

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES-7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PART-I-A

GENERAL REPORT

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Of the Indian Administrative Services
Director of Census Operations
Himachal Pradesh



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

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CONTENTS

		PAG
PREFACE	.	(III-IV)
Chapter I—INTRODUCTORY	. .. .	3
	Scope of Census Operations, How it was organised, Preparatory steps taken, census calendar, Help received from the state Government, Smallest census rural and urban units, list of towns/urban areas, list of Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils, Preparation of village and town registers, charge registers for rural/urban areas, Enumeration agency, Training Programme, House-numbering and Houselisting, Historical background, changes in Administrative boundaries	
Chapter II— SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION		27
	Comparison of Population with other states/selected countries, Distribution of population by Districts/Tahsils, Area, population and density by districts, Average size of Households, census House, Living conditions in Himachal Pradesh	
Chapter III— GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION		42
	Adjustment of Population, Decennial growth rate of population, Density and growth rate	
Chapter IV—RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION		61
	Rural and urban proportion of Population of India, States/Union Territories, urban growth, types of rural settlement, Number of villages and average Number of persons, Average size of a village, Rural density and economy, Classification of urban areas, Degree of urbanization, Growth rate of urban population, Brief description of individual towns	
Chapter V—SEX RATIO AND STRUCTURE	.	95
	Sex ratio for India/Himachal Pradesh/other states/selected countries, changes in sex ratio since 1901, Sex ratio in rural and urban areas, Sex ratio by broad age-groups, Age structure, Utility of age statistics, Dependency ratio—India and Himachal Pradesh	
Chapter VI—LITERACY		109
	Definition of literacy, Scope of the return of data on literacy and eduction, Literacy rates in India and states, Effective literacy rates, Literacy among districts, Male and Female literacy, Literacy rates by age-groups, Literacy rates in towns, Growth rate of literacy, progress of education in Himachal Pradesh	
Chapter VII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION	.	131
	The need for enumerating the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Difficulties in the enumerations, Statewise statement of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and their proportion to total population of the State/ Districts, Population of Scheduled Tribes in each district, Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, comparison of growth of literacy	
Chapter VIII—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY	. ..	140
	Historical back-ground, categorisation of workers, Industrial classification of workers, Occupational classification of workers, Economic Tables , Work participation rates, Distribution of workers by broad Industrial categories, Work participation rates by age-groups, Non-workers, Distribution of Non-workers by their main activity	
Chapter IX—MIGRATION	.	171
	Scope, Statistics on Migration Population classified by place of birth, Magnitude and distribution of population by place of birth, Intra-state/Districts migrants, Inter District migrants	
Chapter X—CONCLUSION	.	200
	A brief population profile, Implications of population trends	
APPENDICES—		
Appendix—1—Houselist Schedule	.	210-211
Appendix—2—Establishment Schedule		212-213
Appendix—3—Individual Slip		214
Appendix—4—Population Record	. ..	215
Appendix—5—Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and establishment Schedule	.	216
Appendix—6—Instructions to enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip	.	229
Appendix—7—Brief instructions to enumerators issued by the Directorate of Census, Himachal Pradesh	.	263
Appendix—8—Instructions to Supervisors and enumerators (in Hindi)	. ..	269

PREFACE

I have great pleasure in presenting the first volume of the General Report on the 1971 Population Census of Himachal Pradesh State General Report on the Census results, in which the demographic trends are broadly analysed, is being published in two parts, namely Part-I-A and Part I-B Part I-A, the present volume, covers topics such as the size, distribution and density of population, growth of population, Rural-Urban population, Sex-Ratio and Age structure, Literacy, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, distribution of population by Main Economic activity and sample data on Migration Part I-B which will follow this report deals with aspects relating to Age and Marital Status, Religion, Mother-tongue, Educational level, fuller analysis on Migration and Working population and Non-working population

A mass of Census data are published in many statistical reports and a wealth of information on the Demographic, Social and Economic facets of the people of the State is available in these volumes This report seeks to provide flesh and blood to the bare statistics and to place before the reader some broad conclusions and opinions which can be drawn from the data

Soon after the tabulation work of Census data was accomplished, the preparation of this Report was the greatest draw on my time and attention But the Census Operations are so vast an exercise that no single person can possibly lay claim to the credit which is the fruit of the efforts put in by a host of workers right from the lowest rung to the highest No doubt the moving spirit behind all our endeavours was that of Shri A Chandra Sekhar, I A S , Ex-Registrar General, India To him we owe our gratitude We have had the kind generosity in all matters of advice and help of the present Registrar General, India, Shri R B Chari, I A S and Shri Badri Nath, Deputy Registrar General In the preparation of the report, I had to seek valuable guidance of many of the officers and staff of the Registrar General's Office, particularly Shri K K Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General and Dr B K. Roy, Map Officer, who never failed to provide the necessary assistance as and when needed by me

In the preparation of this report, I have depended heavily on the officers and staff of my office as almost every one of them has contributed to it at one stage or the other In particular, I would like to place on record my thanks for the good assistance I received from Shri C D Bhatt, Assistant Director, who relieved me of most of the administrative work enabling me to devote myself to the editing of this report, as well as Shri S L. Bahl, the other Assistant Director, who helped me in the processing of the material and data for the report I am also grateful for all the assistance I received from Sarv Shri Bishan Das, Office Superintendent, C L Sharma, Tabulation Officer; S P Shabi, Investigator, Kaul Singh, Cartographer, M C Jaswal, Assisatant, Tuka Ram and Parma Nand, Draughtsmen, Harbans Singh, Computor, Jagdish Gautam and Sohan Lal Proof Readers, Gian Chand and Mrs Saroj Bala, Junior Stenographers and Miss Raj Kumari, Typist For the excellent printing and get up of the Report, my thanks are due to the Manager Shri K S Krishanan and Assistant Manager Shri V J. Kishore, Government of India Press, Simla

In the hope of evoking an interest in the reader, I have endeavoured to create awareness of the importance of population as a factor in our socio-economic frame work If this report succeeds to achieve the desired goal, to some extent, I would consider myself more than adequately rewarded.

ATTAR SINGH

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Himachal Pradesh.

"Boswell", Simla-5

Janamastami August, 1976.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part Numbers	Subject covered
I-A	General Report (Present Volume)
I-B	Detailed Analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration patterns
I-C	Subsidiary Tables.
II-A	General Population Tables ('A' Series).
II-B	Economic Tables ('B' Series).
II-C(*i*)	Distribution of Population, Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
II-C(*ii*)	Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables, Tables on Household Composition, Single Year Age, Marital Status, Educational Levels, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc , Billingualism
III	Establishment Report and Tables ('E' Series)
IV-A&B	Housing Report and Tables (Published)
V	Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
VI-A	Town Directory
VI-B	Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns
VI-C	Survey Reports on Selected Villages
VII	Special Report on Graduate and Technical Personnel.
VIII-A	Administration Report-Enumeration (For Official use only) (Published)
VIII-B	Administration Report-Tabulation (For Official use only).
IX	Census Atlas

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH PUBLICATIONS-DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS

X-A	Town and Village Directory.
X-B	Village and Town-wise Primary 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)

CHAPTER I

Introductry

It has been a census tradition to bring out a number of publications on the various characteristics of the population after each census In fact no census is complete unless the data collected is compiled and published by specified geographic areas and by basic demographic variables The unpublished data is of no use to the potential users of the population census data which is the primary source of basic knowledge about the people, their life, demographic aspects, social, cultural and economic conditions etc As a part of an integrated publication programme of 1971 Census, this report finds an important place in the series relating to the State of Himachal Pradesh

In the present volume which forms first part of the General Report, we will be analysing and discussing the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstract and the distribution of population by main activity and migration based on 1 per cent sample data It will also cover distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, rural and urban differentials, broad literacy rates, population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, broad economic categories etc As such for the convenience of the readers the aforesaid topics have been divided and these are discussed in the following ten Chapters

I Introductory

II Size, distribution and density of population

III Growth rate of population

IV Rural and urban population

V Sex ratio and age structure

VI. Literacy

VII Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population

VIII Distribution of population by main activity

IX Migration

X Conclusion.

Part I-B which is the second part of the General Report will cover the detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migration patterns A technical note about the sampling procedures will also be incorporated in this part

Utility

The population census provides the basic data for administrative purposes. One of the most important uses of the data thrown out by census is in the demarcation of constituencies and allocation of representation on governing bodies The social and cultural data revealed in the census are utilised to determine the number of seats to be reserved for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of the States Detailed information on the geographic distribution of the population is indispensable for this purpose The legal and administrative status of a territorial division also depends upon the size and composition of its population The present day burning problems of employment, economic and social development, manpower programmes, migration, housing, education, public health and welfare, social services, economic planning and numerous other aspects of the life of the people, are considered and overcome in the background of accurate and detailed information about the characteristics of the population given out by the census The population census also provides indispensable data for scientific analysis and appraisal of the composition, distribution and past and prospective growth of the population Besides this, there is immense utility of census data in business and industry Reliable estimates of consumer demand for variety of goods and services depend on accurate information on the size of the population and its distribution at least by age and sex as these characteristics greatly influence the demand for housing, furnishing, clothing, recreational facilities, medical supplies and so forth Again the census data provides the frame for subsequent sample enquiries undertaken by various organisations during the intercensal period The census data certainly serves as a basis for social and economic planning in the context of the Five Year Plans The Planning Commission utilises the data on the distribution of population by age, sex classified by rural and urban regions and social groups to analyse the growth of consumer demand and savings in the process of development Further the census data serves as denominators for the computation of vital rates Civil registration and vital statistics calls for the need of the census data

To sum up, the census is the primary source of basic national population data required for administrative purposes and for many other aspects of economic and social research and planning One of India's great National Leaders, the late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant said of the census as follows —

> "In fact in these days you cannot take up any serious administrative economic or social work without referring to the census report which is an essential part of every enquiry, of every study Even for solution of minor problems you have often to consult the Census Reports."

CENSUS OPERATIONS-1971

How It Was Organised ?

Every ten years census count is taken and that is all about taking account of the human population at the end of the decade The eleventh decennial census of India was the third one for Himachal Pradesh The census taking was originally programmed to commence on the 10th February and end on 28th February, 1971 with the reference date as sunrise of 1st March, 1971 But due to midterm general elections in the country, it became necessary to postpone the census enumeration by a month Accordingly, this was held in March-April, 1971 The time of enumeration was spread over the period from the 10th March to the 31st March, 1971 with the reference date as the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 All persons usually residing in a household, institution or establishment etc, during the reference period were enumerated The houseless persons were also enumerated on the night of 31st March A revisional round of three days from 1st to 3rd April was undertaken by the enumerator to bring the data upto date as at the reference point of time It was our endeavour to cover as much area of Himachal Pradesh as possible synchronising with the general census all over India in March-April, 1971, but this was not possible in certain areas which were inaccessible and snow-bound during winter months Therefore, the census in such areas of the Pradesh was carried out in September, 1970 by about six months earlier The whole month of September, 1970 was earmarked for actual enumeration and no revisional round was prescribed Therefore, in the case of snow-bound areas, the median date in the month of September can, at best, be called as the reference date The canvasser method of enumeration was employed The enumerator called on every household or individuals and took down particulars relating to the household and individuals in prescribed census schedules

Legislation

There is a legal backing to the entire census operations and it provides sufficient powers to secure all types of assistance from the local bodies or any other person in order to get through this extremely onerous task The census Act, 1948 (Act XXXVII of 1948) provides the legal basis for holding the census, wherein functions of the public servants called upon to conduct the census and the obligations of the public to be enumerated have been defined Penalties for violating the provisions of the Act are there In pursuance of section 3 of the aforesaid Act, the Central Government declared on the 3rd July, 1969 its intention of taking a census of the population of India with reference date as on sunrise of 1st March, 1971 The reference date was later on changed to the sunrise on 1st April, 1971 vide Government of India's notification dated the 14th January, 1971 Under section 4(1) of the Act, the appointment of the Director of Census Operations for Himachal Pradesh to supervise the taking of the census within the State was notified by the Registrar General, India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, in March, 1969

Pretests

Prior to this preparations for evolving and devising the census questionnaire, concepts and procedures for the 1971 Census were taken in hand by the Office of the Registrar General, India, as early as in 1966 All important users of Census data, including Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Institute of Applied Manpower Research and various other Government offices and Institutions/specialist bodies engaged in demographic and economic research were consulted to find out what questions should be asked during 1971 Census and why ? Their valuable suggestions helped in drafting the tentative schedules for 1971 Census which were pretested by the State Directors of Census Operations in selected rural and urban areas during November-December, 1967 This first pretest of census schedules was not taken in Himachal Pradesh In view of the experiences gained in the field and as a result of series of meetings, conferences and discussion of the census authorities with various agencies, departments, and experts, draft schedules for second pretest were adopted This second pretest in Himachal Pradesh was conducted in five rural blocks and eight urban blocks involving approximately a population of 4,000 in rural areas and 4,200 in urban areas Field operations were undertaken from 21st March upto 8th April, 1969 Another three days were allotted for revisional round Training to field staff deputed for the purpose was imparted by the officials of this directorate for three days The pilot tabulations of the second pretest data, on electronic data processing system were to be done by the Registrar General's Office According all the canvassed schedules/forms were sent to Registrar General's Office The results of the second pretest were discussed in the census conference held at Delhi and the census questionnaires and the instructions were tentatively finalised These were later on discussed in a small meeting held at the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of late Prof D R Gadgil The census schedules and instructions were finally adopted after these meetings

Preparatory Steps Taken

By the time I took up my assignment, my predecessor Shri D S Misra and Shri R R Sharma Assistant Director had already initiated and completed certain preparatory measures which included the taking of census pretest Much headway had been made in the matter of gearing up administrative machinery in the field and issuance of necessary notifications by the State Government under the Census Act District Census Officers, Sub-divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers and Assistant Charge Officers as well as Military Census Officers in special areas had been appointed. Census

calendar indicating the various targetted dates by which each of the preparatory measures were to be completed had been drawn up The smallest administrative unit for which the Primary Census Abstract was to be presented, had been determined Demarcation of rural and urban areas, development of local census code system and pretesting of the second draft census schedules was already done At the district level the officers of the District Census Officers and at the tahsil/sub-tahsil level offices of charge officers had been established where clerical assistance was provided to look after the census work Even the housenumbering and houselisting operations in all the synchronous areas were over while in non-synchronous (snow-bounds) areas the field work was in progress Our requirements of various schedules and instructions to be used in the census in-take were in the pipe line while some of the supplies relating to housenumbering and houselisting work had reached my office and used in the field

There were broadly six successive stages in the census enumeration operations of 1971 These were

1 Checking of the boundaries of the State of Himachal Pradesh and its constitutents and fixing the levels of responsibility, the district, tahsil/sub-tahsil/sub-division and charge circle This was done with the help of maps which were prepared and brought up to-date

2 Listing of the villages and towns and their wards The lists were prepared giving numbers of all buildings, census houses and households as an essential pre-requisite to (*i*) demarcation of census enumeration blocks (*ii*) assessment of census enumeration personnel requirements (*iii*) a forecast of the likely population of 1971 and (*iv*) requirements of census enumeration schedules

3 Housenumbering and houselisting operations. This operation is the most essential pre-requisite to organise a successful census enumeration as this step provides the basic idea about the magnitude of the task ahead and facilitates the availability of the information required for completion of the work as in item (2) above

4 Appointment of census enumeration agency and supply of schedules in adequate quantity at all levels

5 Training of census enumeration personnel in the field, and then

6 The actual enumeration and reporting of provisional population totals to the Registrar General

Census Calendar

The following two census calendars were drawn up for Himachal Pradesh with the approval of the Registrar General The first was census calendar-General which related to the programme of work culminating in the enumeration during March-April, 1971 synchronising with the Census conducted in other parts of the country The second was census calendar-non synchronous (snow-bound) areas which was drawn up for those areas which were inaccessible due to snow in March-April and where the census count took place earlier in September, 1970 Many dates for completion of work were common in both the calendars

CENSUS CALENDAR HIMACHAL PRADESH 1971

Serial No.	Items of work	Target Date General Areas	Target date-Snowbound (non-synchronous) areas
1	2	3	4
1	Preliminary discussions with the State Government regarding appointment of Census Officers	June, 1969	June, 1969
2	Arrangements for preparation of up-to-date Town/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/District maps.	December, 1969	December, 1969
3	Recognition of new towns that qualify and declassification of existing ones if they did not satisfy the definition of a town	July, 1969	July, 1969
4	Checking of Tahsil/Sub tahsil maps with village lists and assigning of Location Code Numbers to all units.	October, 1969	October, 1969
5	Preparation of General Village Register and Town Register	October, 1969	October, 1969
6	Collection of area figures from the Director Land Records/Local Bodies in respect of Districts/Tahsils/Sub tahsils Towns and reconciliation of district totals Rural/Urban areas	December, 1969	December, 1969
7(a)	Collection of administrative Statistics from various agencies (non-census data) for Part-I of Town Directory.	December, 1969	December, 1969
7(b)	Collection of information for Part-I (Non-census data) of Village Directory.	December, 1969	December, 1969

1	2	3	4
8	Delineation of Standard Urban Area in terms of Rural and Urban units	October, 1969	October, 1969
9(a)	Notification of Houselist and Establishment Schedules in the Gazette as required under the Census Act	November, 1969	November, 1969
(b)	Notification of Individual Slip and Population Recrod Schedules in the Gazette as required under the Census Act.	November, 1969	November, 1969
10(a)	Appointment of District Census Officers . .	August, 1969	August, 1969
(b)	Appointment of Charge Officers and Assistant Charge Officer	September, 1969	September, 1969
11	Constitution of Blocks and Supervisors Circles for the purpose of House-numbering and Houselisting and allied operations.	November, 1969	November, 1969
12	Issue of instructions explaining Houselisting Operation	October, 1969	October, 1969
13(a)	Training classes for District Census Officers in Housenumbering, House-nulisting and Establishment Schedules.	December, 1969	November, 1969
(b)	Training Classes for Charge Officers/Assistant Charge Officers in Housenum-bering, Houselisting and Establishment Schedules.	January, 1969	October November, 1969
14	Despatch of Houselist, Establishment Schedules, Enumerator's Abstract and Instructions Booklets to District Census Officers.	November, 1969	September, 1969
15	Appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors for Housenumbering and Househlisting Operations	January, 1970	November, 1969
16	Drawing up of training programme for Enumerators and Supervisors for houselisting and allied operations	January, 1969	November, 1969
17	Training classes for Enumerators and Supervisors for Housenumbering and Houselisting Operations including canvassing of Houselist and Establish-ment Schedules as practical exercise through training Schedules.	February-March, 1970	April, 1970
18	Housenumbering, Houselisting and canvassing of Establishment Sch-edules and preparation of notional maps showing the layout of houses and numbers allotted to them	March-April, 1970	May-June 1970
19	Arrival of Houselists etc , in the Office of the Charge Officers	15th May, 1970	15th July, 1970
20	Arrival of Houselists and Establishment Schedules at the District Head-quarters	31st May, 1970	31st July, 1970
21	Arrival of Houselists and Establishment Schedules at the Headquarters of the Superintendent of Census Operations	30th June, 1970	August, 1970
22	Recruitment and training of key punch operators and supervisory staff	June, 1970	June, 1970
23	Checking of Houselists for completeness, Sampling of Houselists, Coding and Punching of Houselists and Establishment Schedules commence in the Tabulation Office	July, 1970	July, 1970
24	Preparation of Charge Registers-delineation of blocks and Supervisor's Circ-les on the basis of 1971, (1970) Houselists.	July, 1970	July, 1970
25	Selection and earmarking of Census Enumerators and Supervisors in each charge	September, 1970	July, 1970
26 (a)	Compilation of Part I (Non-census data) of the Village Directories .	December, 1970	December, 1970
(b)	Compilation of Part I (Non-census data) of the Town Directories	December, 1970	December, 1970
27	Preparation of data for A-Series Tables for columns other than those which relate to 1970 Census data	December, 1970	December, 1970
28 (a)	Training Enumeration slips and instructions to reach every district office	October, 1970	October, 1970
(b)	Training Enumeration slips and instructions to every charge/sub-charge office.	November, 1970	June, 1970
29	Detailed instructions to be issued formulating the training programme of Census Officers at all levels, including enumerators and supervisors.	October, 1970	June, 1970
30 (a)	Training of District Census Officers for filling up the individual slips and population record.	October, 1970	June, 1970
(b)	Training of Charge Officers/Assistant Charge Officers for filling up the Indi-vidual slips and population record.	November, 1970	November, 1970

1	2	3	4
31	Despatch of individual slip schedules and population record forms to District Headquarters	November, 1970	November, 1970
32	Reassessment of the blocks and circles constituted and finalization of charge list by Charge Officers/Assistant Charge Officers.	September, 1970	July, 1970
33	Issue of appointment letters to Enumerators and Supervisors	September, 1970	July, 1970
34	Intensive training of Enumerators and Supervisors including practical exercise in enumeration on Training Schedules.	November, 1970 to January, 1971	July-August, 1970
35	Copying of abstracts of the Houselist for each enumerations block	December, 1970	June, 1970
36	Issue of Schedules etc , by the Charge Officers/Asstt Charge Officers to the Enumerators.	January, 1971	August, 1970
37	Census Enumeration	10th February, 1971 to 28th February, 1971	September, 1970
38	Enumeration of Houseless population . ..	Night of 28th February, 1971	Night of 30th September 1970
39	Revisional Round . . .	1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971.	(No revisional round to be carried out)
40	Compilation and Reporting of Provisional Totals	3rd and 4th March, 1971	
	(a) Enumerations to Supervisors . . .	3rd March, 1971	1st October, 1970
	(b) Supervisors to Charge Officers ..	4th March, 1971	4th October, 1970
	(c) Provisional totals to be given by Charge Officers/Assistant Charge Officers to District Census Officers by Telegram/Telephone/Special Messanger.	4th March, 1971	5th October, 1970
	(d) Provisional totals to be given by District Census Officers to the Registrar General, India and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh by express telegram.	4th March, 1971	6th October, 1970
41 (a)	Submission of Record, forms and Abstracts etc. by enumerators to the Circle Supervisors.	4th March, 1971	1st October, 1970
(b)	Submission of Records, forms and Abstracts by Circle Supervisors to the Charge Officers/Assistant Charge Officers.	7th March, 1971	4th October, 1970

We had geared up the whole census machinery as per above time table, but due to Lok Sabha Elections taking place in the 1st week of March, 1971 the new reference date was fixed as sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and enumeration period from 10th to 31st March, 1971 with revisional round from 1st to 3rd April. Elections in Himachal Pradesh for Lok Sabha were held on 2nd and 5th March 1971 and we had only 4 days to again build up the necessary atmosphere for the successful completion of the census count. After the Government of India had decided to change the dates of the census enumeration the follwing revised dates in respect of various operatons in the general areas were fixed :

1. Reference date .. Sunrise of 1st April, 1971
2. Enumeration Period .. March 10th to 31st, 1971
3. Count of Houseless Persons .. Night of 31st March, 1971
4. Revisional Round .. April 1, to 3, 1971.
5. Movement of Enumeration Record
   - (a) Enumerator to Supervisor . . April, 4th, 1971
   - (b) Supervisor to Charge Officer/Asstt. Charge Officer . . April 4th, 1971
   - (c) Charge Officer/Asstt Charge Officer to Distt Census Officer April, 17th, 1971
   - (d) District Census Officer to the Census Directorate Himachal Pradesh April, 24th, 1971
6. Communication of Provisional Population Totals (First Phase) immediate totals .. .. ..

(a) Charge Officer/Assistant Charge Officer to the District Census Officer and to the Census Directorate Himachal Pradesh — April 6th, 1971

(b) District Census Officer to the Registrar General India and to the Census Directorate Himachal Pradesh — April 7th 1971.

Snowbound (Non-Synchronous) Areas

As already stated it will be seen that enumeration work in snowbound areas was to be completed earlier than the general areas and as most parts of these areas experience sowfall even in the month of Octobr, it was only possible to complete the operation by the end of September, 1970 i e, six months earlier than the general count For the conduct of 1971 Census, in all 2,444 Census villages spread over 7 districts, out of the total 10 districts of Himachal Pradesh, were treated as non-synchronous It is worth mentioning that 2 districts i e, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti were completely treated as non-synchronous. Except 2 complete tahsils of Chamba District namely Pangi and Brahmaur and Chaupal tahsil of Mahasu district, 12 tahsils in the Pradesh viz, Palampur of Kangra District, Jogindar Nagar, Mandi Sadar, Chichot and Karsog of Mandi District, Kulu, Banjar, Ani, Nirmand of Kulu District and Kumharsain, Rampur and Rohru tahsils of Mahasu district were, partially treated as non-synchronous. Census in general areas was completed during the period and with reference to dates prescribed for the rest of the country as a whole i e 10th March, to 31st March 1971 A list of snowbound areas demarcated as such is appended at Table 1 1 below —

TABLE I 1

Number of villages in Tahsils/Sub-tahsils of Districts in Himachal Pradesh, treated as Snow-bound, Non-synchronous for 1971 Census

Name of District (Code Number)	Name of Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil(Code No)	Whether completely or partially snow-bound, non synchronous	Number of villages treated as snow-bound, non-synchronous
1	2	3	4
1. Chamba (1)		Partially	475
	1 Pangi	Completely	224
	2 Brahmaur (5)	Completely	251
2 Kangra (2)		Partially	39
	1 Palampur	3 Partially	39
3. Mandi (3)		Partially	941
	1 Jogindar-Nagar (1)	Partially	117
	Mandi Sadar (2)	Partially	103
	3 Chichot (4)	Partially	588
	4 Karsog (6)	Partially	133
4. Kulu (4)		Partially	34
	1 Kulu (1)	Partially	15
	2 Banjar (2)	Partially	11
	3 Ani (3)	Partially	5
	4 Nirmand (4)	Partially	3
5 Lahul & Spiti (6)		Completely	219
	1 Lahul (1)	Completely	172
	2 Spiti (2)	Completely	47
6 Mahasu (7)		Partially	659
	1 Kumharsain (3)	Partially	73
	2 Rampur (4)	Partially	115
	3 Rohru (5)	Partially	144
	4 Chaupal (11)	Completely	327
7 Kinnaur (10)		Completely	77
	1 Hangrang (1)	Completely	8
	2 Poo (2)	Completely	1
	3 Morang (3)	Completely	12
	4 Kalpa (4)	Completely	12
	5 Nachar (5)	Completely	22
	6 Sangla (6)	Completely	11
		Total No of Villages	2,444

As would be observed from the above Census Calendar, the targetted dates upto item No 12 are the same for both the general and non-synchronous areas These items of work are of general nature involving administrative and other arrangements made by my office in connection with the 1971 Census.

The training of the District Census Officers, Charge Officers and Assistant Charge Officers in housenumbering and houselisting was targetted and carried out a month or two earlier in the non-synchronous areas

than in the general areas. Similarly despatch of training material and houselist schedules and other schedules/ forms was targetted and done in September, 1969 in the non-synchronous areas whereas in the general areas this work was completed in January, 1970 But for snow-bound areas the training of the field agency of housenumbering and houselisting operations was fixed in the month of April, 1970 against February-March, 1970 for the general areas

The twin operations of Housenumbering and Houselisting were targetted to be completed during the months of March-April, 1970 in the general areas whereas in the snowbound areas the prescribed period was May-June, 1970 The dates for the movement of Houselist record from various levels were obviously targetted by a month earlier in the general areas as compared to snowbound areas

No action was taken with regard to item No 22, Recruitment and Training of Key Punch Operater and Supervisory staff, because separate coding and punching unit was not to be set up for Himachal Pradesh. Similarly item No 23 was restricted to the checking of the houselist record for its completeness

Keeping in view the enumeration periods in the two areas of Himachal Pradesh the targetted dates for all other connected items of work like appointment of enumerators and supervisors, their training as well as training of the Census officers, despatch of Schedules and other Census Stationery and movement of enumeration record from various levels etc., were fixed accordingly.

The Census programme in the snow-bound areas was carried out as stipulated in the Census Calendar. Houselisting and Housenumbering Operations were conducted in the general areas also by the stipulated dates.

Help received from State Government

The Census is technically a central subject, but it has been possible to carry out these operations successfully in the past through the generous help and willing co-operation of the local Government, because the entire field operations staff i.e. District Census Officers, Change Officer Supervisors and Enumerators are to be engaged from amongst the State Government employees from various departments and offices. Conducting the census of human population is a big task which requires detailed planning, elaborate arrangements and a strict schedule of the various operations for complete and accurate coverage. This was possibl with the help of the Himachal Pradesh Government; who placed their administrative machinery in the districts at the disposal of the Census Organisation.

Shri D.S. Misra my predecessor had already requested the State Government to issue necessary letter to the District Officers introducing him as Director of Census Operations. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh accordingly issued suitable directions in May, 1969 to all Secretaries, Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners emphasising the importance of census work and exhorting them to take active and personal interest in the work relating to 1971 Census in the Pradesh. The Director of Census operations was also authorised to correspond with them direct in matters relating to the census.

As early as in April, 1968, the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs' in their circular letter dated the 15 April, 1968 addressed to all States and Union Territories, apprised the Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, that the next decennial population census would be conducted under the direction of the Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India, in February-March, 1971. In this communication, it was laid down that to ensure complete coverage at the census, the entire country would be devided into small enumerator's blocks within the frame work of the administrative units in the States Therefore, for the efficient conduct of the Census Operations, it was necessary to ensure that the boundaries of the Administrative units are not disturbed after the blocks have been determined and until the Census enumeration and tabulation of data are completed. Accordingly the State Government was advised to ensure that no changes what so ever are made in the Judrsnction of Municipalities, Revenue Villages, Tansils/Sub-tahsils, Districts, etc. during the period from 1st January, 1970 to the 30th June, 1971. Later on, the Ministry of Home Affairs addressed another letter on the 9th July, 1969 to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh about fixing of boundaries of administrative units during 1971 Census Operations where it was again desired that changes in jurisdiction contemplated and decisions on the proposals may be taken as expeditiously as possible. These instructions facilitated our work of going ahead with the formation of census divisions. Although no formal freeze orders were issued by the State Government to this effect, but no changes took place in the admin strative units in so far as Districts and Tahsil/Sub-tahsil etc. are concerned during the specified period. In the case of Local Bodies however, despite a freeze order having been issued by the State Government three notified Area Committees of Santokhgarh, Sarahan and Ghamarwin were carved out constituting villages, which had been accounted for earlier by us as rural areas for census purposes. Consequently such areas had to be treated as urban after assigning them district local code numbers. This, however, did not effect our work resulting in dislocation in any way. In this circular letter dated the 30th

December, 1969 to all heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh, the Chief Secretary instructed them to intimate the names and designations of employees available at various places to the Deputy Commissioners concerned to be utilised for census work within a district, and also to issue necessary instructions to such staff deployed on census duty to comply with the instructions given by the local census officer in the discharge of duties connected with census work. In the same circular they were further requested to ensure that employees under them entrusted with census work should accept and perform the work assigned to them by the local Census Officer readily and willingly. At the same time it was required that employees might be specifically instructed that they should give no cause for complaint by the officer incharge of the census in respect of performance of census duty. Further the heads of departments and Deputy Commissioners were requested to impress upon them that the manner in which they perform census duties shall be taken into account in the periodical assessment of their work and conduct. In pursuance of these instructions, the Heads of Department instructed establishments under their control accordingly. In the district, the Revenue Assistants were appointed District Census Officer and Tahsildars Naib-tahsildars as Charge Officers. These Officer were required to train, control and supervise the Circle Supervisors (Kanungos etc) and the Enumerators (Patwaris etc.) Frequent transfers made or long leave allowed to the field staff would have dislocated the census work. To obviate this difficulty the Financial Commissioner-cum-Secretary (Revenue) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh had kindly issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners that further transfers and long leave of the members of the Revenue Agency be stayed till the end of March, 1971, unless it was absolutely essential to allow leave in public interest. Similar instructions were issued by the Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh, vide his Circular letter dated the 4th January, 1971, directing the authorities under him that the teaching personnel, who have been deputed for census work should not be transferred till they accomplish those assignments which are allotted to them by the Census Organisation.

The Registrar General, India and ex-officio Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs also addressed a memorandum, dated the 26th March, 1970 to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, and requested them to issue suitable instructions to their subordinate offices to the effect that the Directors of Census Operations in the states may be afforded all reasonable facilities by deputing suitable staff for conducting census in those areas. The necessity of extending concessions regarding office attendance etc. during the period they are drafted for census duties was also emphasised in the memorandum. Accordingly the various Departments of Government of India, issued suitable instructions to their attached and subordinate offices located at various places for extending necessary facilities during the census.

Postponement of School and Colleges Annual Examination :

In his letter dated the 24th September, 1970 the Registrar General, India, requested the Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh to ensure that the annual examinations of schools and collegee for 1971 commence only after the 20th March, 1971, so that the teachers and others belonging to education Departments who may be entrusted with the leduties as enumerators etc., are in a position to whole heartedly devote themselves to census work. But the midterm Lok Sabha Elections in the country made it necessary to postpone census enumeration by a month. Taking into account the charges in the dates of 1971 Census Operations, the Board of School Educations, Himachal Pradesh issued necessary instructions to the authorities concerned to hold Matric Higher Secondry Part-I and Part-II examinations from 10.4.71 onwards. Similarly, the Director of education, Himachal Pradesh, vide his circular letter dated the 3rd February, 1971 sent out a directive to the authorities under his control that the annual examinations of all the classes should not be conducted before the 10th April, 1971. The postponement of examinations, no doubt, facilitated the taking of census, as otherwise the teaching personnel and others belonging to the Education Department of Himachal Pradesh drafted on census duty would not have been able to devote themselves whole-heartedly to the work entrusted to them.

Postponement of Panchayat Elections :

Besides this, Panchayat elections in Himachal Pradesh were to be held in February, 1971 which were bound to clash with the revised census schedule fixed in the same month, had it not been postponed by a month. Therefore, to avoid the same we had approached the State Government to hold impending elections of Local Bodies in the Pradesh only after the census operations were over. In response, the State Government vide their letter dated the 18th January, 1971 informed me that Panchayat Elections in Himachal Pradesh had been postponed till the end of May, 1971.

Concessions to Census Workers :

In order to accomplish the great national task of country vide census enumeration, it was necessary for the personnel put on census enumeration work to be given certain concessions in the matter of office attendance during the period that they are actually engaged on census work or while on census training.

In this behalf, the Registrar General, India and ex-officio Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, approached the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, to issue instructions to the establishments under their control to the effect that the officials engaged on census work should be considered as on duty and should be permitted to be away from their offices for half a day from 10th March to 31st March, 1971 and be allowed to be exclusively on census work for the whole day from 1st April to 3rd April, 1971 in order to conduct the intensive revisional round during the last three days Accordingly various Departments of the Government of India allowed the desired concessions to the employees of the Central Government establishments put on census work The practice followed in Himachal Pradesh was that the officials deputed on census duty i e for training and enumeration work, were treated as on duty We had no difficulty in this behalf and the concessions extended to the workers, as mentioned above served our purpose well No general holiday were specifically declared as such for census work

Procurement of Maps :

Use of Old Maps

One of the earliest tasks in preparing for the census, is the building-up of district and tahsil maps indicating the boundaries of all administrative units down to the village, as per the latest jurisdiction, so that the census charges, circles and blocks could be easily demarcated for ensuring complete coverage We had all the district maps and tahsil maps, which were prepared for the 1961 Census Four types of maps were prepared, as detailed below :

(*a*) *District Maps :*

These were drawn on scale 1″=4 Miles in which the following particulars were shown :

1 Tahsil boundaries, Kanungo circles Patwar circles and Panchayat circles

2 Roads, Railway Lines, Rivers and Canals

3. Headquarters of District, Sub-divisions/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils, Police Thanas and development blocks

4. Rest Houses, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Educational Institutions, Places of important Industries, Agricultural Department Farms, Posts and Telegraph Offices.

(*b*) *Tahsil Maps :*

These were drawn on scale 1″=1 Mile showing all the relevant information, as obtaining in a tahsil, vide indications given above for District maps. Besides this, names of all revenue villages with their Hadbast Numbers and Census Code Nos Number of Enumeration Blocks and Supervisory Circles were also shown in these maps.

The Sub-division/Tahsil/Sub-tahsil maps were of greater use for Census purpose, in as much at it was checked from them that no village bearing hadbast number was missing for purposes of census count.

(*c*) *Village Maps :*

The village maps were not drawn to any scale These maps were prepared by the Patwaries and Kanungos at the time of house numbering and houselisting A village map was a notional map showing the general lay-out af the village, number of census house and the natural dividing lines like streets, Khads and Streams

(*d*) *Town Maps :*

They showed wards, mohallas, roads, streets etc., in a town.

Maps Prepared During Intercensal Period :

Steps were taken during the intercensal period to bring up-to-date district, tahsil and town maps, but in view of the fact that the question of reorganisation of districts etc , being constantly under consideration of the State Government, no head-way could be made in this respect In view of this fact, it was decided that the work of preparation of district/tahsil jurisdictional maps should be taken up only after the contemplated reorganisation is completed as most of the districts were expected to be affected All the Tahsildars & Naib-Tahsildars who were appointed Charge Officers were requested to send Tahsil/Sub-tahsil maps after earmarking therein enumerators blocks and supervisory circles The maps so received were checked here with village lists in respect of each Tahsil/Sub-tahsil to ensure that there is no overlapping or omission in fixing the clear-cut jurisdictions of Census Officers.

However, in respect of town maps, we had written to local bodies concerned to furnish us the same according to our requirements, but the maps so prepared by them were found unsatisfactory because they lacked in details This is because most of the local bodies had no draftsman on their strength, who could prepare good maps. As such it was felt that we would have to get planned maps, complete in all respects, prepared by deputing our own draftsman on the spot.

Before the formation of Census divisions, an account was taken of the boundary changes in the constituent units of the Pradesh viz , districts, sub-divisions and tahsils, sub-tahsils since 1961 Census

The Administrative Units :

As in 1961 Census, a district was adopted the main administrative division both for the purposes of orga-

nising census count and thereafter for tabulation and presentation of 1971 Census data Similarly, all the tehsils/sub-tahsils and towns/urban areas were considered as the next constituent units The various towns/urban areas were treated as independent administrative units for the 1971 Census

The Smallest Census Rural Unit

At the time of 1961 Census, Himachal Pradesh had only six districts while in 1971 Census there were ten districts The addition of four districts is due to the demand of a separate Punjabi Suba and as a result two States of Punjab and Haryana were created out of the single unit of Punjab State The districts of Simla, Kangra, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Nalagarh tahsil of Ambala district and some parts of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab were transferred to Himachal Pradesh as a result of the re-organisation in 1966 In the last census of 1961 in old Himachal Pradesh census village coincided with the revenue village and this was the smallest census unit whereas the position of smallest census unit in the areas merged with Himachal Pradesh was quite different particularly the revenue estate as Primary smallest unit in Kangra district was quite large in terms of area and population To make the data thrown up by the Census of 1971 comparable from district to district and within the districts of Himachal Pradesh, it was felt necessary to make some departure from the concept of 1961 Census smallest census unit of merged areas, the Registrar General, India (Census Commissioner) during his visit to Himachal Pradesh before allowing the departure visited a few villages of merged areas and held discussion with revenue authorities Accordingly smallest census rural units described below were adopted for 1971 Census in Himachal Pradesh

Smallest census rural units i e the Census Village	Area where recognised
1 Revenue Village	(*i*) In the districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur & Kinnaur (*ii*) In Una tahsil and Amb Sub-tahsil of Kangra district
2 "Tikka" having a distinct sub-hadbast number	In Kangra district excepting Una tahsil and Amb Sub-tahsil
3 "Phatti" having a distinct sub-hadbast number	In Kulu district
4 (*i*) Village hamlet having distinct sub-hadbast number	Lahul tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district
(*ii*) Village hamlet	Spiti tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district

Urban Areas

The standards laid down for considering a place as an urban area were broadly the same as in 1961 Census However, criteria adopted for determining the urban areas in the 1971 Census were maintained on the following pattern

"To qualify for recognition as an urban area, a place should first be either a Municipal Corporation area or a Municipal Area or under a Town Committee or a Notified Area Committee or a Cantonment Board If it did not have any of these urban local bodies to administer the affairs, then the following empirical tests should be applied

(*a*) A minimum population of 5,000 (estimated for 1971)

(*b*) A density of not less than 400 per sq km (1,000 per sq mile)

(*c*) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the occupations of the male working population should be outside agriculture, and

(*d*) the place should have according to the Director of Census Operations of the State, a pronounced urban characteristics and amenities"

Thus all the places having an urban local body such as a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee or Notified Area Committee or a Cantonment Board were obviously treated as towns However, it was noticed that some new townships had sprung up after the 1961 Census and that some of these places had apparently predominant urban characteristics Similarly in Kangra district there were two such villages in 1961 Census which had a population of more than 4,000 and about which it was expected that their population figures would cross the limit of 5,000 Another 38 villages in Kangra district had a population of more than 5,000 in 1961 Census Similarly in Kulu district according to 1961 Census, 10 villages had a population of over 5,000 The cases of all these places/villages were looked into for being considered as urban areas in 1971 Census by applying the criteria other than that of the minimum population which was already fulfilled Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh were requested to examine the possibilities of all such places in their respective districts which could be treated as urban area for 1971 Census As for project areas were concerned the Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh Multipurpose Projects and Power was requested to supply complete information covering the exact location of a Township, its areas, upto-dated population and its character, whether urban or rural in respect of all the Project Townships Considering all the possibilities it was finally approved that only Nagrota Bagwan, in Kangra district and Pandoh in Mandi district could be included in the list of Urban areas Subsequently Nagrota Bagwan which was a town in 1961 Census also but

was declassified later, was again declared as a Notified Area on 2nd April,1970, with the same territorial jurisdictions as in 1961 Census Thus Pandoh emerged as the only place which had not Urban Local Body, but still it was considered as an urban area The final list of towns and urban areas was duly approved by the Himachal Pradesh Government

Although the Government of India had advised all the State Governments not to affect any change in the boundaries and status of administrative units in their States, the Government of Himachal Pradesh notified the following N A C 's in Himachal Pradesh changing their status from rural to urban

	Particulars of place	Date on which declared notified area
1	Sarahan (Tahsil Pachhad district Sirmaur)	25-2-70
2	Nagrota Bagwan (Tahsil & district Kangra)	2 4 70
3	Santokhgarh (Tahsil Una, district Kangra)	21-4-70
4	Ghamarwin (Tahsil Ghamarwin, district Bilaspur)	27-10-70

Consequent upon declaring these units as urban, special efforts were made by my office to carry-out necessary changes in the basic records maintained at charge as well as district level But as Housenumbering and Houselisting operations in Himachal Pradesh were already over by then, the job was quite ticklish and time consuming Any how at all levels necessary changes were made to enable the census functionaries to carry-out enumeration on the prescribed lines.

A final list of towns/urban areas of 1971 Census is given hereunder in Table 1 2

TABLE 1·2

List of Towns/Urban Areas of 1971 Census in Himachal Pradesh

Name of District and Code Number		Name of Town and Code Number	
1		2	
Chamba	1	(M C) Chamba	I
		(M C) Dhalhousie	II
		(C B) Dalhousie	III
		(CB) Bakloh	IV
Kangra District	2	(M C) Nurpur	I
		(M C) Dharamsala	II
		(M C) Kangra	III
		(C B) Yol	IV
		(N A C) Nagrota	V
		(M C) Palampur	VI
		(N A C) Hamirpur	VII
		(M C) Una	VIII
		(N A.C) Santokhgarh	IX

TABLE 1 2—*contd.*

1		2	
Mandi District	3	(N A C.) Jogindar-Nagar	I
		(M C) Mandi	II
		(B S L.) Township-Pandoh	III
		(M C) Sundar Nagar	IV
Kulu District	4	(M C) Sultanpur Kulu	I
		(N A C) Manali	II
Lahul & Spiti District	5	There is no urban area in this District	
Bilaspur District	6	(M C) Bilaspur	I
		(N A C) Ghamarwin	II
		(M C) Shri Naina Devi	III
Mahasu District	7	(N A C) Arki	I
		(M C) Rampur	II
		(M C.) Theog	III
		(N A C) Dhalli	IV
		(M C) Solan	V
Simla District	8	Municipal Corporation Simla	I
		(C B) Jutogh	II
		(C B) Subathu	III
		(C B) Kasauli	IV
		(C B) Dagshai	V
		(M C) Nalagarh	VI
*Sirmaur District	9	(N A C) Sarahan	III
		(M C) Nahan	I
		(M C) Paonta Sahib	II
Kinnaur District	10	There is no urban area in this District	

*Location code numbers of Towns in Sirmaur District could not allotted in serial order, because certain places were declared as Notified Area Committee at a very late stage

Urban Agglomeration

In the 1961 Census, the term of "Towngroup" was innovated with a view to bringing out such towns as were so close to one another that in practice, they behaved as one unit, though they were served by separate local administrations Thus if two or more adjacent towns formed a compact unit, the entire area was considered and labelled as one town-group. Dalhousie Municipal Cemmittee and Dalhousie Cantonment Board was the only such case in Himachal Pradesh in 1961 Census

But in the 1971 Census the concept of town-group as adopted in 1961 Census was given up This was done primarily on account of the lack of uniformity in defining the town-group in different states Instructions in the matter pertaining to urban agglomeration were issued by Registrar General's office on the 26th/27th December, 1969 (Circular No 8-A) It was laid down in these instructions that the Urban Agglomeration made up of a main town together with the adjoining areas of urban growth should be treated as one urban spread, the population covered by such spreads being classified as urban. It was envisaged that each such urban agglo-

meration may be made up of more than one statutory towns adjoining one another such as a Municipality and the adjoining Cantonment and other adjoining urban outgrowths also It was laid down that such outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right should be attached to the urban unit to which they are adjacent In short, an urban agglomeration should form a continuous spread comprising of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more contiguous towns, having common boundary, together with contiguous urban outgrowths, if any of such towns, in contrast with the concept of towngroup of the 1961 Census, it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group There were instances where urban units quite cut off from one another where grouped together ignoring the intervening areas Therefore this concept evoked criticism However, the area constituting urban agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census depending upon the changing statutory jurisdictions of the main urban unit as well as of other urban outgrowth It was further laid down in the instructions that while the total agglomeration might be treated as one continuous urban spread for the purpose of overall size classification and analysis of the urban data, in compiling the primary population figures, the break-up for each component unit should be shown

On the basis of these instructions, the position of the various towns in Himachal Pradesh was examined and it was decided that only one urban agglomeration comprising of Dalhousie Municipal Committee and Dalhousie Cantonment Board (Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration) may be recognized

Standard Urban Area

In 1961 Census, the data was compiled and tabulated for individual towns as well as for town-groups The basic idea behind this procedure was to ensure identification of functionally linked urban areas But actually the various State Census Departments followed varying definitions and different criteria and procedures for delimitation of the towngroups This resulted in lack of uniformity in the concept of towngroup Further more the constituent units of a towngroup were not all related to a fixed territory In actual reporting, only towns falling within a radius of up to 5 miles of the periphery of the main central town were included and the intervening rural areas were excluded The towngroup, therefore, did not bring out a spatially contiguous territory of urban-rural settlement There were other shortcomings like the problem of municipal jurisdiction versus spill over growth and the accretion of population by annexation As a statistical reporting unit, these shortcomings reduced the utility of the concept of towngroup

Apart from the concept of urban agglomeration developed for the 1971 Census, another concept i e the standard urban area was adopted The standard urban area may be defined as the projected growth area of city or a town as it would be twenty years hence i e 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages that would be merged in to, but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban All the extra municipal outgrowths including suburbs would be included in such a tract The delineation of the standard urban area would thus take into account all the possible developments, over the next twenty years and it would, therefore, remain a reporting unit during 3 successive censuses irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the tract

The standard urban areas were delimited only for towns/cities, the population of which was expected to be 50,000 or more by 1971. In Himachal Pradesh, the Standard Urban Area has been delineated for Simla town, which was the only town, population of which was expected to be above 50,000 by1971

Location Code

In the 1961 Census, some states adopted different systems of location code which created difficulties in handling the census record when certain special tabulations were taken up in the Registrar General's Office during the intercensal period It was found difficult, in some cases, to identify the schedules pertaing to the different administrative units of certain states Thus in the first conference of the State Directors of Census Operations held at Delhi in May, 1969 a uniform system of location code for identifying each household in the state by means of numerical figures was finally decided for being adopted

(i) Location Code in Rural Areas

The location code in the rural areas had four elements separated by oblique strokes The first element represented the District Number, the second Tahsil/Sub tahsil Number, the third, the Village Number, and the forth the Enumerator's Block Number recorded in side brackets for example "2/3/56 (15)"

Here figure "2" represents the District Number "3" is for Tahsil/Sub-tahsil Number within District, "56" for Census Village Number within Tahsil/Sub-tahsil and "15" for the Enumerator's Block Number

All the districts in the state were serialised in order of continuity from North-West to South-East and the number thus allocated to a particular district was applicable both to rural and urban location codes, The tahsils/sub-tahsils were serialized in each district, preferably from North-West to South-East and allotted numbers accordingly The location code numbers of the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils thus ran continuously within the district, and were limited to it Similarly the census villages in a particular tahsil/Sub-tahsil were alloted location code numbers serially, in the specific order of

North-West to South-East, in a serpentine way The hadbast numbers (Revenue Numbers) are not convenient to be adopted as census code numbers for villages, because these numbers follow a different sequence and occasionally all the hadbast numbers do not run in serial order in a particular Tahsil/Sub-tahsil

Another important shortcoming of the revenue numbers is that in the areas where complete revenue estates have not been considered as census villages, the smaller units which have been treated as census villages carry sub-hadbast numbers e g 102/1, 102/2 etc Obviously such numbers cannot suitably be adopted for the purposes of location code

And lastly, the enumerator's block were serialised in one sequence for the entire charge

(*ii*) *Location Code in Urban Areas*

In the urban areas also, the location code had four elements, which represented the District Number, Town Number, Ward Number and Enumerator's Block Number The first three elements were separated by oblique strokes while the block number was shown within brackets The distinction between the urban location code and the rural one was that the towns were allotted location code numbers serially within a district in Roman For example "2/III/3(5)"

Here "2" stands for District number 'III' for Town number within the District "3" for ward number within town and (5) for block number

(*iii*) *Statement showing Location codes of the District, Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils, and Towns/Urban Areas*

The following Table 1 3 shows the location codes allotted to the districts, tahsils/Sub-tahsils and towns/ urban areas in Himachal Pradesh

TABLE 1 3

List of Districts/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils/Towns in Himachal Pradesh showing their Census Location Code Number for the purpose of 1971 Census

Name of District and Code Number	Name of Tahsil/ Sub tahsil and Code Number		Name of Town and Code Number	
1	2		3	
Chamba District 1	Chaurah Tahsil	1	(M C) Chamba	I
	Pangi Sub-tahsil	2		
	Chamba Tahsil	3		
	Bhattiyat Tahsil	4	(M C) Dalhousie	II
			(C B) Dalhousie	III
			(C B) Bakloh	IV
	Brahmaur Sub tahsil	5		

TABLE 1 3—*contd.*

1	2		3	
Kangra District	2 Nurpur Tahsil	1	(M C) Nurpur	I
	Kangra Tahsil	2	(M C) Dharamsala	II
			(M C) Kangra	III
			(C B) Yol	IV
	Palampur Tahsil	3	(M C) Palampur	VI
			(N A C) Nagrota	V
	Dehra Gopipur Tehsil	4		
	Hamirpur Tahsil	5	(N A C) Hamirpur	VII
	Amb Sub tehsil	6		
	Barsar Sub tahsil	7	(M C) Una	VIII
	Una Tahsil	8	(N A C) Santokh-garh	IX
Mandi District	3 Jogindar Nagar Tahsil	1	N A C) Joginder Nagar	I
	Mandi Sadar Tahsil	2	(M C) Mandi	II
			B S L Township Pandoh	III
	Sarkaghat Tahsil	3		
	Chichot Tahsil	4		
	Sundar Nagar Tahsil	5	(M C) Sundar Nagar	IV
	Karsog Tahsil	6		
Kulu District	4 Kulu Tahsil	1	(M C) Sultanpur (Kulu)	I
			(N A C) Manali	II
	Banjar Sub tahsil	2		
	Ani Sub tahsil	3		
	Nirmand Sub-tahsil	4		
Lahul & Spiti District	5 Lahul Tahsil	1		
	Spiti Tahsil	2		
Bilaspur District	6 Ghumarwin Tahsil	1	(N A C) Ghumarwin	III
	Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	2	(M C) Bilaspur	I
			(M C) Shri Naina Devi Ji	II
Mahasu District	7 Arki Tahsil	1	(N A C) Arki	I
	Seoni Sub-tahsil	2		
	Kumharsain Sub tahsil	3		
	Rampur Tahsil	4	(M C) Rampur	II
	Rohru Tahsil	5		
	Jubble Tahsil	6		
	Kotkhai Sub tahsil	7		
	Theog Tahsil	8	(M C) Theog	III
	Kasumpti Tahsil	9	(N A C) Dhalli	IV
	Solan Tahsil	10	(M C) Solan	V
	Chaupal Tahsil	11		
Simla District	8 Simla Sub-tahsil	1	Municipal Corporation Simla	I
			(C B) Jutogh	II
	Kandaghat Tahsil	2	(C B) Subathu	III
			(C B) Kasauli	IV
			(C B) Dagshai	V
	Nalagarh Tahsil	3	(M C) Nalagarh	VI
*Sirmaur District	9 Rajgarh Sub-tahsil	1		
	Pachhad Tahsil	2	(N A C) Sarahan	III
	Nahan Tahsil	3	(M C) Nahan	I
	Rainka Tahsil	4		
	Shailai Sub tahsil	5		
	Paonta Sahib Tahsil	6	(M C) Paonta Sahib	II

TABLE 1 3—*concld*

1	2	3
Kinnaur District	10 Hangrang Sub-tahsil	1
		2
	Poo Tahsil	2
	Morang Tahsil	3
	Kalpa Tahsil	4
	Nachar Tahsil	5
	Sangla Tahsil	6

*Location code numbers of town in this District could not be allotted in a serial order because certain places were declared as Notified Area Committee at a very late stage

The final position of census divisions in Himachal Pradesh was

1 Districts	10
2. Tahsils/Sub-tahsils	53
3 Towns	36
4 Revenue Villages (with hadbast numbers)	18,9 9
5 Census Villages	18,929
6 Supervisory Circles	1,229
7. Enumeration Blocks	5,289

Preparation of Village and Town Registers

It is the primary objective of the census that every person in the state is enumerated, but only once and without any omission In order to achieve this, the entire area was mapped out from the major administrative division of the state, down to a district, tahsil/sub-tehsil and ultimately every village in rural area and town in urban area which formed the basic administrative areas of habitation, was mapped out Further with a view to facilitating the delineation of enumerator's blocks and supervisory circles, by charge officers, village and town Registers were prepared to have a complete inventory of all the census villages and wards of towns The main object of preparing the maps and Registers was to compile a complete list of all Revenue Villages in rural areas and all wards and mohallas in urban areas which were to be the basic units for enumeration As the whole of the population to be counted was supposed to live in these revenue villages, wards and mohallas it was necessary to know their number and ascertain that none of them was omitted These regisgret served many purposes A check was kept that no revenue village bearing a Hadbast Number was omitted The Tahsil/sub-tehsil maps on which all the revenue vilages with their Hadbast Numbers were plotted served as a counter check The recording of the house-listing population and number of households in the resisters in respect of each village/ward/block/mohalla according to househlists prepared for 1971 Census helped in the formation of enumeration blocks and working out requirements of enumerators and supervisors

Two separate census registers were prepared for each rural charge and one census register was maintained in each urban charge The registers proved to be of immense assistance to the charge officers in the performance of their day to day duties

(*i*) *Census village Registers in Rural areas* :

The proforma of Census Village Register devised for Himachal Pradesh is reproduced hereunder

1971 CENSUS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CENSUS VILLAGE REGISTER

Name of the District———————

Census location Code No ———————

Name of Tahsil/Sub-tahsil———————

Census Location Code No ———————

Sl No of Location Code	Name of village & Hamlets (if any)	Hadbast No /Sub hadbast No of Village/ Hamlet (if any)	Area ——— Acres Sq Kms	Total population of the Village/ Hamlet in 1961	Total population of the Village according to house list for 1971	Total population of the Village/ Hamlets according to 1971 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

This register was prepared, in duplicate, in every rural charge and its entire area was covered in it It would be seen from the proforma that the objective of this register was to make available a complete inventory of all the census villages showing side by side other important information The information posted in this register served as the basis for the delineation of the enumerator's blocks and supervisory circles

(*ii*) *Census Charge Register for Rural Areas*

This register was prepared in every Tahsil/Sub-tahsil, in duplicate The format of the register is reproduced hereunder

1971 CENSUS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHARGE REGISTER FOR RURAL AREAS

Name of District ———————

Census Location Code No ———————

Name of Tahsil/Sub-tahsil ———————

Census Location Code No ———————

Sl No of Enumerator's Block	Name of village(s)/ Hamlets included in the Block	Code/Sub-Code Nos of village(s)/ Hamlets	No of Census Houses in the Block as per house-list for 1971 Census	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5

No of Census House holds as per house list 1971 Census	Population of the Block as per houselist 1971 Census	Name, designation and address of the Enumerator	Sl No of Supervisory Circle (blocks within a circle to be bracketed)
6	7	8	9

No of Blocks in the Supervisory Circle	Name, designation and address of the Supervisor	Remarks
10	11	12

It would be seen that this register incorporates a sort of inventory of the Enumeration Blocks and Supervisory Circles in a particular rural/charge This register proved to be of great value in organising the Census Operations distribution of the census material to the field staff and for certain reference purposes after the census operations

Census Charge Register for Urban Areas

This register was prepared, in duplicate, in respect of each urban charge The format is reproduced below

1971 CENSUS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHARGE/SUB-CHARGE REGISTER FOR URBAN AREAS

Name of District ——————————

Census Location Code No ——————————

Name of Tahsil/Sub tahsil ——————————

Census Location Code No ——————————

Name of Town ——————————

Census Location Code No ——————————

Sl No of Enumerater's Block	Name/No of Ward/Mohalla (or parts thereof) included in the Block	No of Census houses in the block as per house list for 1971 Census	
		From	To
1	2	3	4

No of Census house-holds as per house list 1971 Census	Population of the Block as per house list 1971 Census	Name, designation and address of the Enumerator
5	6	7

No of Supervisory Circle (blocks within a circle to be bracketed)	No of Blocks in the Super-visory Circle	Name, designation and address of the Supervisor	Total population of the Block according to 1971 Census	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12

As against two registers for rural charges, only one register was prescribed for urban areas This register served the dual purpose of making available inventories of the wards and of enumerators blocks and supervisory circles In the Urban Charges, this register served as the basis for organising the census operation, including distribution of the census material to this census field functionaries After the census count the register proved to be very handy for reference at the various occasions, as and when the necessity arose It may be relevant to record here that it was made incumbent on the staff of my office, visiting the various areas in connection with training and other matters to scan through these registers in the presence of the respective charge officers so as to ensure that there was no shortcoming in the same and that all the registers were upto-date The primary items to be seen were the coverage of all the villages and wards in the rural and urban charges respectively

Enumeration Agency

It is the primary objective of census taking that every soul is counted, no one is left out of the count and at the same time, it has got to be ensured that no one is counted twice The Indian Census is not merely "Counting of Heads" A lot of other information in respect of each individual about demographic, economic, cultural and social aspects is collected which is the most authentic and comprehensive source of information about our land and the people.

All this called for elaborate arragements to be made The Registrar General's circular No 1 and the first census conference held at Delhi between the 16th and 21st May, 1969 had set the ball rolling The Director of Census Operations were to follow up the directions given in the first circular and the census conference and arrange for a successful count It was no easy task and not one man's job Well planned out arrangements, leaving nothing to chance, were to be made A big organisational set up was called for a grand operation to be accomplished on a grand scale within the prescribed time limit

With the help of the houselist and notional maps prepared for villages/wards mohallas as also the Census Rural/Urban Charge Registers the census Charge Officers were able to determine the actual number of enumerators and supervisors needed for final enumerations As already stated, the normal administrative machine by the district was utilized For enumerators and supervisors, we had to depend mostly on school teachers, because of the fact that the schools are widely spread out in the rural as well as urban areas To supplement the strength of enumeration staff, revenue officials, employees of the local bodies and other village level officials were also engaged for the census work In special areas, Military personnel were also engaged as enumerators and supervisors Housenumbering and houselisting operations were carried out by patwaries under the supervision of Kanungos

The census programme was broadly classified into the following stages of work —

1 Printing of Schedules

2 Formation of census divisions with reference to maps and taking into account boundary changes of the state, districts and tahsils within the state

3 Appointment of district census officers charge officers, circle supervisors and enumerators

4 Training of Census enumeration agency

5 Housenumbering and Houselisting

6 The Census count

(*a*) General

(*b*) In snowbound Areas

7 The revisional round and reporting of provisional population figures

Elaborate time table or calendar for the above work was drawn clearly showing the targetted dates for accomplishment of each and every stage of work Now I would give an idea of how we proceeded

After the May, 1969 conference of Directors of Census Operations held at Delhi— circular No 1, dated the 29th July, 1969 was sent out to all Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh out-lining general administrative arrangements

In the circular letter, attention was drawn to the importance that should be attached to the census work and the Deputy Commisioners were requested to participate in it whole heartedly The various operations which were to be conductd prior to enumeration were described briefly An account of legislation forming legal basis for all census activities had been given It was explained therein how the areas would be delimited for enumeration, how location code numbers would be assigned to districts, tehsils, sub-tahsils and villages The question, what numerical strength census staff *i e* district census officers, charge officers, Supervisors and enumerators would be required and from where that staff would be engaged, was posed Which localities would be treated as towns and on what basis, had been explained The types of maps that were to be prepared had been specified The system of housenumbering followed by houselisting and definitions of building, census house, and household had been made clear The Office staff to be provided to the district Census Officers, and Charge Officers had been indicated To facilitate personal and group discussions on all these items, a conference of district census officers was to be convened It was contemplated to finalise the census programme and draw a calender of work in the conference

The conference of district census officers was held on 18th and 19th August, 1969 at Simla Two different calendars of work had to be drawn out, one for general census count and the other for non-synchronous count in snow-bound areas The personal discussion in the conference of the district census officers resulted in agreed solutions to all problems The census calendars were thoroughly discussed and adopted Thereafter the programme of work was timed to different dates After the proceedings of the census conference had been sent to the District Census Officers, instructions series to them and charge officers on various items of census work were issued from time to time In our circular No 1 dated the 29th July, 1969 sent out to all Deputy Commissioners, as stated earlier, an indication was also given to them about the heirarchy of census enumeration agency in the State It was laid down that the head of the enumeration heirarchy in a district would be the District Magistrate assisted by the District Census Officer who would act on behalf of and on the authority of the District Magistrate and would be the Key person for making all arrangements for the Census Operations in the district It was indicated to designate all the sub-divisional officers (civil) as Sub-Divisional Census Officers Below the District Census Officer and the sub-Divisional Census Officer, there was to be a Charge Officers for each tehsil, large urban area, Cantonment and Defence Establishment Charge officers were the principal channel of communication between the District Census Officers, Supervisors and

Enumerators It was his responsibility and duty to effectively supervise the census work in the field and to provide effectve training to Supervisors and Enumerators Under the Charge Officer, there were several supervisors and enumerators each enumerator being required to cover about 600—750 population and each Supervisor to look after about four to six enumerators The Supervisors would have to master the instructions and conceptions and then explain the same to Enumerators They would also be required to move about in their circles and inspect the enumerator's work Below the Supervisor there would be an enumerator for each block The success of enumeration depended basically on the quality of the enumerator and the training imparted to him It was suggested that in the rural areas, enumerators should be selected from amongst the Patwaries, School Teachers, Village Level Workers, Assistant Agricultural Inspectors, etc The circle Supervisors should be drafted from amongst the Kanungos, Head Masters of Schools, Inspectors of Panchayats and Co-operative Societies etc In the Urban areas, besides the School Teachers, the staff of the Local Body and other Government Departments would have to be utilised District Magistrate should make use of the staff of almost every department of Government and also of Local Body It would be a good principle to draw supervising and enumerating agency from more than one source so that there might be freshness of outlook and burden of census could be distributed equitably and fairly It was necessary to work out the number of Supervisors and Enumeators for each town and tahsil required for the 1971 Census For calculating the number of enumerators required an increase of 25% over the 1961 population figure was to be assumed About 10% of the staff for the categories of Supervisors and Enumeratois would have to be kept in reserve to provide for contingencies of illness, leave and transfers etc The requirements of different categories of Census Officers should be worked out and information sent to my Office in the following proforma

Name of District Code No

Name of Tahsil/Town	Population 1961	Approximate population 1971	Census Staff required for 1971	
			Supervisors	Enumerators
1	2	3	4	5

On receipt of above informatin from the District Offices, it was possible to know the number of enumerators and supervisors required at each place After the completion of the houselisting, the population to be covered in a village was known The assignment of duties to enumerators and supervisors was then finalised and recorded in census rural and urban registers in reference to 1971 houselist population of various villages and wards or mohallas compr sing urban areas

For housenumbering and houselisting operations the Kanungos and Patwaries alone were engaged This was considered advisable, as much as a Patwari know better about the situations of a revenue village, its hamlets and pattis Further, a Patwari was considered more capable of preparing the village notoonal maps which were to be prepared side by side with the houselists

As regards enumeration agency for the actual census count, the patwaries and Kanungos were engaged for this operation also, besides employees of other government departments and local bodies in the Pradesh In 1971 Census, our greatest draw for enumerators and supervisors was on the Education Department The next largest contributor was the Revenue Department followed by village level officers and others In all, 6,518 employees from different departments were drafted for census work, as would be observed from the Table I 4 below —

TABLE I 4

Number of persons engaged as enumerators and supervisors for census count

Department from where drafted	Worked as		
	Enumerators	Supervisors	Total
1	2	3	4
1 Education	3,219	726	3,945
2 Revenue (Govt & Local Admn Officials)	1,447	465	1,912
3 Village Officers	502	13	515
4 Others	121	25	146
	5,289	1,229	6,518

In Urban Areas, Government and Local administration Officials comprised the bulk of Enumerators and Supervisors The second lrgest draw was on teachers followed by others as would be observed from the above statement

Hindi knowing enumerators and supervisors were employed for enumeration work as all the census schedules had been printed in Hindi and were thus to be filled in Hindi I had issued instructions to the District Census Officers and the Charge Officers to select Local Officials, as far as possible, for appointment as census workers The experience at the enumeration amply proved that our choice of enumeration

agency was quite correct The Himachal Pradesh Government gave full co-operation My thanks are due to all the Heads of Departments for the co-operation extended by them The Chief Secretary had issued necessary instructions to all Heads of Departments, Secretaries to the Government and Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh requesting them to take active personal interest in the Census Operations, followed by another set of instructions wherein he had reminded them to ensure that the employees working under them and who are engaged on census work should accept and perform readily any work connected with the enumeration which is entrusted to them by local census officers It was also impressed upon the census workers that their performance in the Census Operations will be reflected in their annual confidential reports It is gratifying to note that the census workers in the field performed their duties willingly and diligently without any hesitation or reluctance On the other hand several persons turned out excellent and out-standing work both at housenumbering and houselisting stage as well as during the actual enumeration operation

Training

In organising and taking a population census, intensive training of the enumeration agency is the most important pre-requisite for an accurate and successful completion of the challenging task Complete and thorough training of a large number of census workers spread over in every nook and corner of the country side is a job of great magnitude The census schedules designed and concepts evolved for each census have undergone numerous changes from census to census depending on the needs of the Government and other data users in tune with the requirement of and due to the change in social and economic conditions of the people Therefore, it is necessary that the entire census machinery from top to bottom is thoroughly conversent with the various census concepts and should be capable of eliciting definite and correct answers to the questions in the census schedule even from the illiterate and ignorant citizens The various concepts of the census questionnaires have to be correctly understood by every single enumerators

At the time of housenumbering and houselisting operations, extensive touring of the State was undertaken My Assistant Directors and other members of the staff visited various areas with a view to ascertaining the quality of work being done in the field Although it was observed that the quality of work was generally satisfactory, yet in some cases mistakes were observed involving thorough checking Therefore the need to impart more intensive training to the enumeration personnel was reaffirmed Officers in the field being in over all command of the census operation for the various territorial units, it was ensured that they have full grasp and basic knowledge of the census concepts so that the desired standard of work is maintained I, therefore, attached more importance and paid special attention to the training of the Census Officers who in turn were to train up the Enumerators and Supervisors All the Census Officers in a district, i e District Census Officers, the Sub-Divisional Census Officers, the Charge Officers and the Assistant Charge Officers, and Officers of the Special charges, were required to attend training classes organised by my office at their respective District Headquarters on the specified dates My Assistant Directors and other senior members of the staff were deputed to impart training to the Census Officers Many such training classes were personally addressed by me The dates on which the training of the census officers in the various districts was conducted are given hereunder —

Training Programme of Census Officers

Sl No	Name of District	Venue of training	Date
1	Chamba	Chamba	11th November, 70
2	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	9th November, 70
3	Kulu	Kulu	15th November, 70
4	Mahasu	Kasumpti	17th November, 70
5	Sirmaur	Nahan	17th November, 70
6	Kangra	Dharamsala	18th November, 70
7	Mandi	Mandi	20th November, 70

The Census Schedules, and other forms were explained in detail and the various census concepts discused. Roll up charts of the Individual slips schedule and black boards were used invariably in all training classes After completing the discussions practical exercises in filling up the individual slip and other forms were conducted The officers were encouraged to ask all types of questions to ensure that no doubt persisted in their minds and that all the concepts and methodology involved were clear to them

Besides, this the Charge Officers were required to furnish in consultations with their Sub-Divisional Census Officers and District Census Officers, the names of places which could serve as possible venues of holding training classes for the Enumerators and Supervisors They were required to see that it would be possible to allocate the census functionaries to the different centres in almost rational and equitable basis and also to ensure that they would have to travel the minimum distances for attending the training classes The information was collected on the spot by my Assistant Directors and other senior members of the staff who were deputed for imparting training to the census officers at the various centres

The experience gained in the Housenumbering and Houselisting Operations proved to be useful, indeed

at the time of planning the preparatory measures for Census Count It was felt that the training of the Enumerators and Supervisors could not be left entirely to the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers and Assistant Charge Officers who were, heavily burdened with their own duties In view of their preoccupations it was quite possible that, despite their best efforts, they might miss certain points and might require on the spot assistance from someone more experienced in matters relating to Census Therefore, comprehensive training programmes, both for the synchronous and non-synchronous areas, complete with dates fixed for the various places, were chalked out by me, and intimated to the District Census Officers Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers, Assistant Charge Officers and the special Charge Officers They were required to ensure full attendance of the enumerators and supervisors concerned, including the reserve staff

In the non-synchronous areas, the date of the first round of training was fixed by me and the periods during which the trainers from my office would be available to assist the Charge Officers were intimated to the latter The Charge Officers were required to arrange at least two more rounds of training, at convenient dates, after holding the first round I deputed 19 members of my staff, who were first required to undergo training for a week in my office before proceeding to the various non-synchronous areas of Himachal Pradesh for assisting the Charge Officers, Assistant Charge Officers in the training of the field agency By sending my own staff, a direct contact was established with the enumerators and supervisors and I felt assured that their training was conducted on proper lines and that their grasp of the instructions was thorough Similarly 22 members of my staff, were deputed to cover all the synchronous areas in the State, for imparting training to the Census field personnel Black Boards and Roll up Charts were extensively used to facilitate illustrations during training All the census concepts were explained to the enumerators and supervisors at length The census schedule and all the other forms were discussed, question by question and column by column The census personnel were requested to ask any questions on matters concerning the schedules and forms, in the training classes, with a view to removing all their doubts Practical exercise in canvassing the individual slip and completing other census forms were invariably held on the training schedules/forms Although no tests were prescribed yet the training schedules and forms completed by the staff were checked and corrected in the presence of the enumerators and supervisors concerned and their mistakes and shortcomings were pointed out and the correct concepts and methods were explained all over again These exercise proved to be a boon in as much as many practical difficulties that cropped up were removed by the trainers sent out by me, and by the Census Officers themselves

Each Charge Officer/Assistant Charge Officer ensured that the staff appointed as reserves also received full training so that if any contingency arose, they could handle the enumeration duties independently and efficiently The Enumerators and Supervisors throughout the State showed keen interest in the training and tried to take maximum advantage of these classes, which in turn paid good dividends to them

Housenumbering and Houselisting

Like that of 1961 Census, a Houselist form was canvassed before census enumeration It is very essential to list all the houses and households and provide them with distinguishing numbers on the door of each house and all structures in a systematic manner so as to facilitate complete coverage for the population census Housenumbering was done in every village and town and every place where there was likelihood of people's staying in order that the Census Enumerator is enabled to visit every such place in the areas allotted to him The layout plans and national maps of census villages in rural areas and wards in urban areas showing location of each and every house were prepared The canvassing of the houselist provided an advance estimate of the population and furnished the frame of division of census enumerator's jurisdiction The preparation of houselist also yielded some basic data on housing Details about the purpose for which Census Houses are used, the material of wall and roof of each census house, whether the census households lived in owned or rented houses, number of living rooms, the name of head of household and the number of members living in each household, were collected Generally, the houselist of 1971 Census followed the pattern of the 1961 Census Houselist The improvements were that in respect of vacant houses, the reasons for vacancy were recorded under 'Remarks' column, for at the 1961 Census a number of dilapidated houses and in some cases, even vacant sites were allotted house numbers and shown as vacant which gave a misleading impression that a number of houses were vacant

In 1961 houselist, some simple data on houses used as factories or workshops were collected But at the 1971 Census, a separate schedule called the "Establishment Schedule", was canvassed alongwith houselisting and its scope was much larger covering all establishments

Besides the houselist and establishment schedules canvassed in the field, a Houselist Abstract was compiled by the houselist enumerator with a view to obtain "Control Figures" of the census houses and households Each enumerator was required to prepare a houselist abstract for his block, in duplicate

An abridged Houselist was also prepared and given to the enumerator at the time of population count with a view to ensuring a complete coverage The format of the Abridged Houselist was divided into four sections. Section I gives the identification particulars, section 2

related to population of enumerator's block according to 1971 Census and in section 3 certain information is copied out from the original houselist namely the Census House Number, purpose for which the census house is used, household number, and name of head of household Section 4 relates to the recording of census houses and households not covered in section 3, but found by the census enumerator during enumeration

The Census Questionnaire

The 1971 Census questionnaires were evolved after extensive consultations with the census data users The first draft schedules were pretested in the field by the State Census Offices in different areas towards the end of 1968 although this first pretest was not taken in Himachal Pradesh After considering the field experience gained in the first pretest, revised draft schedules were developed and again pretested by the various Directors of Census Operations in the States early in 1969 The details about the second pretest of these draft schedules in the State of Himachal Pradesh are already given by me in this chapter The schedules as finally adopted were —

(i) Houselist

(ii) Establishment Schedule

(iii) Individual Slip and

(iv) Population Record

These schedules are reproduced as Appendix I at Sl Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4 at the end of this report The instructions to enumerators prescribed in reference to the questionnaire in the difference census schedules are also printed at Sl Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the appendix aforesaid

The houselist and Establishment Schedules were canvassed at the stage of housenumbering and houselisting operations The houselist schedule contained 17 columns beside identification particulars given at the top of it This schedule was intended to prepare a complete list of all census houses and households, in every village and town Information about the material of wall and roof used in the construction of the census house was collected Particulars of the purposes for which census houses were used, or found vacant with reasons therefore were recorded Details showing whether the census households lived in owned or rented houses, name of the head of household, whether it belonged to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, number of living rooms in the occupation of the household together with the number of persons residing in the same indicating whether the household cultivated any land, were also collected in the houselist

Establishment Schedule relates to collection of particulars of each "Establishment" which is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office or a place of entertainment or where educational religious, social services are rendered It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working Thus an establishment should cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work This schedule contained 11 columns, beside provision having been made for noting the location code number and name of the areas concerned at the top of the form This is a new schedule developed for the 1971 Census The schedule canvassed for the first time yielded useful data particularly in respect of the unorganised sector, classifying the establishments by the size of employment and the industrial or trade categories showing the power used size of employment The data revealed in the establishment schedule will also serve a good frame for future sample surveys

The individual slip and the population record were filled up at the time of actual enumeration The individual slip is the basic schedule of the 1971 population census and it contained 17 questions devised to collect all essential demographic, social and economic characteristics of every individual The 1971 Census Individual Slip contained the following new features as compared to that of the 1961 Census Schedule —

(i) Data on current fertility,

(ii) Migration particulars,

(iii) Economic questions relating to a worker or a non-worker

The population record was filled up for each household. In this form, certain basic particulars of all the members of each household were copied out from the individual slips This schedule contained 9 columns which gave information about each member of a household showing name, relationship to head of the household, sex, age, marital status, literacy and description of main activity

Printing and Distribution of Census Schedules and forms

In Himachal Pradesh, Census Schedules in Hindi, were canvassed in the field Arrangements for translation of census schedules, forms and instructions booklets in Hindi and for their printing were made centrally by the office of the Registrar General, India In order to ensure that the schedules and instructions reach every enumerator well in advance for training and to commence census enumeration promptly by the due date timely steps with regard to the procurement and distribution thereof had to be taken Accordingly, in the first week of February, 1969 certain estimates of various schedules and forms required for this State were received from the Office of the Registrar General These

initial estimates were worked out on projected population estimates Subsequently the initial estimates were revised keeping in view some important factors peculiar to this part of the country The factors necessitating the reassessment were that —

(*a*) Villages in the Pradesh are small, scattered and sparcely populated As the houselist and enumeration record was to be prepared and kept separate for each smallest census unit the wastage and non-utilization of census material was likely to be more than what was assumed earlier

(*b*) The State being a hilly area and means of communication not being well developed, sufficient reserves had to be built up at various levels to avoid last minute short fall

The supplies of our revised requirements of houselisting and enumeration material were received from the Registrar General's Office in good time for further distribution in the districts The houselisting material was distributed amongst the District Census Officers alongwith statements showing its chargewise and itemwise allocations The District Census Officers were requested to carefully check the allocation statements so as to make a final assessment in respect of the charges under them before actually distributing the material to them But ultimately it was observed that in some cases there was large scale maldistribution which created artificial scarcity in certain pockets From this experience, it was felt preferable to distribute enumeration material direct to the various Charge Officers/Assistant Charge Officers Further to ensure rational distribution of Census material in the various blocks, the officials from my office, who were deputed to impart training to the enumeration field agency were required to prepare estimates in each case on the spot keeping in view the houselist population and other relevant data The Charge Officers Assistant Charge Officers distributed the material to the enumerators on the basis of these estimates I am glad to record that this procedure of preparation of blockwise estimates proved fool proof and it served as a successful arrangement

Enumeration Population Count

As I have stated earlier, two separate census calendars were drawn up for completion of various stages including census count in the general areas alongwith other parts of the country and in the non-synchronous (snow-bound) areas of Himachal Pradesh Due to peculiar topography of the State, many areas are rendered inaccessible as a result of heavy snow during winter months Therefore, the census count in such areas as already listed in this, report was taken and completed during the whole of the month of September, 1969 as per programme fixed in this behalf The enumeration in the general areas was originally timed to be taken from 10th to 28th February, 1971 with the reference date fixed as 1st March, 1971 We were ready to embark on the census enumeration, in the general areas, but due to clash in the dates of mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha and the original census dates, the census count had to be finally postponed by a month Elections in Himachal Pradesh for Lok Sabha were to be held on the 2nd and 5th March, 1971 and we had only four days at our disposal to again gear up the whole machinery for starting the census count After the Government of India had decided to postpone the census programme the enumeration period was fixed from March 10th to 31st with reference date as sunrise of 1st April 1971 and three days' revisional round from 1st to 3rd April, 1971

Enumeration throughout the synchronous areas in the Pradesh was started on the 10th March 1971 On the eve of 1971 Census Hon'ble the Prime Minister had kindly issued a message to the countrymen and appealed to each and every individual to extend their co-operation in the successful completion of the census taking This message was broadcast on the All India Radio at 8 30 P M. on the 9th March, 1971 Similarly a message was also issued by the Hon'ble Governor of Himachal Pradesh on the occasion of starting 1971 Census in the Pradesh. National importance of census taking was re-iterated in the message It was also emphasised that "We must all of us extend our whole hearted co-operation to the Census Enumerators and help them in this vast national undertaking of collecting up to date and complete data about ourselves" Further more, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh broadcast a message from the All India Radio, Simla on 9th March, 1971 He appealed to every individual in the Pradesh to fully co-operate with the census enumeration agency emphasising the importance of the census count

I maintained constant contact with the census authorities at every level in the field during the enumeration period The enumeration reporting from the 10th March, continued till the 31st March, 1971 It was to be ensured that census information was collected objectively by the enumerators I had, therefore, managed to keep very close supervision of the census enumeration personally with the help of my Assistant Directors and other members of my staff I had deputed a person from my office to each charge with a view to ascertaining the quality of enumeration being done in the field

It is really gratifying to record that the enumeration was successfully accomplished by the targetted date throughout the State The people gave full co-operation to the enumerators and no case of non-coverage of any area was noticed Strict time-table was laid down for reporting of district-wise provisional population figures from districts to my office and to Registrar General India's Office Consolidated figures in respect of the State to Registrar General's Office were communicated by telephone on the 13th April, 1971 The first results based on the Provisional Population Totals were also

released to the Press on the 14th April 1971 as given in the Table I 5 appended below The final population figures are also given side by side in the table

TABLE 1 5

1971 Census Provisional and Final Population of Himachal Pradesh by Districts

State/District	Provisional population	Final population	Variation
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**3,424,332**	**3,460,434**	**+ 36,102**
1 Chamba	254,134	255,233	+ 1,099
2 Kangra	1,304,959	1,327,211	+ 22,252
3 Mandi	512,719	515,180	+ 2,461
4 Kulu	192,348	192,371	+ 23
5 Lahul & Spiti	23,307	23,538	+ 231
6 Bilaspur	189,944	194,786	+ 4,842
7 Mahasu	436,448	440,118	+ 3,670
8 Simla	216,527	217,129	+ 602
9 Sirmaur	244,273	245,033	+ 760
10 Kinnaur	49,673	49,835	+ 162

Processing and Tabulation of Census Data

Immediately after the completion of enumeration and release of provisional population figures which marked the accomplishment of the first phase of census operations, the second stage of processing the census data collected in the field started For this, a Tabulation Office under the charge of Assistant Director was set up at Simla under the direct control and supervision of the Director The Tabulation Office was manned by requisite strength of sorting and statistical staff of about 175 persons Soon after the enumeration was over, the District Census Officers started sending the census records to the Tabulation Office At this office, the census schedules were carefully verified and checked before further processing After arranging these records, sampling editing and coding work was done

The Registrar General had issued sorting and compilation instructions for use in the tabulation office In the tabulation programme of 1971 Census the formats of the various tables to be generated were prescribed The following tables were envisaged —

A Series—General Population Tables

B Series—Economic Tables

C Series—Social and Cultural Tables

D Series—Migration Tables

E Series—Establishment Tables (Full count)

F Series—Fertility Tables (Sample)

G Series—Special Tables for Degree holders and Technical personnel (full count)

H Series—Housing Tables

SC & ST Series—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

For the first time in the census history, processing of considerable part of data on electronic computors was done in the office of the Registrar General India The huge quantity of manual sorting was, however, done at the Tabulation Office as it was not possible to handle and process all data on computors For the purpose of providing the Primary Census Abstract data, the individual slips were processed manually in the tabulation office as was done in the previous censuses

Publication Programme

The census data tabulated from the census schedules is presented, as usual, in the form of various reports brought out in respect of All India and in respect of each State/Union Territory As a result of deliberations of Second Conference of the Directors of Census Operations held at Courtallam, publication programme for 1971 Census was chalked out With a view to making distinction between various States and all India census publications, it was decided to assign separate series numbers to all India and each State Census Publication For Himachal Pradesh, series-7 was assigned consisting of several parts and sub-parts of the reports Each part would cover specified types of census reports or tables The part number and the type of subject covered would however, be uniform for all the series The contents of the various parts were detailed as follows —

Part No. and Subject Covered

Part I—Census General Report

Sub-Part No if any and the Subject Covered

PART I-A—First part of the General Report discussing the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population It will cover size, distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, Rural and Urban differentials, sex ratio and age structure and broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories, etc

PART I-B—The second part covering the detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migration patterns after the completion of the full Tabulation Programme Broad religion and mother tongue distribution will form one of the topics in this volume A technical note on the Sampling Procedures is to be incorporated in this part

PART I-C—SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Part II—Census Tables on Population

PART II-A—Union/State/Union Territory Primary Census Abstract and General Population Tables ("A" Series)

PART II-B—Economic Tables ("B" Series)

PART II-C(*i*)—Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue and Religion and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

PART II-C(*ii*)—Other Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables (Tables on Household Composition, Single Year Age, Marital Status, Educational levels, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), etc (Bilingualism)

PART II (Spl)—All India Census Tables on 1% Sample Basis (Technical note on sampling to be incorporated)

Part III—Establishment Reports and Tables

Reports and Tables of the 'E' Series'

Par IV A Housing Report and Tables

PART IV-A—Housing report and Housing Subsidiary Tables

PART IV-B—Housing Tables

Part V – Spl Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Part VI A—Town Directory

Survey Reports on Towns and Villages

PART VI-A—Town Directory

PART VI-B—Special Survey Reports on selected towns

PART VI-C—Survey Reports of selected villages

Part VII– Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel

Part VIII—Administration Report (For Official use only)

PART VIII-A—Administration Report-enumeration

PART VIII-B—Administration Report-Tabulation

Part IX—Census Atlas.

State Census Atlas

Part X—Special Monographs

District Census Handbook

PART X-A & B—Village & Town Directory and Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract.

PART X-C—Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables

Miscellaneous

(Special papers on the subject mentioned below will also be brought out during inter censal period)

(*a*) Special Studies taken up by the Director of Census Operations

(*b*) Special areas survey

(*c*) Special Tables for Standard Urban Areas

(*d*) Language Survey Report

(*e*) Age Tables

(*f*) Life Tables

(*g*) Report on Estimates of intercensal Birth & Death Rates using 1971 life tables and age data

(*h*) Development of Vital Statistics

District Census Handbooks

With a view to making available data soon after compilation, the District Census Handbooks would be divided into convenient parts so that at least parts A & B which would incorporate the essential data for each census village and town could be released Part A of the District Census Handbooks would contain the Village Directory and the Town Directory for the District concerned This information would be presented tahsilwise within each District. A list of villages arranged in alphabetical order, indicating their census location code numbers would be incorporated as an appendix—Part B of the District Census Handbooks and would contain the Primary Census Abstract figures for each tahsil within a District and within each tahsil for each town and census village Wardwise breakup of the figures would be furnished in case of towns The District Census Handbook Part C would contain a brief write up and would furnish the administrative statistics and the census tables of the District

Popular Version of Census Report

A popular version of the Census Report having the title "Portrait of Population" will also be published for the benefit of the common man who may not be interested in the voluminous census reports and tables. This popular version of the census report could be based on the important data about population and its distribution Some other important characteristics such as literacy, mother tongue, religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc could also be touched upon

Historical Perspective

The State of Himachal Pradesh is the offshoot of post independence era Before independence it had no place in the map of India Soon after the National

Independence Day of 15th August, 1947 scores of princely states which sprawled in the North-Western lap of Himalayas merged with the Indian Union one after the other Himachal Pradesh with four districts namely Chamba, Mandi, Mahasu and Sirmaur, was constituted on 15th April, 1948 as a centrally administered area by the integration of several erstwhile princely States In 1954, Bilaspur another part C State was merged with it forming the 5th District of the same name Border district of Kinnaur was carved out of Mahasu District in 1960 Thus till October, 1966, the old Himachal consisted of six hill districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur In 1966, it was enlarged by merging the whole districts of Kangra, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Simla, Nalagarh Tahsil of Ambala district and some parts of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts of the composite Punjab State Thus, at the time of 1971 Census intake, Himachal Pradesh consisted of ten districts The status of full fledged statehood was given to Himachal Pradesh on January 25, 1971

Himachal Pradesh is one of the five regions of the western Himalayas of the Pauranic concept It generally coincides with the old Jullundur Khand The Himalayas have gigantic glaciers beside perennial snow line and snow covered summits which are the source of great rivers, traversing their beds and covering long distance through the Pradesh before finding their way into the plains The State is situated between 30°—30′ and 33° north latitude and 75°—30′ and 79° east longitude It is bounded on the north by Jammu and Kashmir State, on the south by Uttar Pradesh, on the west by Haryana and Punjab States and on the east it is bounded by Tibet The territory can be divided into three topographic parts viz, (*i*) Outer Himalayan Region, (*ii*) Inner Himalayan Zone and (*iii*) Alpine Pasture The outer Himalayan Region is comparatively the most populated area comprising of valleys and Shivalik hill ranges while the inner Himalayan Region is a thinly populated area of rugged mountains and narrow valleys The region of Alpine Pasture which remains snowcovered for about half of the year is very sparsely populated Himachal Pradesh with an area of 55,673 square kilometres is larger than some other States like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland Its population of 34,60,434 is more than the population of Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya

As I have stated above, Himachal Pradesh was formed as a centrally administered territory by the integration of Punjab hill States (except Nalagarh) and the Punjab States of Chamba, Suket and Sirmaur on the 15th April, 1948, vide Government of India, Ministry of States, New Delhi No 185-P, dated the 15th April, 1948 Mandi State followed suit on the 1st May, 1948 It was then administratively divided into the four districts of Chamba, Mandi, Mahasu and Sirmaur The districts of Chamba, Mandi, Mahasu and Sirmaur comprised of the areas of the erstwhile princely states of the same name while the erstwhile states of Mandi and Suket together formed the Mandi District The rest of the Punjab Hill states were grouped together to constitute the Mahasu district These small Simla Hill States were, Bushahr, Khaneti, Delath, Keonthal, Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund, Ratish, Baghal, Jubbal, Rawin, Dhadi, Baghat, Kumharsain, Bhajji, Mehlog, Balsan, Dhami, Kuthar, Kumhar, Mangal, Bija, Darkoti, Tharoch and Sangri In 1950, as a result of the operation of the provinces and States (Absorption of enclaves) Order, 1950, vide Government of India, Ministry of Law Notification No S O 35, dated the 25th January, 1950, read with S R O 244, dated the 5th July, 1950, the enclaves of Solan Cantonment, Kotgarh and Kotkhai from the East Punjab (now Punjab), two villages namely Sansog and Bhattar from the State of Uttar Pradesh, and the area called Kufri, villages of Dhar Khulag, Golha, Jamrarha, Nathal, Kunjiara, Sureta and Baragaon Jungle from Patiala and East Punjab States Union (now Punjab) were transferred to Himachal Pradesh and included in the district of Mahasu From Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh (*i*) the built up areas of Sanjauli, Bharari and Chakkar (including the Himachal Pradesh portion of Prospect Hill) and (*ii*) built up areas of Kasumpti and Patti Rihana (excluding the area where Himachal Pradesh courts were located) were transferred to the East Punjab Two small portions of Himachal Pradesh consisting of Rampur Varka and Kotah villages lying between Simla and Bharauli were also transferred to Patiala and East Punjab States Union (now Punjab)

On the 1st July, 1954, the Part 'C' state of Bilaspur comprising of the erstwhile state of Bilaspur was also merged into Himachal Pradesh by virtue of an Act of Parliament called the "Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954 Thus Bilaspur was added as the 5th district to Himachal Pradesh in 1954"

Yet another new district, the sixth one, was carved out of the district of Mahasu on the 1st May, 1960, vide Himachal Pradesh Notification No 2-1/60 (Border)-I, dated the 21st April, 1960 The entire Tahsil of Chini and 14 villages from Rampur tahsil ceded from Mahasu District and formed the new border district of Kinnaur Thus on 1st March, 1961 there were six districts in the Pradesh which were taken into account in 1961 Census for presentation of Census data

Himachal Pradesh was originally constituted as a Union Territory on 15th April, 1948 under the Chief Commissioner as its executive head In 1952, its status was raised to a Part C state with a Legislature and a Council of Ministers under the Lieutenant Governor On the 1st November, 1956, by virtue of the states reorganisation Act, 1956, Part 'C' State of Himachal

Pradesh again became an Union Territory Again on 1st July 1963, the status of Union Territory was raised and legislative powers were granted and popular Ministry was formed It was on 25th January, 1971 when the Pradesh was elevated to the status of full-fledged statehood under the Governor as Head of State From that date, Himachal Pradesh has become the 18th State of the Indian Union The establishment of a separate High Court and the State Public Service Commission has followed this historic event in the history of Himachal Pradesh

Changes in Administrative Boundries

It has been stated earlier that for administrative purpose, Himachal Pradesh had six districts namely, Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur which were accounted for presentation of data in 1961 Census These districts were then further divided into 28 tahsils/sub-tahsils and three sub-divisions in the case of Kinnaur However, during the intercensal period from 1961-71, besides other inter district adjustment of boundaries made for administrative convenience, the following districts/areas were transferred to Himachal Pradesh as a result of reorganisation of the composite Punjab State with effect from 1 11-1966 under the Act of Parliament called, "The Reorganisation of Punjab State Act, 1966"

(*a*) Simla, Kangra, Kulu and Lahul & Spiti Districts

(*b*) Nalagarh, Tahsil of Ambala District

(*c*) Lohara, Amb and Una Kanungo Circles of Una Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District,

(*d*) (*i*) The Territorries in Santokhgarh Kanungo Circle of Una Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District as under —

Name of Patwar Circle	Patwar Circle No
Palkwah .	60
Pubowal . .	62
Pohan	63
Dulehar .	64
Bretan	65
Kungrat ..	66
Nangal Kalan	67
Nangran	68
Bathu ..	74

(*ii*) **The Following Villages of Santokhgarh Kanungo Circle of Una Tehsil of Hoshiarpur District.**

Name of Village	Hadbast No	No and name of Patwar Circle in which village is included
1	2	3
Pattewal	460	61 Jakhera
Bangarh	461	72 Charatgarh
Charatgarh	225	
Khanpur	226	
Chhattarpur	227	73 Santokhgarh
Jatpur	245	
Takhatpur	247	
Santokhgarh	246	
Bathri	476	75 Bathri

(*iii*)

The following villages of Santokhgarh Kanungo Circle of Una Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District except portions of those villages as have been included in the local area comprising Naya Nangal which has been declared to be a notified area for the purposes of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, by the notification of Government of Punjab No 2225-CI (3CI)-61-9484, dated the 21st March, 1961 —

Name of Village	Hadbast No	No and name of Patwar circle in which village is included
1	2	3
Jakhera	229	61 Jakhera
Malikpur	242	
Binewal	243	69 Kanchehra
Majara	248	
Mehatpur	230	70 Bhabhaur
Batoli	231	
Basdehra	228	71 Basdehra
Ajauli	237	
Puna	244	
Raipur	218	72 Charatgarh
Sanoli	249	77 Sanoli

(*e*) Village Kosar forming part of Una tahsil of Hoshiarpur District, and (*f*) the following villages of Dhar Kalan Kanungo Circle of Pathankot tahsil of Gurdaspur District —

Name of Village	Hadbast No
1	2
Bakloh	421
Balun .	422
Dalhousie	423

This resulted in the increase of area of Himachal Pradesh by more than double the 1961 figures Further, it would be observed from the above details, that beside other territories the whole of the four districts of Simla, Kangra, Kulu and Lahul & Spiti were transferred to this State For purposes of revenue administration, Nalagarh tahsil was made a separate unit as such under the Simla District All the territories specified at (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above were included in and formed part of Kangra District while the areas referred to in (*f*) were included in Chamba District Thus, out of the 10 districts constituting the greater Himachal Pradesh three districts namely Chamba, Kangra and Simla were affected due to adjustments or inclusion of more tahsils and Territories in them The jurisdictional boundaries of seven other districts of Mandi, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur remained intact But during the decade 1961-71, the State Government effected changes of territories between one unit to another and a number of tahsils/Sub-tahsils were created within the district The four districts as listed above, and which were transferred to Himachal Pradesh increased the number of districts to ten in 1966 as against six in 1961. These four districts consisted of 17 tahsils/Sub-tahsils

Apart from the above districts/areas transferred to this State, new Sub-tehsils namely Rajgarh and Shilai were formed in Sirmaur District vide two separate notifications No 7-3/64-Rev I and No 7-2/64-Rev I issued by the Himachal Pradesh Government on 22-6-1965 Rajgarh sub-tahsil was carved out of Pachhad tahsil and Shilai sub-tahsil out of Ramka tahsil Beside this, the three Sub-divisions of Kinnaur District accounted for in 1961 Census were re-organised by the State Government during the decade under review Five tahsils and one sub-tahsil were formed on re-organisation of these Sub-divisions In Poo Sub-division, one sub-tahsil of Hangrang and two tehsils namely Poo and Morang were constituted vide Himachal Pradesh Government Notification No. 11-9/60-Rev I, dated 9-3-1961 and No 2-1/61 (Border) dated 12-9-1961 Two tahsils of Kalpa and Sangla were formed in the Kalpa Sub-Division under the State Government Notification No 11-9/60 Rev I, dated 9-3-1961 The remaining sixth tahsil of Nachar was formed in the same Sub-division by addition of one more village in the newly constituted tahsil which was transferred from Kalpa Sub-division

As a result of the above changes eight new tahsils/sub-tahsils came into being while three Sub-divisions of Kinnaur District which were taken into account for presentation of data in 1961 Census were not treated as administrative units for this purpose in 1971 Census The net increase in the number of Tahsils/sub-tahsils-therefore, comes to five

Thus, in all four districts and 22 tahsils/sub-tahsils as detailed above were added to the 1961 Census administrative units numbering six districts and 31 tahsils/sub-tahsils (including the three sub-divisions of Kinnaur) These changes were affected between the period from March 1961 to March, 1971. As such the number of districts in 1971 Census increased to ten while the corresponding increase in the number of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils stood at 53 as against six districts and 31 Tehsils/Sub-tehsils/Sub-divisions in 1971 Census The comparative figures of districts, tahsils/sub-tahsils in Himachal Pradesh in 1961 and 1971 are given below —

	1961	1971
1 District	6	10
2 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils	31	53

CHAPTER II

Size, Distribution and Density of Population

(a) Size and distribution of Population

The third census of free India was held in March-April, 1971 The 1971 Census in Himachal Pradesh was completed on the 3rd April, 1971 and the actual period of enumeration was spread over the period from 10th March to 1st April, (Sunrise), 1971 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 3rd April This was the scheduled period for enumeration in Himachal in respect of general (non-snowbound) areas In snowbound areas, the enumeration was done six months earlier in September 1970 The total population of enlarged Himachal Pradesh consisting of ten districts according to 1971 Census stood at 34,60,434 persons of which 17,66,957 were males and 16,93,477 females The percentage of males and females to the total population of the present census accounts for 51 and 49 respectively It is further revealed that there are 958 females per thousand males in the State In 1961, the State of Himachal Pradesh has less than half the jurisdiction of 1971 which necessitated the recasting of 1961 Census figures to make the same comparable The total population in respect of the 1971 set up of the State according to the 1961 Census was 23,12,463 Out of this the male population was 14,51,334 and female 13,61,129 This represented 52 percent male and 48 percent female population Further it would be seen that there were 938 females per thousand males in the previous census The sex ratio in respect of 1971 census has increased to 958 females per thousand males as against the corresponding figure of 938 in 1961

During the decade 1961-71 the population of Himachal Pradesh has increased by 6,47 971 souls showing 23 04 percent addition over the past ten years The population of the State is merely 0·63 percent of India's population which is 5,48,159,652.

Comparison of Population with other States.

Now the reader would naturally like to know the comparative picture of the population size of other States in the country which may also be discussed here In India, there are 22 constituent States and 8 Union Territories with a total population of 548,159,652 among the various states and union territories, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State with 8,83,41,144 persons followed by Bihar 5,63,53,369, Maharashtra (5,04,12,235) and West Bengal (4,43,12,011) By population size Himachal Pradesh ranks 18th amongst all the States and Union Territories in the country. Its population is more than that of the States of Tripura (15,56,342), Manipur (10,72,753), Meghalaya (10,11,699), Nagaland (5,16,449) and Sikkim (2,09,843). The population of all the Union Territories except Delhi is less than that of Himchal Pradesh The Union Territory of Delhi has returned the total population of 40,65,698 which is 17 49 percent more than the population of this State with 34,60,434 persons the absolute increase being to the extent of 6,05 264 souls Distribution of population among various States/Union Territories in India is as under —

Distribution of Population Among States/Union Territories in India, 1971

State/Union Territory	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA*	**548,159,652**	**284,049,276**	**264,110,376**
STATES			
1 Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	22,008,663	21,494,045
2 Assam**	14,957,542	7,885 064	7,072,478
3 Bihar	56,353,369	28,846 944	27 506 425
4 Gujarat	26,697,475	13,802 494	12 894 981
5 Haryana	10,036,808	5,377,258	4,659,550
6 Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	1,766,957	1,693,477
7 Jammu & Kashmir*	4,616,632	2,458,315	2,158,317
8 Kerala	21,347,375	10,587,851	10,759,524
9 Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	21,455,334	20,198,785
10 Maharashtra	50,412,235	26,116,351	24,295,884
11 Manipur	1,072,753	541,675	531,078
12 Meghalaya	1,011,699	520,967	490,732
13 Mysore	29,299,014	14,971,900	14,327,114
14 Nagaland	516,449	276,084	240,365
15 Orissa	21,944,615	11,041,083	10,903,532
16 Punjab	13,551,060	7,266,515	6,284,545
17 Rajasthan	25,765,806	13,484,383	12,281 423
18 Sikkim	209,843	112,662	97,181
19. Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	20,828,021	20,371,147
20 Tripura	1,556,342	801,126	755,216
21 Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	47,016 421	41,324,723
22 West Bengal	44,312,011	23,435,987	20,876,024
UNION TERRITORIES			
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115,133	70,027	45,106
2 Arunachal Pradesh	467,511	251,231	216,280
3. Chandigarh	257,251	147,080	110,171
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74,170	36,964	37,206
5 Delhi	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	431,214	426,557
7 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	31,810	16,078	15,732
8 Pondicherry	471,707	237,112	234,595

*Population figures excludes population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, where census could not be taken

**Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory Mizoram.

Himachal, being a hilly territory is sparsely populated with scattered rural inhabitation It has no great industrial complex or big cities like plains accounting for large scale population concentrations

Population of other selected Countries

It would also be interesting to compare the position of the Pradesh with the population sizes of a few countries of the world The latest available population in respect of a few neighbouring and other countries as circulated by the office of Registrar General, India is given in the following Table II 1

TABLE II 1

Population Size of other selected Countries

Name of Continent/ Country	Year of latest Census	Population
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1971**	**34,60,434**
INDIA	1971	548,159,652
ASIA		
Japan	1965	9,82,74,961
China (Taiwan)	1966	1,33,83,357
Ceylon	1963	1,05,82,064
Iran	1966	2,57,85,210
Nepal	1961	94,12,996
AFRICA		
Nigeria	1963	5,56,70,055
Ghana	1960	67,26,815
Kenya	1969	1,08,90,000
United Arab Republic	1966	3,00,75,858
AMERICA		
Canada	1966	2,00,14,880
United States of America	1969	17,93,23,175
Mexico	1970	4,83,13,438
Argentina	1960	2,00,10,539
EUROPE		
France	1968	4,97,78,540
Federal Republic of Germany	1961	5,39,77,418
Hungary	1960	99,61,044
Poland	1960	2,97,75,508
United Kingdom	1961	5,27,08,934
OCEANIA		
Australia	1966	1,15,50,462
New Zealand	1966	26,76,919
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970	24,17,48,000

Source —Demographic year book 1969, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 1970 (p 116—128)

From the above table we get an idea that our population is about one and a half times more than that of New Zealand and nearly half of Ghana. It is more than one third of the population of Nepal and Hungary, a little less than one third of the population of Ceylon, Kenya and Australia, and more than one fourth of China's (Taiwan) population while the population of Canada and Argentina being about six times more than Himachal Pradesh.

