quarrying show only 3.76 percent. Forestry and livestock rearing are some of the important activities in all the districts. The highest percentage of workers engaged in livestock and hunting to total non-agricultural workers is recorded in Kinnaur (70.48) followed by Chamba (58.64) and Lahul & Spiti district (55.35) and the lowest in Mahasu (15.59). Forestry is a dominant activity in Mahasu and Sirmaur districts employing 62.58 and 59.81 percent workers of the total non-agricultural workers respectively. The percentage of workers in plantations, orchard and allied activities fluctuates between 4.31 in Chamba and 31.25 percent in Simla district. Mining and quarrying is significant in Kangra district employing 15.81 percent of the total non-agricultural workers.

MAP 81

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (1971)

This map depicts the percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total workers in each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state into five categories as shown in the legend of the map. The tahsils where the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing is five percent or more are shown in red colour.

In Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of workers employed in household industries and other than household industries together account for 4.17 percent of the total workers. The highest percentage of workers employed in industries is recorded in Nahan (11.37) followed by Solan (10.96), Una (9.21), Poo (7.99), Simla (7.62) and Nurpur tahsil (7.25) respectively. In 7 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the proportion of industrial workers varies between 5.01-7.00 percent. The largest number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (19) falls in the range of 3.01-5.00 percent of industrial workers. The variation in the percentage of workers employed in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs in 16 tahsils/sub-tahsils is between 1.01-3.00 percent while industrial workers in the remaining tahsil (5) is below 1.01 percent of the total workers. In most of the tahsils/sub-tahsils, about three-fourth of the workers are engaged in household industries.

In Una, Simla, Solan and Nahan tahsils, the number of workers employed in manufacturing is considerably high due to the location of several important industries in these tahsils. The proportion of workers in manufacturing to total workers is above five percent in these tahsils.

The following statement gives districtwise strength of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and their percentage to total workers:

State/Districts		Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	Percentage to total Workers
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**53,375**	**4·17**
Chamba	..	2,279	2·21
Kangra	..	21,749	5·97
Mandi	..	7,178	3·52
Kulu	..	2,088	2·23
Lahul & Spiti	..	148	0·97
Bilaspur	..	3,011	3·81
Mahasu	..	5,931	2·86
Simla	..	4,413	5·68
Sirmaur	..	5,196	4·99
Kinnaur	..	1,382	4·58

MAP 82

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT (1971)

This map depicts the size of employment in eight types of household industries at district level in the state. The classification of such industries is outlined on the legend of the map.

In each district, vertical bars proportionate to the number of workers employed in the eight types of household industries are arranged and drawn in order of their size of employment from high to low. The scale showing the absolute number of workers is given on the left and the corresponding percentage scale is given to the right of each diagram. The numerical strength of workers employed in each type of household industry is given at the top of the bar for that particular industry with suitable hatching.

Of all household industries in Himachal Pradesh, cotton textile industry employs the largest number of workers accounting for slightly more than one-fourth of the workers in all the household industries. This ranks first in terms of employment in all the districts except Kangra, Simla and Sirmaur districts. The proportion of workers in this industry to total workers in household industries, varies between 59.14 percent in Kinnaur and 21.80 percent in Kangra district, where it is relegated to the second position. Forest-based household industries occupy the second position employing 24.71 percent of total workers in all household industries in the state. The highest percentage of workers in the forest-based industry is recorded in Kangra (34.56) followed by Kulu (22.49)

and Mahasu distrist (20.58). The lowest is seen in Lahul & Spiti (6.59) and Bilaspur district (9.33). Household industries based on minerals occupy the third rank in the state providing employment to 15.08 percent of workers. Mineral based industries are notable in Simla, Mahasu, Kinnaur, Sirmaur and Lahul & Spiti. In Bilaspur and Mandi districts, mineral based industry ranks second employing 18.13 and 23.93 percent of the total workers. Kangra and Chamba districts this industry occupy fourth position. Percentage of workers in mineral based industry is the highest in Lahul & Spiti district but the absolute strength of workers in this is only 24.

Household industries based on agriculture such as manufacture of food products, beverages, rice and flour mills etc., occupy fourth position in the state engaging 14.31 percent of the total workers. But in Simla and Sirmaur districts, this household industry ranks first accounting for 23.03 and 24.14 percent of the total workers employed in all household industries. The lowest proportion of workers in agro-based industries is found in Kinnaur (5.69) followed by Mandi district (9.19) while the highest percentage of workers in this industry is recorded in Lahul & Spiti (26.37). Livestock and fish-based industries employ 9.42 percent workers of the total workers in household industries in the state. The variation in the proportion of workers in livestock and fish-based industries between 14.28 percent in Mandi and 1.10 percent in Lahul & Spiti districts. The percentage of workers engaged in engineering and chemical industries is insignificant. Workers engaged in miscellaneous household industries is responsible for 8.99 percent of the total workers in various categories of household industries in the state.

MAP 83

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT (1971)

This map shows the employment strength of workers in eight types of factories/industries at district level in the state as per classification given on the legend. For each type of factory, a vertical bar proportionate to its total employment is drawn. These bars are arranged according to their employment strength and shaded according to the category of industrial activities as displayed in the legend of the map. The absolute scale is shown on the left and corresponding percentage scale is given at the right of the bar diagrams.

As per 1971 Census, 20,176 persons have been reported to be employed in different types of factories in Himachal Pradesh. Among the districts, Kangra (7,076) ranks first followed by Mahasu (2,768) and Simla (2,741). Lahul & Spiti (57) shows lowest proportions. This is due to paucity of capital, raw material an dnon-availability of infra-structural facilities in the state.

Agro-based industry occupies the first position employing 4,373 persons or 21.67 percent of the total factory workers in the state. The maximum number of workers in this category has been reported from Kangra (1,525) followed by Mahasu (1,034) and Simla (559) whereas the lowest number of workers has been reported from Lahul & Spiti (3) preceded by Kinnaur (15). The agro-based industries account for 39.16 percent of total factory workers in Mahasu and only 5.26 percent in Lahul & Spiti. Textile industry occupies the second position in the state and provides employment to 3,902 persons or 19.14 percent of the total factory workers in the state. With regard to employment this industry ranks first in Mandi, Chamba, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts and is relegated to second position in Sirmaur and Kangra districts. Miscellaneous types of industries provide employment to 3,377 workers or 16.74 percent of the total workers. The percentage of workers in these types of industries to total workers in the district varies between 31.89 percent in Simla and 3.51 percent in Lahul and Spiti district.

Mineral-based industries occupy the fourth position in the state with 3,064 workers (15.19 percent). The units falling under this category of industries are predominant in Sirmaur district where the proportion of the workers engaged therein is as high as 49.97 percent of the total factory workers. The lowest proportion of workers in this category has been found in Kinnaur (4.64 percent) and Mahasu (4.84 percent). Forest based industries provide 14.48 percent of the total factory workers and occupy fifth-position in the state. The maximum percentage of workers (26.49) has been returned from Kinnaur district and the lowest (10.55 percent) from Chamba.

Livestock and fish-based industry provides employment to 1,133 workers. The proportion of workers in this industry to total factory workers varies between 8.89 percent in Kangra and 1.32 percent in Kinnaur. Engineering and chemical industries occupy the last two positions constituting 1.62 and 5.32 percent of the total factory workers in the state.

MAP 84

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT (1971)

This map depicts distribution of factories and workshops by size of employment at district level in the state. Factories and workershops are grouped into five categories such as 1-4, 5-19, 20-49, 59-99 and 100 and above persons according to their employment. The method of the drawing the map is similar to 83.

The study of the map reveals that an overwhelming proportion of factories/workshops falls in the small employment ranges. Of the total 9,312 factory units returned in the state, as many as 95 percent factories/workshops employ 1-4 workers each in the state. Factories/workshops with 5-19 workers and 20-49 workers account for 3.94 percent

and 0.63 percent, respectively of the total units. The large scale factories employing 50-99 and 100 persons and above constitute a small proportion of 0.18 and 0.22 percent respectively of the total factories and workshops in the state.

Kangra district, which ranks first in population and second in area in the state, has returned the maximum number (2,991) of factories and workshops followed by Mahasu (1,994), Mandi (1,226) and Bilaspur (990). These districts together account for about 77 percent of the total factories in the state. The number of factories and workshops in Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts is only 31 and 6 respectively. As many as 95 percent of the factories are small units each employing 1 to 4 persons. These units are mainly engaged in the processing of agricultural products and manufacturing of furniture etc. Kangra district has returned the highest number of factories (122) employing 5-19 persons while in the other districts the number of such factories lies between 1 in Lahul & Spiti and 77 in Mahasu. Mandi district is at the top by returning 9 factories falling in the employment range of 100 persons and above.

MAP 85

FOOD PROCESSING, BEVERAGES AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (1971)

This map shows the distribution of important food processing, beverages and textile industries in the state. In each district, circles proportionate to the number of workers engaged by each industry are drawn at the locational point of industry. Figures inside or outside of the circles indicate the number of factories. Each industry is differentiated by hatching as shown in the legend of the map. The smaller units, which do not fall under the definition of Factories Act, are not included in the maps of this series at serial No. 85 to 88.

Himachal Pradesh is industrially under developed state of the country. With the advent of planning era, a beginning has been made in this direction by providing adequate incentives for the establishment of various agro-based industries in the state. In addition, efforts have also been made to set up industrial estate at suitable places in the state. Food processing, beverages and textile industries are mostly concentrated in Palampur valley of Kangra, Simla, Mahasu and Sirmaur districts. Palampur area is known for the production of quality tea in the Pradesh. As per information supplied by the Chief Inspector Factories, Himachal Pradesh, 9 units employing 119 workers are engaged in tea processing activities etc. In addition, dairy industry is also located in this valley at Yol. Flour mill is located at Simla while backery and confectionery and fruit preservation factories are mainly concentrated in Solan. Mohan Meakin Breweries & Distillery and National Cereals Products located at Solan and Kasauli are important factories falling in the large scale sector. These units provide employment to 699 workers and are engaged in the manufacturing of liquors and beer. The products of these units are marketed throughout the country. Industrial units engaged in the maunfacture of textile garments are concentrated at Nahan, Paonta Sahib, Kulu and Nurpur.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.

MAP 86

WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES (1971)

This map depicts the distribution of wood-based industries in the state. Wood-based industries are grouped into three categories as shown in the legend of the map. The technique for drawing of map is similar to the preceding one.

This state is endowed with a variety of rich forests resources. About 38.50 percent area of the state is covered by the forests implying thereby that there is an ample scope for establishing wood-based industries. But forests resources have not been fully exploited and much headway could not be made with regard to the establishment of such industries. Lack of adequate resources, entrepreneur and infra-structural facilities etc., are also responsible for the non-setting up of forest-based industries. According to latest data 40 saw mills providing employment to 105 workers are working in the state. These units being small are widely scattered in Mandi, Kangra, Kulu and Mahasu districts. In addition, 10 units employing 375 workers are engaged in saw milling and in the manufacturing of furniture in the state.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Himachal, Pradesh, 1971.

MAP 87

METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC, MINERAL-BASED, ENGINEERING, SCIENTIFIC, RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (1971)

This map shows the distribution of metallic and non-metallic, mineral-based, engineering, scientific, rubber and chemical industries in 1971. The categories of such industries have been given in the legend of the map. The method of drawing the map is similar to the preceding one.

Due to the construction of Beas-Sutlej Link Project and other allied construction activities, Sundar Nagar and Pandoh have the concentrations of structural iron and steel units, clay products, stone dressing and crushing industries. These industries have provided employment to 1,019 workers. The gun manufacturing units with 87 workers are mostly located in Mandi while the Nahan Foundry at Nahan employing 521 workers is the leading manufacturer of the agricultural implements in the state. During the last two decades, steps have been taken to diversify the industrial activities in the state as a result various new industries have sprung up. Optical, scientific, medical and surgical instruments are manufactured at Solan and Paonta Shib. Synthetic, rosin and terpentine factories are located in Nahan and Bilaspur providing employment to about 225 workers. The following table gives the number of industrial units and workers :

Industries	No. of units	Workers
1	2	3
Metallic ..	2	567
Non-metallic ..	7	590
Engineering ..	7	622
Scientific ..	5	114
Chemical ..	6	644
Total ..	27	2,537

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.

MAP 88

TRANSPORT AND EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES (1971)

This map shows the distribution of transport and equipment industries in 1971. Classification of such industries is shown in the legend of the map. The technique for drawing the map is similar to map No. 85.

There are 42 transport repairing workshops in the state. Of these units, the maximum number viz., 21 employing 2,509 workers are engaged in the repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and other automobiles. Maximum number of these workshops (8) has been reported from Mandi district followed by Bilaspur, Simla and Una (3 each), Sirmaur (2) and Mahasu and Chamba districts (one each).

In addition, electrical repair workshops employing 390 workers are also functioning in different parts of the state. These workshops are mostly concentrated in Sundar Nagar, Pandoh and Slapper in Mandi and Sansarpur in Kangra districts. Workshops engaged in the repairing of earthmoving, drill, heavy machinery and equipment used in construction works etc., are mostly concentrated in Sundar Nagar, Pandoh and Sansarpur. There are 14 such workshops providing employment to about 1,618 workers.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.

MAP 89

RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES (1971)

This map depicts the percentage of rural population living in electrified villages to total rural population at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state into five categories as shown in the legend of the map. Tahsils/sub-tahsils having no electrified villages are left blank.