Distribution of Population among Districts

The following statement shows the distribution of population in the districts of Himachal Pradesh

STATEMENT II 1

Distribution of population by Districts

State Districts	Population 1971		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**34,60,434**	**17,66,957**	**16,93,477**
1 Chamba	2,55,233	1,31,323	1,23,910
2 Kangara	13,27,211	6,54,348	6,72,863
3 Mandi	5,15,180	2,62,348	2,52,832
4 Kulu	1,92,371	1,00,201	92 170
5 Lahul & Spiti	23,538	12,975	10,563
6 Bilaspur	1,94,786	97,758	97,028
7 Mahasu	4,40,118	2,30,278	2,09,840
8 Simla	2,17,129	1,17,819	99,310
9 Sirmaur	2,45,033	1,33,500	1,11,533
10 Kinnaur	49,835	26,407	23,428

On perusal of the above statement it will be seen that the distribution of population among districts in the State varies to a very large extent from the lowest figure of 23,538 persons in Lahul & Spiti District to as high as 13,27,211 persons in the case of Kangra District against the average population size of the districts, being 3,46,043 In population size, the Kangra District alone accounts for over 38 percent of the state population in comparison to the share of 0 68 percent claimed by the lowest populous district of Lahul & Spiti. It is interesting to note that the population of Kangra is almost four times more than the district everage Next to Kangra is Mandi district with a population of 5,15,180 which is also about one and a half times more than the district average Mahasu districts the third and the last one with a population of 4,40,118 which is more than the district average by about one lakh souls The population of all other districts is less than the district average in the Pradesh The areas of Kangra, Mandi and Mahasu Districts with comparatively better means of communications, and more culturable land for subsistence having valleys, business centres and other development and construction projects, offer better prospects for settlements and hence concentration of population. In the case of other districts, the areas of which are mostly rugged and remote as also the climate conditions being incongenial, their population, particularly in villages, is thin. This is the main reason for their population having been reported below the district average. Lahul & Spiti District, for example, although the largest in area, is the lowest populated, because it is the remotest border district where means of

communications remain cut off for more than half of the year due to extremely cold climate as a result of heavy snow. Similar is the position of Kinnaur District Both the districts of Chamba and Sirmaur have recorded less than the average population to the extent of about one lakh in each case Simla District comes at the sixth position in the matter of population size followed by Bilaspur and Kulu Districts

Average Population of Districts

The average male population size of the districts in the State is 1,76,695 against the female average of 1,69,347 The average total population size of districts which is 3,46,043 is exceeded by the three districts of Kangra Mandi and Mahasu as is discussed above Similarly the break-up of male and female population of these districts is more than the corresponding district average It is also worthwhile to mention hare that in the case of Kangra District there are 18,515 females more than the males This phenomenon may be attributed to the fact that suitable and able bodied males from Kangra have mostly joined the Indian Army while some of them have migrated to places outside their district to take up service in development projects or to do business elsewhere Other districts have registered more males than females

As regards the average population size of the districts for other States/Union Territories of the country, the information given hereunder at Table II 2 may be perused

TABLE II 2

Average Population size of Districts and Rank in Average Population in other States/Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Average Population size of the districts	Rank in average population
1	2	3
STATES		
1 Andhra Pradesh	20,71,558	5
2 Assam	14,95,754	10
3 Bihar	33,14,904	1
4 Gujarat	14,05,130	12
5 Haryana	14,33,830	11
6 Himachal Pradesh	3,46,043	19
7 Jammu & Kashmir	4,61,663	18
8 Kerala	21,34,738	4
9 Madhya Pradesh	9,68,700	15
10 Maharashtra	19,38,932	6
11. Manipur	2,14,551	20
12 Meghalaya	5,05,849	17
13 Mysore	15,42,053	9
14 Nagaland	1,72,150	21
15 Orissa	16,88,047	7
16 Punjab	12,31,915	13
17 Rajasthan	9,90,993	14
18 Sikkim	52,461	22
19 Tamil Nadu	29,42,798	2
20 Tripura	5,18,781	16
21 Uttar Pradesh	16,35,947	8
21 West Bengal	27,69,501	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,15,133	5
2 Arunachal Pradesh	93,502	6
3 Chandigarh	2,57,251	3
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170	7
5 Delhi	40,65,698	1
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	2,85,924	2
7 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	31,810	8
8 Pondicherry	1,17,927	4

TABLE II·2—*contd.*

It would be observed from the above outline that among all States of India, the average population size of districts in respect of Bihar is the highest, closely followed by Tamil Nadu and West Bengal with second and third positions. This gives an idea about the density of population in the State of Bihar which is one of the most populous next only to Uttar Pradesh. Kerala State with a comparatively smaller area has attained fourth position It shows that this State is thickly populated Among all States in the country, Himachal Pradesh ranks at the 19th position in the average population size of the districts It is followed by Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim claiming 20th, 21st and 22nd positions respectively Immediately before this Pradesh, comes Jammu and Kashmir with a little higher average The State of Meghalaya occupies 17th position though its total population is less than one third of the population of Himachal Similarly Tripura which ranks 16th in the order of average population size of districts has returned total population less than one half of this State Among the Union Territories the average and absolute population of Delhi (40,65,698) is highest, because it has only one district

A comparative analysis of the distribution of population among the various districts of Himachal Pradesh as depicted in the Table II·3 appended below gives an

idea about the large variations in the sizes of population returned in the 1971 Census

TABLE II·3

Percentage of Total Population among Districts in Himachal Pradesh

State/ District	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**34,60,434**	**100 00**
1 Chamba	2,55,233	7 38
2 Kangra	13,27,211	38 35
3 Mandi	5,15,180	14 89
4 Kulu	1,92,371	5 56
5 Lahul & Spiti	23,538	0 68
6 Bilaspur	1,94,786	5 63
7 Mahasu	4,40,118	12 72
8 Simla	2,17,129	6 27
9 Sirmaur	2,45,033	7 08
10 Kinnaur	49,835	1 44

The population of Kangra District above accounts of over 38 percent of the total population of the State which stood at 34,60,434. In comparison to this, Lahul & Spiti with a population of 23,538 persons, which is 0 68 percent of the total, occupies the lowest position amongst the districts, in terms of population size Kinnaur is yet another district with a very small population of 49,836 which is 1·44 percent of the State population According to population size Mandi District with a population of 5,15,180 representing 14 89 percent, occupies the second highest position followed by Mahasu district with 4,40,118 persons or 12 72 percent Chamba District claims fourth position with a population of 2,55,233 which accounts for 7 38 percent. This district is closely followed by Sirmaur which has returned a population of 2,45,033 (7 08 percent) while Simla with 2,17,129 persons (6 27 percent) comes next in the order of population size Further it would be observed that the population of Bilaspur and Kulu Districts is almost equal accounting for 5 63 percent and 5 56 percent respectively Thus, there is wide variation in the distribution of population amongst the ten districts of the Pradesh from the lowest 0 68 percent in Lahul & Spiti to the highest 38 36 percent in case of Kangra In other words, the distribution of population among the districts of the State is not fairly uniform . Bilaspur and Kangra districts together comprise the most populous region of Himachal Pradesh In these two districts the density of population per sq km is 167 and 158 respectively Simla is yet another densely populated district with a density of 153 persons per sq. km while Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts occupy the two lowest positions with only 2 and 8 persons per sq km respectively of the area This is because although these two districts are quite large in area (Lahul & Spiti alone claims 21 58 percent of the total area of the State) yet the region being extremely rugged, mountainous with high peaks and deep gorges and cliffs, exposed to extreme cold during winter, is inhospitable for settlement It is only at selected spots that the sturdy Hill Tribes have made settlement, struggling against all sorts of natural odds The apparently largely populated region of Kangra, Mandi, Mahasu, Chamba, Sirmaur, Simla and Bilaspur on the other hand offers comparatively better prospects in terms of climate conditions, means of communications and livelihood for settlement

In view of the hilly tract comprising the Pradesh, there is not much scope for reorganisation of its districts to merely ensure more equitable population size although it may be administratively desirable to do so especially when there is large variation of population distribution amongst the districts This is all the more undesirable in the case of the two border districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur until and unless these are brought on par with the other parts of the State in the matter of economic development including means of communications etc Nevertheless it is administratively desirable to reorganise districts like Kangra, Mandi, Mahasu and Simla which have large areas and population However it may be mentioned here that the State Government have since reorganised some districts after the 1971 Census affecting the districts of Kangra, Mahasu and Simla Two more districts namely Una and Hamirpur have been carved out of Kangra district while Mahasu district has been abolished Seme of the areas of Mahasu were transferred to form the new district of Solan ard the remaining areas were merged with Simla which was enlarged Mandi district being the second largest in terms of population size can be reorganised to ensure more equitable distribution

Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil Population Size

The following Table II 4 gives a picture of the distribution of population in Tahsils/Sub-tahsils of Himachal Pradesh

TABLE II 4

Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil wise Distribution of Population 1971 Census

State/District/Tahsil	Population
1	2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**3,460,434**
1 CHAMBA . .	255,233
(i) Chaurah	67,093
(ii) Pangi	13,824
(iii) Chamba	83,102
(iv) Bhattiyat	64,147
(v) Brahmaur (Sub-tahsil)	27,067

TABLE II.4—*contd*

1	2
2 KANGRA	1,327,211
(i) Nurpur	155,483
(ii) Kangra	207,414
(iii) Palampur	224,508
(iv) Dera Gopipur	213,458
(v) Hamirpur	210,985
(vi) Amb (Sub-tahsil)	97,669
(vii) Barsar (Sub-tahsil)	93,354
(viii) Una	124,340
3 MANDI	515,180
(i) Jogindar Nagar	84,464
(ii) Mandi Sadar	134,711
(iii) Sarkaghat	102,698
(iv) Chichot	71,891
(v) Sundar Nagar	73,510
(vi) Karsog	47,906
4 KULU	192,371
(i) Kulu	102,965
(ii) Banjar (Sub tahsil)	34,346
(iii) Ani (Sub tehsil)	26,439
(iv) Nirmand (Sub-tahsil)	28,621
5 LAHUL & SPITI	23,538
(i) Lahul	16,342
(ii) Spiti	7,196
6 BILASPUR	194,786
(i) Ghamarwin	119,738
(ii) Bilaspur Sadar	75,048
7 MAHASU	440,118
(i) Arki	46,816
(ii) Seoni (Sub tahsil)	22,274
(iii) Kumarsain	30,809
(iv) Rampur	56,788
(v) Rohru	62,910
(vi) Jubbal	21,857
(vii) Kotkhai (Sub tahsil)	24,285
(viii) Theog	47,237
(ix) Kasumpti	34,937
(x) Solan	45,460
(xi) Chaupal	46,745
8 SIMLA	217,129
(i) Simla (Sub-tahsil)	72,002
(ii) Kandaghat	68,032
(iii) Nalagarh	77,095
9 SIRMAUR	245,033
(i) Rajgarh (Sub tahsil)	24,992
(ii) Pachhad	25,546
(iii) Nahan	40,072
(iv) Ramka	38,931
(v) Shilai (Sub tahsil)	34,335
(vi) Paonta Sahib	81,157
10 KINNAUR	49,835
(i) Hangrang (Sub tahsil)	3,125
(ii) Poo	5,841
(iii) Morang	7,447
(iv) Kalpa	10,789
(v) Nachar	14,205
(vi) Sangla	8,428

A study of the distribution of population amongst the various Tahsils/Sub-tahsils reveals that there are only 3,125 persons in Hangrang Sub-tahsil of Kinnaur District against the highest population of 2,24,508 in Palampur tahsil of Kangra In higher ranges Dehra Gopipur Tahsil of Kangra district with a population of 2,13,458 occupies the second position next only to Palampur while Hamirpur, Kangra and Nurpur Tahsils of the same district come in the order of 3rd, 4th and 5th positions respectively As stated earlier, the distribution of population amongst the districts is not uniform and as such the same position prevails in the case of smaller administrative units viz Tahsils/Sub-tahsils The following statement II 2 shows the distribution of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils by population size ranges.

STATEMENT II.2

Distribution of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils by Population size ranges

Higher than the State average		Average Size	Lower than the State average	
100,000 & above Range 1	70,000—100,000 Range 2	60,000—70,000 Range 3	30,000—60,000 Range 4	Less than 30,000 Range 5
1	2	3	4	5
1 Nurpur	1 Chamba	1 Chaurah	1. Karsog	1 Pangi
2. Kangra	2 Amb	2 Bhattiyat	2. Banjar	2. Brahmaur
3. Palampur	3 Barsar	3. Rohru	3 Arki	3. Ani
4. Dehra Gopipur	4 Jogindar Nagar	4. Kandaghat	4. Kumharsain	4. Nirmand
5 Hamirpur	5 Chichot		5. Rampur	5. Lahul
6 Una	6 Sundar Nagar		6 Theog	6 Spiti
7. Mandi Sadar	7. Bilaspur Sadar		7 Kasumpti	7 Seoni
8. Sarkaghat	8 Simla		8 Solan	8. Jubbal
9. Kulu	9 Nalagarh		9. Chaupal	9 Kothkhai
10 Ghamarwin	10 Paonta Sahib		10. Nahan	10 Rajgarh
			11 Ramka	11. Pachhad
			12. Shilai	12 Hangrang
				13. Poo
				14. Morang
				15. Kalpa
				16. Nachar
				17. Sangla

Position with regard to the number of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils falling under the different broad population sizes may be discussed in the light of the data given in the above statement Himachal Pradesh State is comprised of 53 tahsils and sub-tahsils These administrative units below the district level were taken into account for presentation of census data The average population size of the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils in the Pradesh is 65,231 Four tahsils namely Chaurah and Bhattiyat in Chamba district, Rohru Mahasu and Kandaghat in Simla with populations ranging between 60,000 and 70,000 are, therefore, considered in the average size Out of the rest of the 49 Tahsils/Sub-tahsils, the population of 20 is higher than the State average while the population of as many as 29 such units is lower than the State average There are ten Tahsils/Sub-tahsils each in range 1 and 2 The population of 12 tahsils/sub-tahsils ranges between 30,000-60,000 and 17 Tahsils/Sub-tahsils have population of less than 30,000

It is observed that there are large variations in population sizes of the various Tahsils/Sub-tahsils It is interesting to note that all the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils of Kangra District have population higher than the State average On the other hand, all the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils of Lahul and Spiti & Kinnaur Districts fall under the population range of less than 30,000 The low population in the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils comprising both the Border districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur is because the terrain is exposed to extreme cold during winter and is, therefore, inhospitable for settlement as stated earlier Struggle against all sorts of natural odds make the conditions worse to live in the region which is extremely rugged, mountainous with high peaks and deep gorges and cliffs Inhabitations is found in selected spots which accounts for, low population in the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils in the above areas Similar is the case of Pangi, Brahmaur, Ani and Nirmand Tahsils/Sub-tahsils Other areas of Seoni, Jubbal, Kotkhai, Rajgarh and Pachhad Tahsils, the population of which is less than 30,000 are snow-bound and remote in character which is the main reason for their low population size Beside this, Karsog, Banjar, Kumharsain, Rampur, Theog, Chaupal, Ramka and Shilai are similar cases

Unlike this, the position of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils of Kangra, which have population higher than the State average, is quite different This is because these areas being nearer to the plains are open to easy and better communication system, congenial climatic conditions with greater means of livelihood as also the existence of commercial centres there, offer much better prospects for settlement In-flux of workers engaged in various development projects and other persons rendering commercial and other services to them is another reason attributed to greater concentration of population in this case Similarly the Tahsils of Mandi Sadar, Sarkaghat, Kulu and Ghamarwin with a population of 1 lakh and above account for higher size of population Further more, some eight tahsils of Chamba, JogindarNagar, Chichot, Sundar-Nagar, Bilaspur Sadar, Simla, Nalagarh and Paonta Sahib (beside Amb and Barsar Sub-tahsils of Kangra discussed above) fall under the population range of 70,000—100,000 which is higher than the State average The reasons for higher population in these tahsils are also the same as enumerated above But in a hilly State like ours, comprising remote and difficult areas, with varied topographic and extreme climatic conditions and indifferent behaviour of nature coupled with the absence of efficient means of communications & developing economy of the Pradesh, large variations in population size of various regions are bound to be there Like other states it is well nigh impossible to form rational administrative divisions for the purpose of ensuring equitable distribution of population and thus the variations in population cannot be ruled out

(b) *Density of population*

Density of population which is the quotient of the population divided by the total area is of great value for the purposes of comparison of human concentrations for different areas and with the past censuses. But this index holds good only if the regions under study are homogenous On the other hand, the varying extents of areas under forests, water or river beds, mountains and other unmhabited aras make the comparison difficult Perhaps the more useful index for the purposes of comparison of population concentrations is the number of persons per sq. kilometre of cultivable area or inhabited area A simple method of calculating density of population is to divide the total population of a giver region or area by its total area The following statement II 3 shows area, population and density by districts of Himachal Pradesh —

STATEMENT II 3

Area, Population and Density by Districts

State/District	Area in km²	Population	Density of population km²
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	55,673	34,60,434	62
1 Chamba	8,195	2,55,233	31
2 Kangra	8,397	13,27,211	158
3 Mandi	4,018	5,15,160	128
4 Kulu	5,435	1,92,371	35
5 Lahul & Spiti	12,015	23,538	2
6 Bilaspur	1,167	1,94,786	167
7 Mahasu	5,652	4,40,118	78
8 Simla	1,416	2,17,129	153
9 Sirmaur	2,825	2,45,033	87
10 Kinnaur	6,553	49,835	8

The density of population in Himachal Pradesh is 62 persons per km^2 Considering the districts individually, four districts viz , Bilaspur, Kangra, Simla and Mandi are the most populous, Simla is yet another thickly populated district with a density of 153 persons per km^2 Mandi district with a density of 123 persons comes fourth in that order Bilaspur has the Highest density of 167 souls per km^2, closely followed by Kangra with 158 persons Sirmaur and Mahasu are areas of medium concentration of population with 87 and 78 persons per km^2 On the other hand, the areas of Kulu and Chamba have registrered very low density whereas Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are sparsely populated districts The number of persons per km^2 in the latter two districts is merely 8 and 2 respectively Availability of cultivable land coupled with extreme hostility of climate and difficult terrain are the main factor governing the density of population in the different regions of Himachal Pradesh Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are the interior regions having the most rugged mountains, high-peaks and narrow valleys, which experience havy snowfall during winter months These areas remain cut off from the rest of the country during more than half of the year Similarly besides other areas, Pangi and Brahmaur in Chamba district, parts of Rampur Tahsil and Dodra Kwar in Mahasu, Chhota and Bara Bhanghal in Kangra, some parts of Mandi, Kulu and Sirmaur districts remain almost out of bound due to heavy snow rendering the life a little difficult there Further more, Chamba and Kulu districts have some of the vast and thick forest areas followed by Mahasu and Sirmaur All these factors account for low density of population in these regions

Density of Population in Other States

A comparison of the density of population of Himachal Pradesh with other States and the country as a whole, will also be of some interest to the reader The Table II 5 given below may be seen —

TABLE II 5

Density of States in India in order of their rank

Rank in 1971	Country/ State	Density of population per Km^2
1	2	
	*INDIA	177
1	Kerala	549
2	West Bengal	504
3.	Bihar	324
4	Tamil Nadu	317
5	Uttar Pradesh	300
6.	Punjab	269
7	Haryana	227
8	Maharashtra	164
9	Andhra Pradesh	157
10	Mysore	153
11	**Assam	150
12	Tripura	149
13	Orissa	141
14	Gujarat	136
15	Madhya Pradesh	94
16	Rajasthan	75
17	Himachal Pradesh	62
18	Manipur	48
19	Meghalaya	45
20	Nagaland	31
21	Sikkim	29
22	Jammu & Kashmir	N A

*Density of India worked out after excluding population and area figures of Jammu & Kashmir.

**Includes Mizo district which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram

N A Not available

It will be noticed that the density of population of our country as recorded in 1971 Census is 177 Against, this, the density of our State is 62 Among the States Himachal Pradesh ranks 17th in the matter of density Kerala State has the highest density of 549 persons per km^2 in the country followed by West Bengal with 504 Kerala has been a crowded region of decades States like Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have recorded density of 300 and above The density of Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland States is lower than that of this Pradesh Among the States, Nagaland and Sikkim record the lowest density of 31 and 29 persons per km^2 respectively

Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil Density of Population

Below the district level a comparison study of the density of population at the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils level may also be made The Table II 6 below shows the Tahsils/Sub-tahsil wise data on area, population and density —

TABLE II 6

Area, Population and Density by Tahsils/ Sub-Tahsils

State/District/Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Area in Km^2	Population	Density of population Km^2
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	55,673	34,60,434	62
CHAMBA	8,195	2,55,233	31
Chaurah	1,573	67,093	43
Pangi	3,568	13,824	4
Chamba	1,272	83,102	65

1	2	3	4
Bhattiyat	668	64,147	96
Brahmaur	1,818	27,067	15
KANGRA	8,397	13,27,211	158
Nurpur	1,344	1,55,483	116
Kangra	1,093	2,07,414	190
Palampur	1,344	2,24,508	167
Dehra Gopipur	1,283	2,13,458	166
Hamirpur	868	2,10,985	243
Amb	601	97,669	162
Barsar	661	93,354	141
Una	531	1,24,340	234
MANDI	4,018	5,15,180	128
Jogindar Nagar	779	84,464	108
Mandi Sadar	824	1,34,711	164
Sarkaghat	307	1,02,698	335
Chichot	860	71,891	84
Sundar Nagar	435	73,510	169
Karsog	588	47,906	81
KULU	5,435	1,92,371	35
Kulu	219	1,02,965	471
Banjar	104	34,346	332
Ani	68	26,439	390
Nirmand	82	28,621	351
LAHUL & SPITI	12,015	23,538	2
Lahul	38	16,342	427
Spiti	13	7,196	541
BILASPUR	1,167	1,94,786	167
Ghamarwin	610	1,19,738	196
Bilaspur Sadar	545	75,048	138
MAHASU	5,652	4,40,118	78
Arki	394	46,816	119
Seoni	240	22,274	93
Kumharsain	230	30,809	134
Rampur	170	56,788	335
Rohru	217	62,910	290
Jubbal	243	21,857	90
Kothkhai	201	24,285	121
Theog	476	47,237	99
Kasumpti	362	34,937	97
Solan	258	45,460	176
Chaupal	584	46,745	80
SIMLA	1,416	2,17,129	153
Simla	129	72,002	558
Kandaghat	446	68,032	152
Nalagarh	706	77,095	109
SIRMAUR	2,825	2,45,033	87
Rajgarh	412	24,992	61
Pachhad	408	25,546	63
Nahan	192	40,072	209
Rainka	542	38,931	72
Shilai	323	34,335	106
Paonta Sahib	772	81,157	218
KINNAUR	6,553	49,835	8
Hangrang	7	3,125	453
Poo	19	5,841	303
Morang	21	7,447	363
Kalpa	23	10,789	461
Nachar	42	14,205	337
Sangla	28	8,428	298

NOTE Area figures shown under col 2 against State/District represent provisional Geographical Area supplied by the Surveyor General The total of the area figures of the Tahsils/Sub tahsils will not tally with the District figures because the former represents 'Land Use" area and are derived from the figures supplied by the State Director of Land Records

The area figures of State/Districts shown in col 2 of the above table are those supplied by the Surveyor General of India These figures represent provisional geographical area The area figures in respect of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils are derived from the figures supplied by the State Director of Land Records and the total of the same will not tally with the district figures Similarly the density of population in the case of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils worked out on the basis of land use area supplied by the State Director of Land Records will naturally not be in proportion to the district density figures There is no co-relation between the density of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils and Districts The geographical area of the State and Districts is sufficiently more than the land use area of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils The density of population in respect of the State/Districts should, therefore, be much less than most of the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils comprising the respective districts A case study of Lahul & Spiti District and its tahsils reveals that against the density of only 2 persons per km^2 of the District, the Tehsils of the district have registered density of as high as 427 and 541 persons per km^2.

The same position prevails in Kinnaur district, the density of wh ch is only 8 whereas the density of its Tahsils/Sub-tahsils ranges between 298 and 461 Barring a few Tahsils/Sub-tahsils, the density of which is comparable or less than their respective districts, all other Tahsils/Sub-tahsils have recorded densities much higher than the district figures This leads to the conclusion that the most populous district/tahsils/sub-tahsils may not necessarily be the most densely populated ones As such the limitations of the data about densities of the Districts and at the Tahsil/Sub-tahsil levels are there

Among Tahsils/Sub-tahsils, Simla Sub-tahsil has the highest density of 558 persons per km² closely followed by Spiti Tahsil with a density of 541 In the range of very high densities, the names of Kulu Tahsil (471), Kalpa (461) Hangrang Sub tahsil (453) and Lahul tahsil (427) are worth mentioning Pangi Tahsil in Chamba District on the other hand has recorded the lowest density of 4 persons per km² Brahmaur Sub-tahsil of the same district with a density of 15 keeps company with Pangi Tahsil The reason for thin population in both these areas is not far to seek. The absence of communication system extremely cold climate and shortage of culturable land do not attract or encourage concentration of population there

Further to study the density position of the Tahsils/Sub-tahsils the same have been distributed by density size ranges in the following statement which depicts the position clearly

STATEMENT II 4

Distribution of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils by Density size ranges

Higher than the State average		Average size	Lower than the State average	
100 & above	75—100	50—75	25 —50	Less than 25
Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4	Range 5
1	2	3	4	5
1 Nurpur	1. Bhattiyat	1 Chamba	1 Chaurah	1 Brahmaur
2 Kangra	2. Chichot	2 Rajgarh		2. Pangi
3 Palampur	3 Karsog	3 Pachhad		
4 Dehra Gopipur	4. Seoni	4 Ramka		
5 Hamirpur	5 Jubbal			
6 Amb	6 Theog			
7 Barsar	7 Kasumpti			
8 Una	8 Chaupal			
9 Jogindai Nagar				
10 Mandi Sadai				
11 Sarkaghat				
12 Sundar Nagai				
13 Kulu				
14 Banjar				
15 Ani				
16 Nirmand				
17 Lahul				
18 Spiti				
19 Ghamarwin				
20 Bilaspur				
21 Arki				
22 Kumharsain				
23 Rampur				
24 Rohru				
25 Kotkhai				
26. Solan				
27. Simla				
28 Kandaghat				
29 Nalagarh				
30 Nahan				
31 Shilai				
32 Paonta Sahib				
33 Hangrang				
34 Poo				
35. Morang				
36 Kalpa				
37. Nachar				
38. Rangla				

It will be seen from the above statement that out of 53 Tahsils/Sub-tahsils in Himachal Pradesh, the density of population of as many as 38 is 100 and above, while 8 are in the density range 75-100 which are higher than the State average size of 50-75 Four tahsils/sub-tahsils are in the average size whereas only 3 are lower than the average range All of the latter three Tahsils/ Sub-tahsils are in Chamba district These comprise thinly populated region It would be observed that the areas of Kangra, Mandi, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Bilaspur Mahasu Simla Kinnaur and a part of Sirmaur are densely populated On the basis of developing pattern between districts, the State can be divided into two broad density zones One is the interior and inaccessible tract comprising Pangi, Brahmaur and Chaurah Tahsils/ Sub-tahsils with a density range varying from 4 to 43 The second zone comprising the rest of the areas connected with the net work of communications with a density range of 75 and above supports large population

Himachal Pradesh is a developing state taking great strides in changing the face of the land In the developmental sphere, Himachal always stood for special treatment for hills in matters of planning and changing the pattern of priorities for earmarked sectors In fact the State has been stressing that the yardstick for development and planning in hills had to be different from those in the plains The Govt of India has now recognised this view point and set up a special cell in the Planning Commission for the development of the Himalayan region A number of multipurpose projects are based on the water of the Pradesh and it is now hoped that it would get its due share of royalty on electricity generation and water Levy collected on account of Bhakra and Beas Sutlej Link Projects In recent years, the Pradesh has earned A name as a producer of quality apples, peaches, plums and other fruits and thereby raised the per capita income of its people The agroclimatic conditions are most suitable for growing a wide variety of fruits and cash crops like potato, ginger and vegetable seeds etc Considerable emphasis is, therefore, being laid on the development of horticulture which will ultimately support more population and also provide gainful employment opportunities to many more Forest resources are also a potential source of revenue to the State exchequer The State ha been able to set up many forest based industries Though from industrialisation point of view, the Pradesh is one of the most difficult areas in the country, yet it is endowed with vast natural resources, cheap power and labour and other opportunities for setting up a variety of industries in the State which could support larger population The increasing population growth rate registered in the wake of development schemes over the last two decades shows still greater scope for supporting large population in all the areas except in the difficult and land locked pockets of the Pradesh Its vast natural resources as and when these are harnessed should promise a great scope for supporting more population Though agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy, its difficult terrain, providing small holdings of scattered fields for future extension, the possibilities of increasing food production are rather limited through extensive measures On the other hand horticultural development has significantly supplemented the otherwise meagre income of the people and it has gone a long way inaugmenting and in ameliorating their economic conditions The development or animal husbandry programme in the State also assumes and added importance and as such the State Government plans to promote Animal Husbandry in a big way The development of these resources will, no doubt go a long way to support a larger population in the State

Distribution of Houses, Households and average size of Households

The position with regard to the distribution of house and households and the average size of households by districts given in Table II 7 may now be examined

TABLE II 7

Number of Houses, Households and Population by Districts

State/District	Number of Houses	Number of Households	Population	No of Households per 1,000, Houses	Average size of Households
1	2	3	4	5	6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	625,512	654,157	3,460,434	1,046	5
Chamba	46,113	48,958	255,233	1,062	5
Kangra	239,928	244,919	1,327,211	1,021	5
Mandi	92,475	99,586	515,180	1,077	5
Kulu	37,543	38,449	192,371	1,024	5
Lahul & Spiti	3,538	4,695	23,538	1,327	5
Bilaspur	34,212	35,148	1,94,786	1,027	6
Mahasu	78,709	81,269	440,118	1,033	5
Simla	39,084	45,352	217,129	1,160	5
Sirmaur	44,839	46,335	245,033	1,033	5
Kinnaur	9,071	9,446	49,835	1,041	5

Before the data about the number of houses, households, and average size of households as depicted in this statement is discussed, the concepts of a Census House and Households which are reproduced hereafter may be perused The housenumbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. For that purpose, census houses and households are required to be clearly defined and then numbered systematically and listed out

Census House

A "Census House" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc , used or recognised as a separate unit It may be inhabited or vacant It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they would be considered as separate census houses If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building would be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance would be treated as a separate census house.

The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court yard, or a stair case In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair case etc , may qualify to be treated as census houses But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some part of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structure is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases, it may be more realistic to treat the group a one census house. Care was taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or it was shared by more than one household Thus the definition of a Census House was applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases

It was usual to find in municipal towns that every site whether built upon or not was numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis Such open site even if enclosed by a compound wall were not listed for Census purposes

Household

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so There may be one member household, two member household or multi-member household For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household' Again, there may be a Household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons, the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, Ashrams etc These are called "Institutional Households"

At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule was canvassed on universal basis Data about the number of census houses and households collected in the houselist was tabulated and presented in H-Series-Housing Tables printed in our Part IV-A & B-Housing Report and Tables The information given in Statement II 5 shows that there are 625,512 Census Houses in the State out of which 2,39,928 exist in Kangra District 92,475 in Mandi, 78,709 in Mahasu, 46,113, in Chamba, 44,839 in Sirmaur, 39,084 in Simla, 37,543 in Kulu, 34,212 in Bilaspur, 9,071 in Kinnaur and 3,538 in Lahul & Spiti Among districts, Kangra with about one third of the State's population has the highest number of houses with a percentage of 38 36 whereas Lahul & Spiti which has lowest number of houses, accounts for only 0 57 percent The distribution of houses in all the districts, is, however, in proportion to the population of the respective district Larger the number of human beings in a given area, there would be greater the number of houses to meet the minimum requirements. Adequate shelter has been natural want of the man since the antiquity of the time. In fact, it got its birth with him Housing and society are closely related and where there are human beings, houses must also be there As the population increases the number of houses must also increase to keep pace with the demand

Against the total number of 6,25,512 census houses listed throughout the State, there are 654,157 households The distribution of these households among districts is in the same order as is the position of census houses. Kangra district being the biggest in population size claims the highest number of 2,44,919 households followed by

Mandi and Mahasu districts with 99,586 and 81 269 respectively The district of Lahul & Spiti has only 4,695 households which is the lowest of all in population size as well Kinnaur district accounts for a little more households (9,446) than Lahul & Spiti Generally the number of households per 100 houses in the districts is practically uniform or in proportion to the number of census houses as well as according to the population sizes

Referring to the distribution of households per 1,000 census houses, it will be seen that there are 1,046 households against every 1,000 census houses at the State level This marginal excess of households over the census houses is significant of the fact that the overall housing position is not so alarming and out of proportion as such At the district level, there are 1,327 households per 1,000 houses in Lahul & Spiti which is the highest proportion suggesting comparable shortage of houses in that area The number of households per 1 000 houses in all other districts except Simla, is almost uniform In Simla district, however there are 1,160 households from which an inference can be drawn that there is housing shortage to some extent This is attributed to Simla town the biggest in the State where the households have out numbered the houses

The average size of households for the State as well as all the districts except Bilaspur is the same viz , 5. In Bilaspur district an average household consists of 6 members The data available on this aspect will afford an opportunity to study the size of the households in the State The average size of households is uniform in almost all districts However, the size is a little bigger in rural areas The reason for the higher average composition of a household in villages is the age old custom of joint family system which holds a much stronger grip even now The agricultural occupation of the people necessitates more helping hands in the family to effectively carry out operations in the fields These two factors account for the larger sizes of the households in rural areas In the case of towns where generally service and business people live the size of the household is comparatively small.

Houseless and Institutional Population

The extent of houseless and institutional population in Himachal Pradesh may also be examined The enumeration of houseless population i e people who did not normally reside in houses at the time of Census was carried out on the night of 31st March, 1971 This segment of population primarily includes Loggers and Lumberjacks, persons engaged in extraction, production and collection of miscellaneous types of forest products like "Katha", charcoal and resin, workers engaged in quarries, graziers and shepherds, some agricultural labourers and labour engaged in construction of roads etc Beggers especially in urban areas are also included in houseless population

Institutional population is constituted by those living in groups of unrelated persons having common messing arrangements In other words households comprised of unrelated persons e g Boarding Houses, Hotels, Hospitals, Messes run for specific categories of persons serving in departments like Police and other miscellaneous households of unrelated persons, account for institutional population of the State Institutional population was enumerated during the period earmarked for census count

Houseless population in Himachal Pradesh was returned as 23,572 persons out of which a large portion of 22,816 persons was counted in rural areas and only 756 persons in urban areas The houseless population in the State accounts for 0 68 percent of the total population which, it would be observed is insignificant The magnitude of persons found without shelter in a territory gives an inkling about the shortage of housing and differential between haves and have nots In other words, it gives an idea about the economic bakewardness of the peoples But this does not lead us to the conclusion that here in this Pradesh the position explained above is discouraging by any stretch of imagination In a developing state of economy like ours, some houseless workers engaged on various projects are bound to be there

Turning to the district-wise break-up of Houseless population data, we find that Mahasu district account for the highest figure i e 5,775 of such persons closely followed by Lahul & Spiti district with 4,640 persons In the case of Mahasu district, the high percentage of houseless population is due to greater number of forest works and road construction projects where comparatively large number of workers are engaged. Labour force working on the construction of roads in Lahul & Spiti district have contributed to form houseless population in that district In other districts viz , Kangra, Mandi, Sirmaur, Kulu and Kinnaur, houseless population is almost uniformly distributed. There are 518 such persons in Bilaspur district which claims the lowest position among all the districts in this behalf Chamba and Simla districts also have low proportions of 568 and 656 persons respectively.

Beside houseless population, institutional population of 13,823 persons is recorded in the State Of this 9,607 persons were returned in rural and 4,216 in urban areas The total institutional population comprises of 11,540 males and 2,283 females Such population mostly represents inmates living in Hostels, Boarding Houses being run by educational and professional institutions, Hospitals and Messes run by other departments like Jail and Police etc The district wise distribution of institutional population shows that such population is the highest viz , 5,756 in Mahasu district which also claims first position in the matter of Houseless population. Simla, Chamba and Kangra districts are the second, third and fourth in that order while Bilaspur is the last

one with 193 persons Such population is almost uniformly recorded in other districts ranging between 596 and 987

Shortage and congestion of Housing in the foregoing paras, we have discussed the data about distribution of houses and households and the average size of households by districts in the State The shortage and congestion of housing aspect in the Pradesh may now be studied in the light of housing data thrown out by the population census The nature of the topography and extremes of climate are the two main factors determining the housing conditions in this part of the country Some of the conclusions drawn in this behalf in our Housing Report (p 16-17,21,26-27) are reproduced below

Living Conditions in Himachal Pradesh

The living conditions in some parts of this State are primitive, giving an impression of the general backwardness prevailing The description that appears below in respect of the houses in different parts of this State, may be representative to give an account of the general living conditions of a large number of people These details were collected for the village monographs during the 1961 Census

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly rural in character Majority of its people, constituting ninety three percent of the total population, live in villages Hence, the living pattern is essentially agriculture oriented as agriculture is the main occupation of the people The second aspect which went on to influence the living pattern of the people is the geographical conditions of the area The whole of the region is mountaneous and the terrain swings between high to moderately low altitudes The State is, therefore, subject to severe winters some of its north and north-eastern parts recording heavy snow fall during winters

These two aspects the agricultural back-ground and the hilly terrain have influenced the living conditions of the people The hilly terrain has influenced the mode and structure of the houses in this State The houses are generally made of stones, with thick walls They are generally multi-storeyed with little or insignificant provisions for ventilation The roofs may be flat made up of clay, or slanting ones, made up of slates The local material is generally used for constructing houses

But the agricultural back ground of the people has influenced the living pattern in its own way. This profession demands that the cattle-sheds must be nearer the homes In certain areas, such as Pangi and Chaurah and Brahmaur and tahsils of Chamba district, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts, which are subject to severe winters and heavy snow falls, separate cattle sheds, also called as *adwahries* or *dogheries* are built up in distant pastures, so that in the few summer months the cattle may be taken there for grazzing in the grassy land Meanwhile, when the cattle are away, the household keeps on collecting sufficient stock of fodder for the herd, for coming wintery days, when the area would be covered with a thick sheet of snow So when the winter is approaching, the cattle are brought back from the pastures to their original obode

Of the several storeys of the houses, the ground floor generally serves as cattle-shed, and the upper storey is used for living

In Pangi and Chaurah Tahsils, there is still another typical method of warding off the cold and winters When winter approaches and the cattle return from distant pastures, the solitary room of the ground floor, which is usually quite commodious one, accommodates both the cattle/sheep and goats and the inmates The cattle heads and the sheep/goats are kept in the pen, provided for the purpose, on the two sides of the walls of the room In the central space of this room, that is now available a "Chullah" is erected where the household does its cooking etc And when night approaches, and the household has to retire, all inmates sleep all around this 'Chullah" The philosophy of such a living is not without reasons The people here are generally poor, with scanty clothes to ward off the chilly weather of the region So with this arrangement entailing both cattle and household members living together, they manage to pass their winter months in comparative warmth and the dearth of adequate clothing is compensated by their animals heat generated by the cattle tethered in the same room The hearth in the centre also plays its part to keep the room warm

This may be peculiar to that region alone, but elsewhere also in the state the one specific purpose of a house is nothing better than the primitive shelter In most of the cases, it is devoid of the basic minimum amenities of life More often the households comprising of seven to ten members have just one or two rooms to live. A little projection, or even a corner of a room is used as kitchen or bath room

In towns, the living conditions are of a different nature. Here, as we find from our common experience, the congestion is too much, that by no means could be termed as a good living

The entire discussion boils down to this that the Census Definition of a Census House, and the data available from the houselisting operations does not bring about all these details about the living conditions of the people

The Census definition of a House adopted for the houselisting should have been comprehensive one, so as to take in its fold important details about the amenities available to a household Such a detail, if available would have been an effective indicator about the over all standard of living of the people, and the

level of the economic development in the State, revealing at the same time, the real magnitude of housing problem In the absence of all this information available on a house, whatever data has been thrown open by the Houselisting Operation, would appear to lack colour giving no indication whatsoever on the acute housing problem of an area

Development in various socio economic fields of a country could be measured to certain extent by a detailed study of census houses and uses to which they are put In India, it is noticed that by and large a house is put to use generally for residential purposes both in villages and towns

In villages, the pace of Industrialisation is negligible A village house is therefore used essentially for living purposes Of course, it must be sufficiently large so as to meet the pre-requisite of an agricultural economy In towns, this phenomenon has been noticed greatly on account of the sky high rents, coupled with the problem of acute shortage of living accommodation These two factors have, therefore, contributed to the usages of the houses for residential purposes mostly, in the towns

Significant increase in the population both in rural and urban areas, in the recent years, has also influenced the use of a house more to residential purpose, than for any other purpose The slow pace of industrialisation on the other hand had little demand of houses for other purposes, than for dwellings

The State of Himachal Pradesh has not fared any better in this respect that what has emerged at the all India level Himachal Pradesh is predominently an agricultural state and industrial development here is still insignificant Therefore, in a majority of cases, the houses, both in the villages and towns of this State are put to residential purposes alone

RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

There are 6,22,055 houses put to residential purpose These account for a significant proportion of 72% of the total census houses in the State

In villages, the total number of dwellings have been recorded as 5,67,914 which account for again a significant proportion of 73% of the total census houses in the rural areas of the State Similarly for the urban areas there are 54,141 dwellings in the State, which claim another significant proportion of 67% of the total urban census houses in the State

Analysing the district-wise position it would be gathered that after every thousand census houses, by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses the highest proportion of 825 houses, per thousand of census houses has been recorded for Kangra district A possible explanation for this high rate of houses used as dwellings may be lack of even small scale industries in this district as a whole, and houses are constructed for residential purposes only The next highest proportion of 733 per thousand of census houses has been recorded for Sirmaur District Here also, the same reasons holds good

The lowest proportion of 485, per thousand of Census Houses has been recorded for Kinnaur district Significant number of vacant houses in this district speaks for the lowest proportion of census houses used for residential purposes Most of these vacant houses are used for one purpose or the other during partial period in the year and as such during houselisting period (in April, 1970), these were found vacant Detailed discussion in this regard has already been made in the foregoing pages

Turning to the rural and urban position we find that in so far as the rural areas are concerned, Kangra district again records the highest proportion i e 839 residential houses per thousand census houses in its villages The explanation given above for the whole of the district, holds good in this case also Kinnaur district which is entirely rural with the figure of 485 residential houses per thousand census houses comes at the bottom

Referring to distribution of one thousand census houses used as wholly residential between rural and urban areas, it shall appear that rural component is dominant in all the districts except Simla district where distribution of residential houses in its urban areas is quite marked At the State level proportionate figures per thousand residential houses is shared by rural and urban areas to the extent of 913 and 87 respectively For Simla district, where the impact on urban area is more pronounced than other districts the figures per thousand residential houses are 602 for urban as against 398 for rural. This is quite significant looking at the proportionate figures in urban areas of other districts in the Pradesh which vary from 38 to 126 After Simla district urban, it is Mandi district urban where the distribution of residential houses in its urban is somewhat significant Out of one thousand residential houses urban component of this district shares as much as 126 residential houses as against 874 in its rural areas.

For urban areas, Mandi District urban with the figures of 787 residential houses per thousand Census houses comes at the top followed by Sirmaur and Simla districts urban showing 728 and 696 residential houses respectively

Comparing the position that prevailed in 1961, we find that at the State level an increase of 16 95 per cent in the number of residential houses is witnessed in 1971 Percentage increase in the rural and urban areas of the Pradesh comes to 15·48 and 34 93 respectively Among the districts increase in the number of such houses will be seen in all the districts as far as total residential houses are concerned but the urban and

rural break-up gives a varied picture Except the districts of Bilaspur and Simla there is increase in the numbe of residential houses both in rural and urban areas In the district of Bilaspur increase in the residential houses comes to the extent of 86 92 percent in its ubran areas whereas the number of residential houses in rural areas declined by 2 44 percent Simla district showed altogether a different trend Here, an increase of 6 25 percent is visible in the number of residential houses in rural areas and a decline by 2·96 percent in its urban areas "

CHAPTER III

Growth Rate of Population

The size of population in a given area changes continuously at every instant of birth and death A birth adds to the population while a death depletes it The difference between the number of births and deaths during a specified period gives the net result about the rate of increase or decrease in population If the number of births is more than the number of deaths, the difference will add to the population But in case deaths are recorded more than the births then there will be decrease in population Besides these two biological processes viz, Fertility and Mortality, there is one more factor which affects population It is "Migration" The population increases to the extent of immigrants into a territory and decreases by the number of emigrants from it These three factors namely Fertility, Mortality and Migration determine the growth of population of a specified area If we want to compare the growth of population in Himachal Pradesh with other States in India, it will be convenient to express it in comparable terms and this is done by way of comparing decennial growth rate Since census in India is taken every ten years, the unit of time for the measurement of change is ten years So the change in growth rate in one year can be arrived at if we divide the decennial growth rate by then to express the annual growth rate of population Jurisdictional changes in the administrative units for a particular census cannot be ruled out and as such the census data is recast/adjusted with reference to the past censuses as to the present administrative boundaries so that the comparability could be maintained Himachal Pradesh was not an exception to it It came into existence in 1948 and its area enlarged subsequently as detailed earlier

Adjustment of Population

According to 1961 census, the area and population of Himachal Pradesh is 28,192 Km2 and 13,51,144 persons respectively After recasting these figures on the basis of 1971 jurisdiction, the corresponding figures work out to 53,794 Km 2 and 28,12,463, the net increase being of the order of 25,602 Km 2 in area and of 14,61,319 in population Actually the adjustment of population for the Pradesh can be dated back as 1948 when it was constituted In 1950 also certain areas of Punjab and two villages of Uttar Pradesh were added to Himachal Pradesh under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) order 1950 In 1951 census, Himachal Pradesh comprised of only four districts of Chamba, Mandi, Mahasu and Sirmaur with an area of 11,073 square miles according to the State Land Records On the Ist July, 1954, the erstwhile part 'C' State of Bilaspur was merged into Himachal Pradesh and it constituted a separate district of the same name Consequently the area of Himachal Pradesh increased by 451 square miles with a population of 1,26,099 according to 1951 census The number of districts had risen to five Thus the total area and population of Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur as in 1951 were 11,524 sqare miles and 11,09,466 persons respectively Corresponding figures of area and population of the State in 1961 are 10702 4 square miles and 13,51,144 persons respectively In 1961, the number of districts had risen to six with the creation of the new district of Kinnaur This district comprising of the then Chini Tahsil of Mahasu district and 14 villages from Rampur tahsil of the same district, was carved out on the 1st May, 1960 It would, therefore, be seen that in the preceeding two censuses of 1951 and 1961, necessary adjustment of area and population had to be made In between 1961 and 1971 Census, there has been significant increase in area and population of Himachal Pradesh This change occured on account of reorganisation of the composite Punjab State into Punjab and Haryana States and Chandigarh Union Territory resulting in the merger into Himachal Pradesh, hilly area of the entire four districts of Kangra, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Simla, Nalagarh Tahsil of Ambala District, a part of Una Tehsil of Hoshiarpur district and Bakloh, Bhun and Dalhousie enclaves from Pathankot tahsil of Gurdaspur district Details of transfer of area from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh have already been discussed in the first chapter In 1971 Census, there were ten districts and 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils in Himachal Pradesh

With the addition of area in 1966, the population and area figures had to be recast/adjusted from Himachal Pradesh right from 1901 to 1966 once again Recasting of figures for these areas was done by the Director of Census Operations, Punjab The Census Commissioner and Registrar General, India, had prescribed a set procedure for recasting the population figures so that uniformity is maintained in the procedure to be followed by the Census Organisation whe ever such an occasion demanded The estimation procedure was to be adopted as the census data for previous censuses i prior to 1951 in respect of smallest unit was not readily forth coming

In 1971, the population of Himachal Pradesh stood at 34,60 434 which was 28 12 468 in 1961 as adjusted to the 1971 jurisdiction of the State, the net addition being of the order of 6,47,971 souls during the period Thus during the decade 1961-71 the population of Himachal Pradesh has shot up by 23 04 percent The country as a whole registered a little higher growth rate of 24 80 percent A comparison with the correspon ding

growth rate for all-India and other State of the country in relation to that of the State of Himachal Pradesh would b of interest to the reader. The following statement shows the growth rate of pipulation of India and the States recorded between 1961 and 19 1 :

STATEMENT III·1

Growth Rate of Population of India and the States 1961–71

India/State/U.T.	Percentage growth rate of population 1961-71	Rank in rate of growth
1	2	3
India	24·80	--
STATES		
1. Andhra Pradesh	20·90	20
2. Assam	34·71	9
3. Bihar	21·33	28
4. Gujarat	29·39	14
5. Haryana	32·23	10
6. Himachal Pradesh	23·04	25
7. Jammu & Kashmir	29·65	13
8. Kerala	26·29	22
9. Madhya Pradesh	28·67	16
10. Maharashtra	27·45	20
11. Manipur	37·5'	6
12. Meghalaya	31·50	12
13. Mysore	24·22	24
14. Nagaland	30·88	4
15. Orissa	25·05	23
16. Punjab	21·70	27
17. Rajasthan	27·83	18
18. Sikkim	29·38	15
19. Tamil Nadu	22·30	26
20. Tripura	36·28	8
21. Uttar Pradesh	19·78	30
22. West Bengal	26·87	21
UNION TERRITORIES		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81·17	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	38·91	5
3. Chandigarh	114·59	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27·96	17
5. Delhi	52·03	3
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	36·88	7
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	31·95	11
8. Pondicherry	27·81	19

The above statement unfolds comparable growth rate of population during the last decade recorded in the ountry as a whole and its various constituent States. The growth rate of our State which is 23·04 is a little less than all India growth rate of 24·80. Thus the growth of population over the decade 1961-71 in Himachal Pradesh approximates to the All India trend in the increase of population. Among the States and Union Territories, Uttar Pradesh has recorded the lowest growth rate of 19·78. This is probably due to the fact that except natural increase *ie.*, the difference between the number of births and number of deaths, there is no other factor which is responsible to affect the population of the State to a considerable extent. Perhaps migration affects the population of Uttar Pradesh in a negative manner. More people go out of this State as compared to the number of people who come to it from outside. This may be on account of pressure on land and in-adquate industrial employment opportunities in the State. Next comes Andhra Pradesh in the lowest rung with the corresponding growth rate of 20·90 closely followed by Bihar with 21·33 percent. Himachal Pradesh ranks 25th in the rate of growth amongst all States and Union Territories. In other words 24 States Union Territories have recorded growth rate higher than this State. The Union Territory of Chandigarh which has recorded the highest growth rate of 114·59 occupies the first position in the matter of increase in population over the last decade. Explanation for this abnormal increase is very clear from the fact that Chandigarh is a newly built up town enjoying the status of being the capital of both the Punjab and Haryana States besides being the seat of local Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Assuch Government Offices educational and medical institutions have been located there. Business and commercial centres have also sprung up here which all have contributed to the increase in population. The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ranks second to Chandigarh in the rate of growth (81·17). This may be attributed to the development of communication facilities with the main land and within the Union Territory itself coupled with the availability of necessary amenities of life making settlements more easy in the area. More and more number of people would naturally prefer to go to a place where new means of livelihood are thrown open by the Government of the land. Yet another high growth rate of 52·93 is claimed by the Union Territory of Delhi which stands third in rank. Accelerated development of Delhi metropolitan city has attracted concentration of people there. The trend of rapid urbanisation is by and large responsible for increase in population by more than 50% during the last decade in the Territory. The State of Nagaland which ranks fourth in the rate of growth (39·88) is closely followed by Arunachal Pradesh with 38·91 percent. Comparing the position of our State with the neighbouring States of Haryana and Punjab we find that there has not been abnormal population increase in Himachal Pradesh. Haryana State accounts for a growth rate of 32·23 percent which is higher than

that of our State (23 04) by more than 9 points while the Punjab State has recorded 21 70 percent growth rate which is a little lower than Himachal Pradesh The growth rate of yet another neighbouring State of Jammu and Kashmir (29 65) is higher than this State by more than 6 points

The growth rate of population of Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, and Tamil Nadu is almost equal and approximates to the All India growth rate But on the other hand, the growth rates of Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Delhi are more than this State by five fold, three and a half times and a little over two times respectively The decadal growth rate of population in the case of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Tamil Nadu has been on the lower side when compared with the corresponding rate of growth recorded in this Pradesh The increased growth rate of our State, like other States, seems to be the result of better health conditions and effective control of epidemics, control of death rate and development of economic well being etc and also to some extent net migration This growth rate is, however, lower than the national growth rate as well as that of the majority of States

A review of population growth recorded in Himachal Pradesh during the last seventy years from 1901 onwards would show that except the first decade 1901-11 which registered a small decline, there has been regular increase in population of the State The decade 1911-21 is the turning point contributing to the steady increase in its population though the State saw a reduced growth rate in the decade 1941-51 To facilitate an appraisal of population increase or decrease from decade to decade, we may refer to the following Statement III 2 giving decennial growth rate of population during 1901-1971

STATEMENT III 2

Decennial Growth Rate of Population 1901-1971

Census Year	Population	Decennial variation in population	Decennial percentage rate of population
1	2	3	4
1901	1,920,294		
1911	1,896,944	23,350	- 1 22
1921	1,928,206	+31,262	1 65
1931	2,029,113	+ 100,907	+5 23
1941	2,263,245	+234,132	+11 54
1951	2,385,981	+122,736	+5 42
1961	2,812,463	+426,482	+17 87
1971	3,460,434	+ 647,971	+23 04

The above statement shows the decennial variation in the population of the State and its percentage growth rate during 1901 to 1971 The statement unfolds the rise and fall of population over the previous 70 years Even a cursory glance at the data would show as to which decade has been more fruitful in respect of growth of population or vice-versa over the previous decade The population of Himachal Pradesh in 1971 is more than one and a half times that of 1901 It has attained its peak height of 34,60,434 in 1971 Census from the figure of 19,20,294 in 1901 It has thus increased by 15,40,140 persons or 80·20 percent during the last 70 years It is note worthy that more than one half of this increase has been registered during the last two decades At the same time, it is revealed that over the first decade 1901 to 1911, the Pradesh has shown negative progress in population trend as in that there was a fall of population by 23,350 persons which accounts for (-)1 22 percent The population of 19,20,294 in 1901 declined to 18,96,944 in 1911 One would like to know the reason for this downward trend Abnormal deaths is one of the plausible explanations for the decline in population The unfortunate earth quack of 1905 took a heavy toll of human lives in Kangra The ravages of a new disease, the plague had been immense in the same district in 1909 The after-math of famine conditions prevailing in parts of Mahasu district during the year 1900 might also be responsible to some extent

The next decade 1911 to 1921 is a dividing line in-so-far as the trend of growth of population is concerned The population of Himachal Pradesh went on increasing since 1921 Thence, its population maintained steady growth rate till the 1971 Census except that in 1951 there was considerable decrease in the same presumably due to contribution made by almost all the able bodied people in the efforts of the second world war All along there has been progress in population trends even though the percentage increase was as low as 1 65 in the 1921 census This was presumably due to the great influenza epidemic of 1918 which took heavy toll of life Medical facilities in the princely States at that time were practically non-existen and the devastating effects of the virulent epidemic can well be imagined in such circumstances The rate of growth and increased in 1931 census when it was 5 23 percent and again in 1941 Census when it registered the highest percentage of 11 54 till then, since 1901 census It again dropped down to 5 42 percent only in 1951 The reasons for this abrupt fall in the population growth can at best be attributed partly to the second world was as stated above and partly to the exodus of muslim population as a result of partition of the country after independence The subsequent census of 1961 again shows a high percentage of population growth viz 17 87 percent This rise is attributed to various reasons, the most important one being the availability

of more medical facilities to the rural population resulting in overall decrease in death rate Another reason for the increase in the percentage of population growth is the influx of population, as large number of immigrants have come to the Pradesh due to opening up of new avenues of earning, livelihood as a result of implementation of various schemes under the Five Year Plans There has been great improvement in the means of communication, medical and public health facilities and agricultural production as a result of introduction of improved techniques, all contributing to the increase in population of the State The present census of 1971 shows the highest percentage of population growth since 1901 viz, 23 04 The higher pace of increasig population is a continued process maintained since 1961 and the factors responsible for this high growth rate during 1961 71 are the same as enumerated above Beside this the launching of the Beas-Sutlej Link Project, Gui-Bata, Sui Hydel and other similar projects and consequent immigration of a large number of workers and their dependents colonising new townships are some factors which account for this phenomenal increase

The alarming increase in population of the whole world is proving a stumbling block on the efforts being directed towards amelioration of economic and social conditions of the human race on this planet Today there are enough people in the world (about four billion) to stretch to the moon and back 12 times if they are placed head to toe

**West Germany has the lowest birth rate in the world (12 8 per 1,000) and Swaziland the highest (52 3 per 1,000)

Other population facts are —

The world's five large countries are china, (787 million), Inida (500 million), the USSR (245 million) U S A (207 million) and Indonesia (125 million)

More than half the world's people, about 2 1 billion, live in Aisa, Europe (excluding the USSR) has 446 million, Africa 354 million, North America 327 million, South America 195 million and Oceania 20 million

Not counting suburbs, Shanghai is the world's biggest city with 10,820,000, followed by Tokyo (8, 841,000), New York (7, 895,000), Peking (7,500,000) and Moscow (7,050,000) according to 1970 estimates for census figures

The United Nations decided to observe 1974 as World Population Year World conference on population was held in Bucharest in the third week of August, 1974 About 3,200 representatives of 135 countries attended the conference to draw up a world population plan of action. The conference was the largest on the subject attended by about 1,500 observers and 1,000 journalists U N Secretary General Kurt Waldheim addressing the opening session observed :

"Today the world's population would grow by three million people while experts and Government officials here talk about the problem"

Dr Waldheim called for population policies that respect sovereignty of all nations and basic human rights Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu made a plea before the gathering for a shift in research funds from arms to improving the quality of life for the world's peoples

The two most note-worthy aims of the "Plan of Action" were the difusion of family planning and lowering of the overall birth rate of the world

Turning to India, one is struck by the fact that India has too many people for too few exploited resources India, which in 35 years will have over a billion people, is the worst crowded of all nations It has only 2 2 percent of the world's land area, but supports 15 percent of the world's population Six hundred million Indians subsis on a mere 1 5 percent of the world's income Being only one seventh size of the USSR we have more than twice its population The considerable strides in agricultural and industrial development made by the Government since 1947 have been weighed down by the calamitous number of people born yearly, 13 million a year at the present time. At the present moment, according to WHO figures 52 percent of the population suffers from malnutrition The Malthusian checks do operate inexorably at crucial stages, though not in full measure There are in India over 50,000 engineers unemployed beside lakhs of others educated, technical and illiterate skilled or unskilled The blame for all this state of apathy can so easily be placed on the Government but it is actually a population problem From country to country, the problems vary No other country is as over populated as India But a country only becomes over populated when its growth of populaton is not paralleled by the corresponding economic growth The case of India is special in that the growth of population is hindering on otherwise healthy economic growth Food, education, employment and shelter are the basic rights of every man These are the rights which are likely to be denied to most of the men, even more than they are now, if the present situation continues to prevail As we see today, nine nations consume 90 percent of the worlds' resources of energy and food while the other 150 consume the remaining 10 percent Unless, there is some kind of redistribution of resources it will be difficult for man, to survive

The problem of numbers cannot be isolated from the problem of quality. As a general rule, the quality of human species, like that of every thing, improves in inverse proportionto its sum total. The pathetic condition of life may be seen from our poor standard of

living which are largely the result of low productivity and high birth rate The frightening growth in population makes economic development harder, since it increases the need for more and more of everything that has to be produced Otherwise the status quo cannot be maintained It was estimated some years ago by our planners that with the addition of 18 million to our population each year, the extra burdens placed on the socio-economic structure would be to the tone of 15 million quintals of food, 5 million jobs, one hundred thousand schools and half a million houses It is a salutary development that our efforts to thwart famines and epidemics have resulted in the reduction of death rate But side by side with this happy trend, the birth-rate has been galloping at an alarming pace Our family planning campaign is a case of good intentions gone awry It has only partially succeeded to contain the population explosion which can be seen in its most sinister aspects in the city slums and in the rural scourges

The family planning movement has also not been able to completely remove the social premium placed on the birth of a son in preference to a daughter. The Films Division recently made a documentary stressing the fact that a daughter was as good as a son But it made little impact on the audience, who actually reacted to it with contempt One industrial worker, who saw the film is said to have remarked "These days you have so many queues for essential commodities We need several sons at least for waiting in front of shops, if for no other reason" **

It should be borne in mind that the population is not a crisis, but a chronic malady and as such the remedies should be routine and gradual and not spectacular. In India, we have a low literacy rate It is less than 30 percent Consequently, social reformers and political leaders exercise a profound influence on the credulous masses on whom intellectuals and academicians make no impression At the same time, it may be stated here that legislative measures assume importance only in countries with a realistic and sensitive national conscience But in India serveral well-meaning social laws such as Sarada Act, Abolition of dowry or land reforms are honoured more in the breach than in the observance Yet legal sanctions are invested with sanctity and relevance and these symbolies national aspirations as also the community's sense of values. The child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the Sarada Act was formulated in 1929 and has since been amended twice Presently it has fixed the minimum age for marriage at 15 for girls and 18 for boys It is reckoned that by raising the minimum age for the girl's marriage to 20, the reproduction span can be splashed with the result that fertility drops by more than 20 percent. Enforcement of such personal laws is generally tardy, and like prohibition, requires and elaborate and expensive machinery Such an upward revision of marriage age to 20 for girls and 25 for boys has other social merits as well It will, for example, means that couples who will have by then acquired adequate education and secured gainful employment will tend to have children only when they are responsible and mature enough

No doubt our family planning programmes have shown tangible results in consonance with the efforts directed against multiplication of population in our underdeveloped country But the movement have achieved its goal in the sensitive urban areas only and a fringe of the magnitude of the problem could be tackled in-so-far as the rural mass is concerned, because that requires elaborate and expensive machinery to cover the entire vast country side which should be the main target to hit at the root cause of the disease Fierce controversies have often raged on the efficacy of the different methods of contraception Experience has shown that family planning should be treated as a part of a comprehensive medical care programme with the rural areas as its principal targets

A long term population policy should necessarily devolve on our young men and women They will, in course of time, inherit this colossal problem and will need to be equipped to meet the challenge In this context the Mudaliar committee's recommendation on sex education is particularly relevant The committee felt that our colleges should have special classes for sex education Against this suggestion there may be raised many voices haunted by nightmares of juvenile permissiveness We might, however, make a beginning by including demography and population dynamics in School Curricula, since many students especially in the coutry-side discotinue studies at the pre-university level.

In their anxiety to depress birth-rate drastically, some demographers have ventured to suggest complusory family planning Should not one be severely punished for not planning one's family ? This question, besides being fraught with legal shags, is contrary to the spirit of democratic processes Punitive legislation on birth control, if unjustly enforced, will only cuase nation-wide resentment and thus defeat its purpose However, it is felt that if incentives fail to produce the expected results, a certain amount of compulsion, veiled or open, will sooner or later, become necessary in the larger interst of the nation's survival It is feared that there will be social and conomic, chaos, if our emotions prevail over our own honest assessment of realities May be statutory enforcement of family planning, if pretested and adopted, will succeed in a small town with the assistance of mass media Alternately a suitable carrot and stick policy may be devised, Alongwith rewards and income tax concessions etc. for willing

**Information and figures are based on articles published in "The Tribune" dated 20 8-1974 (P 6 Col 7) and dated 1-9 1974 (P 4 Cols, 3—5).

couples, recalcitrant ones can be subjected to a series on disincentives as punishment for letting their families grow unplanned For instance, medical benefits, educational facilities and housing subsidies etc can be curtailed, if not suspended till such time as they adopt family planning without reservation In our country, we have already prevented about a million births each year But this pales into insignificance when we realise that every sunrise adds 50 000 to the multitudes to be fed

In India, Uttar Pradesh has recorded the lowest growth rate of population during the decade 1961 71 which is below 20 percent The corresponding growth rate for Himachal Pradesh viz 23 04 percent which, as already stated is the highest since 1901 During the past 70 years the population increased by the 15,40,140 persons Thus since the turn of century population of the State has shot up by 80 20 percent Another noteworthy feature is that whereas the rural population increased by 74 64 percent during 1901—71 urban segment shot up by 212 79 percent during the same period The percentage variation has been growing steadily except in 1951 when it came down from 11 54 percent to 5 42 percent

Statement III 3 appended hereunder shows growth rate of population by districts in Himachal Pradesh since 1901 A study of the growth rate of population of the individual districts of the State and comparison with the growth rate of previous decades will be easy with the help of data revealed in this Statement

STATEMENT III 3

Growth Rate of population by districts

1901—11 to 1961—71

State/District	Decennial growth rate of population						
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	—1·22	+1·65	+5 23	+11 54	+5·42	+17·87	+23·04
Chamba	+6·68	—4 74	+3·48	+15·81	+0·08	+23·72	+16·46
Kangra	—1·95	+0 04	+5·41	—13 85	+1·33	+15·17	+20·19
Mandi	+3·20	-1·41	+11·07	+14·22	+2·29	+23·70	+34·07
Kulu	+4·36	—2·22	+7 70	+4·40	+6·19	+4·97	+25·79
Lahul & Spiti	+4·39	—2·23	+7·70	+4·40	+6·19	+60 69	+15·08
Bilaspur	+2·46	+5 26	+3·06	+9·25	+14·29	+25·94	+22·66
Mahasu	+4 51	—0·98	+8·00	+9·17	+3·72	+21·22	+22·61
Simla	—33 69	+21 62	—14·72	+7·58	+55·06	+10·66	+24·01
Sirmaur	—2·09	+1·39	+5·78	+5·02	+6·44	+18 95	+24·04
Kinnaur	+4·55	—0 98	+8 00	+9·17	+3·72	+18·87	+21·61

It will be seen from the statement that Mandi district represents the highest percentage increase of 34 07 from 1961 to 1971 This is mainly due to immigration of a large number of workers and their dependents in Sundar Nagar colony and in the new township at Pandoh as a result of launching of Beas-Sutlej Link Project Kulu district (25 79) comes second in respect of growth rate during the same period while Sirmaur (24 04) occupied the third place Next comes Simla district (24 01) followed by Bilaspur (22 66) and Mahasu (22 61) Lahul and Spiti district has the lowest growth rate of 15 08 percent The growth rate of 16 46 recorded in the case of Chamba is the second lowest It will be seen that out of the ten districts, the growth rate of four is higher than the State average while it is lower in respect of the remaining six districts With a view to making better appreciation of the position, a brief note on each district in regard to the growth of population since the beginning of the century whether the increase or decrease is more pronounced in rural or urban areas, the factors contributing to the growth and density of population may be recorded.

Position in each district

CHAMBA DISTRICT

Since the beginning of the century the population of Chamba district has increased by 93 08 percent not withstanding the fact that it witnessed the declining trends during the decades 1911 -21 and 1921—31 and then again a pronounced fall in 1941—51 During the last 70 years the district added 123,041 persons to its population which is now almost double the 1901 figures. However, despite this the density of its population in 1971 at 31 persons

per Km^2 was the lowest next only to Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts

During the first decade (1901—11) the district added 8,829 persons accounting for 6 68 percentage decade increase In subsequent two decades of 1921 and 1931, the addition to population declined to 6,681 and 5,141 persons representing the percentage increases of 4 71 and 3 48 respectively Against this decline, there was appreciable increase of population by 24,159 persons showing growth rate as 15 81 percent in 1941 census But again in 1951 Census, this growth rate fell to merely 0 08 percent when only 145 persons were added to the population of the district during this decade Comparing this situation with the subsequent census of 1961, it will be observed that there was a phenomenal increase of 42,011 persons giving the maximum percentage of 23 72 ever recorded in the district The increase of population during 1961—71 in this district amounted to 16·46 percent as against the State average figure of 23 04 percent

KANGRA DISTRICT

This district has the distinction of being the largest in area except Lahul & Spiti The growth of population has been very mild upto 1931 Its population declined by 1 95 percent in 1911 In subsequent censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941, the district growth rate of population has been 0 04, 5 41 and 13 85, but again in 1951 it decreased to 1 33 After 1951, however, there has been steady increase in the growth rate Since 1901 the district has added 523,473 persons to its population Density of its population in 1971 at 158 persons per Km^2 was the highest next only to Bilaspur district

As stated above the population of Kangra remained almost static upto 1931 while in 1941 it increased by 115,101 persons accounting for 13 85 percent During the decade 1941—51, the population increase fell down to 12,567 persons claiming only 1 33 percent growth rate. Then in the following two decades of 1961 and 1971, the growth rate of population again gained momentum when the actual increase was to the extent of 145,486 and 222,942 claiming 15 17 and 20 19 percent of growth rate respectively The decrease in population of the district during the first decade of 1901—11 is attributed to the great calamity of an earthquake in 1905 During 1911—21 its people suffered from influenza epidemic which took heavy toll of human life One of the chief features of Kangra district is that its menfolk go out in large numbers both in army and for service in civil departments which caused decline in the growth rate of its population during 1941—51 In 1961 and 1971, the increase in growth rate of population is mainly due to increase in the urban population Against only two urban areas in 1941, there were seven in 1951 and 1961 This number has now increased to nine in 1971

MANDI DISTRICT

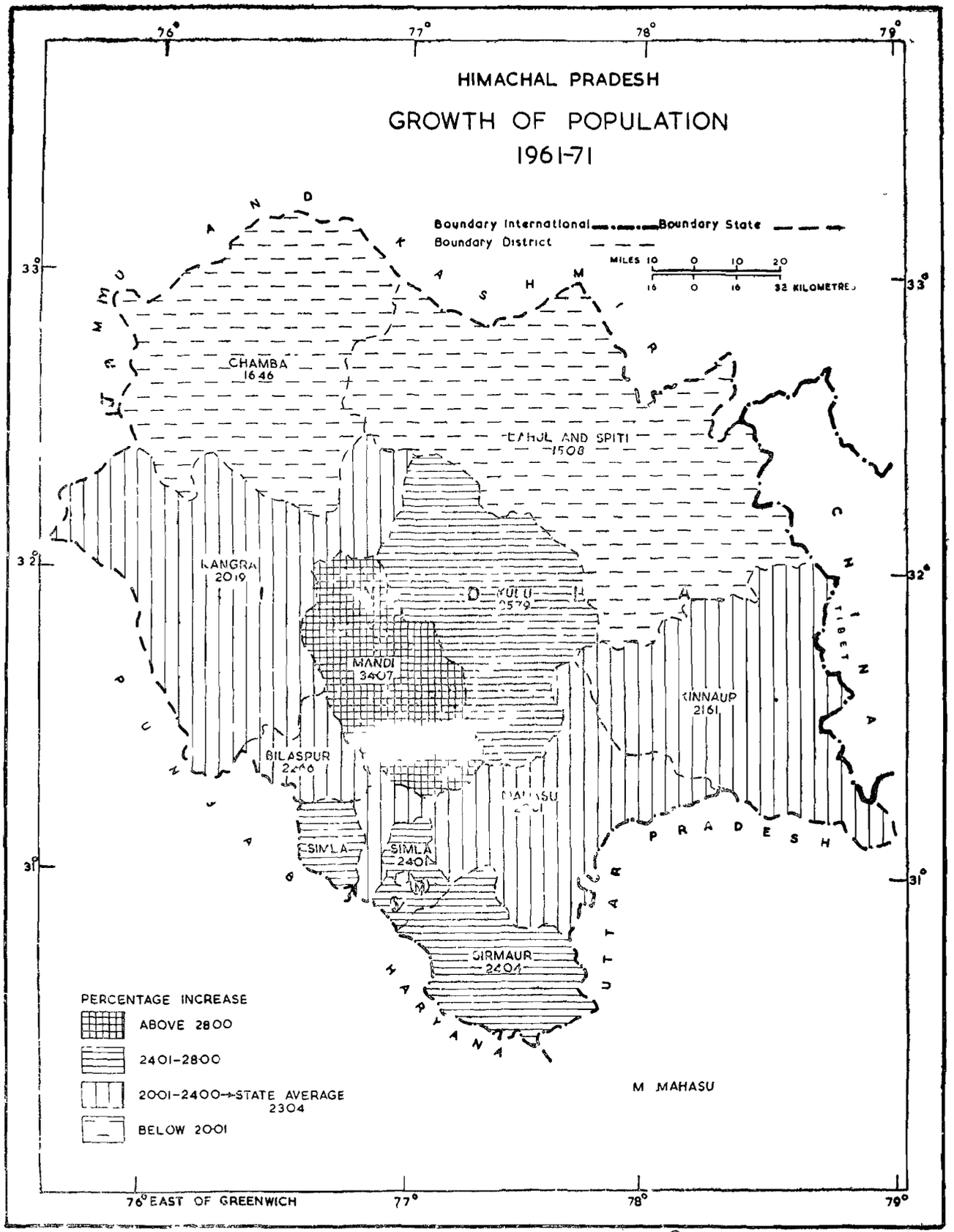
The population of this district has increased by more than double since 1901, the overall addition being 125 24 percent over the last 70 years Except in 1921 and 1951 when there was decrease in its growth rate the population continued to rise at an accelerated rate till 1971 The increase in 1961—71 was of the order of of 34 07 percent which is the highest among all other districts as well as the State average of 23 04 percent The increase in the growth rate in respect of urban areas is as high as 123 84 percent as against the rural rate of 28 74 percent During the last 70 years, the growth rate of population in urban areas is 366 97 percent and in rural areas it is 113 82 accounting for less than one third of the former

The population of the district during the first decade of 1901—11 increased by 7,317 persons or 3 20 percent, but during the subsequent decade of 1911-21 the growth rate declined to 1 41 percent The decrease is partly due to influenza epidemic and partly as a result of deaths due to famine conditions in Sundar Nagar and Karsog areas This district shows an increase of 26,497 persons (11 7 percent) in 1931 census and this trend was maintained in 1941 also showing an addition of 37,812 persons with 14 22 percent during this decade But in 1951, the growth rate again dropped to 2 29 percent due to the mass migration of Muslims in the wake of partition The last two decades 1951—61 and 1961—71, has, however, showed considerable increase in growth rate which went up to 23 70 and 34 07 percent respectively This significantly high rate of growth is mainly due to coming up of new townships at Sundar Nagar and Pandoh as a result of launching of Beas Sutlej Link Project. The phenominal increase in urban population is responsible for the high rate of growth

KULU DISTRICT

During the last 70 years, this district has added 72,786 persons to its population of 119,585 in 1901 showing 60 87 percent increase over this period Moderate growth of population has taken place in the district right upto the 1961 census During the last decade 1961—71, however, the growth rate shot up to 25 79 per cent which is higher than the State average as also all other districts except Mandi district which maintains the highest rate of 34 07

The population of Kulu district decreased by 2,776 persons in 1921, but barring this, it has been increasing during other decades upto 1951—61 though the growth rate was almost constant The maximum increase during these decades was 9,398 persons or 7 70 percent in 1931 The district had no urban area till 1941 while there was only one town in 1951 and 1961 which increased to two in 1971 In 1971, however, the district has shown considerable increase of 39,446 persons with a growth rate of 25 79 percent which is the highest ever recorded during the last 70 years We have taken long strides in the eradication of epidemics which used to take large toll of life from time to time During recent times large scale deaths due to diseases have been averted or controlled. This, more than anything else, accounts fo



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

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showing significant increase in population during the decade 1961–71 Implementation of development schemes and urbanisation are some other factors contributing to this spurt in population growth

LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT

This district, though being the biggest in area has the smallest population and lowest density among Himachal districts Lahul & Spiti was made into a, separate district in 1960 by taking out from Kangra district the area on the other side of Rohtang Pass. It is an area of high mountains which remain snow-clad all the year round and human population is found mostly along the Chandra and the Bhaga rivers which confluent some six miles downstream of Keylong, the district headquarters and thereafter it is known as Chandrabhaga (Chenab)

Population of the district was 10,444 in 1901 and 23,538 in 1971 showing actual increase of 13,094 over the last 70 years Thus it has shown an increase by 125 37 percent during this period Most of this increase is due to the migration of workers on the construction of roads, bridges and Government buildings beside location of district headquarters at Keylong and civil Sub-divisional headquarters at Kaza Between 1901 and 1951, in no decade did the population increase by more than 8 percent, but in 1911–21 it registered a net decrease of 2 23 per ent In the decade 1951–61 the growth rate of 60 69 was the highest ever recorded by any district but it fell down to 15 08 in 1961–71 and was the lowest among all the districts Density of population in the district is only 2 persons per Km^2 against the State average of 62 There is no urban area and the whole of the district is rural in character

BILASPUR DISTRICT

Bilaspur is the smallest district in area with the highest density of population In the last 70 years, this district added 103,913 persons to its population of 90,873 in 1901 having 114 35 percent increase during this period

In no decade there has been any net decrease in population and on the other hand there has been net increase in its population in every decade Upto the decade 1931–41 the growth rate remained below 10 percent In 1951, however, the population increase was of the order of 15,763 with a growth rate of 14 29 percent In the subsequent census of 1961 the growth was more than double the previous decade During this decade, the population increase was 32 707 with the growth rate of 25 94 percent This rate of growth slightly decreased to 22 66 percent during the last decade of 1961–71 which is also less than the State average of 23 04

MAHASU DISTRICT

This district ranks third in population size according to 1971 census with 440, 118 persons Its population of 233,923 in 1901 increased by 88 15 percent during the last 70 years, the actual addition being to the extent of 206,195 During the same period, urban population has contributed 1,059 01 percent increase which is the highest amongst all the districts In the matter of density of population in 1971 there are 78 persons per Km^2 in Mahasu against the State average of 62 persons

Till 1951, the decennial growth rate of population in no decade was more than 10 percent and actually in the decade 1911–21, there was net decrease of 0 98 percent This decrease is due to great influenza epidemic of 1918 In 1951—61 however, the growth rate was 21 29 percent, the highest since 1901 This increasing trend was also maintained in 1961–71 During the last decade the rate of growth was 22 61 percent, a little below the State average of 23 04 Mahasu district, as already stated, represents the highest percentage increase from 1901 to 1971 in respect of urban population This is due to increase in the number of towns in this district from 3 in 1911 to 5 in 1971

SIMLA DISTRICT

Next only to Bilaspur, Simla is the smallest district in the State in respect of area The area of this district underwent high changes from decade to decade The population of the district as now constituted is estimated at 1,37,899 in 1901 This population has increased to 2,17,129 in 1971 which accounts for 57 46 percent during the last 70 years Its density of population is 153 persons per Km^2 and in that respect it ranks third in all the districts

During 1901–11, the population of Simla districtshowed a heavy decline of 33 69 percent After an increase of 21 62 percent in 1911–21, it again declined by 14 72 percent during 1921–31 During 1931–41, the population showed a nominal increase of 7 58 percent The decade 1941-51 witnessed a heavy increase of 55 06 percent in the population of Simla district which was attributable mostly to its becoming the seat of the Punjab Government During 1951—61, the capital of the Punjab Government was shifted from Simla to Chandigarh and the net increase in the district population amounted to only 10 66 percent In the last decade 1961–71, the decennial growth rate of population is 24 01 which is a little more than the State average of 23 04 percent

SIRMAUR DISTRICT

Since the beginning of the century, there has not been a single decade during which Sirmaur district witnessed net decrease in population Between 1901 and 1971, its population increased by 80 59 percent, the actual addition being to the extent of 109,346 Except in the decades 1911—21 and 1931—41 which showed decrease in the growth rate, the district population has been constantly increasing from decade to decade

Till 1941—51, the growth rate was below 7 percent, but in 1951 –61 the growth was more than three times of the previous decade and the rate of growth is recorded 18 95 percent In the last decade 1961—71, the population has increased at the rate of 24 04 percent Due to increase in the number of towns from 1 in 1901 to 3 in 1971, the urban population in the district has shot up by 231 12 percent during the last 70 years

KINNAUR DISTRICT

After Lahul & Spiti district Kinnaur district has the lowest population among all districts in the State It added 22,603 persons to its population of 27,232 in 1901 Thus during the last 70 years there was an addition of 83 percent in the population of this district There is no town in this district which is wholly rural area Except Lahul & Spiti district which is the least populated area in the Pradesh with a density of only 2 persons per Km^2, Kinnaui district is also sparsely populated with the density figure of 8 persons per Km^2 as against the State average of 62

The first decade 1901—11 added 4 55 percent to the population of Kinnaur, but the subsequent decade 1911—21 showed a net decrease of 0 98 percent However, during the next two decades 1921—31 and 1931—41 the decennial growth rates of population were 8 percent and 9 17 percent respectively But again in 1941—51, the growth rate has increased to 18 87 percent This increasing trend was also maintained in the last decade 1961- 71 which has shown the growth rate of 21·61, the highest ever recorded since 1901

The trends in the population growth of various districts in Himachal Pradesh can be understood by considering the decennial population figures from 1901—1971 Statement III 3 above reveals that population of all the districts has been steadily increasing almost all the time although there has been set backs due to wars, famines and epidemics During the half century after 1921, the increase of population has been significant During the decade 1941—51 there was a general decrease in population of almost all the districts as compared to the growth rate of the previous decade Births and deaths are the major factors which determine the growth rate of population everywhere In other parts of the country, the growth rate is affected during certain periods due to migration as also due to large scale movements of people into the territory or away from the territory But migration in our case does not have any appreciable impact in the growth rate of population Hence, we may consider the growth rate merely a function of births and deaths There can be several possible combinations of these two, which can be high, low or moderate In Himachal Pradesh, like other parts of the country both birth and death rates were high and they continue to be so but for a slight reduction in the birth rate and a more spectacular reduction in mortality rate in recent time In the absence of migration, the increase of population is the difference between the births and deaths We have taken long strides in the eradication of epidemics which used to take a large toll of human life, from time to time During recent times, especially 1921, large scale deaths due to plague, malaria and other epidemics have been averted or controlled This accounts for the steady growth of population since 1921

There are arrangements for registering births and deaths in the state Therefore, it is theoretically possible to assess the growth rate from registrations and it should agree with the figures revealed at the decennial consuses However, due to imperfections these figures seldom agree There is considerable under registration of both births and deaths This has been detected through the Sample Registration Scheme introduced in selected urban and rural areas Though the absolute figures may not be quite reliable the natural increase of population, as the difference between the registered birth rates and death rates shows certain significant trends The birth rate is fluctuating, but there is a tendency for declining though not very appreciably But the death rate is slowly but surely declining The net result is an appreciable growth rate in population of Himachal Pradesh

During the seven decades from 1901 to 1971, all the districts in Himachal Pradesh registered sustained increase of population Except Chamba, Lahul & Spiti and Bilaspur all other districts maintained a high rate of increase of population, Mandi reaching a record of 34 07 percent The growth rate of Chamba which was 23 72 percent during the previous decade of 1951—61 dropped to 16 46 percent during the last decade of 1961--71 Similarly, the growth rate of Lahul & Spiti dropped from 60 60 to 15 08 percent showing a decrease of more then four times in its population. Population of Bilaspur also decreased a little from 25·94 to 22 66 percent during this period

The trends of growth rate of population in Chamba district suggest that it has still scope to absorb larger increase in population The density of population being 31 persons per Km^2 is only half the State average of 62 persons Some areas like Pangi and Brahmaur are still more or less inaccessible or remote and these are yet to feel the impact of development After these areas are opened up with net work of communications and natural resources are exploited, more population can be sustained there It is expected that with the development of hydel power potential, cottage and small scale industries, horticulture, forest resources, production of wool and mineral wealth, more people would find their way and add to the population of such areas. Similarly Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Mahasu and

Kinnaur districts which likewise possess undeveloped pockets can also be bracketted with Chamba. Outer Seraj area in Kulu, the entire Lahul & Spiti and Dodra Kwar, Pandra Bis and Athara Bis areas in Mahasu, as also the whole of the border district of Kinnaur, when brought at par with other developed areas of Pradesh, should offer avenues for earning livelihood by larger number of people. The density of population per Km^2 in these districts is between 2 and 78 persons thus promising wider scope for increase in population before a distant future. The population of Sirmaur district has been increasing steadily through all the past seven decades except during the two decades of 1911—21 and 1931—41 when there was slight decrease in its growth rate, and in no decade it saw net decrease. The latest density figures in the district are at 87 persons per Km^2. Although it is already more than the State average but still there is some scope for absorbing larger population especially in Rajgarh, Pachhad, Rainka and Shilai Tasils/Sub-Tahsils which have remote and undeveloped areas. Such areas have bright future if the available natural resources e.g. forest, mineral and water power potential are exploited which would necessarily require improvement in the means of communication and other amenities of life.

The trends of growth rate shown by other districts namely Kangra, Mandi, Bilaspur and Simla indicate that their population is definitely bound to increase, may be at a moderate rate, during the coming decades. The density of populaton in these districts is quite high, ranging between 128 and 167 persons per Km^2, Bilaspur being the most populous district in the State. These four districts are comparatively flat or semi-mountaneous with valleys having easy access to plains of the neighbouring States. The existing better means of communications, fertile valleys, improved methods of cultivation, industrial development projects, commercial centres coupled with congenial climatic conditions and availability of other amenities of life are conducive to the increasing trend of population in these parts of the Pradesh. Further economic integration of rural areas of these districts with the administrative marketing and processing centres would provide easy means of livelihood to more people in a foreseeable future.

All the ten districts in the State showing their distribution by growith rate of population during the last seven decades since 1901 are listed in the following statement III.3(*a*). This statement gives us broad classification of those districts showing a growth rate higher than the State average and those below the State average as also their further classification according as the growth rates are very high, high average, low and very low.

STATEMENT III·3(*a*)

Distribution of Districts by growth rate of Population 1901—11 to 1961—71

Decade	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very low
	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4	Range 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901—11	Chamba	Kulu Lahul & Spiti, Mahasu, Kinnaur	Mandi	Sirmaur, Bilaspur	Simla, Kangra
1911—21	Simla	Bilaspur, Chamba	..	Kangra, Sirmaur, Mandi	Lahul & Spiti Kulu, Kinnaur, Mahasu
1921—31	Kinnaur, Mahasu, Mandi	Lahul & Spiti, Kulu	Kangra, Sirmaur	Bilaspur, Chamba	Simla
1931—41	Kangra, Mandi, Chamba	Kinnaur, Mahasu, Bilaspur	..	Sirmaur, Simla	Lahul & Spiti, Kulu
1941—51	Simla	Lahul & Spiti, Kulu, Sirmaur, Bilaspur	Mahasu, Kinnaur	Mandi	Chamba, Kangra
1951—6	Lahul & Spiti	Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur	Kangra, Kinnaur, Sirmaur	Simla	Kulu
1961—71	Mandi	Kulu	Mahasu, Bilaspur, Simla, Sirmaur	Kangra, Kinnaur	Lahul & Spiti, Chamba

This statement gives us an idea about differential growth rates of various districts from decade to decade.

According to growth rate of population from decade to decade, the Chamba district occupied first position in 1901—11. The districts of Kulu, Lhual & Spiti, Mahasu and Kinnaur district also recorded high growth rate during the period as compared to the State average which showed net decrease of 1·22 percent. This net decrease in population was shared by Simla and Kangra districts. Simla alone accounted for as much net decrease as 33·69 percent. Low growth rate was witnessed by Sirmaur and Bilaspur districts while Mandi faired average. This was a very unhealthy decade, with plague taking a very heavy toll of human life for three years consecutively from 1901 to 1903 and it recurred with even greater severity in 1907. Among other killers were Cholera, Small Pox and fever. Agricultural conditions were also unfavourable and there were scarcity conditions in various parts of the Pradesh. Kangra lost over 20,000 persons due to the earth-quake occurring on the 4th April, 1905.

The succeeding decade 1911—21 marks the beginning of an era of accelerated growth in population It witnessed an increase of 1 65 percent in the State population despite a verys evere epidemic of influenza, in 1918 Simla district which, in the previous decade had witnessed net decrease of 33 69 percent, found first place in growth rate, being as high as 21 62 percent Growth rate of Bilaspur and Chamba were also on the high side being above 4 percent against the State average of 1 65 percent Kangra, Sirmaur and Mandi registered low growth rate while there was net decrease in the case of remaining districts viz Lahul & Spiti, Kulu, Kinnaur and Mahasu

Comparatively easy conditions prevailed during the subsequent decade 1921 31 leading to an overall increase in growth rate of 5 23 percent in the State All districts except Simla, shared in this increase Mandi, Mahasu, and Kinnaur recorded very high growth rate viz above 8 percent Growth rate of Kulu and Lahul & Spiti was also at a high level The corresponding rate in respect of Kangra and Sirmaur districts was almost at the level of State average Low growth rate was recorded in Chamba and Bilaspur while population of Simla had net decrease of 14 72 percent

Steady growth rate of the preceding decade was maintained during the following decennial census of 1941 The population in the State increased by 11 54 percent which was more than double the growth rate of the past decade and all the districts except Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Sirmaur, shared in it, the foremost being Chamba, Mandi and Kangra Growth rate during this period in respect of Bilaspur, Mahasu and Kinnaur also remained on the high side The growth rate of Simla came down to the level of one half of its previous rate while that of Sirmaur was almost equal to its 1921 31 level These two districts recorded low growth rate and still very low growth of population was witnessed by Lahul & Spiti and Kulu The trend of growth in the latter two districts came down to half the previous rate Generally the population increase during this period was the highest since 1901 although in the succeeding decade 1941—51, the growth rate again fell down to about half of this rate

The partition of the country in 1947 also had its effects on population growth of the State in 1941—51 decade As stated above, the growth rate of 11 54 recorded in 1931—41 came down by about 50 percent to 5 42 The districts of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Mahasu and Kinnaur witnessed a great set back in their growth rate of population during this period The transfer of the Muslims on a mass scale to Pakistan, not matched by immigration of non-Muslim refugees, almost completely washed away the natural increase in population during the decade The growth rate of population of Lahul & Spiti, Kulu, Sirmaur and Bilaspur was, however, more than their corresponding rate of the past decade Lahul & Spiti and Kulu, being interior areas, were least affected by inter transfer of population between India and Pakistan In the case of Sirmaur and Bilaspur, where high growth rate was recorded, the plausible reason might be advanced as rapid extension in medical services resulting in the decline of death rate beside comparatively easy conditions prevailing during this this decade, the population of Simla increased at a very period During high rate of 55 06 percent against only 7 58 percent recorded during the past decade This phenominal increase is attributed to heavy influx of refugees from Pakistan beside shifting of the headquarters of the Punjab Government to Simla which was alsomade of the of seat the Himachal Pradesh Government Location of various administrative offices and head quarters of Western Command at Simla added to its population during these years Health conditions during this period generally remained good though malaria assumed abnormal proportions in 1942 and 1950 The decade 1941—51 marked the beginning of post independence era promising rapid development of the country, better living conditions, much more medical facilities and scores of other amenities of life in nutshell, all conducive to population boom in the years to come

The decade 1951—61 was free from epidemics and whereas the birth rate remained almost constant, the death rate declined steeply, because of great improvement in medical services This resulted in a tremendous rise in population of the State by 17 87 percent during the decade This is more than threefold of the previous decade's growth rate of 5 42 percent Except Kulu and Simla, all other districts shared in this increase, Lahul & Spiti being the foremost with a very high growth rate of 60 69 percent The population growth in four districts viz Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba and Bilaspur was also high while it was almost equal to the State average in Kangra, Kinnaur and Sirmaur, population of Kulu slightly decreased from 6 19 percent in 1941 51 to 4 97 percent in 1951—61 which was the lowest growth rate among all districts during this period Due to exodus of people from Simla as a result of Shifting of the capital of the Punjab Government to Chandigarh, the growth rate of population of Simla also came down considerably Notwithstanding this reduction in growth rate, the general increasing trend in the population growth was more than maintained in the following decade 1961—71

The growth rate of population viz 23 04 percent of the State during the last decade 1961-71 was the highest ever recorded since 1901 Among districts, the highest growth rate of 34 07 was claimed by Mandi, while next being Kulu which recorded 25 79 percent increase in its population Four other districts viz. Mahasu, Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur recorded growth rates almost equal to the State average while it was low in the case of Kangra and Kinnaur The corresponding rate in respect of two districts namely Lahul & Spiti and Chamba was very low The first position

in the matter of growth rate occupied by Mandi district is mainly attributed to the coming up of new colonies at Sundar Nagar, Pandoh and Slapper-Baggi as a result of influx of large number of workers engaged in the accomplishment of Beas Sutlej Link Project To some extent, this is also due to Bassi Hydel Project and Indo German Package Programme launched in Mandi district The apparently abnormal growth rate in Kulu district is partly attributed to the emergence of a new town viz, Mandi in 1971 Census

The population of the Pradesh attained its peak height of 34,60,434 in 1971 Census from as low as figure of 19,20,294 in 1901 It has thus increased by 15,40,140 or by 80 20 percent during the past 70 years It is noteworthy that more than two third of this increase has been recorded during the last two decades alone All along there has been progress in population trends even though there was net decrease by 1·22 percent in the first decade of 1901 11

In 1971 Census there were ten districts in Himachal Pradesh These were further divided into 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils and 36 towns/urban areas There were 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils in one district, 8 in another, 6 each in three, 5, 4 and 3 in one each and 2 each in the remaining two districts

The population of the State being 34,60,434, the average population for a district works out to 3,46,043 persons and for a tahsil 65,991 persons There is large variation among tahsils in regard to population. The tahsil of Palampur has the largest population (2,24,508) followed by Dehra Gopipur (2,13,458), Hamirpur (2,10,985) and Kangra (2,07,414) all in one district These four tahsils collectively have 8,56,365 persons or 24 75 percent of the State population On the other hand, four small tahsils of Hangrang (3,125), Poo (5,841), Spiti (7,196) and Morang (7,447) collectively have 23,609 persons which is merely 0 68 percent of the State population This state of wide variations in population of various tahsils leads us to the conclusion that there are a number of factors which influence the growth rate in an area These are suitability of soil, climate, availability of water for drinking and irrigation, social customs, diversification of means of livelihood, means of communications and urbanity etc These factors have positive relationship with growth of population In Statement III 4 the growth rate of population as being very high, high, average low and very low are shown for each tahsil/sub-tahsil of the Pradesh

STATEMENT III 4

Distribution of Tshsils/Sub-tahsils b. growth rate 1961 71

Very high growth rate	High growth rate	Average growth rate	Low growth rate	Very low growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
Solan	Dehra Gopipur	Barsar Sub tehsil	Morang	Brahmaur
Nurpur	Chichot	Hamirpur	Amb	Lahul
Kulu	Nirmand	Kandaghat	Shilai	Nachar
Paonta Sahib	Rajgarh	Chamba	Kotkhai	Una
Spiti	Sangla	Arki	Pangi	Ramka
Hangrang	Karsog	Rohru	Seoni	Bhattiyat
Mandi Sadar	Pachhad	Sarkaghat	Chaurah	Theog
Sundar Nagar	Poo	Ani	Bilaspur	Banjar
	Jogindar Nagar	Jubbal	Kangra	Palampur
	Simla Sub tahsil	Nahan		Chaupal
	Kasumpti	Nalagarh		
	Kumharsain Sub tahsil	Ghamarwin		
	Rampur			
	Kalpa			

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that 8 tehsils in the Pradesh which have recorded very high growth rate between 30-74 percent, are responding to the impact of development schemes executed in these areas, including the factor of immigration of a good number of people to these areas in search of better venue of employment and/or settlement For example Beas Sutlej Link Project and Indo German Package launched in Sundar Nagar and Mandi tahsils are responsible for very high growth rate of 73 05 percent in the former case and 40 68 percent in the later one Sundar-Nagar and Mandi Tahsils have the distinction of locating the fertile Balh Valley -the so called granary of the State in its lap In fact the fertile land, better irrigation and transport facilities coupled with congenial climatic conditions are most hospitable for living in Sundar Nagar and Mandi tahsils These two tahsils have further scope for absorbing more of population in the years to come The areas of Hangrang and Spiti tahsils claimed special

attention among tribal development programme accounting for very high growth rates of 40-20 percent and 36 39 percent respectively Looking, back to the past these areas belong to the most backward and remote parts of the two border districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti which are now receiving proper attention from the State government in the matter of their alround upliftment so as to catch up with the mainstream of life in other parts of the State Means of transport greatly influenced growth rate as this is the first and the foremost pre-requisite making possible human activity in any part of land Except Keylong-Kaza Jeepable road through the high Kunzam Pass, Spiti area has so far remained inaccessible during most of the year This area has now been opened up to vehicular traffic from Kinnaur side also, promising further propects of population increase there Simularly, Hangrang tahsil is farther most bordering Tibet Previously no transport facility existed there and the area remained practically cutof from the rest of the country With the provision of road link, the wheels of development activity are now set going and as a result thereof very high growth rate has been shared in this case also Four other tahsils of Paonta, Kulu, Nurpur and Solan have recorded very high growth rate ranging between 30 and 33 percent Paonta and Nurpur tahsils being nearer the plains, with comparatively flat areas, are in a position to afford easy access from here and other facilities for their industrial and agricultural development Cheap transport and mechanised agriculture have added to their prosperity As regards Solan tahsil it lies on the Hindustan Tibet National Highway and is served both by rail as well as road The area is most suitable for production of cash crops like ginger, chillies, tomatoes, Anar-dana and other vegetables which give profitable self employment to the population It has great potential for industrial development and has received due attention in this regard Industrial complexes have been established in this tahsil which has given boost to the growth rate of population The increase in the number of urban areas in Kulu tahsil has mainly helped it in attaining very high growth rate Development of tourist resorts at Manali, hot water springs at Manikaran and Vashisth, establishment of Mountaineering Institute at Manali and attraction of Reorich Art Gallery at Nagar-the old capital of the ruler of erstwhile *state* have all contributed to the increase in the population of the tahsil.

In the next category of tahsils with high growth rate ranging between 25-30, there are as many as 14 such units Out of this group three units namely Kalpa, Poo and Sangla belong to the border district of Kinnaur All these tahsils are purely rural not having a single town. The reasons for accelerated increase in population in these areas is due to the starting of tribal development schemes there Three more tahsils of Rampur, Kumharsain and Kasumpti in Mahasu District have shown high growth rate from 28 85 to 29 51 percent in this group Except, Kumharsain, the other two tahsils have urban areas also which have contributed to the abnormal increase in population In the case of Kumharsain, the phenominal increase in growth rate is mainly attributed to the establishment of camps by the organisations like general Reserve Engineering Force (GREF) and Secret Service Bureau (SSB) in this tahsil Road construction works engaging labour force, are in progress there In Simla tahsil which is mostly urban, the concentration of administrative offices at the State head-quarter is responsible for the large increase in growth rate of population viz 28 26 percent here Beside this, the increased business activity and development of tourism have attracted more people to the State capital and its nearby places The population of Jogindar Nagar Karsog and Chichot tahsils in Mandi district has increased at a high rate, because of economic prosperity as a result of implementation of various development schemes under the Five Year Plans There has been great improvement in roads, medical and public health services and production has increased due to introduction of improved techniques of agriculture Likewise high growth rate is recorded in Pachhad and Rajgarh tehsils in Sirmur, Nirmand tahsils in Kulu and Dehra Gopipur Tahsil in -Kangra district Except Pachhad which has one town, there is no urban area in other tahsils/sub-tahsils

From the position explained above, we find that out of 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils in the State, the growth rate of as many as 22 is on the high or very high side while the corresponding rate in respect of 12 units is at the level of average range from 20-25 percent The growth of population in the remaining 19 tahsils/sub-tahsils has been below the said average range The group 12 units with average growth rate includes two tahsils/sub-tahsils namely Baisar and Hamirpur in Kangra which are contiguous with similar conditions such as topography, climate, economy and social and cultural homogenity Both these tahsils are expected to support larger population in future as a result of improvement of roads and opening up of new development projects in the areas which were hitherto unattended Out of the remaining 10 tahsils in this group, one tahsil viz , Nalagarh has the distinction of being adjacent to the neighbouring state of Punjab The area of this tahsil is mostly plain with cheap and easy mode of transport which is helpful in the establishment of a number of medium and large scale industries Of late Himalaya Fertiliser Company, a joint sector venture, is being set up in this area and steps to organise more industries there are underway. These developments are likely to improve the possibilities of further accelerating the growth rate of population in this tahsil Nahan is another tahsil in this group adjacent to the plains of Haryana State The growth rate of 23 20 percent recorded in this tahsil also is expected to be more than maintained in future This is in contrast with the adjoining Paonta tahsil, in almost the same conditions, having claimed a very high growth rate of 32 51 percent As many as 8 more tahsils viz Kandaghat, Chamba, Arki Rohru, Sarkaghat, Ani,

Jubbal and Ghamarwin are in the group of average growth rate of population

In the above tahsils together with those which have high and very high growth rate of population as enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs, the growth of population has been greatly affected by improvement in medical and public health facilities, increase in irrigated area and opening of new roads, besides the death rate having come down considerably Agricultural extension programme has increased the agricultural production Agriculture is the mainstay of the state economy as 77 50 percent of the workers in the Pradesh are engaged in it for their livelihood But as the terrain over a greater part of the State is hilly and holdings are small and scattered the yields of the crops are generally lower than in the plains Therefore, the scope for increasing the out turn of food crops, except in valley areas is rather limited However, the agro-climatic conditions of the State are most suitable for growing a wide variety of fruits and cash-crops like potato, ginger, vegetable seeds etc Considerable emphasis, is therefore, laid on the development of horticulture Himachal Pradesh has made a successful experiment with the production of off-season vegetables like tomato, cauliflowers cabbage and peas Solan aera in Mahasu district and Sirmaur and Kulu districts are supplying these vegetables to the plains in the summer and rainy seaons thereby bringing prosperity to the growers

Himachal Pradesh from its very beginning has been the main suppher of seed potato to other States of the country mainly because it is free from virus disease and gives higher yields in the plains The farmers of the State get 3 to 4 crores per annum for a total production estimated to the tune of one lakh tonnes

As mentioned earlier, the State of Himachal Pradesh with its wide variety of topography, soil and climatic conditions offers an enormous scope for all round development of horticulture Apart from this, it has manifold impact on them like provision of nutritive diet to the people, checking up of soil erosion in the catchment areas of our national projects like Bhakra Dam, Pong Dam and Beas Sutlej Link etc , increasing employment potential of horticulture/agriculture based on industries and proper utilisation of area which otherwise cannot be put to agricultural uses The simple minded people of the Pradesh have taken to horticulture with great zeal The rapid development in fruit cultivation in the last decade has resulted in a change from subsistence agrarian economy to cash economy with the result that the hills which were one associated with perennical poverty are today looking froward to a bright economic future There has been a phenomimal increase in the area and production of fruits during the last two decad s About 2 50 Lakh tonnes of apple and other temperate, citrus and sub-tropical fruits are produced netting approximately 8 to 10 crores of their sale proceeds

Forests in Himachal Pradesh are a potential source of revenue to the State ex-chequer as about one fourth of the total revenue is earned from this source Forests in the Pradesh cover an area of about 21,585 Sq Kilometres and form approximately 38 5 percent of the total area of the State The area under forests has beautiful lush green trees of different varieties depending upon the soil and altitude of the area At the top, come the alpine pastures which are the backbone of sheep husbandry, for they provide rich grazing during summer The forests in the middle ranges consist of pines, fir and deodar These forest resources bear a rich potential for industries like newsprint, art-paper and textile accessories et In addition, large number of medicinal, herbs can be exploited for the pharmaceutical and ayurvedic medicine industry The chil pine trees yield resin and two resin factories in the public sector are functioning at Nanan and Bilaspur and there are four others in the private sector which are supplied resin by Forest Department The turpentine oil produced by these factories is an important raw material for various chemical products Forests are also essential to conserve soil and to regulate the flow of water in the rivers and thereby to ensure the longevity of multipurpose and hydro-electric projects which have great potential in the Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh has vast hydro-power potential which has not been properly harnessed so far It is estimated that the hydel powers potential of the State is of the order of 8,000 MW Five big rivers viz , Chenab Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna make their way to plains through the State These rivers originate from the inner Himalayas and the abundant perennial flow of water coupled with steep gradients of the river channel permits generation of cheap power Himachal is now set for a big leap forward to harness its power resources produce cheap electricity A number of large hydro-power projects have already been taken in hand These are (i) Giri-Bata Project in Sirmaur district (ii) Nagli Power House Extension in Simla district (iii) Rukti Micro Hydel Scheme in Kinnaur district and (iv) Sissu Micro Hydel Scheme in Lahul & Spiti district Apart from this, about one thousand MW capacity Nathpa Jhakri Hydel Project based on the Sutlej in Kinnaur district has been envisaged by the Government of India Yet another project namely Sul Hydel Project in Chamba district is under execution by the Government of India The consumption of electricity is also constantly increasing in the Pradesh Rural electrification programmes are receiving greater attention at the hands of the State Electricity Board

Though from industrialisation point of view, Himachal Pradesh is one of the most difficult areas in the country, yet it is endowed with vast natural resources, cheap power, labour, excellent industrial climate and other opportunities for setting up traditional as well as non-traditional industries in the State Some of the major industrial units in the Pradesh are (i) Nahan Foundry

Ltd , Nahan (ii) Resin and Turpentine Factories at Nahan and Bilaspur in Government Sector and (iii) Mohon Mekkin Breweries and Distilleries in the Private sector The Cement Corporation of India has started a 600 tonnes-a-day capacity, cement plant at Rajban in Sirmaur district A newsprint plant in the Sutlej Beas Basin with a production capacity of 200 tonnes a day is also going to be established Negotiations are also going on for setting up of a Cement Factory in Kangra district in the private sector The Himalaya Fertiliser Company, a joint sector ventures in Nalagarh is also coming up Three steel rerolling mills in Solan area and one in Kangra district have already gone into production while one more in Kangra district is in progress A chemical unit set up in private sector by M/S Himachal Terpene Chemicals at Kala Amb in district Sirmaur has gone into production A similar unit is coming up at Mahatpur in Una district The State Government has also decided to develop industrial areas in the following places of the Pradesh

(i) Paonta Sahib in Sirmaur district
(ii) Mahatpur in Una district
(iii) Nagrota Bagwan in Kangra district
(iv) Sansarpur Terrace in Kangra district
(v) Damtal Kandrori in Kangra district
(vi) Baroti Parwanu in Solan
(vii) Choultu in Kinnaur district
(viii) Bilaspur Sadar in Bilaspur district and
(ix) Nalagarh in Solan area

Resuming the discussion about growth rate of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils, their differentials and reasons therefore, we find that 9 units in the Pradesh have low growth rate between 16-20% One of these is Morang tahsil in Kinnaur district bordering Tibet Though adjoining tahsils, Hangrang, Sangla and Poo claim high growth rate i e more than 25 percent, the corresponding rate in Morang is only 16 18 percent. This low growth rate may be ascribed to the existence of more hilly terrain and huge inaccessible and un-inhabitable area in this tahsil in comparison to others Kangra and Amb tahsils in Kangra district have also recorded low growth rate Two tahsils namely Kotkhai and Seoni in Mahasu district and an equal number of tahsils viz , Pangi and Chaurah in Chamba district come in this group One tehsil each in Sirmaur and Bilaspur districts have recorded low growth rate The reason for this slow growth in population of these tahsils are either being remote and developing areas like Pangi, Shilai and Chaurah or saturation point having been reached in case of others

There are ten tahsils which have shown very low growth rate below 16 percent Brahmaur and Bhattiyat tahsils in Chamba district and Una and Palampur tahsils in Kangra district account for very low increase in population Similarly Theog and Chaupal Tehsils in Mahasu district come in this group One tahsil each in Lahul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Sirmaur and Kulu districts have given very low growth rate While the low growth in Una and Palampur may be due to birth control conscious people of these areas, in other cases it may be ascribed to hilly and remote terrain and huge area lying under inaccessible forests

The broad picture emerging from the discussion that because of their lacking in economic development or unfavourable location, the increase in population of some tahsils has not been brisk as compared to other tahsils which have reaped the fruits of economic development and recorded high increase in their population Brahmaur, Lahul and Nachar are the last three tahsils with the lowest rate in the range of 5-12 percent while Sundar Nagar, Mandi and Hangiang are in the forefront with very high increase of more than 40 percent

DENSITY AND GROWTH RATE

Density of population and growth rate of populas tion of a given region at any time are indicators of different demographic trends Density of population give us an idea about degree of concentrations of people in an administrative unit in relation to its area The growth rate of population in a particular area over a given period, on the other hand shows the trend of net increase or decrease in its population For making a comparison between the two sets of figures relating to Density and Growth Rate of various districts in Himachal Pradesh, the data given in the table below may be worth perusal —

TABLE

State/ District	Density (1971)	Growth Rate (1961 71)
Himachal Pradesh	**62**	**28 04**
Chamba	31	16 46
Kangra	158	20 19
Mandi	128	34 07
Kulu	35	25 79
Lahul & Spiti	2	15 08
Bilaspur	167	22 66
Mahasu	78	22 61
Simla	153	24 01
Sirmaur	87	24 04
Kinnaur	8	21 61

It would be observed from the figures that Bilaspur district is at the top in the matter of density but its growth rate is not so high The growth rate of Mandi district, though being the highest, its density is not like wise Thus, it is not necessary that the increase in population of an area which is otherwise

most densely populated, should also be very high Conversely, the area having recorded very high increase in its population during the a specified period should not necessarily be thickly populated There is, however, correlation to some extent, between density and growth rate of population in Simla district which is thickly populated and at the same time it has recorded high growth rate of population It will also be observed that Lahul & Spiti district is the most sparsely populated as well as it has the lowest growth rate among all districts Kinnaur district also being one of the thinly populated area has shown growth rate almost equal to the State average There is no population pressure in this district, but not-with-standing that position, it has considerably added to its population during the last decade 1961-71 The second highest density of population is shown by Kangra district but its growth rate has not been rapid and commensurate with that distinction Both low density and low growth rate of population are given by Chamba district Neither it is a thickly populated district nor there is much increase in its population Kulu district has faired far better in this respect Though the density of population in this district is almost half of the State average but there has been phenominal increase in its population over the past decade The decennial growth rate of this district is the second highest only next to Mandi, as also more than the State average The ramaining two districts of Mahasu and Sirmaur have recorded moderate density i e number of persons per square kilometre which is a little more than the State average while growth rate in both these districts is also steady and almost equal to the growth rate of the State as a whole

Out of the ten districts in Himachal Pradesh, four can be brakceted as densely populated and six others have either sufficient or thin population in relation to the areas of the respective districts But it does not suggest that the districts with thick population have no further scope for supporting any more population or conversely there is vast scope for adding to the population of the districts which are at present thinly populated The increase in population of an area of district at a high, moderate or low pace depends on the situation or location of that region, its proximity to plains or, remoteness from other parts of the country, bes des means of transport, climate, fertility of culturable land and its availability, and above all means of livelihood In our case Lahul & Spiti district is the largest in area among all the districts and yet its population is the least of all with a density of merely two persons per Km^2 This is because of its location being at the remotest corner of the Pradesh coupled with most rugged hilly terrain and severe climate and vast inaccessible areas which are inhospitable for human habitation There are other districts like Chamba, Kangra, Kulu, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur, some parts of which are cut off from the mainstream of life and living in such areas is most difficult while most of the areas in these districts are the best suitable for settlement and consequently the concentration of population there, is to the maximum

With a view to indentifying these areas down at the level of tahsils/sub-tahsils an attempt may be made to categorize such units of say (1) high density as well as high growth rate (2) high density but low growth rate (3) low density and high growth rate and (4) low density and low growth rate For this, statement III 5 may be referred to

STATEMENT III 5

Distribution of Tahsils/Sub-tahsils by Density and Growth Rate

High density and High growth rate	High density and low growth rate	Low density and high growth rate	Low density and low growth rate
1	2	3	4
1 Simla Sub-tahsil	1 Lahul	1 Kasumpti	1 Theog
2 Spiti	2 Morang	2 Jubbal	2 Bhattiyat
3 Kulu	3 Nachar	3 Chichot	3 Seoni
4 Kalpa	4 Banjar	4 Karsog	4 Chaupal
5 Hangrang	5 Una	5 Chamba	5 Rainka
6 Ani	6 Kangra	6 Pachhad	6 Chaurah
7 Nirmand	7 Palampur	7 Rajgarh	7 Brahmaur
8 Sarkaghat	8 Amb		8 Pangi
9 Rampur	9 Bilaspur Sadar		
10 Poo	10 Kotkhai		
11 Sangla	11 Shilai		
12 Rohru			
13 Hamirpur			
14 Paonta Sahib			
15 Nahan			
16 Ghamarwin			
17 Solan			
18 Sundar Nagar			
19 Dehra Gopipur			
20 Mandi Sadar			
21 Kandaghat			
22 Barsar			
23 Kumharsain Sub tahsil			
24 Arki			
25 Nurpur			
26 Nalagarh			
27 Jogindar Nagar			

The position given in the above statement shows that there are half of the tahsils/sub-tahsils in the Pradesh which claim high density and high growth rate while 11 are high density and low growth rate units and 7 are low density and high growth rate areas The rest 8 are low density and low growth rate areas

Himachal Pradesh being a hilly state, it has small urban areas, business and commercial centres and in

dustrial areas A number of urban areas have flourished, yet owing to the agricultural character of its economy, the State has remained predominantly rural Almost all the towns are administrative and non-industrial The 27 tahsils /sub-tahsils grouped under high density and high growth rate include remote areas like Spiti, Hangrang, Poo and Sangla These areas which remained unattended so far, are now being developed after having been linked by road with the rest of the State as the means of transport is the first pre-requisite for further progress All these areas together with other tahsils and sub-tahsils categorised under this heading e g Kulu, Kalpa Ani, Nirmand, Sarkaghat, Rampur, Kumharsain sub-tehsil and Rohru which are also interior areas, have great potential for development and are capable of absorbing more and more population Simla sub-tahsil which has the highest density of 558 persons per km^2 as also high growth rate of population coincides with the urban area where the rapid increase in population was witnessed during the last decade due to the reasons given earlier This area seems to have reached a point of saturation having no further scope or little scope for rapid growth rate of population Large scale migration to this area is out of question, but natural increase in its population cannot be ruled out All other tahsils sub-tahsils of Hamirpur Paonta Sahib, Nahan, Ghamarwin, Solan, Sundar Nagar, Dehra Gopipur, Mandi Sadar, Kandaghat, Barsar, Arki, Nurpur, Nalagarh and Joginder Nagar which are grouped under this category represent most populous region of the State This region covers low lying areas and valleys well connected with the plains of the neighbouring States This area is served by a net work of roads, besides there being potential of industrial and agricultural resources, abundance of water and other necessities of life easily available More population can be supported by these areas if the available natural resources are exploited

The next group of tahsils/sub-tahsils under the heading high Density and Low Growth Rate covers 11 such units Five of them viz Una, Kangra, Palampur, Amb and Bilaspur Sadar are parts of the low lying and valley areas enumerated in the preceding paragraph There is high density of population in these tahsils, but the rate of growth has been low, because the population which was already at the optimum level had little scope for high increase in the absence of spectacular changes taking place in their areas The remaining six tahsils in this category are Lahul, Morang, Nachar, Banjar, Kothkai and Shilai Though these tahsils are remote and are parts of interior areas, there is high density and low growth rate of population Low-growth rate can be ascribed to the simple reason of their remoteness, otherwise more and more population can be absorbed in these areas also as a result of increased developmental activity

Further more, we have seven tahsils/sub-tahsils namely Kasumpti, Jubbal, Chuchot, Karsog, Chamba, Pachhad and Rajgarh which have low density and high growth rate Almost all of them are hilly areas covered by forests promising greater development and showing further potential for rapid growth of population These are sparsely populated parts of the Pradesh because their natural resources are not yet exploited to the maximum Nevertheless, with the proper development, the growth of population and density are expected to be higher in these areas as well There is much scope for starting forest based industries, development of agriculture, transport and irrigation for amelioration of economic condition of the weaker sections of the society This should result in more opportunities for employment increase, business activity and brisk population increase

There are still eight remaining tahsils which are both sparsely populated as well as their growth rate is low and hence in a stage of poverty and stagnation These are Theog, Bhattiyat, Seoni, Chaupal, Ramka, Chaurah, Brahmaur and Pangi areas Brahmaur and Pangi may be singled out as problem areas due to the absence of assured means of transport in their case Heavy snowfall during winter renders all activities to a stand still and these regions remain cut off from the rest of the State for four to five long months Most of the population moves away for lower hills and pastures alongwith them herds of sheep and goats during winter months The rest of the tahsils viz Theog, Bhattiyat, Seoni, Chaupal, Ramka and Chaurah are also more or less affected by chilly climate and snow as their areas command considerable height as these are interior regions Vast areas are covered with thick forests and cultureable land is insufficient there But these areas are well connected with all weather motor roads and are thus placed on a advantageous position in contrast with the problem areas mentioned above The State Government is taking great strides for the economic development of such areas which show signs of being capable of absorbing more population in the near future

A glance at the map of Himachal Pradesh printed here, clearly shows the areas by different levels of density of population and growth rate Before studying the map, it may be borne in mind that density of districts is based on area figures supplied by the Survey of India, but at the tahsil level it is based on the data furnished by the Stat Director of Land Records The two sets of area figures do not tally because the same are worked out on different basis by the different sources The total of the area figures of the tahsils/ sub-tahsils do not tally with the district figures as the former represent "Land Use" area and are derived from the figures supplied by the State Director of Land Records while the later represent provisional "Geographical Area" supplied by the Surveyor General As such the density upto district level is shown in the map Otherwise the density at the tahsil level would have

given a misleading picture The growth rate of population as shown by hatching, is, however, given down to the tahsil/sub-tahsil level

And finally before concluding this chapter, a discussion might be made about the characteristics of the districts and tahsils that have shown high density and high growth rate of population in contrast with these areas which have low density and low growth rate of population in the context of development of agriculture, irrigation, industry, transport and location of large urban areas There are five districts viz Kangra, Mandi, Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur with high density and high growth rate of population These districts cover vast valley areas well irrigated by numerous Kuhls Their main produce is rice, wheat and maize. The importance of agriculture in the economy of these districts is amply borne out by the fact that it is by far the largest single industry and the main occupation of people on which depends the economy of the people Due to undependable rains, which are often erratic and not well scattered other sources of irrigation, e g lift irrigation, flow irrigation and tube well irrigation are employed Due to hilly topography of the Pradesh, possibilities of executing large irrigation projects are limited But the above districts are a little better placed in the matter of availability of irrigation facilities in comparison with other districts in Himachal

In the matter of development of industry, the above mentioned districts are making steady progress and the State Department of Industries is making concerted efforts to keep up the pace of progress which will provide a diversion in economic opportunities available in the said districts having an otherwise agricultural based economy Almost all the existing large and medium sector industries are located in these districts which offer better prospects for industrial development than other districts in the State Means of transport are the first and foremost pre-requisite for industrial progr ss in any area Roads are the only life-line of the people of Himachal Pradesh as there are practically no railways and water ways to cater to the needs of traffic All the districts aforesaid are provided with a net work of roads Railways also cater to the needs of transport to a considerable extent in Kangra and Simla districts All weather roads are in a good shape in these districts and motor transport service is available for every nook and corner In this respect, other districts viz Chamba, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Mahasu and Kinnaur which cover higher hills fair no better than the districts under discussion, covering low lying and valley areas

Degree of urbanisation also affects to a great extent the density and growth rate of population of an area The total urban population in the State is returned as 241,890 persons spread over 36 urban areas in eight out of the ten districts The two districts namely Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural districts The urban population of 196,201 persons or 81·11 percent is accounted for by these five districts of Kangra, Mandi, Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur Out of the 36 urban areas in the State as many as 25 are located in these districts leaving 11 towns with a population of 45,689, to the share of the rest three districts of Chamba, Kulu and Mahasu Out of the above 25 towns, 9 are located in Kangra, 4 in Mandi, 3 in Bilaspur, 6 in Simla, and 3 in Sirmaur All big towns like Simla, Sundar Nagar, Mandi, Nahan and Dharamsala fall in these districts affecting the density and growth rate of population in respect of these areas.