The perusal of the map reveals that 34.29 percent of the total rural population of the state have been returned from the villages having electricity facilities. The tahsils having more than 56 percent of rural population living in electrified villages are Kalpa, Nachar, Bilaspur, Ghamarwin, Kotkhai, Jubbal and Kumharsain. Ten tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in the range of 42.01-56.00 percent. In this range the maximum percentage of population of (55.13) living in electrified villages has been reported from Sangla while Paonta Sahib (45.69 percent) is at the tail end. The third and fourth ranges with 28.01-42.00 and 14.01-28.00 percent accounts for 12 tahsils/sub-tahsils each. The proportion of population living in electrified villages is below 14.01 percent in 7 tahsils. The lowest percentage of rural population living in electrified villages is recorded in Barsar (3.92) while Brahmaur (8.87) is second lowest and Chaupal tahsil (9.29) is the third lowest.

Hangrang, Poo and Morang tahsils of Kinnaur and Spiti tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district and Pangi tahsil of Chamba district do not have even single electrified village. The following table gives tahsil/sub-tahsilwise percentage of population living in electrified villages :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Rural population living in electrified villages	Percentage to total Rural ti Popula on
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**1,103,537**	**34·29**
Chaurah ..	8,850	13·19
Pangi ..	..	..
Chamba ..	19,925	27·95
Bhattiyat ..	30,549	53·48
Brahmaur ..	2,402	8·87
Nurpur ..	47,565	31·45
Kangra ..	83,309	46·40
Palampur ..	114,167	51·43
Dera Gopipur ..	33,501	15·69
Hamirpur ..	38,405	18·53
Amb ..	18,014	18·44

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Rural Population living in electrified villages	Percentage to total Rural Population
1		2	3
Barsar	..	3,657	3·92
Una	..	41,847	36·71
Jogindar Nagar	..	39,398	48·97
Mandi Sadar	..	56,960	50·94
Sarkaghat	..	39,588	38·55
Chichot	..	14,657	20·39
Sundar Nagar	..	27,568	52·81
Karsog	..	8,713	18·19
Kulu	..	33,501	36·33
Banjar	..	3,533	10·29
Ani	..	6,497	24·57
Nirmand	..	5,574	19·48
Lahul	..	4,340	26·56
Spiti	..	..	..
Ghamarwin	..	72,909	61·91
Bilaspur Sadar	..	38,978	57·73
Arki	..	21,482	47·25
Seoni	..	8,502	38·17
Kumharsain	..	21,272	69·04
Rampur	..	22,399	41·35
Rohru	..	25,720	40·88
Jubbal	..	13,799	63·13
Kotkhai	..	16,800	69·18
Theog	..	15,427	33·60
Kasumpti	..	13,187	38·48
Solan	..	18,205	51·51
Chaupal	..	4,341	9·29
Simla	..	3,620	23·59
Kandaghat	..	19,826	33·47
Nalagarh	..	12,588	17·14
Rajgarh	..	10,487	41·96
Pachhad	..	5,334	21.74
Nahan	..	2,465	10·25
Rainka	..	11,083	28·47
Shillai	..	6,440	13·51
Paonta Sahib	..	35,392	45·69
Hangrang	..	..	..
Poo	..	..	..
Morang	..	..	..
Kalpa	..	9,170	84·99
Nachar	..	8,745	61·56
Sangla	..	4,646	55·13

MAP 90

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (1971)

This map shows the percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total workers in rural areas in respect of each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state which has been divided into six categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Rural workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication activities constitute only 3.99 percent of the total rural workers in the state. The highest percentage of workers in these activities has been reported from Lahul (25,13) followed by Sundar Nagar (21.97) and Spiti (17.71) while in Hangrang, Poo, Paonta Sahib and Dera Gopipur tahsils the proportion of workers varies between 8.01-16.00 percent. This high percentage of workers in these activities is due to the execution of multipurpose projects, the construction of roads and buildings in these areas. In 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils, this proportion varies between 4.01-8.00 percent. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (16) has this proportion more close to the state figure and falls in the range of 2.01-4.00 percent. In 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils, this percentage varies between 1.01-2.00 percent while in 5 tahsils the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport is below 1.01 percent. Thus, it is clear that in considerable parts of the state, the percentage of workers in these economic activities is considerably low. The following table gives tahsil/sub-tahsilwise percentage of rural workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		No. of rural Workers in Construction, Transport and Communications	Percentage to total Workers
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**47,668**	**3·99**
Chaurah	..	330	1·06
Pangi	..	204	2·67
Chamba	..	301	1·29
Bhattiyat	..	494	2·23
Brahmaur	..	63	0·47
Nurpur	..	1,836	4·70
Kangra	..	1,293	2·32
Palampur	..	2,047	3·77
Dera Gopipur	..	6,533	12·06
Hamirpur	..	1,455	2·05
Amb	..	559	2·52
Barsar	..	571	2·24
Una	..	1,181	4·15
Jogindar Nagar	..	845	2·64

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	No. of rural Workers, in Construction, Transport and Communications	Percentage to total Workers
1	2	3
Mandi Sadar ..	2,933	6·36
Sarkaghat ..	471	1·16
Chichot ..	391	1·49
Sundar Nagar ..	3,928	21·97
Karsog ..	506	2·23
Kulu ..	1,507	3·56
Banjar ..	114	0·56
Ani ..	84	0·69
Nirmand ..	76	0·52
Lahul ..	2,726	25·13
Spiti ..	778	17·71
Ghamarwin ..	900	1·93
Bilaspur Sadar ..	1,136	3·92
Arki ..	273	1·51
Seoni ..	261	2.15
Kumharsain ..	577	4.09
Rampur ..	300	1.05
Rohru ..	366	1·71
Jubbal ..	194	1·63
Kotkhai ..	211	1·73
Theog ..	268	1·11
Kasumpti ..	828	4·55
Solan ..	1,016	7·96
Chaupal ..	242	0·86
Simla ..	261	4·00
Kandaghat ..	1,528	7·01
Nalagarh ..	478	1·98
Rajgarh ..	471	4·56
Pachhad ..	229	2·06
Nahan ..	392	4·87
Rainka ..	652	3·36
Shillai ..	289	1·51
Paonta Sahib ..	3,842	12·84
Hangrang ..	287	14·09
Poo ..	517	15·30
Morang ..	233	5·18
Kalpa ..	428	6·22
Nachar ..	168	2·06
Sangla ..	95	1·83

MAP 91

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (1971)

This map depicts the percentage distribution of the workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to total workers in the urban areas at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state which has been divided into four categories as shown in the legend of the map. The entirely rural tahsils/sub-tahsils have been left blank.

As evident from the map 23.31 percent of the total urban workers in the state are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications and this proportion is much higher as compared to figures of rural areas. The highest percentage of urban workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total urban workers is recorded in Sundar Nagar (70.59) followed by Mandi Sadar (44.68). This very high percentage of workers in these areas is mainly due to workers employed in the construction of Beas-Sutlej Link Project. In 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils, this proportion of workers ranges between 15.01-23.50 percent. The lowest and highest percentage in this range has been reported from Nalagarh (15.16) and Kasumpti (22.48) tahsils respectively. In another 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils, this percentage varies between 10.75-15.00 percent. In the remaining 6 tahsils, the proportion of urban workers in construction, transport and communications is below 10.75 percent. The lowest percentage of urban workers in these activities is found in Ghamarwin (4.66) and Arki with 7.71 percent is second lowest. The following table gives tahsil/sub-tahsilwise percentage of workers in construction, transport, storage and communications to total workers in the urban areas :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	No. of urban Workers in Construction, Transport, Storage and Communications	Percentage to total Workers
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**19,288**	**23·31**
Chamba ..	430	12·79
Bhattiyat ..	441	22·35
Nurpur ..	205	17.54
Kangra ..	821	10·04
Palampur ..	105	11·84
Hamirpur ..	174	13·14
Una ..	297	10·73
Jogindar Nagar ..	177	11·13
Mandi Sadar ..	3,873	44·68
Sundar Nagar ..	5,913	70·59
Kulu ..	852	21·33
Ghamarwin ..	38	4·66
Bilaspur Sadar ..	421	17·30
Arki ..	30	7·71
Rampur ..	111	10·53
Theog ..	46	8·04
Kasumpti ..	69	22·48
Solan ..	547	15·77
Simla ..	3,379	15·57
Kandaghat ..	348	13·63
Nalagarh ..	161	15·16
Pachhad ..	42	11·63
Nahan ..	656	14·59
Paonta Sahib ..	152	12·26

MAP 92

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS (1971)

This map shows the variation in the density of surfaced roads in the state in terms of kilometres per 10,000 Km^2 of area. Surfaced roads are plotted on the base map in grids of 10,000 Km^2 each. The length of roads in each of these grids is measured and these figures are plotted by isopleths at suitable interval as shown in the legend of the map.

The physiography of the area reflects great influence on the density of surfaced roads. South-western part of the state which is comparatively less undulating has higher proportion of roads than the north-eastern portion of the state. North-eastern part of the state is most rugged and mountainous, which has greatly hampered the construction of roads. The high density of roads (above 1,200 Km) per 10,000 Km^2 of area is noticed in the parts of Kangra, Bilaspur and Mandi districts. This area of high density of roads is surrounded by narrow zone of moderately high concentration of roads (1000-1200 Km) embracing Simla, western Mahasu and central parts of Mandi. In Sirmaur, central Mahasu, eastern Mandi and north-western parts of Kangra district, the density of surfaced roads ranges between 800-1,000 Km. The denisty of surfaced roads declines continuously towards north-eastern parts of the state. The lowest concentration of roads, (below 200 Km) per 10,000 Km of area is found in Lahul & Spiti, Pangi and parts of Chaurah tahsil of Chamba district.

MAP 93

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (1971)

This map depicts the distribution of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 population at district level in the state. The number of motor vehicles which includes cars, taxis, buses and trucks etc., has been worked out per 10,000 of population for each district and figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges as explained in the legend of the map.

In Himachal Pradesh, the number of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 of population as a whole comes to 16.74. The highest number of motor vehicles per 10,000 persons comes in Simla (37.95) followed by Mandi (27.21) district. The ratio of motor vehicles varies between 11.01-27.00 in Mahasu, Sirmaur, Bilaspur and Chamba. This ratio is moderately high due to implementation of various development projects and the emergence of horticulture/agricultural products especially potato and apple as main exports of these areas. Kangra, Kulu and Lahul & Spiti districts each fall in the proportion range of 3.01-11.00. The lowest number of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 of population has been recorded in Kinnaur (2.41).

State/Districts		No. of Motor Vehicles registered	No. of Motor Vehicles registered per 10,000 of population
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**5,794**	**16·74**
Chamba	..	331	12·97
Kangra	..	1,168	8·81
Mandi	..	1,402	27·21
Kulu	..	166	8·63
Lahul & Spiti	..	12	5·10
Bilaspur	..	403	20·69
Mahasu	..	836	18·99
Simla	..	824	37·95
Sirmaur	..	640	26·12
Kinnaur	..	12	2·41

Source: —(i) Registering and Licensing Authorities, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 94

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE (1971)

This map depicts the percentage distribution of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total workers at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state and has been divided into five ranges as displayed in the lenged of the map.

Only 2.48 percent of the total workers in Himachal Pradesh as a whole are engaged in trade and commerce. The highest percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce is found in Simla tahsil (13.33) followed by Solan (5.18), Nahan (5.08), Kangra (4.06) and Palampur tahsil (3.63). The proportion in 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils viz., Chamba, Nurpur, Una, Amb, Kulu, Sundar Nagar, Mandi and Kandaghat is comparatively high and varies between 2.61-3.50. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (17) falls in the range of 1.71-2.60 percent and are more close to the state average (2.48). Of these tahsils, 7 are in Mahasu, 3 in Kangra, 2 in Sirmaur and 1 each in Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Simla and Kinnaur districts. The proportion of trade and commerce workers ranges between 0.81-1.70 percent each in 16 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The percentage of workers employed in trade and commerce to total workers is below 0.81 percent in the remaining 7 tahsils/sub-tahsils and can be termed as areas of low percentage as these tahsils/sub-tahsils are either completely rural or have towns with very small population. In addition, these are located in the interior of the state and are sparsely populated. The following table gives

tahsil/sub-tahsilwise percentage of workers in trade and commerce to total working population :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Workers in Trade and Commerce	percentage to Total Workers
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**31,748**	**2·48**
Chaurah	..	251	0·81
Pangi	..	40	0·52
Chamba	..	840	3·15
Bhattiyat	..	570	2·36
Brahmaur	..	69	0·52
Nurpur	..	1,192	2·97
Kangra	..	2,599	4·06
Palampur	..	2,006	3·63
Dera Gopipur	..	1,350	2·49
Hamirpur	..	1,589	2·20
Amb	..	605	2·73
Barsar	..	453	1·78
Una	..	1,081	3·46
Jogindar Nagar	..	648	1·93
Mandi Sadar	..	1,820	3·32
Sarkaghat	..	492	1·22
Chichot	..	226	0·86
Sundar Nagar	..	791	3·01
Karsog	..	236	1·04
Kulu	..	1,395	3·01
Banjar	..	174	0·86
Ani	..	109	0·90
Nirmand	..	69	0·47
Lahul	..	124	1·14
Spiti	..	69	1·57
Ghamarwin	..	584	1·23
Bilaspur Sadar	..	769	2·45
Arki	..	288	1·56
Seoni	..	143	1·18
Kumharsain	..	343	2·43
Rampur	..	570	1·92
Rohru	..	458	2·14
Jubbal	..	227	1·91
Kotkhai	..	214	1·76
Theog	..	462	1·87
Kasumpti	..	400	2·16
Solan	..	841	5·18
Chaupal	..	213	0·76
Simla	..	3,760	13·33
Kandaghat	..	811	3·33
Nalagarh	..	462	1·84
Rajgarh	..	208	2·01
Pachhad	..	160	1·39
Nahan	..	638	5·08
Ranika	..	200	1·03
Shillai	..	92	0·48
Paonta Sahib	..	758	2·43
Hangrang	..	15	0·74
Poo	..	39	1·15
Morang	..	39	0·87
Kalpa	..	119	1·73
Nachar	..	98	1·20
Sangla	..	39	0·75

MAP 95

WORKERS IN SERVICES (1971)

This map shows the percentage of workers engaged in services to total working population at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state which has been divided into six categories as explained in the legend of the map.

Of the total workers (1,278,632) as many as 134,168 have been found working in services accounting for 10.49 percent of the total workers. The proportion varies between 45.91 percent in Simla tahsil and 2.10 percent in Nirmand tahsil. Simla tahsil exhibits high percenatge of workers in services due to Simla town which is the biggest town serves the seat of the state government and concentration of other central government offices. Workers in services (above 16 percent) is also high in Kangra, Palampur, Kandaghat and Nahan tahsils. The percentage of workers in services to total working population varies between 11.01-16.00 percent in 10 tahsils/sub-tahsils. The largest number of tahsils (15) falls in the range of 7.01-11.00 percent and the same is close to the state average (10.49). These tahsils/sub-tahsils are distributed three each in Mandi, Kinnaur and Mahasu, two each in Chamba and Bilaspur and one each in Kangra and Kulu districts.

The proportion of workers in services to total working population in 7 tahsils/sub-tahsils varies between 5.01-7.00 percent. The highest and lowest percentage of workers in the category of services in this range is recorded in Rajgarh (6.92) and Pangi (5.23), respectively. In another 8 tahsils, the proportion of workers in services is comparatively low and varies between 3.01-5.00 percent. The lowest percentage of workers employed in services to total workers has been found in Nirmand (2.10) closely preceded by Banjar (2.20), Ani (2.23), Shillai (2.42) and Chaupal (2.57) tahsils. The following table gives the proportion of workers engaged in services to total workers at tahsil/sub-tahsil level :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Workers in Services	Percentage to total Workers
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**134,168**	**10·49**
Chaurah	..	1,133	3·64
Pangi	..	400	5·23
Chamba	..	2,906	10·89

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Workers in Services	Percentage to total Workers
1		2	3
Bhattiyat	..	2,483	10·28
Brahmaur	..	489	3·67
Nurpur	..	5,750	14·30
Kangra	..	10,657	16·66
Palampur	..	9,764	17·71
Dera Gopipur	..	7,729	14·26
Hamirpur	..	7,890	10·93
Amb	..	3,405	15·36
Barsar	..	3,169	12·44
Una	..	4,477	14·33
Jogindar Nagar	..	2,747	8·19
Mandi Sadar	..	5,402	9·86
Chichot	..	1,525	5·82
Sarkaghat	..	2,532	6·25
Sundar Nagar	..	2,048	7·80
Karsog	..	958	4·23
Kulu	..	4,499	9·70
Banjar	..	448	2·20
Ani	..	283	2·33
Nirmand	..	308	2·10
Lahul	..	1,702	15·69
Spiti	..	590	13·43
Ghamarwin	..	3,471	7·30
Bilaspur Sadar	..	3,350	10·66
Arki	..	1,065	5·78
Seoni	..	931	7·67
Kumharsain	..	1,266	8·96
Rampur	..	2,739	9·22
Rohru	..	1,013	4·72
Jubbal	..	585	4·92
Kotkhai	..	604	4·96
Theog	..	1,141	4·61
Kasumptl	..	2,229	12·06
Solan	..	2,375	14·63
Chaupal	..	722	2·57
Simla	..	12,953	45·91
Kandaghat	..	4,047	16·62
Nalagarh	..	1,455	5·78
Rajgarh	..	715	6·92
Pachhad	..	613	5·33
Nahan	..	2,440	19·44
Rainka	..	762	3·93
Shillai	..	464	2·42
Paonta Sahib	..	1,888	6·06
Hangrang	..	178	8·74
Poo	..	498	14·74
Morang	..	389	8·64
Kalpa	..	1,875	27·25
Nachar	..	562	6·88
Sangla	..	544	10·47

MAP 96

WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES (1971)

This set of four maps shows the percentage of workers in various services at district level in the state which has been divided into four categories as explained in the legends.

A. Public Services :

Out of the total 134,168 workers engaged in services as many as 74,566 (55.58 percent) workers are engaged in public services. The highest percentage of workers in public services to total workers in services is recorded in Kinnaur (76.84) followed by Lahul & Spiti (69.76). The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range of 52.01-63.00 percent. The proportion in this range varies between 53.79 in Kulu and 62.84 percent in Kangra. In Mahasu and Chamba, the proportion of workers in public services to total workers in services is 49.45 and 48.00 percent respectively. The lowest percentage of workers in public services is found in Sirmaur (36.24) followed by Mandi (40.09).

B. Educational Scientific Services :

The number of workers in educational and scientific services comes to 27,077 or 20.18 percent of the total workers in services. Sirmaur (27.09) exhibits the highest percentage of workers in educational scientific services closely followed by Mahasu (26.50). In Chamba, Mandi, Kulu and Bilaspur districts this proportion varies between 20.01-26.00 percent while Kangra and Simla districts fall in the range of 14.01-20.00 percent. The lowest percentage of workers in educational and scientific services to total workers in services has been observed in Kinnaur (9.27) and Lahul & Spiti (12.48).

C. Medical and Health Services:

Persons employed in medical and health services constitute 6.24 percent of the total workers in services. The highest percentage of workers has been observed in Sirmaur (10.16) followed by Chamba (9.15). The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range of 5.01-7.00 percent. Kangra and Lahul & Spiti districts have been classified in the lowest range of below 5.01 percent.

D. Personal and other Miscellaneous Services :

This category of workers constitutes 7.80 percent of the total workers in services in the state as a whole. Sirmaur and Mandi districts each share a proportion of above 8.50 percent. Five districts fall in the range of 4.51-8.50. The variation in this range is between 7.05 in Mahasu and 8.35 percent in Simla. The proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services varies between 2.51-4.50 percent in Lahul & Spiti and Bilaspur. Kinnaur district having the lowest percentage (2.30) of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services is at the tail end.

MAP 97

SCHEDULED CASTES (1971)

This map depicts the percentage distribution of scheduled castes to total population of the state at tahsil/sub-tahsil level into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

As per 1971 Census, 769,572 persons have been reported scheduled castes constituting 22.24 percent of the total population of Himachal Pradesh. The maximum concentration of scheduled castes has been found in Rajgarh (42.87), Nirmand (41.52), Rainka (41.48), Pachhad (38.50) and Kandaghat (37.20) percent of the total population of the respective tahsils. In 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the percentage of scheduled castes to total population varies between 27.01-36.00 percent. Of these, 8 are in Mahasu, 3 in Mandi and one each in Kinnaur and Sirmaur districts. Generally the concentration of scheduled castes is very high in south-eastern portion of the state. The maximum number of tahsils/sub tahsils (20) falls in the range of 18.01-27.00 percent. These tahsils form a contiguous region embracing parts of Kangra, Mandi, Kulu and Bilaspur districts. The lowest and highest percentage of scheduled castes in this range is recorded in Sangla (18.55) and Jubbal (26.56) tahsils. The percentage of scheduled castes to total population varies between 9.01-18.00 percent in 9 tahsils. Of these tahsils, 7 are located in Kangra and Chamba districts. The lowest concentration of scheduled castes below 9.1 percent is observed in the tribal areas of Pangi of Chamba district, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts. The following table gives the percentage of scheduled castes population at tahsil/sub-tahsil level :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils		Total Scheduled Caste Population, 1971	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Total Population, 1971
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**769,572**	**22·24**
Chaurah	..	12,774	19·04
Pangi	..	742	5·37
Chamba	..	12,953	15·59
Bhattiyat	..	8,201	12·78
Brahmaur	..	3,599	13·30
Nurpur	..	27,549	17·72
Kangra	..	21,410	10·32
Palampur	..	50,842	22·65
Dera Gopipur	..	35,070	16·43
Hamirpur	..	41,308	19·58
Amb	..	20,831	21·33
Barsar	..	17,558	18·81
Una	..	18,910	15·21
Jogindar Nagar	..	15,761	18·66
Mandi Sadar	..	40,480	30·05
Sarkaghat	..	22,476	21·89
Chichot	..	21,777	30·29
Sundar Nagar	..	19,148	26·05
Karsog	..	14,889	31·08
Kulu	..	20,434	19·85
Banjar	..	8,655	25·20
Ani	..	7,388	27·94
Nirmand	..	11,884	41·52
Lahul	..	227	1·39
Spiti	..	14	0·19
Ghamarwin	..	28,485	23·79
Bilaspur	..	19,170	25·54
Arki	..	13,104	27·99
Seoni	..	5,651	25·37
Kumharsain	..	8,993	29·19
Rampur	..	18,810	33·12
Rohru	..	18,306	29·10
Jubbal	..	5,805	26·56
Kotkhai	..	5,681	23·39
Theog	..	12,994	27·51
Kasumpti	..	11,332	32·44
Solan	..	15,171	33·37
Chaupal	..	13,515	28·91
Simla	..	11,680	16·22
Kandaghat	..	25,308	37·20
Nalagarh	..	17,069	22·14
Rajgarh	..	10,715	42·87
Pachhad	..	9,836	38·50
Nahan	..	10,491	26·18
Rainka	..	16,147	41·48
Shillai	..	9,555	27·83
Paonta Sahib	..	17,205	21·20
Hangrang	..	104	3·33
Poo	..	797	13·64
Morang	..	475	6·38
Kalpa	..	2,560	23·73
Nachar	..	4,170	29·36
Sangla	..	1,563	18·55

MAP 98

SCHEDULED TRIBES (1971)

This map shows the percentage distributions of scheduled tribes to total population in each of the tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state. These percentages have been classified into five categories as explained in the legend of the map.

Of the total population, 141,610 persons have been reported as scheduled tribes. In other words, scheduled tribes constitutes 4.09 percent of the total population in the state. Lahul & Spiti district, Pangi and Brahmaur tahsils of Chamba district and Hangrang, Morang and Sangla tahsils of Kinnaur district have the maximum concentration of scheduled tribe population. In these areas, the percentage of scheduled tribes to total population is above 70.40 percent. In Kalpa, Nachar and Poo tahsils, the proportion of scheduled tribes varies between 30.41-70.40 percent. This is mainly due to the fact that non-migrant inhabitants of these areas are classifiable as scheduled tribes. In Chamba, Chaurah and Bhattiyat tahsils, the percentage of scheduled tribes ranges between 10.41-30.40 percent. The maximum number of tahsils (17) falls in the range of 0.41-10.40 percent while in another seven tahsils/sub-tahsils, the proportion is below 0.41 percent. Kangra, Kulu and Simla districts are devoid of scheduled tribes population. The following table gives the proportion of scheduled tribes population at tahsil/sub-tahsil level :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Total Scheduled Tribes Population, 1971	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total Population, 1971
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**141,610**	**4·09**
Chaurah ..	7,002	10·44
Pangi ..	12,590	91·07
Chamba ..	16,314	19·63
Bhattiyat ..	15,749	24·55
Brahmaur ..	19,809	73·19
Jogindar Nagar ..	1,786	2·11
Mandi Sadar ..	1,928	1·43
Sarkaghat ..	1,021	0·99
Chichot ..	59	0·08
Sundar Nagar .	642	0·87
Karsog ..	307	0·64
Lahul ..	11,971	73·25
Spiti ..	5,980	83·10
Ghamarwin ..	2,237	1·87
Bilaspur Sadar ..	2,999	4·00
Arki ..	155	0·33
Seoni ..	124	0·56
Kumharsain ..	182	0·59
Rampur ..	1,030	1·81
Rohru ..	306	0·49
Jubbal ..	9	0·04
Kotkhai ..	95	0·39
Theog ..	26	0·06
Kasumpti ..	225	0·64
Solan ..	1,270	2·79
Chaupal ..	549	1·17
Rajgarh ..	71	0·28
Pachhad ..	260	1·02
Nahan ..	2,186	5·46
Rainka ..	3	0·01
Shillai ..	1	N
Paonta Sahib ..	634	0·78
Hangrang ..	2,576	82·43
Poo ..	3,914	67·01
Morang ..	6,510	87·42
Kalpa ..	5,734	53·15
Nachar ..	8,922	62·81
Sangla ..	6,434	76·34

MAP 99

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES (1971)

This map shows the distribution of first ten major scheduled castes as returned in 1971 Census in each of the tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. Scheduled castes with 2,600 persons or above in each tahsil and sub-tahsil are considered as a major one. The first ten are shown in the map by different symbols, each representing 1,000 persons as explained in the legend of the map.

Numerically Koli or Kori is by far the most important major scheduled caste in the state. This caste is mainly distributed in Sirmaur, Mahasu, Kulu, Simla and Sundar Nagar, Mandi Sadar, Chichot and Karsog of Mandi and Palampur tahsil of Kangra districts. In other areas, Kolis have very sparse concentrations. Chamar, Jatia Chamar or Mochi etc., is second major caste which is particularly concentrated in Kangra, Mandi Bilaspur, districts, Nalagarh and Kandaghat tahsils of Simla and Solan and Arki tahsils of Mahasu.