Going down to the level of tahsil/sub-tahsil, we have about 50 percent such units categorised under High Density and High Growth Rate of population as against only eight which have low Density and Low Growth Rate In the former group, the names of Simla, Sarkaghat, Hamirpur, Paonta Sahib, Nahan, Ghamarwin, Solan, Sundar Nagar, Dehra Gopipur, Mandi Sadar, Kandaghat, Barsar, Nurpur, Nalagarh and Jogindar Nagar, may be listed The high density in respect of other tahsils/sub-tahsils grouped in this category, is based on land use area figures which are much less than the actual geographical area figures and as such the degree of density in such case is not exactly representative of the true picture Therefore, our study in the present context is confined to the tahsils/sub-tahsils enumerated above All the above mentioned tahsils are administrative units of the same districts which have high density and high growth rate as discussed in the preceding paragraphs Some other tahsils/sub-tehsils e g Una, Kangra, Palampur, Amb, Bilaspur Sadar, Shillai, Chichot, Karsog, Pachhad and Rajgarh which also form administrative divisions of the districts of Kangra, Mandi, Bilaspur and Sirmaur, are either high density and low growth rate areas or vice versa and as such are not being discussed here The tahsils/sub-tahsils having high density and high growth rate of population as listed above are more developed in the field of agriculture, irrigation, industry and transport etc than other tahsils with difficult terrain and lesser facilities for their rapid development Some of these areas are covered under the Indo-German Package programme or Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency while in other big projects e g Beas Sutlej Link in Sundar Nagar, Shanan Power House and Bassi Power House in Jogindar Nagar, Giri Bata Project in Nahan are located There are also Paonta Valley in Paonta Sahib and Balh Balley in Sundar Nagar Most of the large and medium sector industries are also located in these areas which have the advantage of being situated at low heights with flat valleys where ample

transport facilities are available Water resources in these areas are in abundance making irrigation facilities possible Fertile land of the valleys contributes substantially to the production of foodgrains Progressive farmers have taken to mechanical farming wherever possible with the help of Government sponsored agencies and today the people there are economically much better off than they were before the advent of the Five Year Plans

CHAPTER IV

Rural and Urban Population

It is customary to divide the people into rural and urban at every population census The definitions of the terms 'rural' and 'urban' change from period to period and from country to country In simple terms, urbanization is a 'Process of population concentration, but the traditional stage from rural to urban is hard to recognize Hence some places get the administrative status of towns only long after they cease to be rural From the beginning of the present century, the Indian census recognised as urban areas, every municipality, all civil lines outside municipal limits, every cantonment and other places with a population of not less than 5,000 and possessing urban characteristics Places having special status as municipality or cantonment presented no problem But many places which claimed the status of a town on the basis of population did not have predominant urban characteristics because they were essentially agricultural areas This concept of the town was more or less followed upto the 1951 census The recognition of municipalities, cantonments and civil lines as urban areas, was upheld in the 1961 census also but further tests were introduced in the case of other places with a population of more than 5,000 They were, that the density of population should be at least 400 persons per Sq Km and that at least 75 percent of the male working population should follow non-agricultural occupations Under these conditions also, the Director of Census Operations in each state could use his discretion in declaring a place as a census town in consultation with the State Government concerned depending on the degree of urbanization of the place This concept of a town was adopted in the 1971 Census also

At the time of 1961 Census, Himachal Pradesh had only six districts while in 1971 Census it consisted of ten districts In this connection, it may be mentioned that in 1966 the composite Punjab State was reorganised and two States of Punjab and Haryana were created and the districts of Kangra, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Simla and the Nalagarh Tahsil of Ambala district and some parts of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab, were transferred to Himachal Pradesh as a result of the organisation This addition of new areas to the State necessitated detailed and thorough examination of the concept of rural areas for purpose of 1971 Census In the last Census of 1961, in old Himachal Pradesh, Census Village coincided with the revenue village and this was the smallest Census rural unit whereas the position of smallest Censues unit in the areas merged with Himachal Pradesh was quite different particularly the Revenue Estate as Primary smallest unit in Kangra district was quite large in terms of areas and population To make data thrown up by the Census of 1971 comparable from district to district and within the districts of Himachal Pradesh, it was felt necessary to make some departure from the concept of 1961 Census smallest Census unit of merged areas The Registrar General of India (Census Commissioner) during his visit to Himachal Pradesh, before allowing the departure, visited a few villages of merged areas and held discussions with revenue authorities Accordingly smallest Census rural units described below were adopted for 1971 Census in Himachal Pradesh

Smallest Census rural unit i e the Census Village	Area where recognised
1 Revenue Village	(i) In the districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur and Kinnaur (ii) In Una Tahsil and Amb-Sub-tahsil of Kangra district
2 "Tikka" having a distinct Sub-hadbast number	In Kangra district excepting Una tahsil and Amb Sub-tahsil
3 "Phatti" having a distinct Sub hadbast number	In Kulu district
4 (i) Village hamlet having distinct Sub hadbast number	Lahul tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district
(ii) Village hamlet	Spiti tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district

Urban Areas

The standards laid down for considering a place as an urban area were broadly the same as in 1961 Census. However, criteria adopted for determining the urban areas in the 1971 Census were maintained on the following pattern

'To qualify for recognition as an urban area, a place should first be either a Municipal Corporation Area or a Municipal Area or under a Town Committee or a Notified Area Committee or a Cantonment Board. If it did not have any of these Urban Local Bodies to administer the affairs, then the following empirical tests should be applied

(*a*) A minimum population of 5,000 (estimated for 1971)

(*b*) A density of not less than 400 per Sq Km. (1,000 per Sq Mile)

(c) 3/4 of the occupations of the male working population should be outside agriculture and

(d) The place should have, according to the Director of Census Operations of the State, a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities"

Thus all the places having an urban Local Body such as a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee or Notified Area Committee or Cantonment Board were obviously treated as towns However, it was noticed that some new townships had sprung up after the 1961 Census and that some of these places had apparently predominant urban characteristics Similarly, in Kangra district there were two such villages in 1961 Census which had a population of more than 4,000 and about which it was expected that by the time of 1971 Census count their population figures would cross the limit of 5,000 Another 38 villages in Kangra district had population of more than 5,000 in 1961 Census Similarly in Kulu district according to 1961 Census, 10 villages had a population of over 5,000 The cases of all these places/villages were looked into for being considered as urban area in 1971 Census by applying the criteria other than that of the minimum population which was already fulfilled Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh, were requested to examine the possibilities of all such places in their respective districts which could be treated as urban areas for 1971 Census As far project areas were concerned the Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh Multipurposes Project and Power was contacted to supply complete information covering the exact location of a Township, its area, upto-date population and its character whether urban or rural in respect of all the Project Townships Considering all the possibilities it was finally approved that only Nagrota Bagwan, in Kangra district and Pandoh in Mandi district could be included in the list of urban areas Subsequently, Nagrota Bagwan which was a town in 1961 Census but was declassified later, was again declared as a Notified Area on 2nd April, 1970, with the same territorial jurisdictions as in 1961 Census Thus Pandoh emerged as the only place which had no Urban Local Body, but which was still considered as an urban area The final list of Towns and urban area was duly approved by the Himachal Pradesh Government

No doubt the Government of India made clear to all the State Governments not to affect any change in the boundaries and status of administrative units in their States, the Government of Himachal Pradesh notified the following N A C's in the State changing their status from rural to urban

Particulars of Place	Date on which declared Notified Area
1 Sarahan (Tahsil Pachhad, District Sirmaur)	25-2-70
2 Nagrota Bagwan (Tahsil and District Kangra)	2-4 70
3 Santokhgarh Tahsil Una, District Kangra),	21-7-70
Ghamarwin (Tehsil Ghamarwin District Bilaspur)	27-10-70

Consequent upon declaring these units as Urban, special efforts were made by my office to carry out necessary changes in the basic records maintained at charge as well as district level But as housenumbering and houselisting operations in Himachal Pradesh were already over by then, the job was quite ticklish and time consuming Any how, at all levels necessary changes were made to enable the Census functionaries to carry out enumeration on the prescribed lines

A list of towns/urban areas of 1971 Census is given hereunder

Name of District and Code No		Name of town and Code No
1		2
Chamba District	1	(M C) Chamba I
		(M C) Dalhousie II
		(C B) Dalhousie III
		(C B) Bakloh IV
Kangra District	2	(M C) Nurpur I
		(M C) Dharamsala II
		(M C) Kangra III
		(C B) Yol IV
		(N A C) Nagrota V
		(M C) Palampur VI
		(N A C) Hamirpur VII
		(M C) Una VIII
		(N A C) Santokhgarh IX
Mandi District	3	(N A C) Jogindar Nagar I
		(M C) Mandi II
		(B S L) Township Pandoh III
		(M C) Sundar Nagar IV
Kulu District	4	(M C) Sultanpur Kulu I
		(N A C) Manali II
Lahul & Spiti District	5	There is no urban area in this district
Bilaspur District	6	(M C) Bilaspur I
		(N A C) Ghamarwin II
		(M C) Shri Naina Devi Ji III
Mahasu District	7	(N A C) Arki I
		(M C) Rampur II
		(M C) Theog III
		(N A C) Dhalli IV
		(M C) Solan V
Simla District	8	Municipal Corporation Simla I
		(C B) Jutogh II
		(C B) Subathu III
		(C B) Kasauli IV
		(C B) Dagshai V
		(M C) Nalagarh VI
Sirmaur District	9	(M C) Nahan I
		(M C) Paonta II
		(N A C) Sarahan III
Kinnaur District	10	There is no urban area in this district

The pace of Urbanisation has been rather slow in Himachal Pradesh Although the growth rate of the urban population during the decade 1961-71 is 35 68 against 23 04 for the total population, yet the proportion 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 It may, however be interesting to observe that 7 new towns viz Hamirpur (N A C)

and Santokhgarh (N A C) in Kangra district, Pandoh (B S L Township) in Mandi district, Manali (N A C) in Kulu district, Ghamarwin (N A C) in Bilaspur district, Dhalli (N A C) in Mahasu district and Sarahan (N A C) in Sirmaur district have emerged in the 1971 Census Narkanda (Mahasu district) which was a town in 1961 Census has been declassified and it has since relapsed into rural status

To know the comparative picture of the rural and urban proportion of the population of Himachal Pradesh with that of all India and other States, the data given in the table IV 1 hereunder may be glanced at

TABLE IV 1

Rural and Urban Proportion of Population of India, States/Union Territories, 1971

India/States/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Population	Percentage of Rural and Urban population to total population	Density per Sq Kilometre
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	**Total**	**548,159,652**	**100 00**	**177†**
	Rural	**439,045,675**	**80 09**	**148†**
	Urban	**109,113,977**	**19 91**	**2,505†**
STATES				
1 Andhra Pradesh	Total	43,502,708	100 00	157
	Rural	35,100,181	80 69	128
	Urban	8,402,527	19 31	2,360
2 Assam*	Total	14,957,542	100 00	150
	Rural	13,630,561	91 13	137
	Urban	1,326,981	8 87	2,911
3 Bihar	Total	56,353,369	100 00	324
	Rural	50,719,403	90 00	296
	Urban	5,633,966	10 00	2,032
4 Gujarat	Total	26,697,475	100 00	136
	Rural	19,200,975	71 92	100
	Urban	7,496,500	28 08	1,625
5 Haryana	Total	10,036,808	100 00	227
	Rural	8,263,849	82 34	189
	Urban	1,772,959	17 66	3,928
6 Himachal Pradesh	Total	3,460,434	100 00	62
	Rural	3,218,544	93 01	58
	Urban	241,890	6 99	1,556
7 Jammu & Kashmir	Total	4,616,632	100 00	N A
	Rural	3,758,411	81 41	N A
	Urban	858,221	18 59	N A
8 Kerala	Total	21,347,375	100 00	549
	Rural	17,880,926	83 76	477
	Urban	3,466,449	16 24	2,585
9 Madhaya Pradesh	Total	41,654,119	100 00	94
	Rural	34,869,352	83 71	79
	Urban	6,784,767	16 29	2,378
10 Maharashtra	Total	50,412,235	100 00	164
	Rural	34,701,024	68 83	115
	Urban	15,711,211	31 17	2,555
11 Manipur	Total	1,072,753	100 00	48
	Rural	931,261	68 81	42
	Urban	141,492	13 19	3,083
12 Meghlaya	Total	1,011,699	100 00	45
	Rural	864,529	85 45	39
	Urban	147,170	14 55	3,860
13 Mysore	Total	29,299,014	100 00	153
	Rural	22,176,921	75 69	118
	Urban	7,122,093	24 31	2,272
14 Nagaland	Total	516,449	100 00	31
	Rural	465,055	90 05	28
	Urban	51,394	9 95	1,230
15 Orissa	Total	21,944,615	100 00	141
	Rural	20,099,220	91 59	130
	Urban	1,845,395	8 41	1,113
16 Punjab	Total	13,551,060	100 00	269
	Rural	10,334,881	76 27	208
	Urban	3,216,179	23 73	4,650
17 Rajasthan	Total	25,765,806	100 00	75
	Rural	21,222,045	82 37	63
	Urban	4,543,761	17 63	1,198
18 Sikkim	Total	209,843	100 00	29
	Rural	190,175	90 63	26
	Urban	19,668	9 37	1,967
19 Tamil Nadu	Total	41,199,168	100 00	317
	Rural	28,734,334	69 74	231
	Urban	12,464,834	30 26	2,115
20 Tripura	Total	1,556,342	100 00	149
	Rural	1,393,982	89 57	134
	Urban	162,360	10 43	3,871
21 Uttar Pradesh	Total	88,341,144	100 00	300
	Rural	75,952,548	85 98	260
	Urban	12,388,596	14 02	4,356
22 West Bengal	Total	44,312,011	100 00	504
	Rural	33,344,978	75·25	388
	Urban	10,967,033	24·75	5,628
UNION TERRITORIES				
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	115,133	100·00	14
	Rural	88,915	77·23	11
	Urban	26,218	28·77	3,298
2 Arunachal Pradesh	Total	467,511	100 00	6
	Rural	450,223	96 30	N A
	Urban	17 288	3 70	N A
3 Chandigarh	Total	257,251	100 00	2,257
	Rural	24,311	9 45	431
	Urban	232,940	90 55	4,944
4 Dadra and Nagar Havell	Total	74,170	100 00	151
	Rural	74,170	100 00	151
	Urban			
5 Delhi	Total	4,065,698	100 00	2,738
	Rural	418,675	10 30	403
	Urban	3,647,023	89 70	8,172
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	857,771	100 00	225
	Rural	630 997	73 56	172
	Urban	226,774	26 44	1,654
7 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Total	31,810	100 00	994
	Rural	31,810	100 00	994
	Urban			
8 Pondicherry	Total	471,707	100 00	983
	Rural	273 419	57 96	643
	Urban	198,288	42 04	3,431

*Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram

N A Stands for not available

† While working out the density, the area and population of J & K have been excluded as comparable data are not available (ii) Rural and Urban population of Arunachal Pradesh has also been excluded as Rural and Urban area figures are not available

A study of the table would show that nearly 20 percent of the population of India is classified as urban and the rest 80 percent, as rural India is thus a country of villages, but race to the cities and the towns is gathering momentum To prevent accelerated exodus from the rural areas to the towns, what is required is the maximum reduction of the differential in terms of living conditions between the town and the village

The level of urbanisation varies between the States from 31 percent in Maharashtra, 30 percent in Tamil Nadu and 28 percent in Gujarat to 10 percent in Nagaland, 9 percent in Assam, 8 percent in Orissa and 7 percent in Himachal Pradesh Among the Union Territories, Chandigarh gives the maximum proportion of nearly 91 percent urban to 9 percent rural population At the other end, Arunachal Pradesh has nearly 4 percent as urban population and 96 percent as rural

In 1971, there were in all 2,643 urban settlements comprising 339 Urban Agglomerations and 2,304 towns 148 of these had a population of more than 100,000 each Together they accounted for 56 percent of the urban population At the other end of the scale, there were some 1,730 towns each with a population of less than 20,000, together accounting for about 17 percent of the urban population

The 9 cities (urban agglomerations) with a population of 1 million and over were Calcutta (7 03 million) Greater Bombay M Corporation (5 97 million), Delhi (3 65 million), Madras (3 17 million), Hyderabad (1 80 million), Ahmedabad (1 74 million), Bangalore (1 65 million), Kanpur (1 28 million) and Poona (1 14 million)

Urban Growth

The urban population of India has increased from 62 million in 1951 to 79 million in 1961, signifying a growth rate of 26 4 percent During 1961-71, the urban population increased by 38 percent from 79 million to 109 million The 1961-71 decade recorded the highest rate of growth of urban population over the census decades barring 1941-51 The 1941-51 rate of 41 percent was influenced by the partition of India in 1947 Adjusted for this abnormal factor, the 1941-51 rate is somewhat lower than the above peak of 1961-71

It is notable that the rate of growth differed considerably between different size categories to urban population The rate of growth was 52 percent for the category of big cities with a population of 100,000 or more each, 54 percent for the next category of towns with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 and 27 percent for the category of towns with a population of 20,000 to 50,000 For the smaller categories of towns, it was very much below the national average An annual growth rate of 4 to 5 percent for the cities, with ove 50,000 people, indicates the intensity of the problem of urban growth

The growth rates of urban population had accelerated during 1961-71 The states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu experienced notable acceleration, in Gujarat the rate shot up from 20 percent in 1951-61 to 50 percent in 1961-71, in Maharashtra from 21 to 41 percent, and in Tamil Nadu from 23 to 39 percent In West Bengal the percentage decreased from 36 to 28, which reflected the impact of industrial stagnation there In the case of Himachal Pradesh, the rate shot up from about 16 percent in 1951-61 to 36 percent in 1961-71 signifying the rapid place of urbanisation by more than 100 percent over the previous decade in a small State like ours

The million plus cities, barring Calcutta, recorded very high rates of growth For example, during 1961-71 the population of the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation increased by 44 percent, the Delhi Urban Agglomeration (U A) by 55 percent, Madras U A by 63 percent, Hyderabad U A by 44 percent Ahmedabad U A by 44 percent, Bangalore U A by 38 percent, Kanpur by 3 percent and Poona by 44 percent For the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, the growth rate was below 8 percent in the whole decade, but for the Calcutta Urban agglomeration, it was 22 6 percent Calcutta seems to have reached a saturation point

A welcome feature of the process of urbanization in India in the 1961-71 decade was the growth of population in the new steel towns, oil towns, port towns and other industrial complexes, indicating the impact of the expanding industrial base of India The increase of populatoin of the steel cities during 1961-71 was Jamshedpur U A 30 percent, Bhilai U A 84 percent, Durgapur 396 percent, Rourkela U A 91 percent The growth rates of some other industrial cities were Surat U A 55 percent, Baroda U A 51 percent, Ludhiana U A 64 percent, Ranchi U A 82 percent, Kota 77 percent, Ghaziabad U A 81 percent The port towns grew as follows Cochin 58 percent, Calicut 51 percent, Visakhapatnam U A 72 percent The new administrative headquarters of States also grew very rapidly For example, Bhopal U A 's growth rate was 73 percent, Chandigarh U A's 135 percent, and Bhubneshwar's 176 percent

The overall density of population as a whole was nearly 177 persons per Sq Km There are wide interstate differences in density The highest density among the states was in Kerala (549), followed by West Bengal (504), Bihar (324), Tamil Nadu (317) and Uttar Pradesh (300) At the other end of the scale, the density was below 100 persons per Sq Km like Madhya Pradesh (94), Rajasthan (75), Himachal Pradesh (62), Manipur (48), Meghalaya (45), Nagaland (31) and Sikkim (29) Among the Union

Territories, the density for Delhi was as high as 2,738 persons per Sq Km on account of its metropolitan character

The average density of population in India has gone up from 77 in 1901 to about 177 persons per square kilometre in 1971 Though the population of India is very large, this average density is far from being the highest in the world when one compares it with conditions in the Netherlands, West Germany, Japan, Britain or Taiwan However, average density means very little in a large and diversified country like India A district-wise analysis of density indicates that districts having density above average fall in one belt It starts in the plains of Punjab, runs along the Ganga Valley, covers the east coast and goes round the tip of India up the west coast This belt of high density encloses a fairly wide basin of thinly populated area starting from Koraput district (Orissa) in the east and cutting right across the country to Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) encompassing almost all the districts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan The country's population is thus heavily concentrated on the well-watered plains of India as is to be expected of a country where the people depend heavily on monsoon-oriented agriculture

Among urban areas, the big cities exhibit very high densities However, since cities vary widely in the extent of vacant land included in their jurisdiction, their densities are not strictly comparable

According to 1971 Census, only 241,890 persons in Himachal Pradesh live in towns They form only 6 99 percent of the population of the State In the whole country, town dwellers form 19 91 percent of the population i e a little less than one fifth of the total population Compared with the developed countries of the world, urbanization is rather slow in India According to the latest estimates 78 percent of the population in United Kingdom in 1970 was urban The urban population (as per the 1960 Census) of United States was about 70 percent U S S R and Japan are also far ahead with 56 percent as 68 percent of urban population in 1970 and 1965 respectively 19 percent of the population of Sri Lanka was urban in 1963

As has been stated earlier, the relative rural-urban composition of the population of Himachal Pradesh in 1971 Census is 93 01 and 6 99 percent respectively The corresponding proportion by districts is given as under (Table IV 2)

TABLE IV *contd*

State/District		Population	Percentage to total population
Chabina	Total	255,233	100 00
	Rural	236,389	92 62
	Urban	18,844	7 38
Kangra	Total	1,327,211	100 00
	Rural	1 278,560	96 33
	Urban	48,651	3 67
Mandi	Total	515,180	100 00
	Rural	466,975	90 64
	Urban	48,205	9 36
Kulu	Total	192,371	100 00
	Rural	181,613	94 41
	Urban	10,758	5 59
Lahul & Spiti	Total	23,538	100 00
	Rural	23,538	100 00
	Urban		
Bilaspur	Total	194 786	100 00
	Rural	185,288	95 12
	Urban	9,498	4 88
Mahasu	Total	440,118	100 00
	Rural	424 031	96 34
	Urban	16,087	3 66
Simla	Total	217,129	100 00
	Rural	147,997	68 16
	Urban	69,132	31 84
Sirmaur	Total	245,033	100 00
	Rural	224,318	91 55
	Urban	20,715	8 45
Kinnaur	Total	49,835	100 00
	Rural	49,835	100 00
	Urban		

A notworthy feature of these statistics is that, except Simla, no other district has more than 10 percent urban population The State, as a whole, has merely 6 99 percent urban population and the districts of Chamba Mandi, Simla and Sirmaur have exceeded this percentage, Simla being the foremost with 31 84 percent for that matter Kangra despite being the most populous among all districts has got almost the least urban population of 3 67 percent which is 3 66 percent Mahasu though it is also one of the larger districts in the Pradesh Next only to Simla, Mandi district has the highest proportion of urban population mainly attributed to the emergence of a new town viz, Pandoh in that district and the influx of workers engaged in the B S L Project alongwith their families and of certain other persons rendering commercial and other services to them in Sundar Nagar town The recognised urban areas of the State consist of one Municipal Corporation, 18 Municipal Committees 9 Notified Area Committees, 7 Cantonment Boards and one Township The corporation, municipal towns

and cantonment boards are ipso-facto urban areas But in the case of Pandoh township in Mandi district, it is recognised as urban, only on the basis of the concept a town adopted in the 1971 Census

Of the total urban population (241,890) 55,368 persons live in the Simla Municipal Corporation, 138,259 in 18 municipal committees, 21,396 in 9 notified area committees, 20,819 in the 7 cantonment boards and 6,048 in the Pandoh (BSL) township Two districts in the State, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur have no urban areas at all Kangra has the largest number of 9 urban areas, whereas Chamba and Mandi have 4 towns each Bilaspur and Sirmaur have also 3 towns each There are 6 towns in Simla 5 in Mahasu and 2 in Kulu Although the growth of urban centres has not been spectacular, there has been considerable increase in the number and size of towns during the past seven decades in Himachal There were 21 towns in 1901 This number decreased to 11 in 1911 and remained at 12 in 1921 while in 1931 it again increased to 19 which was slightly more at 22 in 1941 Another addition of 7 urban areas took place in 1951 thereby raising the number of such areas to 29 which added only one town to its numerical strength in 1961 Thus against 30 towns in 1961, the corresponding number stood at 36 in 1971

To strike a comparison of population variation since 1961 in every town, the table IV 3 showing townwise population according to 1961 and 1971 Census is given below There was general decrease in the population of all the seven catonment board areas This may be due to deployment of defence personnel at other places at the time of enumeration in 1971 Census Palampur, Bilaspur and Theog Municipal towns also showed population decrease whereas in all other cases it was more than the 1961 figure

TABLE IV 3

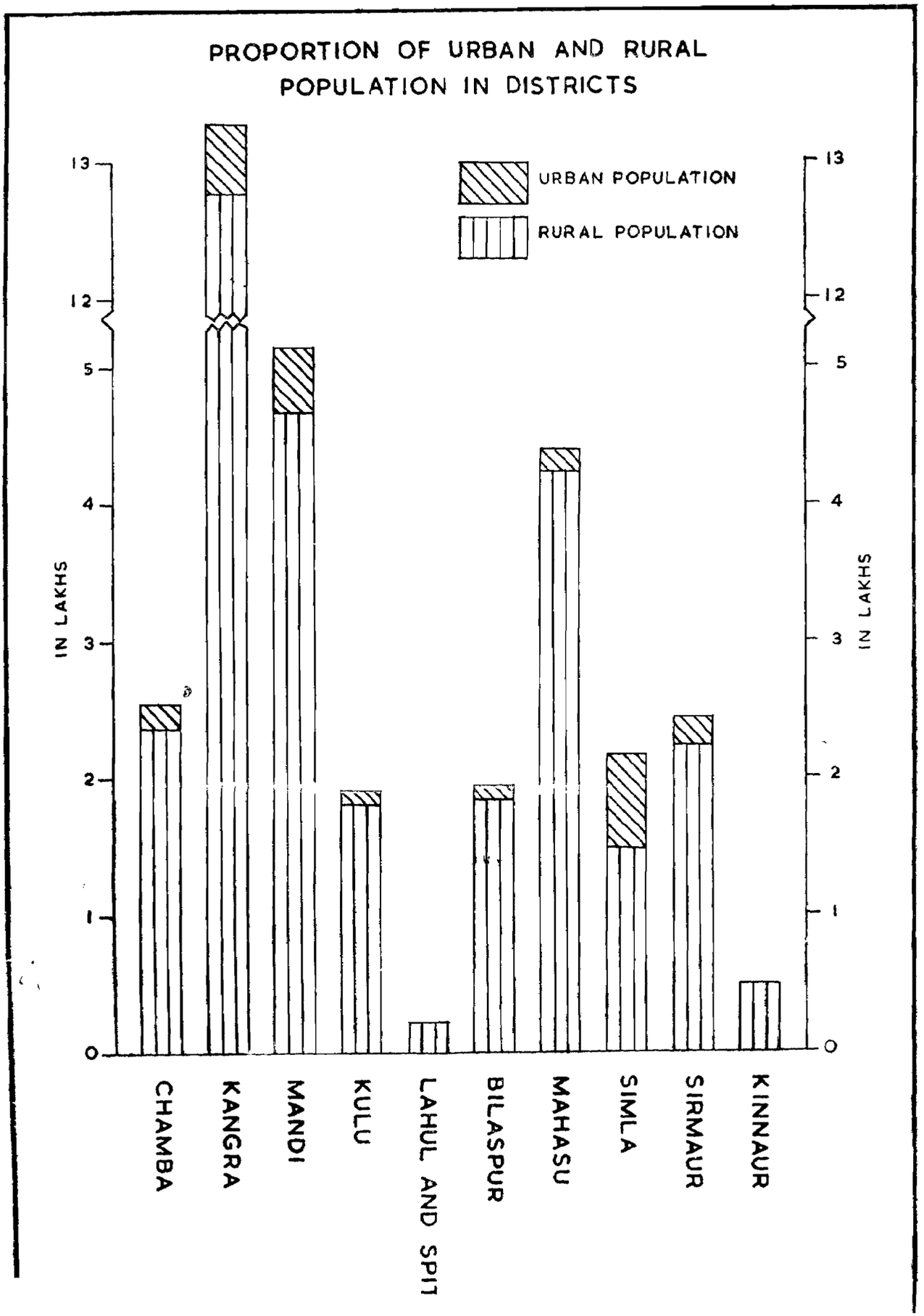
Town-wise Population according to 1961 and 1971 Census, Himachal Pradesh

Sl No	Name of District/Town	Population	
		1961	1971
1	2	3	4
1	*Chamba*		
	Chamba M C	8,609	11,814
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	5,438	5,123
	Dalhousie M C	2,739	4,296
	Dalhousie C B	2,699	827
	Bakloh C B	3,141	1,907
2	*Kangra*		
	Nurpur M C	3,405	4,251
	Dharamsala M C	10,255	10,939
	Kangra M C	5,775	5,999
	Yol C B	10,292	7,992
	Nagrota N A C	2,592	2,922
	Palampur M C	6,116	2,539
	Hamirpur N A C		3,671
	Una M C	5,166	6,328
	Santokhgarh N A C		4,010
3	*Mandi*		
	Jogindar Nagar N A C	2,719	4,004
	Mandi M C	13,034	16,849
	Pandoh B S L		6,048
	Sundar Nagar M C	5,782	21,304
4	*Kulu*		
	Sultanpur (Kulu) M C	4,886	8,958
	Manali N A C		1,800
5	*Bilaspur*		
	Bilaspur M C	7,424	7,037
	Shri Naina Devi Ji M C	328	494
	Ghamarwin N A C		1,967
6	*Mahasu*		
	Arki N A C	1,221	1,352
	Rampur M C	2,079	2,623
	Theog M C	1,536	1,328
	Dhalli N,A C		664
	Solan M C	6,564	10,120
	Narkanda N A C	360	
7	*Simla*		
	Simla M Corp	42,597	55,368
	Jutogh C B	1,487	1,291
	Subathu C B	3,216	2,884
	Kasauli C B	4,102	3,757
	Dagshai C B	2,783	2,161
	Nalagarh M C	3,096	3,671
6	*Sirmaur*		
	Nahan M C	12,439	16,017
	Paonta Sahib M C	1,833	3,692
	Sarahan N A C		1,006

The population size of Himachal Pradesh living in the villages on the other side of the picture is very large claiming an alarming proportion of 93 01 percent in comparison to the urban segment accounting for 6 99 percent, which is the lowest among all the States Thus village dwellers are the bulk of our population and the

Note (i) Hamirpur, Santokhgarh, Manali, Ghamarwin, Dhalli Sarahan and Pandoh B S L are new towns recognised as such for the first time in 1971

(ii) Narkanda (N A C) which was urban area in 1961 was not treated as such in 1971


PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN DISTRICTS
URBAN POPULATION
RURAL POPULATION
IN LAKHS
0
1
2
3
4
5
12
13
CHAMBA
KANGRA
MANDI
KULU
LAHUL AND SPIT
BILASPUR
MAHASU
SIMLA
SIRMAUR
KINNAUR

reader may find it interesting to study the composition of rural population at various levels in the State At the district level all but one have over 90 percent rural population Two districts viz, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur being entirely rural areas, have no urban population at all Mahasu and Kangra both have the highest rural population of 96 34 percent and 96 33 percent respectively The rural population of Simla district is the least forming 68 16 percent of its entire population Average rural population for a district is 321,854 persons and this average is exceeded by Kangra, Mandi and Mahasu The rural population of Kangra (12,78,560) is the maximum while Lahul & Spiti has the least (23,538) share among the districts Next to Kangra, Mandi's rural population (466,975) is quite appreciable, closely followed by Mahasu (424,031)

Discussion at the tahsil/sub-tahsil level will help to appreciate the position in more detail Of the 3 tahsils/sub-tahsils, the three viz, Palampur (221,969), Dehra Gopipur (213,458) and Hamirpur (207,314) all in Kangra district, have village dwellers over two lakh persons in each case Kangra, Nurpur and Una tahsils in the same district, Mandi Sadar and Sarkaghat in Mandi, and Ghamarwin in Bilaspur have crossed one lakh mark in the matter of rural population All these areas are part of the most populous belt in the Pradesh Except Dehra Gopipur and Sarkaghat all these tahsils have urban areas also The rest of the two sub-tahsils viz, Amb and Barsar in Kangra district, being entirely rural areas, come next in trail, covering the entire district in the matter of tahsils/sub-tahsils having high rural population In Kulu district, only Kulu tahsil has shown high rural population, the rest, having even below 35,000 persons On an average there should be a population of 60,727 persons residing in rural area of every tahsil/sub-tahsil We find that the rural population of Chaurah and Bhattiyat in Chamba district Bilsapur Sadar in Bilaspur, Rohru in Mahasu and Kandaghat in Simla, approximates to this average size The rural population of some more tahsils e g Chamba, Jogindar Nagar, Chichot, Nalagarh and Paonta Sahib is greater than the average size and in rest of the cases, it is less than the average size Hangrang sub-tahsil in Kinnaur has the least population of 3 125 persons Further more Poo, Sangla and Moiang tahsils in the same district alongwith Spiti tahsil in Lahul & Spiti have less than 10,000 population, but these are border areas and remote places which were till recently even without any road link with the rest of the Pradesh and had no developmental activity in these areas It is also noteworthy that the population of all except one tahsil in each case in Kulu, Mahasu and Sirmaur districts is below the tahsil average or even less than one half of it

The following two statements IV I and IV I (*a*) display the highest and the lowest ranges of urbanisation among the various districts and tahsils/sub-tahsils separately —

STATEMENT IV I

Distribution of districts by ranges of Urbanisation

District in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 percent	Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 percent plus/minus of the State average	Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 percent below the State averge
1	2	3
1 Simla	1 Chamba 2 Kangra 3 Mandi 4 Kulu 5 Bilaspur 6 Mahasu 7 Sirmaur	Nil

STATEMENT IV I (a)

Distribution of Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils by Ranges of Urbanization

Tahsils/Sub tahsils in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 percent	Tahsils/Sub tahsils in which the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 percent plus/minus of the State average	Tahsils/Sub tahsils in which the proportion of urban population is more than 10 percent below the State average
1	2	3
1 Mandi Sadar 2 Sundar Nagar 3 Solan 4 Simla 5 Nahan	1 Chamba 2 Bhattiyat 3 Nurpur 4 Kangra 5 Palampur 6 Hamirpur 7 Una 8 Jogindar Nagar 9 Kulu 10 Ghamarwin 11 Bilaspur Sadar 12 Arki 13 Rampur 14 Theog 15 Kasumpti 16 Kandaghat 17 Nalagarh 18 Pachhad 19 Paonta Sahib	Nil

Himachal Pradesh and so its districts and tahsils/sub-tahsils have their peculiarities, as is displayed by the above statements showing their distribution by ranges of urbanisation It is only in Simla district where the proportion of urban pepulation to total population has exceeded the State average by 10 percent The proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 percent of the State average in all the remaining seven districts which have urban areas in its jurisdiction This proportion in Mahasu and Kangra is as low as 3 66 and 3 67 percent respectively Barring

Simla, the proportion of urban population to total population is very low in all other districts Statement IV I(*a*) displays the position with regard to tahsils/ sub-tahsils in the State

Of the 24 tahsils/sub-tahsils with urban areas in their jurisdiction it would be seen that the proportion of urban population to total population exceeding the State average by 10 percent is maintained by only five tahsils viz Mandi Sadar, Sundar Nagar Solan, Simla and Nahan Simla sub-tahsil has the highest rate of proportion (7 3 69) like the same district which tops the list Nahan tahsil comes next with 39 97 percent followed by Solan tahsil which has 22 26 percent urban population to its total population The proportion of urban population to total population of 19 tahsils/sub-tahs ls s insignificant

Rural Population

The concepts of rural and urban areas are briefly explained in the beginning of this chapter Lands outside the administrative limits of urban areas have been taken as comprising rural areas, and the persons residing in rural areas comprise the rural population When we speak of a rural area, the picture that comes to our mind is a cluster of houses surrounded by vast areas of arable or barren land and having poor communications with other settlements In other words, a small community more or less self sufficient in its day to day needs is an ideal rural society In the rural areas people generally lead a simple well ordered life-far from the madding crowds ignoble, strife They are satisfied to follow the well trodden path of their fore-fathers in earning their livelihood and fulfilling their social obligations They share their joys and sorrows with their neighbours Life is more adventurous and more complicated in a town Physical differences between rural and urban areas may become less sharp but social customs die hard Most of the people in rural areas are cultivators whose families are also content to follow the same occupation But in urban areas occupations are mainly non- agricultural and members of the same family may follow different types of non-agr cultural occupations Rural communities are small, scattered but homogenous Urban communities on the other hand, are large and heterogenous Contacts of urban population are frequent, but impersonal, casual and shortlived Among the rural population contacts are less frequent but more personal and lasting

Types of rural settlement

Himachal villages have little resemblance to the villages in the plains and other parts of the country Settlement pattern of villages in the hills is quite different as compared to other areas In high hills, these are small and scattered on a site chosen either for its proximity to water or arable land, easy of access for cultivation Villages are rarely built on land capable of cultivation Many are situated on rocky spurs above the main cultivation and where the site available is insufficient to allow of extension as the population increases, the individual peasant builds a second house on a worthless plot of land as close to his fields as possible Due to extremely cold climate at high altitudes, settlements in low lying areas or along the river valleys are generally preferred

In the lower portions of the State the villages are comparatively less scattered and almost compact representing various communities which constitute the backbone of the village economy The village, in flat and Valley areas, lies in an open and spacious land and there is no dearth of land for constructing houses

Definition of Village

The rural land stands distributed in revenue estates The area covered by a revenue estate, in revenue terminology is called 'deh' or 'mauza' and is commonly referred to as a Village

A 'Village' (mauza or deh) means an area

(*a*) for which a separate record of rights has been made, or

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

(*c*) which the State Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate

A village generally denotes a revenue village or an estate as defined in the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1953 A village, is, thus, the entire demarcated area, which, as a unit is assessed to land revenue and is identified in the revenue records by a Hadbast number

Census village or the Smallest Census Unit in the old area of Himachal Pradesh was the same as revenue village In new areas, however, the position of village was quite different It was large in size and population This was likely to create difficulty in comparability of data amongst the districts as also within the districts To overcome this situation and to make the 1971 Census data comparable, it was decided to make a departure from the concept of 1961 Census village in so far as these areas were concerned Therefore, for the purpose of 1971 Census, these large villages were broken down and a Tikka, Phatti and village Hamlet bearing distinct Sub-hadbast number was taken to be a Census Village With the separate Hadbast and Sub-hadbast number, there was clear identification of the area of the respective unit The areas of the State wherein these

smallest census units were recognised for presentation of census data are listed earlier in the beginning of this chapter

Some villages are, however, merged fully or partly, in the jurisdiction of towns/urban areas For census purposes such villages or revenue estates which stood completely absorbed in towns were excluded from the list of villages and were treated as urban within the limits of the respective urban areas In the case of villages which were partly absorbed in towns, only that portion of a village which lay outside the boundaries of the town was taken as that village In their case, the population residing in that portion which was outside the limits of the town was taken as rural population belonging to the respective revenue estates.

Rural Population and Revenue Village

Since the smallest unit of administration is the revenue village and the villagers easily get accustomed to the notion of a village, presenting of population statistics village-wise seems to be rational and realistic Moreover each revenue village has an authentic map maintained by the local Patwari and if enumeration is based on these maps, the chances of duplication or omission in counting are kept to the minimum With the help of village maps coverage of the entire area is made absolutely certain and no tract however, remote and inhabited or not, is left out

Village Administration

For purposes of revenue administration, every village has a separate record of rights in land Village common lands, forests, grazing grounds and water sources are clearly defined and agricultural statistics maintained Each land owner is assessed by land revenue payable to the Government Land revenue which is revised at the time of settlement, is collected by the village headman (Lambardar), who receives some remuneration according to fixed percentage of such collection In some parts of the Pradesh where Chaukidara system is in existance, the Lambardar is assisted in his work by the village Chaukidar The villages are grouped into small circles and for each circle a Patwari is appointed who is, responsible for the maintenance of village-wise records of statistics and maps of individual holdings About a dozen of these circles form the charge of Kanungo, who supervises the work of Patwaries The Kanungo is responsible to the tehsildar, who is under the Deputy Commissioner of the district

Gram Panchayats

At the village level, there are Gram Panchayats each constituted for one or more villages, under the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1968 and its members are elected on the basis of adult franchise They have been given some specific administrative and executive powers under the Act and have also been empowered to levy certain taxes and are allowed a specific percentage out of the land revenue of the village with a view to providing them the necessary funds

Nayaya Panchayats

For each Gram Panchayat there is a Nayaya Panchayat (Judicial Panchayat) constituted from the elected members They are vested with certain judicial powers within specified jurisdictions under the Panchayat Raj Act

Panchayat Samities

Beside Gram Panchayats and Nayaya Panchayats each Development Block has a Panchayat Samiti which is elected from among the members of the village Panches constituting the Block Panchayat Samities are basically charged with advisory function in the formulation and execution of local development schemes and are closely associated with the Block Development and Panchayat Officers who assist them in their work

Zila Parishad

At the district level, a Zila Parishad has been constituted consisting of representatives from Panchayat Samities and some co-opted members Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti provide the most important link between the village and the district authorities through the elected representatives of the people

The institution of rationalised panchayat system which is a post independence boon to the villager has fulfilled the aspirations of the common man, who has got his say in the making of his own future better and in laying the foundation of village republics for the posterity

Community Development Blocks

With the dawn of independence, the national government launched community development schemes for the amelioration of the economic and social conditions of the village community The entire rural area of the State was gradually distributed into Community Development Blocks with the aim of improving social, economic and health conditions of the rural population A Block consists of about four or five dozen villages and has a Block Development and Panchayat Officer, who is assisted by a number of Extension Officers belonging to various Departments At the lowest rung of the Extension Service scheme are the Village Level workers and Lady Social workers

Today, the rural area, howsoever, remote in the country side except for a few land locked and isolated places like Dodra Kwar in Mahasu district, is linked with the rest of the Pradesh by motor road and the people, unlike their fore-fathers, have the opportunity of seeing the outside world for the first time and enabling them to maintain contact with their brethren beyond

limited circle by breaking the hurdles of transport Alround development has brought evident change in the face of the village which is now humming with the multifarious activity The spread of education, breaking up of the village self-sufficiency, the growig mobility of population, and the growing desire to live in healthier and more convenient houses, are factors responsible for under mining the importance of joint family system and encouraging personal initiative In some areas, there is a tendency for better type of houses being built by more affluent persons outside the old settlements(abadis) There is a tendency among well todo farmers and horticultur sts to shift their abodes to their fields and orchards where they can devote more care to cultivation and lead healthier life Electricity is bringing mirth in village life so that the villages now do not plunge into darkness after sunset Power-driven chakkis and other small scale industries are becoming popular The radio sets are broadening the outlook of the people.

Lack of Uniformity of Village Concept

While it has been possible to achieve a measure of uniformity as between the various States in the definition of the town, a uniform definition of the village for different States could not be adopted so far The position about size, area and population of the village is not the same in all States, making it difficult to devise an uniform definition which could be made applicable everywhere The administrative or the revenue definition of the village varies from State to State and as such no meaningful comparison of the village data can be made amongst the States

The table IV 4 appended below displays number of inhabited villages and average number of persons per inhabited village in all States of India

TABLE IV 4

Numb r of villages and average number of persons per inhabited village in each State of India, 1971

State	No of inhabited Villages	Average number of persons per inhabited village
Andhra Pradesh	27,221	1,289
Assam	22,224	613
Bihar	67,566	751
Gujarat	18,275	1,051
Haryana	6,731	1,228
Himachal Pradesh	16,916	190
Jammu & Kashmir	6,510	577
Kerala	1,268	14,102
Karnataka	26,826	827
Madhya Pradesh	70,883	492
Maharashtra	35,778	970
Manipur	1,949	478
Meghalaya	4,583	189
Nagaland	960	484
Orissa	46,992	428
Punjab	12,188	848
Rajasthan	33,305	637
Sikkim	215	885
Tamil Nadu	15,735	1,826
Tripura	4,727	295
Uttar Pradesh	112,561	675
West Bengal	38,074	876

Between the various Indian States, Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of 112,561 inhabited villages MadhyaPradesh ranks next in this respect closely followed by Bihar while Sikkim has the least number of 215 villages Average number of persons per inhabited village is the highest in Kerala i e 14,102 and it is the least in Meghalaya i e 189 Kerala stands out for villages of big population There are 16,916 inhabited villages in Himachal Pradesh and the average number of persons perinhabited village being 190 is almost equal to the minimum (189) accounted for by Meghalaya

Total Number of Villages in Himachal Pradesh 1901-71

In view of many changes in territorial jurisdiction in the State during the past seventy years, figures for the number of villages for previous censuses, where available, in respect of each district as now constituted are worked out according to the present jurisdiction The following table IV 5 gives the data on the number of villages district-wise during the past decades Number of villages in a particular census is strictly in accordance with the concept of village at that time —

TABLE IV 5

Number of Villages In Himachal Pradesh 1901-1971

State/District	1971		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Uninhabited Villages	Inhabited Villages	Inhabited Villages						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	**2,013**	**16,916**	**13,060**	**11,133**	**11,016**	**10,211**	**6,539**	**6,326**	**N.A.**
Chamba	570	1,126	1,123	66	52	53	50	51	N A
Kangra	374	6,150	930	1,118	1,135	1,003	1,003	1,005	1,006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mandi	558	2,789	4,454	3,561	3,705	3,693	448	453	N A
Kulu		169	48	*	*	*	*	*	N A.
Lahul & Spiti	15	204	20	*	*	*	*	*	N A
Bilaspur	107	911	926	928	949	940	955	942	N A
Mahasu	297	2,894	2,893	2,901	2,367	1,748	1,321	1,553	N A
Simla	90	1,631	1,624	1,631	1,843	1,809	1,750	1,360	1,362
Sirmaur	2	965	965	928	965	965	1,012	962	N A
Kinnaur		77	77	**	**	**	**	**	N A

N A —Not available *Included in Kangra District **Included in Mahasu District

There had been changes in the number of inhabited villages in the Pradesh The increase in the number of census inhabited villages from decade to decade is partly because more and more land was brought under cultivation and cultivators set-up home-steads on the land which came to be recognised as a separate village Settlement operations also resulted in the increase as larger units were split up in smaller villages and too small units were grouped into compact ones for revenue purposes In 1971, there were 16,916 inhabited villages in the State showing an increase of 3,856 over the corresponding number of 13,060 in 1961 As for districts, there are only two districts of Sirmaur and Kinnaur where no change in the number of villages during the two censuses was noticed Comparative position about other districts is detailed in the subsequent paragraphs

In Chamba district the number of villages has increased from 1,123 in 1961 to 1,126 in 1971 showing a nominal addition of only three villages

The phenomenal increase in the number of villages in these districts namely Kangra, Kulu and Lahul & Spiti is mainly due to the modification in the concept of census village in 1971 In their case, the Revenue Villages, being too big, were broken in smaller units, viz Tikka, Phatti and village Hamlet bearing distinct Sub-Hadbast number and were recognised as the smallest census unit This resulted in the increase of villages which numbered much less, in 1961

Mandi district has registered a decline in the number of villages Their number has decreased from 4,454 in 1961 to 2 789 in 1971 This is attributed to fresh settlement operations carried out by the State authorities during the intercensal period 1961-71

In Bilaspur district also, the number of inhabited villages fell down to 911 in 1971 against 926 in 1961 Factors responsible for this decrease are (*i*) inclusion of some villages in the newly formed Notified Area Committee of Ghamarwin and (*ii*) uninhabited villages of 1961 having been found inhabited ones in the present census

Mahasu district has shown an increase of one village in 1971 This increase is due to declassification of Narkanda N A C (a town in 1961) as rural area adding up to the number of rural units in 1971

Proportion of Rural Population by different size of Classes of Villages

The concept of rural area or Census village is given earlier in these pages For presentation of census data villages are classified according to population sizes. Table IV 6 is given to show percentage of population living in villages of different population ranges with reference to total rural population in the State and its districts

TABLE IV 6

Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to total Rural Population in each District in 1971

State/District	Villages with Population						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	31 5	35 3	18 0	10 8	4 0	0 4	
Chamba	28 6	53 8	16 6	1 0			
Kangra	28 9	33 2	18 8	13 1	5 6	0 4	
Mandi	38 7	45 9	12 8	1 8	0 8		
Kulu	0 2	6 4	25 8	42·5	22 3	2 8	
Lahul & Spiti	47 4	39 7	7 9	5 0			
Bilaspur	33 0	37 4	16 0	12 4	1 2		
Mahasu	41 6	36 3	16 5	5 6			
Simla	59 8	26 9	10 0	3 3			
Sirmaur	25 6	33 7	25 7	11 8	3 2		
Kinnaur	2 0	21 6	36 9	30 4	9 1		

A study of the above table would show that villages having population of less than 200 account for 1,013,857 persons out of the entire rural population of 3,218,544 in Himachal Pradesh, claiming 31 5 percent Again, villages in the population range 200—499 account for population of 1,136,569 which is 35 3 percent of the rural population Thus, it shall be seen that these two lowest ranges together (Below 500) claim as much as 66 8 percent of the entire rural population of the State This percentage is 87 1 in Lahul & Spiti district, which is the highest amongst districts

Percentage share of population of these two lowest ranges is only 6 6 in Kulu and 23 6 in Kinnaur Only these two districts have more population accounted for by villages in higher ranges of population than those in the lower ones It will be seen that 42 5 percent of rural population in Kulu district is accounted for by villages of population size 1,000—1,999 whereas in Kinnaur district the highest percentage (36 9) of rural population is shown by the class of villages which fall in the range of 500—999 persons Another 22 3 percent of rural population in Kulu and 9 1 percent of rural population in Kinnaur is accounted for by villages having population between 2,000 and 4,999 This brings out the pattern of habitation in these two districts distinctly in contrast to others Kinnaur is a sprawling district situated in the mid and outer Himalayas with rugged mountains, high peaks and narrow valleys No wonder, that due to these constraints of physical environment, total number of villages is only 77 in an area of 6,553 Km^2 The villages are thus few and far between Inhabitants of Kinnaur have, therefore, tended to show concentration in certain low lying pockets which are less inhospitable than the overall surroundings and which yielded to the plough As for Kulu, it will be noticed that "Phatti" seems to be bigger unit in terms of area and consequently population too, than the samllest rural units recognised as census villages in most other parts of Himachal Pradesh Lahul & Spiti district presents a different picture i e more population in smaller villages though the terrain of this district is more difficult than that of Kinnaur This is again because of the reason that village hamlets which are smaller units, have been recognised as census villages for that area

Looking at the higher ranges, it shall be notice that there is no village in the State which has population of 10,000 or more In the size class of 5,000—9,999 there are 10,863 persons inhabiting 2 villages one each in Kulu and Kangra, accounting for 0 4 percent of the rural population Out of 10,863 persons living in these two villages, 5,119 persons belong to Kulu district and 5,744 persons to Kangra

Villages having population between 2,000 and 4,999 account for merely 129,379 or 4 0 percent of rural population of the State Such villages in the districts of Kangra and Kulu account for 71,091 and 40,559 persons respectively But none of the villages in Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Mahasu and Simla districts has a population of even 200 souls Consequently there is prepoderance of rural population living in smaller villages in these districts

Average Size of Village

The position of villages at various censuses in each district of Himachal Pradesh is depicted in Table IV 5 In 1971, the total number of villages in the State stood at 18,929 of which 16,916 are inhabited and 2,013 uninhabited Kangra district has the largest number of inhabited villages viz 6,150, reasons being breaking up of big revenue estates into smaller units called Tikkas for enumeration purposes During the previous census of 1961, there were only 930 inhabited villages in this district showing an increase of over six fold in 1971 In contrast with this, Kinnaur district which has merely 77 inhabited villages accounts for the least of all districts In 1961 also, the number of villages there was the same The changes in the number of villages in each district have been explained earlier

We may now examine the position about average size of village for the State and for each district as displayed in Table IV 7

TABLE IV 7

Rural Population, Number of Inhabited Villages and Average Size of Village by Districts-1971

State/District	Rural Population	Number of inhabited villages	Average size of Villages
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	3,218,544	16,916	190
Chamba	236,389	1,126	210
Kangra	1,278,560	6,150	208
Mandi	466,975	2,789	167
Kulu	181,613	169	1,075
Lahul & Spiti	23,538	204	115
Bilaspur	185,288	911	203
Mahasu	424,031	2,894	147
Simla	147,997	1,631	91
Sirmaur	224,318	965	232
Kinnaur	49,835	77	647

In the State of Himachal Pradesh as a whole, the average size of village comes to 190 which is nearly the least of all other States in the country as would be

seen from Table IV 4 given earlier in this chapter Among districts, it will be noticed that Kulu has given the highest average of persons per inhabited village The number of villages is too small in this district Further more, the maximum population (90 6 percent) there, lives in big size villages of the range 500—4,999 Thus there is concentration of population in small number of villages accounting for as high as 1,075 persons per inhabited village Likewise, the position in Kinnaur district is similar It has the minimum number of inhabited villages viz 77 among all districts resulting in a high average size of village at 647 persons The third position in this respect is maintained by Sirmaur district with 232, persons per inhabited village The average size of village is almost equal ranging from 203 to 210 in the three districts namely Chamba, Kangra and Bilaspur At the other end of the scale, Simla district comes with the lowest average size of village This is mainly because of the fact that the maximum population (86 7 percent) resides in small villages of less then 500 persons The averages in Mandi, Mahasu and Lahul & Spiti vary between 167 and 115

Factors affecting the population size of Villages

Geographical conditions of the various districts in our State are such that the life in one is quite different from the other Climate and topography play important part in population pattern and size of concentration every where Some of our districts like Kangra, Mandi and Bilaspur are in the temperate region with comparatively more pressure of population, whereas Chamba, Kulu, Simla, Mahasu and Sirmaur have a little rugged and colder regions and remote or difficult pockets which create wide variations in socio-cultural and demographic conditions Still two berder districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti, with large mountaneous areas, are situated in the lap of outer Himalayas where life is very hard due to extremely cold conditions Inhabitations in these areas are far and few between The foregoing conditions explain the wide variations in the average size of village from district to district Many and diverse are the factors which influence the size of villages Fertility of soil is one among them higher the fertility of soil, greater the number of persons supported per Km^2 of area Terrain of land is of course another factor the villages in hills are generally small as compared with those in the plains

Rural Density of Population

The density of population for the State works out to 62 persons to a square kilometre 58 in rural areas and 1,556 in urban areas Rural density of the State is a little less than the total density and more or less the same proportion is maintained by almost all the districts in this respect Districts, however, vary within a large range in rural density, between 160 in Bilaspur and 2 in Lahul & Spiti In Chamba, Kulu and Kinnaur it is below the State average, but in other districts viz Kangra, Mandi, Mahasu, Simla and Sirmaur, it is above the State average Curiously enough the extent of variation amongst the districts is so conspicuous that in no case it is between 25 percent on either side of the State average figure Terrain of the area, no doubt, affects the density of population to a great extent This is supported by the position obtaining in mountaneous districts of Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Chamba and Kulu where the rural density is much below the State average ranging between 2 and 33 In contrast to this, the low lying and comparatively plain areas of Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Simla, Sirmaur and Mahasu, have shown high density ranging between 75 and 160 Because of the diversity in the physical features of various districts, there is no uniformity in the size of the villages, distribution of population and therefore, rate of density as well For convenience of the reader, rural density of population between districts is given in Table IV 8

TABLE IV 8

Rural Density of Population by Districts-1971

State/District	Rural Density	Rank
Himachal Pradesh	58	
Chamba	29	8
Kangra	153	2
Mandi	117	3
Kulu	83	7
Lahul & Spiti	2	10
Bilaspur	160	1
Mahasu	75	6
Simla	107	4
Sirmaur	80	5
Kinnaur	8	9

Rural Density and Economy

As already stated, 93 01 percent of the State's population lives in the rural villages numbering 16,916 (inhabited) The total working force in the Pradesh is 1,278,632 of which 1,195,896 are in rural areas. As many as 983,489 workers are engaged on agricultural pursuits cultivators being 899,229, agricultural labourers 52, 411 and those working on livestock, forestry fishing hunting and plantations orchards and allied activities

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are 31,849 Workers engaged by other professions are 1,311 in mining and quarrying, 30,933 in manufacturing processing, servising and repairs (at household industry), 12,613 in maufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (other than household industry), 37,808 in construction, 18,880 in trade and commerce, 9,860 in transport, storage and communications and 101,002 in other services

An examination of these statistics reveals that 82 23 percent of the total rural workers are engaged in agriculture, which is the mainstay of the State's economy Wheat, Maize and Paddy are the principal food crops produced in the major part of the cultivated area These crops are raised more or less in all districts But as the terrain over a greater part of the territory is hilly and holdings are small and scattered, the yields of various crops are much lower than in the plains and scope for increasing food crops except in valley areas, is rather limited However, the agroclimatic conditions of the Pradesh are most suitable for growing a wide variety of fruits and cash crops like potato, ginger and vegetable etc The districts of Chamba, Kulu, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur are famous for production of quality Apple and seed potato the two important export items out of the Pradesh The Apple of the Pradesh is now known all over the country and is also now finding foreign markets Likewise, the seed potato from this area goes all over the country on a count of its diseasefree quality Horticulture development has significantly supplemented the otherwise meagre income of the people and has gone a long way in amelioratmg their economic conditions.

In Chamba district, the rural density of population is only 29, but it is higher than two other districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur The people are dependent on agriculture and horticulture for their livelihood Forests which are backbone of the Pradesh's economy are spread in vast area of the district affording employment opportunity to the people Sheep rearing and production of wool is another source of income especially in Brahmaur and Pangi areas Household industry, like production of woollens and leather goods, also supplements people's income.

In comparison with Chamba district, the rural density of Kangra is very high at 153 persons per Km^2 next to Bilaspur district which has the highest rate of 160 among all districts This district has vast valley area with irrigation facilities producting food grains in large quantity more or less sufficient to meet the local requirements for about 9 months of the year A large number of able bodied persons from this district has joined defence services which helps a lot in the amelioration of economic conditions of a good number of households in the rural areas. Some others have gone out of the district and taken up employment in the various projects like Beas Sutlej Link etc Even some people out of cultivators and agricultural labourers supplement their income by way of seeking work elsewhere during the short period, when there is no work connected with agricultural operations Road construction, household industry, and electricity projects in hand within the district also afford employment opportunities to the local population which in turn goes a long way in the augmentation of their otherwise meagre income

The rural economy of the tract comprising Kangra Mandi, Bilaspur and Simla is almost the same primarily based on agriculture This region is also the most populous in the State having rural density exceeding 100 souls Mandi district is next to Kangra in the matter of density, which is 117 persons there, occupying third position among districts The most fertile Balh Valley exists in Mandi where Indo-German Agricultural collaboration has produced excellent results in intergrated farming Beas Sutlej Link Project provides ample opportunities for employment to the people of the area Karsog area in this district is suitable for horticulture and apple orchards have come up there

Kulu district which lies to the north west of Mandi is contiguous to it It's rural density comes to 33 persons which is much less than the State density figures but is a little more than Chamba district This district is famous for production of apple which finds markets in the plains Tourist centres there attract a good number of visitors which indirectly helps to give an impetus to the rural economy Production of woollen goods also provides secondary work to the cpeople Kulu shawls are famous for their design and exquisite finish and are liked the most

The lowest density of 2 persons is given by Lahul & Spiti district which comprises of large area, but being the remotest area with extremely cold climate, it is much less suitable for inhabitation It is wholly rural district having no urban area Its population which is tribal is the lowest among districts Sufficient culturable land is not available in this area Agriculture in Lahul & Spiti is of a subsistence type and there is not much to dispose off Only 'Kuth' is a cash crop while a part of potato is sold so as to earn money for meeting the necessities of life The important crops grown are barely wheat, potato, Kathu (cereal millet), the non-food crop being Kuth which has great medicinal value The holdings are generally very small, terraced and fragmented The height of the district above mean sea level varies from 10,000 feet to 23,000 feet Cultivation is carried out on the cultivable hill slopes and in the valley In order to supplement the meagre income from agriculture, people work as wage earners on roads and in the fields etc. In most parts, there is only one

crop in a year Spinning and weaving of wool is the most important household industry of the area The main industrial products are pattis, pattus, blankets and gudmas etc Because of heavy snowfall during winter it is not possible for the people to move outdoors and do work in the fields or elsewhere At the same time, basic raw materials like wool medicinal herbs, fruits and minerals are available and there is pretty good scope for the development of cottage and small scale industries which can provide employment to the idle manpower during the winter months from November to April But for commercial exploitation of these raw materials, infrastructural facilities like power, water supply and transport etc need to be provided there

Bilaspur district which has the highest density of 160 persons, is the most populous of all districts Here again, the rural economy depends on agriculture Landless labourers take up work on roads and in other construction works and projects Cottage and small scale industries have also provided employment to enterprising persons Rosin and turpentine Factory at Bilaspur has also engaged local workers.

Mahasu district occupies sixth place among districts in rural density (75 persons) Agriculture is by far the main occupation though it is below subsistence level as the yield of food crops is much less the actual requirements As compared to Kangra, Mandi and Bilaspur, the geographical conditions in Mahasu are quite different Most of the area is snowbound and hilly and land available for cultivation is small But higher elevation and agro-climatic conditions suitable for horticulture have helped the people to march on the road of prosperity The upper Mahasu area including Kotgarh is today famous all over the country for producing quality apple which finds its markets beyond the country in foreign lands Beside this, the disease free seed potato another cash crop is raised here which gives handsome returns to the producers The average per head income of the people is stated to be the highest in this part of the country A large area is covered by forests which also employ a good number of workers and labourers engaged on rational exploitation of forest wealth Simla district which is contiguous to Mahasu area is also hilly except some plain tracts of Nalagarh tahsil of the former district

Rural density of Simla (107) is almost double the State figure, but less than the districts of Bilaspur, Kangra and Mandi The areas of some tahsil of Lower Mahasu viz Kasumpti, Seoni, Arki and Solan together with that of Simla district comprises one region stretching from Simla in the north-east to Nalagarh in the south-west Beside raising food crops some parts of this area also produce apple, potato, ginger, vegetables, chillies and vegetable seeds which, being cash crops, go a long way in augmentation of otherwise meagre agricultural income of the people Thus the main occupation of the people is agriculture Industrial complexes have also come up at Solan and Nalagarh opening up employment avenues to some workers Cottage and small scale industries also have some importance in the area Industrial estates are established at Solan and Baiotiwala These alongwith Mohan Meakin Breweries and Distilleries at Solan and Kasauli have helped the rural people directly and indirectly to supplement their incomes

The rural economy in Sirmaur district is also based on agriculture Its rural density, being 80 persons per Km^2, ranks fifth among districts Some parts of the district are remote and snowbound being at high altitude, where apple orchards have come up Cash crops like ginger and potato are also produced Beside agriculture which is the main source of income, cottage and small scale industries have also played their part in supplementing the rural economy Abundance of forests in the district and their rational exploitation gives employment to the local people Timber market has come up at Paonta Sahib and forest based industries can provide ample scope for absorption of a good number of workers Two big factories-Rosin and Turpentine Factory and Nahan Foundary have afforded employment to a couple of thousand workers

Turning our attention to Kinnaur district which is one of the low density (8 persons) areas in the State, it may be mentioned that it is a tribal area receiving special attention in its development Ever since the creation of the district, it has seen a lot of change in the direction of improvement in its development It has vast area with sparse population which is entirely rural In the past, there was no road link with the area which used to remain cut off from the rest of the country during winter months when heavy snowfall made it difficult for the people to go out doors and work in the fields But now all its tahsils are linked with roads, beside the National Highway viz Hindustan Tibet Road running through the district, making the mobility easier Wheat, millet and ragi are the main crops raised in the area Cash crops of apple and Chilgoza which help to supplement incomes of the producers, have earned a name to the district Wool spinning and weaving is also practised by the people to meet their domestic requirements of warm clothing so essential for protection from extreme cold

Problems of rural development

In every part of the country the problems of development vary from area to area and these are different according to the peculiarity of the place There is a world of difference between the conditions obtaining in the hills and those in the plains Our state comprises of hilly terrain with the difficult topography and geographical conditions. The process of development in

the plains is easy but it is very difficult in hilly areas Consequently, the cost of development in hills is substantially greater and more time consuming than in the plains Climatic conditions also play their part in the process of development Cold climate and perpetual snowfalls in high hills render the development activity to a standstill resulting in the retardation of progress Economic and social development of Himachal Pradesh depends mostly on efficient system of communications Roads are the only life-line of the people of this state as there are practically no railways and waterways to cater to the need of traffic In the development plans of the Pradesh, substantial funds are being spent on the construction of roads Depsite these problems, the State Government have taken great strides in the improvement of economic and social conditions of the people

Some growth centres for spread of technology, services and education etc , have come up in rural areas of the Pradesh A few of the important ones may be indentified such as Kandrori, Indora, Shahpur, Maranda, Baijnath, Jawalamukhi, Amb, Barsar, Bhoranj, Nadaun, Sujanpur, Mehtpur, Barotiwala, Saproon, Parwanu, Dharampur, Shamsi, Bhuntar, Katrain, Bhangrot 4, Chauntra, Gopalpur, Gherwin, Jhandotta and Kala Amb Small scale industries, technology and commercial services and educational industrial training institutions are set up in these centres which serve as places of learning, spread of education, beside creating employment avenues Industrially advanced areas are thus mainly located along the Pathankot-Manali road, Hindustan-Tibet National Highway and Chandigarh-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu-Manali National Highway most of the industrial areas are strung along the main highways Common features of these areas are such as terrain, availability of raw material, power, workers, proximity to marketing centres suitable climate and easier means of transport Barring a few centres which may be declared as urban areas by the State Government sooner or later, others will not have to become necessarily as such Places like Shahpur, Maranda, Baijanath, Amb, Barsar and Bhuntar may acquire the characteristics of urban localities in due course of time With the extension of electrification schemes and linking rural areas with road services, efforts are being made to provide civic amenities in large sized villages by local panchayats Decent living basically demands provision of drinking water supply, educational, medical and marketing facilities Affluent and progressive people are becoming conscious of improving their standard of living in villages

Urban Population

The concepts of "Urban area" and "Urban population" have been explained earlier in this chapter In Census, the population is distributed basically into two groups, Urban and Rural. All those persons residing in urban areas are grouped under urban population and those living outside the limits of urban areas as rural population

Urban and Rural features

There are some broad features which disting uisha village from a town The village still retains a certain amount of self-sufficient economy. Its effective demand for goods from outisde is, for the most part of the year, limited to simple and comparatively inexpensive consumer goods Agricultural commodities which are not produced or run short of actual requirements are procured from outside the village as and when necessary to do so The entire activity revolves around agriculture and animal husbandary, and life is quiet, simple, slow-moving and unsophisticated On the other hand, towns are not only big population settlements, but activities there are diversified with greater emphasis on the production of secondary and tertiary goods, trade, commerce and other services Life is more expensive and time-conscious, hours of activity are longer, and there is vaster field for recreation and amenities of life Housing is of better type and on the whole, life is more enjoyable for those who can afford while it is certainly more hard than in villages for those with meagre income Because of wider and diverse avenues for employment and greater scope for rising, there is constant migration from villages to towns with the result that fast increase in population of progressive and developing towns poses problems relating to employment, accommodation, health, education and oth r civic amenities

Classification of Urban Areas

For the first time in 1971 Census Urban Agglomerations were formed It may be mentioned that in Himachal Pradesh, only one Urban Agglomeration consisting of Dalhousie M C and Dalhousie C.B was formed Data for the components of this Urban Agglomeration has been given separately All towns/urban areas have been distributed in the following six classes on the basis of the size of population

Class I	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000—99,999
Class III	20,000—49,999
Class IV	10,000—19,999
Class V	5,000—9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

The main demographic Table which has relevance to urban areas is "Table A-IV-Towns and Urban Agglomerations Classified by Population in 1971 with variation since 1901 ". This table displays data on area

population, decade variation and percentage decade variation of towns/urban areas for the 1971 Census alongwith similar information for earlier Censuses since 1901

Changes in classification of each town since 1901

Table IV 9 given here under shows changes in the classification of each town since 1901 Census

TABLE IV 9

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 -71

Name of Town	Class of Town in each Census							
	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chamba District								
Chamba	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration								
Dolhouse M C	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Dalhousie C B	VI	VI	Declassified	VI	VI			
Bakloh	VI	VI	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Kangra District								
Nurpur	VI	VI	VI	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	VI
Dharamsala	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	V	V
Kangra	V	V	VI	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	VI
Yol	V	IV	IV					..
Nagrota Bagwan	VI	VI	VI		.		.	.
Palampur	VI	V	VI					
Hamirpur	VI			.				
Una	V	V	V	V	VI	Delassified	Declassified	V
Santokhgarh	VI			.				
Mandi District								
Jogindar Nagar	VI	VI	VI	VI	V			
Mandi	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Pandoh	V	.	..	..	..			
Sundar Nagar	III	V	V	VI	VI	VI	Declassified	VI
Kulu District								
Sultanpur (Kulu)	V	VI	VI	..				
Manali	VI	..	..	..	..	.		
Bilaspur District								
Bilaspur	V	V	VI	VI	VI	Declassified	Declassified	VI
Shri Naina Devi Ji	VI	VI	..	..	..		..	
Ghamarwin	VI	..	..	..	..	.		

TABLE IV. 9—*contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahasu District								
Arki	VI	VI	VI	.	.	.	..	
Rampur	VI	VI	VI	VI	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	VI
Theog	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	
Dhalli	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solan	IV	V	VI	VI	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	VI
Narkanda	Ddclassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasumpti	Daclassified	Declassified	Declassified	VI	VI	*	N A.	VI
Simla District								
Simla	II	III	III	IV	IV	III	IV	IV
Jutog	VI	VI	..	VI	VI	..	..	VI
Sabathu	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Kasauli	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Dagshai	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Nalagarh	VI	VI	VI	VI	Delcassified	Delassified	Declassified	VI
Sanawar	.	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	..
Kandaghat	..	.	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Dharampur	..	..	VI	.	..	..	..	..
Garkhal	.	.	VI	.	.	..	..	..
Sirmaur District								
Nahan	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Paonta Sahib	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Sarahan	VI	..		.	..	..	..	..
Shamsherpur	.	.	Declassified	VI	VI	..	.	.

*In 1921 kasumpti was a part of Simla town (Punjab)

Detailed discussion about degree of urbanisation is already given in this chapter. The above table shows only classes in which the various towns fall in each census since the turn of the century Seven new towns viz, Hamirpur and Santokhgarh in Kangra district, Pandoh in Mandi, Manali in Kulu, Ghamarwin in Bilaspur, Dhalli in Mahasu and Sarahan in Sirmaur were treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census Narkanda in Mahasu district was a town in 1961, but in 1971 it was treated as rural area

The most conspicuous case is that of Sundar Nagar town which experienced so much growth of population that it took a stride from class V Town in 1961 to Class III Town in 1971 Census The phenominal increase in population of this place is due to induction of a large number of workers employed in the Beas Sutlej Link Project which is being executed in this area Chamba Town also shows progress in terms of population and it now falls in class IV as against class V in 1961 The abnormal growth of population of this town is mainly attributed to extension of its boundaries during 1961—71. Population of Kulu has also recorded a very high growth rate thereby changing its class from VI to V This is again on account of extension of the Municipal limits of this town

Degree of Urbanisation

Considering all urban areas together in the State, there was overall decrease in urban population to the extent of 23 46 percent in 1911 over the 1901 Census figure This trend was, however, reversed in the subsequent decade 1911-21 which recorded 12 37 percent increase in the urban population In the following decade, 1921—31 the above growth rate slightly fell down to 10 72 percent but again increased to 16 90 percent in 1941 The highest percentage decade increase of 78 66 in urban population was witnessed in 1951 showing a tremendous

addition of 67,728 persons But again in 1961 there was only 15 89 percent increase in urban population This growth rate in urban population of the State increased to 35·68 percent during the last decade1961—71

Thus the degree of urbanisa'ion of the State has changed from decade to decade since 1901 both in terms of population and number of towns The pace of urbanisation has been rather very slow. In 1901, the urban population accounted for 77,332 persons which, in 1911, fell down to 59,193 showing 23 46 percent decrease during the decade The number of towns which were 21 in 1901 were also reduced to 11 during the same period culminating in the lesser number of town dwellers Changes in the concept of ubran areas from census to census affect the number of towns, rendering it difficult to compare the concept of urban population From 1921 onwards, the urban population increased at a low pace up to 1941 when it was 86,099. But in the following decade 1941-51, it shot up to 153,827 by adding up 67,728 more persons to the previous census figure The percentage decade increase (78 66) during this period was the highest so far noticed in any count since the turn of the century 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 the urban populat on shot up by 63,615 persons over the 1961 Census figure of 178,275 Thus the 1971 Census population of urban areas stood at 241,890 persons which account for merely 6 99 percent of the total population of the State Industrialisation and trade are the two main factors responsible for setting up of new towns and acceleration of growth of existing ones But the geophysical conditions in the Pradesh keep the growth of towns restricted, because urban areas here are generally adminstrative in charcter

Till 1961 there was not even a simgle town having enough population to be classified as class II but in 1971, Simla has since qualified to be placed in this class Similarly, a solitary town in 1971 comes under the category of class III and that is no other place then Sundar Nagar In the case of class IV towns there was only one such town till 1951 However, the number of urban areas in this class increased to four in 1961 and to five in 1971 Barring the minor set back in the census of 1921, number of class V towns shows a steady increass from four in 1901 to eight in 1961 In 1971, however, the number of towns in this class has again dropped to seven Finally, it is class VI category of towns which claims the maximum number of urban areas in any census In fact the number of such towns is greater as compared to all other classes put together in any census In 1971, their number is 21 out of a total of 35 towns (including one urban agglomeration comprising of 2 towns)

Urban Agglomeration

The concept of urban agglomeration was developed-for the first time in 1971 Census However, an innovation of "Town-group" was made in the 1961 Census with a view to bringing out such towns as wore so close to one another that in daily life they behaved as one unit, though served by separate local adminstrations Thus, if two or more adjacent towns formed a compact unit, the entire block of such places was considered as one town-group

But in 1971 Census, the concept of town-group as adopted in 1961 Census was given up This was necessitated primarily on account of the lack of uniformity in defining the town-group in different states. Urban agglomeration was made up of a main town together with adjoining areas of urban growth and treated as one urban spread and the population covered by such urban spread, classified as urban It was envisaged that each such urban agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining cantonment and other contiguous urban out-growths also It was decided that such outgrowths which could not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right should be atteached to the urban unit to which they are adjacent This way an urban agglomeration should form a continuous spread comprising of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more towns, having common boundary, together with contiguous urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns In contrast with the concept of town-group of the 1961 Census, it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group There were instances where urban units quite cut-off from one another were grouped together ignoring the intervening areas and, therefore, this concept evoked criticism However, the area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census depending upon the revised statutory jurisdictions of the core urban unit as well as of other urban outgrowths It was further decided that while the entire agglomeration must be treated as one continuous urban spread for the purpose of over all size classification and analysis of the urban data, but in compiling the Primary population figures the break up for each component unit has been shown Agglomeration of towns in this way should prove useful for planning their development, by taking their requirements in totality

In Himachal Pradesh, only one Urban Aggomeration was recognised This comprised of Dalhousie Municipal Committee and Dalhousie Catonment Board Statistics for this urban agglomeration have been presented severally and collectively treating it as a single unit

Town Directory

The continued increasing urbanisation during the last 70 years necessitated to take up urban studies which could reflect the extent of social change and standard of living of the people residing in the urhan areas It was, therefore, decided for the first time in 1971 Census to take

up as many as 200 selected towns for intensive study in various parts of the country

In addition to it, it was contemplated to bring out a Town Directory at National and State level separately, giving basic information to the readers about all the towns of the country and in the states With this view in mind, part VI-A was introduced in the Census Publication programme This volume is being brought out at national level giving particular for all the towns of the country and at the State level, furnishing information with regard to the towns of the respective state separately For this purpose, the information to be depicted is divided into seven statements each representing a particular set of imformation for all the towns The reference year for most of the particulars is 1968-69

A brief description of each statement is given below for the information of the readers For detailed particulars, **Part VI-A** Town Direotory may be referred-to

In the first statement, growth of population during the period 1901-1971 in respect of each town is given In addition to it, status in 1970 and functional category of each town according to 1971 Census is also furnished in this statement

The second statement deals with the physical aspects and location of each town In physical aspects, information relating to annual rainfall and minimum and maximum temperature in respect of every town is indicated Under locational particulars, distance from the town to the District/Sub-Divisional/Tahsil headquarters, Railway Station, Bus route and nearest city with a population of 1 lakh or more is given

In the third statement, income by source and expenditure by items in 1968-69 is indicated in respect of each town.

Fourth statement deals with the civic and other amenities in each town Road length, system of sewerage/drainage, number of different types of latrines; method of disposal of night soil; source of protected water supply, extent of availability of fire fighting service is included in this statement In addition to the above information particulars of different types of electric connections are also furnished in the statement.

In the fifth statement, information with regard to medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities is given Under medical facilities, particulars relating to Hospitals/Dispensaries/T B Clinics, Health Centres etc together with number of beds provided in each institution is given For educational facilities, number of different types of colleges and schools is also given Stadia, Cinema Halls, Auditoria/Drama halls are covered under recreational facilities Under heading cultural fallities, existance of libraries and reading rooms is indicated

In the sixth statement, particulars pertaining to names of three most important commodities imported, exported and manufactured in the towns are given In the last part of this statement, the number of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Co-operative credit societies and banks is indicated

In the last statement, information relating to population by religion in each town is furnished

In addition to the information included in the above mentioned statements, a statement known as Primary Census Abstract giving particulars relating to occupational distribution of workers in a town is also included in this part for the benefit of the reader

Keeping in view the varied interest of the readers and to make this publication more interesting and informative, three appendices and three types of maps are also included in this volume The state volume would carry appendices showing

(i) The location of towns in the State *i e* district and tahsil and the geographical co-ordinates

(ii) Towns arranged in the order of population size and shown against each in the alphabetical order, number and

(iii) Towns arranged districtwise and within it in the order of population size

As regards maps, the following ones are printed

(i) A map of the State showing the administrative boundaries upto tahsil level and the location of towns by population size Each town bears a serial number according to the alphabetical order of the towns for the State as a whole Names of the Class I and Class II towns are given

(ii) Schematic map of each town showing functional areas such as Administrative, Commercial, Industrial, Educational and Residential

(iii) Notional map of each town showing the density of population by wards

Urban Population by size class of Towns

As in the past censuses, all towns/urban areas have been distributed in classes on the basis of the size of population in respect of each town For the sake of uniformity, six size classes of towns are recognised

throughout the country This facilitates comparison of data from decade to decade within the State and between other States of the country Cities with population of one lakh and above come under Class I Class II towns cover urban areas, the population of which should be 50,000—99,999 persons while Class III category represents all those towns where population size is 20,000—49,999 Towns in the population size of 10,000—19,999 come under Class IV and those in the range of 5,000—9,999 under Class V All other urban areas with less than 5,000 population form Class VI, the smallest category of towns

The above classification of towns into various categories according to size of pouplation would enable the reader to compare the picture with the earlier censuses with regard to distribution of urban population in the State in the different size classes of towns together with the differential growth rate of towns according to size classes In this context, the following two Statements-IV 2(*a*) and IV 2 (*b*) display the position about distribution of urban population by size class of towns and growth of urban areas by size class of towns in Himachal Pradesh from 1901 to 1971

STATEMENT IV 2(*a*)

Distribution of Urban Population by Size Class of Towns 1901 -71

Size Class of Towns	Percentage of Population in each size class of Towns to total Urban Population							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—VI	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
I								
II								22 89
III			40 91			30 00	23 89	8 81
IV	18 05	32 78		24 64	21 31	8 79	25 81	27 18
V	35 40	45 08	27 50	44 72	43 92	29 77	28 54	19 63
VI	46 55	22 14	31 59	30 64	34 77	31 44	21 76	21 49

STATEMENT IV 2 (*b*)

Distribution of Towns by Size Class of Towns 1901—71

Year	No of Towns under each Size Class						
	I—VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	21				1	4	16
1911	11				1	4	6
1921	12			1		3	8
1931	18				1	5	12
1941	21				1	5	15
1951	29			1	1	6	21
1961	29†			1	4	8	16
1971	35*		1	1	5	7	21

† Includes one town group consisting of two towns

*Includes one Urban Agglomeration consisting of two towns

The broad picture emerging from the foregoing statements gives the impression that the pace of urbanisation in Himachal since 1901 has been rather very slow position about growth of towns is already given in the foregoing paragraphs There is no Class I city in the Pradesh, and till 1961 it had not even a single Class II town either But, in 1971, Simla qualified to be included in Class II category of towns Similarly Class III also

has a solitary town (Sundar Nagar) in 1971 Further, it will be noticed that till 1951 there was only one town in class IV al o

It is significant to observe that in 1971 Class VI alone claims 60 percent of all the towns, but its share in the urban population of the State is hardly 21 49 percent This shows that very small contribution in population is made by individual towns in the entire class VI The largest share of urban population (27 18 percent) is claimed by class IV towns, whereas the smallest (8 81 percent) one goes to the share of class III category Conspicuously, the only class II town (Simla) has 22 89 percent of the entire urban population of the State It will also be noticed that in respect of class V towns, the urban population has been declining almost over all the decades Going back to the earlier censuses, it would be noticed that as for the number of towns, class VI has always accounted for the biggest share of over 50 percent in the past Notwithstanding this trend, the distribution of urban population size class of towns have tended to fluctuate from census to census, leading to uncertain trends Declassification of certain urban areas as rural and changes in classes of other towns at the time of various census counts are the main factors responsible for this phenomenon

Urban population of big towns

Like plains, there are no big cities or urban areas in Himachal Large concentration of population takes place as a result of the development of large scale industries, commercial centres and location of big projects in the area Geographical location of the State also plays an important role in this respect Himachal, beside being hilly state is also located on the fringe borders of the country bereft of the advantages enjoyed by many other states Conspicuous absence of big factories and projects etc , is mainly responsible for non-existance of big towns in the Pradesh

However, in our case larger towns can be listed such as Simla, Sundar Nagar, Mandi, Nahan, Chamba, Dharamsala and Solan Barring Sundar Nagar which is industrial town, all others are service towns in functional characteristics Simla is both state capital as well as district headquarter while other towns are district headquarters where administrative offices are located Simla is the solitary class II town in the State Similarly, Sundar Nagar is the only class III town, the population of which has increased at the highest rate of 268 45 percent during the decade 1961-71 as a result of the induction of a large number of workers on the contruction of the Beas Sutlej Link Project in Mandi district In this respect, number two is Solan with a growth rate of 54 17 percent followed by Chamba (37 23), Simla (29 98) Mandi (29 27) and Nahan (28 76) The corresponding growth rate of Dharamsala is the lowest viz 6 67 percent among these towns

Percentage of Urban Area to Total Urban Area and Density of Urban Population in each Class of Towns

Table IV 10 given hereunder displays the position about percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of the State and density of population per Km^2 in each class of towns separately for 1951, 1961 and 1971 .

TABLE IV 10

Percentage of towns in each Class to total Urban area of the State and Density of Population per Km^2 in each Class 1951-71

Class of Towns	1971		1961		1951	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km^2	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km^2	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km^2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I						
Class II	12 58	2,832				
Class III	7 37	1,859	12 75	2,350	13 49	2,546
Class IV	19 60	2,157	29 94	1,081	7 61	1,322
Class V	26 70	1,144	32 65	1,096	35 71	954
Class VI*	33 75	991	24 66	1,106	43 19	833

*For 1951 Census the area figures in respect of Sanawar, Dharampur, Garkhal and Kandaghat (Class VI towns) are not available Therefore, these towns are excluded while computing figures for Cols 6 and 7 in respect of Class VI towns in 1951

In 1971, it is recorded that 2,41,890 persons were living in 35 towns (including one urban agglomeration consisting of two towns) covering total area of 155 42 Km^2 class II which is represented solely by Simla town has recorded the highest density of 2,832 persons whereas class VI towns are the least congested with only 991 persons per Km^2 although this class of towns occupies the highest share in area viz 33 75 percent of the entire urban area in the State This is because as many as 21 urban areas are represented in class VI towns claiming substantial urban area to their share, but contributing much less population to the urban sector as compared to other classes of towns Class III and II have one town each, and therefore, their percentage share in the total urban area is relatively small It will be noticed that in respect of percentage share in total urban area of the state, class IV and class VI towns have experienced fluctuations whereas class III and class V towns have recorded decline since 1951 Census Percentage share of class V and VI towns put together stands reduced from 78 90 in 1951 to 60 45 in 1971 Consequently, the higher classes have gained in terms of area This is because certain towns were upgraded consequent upon increase in their population

The density of urban population per Km^2 has been affected by

(*a*) Jurisdictional changes in the existing towns,

(*b*) Changes in classes to the existing towns,

(*c*) Net variations in the population of existing towns and

(*d*) Emergence of new towns and declassification of certain other towns during the period under review

Growth rate of urban population

During the last decade 1961-71, the urban population of Himachal Pradesh has recorded a growth rate of 35 68 percent which is substantially higher than the corresponding rate of 22 18 percent in respect of rural sector Since the turn of the century whereas the rural population increased by 74 64 percent, the urban segment shot up by 212 79 percent during the same period Apart from the higher growth rate shown by the already existing towns, a major contribution towards this trend has been made by the new towns that have emerged since 1901 During the last decade, urban population of Mandi district has recorded the highest increase of 123 84 percent amongst the districts As it has been mentioned earlier, the launching of Beas Sutlej Link Project and consequent immigration of large nubmer of workers in Sundar Nagar and in the new town of Pandoh is mainly responsible for this phenominal increase As for Kulu district which has also shown high growth rate of 120 18 percent in its urban population, it may be added that the change in the status of Manali from rural to urban area has contributed to the tremendous increase in this case

For distribution of various towns by different growth ranges, Statement IV 3 appended below may be studied

STATEMENT IV 3

Distribution of Towns by different growth rate ranges 1961—71

Higher than the State Average		Average Growth rate Range (30-40)	Lower than the State Average	
Range 1 (101+)	Range 2 (41-100)	Range 3	Range 4 (1 29)	Range 5 (less than 1)
1	2	3	4	5
Sundar Nagar M C	Dalhousie M C Jogindar Nagar N A C	Chamba M C	Nurpur M C Kangra M C Dharamsala M C	Dalhousie C B Bakloh C B Yol C B
Paonta Sahib M C	Sultanpur (Kulu) M C Shri Naina Devi Ji M. C Solan M C		Nagrota N A C Una M C Mandi M C Arki N A C Rampur M C Simla M C Nalagarh M C Nahan M C	Palmapur M C Bilaspur M C Theog M C Jutogh C B Kasauli C B Subathu C B Dagshai C B

NOTE—The names of the seven towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census are not included in the above statement These are Hamirpur, Santokhgarh, Pandoh, Manali, Ghamarwin, Dhalli and Sarahan

All towns do not grow at the same rate As we saw earlier, there are many reasons why towns get established and these same conditions also influence the growth of the towns It will be noticed from the foregoing statement that out of 36 urban areas/towns in the Pradesh, the percentage growth rate of population of Sundar Nagar and Paonta Sahib Municipal Committees is very high exceeding 100, while five other areas also have the corresponding growth rate higher than the State average Reasons for tremendous increase in the population of Sundar Nagar are explained in the preceding paragraphs Significant addition of population in Paonta Sahib is due to increase in its jurisdictional area over the 1961 boundaries Increased developmental activity and coming up of more administrative offices at Dalhousie, Jogindar Nagar, Sultanpur, Shri Naina Devi Ji and Solan have added to the considerable increase in their population Urban population of Chamba M C falls within the range of the state average growth rate As many as 21 other towns have recorded growth rate of population which is lower than the state average Eleven of them have shown small increase in their population between 1-29 percent whereas the population of the rest of the ten towns has decreased in 1971 Barring Palampur, Bilaspur and Theog Municipal Committees all others are Cantonment areas in the later category of towns Deployment of army personnel out side the Cantonment Board areas must be the only plausible reason responsible for decline in their population

Differential Growth Rate and Functional Characteristics of Towns

As already mentioned, Sundar Nagar town has recorded the highest growth rate of 268 45 percent over the last decade 1961-71 while the urban population of Palampur has decreased by as much as 58 49 percent during the same period Of the 36 towns 21 urban areas have more or less added to their population whereas 10 urban units in all are loser in this respect Seven of them are Cantonment, Board areas of Dalhousie, Bakloh, Yol, Jutogh, Kasauli, Sabathu and Dagshai and three Municipal Committees viz Palampur, Bilaspur and Theog

Table IV 11 appended below displays functional characteristics of various towns and growth rate of their population during the decade 1961-71 :

TABLE IV 11

Functional characteristics of Towns of Himachal Pradesh according to 1971 Census and growth Rate 1961–71

Name of Town	Growth Rate (1961-71)	Functional characteristics of Towns according to 1971 Census
1	2	3
1 Arki	+10 73	Service
2 Bakloh	—39 29	Service
3 Bilaspur	—5 21	Service
4 Chamba	+37 23	Service
5 Dagshai	—22 35	Service
6 Dalhousie M C	+56 85	Service
7 Dalhousie Cantonment Board	—69 36	Service
8 Dhalli	New Town	Trade and Commerce-cum-Industry cum Service
9 Dharamsala	+6 67	Service
10 Ghamarwin	New Town	Primary Activities
11 Hamirpur	New Town	Service
12 Jogindar Nagar	+47 26	Service-cum-Primary Activities
13 Jutogh	—13 18	Service
14 Kangra	+3 88	Service cum-Trade and Commerce
15 Kasauli	—8 41	Service
16 Manali	New Town	Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce
17 Mandi	+29 27	Service
18 Nagrota	+12 73	Service cum-Primary Activities-cum Trade and Commerce
19 Nahan	+23 76	Service
20 Nalagarh	+18 57	Service cum Industry
21 Nurpur	+24 85	Service cum-Industry
22 Palampur	—58 49	Service cum-Trade and Commerce
23 Pandoh	New Town	Industry
24 Paonta Sahib	+101 42	Service cum Industry cum-Trade and Commerce

TABLE IV 11—*contd*

1	2		3
25	Rampur	+26 17	Service cum Trade and Commerce
26	Santokhgarh	New Town	Primary Activities
7	Sarahan	New Town	Service
8	Shri Naina Devi Ji	+50 61	Service
29	Simla	+29 98	Service
30	Solan	+54 17	Service cum Industry
31	Subathu	—10 32	Service
32	Sultanpur (Kulu)	+83 34	Service cum Industry
36	Sundar Nagar	+268 45	Industry
34	Theog	—13 54	Service
35	Una	+22 49	Service cum Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce cum Primary Activities
36	Yol	- 22 35	Service cum Primary Activities

It would be observed that half of our towns are simply "Service Towns" All such towns, the population of which is predominantly engaged in community, services, social and personal services including public administration, medical and health services, recreational and cultural services and community services such as electricity, gas and water supply, are included in this category According to this functional characteristics, the workers in the 18 towns are predominantly engaged in these services and, therefore, these areas are classified as Service Towns. The population of eight of them has declined during the past decade Six such towns are Cantonment Boards. Bilaspur and Theog are the other towns in this category, the population of which has decreased Dalhousie M C has the highest growth rate of 56 85 percent in this functional category of towns closely followed by Shri Naina Devi Ji. Arki, Chamba, Dharamsala, Kangra, Mandi, Nahan and Simla have recorded growth rate ranging between 3 88 and 37 23 Hamirpur and Sarahan are new towns in this category

Functional characteristics of four towns viz Nalagarh, Nurpur, Solan and Sultanpur (Kulu) are "Service-*cum*-Industry" Next to other services, the number of workers engaged in Industry is also predominant in these towns. Industrial workers are those engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and selling of goods including household industry The growth rate of all these towns is corelated with functional characteristics, 18 57 percent being the lowest for Nalagarh against the highest one i e 83 34 for Sultanpur (Kulu) while the remaining towns of Nurpur and Solan have also added considerably to their population during the past decade

Sundar Nagar and Pandoh are classified mainly as Industrial towns, the later having been treated as urban area for the first time Growth rate of Sundar Nagar is the highest of all urban areas in the State Its population has increased at a tremendous rate of 268 45 percent which is attributed to the factors already explained in this chapter

Ghamarwin and Santokhgarh are both new towns and their functional characteristics are "Primary Activities Workers" in these urban areas are predominantly cultivators, agricultural labourers or are engaged in live stock, forestery, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities

Two other towns of Jogindar Nagar and Yol come under "Service-*cum*-Primary Activities" The population of Jogindar Nagar has inceased by 47 26 percent during the decade whereas in respect of Yol, it has decreased by 22 35 percent during the same period Establishment of more administrative offices and increased developmental activity at Jogindar Nagar have contributed to the addition of population of the town As regards Yol, the decline in its population must be attributed to the deployment of service personnel outside the town at the time of enumeration

Three towns namely Kangra, Palampur and Rampur fall under the functional characteristics "Service-*cum*-Trade and Commerce" The number of workers engaged in trade and commerce in these areas are next to those in other services Kangra has shown negligible growth rate of 3 88 percent while Rampur has gained by 26 17 percent whereas Palampur has lost in its population to the extent of 58 49 percent between 1961-71

The new town of Dhalli is singled out as "Trade and Commerce-/*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Service" Similarly the new town of Manali falls under "Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce" Nagrota town is classified as "Service-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Trade and Commerce", but its low growth rate of 12 73 percent is not corelated with functional characteristics Against this, the position of Una town is a little better. This town is categorised as "Service-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities" and its

growth rate of population is 22 49 percent over the decade 1961-71 And lastly, the town of Paonta Sahib which is characterised as "Service-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce" has recorded higher growth rate of 101 42 percent which is in tune with its functional characteristics

Fluctuations in Decennial Rate of Growth of Population of Towns

Statement IV 4 given below displays fluctuations in the decennial rate of growth of population of each town since 1901 The towns in this statement are arranged in the descending order of population size in 1971.

STATEMENT IV·4

Statement showing the decennial rate of growth of population of each Town 1901-71

Name of Towns	Population 1971	Decennial growth rate of population							Remarks
		1901 11	1911 21	1921 31	1931-41	1941-51	1951 61	1961-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Simla M Corp	55,368	+39 00	+40 24	—33 33	+1 12	+151 53	—7 70	+29 98	
2 Sundar Nagar M C	21,304			—5 99	—28 15	+204 75	+9 99	+268 45	
3 Mandi M C	16,849	—3 05	—12 99	+9 72	+19 83	—1 37	+46 30	+29 27	
4 Nahan M C	16,017	+1 36	—9 23	+35 65	+1 68	+18 79	+31 89	+28 76	
5 Chamba M C	11,814	—7 95	+2 63	+9 72	+6 08	+3 96	+25 53	+37 23	
6 Dharamsala M C	10,939	—0 69	—29 16	+29 67	+51 80	+2 90	+3 24	+6 67	
7 Solan M C	10,120					+114 89	+42 60	+54 17	
8 Sultanpur (Kulu) M C	8,958						+32 27	+83 34	
9 Yol C B	7,992						—23 88	—22 35	
10 Bilaspur M C	7,037				+20 36	+30 35	+98 24	—5 21	
11 Una M C	6,328				+22 65	+0 24	—4 46	+22 49	
12 Pandoh B S L	6,048								New Town
13 Kangra M C	5,999						+17 19	+3·88	
14 Dalhousie M C	4,296	+20 21	+52 02	—57 17	+28 06	—16 83	+149 68	+56 85	
15 Dalhousie C B	827				+59 27			—69 36	
16 Nurpur M C	4,251						+6 41	+24 85	
17 Santokhgrah N A C	4,010								New Town
18 Jogindar Nagar N A C	4,004				—53 90	—27 17	+35 81	+47 26	
19 Kasauli C B	3,757	+45 71	+0 56	—11 21	—3 61	+45 76	+2 37	—8 41	
20 Paonta Sahib M C	3,692						+93 76	+101 42	
21 Nalagarh M C	3,671					—29 54	+21 55	+18 57	
22 Hamirpur N A.C	3,671								New Town
23 Nagrota N.A C	2,922						+3 56	+12·73	
24 Subathu C B	2,884	—15 16	—14 40	—16 07	+64 36	+18 52	+24 41	—10 32	
25 Rampur M C	2,623					—18 41	+42 59	+26 17	
26 Palampur M. C	2,539						+30 91	—58 49	
27 Dagshai C B	2,161	—5 88	—14 12	—15 82	—28 73	+38 01	+92 60	—22 35	
28 Ghamarwin N A C	1,967								New Town
29 Bakloh C B	1,907	+17 23	—3 81	—5 57	+25 38			—39 29	
30 Manali N A C	1,800								New Town
31 Arki N A C	1,352						+16 51	+10 73	
32 Theog M.C	1,328						+72 78	—13 54	
33 Jutogh C B	1,291				+34 89			—13 18	
34 Sarahan N A C	1,006								New Town
35 Dhalli N A C	664								New Town
36 Shri Nain Devi Ji M C	494							+50 61	

The trend of growth in urban population and behaviour of individual town in the matter of gain or loss in its population from decade to decade during the last 70 years are depicted in this statement A brief description about each town may be seen in the succeeding paragraphs

SIMLA

Simla, which is the most populous town in the State has been the summer resort of the government of India and the Punjab government right upto the partition of the country in 1947 ushering in the era of independence Even after attaining independence it continued to be the seat of the Punjab government till their offices were shifted to the new capital at Chandigarh in 1956-57 During the first decade 1901-11, Simla had recorded decennial growth rate of 39 00 percent which was slightly more (40 24) in the subsequent decade But in the following decade, 1921-31 the town experienced a decrease in its population by 33 33 percent This is attributed to the fact that in 1921, Simla, Jutogh and Kasumpti altogether formed a composite town showing higher population whereas in 1931, Jutogh and Kasumpti did not form components of Simla resulting in the decrease in population of the town The next decade 1931-41 recorded a negligible growth rate of 1 12 percent while Jutogh which was then a separate town claimed the corresponding growth rate of 34 89 percent Again in 1951, the growth rate of Simla shot up to 151·53 percent, the reason for this spurt being the shifting of the Punjab government offices to this station after 1947 as is mentioned above The decline of 7 70 percent in the population of Simla in the subsequent decade 1951-61 is due to shifting of the capital from this town to Chandigarh during the decade However, in the last decade 1961-71, the decennial growth rate (29 98) has again picked up the tempo of increase in its population Among other areas, the town was transferred to the government of Himachal Pradesh w e f 1 11 1966 when it became the permanent capital of the State As a result of increased developmental and commercial activity and extensive provision of civic amenities, the Simla town has influenced to a great extent the surrounding villages, the economy of which is dependent on it As such, the town shows a great potential for its future growth It has also been serving the role of a growth centre to influence the socio-economic growth of the rural neighbourhood Villagers living in peripheral rural areas of Simla upto a distance of 10-15 kilometres from its external limits come to the town daily to take out their living and return to their homes for the night Some of them are in services while others are in business or are engaged in marketing of their produce in the town

This town thus serves as a nucleus and a boon to the nearby village-folk whose socio-economic growth solely depends on and centres around it.