Kabirpanthi, Jullaha or Keer claims the third position amongst scheduled castes in terms of numerical strength. The concentration of Kabirpanthi is mainly confined to Palampur, Dera Gopipur, Kangra, Hamirpur, Barsar, Amb, Sarkaghat, Mandi Sadar, Ghamarwin and Nalagarh tahsils. Doom or Doomna is next important major caste in the state. This caste is mainly found in Nurpur, Palampur and Hamirpur tahsils of Kangra and Mandi Sadar of Mandi district. Other major scheduled castes such as Julahe, Lohar, Balmiki, Sipi, Hali and Ad-dharmi are sparsely distributed all over the state. The tribal areas of Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur except Nachar and Pangi, Brahmaur and Bhattiyat of Chamba district are devoid of major scheduled castes population.

MAP 100

MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (1971)

This map depicts the distribution of major scheduled tribes at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state. All scheduled tribes having a population of 1,000 and above in a particular tahsil/sub-tahsil are considered as major scheduled tribes. These scheduled tribes have been shown by different symbols, each representing 1,000 persons as explained in the legend of the map.

On the basis of numerical strength seven tribes have qualified to be major scheduled tribes in one or more than one tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state. Amongst all the major tribes, Gaddi (50,061) is by far the most important scheduled tribe in terms of its numerical strength. This tribe is mainly concentrated in Chaurah, Chamba, Bhattiyat and Brahmaur tahsils of Chamba district. Brahmaur in fact, is the real abode of the Gaddies from where they wander around to other tahsils of district. Kanaura or Kinnara (35,546) is the second major scheduled tribe in the state. Kinnaur district is mainly inhabited by this tribe.

Gujjar is a nomadic tribe having pastoral occupation. This tribe moves about from place to place. Gujjars have been mainly reported from Chaurah, Chamba, Jogindar Nagar, Mandi Sadar, Bilaspur, Solan and Nahan tahsils. Jad, Lamba, Khampa, Bhot or Bodh have their concentrations in Lahul & Spiti district and Pangi tahsil of Chamba district. Pangwal and Swangla are mainly concentrated in Pangi and Lahul tahsils, respectively. The concentration of Lahaula is confined to Pangi tahsil only. To sum up, the concentration of major scheduled tribes are in Chamba, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts.

MAP 101

MAJOR RELIGIONS (1971)

This map shows the percentage distribution of population belonging to five major religions viz., Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikhs, Buddhist and Jainism in respect of each district of the state. For each district, a square proportionate to the total population is drawn and it is divided into 100 grids each representing one percent of the population under any of these religions. These religions are differentiated by colours as shown in the legend of the map.

The bulk of the population of Himachal Pradesh is formed by Hindus accounting for 96.08 percent of the total population. This proportion varies between 37.48 percent in Lahul & Spiti and 98.75 percent in Mahasu. Muslims occupy the second position sharing 1.45 percent of the total population. The highest percentage of Muslims is recorded in Chamba (5.57 percent), while the lowest is in Kinnaur (0.06 percent). Sikhs and Buddhists account for 1.30 and 1.04 percent of the total population, respectively. Buddhists are mainly concentrated in Lahul & Spiti (61.53 percent) and Kinnaur (14.22 percent). There is very small Christian population in the state and they constitute only 0.10 percent of the total population. Jains are only 626 in number and form a very negligible proportion of the total population.

The following table gives the percentage share of the major religions in respect of each district :

State/Districts	Percentage of Religion to total population							
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other religions and persuations	Religions not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh ..	**96·00**	**1·45**	**0·10**	**1·30**	**1·04**	**0·02**	**0·01**	N
Chamba ..	92·90	5·57	0·20	0·34	0·99	..	..	N
Kangra ..	97·36	0·89	0·06	1·45	0·22	0·01	N	0·01
Mandi ..	98·12	0·61	0·03	1·10	0·14	N	N	N
Kulu ..	96·44	0·21	0·18	0·43	2·73	0·01	N	N
Lahul & Spiti ..	37·48	0·12	0·42	0·45	61·53	N	N	N
Bilaspur ..	97·99	1·30	0·02	0·68	N	0·01	N	N
Mahasu ..	98·75	0·67	0·06	0·35	0·16	0·01	N	N
Simla ..	92·41	2·00	0·45	4·49	0·49	0·10	0·06	N
Sirmaur ..	92·60	4·47	0·16	2·18	0·47	0·05	0·07	N
Kinnaur ..	85·25	0·06	0·07	0·39	14·22	0·01	..	N

N—Negligible.

MAP 102

LITERACY (1971)

This map depicts the percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0—4 at district level in the state which has been divided into three ranges as explained in the legend of the map.

As per 1971 Census, the proportion of literates to total population comes to 37.30 percent, as a whole, in Himachal Pradesh. The highest percentage of literacy is recorded in Simla (44.49) closely followed by Kangra (44.04) district. Comparatively high rate of literacy falling between 29.01-39.00 percent has been observed in the contiguous region comprising of Bilaspur, Mandi, Mahasu, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts. The literacy rate in this region varies between 31.66 in Kinnaur and 38.44 percent in Bilaspur. In Kulu and Sirmaur districts, the effective literacy rate is below 29.01 percent while Chamba with 21.93 percent is at the bottom end.

MAP 103

CHANGE IN LITERACY (1961—71)

This map brings out the decadal (1961—71) change in the proportion of literates to total population excluding age-group 0—4 at district level in the state. The districtwise values have been divided into four ranges as displayed in the legend of the map.

The percentage of effective literacy has increased from 24.37 in 1961 to 37.30 percent in 1971 in the state as a whole. The highest growth of literacy is recorded in Bilaspur (15.61 percent) while Chamba district shows the lowest increase (6.48 percent) in the literacy. A contiguous region of high growth of literacy (12.01-15.00 percent) extends in the east and western direction embracing Kangra, Mandi, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts. The comparatively high gain in literacy is due to the expansion of educational facilities during the decade resulting into increased enrolment in the educational institutions. In Mahasu and Sirmaur districts, the gain in literary rate varies between 9.01-12.00 percent. The growth of literacy is below 9.01 percent in Simla and Chamba districts.

The following table gives the percentage of literacy to total population at district level during 1961—71:

Change in Liter acy 1961—71

State/Districts	Percentage Literates to total population excluding Age-group 0—4		Percentage gain (1961—71)
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh ..	**24·87**	**37·30**	**+ 12·43**
Chamba ..	15·45	21·93	+ 6·48
Kangra ..	29·89	44·04	+14·15
Mandi ..	21·70	35·99	+14·29
Kulu ..	15·48	28·42	+12·94
Lahul & Spiti ..	19·42	31·83	+12·41
Bilaspur ..	22·83	38·44	+15·61
Mahasu ..	22·41	33·47	+11·06
Simla ..	37·72	44·49	+6·77
Sirmaur ..	17·91	28·20	+10·29
Kinnaur ..	17·36	31·66	+14·30

MAP 104

MALE LITERACY (1971)

This map shows the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0—4 by choropleth method at district level in the state which has been divided into four categories as displayed in the legend of the map. The percentage of rural and urban male literates has been shown by proportionate bars in each district.

The proportion of male literates to total males excluding the age-group 0—4 is 50.32 percent in the state as a whole. The highest percentage of male literacy is recorded in Kangra (57.37) followed by Simla (55.27). The variation in male literacy is between 47.01-54.00 percent in Bilaspur, Mandi, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts. The range of 40.01-47.00 percent covers the districts of Kulu and Mahasu. The percentage of male literates is below 40.01 percent in Chamba and Sirmaur districts.

The proportion of urban (74.73 percent) male literates to total urban males is very high as compared to rural (48.15) male literates. The percentage of urban male literacy fluctuates between 65.10 in Kangra and 77.82 percent in Simla. The lowest and highest percentage of rural male literacy is recorded in Chamba (29.00) and Kangra (57.04).

MAP 105

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY (1961—71)

This map brings out the decadal (1961—71) change in the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0—4 at district level in the state which has been divided into four categories as explained in the legend of the map.

The proportion of male literates to total males excluding age 0—4 has risen from 37.62 percent in 1961 to 50.32 percent in 1971 in the state. A contiguous region of high growth rate of male literacy (above 16.00 percent) is found in the north-eastern parts of the state covering Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti and Kulu districts. The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range of 12.01-16.00 percent. In this range, Mandi district has recorded an increase of 15.93 percent while this increase is only 12.41 percent in Sirmaur. The gain in the male literacy fluctuates between 8.01-12.00 percent in Mahasu and Chamba while Simla (5.65 percent) exhibits the lowest gain in the male literacy during 1961—71.

The following table gives the proportion of male literates to total males excluding age 0—4 at district level during 1961—71 :

State/Districts	Percentage of Male literat to total Male population excluding Age-group 0—4		Percentage gain (1961—71
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh ..	**37·62**	**50·32**	**+12·70**
Chamba ..	23·68	32·48	+ 8·80
Kangra ..	44·62	57·37	+12·75
Mandi ..	35·31	51·24	+15·93
Kulu ..	25·72	42·56	+16·84
Lahul & Spiti ..	30·94	47·88	+16·94
Bilaspur ..	37·12	52·31	+15·19
Mahasu ..	35·05	46·81	+11·76
Simla ..	49·62	55·27	+5·65
Sirmaur ..	26·45	38·86	+12·41
Kinnaur ..	29·82	48·85	+19·03

MAP 106

FEMALE LITERACY (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0—4 at district level in the state which has been divided into four categories as displayed in the legend of the map. Over lapping bars are inserted in each of the district showing the proportion of rural and urban female literates.

The proportion of female literates to total females excluding age-group 0—4 is 23.67 percent in the state as a whole which is very low as compared to the state male literacy (50.32 percent). Simla exhibits the highest percentage (31.43) of female literacy closely followed by Kangra (31.19). Female literacy varies between 17.01-27.00 percent in Mahasu, Bilaspur and Mandi districts. The percentage of female literates in Kulu and Sirmaur is 12.92 and 15.11 respectively. Chamba, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts form a contiguous region of low female literacy (below 12.01 percent) in the state. The rural areas of the state has recorded very low rate of female literacy (21-95 percent) and it varies between 6.85 percent in Chamba and 30.54 percent in Kangra. On the other hand, in the urban areas female literates constitute 60.35 percent of the total urban females and this proportion varies between 49.52 percent in Kangra and 69.31 percent in Simla.

MAP 107

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY (1961—71)

This map depicts the districtwise percentage decadal (1961—71) change in female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0—4 in the state which has been divided into four categories as explained in the legend of the map.

The female literacy rate in the state as a whole has increased from 11.15 percent in 1961 to 23.67 percent in 1971. The maximum increase in literacy rate has been observed in Bilaspur (16.77 percent) closely followed by Kangra (16.19 percent). The increase in the female literacy varies between 8.01-14.00 percent in Kulu, Mandi, Mahasu and Simla districts. These districts together form a contiguous region of medium high growth rates in female literacy. The range of 5.01-8.00 percent gain in literacy covers the districts of Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Sirmaur. The lowest increase in female literacy is recorded in Chamba (4.76 percent).

The following table gives the proportion of female literacy during 1961-71 at the district level :

State/Districts	Percentage of Female Literates to total Female population excluding Age-group 0—4		Percentage gain (1961—71)
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh ..	**11·15**	**23·67**	**+12·52**
Chamba ..	5·85	10·61	+4·76
Kangra ..	15·00	31·19	+16·19
Mandi ..	8·02	20·15	+12·13
Kulu ..	4·63	12·92	+8·29
Lahul & Spiti ..	4·19	11·65	+7·46
Bilaspur ..	7·75	24·52	+16·77
Mahasu ..	8·16	18·62	+10·46
Simla ..	22·08	31·43	+9·35
Sirmaur ..	7·36	15·11	+7·75
Kinnaur ..	4·43	11·94	+7·51

MAP 108

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5—14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15—34 IN RURAL AREAS (1971)

This map depicts the regional variations of excess or deficit of literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5—14 over literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15—34 in the rural areas at district level in the state.

The figures of excess of literates in age 5—14 over age-group 15—34 per 1000 of population are grouped into three ranges and that of deficient literates are arranged into two categories as explained in the legend of the map and the districts are shaded accordingly.

In Himachal Pradesh as a whole there is an excess of 47 literates per 1000 population in age-group 5—14 as compared to the age-group 15—34. The highest excess of literates in age-group 5—14 is exhibited in Bilaspur (144) followed by Mandi (54). The excess of literates in age-group 5—14 varies between 30—49 in Kangra, Mahasu and Lahul & Spiti districts. In Kulu and Sirmaur the excess of literates in age 5—14 as compared to the age-group 15—34 is below 30. On the other hand, three districts show lesser number of literates in age 5—14 as compared to age-group 15—34. The highest value of deficient literates in age 5—14 is noticed in Kinnaur (90) followed by Simla (73) and Chamba (2). This deficiency of literates in age-group 5—14 per 1000 of population in these districts may be on account of higher proportion of workers in various services and lesser enrolment at the primary level of education.

MAP 109

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5—14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15—34 IN URBAN AREAS (1971)

This map depicts the regional variations in excess or deficit of literates per 1000 of population in age 5—14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15—34 in urban areas, at the district level, in the state. The figures of deficit values are grouped into three categories and that of excess values in one as explained in the legend of the map. The districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are wholly rural.

Urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, as a whole, exhibit deficient literates in age-group 5—14 over literates in age 15—34 to the extent of 50 literates per 1000 of population. Maximum number of districts (6) are deficit in the number of literates in age-group 5—14 over the literates in age 15—34, while two districts reveal the excess of literates in age 5—14. The highest deficit value of literates in age-group 5—14 is noticed in Kangra (140) followed by Bilaspur (93). The range of 40—80 literates accounts for Kulu and Sirmaur. The lowest values of deficient literates (below 40) in age-group 5—14 are found in Chamba and Mandi districts. Urban areas of Simla and Mahasu on the other hand reveal excess of literates in age 5—14 over the literates in age 15—34 to the extent of 9 and 14 literates per 1000 of population respectively.