SUNDAR NAGAR

According to the population size, Sundar Nagar is number two town in the State It needs to be mentioned here that in 1901 in the locality of Sundar Nagar town in Mandi district, there were two towns, namely Nagar and Bhojpur In 1911 both these towns were declassified and in 1921 these localities were merged to form Suket town Suket was renamed as Sundar Nagar in 1931 The population figures of Nagar, Bhojpur and Suket towns have been shown as the population figure of the present Sundar Nagar town for the respective year During the decade 1921-31, the population of this town declined at the rate of 5 99 percent which fell down to 28 15 percent in the subsequent decade 1931-41 No record is available to explain for this decrease Notwithstanding the declining trend of population of this town up to 1941, there was on the other hand significant increase in its figures at a rate of 204 75 percent from 1941 to 1951 After the formation of Himachal Pradesh in 1948, Sundar Nagar which was the capital of the erstwhile princely state of Suket, because the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name with the result that various offices were located there which contributed to the high growth rate of its population From 1951 to 1961, the growth rate decreased to 9 99 percent which was normal as no abnormal change in the boundary of the town or otherwise, took place affecting its population to a great extent But again in the last decade 1961-71, the growth rate jumped up to 268 45 percent As already mentioned this is due to the launching of Beas Sutlej Link Project and the resultant influx of a great number of workers there

This is a growing town situated on the National Highway No 21-Chadigarh-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu-Manali road Beside a Civil Hospital, Higher Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls, a Polytechnic Institution is functioning at Sundar Nagar Production of woollen articles and leather goods is carried out there on a small scale Government Training-cum-Production centres of various types are there According to functional characteristics of workers in the town, it is classed as Industrial town and has been serving the role of a growth centre to influence the socio-economic growth of rural neighbourhood

MANDI

Mandi is the third largest town next only to Simla and Sundar Nagar The town has a population of 16,849 persons During the decades 1901-11, 1911-21 and 1941-51, there was a fall of 3 05 percent, 12 99 percent and 1 37 percent in the population of this town These decreases are due to epidemics, scarcity conditions and wars claiming heavy toll of life In the intervening decades 1921-31 and 1931-41, however, it recorded decennial growth rates of 9 72 percent and 19 83 percent respectively A substantial in-

crease of 46 30 percent was shown by it in the decade 1951-61 In the last decade, 1961-71 its growth rate is 29 27 percent which is lower than that of the previous decade These fluctuations in the population of Mandi are attributed to the extension in its boundary and post independence development activity This attractive town lies by the banks of river Beas This was the capital of the erstwhile Mandi State Now this is the Headquarters of the district with the same name Mandi falls on the way to Kulu and during the year, there is the sprinkling of different kinds of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, who pass through the town The Gaddis with their sheep, the Gujjars with their buffaloes and Bhots with their mules also pass through the town Then there are local weavers, who produce good quality durries and woollen shawls on the lines of Kulu shawls A civil Hospital is in existence here for the last over 40 years Beside Degree College, Government Weaving Centre, Design and Demonstration Centre, Common Facility-cum-Tanning Training Centre, Production Centre for Blankets and Tweeds, an Emporium and Crafts Institute for girls are being run at Mandi There are various temples at Mandi and therefore, it is also known as a Town of temples The town has a seasonal market for fruits like apricots, peaches, walnuts, apples and plums and of seed potato, pottery and woollen goods The situation of Mandi is such that it serves as a traffic junction for Pathankot, Kulu, Simla, Una, Nangal and Chandigarh Economy of nearby villages greatly depends on Mandi town which shows a lot of potential for its growth in future

NAHAN

Nahan was the seat of government during the princely regime and is now district and tahsil headquarters of Sirmaur district and Nahan tahsil The population of the town in the present census is 16,017 persons Barring the decade 1911-21, when the population of this town decreased by 9 23 percent, there has been positive increase during all other decades The decrease in the population during the decade 1911-21 is due to the great influenza epidemic of 1918 Although the decennial increases of 1 36 percent and 1 68 percent during the decades 1901-11 and 1931-41 respectively were negligible, the rates of growth were considerably high i e 35 65 percent being the maximum from 1921 to 1931, 18 79 percent in 1941-51, 31 89 percent in 1951-61 and 28 76 percent during the decade 1961-71 The fluctuations in the growth rates of population are due to establishment of various offices under development schemes and increase in the boundary of the town A Degree College and the district Library were established here in 1959 Since 1948, there is District Hospital at Nahan Two important factories viz The Nahan Foundary and Rosin and Turpentine, are located here In the Nahan Foundary, Cane-crushers, Hukas and other improved agricultural implements are manufactured A leather tanning centre also exists here Shoe making and blacksmithy are the crafts of the town Nahan lies at the doorstep of plains and Barara is the nearest Railway Station to it on the Ambala-Jagadhri-Saharanpur Railway line

CHAMBA

The picturesque town of Chamba situated on the bank of river Ravi has been the capital of the erstwhile state since long After merger of the State, Chamba has been the district and tahsil headquarters since 1948 According to the 1971 Census, the population of the town is 11,814 persons Excepting the decade 1901-11, when there was a decrease of 7 95 percent, there has been a steady rise in its growth rate, the maximum being 37 23 percent during 1961-71 Till 1951, there was no appreciable increase in the population of Chamba while from 1951 to 1961, the decennial growth rate has, however, shot up to 25 53 percent These increases are ascribable to increased development activity and decrease in death rate The mos important features of the town are its temples, Laxmi Narain Temple being the best known temple The Bhuri Singh Museum opened at Chamba in 1908 is a great place of antiquarian interest The town hums with one form or the other during the fairs and festivals During the month of Śravana of Bikrami era a very famous and colourful Minjar fair is held there every year

The Industries Department have started a Weaving Centre and a Blankets and Tweeds Production Centre at Chamba Shawls, blankets, tweeds, pattoos, woollen caps and scarfs are the porducts of Chamba The Chamba Rumal (Handkerchief) represents a unique and charming art Mostly these are in fine silk or soft cotton, for presents on wedding and auspicious occasions Then, the Chamba Chappal has a distinctiveness and popularity

DHARAMSALA

This town with a population of 10,939 persons in 1971 Census is the administrative headquarters of Kangra district It is a hill station lying on the slope of the outer Himalayas, some twelve miles north east of the town of Kangra During the first two decades 1901-11 and 1911-21, the population of Dharamsala declined by 0 69 percent and 29 16 percent In the first cited decade, the negligible decrease in population is due to death toll claimed by the 1905 earthquake while in the following decade, the considerable decline is ascribed to the ravages of the influenza epidemic which spread over the whole of India in the last three months of 1918 In the subsequent two decades, 1921-31 and 1931-41, however, the town recorded appreciable decennial growth rates of 29 67 and 51 80 percent There was sharp decrease in the rate of growth from 1941 to

1951 and from 1951 to 1961 as well Even in the last decade 1961-71, the decennial growth rate has been on a lower side

SOLAN

Solan was built as the capital of Baghat State in 1878 Since then, it remained headquarters of the princely state After the merger of States into Himachal Pradesh the town became headquarters of Solan tahsil, though of late (after 1971 Census) it has been elevated to the status of district headquarters of Solan district The town is situated on the Kalka-Simla National Highway and Kalka-Simla Railway line It has two Railway stations namely Solan and Solan Brewery The 1971 Census population of the town is 10,120 persons For the first time in 1941 Census, it was recognised as a town and by the next census in 1951, it recorded a substantially high growth rate of 114 89 percent During this decade, the State of Himachal Pradesh came into being and consequently various administrative office were set up at Solan at the tahsil level which contributed to this abnormal growth rate. In the following decade 1951-61 the growth rate came down to 42 60 percent which is a little more viz 54 17 percent in 1961-71.

Solan is comparatively industrially developed town as it has the necessary infrastructural facilities Besides a big industrial unit of Solan Brewery, there are scores of other small scale industrial units in the town There is a State Library, a Degree College and an Agricultural College The town has a great bearing on the socio-economic growth of the rural neighbourhood The locality shows a great potential for future growth as a result of growing industrial complexes there

SULTANPUR (KULU) .

Sultanpur town is the headquarters of Kulu district lying in the heart of Kulu Valley—a beautiful tourist resort attracting thousands of foreigners and countrymen from all corners of India Till 1961, it was Sub-Divisional headquarters of Kangra district, but after that Kulu Sub-Division was made a separate district At the time of 1971 Census, the population of the town was returned as 8,958 persons In the decade 1951-61, its rate of growth was 32 27 percent which shot up to 83 34 percent in the last decade 1961-71 The steady increase in the growth rate is attributed to the increased development activity in transport, commercial and industrial sectors The famous Dussehra Festival of Kulu is held every year at Sultanpur where trading of local products and those of the border district of Lahul Spiti takes place

YOL .

This town came into existence during the second world war when prisoners of war in large number were kept there Later on, Army garrisons were stationed at Yol and a Cantonment Board was set up to administer the Military camp area The 1951 Census population of the town was 13,520 which declined to 10,292 persons in 1961 and in the last census of 1971, it has further been reduced to 7,992 persons This persistent decrease accounting for 23 88 percent in 1961 and 22 25 percent in 1971 Census is due to deployment of service personnel elsewhere outside the Cantonment Board area at the time of population Census Yol is situated near Dharamsala in Kangra district at a distance of about eight kilo metres towards South-East This town being a Cantonment Board area has limited prospects for future growth

BILASPUR

This town is the headquarter of Bilaspur district and of Bilaspur Sadar tahsil Before this it was the capital of Part C State of Bilaspur till 1954 when the same was merged with Himachal Pradesh The old town of Bilaspur has almost entirely submerged in the Gobind Sagar Lake of the Bhakhra Dam and a modern planned township has sprung up nearby on a higher elevation-Bilaspur is picturesquely situated upon the left bank of the Sutlej—overlooking the lake and on the National Highway No 21-Chandigarh-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu-Manali Road Simla-Mandi Road also passes through Bilaspur

The population of Bilaspur in 1971 was 7,037 when it was less by 5 21 percent as compared to that of 1961 figures, the small decrease being due to workers engaged on construction work of the new township having left the place for jobs elsewhere Bilaspur was a Census town in 1901, but it was declassified in 1911 and 1921 Censuses In 1931, it was again recognised as a town and since then the town had been showing steady increase in its population which was the highest during the decade 1951-61 when it rose by 98 24 percent against the growth rates of 30 35 percent in the previous decade 1941-51 and 20 36 percent during 1931-41 The most conspicuous increase in the population from 1951 to 1961 is ascribably to the influx of large number of workers engaged in the construction of the new township.

Bilaspur is a model town with modern civic amenities attracting tourists from Bhakra Dam which is at a distance of about 50 kilometres and is linked through motor boat service over the Gobind Sagar Lake Educational and medical facilities are available there A civil Hospital and Degree College besides separate High Schools for boys and girls are functioning there A public sector large scale industry viz , Rosin and Turpentine Factory has also been running there in addition to several small scale enterprises. Villagefolk from the nearby villages are taking advantage of employment and training facilities available at Bilaspur. They are able to market the

local produce in the town and thus their socio-economic growth has been greatly influenced by the urban centre

UNA :

In 1971 Census, the town of Una was the headquarter of the tahsil of the same name in Kangra district As a result of the post census reorganisation of administrative units in the Pradesh, Una tahsil was elevated to the status of a district and the town of Una is now the headquarters of the newly formed district Una was a town in 1901, but in subsequent censuses of 1911 and 1921, it was treated as a rural area In 1931 again, it was recognised as urban areas and since then it continues to be a census town During the previous decade 1951-61, the population of this town decreased at the rate of 4·46 percent against the negligible increase of 0 24 percent from 1941 to 1951 These are negligible variations In the decade 1931-41, the urban population increased at the highest rate of 22 65 percent while it stood at 22·49 per cent in the present decade 1961-71.

Una town is situated near the border of the Punjab state on Chandigarh-Nangal-Una-Kangra-Dharamsala road The town is in the process of alround development and large scale as well as small scale industries are coming up nearabout it which shows a great potential for its future growth Of late, there is a proposal for the construction of broad guage railway line from Nangal to Talwara township via Una This will prove much more beneficial in the process of further development of this town as cheap and easy means of transport would be available in the valley areas of Una district as a whole It will be reasonable to expect that in the near future Una should become a big industrial town and market for the districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Mandi and Kulu as also for a part of Lahul & Spiti district.

KANGRA :

Kangra town as treated as such in 1901 but from 1911 to 1941 it was not recognised as an Urban area However, since 1951, it is again a town. From 1951 to 1961, the population of the town increased at the rate of 17 19 percent which was the maximum growth recorded since 1901. Such rate for the present decade 1961-71 is 3 88 percent which is very low, because of reduction in the boundary of Kangra Municipal Committee during this period.

Kangra is a historic place tracing its fateful events to the rise and fall of the Kangra Fort, right from the invasion of Mahmood Ghaznavi in the regime of the local Rajas. Kangra Fort was invaded and plundered more than once before the reign of the Punjab was wrested from the Sikhs by the British crown The most celeberated sanctuary is the temple of Vajreshvari or Mata Devi at Bhawan, the suburb of Kangra town This temple is famous over a large part of northern India and every year large numbers of pilgrims come to visit it, The town is a "Service-cum-Trade and Commerce' centre which reveals that the workers in the urban area comprise of employees and traders It lies on the Pathankot-Manali highway about 25 kilometres in the south-east of Dharamsala, the headquarters of Kangra district Tahsil headquarters of Kangra tahsil are located here

DALHOUSIE URBAN AGGLOMERATION .

Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration comprises of two towns of Dalhousie Municipal Committee and Dalhousie Cantonment Board Till 1961 Census, these areas were in Gurdaspur district of Punjab state Both these towns after their transfer to Himachal Pradesh on 1-11-1966 are not included in Bhattiyat tahsil of Chamba district In 1971 Census, the population of Dalhousie Municipal Committee stands at a figure of 4,296 persons and that of Dalhousie Cantonment Board is 827 persons.

The population of Dalhousie M C declined at a conspicuous rate of 57·17 percent during the decade 1921-31 while again in the decade 1941-51, the urban population recorded reduction at the rate of 16 83 percent. The high rate of decline in its population during the period 1921 to 1931 is due to the reason that population of Dalhousie M C in 1921 also includes the population of Dalhousie C B whereas in 1931 it was shown separately In all other decades, the population of this town has shown steady increase in its growth rate, the maximum being at the rate of 149 68 percent from 1951 to 1961. During the decade 1961-71 the corresponding growth rate stands at 56·85 percent

The population of Dalhousie Cantonment Board which had registered an increase of 59 27 percent during the decade 1931-41 has shown a decline in its growth rate to the extent of 69 36 percent during the present decade 1961-71 This is due to the deployment of service personnel, elsewhere outside the Cantonment Board area.

NURPUR :

Nurpur town is the headquarter of Nurpur tahsil in Kangra district at a distance of about 25 kilometers from Pathankot on Pathankot-Manali Highway. Like some other towns such as Una, Santokhgarh, Nalagarh, Nahan and Paonta Sahib, this town is nearer the plains than other urban areas situated in the interior of the State Because of its proximity to the plains, the means of transport and communication are comparatively easy and cheap, which is conducive to the establishment of industries in this area. It is expected that this town with the coming up of new industries in the near future, should acquire a great potential for its future growth

The 1971 Census, population of Nurpur is 4,251 persons. It was a town in 1901 Census also, but since

1911 it was declassified till 1951 when again it became a Census town From 1951 to 1961, the population of the town increased at the rate of 6 41 percent whereas the growth for the present decade 1961-71 shot up to 24 85 percent This increase in the growth rate is due to enlargement of the urban boundary and increased development activity during the later period

JOGINDAR NAGAR .

Jogindar Nagar is tahsil headquarter of the same name in Mandi district It is also the headquarters of the Mandi Hydro Electric Scheme which is also known as Shanan Power House It has been in the list of classified urban areas since 1931 Census After initial decrease in its population during the first two decades of its recognition as a town, the urban dwellers have shown increase in their strength during the last two decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 giving growth rates of 35·81 percent and 47·26 percent respectively During the last twenty years, a number of government offices have come up there beside considerable increase in the business activity which have resulted in the accelerated increase in the urban population.

KASAULI, SUBATHU, DAGSHAI, BAKLOH AND JUTOGH

All these towns are Cantonment Board Areas in Simla district, except the one viz Bakloh which falls in Chamba district. Garrisons of service personnel are located at these areas During the decade 1961-71 the number of such personnel stationed at Cantonment Board Areas was reduced for one reason or the other which resulted in the decline of population in all these urban areas during this period.

PAONTA SAHIB:

This town is the headquarters of Paonta Sahib tahsil in Sirmaur district. This town has been recognised as such since 1951 Census Paonta Sahib has considerably added to its population during the past two decades. In 1951-61, it recorded growth rate of 93·76 percent while it was more than the same in the decade 1961-71 at 101·42 percent. The spectacular increase in its growth rate has been due to establishment of various administrative offices and small scale industrial units after the formation of Himachal Pradesh Recently, the timber market functioning at Yamuna Nagar (Haryana State) has been located here Setting up of an industrial estate at Paonta Sahib is also in the offing This will further add to the urban population This town has a very bright future in store for its growth as a result of the exploitation of mineral resources existing in abundance in Rajban and other areas of Sirmaur district. The town being nearest to the plain areas is most suitable for establishment of large and small scale industries. Therefore, in future, it should be able to serve the role of influencing the socio-economic growth of the rural neighbourhood to a great extent

NALAGARH:

Nalagarh which was a town in 1901 was declassified and treated as rural area from 1911 to 1931. Since 1941, it is again recognised as a town During the first decade 1941-51, the population of this town declined at the rate of 29 54 percent, but in the subsequent two decades 1951-61 and 1961-71, the town has shown steady growth rates of 21 55 percent and 18 57 percent respectively Changes in the trend of population growth are attributed to the setting up of various administrative offices and establishment of big and small scale industries nearabout the town

Nalagarh is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name and also the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer (civil) is located here This place is in proximity to the plains and, therefore, it is most suitable for organising industries for which necessary facilities exist there A joint sector large scale Factory viz, Himalaya Fertiliser Corporation is already functioning at Nalagarh It has also been decided by the State Government to convert this place as an industrial area and as a result thereof scores of big and small scale industries are going to be set up nearabout Nalagarh The town has thus a great potential for its future growth.

NAGROTA:

This town is situtated in Kangra tahsil of Kangra district on the main road running from Pathankot to Manali through the heart of the Kangra Valley. Kangra Valley Railway line also passes through Nagrota which is one of the important stations serving the needs of the trade and traffic

Nagrota town was treated as such for the first time in 1951 Census when it recorded a population of 2,503 persons Since then, the population of the town has increased at a very low pace showing a negligible growth rate of 3 56 percent during the first decade 1951-61 while in the succeeding decade 1961-71 the corresponding rate is a little higher at 12·73 percent It is a small centre of trade and commerce and therefore, its growth rate has been slow.

RAMPUR:

Rampur town is the tahsil headquarters of Rampur tahsil and gateway of Kinnaur district and Spiti Sub-Division in Lahul & Spiti district. These areas are linked by road service through Rampur which lies on the bank of the Sutlej, just at the lap of the high hills This place has been a Census town since the 1941 Census. Barring the first decade of 1941-51, when its population declined at the rate of 18·41 percent in the subsequent two decades of 1951-61 and 1961-71, the urban population has recorded growth rates of 42·59

percent and 26 17 percent respectively The decrease in population from 1941 to 1951 is due to the partitioning of the country in 1947 resulting in the migration of most of the Mohammedan population to Pakistan whereas its increase during the last two decades is mainly attributed to the setting up of various administrative offices here as a result of increased post independence developemental activity and attraction of more workers in trade and commerce at this station

Beside Government Degree College opened there in 1959, a Higher Secondary School also exists at Rampur A civil Hospital which is in existence since state times, there are Government Weaving Centre, Tailoring Centre and a Crafts Institute for girls Weaving, blacksmithy and leather working are other crafts of the town

Rampur is an old market of dry fruits like Walnuts, Chilgoza and Wool The famous Lavi fair is held there annually in the month of November Animals like horses and mules, dry fruits, woollen articles and herbs are traded in the fair.

PALAMPUR

Palampur town which is the headquarters of Palampur tahsil in Kangra district has been a classified urban area since 1951 Census From 1951 to 1961, the population of this town increased at the rate of 30 91 percent, whereas in the last decade 1961-71, it has considerably decreased by 58·49 percent

Palampur is situated at an ideal elevation in the lap of the Dhaula Dhar on Pathankot-Manali Road and affords attraction for tourists from the plains It is about 72 miles from Pathankot and 60 miles from Mandi town.

Recently the Himachal Pradesh University has set up its agricultural campus near Palampur which is expected to be very useful in furtherance of the use of scientific and improved techniques so important in modern agricultural operations. Big projects for improvement of livestock are also being implemented by them In order to achieve a breakthrough in agricultural production, intensive agricultural Development Programme has been launched in Kangra district in 1967 in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany Headquarters of this project are located at Palampur and by now it has made progress in certain spheres of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandary. These agricultural projects have opend new avenues for farmers of Himachal Pradesh and they are now utilising all available opportunities such as improved seeds, fertilisers, agricultural credits and modern techniques to enrich their agrarian economy Palampur is thus becoming a focal point for the neighbourhood as well as other areas of the Pradesh for the improvement of their agricultural economy.

ARKI :

Arki used to be the capital of the erstwhile princely state of Baghal At present, it is the headquarters of Arki tahsil Th s was considered a town for the first time in 1951 Census and continues to be a town since then Population of Arki in 1951 Census was 1,048 which increased to 1,221 persons in 1961, showing a growth rate of 16 51 percent during the decade In the present decade 1961-71, growth rate is a little lower viz; 10 73 percent Its population in 1971 stood at 1,352 persons There are Primary Health Centre and Higher Secondary School in this town Shoe making is the craft practised here

Arki is linked by road with Simla, Solan, Subathu, Nalagarh and Bilaspur It is at a distance of 28 miles from Simla The town shows signs of stagnation and has little potential for its future growth until and unless some agro-industries which are most suited for this place are started there

THEOG :

Before integration of the former princely states took place, Theog was the capital of the Theog State Theog is on the highway, Hindustan Tibet Road, 20 odd miles from Simla and is the administrative headquarters of Theog tahsil *It has a population of 1,328 in* the 1971 Census It was accorded the status of an urban area in 1951 Census for the first time From 1951 to 1961, the town recorded a high growth rate in its population This rate was 72 78 percent during the above period Post independence development programme necessitating establishment of various organisations and other agencies at Theog considerably added to its population during the decade However, during the present decade, 1961-71, the population of this town declined at the rate of 13·54 percent

Theog is a famous market of seed potato and apple which are produced in large quantities in the adjoining tahsils besides in the rural areas of Theog itself Both these items are cash crops of upper Mahasu and consequently the economic condition of the producers there is much better than in other areas of the Pradesh

SHRI NAINA DEVI JI ·

This town is the smallest of all with a population of only 494 in 1971 Census. It was given the status of a town for the first time in the 1961 Census due to its having a local body when it recorded a population of merely 328 persons Thus during the decade 1961-71, the population of the town increased at the rate of 50·61 percent

One of the oldest Shrines of Himachal Pradesh the temple of Shri Naina Devi is located on a hillock at

an altitude of 3,595 feet in this town The temple is a place of pilgrimage for tens of thousands of devotees coming from near and far off places located even in the plains of the Punjab and Haryana states Twice every year, during Navratras, fairs are held here when crowds of pilgrims pay their homage to the goddess Naina Devi Ji Another fair on the Sravana Ashtami is held here lasting for ten days This is the biggest and most popular fair of the year

PANDOH, SANTOKHGARH, HAMIRPUR, GHAMARWIN, MANALI, SARAHAN AND DHALLI

All the above seven towns were recognised as such for the first time in 1971 One of them viz Pandoh is a township under the Beas Sutlej Link Project It lies about 8 miles above stream on Mandi-Kulu road on the bank of the Beas At this place, surplus water of the river will be diverted through tunnels to augment the Sutlej waters feeding the Gobind Sagar Lake of Bhakra Dam The 1971 Census population of Pandoh is 6,048 which deserved it to be treated as an urban area as a special case

All other towns are under the respective local bodies (Notified Area Committee) responsible for their civic management which qualified them to be treated as urban areas According to the 1971 Census, Santokhgarh in Una tahsil has a population of 4,010, Hamirpur 3,671, Ghamarwin the headquarters of Ghamarwin tahsil 1,967, Manali in Kulu tahsil 1,800, Sarahan the headquarter of Pachhad tahsil 1,006 and Dhalli in Kasumpti tahsil 664

Dhalli town is a suburb of Simla urban area where the Workkshop of Himachal Road Transport Corporation is located

Santokhgarh in Una tahsil lies near Naya Nangal which falls in the state of Punjab This town is thus on the interstate border and the proposed Mehtpur industrial area is nearabout it Santokhgarh is expected to become a marketing and trading centre in the near future and with the coming up of industrial complex at Mehtpur the town of Santokhgarh promises a bright future for its future growth

Manali town in Kulu district is at a distance of about 25 miles from Kulu town at the end of Kulu valley on way to Rohtang Pass leading to Lahul valley of Lahul & Spiti district The town is situated at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet from sea level on the right bank of the Beas The famous Hot spring of Vashisth lies at a small distance of 2 kilometres from Manali It is a tourist resort providing scenic beauty Manali is also the place of the sportsman interested in skiing and mountaineering

Hamirpur, Ghamarwin and Sarahan towns are the administrative tahsil headquarters and their prospects of future growth are interlinked with the development of the areas in the neighbourhood

STANDARD URBAN AREA .

A new concept developed for the 1971 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data was the Standard Urban Area which is an innovation of this census Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected or anticipated growth area of a town in the next two to three decades

This replaced the concept of Town Group that was in vogue at the 1961 Census The Town Group was made up of independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another, but were to some extent inter-dependent The data for such town groups became incomparable from census to census as the boundaries of the town themselves changed and the intermediate areas were left out of account This being so, the town groups adopted in 1961 remained of limited use as it did not bring out spatially contiguous territory of urban rural settlements This has further failed to furnish data for the areas to be urbanised with the passage of time outside the present boundary of a town The concept of Town Group, therefore, came under criticism and the concept of Standard Urban Area came to be developed for adoption at the 1971 Census If the data for this Standard Urban Area were to be made available in the next two or three successive censuses it is likely to yield much more meaningful picture to study urbanisation around large urban nuclei With this view, an attempt has been made to delineate the contiguous rural and urban aras which are under intensive influence or are likely to be under influence of a town with population of 50,000 and above Such areas when delineated formed Standard Urban Areas for 1971 Census A Standard Urban Area may, therefore, be comprised of a core town with one or more adjoining towns and the rural tract which is supposed to be urbanisable in a period of twenty to thirty years The essentials or characteristics of a Standard Urban Area are

(*i*) It should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000

(*ii*) It should have predominant urban land use

(*iii*) There should be intensive inter-action with the urban centres as reflected in the socio-economic infrastructure like communications, educational, medical facilities and marketing facilities of the produce and purchasing of commodities for use etc

(*iv*) Existence of possibilities of urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

(*v*) Existence of population in rural areas with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural activities.

In Himachal Pradesh, the Standard Urban Area has been delineated only in respect of Simla town, which fulfilled the various norms and criteria prescribed for the purpose This was the only town, the population of which was expected to be above 50,000 mark by 1971

The work of delineation was jointly accomplished by the Census Organisation and the State Town and Country Planning authorities The core town of Simla has a population of 55,368 against 77,775 of the entire Standard Urban Area The area of principal town is 19 55 Km^2 against 152 38 Km^2 of the whole of the Standard Urban Area The rural component is comprised of 208 villages, whereas the urban component consists of two towns viz Jutogh Cantonment Board in Simla district and Dhalli Notified Area Committee in Mahasu district, besides the core town of Simla Municipal Corporation. The boundaries of Standard Urban Area Simla stretch out in two districts-sub-tahsil Simla of Simla district and tahsil Kasumpti of Mahasu district ; Its limits extend upto Ganahatti in the West, Shogi in the South, Kasumpti in the South-East, Kufri in the North-East and Mashobra in the North of the core town of Simla

Table A-V published in our Part II-A General Population Tables volume, containing data for the entire Standard Urban Area, may be consulted for detailed statistics in respect of each component unit of Simla Standard Urban Area Primary Census Abstract showing the basic census statistics pertaining to component units of the Standard Urban Area is also given as Appendix to table A-V referred to above Apart from showing totals separately for the urban and rural components, table A-V gives information for each town and village included in the Standard Urban Area. The items covered are, area in Km^2, density of population, number of occupied residential houses, houseless population (including number of houseless households and sex-wise break-up of houseless population), total institutional households, sex-wise break-up of institutional population, total number of households and sex-wise break-up of population as in 1971 Side by side, a comparative picture in terms of total population in the last three censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 is also given therein

As already mentioned, the total population of 77,775 persons is accounted for by the Standard Urban Area Of this, 57,323 persons are in the urban component and 20,452 in the rural component But whereas the area of the urban component is merely 21 03 Km^2 out of the entire Standard Urban Area of 152 38 Km^2 the rural component covers as much as 131·35 Km^2 in terms of area Density of population per Km^2 in respect of the entire Standard Urban Area comes to 510 persons against the corresponding figures of 2,726 persons and 156 persons shown by the urban components and rural components respectively There are 14,408 occupied residential houses existing in the Standard Urban Area, of which 10,026 are in the urban components and 4,382 in the rural components A negligible number of 138 persons is listed as houseless population in the entire Standard Urban Area, 45 persons being in the urban sector and 93 persons in the rural area Institutional population of 1,075 persons was found residing in 41 households Urban components has 32 of these households consisting 705 persons while the remaining nine households with 370 persons are in the rural sector.

The Simla Standard Urban Area includes in its fold several built up areas and urban centres which fall in its peripherial ambit These pockets are potentially urban in character and functionally dependent on and satellites of the core town Important of these are, Mashobra, Kufri, Kasumpti, Tara Devi, Tutoo and Chharabra Inhabited growth of such urban centres is mainly due to Simla town Therefore, it might be more desirable to have a fixed area covering a large core town as well as the adjoining areas which will be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data for such area would be made available and it could be put to good use for urban developmental planning. While preparing any master plan for the future development of Simla, the requirements of the entire Standard Urban Area can be taken into account and for that the data available in respect of each component unit would be very useful This would eliminate chances of omission, overlapping and possible neglect of any pocket and would ensure uniformity in consideration of overall development of the entire Standard Urban Area. Simla is one of the most important hill towns in the country and it is famous for its scenic beauty and tourist as well as health resorts Being capital of the State, it serves as a focus point for the hill folk whose elected representatives partake in the deliberations aimed at their well being It is located on the Hindustan Tibet Road and is also served by Railway—Kalka-Simla narrow gauge line Cash crops like Apple and Potato worth crores of rupees are handled by the traders at Simla which is also linked by a net work of road service provided for every district/tahsil and all corners of the Pradesh beside other States and important markets Rational development of the Standard Urban Area is, therefore expected and should play an important and useful role in providing efficient service in respect of trade, commerce, transport, medical and public health and educational facilities It has, no doubt, better prospects instore for the future when the following two or three decades would stand witness to the overall change and development of Simla Standard Urban Area in its entirety.

CHAPTER V

Sex Ratio and Age structure

Sex Ratio Definition It is conventional to describe the sex composition of a population in terms of the sex ratio Sex ratio gives in realistic terms a comparison between the number of males and females in the population. The total population of a country or its constituent units or lower administrative divisions within such constituent units is expressed in absolute number of persons The number of persons account for all souls whether they are males or females in all ages The statistics of males and females are indicated separately to know the sex composition of the population at various administrative levels This gives us the absolute picture to show the sex break-up in respect of the given population enabling the reader to work out the sex proportion The indices of sex proportion so calculated are shown in terms of sex ratio Thus the sex ratio is the proportion of males to females or proportion of females to males in relation to the respective numerical strength of total population It is usual to measure the difference in numbers between the sexes by an index number called the sex ratio In the United Kingdom the number of females per 1,000 males is used as the index number In the United States of America the number of males per 100 females is used for the same purpose In the Indian census the former practice is followed and therefore, the number of females per 1,000 males is taken as the sex ratio

Sex Ratio for India/Himachal Pradesh/Other States etc.

It is perhaps natural that people should expect to find that males and females are equal in number everywhere and at all times But this presumption is proved to be untrue when the census figures display a different picture to the contrary The census statistics show that not only the males and females are unequal in numbers, but also that the magnitude of this inequality is also different in different parts of the country The difference between the numbers of the two sexes is negligible or relatively small in some parts or areas of the country and quite substantial in others This difference in sex ratio tends to get larger from one census to another at some places, whereas it tends to get smaller elsewhere. Similarly there are large variations between different parts of the world in sex ratio

In the table V I is given the sex ratio for India and a few other countries at the various census years These statistics as would be seen at once are the most striking.

TABLE V.I

Population and Sex ratio of India and other selected Countries

Name of the Country	Census Year	Total population (in 000's)	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4
1 India	1971	547,950	930
2 Australia	1971	12,728*	988
3 Burma	1941	16,824	962
4 Canada	1966	20,015	991
5 Sri Lanka	1971	12,711	948
6 (a) China (Main Land)	1953	582,603	930
(b) China (Taiwan)	1966	13,161	914
7 Egpyt (U A R)	1966	30,076	982
8 France	1968	49,779	N.A.
9 (a) Germany (East)	1971	15,956	N A.
(b) Germany (West)	1961	53,977	1,118
10 Japan	1970	103,704	1,037
11 Pakistan	1961	93,832	900
12 United Kingdom	1961	52,709	1,069
13 U S A	1970	203,185	1,055
14 U S S R	1970	241,748	1,171

*Preliminary figures June, 1971.
N A Not available

The sex ration, in India, is 930 females per 1,000 males according to the 1971 Census There are large variations in the sex ratio between different parts of the world Except in China (main land) where the proportion of females to male population is the same as for India, there is an excess of females in West Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, U S A and U S S R The U S S R has the highest sex ratio of 1,171 females per 1,000 males while this proportion is the lowest (900) in the neighbouring country of Pakistan In Pakistan, China (Taiwan), Sri Lanka and Burma, males are in excess In the sex ratio of Australia, Canada and Egypt (U A R) there is a nearer approach to equality. In every census, sex ratio in India was low Various arguments are put forward to explain the chronic deficiency of females in India The low status used to be accorded

to women in Indian society, the tendency to conceal the existence of unmarried young females, and a higher mortality rate among females were some of the reasons given for the low sex ratio

Turning to similar examination of statistics about sex ratio in various states/union territories in India we find that except for Kerala State and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli no other State has a predominance of the fair sex in 1971 Census.

Changes in the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) in the various States/Union territories in India since 1901 as given in the following table V 2 shows the clear cut picture of the pattern found in all parts of the country

TABLE V 2

Changes in the Sex ratio of States/Union Territories 1901-1971

India/State/Union Territory	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**930**	**941**	**946**	**945**	**950**	**955**	**964**	**972**
STATES								
1 Andhra Pradesh	977	981	986	980	987	993	992	985
2 Assam†	897	872	871	879	879	900	919	923
3. Bihar	954	994	990	996	994	1,016	1,044	1,054
4 Gujarat	934	940	952	941	945	944	946	954
5 Haryana	867	868	871	869	844	844	835	867
6 Himachal Pradesh	953	938	912	890	897	890	889	884
7 Jammu & Kashmir	878	878	873	869	865	870	876	882
8 Kerala	1,016	1,022	1,023	1,027	1,022	1,011	1,008	1,004
9 Madhya Pradesh	941	953	967	970	973	974	986	990
10 Maharashtra	930	936	941	949	947	950	966	978
11 Manipur	980	1,015	1,036	1,055	1,065	1,041	1,029	1,037
12 Meghalaya	942	937	949	966	971	1,000	1,013	1,036
13 Mysore	957	959	966	960	965	969	981	983
14 Nagaland	871	933	999	1,021	997	992	993	973
15 Orissa	988	1,001	1,022	1,053	1,067	1,086	1,056	1,037
16 Punjab	865	854	844	836	815	799	780	832
17 Rajasthan	911	908	921	906	907	896	908	905
18 Tamil Nadu	978	992	1,007	1,012	1,027	1,029	1,042	1,044
19 Tripura	943	932	904	886	885	885	885	874
20 Uttar Pradesh	879	909	910	907	904	909	915	937
21. West Bengal	891	878	865	852	890	905	925	945
UNION TERRITORIES								
1 Adnaman & Nicobar Islands	644	617	625	574	495	303	352	318
2 Arunachal Pradesh	861	894						
3 Chandigarh	749	652	781	763	751	743	720	771
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007	963	946	925	911	940	967	960
5 Delhi	801	785	768	715	722	733	793	862
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	989	1,071*	1,128*	1,083*	1,088	1,122	1,103*	1,085*
7 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	978	1,020	1,043	1,018	994	1,027	897	1,063
8 Pondicherry	989	1,013	1,030	N A	N A	1,053	1,058	N A

†Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram

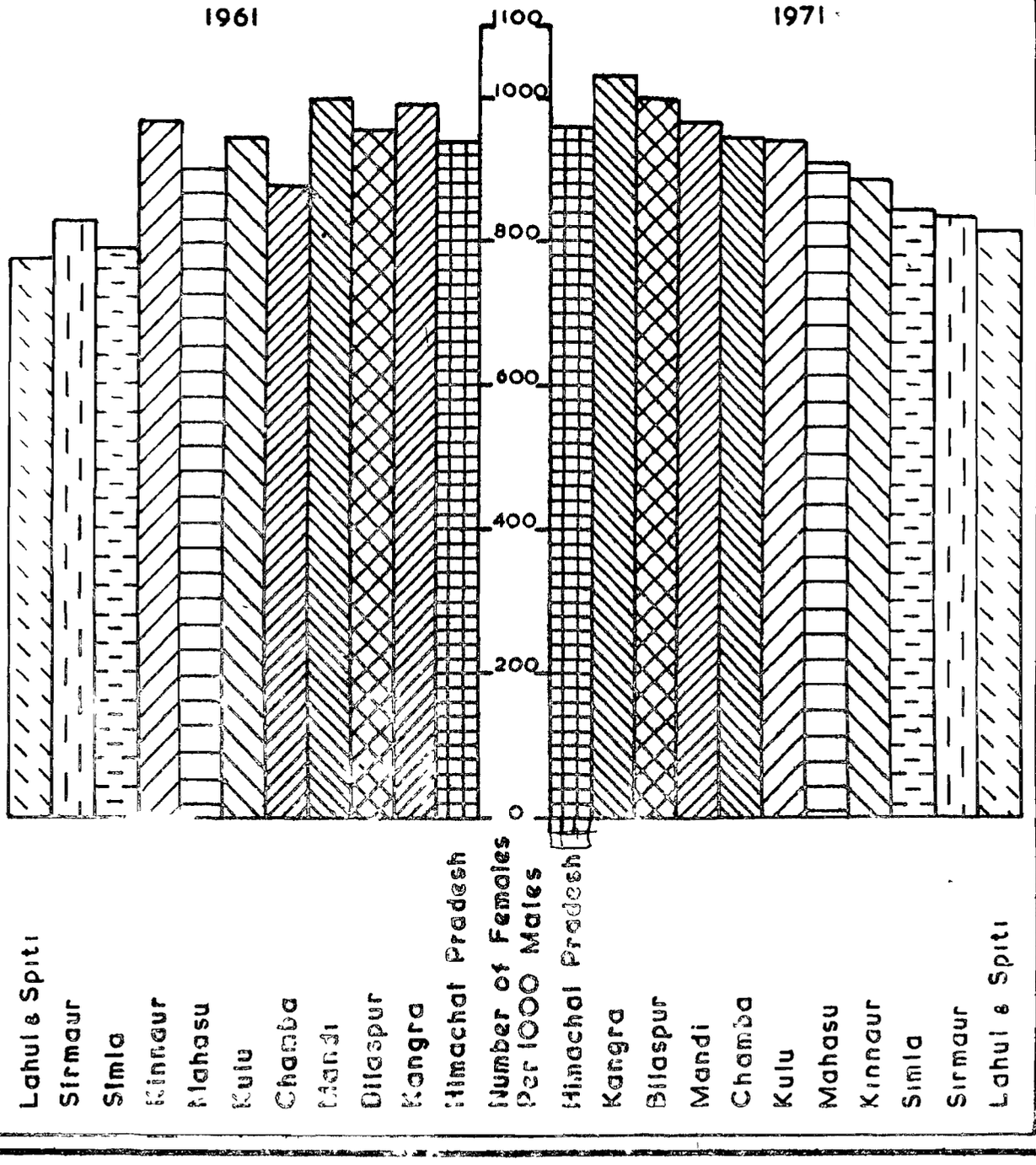
*Sex Ratios are based on Census conducted in the year 1900, 1910, 1940, 1950 and 1960

N A Stands for not available.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO

1961–71



The all India sex ratio in 1901 was 972 From 972 in 1901 the ratio fell to the all time low figure of 930 in 1971 Since 1901 it continued to record a fall during every successive census except in 1951 when there was a negligible rise from 945 in 1941 to 946 during the said decade In other words the sex ratio remained more or less the same during the 1941 and 1951 probably due to the displacement of population as a result of partition in 1947 From 946 in 1951 the ratio fell to 941 in 1961 and there was a further fall to 930 in 1971

The sex ratio varied widely from one census to another among the States/Union Territories As compared to the position in 1901 a small number of five States and two Union Territories gained in the value of sex ratio and our State is one of them, others being Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli The value in all other States/Union Territories decreased during the last 70 years In the present census the state of Orissa and three Union Territories namely Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry are showing their sex ratio nearer to the point of equalization, but our neighbouring States viz, Punjab (865), Haryana (867), Uttar Pradesh (879) and Jammu & Kashmir (878) have very low values in terms of sex ratio, as compared to Himachal Pradesh where there are 958 females per 1,000 males Even among all the hill States barring Manipur, the proportion of females to 1,000 males compares more favourable in Himachal Pradesh. It is more than the all India ratio and still greater than other countries like Sri Lanka, China (Main land as well as Taiwan), and Pakistan

During the last seven decades since 1901 the sex ratio in Himachal has been witnessing a steady increase. It is tending to move towards parity from census to census In 1971 there are 958 females per 1,000 males as against 884 in 1901 But still the males are in excess of females as is the pattern in the country as a whole

Actually, the equality in number of males and females in all countries and also between various regions within a country at all times is an ideal seldom attained It depends on various factors over which we have little control Even if an equal number of male and female babies are born, their chances of survival at various periods of life are very unequal They face different type of hazards during different periods of life Sex selectivity in certain types of mortality like maternal mortality is but one of them We are more uncertain about selectivity of sexes in abnormal deaths War usually takes a heavier toll of men than women Migration also brings about imbalance in the numbers of males and females Broadly speaking, these are the factors that affect the sex ratio Basically males and females are not born in equal numbers Secondly they do not die in equal numbers, in any age group A third factor is that among migrant population, males and females will not be equal as a rule Men go out in search of jobs or means of livelihood and bring their women folk to their new place of settlement after they feel reasonably secure in the new surroundings Thus the factors that account for the difference in the sex ratio are (*i*) differential births (*ii*) differential deaths, and (*iii*) migration Another factor is under enumeration especially of women to some extent

In Himachal, the imbalance due to emigration or immigration is negligible There is no big city or large industrial complex or big factory, at present, responsible for large scale immigration of workers The Bear Sutlej Link Project in Mandi district has, however engaged some 15,000 odd male workers, who come for employment, but generally leave their families behind The excess of males there lowers the sex ratio at the district level Such phenomenon may have greater effect in other States The ratio in Assam, is, for example, affected by the immigration of coolie labour into the State for work on the tea plantations This is also true, perhaps to some extent in the case of West Bengal Then big cities have a small proportion of women due to the immigration of male workers from outside the state Therefore, in general, the sex ratio is smaller in towns then villages But it is not equally true of Himachal in the absence of big cities as already stated

The scope of under enumeration of women is also very limited, at least, in recent years due to spread of education and social consciousness of the masses The tendency for omission of marriagable girls at particular age group between the ages 10 and 20 may have been the case, but such numbers must be relatively insignificant causing any material change

It can , therefore, be safely stated that the factors of unequal births and unequal deaths are chiefly the plausible explanations for the varying sex ratios, especially in Himachal In the past, maternal mortality was, no doubt, very heavy due to early marriage and early child bearing The age of marriage and consequently of child bearing has arisen on account of legislation and spread of education It has also of late, unconsciously arisen due to economic considerations. Medical and hospital facilities have considerably improved Maternal mortality has been reduced to a great extent Gradual displacement of primitive methods of midwifery by modern and scientific methods have considerably reduced the dangers which almost all women have to face, and lowered the death rate among young mothers to an appreciable extent The gradual rise in the sex ratio in the State, is but the natural outcome of these improved conditions Sex ratios of population of different districts and tahsils/sub-tahsils will be more fully discussed further on.

Sex ratio in Districts and Tahsils

The districts and tahsils/Sub-tahsils of the State can be arranged by ranges of sex ratios For convenience, the sex ratios in the districts and tahsils/sub-tahsils are grouped into four ranges—700 to 800, 800 to 900, 900 to 1000 and 1000 and above Statement V I indicates the distribution of the districts and tahsils/Sub-tahsils by these ranges of sex ratios

STATEMENT V I

Distribution of Districts and Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils by different Sex ratio Ranges

Administrative Unit	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4
	700 800	800 900	900-1,000	1,000 & above
1	2	3	4	5
I Districts		Lahul & Spiti (814) Sirmaur (841) Simla (843) Kinnaur (887)	Mahasu (911) Kulu (920) Chamba (944) Mandi (964) Bilaspur (993)	Kangra (1028)
II Tahsils/Sub-Tahsil	Kalpa (714) Simla (723) Shillai (771) Spiti (774)	Paonta Sahib (809) Sundar Nagar (815) Hangrang (821) Chaupal (829) Lahul (832) Kasumpti (846) Solan (848) Rajgarh *(861)* Nahan (864) Rampur (866) Pachhad (873) Ranka (883) Brahmaur (884) Kulu (888) Poo (892) Mandi Sadar (896)	Kandaghat (902) Kumharsain (902) Bilaspur (907) Sadar Nalagarh (916) Nurpur (918) Nachar (922) *Pangi (923)* Jubbal (928) Chaurah (934) Chichot (935) Karsog (935) Rohru (937) Theog (938) Bhattiyat (944) Kotkhai (946) Ani (949) Nirmand (960) Banjar (964) Sangla (970) Chamba (975) Dehra Gopipur (989) Una (990)	Kaigra (1010) Seoni (1015) Amb (1022) Barsar (1043) Morang (1046) Arki (1049) Ghamarwin (1050) *Jogindar Nagar (1068)* Palampur (1094) Hamirpur (1129) Sarkaghat (1138)

Out of ten districts in Himachal in 1971 Census, the sex ratios in the three districts of Mandi (964) Bilaspur (993) and Kangra (1,028) are higher than the State average of 958 The sex ratios in other districts of Lahul & Spiti (814), Sirmaur (841), Simla (843), Kinnaur (887), Mahasu (911), Kulu (920) and Chamba (944,) are less than the sex ratio at the State level Lahul & Spiti district has the lowest sex ratio, whereas in Kangra, the sex ratio has crossed the parity line and there are 1,028 females per 1,000 males Bilaspur district in this respect is nearer the point of parity

None of the districts falls in range 1 forming sex ratio between 700 800 Ranges 2 and 3 together comprising sex ratios f om 800 to 1,000 have netted as many as 9 districts leaving out only one district falling in range 4 which shows sex ratio of 1,000 and above Four of the 9 districts showing sex ratio between 800 1,000 fall in range 2 (800—900) and the other five are grouped in range 3 (900—1,000)

The low sex ratios in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are mainly due to the presence of male workers engaged from outside on road construction works in these districts The districts of Sirmaur, Mahasu, Kulu and Chamba have large forest areas into which also many males from outside migrate for employment This large scale migration coupled with other factors like induction of male workers in the execution of various hydel power projects, depresses the sex ratios in these districts A different phenomenon explains the low sex ratio in Simla district Next to Lahul & Spiti (97) it has the highest proportion of persons in service among all districts, 85 per thousand population as compared with 39 in the State as a whole, and also the largest porportion in transport and communications Another factor working in this district is that many persons in service send their families to warmer places during the winter months and the census was taken in March, 1971 when it was still very cold there The reason for low sex ratio (964) in Mandi is because of the induction of large number

of male workers for the execution of Beas Sutlej Link Project As already stated, Bilaspur is the only district where sex ratio (993) is very close to the line of parity. The sex ratio in Kangra which stands at 1,028, is the highest among all district s of the State, and well above the State average of 958 This is due to the males of this district going out in large numbers for employment in Armed Forces and all other odd jobs

As is true of the State as a whole, the districts also generally show the deficiency of females and there has always been wide gap between the proportion of sexes in the population since 1901.

Statement V I also shows the distribution of various tahsils/sub-tehsils in the State by different sex ratio ranges This statement reveals that the sex ratios differ widely in the tahsils/sub-tahsils It ranges between 714 in Kalpa and 1,138 in Sarkaghat

There are 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils where females outnumber males and 42 tahsils/sub-tahsils where males outnumber females In four tahsils/sub-tahsils the sex ratio is less than 775 and Simla is one of them with 723 females per thousand males The reasons given earlier for the low sex ratio in Simla district also hold good for the still lower ratio in respect of Simla subtahsil

The sex ratio of 16 tahsils/sub-tahsils is more than 800, but less than 900 Five of these are in Sirmaur district where males predominate the females The raining Shillai sub-tahsil in the same district has also shown a very low sex ratio at 771 Curiously enough in all the tahsils/sub-tahsils of Sirmaur, the sex ratio is quite low as compared with the position revealed by such units in any other district Forest areas, Hydel-Power Projects and other development projects have, as mentioned earlier, a preponderance of males in such areas of Sirmaur For similar reasons, Sundar Nagar and Mandi Sadar tahsils have a low sex ratio, since the Beas Sutlej Link Project townships are situated there The low sex ratios in both the tahsils of Lahul & Spiti district as also Kalpa, Hangrang and Poo in Kinnaur, Chaupal, Kasumpti, Solan and Rampur in Mahasu, Brahmaur in Chamba, and Kulu of the same district are due to male in-migration on road construction work and forest establishments etc.

The largest number of 22 tahsils/sub-tahsils have sex ratios ranging between 900-1,000 In this range two tahsils, viz , Dehra Gopipur and Una of Kangra reveal that the gap between the numbers of men and women is not so wide as compared with other similar units Sex ratio in the former tahsil is 989 closely followed by the latter with 910 On the other hand the ratios of the rest of the 20 tahsils are 975 and less. Except for a few tahsils e.g. Bilaspur Sadar, Nalagarh, Nurpur, and Bhattiyat which are contiguous to the adjoining Punjab State, almost all the rest of the tahsils in this group comprise interior areas of the State where males are in excess There are large forest areas in this region inducing many male workers from outside to take up jobs in timber extraction and allied works Road construction works and the execution of other development projects also attract more males than females for manual work These reasons mainly explain the excess of males in such areas.

In the preceeding paragraphs we have discussed the areas where low sex ratio is returned Of the 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils in the State, 42 with low ratios represent this phenomenon In contrast to this phenomenon, high sex ratio will be found in the rest of the 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils listed under range 4 in the above mentioned Statement V I Five of them are in Kangra district which is in the forefront of all other districts in respect of high sex ratio and naturally so should be the position in its constituent units These five units are Kangra (1,010), Amb (1,022), Barsar (1,043), Palampur (1,094) and Hamirpur (1,129) There the sex ratio is more than 1,000 or in other words, females are greater in number than males In areas where agricultural activity has become intensive due to irrigation facilities etc , families of agriculturists stick to farming and in such areas females may exceed the number of males A nother important factor working here is that males go out in large numbers for employment elsewhere tilting the balance of sex ratio in favour of the fair sex Then commensurate with this tradition two more tahsils namely, Dehra Gopipur and Una, although with sex ratios of less than 1,000 are nearer the ideal of equality as already stated in the above paragraph The only exception, however, is in the case of one tahsils viz, Nurpur (918) which has returned low sex ratio and where males are in excess Looking again at other areas showing greater number of females than males, it will be noticed that the sex ratios of Jogindar Nagar and Sarkaghat tahsils of Mandi district are also against males like the adjoining tahsils of Kangra district In fact, Sarkagahat has the maximum ratio in favour of females among all the tahsils and subtahsils in Himachal This is due to the same reasons as are advanced in respect of such contiguous areas in Kangra district Again similar reasons hold good for higher sex ratios in Ghamarwin tahsil of Bilaspur district and Arki and Seori tahsils of Mahasu district

Sex Ratio in Rural and Urban Areas

As is to be expected the sex ratio is generally lower in the urban areas, where non-agricultural occupations predominate In urban areas there is very little scope for members of family to participate in the occupation of the head of the household Moreover people go to the urban areas in search of employment or in pursuit of other professions and they generally leave their families behind It is especially true of low income groups The disparity of sex ratio in urban areas can also be explained still further. The cost of living in towns is higher than

in the rural areas Necessities of life are costly there The already existing conditions of congestion and overcrowding in urban areas make it well nigh impossible to acquire a suitable accommodation at reasonable charges

The urban sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh is 749 lower than the rural sex ratio of 976 Similarly the urban sex ratios in all the districts are less than the corresponding figures in respect of the rural areas of the respective district in the State In two of the districts viz , Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur, there are no urban areas and these are wholly rural districts The remaining districts, which have urban localities, can be arranged in the order of their urban sex ratios as follows Kangra (866) Chamba (862), Sirmaur (821), Bilaspur (775), Simla (709), Kulu (696), Mandi (669) and Mahasu (653) Thus among districts, Kangra has returned the highest urban sex ratio closely followed by Chamba whereas it is the lowest in Mahasu

The rural sex ratio at the State level is 976 which is higher than both the urban as well as total sex ratios of 749 and 958 respectively Likewise the same trend is reported in all districts maintaining higher rural sex ratios than for urban and the overall proportion for the respective district The rural sex ratio has therefore, been higher in favour of females in the State and its districts This pattern is understandable because our State is mainly rural and is not industrialised locating in it big cities or large industrial townships and big factories which could reverse the trend in favour of males or narrow down the wide gap between rural and urban sex ratios It must be noted that the high sex ratio among agriculturist population is one of the forces at work accounting for more females than males in rural areas There are more females than males in the rural areas of Kangra (1,035) and Bilaspur (1,005), while Mandi has equal numbers (1,000) of both the sexes Rural sex ratios in other districts are Chamba (950), Kulu (935), Mahasu (923), Simla (913), Kinnaur (887), Sirmaur (837) and Lahul & Spiti (814) which has the lowest number of females per 1,000 males

Sex Ratio in Size Classes of Towns

Among urban areas the sex ratio varies and is influenced to a great extent by the functional characteristics of a part cular town and also often by its size The sex rat os by size class of towns are displayed in Table V 3 as follows

TABLE V 3

Sex Ratio by size classes of Towns

Class of own	Population (1971 Census)			Sex Ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I				
II	55,368	33,246	22,122	665
III	21,304	12,935	8,369	647
IV	65,739	36,819	28,920	785
V	47,485	26,800	20,685	772
VI	51,994	28 534	23,460	822

NOTE —In Himachal, there is no class I town with a population one lakh and above

The sex ratio is the least in Class III towns Sundar Nagar is the only town in this Class Induction of a large number of male workers in the execution of Beas Sutlej Link Project is the main plausible explanation for the great deficiency of females in this town

Again we have only one town in Class II and that is to none else, but Simla, the capital of the State According functional characteristics Simla is a "Service Town" where large number of the State and Central Government employees are stationed Most of them are unmarried youngsters and some who have families, are unable to keep them here due to one reason or the other The low sex ratio in Simla town is therefore, attributed to this reason

In the ascending order of the sex ratio among the size class of third position amongst the urban areas is claimed by Class V towns Besides six towns, one urban agglomeration comprising of two towns fall in this size class These are Dalhousie urban agglomeration (consisting of Dalhousie M C and Dalhousie C B) Kangra, Yol, Una, Pandoh, Sultanpur (Kulu) and Bilaspur Sex ratio of these towns taken together is 772 more than that of Class II and Class III towns and also of the State urban ratio which stands at 749

The category of Class IV towns comprising of five urban areas viz , Chamba, Dharamsala, Mandi, Solan and Nahan occupies the next higher position Sex ratio of these towns taken together comes to 785 females per 1,000 males which, though higher than the State average, is indicative of the fact that there is still wide gap between the proportion of the two sexes

Lastly the highest sex ratio of 822 is maintained by the maximum number of 21 urban areas comprising Class VI town group These small towns have a little soft corner for the fair sex Composition of these towns is such as to afford civic amenities at comparatively low cost and at the same time these towns maintain rural character of environment, encouraging the females to join the rest of their family members In comparison to this, the State level sex ratio of the urban population as a whole is much less than the figures of Class VI towns

It would be useful to investigate whether the functional characteristics of a town influence the sex ratio All the 36 towns in the State can be arranged by

functional characteristics Table V 4 lists the towns arranged by functional characteristics and in an ascending order of their sex ratios within each functional category

TABLE V 4

Sex ratio of Towns arranged in ascending order by functional characteristics

Sl No	Name of Town	Sex Ratio	Functional type
1	2	3	4
	Mono Functional		
1	Pondoh	409	Industry
2	Theog	629	Service
3	Sundar Nagar	647	Industry
4	Hamirpur	648	Service
5	Simla	665	Service
6	Dalhousie C B	727	Service
7	Bilaspur	757	Service
8	Dharamsala	766	Service
9	Shri Naina Devi ji	777	Service
10	Mandi	793	Service
11	Dalhousie M C	806	Service
12	Sarahan	806	Service
13	Nahan	827	Service
14	Kasauli	843	Service
15	Ghamarwin	843	Primary Activities
16	Chamba	864	Service
17	Dagshai	897	Service
18	Jutogh	901	Service
19	Arki	915	Service
20	Santokhgarh	928	Primary Activities
21	Bakloh	1,057	Service
22	Sabathu	1,082	Service
	Bifunctional		
1	Rampur	596	Service cum Trade and Commerce
2	Solan	653	Service cum Industry
3	Mandi	685	Industry cum Trade and Commerce
4	Sultanpur (Kulu)	698	Service cum Industry
5	Palampur	705	Service cum-Trade and Commerce
6	Jogindar Nagar	775	Service cum Primary Activities
7	Nalagarh	862	Service cum Industry
8	Nurpur	921	Service cum Industry
9	Kangra	965	Service cum Trade and Commerce
10	Yol	1,057	Service-cum-Primary Activities

TABLE V 4 *contd*

1	2	3	4
	Multifunctional		
1	Dhalli	489	Trade and Commerce cum Industry cum Service
2	Paonta Sahib	801	Service cum Industry -cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Primary Activities
3	Una	844	Service cum Industry cum-Trade and Commerce cum-Primary Activities
4	Nagrota	952	Service cum Primary Activities cum Trade and Commerce

Of the 36 urban areas in the State, monofunctional towns account for the largest number of 22 as against 10 towns which are bifunctional and only 4 areas having multifunctional characteristics Among monofunctional towns the two industrial townships of Pandoh and Sundar Nagar in Mandi district are bunched in a very small range of sex ratio In Pandoh the sex ratio (409) is the minimum among monofunctional as well as all other towns in the State The sex ratio in Sundar Nagar is also very small at 647, which is the normal trend in such type of towns This is because industry tends to employ more men than service and primary activities With quite some degree of certainty, therefore, it can be concluded that the sex ratio industrial towns tends to-be lower than that in service and primary activities or agricultural towns Barring Bakloh and Sabathu urban areas where the sex ratio is more than 1,000, it ranges between 629 and 928 in other monofunctional towns. Notwithstanding this trend the sex ratio in most of these towns is more than the sex ratio of the urban population of the State

Among the 10 bifunctional towns Rampur has the lowest sex ratio and Yol the highest one exceeding 1,000-the mark of equilibrium The sex ratio in half of them is less than the State urban sex ratio while in the other half it is greater than the State average

Of the four multifunctional towns, Dhalli has the lowest sex ratio and Nagrota the highest Further it will be noticed that except Dhalli the sex ratio in all the towns in this category is greater than the State urban ratio of 749 From the above discussion it can be concluded that the sex ratio more or less differs distinctly according to the functional characteristics of towns

Sex ratio of the large towns in the State may now be discussed Larger towns in Himachal Pradesh are few and far between Among all urban areas Simla has the maximum population of 55,368 coming for the first time, in the category of Class II towns Other larger towns with population of 15,000 and above can be listed such as Sundar Nagar (Classs III), Mandi and Nahan both in Class IV town-group The se

ratio of the largest town viz, Simla is only 665 which is much lower than the State urban sex ratio of 749 Reasons for this abnormal situation are given earlier in this Chapter The least sex ratio among the above mentioned towns is recorded by Sundar Nagar It is an industrial town with sex ratio of 647 As already explained the deficiency of females in this town is due to a large number of male workers engaged in the execution of Beas Sutlej Link Project Of the larger towns the remaining two have shown a little higher sex ratios The State urban sex ratio is lower than those recorded by these towns In the case of Mandi, itis 793 while Nahan has the highest at 827. Nevertheless, there is still wide gap between the proporion of the two sexes The number of females to 1,000 males by far falls short, but that is in tune with the general tendency noticed in almost all towns in the State

Changes in sex ratio 1901-71 :

The sex ratio in the districts at each of the census years from 1901 to 1971 is indicated in Statement V·2 The rural and urban ratios are also shown

STATEMENT V 2

Trends in Sex ratio of the Total/Rural/Urban Population by Districts since 1901

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Changes in sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males)							
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	196	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	**T**	**884**	**889**	**890**	**897**	**890**	**912**	**938**	**958**
	R	**899**	**905**	**908**	**915**	**907**	**932**	**961**	**976**
	U	**600**	**499**	**490**	**521**	**542**	**664**	**650**	**749**
Chamba	T	930	897	893	910	874	894	876	944
	R	933	934	919	937	908	899	906	950
	U	614	538	626	627	543	802	586	862
Kangra	T	.	900	930	917	916	936	991	1,028
	R		906	932	922	924	946	1,008	1,035
	U		444	637	645	526	743	657	866
Mandi	T	908	924	933	917	907	971	994	964
	R	920	936	944	950	917	976	1,007	1,000
	U	694	619	708	514	727	881	805	669
Kulu .. .	T	.	1,009	1,015	1,006	930	941	945	920
	R		1,009	1,015	1,006	930	947	952	935
	U	.				..	716	770	696
Lahul & Spiti	T	1,009	1,009	1,015	1,006	930	941	776	814
	R	1,009	1,009	1,015	1,006	930	941	776	814
	U		..	.	.				
Bilaspur .. .	T	840	862	874	900	938	948	952	993
	R	846	862	874	906	948	952	968	1,005
	U	683	.		673	614	826	686	775
Mahau . .	T	911	935	922	941	910	905	899	911
	R	914	935	923	941	918	918	913	923
	U	489		391	459	490	531	568	653
Simla	T	643	583	502	577	612	745	789	843
	R	690	664	582	660	700	892	901	913
	U	460	422	353	383	429	546	596	709
Sirmaur . .	T	798	822	824	803	818	800	828	835
	R	180	825	826	809	820	806	835	837
	U	732	744	777	703	770	719	734	821
Kinnaur	T	911	935	922	941	910	1,070	969	887
	R	911	935	922	941	910	1,070	969	887
	U		.	.	.	.		.	..

Throughout Himachal Pradesh the sex ratio has generally increased steadily since 1901 This is so even when the rural and urban areas are considered separately Throughout the last 70 years, males have exceeded the females both in the rural as well as urban areas. This pattern in urban areas is more perfect as the urban sex ratio has been consistently lower than the rural sex ratio However, the trend in the sex ratio of a continuous rise is a demographic phenomenon which requires a detailed investigation.

The general trend of rising sex ratio during the last 70 years is also maintained in the districts Between 1901 and 1921 the sex ratio increased in the districts of Kangra, Mandi, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur The rural and rban sex ratio in all these districts has gone up, but the urban ratio in Mahasu fell down during the period In the same period the sex ratio in Simla witnessed alround decrease in rural, urban and general proportion of both the sexes In Chamba however, there was slight fall in the general and rural sex ratio, but the urban sex ratio had an upward swing Between 1921 and 1931 the overall sex ratio increased in Chamba, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla and Kinnaur districts alongwith their rural and urban components On the other hand the three districts of Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Sirmaur recorded sex ratio lower than the corresponding sex ratio in respect of all the segments in 1921 During this decade the sex ratio in Kangra and Mandi also declin d but in the former district there was an upward, but temporary, swing in the sex ratio of urban population while in the latter district it was in favour of rural population In the subsequent decade 1931-41 there was alround decrease in the sex ratio of Chamba, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts Kangra and Mandi have also depicted this pattern, except for a slight increase in the rural sex ratio gained by Kangra district and a spectacular upward swing found in the urban sex ratio of Mandi district Likewise is the position of Mahasu district which was gainer in the urban sex ratio and looser in its rural and total sex ratio The overall and rural sex ratio of Bilaspur district increased, but its urban ratio fell down considerably. Contrary to this phenomenon the remaining two districts of Simla and Sirmaur recorded alround increase in their sex ratio during the period under review Between 1941-51, the overall sex ratio increased in all the districts except for Mahasu and Sirmaur where the same declined, the rural sex ratio also increased in all districts with the exception of Chamba and Sirmaur where it decreased to some extent As for the urban sex ratio, barring the district of Sirmaur in which it fell down, all other districts showed considerable increase During the following decade 1951-61, the overall sex ratio decreased in Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Mahsu and Kinnaur and shot up in all other districts During the period, the rural sex ratio decreased in Lahul & Spiti, Mahasu and Kinnaur —the first and last being wholly rural districts Of the 8 districts with urban areas, the urban sex ratio in one half of them decreased while it increased in the other half

Between the last decade 1961-71 all districts except Mandi, Kulu and Kinnaur, have registered alround increase in their sex ratio It shot up in all the components of rural, urban as well as general average The sex ratio, however, decreased in the three districts listed above. The alround high increase in the sex ratio of the State and its districts is note-worthy Considering the entire span of 1901-1971, ignoring the intermediate changes, the increase in the sex ratio in most of the districts, suggest that in these areas of increasing population there is likelihood of continued growth in population in the coming few decades in these districts Considerable reduction in the death rate of women in child bearing age group and general improvement in health standard as a result of increased medical facilities may have been responsible for this alround improvement in the sex ratio

Sex ratio by Age Groups :

The sex ratios in districts by broad age-groups are displayed in the following table V 5

TABLE V.5

Sex ratio by broad Age-Groups

State/District	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A N S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	**988**	**1,005**	**1,074**	**1,073**	**1,048**	**921**	**770**	**735**	**410**
Chamba	1,000	1,023	1,044	1,052	925	829	711	744	1,143
Kangra	963	1,084	1,344	1,347	1,315	1,081	827	710	141
Mandi	984	1,030	1,067	1,049	1,004	883	763	789	895
Kulu	962	900	928	966	952	870	741	842	
Lahul & Spiti	970	948	624	537	681	790	973	1,091	
Bilaspur	962	1,009	1,250	1,330	1,140	935	794	747	
Mahasu	981	902	907	905	919	881	768	746	1,400
Simla	932	880	892	871	824	717	627	673	
Sirmaur	945	876	833	854	832	722	657	610	500
Kinnaur	992	1,037	694	606	728	902	1,004	1,267	

NOTE : A.N.S. (Col 10) denotes "Age not stated",

At the State level, the sex ratio has been quite favourbale to females betwen the age groups of 15-19 and 30-39 Then number touched the maximum mark of 1,074 to 1,000 males in the age-group 20-24 Throughout the life span of 15 to 39 years females exceed the males Although in the age group 0-14 also the sex ratio is not very low, it continues to grow in the subseque t age groups, but again from the age-group 40-49 onwards, it starts falling and turns adverse to females In the age-group 40-49, the sex ratio is 921 whereas, it is the lowest at 735 in the age group 60 and above Still lower ratio of 410 is indicated in the "age not stated" cat gory which does not afford good comparison with specified and definite age-groups It is of particular interest that the females decrease rather sharply in the age group 40-49 and that by the time the age group 60+ is reached their numb r comes down to the minimum

In all districts, except Chamba, males exceed females in the age-group 0-14 Chamba alone maintains absolute parity in this age-group, in that the males and females are in one to one ratio Sex ratio in other districts ranges between 932 and 992 In the age-group 15-19 there are more females than males in one half of the districts while in the other half the position is just the reverse In the higher age-groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-39 more or less similar phenomenon would be noticed Then from the age-group 40-49 onwards the sex ratio starts declining to the disadvantage of females Their number has disproportionately dwindled in all districts except Lahul Spiti and Kinnaur right upto the highest age group of 60 and above This trend gives the impression that with the advancing age, the females are more prone to ill health meeting with their end earlier than the males who fare better in the struggle four existance

Age Structure :

Age is the estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth and the date of enquiry or occurance of reporting, expressed in completed solar years, months and days Length or duration of life or of existence is expressed in terms of period elapsed since birth, or coming into existence of any other object The man has been able to dig out at the antiquity of the time and revealed the ages of ancient monuments and historical events so vital for the knowledge of the future generations Historians, research scholars, biologists, administrators, economists and even all others sundry have to depend on and retrace the past, recent or remote Past is compared with the present and for that the element of the exact interval of time is important pre-requisite to arrive at more scientific results Analysis of demographic data without a discusstion on age structure which has important bearing on the composition of population is meaningless and incomplete The concept of age changed from census to census. In 1872, age "next birthday" was recorded From 1881 to 1921 and also in 1951, age comleted on the "last birthday" was recorded In 1931 age "nearest birthday" was recorded In 1941, the age was recorded in "years and months" In 1961 Census "age last birthday" was recorded In 1971 Census the age of the person in total years completed last birt' day was recorded

Utility of Age S'at istics :

Age statistics produced by the Census are very important demographic data The distribution by age is one of the basic demographic characteristics of population These statistics constitute the basic data for planning for health, education and employment The following extract from the Hand Book on Population Census Methods (Vol III) 1959 published by the U N O gives the utility and importance of the determination of the age distribution of population

> "Information on the age structure of the population is essential for many purposes including the analysis of the factors of population change and the preparation of current population estimates and forecasts, the calculation of morbidity and mortality rates as a guide for public health activities and as a measure of their success, actuarial analysis, for commercial and other purposes of the probability of survival and related measures, analysis of factors of labour supply and of man power for military purposes, and the study of the problem of dependency represented by persons in the very young and very old age groups In addition, data on the age are of fundamental importance as a basis for the analysis of other data obtained in the population census, such as the statistics of marital status, educational characteristics, fertility, economic activities and ethnic groups—all of which become much more meaningful for demographic, economic aod sociological analyis when they are presented for various age groups The applications of data on age are, in fact, so numerous and so varied that it is of the utmost importance in a population census to obtain detailed information on this subject with the greatest possible accuracy"

Limitations of data on Age :

The age of avery citizen is ascertained and recorded in every population census enumeration But there are certiam tendencies towards erroneous returns which seem inherent in every population of the countries in the east or west irrespective of the degree of literacy prevalent in the land Unfortunately due to illiteracy and ignorance, in a large number of cases in India, the correct ages are not returned at the census The number of people who recollect or keep a record of

their date of birth is altogether negligible There is also a tendency in a few cases to understate or overstate the ages at particular age periods for certain specific reasons. Even in advanced countires, the age returns are not free from inaccuracies In some countries, the people err in large number than in others This is well brought out in the following quotation from all India Census Report 1891 (Chapt X)

> "In England, for instance, the age of women between 25 and 35 is very often understated, whilst that of girls under 16 is returned as above that desirable limit In India it is alleged that marriageable girls between 10 and 12 are returned in some tracts as below 10, whilst those between 12 and 14 are overstated as 18 or 20 There is, no doubt, habitual overstatement of age amongst the old of both sexes especially women, where great age is considered a sort of distinction. Thus, though in every country some allowance has to be made for deliberate error, in India, the return is peculiarly liable to be defective".

Apart from ignorance, there are many reasons which appear to operate towards a deliberate mis-statement of age at the census return This is particularly the case with unmarried girls who have reached the age of puberty Then there is a superstitions belief that it is unwise to state one's age correctly, as this is liable to reduce one's life Yet another reason may be found in the case of a reticent who would not like to give away his correct age, as it might be used in some magical means to cause him injury

By and large, these limitations in age return play their part everywhere It might have affected to some extent the single year age return constructed after processing the census data But it is just possible that overstatement and understatement of age must have cancelled each other in the formulation of age-groups gratially, if not entirely. And inspite of all difficulties we, in Himachal Pradesh, have got a very complete return of age. Here the number of persons for whom age was not recorded works out to 0·49 per 10,000 population which comes to naught.

Reference to Age Tables

At this census, question 4 in the Individual Slip filled for each and every person enumerated, related to age Various census tables on age were generated from this basic information. The distribution of total population by age groups is available in Table B I, Part A—Workers and Non-Workers according to Main Activity classified by Sex and Age-groups, C.II-Age and Marital Status, C. III Part A-Age, Sex and Education in all areas and C. IV-Single Year Age Returs. These tables are printed in Part II-Economic and other Social and Cultural Tables volumes.

76—M/J(N)&DCO(H.P.)—9

As has been mentioned in the preceeding paragraph information about age of a person was collected in response to question 4 in the Individual Slip The Enumerator had detailed instructions on collecting the age data besides imparting thorough training to him before launching the actual enumeration. Instructions about it were given as follows

> "Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'year completed' Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was state under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.
>
> Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc. well known in the area Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years This will help you to record the age more accurately".

There are many difficulties in ascertaining the correct age of the persons in a population census. Ignorance of precise age is almost universal and the ordinary educated person has very vague idea about his own age. And a man who does not know his own age is not expected to know the ages of other people in the household in respect of which he happens to be the head of family and the main respondent Therefore, special care has had to be exercised in collecting the data on age. The enumerators were armed with auxiliary aids to enable them to obtain a clue to calculate the age accurately. They were provided with a list of important events in tahsils and districts to help them stimulate the memory of the respondent. They were also advised to apply elementary tests for consistencies among the ages

of close relations suh as parants, brothers, sistrs and others in the household or family.

In the planning of social and conomic development due consideration has to be given to the size of population involved as well as its age structure Special considerations are required to be given to the persons in every age-group Infants need proper nourishment, children require educational facilities, the young people must be provided employment and the old are in need of social security and medical care Therefore for Planning, every one has to depend on the age pyramid of the population.

From the Single Year Age Returns, it is noticeable that the population of infants below one year is the highest viz 112,669 among all ages and accounts for 3 25 percent of the total population in Himachal radesh As many as 220 persons are returned over 100 years old Of these one person is of 172 years, three of 141 years, one of 137 years, and four of 125 years These are, no doubt, striking instances of very high age returns and call for special enquiries, but it is now a little late to attempt such investigations as the persons concerned might not be available for further probe

Census data on age is grouped into age-groups formed on scientific basis to facilitate detailed analysis on socio-economic conditions of the population The age groups for which information is available in Table B I-Part-A are 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59, 60+, Age not stated while those in C II are 0—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—34, 35—39, 40—44, 45—49, 50—54, 55—59, 60—64, 65—69 and 70+ and Age not stated The age groups adopted in C III-Part-A are 0—4, 5—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—34 and 35+ and Age not stated Still further the population is divided into three functional age-groups as (*i*) cuildren below 15 years of age (*ii*) workers between 15 and 59 years and (*iii*) elderly persons of 60 years and above The first group comprises of infants and school going children who are dependents The second group comprises of workers though many of them may still be studying or may not be engaged in any occupation However, they are the potential workers on whom the rest of the population depends The last group of elderly persons will be mostly retired and inactive people who are unable to work any longer The comparative strength of each group has far reaching implications on he social and economic conditions in the country.

The distribution of population by age-groups accor ding to the 1971 Census in India and in Himacha Pradesh is indicated in Table V 6.

TABLE V 6

Distrib i ion of popilation b, Age G oups

Age Group	India*		Himachal Pradesh	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
0—14	230,253,987	42 02	1,425,981	41 21
15—19	47,447,028	8 66	322,758	9 33
20—24	43,082,378	7 86	269,973	7 80
25—29	40,799,356	7 44	249,376	7 21
30—39	69,057,487	12 60	413,373	11 95
40—49	51,155,109	9 34	311,432	9 00
50—59	33,345,481	6 09	219,448	6 34
60+	32,692,765	5 97	247,921	7 16
A N S	116,218	0 02	172	N
	547,949,809	100 00	3,460,434	100 00

NOTE —(*i*) A.N S =Stands for Age not stated
(*ii*) N=Stands for Negligible
*=Does not include Sikkim.

The distribution pattern of population by age-groups in Himachal Pradesh State follows the all India trend The maximum proportion of 41·21 percent of the total population in Himachal is in the school going age-group of 0—14 years The next highest proportion of 11 95 percent is shown by the age-group 30—39 followed by teenagers between 15 and 19

Dependency Ratios

All persons between the ages of 15 and 59 years are considered in the working age-group The remaining population of old persons of 60 and above lumped with children and youngsters upto 14 years are exluded from the working age-group The former population is taken as depending on those in the working age group of 15—59 For this purpose the persons whose ages are not stated, are included in the working age-group The relationship between the working force and non-workers, expressed by statistics is called the Dependency Ratio which is defined as the ratio of the population in the age-groups 0—14 and 60+ (i e the dependent population) to the population in the working ages of 15—59 Thus the Dependency Ratio is calculated as follows :

$$\frac{\text{Population in age-group 0—14 and 60+} \times 100}{\text{Working population in the age-group 15—59 (including age not stated)}}$$

Accordingly the dependency ratio indicates the number of dependents per 100 working population The comparative dependency /ratios in the country and Himachal Pradesh are as under

Country/State	Working Population	Dependent Population	Dependency Ratio
1	2	3	4
India*	285,003,057	262,946,752	92
Himachal Pradesh	1,786,532	1,673,902	94

*Excluding Sikkim

It will be noticed that the dependency ratios are very high both in the country as well as in Himachal The dependency ratio is based on the reality that every member of society is a consumer, but only some are producers Who is a producer in the demographic sense or who who constitute the economically active component of the population has to be determined and specified For this purpose, in conformity with the conventional practice in our country, it is assumed that all those below 15 years and beyond 60 years old are not economically active while those in the age group of 15—59 are considered as economically active Actually there are many people below 15 or above 60 years who are also engaged in one occupation or the other and are, truely speaking, a section of real workers But for purposes of analysis such persons are not included in the working population consisting of 15—59 age-group *This grouping is adopted for the sake of convenience.* Since the number of dependents consists of two components viz, those in the age group 0—14 and those who are 60 and above, three separate dependency ratios can be envisaged as follows

(*i*) Youth dependency ratio $= \frac{\text{Population 0-14} \times 100}{\text{Population 15-59}}$

(*ii*) Aged dependency ratio $= \frac{\text{Population 60+} \times 100}{\text{Population 15—59}}$

(*iii*) Total dependency ratio $= \frac{\text{Population 0-14 and 60 +} \times 100}{\text{Population 15-59}}$

This way the dependency ratios and distribution of population by broad age-groups can be compared as worked out in table V 7 for a few other countries vis a-vis for India and Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE V. 7

Age composition and Dependency Ratio of a few selected countries, India and Himachal Pradesh

Country/State	Census Year	Percentage distribution of population by age groups			Dependency Ratio		
		0 14	15 59	60+	Total dependency ratio (0 14 & 60+)	Youth dependency ratio (0 14)	Aged dependency ratio (60+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U S A	1970	28 50	57 39	14 11	74	50	24
Canada	1966	32 93	56 06	11 01	78	59	19
England	1961	22 97	59 78	17 25	67	38	29
France	1968	23 75	57 45	18 80	74	41	33
Sweden	1960	22 00	60 74	17 26	65	36	29
West Germany	1961	22 04	61 52	16 37	62	40	22
Italy	1961	24 51	61·57	13 92	62	36	26
Russia	1970	30 91	57 29	11 80	75	54	21
Japan	1965	25 61	64 70	9 69	55	40	15
Mexico	1970	46 22	48·16	5 62	108	96	12
Brazil	1960	42 67	52 44	4 73	90	81	9
Persia	1966	46 09	47·38	6 53	111	97	14
Turkey	1965	41 88	50fl97	7 00	96	82	14
Egypt	1960	42 76	51 17	6 07	95	83	12
Nigeria	1963	42 97	53 55	3·48	87	80	7
Thailand	1960	43 11	52 11	4 60	92	83	9
India	1971	42 02	51 99	5 97	92	81	11
Himachal Pradesh	1971	41 21	51 63	7 16	94	80	14

NOTE — This table is based on the data available in the U. N, Demographic Year Book 1970,

The disgtribution patterns by age-group of the populations of the economically advanced countries and developing countries shows a striking contrast In the affluent countries there are more of economically active persons in the age-group 15—59 who have lesser number to support getting sufficient attention from their wards and the State But this position goes reverse with developing countries where comparatively smaller number of workers have to sustain higher number of dependent population In the group of rich countries comprising the USA, Canada, England, France, Sweden, West Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan, the proportion of population in the age-group 0—14 is between 22 percent in the case of Sweden and 30 91 percent for Russia whereas in the case of developing nations the proportion is above 41 percent In India, this proportion is 42 02 percent On assumptions and subject to limitations, it may be taken as an index of prosperity and adversity. On the other hand, the proportion of elderly people in the age-group 60 and above are correspondingly higher in the developed countries This is a natural corollary in a prosperous state where children can be well looked after, the youthful find lucrative jobs and the aged are stout enough to enjoy longer span of life

An examination of dependency ratio reveals that it is, as a rule, low in more developed countries and high in less developed countries It reflects the age structure and economic condition of the population In the economicaly advanced countries, the total dependency ratio ranges between 55 in Japan and 78 in Canada while in developing countries this ratio is 90 and more, touching at the highest figure of 111 in the case of Persia Considering the youth and aged dependency ratios, it is indicated that the high total dependency ratios in the developing countries is mainly due to the high youth dependency ratio, which is direct consequence of high birth rates. The youth dependency ratios in the developing countries are much higher than those in the economically advanced countries. The aged dependency ratio is correspondingly high in the latter countries

In India the total dependency ratio is 92 and in our State it is 94 It is evident that high youth dependency ratio is the main component which contributes to the very high total dependency ratio The state of high youth dependency aggravates the problem of economic development and the age structure would tend to continue to maintain such a distribution unless the birth rate falls sharply It is generally recognised that a reduced youth dependency ratio is conducive to rapid development. Otherwise the large proportion of young people imposes certain constraints on investment patterns and, to that extent, represents a section of the population that needs special care.

It may, however, be mentioned that the figures given as the dependency ratios do not speak the whole truth It is calculated on the assumption that the persons comprising the working age-group of 15—59 are actually workers But this is more or less true in the case of developed countries and quite far from truth in the case of still developing countries like ours where unemployment is rampant Therefore, if the dependency ratio is calculated on the basis of real workers, the position of India and so, for Himachal will be worse than what is represented by the functional age groups

Age structure Population Growth

The trend of population growth is reflected by the pattern of age structure As the 1961 Census, General Report of Himachal Pradesh puts it-"An idea of population growth can be gathered from its age structure. It was the Swedish Statistician Sundburg who put forward a criterion for classifying the population as increasing, stationary, or decreasing According to him a normal population has roughly one half of its population between ages 15—49 and ratio of those above this age-group to those below reveal the future trends of population growth If the population in the age-group 0—14 is double of what in the age-group 50 and above, then the population is progressive or growing and if the number of children falls short of this then he classified the population as stationry. If the number of persons in the age-group 50 and above out-number the number of children, then the population is regressive or decreasing "

In Himachal the Sandburg's percentage distribution of 1971-Census population in the three age-groups is as follows —

0-14	15-49	50 and above
41·12	45 29	13·50

If the above test is applied to this State, it will be found that its population is progressive showing signs of potentiality of future growth.

CHAPTER VI

Literacy :

The importance of the picture of literacy which a population presents, hardly needs any emphasis Literacy and educational attainment of a nation produce men of high calibre, Statesmen, Scientists, Engineers, Doctors, Teachers, Technicians, men of letters and all other types of intelectuals and great men, who glorify the name of their country in the comity of nations Knowledge is the only vehicle which brings the man nearer to God It makes him wiser, amenable to discipline and infuses fellow feeling in him It is aptly brought out in the following quotation from the 1961 Census, Part I-A-General Report of Himachal Pradesh

> "Information on literacy and educational standard is not only important for educational planning programmes, but an important factor to gauge the quality of men and women of the nation
>
> According to Donald Bogue
>
> Eduction is considered essential to the functioning of a democratic form of government, in the sense that only citizens who have some background in the fields of history, government and certain other general subjects, can vote intelligently For these reasons it is important to maintain an inventory of the educational status of the population
>
> Eduction does not mean just producing literate men It means changing the whole outlook of the individual giving awakening and a wide horizon of life"

Literacy and education indicate the social development of a community In the population census onducted every ten years, certain basic information about each individual is gathered Whether the individual is literate or not has been an important question at every census Literacy was a census question from the very beginning of the Indian Census From the mass data on literacy thrown out by the census the progress attained in literacy and education from decade to decade can be gauged and development programmes for its furtherance chalked out

Definition of Literacy and Instructions to Enumerators :

The definition of literacy had been both ability to read and write in any language In all the censuses besides data on literacy, additional information was also collected. In 1872 the information about youths upto the age of 20 years attending, school, college or under private tution was recorded In 1881 Census, information was collected whether the individuals were under instruction or not and, if not, whether they were able to read and write In the subsequent census of 1891, besides the information regarding the language in which the person was literate the foreign language known, if any, was also recorded From 1901 to 1941 censuses, there was an additional question whether the literate person knew English or not Information on the standard of education was collected for the first time in 1941 and after that it was asked in every subsequent censuses

For the purposes of 1971 Census literacy was defined as both the ability to read and write with understanding in any language Literacy and educational level of every person were recorded under questions Nos 12 and 13 of the Individual Slip. Specific definitions were laid down of illiterate, literate and educational standard for the guidance of the enumerators Instructions given to the enumerators on these topics are reproduced below :

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

Definition of a literate A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate.

It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For a person who is literate i e, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12 If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he /she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with under standing. If a person claims to be literete in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted the respondent's word has to be taken as correct Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated

For a person who is illiterate i e who can neither read nor write or can marely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 : Educational Level :

This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy In such a case you should put 'X' You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a peoson for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, *the highest educational level attained by him* will be one that he has actually passsed and not the one in which he is studying For example, peroson studying in Ist year B A should be recorded as only, 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary' as the case may be Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained If you are no sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard Ist year B Com etc

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B Sc (Zoology) and M B B S or B A (Maths) and B E (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as B Sc (Maths), M A (Economics), M Sc (Botany) B Sc (Agriculture), etc should be noted. You should not use abbrevations which are not in common use In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully

Whenever you come across graduates or postgraduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technial Personnel Card", and ask the person concerned to fill it You should note the location code on the card while issuing it Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of you area cross the tick and put a circle as (V)

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected

Scope of the Return of Data on Literacy and Education :

The enumerators had exhaustive instructions for eliciting correct information on literacy and standard of education The simple test for reading was ability of the indivisual to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and simularly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter The person who could, with understanding, read and write satisfied the test for literacy But this test could not be applied uniformly by the enumerators while filling the individual slip In doubtful case the enumerator put the respondents to a ready test, but it was impossible for him to contact and apply the test to each and every member of the household Further, in order to avoid ill-feelings on the part of the respondents this was done on very rare occasions Again in the case of females the enumerator could hardly insist on testing the literacy, as otherwise the head of the household or the individual would ill feel of him Therefore, he could only rely on the information as given by the head of the household or any other member of the family In that case there was a possibility of exaggerating the literacy standards and consequently some inflation in the number of literate persons may have crept in However the information on the level of education is believed to be correct, because the enumerator could very easily enquire from the person concerned who claims have passed a particular examination, whether he could produce a certificate to that effect, if required

Census of Scientific and Technical Personnel :

Like 1961 Census, a special census of scientific and technical personnel was taken a alongwith 1971 census enumeration For this purpose 'Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Cards" were supplied to the enumerators They were required to issue such cards to those graduates or post-graduates as also those who possessed a technical diploma or degree The enumerator was required to ask the persons concerned to fill up these cards so issued and that he would be collecting them back on his next visit to the household during the revisional round The information collected in this form throws light on the persons qualified in science, engineering, technology and medicine etc , alongwith other demographic and economic data like age, sex, marital status, economic activity, residence, nature of employment, income and extent of unemployment

Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Cards collected from the field were passed on to the office of the Regis-

trar General, India for generating special tables. The result of special tabulation will be published on all India basis in Part VII-Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel

In the Census of India information on literacy was collected for persons aged 5 years and over, but data was tabulated for age agroup 0—4, 5—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—34, 35 and above This detailed classification of age-groups enables us to facilitate international comparison and to know the speed at which literacy is advancing in the country

Reference to Tables

Information collected on literacy and educational levels has been presented in the following tables published in the various reports relating to 1971 Census of Himchal Pradesh

1 Part II A—General Population Tables Primary Census Abstract Cols 16, 17 & 18

2 Part II B—Economic Tables

(*i*) B III Part-A-Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Urban Areas only (Sample)

(*ii*) B III-Part-B—Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Rural Areas only (Sample)

(*iii*) B VI Part-A-(*ii*)- Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level in Urban Areas only

(*iv*) B VI Part -B (*ii*)- Occupational classification o persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in Rural Areas only

(*v*) B IX Part -A - non Workers Categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex broad age-groups and educational levels in Urban Areas only

(*vi*) B IX Part -B- Non- workers categorized as others age 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Rural areas only

3 Part II-C3 Social and Cultural Tables

(*i*) C III Part A- Age, sex and Education in All Areas

(*ii*) C III Part -B- Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only.

(*iii*) Distribution of currently married women and the related births, during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage (for Rural Areas).

(*iv*) Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, groups, present age and age at marriage (for Urban Areas)

(*v*) Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage (for Rural Areas)

(*vi*) Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage (for Urban Areas)

(*vii*) Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (for Rural Areas)

(*viii*) Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (or Urban Areas)

4 Part II D -Migration Tables

D III Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by Occupational Divisions.

Out of the total population of 34,60,434 (Males 1,766,957 and Females 1,693,477) in Himachal Pradesh, 1,105,825 persons (Males 763,192 and Females 342, 633) are literate Thus the 1971 Census percentage of literacy in the state comes to 31 96 for the total population with 43 19 for males and 20 23 for females The corresponding literacy rates a decade back in 1961 were 21 26, 32 31 and 9 49 This position represents general literacy rates in relation to the total populaton including those in the age-group 0-4 But to find out the effective literacy rate the number of persons below the age of five years are excluded from the total population In 1971 Census the population of the state in age-group 0-4 has been returned as 495,970 persons (Males 250,208 and Females 245 762) Accordingly if the number of persons below the age of five years are excluded from the total population the effective literacy rate works out to 37·30 percent for the total population, for males, 50 32 percent and for females 23 67 percent.

Most revealing facts about the real state of literacy and education in the country so well brought out by Prof P C Mahalanobis in his foreword (March, 1959, published in "Educated persons in India 1955 Government of India, Planning Commission study of Manpower.'

will surely benefit the reader interested in the subject. These are reproduced hereunder :

"Spread of education must go in advance of economic development. At a technological level, a increasing" supply of trained personnel is essential for a rapid progress of industrialization. In India a shortage of technical and scientific man- power has already developed in many directions which calls for purposeful action

There is also a deeper social connection between education and national development A characteristic sign of a pre-industral economy is the great disparity in the distribution of wealth and income A very small number of persons of families at the top have most of the privileges, power and influence. This group naturally tends to preserve the status quo The desire for progress comes only through the spread of education.

After modern industries have started to develop further spread of education some times leads to increasing unemployment among educated persons This gives rise to social tensions and press ures The only remedy lies in attaining a sufficiently rapid growth of economic activities tending towards full employment.

These problems began to receive increasing attention in connection with the preparatory work relating to the Second Five Year Plan and an extensive enquiry was conducted in the 9th Round of the National Sample Survey, May to November, 1955.

Some of the findings are of great social interest Educated persons in this report have been defined as those who have attained the matriculation standard required for admission to universities or have higher qualifications. In this sense, there were roughly 4·7 million educated persons (roughly 1·2 percent or about one person out of eighty of the total population) in India in 1955. Among them about 3·2 million resided in urban areas (4·7 percent or less than one in twenty of the urban population) and about 1·5 million (about half of one percent or one person out of two hundred) in rural areas Urban areas thus had proportionately nine times or more of educated persons compared to rural areas Sex disparities were also large. Of 4·7 million educated persons about 4 million were men. About one out of fifty were educated among men, the proportion was only about one-sixth among women.

In rural areas, out of about 1·33 million educated men, 74 percent were in the labour force of which 61 percent weregainfully employed and 13 percent were unemployed. Among about 179,000 educated women, only 27 percent were in the labour force of which 16 percent were gainfully occupied and 11 percent were unemployed

In urban areas, out of 2,668,000 educated men, 76 percent were in the labour force and out of 522,000 educated women, 26 percent. Educated persons (men and women taken together) constituted 10 percent of all gainfully occupied persons in urban areas. The rate of unemployment was about 12 percent and 80 percent of the unemployed were in the age-group 15-24.

There has also been rapid expansion of secondary education in recent years and from 1954-55 more than 400,000 persons are passing the matriculation examination each year many of whom are unable to sec re gainful work A large pool of unemployed persons especially at younger ages, 15 24 years, is steadily increasing A large portion of these unemployed young persons is concentrated in urban areas This is naturally giving rise to much frustration and causing social unrest."

The decennial population census conducted in the country has been the vehicle used for gathering information on the progress of literacy and educat on achieved amongst the rural and urban masses by sex and certain age-groups Educationists, Administrators and Planners charged with the execution of the policies outlined by the popular government make use of the pace of literacy attained from time to time in furtherance of the objectives as may have been laid down in the directive principles of the national development plans Where the task of public instruction is under taken by the state to the extent that it is in India, the function of a census of literacy is to supplement the current record of progress in regard to this important matter

In the Statement VI·I below the states and Union Territories of India are ranked in order of general literacy rates for convenience of comparison amongst various regions in the sub-continent

STATEMENT VI I

Statement showing the literacy rates of India and States, 1971

Ranking in general literacy	India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of Literacy among		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	India .. .	**29 45**	**39 45**	**18 70**
	STATES			
1	Kerala	60 42	66 62	54 31
2	Tamil Nadu . ..	39 46	51 78	26 86
3	Maharashtra	39 18	51 04	26 43
4	Gujarat . .	35 79	46 11	24 75
5	Punjab	33 67	40 38	25 90
6	West Bengal	33 20	42 81	22 42
7	Manipur ..	32 91	46 04	19 53
8	Himachal Pradesh .	31 96	43 19	20 23
9	Mysore .. .	31 52	41 62	20 97
10	Tripura	30 98	40 20	21 19
11	Meghalaya	29 49	34 12	24 56

STATEMENT VI I

1	2	3	4	5
12	Assam*	28 72	37 19	19 27
13	Nagaland	27 40	35 02	18 65
14	Haryana	26 89	37 29	14 89
15	Orissa	26 18	38 29	13 92
16	Andhra Pradesh	24 57	33 18	15 75
17	Madhya Pradesh	22 14	32 70	10 92
18	Uttar Pradesh	21 70	31 50	10 55
19	Bihar	19 94	30 64	8 72
20	Rajasthan	19 07	28 74	8 46
21	Jammu & Kashmir	18 58	26 75	9 28
	UNION TERRITORIES			
1	Chandigarh	61 56	66 97	54 35
2	Delhi	56 61	63 71	47 75
3	Pondicherry	46 02	57 29	34 62
4	Goa, Daman & Diu	44 75	54 31	35 09
5	Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidive Islands	43 66	56 48	30 56
6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43 59	51 64	31 11
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14 97	22 15	7 84
8	Arunachal Pradesh	11 29	17 82	3 71

*Includes Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 Census

According to the 1961 Census the literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh was 21 26 per cent for the total population. In respect of males, this rate was 32 31 per cent while for females it remained distressingly low at 9 49 per cent But now in 1971 the position, it would be observed, is quite encouraging as compared to the rates revealed by other States and Union Territories According to the 1971 Census the general literacy rates of our State is 31 96 as against 29 45 per cent in the whole country The State has returned literacy rates of 43 19 per cent for males and 20 23 per cent for females which are again over and above the national average Among all States, Himachal ranks eighth in literacy The creditable achievement in this field is artribute to the enlightened policy followed by those in power in the State. Some of the States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujart have fairly high rate of literacy ranging between 35 and 61 per cent In contrast to thier achievemen in this field, big States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir have surprisingly low literacy rates between 18 and 25 per cent Besides Jammu & Kashmir where the general literacy is the lowest with 18 58 per cent our another neighbouring State of Haryana is trailing behind in this respect w th 26 89 per cent Still another adjoining State of Punjab with literacy rate of 33 67 per cent is not far ahead of Himachal which occupies the enviable position in comparison to several other States

Amongst the Union Territories, the general literacy rate of Chandigarh (61·56 per cent) is the highest closely followed by Delhi (56 61 per cent) which comprises mostly urban population Literacy rates in other Union Territories, barring two such areas, are also quite high, but in their case this achievement was possible because of the low population base Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh are exceptions with very low literacy rates of 14 97 and 11·29 respectively. This is again because of the population of the Union Territories is too small to have an appreciable impact on the general literacy rate.

The above discussion is confined to general literacy which accounts for the total population including age-group 0—4. But to arrive at effective literacy the population in the age-group 0—4 is excluded from the total population for working out the percentage literacy rates. This has already been mentioned very briefly in this chapter All children of the age of four years or less are required to be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words. For writing the present report data on effective literacy in respect of every State/Union Territory was exchanged and utilised while comparing the inter State position. The information on effective literacy of all the States/Union Territories is displayed in the following Table VI 1, which gives the corresponding rates in respect of 1961 also :

TABLE VI.1

Effective Literacy Rates of all States/Union Territories by sex, 1961 and 1971

India /States/Union Territory	Year	Total Population in age group 0—4			Percentage of effective literacy among		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	**1961**	**66,102,638**	**33,187,156**	**32,915,482**	**28 29**	**40 38**	**15 31**
	1971	**79,556,563**	**40,200,473**	**39,356,090**	**34·45**	**45 95**	**21·97**
STATES							
1. Andhra Pradesh	1961	5,002,596	2,489,805	2,512,791	24 62	34·98	14 01
	1971	6,017,640	3,005,416	3,012,244	28 52	38 43	18 32
2 Assam*	1961	1,901,826	933,491	968,335	32 98	44 28	19 63
	1971	2,543,997	1,266,059	1,277,938	34 60	44 31	23·52

TABLE VI I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3 Bihar	1961	7,158,035	3,550,879	3,607,156	21 75	35 19	8 17
	1971	8,221,997	4,142,765	4,079,232	23 35	35 78	10 24
4 Gujarat	1961	3,271,130	1,659,645	1,611,485	36 19	48 73	22 77
	1971	3,859,081	1,969,505	1,889,576	41 84	53 78	29 00
5 Haryana	1961	1,306,952	673,536	633,416	24 07	35 04	11 23
	1971	1,577,657	821,240	756,417	31 91	44 02	17 77
6 Himachal Pradesh	1961	408,116	204,890	203,226	19 95	31 48	7 31
	1971	495,970	250,208	245,762	37 30	50 32	23 67
7 Jammu & Kashmir	1961	526,966	266,858	260,108	12 95	19 75	5 05
	1971	664,497	337,769	326,728	21 71	31 01	10 94
8 Kerala	1961	2,527,160	1,278,734	1,248,426	55 08	64 89	45 56
	1971	2,855,404	1,441,758	1,413,646	69 75	77 13	62 53
9 Madhya Pradesh	1961	5,295,424	2,652,625	2,642,799	20 48	32 18	8 09
	1971	6,682,807	3,355,028	3,327,779	26 37	38 77	13 08
10. Maharashtra	1961	5,934,812	2,992,377	2,942,435	35 08	49 26	19 80
	1971	7,251,793	3,673,064	3,581,729	45 77	59 40	31 00
11 Manipur	1961	121,,640	60,504	61,136	36 04	53 48	18 87
	1971	154,908	77,272	77,636	38 47	53 70	22 87
12 Meghalaya	1961	121,354	60,424	60,930	51 96	38 11	25 29
	1971	160,866	81,364	79,502	35 06	40 44	29 31
13 Mysore	1961	3,486,622	1,749,184	1,737,438	29 80	42 29	16 70
	1971	4,221,763	2,127,449	2,094,314	36 83	48 51	24 55
14 Nagaland	1961	45,607	22,305	23,302	20 43	27 21	13 04
	1971	64,643	32,248	32,395	31 32	39 65	21 56
15. Orissa	1961	2,486,967	1,213,776	1,273,191	25 24	40 26	10 12
	1971	3,125,546	1,539,442	1,586,104	30 53	44 50	16 29
16. Punjab	1961	1,672,208	874,471	797,737	31 52	40 68	20 66
	1971	1,759,892	918,569	841,323	38 69	46 22	29 91
17. Rajasthan	1961	3,237,764	1,642,208	1,595,556	18 12	28 08	7 01
	1971	3,995,439	2,043,849	1,951,590	22 57	33 87	10 06
18 Sikkim	1971	25,744	12,457	13,287	20 22	28 52	10 31
19 Tamil Nadu	1961	4,609,769	2,310,340	2,299,429	36 39	51 59	21 06
	1971	5,389,193	2,715,704	2,673,489	45 40	59 54	30 92
20 Tripura	1961	192,198	95,397	96,801	24 34	35 31	12 36
	1971	224,347	113,570	110,777	36 19	46 84	24 84
21 Uttar Pradesh	1961	10,960,598	5,561,336	5,399,262	20 73	31 89	8 30
	1971	12,961,273	6,645,017	6,216,256	25 44	36 69	12 46
22 West Bengal	1961	5,249,358	2,594,728	2,654,630	34 46	46 57	20 27
	1971	6,455,919	3,196,921	3,258,998	38 86	49 57	26 56
UNION TERRITORIES							
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1961	10,211	5,105	5,106	40 07	48 76	24 54
	1971	17,007	8,549	8,458	51 15	58 82	38 29
2 Arunachal Pradesh	1961	3,188	1,656	1,532	47 93	53 37	24 06
	1971	69,426	34,165	35,261	13 26	20 63	4 43
3 Chandigarh	1961	15,231	8,054	7,177	58 49	64 08	49 51
	1971	32,402	17,043	15,359	70 43	75 74	63 15
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1961	10,381	5,010	5,371	11 55	17 71	5 00
	1971	12,893	6,395	6,498	18 12	26 79	9 50
5 Delhi	1961	395,035	203,690	191,345	61 95	70 37	50 87
	1971	529,302	275,056	254,246	65 08	72 55	55 56
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	1961	74,629	37,605	37,024	34 91	44 58	25 98
	1971	112,071	57,191	54,880	51 48	62 61	40 27
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands	1961	3,446	1,750	1,696	27 15	41 95	12 76
	1971	4,978	2,590	2,388	51 76	67 33	36 03
8 Pondicherry	1961	52,552	26,362	26,190	43 65	58 85	28 69
	1971	65,108	32,810	32,298	53 38	66 50	40 14

1* Includes Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 Census.

1 Denotes figures not available.

The speed at which literacy is advancing in the country is vividly noticeable No State or Union Territory is lagging behind in this race and our State particularly has made its mark more splended in increasing the pace of literacy during the past decade 1961—71 In 1961, we had effective literacy rates of 19 95 per cent for total literate persons, 31 48 per cent for males and 7 31 per cent for females The corresponding rates in 1971 are 37 30, 50 32 and 23 67 per cent These comparative figures of literacy rates themselves speak of the progress achieved in the field of literacy by the people of the State It will be noticed that even in the country as a whole the progress has not been so remarkable as in Himachal Pradesh The all India effective literacy rates in 1961 were a little higher than in the State But in 1971 the position has been reversed to the advantage of Himachal Pradesh

Among the States, Kerala has the highest average effective literacy rate as also the highest rates for males and females separately The corresponding rates in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, which are the next highest, are comparatively much lower, particularly among females Other States the performance of which is noticed a little better in one respect or the other are named such as Gujarat, Manipur, Punjab, and West Bengal However, Himachal Pradesh, it may be mentioned is leading the neighbouring States of Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in this field Low population base of Himachal can be advanced as a logic behind this phenomenon in so far as big States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are concerned, but the same does not hold good for Jammu & Kashmir which is a hilly State with low population like our State

Literacy among Districts

In the preceding paragraphs literacy has been discussed upto the State level Coming down to the lower administrative units within the State a detailed account has been given hereafter about the variation of literacy rates among the various districts in Himachal Pradesh Before this discussion is attempted the following Statement VI. 2 showing literacy rates of districts in order of their ranking in general literacy rates as revealed as in 1971 Census may be glanced at for convenience of further analysis

STATEMENT VI 2

Literacy Rates of Districts in Himachal Pradesh 1971

Ranking in general literacy	State/District	Percentage of literates among		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
	Himachal Pradesh	**31 96**	**43 19**	**20 23**
1	Simla	38 54	48 35	26 90
2	Kangra	37 53	48 68	26 68
3	Bilaspur	32 87	44 64	21 02
4	Mandi	30 70	43 73	17 17
5	Mahasu	28 74	40 48	15 86
6	Lahul & Spiti	28 48	43 28	10 29
7	Kinnaur	27 70	43 09	10 35
8	Sirmaur	24 39	34 00	12 88
9	Kulu	24 38	36 65	11 04
10	Chamba	18 91	28 18	9 09

The figures shown in this statement reveal a wide margin within which literacy fluctuates among the districts, as between 18 91 percent in Chamba District and 38 54 per cent in Simla District The highest growth of literacy in the Pradesh is returned by Simla district scoring the rate of 38 54 per cent Kangra is second in this respect with 37 53 per cent, but its adjoining. District of Chamba has the lowest percentage of 18 91 Literacy in Simla, Kangra and Bilaspur Districts is more than the State average while it is lower in all other districts, although the position of Mandi District is not for from satisfactory and it is picking up with the State average literacy rate A belt running from north-west to south—east, comprising Kangra, Mandi, Bilaspur and Simla Districts has a comparatively high literacy. On either side of this belt are Districts with comparatively low literacy To the north-east of the belt are Chamba (18 91), Lahul & Spiti (28 4 Kulu (28 38), Kinnaur (27 70) and Mahasu (28 74) districts To the south-east lies Sirmaur District again with a low literacy rate of 24 39 per cent It will be seen that among all districts Chamba has the lowest literacy below 20 per cent In this respect, Kulu and Sirmaur Districts with literacy below 25 per cent also do not fair better Three districts of Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti and Mahasu have returned their literacy rates between 25 and 30 per cent In view of the topography, remoteness and extremely cold weather conditions of the area comprising these districts, progressiveness in literacy and education is nevertheless encouraging as compared to the position obtaining in the well opened up and otherwise suitably situated areas for the most parts of Chamba, Kulu and Sirmaur Districts

Literacy has made a landmark in the State in 1971 as compared to the past census The general literacy rate is now 31 96 per cent as against 21 26 per cent in 1971 census The corresponding increase in male and female literacy rates is evident from the percentages of 43·19 and 20 23 in 1971 as against 32 31 and 9 49 in 1961 respectively There has been a vast expansion in the educational facilities in the past several plan periods and consequently the enrolment in educational institutions has considerably increased.

In this context it will be rewarding to study the distribution of educational institutions viz Primary, Middle standard, High/Higher Secondary schools colleges and Training institutions in rural and urban areas of districts in 1971 The following Table VI. 2 based on the information supplied by the Education Department, Himachal Pradesh may be referred to .—

Table

District-wise Distribution of Educational Institutions in

State/District	No. of training institutions			General Education		No of Higher Secondary Schools					
	B.Ed.	O T & L T.	J B T.	No of Colleges		Govt			Non-Govt		
				Govt	Non-Govt	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Himachal Pradesh											
Total	3		7	11	6	65	14	79	12	5	17
Rural				1	3	51	2	53	2		2
Urban	3		7	10	3	14	12	26	10	5	15
Chamba											
Total			1	1		4	1	5			
Rural						3		3			
Urban			1	1		1	1	2			
Kangra											
Total	1		2	3	3	31	5	36	4		4
Rural				1	3	28	2	30	2		2
Urban	1		2	2		3	3	6	2		2
Mandi											
Total			1	1		8	2	10			
Rural						5		5			
Urban			1	1		3	2	5			
Kulu											
Total			1	1		2		2			
Rural						1		1			
Urban			1	1		1		1			
Lahul & Spiti											
Total						1		1			
Rural						1		1			
Urban											
Bilaspur											
Total				1		7	1	8			
Rural						7		7			
Urban				1			1	1			
Mahasu											
Total	1		1	2		6	2	8			
Rural						5		5			
Urban	1		1	2		1	2	3			
Simla											
Total	1			1	3	5	2	7	8	5	13
Rural						1		1			
Urban	1			1	3	4	2	6	8	5	13
Sirmaur											
Total			1	1		1	1	2			
Rural											
Urban			1	1		1	1	2			
Kinnaur											
Total											
Rural											
Urban											

IV 2

Himachal Pradesh as on 31-3-1971

No of High Schools						No of Middle Schools						No of Primary Schools					
Govt			Non Govt			Govt			Non-Govt			Govt			Non-Govt		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
284	25	309	27	5	32	658	47	705	37		37	3,743	8	3,751	18		18
269	17	286	26		26	645	43	688	37		37	3,697	6	3,703	11		11
15	8	23	1	5	6	13	4	17				46	2	48	7		7
20		20	1		1	57	4	61			.	425		425			
19		19				56	4	60				419		419			
1		1	1		1	1	.	1				6		6	.	.	
102	19	121	11	2	13	162	30	192		.		958		958	8		8
101	15	116	11		11	159	30	189				945		945	5	.	5
1	4	5		2	2	3		3	.	.		13		13	3	.	3
39	1	40	5		5	107	2	109	16		16	658	2	660	2	.	2
36		36	5		5	106	2	108	16		16	648	2	650	1	.	1
3	1	4				1		1				10		10	1	.	1
13		13				37		37	1		1	219		219			.
12		12				37		37	1		1	218		218	.		
1		1								.		1		1		.	
4		4				12		12				74	.	74		.	
4		4		.		12		12				74		74			
					.												
12		12			.	47	1	48				165		165			.
11		11		.	.	46	1	47			.	163	.	163		.	.
1		1				1		1				2	.	2		.	.
45	3	48	9		9	117	4	121	17		17	615	5	620	2		2
41	2	43	9		9	116	3	119	16		16	614	4	618	2	.	2
4	1	5		.		1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2		.	
19	2	21		3	3	36	3	39	1		1	210	1	211		.	.
17		17				31	1	32				206		206	.	..	
2	2	4		3	3	5	2	7	1	.	1	4	1	5	..	..	..
22	.	22	1		1	68	3	71	2	.	2	339	.	339	6	..	6
20	.	20	1	.	1	67	2	69	2		2	330		330	3	..	3
2		2			..	1	1	2	.	..	.	9		9	3	.	3
8	.	8		.	..	15	..	15	.	.	..	80	.	80	.		.
8	.	8		.		15	.	15	.	.	.	80	.	80	.	.	..
..			..		..	.		..	.	..	.		..	.	.		