MAP 110

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of boys attending primary schools to the total number of boys in age-group 5—14 in respect of each district in the state which have been divided into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

Of the total 474,316 boys in age-group 5—14, as many as 330,721 boys or 69.73 percent have been enrolled in primary and middle schools in the state. Densely populated districts of Bilaspur (80.27) and Kangra (78.19) show very high percentage of boys attending schools. In Mandi, Mahasu, Simla and Lahul & Spiti, the proportion of boys attending schools varies between 62.01-72.00 percent. In larger parts of the state, enrolment at the primary educational level is considerably high due to the expansion of educational facilities and improvement in the economic conditions of the people. The percentage of boys attending primary schools fluctuates between 52.01-62.00 percent in Kulu, Kinnaur and Sirmaur. The lowest percentage of boys attending primary and middle schools is observed in Chamba (42.38 percent).

The following table gives the percentage of boys attending primary schools to total boys in age 5—14 :

State/Districts	Total Boys in Age-group 5—14 attending schools	Percentage to total Boys in Age-group 5—14
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	**330,721**	**69·73**
Chamba	14,133	42·38
Kangra	153,339	78·19
Mandi	49,668	70·90
Kulu	13,852	56·36
Lahul & Spiti	1,586	65·05
Bilaspur	22,277	80·27
Mahasu	36,982	66·34
Simla	20,158	71·11
Sirmaur	15,809	52·06
Kinnaur	2,917	52·30

Source: (i) Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 111

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS (1971)

This map shows the percentage of girls attending primary schools to total girls in age-group 5—14 in each district in the state which has been divided into four categories as displayed in the legend of the map.

The proportion of girls at the stage of primary level of education to total girl population in age-group 5—14 comes to 39.16 percent in the state, as a whole. This percentage of enrolment of girls is considerably low as compared to boys (68.73). The highest percentage of girls enrolled in primary and middle schools is noticed in Kangra (50.57). The enrolment of girls in the primary schools varies between 30.91-50.00 percent in Mandi, Bilaspur Simla and Mahasu districts and these areas are contiguously concentrated. In Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Sirmaur, this proportion fluctuates between 20.01-30.00 percent. The lowest percentage of girls at the primary level of education to total girls in age 5—14 is found in Chamba (15.26) followed by Kinnaur 17.14.

The following table gives the percentage of girls attending primary schools to total girls in age 5—14 :

State/Districts		Total Girls in Age-group 5—14 attending Schools	Percentage to total Girls in Age-group 5—14
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**178,440**	**39·16**
Chamba		5,042	15·26
Kangra	..	94,558	50·57
Mandi	..	23,289	33·54
Kulu	..	5,630	23·85
Lahul & Spiti	..	690	29·42
Bilaspur	..	12,318	46·21
Mahasu	..	17,228	31·77
Simla	..	11,998	46·40
Sirmaur	..	6,746	24·03
Kinnaur	..	941	17·14

Source : (i) Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 112

SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1.000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5—14 (1971)

This map shows the number of school going children per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 at the district level in the state which has been divided into five categories as displayed in the legend of the map.

In Himachal Pradesh, the number of school going children per 1000 of children comes to 547 as a whole. The highest proportion has been observed in Kangra (647) followed by Bilaspur (636) . In Mandi, Mahasu, Simla and Lahul & Spiti districts, the proportion varies between 476—600. These areas are concentrated contiguously except the Lahul & Spiti district. In Sirmaur and Kulu districts, the proportion varies between 351—475, while in Kinnaur and Chamba the number of school going children per 1000 of populaition of age 5—14 is below 351. Generally the ratio of school going children to total children of that age-group depends upon the availability of educational institutions as well as the density of population.

The following table gives the number of children attending primary schools per 1000 of children in age 5—14 :

State/Districts		Total Children in Age-group 5—14 attending schools, 1971	Children attending Primary schools per 1000 of children in Age 5—14
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**5,09,161**	**547**
Chamba	..	19,175	289
Kangra	..	247,897	647
Mandi	..	72,957	523
Kulu	..	19,482	404
Lahul & Spiti	..	2,276	476
Bilaspur	..	34,595	636
Mahasu	..	54,210	493
Simla	..	32,156	593
Sirmaur	..	22,555	386
Kinnaur	..	3,858	349

Source : (i) Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 113

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS (1971)

This map shows the proportion of enrolment at the level of higher secondary and higher education to total population in age-group 15—24 at the district level in the state which has been divided into four ranges as explained in the legend of the map.

The percentage of enrolment at higher secondary and higher levels of education to total population in age-group 15—24 is 12.57 percent in the state which is bound to be low as compared to primary enrolment (54.7). The highest percentage of enrolment at higher secondary and higher levels of education has been recorded in Simla district(23.19) followed by Kangra (16.28). The central-southern parts of the state embracing Mandi, Kulu, Mahasu and Bilaspur districts fall in the enrolment range of 8.51-13.50 percent. In Chamba and Sirmaur, the proportion of students varies between 3.51-8.50 percent. The proportion of enrolment is below 3.51 percent in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts.

The following table gives the percentage of population at higher secondary and higher levels of education to total population in age 15—24:

State/Districts	Population in Age-group 15—24 at secondary and higher levels of education	Percentage to total population in Age-group 15—24
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**74,500**	**12·57**
Chamba ..	2,168	4·90
Kangra ..	35,885	16·28
Mandi ..	9,856	10·91
Kulu ..	3,179	9·97
Lahul & Spiti ..	143	3·10
Bilaspur ..	4,117	12·52
Mahasu ..	6,589	8·75
Simla ..	9,571	23·19
Sirmaur ..	2,755	6·40
Kinnaur ..	237	2·71

Source : (i) Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 114

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS (1971)

This map depicts districtwise variations in the proportion of males at the higher secondary and higher levels of education to total male population in age-group 15—24 in the state which has been divided into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The proportion of educational enrolment of males at the higher secondary and higher levels to total males in age-group 15—24 is 20.09 percent in the state as a whole. The highest percentage of males at this level of education has been observed in Simla (30.50) followed by Kangra (29.23). In Kulu, Mandi, Mahasu and Bilaspur districts, the proportion fluctuates between 12.01-2400 percent. The variation in the proportion of enrolment of males at this level of education is between 6.01-12.00 percent in Sirmaur and Chamba. The lowest percentage of male students to total males in age-group 15—24 has been registered in Lahul & Spiti (3.70) the second lowest being Kinnaur (4.10).

The following table gives the percentage of males at the higher secondary and higher levels of education to total males in age 15—24 :

State/Districts	Male population in Age-group 15—24 at the secondary and higher levels of education	Percentage to total Males in Age-group 15—24
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**58,500**	**20·09**
Chamba ..	1,525	7·01
Kangra ..	29,526	29·23
Mandi ..	7,219	16·37
Kulu ..	2,466	14·81
Lahul & Spiti ..	97	3·70
Bilaspur ..	3,546	22·73
Mahasu ..	5,293	13·39
Simla ..	6,674	30·50
Sirmaur ..	1,958	8·43
Kinnaur ..	196	4·10

Source : (i) Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 115

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS (1971)

This map depicts the regional variations in the proportion of females at the higher secondary and higher levels of education to total females in age-group 15—24 at the district level in the state which has been divided into four categories as shown in the legend of the map.

The percentage of females at the higher secondary and higher level of education to total female population in age-group 15—24 is only 5.31 percent in the state. Simla district shows the highest proportion of (14.95 percent) females students which may be ascribed to the location of a large number of educational institutions as well as the Himachal Pradesh University in this district. In Kangra, Mandi, Kulu and Sirmaur districts the proportion of enrolment of females varies between 4.01-7.00 percent which stands close to the state figure. Bilaspur and Mahasu districts fall in the range of 2.51-4.00 percent. In the sparsely populated districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti, the percentage of enrolment of females to total female population in age 15—24 is below 2.51 percent which is partly due to non-availability of higher educational institutions as well as lack of initiative on the part of the parents towards female education.

The following table gives the percentage of females at the higher secondary and higher levels to total females in age 15—24 :

State/Districts	Females in Age-group 15—24 at the level of secondary and higher education	Percentage of Females at the level of secondary and higher education to total females in Age 15—24
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**16,000**	**5·31**
Chamba ..	643	2·86
Kangra ..	6,359	5·32
Mandi ..	2,637	5·71
Kulu ..	713	4·68
Lahul & Spiti ..	46	2·31
Bilaspur ..	571	3·31
Mahasu ..	1,296	3·62
Simla ..	2,897	14·95
Sirmaur ..	797	4·02
Kinnaur ..	41	1·03

Source : (i) Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.

(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 116

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY, SECONDARY, UNIVERSITY LEVEL AND OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS (1971)

This set of four maps depicts the proportion of teachers per 1000 of students at the primary, secondary and university level of education and teachers of all grades per 100 schools in rural areas at the district level in the state as per legend of maps.

A. *Teachers per* 1,000 *of students at primary level of education* : The number of teachers per 1,000 students in primary educational level comes to 38.74 in the state as a whole. Sparsely populated areas of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur exhibit very high ratio (above 85) of teachers at primary level which is mainly due to less number of students in the schools. In Chamba and Sirmaur districts this ratio varies between 55.01-75.00. The maximum number of districts (5) falls in the range of 35.01-55.00 teachers. The lowest number of teachers per 1,000 of students has been found in Kangra (27.95).

B. *Teachers per* 1000 *of students at secondary level of education* : At the secondary level of education, the ratio of teachers per 1000 of students comes to 59.01 in the state. The highest number of teachers per 1000 of students is recorded in Lahul & Spiti (146.85) followed by Kinnaur (139.24). In Mahasu and Chamba districts this ratio varies between 90.01-130.00 teachers. Mandi, Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur districts fall in the range of 50.01-90.00. Number of teachers per 1000 of students at the secondary level is below 50.01 in Kangra and Kulu.

C. *Teachers per* 1000 *of students at university level of education* : At the university level of education, the number of teachers per 1000 of students is 55.27 in the state. The highest number of teachers per 1,000 students is noticed in Chamba (108.04) followed by Mahasu (76.23). In Kangra, Simla and Sirmaur districts, the proportion varies between 40.01-72.00, while in Kulu and Bilaspur districts it is below 40.01 per 1000 of students. Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts do not have any institutions of university level.

D. *Teachers of all grades per* 100 *schools and other educational institutions in rural area* : In rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, the number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions comes to 25.71 as a whole Lahul & Spiti and Chamba districts show the largest number of teachers more than 34 per 100 schools.

Kulu and Sirmaur districts have been categorised in the range of 29.01-34.00 teachers. The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range of 23.01-29.00 while the number of teachers per 100 schools is below 23.01 in Kangra and Bilaspur.

MAP 117

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS (1971)

The map depicts the number of teachers per 1000 of population in rural areas at district level in the state which has been divided into four ranges as displayed in the legend of the map.

Number of teachers per 1000 of population comes to 5.91 in the state as a whole and it varies between 4.63 in Kangra and 9.47 in Lahul & Spiti. It is generally observed that in areas of scattered population this proportion is higher than the densely populated areas. Lahul & Spiti district falls in the first range (above 8.50) while Kinnaur, Mahasu and Simla districts fall in the range of 7.01-8.50. The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range of 5.01-7.00

teachers. Kangra (4.63) shows the lowest number of teachers' per 1000 of population preceded by Kulu (5.02).

The following table gives the number of teachers of all grades per 1000 of population in the rural areas :

State/Districts	Teachers of all grades in rural areas	Teachers per 1000 of population in rural areas
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**19,013**	**5·91**
Chamba ..	1,397	5·91
Kangra ..	5,923	4·63
Mandi ..	3,267	7·00
Kulu ..	911	5·02
Lahul & Spiti ..	223	9·47
Bilaspur ..	1,295	6·99
Mahasu ..	3,096	7·30
Simla ..	1,053	7·12
Sirmaur ..	1,476	6·58
Kinnaur ..	372	7·46

Source : (i) Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.

(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 118

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OF CERTIFICATES (1971)

This map depicts the number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders (not equal to degree) per 10,000 of literates by choropleth method at the district level in the state which has been divided into four ranges and displayed in the legend of the map. Besides this, circles proportionate to total literates holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) are inserted in each district. These circles are then divided into two sectors according to the proportion of technical and non-technisal diploma or certificate holders.

According to 1971 Census, out of a total of 1,105,825 literates in Himachal Pradesh, only 6,578 persons are holding technical and non-technical diplomas or certificates. The proportion of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders comes to 59 per 10,000 of literates in the state. This proportion is above 86 in Lahul & Spiti and Mandi districts. In Sirmaur, Mahasu and Simla, this ratio varies between 56 and 86. The next range of 40-55 includes Kinnaur, Kulu and Kangra districts. The number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders is below 40 per 10,000 of literates in Bilaspur and Chamba.

The non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders share a percentage of 68.21 and 31.79 respectively. The non-technical diploma or certificate holders claim more than 60 percent in all the districts except Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur. The proportion of technical diploma or certificate holders varies between 11.78 percent in Mahasu and 80.49 percent in Lahul & Spiti. The following table gives the number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates at the district level :

State/Districts	No. of Technical and Non-technical dipoma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	59
Chamba ..	30
Kangra ..	44
Mandi ..	92
Kulu ..	51
Lahul & Spiti ..	122
Bilaspur ..	36
Mahasu ..	77
Simla ..	85
Sirmaur ..	85
Kinnaur ..	42

MAP 119

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/ DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE (1971)

This map shows the number of literates holding university degress/diplomas of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates by choropleth method at district level in the state which has been divided into four ranges as explained in the legend of the map. Besides this, circles proportionate to total literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above are inserted in each district and circles are then divided into two sectors showing the percentage share of urban and rural literates holding university degrees or diplomas of graduate level and above.

The number of persons holding university degrees/ diplomas of graduate level per 10,000 literates in the state comes to 158. The highest number of persons holding university degrees/diplomas of graduate level and aobve per 10,000 of literates is found in Simla (689) followed by Chamba (178). The maximum number of districts (4) falls in the range of 143-173 and these areas constitute contiguous region in the southern-eastern belt of the state. In Kulu and Mandi districts, this ratio varies between 112 and and 142. In the remaining two districts of Kangra and Bilaspur,

their ratio is below 112. The following table gives the number of university degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates at the district level :

State/Districts	No. of literates holding University Degree/Diploma of the Graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates
1	2
Himachal Pradesh ..	**158**
Chamba ..	178
Kangra ..	89
Mandi ..	123
Kulu ..	124
Lahul & Spiti ..	143
Bilaspur ..	107
Mahasu ..	154
Simla ..	689
Sirmaur ..	161
Kinnaur ..	172

MAP 120

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES (1971)

This map shows the proportion of rural population living in different categories of villages at the district level in the state. The villages are classified into four categories such as villages with 25 and less houses, 26-50 houses, 51-100 houses and above 100 Census houses. Bars proportionate to total population living in these villages are drawn in each district. Scales showing the absolute figures and corresponding percentages are given on the left and at the right side of the bar diagrams.

Out of the total population in Himachal Pradesh a big chunk consisting of 93.01 percent has been returned from the rural areas. Of the total 3,218,544 rural population in the state, 28.81 percent has been returned from the villages having more than 100 Census houses. Villages with 51-100 and 26-50 houses account for 24.27 and 25.24 percent of the total rural population, respectively. 21.68 percent of population has been returned from the small villages with 25 or less houses in the state. The proportion of population returned from bigger villages is the highest in Kangra followed by Kulu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts. In other districts, medium and small size villages claim a higher proportion of rural population.

MAP 121

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED (1971)

This map depicts the percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms to total households in rural areas at the district level in the state. Rhombuses proportionate to the total number of households are drawn in each district. Each of these rhombuses is divided into 25 equal parts each pocket representing 4 percent of the total households. The pockets representing the households with one, two three and more than three rooms are shaded differently as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of the total of 596,686 rural households, 38.91 percent occupy single room accommodation in the state. Households with two and three rooms constitute 33.70 and 10.84 percent respectively while households occupying more than three rooms form 16.37 percent of the total rural households. The proportion of households with unspecified number of rooms is only 0.18 percent in the state.

The percentage of households living in a single room accommodation is the highest in Kulu (67.69) followed by Sirmaur (51.76), Kinnaur (50.72) and Chamba (50.04). In other districts, the proportion of households occupying single room to total households varies between 15.87 in Bilaspur and 45.55 percent in Mandi. The percentage of households with two rooms accommodation to total households fluctuates between 19.26 in Lahul & Spiti and 40.70 percent in Kangra.

The variation in the percentage of households living in three rooms accommodation is between 4.74 in Kulu and 20.06 percent in Simla. Households occupying more than three rooms is the highest in Bilaspur (48.64 percent) closely followed by Lahul & Spiti (43.90 percent) and Simla (32.86 percent). In the remaining districts, the proportion of households occupying more than three rooms is less than 17 percent of the total households.

MAP 122

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED (1971)

This map shows the percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms to total households in urban areas at the district level in the state. Rhombuses proportionate to total

number of households are drawn in each district and these rhombuses are then divided into 25 equal parts. Each of these pockets represents 4 percent of the total households. The pockets representing the households with one, two, three and more than three rooms are shaded differently as shown in the legend of the map. The districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are entirely rural.

Out of the total of 57,951 census households in the urban areas of the state, 46.46 percent households occupy single room accommodation while households with two roomed accommodation form 31.45 percent of the total households. Households living in three and more than three rooms constitute only 9.97 and 11.17 percent of the total urban households in the state respectively. Households with unspecified number of rooms account for 0.95 percent of the total households. The proportion of households in occupation of one and two roomed accommodation is high in all the districts of the state. The percentage of households occupying single room accommodation is the highest in Kulu (55.15) and the lowest is found in Kangra (28.71). The variation in the percentage of households living in two roomed accommodation is between 28.10 in Kulu and 39.77 percent in Kangra. The number of households with three and more than three roomed accommodation is moderately high in Kangra and Bilaspur districts while in other districts, these categories constitute relatively small proportion of the total households.

MAP 123

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES (1971)

This map depicts the percentage of census houses according to their uses at the district level in the state in 1971. Classification of census houses according to their uses is given on the legend of the map. Seven bars proportionate to total number of census houses according to their uses have been drawn in each district. Scales showing absolute figures of census houses and their corresponding percentages have been given on the left and the right of bar-diagrams respectively.

Out of a total of 862,896 census houses, 72.09 percent are being utilised for the residential purposes in the state. The proportion of census houses put to residential uses is considerably high in all the districts and it varies between 48.52 in Kinnaur and 82.50 percent in Kangra. Census houses used as shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence including household industry constitute 2.38 percent of the total census houses in the state. The proportion of such census houses fluctuates between 0.59 in Lahul & Spiti and 3.48 percent in Sirmaur district. Next category of census houses which includes hotels, only 1.54 percent of the total census houses in the sarais, dharamsalas, tourist homes, inspection houses, sweetmeat shops and eating places etc. forms only 1.54 percent of the total census houses in the state. The highest and lowest percentage of such census houses has been recorded in Lahul & Spiti (3.84) and Bilaspur district (0.96) respectively.

Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices constitute 1.91 percent of the total census houses in the state. This category of census houses claims maximum percentage in Simla (2.85) and minimum has been recorded in Bilaspur (1.09). The percentage of census houses which are being put to the use as factories, workshops and worksheds is the highest in Lahul & Spiti (8.31) while the lowest has been recorded in Bilaspur (2.51). Census houses put to other miscellaneous uses form 9.78 percent of the total census houses in the state. At the state level, such census houses are the largest in number, next only to residences. Bilaspur district (20.31 percent) tops the list in the state in the matter of proportion of such houses while the lowest (2.44 percent) position in this category of census houses is occupied by Kangra district. Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting operation was considerably high i.e., 8.62 percent of the total census houses in the state. The highest proportion of vacant census houses has been recorded in Kinnaur (32.96 percent) while the lowest has been recorded in Kulu (5.64 percent).

MAP 124

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES (1971)

This map depicts the percentage of households living in rented houses to total households in urban areas at the district level in the state which has been divided into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts are entirely rural.

Out of a total 57,951 census households in the urban areas in the state, 41,126 (70.97 percent) have occupied rental accommodation. The highest percentage of households living in rented houses has been found in the urban areas of Simla (90.96) followed by Mahasu district (79.56). In Mandi, Kulu, Bilaspur and Chamba, the proportion of households occupying rented houses varies between 55.01-75.00 percent. The lowest percentage of households living in rented houses have been reported in Kangra (46.40) and the second lowest being in Sirmaur (50.27).

MAP 125

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,900 OF CENSUS HOUSES (1971)

This map depicts the regional variations in the number of medical institutions including hospitals, health centres, clincs and dispensaries etc., per 10,000 of census houses at the district level in the state which has been divided into four ranges as displayed in the legend of the map.

There are 10.82 medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses in the state as a whole. Thinly populated areas of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti show (above 19.00) the highest proportion of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses. This proportion in Chamba and Sirmaur fluctuates between 14.01-19.00 medical institutions. The maximum number of districts (4) has been reported in the range of 9.01-14.00 institutions. In Kangra and Kulu districts the number of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses is below 9.01. The following table gives the number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses at the district level :

State/Districts		Number of Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions per 10,000 of Census houses
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**935**	**10·82**
Chamba	..	99	14·36
Kangra	..	210	7·27
Mandi	..	128	9·69
Kulu	..	50	8·40
Lahul & Spiti	..	14	25·75
Bilaspur	..	52	10·32
Mahasu	..	162	13·90
Simla	..	84	13·05
Sirmaur	..	87	14·87
Kinnaur	..	49	26·90

Source : (i) Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 126

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION (1971)

This map depicts the variations in the number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state which has been divided into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population stands at 132.64 in the state as a whole. In Chamba, Kandaghat, Solan, Simla, Nahan, Kalpa and Poo tahsils, the number of beds works out to be above 280. In another 7 tahsils/sub-tahsils, this proportion varies between 140.01-280.00 beds. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (16) falls in the range of 70.01-140.00 beds which is close to the state average (132.64). These tahsils mostly comprise of areas in the southern-eastern and north-central parts of the state forming 4 district regions. The next range of 35.01-70.00 beds per 100,000 of population embraces 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils. Of these tahsils, three each are distributed in Mahasu and Kangra, two in Chamba and one each in Kulu, Mandi, Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Sirmaur and Bilaspur. In the remaining 9 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the number of beds is below 35.01. The lowest number of beds per 100,000 of population has been found in Nirmand (13.98) and Amb (14.33) in the state.

The following table gives the total number of beds as well as per 100,000 of the population at the district level :

State/Districts		No. of Hospital Beds	No. of Hospital Beds per 100,000 of population
1		2	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	**4,590**	**132·64**
Chamba	..	436	170·82
Kangra	..	941	70·90
Mandi	..	510	98·99
Kulu	..	103	53·54
Lahul & Spiti	..	18	76·47
Bilaspur	..	245	125·78
Mahasu	..	590	134·05
Simla	..	1,273	586·29
Sirmaur	..	382	155·90
Kinnaur	..	92	184·61

Source : (i) Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

MAP 127

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 1,00,000 OF POPULATION (1971)

This map depicts the variations in the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population at tahsil/sub-tahsil level in the state which has been divided into five ranges as displayed in the legend of the map. The areas where there is no primary health centre have been left blank.

There are 2.11 primary health centres per 100,000 of population in Himachal Pradesh as a whole. In the sparsely populated areas of Pangi, Lahul & Spiti, Poo, Nachar, Sangla, the number of primary health centres is above 4.50 per 100,000 of population. The number of primary health centres varies between

3.51-4.50 in Brahmaur, Karsog, Ani, Kotkhai and Pachhad tahsils. In 12 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the proportion of primary health centres ranges between 2.51-3.50. The maximum number of tahsils/sub-tahsils (13) falls in the range of 1.51-2.50. In seven tahsils/sub-tahsils, the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population is below 1.51.

The following table gives the total number of primary health centres and per 100,000 of population at the tahsil|sub-tahsil level :

State/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	Number of Primary Health Centres, 1971	Number of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh ..	**73**	**2·11**
Chaurah ..	2	2·98
Pangi ..	1	7·23
Chamba ..	2	2·41
Bhattiyat ..	2	3·12
Brahmaur ..	1	3·69
Nurpur ..	2	1·29
Kangra ..	3	1·45
Palampur ..	4	1·78
Dera Gopipur ..	3	1·41
Hamirpur ..	5	2·37
Amb ..	3	3·07
Barsar ..	2	2·14
Una ..	1	0·80
Jogindar Nagar ..	2	2·37
Mandi Sadar ..	2	1·48
Sarkaghat ..	3	2·92
Chichot ..	2	2·78
Sundar Nagar ..	..	..
Karsog ..	2	4·17
Kulu ..	2	1·94
Banjar ..	1	2·91
Ani ..	1	3·78
Nirmand ..	..	..
Lahul ..	1	6·12
Spiti ..	1	13·90
Ghamarwin ..	2	1·67
Bilaspur Sadar ..	1	1·33
Arki ..	1	2·14
Seoni ..	1	4·49
Kumharsain ..	1	3·25
Rampur ..	1	1·76
Rohru ..	2	3·18
Jubbal ..	..	..
Kotkhai ..	1	4·12
Theog ..	1	2·12
Kasumpti ..	1	2·86
Solan ..	1	2·20
Chaupal ..	1	2·14
Simla ..	..	..
Kandaghat ..	2	2·94
Nalagarh ..	1	1·30
Rajgarh ..	..	..
Pachhad ..	1	3·91
Nahan ..	1	2·50
Rainka ..	1	2·57
Shillai ..	1	2·91
Paonta Sahib ..	..	..
Hangrang ..	..	..
Poo ..	2	34·24
Morang ..	..	..
Kalpa ..	..	..
Nachar ..	1	7·04
Sangla ..	1	11·87