While correlating the literacy position with the distribution of educational institutions in districts it shall be noticed that although Simla District has been leading in the field of literacy it is the District of Kangra where the number of educational institutions right from primary to college level, is the highest In Simla there are in all 211 Primary, 40 Middle, 24 High, 20 Higher Secondary schools and 4 Colleges whereas as many as 966 Primary, 192 Middle, 134 High and 40 Higher Secondary Schools besides 6 Colleges are functioning in Kangra The latter district being the most populated and the largest in area (next to Lahul & Spiti with the least population) is still in need of more educational facilities relapsing to the second position in the field of literacy despite the existence of the maximum number of educational facilities there The population of the district is more than six times that of Simla, but the present number of educational institutions there is not commensurate with this proportion

The rank of Bilaspur District in respect of literacy is next below Kangra This district has 165 Primary, 48 Middle, 12 High and 8 Higher Secondary Schools and the only College for the total population of 194,786 persons The district has small population and the lowest area comprising only two Tahsils and naturally the low population base coupled with high density of persons per kilometre square are the factors attributing to the high rate of literacy in this case This leads to the conclusion that the existing educational facilities are quite adequate in Bilaspur Next to Bilaspur comes Mandi district which has literacy rate a little lower than the state average

In Mandi District there are 662 Primary, 125 Middle, 45 High and 10 Higher Secondary Schools besides one College This district occupies second position in so far as total population and the number of existing educational institutions is concerned and yet the standard of literacy is not so compatible as compared to the smaller districts of Bilaspur and Simla Large number of illiterate workers engaged on the execution of the Beas Sutlej Link Project mainly explains the circumstances responsible for this state of literacy position in Mandi In spite of this, the district has faired better than another big district of Mahasu which maintains a little lower literacy rate at 28 74 percent

There are 622 Primary, 138 Middle, 57 High, 8 Higher Secondary Schools and 2 Colleges in Mahasu district. The distribution of educational facilities in the district is fairly well, but the area being hilly and rugged is not so easily negotiable for youngsters particularly girls in the schooling age which reduces the strength of pupils and consequently affects adversely the literacy rate in this area

In the descending order of literacy position the two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur rank next to Mahasu. Literacy rates of these districts are 28 48 and 27 70 percent respectively Both these sparsely populated districts are border areas of the remote high hills in the lap of inner Himalayas touching the perpetual snow line A large portion of this tract is inaccessible and uninhabited Life is very hard there and extremely cold climate is inhospitable for living Settlements have however taken place in low lying valley areas where water and small culturable lands are available to meet the basic needs of life Area of Lahul & Spiti is the largest (12,015 Km^2) among districts, but its population is the lowest (23,538 persons) of all spread over 204 inhabited villages Similarly the area (6,553 Km^2) of Kinnaur is much larger than some other districts like Mandi, Kulu, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla and Sirmaur, but its population (49 835 persons) is also very small inhabiting only 77 villages. The distribution of educational institutions in both the districts is as under

	Higher Secondary Schools	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools
Lahul & Spiti	1	4	12	74/
Kinnaur		8	15	80

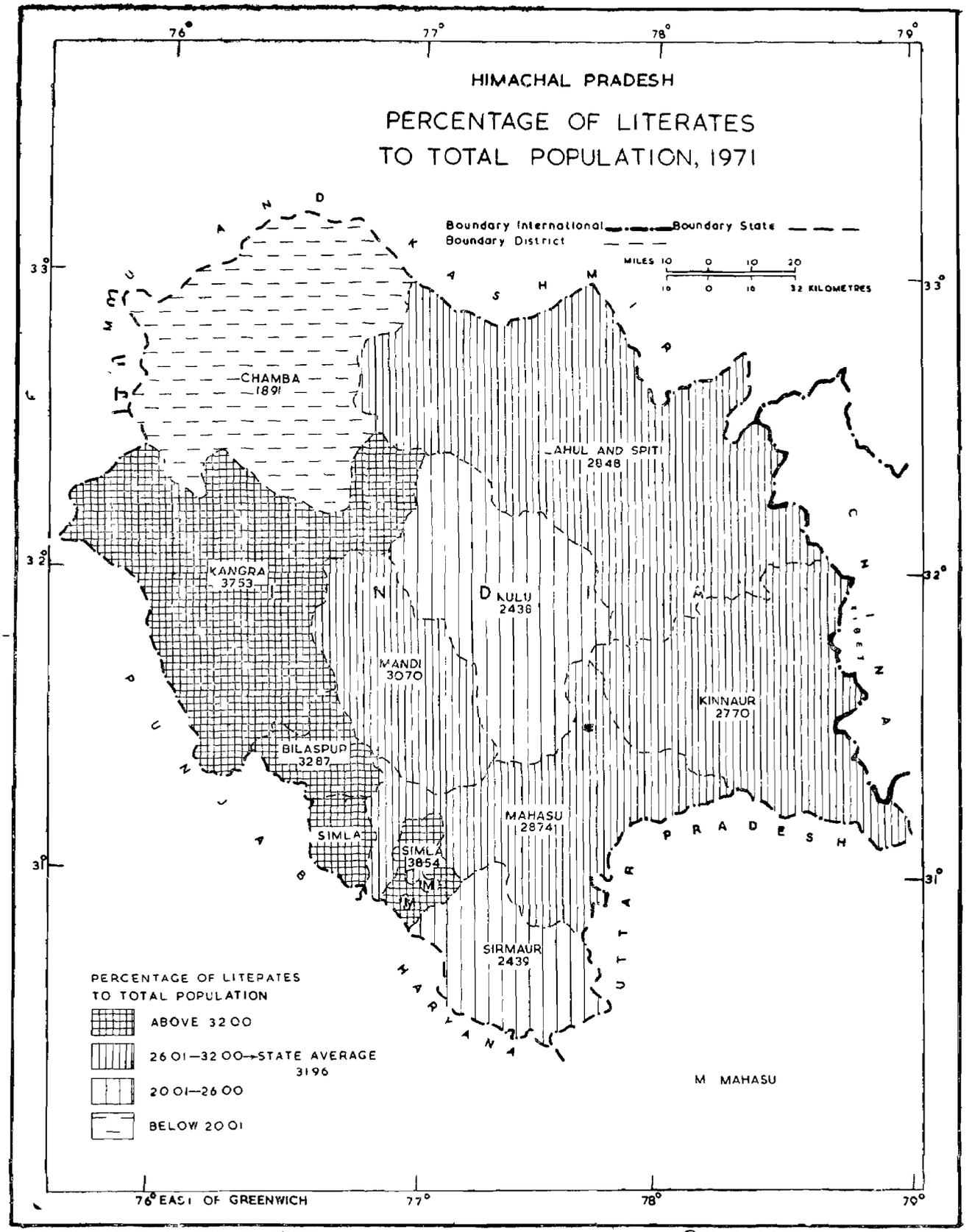
It may be noted that these districts have done so well in the field of literacy with the existing educational facilities as compared to Sirmaur, Kulu and Chamba districts Notwithstanding the entirely different sets of circumstances and conditions as already mentioned and which do not prevail in other districts in general the progress of literacy in Lahul and Spiti and Kinnaur has been quite encouraging Low population base and compactness of settlements must explain the reasons for this trend

The general literacy rates in the next two disricts of Sirmaur and Kulu are almost the same at 24 39 and 24 38 respectively For distribution of educational institutions in these districts the figures as under may be referred to

	Colleges	Hr Sec Schools	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools
Sirmaur ..	1	2	23	73	345
Kulu	1	2	13	38	219

From this information it shall be noticed that there are equal number of Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools in both the districts. But the number of High Schools and Middle Schools in Sirmaur is almost double that of Kulu while Primary Schools are about 50 percent more than in Kulu district. On the other hand Sirmaur has more population (2,45,033 persons) than Kulu (192,371 persons) which amply justifies the allocation of more such educational facilities to the former district.

Lastly the Chamba District has the lowest literacy rate of 18 91 percent which is approximately one half o



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the rates in Simla and Kangra districts There are 425 Primary Schools, 61 Middle Schools, 21 High Schools, 5 Hr Secondary Schools and 1 College in Chamba district for the total population of 2,55,233 persons The vastness of area (8,195 Km^2) and remoteness of Pangi and Brahmaur regions must be attributing to the distressingly low literacy rate of this district If the size of population in Chamba and Sirmaur districts is studied it would be observed that the distribution of educational institutions is equitable and yet Chamba has been trailing behind in literacy as compared to Sirmaur district

Male and Female Literacy among Districts

A critical study of male and female literacy at the State level vis-a-vis among the districts reveals a wide variation of literacy rates At the state level male and female literacy rates are 43 19 and 20 23 per cent respectively Among males Kangra District has recorded the highest literacy rate of 48 68 percent Out of every 10,000 males there, 4,868 men are literate Male literacy in four districts namely Simla, Kangra, Bilaspur and Mandi ranging between 43·73 and 48 68 percent is more than the state average of 43 19 percent while it is lower in other six districts, the lowest of 28 18 percent being in Chamba Although Simla has the highest general literacy rate it is Kangra which is the first in male literacy relegating Simla to the second position in this field On the other hand Simla is again leading all other districts in female literacy having recorded the highest rate of 26 90 percent closely followed by Kangra with 26 68 percent Thus it is noticeable that Simla and Kangra have marginal variations in literacy rates and the performance of both these districts in education has been par excellent as compared to all other districts in the Pradesh There is, however wide variation in this respect between other districts, for example male literacy rates in Bilaspur, Mandi, Mahasu, Lahul & Spiti, and Kinnaur are above 43 percent, but in case of Sirmaur Kulu and Chamba the rates have dwindled to less than 30 percent

As mentioned earlier in the preceding paragraph Simla District is leading in female literacy It gives the highest rate of 26 90 percent closely followed by Kangra with 26 68 percent Bilaspur has also exceeded the State average rate of 20 23 percent It has a female literacy rate 21 02 percent All other districts have recorded female literacy rates much below the State average of 20 23 percent In Chamba it is the lowest at 9 09 percent Two other districts namely Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur where the rates are merely 10 29 percent and 10 35 percent give a dismal picture of female education Again four more districts viz Mandi, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kulu do not fair better in women's education Thus it may be stated here that despite great strides made in the standard of education throughout the state there is still wide gap between the male and female literacy both at the State level as well as among districts Out of every 10,000 female population 2,023 women are literate at the State level as against 4,319 males per 10,000 male population Such distribution is as low as 909 educated females against 2,818 educated males for evey 10,000 population of both sexes in Chamba As a matter of fact it will be noticed that except for Simla, Kangra and Bilaspur districts female education in all other districts has not achieved appreciable progress and still much remains to be done in this field

Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil Literacy

With a view to facilitating a critical study of the state of literacy at the Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil level the following statement VI 3 may be seen

STATEMENT VI 3

Distribution of Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils by ranges of Literacy

Above the State average				Below the State average			
Very High		High		Low		Very Low	
1		2		3		4	
Simla	(61 78)	Hamirpur	(39 82)	Poo	(31 02)	Nalagarh	(19 86)
Amb	(43 77)	Kumharsain	(38 56)	Theog	(30 78)	Ani	(19 63)
		Solan	(37·95)	Lahul	(30 49)	Ramka	(19 35)
		Dera Gopipur	(37 80)	Pachhad	(30 38)	Rohru	(18 91)
		Barsar	(37 78)	Rajgarh	(29 93)	Chaupal	(18 46)
		Palampur	(37 52)	Bilaspur Sadar	(29 40)	Hangrang	(18 24)
		Nahan	(37 32)	Jubbal	(28 37)	Nirmand	(17 83)
		Kalpa	(37 07)	Kulu	(28 20)	Pangi	(12 84)

STATEMENT VI.3—*contd.*

1	2		3		4	
	Kasumpti	(36 05)	Arki	(28 01)	Chaurah	(12 18)
	Sundar Nagar	(35 97)	Morang	(27·94)	Shillai	(11 47)
	Kangra	(35 62)	Jogindar Nagar	(27 33)	Brahmaur	(10 53)
	Mandi Sadar	(35 32)	Bhattiyat	(26 13)		
	Una	(35 28)	Rampur	(25 68)		
	Kandaghat	(35 12)	Sangla	(24·96)		
	Dharamarwin	(35 05)	Spiti	(23 90)		
	Kotkhai	(34 98)	Nachar	(22 79)		
	Nurpur	(34 31)	Chamba	(22 52)		
	Sarkaghat	(33 56)	Chichot	(22 39)		
	Seoni	(32 86)	Paonta Sahib	(22 29)		
			Banjar	(22·03)		
			Karsog	(21 88)		

This statement shows the rate of general literacy in Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils in relation to the State average rate of literacy arranged in descending order of their respective rates. Viewing the very high, high, low and very low literacy position at the Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil level, there are only two Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils viz Simla and Amb which can be grouped in the highest percentage range of 40—65 Simla has the highest percentage of 61 78, because Simla urban area the biggest town and capital of the State is covered in this Sub-Tahsil Out of the total population of 55,368 persons in Simla Town 38,313 persons or 69 20 percent are literated and educated Thus the high percentage literacy rate recorded in Simla town has swelled the corresponding rate of Simla Sub-Tahsil enabling it to claim the first position in literacy. Next to Simla comes Amb Sub-Tahsil with very high rate of literacy Although it has no urban area contributing to the excellaration of its literacy rate, but its population is concentrated in the villages of bigger size and fuller advantage of the existing educational facilities there appears to be the only plausible reason for high degree of literacy in this case.

Of the 53 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils in the State only two have a very high literacy rates as discussed here, whereas a quite good number of 19 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils fall in the high percentage range of 32—40 which is also above the State average rate of 31·96 percent Leaving aside three of them namely Kumharsain, Kalpa and Kotkhai all others belong to the areas comprising lower belt of comparatively more developed region of the State This tract falls in Kangra, lower Mahasu, Sirmaur, Mandi, Simla and Bilaspur districts.

In the low percentage range of 20—31 below the State average as many as 21 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils can be grouped. This group of Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils includes some of the interior and border areas like Poo, Lahul, Morang Sangla, Spiti and Banjar Considering the position of other areas such as Bilaspur Sadar, Kulu, Arki, Jogindar Nagar, Chamba and Paonta Sahib their performance in the field of literacy has not been encouraging in comparison to their advantageous geographical situation, climatic conditions and other facilities which are condusive to the attainment of better standard of education and higher rate of literacy

Last of these groups there are 11 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils which have the lowest literacy rates below 20 per cent and Brahmaur Sub-Tahsil in Chamba with merely 10 53 percent literacy is at the tail end of this range Other Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils which take precedence to Brahmaur in their ascending order are named as Shillai, Chaurah, Pangi, Nirmand, Hangrang, Chaupal, Rohru, Rainka, Ani and Nalagarh It may be noted here that barring Nalagarh all these units form a part of interior areas with lesser means of communications, and educational facilities besides colder climatic conditions and social and economic backwardness of the people which explains the reasons for very low literacy rates prevailing there Another important factor responsible for low literacy is that literate and educated persons belonging to interior rural regions migrate to towns and other areas to make their career in life and are not counted in their place of birth at the time of population census

Summing up the state of literacy in various Tahsils Sub-Tahsils as discussed heretofore it will be noticed that 21 such administrative units have literacy rates above the State average while a greater number (32) of them fall below the State average rate which is not quite an encouraging position although the progress in literacy shown by the State as a whole is no doubt quite high among other states in the country

Literacy by Age-groups

Comparison of data on literacy by age-groups may be worthwhile The age-groups adopted for tabulation of the data are 5—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—34, 35+, and Age not stated The following Statement VI·4 shows the percentage literacy rates by age-groups in Himachal Pradesh separately for total literate persons, males and females

STATEMENT VI 4

Literacy Rates by Age-groups in Himachal Pradesh

Age-group	Percentage of literate in each group		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
5—9	31 82	41 28	22 15
10—14	65 68	80 66	49 78
15—19	61 51	79 15	43 95
20—24	44 92	62 43	28 63
25—34	34 04	53 17	15 98
35+	18 28	27 96	7 02
A N S	19 19	25 41	4 00

NOTE:—A N S stands for Age not stated

This statement reveals the highest general literacy in the age-group 10—14 closely followed by the next higher range of 15—19 while the literate persons aged 35 years and above account for only 18 28 percent which is the least of all ranges in the State There are wide variations in the figures of literates in the two sets of age-groups The two age-groups viz 10—14 and 15—19 together almost equalize the number of literate persons returned by all other broad age-groups added together, but excluding the figures under Age Not Stated Then the younger age-group 5—9 which is, as a rule expected to have recorded the maximum number of literates, accounts for less than half the figures given by the next higher age-group 10—14 and almost similar trend is revealed when compared with the still higher age-group 15—19 This may be due to the fact that female children generally start learning late and thus there may be numerous cases where the female children acquire literacy standards after the age of 10 years or so The literacy curve thus rises up from the youngest age-group 5—9 and then it takes a very high swing in the age group 10—14, but after that the same starts coming down till the lowest ebb is reached under the last highest age-group of 35 years and above

While analysing the literacy position in these age-groups in respect of males and females it is apparent that there is noticeable gap between the number of literates in the two sexes The percentage rates of male literacy below the ages of 25 years are almost double the corresponding rates in respect of female literates The differential of such proportion is more and more in the higher ranges of age as is evident from the figures shown in the foregoing statement This wide gap is natural because of the old age traditions which carry the day in spite of equal opportunities provided for men and women in all walks of life and yet the lesser number of females are able to acquire the literacy standards in our society Social taboos beside weak economic conditions are, no doubt, the main causes generally responsible for low degree of female education In rural areas the villagers are engaged in agricultural pursuits and they are in need of more and more hands to help them in carrying out agricultural operations and as such their girls are perforce kept back from attending schools By the time they attain puberty the girls are given away in marriage and the time for learning is lost for them

Data on literacy thrown out in the following statements VI 5-A, VI 5-B and VI 5-C may be of some interest to the reader

STATEMENT VI.5-A

Percentage of Literates by broad groups (among districts)

(Total Population)

State/District	Percentage of literates in age-group						
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	**31 82**	**65 68**	**61 51**	**44 92**	**34 04**	**18 28**	**19 19**
Chamba	18 43	35 93	37 27	30 06	20 22	11 10	
Kangra	35 05	78 49	72 47	49 82	40 26	20 74	10 96
Mandi	34 44	59 29	58 91	44 48	33 04	16 75	13 89
Kulu	24 46	48 65	50 91	39 78	24 93	14 33	..
Lahul & Spiti	28 30	55 51	44 92	41 39	31 65	19 02	..
Bilaspur	40 00	75 58	65 70	44 04	28 94	13 28	100 00
Mahasu	30 86	59 31	54 24	42 01	31 23	16 73	33 33
Simla	32 69	60 41	65 08	56·83	46 93	30 90	84 62
Sirmaur	22 92	50 26	44 79	38 36	27 37	14 64	..
Kinnaur	22 09	48 40	44 42	47 05	39 14	17 87	..

NOTE:—A N.S stands for Age not Stated.

76-M/J(N)6DCHP—10

STATEMENT VI.5-B

Percentage of literates by broad Groups (among districts)

(Males)

State/District	Percentage of literates in age-group						
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	41 28	80 66	79 15	62 43	53 17	27 96	25 41
Chamba	26·96	53 85	56 44	41 95	33 59	16 73	
Kangra	47 07	90 66	88 32	63 51	63 29	31 33	10 94
Mandi	44 30	75 12	82 22	69 27	55 42	27 44	21 05
Kulu	34 91	68 66	70 86	59 83	41 60	23 85	..
Lahul & Spiti	36 57	79 87	65 69	58·78	47·35	33 99	..
Bilaspur	46 82	90 58	86 38	72 31	53 50	21 87	100 00
Mahasu	36 39	76 62	71 77	61 44	49 51	27 62	80 00
Simla	39 40	77 10	79 50	71 35	59 91	38 79	84 62
Sirmaur	27 71	66 05	61 32	54 61	41 92	21 97	.
Kinnaur	35 87	72 68	66 77	66 35	57 24	29 99	

NOTE —A.N.S. stands for Age not Stated.

STATEMENT VI.5-C

Percentage of literates by broad groups (among districts)

(Females)

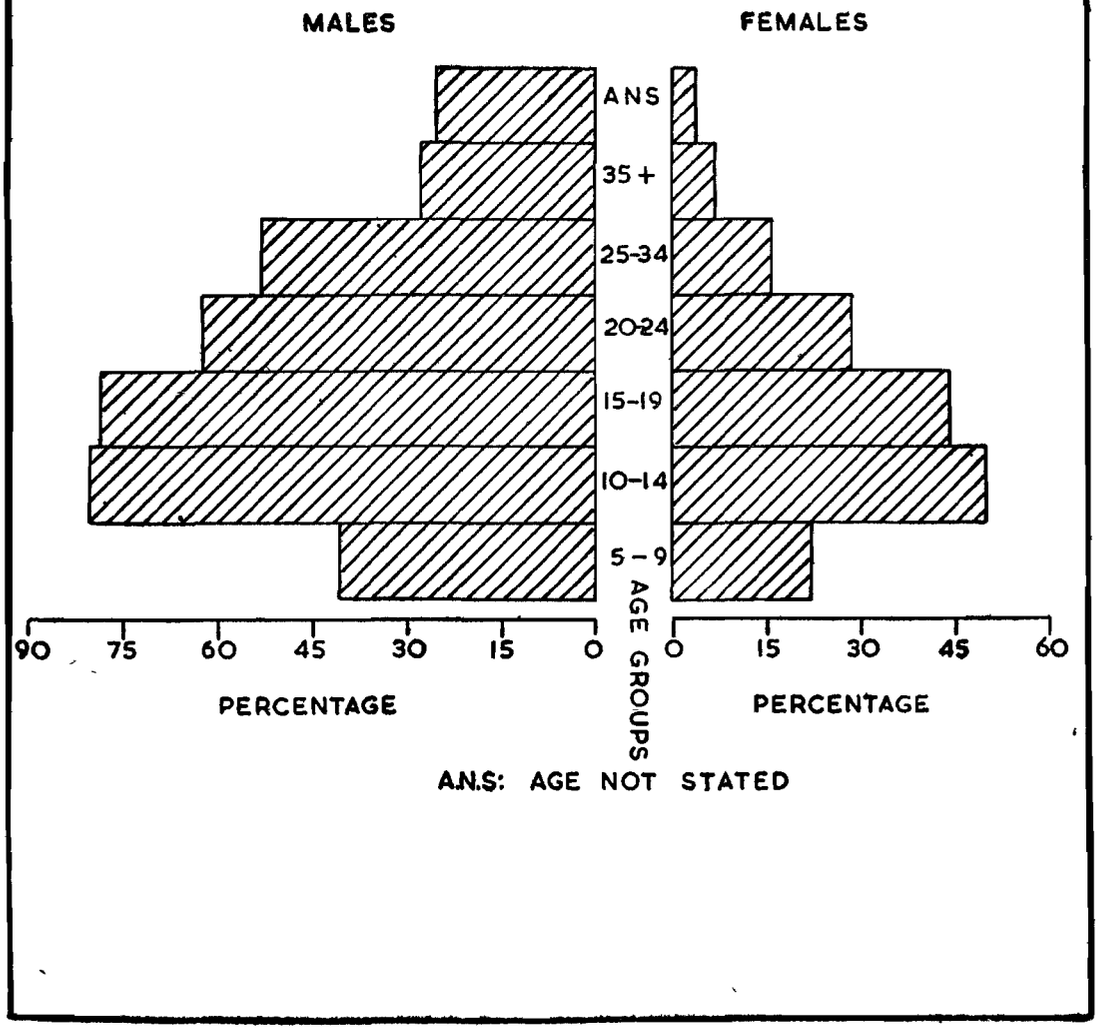
State/District	Percentage of literates in age-group						
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	22 15	49 78	43 95	28 63	15 98	7 02	4 00
Chamba	9 84	17 78	18 54	18 67	6 98	4 00	
Kangra	22 82	65 34	57 85	39 63	22 72	9 56	11 11
Mandi	24 64	43 07	36 28	21 25	11 49	4 20	5 88
Kulu	13 61	27 73	28 76	18·18	7 29	3 20	
Lahul & Spiti	19 41	31 15	23 01	13·54	4 97	1 65	.
Bilaspur	32 79	60 22	45 20	21·42	9 39	3 45	
Mahasu	25 17	41 54	34 82	20 59	11 15	3 60	.
Simla	25 63	41 28	48 70	40 56	31 50	19 80	
Sirmaur	17 95	32 35	25 92	18 86	10 35	4 10	
Kinnaur	8 25	23 38	22 86	19 26	11 32	5 29	.

NOTE —A.N.S stands for Age not Stated.

The total literate population is distributed by districts in the State and is displayed in the percentage rates among broad age-groups in the first given statement VI·5-A The second statement VI 5-B shows the similar information for males and the last one viz Statement VI 5-C depicts the data for females

Taking up the first statement for discussion it is Bilaspur district which is leading in literacy under the age-group 5—9 Next to Bilaspur are Kangra, Mandi and Simla with literacy rates more than the State average rate of 31 82 per cent in this age-group Literacy rates in all other districts are below the State average, Chamba being at the tail end in this respect with literacy rate of 18·43 per cent In the next higher age group 10—14 Kangra district gives the highest rate (78 49) of literacy and Bilaspur is relegated to the second position while Simla stands third Chamba is again the last one. Actually this district has recorded the least percentage rates of literacy in all age-groups whereas Kangra, Simla,

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS 1971



A.N.S: AGE NOT STATED

Mandi and Bilaspur have given high percentages in all goups. Kulu is another district giving low literacy rates in general Sirmaur and Kinnaur also do not fair better and require closer attention in regard to literacy.

Considering the literacy position for males by age groups in the districts, information about which is available in the above statement VI 5-B the same trend as observed in the case of total population will be found. Besides Chamba, Kulu and Sirmaur have shown lesser progress in male literacy Kangra, Mandi, Bilaspur and Simla Districts on the other hand are again amongst the areas with greater literacy rates almost in all the age-groups

As for female literacy rates in districts by various broad age-groups shown in the last statement VI·5-C the Bilaspur District has made its mark at the lowest age-group 5—9. The number of girl students upto 9 years attending primary classes in relation to literate population size is greater in this district as compared to all other districts in the State. In the age group 10—14, however, Kangra is at the top and Bilaspur comes next to it. The percentage literacy rates of all other districts are below the State average literacy of 49 78 percent In this age group, Chamba, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Sirmaur and Kinnaur have low percentage of literacy rates Kangra district again tops the list with 57.85 percent literacy rate of females in the age group 15—19 while Simla has acquired the second position with 48·70 percent and Bilaspur retains the third position with 45·20 percent All the three districts are ahead of the state average rate (43·95) in this field The female literacy in all other districts is lower than that of the Pradesh as a whole. Barring the two districts of Kangra and Simla which have recorded female literacy more than the state average in the age-group 20—24, it is lower in all other districts. Similar is the case in respect of the higher age-groups 25—34 and 35 and above.

By comparing the figures of above statements it will be observed that there are wide variations in the literacy rates in 1971 census as between the various age-groups at the state as well as at the district levels and among the districts in all cases of total literate persons, males and females This differential must be natural as there are quite divergent conditions from district to district and even from one region to another within a district in the hilly state of Himachal Pradesh For example there are certain inaccessible, remote or land locked pockets like Pangi and Brahmaur in Chamba, Chota and Bara Banghal and Kothi Kodswar in Kangra, Uttarsal in Mandi and Dodra Kwar in Mahasu, besides the difficult border areas of the whole of Lahul & Spiti and most parts of Kinnaur which all make a difference of the uniform progress in literacy.

To sum up the whole discussion the districts of Chamba, Kulu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur can be identified as requiring closer attention in regard to literacy. Of all Chamba is in need of greater efforts than other districts

Rural and Urban Literacy

The urban population is generally more literate than the population living in villages This is understandable because the educational facilities are better provided for in the towns and more children avail of these facilities compared to the rural areas The literacy rates among rural and urban population by districts are given in the following Statement VI 6 —

STATEMENT VI·6

Literacy rates among Rural and urban population

State/ District	Literacy rates					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	29 81	41 19	18 15	60 54	66 76	52 24
Chamba .	15 73	25 10	5 86	58 36	65 01	51 71
Kangra .	37 03	48 34	26 11	60 51	66 95	53 08
Mandi	27 34	40 49	14 20	63 17	69 96	53 03
Kulu .	22 18	34 45	9 60	61 54	69 17	50 57
Lahul & Spiti	28 48	43 28	10 29	..		..
Bilaspur	31 55	43 32	19 85	58 58	67 40	47 29
Mahasu ..	27 38	39 17	14 61	64 63	70 14	56 19
Simla .	25 56	36 79	13 26	66 34	70 46	60 52
Sirmaur .	21 34	31 11	9 66	57 41	65 03	48 12
Kinnaur	27 70	43 09	10 35	.		.

Note —The two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur which have no urban areas are wholly rural districts.

From this statement it will be observed that literacy rate is 29·81 percent in the rural areas of the State and shows vast disparity between the two sexes males 41·19 percent and females 18·15 percent) However, in urban areas, against percentage literacy of 60·54 for the total population, 66 76 percent of males and 52·24 percent of females are found to be literate and educated which shows that there is not so vast a disparity between the rates of literacy for males and females in the urban areas as compared to rural areas. Again, considering the rural areas, among districts it is seen that Kangra district with 37·03 percent literate and educated persons occupies the top position Considering males and females separately the same district tops with literacy rates of 48·34 per cent for males and 26 11 per cent for females. Rural areas of Chamba district seem to have lagged behind all other districts in the matter of education because this district has recorded the lowest literacy rates for total population (15·73 percent).

as well as individually for the two sexes (males 25·10 percent and females 5·86 percent) But figures for urban areas of Chamba are comparable to those for other districts and for the entire State Urban area of Simla has the distinction of having registered highest literacy rates amongst the districts i e , more than 70 percent for males and more than 60 per cent for females Position about rural and urban literacy in each district is briefly discussed as under

Chamba District :

This district has recorded the lowest percentage literacy rates both for males and females in the rural sector In the urban sector, however the corresponding rates are comparable with other districts In fact the male literacy rate in Chamba is higher than that of Kangra while its female literacy is more than Kangra, Kulu, Bilaspur and Sirmaur

Kangra District

In the rural sector Kangra district has excelled all other districts in literacy for total persons as well as males and females But in case of urban areas the above position stands reversed as it has the lowest rates among all districts for persons, males and females At first sight it gives a little surprise, because generally the urban literacy is expected to be on the higher side as compared to rural sector But a minute study of rural and urban distribution of population in the district would reveal that out of the total population of 1,327,211 persons there are only 48,651 town dwellers living in 9 urban areas Except one town the population of which is a little over 10,000 all other urban areas have population below 8,000 persons Of the total urban population of 48,651 persons, 24,575 persons accounting for 50 51 percent are literate

Mandi District .

Rural literacy in this district is 27·34 percent for persons, 40 49 percent for males and 14 20 percent for females These rates are quite comparable with other districts as well as the State average rates Similar is the state of urban literacy with the corresponding rates of 63·17 percent, 69·96 percent and 53 03 percent.

Kulu District :

Kulu district has not done well in rural literacy though it fairs better than Chamba and Sirmaur. Urban literacy of Kulu is, however, quite comparable with other districts as well as the state average rates

Lahul & Spiti District :

There is no urban area in this district Its rural eracy rates are 28 48 per cent for total literate persons, 28 percent for males and 10 29 percent for females. Except for female literacy which is quite low but still higher than that of Chamba, Kulu and Sirmaur the male literacy is not disheartening as compared with other districts and the State average

Bilaspur District

Bilaspur district occupies the second position next to Kangra in the matter of rural literacy among persons, males and females Percentage rates of the district are also quite nearer the State average rates, On the urban side its literacy rates are 58 58 percent for persons, 67 40 per cent for males and 47 20 percent for females which are more than those of Kangra, and Sirmaur in the first case, Chamba, Kangra and Sirmaur in the second and Kangra in the third This shows a very low literacy in females in comparison to all other districts except Kangra

Mahasu District.

The position of Mahasu and Mandi district is more or less the same in rural and urban sectors both for males and females However, in urban literacy of females its percentage rate is quite high only next to Simla district The same is more than the State average as well

Simla District

The rural literacy rates of Simla are higher than that of Chamba, Kulu and Sirmaur in the case of total literate persons and males For females its rate is more than those recorded by Chamba, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti, Sirmaur and Kinnaur The rural literacy of this district is also less than the State average rates in all cases Despite this Simla has the distinction of occupying the first position among all districts in urban literacy It is leading all other districts in this field It may be attributed to Simla urban area the largest populated town in the State with the maximum number of educational facilities available here

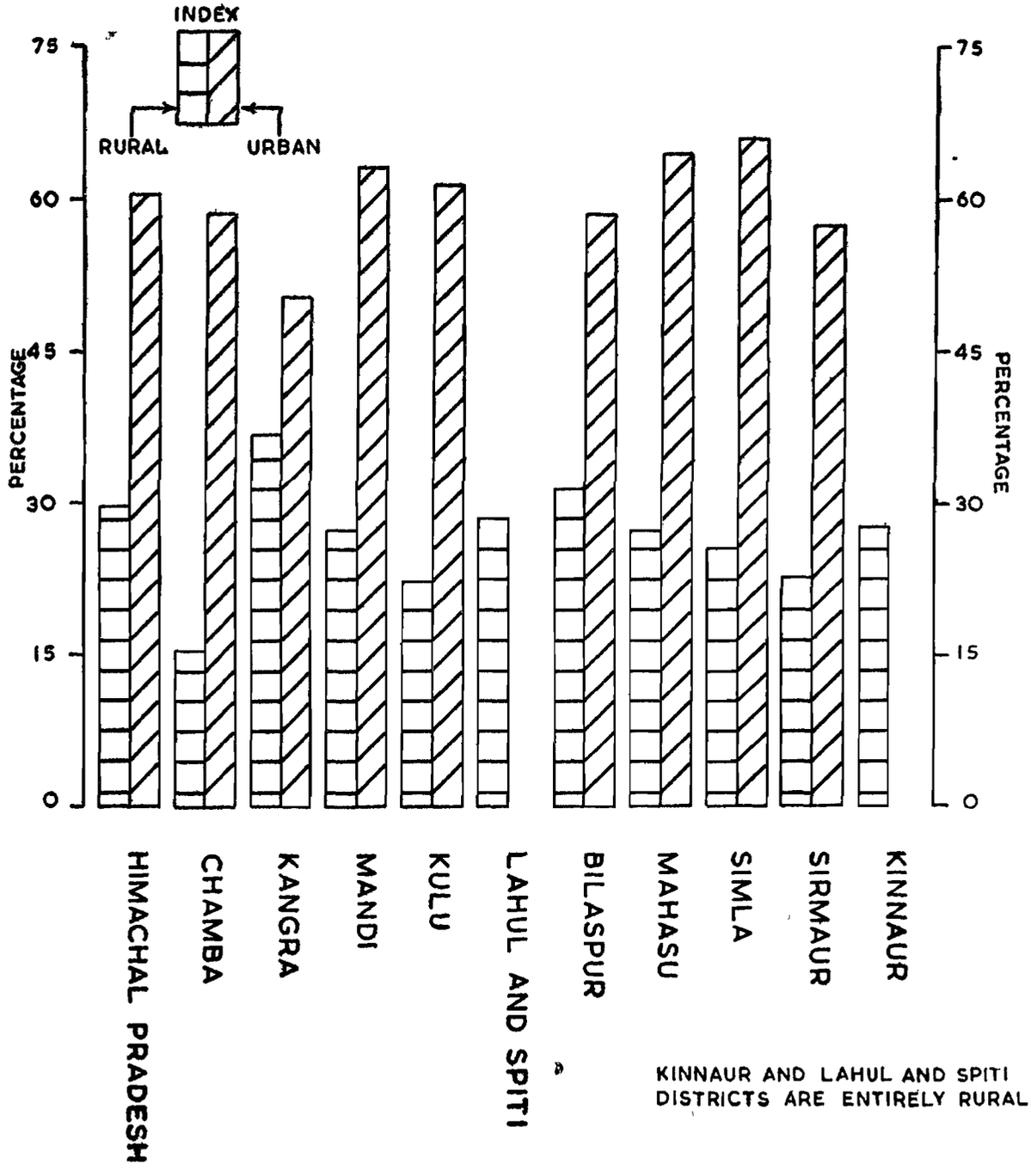
Sirmaur District

This district has recorded rural literacy rates higher than those of Chamba but lower than all other districts except that female literacy is a little more than Kulu district as well So next to Chamba, the progress of rural literacy in the district is at the lowest rate It is also much below the State average and not encouraging as compared to other districts In the field of urban literacy however, the position of the district is a little better as compared to rural areas Urban literacy rates of Sirmaur which are higher than those of Kangra for total persons and for males are comparable with the State average rates It is ahead of Kangra and Bilaspur districts in urban female literacy.

Kinnaur District

It has no urban area and like Lahul & Spiti the entire district is rural. The rural literacy rates of the districts

LITERACY RATES AMONG RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION 1971



are 27 70 per cent for persons, 43 09 per cent for males and 10 35 per cent for females Literacy rate of the district in respect of total literate persons exceeds the corresponding rates in Chamba, Mandi, Kulu, Mahasu, Simla and Sirmaur districts and is quite near the State average rate Male literacy rate recorded by this district is also higher than some other districts as well as the State average Among districts it is more than that of Chamba, Mandi, Kulu, Mahasu, Simla and Sirmaur But in the field of female literacy the district of Kinnaur is lagging behind even though its percentage rate is higher than the rates recorded by Chamba, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Sirmaur districts

To sum up it may be mentioned that there is sharp contrast between the literacy rates in the rural and urban areas Both among males and females the literacy rates in the urban areas are far greater than those in the rural areas in all the districts without exception The contrast is particularly striking in the case of females The spread of education and the availability of educational opportunities are clearly better in the urban areas At this point it is necessary to indicate that the generally lower rural rates of literacy are not the result of a single cause but of a variety of causes, both social and economic Children in the rural areas are induced into the economic activity of the family at an early age and perform comparatively light, but essential, tasks such as attending to the younger children at home, tending cattle and gathering fuel etc They do not merely become part of the labour force but also help to release the adults and parents in the household from such tasks, thus permitting them to contribute to a greater extent to the family income Such an economic situation acts as a strong disincentive to the sending of children to school in the rural areas

Literacy Rates in Towns

It has been mentioned earlier that the literacy rate in the urban areas of the State taken together is 60 54 per cent This is an average for all the towns but when the same are considered individually wide variations of the literacy rates among the towns are noticed. This will be evident from the following Table VI 3

TABLE VI 3

Literacy Rates in Towns of Himachal Pradesh

Name of Town	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Chamba M C.	11,814	6,338	5,476	7,200	4,384	2,816	60 94	69 17	51 42
2 Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	5,123	2,858	2,265	2,888	1,643	1,245	56 37	57 49	54 97
(a) Dalhousie M C	4,296	2,379	1,917	2,442	1,345	1,097	56 84	56 54	57 22
(b) Dalhousie C B	827	479	348	446	298	148	53 93	62 21	42 53
3 Bakloh C B	1,907	927	980	1,003	554	449	52 60	59 76	45 82
4 Nurpur M C	4,251	2,213	2,038	2,166	1,225	941	50 95	55 35	46 17
5 Dharamsala M C	10,939	6,193	4,746	5,577	3,367	2,210	50 98	54 37	46 57
6 Kangra M C	5,999	3,053	2,946	3,357	2,016	1,341	55 96	66 03	45 52
7 Yol C B	7,992	3,886	4,106	3,053	1,738	1,315	38 20	44 72	32 03
8 Nagrota N A C	2,922	1,497	1,425	1,685	926	759	57 67	61 86	53 26
9 Palampur M C	2,539	1,489	1,050	1,748	1,074	674	68 85	72 13	64 19
10 Hamirpur N A C	3,671	2,228	1,443	2,460	1,656	804	67 01	74 33	55 72
11 Una M C	6,328	3,431	2,897	2,908	1,822	1,086	45 95	53 10	37 49
12 Santokhgarh N A C	4,010	2,080	1,930	1,621	1,022	599	40 42	49 13	31 04
13. Mandi M C	16,849	9,397	7,452	11,906	7,208	4,698	70 66	76 71	63 04

TABLE VI 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14 Jogindar Nagar N A C	4,004	2,256	1,748	2,065	1,390	675	51 57	61 61	38 62
15 Pandoh B S L	6,048	4,291	1,757	3,553	2,782	771	58 75	64 83	43 88
16 Sundar Nagar M C	21,304	12,935	8,369	12,928	8,823	4,105	60 68	68 21	49 05
17 Kulu (Sultanpur) M C	8,958	5,276	3,682	5,713	3,767	1,946	63 78	71 40	52 85
18 Mandi N A C	1,800	1,068	732	907	621	286	50 39	58 15	39 07
19 Bilaspur M C	7,037	4,005	3,032	4,365	2,799	1,566	62 03	69 89	51 65
20 Shri Naina Devi Ji M C	494	278	216	271	180	91	54 86	64 75	42 13
21 Ghamarwin N A C	1,967	1,067	900	928	627	301	47 18	58 76	33 44
22 Arki N A C	1,352	706	646	855	518	337	63 24	73 37	52 17
23 Rampur M C	2,623	1,643	980	1,694	1,170	524	64 58	71 21	53·47
24 Theog M C	1,328	815	513	874	592	282	65 81	72 64	54 97
25 Dhalli N A C	664	446	218	388	301	87	58 43	67 49	39 91
26 Solan M C	10,120	6,122	3,998	6,586	4,245	2,341	65 08	69 34	58 55
27 Simla M Corp	55,368	33,246	22,122	38,313	24,015	14,298	69 20	72 23	64 63
28 Jutogh C B	1,291	679	612	765	465	300	59 26	68 48	49 02
29 Subathu C B	2,884	1,385	1,499	1,434	849	585	49 72	61 30	39 03
30 Kasauli C B	3,757	2,039	1,718	2,100	1,230	870	55 90	60 32	50 64
31 Dagshai C B	2,161	1,139	1,022	1,162	717	445	53 77	62 95	43 54
32 Nalagarh M C	3,671	1,972	1,699	2,085	1,232	853	56 80	62 47	50 21
33 Nahan M C	16,017	8,769	7,248	9,157	5,712	3,445	57 17	65 14	47 53
34 Paonta Sahib M C	3,692	2,050	1,642	2,063	1,274	789	55 88	62 15	48·05
35 Sarahan N A C	1,006	557	449	672	412	260	66 80	73 97	57 91

We have no urban area in Himachal Pradesh attaining the status of a city as the population of none of the towns is one lakh or above which is a pre-requisite for any town being classified as a city Of the 36 towns (including one urban agglomeration comprising of two towns) the general literacy rate in 13 urban areas is comparatively high viz more than 60 per cent while it is low in others Towns with high general literacy are Chamba, Palampur, Hamirpur, Mandi, Sundar Nagar, Kulu (Sultanpur), Bilaspur, Arki, Rampur, Theog, Solan, Simla and Sarahan Within this group the highest and the lowest literacy rates are in Mandi (70 66 per cent) and Sundar Nagar (60 68 percent) respectively As many as 23 towns, on the other scale of literacy rates, have low percentage below 60 percent, Yol C B having the minimum rate (38 20 percent) of all such towns Among males the highest and the lowest litracy rates are in Mandi (76 71 percent) and Yol. C B. (44 72 percent) respectively The female literacy is the highest (64 6 percent) in Simla town and the lowest (31 04 percent) in Santokhgarh

It is somewhat difficult to advance explanations for high or low literacy rates in the towns of the State as there is no apparent pattern of correlation between the literacy rates of the towns and their regional location There is also no direct relationship between the functional category of a town and its literacy rate Most of the urban areas are service towns and some of them are either district headquarters, tahsil or sub-divisional headquarters where government offices, law courts and other establishments of commerce and trade are located Comparatively more of the dwellers of such places are literate which gives spurt to high literacy. Literacy has generally tended to be lower in new towns and Cantonment Board areas for one reason or the other.

Growth Rate of Literacy

The following statement VI 7 shows the growth rate of literacy by districts for the last decade 1961—1971 separately for the total population, males and females *Data on literacy for 1951 is not, at present, available and* therefore, the growth rate for the last one decade 1961—71 is given in this statement

STATEMENT VI 7

Growth Rate of Literacy, 1961 and 1971

State/District	P M F	Literacy Rate		Growth rate of literacy
		1961	1971	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	**P**	**21 26**	**31 96**	**50 33**
	M	**32 31**	**43 19**	**33 67**
	F	**9 49**	**20 23**	**113 17**
Chamba	P	13 40	18 91	41 12
	M	20 74	28 18	35 87
	F	5 02	9 09	81 08
Kangra	P	25 30	37 53	48 34
	M	37 81	48 68	28 75
	F	12 69	26 68	110 24
Mandi	P	18 38	30 70	67 03
	M	29 89	43 73	46 30
	F	6 79	17 17	152 87
Kulu	P	13 10	24 38	86 11
	M	21 79	36 65	68 20
	F	3 91	11·04	182 35
Lahul & Spiti	P	17 50	28 48	6? 74
	M	28·19	43·28	53 53
	F	3 72	10 29	176 61
Bilaspur	P	19 46	32 87	68 91
	M	31 71	44·64	40 78
	F	6 59	21 02	218 97
Mahasu	P	19 34	28 74	48 60
	M	30 44	40 48	32 98
	F	6 99	15 86	126 90
Simla	P	32 84	38 54	17 36
	M	43 89	48 35	10 16
	F	18 84	26 90	42 78
Sirmaur	P	15 64	24 39	55 95
	M	23 33	34 00	45 74
	F	6 34	12 88	103 15
Kinnaur	P	15 35	27 70	80 46
	M	26 45	43 09	62 91
	F	3 90	10 35	165 38

In Himachal Pradesh, as indeed in the rest of the country, there has been increasing attention to the spread of education. Under the Five Year Plan schemes large number of schools have been established and there has been considerable investment in education This investment must obviously reflect the literacy rates at each census It is evident from the preceding statement that there is appreciable increase in litracy in the decade between 1961 and 1971 The trend of alround increasing literacy rates is noticeable in the State and districts, but the spurt in the literacy rates of females is striking At the State level growth rates of literacy are recorded as 50 33, 33 67 and 113 17 for persons, males and females respectively Considering the position of growth of literacy in the districts it is noticeable that except Chamba and Simla all other districts have recorded appreciable growth rate during the past decade The highest growth of literacy in the State in 1971 has been returned by Kulu district where the percentage rate is 86 11 followed by Kinnaur with 80 46 percent, Bilaspur with 68 91 percent and Mandi with 67 03 percent The growth rate of literacy in all other districts is less than 65 percent The lowest rate is recorded by Simla where it is merely 17 36 percent as compared to 50 33 percent of the State growth rate Chamba has recorded a little higher rate of 4·12 percent while the growth rate of Kangra is 48 34, both below the State average

In the field of male literacy Chamba, Mandi, Kulu Lahul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts have growth rates more than the State average of 33·67 percent; Kulu with 68 20 percent having recorded the highest rate of all these districts followed by Kinnaur with 62 91 percent On the other hand the growth rate in the rest of the three districts viz —Kangra, Mahasu and Simla is lower than the rate of the State Simla accounts for the lowest rate of 10 16 percent

The female literacy has acquired alround encouraging impetus in all the districts, but Bilaspur has the distinction of having recorded the highest growth rate of 218·97 percent followed by Kulu (182 35 percent), Lahul and Spiti (176 61 percent) and Kinnaur (165 38 percent) Two other districts of Mandi and Mahasu are ahead of the State average of 113 17 percent in this respect. Simla has the lowest growth rate of 83 61 percent in the female education

The Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education to all children until they complete the age of 14 years Owing to various reasons like lack of funds, trained teachers and sufficient motivation on the part of the parents this could not be achieved as yet Despite this, much head-way has been made here as compared to the position obtaining in the State in the past In 1971 the school going age-groups 5—9 and 10—14 have achieved the literacy percentage rates of 31 82 and 65 68 respectively the latter being the highest among all other age-groups In the former group the low percentage is due to the reason that in hilly areas children are generally encouraged to attend schools only after they are grown up and are able to walk long distances at the age of 10 years or so. A review of the progress of education and achievements made in this direction during the year 1970—71 is published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the

Economic Review of Himachal Pradesh 1971. The relevant extract which might be helpful to the reader to have a vivid picture of the position as in 1971 is reproduced here

I *School Education* —School education has been tackled under primary, middle and high levels For the promotion of primary education, new primary schools were opened thereby raising the number of such schools to 3,756 which also includes 17 non-government schools In all these schools about 3 95 lakh students (boys 2 46 lakhs, girls 1 49 lakhs) will be on rolls by the end of the year under review

From out of these primary schools, 61 were upgraded to middle standard during this year, thus raising the number of middle schools in the State to 738 (37 non-Government) The enrolment in these schools will be about 1 29 lakhs (boys 0 96 lakh, girls 0 33 lakh) by the end of the year 1970-71

In regard to high/higher secondary education, more chools were opened thereby raising the number of such institutions to 430 It is expected that about 57 thousand students (boys 44 thousands, girls 13 thousands) would be attending these schools by the end of this year

Other activities under this head relate to (*i*) promotion of Science education, provision of incentives to a limited number of students of primary and middle classes in the shape of free text books and (*ii*) improvement of libraries in high/higher secondary schools

The percentage of school going children in different age-groups during 1969-70 and 1970-71 has been shown below —

Age-group years	1969 70			1970-71		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6—11	100 0	60 0	80 0	100 0	63 0	81 5
11—14	74 4	25 2	49 8	74 0	27 0	50 5
14—17	36 0	11 6	23 8	37 0	12 0	24 5

II *University education* —The year 1970-71 is very significant because of the fact that a separate multi-faculty university was established at Simla during this year The number of colleges affiliated to this university is 18 (7 Non-Government) wherein about 12,500 students (boys 10,000, girls 2,500) are expected to be on roll by the end of the year under review In addition, a Regional Centre for Post Graduate sutdies is also being run at Simla by the University An amount of Rs 2 00 lakhs is to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the university for starting M Sc classes Post-graduate classes in Sanskrit were also started in the State Institute of Languages

III *Training Programme* —For the training of graduate teachers and junior basic teachers, 3 Colleges of Education and 6 Training Schools are functioning in the State. Besides, facilities are also available for training of teachers in Home Science, Hindi, Sanskrit, Art and Craft and Physical Education within the State Enrolment of students in various Teachers Training Courses during the year under review has been as shown below

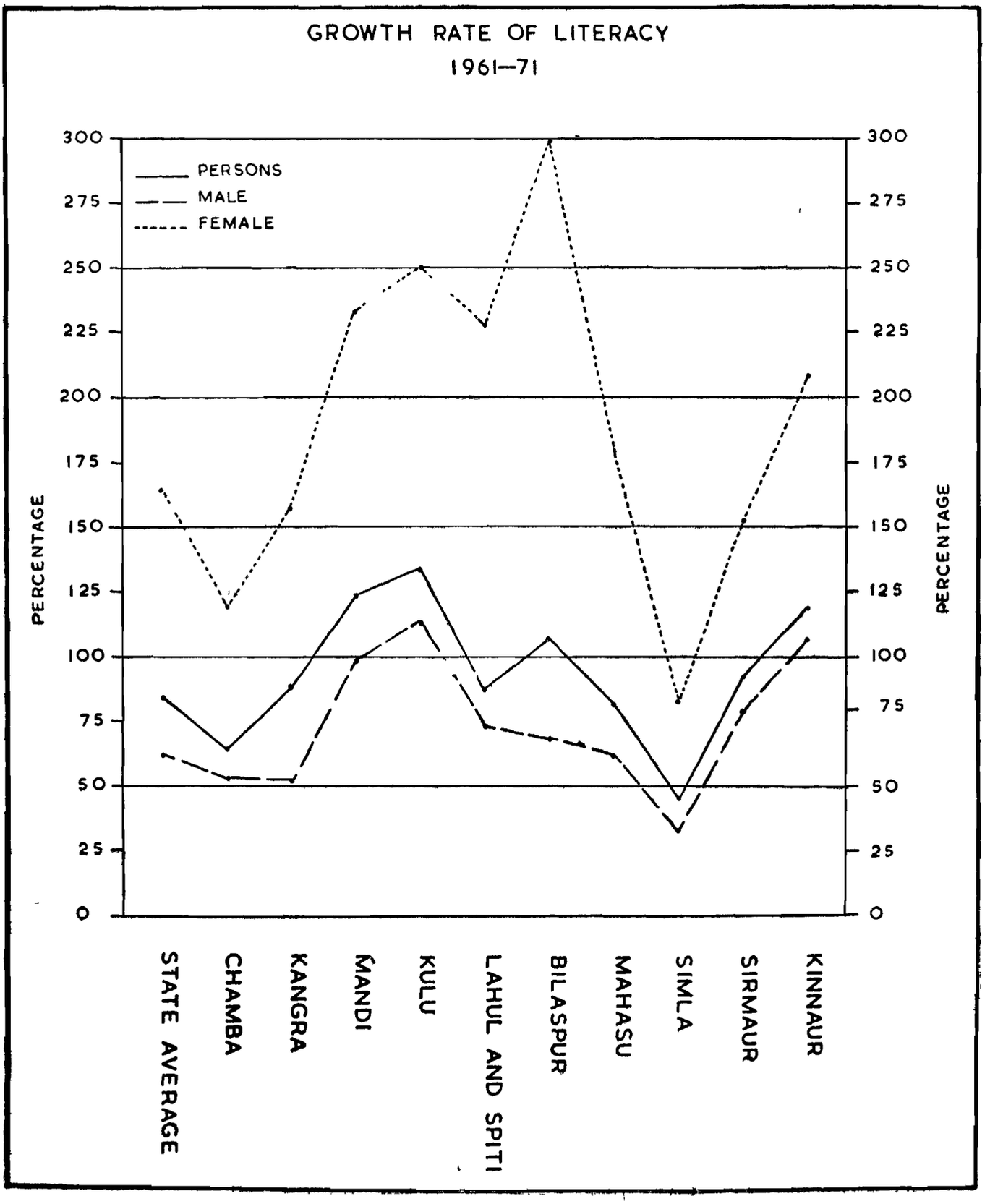
Description of course	Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Tota
M Ed.	4	3	7
B Ed	364	156	520
J B T II year			491
J B T 1 year			500
Home Science II year		40	40
Home Science I year		40	40
O T/L T.	40	34	74
P T I	89	26	115
Art and Craft	81	11	92

Progress of Literacy during the last Seventy years

The literacy figures of Himachal Pradesh for the past censuses covering all the units now comprising this State are not available for comparison of growth of literacy right from 1901 On April, 15, 1948 some thirty States of the Western Himalayas were merged to form the new State of Himachal Pradesh which was enlarged and consolidated to its present shape from time to time Most of the covenanting States were tiny units with little revenue to carry out any developmental or educational programme Centuries of feudal exploitation have kept the area economically and educationally backward With this background the hills were almost entirely isolated from the plains Therefore, before the dawn of independence education was the gateway for employment and it was confined generally to urban areas and the more affluent and higher classes who took to it to their advantage

However the progress of education in the State has been traced with retrospect in detail in part I A —General Report of 1961 Census. It will be useful to reproduce here the relevant excerpts as follows

"Before the merger of States, the educational facilities varied greatly from state to state, while certain states were ahead, the others were very backward with negligible educational facilities The teachers were mostly untrained and poorly paid, schools were ill-equipped and housed in dingy and dilapidated buildings. In Sirmaur State greater attention would seem to have been paid towards the spread of literacy subsequent to the reigns of Raja Shamsher Parkash by establishment


GROWTH RATE OF LITERACY
1961—71
PERSONS
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
300
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
STATE AVERAGE
CHAMBA
KANGRA
MANDI
KULU
LAHUL AND SPITI
BILASPUR
MAHASU
SIMLA
SIRMAUR
KINNAUR

and strengthening more and more educational institutions had risen to nine including two high schools, two middle schools and five primary schools under the management of education board Apart from state owned there were fifteen schools under the private management which included one high school, eight middle schools and six primary schools and out of these thirteen were being aided by the State . Similarly from the princely State of Chamba one high school, one middle school and 46 primary schools were inherited at the time of formation of Himachal Pradesh in 1948

In 1910 there were only four schools in Bilaspur The Anglo-vernacular school at Bilaspur was raised to high school in 1913-14 but there were hardly any additions to the primary schools in the rural areas Organisation of educational system took place in 1938-39 and by 1944 the number of elementary schools had risen to 28 with one girls middle school and senior basic school at Bilaspur proper At the time of merger, there were 26 primary schools, four middle schools and one high school

Education in Mandi State seem to have been on a more sound footing before merger compared to other States In 1943-44 there were one high school four middle Schools, 32 primary schools including one middle school, one lower middle school and one primary school for girls In addition there were 11 aided and 3 private primary schools in the State

The exact number of schools before merger of Suket State comprising Mandi district and in the 26 princely States forming Mahasu district are not available After merger the Himachal Pradesh education department was established to administer and organise a uniform educational system in the Pradesh Some schools were up-graded and some new schools were opened The position of the educational institutions, according to 1951 Census was

	Boys	Girls
Chamba District		
High School	2	1
Middle Schools	2	
Lower Middle School	10	
Primary Schools	94	2
Mandi District		
Degree College	1	(Co education)
High Schools	6	1
Middle Schools	10	1
Lower Middle Schools	22	1
Primary Schools	99	10
Bilaspur District		
High Schools	2	
Middle Schools	8	
Primary School	29	
(*Mahasu District including Kinnaur*)		
High Schools	13	1
Middle Schools	11	1
Lower Middle Schools	20	1
Primary Schools	158	17
Sirmaur District		
High Schools	3	1
Middle Schools	2	..
Lower Middle Schools	7	..
Primary Schools	77	3

Substantial growth of primary as well as secondary educational institutions took place between 1951 and 1961 The number of such institutions in 1961 is given below —

	Boys	Girls
Chamba District		
Degree College	1	(Co-education)
Higher Secondary or High Schools	10	1
Middle Schools	24	2
Primary Schools	210	..
Mandi District		
Degree College	1	(Co-education)
Higher Secondary or High Schools	20	2
Middle Schools	36	2
Primary Schools	246	2
Bilaspur District		
Degree College	1	(Co-education)
Higher Secondary or High Schools	9	1
Middle Schools	12	1
Primary Schools	86	
Mahasu District		
Degree College	2	(Co-education)
Higher Secondary or High Schools	27	2
Middle Schools	36	5
Primary Schools	277	6
Sirmaur District		
Degree College	1	(Co education)
Higher Secondary or High Schools	10	1
Middle Schools	22	1
Primary Schools	180	..
Kinnaur District		
Higher Secondary or High Schools	3	.
Middle Schools	4	.
Primary Schools	66	.

The progress of literacy in 1961 is mainly the outcome of the growth of planned and organised educational institutions another great awakening in the State Much head-way is made in literacy among girls as compared to the previous decades but the pace of growth is not as rapid as in the case of boys There are a few schools for girls Though there is co-education in some schools

yet the response of parents to send their daughters to such schools is not very encouraging in some parts due to the backward and orthodox social conditions Where the population is scattered there is always the conceivable danger of travelling longer distance for girls There is often the lack of boarding schools for them Due to these factors there is a wide gap between male and female literacy And of course the primitive taboo against female education has been there

Progress of Education in Himachal Pradesh

In the directive principles which apply both to the Government of India and the Government of each state, are included provisions of free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years, and to protect the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments not only constitutionally but in other ways also Here a large percentage of the total expenditure on education passes through the government budget and to maintain a large percentage of government servants engaged by the department The education at the school level depends almost entirely on the policies laid down by the Government even in higher educa ion government's influence is extensive and almost always decisive The additions and alterations have to be made in the educational structure of the last 50 years with the phenomenon increase in the range of educational activities that have been the characteristic developments of the last 17 years The organisation of the directorate has inevitably expanded Whether the change in the nature of the organisation has been in keeping with its functions is the question which I am not competent to answer at present The entire organisation carries a heavy administrative bias and the Secondary education has often been called the weakest link in Indian Educational system

On the aim of education

I am reminded of the words of that charming author Lin Yutang These lines are from his delightful book "The Importance of Living" —

"The aim of education or culture is merely the development of good taste in knowledge and good form in conduct The cultured man or the ideal educated man is not necessarily one who is well-read or learned, but one who likes and dislikes the right things

To know what to love and what to hate is to have taste in knowledge Nothing is more exasperating than to meet a person at a party whose mind is crammed full with historical dates and figures and who is extremely well posted on current affairs in Russia or Czechoslovakia, but whose attitude or point of view is all wrong I have met such persons, and found that there was no topic that might come up in the course of the conversation concerning which they did not have some facts or figures to produce, but whose points of view were deplorable Such persons have erudition, but no discernment, or taste Erudition is mere matter of cramming of facts or information, while taste or discernment is, a matter of artistic judgement In speaking of a scholar, the Chinese generally distinguish between a man's scholarhips, conduct, and taste or discernment This is particularly so with regard to historians, a book of history may be written with the most fastidious scholarship yet be totally lacking in insight or discernment and in the judgement of interpretation of persons and events in history the author may show no originality or depth of under standing Such a person, we say, has no taste in know_ ledge"

"The aim of education on which the greatest emphasis has to be laid is the development of young people. The success of democracy depedns on disciplined citizenship and the capacity of the ordinary citizen to participate intelligently in public affairs It is essential, therefore, that education should train the individual to place duties above rights and it should develop in him the power of critical appreciation and the habit of logical thought Again for the proper appreciation of the phenomenal achievements and for the enjoyment of the blessings of the new era, education has to be given a place on a very high pedestal and it is only through the instrument of education that the dread of illiteracy and ignorance can be driven out

At the time of merger of States far flung areas of the State had very little educational facilities of primary schools.

Round about 1948 the development of education in the areas varied greatly from State to State in that certain States were ahead in this respect while the others were very backward with little educational facilities Facilities for women's education were lacking The position with regard to teachers was not satisfactory They were mostely untrained hands with meagre and varied pay scales Many of the schools were housed in dingy and dilapidated buildings, were ill-equipped and poorly staffed There was no college and only 8 of the States had high schools Less than 5 per cent of the school-going age children attended the school.

With this background of illiteracy, paucity of trained teachers and several other handicaps, it was a tremendous task to re-organise and develop education in the new set-up of Himachal Pradesh The Education Department, however, made a modest beginning for the development of education in all directions and not reached a turning point which seems impressive and even spectacular comparison to the decades gone by".

A fuller treatment of the topic of education will be found in our part I B General Report

CHAPTER VII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been specified by Presidential Order under article 341 and 342 of the Indian Constitution for each state and Union Territory The castes and tribes have been enumerated in Himachal Pradesh strictly according to the Presidential order which applies to Himachal Pradesh with a difference The Presidential Order was applicable to Himachal Pradesh as an Union Territory but in the later half of 1966 some more areas were added to this state from the odjoining state of Punjab The specified lists of Seheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had, therefore, to be taken into account while imparting training to the enumerators in 1971 census Two separate sets of lists had to be prepared covering the old areas and the new areas The old areas were covered under the Presidential Order 1956 as it applied to it as an Union Territory but the list for the new areas had to be taken from the common list of the Punjab state The situation appears a bit queer to those who have no background of the history of the State and more so when we have to present the figures for the State as a single Administrative Unit Due care had, therefore, to be taken at the initial stages and the facts clearly brought to the notice of all those who were directly concerned with the operations The figures which have been dealt with in the ensuing pages have been compiled keeping in view both the lists A list of specified Seheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in an annexure at the end of this chapter

In order to have uniformity and comparability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from census to census, the earlier practice of depressed castes enumeration has been given up The necessity of having separate figures for other castes has become out of context in the present day circumstances particularly when we have adopted a casteless way of life devoid of any creed, colour etc which tend to draw barriers amongst different communities Without a specific structure of Castes and Tribes, the enumeration would have yielded a hotchpotch set of figures The Census tradition of enumeration follows one golden principle of recording entries i e. "Put the answers of the respondents as returned". While this is the best method of enumeration yet in a country like ours where illiteracy and ignorance are widely prevalent the truthful answers are not expected in the forthright manner The caste names will present a tabulation problem Some times new names would appear and the older castes which were in vogue in the earlier times would also disappear from the lists. With the changing times and with the advent of the social awakening especially in the weaker sections of the society due to the spreading of educational facilities among them the derogatory names of castes are often resented and the communities which formerly belonged to these depressed classes would not like to return the former names of the caste As a result of this, there will be intermingling of other castes also which are innumerable

THE NEED FOR ENUMERATING THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES —

We claim to be secular state pursuing socialistic pattern of society Legally and constitutionally, there is no discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, sex, religion etc What then is the necessity of having separate sets of figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? In order to fully understand the need of these figures we have to first see how these castes and Tribes have originated

The Hindu social structure is known as Varnashrama Dharma (Social duties based on colour) in Sanskrit, and both these words indicate that caste originated from racial pride and colour prejudice Its Sanskrit equivalent is 'Jati' (जाति) meaning race

Caste system in India dates back to the ancient period in Indian history and its origin can be attributed to the advent of Aryans in India

The Aryans were probably a fairer race than the then inhabitants of India and the caste system perhaps originated out of the anxiety of Indo-Aryans to preserve their racial purity Whatever its, origin, caste became the most jealously guarded institution among the Hindus and is, to this day, the dominant feature of their society. The Manu's Code known as 'Manusmriti' is but one most important treatise where the society has been classified in four Varnas—Brahmin (the priestly caste), Kshatriya (the warrior caste), Vaisya (the trading and agricultural caste) and Sudra (the menial caste) Manu had earmarked specific professions for each Varna which later on, in its application, became rigid and thus this system created a sense of high and low in the four Varnas in society We will touch here the brief historical background of caste system It is beyond the scope of our discussion here to go into the comprehensive details of why and how of this system which have both good and bad points Our main emphasis is on the Scheduled Castes In the Manusmriti, the last Varna i e Sudra has been allotted the duties of service to the other castes and possibly it is this Varna which has been subjected to blows and burdens of all the so called higher Varnas.

With the passage of time, the caste system became a way of life and the Sudras were further divided into hundreds of sub-groups like the other Varnas The occupational pattern assumed the status of a distinct caste and all those who performed the menial duties were kept at the lowest rung of the hierarchy of castes These castes were at many places treated as untouchables and their intermingling with the higher castes was considered as pollution In brief, all such castes which have remained depressed for ages have been grouped together, sted and then given the name of Scheduled Caste

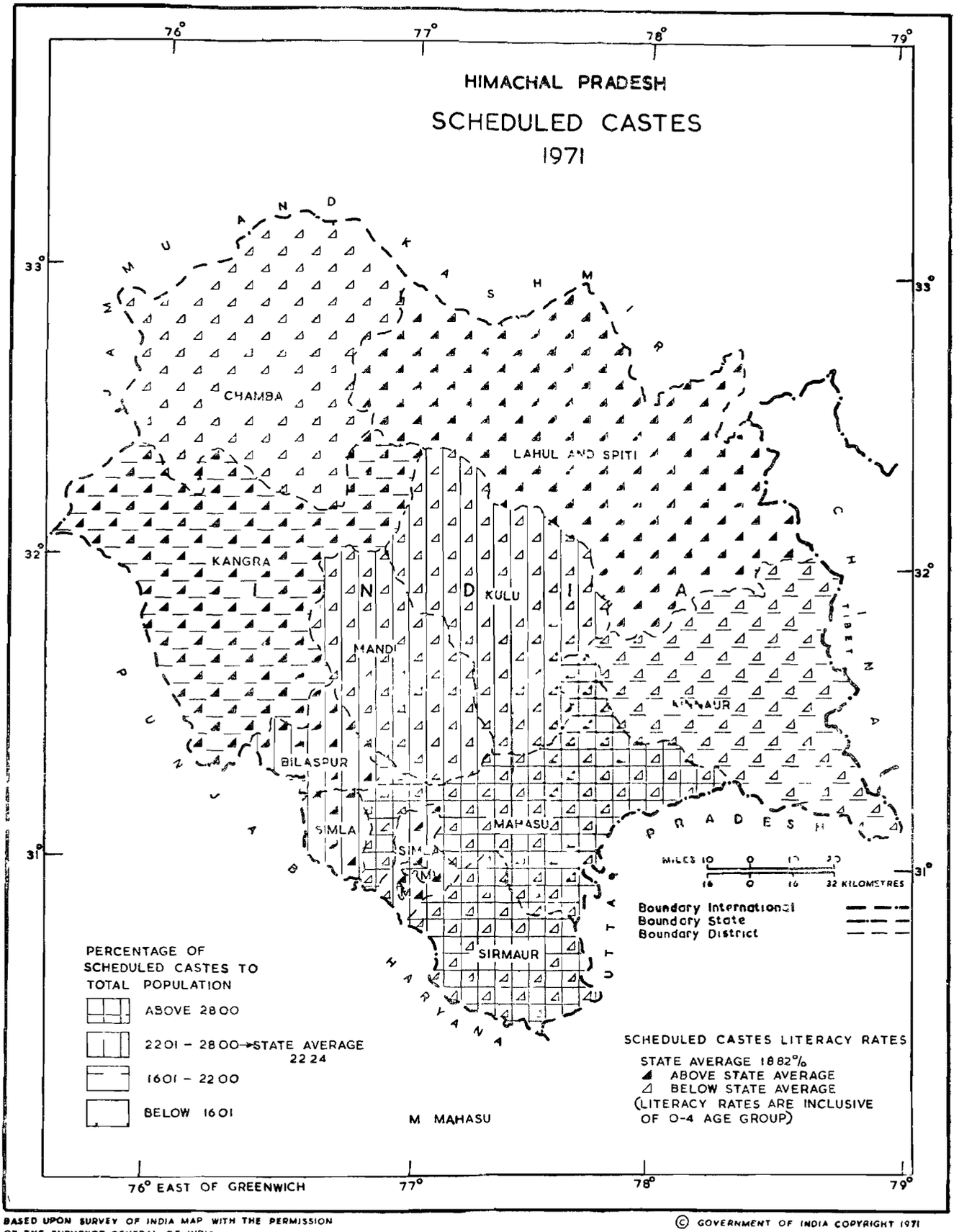
The word 'Scheduled Caste' is of a recent origin In the earlier censuses, there is no mention of Scheduled Castes but for the first time, Dr J H Hutton, the Census Commissioner of India in 1931, systematically listed the depressed classes The term 'Scheduled Caste' appeared for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935 The British Government issued in April, 1936, the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936 which contained the names of the depressed classes enumerated in 1931 Census With the dawn of Independence in 1947, it was seriously felt that some positive action needs to be taken for the amelioration of the lot of the weaker section of the society Prior to that also, Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation had been making ceaseless and vigorous efforts for the last some decades to uplift this class of Hindu Society to whom he gave the name as 'Harijans' the people of the God With the constitution of India coming into force, special provisions were made to this effect which is contained in Article 46 thereof The same reads as under

> "The state shall promote with special care the Educational and Economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation"

Towards the achievement of these objectives, the Central and State Governments have drawn up special schemes whereby the persons belonging to these communities enjoy privileges in the matter of reservation of seats in the State legislatures, Parliament as well as in the Services Without the correct statistics, it becomes difficult, may it is rather not possible to earmark seats to these communities and identify special regions where they have more concentration So long as these depressed classes do not come up to the general required level, these special privileges will have to be continued and hence the need for enumerating the Scheduled Castes and Tribes will continue to be one of the most important functions of the census organisation which provides reliable data on the subject to the data users both in the government and the private sectors

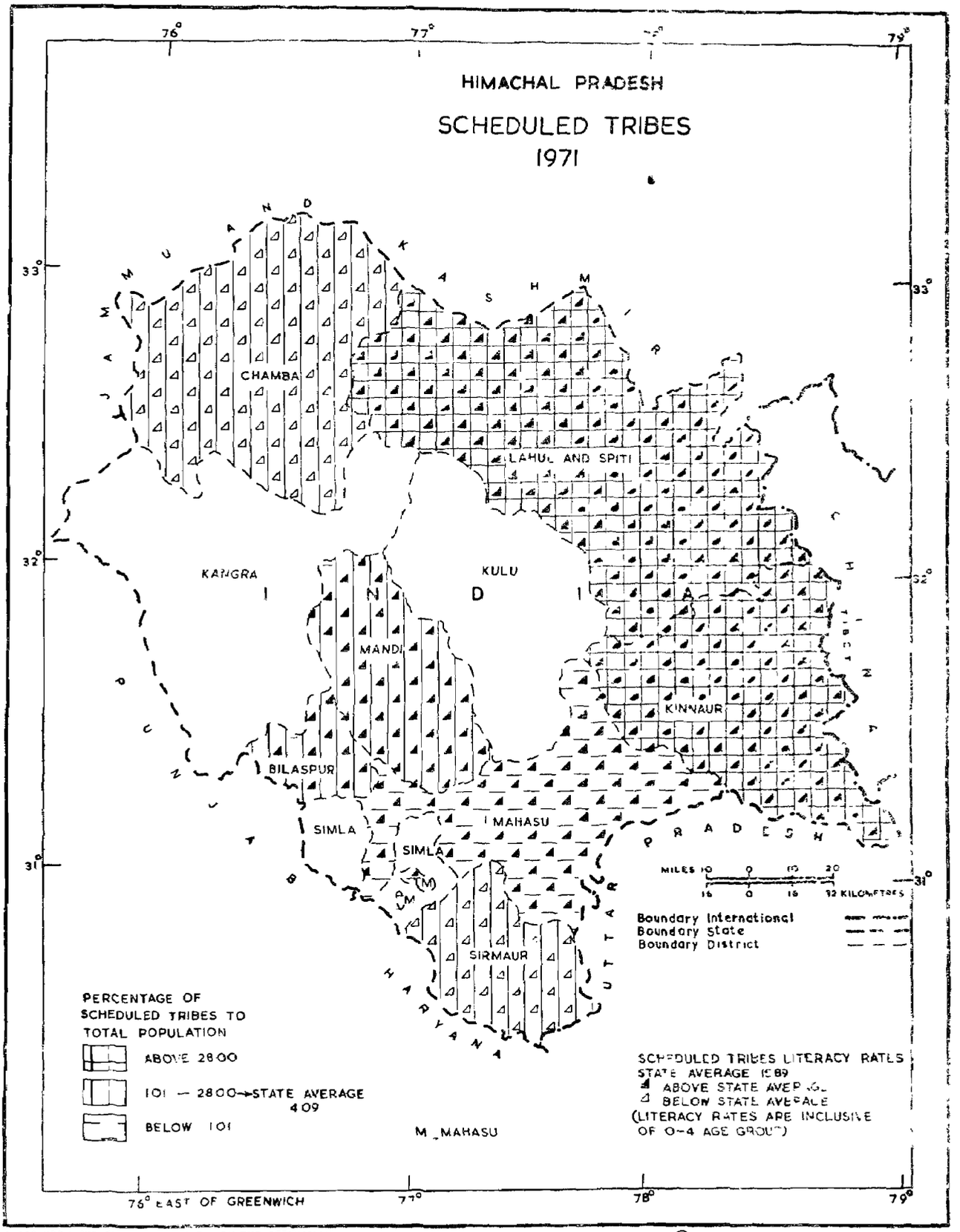
Difficulties in the enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The vastness of our country and the diversities of occupations followed by its inhabitants makes it imperative to draw specific lines and thus restrict the enumeration to these restricted areas strictly according to the Presidential Order which is the only way to have wel defined boundaries The practical experience shows that despite having the best possible methods of enumeration, there still remains lacunea and draw backs to make the enumeration a foolproof method for completely eliminating the chances of under enumeration or over enumerations Without going much into the merits and demerits of this system, we can safely record our views that there has not been much difficulty of enumeration except certain stray objections by Scheduled Tribes who were to be enumerated as such according to the lists for the old and the new areas For instance if a Kinnara was to be enumerated in Kangra district he could not be entered as a person belonging to the Scheduled Tribe because according to the list of Scheduled Tribes received from Punjab Government for the new areas which included Kangra district, the Kinnara was not taken as a Scheduled Tribe there Incidentally it may be noted here that the number of Kinnaras in Kangra district was quite insignificant vis-a-vis total population of the district and as such it did not materially affect or alter our enumeration tables pertaining to that district Similarly there might have been a few other cases which could not be covered likewise Besides these anomalies within the state, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes from other parts of the country who could not find their names in the State lists were not counted as such This sort of a situation does create an impression of under enumeration to some extent of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State but there are no large scale migrations from one area to another and the effect of this inescapable draw-back is but just negligible Yet another factor can be attributed to under enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes



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viz. where the enumerators even after making repeated enquiries could not elicit the correct information As for generic names and synonyms there was no problem at all nor any representations to this effect were received in this office Actually, the Presidential Order, 1956 is comprehensive enough to cover all the depressed classes

A Statement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in each State/Union Territory in the country is given here which depicts the position of Himachal Pradesh via-a-vis other States/Union Territories in the country

Statewise Statement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Name of the State/Union Territory	Population	
	Scheduled Castes (Total)	Scheduled Tribes (Total)
1	2	3
STATES		
1. Andhra Pradesh	5,774,548	1,657,657
2 Assam	912,639	1,919,947
3 Bihar	7,950,652	4,932,767
4 Gujarat	1,825,432	3,734,422
5. Haryana .	1,895,933	
6 Himachal Pradesh	769,572	141,610
7. Jammu & Kashmir	381,277	
8 Kerala	1,772,168	269,356
9 Madhya Pradesh	5,453,690	8,387,403
10 Maharashtra	3,025,761	2,954,249
11 Manipur	16,376	334,466
12 Meghalaya	3,887	814,230
13 Mysore	3,850,034	231,268
14. Nagaland		457,602
15 Orissa	3,310,900	5,071,900
16 Punjab	3,348,217	
17. Rajasthan	4,075,580	3,125,506
18 Tamil Nadu	7,315,595	311,515
19 Tripura	192,860	450,544
20. Uttar Pradesh	18,548,916	198,565
21. West Bengal	8,816,028	2,532,969
UNION TERRITORIES		
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	.	18,102
2 Arunachal Pradesh	N A	N A
3 Chandigarh	29,073	
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,332	64,445
5. Delhi .. .	635,698	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu ..	16,514	7,654
7 Laccadive, Minicoy Amindivi Islands	.	29,540
8. Pondicherry .	72,900	.

A Statement VII 1 below indicates the number and proportion of population returned as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State and in each district

STATEMENT VII 1

Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their proportion to the total population of the State and individual districts

State/District	T R U	Scheduled Caste Population		Scheduled Tribe Population	
		Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	**T**	**769,572**	**22 24**	**141,610**	**4 09**
	R	**724,080**	**22 81**	**141,055**	**4 38**
	U	**35,492**	**14 67**	**555**	**0 23**
Chamba	T	38,269	14 99	71,464	28 00
	R	35,247	14 91	71,177	30 11
	U	3,022	16 04	287	1 52
Kangra	T	233,478	17 59		
	R	228,286	17 85		
	U	5,192	10 67		
Mandi	T	134,531	26 11	5,743	1 11
	R	127,264	27 25	5,608	1 20
	U	7,267	15 08	135	0 28
Kulu	T	48,361	25 14		
	R	47,063	25 91		
	U	1,298	12 07	.	.
Lahul & Spiti	T	241	1 02	17,951	76 26
	R	241	1 02	17,951	76 26
	U		..	.	
Bilaspur	T	47,655	24 47	5,236	2 69
	R	45,909	24 78	5,226	2 82
	U	1,746	18 38	10	0 11
Mahasu	T	129,362	29 39	3,971	0 90
	R	126,685	29 88	3,864	0 91
	U	2,677	16 64	107	0 67
Simla	T	54,057	24 90		..
	R	43,813	29 60		..
	U	10,244	14 82	.	
Sirmaur	T	73,949	30 18	3,155	1 29
	R	69,903	31 16	3,139	1 40
	U	4,046	19 53	16	0 08
Kinnaur	T	9,669	19 40	34,090	68 41
	R	9,669	19 40	34,090	68 41
	U				

At the state level we have 22 24 percent Scheduled Castes and of them 22 81 percent are in the rural areas and 14 67 percent are in the urban areas While looking at their proportion in the districts, we find Sirmaur

district at the top with a percentage of 30·18 closely followed by Mahasu (29 39) Districts Mandi and Kulu are third and fourth each having 26 11 and 25 14 percent Scheduled Castes respectively. Bilaspur and Simla districts have identical proportion i e 24 47 and 24 90 respectively The lowest proportion of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Lahul & Spiti district i e 1 02 percent whereas Kinnaur which also lies in the Scheduled Tribes track has 19 40 percent population of Scheduled Castes This proportion of Scheduled Castes is higher than that of Chamba and Kangra districts each having 14 99 and 17 59 percent

Comparing the rural and urban areas it is a common feature that all the rural areas except Chamba district have larger proportion of Scheduled Castes Chamba makes the lone exception of having 16 04 percent Scheduled Castes in the towns But comparing the urban areas in the State, Sirmaur has again the highest percentage of 19 53 followed next by the towns of Bilaspur district (18 38) Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur have no urban areas The towns of Kangra district have the lowest proportion of Scheduled Castes i e 10·67 percent

The Scheduled Tribe population account for 4 03 percent of the total population in the State Majority of them are concentrated in the villages and small number i e 555 have been enumerated in the towns of the state thus forming a negligible percentage of 0 23 Among the districts, no Scheduled Tribes have been returned from Kangra, Kulu and Simla In the remaining seven districts, the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Lahul & Spiti (76 26 perc ent) followed next by Kinnaur (68 4 percent). Actually both these districts fall in the Schedued Tribe areas Chamba district has 28 00 percent Scheduled Tribes whereas the remaining districts have very small proportions

Further distribution of individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in the statement (VII 2) below

STATEMENT VII.2

Population of individual Scheduled Castes in each district 1971

Name of Scheduled Castes	H P	Chamba	Kangra	Mandi	Kulu	Lahul & Spiti	Bilaspur	Mahasu	Simla	Sirmaur	Kinnaur
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL ..	**769,572**	**38,269**	**238,478**	**134,531**	**48,361**	**241**	**47,655**	**129,362**	**54,057**	**73,949**	**9,669**
1 Ad-dharmi	10,348	3,374	6,730	184	.		6	23	22	5	4
2. Badhi or Nagalu .. .	8,728	1,131		666		.		3,947		2,311	673
3. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	14,075	624	3,039	844	319	24	235	1,284	6,054	1,557	95
4. Bandhela .	79	1			.	.	1			77	
5. Bangali .	889	80	208	48			74	144	104	231	
6 Banjara ..	1,162			102				8		1,052	
7 Bansi . .	553	553			.					.	.
8 Barad . .	603	6	.	52			35	447		63	
9 Barar, Burar or Berar .	1,829	4	831	16	166			278	421	113	.
10 Batwal	7,582	795	6,710	55	6		4	9	-		3
11 Bauria or Bawaria	1				1	.				.	
12 Bazigar . .	663	28	516	4	8		1	16	77	13	
13 Bhanjra . .	2,736	.	794	25			309	595	865	148	
14. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi or Ravidasi or Ramdasia, Rehgar, Raigar .	224,574	4,195	116,440	33,043	3,289	35	22,464	15,405	19,727	9,482	494
15 Chanal	12,434	1,642	198	4,897	1,968	74		1,532	690	1,431	2
16 Chhimbe (Dhobi) . ..	2,798	79	.	740		.	764	604		587	24
17 Chuhra .. .	235	3		150			50	4		28	
18 Dagi . .	1,548	6	50	248	864			348	8	4	20
19 Daole . . .	650	.	..	268	.	.	320	47	.	15	..
20. Darai or Daryai ..	628	155		344			13	36	.	80	.
21 Daram	3,597	.	3,563		34	.		.		.	
22 Daule	597	..	..	19	..	.	541	32	.	5	..
23 *Dhaki or Toori* .. .	3,463	30	..	7	.		213	1,812	.	1,393	8
24 Dhanak	519		519			..		.	.	.	

STATEMENT VII.2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25. Dhaogri or Dhuai	203	104	..	99	..	..		.	..	..	.
26. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi	2,331		2,083	.	248						
27. Doom or Doomna, Dumna, Mahasha	39,022	2,192	18,607	7,698	574	6	1,108	1,149	1,402	6,281	5
28. Dumne (Bhanjre) ..	5,120	366		2,576			1,176	670		330	2
29 Gagra .							..	.	..	.	.
30. Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola										.	.
31 Hali .. .	6,761	6,754		7		.		.		..	
32 Hesi	1,235	33		857			336	8	.	1	.
33. Jogi .. .	3,570	2 478		579			93	381	.	38	1
34 Julahe	12,987	58		4,569			4,764	3,262		90	244
35. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer	64,158	81	39,249	8,338	386	7	6,544	1,225	7,123	793	412
36 Kamoh or Dagoli	362	1		20			121	220			.
37. Karoack .	1				..	..	..	1	.	.	
38 Khatik	251	30					2	76	94	48	1
39. Koli or Kori	237,614	858	10,943	37,956	39,376	90	1,160	82,110	15,241	43,200	6,680
40 Lohar	41,916	2,292		24,434			4,942	6,975		2,457	816
41. Marija or Marecha									.	..	..
42 Mazhabi	118		24	1	2			52	29	10	..
43 Megh	1,082	355	690	20	1			4	8	4	.
44. Nat	151	14		34	44		1	19	.	39	.
45 Od	497		4	81	92		4	224		58	34
46. Pasi	109			68				9	1	31	
47. Perna							..			..	
48. Pherera	375		375					.		..	
49 Phrera .	89	1		1			9	77		1	.
50. Rehar ..	956	1						947	.	8	
51 Rehara	966	327						638		..	1
52 Sanhai .	972		944		26	.			2	..	..
53 Sanhal .	1								1	.	..
54 Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	470		454	1	.	..	..	15		..	.
55 Sansoi	686		671	..	15		.			.	..
56 Sepela .	4			..			.		.	4	..
57 Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	287	148		8		.	126	2	.	..	3
58 Sarehde	155	85		13	.	..	57		..	.	.
59. Sarera	6,173	7	6,157	.	1	..	.		8	..	.
60 Sikligar	380		19			.				360	1
61 Sipi	8,145	8,052	..	90	.	.	..	.	..	2	1
62 Sirkiband . .	10	..	10	..		.	.		..		.
63. Teli . .	1,823	3	.	1,451	.		280	12	.	76	1
64 Thathiar or Thathera	395	19		12			3	273	.	27	61
65. Unspecified .	29,906	1,304	13,650	3,906	941	5	1,899	4,442	2,180	1,496	83

STATEMENT VII.2—concld.

Population of individual Scheduled Tribes in each district 1971

Name of Scheduled Tribes	H P	Chamba	Kangra	Mandi	Kulu	Lahul & Spiti	Bilaspur	Mahasu	Simla	Sirmaur	Kinnaur
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	**14,610**	**71,464**		**5,743**		**17,951**	**5,236**	**3,971**		**3,155**	**34,090**
1 Gaddi	50,685	50,107		388		3	56	56	..	70	5
2 Gujjar	20,634	6,504		4,560			4,911	2,151	..	2,506	2
3 Jad, Lamba and Khampa, Bhot or Bodh	18,198	1,265		276		15,157	27	459	..	485	529
4 Kanaura or Kinnara	35,120	197		221			37	1,073		46	33,546
5. Lahaula	3,144	2,937		179			3	19	..	..	6
6 Pangwala	9,291	9,280		1				9			1
7. Swangla	2,767					2,767					
8. Unspecified	1,771	1,174		118		24	202	204		48	1

In all, there are 64 Scheduled Castes in the State accounting for a population of 769,572 persons Out of them 29,906 persons who could not give the correct names of their castes have been grouped in the last category of unspecified Among these castes, the highest population is of Koli or Kori (237,614) followed next by Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia, Rehgar, Raigar (224,574) The third dominant community who have a population of 64,158 persons are Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer closely followed by Lohars with 41,916 persons Of these numerically important castes, the Kolies who occupy the first place are fairly distributed in all the districts in the State Mahasu district claims the first place having 82,110 persons belonging to this community, the next is Sirmaur district with 43,200 persons of this caste Kulu district though smaller in population and size has a concentration of 39,376 Kolies The Kolies have only a sprinkling of 90 persons in Lahul & Spiti district and keeping in view the size of population, Chamba district too has fewer persons belonging to this community i e 858 only

Occupationally Chamars are an important community in the State and they are fairly spread over in all the districts in the State except in Lahul & Spiti district where the returns show a population of only 35 persons of this caste which is the lowest among the districts Kinnaur district too has a smaller population of 494 persons of this caste Kangra district claims the highest population accounting for more than half the total population of this community in the State i e. 1,16,440 persons followed by Mandi district (33,043)

It is also noteworthy to mention that out of the 64 Scheduled Castes in the list above, Gagra, Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola, Perna and Marija or Marecha have no population in the State Karoack, Bauria or Bawaria and Sanhal have each one person which is also negligible. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer have the highest concentration in Kangra district This district alone accounts for 39.249 Kabirpanthi Julahas which are more than half the total population of this caste in the whole State Looking at the distribution pattern of Lohar population in the State, it will be seen that nil returns have been received from Kangra, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Simla districts In the remaining 6 districts, Mandi has a concentration of 24,434 persons which account for more than half the Lohar Population in the State

Among the lesser known castes which do not have fair distribution in the districts, the Halis are predominantly populated in Chamba district Out of a total of 6,761 Halis, 6,754 are in Chamba district and barely 7 have been enumerated in Mandi district Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh are also a monopoly of Kangra district claiming 454 persons out of a total of 470 Only 1 person of this caste has been returned from Mandi and 15 from Mahasu district Sapelas and Sirkibands with a population of 4 and 10 persons are peculiar to Sirmaur and Kangra districts respectively

As for the distribution of the population of 1,41,610 Scheduled Tribes persons in the State, it will be seen from the above statement that their concentration is the highest in Chamba which alone accounts for 71,464 persons and of them Gaddis are 50,685 in the State and Chamba district claims a majority of 50,107 Gaddis. Pangwals and Gujjaras with a population of 9,280 and 6,504 persons respectively have higher proportions in the Chamba district Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts which are wholly in the Scheduled Tribe, each has a population of 34,090 and 17 951 persons respectively Thus, more than three fourths of the tribal population is concentrated in three districts of the State and the rest which are less than one fourth are distributed in Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu and Sirmaur districts Kangra, Kulu and Simla districts have no Scheduled Tribe population.

Literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Literacy rates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the State and each district are given below The statement VII·3 further reveals the literacy rates for rural and urban areas in the state and each district separately

Statement showing literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the total/Rural/Urban Population-1971 Census in each district Sub-Statement VII 3

State/District	T R U	Literacy rate among (a) Scheduled Castes/(b)Scheduled Tribes (a)	(b)
1	2	3	4
Imachal Pradesh ..	T	18 82	15 89
	R	17 88	15·76
	U	38 05	49·01
Chamba	T	13 01	9·30
	R	10·50	9·18
	U	42·32	40 07
Kangra	T	22 93	
	R	22 66	.
	U	34 67	
Mandi	T	17 88	18 58
	R	16 99	17 96
	U	33 52	44 44
Kulu . ..	T	13 27	
	R	12 74	.
	U	32·36	..
Lahul & Spiti	T	26 56	26 30
	R	26 56	26 30
	U	.	
Bilaspur . .	T	21 33	16·58
	R	20 77	16·46
	U	35 97	80 00
Mahasu .. .	T	16 72	22 77
	R	16 23	21 35
	U	40 16	73 83
Simla .. .	T	22 07	.
	R	17 47	.
	U	41 72	
Sirmaur .	T	14·39	13 76
	R	12 95	13 51
	U	39·40	62·50
Kinnaur .. .	T	14·17	23 07
	R	14·17	23·07
	U	..	..

The overall literacy percentage among Scheduled Castes is 18 82 in the State Literacy rate in the rural areas is 17 88 percent and it is more than double in the urban areas i e 38·05 The position among the Scheduled Tribes is a bit different The literacy percentage at the State level works out to 15 89 and its rural rate is also in the same proportion i e 15 76 but the urban population of Scheduled Tribes shows the literacy figure three times higher percentage viz 49 01 This tendency of higher literacy is not peculiar only to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes but the position is the same among the general population also, literacy percentage among general population is 31 96 of which the rural segment being 29 81 and the urban 60 54 viz approximately double as compared to the general rate of percentage

The literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes is 15·89 percent which is a little less as compared to the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes. But the Scheduled Tribes have an impressive literacy rate of 49·01 percent in the urban areas Almost a similar trend is noticed in the districts also The highest rate of literacy has been recorded in Lahul & Spiti district i e 26·56 percent and the lowest 13·01 percent in Chamba district The urban literacy is on the higher side in all the districts Chamba district claims the highest literacy of 42 32 percent among its urban Scheduled Castes and the lowest urban literates with a percentage of 32 36 have been recorded from Kulu The literacy among the Scheduled Tribes, in the urban areas, is the highest in Bilaspur district i e 80 percent closely followed by Mahasu (73 83 percent).

Comparison of growth of literacy

The statement VII 4 below depicts the growth of literacy amongst the general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population for the State and each district:

STATEMENT VII·4

Statement showing growth of Literacy amongst the general Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population for each district of the State

State/District	Total literate population			Total literate Scheduled Caste population			Total literate Scheduled Tribe population		
	1961	1971	Growth rate 1961-71	1961	1971	Growth rate 1961-71	1961	1971	Growth rate 1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh . .	598,010	1,105,825	+84.92	64,019	144,795	+126 18	11,668	22,506	+92 89
Chamba . .	29,367	48,271	+64 37	2,322	4,979	+114 43	3,680	6,646	+80 60
Kangra	279,403	498,036	+78·25	25,121	53,541	+113 13	..	.	..

STATEMENT VII·4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mandi	70,617	158,136	+123 93	9,472	24,057	+153 98	428	1,067	+149·30
Kulu	20,038	46,896	+134 04	*	6,417	..	..	..	..
Lahul & Spiti .	3,579	6,703	+87 29	131	64	—104·69	2,326	4,721	+102·97
Balaspur . .	30,899	64,031	+107·23	3,828	10,165	+165 54	277	868	+213 36
Mahasu . .	69,422	126,506	+82·23	10,166	21,630	+112 77	442	904	+104 52
Simla .	57,507	83,088	+45 53	7,395	11,929	+61 31	.	.	..
Sirmaur	30,888	59,755	+93·46	4,877	10,643	+118 23	178	434	+143 82
Kinnaur	6,290	13,803	+119·44	707	1,370	+93 78	4,337	7,866	+81·37

*Figures included in Kangra district

From the growth rates which have been worked out for the decade 1961-71 it will be seen that in the field of education there has been a marked improvement in the State Amongst the general population, the percentage has increased from 21 26 in 1961 to 31 96 in 1971, thus showing a growth rate of 84·92 percent While comparing the growth rates with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, the figures show still higher, percentages of 126·18 and 92·89 in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population respectively. This trend of faster growth of literacy amongst the so called depressed classes in the State is bound to make a significant impact in their general outlook and will go a long way to better their lots in the near future, to come Faster rates of growth among these communities can also be attributed to their continued backwardness in the field of education and the efforts of the government in the Post-Independence era have shown definite signs of progress.

The growth rates of literacy show an upward trend in all the districts in varying degrees while comparing the figures with the growth rate of general population. Lahul & Spiti is the only district where a minus growth rate of 104·69 percent has been recorded in respect of Scheduled Castes but among the Scheduled Tribes the growth rate has increased by 102 97 per cent The highest growth rate of literacy has been recorded in Kulu district It is 134·04 among the general population for the decade ending 1971. The second position goes to Mandi district with 123 93 percent while the third and fourth positions go to Kinnaur and Bilaspur districts with the general decadal growth rate of 119·44 and 107·23 respectively. During the same period, the Scheduled Castes have shown a growth rate of 126·18 percent at the State level. Amongst the districts, the highest growth rate of 165·54 has been registered in Bilaspur district. The second district to follow is Mandi with 153 98 percent Simla district has recorded the lowest growth rate of 61·31 percent, but in comparison to general growth rate of 45·53 percent the increase is still impressive With the exception of Bilaspur and Mandi districts, the other districts in Himachal Pradesh have registered a lower growth rate as compared to the State level during the decade 1961-71.

Looking at the literacy growth rate among Scheduled Tribes, district Bilaspur is again at the top having registered a growth rate of 213 36 percent and Mandi district comes second with 149 30 percent The 80·60 percent growth rate among the Scheduled Tribes in Chamba district is higher as compared to the general population growth rate of 64 37 percent but it is lower when compared with 114 43 present growth rate of the Scheduled Castes Similar is the position in Mahasu district. Viewing the districts as a whole, the districts of Bilaspur, Mandi, Sirmaur, Mahasu and Lahul & Spiti have shown more decadal growth rate of literacy as compared to the State level where as Kinnaur and Chamba districts have registered a lesser percentage There is, however, no Scheduled Tribe population in the districts of Kangra, Kulu and Simla.

List I

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for districts of 1. Chamba (excluding the towns of Dalhousie M.C., Dalhousie C.B. and Bakloh C.B.) 2. Mandi, 3. Bilaspur, 4. Mahasu, 5. Sirmaur and 6. Kinnaur (which is entirely rural).

Scheduled Castes

1. Ad-dharmi
2. Badhi or Nagalu
3. Bandhela
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
5. Bangali
6. Banjara
7. Bansi
8. Barad
9. Barar
10. Batwal
11. Bawaria
12. Bazigar
13. Bhanjra
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia
15. Chanal
16. Chhimba

17. Chuhra
18. Dagi
19. Daole
20. Darai or Daryai
21. Daule
22. Dhaki or Toori
23. Dhaogri or Dhuai
24. Doom or Doomna
25 Dumne
26 Hali
27. Hesi
28. Jogi
29. Julahe
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer
31. Kamoh or Dagoli
32. Karoack
33. Khatik
34. Koli
35. Lohar
36. Mazhabi
37. Megh
38. Nat
39. Od
40. Pasi
41. Phrera
42. Rehar
43. Rehara
44. Sansi
45. Sapela
46. Sarde, Sarare or Siryare
47. Sarehde
48. Sikligar
49. Sipi
50. Sirkiband
51. Teli
52. Thathiar or Thathera

Scheduled Tribes

1. Gaddi
2. Gujjar
3. Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh
4. Kanaura or Kinnara
5. Lahaula
6. Pangwala

List II

List of Scheduled Castes for the districts of 1. Kangra, 2. Kulu, 3. Lahul & Spiti (which is entirely rural), 4. Simla and 5. Towns of Dalhousie (M.C.), Dalhousie (C B.) and Bakloh (C.B.) of Chamba district, which areas were merged in Himachal Pradesh on 1st November, 1966.

Scheduled Castes

1. Ad-dharmi
2. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
3. Bangali
4. Barar, Burar or Berar
5. Batwal
6. Bauria or Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8 Bhanjra
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi
10. Chanal
11. Dagi
12. Dhanak
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom
14. Gagra
15. Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola
16. Kabir panthi or Julaha
17. Khatik
18. Kori or Koli
19. Marija or Marecha
20. Mazhabi
21. Megh
22. Nat
23. Od
24. Passi
25. Perna
26. Pherera
27. Sanhai
28. Sanhal
29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
30. Sapela
31. Sarera
32. Sikligar
33. Sirkiband
34. Darain
35. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi
36. Sansoi

List of Scheduled Tribes for the entirely rural district of Lahul & Spiti only.

1. Bhot or Bodh
2. Gaddi ; and
3. Swangla.

NOTE.—There are no Scheduled Tribes in Kangra district, Kulu district, Simla district and Towns of Dalhousie (M C.) Dalhousie (C.B.) and Bakloh (C.B.) of Chamba district.

CHAPTER VIII

Distribution of Population by Main Activity

Collection of data about the economic activity of a person is as old as the census taking in our country, though there have been changes in the modes and concepts from census to census. Such changes are inevitable keeping in view the trends of society which cannot be static Over a period of a decade many changes take place and at the time of finalizing census schedules opinion of economists and data users is taken so that coverage may become wider Census organization has been constantly endeavouring to improve upon the definitions always to present a comparable picture of the economic activities of our population from time to time Broadly the population had been divided into two categories i.e workers and non-workers and as we proceed further these persons will be categorised into various categories according to the diversification of occupations to give an idea of different sectors of economy. In order to give a historical background of economic pursuits since 1872 brief notes are given here :

1872

A beginning was made to collect data about occupation. Occupations so recorded were grouped into seven broad classes

Occupation :

Where there was a special class or sub-division in which an individual might be properly placed, he was recorded as belonging to that class in preference to any more general class. All Government Servants were enumerated under Class I (Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities whatever be their particular calling).

When a person had two or more callings, the most important one was noted.

Persons were not entered in miscellaneous class except those who clearly fall within its recognised sub-division

All clerks and accountants of merchants and commercial or trading establishments of all sorts were intended to be placed in class V (persons engaged in commerce and trade). The superior and directing officers in such establishments and persons employed in the actual active operations of the business, as distinguished from the clerical and accounting duties were placed in the class or sub-division assigned to each special business.

1881

The economic data was not collected in great detail. Only the occupation in respect of each person who did work was noted, the details are described below :—

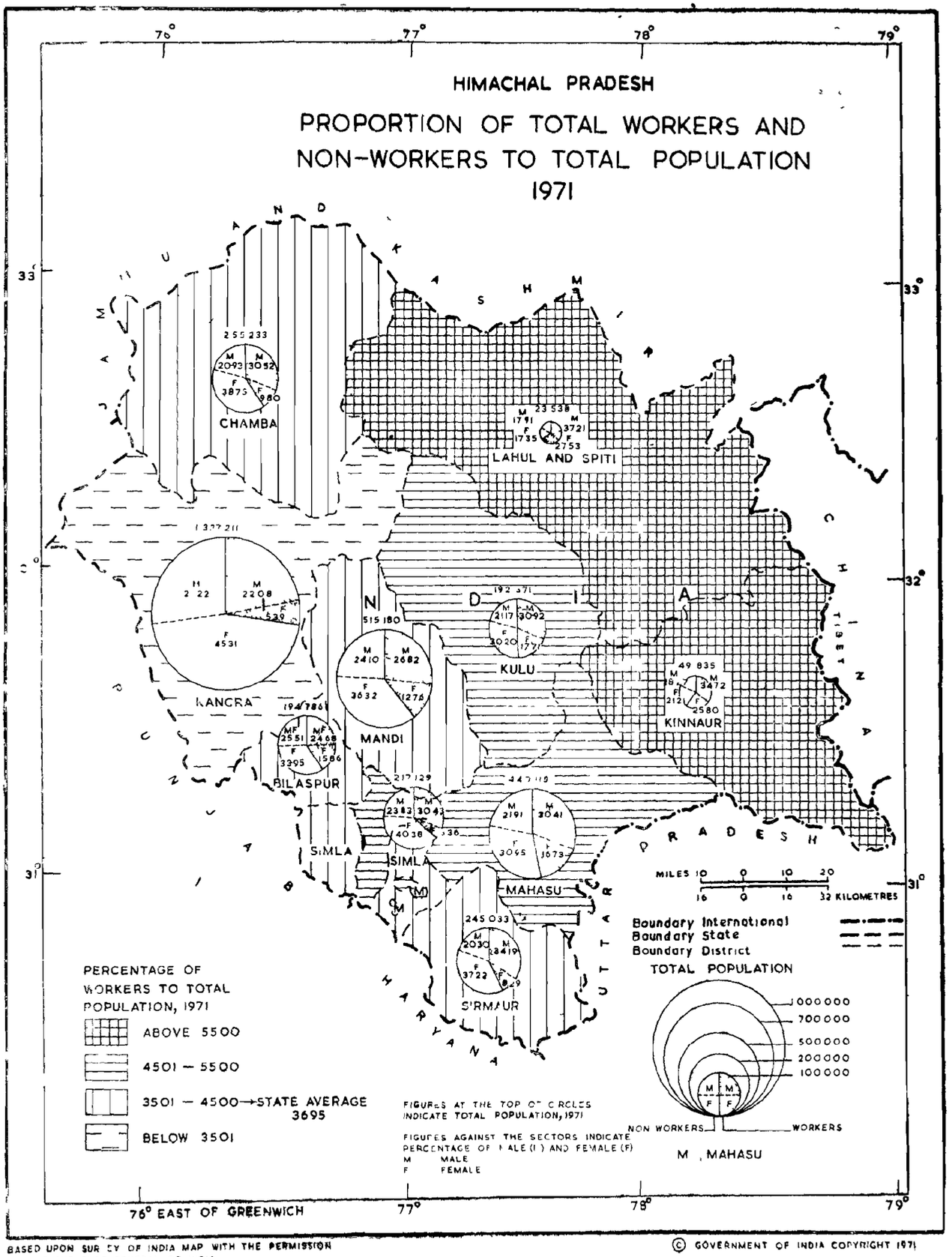
Occupation of Men, also of Boys and Females who may do work

The occupation of such persons who actually did work contributed to the family income was recorded Mere employment in such domestic occupations as spinning did not entitle women to be shown in this column unless the produce of their labour was regularly brought to the market When a person had two or more occupations, he was entered as following the occupation from which his income was chiefly derived (but if the combined agriculture with any profession or trade, such as that of vakeel or money lender, Carpenter or Smith, both occupations were recorded). General terms such as servants workmen, dealer were avoided In each case, the specific service or trade in which the person was engaged was named; e.g., watchman, officer, messanger, digger, ploughman, cloth seller. General expressions such as 'Pesha-i-Khud' were not employed In every case the occupation was indicated by the common vernacular term by which it was known and not by the Persian name, thus, Kumhar for potter, not Kasgar.

1891

The economic data was collected both for workers and those dependent on them. Occupation or means of subsistence.

The occupation or means of subsistence was recorded in respect of each person who did work. In the case of persons who did no regular work the means on which they subsisted such as house rent, pension etc. was recorded. For young children and women who did not work, the occupation of those by whom they were supported was entered. If a person had two or more occupations the chief one was entered except in the case of a person who owned or cultivated land in addition to another occupation, when both occupations were entered. In the case of occupations connected with the land, the nature of the connection with the land was enquired. In the case of land owner it was also noted whether he cultivated himself or rented all his land to tenants When a person was entered as an agricultural labourer it was specified whether he was



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

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engaged by the year or month or was a daily field labourer Women who earned money by independent occupation from their husbands as by spinning, rice-pounding, selling grass, firewood or who did house work for wages, were entered under these occupations. If a person made the articles which he also sold, was entered as making and selling of such and such goods Use of the general terms such as labour, writer, munshi, etc were avoided but in each case the exact service class of labour and of writing in which the person was engaged was specified If a person was a shopkeeper, the class of goods he sold was also entered If a person lived by alms, whether he was religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar was also mentioned When a person was in government or other service the word 'Government' 'Municipal' was written after and not before the special service, as clerk Government Signallers Railway, Sweeper Municipal etc When a person was temporarily out of employment his last or usual occupation was recorded

1901—Economic Activity

The population was divided into actual worker and dependent The term 'actual worker' included all persnos who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house rent, pension etc. The persons, who were not actual workers were 'dependents.'

Reference Period

Usual status was taken as reference period It referred to a time period extending upto a year depending upon the subjective considerations of the person enumerated. It could even reflect the position obtained at the time of enumeration The principal means of livelihood was recorded in respect of each person who did work.

Occupation means or Subsistence of Actual Worker :

The principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually did work or carried on business, whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on private property such as house-rent, pension etc was recorded.

The subsidiary occupation, if any, was also noted in case of actual workers.

Means of Subsistence of dependents on Actual Workers :

In case of dependents who did not work or carried on business either personally or by means of servants and who owned no private property, the principal occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supported them was recorded

1911—Economic Activity

Population was divided into 'actual worker' and 'dependent.' The term 'actual worker' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house-rent, pension, etc The persons who were not 'actual worker's were dependent.