Source : (i) Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
(ii) Census, 1971.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	.. (Reg.)
	2	Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	.. (Reg.)
	3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	.. (Rest.)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	.. (Rest.)
	5	Jeevan Book Depot., Raja Mandi	.. (Rest.)
	6	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	.. (Rest.)
	7	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163	.. (Reg.)
	8	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	.. (Reg.)
	9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road	.. (Reg.)
	10	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	.. (Rest.)
	11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement Ashram Road, Navrangpura	.. (Rest.)
	12	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Nr. Gujrat College	.. (Rest.)
	13	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali	.. (Rest.)
	14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur	.. (Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR	15	V.T. Jorwekar Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	.. (Rest.)
AJMER	16	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	.. (Reg.)
	17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	.. (Reg.)
ALIGARH	18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	.. (Reg.)
	19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	.. (Rest.)
	20	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate	.. (Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	21	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	.. (Reg.)
	22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4	.. (Reg.)
	23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	.. (Reg.)
	24	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
	25	University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road	.. (Reg.)
AURANGABAD	26	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad	.. (Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	27	Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg	.. (Rest.)
	28	Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony	.. (Rest.)
	29	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A Katra Road	.. (Rest.)
	30	S/S A.H. Wheeler & Co. Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop	.. (Rest.)
	31	New Book House, 32 Tashkant Road	.. (Reg.)
	32	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg	.. (Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	33	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	.. (Reg.)
AMRITSAR	34	Amar Nath & Sons., Near P.O. Majithi Mandi	.. (Reg.)
	35	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	.. (Reg.)
	36	The Book Lovers, Retreat Hall Bazar	.. (Reg.)
ANAND	37	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
BALLABGARH	38	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate	.. (Rest.)
BADEOGHAR	39	Bhakat Brothers, S.B. Roy Road	.. (Rest.)
BANGALORE	40	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 1807	.. (Reg.)
	41	International Book House Pvt. Ltd. 4F. M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
	42	M.P.P. House, 87 1st Cross Gandhinagar	.. (Reg.)
	43	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishanapura	.. (Rest.)
	44	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	45	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	.. (Reg.)
	46	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	.. (Reg.)
	47	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram	.. (Rest.)
	48	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore	.. (Rest.)
BANSDRONI	49	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24, Paraganas	.. (Reg.)
BAREILLY	50	Agarwal Bros, Bara Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	51	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Part	.. (Rest.)
BARODA	52	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	.. (Rest.)
	53	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Sahah Gaini Ambegaokers Wade, Raopura	.. (Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	54	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road	.. (Reg.)
BARODA	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.), Baroda	.. (Rest.)
	56	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road	.. (Rest.)
ANANTAPUR	57	Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar	.. (Rest.)
BHOPAL	58	Lyall Book Depot. Moh. Din. Bldg. Sultania Road	.. (Reg.)
	59	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37 Lalwani Press Road	.. (Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	60	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	.. (Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR	61	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	.. (Rest.)
BHOPAL	62	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	.. (Rest.)
BIJAPUR	63	Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot. near Shira-Ishetti Chowk	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA	64	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas (W.B.)	.. (Rest.)
BIKANER	65	Bhadaoi, Bros, Goga Gate	.. (Rest.)
	66	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar	.. (Rest.)
	67	Charles Lambert & Co., 101 M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
	68	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Building Dadar	.. (Reg.)
	69	Current Book House, Maruti Land, Raghunath Dadaji Street	.. (Reg.)
	70	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	.. (Reg.)
	71	C. Jamnadas & Co., Book sellers, 146-C, Princess Street	.. (Reg.)
	72	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
	73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	.. (Reg.)
	74	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	.. (Reg.)
	75	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	.. (Reg.)
	76	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	.. (Reg.)
	77	Lok Vhangmaya Griha Pv. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	.. (Reg.)
	78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House Agra Road	.. (Rest.)
	79	69-A, International Subscription Agency Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	.. (Rest.)
	80	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers P.B. 6007	.. (Rest.)
	81	M & J Services, 2-A, Bahri Building	.. (Reg.)
	82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	.. (Reg.)
	83	Sunderdas Gain Chand, 601, Girgaun Road, near Princess Street	.. (Reg.)
	84	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	.. (Reg.)
	85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road	.. (Reg.)
	86	Amalga Mated Press, 41, Hamam Street	.. (Rest.)
	87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P.M. 1505	.. (Rest.)

1	2	3	4
	88	Secretary, Sales tax Practioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road	.. (Rest.)
	89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	90	S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road	.. (Rest.)
	91	Indian Book House Subscription Agency Dr. D.N. Road	.. (Rest.)
	92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road	.. (Regular)
	93	International Publications, P.B. No. 7170, Kurla	.. (Rest.)
	94	International Book Linds, Marine Lines	.. (Rest)
	95	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street	.. (Regular)
	96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market	.. (Rest.)
	97	Universal Book Corpn. Dhobi Talao	.. (Rest.)
	98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India 190, Bazzar Gate Street	.. (Rest.)
CALCUTTA	99	Current Literature Co., 208 M.G. Road	.. (Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/2, College Street	.. (Reg.)
	101	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharma Akrur Lane	.. (Reg.)
	102	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Part Street	.. (Reg.)
	103	R. Chambray & Co., Ltd., Kant House P-33, Mission Row Extension	.. (Reg.)
	104	S.C. Sarkar & Sons. P. Ltd., I.C. College	.. (Reg.)
	105	S.K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street	.. (Reg.)
	106	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street	.. (Reg.)
	107	Indian Book Dist. Co. C-52, M.G. Road	.. (Rest.)
	108	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210	.. (Rest.)
	109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	.. (Reg.)
	110	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres	.. (Reg.)
	111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	.. (Reg.)
	112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	.. (Rest.)
	113	S. Bhattacharya & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street	.. (Rest.)
	114	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road	.. (Rest.)
	115	P.D. Updhya, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	.. (Reg.)
	116	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street	.. (Rest.)
	117	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co., P. Ltd., 72 M.G. Road	.. (Rest.)
	118	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street	.. (Rest.)
	119	Sushanta Kr. De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street	.. (Rest.)
	120	K.P. Bagchi, 286, B.B. Ganguli Street	.. (Regular)
	121	Overseas Publication., 14, Hare Street	.. (Rest.)
	122	A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	.. (Rest.)
	123	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road	.. (Rest.)
	124	Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	.. (Rest.)
CHANDIGARH	125	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Scetor 22-D	.. (Reg.)
	126	Mehta Bros, 1933, Sector 22-B	.. (Reg.)
	127	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	.. (Reg.)
	128	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D	.. (Reg.)
	129	English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D	.. (Rest.)
	130	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72 (2) Sector 17-D	.. (Reg.)
	131	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	.. (Reg.)
	132	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5, Sector 17-D	.. (Rest.)
	133	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sector 17-D	.. (Rest.)
	134	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sector 22-B	.. (Rest.)
CALICUT	135	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	.. (Rest.)
CUTTACK	136	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	.. (Reg.)
	137	D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	.. (Rest.)
	138	New Students Store	.. (Rest.)
COIMBATORE	139	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street	.. (Reg.)
	140	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1 Old Post Office Road	.. (Rest.)
	141	Continental Agencies, 4-A Sakthi Vihar	.. (Rest.)
	142	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A Raja Street	.. (Rest.)
DEHRADUN	143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chunkhuwala	.. (Reg.)
	144	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	.. (Reg.)
	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	.. (Rest.)
	147	Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpur Road	.. (Rest.)
	148	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	.. (Reg.)
DELHI	149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	.. (Reg.)
	150	Bahri Bros. 243, Lajpat Rai Market	.. (Reg.)
	151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Gijaya General Agency Delhi, Khata Kedara Chamallian Road	.. (Reg.)
	152	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009	.. (Reg.)
	153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	.. (Reg.)
	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate	.. (Reg.)
	155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3 Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	.. (Reg.)
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj	.. (Reg.)
	157	J.M. Jaina ;& Bros. Mori Gate	.. (Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	159	K.L. Sethi, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	.. (Reg.)
	160	Metropolitian Book Co., I Faiz Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	.. (Reg.)
	162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi	.. (Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhas Marg.	.. (Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	.. (Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	.. (Reg.)
	166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros., 3808 Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	.. (Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	.. (Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2546, Balimaran	.. (Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	.. (Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006	.. (Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
	176	Rajpal & Sons., Kashmeri Gate	.. (Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj	.. (Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Reg.)

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	179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	.. (Reg.)
	180	Summer Bros. P.O. Birla Lines	.. (Rest.)
	181	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound	.. (Reg.)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency 2/29, Roop Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India) 5-D, Kamla Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	185	D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agency India 17-UB Kawjar Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	.. (Rest.)
	188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	.. (Rest.)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	.. (Reg.)
	190	Indian Decumentation Service, Ansari Road	.. (Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandani Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	.. (Reg.)
	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi	.. (Rest.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	.. (Rest.)
	195	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra	.. (Rest.)
DHANBAD	196	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26,	.. (Rest.)
DHARWAR	197	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	.. (Rest.)
	198	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	.. (Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	199	Pai & Co. Broadway	.. (Rest.)
ERODE	200	Kumaran Book Depot	.. (Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.	201	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	.. (Reg.)
GAUHATI	202	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
	203	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road	.. (Rest.)
GAYA	204	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.	.. (Regular)
	205	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road	.. (Rest.)
GOA	206	Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church	.. (Rest.)
GURGAON	207	Prabhu Book Service, Naj Subzi Mandi	.. (Rest.)
GUNTUR	208	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta	.. (Reg.)
GWALIOR	209	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar Lashkar	.. (Reg.)
	210	Titer Bros., Sarafe	.. (Rest.)
	211	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	.. (Regular)
	212	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa Lashkar	.. (Rest.)
	213	Grover Law House near High Court Gali	.. (Rest.)
	214	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	.. (Rest.)
	215	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar	.. (Regular)
GHAZIABAD	216	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road	.. (Rest.)
	217	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	.. (Rest.)
HYDERABAD	218	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	.. (Reg.)
	219	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69, Gharkaman	.. (Rest.)
	220	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal opp. Central Bank	.. (Reg.)
DEORIA*	221	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	.. (Rest.)
HYDERABAD	222	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	223	Asian Law House Opp. High Court	.. (Regular)
	224	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	.. (Reg.)
HARDWAR	225	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	.. (Rest.)
HATHRAS	226	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wale Nohra, Agra Road	.. (Rest.)
	227	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hatras	.. (Rest.)
HUBLI	228	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	.. (Reg.)
INDORE	229	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	.. (Reg.)
	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	.. (Reg.)
	231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	.. (Reg.)
	232	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	233	Vinay Pustak Bhanda r	.. (Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY	234	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	.. (Reg.)
	235	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	.. (Reg.)
	236	Vani Mandir Swami Mansingh Highway	.. (Reg.)
	237	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	.. (Rest.)
	238	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	.. (Rest.)
	239	Best Book Co., S.M.S. Highway	.. (Rest.)
	240	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg	.. (Reg.)
	241	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	.. (Rest.)
JAIPUR	242	Indian Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza	.. (Rest.)
	243	Dominion Law Depot., Shah Building, S.M. Highway P.B. No. 23	.. (Rest.)
	244	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta	.. (Rest.)
	245	University Book House, Choura Rasta	.. (Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	246	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow	.. (Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	247	Amar Kitav Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. No. 78	.. (Reg.)
	248	Gupta Stores, Dhakidith	.. (Reg.)
	249	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents 26, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
	250	Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road	.. (Rest.)
JAMNAGAR	251	Swadehsi Vastu Bhandar, Ratlabai Masjid Road	.. (Reg.)
JEYPORE	252	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
JHANSI	253	Universal Law House, 186 Chandar Shekhar Azad	.. (Rest.)
JODHPUR	254	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	255	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	.. (Reg.)
	256	Kitab Ghar, Sajati Gate	.. (Reg.)
	257	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	.. (Rest.)
JABALPUR	258	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	.. (Reg.)
	259	Popular Law House, near Omti P.O.	.. (Rest.)
	260	Paras Book Depot, 129 Cantt.	.. (Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	261	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate	.. (Rest.)
	262	University Publishers, Railway Road	.. (Rest.)
	263	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road	.. (Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RA)	264	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	.. (Reg.)
KANPUR	265	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	.. (Reg.)
	266	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanad Part	.. (Reg.)
	267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	.. (Reg.)

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	268	Candhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra Civil Lines	.. (Rest.)
	269	Law Book Emporium 16/60, Civil Lines	.. (Rest.)
KAPSAN	270	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg	.. (Reg.)
KHURDA	271	Kitab Mahal, Kurda (District Puri)a	.. (Rest.)
KOLHAPUR	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahdwar Road	.. (Rest.)
KUMTA	273	S.V. Kamat, Book sellers and Stationers (S. Kenura)	.. (Reg.)
KURSEONG	274	Ashoka Brothers, Darjeeling	.. (Rest.)
LUCKNOW	275	Balkrishan Book Co., B—12-A, Narala Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	276	British Book Dept, 84, Hazaratganj	.. (Reg.)
	277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh, Road	.. (Reg.)
	278	Ram advani Hazaratganj, P.B. 154	.. (Reg.)
	279	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	.. (Rest.)
	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar	.. (Rest.)
LUDHIANA	281	Lyall Book Depot., Chaura Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	282	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	283	Mohindra Bos., Kastchori Road	.. (Rest.)
	284	The Pharmacy News Pindi Street	.. (Rest.)
MADRAS	285	Account Test Institute, P.O.. 760, Egmoregore	.. (Reg.)
	286	C. Subbisah Chatty & Co. 62, Rig Street Triplicane	.. (Reg.)
	287	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box, 384	.. (Reg.)
	288	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street	.. (Reg.)
	289	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapattach High Road	.. (Reg.)
	290	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chatty Street	.. (Rest.)
	291	Madrass Book Agency, 42, Tirunangalm Road	.. (Rest.)
	292	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koly Street	.. (Rest.)
	293	Mohan Pathlppagam & Book Depot., 3, Pycerafts Triplicane	.. (Rest.)
	294	Swamy Publishers, P.B. No. 2468	.. (Rest.)
	295	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Ro, Mylapore	.. (Rest.)
MANIPUR	296	P.C. Jain & Co., Imphal	.. (Rest.)
MANGALOUR	297	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Modial Bail	.. (Rest.)
MADURAI-A	298	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	.. (Rest.)
MEERUT	299	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	.. (Reg.)
	300	Parkash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	301	Bharat Educational Stores (Regd.) Chhipi Tank	.. (Reg.)
	302	Nand Traders, Tyagai Market	.. (Rest.)
MORADABAD	303	Ram Book Depot., Station Road	.. (Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.	304	Oxford Book Depot, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
MUZZFFAR NAGAR	305	B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	.. (Reg.)
	306	Gargya & Co., 139 G. New Market	.. (Rest.)
MAZAFFARPUR	307	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	.. (Rest.)
MYSORE	308	R. Vankataramiah and Sons, Krishnagagendra Circle	.. (Reg.)
	309	People Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Place	.. (Reg.)
	310	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	.. (Reg.)
MANDSAUR	311	Nahata Bros., Bookselles & Stationers	.. (Rest.)
MUSSOURI	312	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	.. (Rest.)
NAGPUR	313	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	.. (Reg.)
	314	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square	.. (Rest.)
NAINITAL	315	Consal Book Depot., Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD	316	R.S. Desai, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
NEW DELHI	317	Amrit Book Co., Cannaught Circus	.. (Reg.)
	318	Bhawani & Sons, 8-F Cannaught Circus	.. (Reg.)
	319	Central News Agency, 23/90 Cannaught Circus	.. (Reg.)
	320	English Book Stores, 7-L, Cannaught Circus P.B. No. 328	.. (Reg.)
	321	Jain Book Agency, C/9 Prem House Cannaught Place	.. (Reg.)
	322	Jayana Book Depot., P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	.. (Reg.)
	323	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box 553	.. (Reg.)
	324	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Dehli-19	.. (Reg.)
	325	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	326	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty., P.B. No. 96 Cannaught Place	.. (Reg.)
	327	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Science House	.. (Reg.)
	328	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	.. (Reg.)
	329	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B Cannaught Place	.. (Reg.)
	330	R.K. Publishers, 23 Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	.. (Reg.)
	331	Sharma Bros., 17 New Market, Moti Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	332	The Secretary, Indian Met., Society Lodi Road	.. (Reg.)
	333	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Cannaught Place	.. (Reg.)
	334	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala Karol Bagh	.. (Reg.)
	335	Hind Book House, 22, Janpath	.. (Reg.)
	336	Lakshmi Book Depot., 57, Ragarpura Karol Bagh	.. (Rest.)
	337	N.C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi	.. (Rest.)
	338	Ravidnra Book Agency, 40/50, Double Storey Lajpat Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	339	Sant Ram Booksellers, 15, New Municipal Market, Lodhi Colony	.. (Rest.)
	340	Subash Book Depot Shop No. 111 Central Market Srinivaspuri	.. (Rest.)
	341	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India 23/-B-2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
	342	Educational & Commercial Agencies 5/151 Subhas Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	343	Delhi Book Company M/12 Cannaught Circus	.. (Rest.)
	344	Navrang R.B. 7 Inderpuri	.. (Rest.)
	345	Commercial Contacts (India) Subash Nagar	.. (Rest.
	344	A. Khosla & Co. Anand Niketan	.. (Rest.)
	347	Books India Corporation New Rohtak Road	.. (Regular)
	348	S. Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Ram Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	349	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamudin East	.. (Rest.)
	350	Scientific Instruments Stores A-335 New Rajander Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	351	Jain Map & Book Agency Karol Bagh	.. (Reg.)
	352	Hukam Chand & Sons 3226 Ranjit Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	353	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd. 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road	.. (Rest.)
	354	Indian Publications Trading Corporation A-7 Nizamudin Estate	.. (Rest.)
	355	Sheel Trading Corporation 5/5777 Sant Nari Dass Marg	.. (Regular)
	356	Supreme Trading Corporation Harrison Chamber	.. (Rest.)
	357	Jain Brothers New Delhi	.. (Rest.)
PALGHAT	358	Educational Supplies Depot. Sultanpet	.. (Rest.)
PATNA	359	Luxmi Trading Co. Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
	360	J.N. Agrwal & Co. Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
	361	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co. Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
	362	Today & Tomarrow Ashok Rajpath	.. (Rest.)
	363	Books & Books Ashok Rajpath	.. (Rest.)

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POONA	364	Deccan Book Stall Deccan Gymkhana	.. (Reg.)
	365	Imperial Book Depot. 266, M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
	366	Saraswat, 1321/1, J.M. Road Opp. Modern High School Bombay Poona Road	.. (Regular)
	367	International Book Service Deccan Gymkhana	.. (Reg.)
	368	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowk	.. (Reg.)
	369	Verma Book Centre 649 Narayan Path	.. (Rest.)
	370	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshhodhalla Mandir 1321, Sadashiv Path	.. (Rest.)
	371	Vidya Commerce House 379-A Shanwar Path	.. (Rest.)
PRAYAG	372	Om Publishing House, 842 Daraganj	.. (Rest.)
PONDICKRRY	373	Honesty Book House 9 Rue Duplix	.. (Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI	374	Meenakashi Pattippagam 4142, East Main Street	.. (Rest.)
	375	P.N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street Main Road	.. (Reg.)
PUNALUR	376	M.I. Abraham (Kerala)	.. (Rest.)
RAJKOI	377	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent.	.. (Reg.)
	378	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros. B.B. Street	.. (Rest.)
	379	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. 1 behind S.B.I.	.. (Rest.)
RAIPUR	380	Pustak Pratisthan Sati Bazar	.. (Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY	381	Pachayat Aids 10-7-40 Fort Gate	.. (Rest.)
RANCHI	382	Grown Book Depot. Upper Bazar	.. (Reg.)
ROHTAK	383	National Book House, Civil Road	.. (Rest.)
ROORKEE	384	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
REWARI	385	Tilk Ram Singh Lal	.. (Rest.)
SANGRUR	386	Punjab Educalonal Emporium, Dhurigate	.. (Rset.)
	387	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalya Sangrur (Pb.)	.. (Rest.)
SAUGAR	388	Yadav Book Stall, Publshers & Booksellers	.. (Rest.)
SECONDERABAD	389	Hindustan Dairy Pub sihers Market Street	.. (Reg.)
	390	Minerva Book Centre, 8/72, New Alwal	.. (Rest.)
SIMLA	391	Minerva Book House 46 The Mall	.. (Rest.)
SILIGURI	392	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road	.. (Rest.)
SIVAKASI	393	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	.. (Rest.)
SHOLAPUR	394	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
SURAT	395	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	.. (Reg.)
	396	Gujrat Subs agency Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines	.. (Rest.)
	397	B.P. Traders, Gasia Building	.. (Rest.)
SOLAN	398	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road	.. (Regular)
TIRUPATI	399	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony	.. (Rest.)
TUTICORIN	400	K. Thiagarajan 51 French Chapai Road	.. (Rest.)
	401	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road	.. (Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	402	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	.. (Regular)
TRIPURA	403	G.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Supplies	.. (Rest.)
TRIUCHIRAPPALLY	404	Sri Vidya	.. (Rest.)
SHILLONG	405	Allied Publications, 13 Oak Indias	.. (Rest.)
TRIVENDURM	406	International Book Depot. Main Road	.. (Rest.)
	407	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	.. (Rest)
	408	Bhagya Enterprises, M.G. Road	.. (Rest)
	409	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivendrum	.. (Rest)
TEZPUR	410	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	.. (Rest)
UDAIPUR	411	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College	.. (Rest)
	412	Jagdish & Co.	.. (Rest)
UJJAIN	413	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura	.. (Rest)
ULHASNAGAR	414	Raj Book Service	.. (Rest)
VARANASI	415	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	.. (Reg.)
	416	Kohinoor stores, University Road Lanka	.. (Reg.)
	417	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk	.. (Reg.)
	418	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindus University	.. (Rest)
	419	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk	.. (Rest)
VIJAYWAWDA	420	Visalaandhra Publishing House	.. (Rest.)
VIZEGAPATAM	421	Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
	422	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores	.. (Rest.)
VELLORE	423	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	.. (Reg.)
WARDHA	424	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	.. (Reg.)

1. Government of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone 343708)
2. Government of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 233813)
3. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. Phone No. 372081
4. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi
5. Government of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building, Marrine Lines, Bombay-20

} For Local Sales

1	2	3

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Assistant Director, Government of India, S.I.S., I Ministry of C. & I., Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna District (A. I.)
5. The Assistant Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadlad (Guj.).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Government Press, Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhne-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dharm' Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabuo.
15. The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photzindographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-charge, Assam Government, B.D. Gauhati.
18. The O.I./C. Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The O.I./C Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The O.I./C. State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The O.I./C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The O.I./C. S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabuluria, 24 Parganas.
23. The O.I/C. University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O.I./ S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O.I./S., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O.I./S., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnapur, 24, Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6 Linghi Chetty Street P.B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Banglore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg. Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwallor (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H.No. 3-5—837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam. M.G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.O. Boxy 334, Kanpur.
38. The Registrar of Companies, Naryani Bldg, Bracburne Road, Calcutta.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg. Ajmeri Gate Extension New Delhi.
44. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
45. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow.
46. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
47. Supdt. Government Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
48. Supdt. Government Press. Mount Road, Madras.
49. Supdt. Government State, Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzorbagh, Patna.
50. Supdt. Government Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
51. Supdt. Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
52. Supdt. Government, Printing and Stationery Punjab, Chandigarh.
53. Supdt. Government State Emporium, V.O.P. Rewa.
54. Dy. Controller, Printing and Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
55. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahbad, Uttar Pradesh.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
57. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
58. Supdt. State Government Press, Bhopal.
59. The Assistant Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore.
60. Supdt. Government Press, Trivendrum.
61. Assistant Information Officer, Press information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
62. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.
63. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange Near Bus Stop Sidhi M.P.)
64. The Director, Regional Meterological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
65. The Assistant Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
66. The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road Madras 2.
67. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.
68. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
69. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I. & E. Madras Harbour, Madras.
70. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax Kerala, Ernakulam.
71. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt. Parliament House, New Delhi.
72. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7 Porlland Part, Visakhapatnam.
73. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwwalla Chambers, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.
74. Controller of Imports & Exports, I.B. 14-P, Pondicherry.
75. Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Ban Bagicha, Rajkot.
76. The Publicity and Laison Officer, Forest Research Institute, and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.
77. The Assistant Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce New Kandla.
78. The Deputy Director (S.D.) Esplanade East, Calcutta.
79. The Director, Government of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
80. The Government Epigraphist for India.
81. The Assistant Director I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varanasi.
82. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
83. The Chief Controller of I. & E., Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
84. The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
85. The Principal Officer, Marcantile Marino, Deptt. Calcutta.
86. The Director, S.I.S.I. Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
87. The Director, I/C S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
88. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lies, Bombay-1.
89. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T.D. Road, Ernakulam.
90. The Assistant Director, Government Stationery Book Depot, Aurangabad.
91. The Assistant Director, I/C S.I.S.I., Club Road, Bubli.
92. The Employment Officer, Talchor.
93. The Director of Inspection, Directorate G. & S., Disposal 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
94. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
95. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
96. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road Bombay.
97. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
98. The Director, Ministry of I. & Supply (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
99. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna.
100. The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras.

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101. The Assistant Director S.I. S.M.I. Road, Jaipur.

102. The Collector of Customs, Madras.

103. National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

104. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.

105. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.

106. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

107. The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.

108. The Principal Publications Officer Sending Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, U.G.C. Building, New Delhi.

109. The Officer I/C Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.

110. The Director-General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

111. Controller of Aerodrums, Delhi.

112. Controller of Aerodrums, Calcutta.

113. Controller of Aerodrums, Bombay.

114. Controller of Aerodrums, Madras.

115. The Registrar, Punjab Agri. University, Ludhiana.

116. The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W. H. & D. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

117. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.

118. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

119. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.

120. The Director of Census Operations, Assam G.S. Road, Ulubari, Gauhati-7.

121. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.

122. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

123. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.

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125. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu and Kashmir 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar.

126. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.

127. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines Bhopal-2.

128. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay (1 C.B.R.).

129. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.

130. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong.

131. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.

132. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

133. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack.

134. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab No. 72, Sector 5-B, Chandigarh.

135. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan Rambag, Place, Jaipur.

136. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.

137. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Duraga Bari, West Compound, Agartala.

138. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6 Park Road, Lucknow.

139. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20 British India Street, 10th Floor, Calcutta-1.

140. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.

141. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh.

142. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.

143. The Director of Census Operations Goa, Damen & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.

144. The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.

145. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, Madras 10, Poes Garden, Madras.

146. The Director of Census Operations.

147. The Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

148. The Director of Social Sciences, Documentation Centre, New Delhi.

149. The District Employment Officer, District Employment Exchange, Kerala St.).

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150. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.) Customs & Central Excise, Shillong.

151. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, I.D.O.I. Div. Visakhapatnam.

152. The Headquarters Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.

153. The Public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay-1.

154. The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division, Jabalpur.

155. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.) Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Nagpur-440001.

156. The Headquarters Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.).

157. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Ernakulam 2, Division, Ernakulam, Cochin-11.

158. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.) Collector of Central Excise, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-34.

159. The Assistant Collectorate of Central Excise, Divisional Office, Ujjain.

160. The Divisional Officer, Central Excise Division, Bhopal (M.P.).

161. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Bhopal (M.P.).

162. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise, M.O.D.I., New Delhi.

163. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Integrated Division, Indore.

164. The Director of H.A.U. Book Shop, Nehru Library Building, H.A.U., Hissar (Haryana).

165. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Dhubri.

166. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Cuttack (Orissa).

167. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Varanasi (U.P.)

168. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise & Customs, (Rourkela.)

169. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.) Central Excise, New Excise Building, Churchgate, Bombay-400020.

170. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

171. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Allahabad.

172. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.), Customs & Central Excise, Cochin.

173. The Deputy Collector of Central Excise, Coimbatore-12.

174. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Sitapur.

175. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise & Customs, Sambalpur.

176. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Kanpur.

177. The Assistant Collector, Central Customs & Excise, Jorhat.

178. The Assistant Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise Patna, C/O Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs, Patna.

179. The Assistant Collector of Customs, Custom House, New Kandla,

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