Reference Period

Usual status was taken as Reference Period It referred to a time period extending pto a year depending upon the subjective considerations of the person enumerated It could even reflect the position obtained at the time of enumeration

The principal means of livelihood was recorded in respect of each person who did work The term is explained below

Principal Occupation of Actual Worker :

The principal means of livelihood of all persons was recorded who actually did work or carried on business, whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house-rent, pension etc The exact occupation was entered and vague terms such as service, writing or labour were avoided For example, in the case of labour whether in the fields, or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth work etc., were entered In the case of agriculturists the distinction was made between person who received rent and those who paid rent If a person made the articles, and sold also he was entered as 'maker and seller' of articles Women and children who worked at any occupation which helped to augment the family income were entered in this item The subsidiary occupation which the actual worker did in addition to his principal occupation was also recorded

If Dependent, Principal Occupation or means of Subsistence of Actual Worker on whom dependent.

In case of dependents the principal occupation of the persons, who supported them was entered.

1921—Economic Activity

One of the main features of this census was the dichotomy of population into 'actual worker' and 'dependents' The term 'actual worker' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house-rent, pension etc. The persons who were not actual workers' were 'dependents'

Reference Period .

Usual status was taken as Reference Period. It referred to a time period extending upto a year depend-

ing upon the subjective considerations of the person enumerated. It could even reflect the position obtained at the time of enumeration.

The principal means of livelihood was recorded in respect of each person who did work. The terms are explained below.

Principal Occupation of Actual Worker

The principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house-rent, pension etc, was recorded in this item. The exact occupation was noted and vague terms, such as service, writing or labour were avoided For example, in the case of labour whether he worked in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth work etc was mentioned In the case of agriculturist the distinction was made between persons who received rent and those who paid rent If any further sub-division of agriculturists was contemplated in any province, provision was made accordingly. If a person made the articles and sold also, was entered as 'maker and seller' of them Women and children who worked at any occupation which helped to augment the family income were entered in this item The subsidiary occupation of actual worker pursued at any time of the year in addition to his principal occupation was also recorded.

For Dependents, the Occupation of the worker by whom supported.

For children, women and old or infirm persons who did not work either personally or by means of servants, the principal occupation of the person who supported them was recorded.

1931—Economic Activity :

Population was divided into three classes namely 'Earner', 'Working Dependent', and 'Non-working Dependent' An 'Earner' was defined as a persons with permanent and regular work for which return was obtained in cash or in kind which helped to augment the family income

A 'Working Dependent' was classified as a person who assisted with the work of the family and contributed to its support without actually earning any wage.

A 'Non-working Dependent' was one who did not work or had no occupation.

Reference Period ·

Usual status was taken as Reference Period. It referred to a time period extending upto a year depending upon the subjective considerations of the person enumerated. It could even reflect the position obtained at the time of enumeration.

The principal means of livelihood was recorded respect of each person who did work.

Principal Occupation of Actual Worker ·

The Principal Means of livelihood of all persons who actually did work or carried on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who lived on house-rent, pension etc were recorded The exact occupation was entered and vague terms as service, writing or labour were avoided. In the case of labour whether he worked in the fields or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or earth work etc was written In the case of agriculture the distinction was made between the person who did not cultivate the land personally who cultivated rented land and who were hired labourers If a person made the articles and sold also, he was entered as 'maker and seller of them Women and children who worked at any occupation which helped to augment family income were recorded accordingly in item earner or dependent and subsidiary occupation The subsidiary occupation of actual workers in addition to their principal occupation was also ascertained

Industry in which Employed

For managers, clerks, operatives or workmen employed in a factory the name of the industry was recorded i e biscuit making, coal mining etc

1941—Economic Activity :

Each person was classified into the following categories .

A person who had no income in cash or kind was, wholly dependent A person who contributed in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely capable or supporting himself was 'partly Dependent' A person who was not dependent on any other person was an 'Independent Worker

Referene Period

Usual status was taken as Reference Period It referred to a time period extending upto a year depending upon the subjective considerations of the person enumerated It could even reflect the position obtained at the time of enumeration

The principal means of livelihood was recorded in respect of each person who did work The term is explained below —

Means of Livelihood in order of importance :

The various means of livelihood in the order in which they contributed to the livelihood of a person was recorded The exact occupation was recorded and vague terms such as 'Service' 'Writing' or 'Labour' were avoided For example, in the case of labour, whether working in the field or in a coal mine, jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth work, etc was entered. In

the case of agriculture, distinction was made between persons who did not cultivate land personally and who cultivated their own land, who cultivated rented land and who were hired labourers The persons who worked on land on Batai (Share cropper) were clearly recorded A person who made the articles and sold also was entered as maker and seller of such articles In the case of persons who were fully or partly dependent on another person, the principal means of livelihood of the person on whom dependent was entered

Does this Means of livelihood exist throughout the year ? If not, for what part of the year ?

This question was only asked in regards to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent or any one else against item 'wholly' or 'partly dependent' or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons against item 'Means of livelihood' in order of importance

If the means of livelihood was exercised throughout the year the same was recorded otherwise the period in each year during which it was exercised was stated Agricultural means of livelihood was treated as regular

Do you employ (*a*) Paid Assistant (*b*) Members of household ? If so, how many ?

If the person employed any assistant paid regularly in cash or kind, the number of assistants was entered in the item The number of members of households regularly assisting in the person's occupation was recorded

If you are employed by some one else, what is his business ?

The nature of employer's business was entered against this item Only those persons were noted who were employed by other and who received cash remuneration. The question was not put to those who had given their principal means of livelihood as domestic service or agriculture.

1951—Economic Activity

The 1951 Census ascertained the economic status and the means of livelihood of every person Every person was labelled either as a "self supporting person" or an "earning dependent", or "Non-earning dependent" Where a person was in receipt of an income, and that income was sufficient at least for his own maintenance then (he or she as the case may be) was recorded as a 'self supporting person'. Such income may be in cash or kind Anyone who is not a self 'supporting person' in this sense, was a dependent A dependent may be either an "earning dependent" or a "Non earning dependent", the test was whether or not he or she secured a regular income Where the income which he or she secured was not sufficient to support him/her, that person was an 'earning dependent'. A person who did not secure, any income either, in cash or kind was a non earning dependent.

Where two or more members of a family household jointly cultivated land and secured an income therefrom, each of them was regarded as earning a part of the income None of them was therefore, an non-earning dependent. Each of them was classed as either a self supporting person or an earning dependent, according to the share of income attributable to him (or her). The same applied to any other business carried on jointly.

This does not mean that every one who works is necessarily a self supporting person or an earning dependent Thus for instance, a housewife who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household is doing very valuable work Nevertheless, her economic status is that of a non earning dependent if she does not also secure an income "(An) Employer is only that person who has necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood A person (who) employs a cook or other persons for domestic service should not be recorded as an Employer merely for that reason."

Persons employed as managers, superintendents, agents etc (who) controlled other workers were not recorded as employers.

"An independent worker means a person who is not employed by anyone else and who does not also employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood".

Reference Period :

Usual status generally of one year was taken. The Principal Means of livelihood was recorded in respect of each person which is explained below

Principal means of livelihood :

The term 'Means of Livelihood' refers to the gainful occupation of the individual which forms the source from which that income which is utilised for his maintenance is normally derived, but it is more comprehensive in as much as in exceptional cases, income may be secured without gainful occupation Principal means of livelihood means the same thing as means of livelihood for every person who has only one means of livelihood Where a person has more than one, that which gives him the greater part of income is his 'Principal means of Livelihood' In the sense thus defined, every human being without any exception, has a 'Principal Means of Livelihood' whether or not he is a self supporting person

Every non-earning dependent maintained exclusively by the income of some self supporting person on whom he is dependent consequently the principal means of livelihood of the latter was recorded as the principal

means of livelihood of the former. The same rule applied to earning dependents also (no attempt was made to assess the degree of sufficiency of his own income or the extent of his dependence on others)

On the foregoing basis the population was divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz , the 'Agricultural Classes' and the 'Non-Agricultural Classes'. These two broad categories were further classified as below

(i) Agricultural Classes

1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned
3. Cultivating labourers, and
4 Non-cultivating owners of land.

(ii) Non-agricultural Classes :

1 Production other than cultivation
2 Commerce
3. Transport and
4. Other Services and miscellaneous sources

Non-Agricultural Occupations :

In case of all persons who were engaged in Non-agricultural occupations, 'The nature of work namely, what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it,' was recorded Vague and general terms such as 'Service' or labour were not used merely

In 1961 Census the population was divided into workers and non-workers An emphasis was laid on productive work and only that activity which afforded gainful employment to the persons was to be considered as the basis for categorization of workers into various groups Thus earlier definitions of self supporting persons and dependent were changed to present a better picture of economic activities in the country The definition followed in 1961 is given here :

"The economic data in 1961 was collected on the basis of work i e the population was divided into two classes—"Workers" and "Non-workers".

A person who was working but was absent from his work during the 15 days preceding the day of enumeration due to illness or other causes was regarded as a "Worker" A person under training as apprentice with or without stipend or wages was regarded as worker who was actively engaged in public service or a political worker who was actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party was regarded as a "Worker". Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work :

"A person who is working, may be working as a cultivator, as an agricultural labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing other work He may be engaged in only one of the above mentioned categories or in more than one Thus a person can be working both as a cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer in which case he should be entered both as a cultivator and an Agricultural labourer or he may be working both as cultivator and at household industry in which case he may be entered as Cultivator and at household industry or he may be working in any possible combination stated in above items in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places Or he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in one of the above mentioned categories"

The concepts used for various categories of workers such as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry workers, engaged in Professions, Trades and Services were clearly defined while imparting training to the enumerators and elaborate instructions in this regard were also provided to all engaged in this task After the Independence of the country the impact of planning was felt more and more in late fifties and the growing need for data on occupational patterns was a basis necessity of the planners.

At the time of finalizing the Schedules which were to be adopted for 1971 Census a meeting of economists and other data users including the Planning Commission was held in New Delhi in May, 1969 This meeting was presided over by late Shri D R Gadgil, and eminent economist and Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission Under his chairmanship the concept of worker was examined at great length and on the recommendations of this meeting the definition of workers and non-workers for 1971 Census was adopted which differed from the earlier difinition of 1961 The reasons for a change in definition as discussed in the meeting are given below .

"Since the definition of work at the 1961 Census as also perhaps the one proposed for the 1971 Census led to a large section of house- wives and students etc , being treated on par with wholetime workers even though their contribution to economic activity was marginal, it was felt necessary that the 1971 concept should distinguish them from full time workers and their economic activity should be brought under the category of secondary work only and for their main activity they should be treated as housewives or students as the case may be".

1971—Economic Activity

The economic activity was categorised into Main Activity and Subsidiary Activity All persons were divided into two broad streams of activity viz , Workers and Non-workers

(*i*) "Worker A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work"

"A man or women is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc , he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly

A person who is working may be either working as a cultivator, as an agricultural labourer or at a household industry or may be doing any other work"

The reference period for 1971 Census was one week for regular work and last working season for seasonal work For regular work, an individual was classified as worker if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the previous week For seasonal work, an individual was to be classified as worker if he had put in regularly at least half normal day's work during the major part of the last working season At the 1961 Census the reference period for regular work was a fortnight and for seasonal work a person was deemed a worker if he put in at least one hour work a day during the major part of the working season

It was felt that the concept of worker at the 1961 Census tended to inflate worker as persons who were basically non-workers like housewives, studetns etc were included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal The concept of half day's normal work, proposed for 1971 Census for seasonal work was aslo considered not realistic While the reference period of one week was alright for regular work, what was essential was that every person should be basically classified according to his/her main activity, particularly those not engaged in regular work Certain activities like cultivation, agricultural labour etc are not carried out throughout the year Therefore a person enumerated should be asked to state what his main activity was and even if he was not engaged in that activity during the reference period of one week, if he had engaged himself in the main activity reported by him in the course of the last one year, that shall be treated as his main activity In the case of persons who are basically occupied as house workers, students, rent receivers etc , they should be classified as such for their main activity If they were also engaged in some economic activity, obviously not to the same extent as full time workers, that activity should be ascertained under the head of secondary work The secondary work, if any of those who are basically classified as workers will also be ascertained

The concept of main activity and marginal contribution to family enterprises has thus been bifurcated in 1971 Census which would result in decrease in the number of workers as compared with the 1961 Census figures As we proceed further the figures for both the census will be compared In order to net in better results, the enumerators had to be imparted thorough training and detailed instructions were given to them An extract of instructions pertaining to this aspect is reproduced in appendix 6 to this report Briefly the main activity of a person was ascertained by the enumerators as follows

> "Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely (1) as Workers and (2) as Non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly" 'A worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work

Categorization of Workers

The workers have been further classified into nine broad Industrial categories Briefly these are

I Cultivator

II Agricultural Labourer

III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied Activities

IV Mining and Quarrying

(*a*) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs at Household Industry

V (*b*) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry

VI Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, Storage and Communications.

IX Other Services.

The division of workers in 1961 were as follows

I Cultivator

II Agricultural labourer

III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities

IV Household Industry

V Manufacturing other than Household Industry

VI Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, Storage and Communications

IX Other Services

While comparing the categories of workers in 1961 and 1971 Censuses it may be seen that there is no difference in overall categories of workers, but workers who have been enumerated and engaged in Household Industry in 1961 Census under category IV have specifically been taken as such in 1971 under category V (a) after ascertaining whether the household Industry fulfills the conditions of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs Similar type of activities which fell beyond the scope of a household industry were to be taken under category V (*b*) An attempt has been made to present different sets of figures for all those engaged in production processes in household industries and in Establishments

Industrial Classification of Workers

One of the important and Internationally recognised systems of classifying workers is by the branch of economic activity in which they work This classification is based on a recognised system of industrial classification and all workers are categorised by the industry in which they work All units engaged in the same or similar lines of economic activity are considered as an industry and goods or services with common characteristics in their production and use together form an industrial classification.

Since 1901 the workers have been classified by industrial distribution, but the classifications have varied from census to census till 1951 census In 1961 census the Indian Standard Industiral Classification (I S I.C.) evolved in 1958 was adopted. Besides this there have been other industrial classifications such as Labour Bureau's industrial classification of factories, the Central Statistical Organisation's standard industrial classifications etc A uniform standard industrial classification was considered and ultimately the National Industrial Classification (N I C) 1970 was finalised which was adopted for 1971 Census throughout the country with some modifications.

Like the I S.I C 1969, the National Industrial Classification attempts to group together economic activities which are akin in terms of the process adopted, the raw materials used and the finished products produced Th e classification does not draw any distinction according to the type of ownership or type of economic organisation And except in cases like textiles etc , whose traditional processes of production are in vogue in significant measures, the classification does not endeavour to distinguish between various modes of operation as far instance, using power or not using power factory or household, large-scale or small-scale Identification of the special features of the Indian economy, wherein certain sectors traditional processing is substantial, has been attempted in the two digit and three digit levels in the N I C. 1970

The basis of classification being the nature of economic activity carried on in an establishment it follows that the unit classification should be an establishment The term 'establishment' may be defined as an economic unit which is engaged in one or predominantly one kind of activity usually at a single physical location under single ownership or control A firm or enterprise may have more than one establishment either on the same location or on different locations engaged in the same economic activity or in different economic activities In either case, each establishment is to be counted separately and classified appropriately It is also likely that some establishments are engaged in more than one economic activity To the extent possible, it is desirable to treat each technical unit, or ancillary unit or welfare unit, engaged in a different type of activity as a separate establishment Examples of technical units are the departments of textile mills which spin yarn, weave cloth, and dye the cloth or department of a meat packing plant which produce 'lard lure bacon'or can meat Clearest examples of ancillary units are central administration offices, ware-houses, garages, repairshops and electric power plants which primarily serve their parent units Examples of welfare units are schools or dispensaries run by say, steel mills for the benefit of their employees Where it is not possible to separate technical, ancillary and welfare units from their parent establishments, the establishment will have to be classified into one or other of the minor groups in the classification according to the major activity of the establishment The major activity of the establishment should generally be ascertained by reference to value added by the production of different products or services rendered or net revenue derived from the various activities Where such an assessment is not possible, the classification may be determined in terms of gross revenue attributable to the products or services put out by the establishment, the number of persons employed on various activities or the production of labour cost assignable to those activities whichever may be convenient and appropriate Where the intergation of activities in an establishment and in the case of a factory producing pulp as well as paper, the classification will have to depend on the final product irrespective of the magnitude of the value added at different levels of production. In

the Indian economy, it sometimes becomes necessary to classify by industry persons who are own-account workers, as in the censuses of population and Sample Surveys of households In such cases the distinction between industrial and occupational classifications becomes blurred In the case of such own account workers, it is desirable to classify them under industries appropriately akin to their occupations.

The N I C 1970 adopted at the 1971 Census consists of 10 Divisions, 66 Major groups and 385 Minor groups The 10 divisions of the N I C 1970 are given below

Division	Description
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
1	Mining and Quarrying
2+3	Manufacturing and Repair
4	Electricity, Gas and Water
5	Construction
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels
7	Transport, Storage and Communications
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
9	Community, Social and Personal services
X	Activities not adequately defined

As mentioned in the beginning of this chapter the definitions of workers and their classification according to the economic activities have been given for earlier censuses and further analysis would be an hair splitting attempt. In part I-B report an elaborate analysis of workers and non-worke s will be given Both these segments of population have an important bearing on the well being of society.

There are certain variations between the S I C. 1960 and N I.C 1970 A comparison between the two is given here in the statement below.

Comparative chart of Industrial Classification 1970 and Standard Industrial Classification 1960 as adopted by the Registrar General's Office.

NIC 1970 (as adopted by the R G 's Office)		SIC 1960	
Division	Description	Division	Description
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	0 & 8 (Partly)	Agriculture, Livestock Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
1	Mining & Quarrying	1	Mining & Quarrying
23	Manufacturing & Repair	2&3	Manufacturing
4	Electricity Gas and Water	5	Electricity, Gas, Water (Partly) and Sanitary Services
5	Construction	4	Construction
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	6&8 (Partly)	Trade and Commerce
7	Transport, Storage and Communications	7	Transport, Storage and Communications
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	6&8 (Partly)	Services
9	Communities, Social and Personal Services	5&8 (Partly)	Other Services
X	Activities not adequately defined	9	Activities not adequately described

The chart below indicates the correspondence between the major groups of N I C 1970 and S I C of 1960 :

NIC 1970		SIC 1960
Division 0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing		
	Major Group	Major Group
00	Agricultural Production	00 (except 006, 007 and 008)
01	Plantation	00 (including 006, 007 and 008) and 01
02	Livestock Production	04 (except 047)
03	Agricultural Services	*
04	Hunting, Trapping and Game propagation	04 (047 only)
05	Forestry and Logging	02
06	Fishing	03
	Division 1-Mining and Quarrying	
10	Coal Mining	10 (100 only)
11	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	10 (106 only)
12	Metal Ore Mining	10 (101, 102 and 103)
13	Other Mining	Includes all other minor groups except (100, 101, 102, 103, 106)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing and Repair .	
20-21	Manufacture of Food Products	20 & 21 (215, 217, 218, 219) and 33 (338)
22	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	21 & 22 (all minor groups except 215, 217, 218, 219)
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	23 (exclude 238 and 239)
24	Manufacture of wool, silk, and synthetic Fibre Textiles	25, 27 (part of 276, 279) and 26 (except 266)

Major Group		Major Group
25	Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Tex tiles	24 (exclude a part of 244 o f 24) and 27 (part of 276)
26	Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing Apparel other than Foot wear)	27 (except part of 276) also cover 238 and 239 of 23 and a part of 244 of 24 and 266 of 26
27	Manufacture of wood and wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	28
28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and Printing Publishing and allied Industries	29 and 30
29	Manufacture of leather, Leather and Fur Products (except repair)	31 (excluding 314 and 315)
30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products	32 (also part of 337 of 33)
31	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	33 (excluding part 337 and 338 of 33)
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	34 and 35
33	Basic Metal and Alloy Industries	36 (360 and 361)
34	Manufacture of Metal Products and parts except Machinery and transport equipments	36 (includes all except 360, 361 and 362 of 36)
35	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and parts except Electrical Machinery	37 (includes 370 to 373 only) 36 (362 only)
36	Manufacture of Electri cal Machinery, Appa ratus, Appliances and Supplies and parts	37 (includes 374 to 379)
37	Manufacture of Transport equipment and parts	38 (excludes 384 and 388)
38	Other Manufacturing Industries	39 (excludes a part of 392, 399)
39	Repair	31 (314, 315) 38 (384 and 388) 39 (part of 392 and 399)
	Division 4—Electricity, Gas & Water .	
40	Electricity	50 (500 and 501)
41	Gas and steam	50 (502)
42	Water works and supply	51 (excluding 511)
	Division 5—Construction	
50	Construction	40 (some part of 400, 401, 402 and 403)
51	Activities allied to construction	40 (some part of 400)

Major Group		Major Group
	Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	
60	Wholesale Trade in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants	60 (excluding a part of 602)
61	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass	61 (610 to 613 only)
62	Wholesale Trade in wood, paper, other Fabrics and Skin and Inedible oils	60 (a part of 602 fabrics 61 (617), 62 (621) and 63 (630, 634)
63	Wholesale Trade in All Types of Machinery, Equipment including Transport and Electrical equipment	63 (631, 632 and 633)
64	Wholesale Trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing	61 (614, 615, 616, 618) 62 (620 only) 63, (635, 636 637, 638, 639)
65	Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants	64 (excludes 645, 647, 648)
66	Retail Trade in Textiles	65 (650)
67	Retail Trade in Fuel and Other Household Utilities and durables	64 (645 only), 65 (651 and 653) 66 (660, 662, 663 and 664) 68 (682 and 686)
68	Retail Trade in others	64 (647 and 648), 65 (652 654, 655) 66 (661), 67 (670 671, 672, 673) 68 (680, 681, 683, 684, 685, 687, 688, 689)
69	Restaurants and Hotels	88 (882 only)
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	
70	Land Transport	70 (700 to 705 and a part of 709)
71	Water Transport	70 (706 to 707 and a part o f 709)
72	Air Transport	70 (708 and a part of 709)
73	Services incidental to Transport	71
74	Storage and warehousing	72
75	Communications	73
	Division 8—Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	
80	Banking and Similar type of Financial Institutions	69 (692, 694 and 695)
81	Providents and Insurance	69 (693)
82	Real Estate and Business Services	69 (690, 691 696 and 699) & 85
83	Legal services	84 (840 only)
	Division 9—Community, Social and Personal Services	
90	Public Administration and Defence Services	80
91	Sanitary Services	51 (511 only)

	Major Group	Major Group
92	Education, Scientific and Research Services	81
93	Medical and Health Services	82
94	Community Services	83 and 86 (860 only), a part of 890 and 841 (all)
95	Recreational and Cultural Services	69, 86 (except 860 and 697 of 69) and 87 (all)
96	Personal services	88 (except 882)
98	International and other extra Territorial Bodies services	89 (part of 890)
99	Services not elsewhere classified	89 (part of 890)
	Division X-Activities not adequately defined	
X0	Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrance to labour force)	90 (999 and part of 900)
XI	Activities not adequately defined (other than in XO)	90 (900 partly)

NOTE —*It may be noticed that the major group 03 Agricultural services has been included for the first time in N I C of 1970 for which there is no corresponding major group in S I C of 1960 Hence it is difficult to establish one to one code correspondence in such cases

Occupational Classification of Workers

Besides the Industrial classification of workers they are also further classified by occupations which are based on the type of work performed in an Industry, institution and office An Industry for the purposes of industrial classification is defined as an establishment engaged in the production of economic goods and in the performance of services. But in these establishments the workers may be performing various functions which are their occupations, all their occupations or activities together contributing to the production of goods or performance of the services by the Industry For instance a clerk working in a Foundary would fall within the industrial classification of manufacturing while the one working in a Transport office would fall in the industrial classification of transport but so far as their occupational classification is concerned both would be classified as clerical workers In nut shell for the industrial classification the unit is the establishment while for the occupational classification the unit is the individual worker.

The Economic Tables

The data on workers is presented in the B-Series tables of 1971 Census The description of economic tables is being presented here

B-I-Part-A	Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age groups.
B-I-Part-B	Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups
B-II	Workers and non-workers in towns and urban areas according to main activity by sex and age-groups
B-III-Part-A	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in urban areas only
B-III-Part-B	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in rural areas only.
B-IV-Part-A	Industrial classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups.
B-IV-Part-B	Industrial classification of workers in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers
B-IV-Part-C	Classification of workers in Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex
B-IV-Part-D	Industrial classifiction by sex and class of workers of persons and work in Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity.
B-V-Part-A	Occupational classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation.
B-V-Part-B	Occupational classification by sex and class of worker in Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or Service as main activity.
B-VI-Part-A(i)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex, and broad age-groups in urban areas only.

B-VI-Part-A (*ii*)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in urban areas only
B VI-Part-B (*i*)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and broad age-groups in rural areas only.
B-VI-Part-B (*ii*)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in rural areas only.
B-VII	Secondary work i e persons having main activity (*i*) as cultivator (*ii*) as agricultural labourer (*iii*) at Household Industry (*iv*) at Non-Household Industry trade business or service and (*v*) Non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (*iii*) at Household Industry (*i*) as Cultivator or (*ii*) as Agricultural (*iv*) Non-household industry, trade, business or service.
B-VIII	Persons classified as Non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.
B-IX-Part-A	Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
B-IX-Part-B	Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in rural areas only

The detailed analysis of the economic data on the basis of the various economic tables produced will be discussed in the next part of the General Report i e Part-I-B The scope of this chapter is confined mainly to cover discussion on the broad industrial categories by main activity of the population

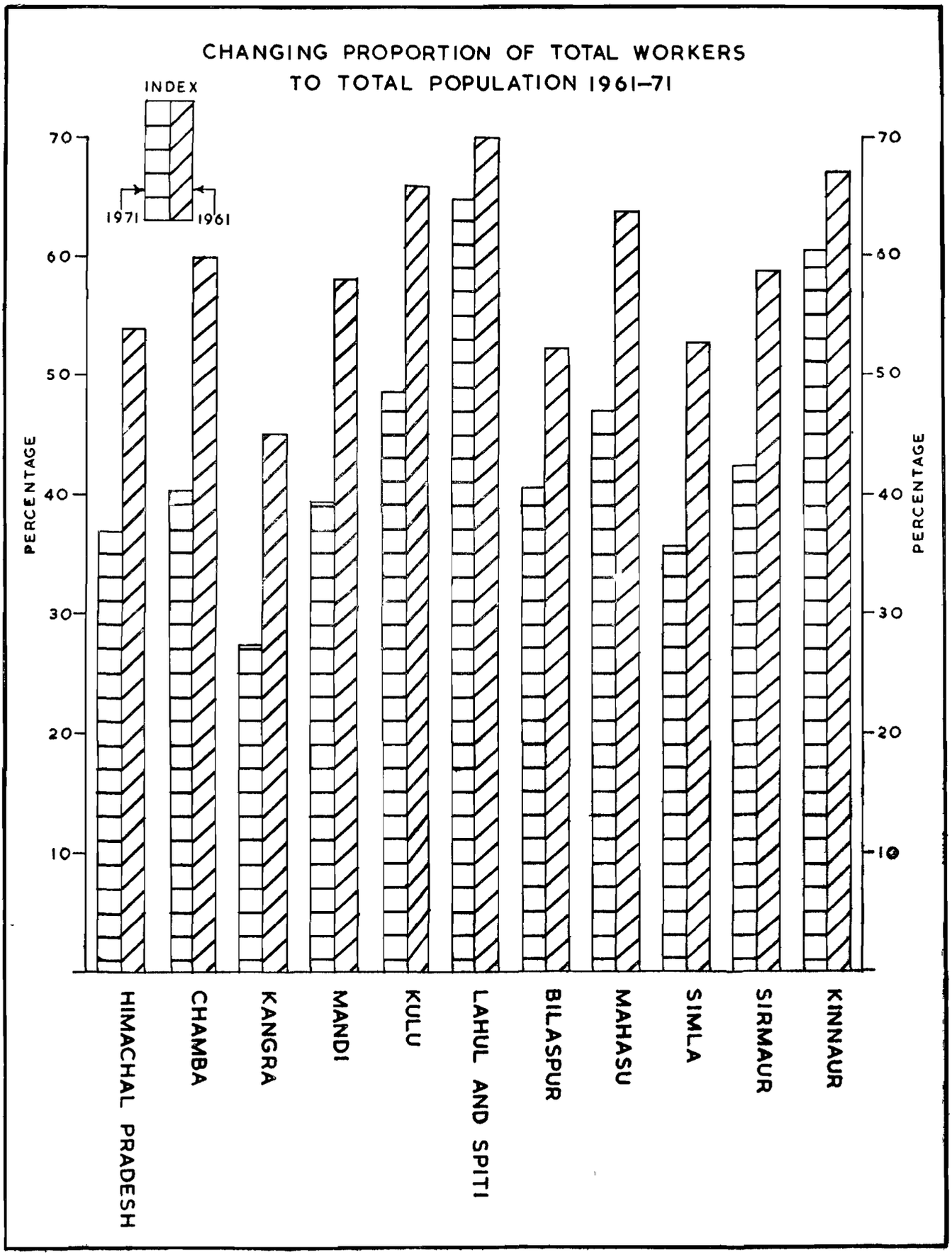
Work Participation Rates :

The statement below indicates the work participation rates in different censuses

STATEMENT VIII·1

Work participation rates 1901-1971

State/District	P M F	Total Workers	Percentage to population 1971	Proportion of workers to total population of previous Censuses					
				1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh ..	**P**	**1,278,632**	**36 95**	**53 90**	**N.A.**	**N A**	**N.A.**	**N A.**	**N A.**
	M	**926,502**	**52 43**	**59 32**					
	F	**352,130**	**20 79**	**48 12**					
Chamba	P	102,921	40 32	59 91					
	M	77,900	59 32	66·35					
	F	25,021	20 19	52·56					
Kangra	P	364,583	27 47	45·16					
	M	293,100	44·79	52·20					
	F	71,483	10 62	38 06					
Mandi	P	203,940	39 59	58 11					
	M	138,187	52 67	58 20					
	F	65,753	26 01	58 02					
Kulu	P	93,558	48·63	65·70					
	M	59,480	59 36	66 74					
	F	34,078	36·97	64·60					
Lahul & Spiti .	P	15,240	64 75	70·18					
	M	8,760	67 51	71 15					
	F	6,480	61 35	68·92					


CHANGING PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS
TO TOTAL POPULATION 1961–71
INDEX
1971
1961
PERCENTAGE
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHAMBA
KANGRA
MANDI
KULU
LAHUL AND SPITI
BILASPUR
MAHASU
SIMLA
SIRMAUR
KINNAUR

STATEMENT VIII 1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bilaspur	P	78,963	40 54	52 24	N A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N A
	M	48,076	49 18	57 30					
	F	30,887	31 83	46 93					
Mahasu	P	207,462	47 14	63 70					
	M	133,852	58 13	65 77					
	F	73,610	35 08	61 39					
Simla	P	77,718	35·79	52 86					
	M	66,079	56 09	64 54					
	F	11,639	11 72	38 07					
Sirmaur	P	104,089	42 48	58 75					
	M	83,768	62 75	67 49					
	F	20,321	18·22	48 19					
Kinnaur	P	30,158	60 52	67 17					
	M	17,300	65·51	67 49					
	F	12,858	54·88	66·85					

Note .—Data not available for the year 1951, 1941, 1931, 1921, 1911 due to the reorganisation of States as on 1-11-1966.

Due to re-organisation of the state the data for earlier censuses is not available In the above statement we have comparable data for 1971 and 1961 censuses The percentage of workers in 1971 census to total population is 36 95 and the corresponding figures for 1961 census is 53 90. This shows a big decrease in the proportion of workers during the decade. The drop in work participation rate calls for a detailed analysis of the statistics and a closer examination of the definitions adopted in two censuses

Firstly, there is the difference in the manner and sequence of eliciting information for the economic activity from the respondents, between the 1961 and 1971 censuses In the 1961 census Individual slip Schedule there were four pointed economic questions to be answered by the respondents (*i*) Working as Cultivator (*ii*) Working as Agricultural Labourer (*iii*) Working at Household Industry and (*iv*) Doing work other than these three. Besides there was a separate question for non-workers The 1971 Census Individual slip carried two economic questions (*i*) Main activity and (*ii*) Subsidiary work It will be seen that barring a few exceptions the fall in the percentage of workers in 1971 as compared to 1961 is primarily in case of cultivators, which has influenced the overall percentage of total workers also.

Many persons who in fact contributed towards the agricultural pursuits of their respective households failed to appreciate the importance of their contribution and therefore, returned themselves as non-workers. This argument gathers more weight if the sexwise statistics are studied. Generally speaking the drop in case of males is not as marked as in the case of females. Thus the large decrease in the percentage of female workers appears to have affected the overall percentage of workers also

Then, there is the difference between the concept of 'Worker' as applied in the two censuses, which appears to have affected the statistics to some extent. The 1961 Census concept of 'Worker' involved, besides other details "The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work, like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc, if the person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season". As against this in 1971 census concept of a 'Worker' it is envisaged that "a worker is a pesron whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity".

At the state level work participation rate separately for males and females reveals that the drop is more among the female workers between the 1961 and 1971 censuses. The proportion of male workers to total population in 1961 was 59 32 whereas it was 52 43 in 1971 In the case of females the workers have declined from 48·12 percent to 20 79 percent during the decade ending 1971. Looking at the position in the districts we will find that except Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts where the female participation in work has not shown significant decrease over the decade i.e. 68·92 to 61·35 per cent 66·85 percent to 54·88 percent respectively, in all the other districts the female workers have shown a sharp decline which can be attributed to a definitional change. In Chamba district the female workers have decreased from 52·56 percent in 1961 to 20·19 percent in 1971 census and in Kangra the decrease is more sharp from 38 06 percent to 10·62 percent for the same period. The position in other districts is almost similar.

Work Participation Rates in States and Union Territories :

Statement below presents the work participation rates in the country for selected census years.

Work Participation Rates 1971-1911 in the States and Union Territories (in per cent)

India/State/Union Territory	P M F	1971	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	P*	32 92	43 0	39 2	43 6	47 0	48 2
	M	52 50	57 1	54 3	57 9	60 6	62 0
	F	11 85	28 0	23 3	28 4	32 8	33 9
Andhra Pradesh	P	41 89	51 9	37 0	44 7	42 0	52 1
	M	58 22	62 2	52 6	58 8	60 4	62 5
	F	24 16	41 3	21 2	30 3	37 5	41 6
Assam	P†	28 35	43 8	43 3	49 7	50 6	51 0
	M	48 88	54 3	54 4	62 4	62 7	62 1
	F	5 45	31 8	30 7	35 5	37 5	39 0
Bihar	P	31 03	41 4	35 0	41 5	49 5	48 3
	M	52 16	55 6	49 1	56 7	63 3	62 5
	F	8 88	27 1	20 7	26 1	35 9	34 7
Gujarat	P	31 45	41 1	40 2	42·1	39 6	44 7
	M	51 24	53 5	51 7	54 9	54 2	58 6
	F	10 26	27 9	28 0	28 6	24 1	30 0
Haryana	P	26 44	37 9	Included in Punjab			
	M	47 27	52 2				
	F	2 41	21 5				
Himachal Pradesh	P	36 95	53 90	Data not available			
	M	52 43	59.32				
	F	20 79	48 12				
Jammu & Kashmir	P	29 76	42 8	N A.	52 5	39 0	47 4
	M	52 50	57 8	N.A	48 6	54 1	59 5
	F	3 86	25 6	N A	57 1	21 7	33·7
Kerala	P	29 12	33 3	32 2	44 0	37 3	40 7
	M	45 00	47 2	46 7	49·7	50 6	53 6
	F	13 49	19 7	18 1	38 4	24 1	28 0
Madhya Pradesh	P	36 72	52 3	49 4	50 2	56 6	56 3
	M	53 74	60 2	60 4	62·6	66 2	64·7
	F	18 65	44 0	37 9	37 5	46 8	47 9
Maharashtra	P	36 48	47 9	45 4	43 0	48 2	51 3
	M	52 09	57 1	56 8	55·0	58 9	62 5
	F	19 70	38 1	33 3	30 3	37 0	39 8
Manipur	P	34 57	45 9	51 7	45 3	51 3	39 1
	M	45 31	47 3	52 7	51 0	51 7	46 2
	F	23 62	44 5	50 8	40 0	51·0	32·2
Meghalaya	P	44 17	52 3				
	M	53·21	58 3	Included in Assam			
	F	34 57	45 9				
Mysore	P	34·74	45 5	34·1	39 7	36·8	40·2
	M	54 40	58 4	49·6	53 5	49·0	54 9
	F	14·20	32 0	18·1	25 3	24·1	25 3

Meghalaya—Percentages corrected on the bases of Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jainti Hills district basis of Assam of Census 1961.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland	P	50 75	59 4				
	M	55 55	60·5	Included in Assam			
	F	45·24	58 2				
Orissa	P	31 22	43 7	37 4	44 4	46·9	45 1
	M	55·32	60 8	56 3	59 7	61·8	60 6
	F	6 81	26 6	18 8	30 0	33·2	30 4
Punjab	P	28 87	35·0	37 5	34 7	34 8	38 6
	M	52 82	52 9	54 9	53 1	55·7	60·1
	F	1 18	14 2	17 2‡	12 7	9 2	11 9
Rajasthan .. .	P	31 24	47 5	49 3	51 5	55 6	54 9
	M	52·09	58 1	59 5	63 4	63·9	63·5
	F	8·34	35 9	38 3	38 3	46·2	45 4
Tamil Nadu . .	P	35·78	45 6	29 1	93 7	43 0	48 3
	M	56·02	59·7	45 7	56·8	57·2	60 6
	F	15 09	31 3	12 7	23·1	29·2	36 5
Tripura ..	P	27·79	38 3	41 7	27 2	43·4	46 6
	M	49·43	54 5	54 0	41·7	57·8	60 4
	F	4 83	20 9	28·1	10 9	27·1	31 0
Uttar Pradesh .. .	P	30·94	39 1	42 5	47 3	52 1	49 9
	M	52 24	58 2	59 7	63 1	65 6	65 1
	F	6·71	18·1	23 6	29 8	37·3	33 3
West Bengal .. .	P	27·91	33 2	34 5	34 2	40·6	41·7
	M	48 83	54 0	54 2	52 8	61 7	62 9
	F	4·43	9·4	11 6	13·2	17·4	18 8
UNION TERRITORIES .							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	P	39·55	49 1	59 6	70·1	33·8	26 5
	M	62 10	67·8	73 1	87·9	31·8	35 2
	F	4 53	18 8	38 2	34.2	40 2	1 6
Arunachal Pradesh .	P	57·65	67·6				
	M	63·14	81·0				
	F	51 88	17·2				
Chandigarh ..	P	33·29	38·3				
	M	53·96	59 1	Included in Punjab			
	F	5 70	6·4				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	P	47 17	60·0				
	M	55·43	62 0				
	F	38 96	*				
Delhi	P	30·21	32 1	36·3	41·2	40·3	38·5
	M	50 61	52·3	57·4	61·3	62·6	60·3
	F	4·75	6·5	7·5	13·3	10·0	11·0
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	P	31·67	41·2				
	M	47·76	51·3				
	F	15·40	31·8				
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	P	26·15	51 6	54 0			
	M	38 43	51 6	55·7			
	F	13 60	51 7	52·2			
Pondicherry .. .	P	29 90	37·5				
	M	48 65	55 1				
	F	10 94	20 1				

N.A. · Not Available.

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

†Includes Nagaland, Meghalaya

‡*Includes Haryana and Chandigarh.

Source Rates from cols 4 to 8 have been taken from Paper No. 1 of 1967, Census of India 1961.

76—M/P(N)6DCO(HP)—12

The work participation rate in Himachal Pradesh is 36 95 percent in 1971 which is slightly higher as compared to the all India rate of 32 92 for total persons Among the males there is a striking similarity in the work participation rate which is 52 43 percent in Himachal Pradesh and 52 50 for India While comparing the work participation rates among the females in the state and all India level the difference is significant The females in Himachal Pradesh have 20·79 percent work participation rate as comapared to 11 85 in the country as a whole This goes to prove that women in the hills share more work than their counterparts in the rest of the country Similar trends are noticed in the 1961 census also. Against 43 percent work participation rate in India, Himachal Pradesh had 53 90 percent Male workers are slightly higher in Himachal Pradesh (59 32 percent) as compared to the figures in India (57 1 per cent) The female participation in work was significantly higher in Himachal Pradesh in 1961 census (48·12) as against 28 0 percent in the country Nagaland has the highest work participation rate of 50 75 per cent which is the highest among the States and Arunachal Pradesh has still higher work participation rate of 57 65 percent thus claiming a top position among the Union Territories The lowest work participation rate has been recorded in Haryana (26 44 percent among the states and in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (26 15 percent) among the Union Territories The male work participation rate is above 40 percent in all the states and Union Territories except in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands where it is 38 43 percent Females have varying work participation rates in the states and Union Territories In Punjab the lowest percentage of 1·18 work participation rate has been reported among the states and UnionTerritories It is less than 5 percent in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura and West Bengal Over the decades there has been a steady fall in the proportion of workers from 1911 to 1971 This trend is noticeable in the states also.

Further distribution of workers by broad Industrial categories is shown in the State and Individual districts in the statement below :

STATEMENT VIII. 2 TOTAL

Statement showing the distribution of workers by broad Industrial categories.

State/Districts	P M F	Distribution of Workers by broad individual categories: No of workers	I		II		III		IV		V(a)	
			No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage total workers	No	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Himachal Pradesh	P	1,278,632	903,273	70 65	53,334	4 17	34,424	2 69	1,344	0 11	33,199	2 60
	M	926,502	589,555	63 63	38,939	4 20	29,565	3 19	1,319	0 14	29,852	3 22
	F	352,130	313,718	89 09	14,405	4 09	4,859	1 38	25	0 01	3,347	0 95
Chamba	P	102,921	83,097	80 74	1,950	1 90	4,110	3 99	41	0 04	1,246	1 21
	M	77,900	60,683	77 90	1,521	1 95	3,144	4 04	40	0 05	1,069	1 37
	F	25,021	22,414	89 58	429	1 72	966	3 86	1	N	177	0 71
Kangra	P	364,583	231,845	63 59	23,864	6 55	5,331	1 46	1,001	0 28	14,673	4 03
	M	293,100	172,010	58 69	18,281	6 24	4,825	1 65	982	0 33	13,307	4 54
	F	71,483	59,835	83 70	5,583	7·81	506	0 71	19	0 03	1,366	1 91
Mandi	P	203,940	148,993	73 06	3,902	1 91	5,300	2 60	105	0 05	4,952	2 43
	M	138,187	88,394	63 97	2,136	1·55	4,298	3 11	105	0 08	4,319	3 12
	F	65,753	60,599	92 16	1,766	2 69	1,002	1 52		.	633	0 96
ulu	P	93,558	76,281	81 53	2,754	2·94	2,508	2 68	9	0 01	1,396	1 49
	M	59,480	45,147	75 90	1,791	3 01	2,027	3 41	7	0 01	1,258	2 12
	F	34,078	31,134	91 36	963	2 83	481	1 41	2	0 01	138	0 40
Lahul & Spiti	P	15,240	8,665	56 86	279	1 83	159	1 04	.		91	0 60
	M	8,760	3,501	39 97	103	1 18	137	1 56			81	0 92
	F	6,480	5,164	79 69	176	2 72	22	0 34	.		10	0 15
ilaspur	P	78,963	62,135	78 69	2,370	3 00	760	0 96	18	0 02	2,057	2 61
	M	48,076	33,268	69 20	1,359	2 83	694	1 44	18	0 04	1,701	3 54
	F	30,887	28,867	93 46	1,011	3 27	66	0 22			356	1 15
Mahasu	P	207,462	159,692	76 97	8,148	3 93	9,455	4 56	68	0 03	3,163	1 53
	M	133,852	90,745	67 80	6,384	4 77	8,350	6 24	67	0 05	2,919	2 18
	F	73,610	68,947	93 67	1,764	2 40	1,105	1 57	1	N	244	0 33
Simla	P	77,718	39,697	51 08	2,314	2 98	1,589	2 04	62	0 08	1,672	2 15
	M	66,079	31,039	46 97	2,074	3 14	1,429	2 16	60	0 09	1,569	2 38
	F	11,639	8,658	74 39	240	2 06	160	1 37	2	0 02	103	0 88
Sirmaur	P	104,089	73,952	71 05	6,031	5 79	3,207	3 08	40	0 04	2,718	2 61
	M	83,768	56,687	67 67	4,783	5 71	2,887	3 45	40	0 05	2,572	3 07
	F	20,321	17,265	84 96	1,248	6 14	320	1 58	.	.	146	0 72
Kinnaur	P	30,158	18,916	62 72	1,732	5 74	2,005	6 65			1,231	4 08
	M	17,300	8,081	46 71	507	2 93	1,774	10 26			1,057	6 11
	F	12,858	10,835	84 27	1,225	9 53	231	1 80			174	1 35

NOTE :— N Stands for negligible.

Category-I—Cultivator :

In the above statement workers have been clas. sified according to the broad categories and their percentage to total workers in each category for total persons, males and females separately in the State and each district, as per returns of the 1971 Census In category I we find the highest percentage of workers viz 70 65 and the remaining a little less than 30 per cent are engaged in the remaining eight categories This shows that majority of the working force depends on the cultivation as the principal means of livelihood It may be worthwhile to reiterate here that for the purpose of census a person was considered as a cultivator if he or she was engaged in cultivation by his or her self or by supervision or direction in his or her capacity as the owner to lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millets, crops such as wheat, paddy, jawar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnut, tapioca etc and does not include fruit growing vege table growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plants

One of the interesting features which emerges from the study of these figures is that percentage of female workers is higher than the male workers which is 89·09 and 63·63 respectively at the State level This tendency of higher percentage of female workers is visible in all the districts of the State On a closer analysis of the data it will be found that there is a lesser diversification of occupations among the females and category I is the main field of activity where larger number of females are engaged It will be seen later that females have been returned as non-workers in the urban areas. The highest percentage of female workers (93·67) has been returned in Mahasu district closely followed by Bilaspur district (93·46).

STATEMENT VIII 2 TOTAL—*contd.*

Distribution of Workers by broad individual categories									
V(*b*)		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
No.	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20,176	1 58	51,183	4 00	31,748	2 48	15,773	1 23	134,168	10 49
19,116	2 07	48,665	5 25	31,084	3 36	15,399	1 66	123 008	13·28
1,060	0 30	2,518	0 71	664	0 19	374	0 11	11,160	3 1
1,033	1 00	1,597	1 55	1,770	1 72	666	0 65	7,411	7 20
951	1 22	1,544	1 98	1,747	2 24	645	0 83	6,556	8 42
82	0 33	53	0 21	23	0 09	21	0 08	855	3 44
7,076	1 94	11,559	3 17	10,875	2 98	5,518	1 51	52,841	14 49
6,811	2 32	11,400	3 89	10,778	3 68	5,410	1 84	49,296	16 82
265	0 37	159	0 22	97	0 14	108	0 15	3,545	4·96
2,226	1 09	17,157	8·41	4,213	2 07	1,880	0 92	15,212	7 46
2,121	1 53	16,976	12 28	4,071	2 95	1,829	1 32	13,938	10 09
105	0 16	181	0 27	142	0 22	51	0 08	1,274	1 94
692	0·74	1,923	2·06	1,747	1·87	710	0 76	5,538	5 92
662	1 11	1,424	2 39	1,653	2 78	646	1 09	4,865	8 18
30	0 09	499	1 46	94	0 28	64	0 19	673	1 97
57	0 37	3,267	21·44	193	1·27	237	1 55	2,292	15 04
36	0 41	2,390	27 28	160	1 83	221	2 52	2,131	24 33
21	0 32	877	13 53	33	0 51	16	0 25	161	2 49
954	1 21	1,708	2 16	1,353	1·71	787	1 00	6,821	8 64
876	1 82	1,701	3 54	1,314	2·73	766	1 59	6,379	13 27
78	0 25	7	0 02	39	0 13	21	0 07	442	1 43
2,768	1 33	3,722	1 79	4,159	2 01	1,617	0 78	14,670	7 07
2,679	2 00	3,498	2 61	4,073	3 04	1,599	1 20	13,538	10 11
89	0 12	224	0 30	86	0 12	18	0 02	1,132	1 54
2,741	3 53	2,729	3 51	5,033	6 47	3,426	4 41	18,455	23 75
2,668	4 04	2,601	3 94	4,932	7 46	3,363	5 09	16,344	24 73
73	0 63	128	1 10	101	0 87	63	0·54	2,111	18 14
2,478	2 38	5,941	5 71	2,056	1 98	784	0 75	6,882	6 61
2,174	2 60	5,738	6 85	2,013	2 40	773	0 92	6,101	7 28
304	1 50	203	1 00	43	0 21	11	0 05	781	3 84
151	0 50	1,580	5 24	349	1 16	148	0 49	4,046	13·42
138	0 80	1,393	8 05	393	1 98	147	0 85	3,860	22·31
13	0 10	187	1 45	6	0 05	1	0·01	186	1·44

Looking at the percentage of male workers in the districts we will find that the highest (77·90) has been reported from Chamba followed by Kulu (75·90) Third position goes to Bilaspur (69 20) The lowest percentage of male workers has been recorded in Lahul & Spiti district (39·97) Kinnaur and Simla districts have similar percentages of male workers in cultivation i e (46 71) and (46 97) respectively

Category-II—Agricultural Labourer .

In this category there are 53,344 persons who work on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share as agricultural labourers These persons have no risk in the cultivation, but they merely work for wages and have no right of lease or contract on land on which they work Of these majority of 38,939 are males accounting for 4·20 per cent workers and 14,405 females form a percentage of 4·09 at the State level In the districts the highest percentage of agricultural labourers has been recorded in Kangra district (6·55) followed by Sirmaur (5·79) Kinnaur is close on the heels with 5·74 per cent in this category Lahul & Spiti has the lowest (1 83 percent) agricultural labourers amongst the districts while Chamba and Mandi have slightly higher percentage viz ,1·90 and 1·91 respectively The males of Kangra district have the highest percentage (6·24) working as agricultural labourers amongst the districts in the State and in Kinnaur district the highest percentage of agricultural labourers (9 53) is that of females.

Category-III :

In the third category of workers there are 34,442 persons with 29,565 males and 4,859 females accounting for 2·69 percent workers These persons are engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities Among the districts Kinnaur claims the top position with 6·65 percent of workers engaged in category III Thus shows that more persons are engaged in rearing up livestock especially goat and sheep which is their traditional way of life The males have 10·26 percent share in this category while females account for only 1·80 percent. The top position amongst the females is claimed by the Chamba district (3·86) and lowest in Lahul & Spiti (0 34) which though a tribal district like Kinnaur has very few persons engaged in this category of workers The percentage of workers are impressive in Mahasu district (4 56) The higher percentages in this district can be attributed to large scale plantations, forestry and apple growing

Category-IV ·

Only 1,344 persons are engaged in mining and quarrying in the State Amongst all the industrial categories this is the lowest figure accounting for 0·11 per cent workers This activity is mainly confined to males while females have an insignificant participation in mining and quarrying i.e. only 25 in numbers. Majority of workers are in Kangra district which alone has 1,001 persons in this category and the remaining 343 persons are distributed in other districts The tribal districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur have nil returns

Category-V(a)

The Household Industry which is not run on the scale of a registered factory but relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods affords employment to 33,199 persons in the State, thus forming a small percentage of 2·60 to total workers. Of these 3 22 percent are males and 0 95 percent are females Among the districts Kangra and Kinnaur districts have higher proportions of household industry workers i e 4·03 and 4·08 per cent respectively but in other districts the percentages are not of much significance In Lahul & Spiti district where conditions of living are akin to Kinnaur the percentage of persons engaged in household industries are very low viz , 0·60 percent

Category-V(b) :

The persons who are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industries come under this category There are 20,176 persons in this category of workers in the State having a male predominance (19,116) while females account for 0·30 percent only. Simla district has the highest percentage of 3 53 among the districts followed next by Sirmaur (2 38 percent) The lowest number of persons are recorded in Lahul & Spiti district (0 37 percent) and a similar position has also been recorded in Kinnaur district (0 50 percent).

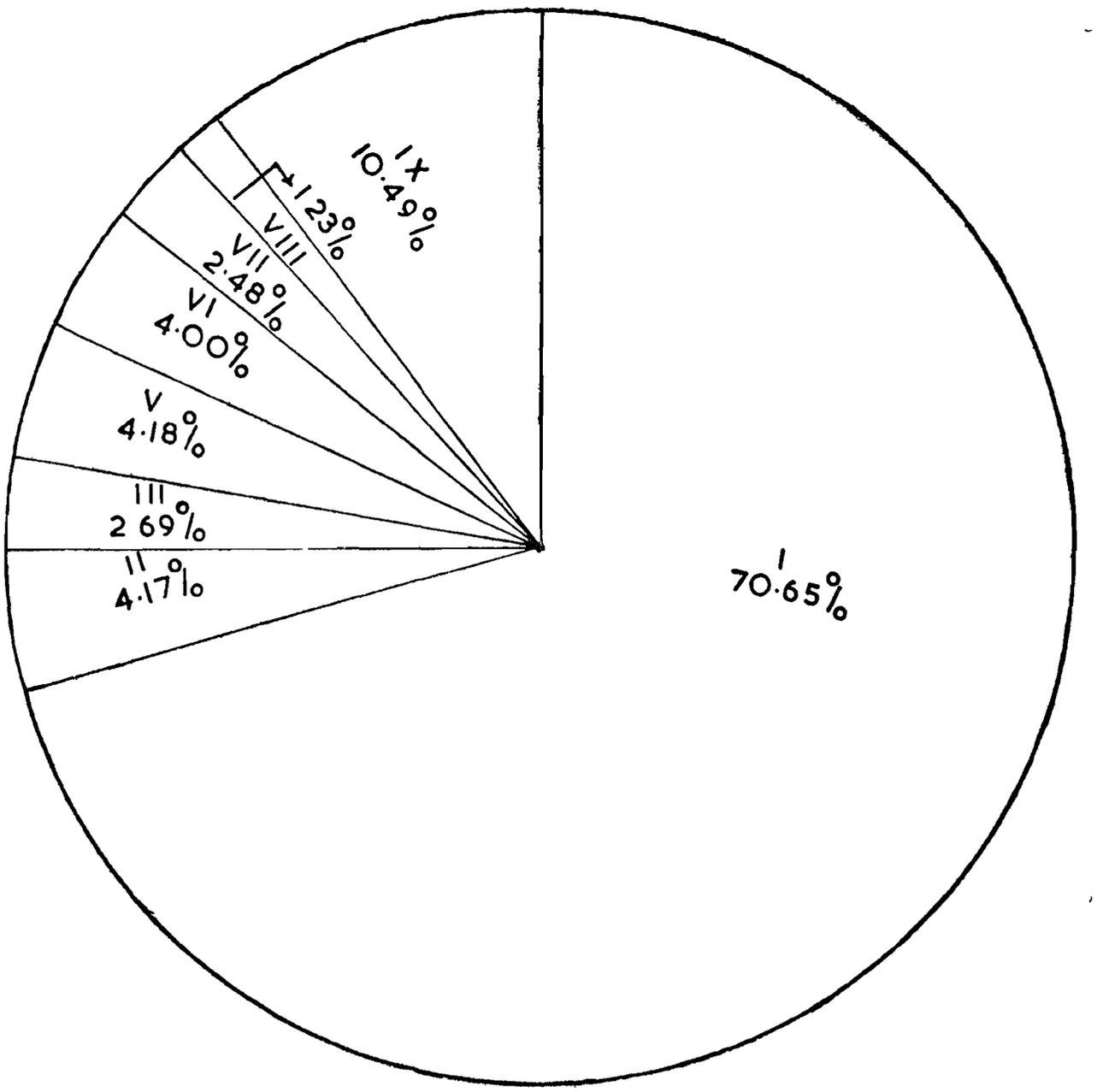
Category-VI :

Next to category-II (Agricultural labourers) 51,183 persons are engaged in construction and allied activities forming a percentage of 4 0 In this category also males have the greater number (48,665) leaving only 2,518 females in the State Construction activities are the highest in Lahul & Spiti district where 21·44 percent workers have been recorded which are next to cultivators Not only males but females have the highest percentage of 13·53 workers A little over one third of the workers in construction in the State are in Mandi district (17,157) accounting for 8 41 percent The concentration of workers in this category can be attributed to the fact that a big Project (Beas Sutlej Link) is under construction and a large number of persons working on it might have inflated the number of workers in this category. Similar is the position in Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts with 5 71 and 5·24 percent workers respectively where construction projects might be under way

Category-VII

This category includes persons who are engaged in wholesale or retail trade in any goods Those working in Restaurants and Hotels, Banking, Financing, Insurance,

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1971



Real Estate and Business services etc are also classified under this category which affords work to 31,748 persons (31,084 males and 664 females) in the State Among the districts Simla district has the highest of 6 47 workers in trade and commerce while the State as a whole has 2 48 percent workers in this category The trend in other districts are almost in comparable proportions, but Simla district which has Simla town as the district headquarters besides being the capital of the State serves as a business centre also Business and other activities are comparatively more in Simla town than in any other town in the State

Category-VIII

This category includes land, water and air transport All activities connected with storage and warehousing and communications like Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones etc , are also included in this category There are in all 15,773 persons engaged in transport activities which mainly constitute land transport Of these 15,399 are males and 374 are females, thus forming a State average of 1 23 percent The position in the districts is almost comparable with the State average except Simla district which claims the highest (4 41 percent) workers in this category. Unlike the preceding category of trade and commerce Simla district has the distinction of having more transport and communications activities because of Simla town

Category-IX :

In the last category all persons who are engaged in other services account for 10 49 percent of workers in the State which places this category at No 2 next to cultivators Of 1,34,168 persons engaged in community, social and personal services, including Public Administration, Medical and Health Services, Recreational and Cultural Services, 123,008 are males and 11,160 females. Sector concerning electricity, gas and water are also covered here Persons who happen not to adequately describe their activities or those whose services are not classified elsewhere also form part of this category of workers Simla district is yet again on the top having 23 75 percent workers in other services followed next by Lahul & Spiti (15 04) Third position goes to Kangra (14 49) Kinnaur district is close with 13 42 per cent workers The proportion in other districts is below 9 percent the lowest being Kulu (5 92)

The distribution of workers by broad industrial categories for rural areas is given below

STATEMENT VIII 2 'A' (Rural)

Statement showing the distribution of workers by broad Industrial Categories

State/District	P M F	No of Workers	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories I		II		III		IV		V(a)	
			No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Himachal Pradesh	P	1,195,896	899,229	75 19	52,411	4 38	31,849	2 66	1,311	0 11	30,932	2 59
	M	851,073	586,358	68 90	38,124	4 48	27,069	3 18	1,286	0 15	27,748	3 26
	F	344,823	312,871	90 73	14,287	4 14	4,780	1 39	25	0 01	3,185	0 92
Chamba	P	97,587	82,973	85 03	1,936	1 98	3,880	3 98	33	0 03	1,019	1 04
	M	73,167	60,568	82 78	1,509	2 06	2,918	3 99	32	0 04	847	1 16
	F	24,420	22,405	91 75	427	1 75	962	3 94	1	N	172	0 70
Kangra	P	350,258	230,071	65 69	23,280	6 65	4,935	1 41	1,000	0 28	14,207	4 05
	M	280,255	170,462	60 82	17,760	6 34	4,441	1 58	981	0 35	12,899	4 60
	F	70,003	59,609	85 15	5,520	7 88	494	0 71	19	0 03	1,308	1 87
Mandi	P	185,305	148,082	79 91	3,818	2 06	4,941	2 67	91	0 05	4,506	2 43
	M	120,741	87,750	72 68	2,068	1 71	3,945	3 27	91	0 07	3,905	3 23
	F	64,564	60,332	93 45	1,750	2 71	996	1 54			601	0 93
Kulu	P	89,564	76,132	85 00	2,728	3 05	2,198	2 45	5	0 01	1,077	1 20
	M	55,907	45,018	80 52	1,773	3 17	1,721	3 08	3	0 01	953	1 70
	F	33,657	31,114	92 44	955	2 84	477	1 42	2	0 01	124	0 37
Lahul Spiti	P	15,240	8,665	56 86	279	1 83	159	1 04			91	0 60
	M	8,760	3,501	39 97	103	1 18	137	1 56			81	0 92
	F	6,480	5,164	79 69	176	2 72	22	0 34			10	0 15
Bilaspur	P	75,714	61,683	81 47	2,332	3 08	638	0 84	18	0 02	1,903	2 51
	M	45,314	33,039	72 91	1,328	2 93	574	1 27	18	0 04	1,558	3 44
	F	30,400	28,644	94 22	1,004	3 30	64	0 21			345	1 14
Mahasu	P	201,671	159,443	79 06	8,110	4 02	9,274	4 60	66	0 03	3,006	1 49
	M	128,542	90,562	70 45	6,353	4 94	8,175	6 36	65	0 05	2,773	2 16
	F	73,129	68,881	94 19	1,757	2 40	1,099	1 51	1	N	233	0 32
Simla	P	52,407	39,533	75 44	2,219	4 23	834	1 59	62	0 12	1,313	2 51
	M	42,832	30,904	72 15	1,991	4 65	713	1 66	60	0 14	1,224	2 86
	F	9,575	8,629	90 12	228	2 38	121	1 26	2	0 02	89	0 93
Sirmaur	P	97,992	73,731	75 24	5,977	6 10	2,985	3 05	36	0 04	2,580	2 63
	M	78,255	56,473	72 17	4,732	6 05	2,671	3 41	36	0 05	2 451	3 13
	F	19,737	17,258	87 44	1,245	6 31	314	1 59			129	0 65
Kinnaur	P	30,158	18,916	62 72	1,732	5 74	2,005	6 65			1,231	4 08
	M	17,300	8,081	46 71	507	2 93	1,774	10 26			1,057	6 11
	F	12,858	10,835	84 27	1,225	9 53	231	1 80			174	1·35

This statement depicts how 1,195,896 rural workers are distributed in different industrial categories separately for males and females and in each district of the State Rural workers are predominantly engaged in cultivation accounting for 75 19 percent persons (males 68 90) and (females 90 73) at the State level At the district level the highest percentage of cultivators (85 03) has been recorded in Chamba district, Kulu district follows the same line (85 00) Bilaspur district occupies third position with 81 47 percent The lowest percentage of cultivators has been recorded in Lahul & Spiti district (56 86) In the state and all the districts a higher percentage of females has been recorded in the category of cultivators This shows the females have lesser opportunities to engage themselves in other economic pursuits as compared to males who have dominance in other categories of workers

In the 2nd category of workers 52,411 persons are working on others lands as agricultural labourers They constitute 4 38 per cent of the total workers in the State The highest percentage of agricultural labourers has been recorded in Kangra district (6 65) followed next by Sirmaur district (6 10), Kinnaur district is also close on the heels with 5·74 percent persons but in this district females with 9 53% are the highest in the State followed next by Kangra district (7 88) Both these districts have about fifty percent female agricultural labourers in the State and the rest are distributed in remaining districts.

In livestock and forestry there are 31,849 persons in the State, these persons constitute 2 66 percent of the total workers and Kinnaur occupies the highest position with 6 65 percent followed next by Mahasu (6·36).

Mining and Quarrying absorbs a very small proportion of workers in the State (1,311 persons) which constitute 0 11 percent of the total workers Among them majority are of males (1,286) and Kangra district alone has 1,000 persons engaged in these activities

In V(*a*) category 2 59 percent workers are engaged. In the district Kinnaur has the highest percentage (4 08) in Household Industries followed next by Kangra district (4 05) In the next category V(*b*) (other than Household Industry) there are 1 06 percent

STATEMENT VIII 2 'A' (Rural)—*contd*

State/District	P M F	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories									
		V(*b*)		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers	No	Percentage to total workers
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Himachal Pradesh	P	**12,613**	**1 06**	**37,808**	**3 16**	**18,880**	**1 58**	**9,860**	**0 82**	**101,002**	**8 45**
	M	**11,749**	**1 38**	**35,720**	**4 20**	**18,470**	**2 17**	**9,620**	**1 13**	**94,929**	**11 15**
	F	**864**	**0 25**	**2,088**	**0 61**	**410**	**0 12**	**240**	**0 07**	**6,073**	**1 76**
Chamba	P	554	0 57	1,102	1 13	965	0 99	290	0 30	4,835	4 95
	M	526	0 72	1,083	1 48	951	1 30	282	0 39	4,451	6 08
	F	28	0 12	19	0 08	14	0 06	8	0 03	384	1 57
Kangra	P	5,424	1 55	10,690	3 05	8,272	2 36	4,785	1 37	47,594	13 59
	M	5,209	1 86	10,589	3 78	8,215	2 93	4,694	1 68	45,005	16 06
	F	215	0 31	101	0 14	57	0 08	91	0 13	2,589	3 70
Mandi	P	1,331	0 72	8,109	4 38	2,268	1 22	965	0 52	11,194	6 04
	M	1,246	1 03	8,062	6 68	2,182	1 81	929	0 77	10,563	8 75
	F	85	0 13	47	0 07	86	0 13	36	0 06	631	0 98
Kulu	P	450	0 50	1,362	1 52	957	1 07	419	0 47	4,236	4 73
	M	425	0 76	966	1 73	885	1 58	386	0 69	3,777	6 76
	F	25	0 07	396	1 18	72	0 21	33	0 10	459	1 36
Lahul Spiti	P	57	0 37	3,267	21 44	193	1 27	237	1 55	2,292	15 04
	M	36	0 41	2,390	27 28	160	1 83	221	2 52	2,131	24 33
	F	21	0 32	877	13 53	33	0 51	16	0 25	161	2 49
Bilaspur	P	780	1 03	1,466	1 94	877	1 16	570	0 75	5,447	7 20
	M	707	1 56	1,461	3 22	853	1 88	549	1 21	5,227	11 54
	F	73	0 24	5	0 02	24	0 08	21	0 07	220	0 72
Mahasu	P	1,761	0 87	3,372	1 67	2,995	1 49	1,164	0 58	12,480	6 19
	M	1,687	1 31	3,160	2 46	2,921	2 27	1,149	0 90	11,697	9 10
	F	74	0 10	212	0 29	74	0 10	15	0 02	783	1 07
Simla	P	842	1 61	1,379	2 63	854	1 63	888	1 69	4,483	8 55
	M	787	1 84	1,323	3 09	838	1 96	878	2 05	4,114	9 60
	F	55	0 57	56	0 59	16	0 17	10	0 11	369	3 85
Sirmaur	P	1,263	1 29	5,481	5 59	1,150	1 17	394	0 40	4,395	4 49
	M	988	1 26	5,293	6 76	1,122	1 43	385	0 49	4,104	5 25
	F	275	1 39	188	0 95	28	0 14	9	0 05	291	1 48
Kinnaur	P	151	0 50	1,580	5 24	349	1 16	148	0 49	4,046	13 42
	M	138	0 80	1,393	8 05	343	1 98	147	0 85	3,860	22 31
	F	13	0 10	187	1 45	6	0 05	1	0 01	186	1 44

workers in the state and Simla district with 1 61 per cent workers occupies the Ist position among the districts while the position is not of much significance in other districts

In the construction and allied activities 3 16 percent workers are engaged, 4 20 are males and 0 61 are females Lahul & Spiti district with a percentage of 21 44 claims the highest percent among the districts, the next position goes to Sirmaur (5 59) and Kinnaur is third (5 24) The lowest percentage of workers in this category has been recorded in Chamba district (1 13 percent)

Trade and Commerce affords employment to 1 58 percent persons and this tendency is more or less the same in the districts excepting Kangra district which claimes top position with 2 36 percent workers in this category

In the rural areas transport, storage and communications absorbs 0·82 percent persons and Simla district has the highest percentage of 1 69 persons in category VIII followed next by Lahul & Spiti (1·55), Kangra district is third (1 37). The position in other districts resembles the State average

In the last category of workers the rural areas have 8 45 per cent persons Of them 11·15 percent are males and 1 76 are females Among the districts Lahul & Spiti has the highest (150 04) percent persons in other services followed next by Kangra district (13 59), Kinnaur district has third position with 13 42 percent aud lowest particiption in this category has been recorded in Sirmaur district (4 49 percent)

Further distribution of workers according to broad categories in the urban areas of the State is given here.

STATEMENT VIII 2 'B' (Urban)

Statement showing the distribution of workers by broad Industrial Categories

State/District	P M F	No of workers	Distribution of Workers by broad Industrial Categories									
			I		II		III		IV		V(a)	
			No	Percentage of workers to total workers	No	Percentage of workers to total workers	No	Percentage of workess to total workers	No	Percentage of workers to total workers	No	Percentage of worker to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Himachal Pradesh	P	82,736	4,044	4 89	933	1 13	2,575	3 11	33	0 03	2,266	2 74
	M	75,429	3,197	4 24	815	1 08	2,496	3 31	33	0 04	2,104	2 79
	F	7,307	847	11 59	118	1 62	79	1 08	.		162	2 22
Chamba	P	5,334	124	2 33	14	0 26	230	4 31	8	0 15	227	4 26
	M	4,733	115	2 43	12	0 25	226	4 77	8	0 17	222	4 69
	F	601	9	1 50	2	0 33	4	0 67			5	0 83
Kangra	P	14,325	1,774	12 38	584	4 08	396	2 76	1	0 01	466	3 25
	M	12,845	1,548	12 05	521	4 06	384	2 99	1	0 01	408	3 18
	F	1,480	226	15 27	63	4 26	12	0 81	..	..	58	3 92
Mandl	P	18,635	911	4 89	84	0 45	359	1 93	14	0 08	446	2 39
	M	17,446	644	3 69	68	0 39	353	2 02	14	0 08	414	2 37
	F	1,189	267	22 46	16	1 35	6	0 50	..	..	32	2 69
Kulu	P	3,994	149	3 73	26	0 65	310	7 76	4	0 10	319	7 99
	M	3,573	129	3 61	18	0 50	306	8 56	4	0 11	305	8 54
	F	421	20	4 75	8	1 90	4	0 95	..	..	14	3 32
Bilaspur	P	3,249	452	13 91	38	1 17	122	3 75		..	154	4 74
	M	2,762	229	8 29	31	1 12	120	4 34	..	..	143	5 18
	F	487	223	45 79	7	1 44	2	0 41	.	..	11	2 26
Mahasu	P	5,791	249	4 30	38	0 66	181	3 13	2	0 03	157	2 71
	M	5,310	183	3 45	31	0 58	175	3 30	2	0 04	146	2 75
	F	481	66	13 72	7	1 46	6	1 25	..	..	11	2 29
Simla	P	25,311	164	0 65	95	0 38	755	2 98	.	..	359	1 42
	M	23,247	135	0 58	83	0·36	716	3 08		..	345	1 48
	F	2,064	29	1 40	12	0 58	39	1 89	..	..	14	0 68
Sirmaur	P	6,097	221	3 62	54	0 89	222	3 64	4	0 07	138	2 26
	M	5,513	214	3 88	51	0 93	216	3 92	4	0 07	121	2 20
	F	584	7	1 20	3	0 51	6	1 03		.	17	2 91

STATEMENT VIII-2 'B' (Urban)—*contd.*

State/District	P M F	Distribution of Workers by broad Industrial Categories									
		V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		No	Percentage of workers to total workers	No	Percentage of workers to total workers	No	Percentage of workers to total workers	No	Percentage of workers to total workers	No	Percentage of workers to total workers
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Himachal Pradesh	P	**7,563**	**9 14**	**13,375**	**16 17**	**12,868**	**15 55**	**5,913**	**7 15**	**33,166**	**40 09**
	M	**7,367**	**9 77**	**12,945**	**17 16**	**12,614**	**16 72**	**5,779**	**7 66**	**28,079**	**37 23**
	F	**196**	**2 68**	**430**	**5 88**	**254**	**3 48**	**134**	**1 83**	**5,087**	**69 62**
Chamba	P	479	8 98	495	9 28	805	15 09	376	7 05	2,576	48 29
	M	425	8 98	461	9 74	796	16 82	363	7 67	2,105	44 48
	F	54	8 98	34	5 66	9	1 50	13	2 16	471	78 37
Kangra	P	1,652	11 53	869	6 07	2,603	18 17	733	5 12	5,247	36 63
	M	1,602	12 47	811	6 31	2,563	19 95	716	5 57	4,291	33 41
	F	50	3 38	58	3 92	40	2 70	17	1 15	956	64 59
Mandi	P	895	4 80	9,048	48 55	1,945	10 44	915	4 91	4,018	21 56
	M	875	5 02	8,914	51 09	1,889	10 83	900	5 16	3,375	19 35
	F	20	1 68	134	11 27	56	4 71	15	1 26	643	54 08
Kulu	P	242	6 06	561	14 05	790	19 78	291	7 28	1,302	32 60
	M	237	6 63	458	12 82	768	21 50	260	7 28	1,088	30 45
	F	5	1 19	103	24 47	22	5 23	31	7 36	214	50 83
Bilaspur	P	174	5 36	242	7 45	476	14 65	217	6 68	1,374	42 29
	M	169	6 12	240	8 69	461	16 69	217	7 86	1,152	41 71
	F	5	1 03	2	0 41	15	3 08	.		222	45 58
Mahasu ..	P	1,007	17 39	350	6 04	1,164	20 10	453	7 82	2,190	37 82
	M	992	18 68	338	6 37	1,152	21 69	450	8 47	1,841	34 67
	F	15	3 12	12	2 49	12	2 49	3	0 62	349	72 56
Simla	P	1,899	7 50	1,350	5 33	4,179	16 51	2,538	10 03	13,972	55 20
	M	1,881	8 09	1,278	5 50	4,094	17 61	2,485	10 69	12,230	52 61
	F	18	0 87	72	3 49	85	4 12	53	2 57	1,742	84 40
Sirmaur	P	1,215	19 93	460	7 54	906	14 86	390	6 40	2,487	40 79
	M	1,186	21 51	445	8 07	891	16 16	388	7 04	1,997	36 22
	F	29	4 97	15	2 57	15	2 57	2	0 34	490	83 90

Of the 82,736 urban workers 4,044 are engaged in category I which constitutes 4 89 per cent of the total workers This reveals that cultivation activities are carried on in the towns of Himachal Pradesh to a certain extent and is higher in comparison to categories of workers in II, III, IV and V(a) Comparing the male and female percentages it is seen that male workers in cultivation are 4 24 and females in this category constitute 11 59

The higher proportion of females in cultivation in comparision with other categories of workers reveal lesser diversification of occupations while the male participations in other categories of workers is proportionately higher Except in Chamba and Sirmaur districts the female participation is higher in this category The urban areas of Bilaspur district have the highest percentage (13 91) of workers followed next by Kangra district (12·38) The lowest cultivation activity has been recorded in Simla district (0 65)

Agricultural labourers in the urban areas of the state are 933 persons which form 1 13 percent of the total workers These workers are the highest in Kangra district (4 08) and in other districts there is only an insignificant sprinkling

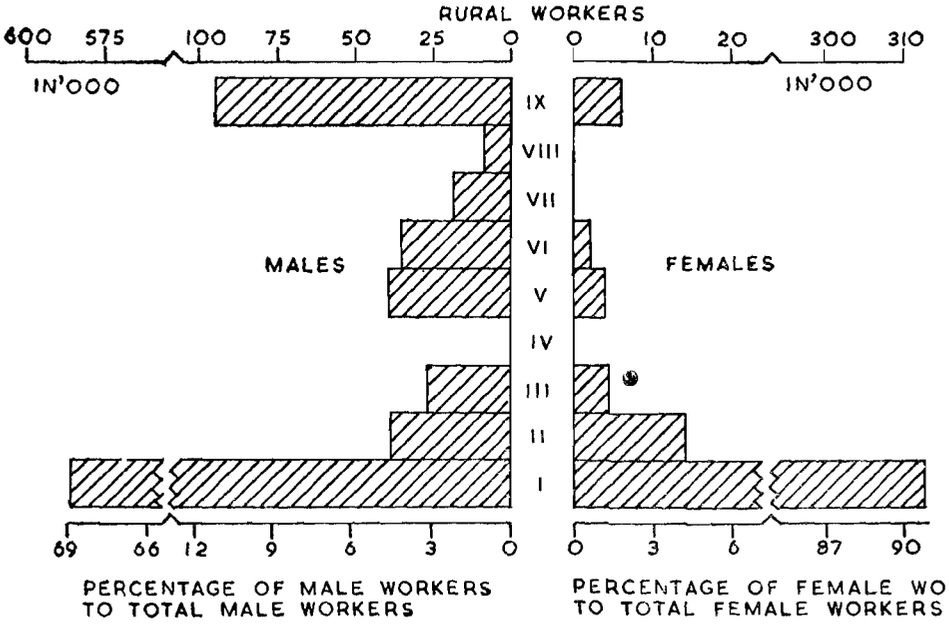
In category III the workes constitute 3 11 percent persons The highest percentage of persons in these activities has been recorded in Kulu district (7 76) followed next by Chamba (4 31) The female participation in this category is very low

In Mining and Quarrying the urban workers are only 33 and all of them are males

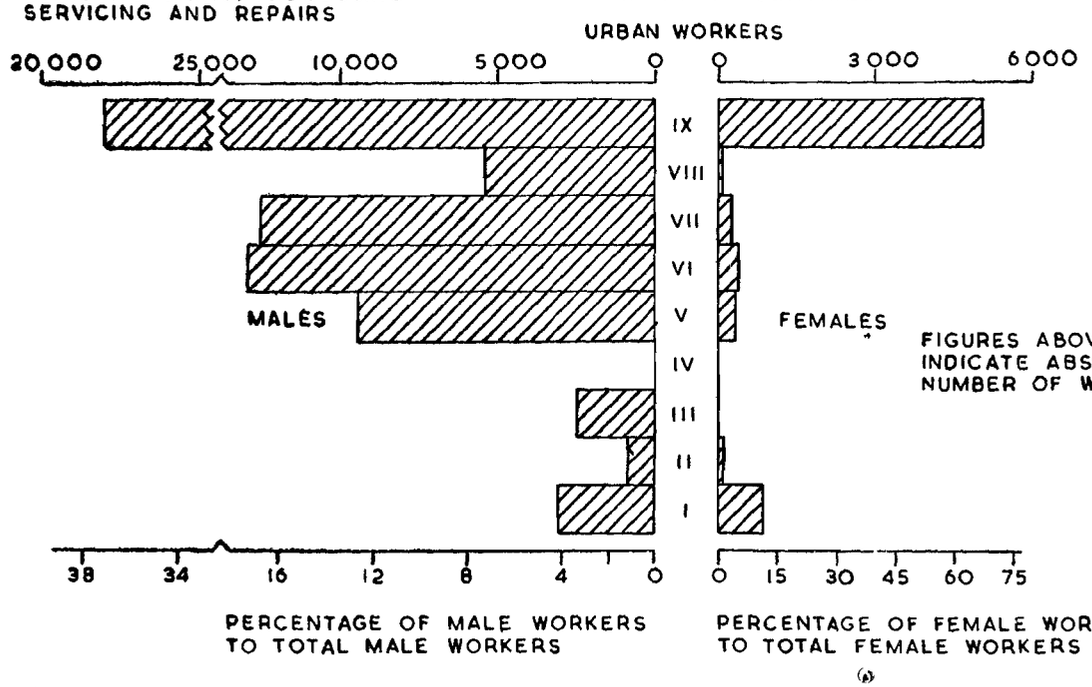
In V(a) there are 2 74 percent workers in the State and Kulu district claims first position (7 99) among the districts followed next by Bilaspur (4 74). The Household Industry activity has been the lowest in Simla district i e 1 42 percent

In the V (b) category there are 9 14 percent workers which shows that a good number of persons are engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs As compared to the rural areas these activities absorb more workers in the urban areas Sirmaur district has the highest (19 93) workers in this category in the districts followed next by Mahasudistrict (17·39

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 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



FIGURES ABOVE THE BAR INDICATE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF WORKERS

The lowsest percentage of workers in activities other than household industries has been recorded in Mandi district (4 80)

In construction and allied activities 16 17 percent workers are engaged which is second to the IX category Mandi district has a very high percentage of 48 55 in this category. This is due to Beas Sutlej Link Project and the workers engaged in this project have been included in the construction and allied activities Kulu district with 14 05 percent workers is a distant second while Simla district has the lowest percentage of 5·33 in this category

Trade and Commerce activities are carried on by 15 55 percent urban workers and this field of economy is male dominated having 16 72 per cent males The females play a negligible role in this category Mahasu district has the highest percentage of workers in Trade and Commerce (20 10) followed next by Kulu (19·78), Mandi district has the lowest percentage of workers in this category i e 10·44

Transport, Storage and Communications have 7 15 percent workers in the State and there is a fair distribution of these workers in all the districts except Simla district where the percentage of workers in this category is the highest (10 03)

In the last category of workers which include other services there is a significant percentage of workers in all the urban centres in the State This category absorbs 40 09 per cent workers Of them 37 23 percent are males and 69 62 are females The percentage of females workers in other services is significantly higher as compared to males This tendency is noticed in all the urban areas of the State.

Age distribution of workers :

The distribution of workers by age groups reveals work participation in broad age-groups which have been adopted as 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59, 60 and above and a residual category of 'Age not stated' The statement given here gives the position of total workers males and females in the State

STATEMENT VIII 3 'A' (Total)

Work participation rates by age-groups

Persons Males Females	Age-group	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Persons	Total	3,460,434	1,278,632	36 95
	0—14	1,425,981	71,384	5 01
	15—19	322,758	124,981	38 72
	20—24	269,973	165,028	61 13
	25—29	249,376	163,461	65 55
	30—39	413,373	270,362	65 40
	40—49	311,432	206,558	66 33
	50—59	219,448	146,432	66 73
	60+	247,921	130,401	52 60
	A N S	172	25	14 53
Males	Total	1,766,957	926,502	52 43
	0—14	724,524	30,819	4 25
	15—19	161,006	73,090	45 40
	20—24	130,164	114,876	88 25
	25—29	120,282	117,454	97 65
	30—39	201,845	198,239	98 21
	40—49	162,133	158,497	97 76
	50—59	123,954	119,500	96 41
	60+	142,927	114,002	79 76
	A N S	122	25	20 49
Females	Total	1,693,477	352,130	20 79
	0—14	701,457	40,565	5 78
	15—19	161,752	51,891	32 08
	20—24	139,809	50,152	35 87
	25—29	129,094	46,007	35 64
	30—39	211,528	72,123	34 10
	40—49	149,299	48,061	32 19
	50—59	95,494	26,932	28 20
	60+	104,994	16,399	15 62
	A N S	50		

The work participation rate in the age-group 0—14, is the least (5 01) and a steady rise in workers is noticed in the higher age-groups, the highest being in the age-group of 50—59 (66 73) then it decreases to 52 60 per cent among the persons of 60 and above There are fewer workers in the age-group 0—14, because this group mainly constitutes infants, children of school going age who cannot be active participants in work, but still 5% of them have to seek employment out of compulsion of the need for earning Among the boys of this age-group 4 25 per cent are male workers whereas girls in the same age-group are 5 78 per cent In other age-groups work participation rate is higher among males as compared to females In the age-group 15—19 males have 45 40 percent workers and females have lesser percentage of 32 08 in this age-group The highest work participation among males is in the age group of 30—39 (98 21) whereas females have the highest work participation in the age-group of 20—24 (35 87) From the over all position of workers we can observe that males share a greater burden of work load than females.

The work participation rates in the rural population by age-groups are presented in the statement hare ·

STATEMENT VIII 3 'B' (Rural)

Work participation rates by age-groups

Persons Males Females	Age group	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total Population
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Persons	**Total**	**3,218,544**	**1,195,896**	**37 16**
	0—14	1,341,332	70,281	5 24
	15—19	295,744	120,298	40 68
	20—24	242,607	151,863	62 60
	25—29	227,079	149,667	65 91
	30—39	378,636	247,887	65 47
	40—49	288,723	191,411	66 30
	50—59	206,639	138,182	66 87
	60+	237,620	126,289	53 15
	ANS	164	18	10 98
Males	**Total**	**1,628,623**	**851,073**	**52 26**
	0—14	680,364	29,916	4 40
	15—19	145,899	68,766	47 13
	20—24	114,549	103,321	90 20
	25—29	107,334	105,127	97 94
	30—39	180,642	177,620	98 33
	40—49	147,469	144,389	97 91
	50—59	115,562	111,763	96 71
	60+	136,690	110,153	80 59
	ANS	114	18	15 79
Females	**Total**	**1,589,921**	**344,823**	**21 69**
	0—14	660,968	40,365	6 11
	15—19	149,845	51,532	34 39
	20—24	128,058	48,542	37 91
	25—29	119,745	44,540	37 20
	30—39	197,994	70,267	35 49
	40—49	141,254	47,022	39 29
	50—59	91,077	26,419	29 01
	60+	100,930	16,136	15 99
	ANS	50	.	

The rural workers are 37·16 per cent of the total rural population Of them 52 26 per cent are males and 21·69 femals In the age-group of 0—14, 5 24 per cent are workers and this percentage rises abruptly in the succeeding age-groups the highest being 66 87 in the age-group of 50—59 Among the males and females boys in the young age-group of 0—14 form 4 40 percent workers which is lower as compared to 6 11 percent workers in the corresponding age-group of girls

The work participation rates among rural females are much lower than those of rural males The highest percentage of 98 33 workers is in the age-group of 30—39 among males where as females have 37 91 percent the highest among them in the age-group of 20—24

The work participation rates in the urban population by age-groups ar given in the statement here

STATEMENT VIII 3 'C' (Urban)

Work participation rates by age-groups

Persons Males Females	Age-group	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Persons	**Total**	**241,890**	**82,736**	**34 20**
	0—14	84,649	1,103	1 30
	15—19	27,014	4,683	17 34
	20—24	27,366	13,165	48 11
	25—29	22,297	13,794	61 86
	30—39	34,737	22,475	64 70
	40—49	22,709	15,147	66 70
	50—59	12,809	8,250	64 41
	60+	10,301	4,112	39 92
	ANS	8	7	87 50
Males	**Total**	**138,334**	**75,429**	**54 53**
	0—14	44,160	903	2 04
	15—19	15,107	4,324	28 62
	20—24	15,615	11,555	74 00
	25—29	12,948	12,327	95 20
	30—39	21,203	20,619	97 25
	40—49	14,664	14,108	96 21
	50—59	8,392	7,737	92 19
	60+	6,237	3,849	61 71
	ANS.	8	7	87 50
Females	**Total**	**103,556**	**7,307**	**7 06**
	0—14	40,489	200	0 49
	15—19	11,907	359	3 02
	20—24	11,751	1,610	13 70
	25—29	9,349	1,467	15 69
	30—39	13,534	1,856	13 71
	40—49	8,045	1,039	12 91
	50—59	4,417	513	11 61
	60+	4,064	263	6 47
	ANS.	.		

In the urban areas, the participation rates are 34 20 per cent for total urban population, 54 53 percent for males and 7 06 percent for females, thus revealing a vast difference in the proportions of workers among males and females In the age-group of 0—14 there are 1·30 per cent workers The urban boys account for 2 04 per cent work participation and girls in the same age-group are just 0 49 per cent This is in contrast to the position in rural areas discussed above. For boys and girls

in this age-group there is lesser scope of employment in the urban areas whereas rural areas afford ample opportunities to utilize the youngesters on odd agricultural jobs including tending cattle and do lots of other duties which can be taken as economically productive The girls participation in work is insignificant in the urban areas as compared to 6 11 per cent in the rural areas

While comparing the rural and urban segments the variations are more significant among the female workers which can be attributed the fact that females in the rural areas engage themselves in agricultural activities which entitle them to be taken in the category of workers whereas their counterparts in the urban areas have lesser scope of gainful employment and generally they have to confine themselves to household duties

Distribution of workers in each Industrial category by age-groups :

Distribution of workers in the state in each industrial category by age-groups is given here

STATEMENT VIII 4 'A' (Total)

Distribution of Workers in each Industrial Category by Age-Groups

Industrial Category of Workers	P M F	Total Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A N S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I Cultivators	P	903,273	1,000	66	108	111	104	197	166	126	122	N
	M	589,555	1,000	41	86	96	91	192	181	152	161	N
	F	313,718	1,000	115	151	130	129	205	137	77	47	
II Agricultural Labourers	P	53,344	1,000	75	145	133	115	193	151	100	88	
	M	38,939	1,000	55	135	134	117	193	157	108	101	
	F	14,405	1,000	130	173	130	111	192	134	78	52	
III Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting & Plan tations, Orchards & Allied activities	P	34,424	1,000	124	112	146	160	217	126	74	41	N
	M	29,565	1,000	73	108	155	173	235	135	78	43	N
	F	4,859	1,000	428	141	95	81	110	71	46	28	
IV Mining and Quarrying	P	1,344	1,000	33	126	154	123	240	182	80	62	
	F	1,319	1,000	30	126	152	124	240	184	81	63	
	M	25	1,000	160	120	280	120	240	40	40	.	
V (a) Household Industry	P	33,199	1,000	16	65	91	100	222	202	156	148	.
	M	29,852	1,000	11	57	89	98	221	205	162	157	
	F	3,347	1,000	56	135	116	120	226	175	102	70	
V (b) Other than Household Industry	P	20,176	1,000	20	87	153	134	236	182	114	74	N
	M	19,116	1,000	17	84	151	133	237	185	117	76	N
	F	1,060	1,000	63	154	173	153	210	136	71	40	.
VI Construction	P	51,183	1,000	9	70	200	201	273	157	66	24	N
	M	48,665	1,000	8	68	200	203	274	157	67	23	N
	F	2,518	1,000	35	91	184	177	257	170	59	27	
VII Trade and Commerce	P	31 748	1,000	15	81	141	115	221	192	134	101	N
	M	31,084	1,000	15	81	141	115	220	192	135	101	N
	F	664	1,000	24	77	111	113	276	203	119	77	
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	P	15,773	1,000	8	64	168	170	267	192	94	37	
	M	15,399	1,000	7	63	169	170	269	191	95	36	
	F	374	1,000	27	104	136	155	209	230	91	48	.
IX Other Services	P	134,168	1,000	9	32	218	260	279	124	57	21	N
	M	123,008	1,000	7	31	213	263	283	124	58	21	N
	F	11,160	1,000	29	41	273	226	235	117	54	25	.
All Workers	P	1,278,632	1,000	56	98	129	128	211	162	114	102	N
	M	926,502	1,000	33	79	124	127	214	171	129	123	N
	F	352,130	1,000	115	147	142	131	205	137	76	47	.

NOTE —N Stands for negligible

Cultivators are distributed in all the age-groups, younger persons in the age-group 0—14 have the lowest participation in work as compared to other age-groups Cultivators are the highest in the age-group of 30—39 viz 197 persons per thousand of persons while there is a steady decline in the higher age-groups The girls in the age-group of 0—14 out number boys as cultivators The female participation is higher in agricultural occupations in the age-groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—29 and 30—39, thereafter there is an abrupt fall and in the advanced age-groups males are engaged more in this category of work.

Children in the age-group of 0—14 have to work as agricultural labourers and their number per 1,000 population is 75, the highest being 193 in the age-group of 30—39 It is seen that there are more girls who have to work in farms than the boys in this age-group This tendency is observed in the age-group of 15—19 also but in the upper age-groups the participation in work as agricultural labourers is more among males than females

Of all the industrial categories the largest number of children in the age-group of 0—14 per thousand of

workers is in category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities Boys and girls in this age-group tend cattle, pick up forest produce or attend to other allied duties which are mainly lighter duties at home The proportion of girls in this age-group is by far the largest as compared to boys (i e 73 per thousand boys as against 428 girls)

Workers in category IV—Mining and Quarrying are in the higher age-groups

In category V(a)—Household Industry the proportion of workers is more among females than males in all the age-groups except age-groups 40 -49, 50—59, and 60†

The proportion of workers in category V(b) is more in the age-group of 30—39 than in other age-groups

Ih construction there are very few workers in the age-group 0—14 and females have a lesser participation in this category as compared to males

In trade and commerce the larger concentration of workers is in the age-group of 30—39

In category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications the children below 14 years have negligible part to play while in other age-groups males dominate the scene

In the last category of workers there are fewer persons in the age group of 0—14 and similar is the position in the advanced age-group of 60 and above The other age-groups which are economically active the participation rate is the highest in 30—39 i e 279 in block of 1,000 persons

The distribution of workers in rural areas in each of the industrial categories by age-groups is indicated in the statement here

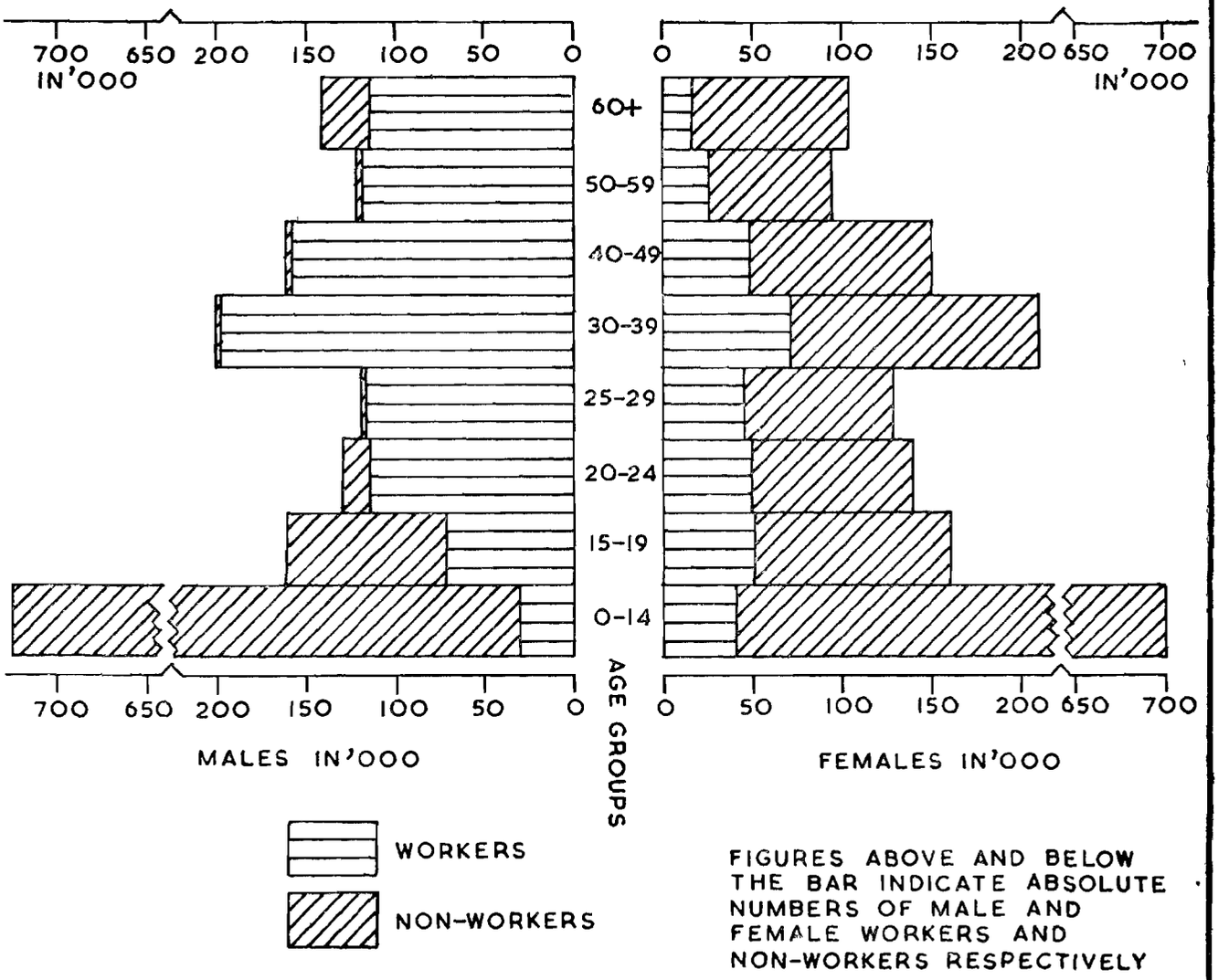
STATEMENT VIII. 4 (b) (Rural)

Distribution of Workers in each Industrial Category by Age-groups

Industrial Category of workers	P M F	Total Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A N S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Cultivators	P	899,229	1,000	66	108	111	104	197	166	126	122	N
	M	586,358	1,000	41	86	96	91	192	181	152	161	N
	F	312,871	1,000	115	151	139	129	205	137	77	47	
II. Agricultural Labourers	P	52,411	1,000	76	145	134	116	193	150	99	87	
	M	38,124	1,000	55	135	135	117	194	156	108	100	
	F	14,287	1,000	131	173	131	112	191	133	77	52	
III Livestock, Forestory, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	P	31,849	1,000	133	119	149	156	210	120	71	42	N
	M	27,069	1,000	80	115	159	170	228	129	75	44	N
	F	4,780	1,000	435	142	93	80	108	69	45	28	.
IV Mining and Quarrying	P	1,311	1,000	31	128	155	123	238	181	81	63	.
	M	1,286	1,000	29	128	152	123	238	184	82	64	
	F	25	1,000	160	120	280	120	240	40	40	.	
V (*a*) Household Industry	P	30,933	1,000	16	64	90	100	220	201	158	151	
	M	27,748	1,000	11	55	87	98	220	205	164	160	
	F	3,185	1,000	57	137	115	118	226	174	102	71	
V (*b*) Other than Household Industry	P	12,613	1,000	22	88	151	138	231	173	114	83	N
	M	11,749	1,000	18	84	151	136	233	175	117	86	N
	F	864	1,000	72	154	157	153	207	139	80	38	
VI Construction	P	37,808	1,000	10	80	202	201	260	154	67	26	N
	M	35,720	1,000	9	79	203	202	261	153	67	26	N
	F	2,088	1,000	36	97	186	184	246	169	59	23	
VII Trade and Commerce	P	18,880	1,000	14	76	138	111	224	196	137	104	N
	M	18,470	1,000	14	76	138	111	222	196	138	105	N
	F	410	1,000	27	93	124	117	273	190	110	66	
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	P	9,860	1,000	9	69	164	162	256	197	100	43	
	M	9,620	1,000	8	67	166	163	258	196	100	42	.
	F	240	1,000	37	125	108	138	188	250	96	58	
IX Other Services	P	101,002	1,000	8	29	235	283	274	105	46	20	N
	M	94,929	1,000	6	28	232	287	278	104	46	19	N
	F	6,073	1,000	37	49	289	224	218	108	49	26	
All Workers	P	1,195,896	1,000	59	101	127	125	207	160	115	106	N
	M	851,073	1,000	35	81	121	124	209	170	131	129	N
	F	344,823	1,000	117	149	141	129	204	136	77	47	

Note —N Stands for negligible

PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS 1971



FIGURES ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR INDICATE ABSOLUTE NUMBERS OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS RESPECTIVELY

The children in age-group of 0—14 constitute the highest proportion among workers in category III—Livestock etc In this category 133 boys and girls are workers Comparing the participation rates separately for boys and girls the proportion of girl workers is by far the highest (80 boys and 435 girls) In other categories of workers the work participation is significantly higher in the age-groups 15 to 59

The distribution of workers in the urban areas in each industrial category by age-groups is indicated in statement No X 4 (C)

STATEMENT VIII. 4 'C' (Urban)

Distribution of Workers in each Individual Category by Age-groups

Industrial Category of Workers	P M F	Total Workers	Proportion for 1,000 of Workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	ANS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I Cultivators	P	4,044	1,000	43	83	104	94	187	174	143	172	N
	M	3,197	1,000	33	76	99	83	179	179	153	198	N
	F	847	1,000	79	110	123	136	217	159	103	73	.
II Agricultural Labourers	P	933	1,000	28	108	88	100	200	184	142	150	
	M	815	1,000	24	118	98	103	182	182	137	156	
	F	118	1,000	51	42	17	76	331	203	170	110	
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	P	2,575	1,000	7	32	109	210	306	194	106	36	
	M	2,496	1,000	6	31	107	211	309	195	106	35	
	F	79	1,000	38	63	190	152	203	177	114	63	.
IV Mining and Quarrying	P	33	1,000	91	30	121	152	333	182	61	30	
	M	33	1,000	91	30	121	152	333	182	61	30	
	F	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	..	.		.
V (a) Household Industry	P	2,266	1,000	13	82	109	103	236	210	139	108	
	M	2,104	1,000	11	80	107	99	237	211	143	112	
	F	162	1,000	31	105	136	154	235	197	93	49	
V (b) Other than Household Industry	P	7,563	1,000	16	86	155	128	243	199	114	59	.
	M	7,367	1,000	16	84	152	127	243	201	117	60	
	F	196	1,000	26	153	245	153	224	122	31	46	
VI. Construction	P	13,375	1,000	5	40	195	202	308	167	66	17	N
	M	12,945	1,000	5	39	195	205	308	166	66	16	N
	F	430	1,000	33	58	174	142	309	179	61	44	
VII Trade and Commerce	P	12,868	1,000	16	89	145	121	218	186	129	96	..
	M	12,614	1,000	16	89	146	121	216	186	130	96	
	F	254	1,000	20	51	91	106	280	224	134	94	
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	P	5,913	1,000	6	55	174	183	286	185	85	26	..
	M	5,779	1,000	5	55	174	183	287	185	85	26	
	F	134	1,000	7	67	187	187	246	194	82	30	
IX. Other Services	P	33,166	1,000	13	40	165	188	294	183	91	26	N
	M	28,079	1,000	12	42	148	180	301	193	97	27	N
	F	5,087	1,000	18	32	255	229	255	128	60	23	
All Workers	P	82,736	1,000	13	56	159	167	272	183	100	50	N
	M	75,429	1,000	12	57	153	164	273	187	103	51	N
	F	7,307	1,000	28	49	220	201	254	142	70	36	

Note —N Stands for negligible

The over-all comparison of workers in the age-group of 0—14 in rural and urban areas reveal that work participation among rural boys and girls is higher as compared to the corresponding age-groups of urban areas The proportions are 59 (boys and girls in the rural areas) per thousand persons as against 13 (boys and girls in urban areas).

Non-Workers :

The description of the main activity of all individuals was asked at the time of census enumeration. The main activity so ascertained helped to divide the individuals into broad streams of workers and non-workers So-far the data on workers has been discussed and details of Non-workers are discussed in this section

All persons who were not engaged in any economically productive work have been taken in the category of non-workers They have been Categorised under seven broad heads which are explained here :

(1) Household Duties.

This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such

a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties The main activity of such a person was entered as Household Duty If a person whose main activity was attending to household duties, also engaged himself in family cultivation or preparing cow dung cakes at odd times for sale etc that economic activity was covered as secondary work On the other hand, a woman who worked primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc and also attended to household duties, obviously her main activity was to be the economic activity in which she was mostly engaged in and was not to be categorised as 'Household Duty' for her main activity

Student

This refers to those whose main activity was returned as a student This covered all full time students or children attending school Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full time worker by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they were treated primarily as students if that was their main activity.

Retired person or a rentier

A person who has retired from service and was doing no other work *i e*, not employed again in some full time work or did not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade etc or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing of which he had not to work was taken under this category

Dependent

This category included all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attended to household duties she was categorised under 'Household Duties' for her main activity rather than 'Dependent'.

Dependents included all non-workers even if able bodied who had no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who were not seeking any work either but were purely dependent

Beggers etc

This covered beggars, vagarants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who were not engaged in any economically productive work

Institutions

This covered convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons were compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc in such institutions An under trial prisoner in a jail sould not, however, be brought under this category, but had to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended Inmates of such institutions were noted as 'I'

Other Non-Workers.

This included all non-workers who did not come under any of the six categories above but were seeking work. A boy or a girl who had completed education or stopped studying and seeking work came under this category. If a person was merely spending his time at home as a dependent and was not doing any work and not seeking any work came under 'Dependent' rather than 'other non-workers'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reported that he was not engaged in any other activity but was seeking work came under this category.

The proportion of non-workers by sex in the State and Districts is given in the statement here :

STATEMENT VIII. 5(a) TABLE

Distribution of Non-workers by their main activity

State/District	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-workers							
			Total	Students	Household duties	Dependents and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independant means	Baggars, vagarants etc	Inmates of penal, mental, charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Himachal Pradesh	**P**	**2,181,802**	**1,000**	**245**	**279**	**461**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**8**
	M	**840 455**	**1,000**	**427**	**3**	**538**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**19**
	F	**1,341,347**	**1,000**	**131**	**452**	**412**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**3**

STATEMENT VIII. 5(a)—contd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chamba	P	152,312	1,000	158	318	515	3	N	1	5
	M	53,423	1,000	328	3	648	8	1	3	9
	F	98,889	1,000	67	487	443	N	N	N	3
Kangra .	P	962,628	1,000	279	294	409	4	1	1	12
	M	361,248	1,000	492	2	466	11	2	N	27
	F	601,380	1,000	152	469	375	N	N	1	3
Mandı	P	311,240	1,000	212	253	524	2	1	1	7
	M	124,161	1,000	345	1	632	5	1		14
	F	187,079	1,000	123	420	452	N	1	1	3
Kulu .. .	P	98,813	1,000	177	245	571	1	1	N	5
	M	40,721	1,000	308	6	672	3	3	N	8
	F	58,092	1,000	85	412	501	N	N	N	2
Lahul & Spıtı ..	P	8,298	1,000	282	86	602	N	20	N	10
	M	4,215	1,000	379	3	570	N	35	N	13
	F	4,083	1,000	181	172	634		6		7
Bılaspur	P	115,823	1,000	318	225	440	3	2	N	12
	M	49,682	1,000	521	1	450	6	3	N	19
	F	66,141	1,000	165	394	433	N	1	N	7
Mahasu	P	232,656	1,000	246	230	513	3	1	N	7
	M	96,426	1,000	411	6	562	7	1	1	12
	F	136,230	1,000	129	389	478	N	1	N	3
Sımla	P	139,411	1,000	256	320	403	6	1	3	11
	M	51,740	1,000	432	5	520	14	2	5	22
	F	87,671	1,000	152	507	333	N	1	2	5
Sırmaur ..	P	140,944	1,000	158	337	493	3	2	1	6
	M	49,732	1,000	318	3	650	7	5	3	14
	F	91,212	1,000	71	519	407	N	1	N	2
Kınnaur . ..	P	19,677	1,000	183	121	633	55	1		7
	M	9,107	1,000	316	2	553	117	1		11
	F	10,570	1,000	69	224	701	1	1		4

Note —N Stands for negligible

The majority of non-workers are in three categories *viz*, students, household duties, dependents and infants. In the whole of the state students per thousand are 245; Persons engaged in Household duties are 297 while the highest number of non-workers are dependents and infants (461) Male students out number female students The non-workers in the 2nd category are all females excepting 3 males per thousand in the State This shows that women usually stay back at home to attend to household duties Similar is the position in the districts.

Distribution of non-workers by sex in the State and Districts for rural and urban areas is given separately in statements below .

STATEMENT VIII 5(b) (Rural)

Distribution of Non-workers by their main activity

State/District	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-workers							
			Total	Students	Household Duties	Dependents and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independant means	Beggars, Vagarants etc	Inmates of penal, mental, charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Himachal Pradesh	**P**	**2,022,648**	**1,000**	**234**	**279**	**473**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**8**
	M	**777,550**	**1,000**	**417**	**3**	**551**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**17**
	F	**1,245,098**	**1,000**	**120**	**452**	**425**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**3**
Chamba	P	138,802	1,000	136	323	535	2	N	2	2
	M	48,033	1,000	306	3	677	6	1	3	4
	T	90,769	1,000	45	492	460	N	N	1	2
Kangra	P	928,302	1,000	277	294	412	4	1	N	12
	M	348,023	1,000	492	2	467	11	2	N	26
	F	580,279	1,000	149	469	378	N	N	1	3
Mandı	P	281,670	1,000	196	249	546	1	1	1	6
	M	112,728	1,000	325	1	656	3	1	2	12
	F	168,942	1,000	209	415	472	N	1	1	2

STATEMENT VIII. 5 (b) (Rural)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kulu	P	92,049	1,000	161	242	591	1	1	N	4
	M	37,950	1,000	290	6	694	2	2	N	6
	T	54,099	1,000	71	408	519	N	N	N	2
Lahul & Spiti	P	8,298	1,000	282	86	602	N	20	N	10
	M	4,215	1,000	379	3	570	N	35	N	13
	F	4,083	1,000	181	172	634		6		7
Bilaspur	P	109,574	1,000	314	224	447	2	2	N	11
	M	47,094	1,000	519	1	454	5	3	N	18
	F	62,480	1,000	159	392	442	N	1	N	6
Mahasu	P	222,360	1,000	236	229	525	3	1	N	6
	M	92,004	1,000	399	7	575	6	1	1	11
	F	130,356	1,000	120	386	490	N	1	N	3
Simla	P	95,590	1,000	178	343	469	4	1	N	5
	M	34,527	1,000	353	6	619	9	2	N	11
	F	61,063	1,000	79	533	385	N	1	N	2
Sirmaur	P	126,326	1,000	137	344	511	1	2	N	5
	M	43,869	1,000	294	4	682	3	5	1	11
	F	82,457	1,000	53	525	420	N	1	N	1
Kinnaur	P	19,677	1,000	183	121	633	55	1		7
	M	9,107	1,000	316	2	553	117	1		11
	F	10,570	1,000	69	224	701	1	1		4

Note —N Stands for negligible

STATEMENT VIII 5 (c) (Urban)

Distribution of Non-workers by their main activity

State/District	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-workers							
			Total	Students	Household Duties	Dependants and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independant means	Beggars, vagarants etc	Inmates of penal, mental, charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Himachal Pradesh	**P**	**159,154**	**1,000**	**381**	**279**	**301**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**24**
	M	**62,905**	**1,000**	**545**	**2**	**377**	**23**	**3**	**6**	**44**
	F	**96,249**	**1,000**	**275**	**460**	**251**	**1**	**N**	**2**	**11**
Chamba ..	P	13,510	1,000	389	261	309	11	N	1	29
	M	5,390	1,000	517	5	394	27	N	2	55
	F	8,120	1,000	304	431	252	1		N	12
Kangra	P	34,326	1,000	329	298	336	8	2	2	25
	M	13,225	1,000	487	3	436	20	3	2	49
	F	21,101	1,000	230	482	274	1	1	2	10
Mandi	P	29,570	1,000	362	291	314	8	2	2	21
	M	11,433	1,000	536	2	398	21	4	2	37
	F	18,137	1,000	253	473	261	N	1	2	10
Kulu	P	6,764	1,000	387	278	302	6	3	1	23
	M	2,771	1,000	569	6	365	13	7	2	38
	F	3,993	1,000	261	467	258	2	N		12
Bilaspur	P	6,249	1,000	379	252	330	10	5		24
	M	2,588	1,000	545	1	383	21	8		42
	F	3,661	1,000	263	429	292	2	3		11
Mahasu	P	10,296	1,000	460	258	254	7	1	1	19
	M	4,422	1,000	647	1	301	15	3	1	32
	F	5,874	1,000	318	452	219	1			10
Simla	P	43,821	1,000	426	272	258	10	1	8	25
	M	17,213	1,000	591	2	321	24	2	14	46
	F	26,608	1,000	319	447	216	1	N	5	12
Sirmaur	P	14,618	1,000	346	276	335	15	2	6	20
	M	5,863	1,000	497	1	415	33	3	14	37
	F	8,755	1,000	245	460	282	3	1		9

Note —(i) There is no urban areas in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur Districts.
(ii) N Stands for negligible.

While comparing the statements of rural and urban areas the main difference is visible in the category of students In the rural areas male students per thousand are 417 and females per thousand are 120, the corresponding figures in the urban areas are 545 and 275 respectively The students among females are more than double in the urban areas as compared to rural areas which reveals larger literacy among urban females. As regards other categories there are no significant trends.

Further distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups for total population for Rural and Urban areas separately is given in the statements VIII-6(*a*), VIII-6(*b*) and VIII-6(*c*) below .

STATEMENT VIII.6 (a) (Total)

Distribution of Non-workers by Broad Age-groups

Category of Non Workers	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-Workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-workers	**P**	**2,181,802**	**1,000**	**621**	**91**	**48**	**39**	**66**	**48**	**32**	**54**	**N**
	M	**840,455**	**1,000**	**826**	**105**	**18**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**35**	**N**
	F	**1,341,347**	**1,000**	**493**	**82**	**67**	**62**	**104**	**75**	**51**	**66**	**N**
Students ..	P	534,184	1,000	807	172	19	1	1	N	N	N	N
	M	358,798	1,000	772	205	22	1	N	N	N	N	N
	F	175,386	1,000	877	105	15	1	1	N	N	1	N
Household Duties	P	609,068	1,000	60	116	137	133	227	154	90	83	N
	M	2,328	1,000	314	144	66	52	110	73	75	166	N
	F	606,740	1,000	59	116	137	133	227	155	90	83	N
Dependants and Infants	P	1,005,022	1,000	880	26	5	2	3	9	15	60	N
	M	452,031	1,000	916	16	4	2	3	4	5	50	N
	F	552,991	1,000	850	34	5	3	2	13	25	68	N
Retired, rentier & persons of independant means	P	8,468	1,000	112	1	2	7	49	113	171	545	N
	M	8,173	1,000	116	N	2	5	49	116	172	540	N
	F	295	1,000		3	3	81	51	38	156	668	..
Beggars, Vagarants etc	P	2,542	1,000	61	59	62	88	135	153	176	266	..
	M	1,843	1,000	46	50	62	62	153	155	183	289	.
	F	699	1,000	103	84	60	155	86	150	156	206	.
Inmates, penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	1,725	1,000	163	197	226	83	111	74	61	85	.
	M	1,035	1,000	104	244	183	92	129	77	78	93	.
	F	690	1,000	252	125	290	70	85	70	36	72	
Others	P	20,793	1,000	64	414	293	67	50	32	25	55	N
	M	16,247	1,000	38	405	317	73	56	35	26	49	1
	F	4,546	1,000	158	445	210	47	26	21	19	74	

Note .—N Stands for Negligible.

STATEMENT VIII.6 (b) (Rural)

Distribution of Non-workers by broad Age-groups

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-workers	**P**	**2,022,648**	**1,000**	**628**	**87**	**45**	**38**	**65**	**48**	**34**	**55**	**N**
	M	**777,550**	**1,000**	**837**	**99**	**14**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**34**	**N**
	F	**1,245,098**	**1,000**	**498**	**79**	**64**	**60**	**103**	**76**	**52**	**68**	**N**
Students	P	473,464	1,000	825	161	13	1	N	N	N	N	N
	M	324,510	1,000	787	197	15	1	N	N	N	N	N
	F	148,954	1,000	908	80	9	1	1	N	N	1	N
Household Duties	P	564,670	1,000	64	118	133	130	224	154	91	86	N
	M	2,179	1,000	319	145	63	51	109	70	78	164	1
	F	562,491	1,000	63	118	133	130	225	155	91	85	N
Dependants and Infants	P	957,132	1,000	880	26	4	2	3	9	16	60	N
	M	428,304	1,000	917	16	4	2	3	3	4	51	N
	F	528,828	1,000	850	34	5	3	2	13	25	68	N

STATEMENT VIII : 6(B) (Rural)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Retired, rentier and persons of independant means	P	6,939	1 000	136	1	2	8	53	126	172	505	N
	M	6,745	1,000	140	1	2	5	54	129	172	497	
	F	194	1,000			5	113	16	41	150	675	
Beggars, Vagarants etc.	P	2,298	1,000	62	63	64	91	136	149	172	263	.
	M	1,653	1 000	45	55	66	62	154	150	180	288	.
	F	645	1,000	104	85	61	164	90	146	152	198	.
Inmates, penal, mental and Charitable institutions	P	1,119	1,000	139	223	268	76	99	57	57	81	.
	M	643	1,000	118	305	177	84	97	56	76	87	.
	F	476	1,000	166	113	391	65	103	59	32	71	.
Others	P	17,026	1,000	69	426	283	63	49	30	23	56	1
	M	13,516	1,000	38	420	316	68	55	31	24	47	1
	F	3,510	1,000	188	448	156	45	27	24	21	91	..

STATEMENT VIII . 6(C) (Urban)

Distrib ution of Non-workers by broad Age groups

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-Workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	55—59	60+	ANS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-workers	P	159,154	1,000	525	140	89	53	77	48	29	39	N
	M	62,905	1,000	688	171	65	10	9	9	10	38	N
	F	96,249	1,000	419	120	105	82	121	73	41	39	
Students .. .	P	60,720	1,000	666	262	67	4	1	N	N	N	.
	M	34,288	1,000	636	273	83	6	2	N	N	N	.
	F	26,432	1,000	704	248	46	2	N	N	N	N	..
Household Duties ..	P	44,398	1,000	15	82	184	174	261	154	79	51	
	M	149	1,000	228	141	101	54	128	107	40	201	
	F	44,249	1,000	15	81	184	174	262	154	79	51	
Dependants and Infants	P	47,890	1,000	880	28	13	3	5	7	12	52	N
	M	23,727	1,000	897	19	10	4	8	9	10	43	N
	F	24,163	1,000	864	37	15	3	2	5	14	60	.
Retired, rentier and persons of independant means	P	1,529	1,000		1	2	4	29	56	170	738	
	M	1,428	1,000	.		2	3	23	58	170	744	.
	F	101	1,000		10	.	20	119	30	168	653	.
Baggars, Vagarants etc	P	244	1,000	57	25	37	57	119	197	213	295	
	M	190	1,000	47	10	32	63	142	195	216	295	
	F	54	1,000	93	74	55	37	37	204	204	296	.
Inmates, penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	606	1,000	209	147	147	96	134	106	69	92	
	M	392	1,000	82	145	191	105	181	112	82	102	
	F	214	1,000	444	150	65	79	47	93	47	75	
Others	P	3,767	1,000	43	359	340	86	53	41	30	48	
	M	2,731	1,000	37	330	319	99	65	52	38	60	
	F	1,036	1,000	59	434	396	53	21	12	11	14	..

NOTE.—N Stands for negligible.

The proportion per 1,000 of Non-workers according to their categories shows that a large majority of non-workers are in the age-groups of 0—14 In the statement No. X-6(*a*) above we will find that 621 boys and girls per thousand of non-workers are in the age-group 0—14, of them 826 are boys and 493 girls In other age-groups the proportion is below 100 persons (total non-workers in the state) In the age-group of 15—19, males have a proportion of 105 non-workers per 1000 of non-workers and similar position emerges in the case of females in the age-group of 30—39

'Students' and 'Dependents and Infants' have the highest proportion of non-workers *viz*, 807 and 880 per 1000 of non-workers respectively Statements for rural and urban areas also reveal similar trends.

CHAPTER IX

Migration

Citizens of India have full freedom of movement within the country and no record is maintained of such movements. Census is, therefore, the only occasion for ascertaining the quantum and direction of such movements and the types of persons who shift or change their place of residence Census statistics on this aspect of demographic information are termed as "migration data" The study of valuable data on internal migration has assumed considerable importance in the recent years of planned development, because it has direct bearing on the pattern of socio-economic progress in the country

Various socio-economic factors are responsible for movement of population from one place to another. Displacement of people from river projects, new settlements, civic and educational amenities, population density, marriages, employment opportunities, occupational changes, rigours of weather, death of spouse or parents are some of the important causes affecting directly or indirectly the pace of migration Motivation, selectivity and differentials with regard to age, sex, educational level and marital status etc also form the relevant subject matter for in depth study of migration problems A study of migration problems is a must to the planners, administrators, demographers and others who are engaged in formulation of schemes of national economic development, urban housing, expansion of employment opportunities, social welfare and educational development which involve effects of migration

Scope

This chapter basically analyses the 1961 and 1971 Census data on 'birth place migration' based on 1% sample data produced by advance computor processing in 1971 Census. The extent and distribution of different types of population viz , 'born in the place of enumeration, 'born elsewhere in the district of enumeration', 'born in other districts of the State', 'born in other states in India beyond the state of enumeration', and 'born, outside India' have been compared for the two censuses to see any change in the migration trends Behaviour of migrant population from rural to rural, rural to urban urban to rural, and urban to urban types of movement is quite interesting and has a special significance in preparing, plans and allocation of resources

In 1961 Census four questions relevant to the topic of migration were canvassed Among these, questions 4 (*b*) and 4(*c*) were asked in 1961 for the first time in the Indian census, lending depth to the data on migration The questions are reproduced below :

1. Question 4(*a*) Birth place.
2. Question 4(*b*) Whether born in Village or Town.
3. Question 4(*c*) Duration of residence.
4. Question 5(*a*) Nationality.

The scope of data on migration was further expanded in 1971 Census and information was collected with reference to the following questions on the Individual Enumeration slip :

1 Question 7. Birth Place

- (*a*) Place of birth
- (*b*) Rural/Urban
- (*c*) District
- (*d*) State/Country

2. Question 8. Last Residence

- (*a*) Place of last residence
- (*b*) Rural/Urban
- (*c*) District
- (*d*) State/Country

3. Qeustion 9 Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration.

From the above two sets of questiomaire germane to migration it will be noted that the questions on last residence have been introduced for the first time in 1971 Census.

Statistics on Migration

In 1961 Census a series of six tables on migration were prepared on the basis of four questions mentioned above These were :

D-I Non-Indian Nationals

D-II Place of birth

D-III Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

D-III Migrants from other states and outside (Appendix) India (less than 5 years duration) classified by age-groups

D-IV Migrants to cities classified by sex broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

D-V Cities showing population born locally migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities.

D-VI Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-wokers by place of birth

The migration tables generated in the 1971 Census are as under

D-I Population classified by place of birth

D-I Persons born in other districts of (Appendix) State and enumerated in this district.

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

D-II Migrants by state of last residence and (Appendix) age for duration of residence of 0—9 years Males and Females

D-III Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions

D-IV Population of cities classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.

D-V Migrants Workers and Non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence

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

Complete information on migration is contained in "Part II-D Migration Tables" of the 1971 Census publication series of Himachal Pradesh It may be noted that unlike other States/Union Territories where 20 per cent urban and 10 per cent rural tabulation of migration data has been made, in respect of Himachal Pradesh this is based on 100 per cent tabulation

As already mentioned the subject matter of the present chapter is confined to have a comparability of 1961 migration statistics with 1971 results of one per cent advance tabulation based on 'Population classified by place of birth' which is the only common table between the two censuses Detailed trends on migration will be analysed in Part I-B General Report in which comparative migration data by age and with reference to other socio-economic characteristics are to be studied

During the past decade 1961-71, boundaries of Himachal Pradesh State were affected as a result of reorganisation of the erstwhile Punjab state in 1966 Consequently four districts of Kangra, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Simla were transferred to this State alongwith some of the hilly areas of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Ambala districts

Therefore while presenting the figures in the following statement IX I in respect of the basic data on 'Population classified by place of birth' for the two censuses, administrative boundaries of the state as existing at the time of 1961 and 1971 censuses have been kept in view The basic data on 'Population classified by place of birth' as displayed in this statement have been taken from Appendix-B to "Special Monograph No I-Birth Place Migration in India" by Shri G K Mahrotra, Office of the Registrar General, India Figures of migration have been rounded in hundreds for 1961 so as to be comparable with 1971 Census results of one per cent advance sample tabulation

STATEMENT IX I

Population classified by Place of Birth-1961 and 1971

Figures in hundreds

Birth place	Rural Urban Unclassified	Enumerated in Rural or Urban Areas of Himachal Pradesh							
		Rural				Urban			
		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population		6,657	16,039	6,215	15,857	370	1,387	270	1,034
A Born in India	Rural	6,483	15,537	6,142	15,491	132	524	80	331
	Urban	55	282	45	274	214	739	172	621
	Unclassified	2	9	3	15	1	7	N	5
1 Within the State of enumeration	Rural	6,233	15,277	5,876	15,181	74	389	50	234
	Urban	23	125	20	149	187	585	145	460
	Unclassified	1	7	2	14	N	1	N	3
a Born in place of Enumeration	Rural	5,496	13,345	2,959	7,920	..	..	..	..
	Urban					174	510	135	401
	Unclassified							..	..

STATEMENT IX.I—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	647	1,564	2,811	6,733	57	189	43	128
	Urban	18	68	16	112	5	31	5	25
	Unclassified	1	5	2	12	N	..	N	3
c. Born in other districts of state.	Rural	90	368	106	528	17	200	7	106
	Urban	5	57	4	37	7	44	5	34
	Unclassified	N	2	N	2	1	1	N	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	250	260	266	310	58	135	30	97
	Urban	32	157	25	125	28	154	27	161
	Unclassified *	1	2	1	1	N	6	N	2
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	Rural	.	1	N	1	N	..	..	2
	Urban	N	2	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Unclassified		.	.	..	..	..	..	.
2. Assam‡	Rural	N	3	N	1	N	..	N	1
	Urban	N		N	..	N	..	N	..
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3. Bihar	Rural	N	6	N	3	5	3	N	..
	Urban	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	1
	Unclassified	.		.	..	N	..	..	..
4. Gujarat .	Rural	N	1	N	.	N	..	N	..
	Urban	N	2	N	1	N	..	N	2
	Unclassified	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Haryana† .. .	Rural	N	36	..	45	..	23	..	13
	Urban	.	9	..	7	..	24	..	21
	Unclassified	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	20	16	7	9	2	8	1	3
	Urban	2	6	1	6	1	9	1	3
	Unclassified	N	..	..	..	..	1	N	..
7 Kerala . .	Rural	N	4	N	2	N	1	N	1
	Urban	N	2	N	..	N	3	N	2
	Unclassified	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	N	3	N	7	N	1	N	1
	Urban	N		N	4	N	3	N	5
	Unclassified	N		..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Maharashtra .. .	Rural	N	2	N	1	..	1	..	1
	Urban	N	3	N	6	N	5	N	6
	Unclassified	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
10. Mysore ..	Rural	N	..	N	2	N	..	..	..
	Urban	N	2	..	.	N	..	N	.
	Unclassified		..	N	..	..	.	..	.
11. Nagaland ..	Rural	.	.	..	.	..	.	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
12. Orissa	Rural		3	N	1	N	..	N	..
	Urban	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	1
	Unclassified	N	.	..	.	..	..		.
13. Punjab†† .	Rural	187	114	238	193	42	68	25	54
	Urban	23	74	18	59	19	74	19	67
	Unclassified	N	..	N	..	N	3	N	1
14. Rajasthan .. .	Rural	N	4	N	4	N	1	N	1
	Urban	N	2	N	3	N	..	N	3
	Unclassified	N	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
15. Sikkim	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassified	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Tamil Nadu	Rural	N	..	N	1	N	..	N	2
	Urban	N	..	N	2	N	..	N	2
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	41	65	20	34	8	29	4	16
	Urban	4	21	3	20	4	19	4	25
	Unclassified	N		N	1	N	..	N	..
18. West Bengal .. .	Rural	N	1	N	1	N	..	N	2
	Urban	N	7	N	2	N	5	N	5
	Unclassified	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
	Urban	.	.	..	..	.	..	N	..
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.I—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Chandigarh	Rural	..		..	1	..	..		.
	Urban	..	4	..	3	..	3		2
	Unclassified		..	.	.	..			..
21 Dadra & Nagar Haveli@	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassified		Not applicable						
22. Delhi	Rural	N	1	N	4	N	.	N	
	Urban	2	22	2	11	2	8	1	16
	Unclassifidd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Goa, Daman & Diu ..	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Urban	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Unclassified	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
24. Himachal Pradesh .	Rural Urban Unclassified		Not Applicable						
25 Lacadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands@.	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban Unclassified		Not Applicable						
26. Manipur .. .	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban			..	.	.	..	..	
	Unclassified	..	.		..	.	..	.	..
27. Arunachal Pradesh@@ .	Rural	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Urban			.	..	.	.	..	
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	
28. Pondicherry . .	Rural				..	..	.		..
	Urban			.	..	..	..	.	.
	Unclassified		.	.	..	..	.		
29. Tripura	Rural		..	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Urban		.						.
	Unclassified		.		.				
30. Meghalaya&& .	Rural		.	.	.	..			
	Urban	.	.		.	..	.		.
	Unclassified		.					.	
B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (Includ. U.S S.R)		113	207	21	71	23	116	17	74
1 Afghanistan		N	1	..	..	N	..	..	.
2. Burma . .		N	..	N	..	N	.	N	1
3. China		N	32	..	20	..	33	..	13
4. Malaysia . ..		N	..	..	..	N	..	..	
5. Nepal ..		86	142	8	28	2	16	1	11
6. Pakistan		9	30	5	22	20	67	16	48
7. Shri Lanka		N	1	..			..	..	
8. U..S.S R. . .			..	.	..	..	..	..	..
9. Elsewhere		18	1	8	1	1	..	..	1
C. Countries in Europe (exclud. U.S S R):		N	..	N		N		N	1
1. Ireland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. U.K (including N Ireland)		N	..	N	..	N	..	N	1
3. Elsewhere		N	..	N		N		N	.
D. Countries in Africa		N	..	N	1	N	.	N	1
1. Kenya ..		..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.
2 Mauritius . ..		..	.		.	.		.	..
3. Mozambique		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Union of South Africa .		.	..		1	..	..	..	1
5. Elsewhere .. .		N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..

STATEMENT IX·1—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E Countries in two Americas		N	2	N				.	.
1. Canada		N	1	N			.	..	.
2. U.S A		.	1		.	.	.		.
3 Elsewhere			..	.		..	..	.	..
F Countries in Oceania				N	..	.	.	..	..
1 Australia		.	.	N		.	.		.
2. New Zealand	..		.	..	..	.	.	..	
3. Elsewhere		..	.	.		.	.		..
G Unclassifiable		3	2	5	5	N	1	1	1

'N' Refers to negligible figure '—' (Dash) refers to nil

* Includes 'figures of those areas where the respondent could not spell out the exact name of State of birth

£ 1961 data include the figures of Meghalaya as well

+Did not exist as a separate area in 1961, hence was included in Punjab for 1961 data

++1961 data incide figures of Haryana and Chandigarh as well

ff Did not exist as a separate area in 1961, hence was included in Assam for 1961 data.

@Entirely rural in 1961 and 1971

@@Entirely rural in 1961

The sexwise basic data on migration given in the statement at the State level for rural and urban areas n respect of 1961 and 1971 Censuses may help the data users in their further research in the field of internal migration. Detailed information about various types of population based on 1 per cent sample data gn migration made available at the electronic computor for 1971 Census in respect of Himachal Pradesh is given in the tables printed as annexure at the end of this chapter.

It is bare fact that the population of India and more so in hilly areas like our state, is comparatively less mobile and very much attached to its village or town origin. Indeed the low level of economic development and educational standard of the people beside remoteness of some areas and absence of easy means of communications are some of the important factors responsible for immobility of the populace Here persons would not like to move out of their birth place unless they are compelled to change their usual residences because of economic considerations or social customs.

As has been stated earlier, the population of an area can be classified according to the place of birth as under :

A Born at the place of enumeration

B. Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration

C Born in other districts of the state.

D. Born in other states in India

E. Born outside India.

The above categories of population can also be termed as (a) immobile (b) intra-district (c) inter-district (d) inter-state and (e) outside India. For the sake of brevity we may refer these categories of population as such in our discussions hereafter.

Magnitude and distribution of Population by place of Birth

Himachal Pradesh State has been greatly affected and gained in territory as a result of reorganisation of the erstwhile Punjab state during the decade 1961-71. The new State of Himachal Pradesh in 1971 differs from the one before reorganisation As already explained some districts in full as well as in parts were added to the existing districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur The impact of reorganisation on the migration statistics of these areas has been quite complex It affects not only the intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration, but also the types of movement, viz , rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban In order to have comparable estimates for both the Censuses, a rigorous excercise on the adjustment of migration data is required . But due to some administrative reasons the racasting of 1961 Census data as to the present jurisdiction is being postponed for the present and, therefore, a comparative study of migration trends between 1961 and 1971 is not possible at this stage The 1971 Census migration data of the State is based on 100 per cent tabulation giving absolute information on population by place of birth and area of enumeration viz , rural/urban as may be seen from the figures displayed in statement IX·2 :—

STATEMENT IX. 2

Population by place of birth and area of enumeration

Enumerated in Total /Rural /Urban areas of Himachal Pradesh at 1971 Census

Birth Place	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Numbers			Percentage to total population			Numbers			Percentage to total population			Numbers			Percentage to urban Population		
	Persons	males	females	Persons	males	females	Persons	males	females	Persons	males	females	Persons	males	females	Persons	males	females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	3,460,434	1,766,957	1,693,477	100 00	100 00	100 00	3,218,544	61,28,623	1,589,921	100 00	100 00	100 00	241,890	138,334	103,556	100 00	100 00	100·00
I A Born in India	3,413,103	1,734,725	1,678,378	98·63	98 18	99 11	3,188,658	1,606,338	1,582,320	99 07	98 63	99 52	224,445	128,387	96,058	92 79	92 81	92·76
Within the state of enumeration	3,280,003	1,667,677	1,612,326	94 79	94 38	95 21	3,108,629	1,568,265	1,540,364	96·58	96 29	96 88	171,374	99,412	71,862	70,85	71 86	69 49
(a) Born in place of enumeration	2,812,677	1,421,784	890,893	66 83	80 47	52 61	2,218,801	1,369,516	849,285	68 94	84 09	53 42	93,876	52,268	41,608	38 81	37 78	40 18
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	820,418	176,553	643,865	23 71	9 99	38	784,664	156,726	627,938	24 38	9 62	39 49	35,754	19,827	15,927	14 78	14 33	15 38
(c) Born in other district of the state	146,908	69,340	77,568	4 25	3 92	4 58	105,164	43,023	63,141	3 26	2 58	3 97	41,744	27,317	14,427	17 26	19 75	13 93
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	133,100	67,048	66,052	3 84	3 80	3 90	80,029	38,073	41,956	2 49	2 34	2 64	53,071	28,975	24,096	21 94	20 95	23 27
) States																		
1 Andhra Pradesh	681	344	337	0 02	0 02	0·02	401	254	147	0 01	0 02	0·01	280	90	190	0 12	0 07	0 18
2 Assam	414	247	167	0 01	0 02	0 01	280	182	98	0 01	0 01	0 01	134	65	69	0 06	0 05	0 07
3 Bihar	1,120	708	412	0 03	0 04	0·02	623	430	193	0·02	0·03	0 01	497	278	219	0 21	0 20	0 21
4 Gujarat	290	170	120	0 01	0 01	0 01	190	112	78	0·01	0 01	0 01	100	58	42	0 04	0 04	0 04
5 Haryana	17,847	8,343	9,504	0 51	0 47	0 56	10,445	4,522	5,923	0 32	0 28	0 37	7,402	3,821	3,581	3 06	2 76	3 46
6 Jammu & Kashmir	7,919	4,474	3,445	0 23	0 25	0 20	5,263	2,695	2,568	0·16	0 16	0 16	2,656	1,779	877	1 10	1 29	0 85
7 Kerala	1,349	1,024	325	0 04	0 06	0 02	918	809	109	0 03	0·05	0 01	431	215	216	0 18	0 16	0 21
8 Madhya Pradesh	1,661	703	958	0 05	0 04	0 06	1,212	507	705	0 04	0 03	0 04	449	196	253	0 19	0 14	0 24
9 Maharashtra	1,683	813	870	0 05	0 05	0 05	1,084	562	522	0 03	0·03	0 03	599	251	348	0 25	0 18	0 34
10 Manipur	10	7	3	N	N	N	4	4		N	N		6	3	3	N	N	N
11 Meghalaya	4	2	2	N	N	N	.	—	..	..	..	..	41	2	2	N	N	N
12 Mysore	399	225	174	0 01	0 01	0 01	211	138	73	0 01	0 01	0 01	188	87	101	0 08	0 06	0 10
13 Nagaland	7	5	2	N	N	N	2	2		N	N		5	3	2	N	N	N
14 Orissa	553	446	107	0 02	0 03	0 01	464	403	61	0 01	0 02	N	89	43	46	0 04	0 03	0 04
15 Punjab	67,100	31,618	35,482	1 94	1 79	2 10	41,388	17,459	23,929	1 29	1 07	1 51	25,712	14,159	11,553	10 63	10 24	11 16
16 Rajasthan	1,897	873	1,024	0 05	0·05	0 06	1,118	449	669	0·03	0 03	0 04	779	424	355	0 32	0 31	0 34
17 Sikkim	54	28	26	N	N	N	24	15	9	N	N	N	30	13	17	0 01	0 01	0 02
18 Tamil Nadu	622	306	316	0·02	0 02	0 02	219	149	70	0 01	0 01	N	403	157	246	0 17	0 11	0 24
19 Tripura	11	6	5	N	N	N	3	.	3	N		N	8	6	2	N	0 01	N
20 Uttar Pradesh	21,401	13,096	8,305	0 62	0 74	0 49	12,006	7,613	4,393	0 37	0 47	0 28	9,395	5,483	3,912	3 88	3 96	3 78
21 West Bengal	1,131	545	586	0 03	0·03	0 03	474	253	221	0 02	0 02	0 01	657	292	365	0 27	0 21	0 35

(b) UNION TERRITORY																	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	6	2	N	N	N	2	2		N	N		6	4	2	N	N	N
2 Arunachal Pradesh	15	10	5	N	N	N	4	4		N	N		11	6	5	0 01	0 01	0 01
3 Chandigarh	1,445	497	948	0 04	0 03	0 06	813	164	649	0 03	0 01	0 04	632	333	299	0 26	0 24	0 26
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	2	1	N	N	N	.	..		.			C	2	1	N	N	N
5 Delhi	5,450	2,537	2,913	0 16	0 14	0 17	2,876	1,342	1,534	0 09	0 08	0 10	2,574	1,195	1,379	1 06	00 86	1 33
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	19	10	9	N	N	N	5	3	2	N	N	N	14	7	7	N	0 01	0 01
7 L.M. & A Islands	1	1	..	N	N	—	—	—	—	..	..	.	1	1	.	N	N	..
8 Pondicherry	6	2	4	N	N	N							6	2	4	N	N	N
B Countries in Asia beyond India	45,532	31,328	14,204	1·32	1 77	0·84	28,378	21,488	6,890	0 88	1 32	0 44	17,154	9,840	7,314	7 09	7 11	7 06
1 Afghanistan	13	6	7	N	N	N	8	5	3	N	N	N	5	1	4	N	N	N
2 Burma	161	83	78	0·01	N	N	59	39	20	N	N	N	102	44	58	0 04	0 03	0 06
3 Ceylon	8	3	5	N	N	N							8	3	5	N	N	N
4 China	18	9	9	N	N	N	2	2		N	N		16	7	9	0 01	0 01	0 01
5 Nepal	19,718	16,969	3,649	0·57	0 91	0·22	17,760	14,928	2,832	0 55	0 92	0 18	1,958	1,141	817	0 81	0 83	0 79
6 Pakistan	16,381	9,820	6,561	0·47	0 56	0·39	5,486	3,646	1,840	0 17	0 22	0 12	10,895	6,174	4,721	4 50	4 46	4 56
7 Malasia	25	15	10	N	N	N	12	7	5	N	N	N	13	8	5	0 01	0 01	N
8 U S S R	2	1	1	N	N	N							2	1	1	N	N	N
9 Elsewhere	9,206	5,322	3,884	0·27	0 30	0 23	5,051	2,861	2,190	0 16	0 18	0 14	4,155	2 461	1,694	1 72	1 77	1 64
C. Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S R.)	129	47	82	N	N	0·01	24	9	15	N	N	N	105	38	67	0 04	0 03	0 07
1 U.K (Inculding Ireland)	75	25	50	N	N	0.01	10	3	7	N	N	N	65	22	43	0 03	0 01	0 04
2 Ireland	7	4	3	N	N	N	1		1	N		N	6	4	2	N	0 01	0 01
3 Elsewhere	47	18	29	N	N	N	13	6	7	N	N	N	34	12	22	0 01	0 01	0 02
D. Countries in Africa	94	39	55	N	N	N	37	15	22	N	N	N	57	24	33	0 02	0 02	0 03
1 Kenya	10	2	8	N	N	N	4		4	N		N	6	2	4	N	N	N
2 Mauritius	1	..	1	N		N							1			N		N
3 Mozambique	.	..	..				.											..
4 Union of South Africa	33	15	18	N	N	N	33	15	18	N	N	N		..		..	..	..
5 Elsewhere	50	22	28	N	N	N	.						50	22	28	0 02	0 02	0 06
E. Countries in two America	52	31	21	N	N	N	16	13	3	N	N	N	36	18	18	0 02	0 01	0 02
1 Kanada	18	11	7	N	N	N	9	7	2	N	N	N	9	4	5	N	N	0 01
2 U S A.	25	15	10	N	N	N	7	6	1	N	N	N	18	9	9	0 01	9	0 01
3 Elsewhere	9	5	4	N	N	N							9	5	4	0 01	N	N
F. Countries in oceania	5	3	2	N	N	N	1	1		N	N		4	2	2	N	N	N
1 Australia	5	3	2	N	N	N	1	1	.	N	N	.	4	2	2	N	N	N
2 Newzealand	..	..	—	..	.	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Elsewhere	.	..	..	..	.	..	..		.		..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable	1,519	784	735	0·05	0 5	0 04	1,430	759	671	0 05	0 05	0 04	89	25	63	0 04	0 02	0 06

Note N stands for negligible

Immobile Population ·

Migration is generally dependent on high or low population base of any area Migration streams are flooded or receded according to the magnitude of general *population* of the area involved and the effects of historical, geographical, economic and social changes taking place from time to time Our state comprising of 55,673 square kilometres of hilly area has a total population of 3,460,434 persons in 1971 Census It will be observed from the statement IX 2 ibid that bulk of the population is immobile accounting for 2,312,677 persons or 66 83 percent of the total population Of this 1,421,784 males and 890,893 females representing 80 47 per cent and 52 61 per cent respectively are recorded as immobile population having been born in place of enumeration Thus immobile population in 1971 Census accounts for a major share of the general population of the State both in rural and urban areas as may be seen from the figures of the aforesaid statement Nearly 69 per cent of the rural and 39 per cent of the urban population in the State consists of those persons, who have not moved out from their places of birth

Intra-State Migrants

Intra-district and Inter-district Migrants :

The volume of intra-district migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and inter-district migrants born in other districts within the State depends also upon the population size of an area It is this type of migration which generally determines the levels of demographic (e g marriages, births, attainment of education, retirement etc) and socio-economic (eke-out livelihood, transfers, employment etc) activities. Intra-district migration in the State (820,418) is by far greater than the inter-district migration (146,908), the former category having recorded the share of 23 71 per cent and the latter merely 4 25 per cent to the total population.

Inter-State Mobility of Population .

The inter-state mobility of population in our case accounts for 133,100 migrants born in other states of India and enumerated in Himachal Pradesh It is interesting to note that the urban share of such migration is on a very high side viz ,21·94 per cent as against the rural sector claiming merely 2 49 per cent of the same The highest contribution on this score is made by the adjoining Punjab State with 67,100 migrants As many as 10 63 per cent of them were enumerated in the urban areas of the State The most populous state of Uttar Pradesh comes next with 21,401 migrants to our State, again mostly to urban areas followed by Haryana another neighbouring State with 17,847 migrants to Himachal Pradesh. Among Union Territories Delhi is the largest contributor responsible for 5,450 migrants counted here.

The inter-state migration is caused by the interaction of various social, economic and demographic factors In developing countries while economic factors act as an agent for inter-state out migration, social and demographic factors act as deterrant to out migration

With a view to making the inter-state migration interesting to the reader an excerpt relevant to the topic taken from Chapter II of the publication "Census of India-1971, Special Monograph No 1-Birth Place Migration in India" by Shri G K Mehrotra is reproduced as under .—

"The analysis of inter-state migration for the different areas in India, as given in the latter sections, seems to suggest that high literacy, low economic development, increased pressure on land, etc , act as a catalyst for inter-state out-migration, social customs and heavy dependence on agriculture, increasing pace of industrialisation, etc , encourage inter-state in-migration In India, the volume of inter-state migration has increased from 14 6 millions in 1961 to 18 5 millions in 1971 Census, the increase is commensurable to the increase in the general population which shows that the inter-state population mobility at All India level has remained constant during 1961—71 However, when the increase in general population and inter-state migrants during 1961—71 is compared separately for rural and urban areas, it may be inferred that the inter-state population mobility in the former areas has gone up and in the latter, a drop has set in The proportion of inter-state migrants in the general population is quite low and has remained stationary, around 3 per cent in both the Censuses Migration matrix of inter-state migrants provides the magnitude of in and out-migration for rural and urban areas (Statement 4 0), similar information, however, for intra-district and inter-district migrants could not be made available with the present Census tabulation

STATEMENT 4 0

Volume (in millions) of Inter-State In and Out Migrants

ALL INDIA

Census	In-migrants to		Out-migrants from	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1961	6 0	8 6	10 2	4 3
1971	7 6	10·9	11 8	6 2
Percentage increase over 1961	26 7	26 7	15 7	44 2

Note Difference in totals of columns 2+3 from columns 4+5 is due to the exclusion from the latter of migrants having 'unclassifiable' birth place

Inter-state in-migration to rural areas has been of a lower magnitude than the corresponding out-migration

and which is quite natural in a developing economy The difference of 4·2 millions, which is the result of the net exodus from rural to urban areas, has remained stationary during the 1961 and 1971 Censuses and shows that the rate of urbanisation in India has not yet improved inspite of its various developmental plans being in operation Since the loss of rural population should generally be the gain for urban, we find more people immigrating to urban areas than those out-migrating therefrom Net gain to urban areas due to the inter-state migration has been 4 3 and 4 7 millions in 1961 and 1971 Censuses respectively Inter-state migrants whose places of birth could not be classified as rural/urban, have not been included under out-migrants and as this is a substantial group in the 1971 Census, we find small variation in the mignitude of net urbanisation deduced from the inter-state in and out-migration of rural and urban areas separately These results also indicate the effect of changed definition of rural/urban status of the place of birth adopted in 1971 Census, whereby the status, as existing at the time of occurrence of the event, was to be recorded The increase of inter-State migrants with unclassifiable birth places in 1971 over 1961 has occurred because the classification of birth places into rural or urban could not be ascertained with exactitud in larger number of cases in the later Census"

Born Outside India

The number of foreign born nationals enumerated in Himachal Pradesh is recorded as 45,812 which accounts for 1 3 per cent of the total population It would be seen (Statement IX 2) that the persons born in Nepal and Pakistan account for nearly 43 per cent and 36 per cent of the total foreign born nationals respectively, the balance being represented by those who are born in other parts of the world Thus we find that the bulk of the foreign born nationals enumerated in the State comes from the above neighbouring countries and the contribution made by other nations is negligible It may be of interest to note that persons of origin from Pakistan counted in urban areas represent 4 50 per cent to total urban population which is the highest of all foreing countries Conversely the Nepalis are more concentrated in rural areas than towns in the State.

ANNEXURE

D-I Population classified by place of birth

ANNEXURE Sl No 1

Birth Place	Rural/Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural or Urban Area of H P 23								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL POPULATION		34,317	17,426	16,891	31,896	16,039	15,857	2,421	1,387	1,034
A Born in India	Rural	31,883	16,061	15,822	31,028	15,537	15,491	855	524	331
	Urban	1,916	1,021	895	556	282	274	1,360	739	621
	Unclassifiable	35	15	20	23	8	15	12	7	5
I Within the State of Enumeration	Rural	31,081	15,666	15,415	30,458	15,277	15,181	623	389	234
	Urban	1,319	710	609	274	125	149	1,045	585	460
	Unclassifiable	25	8	17	21	7	14	4	1	3
A Born in Place of Enumeration	Rural	21,265	13,345	7,920	21,265	13,345	7,920			
	Urban	911	510	401				911	510	401
	Unclassifiable									
B Born elsewhere in district of Enumeration	Rural	8,614	1,753	6,861	8,297	1,564	6,733	317	189	128
	Urban	236	99	137	180	68	112	56	31	25
	Unclassifiable	20	5	15	17	5	12	3		3
C Born in other districts of the State	Rural	1,202	568	634	896	368	528	306	200	106
	Urban	172	101	71	94	57	37	78	44	34
	Unclassifiable	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	
II States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	Rural	802	395	407	570	260	310	232	135	97
	Urban	597	311	286	282	157	125	315	154	161
	Unclassifiable	11	8	3	3	2	1	8	6	2
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	4	1	3	2	1	1	2		2
	Urban	2	2		2	2				
	Unclassifiable									
Assam	Rural	5	3	2	4	3	1	1		1
	Urban									
	Unclassifiable	2	2					2	2	
Bihar	Rural	12	9	3	9	6	3	3	3	
	Urban	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Unclassifiable									
Gujarat	Rural	1	1		1	1				
	Urban	4	1	3	2	1	1	2		2
	Unclassifiable									
Haryana	Rural	116	59	57	81	36	45	35	23	12
	Urban	61	33	28	16	9	7	45	24	21
	Unclassifiable	1		1				1		1
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	36	24	12	25	16	9	11	8	3
	Urban	24	15	9	12	6	6	12	9	3
	Unclassifiable	1	1					1	1	
Kerala	Rural	8	5	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
	Urban	7	5	2	2	2		5	3	2
	Unclassifiable									
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	12	4	8	10	3	7	2	1	1
	Urban	12	3	9	4		4	8	3	5
	Unclassifiable									
Maharashtra	Rural	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
	Urban	20	8	12	9	3	6	11	5	6
	Unclassifiable									
Mysore	Rural	2		2	2		2			
	Urban	2	2		2					
	Unclassifiable									
Orissa	Rural	4	3	1	4	3	1			1
	Urban	1		1				1		
	Unclassifiable									
Punjab	Rural	428	182	246	307	114	193	121	68	53
	Urban	276	149	127	134	75	59	142	74	68
	Unclassifiable	4	3	1				4	3	1
Rajasthan	Rural	12	5	7	8	4	4	4	1	3
	Urban	7	2	5	5	2	3	2		2
	Unclassifiable	1	1		1	1				

D-I Population classified by by place of birth

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sikkim .	Rural									
	Urban	..	.	.			.			
	Unclassifiable	1	1	..	1	1				
Tamil Nadu	Rural	3	.	3	1	.	1	2		2
	Urban	4		4	2		2	2		2
	Unclassifiable	..	.	.	..	.	..	.		.
Uttar Pradesh .	Rural	144	94	50	99	65	34	45	29	16
	Urban	85	40	45	41	21	20	44	19	25
	Unclassifiable	1	..	1	1	..	1	.		
West Bengal ..	Rural	4	1	3	2	1	1	2		2
	Urban	19	12	7	9	7	2	10	5	5
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Chandigarh .	Rural	1	.	1	1	.	1	.		
	Urban	12	7	5	7	4	3	5	3	2
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	.		.			
Delhi .	Rural	5	1	4	5	1	4		.	
	Urban	57	30	27	33	22	11	24	8	16
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		.
UNCLASSIFIED AREA OF INDIA										
B Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (Including USSR)		468	323	145	278	207	71	190	116	74
Afghanistan ..		1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Burma . ..		1	..	1	.	..	..	1		1
Ceylon . ..		1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
China		98	65	33	52	32	20	46	33	13
Malaysia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal . ..		197	158	39	170	142	28	27	16	11
Pakistan ..		167	97	70	52	30	22	115	67	48
USSR			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere ..		8	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1
C. Countries in Europe (Excl USSR)		1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ireland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U K. (Incl. N. Ireland)		1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Elsewhere		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Countries in Africa		2	.	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
Kenya . .		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mauritius		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
Mozambique		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa		2	.	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
Elsewhere ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
E Countries in two Americas		2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	
Canada		1	1	.	1	1			.	..
USA		1	1	..	1	1		..	..	.
Elsewhere ..		..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	.
F. Countries in Oceania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Australia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
New Zealand ..		..	..	.			..	..	..	
Elsewhere		..	..	..	.	.	..	.		
G. Unclassifiable ..		9	3	6	7	2	5	2	1	1

Part I

ANNEXURE

SL. NO. 2

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

State where enumerated—23-Himachal Pradesh(Rural)

Last Residence	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Duration of residence in place of enumeration less than one year	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Totals		11,329	3,097	8,232	620	502
A Last Residence elsewhere in India	Rural	10,183	2,367	7,816	465	439
	Urban	935	583	352	120	50
	Uncalassifiable	28	11	17	3	4
I Within the State of Enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	9,627	2,132	7,495	400	408
	Urban	432	247	185	60	24
	Unclassifiable	24	8	16	2	3
1 Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	8,642	1,724	6,918	264	316
	Urban	237	119	118	22	10
	Unclassifiable	17	4	13	.	1
II In other district of State of enumaration	Rural	985	408	577	136	92
	Urban	195	128	67	38	14
	Unclassifiable	7	4	3	2	2
2 States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	556	235	321	65	31
	Urban	503	336	167	60	26
	Unclassifiable	4	3	1	1	1
1 Andhra Pradesh	Rural	2	1	1	1	..
	Urban	3	3			.
	Unclassifiable			.		..
2 Assam	Rural	3	2	1		..
	Urban	5	5		1	.
	Unclassifiable					
3. Bihar	Rural	8	6	2	3	..
	Urban	6	5	1	1	.
	Unclassifiable	1	1	.		.
4. Gujarat	Rural	1	1			.
	Urban	2	2			.
	Unclassifiable	..	.			
5. Haryana	Rural	76	29	47	2	2
	Urban	32	19	13	5	2
	Unclassifiable					
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	30	21	9	8	..
	Urban	18	13	5	3	1
	Unclassifiable		..			..
7 Kerala	Rural	6	3	3		1
	Urban	1	1			
	Unclassifiable	..	..	.		..
8 Madhya Pradesh	Rural	11	4	7	1	
	Urban	14	9	5	3	.
	Unclassifiable	..	..	.	.	..
9. Maharashtra	Rural	2	1	1	1	1
	Urban	21	12	9	2	1
	Unclassifiable	..	.	.		..
10 Mysore	Rural	2	2	.	.	—
	Urban			..	..	—
	Unclassifiable	.		..	..	..
11. Orissa	Rural	4	3	1	2	1
	Urban	1		1		..
	Unclassifiable	..	.		.	..

Part I

D-II Migrants Classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration

ANNEXURE
SL. NO 2

State where enumerated 23-Himacal Pradesh (Rural)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Punjab	Rural	305	100	205	18	20
	Urban	202	134	68	16	12
	Unclassifiable					
13 Rajasthan	Rural	7	3	4	1	1
	Urban	7	5	2	1	
	Unclassifiable	1	1		1	
14. Sikkim	Rural	..	..			
	Urban	..	..			
	Unclassifiable	2	2			
15. Tamil Nadu	Rural	1	.	1		
	Urban	3	1	2		
	Unclassifiable		..			
16. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	87	57	30	26	5
	Urban	75	51	24	10	4
	Unclassifiable	1		1		
17 West Bengal	Rural	2		2		
	Urban	17	13	4	2	
	Unclassifiable	.				
18. Chandigarh	Rural					
	Urban	20	12	8	3	1
	Unclassifiable	.				
19 Delhi	Rural	11	4	7	2	
	Urban	72	48	24	13	5
	Unclassifiable	..				
20 Manipur	Rural	.				
	Urban	1	1			
	Unclassifiable	..	..			
21. N.E.F.A	Rural					
	Urban	1	1			
	Unclassifiable	1	1			
UNCLASSIFIED AREA OF INDIA						
B Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl U S S R)		165	130	35	31	5
Afghanistan				.		
Burma		1	1			
Ceylon		10	7	3		
China						
Malaysia						
Nepal		113	92	21	31	5
Pakistan		36	26	10		
U.S.S.R		..				
Elsewhere		3	2	1		
C. Countries Europe (excl. U S S.R)		.				
Ireland						
UK incl N Ireland				.		
Elsewhere		1	.	1		
D. Countries in Africa		1		1		
Kenya		..				
Mauritius						
Mozambique						
Republic of South Africa		1		1		
Elsewhere						
E. Countries in two Americas		1	1			
Canada		.				
USA		1	1			
Elsewhere		.	.	.		
F Countries in Oceania		.		.		..
Australia		..	.	.		
New Zealand						
Elsewhere		.				
G. Unclassifiable		16	5	11	1	4

Part II
ANNEXURE
SL No 3

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

State where Enumerated-23—Himachal Pradesh (Rural)

Duration of Residence in place of Enumeration									
1—4 Years		5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20 + Years		Period not stated	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
802	1,221	384	1,136	428	1,823	511	3,053	352	497
566	1,103	305	1,058	343	1,761	420	2,995	268	460
194	104	69	71	76	54	64	40	60	33
2	1	1	2		3	1	5	4	2
504	1,029	271	1,023	326	1,692	380	2,901	251	442
73	50	24	33	31	31	29	29	30	18
2	1	.	2		3	1	5	3	2
407	934	229	976	286	1,575	337	2,713	201	404
33	31	11	21	13	23	17	21	23	12
2	1	.	2	.	3	..	4	2	2
97	95	42	47	40	117	43	188	50	38
40	19	13	12	18	8	12	8	7	6
		..		..	..	1	1	1	—
62	74	34	35	17	69	40	94	17	18
121	54	45	38	45	23	35	11	30	15
		1	.	..	..	..	.	1	—
	1		.	..	.	..	..	—	—
	.	.		.	..	1	..	2	—
		..		.	..	..	—	—	—
2		..				..	1	..	..
1		.	.			1	.	2	..
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4		.		..	..	..	1	.	..
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1		.		.	.	.	..	1	..
1	.				.	..		..	..
..	.	.				..	.	..	.
8	12	7	5	5	15	5	11	2	2
3	3	4	3	1	1	2	2	4	2
.		..		.		..	..	.	.
6	2		1	1	2	5	4	.	..
4	2	2	2	..		3	..	1	..
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3	2	..				.	..	..	..
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2	.				2	1	5	.	..
4	1	..	2		1	2	1	.	..
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..		.				..	..	.	.
3	4	3	2	1	1	1		2	1
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1	..	1				.		.	..
..									..

Part II

D-II Migrants Classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration

ANNEXURE
SL- NO.3

State where Enumerated-23-Himachal Pradesh (Rural)

Duration of Residence in place of Enumeration									
1—4 Years		5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20 + Years		Period not stated	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	..	1		..	.	..	..	.	
..	1	..	..	..		..	..	.	.
	..			.	.			.	..
27	4	18	23	8	43	24	64	5	14
53	25	22	12	22	9	16	4	5	6
	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.
.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
2	1	1		1	.	..			1
	.	.		..	..	..	..		..
..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	.	.	..	..	..		.	
.	..	..			..	..	..	2	
.	1		.	.	.	..	..		.
1	..		1		1		..	..	
..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	.
11	10	5	5	3	2	5	7		1
13	4	7	4	9	5	5	2	7	5
	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	3	4	..	..	1	2	
.	..	.			..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..			.	..	..	..	
8	3		2	1	2	.	..	..	..
	.	.				..	..	..	—
..	3	2	1		1	..	1	..	1
19	9	4	7	6	3	4	..	2	
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	..				..	..	..	..	
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..	..	—	..	—	..	..	.	.	.
40	12	9	2	8	3	23	11	19	2
..	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	.	.
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—	.	..	..	.		1	.		
3	2	1	1	3			.	.	..
..	..	..	.						.

D-II Migrants Classified by place of last residence and duration of residence place of enumeration
State where Enumerated 23-Himachal Pradesh (Rural)

Part II
ANNEXURE
SL No 3

Duration of Residence in place of Enumeration									
1—4 Years		5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20 + Years		Period not stated	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	9	7	1	3	1	4	3	13	2
3	1	1	.	2	2	16	7	4	
			.	..	.	2	1		
			.	.		.	..		..
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				..	..			..	..
.	1		3					1	..

Part I **D-II Migrants Classified by place of last Residence and Duration of residence in place of Enumeration**

State where Enumerated-23-Hjmachal Pradesh (Urban)

Last Residence	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Duration of Residence in place of enumeration less than one year	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Totals ..		1,540	896	644	128	103
A Last Residence elsewhere in India .	Rural	768	442	326	72	57
	Urban	643	383	260	50	39
	Unclassifiable	12	6	6		1
I Within the State of Enumeration but outside the place of enumeration . .	Rural	580	336	244	58	41
	Urban	243	158	85	29	13
	Unclassifiable	3	1	2	.	1
1. Elsewhere in District of enumeration . ..	Rural	323	182	141	33	17
	Urban	104	68	36	12	7
	Unclassifiable	1	..	1	..	..
II In other Districts of State of enumeration ..	Rural	257	154	103	25	24
	Urban	139	90	49	17	6
	Unclassifiable	2	1	1		1
2 States in India beyond the State of enumeration .	Rural	188	106	82	14	16
	Urban	400	225	175	21	26
	Unclassifiable	9	5	4	..	..
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	2	..	2	..	1
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..
2 Assam	Rural	..	..	..	..	..
	Uran	2	1	1	..	..
	Unclassifiable	1	1	..	..	..
3. Bihar	Rural	2	2	..	..	..
	Urban	5	1	4	..	1
	Unclassifiab e	..	..	..	..	..
4 Gujarat	Rural	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	3		3	..	1
	Uncassifiable	..		..	..	..
5 Haryana	Rural	32	19	13	1	2
	Urban	42	24	18	2	1
	Unclassifiable	1		1	..	..
6 Jammu and Kashmir	Rural	8	6	2	3	..
	Urban	9	8	1	3	
	Unclassifiable	..	..			
7 Kerala	Rural	2	1	1		
	Urban	3	2	1	1	
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	
8 Madhya Pradesh	Rural	2	2	..	..	
	Urban	10	4	6	1	2
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	
9. Maharashtra	Rural	3	1	2	..	1
	Urban	8	4	4	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mysore .	Rural	1	1		.	
	Urban		.	.	..	
	Unclassifiable				.	

Part I

D-II Migrants Classified by place of last Residence and duration of Residence in place of Enumeration

State where Enumerated-23-Himachal Pradesh (Urban)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12 Orissa	Rural	1	1			
	Urban	1	..	1		.
	Unclassifiable		.			
12 Punjab	Rural	93	47	46	5	9
	Urban	198	116	82	6	10
	Unclassifiable	6	4	2		
13 Rajasthan	Rural	2	.	2		
	Urban	2	1	1	1	1
	Unclassifiable	.				
14 Sikkim	Rural	..	..			
	Urban		.			..
	Unclassifiable	3	1	2		
15 Tamil Nadu	Rural	1	..	1		1
	Urban	1	1	..		..
	Unclassifiable	..	..			..
16 Uttar Pradesh	Rural	31	22	9	3	2
	Urban	46	23	23	4	3
	Unclassifiable					.
17 West Bengal	Rural	4	1	3	1	1
	Urban	14	10	4	1	.
	Unclassifiable	1		1		.
18 Chandigarh	Rural	3	3		1	
	Urban	16	11	5	1	1
	Unclassifiable	..				.
19 Delhi	Rural					
	Urban	39	18	21	1	6
	Unclassifiable					
UNCLASSIFIED AREA OF INDIA						
B Countries in Asia beyond India Incl USSR		113	64	49	6	6
Afghanistan		1		1		
Burma						
Ceylon			15	3	3	1
China						
Malaysia		..	..	..		
Nepal		31	18	13	4	4
Pakistan		58	29	29		1
USSR						.
Elsewhere		2	1	1		.
C Countries in Europe Excl USSR		1	..	1		..
Ireland						
UK incl N Ireland		1		1		
Elsewhere						.
D Countries in Africa		1	.	1		..
Kenya						
Mauritius			.			
Mozambique						
Republic of South Africa		1		1		
Elsewhere						
E Countries in Two Americas			.			
Canada						
U S S-R						
Elsewhere						.
F Countries in Oceania		.				.
Australia						
New Zealand						.
Elsewere						
G Unclassifiable		2	1	1		

Part II **D-II Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration**

State where enumerated-23-Himachal Pradesh (Urban)

Duration of residence in place of enumeration									
1—4 Years		5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20 + Years		Period not Stated	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
311	163	171	89	127	112	98	124	61	53
149	71	76	37	65	60	47	69	33	32
151	82	81	45	50	45	27	29	24	20
1	1	3	3	.	1	2			
116	54	51	29	50	45	37	49	24	26
58	34	31	11	18	15	11	9	11	3
1			1	.					
56	30	28	18	28	31	24	35	13	10
23	11	16	4	6	4	4	7	7	3
			1	.	..				
60	24	23	11	22	14	13	14	11	16
35	23	15	7	12	11	7	2	4	
1						..			
33	17	25	8	15	15	10	20	9	6
93	48	50	34	32	30	16	20	13	17
	1	3	2		1	2		.	
				.		..	.		1
1						..	.	..	
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.		--		..	..	..	..	..	
		1			1	..			.
	.	1		..		..		1	
1		.		..	2	..	..	..	1
1				..	.	..			1
.	.	..		..		..			
..	..	--	..	1	..	--	..	..	
.	1	--	..	--	.	--		..	1
--	..	--	--	..	..	--	..	..	
4	3	5	1	6	2	2	5	1	1
6	3	6	5	4	5	4	3	2	1
..	--	--	.	..	1	--			
2	1	1			--	..	..	..	
3		1	1	1		--	..	..	1
		..	..	..	..	--	..	..	
	..	1		..	..	--	..	..	1
	1	1		..	..	--	..	..	.
.		..	..	--	..	--	..	..	.
2		..	..	--		--	..	--	..
1	.	2	2	..	1	--	..	..	1
..		..	.	..	--	--	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	--	--	..	..	..
3	3	1	.		--	--	..	1	..
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					..	.			1
			.	..					

D-II Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration **Part II**

State where enumerated 23–Himachal Pradesh (Urban)

Duration of residence in place of enumeration									
1—4 Years		5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20 + Years		Period not Stated	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14	7	12	5	6	11	5	13	5	2
54	21	22	20	16	11	10	11	8	9
	1	2	1		..	2		.	
	1	..	.	..	1	..	.		.
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1	..	..	2	..		..		.	
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1	.	..	..	..	..	.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		
10	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
5	9	7	2	6	6		3	1	
.		..	..	..				.	
..	1	..	..				1		
4		4	1		1	1	1	1	1
..			1		.			.	
		1	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
6	3	2	.	1	1			.	1
	..		.	.				.	
		.	..		.			.	
8	7	3	3	4	2	2	2	.	1
.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	
						.			
10	8	11	4	12	5	22	25	3	1
				.				.	
						.			
3		3		7	2	..	..		1
	.	.		..		.		.	
5	4	7	2	1	.		3	1	
1	3			4	3	22	22	2	
			..		.	.	..		
	1	1				..	..	.	
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D-II Appendix-1 Sample

ANNEXURE
Sl No 4

SEX MALE

Last Residence in	Rural Urban	All Ages			Age Group							
		Total	Rural	Urban	0—2		3—7		8—12		13—17	
					Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	1	1									
	Urban	1		1			..		..	..		
Assam	Rural	2	2						1			
	Urban	3	2	1								
Bihar	Rural	6	5	1	1							1
	Urban	6	5	1					1			
Gujarat	Rural	1	1				..			..		
	Urban	1	1				1					
Haryana	Rural	27	17	10		1	5		2	1	1	1
	Urban	26	12	14			1	2	2	6	2	
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	21	15	6					1		1	
	Urban	16	9	7	1						1	1
Kerala	Rural	4	3	1	.							
	Urban	2		2	.			1		..		
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	5	3	2			1					
	Urban	11	7	4		1		1		2		
Maharashtra	Rural	1	1				1	.				
	Urban	12	8	4		1	1			1	1	
Mysore	Rural	.		..	..	..						
	Urban	2	2	..	.							
Nagaland	Rural	..		..		.						
	Urban	.	..	..	.	.						
Orissa	Rural	4	3	1					1			
	Urban	.										
Punjab	Rural	94	63	31	5	1	6	3	7	5	3	1
	Urban	173	91	82	3	2	11	6	13	9	12	7
Rajasthan	Rural	1	1				.					
	Urban	5	4	1			1					
Tamil Nadu	Rural											
	Urban	2	1	1								
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	59	42	17	1		3	1	3		3	3
	Urban	46	30	16	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3
West Bengal	Rural	1		1								1
	Urban	16	7	9					2	2	1	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural											..
	Urban											
Chandigarh	Rural	2		2								
	Urban	20	11	9					1			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural											
	Urban		.							.		
Delhi	Rural	4	4		.		.					
	Urban	48	36	12	3	2	6	2	4		3	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural	..	..									
	Urban	.	..							.		.
L M & A Islands	Rural	.	..			.						
	Urban	.										
Manipur	Rural	.										.
	Urban										..	
N E F A	Rural	..					.				.	
	Urban											.
Pondicherry	Rural									.		
	Urban											
Tripura	Rural									..		
	Urban						.					
Meghalaya	Rural											.
	Urban											
Outside India		108	*81	27	1	.	.	1	2	3	6	6
D II A Migrants		731	468	263								

*includes 1 Male Unclassified

D-II Migrants Classified by place of last residence and duration of Residence in place of enumeration **Appendix**
Migrants by State of last Residence and age for duration of Residence 0–9 Years

SEX MALE — HIMACHAL PRADESH

Last Residence in		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48—52		53—57	
	Rural / Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	Rural									1							
	Urban						1										
Assam	Rural					1											
	Urban			1								1	1				.
Bihar	Rural	3		1												.	
	Urban	1	1	1		1				1						.	.
Gujarat ..	Rural						.	1									..
	Urban																
Haryana	Rural	4	1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1		1		1		
	Urban	1	1	2	2				1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	4	2	4		1	2	2		1	2			1			
	Urban	2	1	4	.	1	1		2		1						1
Kerala	Rural			1	1	1		1									
	Urban																1
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	1				.	2			1							
	Urban	.		3		1				1		2					
Maharashtra	Rural																
	Urban					2	1	1			1			1		1	
Mysore	Rural																
	Urban													1			
Nagaland .	Rural			.													
	Urban	.			.												
Orissa	Rural	1	1	1													
	Urban	.						.			.			.			
Punjab	Rural	8	1	8	6	7	4	7	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	
	Urban	7	8	12	11	14	15	7	6	4	6	4	3	1	5	2	2
Rajasthan	Rural							.			.					1	
	Urban			1		1			1					1	..		.
Tamil Nadu .	Rural						.										
	Urban					1							1				
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	8	1	10	5	3	5	5	2	4		1		1			
	Urban	5		6	1	2		1	4	7	1	1				1	1
West Bengal	Rural																
	Urban		1	1		1	1		2	.					1		1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural														.		
	Urban															.	
Chandigarh	Rural		2														
	Urban		1	5	1	1	3	1	1		1					1	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural																
	Urban					2				2							.
Delhi	Rural	5		2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4				3	1
	Urban				.												
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural												.		.	.	
	Urban			.												..	
L. M. & A. Islands	Rural										.						
	Urban						.										
Manipur	Rural														.	.	.
	Urban						.								..	..	
N E F A	Rural														.		.
	Urban																
Pondicherry	Rural														..	.	
	Urban				.	.			.					.		.	
Tripura	Rural					.	.										
	Urban						.										.
Meghalaya	Rural								.						.		.
	Urban															.	.
Outside India		17	2	17	2	19	4	11	3	3	2	2	2	4	1		
Total D-II A Migrants																	

Last Residence unclassifiable is excluded

D-II Appendix-1 Sample

SEX MALE — HIMACHAL PRADESH

Last Residence in	Rural / Urban	Age-Group 58—62 Rural	58—62 Urban	63—67 Rural	63—67 Urban	68—72 Rural	68—72 Urban	73+ Rural	73+ Urban	Unspecified Rural	Unspecified Urban
Andhra Pradesh	Rural										
	Urban										
Assam	Rural					.	.				
	Urban										
Bihar	Rural		.								
	Urban		.	..							
Gujarat	Rural										
	Urban				..	.					
Haryana	Rural	..	..	..			.				
	Urban	..	..	..	.	..	..				
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural		.	.			.				
	Urban	.	..	.	.						
Kerala	Rural	.	..	..	..	..	..				
	Urban	.			..	.					
Madhya Pradesh	Rural		..	.	..	.	.	..			
	Urban										
Maharashtra	Rural										
	Urban			1							
Mysore	Rural										
	Urban	1									
Nagaland	Rural										
	Urban										
Orissa	Rural										
	Urban										
Punjab	Rural		1	1		1					.
	Urban	1	2								
Rajasthan	Rural										
	Urban										
Tamil Nadu	Rural					.					
	Urban										
Uttar Pradesh	Rural					.	.				
	Urban		.			.	.	.			
West Bengal	Rural		.	.			.			.	.
	Urban		.			.	.		1		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural					.					.
	Urban		.	.							.
Chandigarh	Rural	.		.	.					.	..
	Urban	.	.	.	.			1			.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural		.	.						.	..
	Urban			.	.					.	.
Delhi	Rural	..					.			.	..
	Urban	1		.		1	.	1	.	.	
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural			.						..	
	Urban									.	.
L M & A Islands	Rural	.	.				.	.	.	.	
	Urban		.	.		..		.	.	..	..
Manipur	Rural	..	.	.	.		.		.	..	
	Urban	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	
N E F A.	Rural		.		..	.		.	.		
	Urban				.			.			.
Pondicherry	Rural				..						.
	Urban	.							.		
Tripura	Rural				.			.		..	
	Urban										
Meghalaya	Rural						.				
	Urban		.		.					.	
Outside India		1			.						1
Total D-II Migrants		.	.		.	.	..	..	..	.	.

D–II Appendix–1 Sample

SEX FEMALE — HIMACHAL PRADESH

Last Residence in	Rural Urban	All Ages			Age Group							
					0—2		3—7		8—12		13—17	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	2	1	1								.
	Urban											
Assam	Rural											
	Urban											
Bihar	Rural											
	Urban	1		1	..	..		1				
Gujarat	Rural											
	Urban	2		2				1				
Haryana	Rural	25	19	6	1					2	3	
	Urban	17	8	9			2	1	3	1	1	
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	4	3	1						.		
	Urban	6	5	1	1		2		1	.		1
Kerala	Rural	3	3							.	.	.
	Urban	1		1						..	.	.
Madhya Pradesh	Rural									.		
	Urban	7	3	4	1	1						
Maharashtra	Rural	3	1	2			.	..	..	..	.	
	Urban	10	7	3			2	1	..	.	3	2
Mysore	Rural	1		1								
	Urban											
Nagaland	Rural										.	.
	Urban											
Orissa	Rural	1	1								.	
	Urban	1	1									
Punjab	Rural	104	84	20	6	1	7	2	6	2	5	1
	Urban	100	49	51	3	1	7	6	7	4	5	2
Rajasthan	Rural	3	2	1	1						.	1
	Urban	2	1	1			1			1		
Tamil Nadu	Rural	2	1	1					1	1	.	
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	26	20	6			3		3	1		
	Urban	26	12	14	1	1	5	2	1	2		
West Bengal	Rural	3	1	2				1		..	.	
	Urban	4	3	1				1		.	..	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural										.	
	Urban											
Chandigarh	Rural											
	Urban	10	6	4	2	1				2		.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural					.				.		—
Delhi	Rural	4	4		1				..		..	.
	Urban	37	21	16	2		5	1	2	1	1	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural		.	..	..			.	..	..	..	
	Urban		.				.		.	..	..	
L M & A Islands	Rural		..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.
Manipur	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N E F A	Rural		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	Rural	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Urban	.	..	..	..	..		.	..	..	..	..
Outside India		46	*27	19	2	..	2	1	2	2	2	..
Total D II A Migrants		453	285	168		.	.	..	..	..		.

*Includes 8 Females Unclassified

D-II Migrants Classified by place of last Residence and duration of Residence in place of Enumeration

Appendix

Migrants by State of last Residence and age for duration of Residence 0—9 Years

SEX FEMALE — HIMACHAL PRADESH

Last Residence in	Rural / Urban	Age-Group 18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48—52		53—57	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	Rural		1	1	.												.
	Urban						.	.									
Assam	Rural							..									
	Urban								.	.				.			
Bihar .	Rural									.							
	Urban	.	.		.							.					
Gujarat	Rural	.		..	.				.								
	Urban																.
Haryana .	Rural	7		5	2	1		..	1	1	1	1					
	Urban	1	1		4		1		1								
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural		1	1		1		1									
	Urban		.		.			.		1		.					.
Kerala	Rural	1		2					.	.							
	Urban		1					.		.							
Madhya Pradesh	Rural								.								
	Urban		1	1	1			1	.								
Maharashtra	Rural	1	1		.		1	.									..
	Urban	1				1			.		.						
Mysore	Rural	..		.	..	.		..		.	..		1	.			.
	Urban		.	..				.	.	.							.
Nagaland ..	Rural	.	..	.	..	.		..	..	.	..	.					.
	Urban				..	.											
Orissa .. .	Rural	.	..	1	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..					.
	Urban		.	1				.					.				..
Punjab .. .	Rural	26	3	19	7	7	2	4	.	1				1	1	1	.
	Urban	3	11	9	14	8	7	4	3	1	2			1	1		.
Rajasthan .	Rural	.	.	1	..	..		..	.	.		..		.	..	.	..
	Urban	..		..	.		.				.		..	..	.	.	..
Tamil Nadu .	Rural				.		..	..	..	.	.	.				.	..
	Urban			.		1		.		..							
Uttar Pradesh .	Rural	7	1	5	1	1	1	1					1	.			1
	Urban	2	5	1	2	1			1	.	1					1	..
West Bengal	Rural		.	.	..		..	.	.	..		1					..
	Urban	.	.	..	..	2	.	1	..	.		.				.	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural	.	.	..	..		..	.		..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Urban					.	..	.							..	.	..
Chandigarh	Rural	..	..	.	.		..							.	.	..	..
	Urban		.	1	1	1		1	..	1	..	.			.		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	.		..	..	..			.	.	.			.	.		.
Delhi	Rural	.	.	1	..	1	.	..	..	.	..	1		.	.		.
	Urban	3	4	2	3	4	3	1	.	1							.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
L.M.& A. Islands	Rural	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	1	..		.	.	.	.	..
Manipur	Rural	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..		.		.	..
	Urban	.	.				..	.		.	.			..	..	..	..
NEFA. .. .	Rural	..	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	.				
	Urban	..	..	..	.		.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..			.
Pondicherry ..	Rural	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	.	..		..	.	.	.	.	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Tripura .. .	Rural	..	..	..	..	.	..		..	..	.	.	.		..	.	.
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.			..	.	..
Meghalaya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.
	Urban	..	..	..	.					.	.	.		.	.	.	..
Outside India .		..	..	..	..	.		.				..	.	.	.	.	.
Total D-II A Migrants		5	4	4	7	4	1	3			1	3			3		..

Last Residence unclassifiable is excluded.

D-II Migrants Classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of Enumeration

Appendix

Migrants by State of last residence and Age, for duration of residence 0—9 Years

Last Residence in	Rural Urban	Age Group									
		58—62		63—67		68—72		73+		Unspecified	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	Rural										
	Urban										
Assam	Rural				..						
	Urban				..						
Bihar	Rural		.	.							
	Urban				.					.	
Gujarat	Rural				.						
	Urban					.	..	..			
Haryana	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	.	.			
	Urban	.	..	..	.	.	..	1			
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural			.	..	..					.
	Urban			..		..		.			
Kerala	Rural			.				.			
	Urban			..	.						
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	..		..	.	.		.		.	
	Urban										.
Maharashtra	Rural							.			
	Urban										
Mysore	Rural									.	.
	Urban								.	.	..
Nagaland	Rural								.	.	.
	Urban								..	.	..
Orissa	Rural							.	.		..
	Urban								.	.	.
Punjab	Rural	.		.		1			1	..	..
	Urban	1								..	..
Rajasthan	Rural	..				.			.	..	..
	Urban									..	..
Tamil Nadu	Rural	.		.	.	.	.	.	.		..
	Urban			.						.	..
Uttar Pradesh	Rural										.
	Urban		..		.						.
West Bengal	Rural								..	..	..
	Urban	..									..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural	..						.	..		..
	Urban	.	..						..		.
Chandigarh .. .	Rural		.	.				.			
	Urban		..						.	.	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	..	..	.	.					.	..
Delhi	Rural		.		.				..	..	..
	Urban	.		.			.			..	.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural		..	.	..				..	.	
	Urban	..	..	..	..				..	..	.
L M & A Islands	Rural	.	..	..	..			..	.	..	..
Manipur ..	Rural			.	.				.		.
	Urban		.	.		.					.
N E F A .	Rural		.			.			..	..	..
	Urban		.	..		.			.	..	..
Pondicherry ..	Rural						.	..	..	..	..
	Urban	.			.		..	..	.	..	..
Tripura ..	Rural	..		.			.	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..		.	..		..	..	..
Meghalaya	Rural	..			.	.	.	.	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..		..	.	.	..	..	..
Outside India	Rural	..							.	.	
	Urban	..	..								

CHAPTER X

Conclusion

A brief population profile, 1971

This brings us to the concluding portion of this exhaustive report A great deal of details have been and should be the best single source of information to the reader on many aspects of the State particularly to study the past decade Some important facts of the population of this State have been considered in the foregoing chapters As mentioned earlier, other important characteristics of the population such as marital status, religion, mother tongue, educational levels, migration and occupational distribution etc , have not been considered in this volume, but form the subject matter for the second volume of this report The broad demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population that have been considered in this volume relate to the size, distribution and density, growth rate, rural and urban distribution, sex ratio and age structure, literacy, scheduled castes and tribes, main activity and migration (based on 1% sample data) These topics are preceded by a very brief historical perspective of the State and changes in its administrative boundaries in the last decade viz , 1961—1971 In fact, therefore, only a partial picture of the population of the State has been presented. However, this picture, partial though it is, reveals certain trends and permits us to draw some conclusions In this chapter the population trends and conclusions that can be drawn are sought to be given But before doing so, it would be useful to summarise the main characteristics of the population covered in the previous chapters

Introducing the State to the readers it may be mentioned that Himachal is the land of the mighty snows Lying in the lap of the great Himalayas, this young State, the eighteenth, of the Indian Union is bounded by Jammu & Kashmir in the North, Punjab in the West and Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the South-east In the north-east it borders with China It is strategically situated and constitutes an important link with Tibet and China Himachal Pradesh is one of the regions of the western Himalayas of the Pauranic concept It generally coincides with the old Jullundur Khand or Peeth The State can be divided into three parts viz , (*i*) Outer Himalayan region, (*ii*) Inner Himalayan region and (*iii*) Alpine pastures. The whole area abounds in valleys and each group of villages is bounded by hills and streams

The snow covered silvery summits of the Himalayas have gigantic glaciers from which great rivers get organised and find their way to the plains through Himachal Pradesh Thus the State is endowed with rivers that flow through all the districts The five important rivers-Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna with their tributaries drain Himachal Pradesh All these rivers are snow-fed and hence perennial

The State is almost wholly mountaineous with altitudes ranging between 460 metres to 6,400 metres above sea level It has a deeply dissected topography Physiographically, the State can be divided into three regions-Outer Himalayan, Inner Himalayan and Alpine pasture, as already mentioned The rainfall in the outer Himalayan region varies from 152 cms to 178 cms and in the inner Himalayan region from 76 cms to 102 cms The Alpine region remains under snow for about 5 to 6 months in the year and this compe the inhabitants to become migratory The climate varies from cool to very cold with areas under snowing winter The normal rainfall of Himachal Pradesh is about 152 cms. The maximum rainfall is in Kangra district, Simla holding the second place

Himachal Pradesh came into being on April 15, 1948 as a centrally administered territory by the integration of some thirty erstwhile princely States of the western Himalayas Apart from the State of Chamba, Mandi, Suket, Sirmaur and Rampur Bushahr which were larger, they were all small principalities. In 1954, Bilaspur, another Part C State was merged with Himachal Pradesh. On November 1, 1956, it again became Union Territory under an administrator designated Lieutenant Governor Till October, 1966, the old Himachal consisted of the six districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Sirmaur and Kinnaur In 1966, it was enlarged by merging the districts of Kangra, Kulu, Lahul & Spiti and Simla, the Nalagarh Tahsil of Ambala district and some parts of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab Thus in 1971, Himachal Pradesh consisted of ten districts Twenty-fifth January, 1971 marks yet another milestone in the long and chequered history of Himachal Pradesh which became the 18th State of the Indian Union of this date.

Incidently by population size also Himachal Pradesh ranks 18th amongst all the States and Union Territories in the country Its population in 1971 Census is more than that of the States of Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Nagaland The population of all the Union Territories except Delhi is less than that of this State. With an area of 55,673 square kilometres Himachal is larger than Punjab, Haryana, Kerala or Nagaland.

The population of Himachal Pradesh, as recorde at the 1971 Census is 3,460,431 of whom 1 766,957 are males and 1,693 177 are females This is merely 0 63 per cent of India's population which is 548 159,652 The population is obviously not distributed evenly among all the districts in the State Then the population of a district is not necessarily proportionate to its area Among the districts in the State, Kangra district has the largest population and Lahul & Spiti district, though the largest in area, has the smallest The districts can be arranged in the order of their population size as follows Kangra (13,27 211), Mandi (5,15 180) Mahasu (4 10 118) Chamba (2,55 233), Sirmaur (2 45 033), Simla (2,17 129), Bilaspur (1 91 786), Kulu (1,92 371), Kinnaur (19,835), and Lahul & Spiti (23 538) The population of the three most populous districts of Kangra, Mandi and Mahasu taken together accounts for 65 96 per cent of the population in the State while only 34 04 per cent of the population live in the rest of the seven districts Kangra district alone on the other end of the scale accounts for over 38 per cent of the population of the State. *Physical features of the State inhospitable climatic conditions at some places and potentia for development are the main reasons for the uneven distribution of population* The average total population size of districts which is 3,46 043 was exceeded by the three districts of Kangra Mandi and Mahasu

There were 53 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils at the time of 1971 Census Two to eleven Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils constitute a district The average population of a Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil is 65 291 Departure from the average is the rule rather than the exception At the extremes Palampur Tahsil has a population of 224,508 and Hangrang Sub-Tahsil 3,125 There are ten Tahsils with a population of one lakh and over and 17 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils with a population of less than 30,000 each The remaining 26 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils have population ranging between 30,000 and one lakh All the Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils in Kangra district have population higher than the average population of such unit In Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts on the other hand the population of all the Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils is less than 30 000

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The density of population, or number of persons per square kilometre in the State is 62 The density of population in the 1961 Census was 50 The density o population in the State is much below the all India average of 177 persons per square kilometre Among the various States, Himachal Pradesh ranks 17th in the matter of density Kerala state has the highest density of 549 persons per Km² in the country followed by West Bengal with 504 Other States like Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have recorded density of 300 and above The density of Manipur, Meghalaya Nagaland and Sikkim is lower than that of our state It is Sikkim *which has the lowest density of 29 persons per* Km². The density of population varies between the districts, being the highest (167) in Bilaspur District and the lowest (2) in Lahul & Spiti District Four districts viz, Bilaspur, Kangra, Simla and Mandi, with density ranging between 128 to 167, are the most populous areas Sirmaur and Mahasu districts have medium concentration of population with 87 and 78 persons per Km² respectively The areas of Kulu and Chamba districts have recorded very low density of 35 and 31 persons respectively while it is still lower in the two border districts of Kinnaur (8) and Lahul & Spiti (2).

Among Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils, the highest density of 558 persons per Km² is recorded in Simla Sub-Tahsil of Simla District followed by Spiti Tahsil of Lahul & Spiti District with a density of 511 Pangi Tahsil in Chamba District on the other hand has shown the lowest density of 1 persons per Km² Brahmaur Sub-Tahsil of the same district with a density of 15 keeps company with Pangi Tahsil Of the 53 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils the density of as many as 38 is 100 and above while 8 are in the density range 75-100 which are higher than the State *average size of 50-75* Four Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils are in this average size whereas only three fall below the average range All the latter three Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils are in Chamba District

There is, naturally, a considerable difference between the rural and urban densities The rural density at the State level is 58 while the urban density is1 ,156. Mandi district with 2582 persons per Km² occupies the top position against the State urban density of 1,556 Simla is a close second with 2,239 persons per Km² in its urban areas All other districts have recorded urban densities lower than the State average Urban areas of Mahasu (966) and Bilaspur (778) districts especially recorded density of less than 1,000 The highest rural density is in Bilaspur district (160) and the lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (2) which is wholly rural area, as against the State average of 58

Fantastic growth rate of population in all the countries of the world has been engaging serious attention of the planners and economists as well as demographers, who are ceased with the problem of equitable distribution of wealth and resources with a view to raising the standard of living of the human race Ever since Thomas Malthus gloomily predicted that the uncontrolled increase of population would result in vice and misery, the growth of population has been a subject of serious concern Some of the demographers have described the increase of population in certain parts of the world at various times as a 'revolution' or an 'explosion' They have used such strong terms, because they fear that population will outstrip the resources of the world As we know, the world's resources are not equally distributed and all parts of the world are not equally developed. Already the less developed regions of the world have to sustain a larger population tha

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the more affluent parts of the world Added to this, the population of the backward regions is increasing at an alarming rate compared with that of the more developed regions Naturally the gulf between the haves & have-nots is rapidly widening and unless a redistribution of resources is made it will be difficult for man to survive

In this State the population has increased from 28,12,463 in 1961 to 34.60,434 in 1971 Thus in the decade 1961-71, the population of Himachal Pradesh has increased by 6,47,971 persons or 23 04 per cent. This rate of growth of population is close to the all India rate of growth of population (24 80) in the same decade Thus the growth of population over the decade 1961—71 in Himachal Pradesh approximates to the all India trend in the increase of population Among all States, Uttar Pradesh has recorded the lowest growth rate of 19 80 percent Next comes Andhra Pradesh in the lower range with a growth rate of 20 90 percent closely followed by Bihar with 21 33 per cent The highest growth rate of 39 88 per cent is claimed by Nagaland Of all the Union Territories the population of Chandigarh has increased at a very high rate of 114 59 percent followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (81 17) and Delhi (52 93) Himachal Pradesh ranks 25th in the rate of growth amongst all States and Union Territories In other words 24 States/Union Territories have recorded growth rate higher than this State

At the district level, Mandi's growth rate (34 07) is the highest Next is Kulu with 25 79 per cent increase in its population The growth rate of four other districts viz, Mahasu, Bilaspur, Simla and Sirmaur is more or less near the State average, while it is low in the case of Kangra and Kinnaur This rate in respect of two districts, namely Lahul & Spiti and Chamba being 15 08 and 16 46 per cent respectively is very low for the past decade 1961-71 As for Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils the growth rate in eight of them is very high ranging between 30-74 per cent These are, Solan, Nurpur Kulu, Paonta Sahib, Spiti, Hangrang, Mandi and Sundar Nagar High growth rate ranging between 25 and 30 per cent is revealed by 14 other Tahsils/Sub-tahsils They are listed as Dera Gopipur, Chichot, Nirmand Rajgarh, Sangla, Karsog Pachhad, Poo, Jogindar Nagar Simla, Kasumpti, Kumharsain, Rampur and Kalpa We have thus noted that out of 53 Tahsils/Sub-tahsils in this State the growth rate of as many as 22 is on the very high or high side whereas 12 others are bracketed under the average range from 20 to 25 percent This latter group of Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils includes Baijnar, Hamirpur, Kandaghat, Chamba, Arki, Rohru, Sarkaghat, Ani Jubbal, Nahan, Nalagarh and Ghamarwin The growth of population in the rest of the 19 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils has been below the aforesaid average range Nine of them are grouped under the low growth rate and the remaining ten have very low growth rate Most of these areas a remote and comprise of hilly terrain where the clima is severely cold

One of the important facets of the population is its rural and urban distribution Of the total population of the State, 32,18,544 persons or 93 per cent live in 16,916 inhabited villages and 241,890 persons or 7 per cent are town dwellers Uninhabited villages numbering 2 013 also form part of rural area In all 36 towns in the State comprise the whole of the urban area The villages of size 200-499 account for the highest proportion viz, 35 3 per cent of the rural population while villages of size less than 200 account for the next highest proportion viz, 31 5 per cent The minimum percentage of rural population which is 0 4 is contributed by the villages of the highest size 5000-9999 in the State The average population size of the village comes to 190 as worked out on the basis of inhabited villages alone

The urban population in the State is 7 per cent of the total population In 1961 it was 6 34 per cent In the country as a whole, 20 out of every 100 persons live in towns The level of urbanisation varies between the States from 31 per cent in Maharashtra, 30 percent in Tamil Nadu and 28 per cent in Gujarat to 10 per cent in Nagaland 9 per cent in Assam, 8 per cent in Orissa and 7 per cent in Himachal Pradesh which is the lowest among all States Among districts in Himachal Pradesh, except Simla which has the highest proportion of 31 84 per cent as urban population no other district has more than 10 per cent of its population in the urban segment The districts canbe arranged according to the proportion of the urban population in the district to its total population as follows-Simla (31 84%), Mandi (9 36%), Sirmaur (8 45%), Chamba (7 38%) Kulu (5 59%) Bilaspur (4 88%), Kangra (3 67%), and Mahasu (3 66%)

Of the total urban population (241 890) in the State 55,368 persons live in the Simla Municipal Corporation, 138 259 in 18 Municipal Committees, 21 396 in 9 Notified Area Committees 20,819 in the 7 Cantonment Boards, and 6,048 in the Pandoh (BSL) Town-ship The two districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur have no urban areas Kangra district has the largest number of 9 urban areas while Chamba and Mandi have four towns each Bilaspur and Sirmaur have three towns each There are six towns, in Simla, five in Mahasu and two in Kulu

In Himachal Pradesh there is no Class I town or city with population exceeding one lakh Class II and Class III towns account for one each and these are Simla Municipal Corporation and Sundar Nagar Municipal Committee in Mandi district There are five Class IV towns, seven Class V towns and 22 Class VI towns in the State Class II and Class III towns together account

for 31·70 per cent of the total urban population The share of Class IV towns is 27·18 per cent while Class V towns claim 19 63 per cent and Class VI towns 21·49 per cent of it

In the decade 1961-71, the urban population of Himachal Pradesh has recorded a growth rate of 35 68 per cent which is conspicuously higher than the corresponding rate of 22 18 per cent in respect of rural sector During this period urban population of Mandi district has recorded the highest increase of 123 84 per cent amongst the districts, Kulu occupying the second place in this behalf with a growth rate of 120 18 per cent

It has already been stated that the relative rural urban composition of the population of this State in 1971 Census is 93 01 per cent and 6 99 per cent respectively Thus the bulk of our population lives in rural areas and are engaged on agricultural pursuits At the districts level, barring Simla which has the least rural population of 68 16 per cent, it is over 90 per cent in all other districts Mahasu and Kangra both have the highest rural population of 96 34 per cent and 96 33 per cent respectively Average rural population for a district should be 321,854 persons This average mark is exceeded by Kangra, Mandi, and Mahasu The rural population of Kangra (12,78,560) is the maximum while Lahul & Spiti has the least (23,538) share among the districts

Next to rural-urban distribution of population sex composition of the State population which is also an important demographic feature, is being considered here The sex composition of the population is usually expressed in terms of sex ratio which is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males The total population of Himachal Pradesh which is 3,460,434 as recorded at the 1971 Census, consists of 1,766,957 males and 1,693,477 females The sex ratio in the State is, therefore, 958 The all India sex ratio is 930 which is apparently less than the value of sex ratio recorded in our State A sex ratio adverse to females i e where males exceed the number of females, has been a characteristic of the population since long time At the country level as well as in most of the States the sex ratio has been persistently low As compared to the position in 1901 when the sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh was 884, it is seen that the State has considerably gained in the value of sex ratio in 1971

At the district level the sex ratio of Kangra (1,028), Bilaspur (993) and Mandi (964) is higher than the State average of 958 females per 1000 males In fact in Kangra district the population of females is more than the number of males and as such the sex ratio there, is adverse to the male population The sex ratios in other districts, in descending order, are as follows –Chamba 944; Kulu 920, Mahasu 911, Kinnaur 887, Simla 843, Sirmaur 835; and Lahul & Spiti 814 In all these districts the value of sex ratio is less than the sex proportion at the State level Lahul & Spiti district has the lowest sex ratio whereas in Kangra, it has crossed the parity line and there are 1,028 females per 1,000 males Bilaspur districts in this respect is nearer the point of parity line

There are 11 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils where females out number males Five of them are in Kangra district These are Kangra, Amb, Barsar, Palampur and Hamirpur Others are - Seoni and Arki in Mahasu Jogindar Nagar and Sarkaghat of Mandi, Ghamarwin in Bilaspur and Morang in Kinnaur The least sex ratio between 714 and 774 is revealed in four other Tahsils viz, Kalpa, Simla, Shillai and Spiti where males predominate the number of females In another group of 16 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils the sex ratio is returned between 800-900 while in the rest 22, it ranges between 900-1000.

The urban sex ratio in the State is 749, which is as expected, lower than the rural proportion of 976 Similarly the urban sex ratios in all the districts are lower than the corresponding ratios for the rural areas of the respective districts The rural sex ratio at the State level being 976, is higher than both the urban as well as the total sex ratios viz, 749 and 958 respectively Likewise the same pattern is maintained by all the districts in the State

Besides sex ratio the age composition of the population is one of the most important items of demographic data The age structure i e the proportion of the population in each of the eight age-groups in the State is as follows

Age-group	Percentage proportion of population
1	2
0–14	41 21
15–19	9 33
20–24	7 80
25–29	7 21
30–39	11 95
40–49	9 00
50–59	6 34
60+	7 16

The very high proportion of the population in the young age-group of 0-14 is significant The next highest proportion of population is claimed by the age-group 30-39 followed by teenagers between 15-19 years The population in the age-groups 0-14 and 60 and above is generally considered non-working and therefore, dependent on those in the working age-group of 15-59 The ratio of the former to the latter is termed as the dependency ratio In Himachal Pradesh, the dependency ratio is 94 and for the country it is 92.

This indicates that in the State there are an almost equal number of dependents as there are members of the working force.

Apart from sex-ratio and age composition literacy is one of the important characteristics of the population on which information is collected during the census Literacy is defined as both the ability to read and write with understanding in any Language Out of the total population of 3,460,434 in Himachal Pradesh 1,105,825 persons are literate This represents 31 96 per cent literate population Male literacy is 43 19 per cent and female literacy 20 23 per cent The literacy rates a decade back in 1961 were 21 26 per cent for total population, 32 31 per cent for males and 9 49 per cent for females In 1971, in the country as a whole 29·45 per cent are literates, the male literacy being 39 45 per cent and female literacy 18 70 per cent Himachal Pradesh State has the 8th rank on the all India literacy map among all the States Considering all the States as well as Union Territories together the State claims the 14th rank in literacy position

The literacy rates in the districts of the State in descending order, are-Simla 38 54%, Kangra 37 53% Bilaspur 32 87%, Mandi 30 70%, Mahasu 28 74% Lahul & Spiti 28 48%, Kinnaur 27 70%, Sirmaur 24 39% Kulu 24 38%, and Chamba 18 91% Among males the highest literacy rate is in Kangra district (48 68%) and the least in Chamba district (28 18%) As for female literacy, the same is the highest in Simla district (26 90%) and the lowest in Chamba district (9 09%) Simla district is thus leading in female literacy It is also seen that the literacy rates in Chamba are the minimum among all districts in all respects Simla, Kangra and Bilaspur districts, where the literacy rates are higher than the State average, have shown good pace of progress in education

It has been noticed that Simla district is leading in literacy which is the least in Chamba district At the lower level, it is Simla Tahsil of Simla District again which has given the highest literacy rate of 61 78 per cent Similarly Brahmaur Tahsil in Chamba district has the lowest literacy rate viz, 10 53 percent Of the 53 Tahsil/Sub-Tahsils the literacy in 21 is above the State average, while it is less than the same in the rest of the 32 such units

The urban literacy is generally more than the rural literacy, because in urban areas educational facilities are greater than in villages as also population in the former case is more concentrated as compared to the latter The urban literacy in the State is 60 54 per cent, almost double the rural literacy rate of 29 81 per cent Simla district is once more the first in urban literacy and Kangra district is the last one in this behalf In rural literacy Kangra district has the highest percentage and in Chamba district it is the least of all Individual towns in the State having high literacy are Chamba, Palampur, Hamirpur, Mandi, Sundar Nagar, Kulu (Sultanpur), Bilaspur, Arki, Rampur, Theog, Solan, Simla and Sarahan Literacy rate of Mandi town is the highest viz, 70·66 per cent Again Mandi town has the highset literacy (76 71%) among males and in female literacy Simla town (64 63%) is leading all other urban areas

In the State as a whole, growth rates of literacy over the past decade 1961-71 are 50 33 for the total population, 33 67 for males and 113 17 for females. There has been ahound development in the educational field particularly in female literacy which has recorded appreciably high growth rate Among districts Kulu has recorded the highest 86 11%) rate of growth of literacy folllowed by Kinnaur (80 46%), Bilaspur (68 91%) and Mandi (67 03%) In other districts the growth rate is less than 65 per cent.

In the past enumeration of caste used to be done alongwith population census This practice was given up after the dawn of independence and since 1951 Census which is the first Census in free India, caste has not been enumerated However, the Censuses have continued to enumerate the castes of certain groups who are classified as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 This Presidential Order has been issued under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India The castes and communities indicated under each of the different regions have been declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Himachal Pradesh State No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste But the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes may profess any religion

It may be noted here that in fact two different lists were utilised in the different parts of the State Such a course was adopted as a result of merger of certain areas from the erstwhile composite State of Punjab on the 1st November, 1966 on account of reorganisation of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh The list pertaining to Punjab were used in the newly transferred areas whereas the list pertaining to Himachal Pradesh were utilised in the old areas of the State

The population of the Scheduled Castes in the State is 769 572 of whom 734,080 are in the rural areas and 35,492 in the urban areas The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State is 141,610 of whom 141,055 are in the rural areas and 555 in the urban areas The population of Scheduled Castes in the State constitute 22 24 per cent of the total population Their rural proportion is 22·81 per cent and urban proportion 14 67

per cent Similarly the Scheduled Tribe population constitute 4 09 per cent in the State, the rural proportion being 4 38 per cent and the urban 0 23 per cent

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not distributed uniformly among the districts of the State as will be seen from the following Table·

TABLE

Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their proportion to the total population in the State/Districts

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Caste Population		Scheduled Tribe Population	
		Population	Percentage to total Population of State/District	Population	Percentage to total Population of State/District
1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	T	769,572	22 24	141,610	4 09
	R	734 080	22 81	141,055	4 38
	U	35,492	14 67	555	0 23
Chamba	T	38,269	14 99	71,464	28 00
	R	35,247	14 91	71 177	30 11
	U	3 022	16 04	287	1 52
Kangra	T	233,478	17 59		
	R	228,286	17 85		
	U	5,192	10 67		
Mandi	T	134,531	26 11	5,743	1 11
	R	127,264	27 25	5,608	1 20
	U	7,267	15 08	135	0 28
Kulu	T	48,361	25 14		
	R	47,063	25 91		
	U	1,298	12 07		
Lahul & Spiti	T	241	1 02	17,951	76 26
	R	241	1 02	17,951	76 26
	U				
Bilaspur	T	47,655	24 47	5,236	2 69
	R	45,909	24 78	5,226	2 82
	U	1,746	18 38	10	0 11
Mahasu	T	129,362	29 39	3,971	0 90
	R	126,685	29 88	3,864	0 91
	U	2,677	16 64	107	0 67
Simla	T	54,057	24 90	..	..
	R	43,813	29 60	..	..
	U	10,244	14 82	..	..
Sirmaur	T	73,949	30 18	3,155	1 29
	R	69,903	31 16	3,139	1 40
	U	4,046	19 53	16	0 08
Kinnaur	T	9,669	19 40	34,090	68 41
	R	9,669	19 40	34,090	68 41
	U	.	.	.	..

The majority of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in the rural areas of the State and districts In Kangra, Kulu and Simla districts the Scheduled Tribe population is not returned, because no tribal communities are notified in respect of these areas

The maximum population of the Scheduled Castes (233,478) is accounted for by Kangra District, followep by Mandi (134,531) and Mahasu (129,362) The two districts namely Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur which ar wholly tribal areas, have returned small number of Scheduled Caste population, in the former case there being only 241 such persons

Chamba district has the largest Scheduled Tribee population viz, 71,464 which is a little more than doublr that of Kinnaur District (34,090) and four times greate , than that of Lahul & Spiti district (17,951) In Mandi, Bilaspur, Mahasu and Sirmaur districts it is less than 6,000, the minimum being in the last one

The literacy percentage among the Scheduled Castes, in the State is 18 82 and for the Scheduled Tribes 15 816 The general literacy in Himachal Pradesh in 1971 gs 31 96 per cent against 21 26 per cent in 1961 showinee a growth rate of 50 33 per cent While comparing thsr literacy growth rates in respect of Scheduled Castee and Scheduled Tribes population we have still highea percentages of 89 34 and 66_56 respectively This redeeming feature is also observed in almost all the districts in varying degrees Growth of education at s faster rate among these communities in the State show definite signs of progress as a result of the efforts of th State Government in the post independence era

Data about the economic activity of a person is also collected alongwith census taking Particulars of activity pursued by every person enumerated are noted in the individual slip for further processing and tabulation Broadly the population is divided into two categories i e workers and non-workers A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity Work involves not only actual work, but also effective supervision and direction of work Even non-workers are categorised as household duties, student, retired person or a rentier, dependents and beggar etc

The working force has further been classified according to main occupations of workers which are divided into nine broad industrial categories in 1071 Census These are listed below

I Cultivator.

II Agricultural Labourer.

III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.

IV . Mining and Quarrying.

V (a) Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs at Household Industry

(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry

VI. Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, Storage and Communications

IX Other Services

Of the total population (3,460,434) there are 1,278,632 workers and 2,181,802 non-workers in the State Thus the work participation rate comes to 36 95 per cent in relation to the overall population The total working force is comprised of 926,502 males and 352,130 females revealing work participation rates of 52 43 per cent and 20 79 per cent respectively The work participation rates at the country level are 32 92 per cent for total population, 52 50 per cent for males and 11 85 per cent for females

Working population (1,278,632) in the State as divided into IX categories of workers listed above shows a wide variation under different occupations We have 70 65 per cent of the workers under category I as cultivators and the remaining viz, a little less than 30 per cent are engaged in the rest of the eight categories Thus the majority of the workers depend on cultivation as the principal means of livelihood One of the interesting features emerging from the study of the magnitude of male and female workers engaged on cultivation is that percentage of female workers is higher than the male workers There are 89 09 per cent female workers and 63 63 per cent male workers at the State level Similar tendency of higher percentage of female workers is visible in all the districts of the State

The category II-Agricultural Labourers account for 53,344 persons, who work on other person's land holdings for wages in cash or kind They are 4 17 per cent of the total workers at the State level

Under the categories III, IV, V(*a*), V(*b*), VII and VIII the percentages to total workers engaged in these pursuits are less than 2 70 in each case, the least of all viz, 0 11 being under category IV-Mining and Quarrying All these categories, taken together, account for 187,847 workers representing 14 69 per cent to total workers This leaves quite a large share of 10,90,785 workers returned under the remaining three categories I, II, VI and IX, claiming 85 31 percent of the total workers

In the last category IX, all persons, who are engaged in other services account for 10 49 per cent of the working force in the State The strength of such workers is at number two, next only to cultivators Of the total 1,34,168 persons engaged in community development, social and personal services including public administration, medical and health services, recreational and cultural services, 123,008 are males and 11,160 females Persons employed in the sector concerning electricity, gas and water and also those whose services are not classified elsewhere, also form part of this category of workers

We have so far recorded a gist of workers with reference to their main activity jointly for both the rural and urban sectors in the State Reviewing the position separately for rural and urban segments it may be noted that out of 12,78,632 total workers, the bulk of them i e 1,195,896 is returned in rural areas and 82,736 in urban areas The distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in rural segment reveals that 75 19 per cent of the total rural workers are predominantly cultivators, 8 45 per cent in other services and less than 5 per cent in each case are in other occupations

Referring to urban areas, out of the total 82,736 workers, the largest number of 33,166 persons or 40 09 per cent are in other services under category IX followed by 13,375 workers or 16 17 per cent in category VI construction and 12,868 persons (15 55 per cent) are engaged in trade and commerce (category VII). Workers engaged in all other occupations taken together are 28 19 per cent of the total urban working force In the last category IX-other services, there is high percentage of workers in all the urban centres in the State This category alone absorbs 40 09 per cent of the total urban workers as already mentioned Of them 37 23 per cent are males while 69 62 per cent are females The percentage of female workers in other services is significantly higher as compared to male workers This tendency has been noticed in all the urban areas of the State.

Now a few lines about work participation rates by broad age-groups which are 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60+ and the residual category of 'Age Not Stated' Such rate in respect of the general population in relation to the total workers at the State level in the age-group 0-14 is the least i e 5 01 per cent Then a steady rise in the work participation rates is noticed in the higher age-groups till the age-group 50-59 which has the highest one viz 66 73 per cent Beyond this age-group the rate of work participation decreases to 52 60 per cent among the older persons of 60 and above The highest rate (98 21) of work participation among males is in the age-group 30-39 whereas females are the most active with maximum rate of 35 87 in the lower age-group 20-24

The rural workers are 37 16 percent of the total rural population The highest rate of work participation (66 87) is recorded in the age-group 50-59 Among males the highest percentage of 98 33 workers is found in the age-group of 30-39 whereas female workers are 37·91 percent which is the maximum among them again in the lower age-group 20-24

In the urban areas of the State, the work participation rates are 34 20 per cent in respect of the total working urban population, 54 53 per cent for male and merely 7 06 per cent for female workers Male workers in age-group 30-39 are predominant sharing the highest rate of 97 25 per cent Against this the maximum rate of only 15 69 per cent is recorded by female workers in the age-group 25-29 Apparently there is vast difference between the magnitude of male and female workers both in the rural as well as urban sectors

We have noted earlier that in the State there are 2,181,802 non-workers who are not engaged in any economically productive works Like workers, non-workers are also classified under seven broad categories They are distributed as (*i*) students (*ii*) household duties (*iii*) dependents and infants (*iv*) retired, rentiers and persons of independent means (*v*) beggars, vagrants etc (*vi*) inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions and (*vii*) others Out of 1,000 total non-workers in Himachal Pradesh we have 245 students, 279 in household duties, 461 dependents and infants, and the rest 15 persons belong to the remaining four categories

In a few Preceeding paragraphs we have briefly mentioned about the main activity of the state population giving details on distribution of workers and non-workers into various occupations and categories Since this chapter contains a brief resume of the population trends and characteristics discussed in chapter I to IX, something may also be said on the topic of migration

Of the total population of 3,460,434 persons in the State, 2,312,677 representing 66 83 per cent are immobile They have not moved out of their place of birth where they were enumerated The rest of the population is found involved either in one stream of migration or the other The magnitude of migration within the district of enumeration in the State which stands at a figure of 820,418 persons is by far greater than the inter-district volume of migration involving 146,908 persons Thus the former category of migrants has claimed 23 71 per cent while the latter one 4 25 per cent of the total population The inter-State migration of population in our case accounts for 133,100 migrants born in other States of India and enumerated in Himachal Pradesh This type of migration is mainly concentarated in urban areas of the State accounting for 21 94 per cent as against only 2 49 per cent enumeratd in the rural sector The maximum number of migrants is contributed by the neighbouring Punjab State with 67,100 persons In this respect the State of Uttar Pradesh is at number two with 21,401 migrants to our State, followed by Haryana with 17,847 migrants to Himachal Pradesh

The above account is given in respect of internal migration within the country The volume of foreign born nationals enumerated in the State is to the extent of 45,812 migrants, which accounts for 1 32 per cent of the total population Among foreign countries, migrants from Nepal and Pakistan are greater in number than other parts of the world Nepal accounts for nearly 43 per cent of the total foreign born nationals and Pakistan 36 per cent of them In other words it may be stated that foreign born migrants enumerated in the State mainly belong to the above neighbouring countries and the contribution of other nations in this behalf is negligible

Implications of Population Trends

The 1971 Census population of Himachal Pradesh State is 3,460,434 and the growth rate during the decade 1961-71 is 23 04 per cent The growth of the population over the last few decades has been rapid and the increase in number has been heavy If the same trend of growth were to continue it will be beyond exaggeration to surmise that by the turn of the century the size of the population would be formidable By 2,000 A D. the population of the State may excel the six million mark It can be argued that six millions are not too excessive a population for a State, but such an isolated view would not be realistic unless it is considered with its implications on the economic and social consequences at the same time The problem of numbers cannot be isolated from the problem of quality or quality of life One is struck by the fact that India has, at present, too many people for too few exploited resources The pathetic condition of life may be seen from our poor standards of living which are largely the result of low productivity and high birth rate Malnutrition and object poverty have rendered untold harm to a majority of our population

It is in this context that the population policy is of extreme importance directly or indirectly affecting each one of us We cannot consider either the growth rates of the size of population, decade after decade, as mere statistical curiosities These have to be considered against the backdrop of the entire social and economic progress and the very close relationship between all sectors of development The situation, as it is warrants the need to limit our growth in numbers to come nearer the equation with socio-economic development which is so essential to raise the standard of living At the same time it is equally important that the existing manpower, which is also a vital economic resource, is utilised fuel Accordingly for that matter the utilisation of the existing manpower by adoption of appropriate technology, dispersal of industries, exploitation of natural resources to a greater extent, improved agricultural techniques and a deliberate policy of encouragement of small-scale industries, would have to form part of the consideration of the population problem.

While the nature has given the State vast forests, immense minerals, large scope for growing fruits of all

types, vegetables and other cash crops like potato, ginger, Kuth and medicinal herbs, huge hydel powers potential, and unlimited scope for setting up industries, but agriculture continues to be the mainstay of the State's economy Population of the State mainly lives in villages (93%) and depends on agriculture for its livelihood Though the wheel of allround development has since been set rolling with the launching of Five Year Plans and significant progress has been made in several sectors of the economy still much more remains to be done for the amelioration of the economic plight of the people The economic situation of Himachal Pradesh is quite different today from what it was in 1948 when the Pradesh was born The per capita income at current prices has gone up from Rs 240 in 1950-51 to Rs 890 in 1973-74

The relevance of population in economic and social planning hardly needs any special emphasis In the ultimate analysis, it can be validly argued that planning is meant to ensure to the average citizen certain basic goods and services The availability for goods and services is reflected in the per capita income and variations in per capita income between different periods The movement of State and per capita income at current and constant prices from 1967 68 to 1973-74 is presented as under

Movement of State and per Capita Income, 1967-74

Year	State income (in lakhs)				Per capita income			
	At current prices Rs	Index	At constant (1960 61) Prices Rs	Index	At current prices Rs	Index	At constant (1960 61) Prices Rs	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967 68	17,134	100	10,104	100	532	100	314	100
1968-69	18,937	111	10,881	108	576	108	331	105
1969 70	19,659	115	11,098	110	586	110	331	105
1970 71	21,869	128	11,559	114	639	120	338	108
1971-72	23,714	138	11,841	117	678	127	339	108
1972 73	25,952	152	11,857	117	726	137	332	106
1973 74			12,298	122	890*		337	108

*Quick estimates

Source —Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

A study of the movement of State and per capita income obviously gives an idea about the rising trend in the standard of living of the common man Economic circumstances in the State such as the exploitation of resources and of man-power enormously influence the per capita income The movement of per capita income over long periods of time give a better idea of the probable levels of living of the people Other things being equal, the higher the per capita income of a community, the greater is likely to be the economic well being of its members

The above statistics reveal that the State income at constant prices, with 1967-68 as the base year, increased by 11 per cent between 1967-68 and 1970-71 But the per capita income has, during this period registered an increase of only 8 per cent Thus the increase in per capita income has not been commensurate with the increase in the State income Although the State income has been gradually increasing from year to year, one can conclude from these comparative indices that population growth has considerably restrained the per capita income effectively The low growth of per capita income at constant prices can only be attributed to the increase in the population which, in effect has meant the thinning out of economic benefits over a large number

Beside per capita income there are other measures of living standards of the people These measures include such indices as nutritional levels, patterns of expenditure, adequacy of medical, educational and other facilities etc The adequacy of all such benefits is effectivele curtailed by the unproportionate growth of population for which they have to be provided With a view to overcoming the problem there is urgent need to limit out population An answer to this problem lies in fertility control which is the ultimate objective of the family planning programme The success of this programme depends on rapid increase in literacy levels particularly that of women folk Simultaneously economic and social motivations for limitation of family size need be strengthened to achieve quick results in order to reap more quickly the benefits of economic growth.

APPENDIX

CENSUS OF

HOUSELIST

Name of District Code No

Name of Taluk/Tahsil/Thana/Anchal/Island Code No

Line No	Building No (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No)	Census House No	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used e g residence, shop, shop-cum residence, business, a factory, work shop, workshop cum residence, school, bank, commercial house office, hospital, hotel, etc or vacant	Is it used wholly or Partly as an establishment ? Yes or No If yes enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No of the entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				..		

Note Please do not write in Cols 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12 Tabulation Offices

Signature of Enumerator Dated

Appendix

INDIA 1971

Sl No 1

ENGLISH

Name of Village or Town

Code No

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block

Code No.

If used wholly or partly as a residence

House-hold No.	Name of the Head of House-hold	If S C or S T , write name of Caste/ Tribe	No of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? (i) Owned (O) (ii) Rented (R)	No of persons normally residing in Census House-hold on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Total

the spaces enclosed by dotted lines
These are meant for use in the
for coding

Signature of Supervisor

Dated . . .

CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENT

Name of District .. Code No ..

Name of Taluk/Tahsil/Thana/Anchal/Island .. Code No.

Sl No	Census House No	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (a) Govt /Quasi Govt (b) Private (c) Co-operative institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers
1	2	3	4	5

Signature of Enumerator .. Date

Appendix
Sl No 2
ENGLISH

INDIA 1971

SCHEDULE

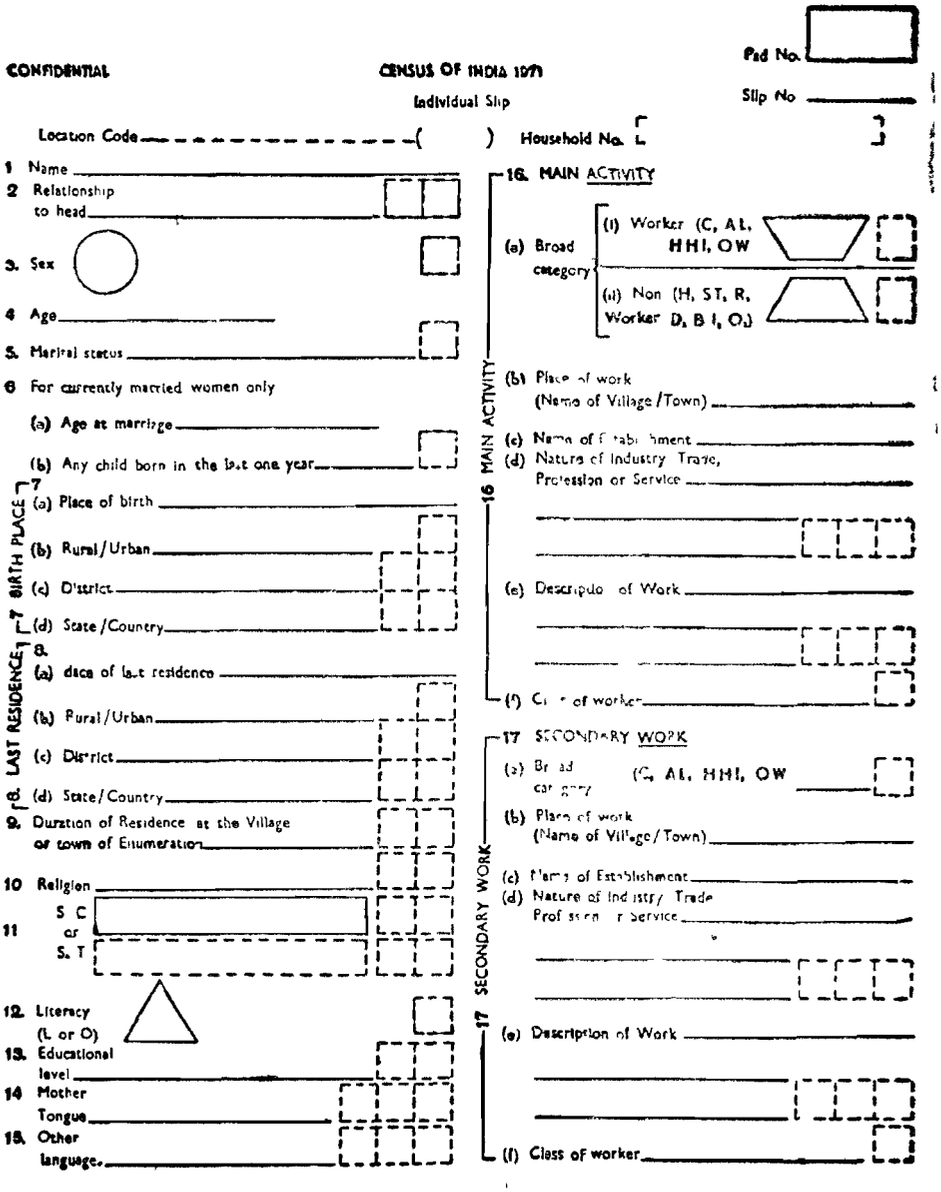
Name of Village or Town Code No . ..

Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block Code No . ..

If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done			If used as trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe e g Govt Office, School, Hospital Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.
Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	Description of bought/sold	
6	7	8	9	10	11
					..

NOTE — Please do not write in the space enclosed by dotted lines in cols 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

Signature of Supervisor Date ....


CONFIDENTIAL
CENSUS OF INDIA 1971
Individual Slip
Pad No.
Slip No
Location Code ( ) Household No.
1 Name
2 Relationship to head
3. Sex
4 Age
5. Marital status
6 For currently married women only
(a) Age at marriage
(b) Any child born in the last one year
7 BIRTH PLACE
7 (a) Place of birth
(b) Rural/Urban
(c) District
(d) State/Country
8. LAST RESIDENCE
8. (a) place of last residence
(b) Rural/Urban
(c) District
(d) State/Country
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration
10 Religion
11 S C or S. T
12. Literacy (L or O)
13. Educational level
14 Mother Tongue
15. Other language
16 MAIN ACTIVITY
16. MAIN ACTIVITY
(a) Broad category
(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW
(ii) Non Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O)
(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town)
(c) Name of Establishment
(d) Nature of Industry Trade, Profession or Service
(e) Description of Work
(f) Class of worker
17 SECONDARY WORK
17. SECONDARY WORK
(a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW
(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town)
(c) Name of Establishment
(d) Nature of Industry/ Trade Profession or Service
(e) Description of Work
(f) Class of worker

APPENDIX

Sl No 4

CENSUS 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from Individual Slip)

Location Code ( ) Household No

Sl No	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description of main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Sl No. 5

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

(Issued by Registrar General India)

INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

HOUSELIST

General

Census is national undertaking of great importance indispensible to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives

2 The job entrusted to you, *viz*, the housenumbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population Census Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3 You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you The housenumbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of housenumbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future

Housenumbering and preparation of notional maps

4 *Rural areas* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household

5 Before the actual affixing of housenumbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so how ? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering blocks of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help This notional map should indicate the prominent featuers and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs*, etc Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any to define at the foots of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly

6 Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the lay-out In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks The names of the street if any, hould be shown on these sketches All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square ⊡ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kachha* house further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows

⊡ *Pucca* residential house , for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square

△ *Kachha* residential house, for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle

It is difficult to evolve a comprehesive definition of the terms 'Pucca and 'Kuchha' house to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kuchha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate identification Also, as *Kuchha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made to the following materials

Wall material Brunt Bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc

Roof Material Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber etc

Houses, the walls and or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc , or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks etc , may be treated as *Kachha* houses

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run i e , left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on Much depends on the lay-out So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house numbering series along a street get interrupted It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later varified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries are not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village

Note G C I — Galvanized Corrugated Iron, R.B C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete and R C.C.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

9. In the Forest areas, all habitations are not of settled pattern There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas* For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest It will be facilitating, if for the purp ose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is preparedvof the Forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard in some States) Then clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent nature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering and houselisting

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10 *Urban Areas* : The preparation of Notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural area excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall

11 But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in

urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc , may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/Locality/Ward etc Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc

12 As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch (es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban a eas :

13 You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building maybe deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14 *Building* . A *"Building"* is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwelling (residences) or establishments such as shops workshops, factories, etc , or as godowns, stores cattle-sheds etc, or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc

15 Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (permises) belonging to the same person *e g* the main house the servant's quarter the garage etc , only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House ' given hereafter

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows .

(*i*) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(*ii*) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc

(*iii*) Arabic numerals *e g* (1,2,3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

(*iv*) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(*v*) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kachha* is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.* 10/1 .

Note These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On

the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No 10

18 *Census House* A "Census house" is building of part of a bu lding having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc , *used or r cognised as* a *separate unit* It may be inhabited or vacant It may be used for residential, or non-residential purpose or both

19 If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house

20 Each census house should be numbered If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts of constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc , or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3) etc

21 The order in which census house within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in and convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise

22 The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of a application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms also and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent household and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only In some part of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing units as such In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than on household Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exception cases

23 It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed But in some areas the very, nature of construction of houses is such that, for example a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household* A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be one member household, two-member household or multi-member household For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a Household Again, there may be a Household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons, the latter are Boarding Houses Hostels, Residential Hotels Orphanages, Rescue, Homes, *Ashrams* etc These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (*see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household As each household will be related to the physical structure of census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house Only the building and census house number will be painted

HOUSELISTING

25 After the preparation of the notional house numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (House list)

26 At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given at the end of this book.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist

27 On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No , name of Taluk/Tahsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No , name of Village/Town/Code No , name or No of Ward, *Mohalla,* Enumerator's Block Code No The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tahsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers For this purpose every district, tahsil or police station, village or town/ward/ mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers Your charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tahsil or police station and the village or town/ ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals*

Note Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12 These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices

Col. 1 Line Number

28 Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially The line numbers should be continuous for your block Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *e g* , 1, 2, 3, 4 etc

Col. 2 Building No (Municipal or Census No. or local authority)

29 Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch

30 There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself

31 The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column

32 If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear

Col. 3 Census Number

33 The attributes of a Census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted Census house number to a building or to a hart of a building

34. If there is only one Census house in the building then the number of the Census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column

35 If there be more than one Census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e g* , in building No 10, there are three Census houses—then against the first Census house, you will record "10(1)" for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which Census house No 10 (1) would have been mentioned in Col 3 Column 2 will remain blank against Census house No 10(2) and 10(3).

Note You should not indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No 10

Columns 4-5 : Predominant construction material of Census house

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof

Col. 4 Material of wall

37 Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc. should be written Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different meterials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col 5 : Material of Roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made

i e ,tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc , should be written in the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc , and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be "mud" "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks" "stone" etc , which constitute the fabric of the roof

Col. 6 Purpose for which Census House is used *e g* , residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc , or vacant

39 The actual use to which a Census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as (these are purely illustrative)

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence,

(2) Factory/workshed and workshop etc Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory It is not necessary that some machinery should exist Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, biri rolling, papad making, toy making etc , is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as there are not likely to be apparent to a casual obeserver

Shop :

(3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold on cash or for credit

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai*, *dharamsala*, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop)

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc

(10) Place of worship *e g* , temple, church,, mosque, gurudwara, etc

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory children home, etc

(12) Others *e g* , cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc , the exact use to be fully described

(13) If the Census house is found vacant, *i e* , if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col If the Census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may not be treated as "vacant" but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc "

Note The reason for vacany such as 'dilapidated' 'under repair', 'incomplete construction' 'want of tenant', etc , may be recorded in the "Remarks" column

Col. 7 Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment ?

Yes or No

If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No of that entry here

Definition of an Establishment

40 An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, *i.e.*, where some

kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc , and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a Census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house

41 This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing, servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry *e g* , when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as papad making or toy manufacturing or biri rolling etc , is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, pocessing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule Please fill in the Serial No of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'

42 It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for purely domestic consumption For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, haldi (turmeric), chilies, etc , or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loomloom weavin and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale In such cases, the house should not be treated as an establishment'

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8 Household No

44 A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work, prevented any of them from doing so It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servent living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household A hostel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household So also a Jail

45 There may be more than one household in a Census house. Each household should be given a separate number This can be done by using the alphabets as, (a), (b),(c)etc as affixes to Census house No For example if building No 2 is also a Census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (a) 2 (b)and 2 (c). If building number 4 has two Census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2) If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households the they will be numbered as 4 (1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) and 4 (2) (a) and 4 (2) (b) respectively If, however, building No 3 is also a Census house and has only one household, the household No to be entered in this column will be No 3 only

46 In the above cases of households Nos 2 (b),2 (c), 4 (1) (b), 4 (1) (c) and 4 (2) (b), there will be no entries against them in Cols 3 to 7, Cols, 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire Census houses, 2 (4) (1) for 4 (2) as the case may be, once There is no need to repeat Cols 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16

Col. 9 Name of the head of household

47 The name of the Head of each household should be written The Head of the household for Census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household The head of the household need not necessary be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be regarded as the Head of the household In the case of a absentee dejure 'Head,' the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10 If S C or S T , write name of caste/tribe

48 You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area.

Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S C " and record name of caste

for Scheduled Tribe write "S T " and record name of tribe

for other write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh There cannot be a S C in any other religion Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion

49 In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST, write 'X' in this column

In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S C /S T or not

Col. 11 No of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

51 A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i e*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc , should be regarded as a room An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc , are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column

52 If there is only one household in a Census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult But if a Census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households

53 One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc , may in itself be construed to be a room

Col. 12 · Does the household live in owned or rented house , (*i*) Owned (O), (*ii*) Rented (R)

54 If a household is occupying a Census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house This should be recorded by 'O' A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid

55 If the household lives in rented house write 'R' A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'

Col 13 to 15 No of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56 Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13, females in col 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col 13+Col. 14)

57 In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting—grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land ?(Yes or No)

58 If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No' For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are angaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institution for payment in money, kind or share Enchroachers who cultivate land enchroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/ or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household A household where members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household

Col. 17 · Remarks

59 If there is an entry in Col 6 as "Vacant," you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated" "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc , in this column

60 After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms

INSTRUCTIONS—PART II

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

61 Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded (See the Establishment Schedule given at the end of this book)

62 The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the Establishment Schedule

62 The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation

64 At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No , and name of the areas concerned This should be the same as those noted on the top of the houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously You should fill the Location Code Nos etc correctly

65 The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups

(*i*) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments ,

(*ii*) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc , establishments ,

(*iii*) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments , and

(*iv*) Columns 11 refers to "other Establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (*ii*) to (*iv*) are mutually, exclusive, while those in group (*i*) are common to all

Col. 1 Sl No

66 In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numericals should be used for this purpose, *i e.* 1, 2, 3, etc.

Col. 2 : Census House No

67 The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the houselist and against which Yes is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment

68 A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another Therefore, while, in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business etc , the entries in Col 3 onwards will be one only for that group of house covered by a single unit of production or business etc , establishment For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos of all these buildings shown in Col 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses If no the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule

Col. 3 Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor

69 In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc. which usually bear a distinct name Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, *Dhobi's establishment, household industries* etc write the name of the owner as "so and so's Halwai shop" etc This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 Is the Establishment—

(a) Govt /Quasi Govt (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution

70 Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector, *i e*, Govt /Quasi Govt managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise Please do not write in the column only (*a*) or (*b*) or (*c*) but write

(1) "Govt —Public Sector, or Quasi Govt — Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector

(2) Private
or

(3) Co-operative

There may be many schools or libraries etc which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt /Quasi Govt or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises

71 An establishment will be treated as Govt / Quasi Govt institution if the Central or State Govt or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72 Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt or Quasi Govt Institutions

73. Establishments registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative"

Col. 5 Avearge number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family worker

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day or your visit should be recorded For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working The hired workers should normally be in full time employment

75 Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc , may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season

76 In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section The total employment has to be ascertained The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns

Columns 6, 7 and 8 —"If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done"

77 These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on

Col. 6 Is it (*a*) Household Industry (*b*) Registered Factory (*c*) Unregistered workshop

78 **Household Industry : Definition**

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of registered factory

79 Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry

(*i*) nature of activity

(*ii*) participation

(*iii*) location

(*iv*) size

80. (*i*) *Nature of activity* :—A Household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It *does not* include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc. or merely trade or business even if such professions, trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (*ii*) *Participation* :—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

82. (*iii*) *Location* :—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a great possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (*iv*) *Size* :—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

84. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (b) *Registered Factory* :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is regis tered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) *Unregistered Workshop* :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production' processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale' is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a regist ered factory and other unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishments where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc. is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industr ies and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "household industry" or "Registered Factory" or "unregistered Workshop" as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, Factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here *e.g.*, handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani*, etc, manufacturing of G.I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making' sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, etc. Electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani*. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc,, that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more then one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

90. Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading, *i.e.*, transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc.

92 If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of good bought sold by the establishments

93 In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of banks etc , you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write '"banking services"

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail

94 For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be

95 You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade *i e* wholesale and retail go on In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (*i e* wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly

96 In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e g* , bank etc please do not write any of the two categories *i e* 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an (X) in this column

Col. 11 If used as any other establishment, describe *e g* Govt office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc

General :

97 Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10 You have to describe such establishments in this column *e g* , Govt office, shcool, hospital, Railway Station, orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's saloon, cinema, theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundary, etc

98 It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same permises For example, say in a betel shop, *bidi* rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop, a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity

99 But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such censu house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in this schedule It, may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as, a single establishment and recorded as such If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in build ngs located far away in different localities, each of the census houses in the differernt localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule

100 After you have completed filling up of the establishment schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for shich you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

(Issued By The Registrar General India)

General

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies, the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations You are privileged to be a Census enumerator At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty

2 For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I

3 Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential

4 The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name

Reference date and Enumeration period

5 The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st March 1971, *i e*, the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of 1st March 1971 It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th February, 1971 and end it on 28th February, 1971 You will therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 19 days But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st March, 1971, *i e*, the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases As a corollary you will have to also cancel the Census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 need not be taken note of by you

Pad No. and Slip No.

6 The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25 On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose the Pad No as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number

Location Coded and Your Jurisdiction

7 On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tahsil or thana or town number and the village number You may find that the district No and the Tahsil No have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads In the case of urban areas, the town No may also be rubber stamped along with district No In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No and the enumerator Block No , and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No made-up of the district No , tahsil or thana or town

No and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purpose Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code Please also see the instructions in para 22 below You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to you by your area This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer

8 If you have, by any chance been put in charge of move than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate

9 Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the house which are expected to visit for enumeration Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity and overlapping or ommission In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immmediately after the census enumeration is completed

Persons to be enumerated

11 While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A household is defined as "the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess uless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so". A household can be either a one person household *i e*, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household It may be a multi-person household, *i e*, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both Households usually occupy a whole or part of not mor than one housingunit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12 You will have to made note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 28th February 1971 You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction

13 All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period *i e.*, from 10th February till 28th February 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here He will be enumerated whatever he is actually found during the enumeration period Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be eumerated if he is to be found in any household in yourjurisdiction as a visitor Such persons should, however be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration you will enumerate the following persons :

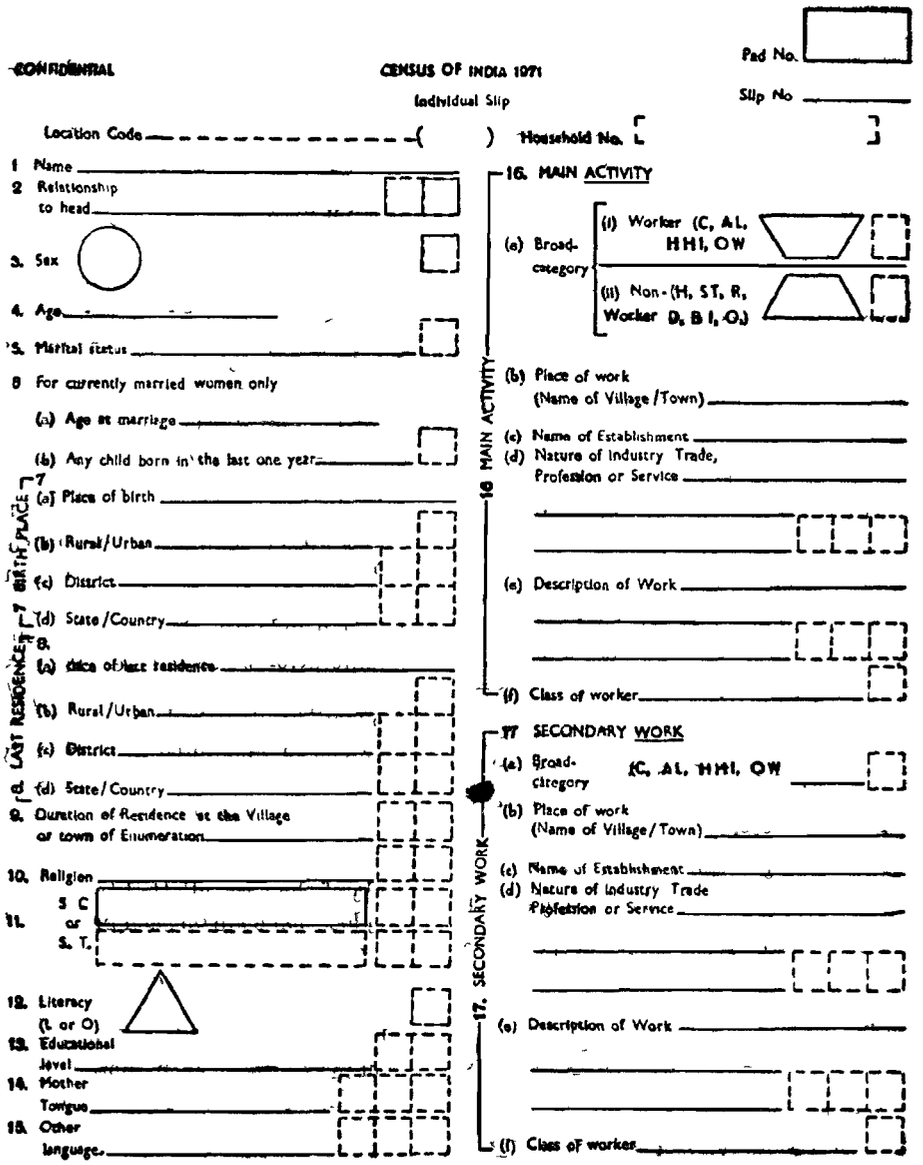
(*i*) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration *i.e*, from 10th February to 28th February, (both days inclusive)

(*ii*) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10—28 Feb) but are not present at the time of your visit

(*iii*) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st March 1971; and

(*iv*) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumera-

Appendix
Sl. No.6



tion period For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere

15 You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end

16 Your task is simple You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction You will have to later post some particular on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding constructions briefly

CENSUS SCHEDULE (INDIVIDUAL SLIP)

17 The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given on opposite page

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughters, husband and their children forming part of the household then distant relatives and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here

Please make repeated enquiries about infants and every young children for they are often liable to be left out of count

19 The various items to be canvassed on the Individua Slip are explained in the following instructions:

Pad No. and Slip No.

20. Make sure that the Pad No and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earl er under the general instructions The noting of Pad No and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No concerned against which you will be posting the data The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pads number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that do not make use of common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block

Location Code

22 Thugh this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tahsil/taluk/police station/anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers For this purpose, every district, tahsil, taluk, police station anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tahsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No 46 in Tahsil No 3 of District No 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46 (60) or 6/II/5(4). You will be identified by enumerators' block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement (The enumerators' block numbers will be a continuous number for the tahsil/taluk/town etc)

23 Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

Household No.

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware House numbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses In the course of this operation each census house was given a number and households found

would also have been allotted a number The housenumbers would be painted on the houses ument place, like the pillar of the main gate, top nain door etc Sometimes there may be more ent housenumbering plates affixed In the hatched houses, numbers may have been written a tin plate or wooden board and left with the olds with a request to preserve the same You use this number

t may happen that when you visit your area sus taking you may come across some census which did not exist at the time of houselisting erefore no numbers had actually been allotted to You should allot a number after consulting the f numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction (Please pendix II) and locate the households living For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 r building has come up ; you should allot the r 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one ig has come numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on be used for the new structures then locate the houses in accordance with the instructions in dix II and thereafter locate the households and umbers in the prescribed manner The household r will be the same as the house number if only usehold is living in a house If there were more one household then alphabetical sub-numbers brackets as 19(*a*), 19(*b*), etc will have to be added house number to distinguish each household It lso happen that the number given at the time of isting has been obliterated You should allot the t number having regard to the proceeding and ding buildings

For the purpose of conveniently understanding usenumbering system, the instructions governing umbering of buildings, census houses and house- are given in Appendix II

If the household happens to be an institutional hold such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chum- etc , where a group of unrelated persons stay together dd 'INST' to the household number.

If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you l record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the hold number.

In all the individual slips pertaining to the bers of the same household, the household number e repeated. You will then start recording the parti- s of each individual against questions indicated Individual Slip according to the instructions that r.

e do not write anything in the spaces enclosed ed lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d),9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f) These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices

Question 1: Name

30 Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as, so and so's wife, mother or daughter By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 : Relationship to Head :

31 In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head' The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head

32 In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the persons who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household

33. The manager or superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence You should make sure before filling up the slip for the manager or superintendent etc of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household

34 In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, shlould be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write he relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew,

niece uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son', similarly for a daughter In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', or employee' as the case may be In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'

36 If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd March, 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course be cancelled

Question 3 : Sex

37 For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against question 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly

Question 4 : Age

38 Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed' Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded

39 In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated You should not enter the age in months The age of infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only

40 Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc, well known in the area Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years This will help you to record the age more accurately

Question 5 : Marital Status

41 In answering this question use the following abbreviations

NM Never Married
M Currently Married
W Widowed
S Separated or Divorced

42 For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM' For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M' Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable de facto union Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable de facto union For a widowed person whose husband or wife is died, and who has not been married again, write 'W' For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been, divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious-custom but who has not remarried, write 'S' For a prostitude return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6 : For currently married woman only

43 This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q 5 For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of the question

6(a) : Age at marriage

44 *Age at marriage* You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded

6 (b) Any child born in the last one year

45 *Any child born in the last one year* You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration Only if the child was born alive,

even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'yes', to this question Still birth, *i e*, a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless

46 It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration Infant deaths are still high in the country There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration Therefore, where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case or child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported It is my hope that there are no such cases here Am I right ?"

This may bring in the required response If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary For example when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(*b*) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house If the answer is 'yes' no, further question is needed If 'no' the enumerator might ask where he has gone The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth

47 Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'no' if she had not In case of twin or multiple births, write 2, 3, etc , as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'

Note —You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q 6 (*b*) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place while ignoring still births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken in to account

Question 7 : Birth place

48 Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question

7(a) Place of Birth

49 Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (*a*) and fill the other details against sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*)

7(b) Rural/Urban

50 For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban e g existence of a local administrative body, Industrial townships declared as town etc

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'x' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (*c*). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail write 'not known'

(c) District

For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D' For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'

7(d) State/Country

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are consistent with such an answer, that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (*c*) or any other District of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (*c*)

53. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/ Union Territory where born

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted

55 For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea' against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc , within the country, write the particulars in (*a*), (*b*) (*c*) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person were born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, *i e* , if his normal home had been elsewhere at and time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) Place of last residence

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (*a*) and put 'X' against sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*)

8 (b) Rural/Urban

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R' For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U' For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X' For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7 (*b*) in para 50.

8 (c) District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i e* , for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (*a*) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below ·

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district If he cannot name the district write 'Not known' For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) State/Country

60 For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9: Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

61 Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and he had lived elsewhere for sometime *i e*, in Q 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc, that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence *i e*. 'PL' has been noted in Q 8 (*a*) then 'X' may be put against Q 9

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as 'O'

Question 10 : Religion

62 In answering this question use the following abbreviations

H Hinduism
I Islam
C Christianity
S Sikhism
B Budhism
J Jainism

for others record the actual religion as returned fully.

63 If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

64 You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivase' You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66 Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

67. *Definition of a literate* A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate

68 It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69 For a person who is literate *i e*, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12 If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not aquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated

70 For a person who is illiterate *i e.* who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words

Question 13 : Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom L, has been recorded against question 12. For a persons

who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or Higher Secondary, as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as any B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preferrence in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as (B. Sc.) (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M/Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture), etc. should be noted. You should not' use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as (√).

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 : Mother-tongue

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

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the languege returned by a person is the dialected of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned. If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 : Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 : Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is how he engages himelf mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. 'Workers' defined : A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80 Reference periods 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 had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during these reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc , the persons should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence *Persons under training* such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work

81 There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household-industry, etc A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labour only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work

82 A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc , he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised acrording

83 A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. (16) (a) Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

84 The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) o as a non-worker under 16(a) (ii)

16 (a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

85 *Where the main activity* of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below .

C : Cultivator

86 For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used

87 *Definition of Cultivator* For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money kind or share

88 Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra ragi etc and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc , and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts tapioca, etc , and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator Similarly a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question

AL : Agricultural Labourer

90 A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box

91 *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer* A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agriculture

Labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer, could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H H I : Household Industry

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc, it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. *Definition of a Household Industry*

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself/ and or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household This criterion should apply to urban areas too Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry It should be located within the precincts of the house where the member live

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer, etc, or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix III

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW : Other Workers

97 If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box The type of workers that may be come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. etc In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category Workers engaged plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivation or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers'

98 Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16

16. (a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99 As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a)(1) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16(*a*) will help to categories those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided The abbreviations are explained below

H : Household Duties

100 This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H' If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for a sale etc, that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17 On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc, and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in

and should not be categorised as for her main activity in this question She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main conomic activity should have been recorded against 16 (*a*) (*i*)

ST : Student

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student This will cover all fultime students or children attending school Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity 'ST' should be entered in the box The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R : Retired person or a rentier

102 A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work *i e* not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade etc , or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this cateogry 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category

D. : Dependent

103 This category will include all dependent such as infants or childern not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent

B : Beggars etc

104 This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I : Institutions

105 This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc , in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in jail should not, however be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

R : Other Non-workers

106 This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not asking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O' A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category

107 If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16(*a*) (*i*) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (*ii*) Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (*a*) (*i*), then question 16 (*a*) (*ii*) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (*a*) (*ii*) Thus 16 (*a*) (*i*) and 16 (*a*) (*ii*) are mutually exclusive.

Q : 16 (b) to 16 (f)

108 These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16(*a*) (*i*). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL, against 16 (*a*) (*i*), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109 Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16(*a*) (*ii*) sub-sections (*b*) to (*f*) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (b) : Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour *i.e* , question 16(*a*)(*i*) has been answered as HdI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of

enumeration write 'PL' In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendore of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work' If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted

Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment

111 This question and the subsequent sub-section of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (*a*) (*i*).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potters house, black smithy etc note, 'No particular name'

Q. 16 (d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112 The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (*i*) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc (*ii*) Mining and/or Quarrying (*iii*) Manufacturing (*iv*) Construction (*v*) Electercity, Gas or Water Supply (*vi*) Transport and Communications (*vii*) Trade and Commerce (*viii*) Professions and Services Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications The list in appendix IV is not exhaustive You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is , in as precise a details as possible

Q. 16 (e) Description of work

113 This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16(*a*) (*i*) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-section of question 16 Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16(*d*) His actual work should also be given sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc he, is The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question

114 To guide you in answering question 16 (*e*), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix V

Appendix V is by no means exhaustive The just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16(*e*)

115 It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer etc

116 For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government' Other details need not be given

General

117 There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16(*d*) and 16(*e*) 16 (*d*) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service i.e. the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16(*e*) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged Thus, for example the answer to question 16(*d*) may be, say, Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16(*e*) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on Similarly in question 16(*d*) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16(*e*) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt , jeep driver in the Deptt , etc Again say, against question 15(*d*) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (*e*) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc , working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home The sample answers furnished in the specimens (Appendix VI) at the end of this book, the Industrial and Occupational lists in Appendices IV & V and the instructions given by your superior

Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16(*d*) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16(*e*)

Q. 16 (i) : Class of Worker

118 For a person who is,

(*i*) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (*e*) write ER

(*ii*) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16(*e*) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write, EE

(*iii*) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(*e*) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of cooperatives, write SW

(*iv*) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(*e*) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16(*d*) and 16(*e*) put an 'X' in this question also

Explanation :

119 An Employer is a person who has to employ persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16(*e*) That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16(*e*) But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers

120 An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc, and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers

121. A single worker for the purpose of question 16(*f*) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not emply anybody else not even members of his household except casually This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative Each one of the partners or members of such producer's co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'

122 A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family workers may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative

123 Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family worker

124 In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i e*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16(*a*) (*i*) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers viz, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee There will be no Employer Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/any other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary If the head alongwith the members of the household indsutry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as "Family workers" If the head alone is working with assistance of hired worker(s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be reated as a 'Single worker'

Some illustrations for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in appendix VI

Q. 17 : Secondary Work

125 This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16(*a*) (*i*) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (*a*) (*ii*) As was noted earlier, 16(*a*) (*ii*) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc, for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to

family business etc., but not to the extent as a full-time worker Such participation will considered as secondary work of these persons

126 Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against question 16(*a*) (*i*) or 16(*a*) (*ii*), he/she participated in any secondary work A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (*a*) (*iii*), for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary Mere rendering of service for ones own home o r production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a house wife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16(*a*) (*ii*), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16(*a*)(*ii*), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16 A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17 A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17 Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16(*a*) (*i*) and filling in the details under 16(*b*) to (*f*) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to puestion 17 (*a*) to (*f*), except that while question 16(*a* (*i*) will cover the main work, Q. 17 (*a*) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

128 A few slips showing specimen entries appear as Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Q 16 are given in Appendix VI You are advised to study these specimen entries and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt in recording any answer during field operation.

POPULATION RECORD

129 Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record Population Record form is reproduced as Appendix X If you feel that the filling of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continue"

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of these instructions Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in paragraph 28

You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract At the right and side below the Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the

household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip If the head belongs to any S C./S T write S C /S T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16(*a*) (*i*) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C' 'AL' as the case may be as recorded in the box against Question 16(*a*)(*i*) in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Qeustion16(*a*) (*e*) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16(*a*) (*ii*)

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION

130 You must complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the household in your jurisdiction between 10th February and 28th February, 1971 During this period you should also take note of the possible places where homeless population is likely to live such as on the road side, pavements or in open temple mandaps and the like. On the night of 28th February, 1971 you will have to quickly cover all such houseless poplation and enumerate them If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single handed in one night you should report to your supervisor so that one or more extra enumerators may be deputed to assist you in the one night enumeration of such houseless persons You should keep particular watch on the large settlement of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of villages These people will have to be covered on the 28th February You should of course make sure that they have not been enumerated elsewhere As per instructions in para 28 you should record 'O' in bold letters for houseless persons in the space provided for household number.

REVISIONAL ROUND

131 In the next three days, i e from 1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and enumerate any new births that had taken place after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period i e. from 10th February to 1st March, 1971 or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and had not been enumerated anywhere before In respect of every new birth make sure that you correct the entry in question 6(*b*). Please also see the note under para 47.

You will have to ascertain if any death(s) had taken place in any of the household between your last visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1971, and cross out the individual slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'Died'.

If such a deceased person was recorded as 'Head of the Houshehold' then you will have to find out who is recognised as 'Head' in that household after the deceased person. Accordingly, you will have to put 'Head' in Q 2 in the individual slip of the person who is now recognised as 'Head' correct the relationship of all members of the household in their respective individual slips, with reference to their relationship with 'Head' now recognised.

Consequential changes in the populaton Record shall have to be made by you. If you have exhausted the entire population record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth of any visitor you will fill in another population record form in continuation taking care that the location code etc. are noted on the 2nd form properly The serial numbering in the succeeding form for the houshold should be in continuation of the last serial number of the earlier sheet relating to that household.

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

132 Each day you will have to carefully post the information on certain items of each Individual Slip in the prescribed posting forms which have been supplied to you. Do not allow this work to fall into arrears. You are likely to commit errors if you tried to post particulars of a large number of persons after the lapse of more than one day You will have to total up the columns of the statements and put the information in an Abstract and hand it over along with the complete schedules to your Supervisor. The posting statement should be filled at the end of each day soon after completion of the enumeration for the day This will make your work lighter and avoid accumulation and pressure of work at the end and consequent errors posting. Separate posting forms have been provided for Males and Females and you should take care to post particulars of a person in the right form. This will make it easier to strike the totals of each sex and post the statements. The totals can be struck after the entries are brouht up-to-date soon after you complete the enumeration of houseless persons and you have also accounted for the births and deaths since your last visit at the revisional round You will observe that the information to be posted pertains to the

Items against which geometrical designs are found in the individual Slip such as the one relating to Q 3 Sex, Q 11 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe, Q 12 Literacy, Q 16(*a*) (*i*) and 16(*a*) (*ii*) Worker or Non-worker It is necessary that you should fill the Posting Statement with the greatest care

133 First of all you should enter Location, Code a Name of the village/town, Enumerator's Block No (No allotted to you) and your name (enumerator's) in all the posting Statements Then start making relevant entries in the Posting Statements taking care that you enter particulars for males' in males posting Statement (Form M) and for 'females' in Females Posting Statement (Form F)

134 You are advised to make entries in a sequence starting with lowest Pad No used by you starting with Slip No 1 in each pad so as to avoid duplication or missing of any entries Both the statements are similar except that one is meant for males and the other for Females You should not fill up Col 1 (Final Serial No) at the first instance This Col will be filled after the revisional round i e after you have brought the count up-to date with reference to sunrise of 1st March, 1971 (see para 131) and also after you have struck the grand total of cols 4 to 13 In cols 2, 3 and 4 you have to copy Pad No Slip No and sex as recorded by you in the slips Even though there are separate forms of Posting Statement for males and females yet you are requireed to copy the sex in col 4 from the Individual Slip as this will help as a check in avoiding mistakes in posting In the remaining columns a tick (v) may be but against the appropriate columns, wherever information is found against the relevant question and a dash (—) may be put where it is not applicable

135 Cols 5 and 6 are to be posted with reference to the entries against Q 11 of the Individual Slip If a person is noted as belonging to a Scheduled Caste put a tick under Col 5 and a dash in Col 6 If a Schedule Tribe put the tick in col 6 and dash in col 5 If the person is neither a Schedule Caste nor Schedule Tribe put a dash under cols. 5 and 6 of the Posting Statement

136 Cols 7 and 8 of the Posting Statement have to be filled with reference to the answer to Q 12 of the Individual Slip A person can be either 'L' or 'Q' Put the tick or dash in the corresponding column accordingly It must be noted that there cannot be a dash in both the columns.

137. Cols 9-13 must be posted with some care. For a person for whom 'C' has been entered in the box against Q 16 (a) (i) a tick(√) should be put under col. 9 and dash(—) under cols 10 to 13 Similarly for a person for whom 'AL', or 'HHI' or 'OW' or 'X' has been recorded against Q 16 (*a*) (*i*) a tick (√) may be put under Col. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 respectively and dash (—) under remaining Cols from 9—13. You may please note that where a tick is put in Col. 13 it means the person is a non-worker and there must be a dash in Cols. 9 to 12. For your guidance specimen entries have been made in Enumerator's Posting Statement appearing as Appendix VIII As you are likely to use more than one Posting Statement you are advised to strike totals by counting the number of ticks (√) in the relevant column (s) as soon as you have completed entries in one form and strike the grand totals after the Revisional Round. Now proceed to fill up Col.1 in a continuous manner starting with the first entry in the first entry in the posting statement, while assigning serial number in Col 1, you should ignore scoredout lines Thus the grand total of Col. 4 will be the last serial number in Col 1

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

138. After striking the grand totals in Enumerator's daily posting statement you have to fill in another form given at Appendix IX (Form T) Specimen entries have been made in this form to give you an idea as to how an Abstract will be filled up It is most important that this should be done with the greatest care. These abstracts will form the basis of the publication of the first results of the census In the past censuses the enumerators had given very accurate abstracts and there was hardly any difference between the finally tabulated figures and those furnished in the abstracts with care and pass on to your Supervisor as quickly as possible Youfshould hand over the enumeration pads neatly bundled along with a sketch of your Enumeration Block as prescribed in para 10 and the posting statements and the abstract the next day after the completion of the enumeration. Your work in the posting of the abstracts will be closely checked by your Supervisor Any carelessness on your part will be taken serious notice of.

With the completion of enumeration and the handing over of the posting statements and the abstract and the census schedule pads your burden is over. If you have done your work well you can have the satisfaction that you have made your humble but invaluable contribution to vital national task.

PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(See para 2)

Asking of questions and obligation to answer

"8 (1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked ender sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer euch quastion to the best of his knowledge or belief

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10 (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may bs at the time of the taking of the census

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforseaid, and shall sign his name thereto and when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

Penalties

11 (1)(*a*) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable dilligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(*b*) Any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or State Government discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purpose of a census return,

(*c*) Any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer,

x x x x x

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees".

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(See para 25)

THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF ; BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Building

1. "Building" is generally a single structure but some times made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence), or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc , or as godowns, store, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence or workshop cum-residence, etc

2 Sometime a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons In such cases *though the whole structure with all the adjoining units* apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate numbers.

3. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e g* the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc , only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separates structure assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter

4 The buildings should be numbered as follows

(*i*) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(*ii*) In the town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east etc

(*iii*) Arabic numerals (*e g* 1, 2, 3,) should b used for building numbers

(*iv*) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(*v*) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e g* 10/1

NOTE : *These should not be numbered as 10 (1) or 10(2) etc , as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building On the other hand 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.*

Census House No.

5. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc , used or recognised as a separate unit It may by inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

6. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as census house.

7 Each census house should numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

8. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9 The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. Fore example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation whe n aflat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a staircase In terms of the definition of census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common staircase etc , may qualify to be treated as census houses But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses In such case 'singleis' of use of thees rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into the account and the entire flat commising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed

Household No

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so It may be made up of related or unrelated persons A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household A hotel where a member of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household So is a jail

11 There may be one or more households in a census house If there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate indentifying numbe. This can be done by using the alphabets as(*a*), (d) (*c*), etc , affixed to the census house number For example if building No 2 is also a census house and ha three households the household numbers will be 2(*a*),2 (*b*) and 2 (*c*) If building number 4 has two census house the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2) If withi these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 householdthen they will be numbered as 4(1) (*a*), 4(1) (*b*), 4(1)(c and 4(2)(*a*) and 4(2) (*b*) respectively If however, buildin8 No 3 is also a census house and has only one householb the number to be entered will be 3

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

(See paras 92—95)

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc , production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc , production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc , processing of cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc , slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, curing etc , old pressing ghani

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, etc processing of coffee etc

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc , dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc , making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc , making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms etc , from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planning of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc , wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc , making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc , baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chicks and khas khas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, paper mache articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block making, book binding etc

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apperel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours etc , manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc

Non-metallic Mineral Products and other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bellmetal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils copper utensils, etc, nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, etc, making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vechicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

ANNEXURE II

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(*See para* 112)

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY and FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing etc , but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betal nuts, etc.

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc Production of wool, raw silk, etc , are also covered in this

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, e g , Pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing etc.

Hunting

Indicate hunting, traping and game propagation for commercial purpose only

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc , this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water, fishing, pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, etc.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, dairy products, canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable, fish, grain mill products, backery products, sugar, boora, common salt, edible oils including vanaspati, processing of tea or coffee, manufacture of ice, animal feeds, starch, etc

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product

Rectifying and blending of spirits, wine industries country liquor and toddy, carbonated water industries bidi, cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuff etc

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling, spinning weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills, printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles, cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha), khadi production, weaving, etc in handlooms and powerlooms, etc

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing, weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills, dyeing and bleaching, printing of silk, synthetic textiles, etc

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta, dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this

Manufacture of Textiles Products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills, manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes etc , embroidery, carpets, rain coats, hats, made up textiles goods (except garments), Oil cloth, tarpaulin, coir and coir products, linoleum, padding wadding etc , are also covered in this

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products, sawing and planing of wood, wooden and cane boxes, crats, drums, barrels, etc , beams, posts, doors and

windows; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles, etc , cork products, wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp, paper, paper boards and newsprints, container and paper boxes, printing and publishing of newspapers, periodicals, books, etc , engraving, block making, book binding, etc

Leather and Leather and Fur Products

Training, curiying, etc , of leather, footwear (excluding repair) coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc , of fur fur and skin rugs, etc

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tubes industries, footwear mand of vulcanized or moulded rubber and plastic products, petroleum refineries, production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen etc fertilisers and pesticides, paints, varnishes, drugs and medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, synthetic resins, etc , explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products, glass and glass products, earthen Ware and earthen pottery, china ware and procelain ware, cement, lime and plaster, asbestos, cement, etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and Steel Industries, casting foundries' ferroalloys, copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, etc

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc , structural metal products, metal furniture and fixture, hand tools, utensils, cutlery, etc

Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery, cranes, road rollers, boilers diesel engine, refrigerators, air conditioners, etc

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers, insulated wires and cables, dry and wet batteries, radio, television, etc., X ray apparatus, electric computors, etc.

Transport Equipments and parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts Railway wagons, coaches, etc , rail road equipment motor vehicles, bicycles, aircrafts, push-carts and hand carts, etc

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments, photographic and optical goods, watches, minting of coins, musical instruments, etc

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e g* , manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution, water supply, *e e* , collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projets, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc., construction of electrical installations, etc should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses, foodstuff, textiles and textile products, *e g* , garments, shirtings etc , beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc , wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel light ing products, toilets, porcelain, glass utensil, crokery, etc.

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e g* , harvestors, threshers, etc ; electrical machinery, transport equipments, etc

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials, clocks, etc , eye glasses, etc ; medical and surgical instruments, precious metals stones and jewellery, etc

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with Dealers in textiles (non-ready made), ready-made garments, are some examples

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars) Indicate what kind of transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc It also lock carts, ekka, tonga, etc , ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal, telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking credit institutions other than banks, *e g* , loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc , money lenders, financiers, etc , provident services, insurance carriers life, fire marine accident, health, etc It also include business services *e g* , purchase and sale agents and brokers, auctioneering, accounting, data processing, engineering, advertising services, etc , legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE

It should be clearly indicated whether service belong to public administration, union government. state government, police service, quasi-government bodies sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, service elating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair ressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATION *i.e.*, DESCRIPTION OF WORK

[*Q.* 6 (*e*) *and* 17(*e*) *See Paras* 113-114]

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below). Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc. Physiologists and dentists etc., should be recorded. As regard teachers, state if they are university teacher, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers etc. who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerfal Workers

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars). They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ship officers, etc.

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furhish further particulars). State clearly the type of work done such as cashier accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc. office workers would also include peons, daftaries etc.

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details). It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Saleman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward etc. Give precise particulars). Hotel and restaurant keepers, housekeepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related housekeeping service workers, building caretakers, swee pers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, drycleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fisherman Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers. hunters, bird trappers etc. will be covered.

Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsman and operators etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail). Examples : miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters etc., blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders. etc., cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc., stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc., jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, bakilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curerrs, grades and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

APPENDIX

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q 16 or 17 are given below

Q 16(a) (i) Broad Category	Q 16(a) (ii) Non-worker	Q 16(b) Place of work	Q 16(c) Name of Establishment	Q 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or service	Q 16 (e) Description of work	Q 16(f Class Work
1	2	3	4	5	6	
C	X	X	X	X	X	X
2 AL	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	IW
4 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and Spinning yarn	FW
5 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Flour making chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	EE
6 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Oil ghani	Running oil ghani	SW
7 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Blacksmithy (making Agricultural implements)	Tempering and polishing implements	IW
8 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making pottery on the wheel	FW
9 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making and firing kiln	EE
10 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Carpentry manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	Carpenter	FW
11 HHI	X	PL	Sarafa-di Hatti	Goldsmithy	Filling gold ornaments with lac	FW
12 HHI	X	New Delhi	Gupta Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Operator, Hosiery machine	EE
13 OW	X	New Delhi	Verma Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Account Clerk	EE
14 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Electroplating	Scraping and Polishing metal	FW
15 HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Production of Cart wheel rings	Putting Iron hoop on Cart wheels	EE
16 OW	X	PL	No particular name	Hair cutting	Barber	SW
17 OW	X	PL	No particular name	Production of honey	Bee keeping	SW
18 OW	X	PL	No particular name	Livestock raising	Tending cattle	FW
19 OW	X	Gir Forest	Govt Forest Department	Logging in forest	Cutting trees in forest	EE
20 OW	X	PL	No particular name	Private tuition	Tutor	SW
21 OW	X	PL	No particular name	Fruit growing	Gardener in mango orchard	EE
22 OW	X	PL	Muthswamy Coffee Estate	Coffee Plantation	Farm labourer	EE
23 OW	X	New Delhi	Northern Railway	Rail Transport	Travelling Ticket Inspector	EE
24 OW	X	PL	Indian Ceramic Institute	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	Senior Scientific officer (Ceramic Research)	EE
25 OW	X	PL	Office of the Registrar General, India	Central Govt. Service	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	EE
26 OW	X	PL	Gypsum Supply Co	Supplying Gypsum on orders	Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	ER
27 OW	X	PL	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Locomotive Factory	Accountant	EE
28 OW	X	PL	Delhi Railway Station	Railway Station Porter	Goods Shed Porter	EE
29 OW	X	Rampur village	C P W D	Road Construction	Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth	EE
30 OW	X	PL	No particular name	House Construction	Labourer brick laying	SW
31 OW	X	PL	No particular name	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	General Labourer	SW
32 OW	X	PL	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub Station	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	Machine Operator Electricity	EE
33 OW	X	PL	Madan Brothers	Retail shop in stationery stores	Stock Assistant	FW
34 OW	X	PL	Sahu and Co	Wholesale Store for grains and cereals	Proprietor, wholesale trade	ER
35 OW	X	PL	Dayanand and Sons	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery	Salesman	FW
36 OW	X	PL	Kaka Agrico	Dealing in Hardware	Sales Manager	EE

e illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q 16 or 17 are given below

Q 16(a) (ii) Non worker	Q 16(b) Place of work	Q 16(c) Name of Establishment	Q 16(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or service	Q 16(e) Description of work	Q 16(f) Class of Worker
2	3	4	5	6	7
X	PL	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	Manufacturer of iron and Steel structurals	Boiler Room Foreman	EE
X	New Delhi	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Transport	Air Pilot	EE
X	Chandigarh	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Motor Transport Service	Bus Driver	EE
X	PL	Prakash Transport Service	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	Working Proprietor	ER
X	PL	Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Department	Medical and Health Service of State	Radiologist	EE
X	PL	I C A R , Pusa, Delhi	Plant Protection Research	Plant Nutritionist	EF
X	PL	Bimbla Sugar Factory	Sugar Factory	Chemist	EE
X	PL	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical Factory	Manufacture of antibiotics	Chemist	EE
X	PL	L I C Delhi	Life Insurance Business	Secretary Administration	EE
X	PL	Govt of Tamil Nadu (Commence and Industry Department)	State Government Service	Assistant Secretary	EE
X	PL	Do	Do	U D C	EE
X	PL	Kundan Brothers Jewellers, Jaipur	Jewellery Works	Supervisor	FW
X	PL	No particular name	Domestic Service	Cook	EE
X	PL	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	Residential Club	Cook	EE
X	Bangalore	XYZ Club	Recreation Club	Bearer	EE
X	PL	No particular name	Retail trade in grocery	Working proprietor	SW
X	PL	Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel Production	Chartered Accountant	EE
X	Howrah	Howrah Jute Mill	Jute Mill	Accountant	EE
X	PL	ABC Film Studios	Production of feature	Cinema Actor	SW
X	PL	Ruparekha Company	Commercial Sign painting	Sign painter	EF
X	PL	Portland Cement Co	Cement manufacturi	Canvas bag maker	EF
X	PL	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker	Share broker in tea and jute	SW
X	PL	ABC Business House Ltd	Discounting of bills of business firms	Managing Director	ER
X	PL	Ramachandra Engineering Co	General Engineering Work	Die Caster	EE
X	PL	ABC Paint Factory	Manufacture of paint	Ochre Grinder	EE
X	PL	Solan Breweries	Brewery Factory	Distillation Plant Operator	EE
X	PL	ABC Chemical Factory	Manufacture of hydrochloric Acid	Grinder	EF
X	PL	ABC Rerolling Mills	Steel Rerolling Works	Cleaner	EE
X	PL	ABC Cinema	Cinema House	Gatekeeper	EE
X	PL	ABC Engineering Works	Iron and Steel Foundry	Moulder	EE
X	PL	ABC Oil Mill	Manufacture of mustard oil	Foreman, Packing Department	EE
X	PL	ABC Company	Motor body building Factory	Foreman, Saw Mill	EE
X	Shahdara	ABC Aluminium Company	Aluminium Factory	Foundry Caster	EE
X	Tara Nagar	ABC Iron Factory	Iron Foundry Works	Furnaceman Boiler shop	EE
X	New Delhi	Govt Printing Press	Printing Works	Mono Operator	EE
X	PL	ABC Small Tool Company	Small Tools Production	Brass Turner	EE
X	PL	State Social Welfare Board	Social Welfare Organisation	Honorary Social Worker	SW
X	New Delhi	Parliament, Delhi	Parliamentary Work	Member of Parliament	SW
X	PL	No particular journal	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	Freelance journalist	SW
X	PL	ABC Party	Political Promotion of party's Work	Political Worker	SW

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form M)

Location Code 10/4/64 — Enumerator's Block No 6

Name of Village Dandori — Name of Enumerator Prithipal

MALES

Final Sl No	Pad No	Slip No	Sex	S C or S T. Q 11		Literacy Q 12		Main Activity Q 16 (a) (i)				
				S C	S T	Literacy	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-Workers
			Q.3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	1	M	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
2	15	22	M	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	29	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	3	M	—	√	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
5	16	7	M	√	—	√	—	√	—	—	—	—
6	16	16	M	√	—	√	—	—	√	—	—	—
7	16	25	M	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—
8	16	47	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
			8	2	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	2

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct

Signature of Enumerator

Date. . . ..

Note —Make sure that total of col. 4—total of cols. 7+8 cols.
— total of cols 9+10+11+12+13

Signature of the Supervisor. .

Date

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form F)

n Code 10/3/64(10) Enumerator's Block No. 10

f the Village Dandori Name of Enumerator . Prithipal

FEMALES

Pad No	Slip No.	Sex	S C. or S.T Q.11		Literacy Q 12		Main Activity Q 16(a)(i)				
			S C	S T	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	House hold Industry	Other worker	Non workers
		Q 3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	2	F	—	—	—	√	—	√	—	—	—
15	23	F	√	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
15	39	F	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
16	56	F	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
16	62	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
16	14	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
16	16	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
		7	2	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	4

) of Enumerator ..

. ...

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct

Signature of the Supervisor

Date.. . . ..

ake sure that total of col 4—total of cols. 7+8

tal of cols 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(Form T)

Location Code 10/3/64(10) Enumerator's Block No. 1

Name of Village Pandori Name of Enumerator Prithipal

No of occupied residential houses 130

Total No of Households 140 No of Institutional Households 1 No of Houseless households 1

Sex	Population	S C	S T	Literate	Illiterate	Main Activity					Houseless population	Institutional population
						Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other workers	Non-workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M	381	52	25	173	208	139	20	10	77	135	3	24
F	369	50	21	75	294	42	12	4	69	242	2	1
Total	750	102	46	248	502	181	32	14	146	377	5	25

Signature of the Enumerator Signature of Supervisor

Date Date

Note : The Information on the occupied residential houses, households, institutional households and houseless households will have to be provided with reference to entries in the Population Record Make sure that you have counted the houses and household correctly See paras 24 29 of the instruction for filling up the Individual Slip

The number of households can be same as/or more than census houses, but normally there will not be more houses than the house holds The information for column 12 & 13 will be obtained by counting the population in houseless households (household number noted (O') and institutional households (household number with 'INST' indicated) respectively in the Population Record.

POPULATION RECORD

CONFINDENTIAL (To be compiled from Individual Slip) CENSUS 1971

Location Code Household No.

Name of village or town If the head belongs to S C or S T ?

Sl No	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description Main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Signature of Enumerator. .. .. Signature of Supervisor ....

Date ... . Date . . .. ..

Appendix
Sl. No.7

भारत सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालय

कार्यालय जनगणना निर्देशक,
हिमाचल प्रदेश, शिमला-5



जनगणना-1971

मकान सूची एवं प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची भरने के लिए जरूरी हिदायतें

Appendix
Sl. No. 7

मकान सूची एवं प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची भरने के लिए जरूरी हिदायत

प्रत्येक प्रगणक को मकान सूची एवं प्रतिष्ठान अनसूची भरने के लिए नीचे लिखी सामग्री दी गई होगी :-

(1) प्रगणक अथवा सुपरवाइजर का नियुक्ति पत्र जिसमें उसके क्षेत्र में स्थित गांव/ब्लाक तथा वार्ड (शहरी क्षेत्र में) का नाम तथा लोकेशन कोड नं० भी लिखा होगा।

(2) मकान सूची का छपा हुआ फार्म—दो या दो से अधिक आवश्यकतानुसार ।

(3) प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची का छपा हुआ फार्म—दो या दो से अधिक आवश्यकतानुसार।

(4) मकान सूची का सारांश का छपा हुआ फार्म—दो या दो से अधिक आवश्यकतानुसार।

(5) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की सूची।

(6) मकान सूची एंव प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची भरने के लिए प्रगणकों की "हिदायत पुस्तिका"।

मकान सूची एंव प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची भरने की हिदायतों की पुस्तिका में सभी बातें विस्तार पूर्वक बताई गई हैं । प्रत्येक प्रगणक व सुपरवाईजर का कर्तव्य है कि वह इस पुस्तिका को बार बार पढ़े ताकि फार्म भरते समय किसी प्रकार की भूल न हो । इस पुस्तिका के आधार पर कुछ जरूरी हिदायतें तैयार की गई हैं जो निम्नलिखित हैं :—

मकान सूची :

1. मकान सूची प्रत्येक गणना गांव (Smallest Census Rura Unit) चाहे वह बसा हुआ हो अथवा नहीं व शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक जन-गणना ब्लाक के लिए अलग अलग भरी जाएगी। बेचराग गणना गावों कीमकान सूची में केवल जिला, तहसील, उप-तहसील गणना गांव का नाम व कोड नम्बर ही भरे जाएंगे व प्रथम पृष्ठ पर बड़े अक्षरों में "गांव बेचराग है" लिखा जायेगा। इस से किसी भी गणना गांव के छूटने की सम्भावना नहीं होगी। मकान सूची तथा प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची की दो दो प्रतियां तैयार की जाएंगी । कोई भी कालम बिलकुल खाली नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा।

2. इन फार्मों को भरने के लिए देवनागरी लिपी व अरबी अंकों का प्रयोग किया जायेगा जैसे 1,2,3,4,5। केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों के लोकेशन कोड नम्बर ही रोमन अंकों में भरे जाएंगे जैसे, I, II आदि।

3. प्रत्येक गणना गांव—ब्लाक की मकान सूची तैयार करने के बाद उसका सारांश "मकान सूची का सारांश" फार्म में भरा जाएगा। इस सारांश की भी दो प्रतियां बनाई जाएंगी व मकान सची की यतियों के ऊपरलगी की जाएंगी।

4. नजरी नक्शे बनाने के विषय में पूरी हिदायत "हिदायत पुस्तिका" के परा 4 दी गई है। इन्हीं हिदायतों के अनसार बस हुए गणना गांव के नजरी नक्शे तैयार किये जाएंगे। इस विषय में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण फसला किया गया है कि गणना गांव चाहे बड़ा हो चाहे छोटा उसका केवल एक ही नजरी नक्शा तयार किया जाएगा। अर्थात् किसी भी गणना गांव को ब्लाकों में बांट कर प्रत्येक ब्लाक का अलग अलग नक्शा नहीं बनाया जाएगा। यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रत्येक नक्शा 33 सेंटीमीटर (13 इंच) लम्बे व 22 सेंटीमीटर (8½ इंच) चौड़े सफेद कागज पर सुन्दर ढंग से बनाया जाएगा ऐसे एक नक्शे का नमूना यहां अन्त में नत्थी किया गया है। नजरी नक्शे में उन भिन्न भिन्न चिन्हों का प्रयोग करें जो इस नमूने में दिखाये गये हैं।

5. प्रत्येक मकान को चाहे वह गैर कानूनी ढंग से बिना अधिकार से बनाया गया हो उस को नम्बर दिया जाएगा व उसका ब्यौरा मकान सूची में भरा जायेगा। कहीं कहीं विशेषतया शहरी क्षेत्रों में ऐसी परि-स्थिति पाई जा सकती है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से बिना अधिकार के सरकारी या गैर सरकारी जमीन पर मकान, दुकान, झोंपड़े झुगियां आदि बना रखी हों जिन का हवाला कहीं भी नगर-पालिकाओं आदि के रिकार्ड में न हो तो भी उन मकानों को नम्बर दिये जायेंगे व उन का विवरण मकान सूची व प्रतिष्ठान अनसची में आवश्यकतानुसार भरा जायेगा।

6. मकानों को नम्बर लगाते समय व मकान सूची भरते समय भवन, जनगणना मकान व जनगणन परिवार की परिभाषा याद रहनी चाहिए। इस में निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियां हो सकती हैं :—

(1) एक ही भवन में एक ही जनगणना मकान हो व एक ही जनगणना परिवार उसमें निवास करता हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में भवन, मकान व परिवार नम्बर एक ही होगा जैसे 35;

(2) एक भवन में एक से अधिक जनगणना मकान हों और प्रत्येक जनगणना मकान में एक ही परिवार निवास करता हो ऐसी अवस्था में मकान नम्बर व परिवार नम्बर एक से होंगे। उदाहरणतया यदि 35 नम्बर के भवन में दो जनगणना मकान है व इन में दो ही परिवार रहते हैं तो इन मकानों व परिवारों के नम्बर होंगे 35(1), 35(2); आदि;

(3) एक भवन में एक से अधिक जनगणना मकान हों और इन में से कुछ मकानों में एक से अधिक परिवार रहते हों। उदाहरणतया यदि ऊपर (2) में दिए गए प्रत्येक जनगणना मकान में दो परिवार निवास करते हैं तो इन परिवारों के नम्बर 35(1)(क), 35(1)(ख), 35(2)(क), 35(2)(ख), होंगे। स्मरण रहे कि (क) व (ख) आदि अक्षरों का प्रयोग केवल उस परिस्थिति में किया जाएगा यदि एक ही जनगणना मकानमें एक से अधिक परिवार निवास करते हों।

7. जो मकान बन रहें है उन में से केवल उन मकानो को ही नम्बर दिये जायेंगे जिनकी छत तैयार हो चुकी हो।

8 जिस जनगणना मकान में एक से अधिक परिवार रहते हों उसके परिवार के सम्बन्ध में कालम 3 से 7 तक भरे जायेंगे किन्तु उस जनगणना मकान के दूसरे नम्बर के परिवार तथा उसके बाद के परिवारो के सम्बन्ध में कालम 3 से 7 तक कोई इन्द्राज नही किया जायगा।

9. कालम न० 4, 5, 6, 10 व 12 के नीचे हर लाईन में बिंदूओ से बनें चौखानों में कुछ भी न लिखिये।

10. कालम 4 व 5 के लिए एक विशेष बात जिसका ध्यान रखना होगा यह है कि (1) जिन मकानो की दीवारें एक से अधिक पदार्थ की बनी होगी उन के लिए उस पदार्थ का विवरण दें जिससे कि मकान के मुख्य भागो की दिवारे बनी है। (2) कई मंजिल जनगणना मकानो में प्रत्येक मकान के ऊपर के जनगणना मकान के फर्श की मुख्य सामग्री नीचे के जनगणना मकान की छत की सामग्री मानी जायेगी।

11. जनगणना मकान के उपयोग के बारे में ध्यान रखने वाली बात यह होगी कि हो सकता है कि पारिवारिक उद्योग जैसे हथ करघा के रूप में कोई काम किसी घर में किया जाता हो पर वह प्रगणक की दृष्टि में न आए इसलिए इस विषय में विशेष रूप से परिवारो के सदस्यो से जानकारी प्राप्त की जायेगी तथा कालम न० 6 में भरी जाएगी। स्मरण रहे कि कारखाना केवल वही मकान कहलायेगा जहा किसी वस्तु का उत्पादन, या मुरम्मत का काम होता हो।

12. प्रतिष्ठान की परिभाषा का मुख्य भाग यही है कि (क) वहा किसी प्रकार का उत्पादन या मुरम्मत होती हो, (ख) वस्तुए बना कर बेची जाती हो, (ग) कोई व्यापार होता हो, (घ) कोई संस्था जैसे स्कूल, कालिज, अस्पताल, डिसपैंसरी, दफ्तर आदि, (ड) कोई ऐसा स्थान जहा धार्मिक या मनोरजन सेवाए प्रदान की जाती हो जैसे मन्दिर, गुरद्वारा और सिनेमा आदि। इन सब में एक या एक से अधिक व्यक्ति का काम करना जरुरी है तथा यह प्रतिष्ठान माने जायेंगे। हो सकता है कि किसी भी प्रकार का उत्पादन या मुरम्मत परिवार के व्यक्तियो के द्वारा केवल अपने घरेलू उपयोग के लिए किया जाता हो जैसे धान कूटना, ऊनी वस्त्र बुनना इत्यादि ऐसी अवस्था में जनगणना मकान को प्रतिष्ठान नही मानना चाहिए।

13. स्मरण रहे कि कालम 8 से 16 केवल उन्ही जनगणना मकानो के लिए भरें जाएगे जिन का उपयोग पूर्ण या आशिक रूप से आवासया रिहायश के लिए होता हो। अन्य सभी प्रकार के मकानो के लिए इन कालमो में क्रास (×) लगाए।

14. कालम 10 में केवल आपको दी गई अनुसूचित जातियो/अनुसूचित जन-जातियो की लिस्ट के अनुसार अ० जा० या अ० जा० जा० लिख कर नाम का इन्द्राज करें। इस लिस्ट में नही दी गई किसी भी जाति या जन-जाति का नाम नही भरा जाएगा बल्कि ऐसी स्थिति में क्रास (×) लगाना होगा। सभी सस्थागत परिवारों के लिए भी इस कालम में क्रास (×) लगाना होगा।

15 ऐसा कमरा जो सोने, बैठने, खाने वे रसोई बनाने इत्यादि सभी कामो में आता हो उसे भी कमरा माना जाएगा। खुला बरामदा, रसोई घर, स्टोर, गैरेज, जानवरो का बाडा, शौचालाय और ऐसे कमरे जिनमें केवल पारिवारिक उद्योग (जैसे हथ करघा) चलता हो और जो साधारण रहने और सोने के उपयोग में न आतें हो उन्हें कमरो में नही गिना जाएगा।

16. कालम न० 13—15 में परिवार में आमतौर पर रहने वाले व्यक्तियो की संख्या दर्ज की जायेगी। किसी व्यक्ति की अपने परिवार से अनुपस्थिति यदि 3 मास से अधिक होगी तो वह इस सख्या में शामिल नही किया जायेगा। शेष सभी उपस्थित तथा अनुपस्थित व्यक्तियो को इस सख्या में शामिल किया जाएगा। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर इन कालम्ज का जोड देना होगा। अन्त के पृष्ठ पर गणना गांव/वार्ड/ब्लाक का जोड भी देना होगा।

17 मकान सूची के प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर अपने हस्ताक्षर करना न भूलिए।

प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची

1 प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची केवल उन गणना गावो/ब्लाको के लिए भरी जाएगी जिनकी मकान सूची में कम से कम एक प्रतिष्ठान का हवाला आया हो। मकान सूची के कालम 7 में जिन जनगणना मकानों के लिए "हा" भरा होगा उन सब का ब्यौरा प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची में भरना होगा।

2. कालम न० 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 तथा 11 के नीचे हर लाईन में बिन्दुओ से बने चौखानों में कुछ भी न लिखिये।

3 कालम 1 से 5 सभी प्रतिष्ठानो के लिए भरे जायेंगे। कालम 6 से 11 तीन श्रेणियो में बाटे गये है। (1) कालम 6–8 फैक्टरी व कारखानो के लिए भरे जायेंगे (2) कालम 9–10 व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानो के लिए भरे जायेगें, (3) कालम 11 अन्य प्रतिष्ठानो के लिए भरा जायेगा। इन तीन श्रेणियो में से प्रत्येक प्रतिष्ठान का ब्योरा केवल एक ही श्रेणी के कालम में दिया जायेगा। शेष कालम में क्रास (×) लगाया जायेगा।

4. कालम 4 के लिए प्रतिष्ठान सरकारी क्षेत्र का तब माना जाएगा जबकि वह केन्द्रीय, राज्य या स्थानीय सरकार की मल्कीयत हो। कारपोरेशन्ज को अन्य निजी प्रतिष्ठानो सा माना जायेगा। इस प्रकार सहकारी प्रतिष्ठान केवल वही माने जायेंगे जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के सहकारिता कानून के अनुसार रजिस्टर्ड हो।

5. कालम 5 के लिए काम करने वाले व्यक्तियो की औस्त सख्या में पारिवारिक उद्योग या दुकान आदि मे बिना वेतन के काम करने वाले व्यक्तियो को शामिल किया जायेगा।

6 कालम 6 के लिए पारिवारिक उद्योग के मुख्य लक्षण है (1) इसमें किसी प्रकार का उत्पादन या मुरम्मत कच्चे माल या कल पुरजो द्वारा होनी जरूरी है जो केवल परिवार के अपने प्रयोग के लिए न हो, (2) इसमें मुख्य रुप से परिवार के सदस्यो द्वारा योगदान होना जरूरी है, (3) शहरी क्षेत्र में यह परिवार के मकान के अन्दर ही व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गणना गाव की सीमा के अन्दर स्थित होना जरूरी है, (4) यह रजिस्टर्ड फैक्टरी के पैमाने का नही होना चाहिए ।

7. यदि एक प्रतिष्ठान में एक से अधिक वस्तुओ का उत्पादन व्यापार होता हो तो ऐसी अवस्था में मुख्य वस्तुओ का ही विवरण कालम 7 या 9 में भरा जायेगा ।

8 जिन सस्थाओ में थोक व फुटकर दोनो प्रकार के व्यापार किए जातें हो उनके लिए कालम 10 में उस व्यापार का इन्द्राज होगा जो अधिक महत्व रखता है ।

कार्यक्रम की स्थितियां :

सर्वप्रथम प्रगणक अपने प्रत्येक गणना गाव/ब्लाक/वार्ड का, हिदायतो के अनुसार, नजरी नक्शा बना कर पूरी सूझ बूझ के साथ मकानो को नम्बर देगा। इसके बाद मकान सूची व प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची की एक प्रति तैयार की जायेगी । तदोपरान्त दूसरी प्रति में इस प्रथम प्रति से विवरण नकल किया जाएगा। दो प्रतिया तैयार हो जाने पर प्रगणक एक बार पुन इन प्रतियो का अध्ययन करेगा तथा पूर्णतया सतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि इनमें किसी भी प्रकार की कोई त्रुटि नही रह गई "मकान सूची का साराश" फार्म की दो प्रतिया तैयार करके उन्हें मकान सूची की प्रतियो के ऊपर नत्थी करेगा, फिर इनके साथ प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची तथा नजरी नक्शे की प्रतिया लगा कर प्रत्येक गणना गाव/ब्लाक/वार्ड की सामग्री उपयुक्त स्थानो पर अपने हस्ताक्षर करने के उपरान्त अपने सुपरवाइजर को सौप देगा ।

सुपरवाइजर अपने सारे प्रगणको की सामग्री का निरीक्षण करेगा व पूर्णतया सन्तुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उसमें किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि नही है उपयुक्त स्थानो पर अपने हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद इसे अपने चार्ज-आफिसर को सौंप देगा ।

CENSUS

INDIA

1971

भारत की जनगणना 1971

प्रगणक व सुपरवाईज़र के लिए जरूरी हिदायतें

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय,

कार्यालय जनगणना परिचालन निर्देशक,

हिमाचल प्रदेश, शिमला–5

भारत की जनगणना 1971

(प्रगणक के लिए व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने के लिए संक्षिप्त संकेत)

प्रश्न 3 — पुरुष—पुं०
स्त्री—स्त्री

प्रश्न 5 — अविवाहित—कु०
विवाहित—शा०
विधवा और विधुर—विध०
अलग—अ०

प्रश्न 7 — गिनती—गि०

व 8 — ग्रामीण/शहरी—ग्रा०/श०
जिला—जि०

प्रश्न 10 — हिन्दू—हि०
मुसलमान—मु०
ईसाई—क्रि०
सिख—सि०
बौद्ध—बौ०
जैन—जै०

प्रश्न 12 — साक्षर—सा०
निरक्षर—नि०

प्रश्न 16 (अ) व 17 — काम करने वाले / काश्तकार—का०
खेतीहर मजदूर—खे० म०
पारिवारिक उद्योग—पा० उ०
अन्य कार्य—अन्य

(ब) काम न करने वाले
गृहणी—गृ०
विद्यार्थी—वि०
रिटायर्ड आदि—रि०
आश्रित—आ०
भिखारी इत्यादि—भि०
संस्था—स०
बिना काम—बि० का०

(स) काम करने वाले का वर्ग
मालिक—मा०
नौकर—नौ०
अकेले काम—अ० का०
पारिवारिक काम—पा० का०

Appendix
Sl. No.8

प्रगणक व सुपरवाईज़र के लिए जरूरी हिदायतें

1 वर्तमान जनगणना द्वारा भारत की जनगणना की शताब्दी पूरी होगी। प्रत्येक जनगणना के समय आवश्यकतानुसार भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्रित करने की व्यवस्था की जाती रही है। इसलिए जनगणना अब केवल लोगो की गिनती करना ही नही बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के विषय मे अर्थात् नवजात शिशु से लेकर बूढे तक कई प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है। इस कारण प्रत्येक जनगणना अधिकारी पर एक बडी जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है जिसको वह अपनी कर्त्तव्य प्रायणता से निभाए।

2 प्रत्येक जनगणना अधिकारी को व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने के लिए प्रगणको की हिदायते नाम की पुस्तिका दी गई है। प्रत्येक प्रगणक व सुपरवाईज़र का कर्तव्य है कि वह इस पुस्तिका को बार बार पढे ताकि जनगणना करते समय व फार्म भरते समय किसी प्रकार की भूल न हो जाए। यह पुस्तिका सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष के लिये बनाई गई है इस लिए कुछ आवश्यक बाते जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनगणना मे योगदान देने वाले प्रगणको व सुपरवाईजरो के लिए जरूरी है, अलग से देने की आवश्यकता समझी गई है, उन हिदायतो मे से जो सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिए बनाई गई है अति आवश्यक बातो का साराश भी इस पुस्तक मे सक्षिप्त रूप से दिया गया है।

3 सब से प्रमुख बात याद रखने वाली यह है कि प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड जिसके कि एक अलग कोड न० दिया गया है उसका सारा रिकार्ड अलग से तैयार किया जाएगा व अलग से ही रखा जाएगा। प्रगणक व सुपरवाईजर के नियुक्ति पत्र मे उसके क्षेत्र के ब्लाक/सर्कल का न० दिया गया होगा। प्रत्येक प्रगणक व सुपरवाईजर को चाहिए कि वह अपने ब्लाक व सर्कल के विषय मे विस्तृत ब्यौरा अपने चार्ज आफिसर से प्राप्त करे। इस ब्यौरे मे उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र मे स्थित जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के नाम/नम्बर व जनगणना कोड न० शामिल है। इसी ब्यौरे के आधार पर प्रत्येक प्रगणक व सुपरवाईजर को यह मालूम होगा कि उसके कार्य क्षेत्र की सीमाए कौन कौन सी है व किस किस इलाके के कार्य की जिम्मेदारी उस पर है। इस जानकारी का प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है क्योकि जनगणना का पहला असूल यह है कि न तो कोई भी व्यक्ति गिनती से छूटे और न ही किसी व्यक्ति की गणना एक से अधिक बार हो।

4 प्रत्येक प्रगणक को कई प्रकार की जनगणना सामग्री दी जाएगी जो कि उसको चाहिए कि बडी कुशलता से प्रयोग करे व सामान्यता उसका व्यर्थ व्यय न करे।

5 जनगणना के लिए तैयार की गई मकान सूची से प्राप्त जनगणना का ब्यौरा चार्ज आफिसर ने Village Register/Charge Register मे प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड व ब्लाक के लिए भरा होगा। इन रजिस्ट्रो से प्रगणक व सुपरवाईजर को इस बात का अनुमान हो जाएगा कि उसके क्षेत्र मे स्थित जनगणना गाव/वार्ड मे लगभग कितनी आबादी है। इसी आबादी के आधार पर प्रगणको को जनगणना मे भरे जाने वाले फार्म इत्यादि बाटे जाएगे।

इन फार्मों का ब्यौरा व इनके इस्तेमाल का ढग निम्नलिखित है। प्रत्येक प्रगणक को कार्य शुरु करने से पहले सन्तुष्ट होना चाहिए कि उसके पास भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के फार्म पर्याप्त मात्रा मे उलब्ध हो ।

(1) **संक्षिप्त मकान सूची** — यह सक्षिप्त मकान सूची प्रत्येक प्रगणक ब्लाक के लिए अलग से तैयार की जायेगी। प्रगणक अपनी नियुक्ति के उपरान्त तुरन्त इसे सक्षिप्त मकान सूची के भाग 1 व 3 में पूर्ती करेगा । दो प्रतियों में पूर्ति करके एक अपने सुपरवाईज़र को सौप देगा, क्योकि यह काम चार्ज आफिस में ही होगा इसलिए आवश्कतानुसार यह फार्म प्रत्येक प्रगणक को चार्ज आफिसर उपलब्ध करायेगा यदि एक ब्लाक में एक से अधिक गाव/वार्ड है तो प्रत्येक गाव/वार्ड के लिए सक्षिप्त मकान सूची अलग से भरी जाएगी।

सक्षिप्त मकान सूची के भाग 2 व 4 में स्थितिनुसार प्रगणक इन्द्राज करेगा भाग 3 के कालम 4, 5 व 6 में जहा जहा आवश्यक हो इन्द्राज उसी प्रकार जनगणना करते समय बदला जाएगा । एक प्रति में इन्द्राज पूरा हो जाने पर प्रगणक दूसरी प्रति में भी शुद्धिया करेगा। दूसरी प्रति उसको अपने सुपरवाईजर से प्राप्त होगी।

(2) **व्यक्तिगत पर्ची**—प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए एक व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरी जाएगी यह व्यक्तिगत पर्ची 25 व 100 के पैड में बन्धी होगी। प्रगणक को चाहिए की अपने ब्लाक में स्थित जनगणना गाव/वार्ड की आबादी के अनुमान पर दोनो प्रकार के पैडज़ अपने चार्ज आफिसर से प्राप्त करे जिससे कि व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों का उपयोग ठीक ढग से हो। याद रहे कि प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के लिए कम से कम 25 पर्चियो का एक पैड जरुर चाहिए होगा, चाहे गाव/वार्ड में जनसख्या कितनी ही कम क्यों न हो।

(3) **जनसख्या रिकार्ड**—यह फार्म 50 व 25 के पैडज़ में बान्धा होगा। सामान्यता एक फार्म एक जनगणना परिवार के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा । परन्तु भारतवर्ष में एक परिवार 5 सदस्यो का पाया जाता है। इससे किसी भी क्षेत्र में आबादी के अनुसार परिवारो की सख्या का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है । ऐसी विशेष परिस्थिति में जबकि किसी जनगणना परिवार में 8 से अधिक सदस्य हो, आवश्यकतानुसार एक से अधिक फार्म उपयोग में लाये जायेंगे । याद रहे कि ब्लाक में स्थित प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के लिए कम से कम 25 फार्मों का एक पैड जरुर चाहिए होगा भले ही उसमें कितने फार्म खाली क्यो न रह जाए।

(4) **प्रगणक का दैनिक पोस्टिंग स्टेटमट (पुरुष/स्त्री)**—यह पोस्टिंग स्टेटमैंट पुरुष व स्त्री के लिए अलग-अलग इस्तेमाल किए जाएगे । इसी कारण यह जनगणना अधिकारियों की सुविधा के लिए अलग-अलग रगो में छापी गई है । (पुरुषो के लिए काले रंग में है और स्त्रियो के लिए नीले रग में है)।

यह ज्ञात रहे कि भिन्न भिन्न जनगणना गावो/वार्डज़ में पुरुषों व स्त्रियो के अनुपात (Sex Ratio) के अनुसार इन फार्मों का इस्तेमाल होगा । एक फार्म में 48 लाईनें है इसलिए 48 पुरुषो या स्त्रियो का ब्यौरा एक फार्म में दिया जाएगा। याद रहे

कि भले ही जनगणना गांव/वार्ड आबादी के अनुसार कितना ही छोटा हो इसके लिए दोनो प्रकार के फार्म कम से कम एक जरुर भरे जाएगे ।

(5) **प्रगणक का गोश्वारा**—यह ज्ञात रहे कि ब्लाक में स्थित प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के लिए एक एक फार्म अलग से भरा जाएगा। इस फार्म का वितरण इसी आधार पर होगा । प्रगणक के दैनिक पोस्टिंग स्टेटमैंट पुरुष/स्त्री व जनसख्या रिकार्ड के आधार पर यह गोश्वारा बनाया जायेगा ।

(6) **Degree Holder Technical Personnel Card**—यह कार्ड अग्रेजी में छपा है वह अग्रेजी में ही भरा जाएगा । जाहिर है कि यह कार्ड प्रत्येक ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिए भरा जाएगा जिसका कि शिक्षा स्तर निम्नलिखित में से होगा —

(क) Graduate (स्नातक) ।

(ख) Post-Graduate or Higher Degree (स्नातकोत्तर)।

(ग) Technical Diploma or Degree (टैक्नीकल डिप्लोमा या डिग्री) ।

प्रगणक अपने क्षेत्र के विषय में चार्ज आफिसर को सलाह देगा कि उसके क्षेत्र में ऐसे व्यक्ति होगे जिसके आधार पर चार्ज आफिसर उसको उतने ही कार्ड उपलब्ध करायेगा ।

6. हिदायतो के अनुसार प्रत्येक प्रगणक सबसे पहले अपने ब्लाक का नज़री नक्शा तैयार करेगा। इस नजरी नक्शे का नमूना इन हिदायतो के साथ परिशिष्ट-II के रूप में दिया गया है । यदि किसी ब्लाक में एक से अधिक जनगणना गाव/वार्डज है तो वह सारे के सारे एक ही नजरी नक्शे में नही दिखाए जाएगे बल्कि प्रत्येक गाव/वार्ड का नक्शा अलग अलग तैयार होगा ।

7 भिन्न भिन्न फार्मो को भरने के लिए सक्षिप्त विशेष हिदायतें —

(क) **व्यक्तिगत पर्ची (1) पैड नं०, पर्ची नं० व कोड नं०**—प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के लिए पैड की क्रम सख्या एक से ही शुरु होगी इसी प्रकार प्रत्येक पैड में पर्चियो की सख्या भी एक से शुरु होगी । हर पर्ची पर पैड न० व पर्ची न० देना न भूलिए । आप को दी गई हिदायतो की पुस्तक में बताया गया है कि आप को कोड नम्बर किसी हद तक मोहर लगे मिलेंगे । परन्तु असल में यह कोड न० हर आवश्यक स्थान पर पूरे तौर पर आप को हाथ से ही लिखने होगे ।

(2) पर्ची के ऊपर पूरा कोड न० हिदायतो के अनुसार देना न भूलिए ।

(3) **प्रश्न नं० 1—नाम**—यदि किसी व्यक्ति का नाम न मालूम हो सके तो उसके निकटतम सम्बन्धी के नाम के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध लिखें । दूध पीते बच्चो के लिए "बेबी" लिख कर पिता या माता का नाम भरा जाएगा ।

(4) **प्रश्न नं० 2 कर्ता से सम्बन्धित**—याद रहे कि प्रश्न 2 में कर्त्ता से सम्बन्ध पूरा पूरा लिखना होगा जैसे "चाचा" न लिखते हुए "पिता का भाई" लिखना होगा इत्यादि।

(5) **प्रश्न नं० 3—लिंग**—याद रहे कि हिजडो व उभय लिंगी लोगो के लिए "पु०" भरा जाएगा ।

(6) **प्रश्न नं० 4 —आयु**—इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में आये पूर्ण वर्षा मे दी जाएगी, कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति होगे जो अपनी आयु सही न बता सकेगें उनकी आयु का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रो की प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक घटनाओ का कैलेन्डर परिशिष्ट—I में दिया गया है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस कैलेंन्डर के अपने क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित भाग का प्रयोग करें । याद रहे कि शिशु जिसकी आयु भेंट के दिन तक एक वर्ष भी पूरी नही हुई हो उसके लिए "0" लिखें व इसके बाद ब्रैकिट में बच्चा लिखें ।

(7) **प्रश्न नं० 5—वैवाहिक स्थिति** —याद रहे कि इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्द्राज व्यक्ति के कथन के अनुसार ही होगा ।

(8) **प्रश्न नं० 6—सिर्फ वर्तमान मे विवाहित स्त्रियों के लिए**—याद रहे कि यह प्रश्न केवल वर्तमान में विवाहित स्त्रियो के लिए भरा जाएगा ।

प्रश्न नं० 6(क)—विवाह के समय आयु—याद रहे कि आयु पूरे किये हुए वर्षो में दी जायेगी । यदि किसी स्त्री ने एक से अधिक बार विवाह किया हो तो उसके सब से पहले विवाह के समय पूरे वर्षों में उसकी जो आयु थी । वह यहा पर दर्ज करनी होगी ।

प्रश्न नं० 6 (ख)—पिछले एक साल में किसी बच्चें का जन्म—इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन बच्चो की सख्या आएगी जिनका जन्म शिवरात्री अर्थात् 6 मार्च, 1970 से लेकर जनगणना के दिन तक हुआ हो । एक से अधिक बच्चे होने पर उनकी सख्या ब्रैकट में दी जाएगी ।

(9) **प्रश्न नं० 7—जन्म स्थान**—सुविधा के लिये नीचे दिया गया चार्ट आवश्यकतानुसार प्रयोग में लाए —

(क) जन्म स्थान गि० स्थान का पूरा नाम विदेशो के लिए "X"
1 1 1

(ख) ग्रामीण/शहरी "X" ग्रा०/श० विदेशो के लिये "X"
1 1 1

(ग) जिलो "X" जि०/जिले का नाम 'जि० विदेशो के लिये "X"

1	सिर्फ गणना वाले जिले के	1
1	लिए आएगा अन्यथा प्रदेश	1
1	के और अन्य राज्यो के	1
1	जिनो के नाम आएगे	1
1	1	1

(घ) राज्य/देश "X" हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए 1
"X" और अन्य राज्यो के विदेशो के लिये केवल
लिए राज्य का पूरा नाम । देश का नाम ।

(10) **प्रश्न नं० 8—पिछला निवास स्थान**—सुविधा के लिए नीचे दिया गया चार्ट आवश्यकतानुसार प्रयोग में लायें ।

(क) जिला निवास गि० स्थान का पूरा नाम विदेशो के लिये
स्थान 1 1 1
1 1 1

(ख) ग्रामीण/शहरी "X" ग्र०/श० विदेशो के लिये "X"
1 1 1

(ग) जिला "X" 'जि०' जिले का नाम विदेशो के लिये "X"
1 'जि०' सिर्फ गणना वाले 1
1 जिले के लिये आएगा 1
1 अन्यथा प्रदेश के और अन्य 1
1 राज्यो के जिलो के नाम 1
1 आएगे। 1
1 1 1

(घ) राज्य/देश "X" हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए केवल और अन्य राज्यो का पूरा नाम विदेशो के लिये देश का नाम।

(11) **प्रश्न नं० 9—गणना के गांव या शहर में निवास की अवधि**—यह अवधि पूरे वर्षो में भरी जाएगी। एक वर्ष पूराना न हो तो "X" का इन्द्राज होगा। याद रहे कि प्रश्न न० 8 (क) में गि० होने पर इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में "X" भरना होगा।

(12) **प्रश्न न० 10—धर्म**—इसका इन्द्राज व्यक्ति के कथनानुसार होगा।

(13) **प्रश्न न० 11 (अ०जा०या०अ०ज०जा०)**—यदि कोई व्यक्ति-किसी भी अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जन-जाति का है तो इसका ब्यौरा हिदायतो के अनुसार इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में देना होगा। याद रहे कि एक व्यक्ति के विषय में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति में से एक का इन्द्राज करना होगा। यह इन्द्राज व्यक्ति के कथन के अनुसार होगा।

इस प्रश्न का उत्तर भरने की सहायता के लिये आप को हिमाचल प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जातियो व अनुसूचित जन-जातियो की लिस्ट दी जायगी। प्रगणक इस लिस्ट के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति व अनूसूचित जन-जाति के ब्यौरे का इन्द्राज व्यक्तिगत पर्ची में करेगा। याद रहे कि इस लिस्ट में दी गई जातिया या जन-जातिया ही हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये भरी जाएगी। अन्य सभी जातियो व जन-जातियो के लिए "X" जगाना होगा।

(14) **प्रश्न न० 12—साक्षरता (सा० या०)**—याद रहे कि 0 से 4 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चो के लिये इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में "0" का ही इन्द्राज करना होगा।

(15) **प्रश्न न० 13 शैक्षिणक स्तर**—याद रहे कि शैक्षणिक स्तर वह है जिसको कि एक व्यक्ति पास कर चुका है न कि जिसमें वह पढ रहा है। यह भी याद रहे कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने दोनो किसम की अर्थात् साधारण व तकनिकी शिक्षा ग्रहण की है तो तकनीकि शिक्षा का ब्यौरा दिया जाएगा तथा जो भी उच्चतम शैक्षणिक स्तर हो उसका विषय देना आवश्यक है। Graduates (स्नातक) या Technical Diploma (टैक्निकल डिपलोमा) या Degree Holder (डिग्री प्राप्त) या Post Graduates (स्नातकोतर) को "Degree Holder and Personnel Card" देना न भूलिए। याद रहे कि प्रगणक ने इसमें कोड न० का इन्द्राज करना है व कुछ समय के बाद भरे हुए कार्ड ऐसे व्यक्तियो से वापिस लेने है।

(16) **प्रश्न न० 14—मातृभाषा**—यह भाषा वह होगी जो कि कोई व्यक्ति स्वय बताना है। शिशुओ के लिए या वधिर व्यक्तियो के लिए उनकी माता की मातृभाषा उनकी मातृभाषा मानी जाएगी।

(17) **प्रश्न न० 15—अन्य भाषाएं**—इनके इन्द्राज के लिये काम चलाने योग्य बातचीत करने के लिए जानकारी ही जरूरी है। चाहे लिखना, पढना न भी आता हो। याद रहे कि अधिक से अधिक दो भाषाए यहा भरी जाएगी।

(18) **प्रश्न न० 16—मुख्य गतिविधि**—मुख्य गतिविधि का अर्थ है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति मुख्यता क्या करता है।

(क) **सामान्य श्रेणी**—इस भाग में सारी आबादी को मुख्य गतिविधि के अनुसार दो भागो में बाटा जाएगा। (1) काम करने वाले, (2) काम न करने वाले। काम करने वालो की 4 श्रेणिया होगी व काम न करने वालो की 7 श्रेणिया होगी। काम न करने वालो के लिये (क), (ख), (ग), (घ), (ड) और (च) भागो में "X" भरना होगा। काम करने वाले व्यक्तियो में से (का०) व (खे० म०) के लिये भी इन भागो में "X" भरना होगा। अर्थात् इस प्रश्न के शेष भागो में केवल ऐसे व्यक्तियो के लिए इन्द्राज किया जाएगा जिनकी मुख्य गतिविधि पारिवारिक उद्योग "पा० उ०" या "अन्य" होगी।

(ख) **काम का स्थान**—यदि काम का स्थान वही गाव शहर है तो इस भाग में "गि०" लिखें अन्यथा परिस्थिति के अनुसार इन्द्राज करें।

(ग) **प्रतिष्ठान का नाम**—सरकारी दफतरो के लिये यह साफ लिखना होगा कि दफ्तर केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रदेश सरकार, या किसी स्थानीय शासन का है। प्रतिष्ठान का कोई नाम न होने पर "नाम नही" लिखें।

(घ) उद्योग, व्यापार, पेशा या नौकरी का ब्यौरा व

(ड) **काम का विवरण**—इन दो भागो के उत्तर इस तरह से भरने चाहिए कि यह स्पष्ट हो जाए कि सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति किस प्रकार की आर्थिक गतिविधि में लगा है और उस आर्थिक गतिविधि में कौन सा काम वास्तविक रूप से कर रहा है। उदाहरणतया एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर, मण्डी के दफ्तर में कई प्रकार के वास्तविक काम हो सकते है ऐसी हालत में जितने भी इस दफ्तर के कर्मचारी हो उन सब के लिए भरी गई व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के प्रश्न 16 के भाग (घ) में भरा जाएगा "हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार, दफ्तर जिलाधीश मण्डी" व (ड) भाग में स्थितिनुसार भरा जाएगा कि क्या एक व्यक्ति टाईपिस्ट है या एकाऊटस कलर्क है या सुपरिनटैन्डेंट है या दफ तरी है या चपरासी है या ऐसा ही कोई और काम कर रहा है।

(च) **काम करने वालें का वर्ग**—याद रहे कि पारिवारिक उद्योग (पा० उ०) के लिये केवल तीन ही वर्ग होगे अर्थात् "मा०" का वर्ग ऐसी परिस्थिति में नही होगा ।

(19) **प्रश्न नं० 17—दूसरे काम**—इस प्रश्न के द्वारा सहायक या गौण काम के विषय में जानकारी एकत्रित की जाएगी । याद रहे कि यह प्रश्न हर व्यक्ति से पूछा जाएगा चाहे उसकी मुख्य गतिविधि के अनुसार वह काम करने वाला है या काम न करने वाला । इस प्रश्न के सारे भाग भरने की विधि प्रश्न नं० 16 के लिए बताई गई हिदायतो के अनुसार होगी ।

(ख) **जनसख्या रिकार्ड**—सामान्यता एक जनगणना परिवार के लिए एक फार्म प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा । यदि किसी परिवार में 8 से अधिक सदस्य हों तो आवश्यकतानुसार एक से अधिक फार्म भरा जाएगा । याद रहे कि जनसख्या रिकार्ड के फार्म में प्रत्येक जनगणना परिवार की गणना करने के बाद कम से कम लोकेशन कोड नं० परिवार नं० व स्तम्भ 1 व 2 (कालम 1 व 2) में क्रम सख्या व नाम भरना उसी समय आवश्यक है । शेष ब्यौरा व्यक्तिगत पर्ची से घर पर अपनी सुविधानुसार प्रतिदिन नकल किया जा सकता है प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के लिए अलग पैड का प्रयोग करें ।

(ग) प्रगणक का दैनिक पोस्टिग स्टेटमेंट (पुरुष/स्त्री)—प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के लिये कम से कम एक एक दोनो प्रकार की स्टेटमेंट में इन्द्राज किया जाएगा । इन दोनो स्टेटमेंटस में प्रतिदिन की गई गणना के अनुसार उन सारे व्यक्तियो के विषय में इन्द्राज उसी दिन व्यक्तिगत पर्ची की सहायता से करना प्रगणक को न भूलना चाहिए वरना काम बहुत इकट्ठा हो जाएगा और बाद में अधिक काम होने के कारण काम में गलती होने की सम्भावना है । याद रहे कि एक व्यक्ति के विषय में कालम 9 से 13 में से किसी एक में ही (√) का निशान लगाना होगा । यह निशान परिस्थिति के अनुसार लगाया जाएगा । इन में से शेष कालमों में डश (—) का निशान दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) **प्रगणक का गोश्वारा**—यह फार्म प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के लिये अलग अलग भरा जाएगा । इसमें किया जाने वाला इन्द्राज प्रगणक की दैनिक पोस्टिग स्टेटमैटस में किए गए कुल जोडो व जनसख्या रिकार्ड पर आधारित होगा । क्योंकि जनगणना के सर्वप्रथम अनुमान इन गोश्वारो पर आधारित होगे इसलिए इन को सही तैयार करना आवश्यक है ।

(ङ) Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card जसा कि पहले बताया गया है कि Graduates (स्नातक) या Technical Diploma (टैक्निकल डिप्लोमा) या Degree Holder (डिग्री प्राप्त) या Post-Graduates (स्नातकोत्तर) को "Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card" देना न भूलिए । याद रहे कि कार्ड देने से पहले प्रगणक ने उसमें कोड नं० का इन्द्राज किया हो व कुछ समय के बाद भरा हुआ कार्ड ऐसे व्यक्तियो से वापिस लेना है ।

8 **जनगणना के उपरान्त प्रगणक**—(1) अपने ब्लाक मे स्थित प्रत्येक जनगणना गाव से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित सामग्री अपने सुपरवाईज़र को 3 मार्च, 1971 की शाम को देगा –

(क) भरी हुई व्यक्तिगत पर्चियो के पैड ।
(ख) भरे हुए जनसख्या रिकार्डस के पैड ।
(ग) भरे हुए प्रगणक के दैनिक पोस्टिग स्टेटमैन्टस (पुरूष/स्त्री) ।
(घ) भारा हुआ प्रगणक का गोश्वारा (गोश्वरे) ।
(ङ) भरे हुए Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card.
(च) नजरी नक्शा/नक्शे ।

(2) प्रगणक अपने ब्लाक के लिए तैयार की गई संक्षिप्त मकान सूची की सहायता से उसकी दूसरी प्रति को शुद्ध करके सक्षिप्त मकान सूची की दोनो प्रतिया भी अपने सुपरवाईज़र को सौंप देगा ।

अलग अलग जनगणना गावो/वार्डज़ का सारा रिकार्ड अलग अलग धागों से बाधा जाएगा व फिर इन सारे बण्डलो को एक और सूतली से इकट्ठे बाध दिया जाएगा । बचे हुए खाली पैड, फार्म, इत्यादि भी प्रगणक अपने सुपरवाईज़र को अलग बण्डल बना कर सौंप देगा ।

9 प्रत्येक प्रगणक व सुपरवाईजर को ट्रेनिंग व जनगणना के समय किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई आदि हो तो वह उस कठिनाई के बारे मे एक नोट बनाएगा और अपने चार्ज आफिसर को सौंप देगा । किसी प्रकार की दिलचस्प बात का सामना करना पडे तो उसको भी वह इस नोट मे शामिल करेगा । चार्ज आफिसर ऐसे तमाम नोटो को अलग से "जनगणना परिचालन निर्देशक" हिमाचल प्रदेश, शिमला-5, के कार्यालय को भेज देगा ।

10 **केवल सुपरवाईज़र के लिए विशेष हिदायतें**—(क) प्रत्येक सुपरवाईज़र अपने सर्कल में नियुक्त प्रगणको को ट्रेनिंग मे सहायता देगा व उनके कार्य मे किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई होने पर उनकी पूरी पूरी सहायता करेगा । जनगणना अवधि मे सुपरवाईज़र को प्रगणक से कही अधिक घूमना पडेगा क्योकि उनको अपने सर्कल मे नियुक्त सारे प्रगणको के कार्य का निरीक्षण करना होगा व सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि सारे के सारे प्रगणक सारा कार्य सुचारु रूप से व कुशल ढग से कर रहे है ।

(ख) सुपरवाईज़र अपने प्रगणको को नियुक्ति के उपरान्त मकान सक्षिप्त सूची तैयार करने मे सहायता देगा । इसकी दो प्रतियां तैयार होगी जिनमे से एक की सहायता से प्रगणक जनगणना करेगा व दूसरी जनगणना समाप्त होने तक सुपरवाईज़र अपने पास रखेगा, तदोपरान्त यह दूसरी प्रति भी प्रगणक को सौंप दी जायेगी ताकि वह इसमे शुद्धिया करे व शेष ब्यौरा भरे । बाद मे सारे रिकार्ड के साथ प्रगणक दोनो प्रतियां सुपरवाईज़र को सौंप देगा ।

(ग) सुपरवाईज़र सक्षिप्त मकान सूची, जनसख्या रिकार्ड, प्रगणक का दैनिक पोस्टिग स्टेटमैंट (पुरुष/स्त्री) और प्रगणक का गोश्वारा में हस्ताक्षर करने से पहले उसकी शत् प्रतिशत (100 percent) चैकिंग करेगा ।

(घ) चैकिंग व हस्ताक्षर करने के उपरान्त सुपरवाईजर अपने सर्कल से सम्बन्धित सारे रिकार्ड को जो कि जनगणना गाव/वार्ड के अनुसार बण्डलो मे बधा होगा व फिर जनगणना ब्लाको के अनुसार बडे बण्डलो मे बन्धा होगा, अपने सर्कल का एक बडा बण्डल बनाकर अपने चार्ज आफिसर को 4 मार्च, 1971 को सौप देगा। चार्ज आफिसर सुपरवाईजर को इस सामग्री की रसीद देगा।

(ङ) अपने सर्कल के बचे हुए अलग अलग प्रकार के फार्म अलग अलग इकट्ठे करके एक बण्डल बनाकर सुपरवाईजर अपने चार्ज आफिसर को सम्भाल देगा।

परिशिष्ट—I

प्रगणक को कई व्यक्ति ऐसे मिलेंगे जो अपनी आयु सही नही बता सकेंगे। उन्हे सही आयु बता सकने मे सहायता करनी होगी। अगर सीधे तौर से उनसे सही आयु का पता नही लगा सके तो ऐतिहासिक (त्वारिखी) घटनाओ का हवाला देकर उनकी स्मरणशक्ति जगानी होगी। इसके लिये ऐसे अवसरो और घटनाओ के तैयार किये स्थानीय कैलण्डर का उपयोग करना होगा। ऐसे कैलण्डर नीचे दिये गए हैं।

जिला चम्बा

क्रमांक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
1	राजा श्री सिह के राज्य काल मे मेजर जनरल बलेयर रीड को पौलिटीकल सुपरिन्टेडेन्ट बनाना	1863
2	चम्बा शहर मे डाकखाना खुलना	1863
3	चम्बा रियासत के जगलात को अग्रेजी शासन द्वारा 11 साल के ठेके पर लेना	1864
4	चम्बा रैजीडैसी हाउस का बनना	1870
5	जन्डेरी घाट डलहौजी मे राजा के महलो का बनाना	1870
6	राजा श्री सिह का 32 साल की आयु मे देहान्त	1870
7	राजा गोपाल सिह का गद्दी पर बैठना	1870
8	लार्ड मेओ गवर्नर जनरल (मुल्की लाट) का चम्बा का दौरा	1871
9	राजा गोपाल सिह का गद्दी से अलग होना	1873
10	राजा श्याम सिह का गद्दी पर बैठना	1873
11	मिया अवतार सिह का वज़ीर बनना	1873
12	गवर्नर पजाब (पजाब लाट) सर हैनरी डैविस का चम्बा का दौरा	1874

जिला चम्बा—क्रमश:

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
13	मिस्टर आर० टी० वरनी को मेजर जनरल बलेयर की जगह लगाना	1877
14	आर० टी० वरनी साहब का दौरा	1878
15	मार्शल हाल का महलो मे बनना	1879
16	राजा श्याम सिह की जम्मू-कश्मीर के महाराजा की पोती के साथ शादी	1883
17	श्री दिवान चन्द का वज़ीर बनना	1884
18	श्याम सिह अस्पताल का बनना	1891
19	चम्बा रियासत मे 200 जवानो की फौज रखना और चौगान मैदान का बढाना	1892
20	रावी दरिया मे पहली बाढ और उससे पुल का बह जाना	1894
21	वज़ीर गोविन्द चन्द का वज़ारत से अलग होना	1898
22	श्री भूरी सिह का चम्बा स्टेट का प्रधान मन्त्री नियुक्त होना	1898
23	मुल्की लाट कर्ज़न का चम्बा का दौरा	1900
24	श्री भूरी सिह का राजा श्याम सिह की जगह गद्दी पर बैठना	1904
25	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
26	भूरी सिह म्यूजियम के भवन का बनना	1905
27	राजा श्याम सिह की मृत्यु	1905
28	पजाब सरकार का जगलात को चम्बा रियासत को वापस देना	1906
29	चम्बा बिजली घर का बनना	1908–10
30	राजा राम सिह का रामकोट की देई से विवाह	1912
31	विश्व का प्रथम युद्ध और चम्बा से रगरूट और फौज की सहायता	1914
32	राजा भूरी सिह का देहान्त	1916
33	पशुओ मे बीमारी का फैलना	1920
34	चम्बा शहर के निचले बाजार मे दो बडे अग्नि-काड	1922–23
35	राजा लक्ष्मण सिह का जन्म	1924
36	राजा राम सिह की मृत्यु और और राजा लक्ष्मण सिह का गद्दी पर बैठना	1935
37	चम्बा शहर के ऊपरी भाग मे दो अग्निकाड	1937–38
38	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939

जिला चम्बा—क्रमागत

क्रमांक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
39	राजा लक्षमण सिह का विवाह	1944
40	सबसे भारी बर्फबारी	1945
41	पशुओ मे बीमारी का फैलना	1945
42	राजा लक्षमण सिह को इखत्यारात मिलना	1945
43	भारत को स्वतन्त्रता मिलना	1947
44	बनीखेत की मोटर रोड का बनना	1943–47
45	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
46	रावी दरिया मे भारी बाढ के कारण मुहल्ला वतवालकारी का बह जाना	1950
47	नियमित रूप से बन्दोबस्त का शुरू होना	1951
48	भारत का प्रथम आम चुनाव	1952
49	प्रधान मन्त्री पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का चम्बा का दौरा	1954
50	रावी दरिया मे भारी बाढ के कारण मुहल्ला ततवानी, सीतलापुल तथा मन्दिर का बह जाना	1955
51	चौगान बाजार मे भारी आग लगना,	1955
52	लक्ष्मी नारायण मन्दिर चम्बा मे आग लगना	1957
53	भारत का दूसरा आम चुनाव	1957
54	चम्बा मे राजकीय महाविद्यालय का खुलना	1958
55	चम्बा मे चलता-फिरता पुस्तकालय खुलना	1959
56	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
57	प्रधान मत्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
58	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
59	प्रधान मत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
60	पजाब का पुनर्गठन तथा पजाब के पहाडी क्षेत्रो का हिमाचल प्रदेश में विलय ।	1966

जिला कांगड़ा

क्रमांक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	3	3
1	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
2	बन्दोबस्त माल	1910–18
3	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
4	प्लेंग का फैलना	1909–25
5	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
6	नूरपूर के राजा गगन सिंह की मृत्यु	1940
7	भारत को स्वतन्त्रता मिलना	1947
8	भारत के पहले आम चुनाव	1952
9	पालमपुर शहर में आग का लगना	1954
10	भारी वर्षा के कारण कागडा जिला में कई स्थानो पर बाढ	1955
11	राज्यों का पुनर्गठ–पैप्सू का पंजाब में मिलना	1955
12	भारत के दूसरे आम चुनाव	1957
13	कागडा में चकबन्दी	1951–62
14	हमीरपुर में डिग्री कालेज का खुलना	1959
15	गोआ, दमन तथा दिव का पुर्तगाली शासन से स्वतन्त्र होना	1961
16	अष्टग्रही	1962
17	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
18	प्रधान मन्त्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का देहान्त	1964
19	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
20	प्रधान मन्त्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का देहान्त	1966
21	पजाब का पुनर्गठन तथा कागडा का हिमाचल में विलय	1966
22	ब्रिगेड बाजार योल में आग की घटना	1967
23	राजा नादौन का देहान्त	1969
24	मनुष्य की चाद पर विजय	1969

पालमपुर तहसील

1	पालमपुर में नगर पालिका (एन० ए० सी०) की स्थापना	1904
2	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
3	बन्दोबस्त माल	1910–18
4	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
5	पालमपुर में पुलिस स्टेशन की स्थापना	1919
6	नगर पालिका (एन० ए० सी०) का टाऊन कमेटी में बदलना	1922
7	लडको का मिशन हाई स्कूल बनना	1923
8	लडकियों का मिशन हाई स्कूल बनना	1925
9	पालमपुर में भरती कार्यालय की स्थापना	1939
10	द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध	1939
11	अलाहलाल में सैनिक कैम्प की स्थापना	1941
12	पालमपुर में सैनिक कैम्प की स्थापना	1941
13	पालमपुर में लक्ष्मी थियेटर की स्थापना	1952
14	बैजनाथ में अध्यापकों के शिक्षण स्कूल की स्थापना	1954
15	पालमपुर में आग का लगना	1954
16	पालमपुर की टाऊन कमेटी का म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी में बदलना	1955
17	भारी बर्षा तथा बाढ का आना	1955
18	भारत के दूसरे आम चुनाव	1957
19	म्युनिसिपल पुस्तकालय की स्थापना	1957
20	पालमपुर तहसील का सब-डिवीजन में बदलना	1958
21	चकवन्दी	1958–62
22	बैजनाथ में गोस्वामी गनेश दत्त डिगरी कालेज की स्थापना	1962
23	पालमपुर में निम्नलिखित कार्यालयो की स्थापना.—	
	(क) उप-निर्देशक, कृषि	1962
	(ख) उप-निर्देशक, उद्योग	1962
	(ग) उप-निर्देशक, पशुपालन	1962
	(घ) उप-निर्देशक, फिशरीज	1963
24	पंजाब राज्य पुनर्गठन तथा कागड़ा जिला का हिमाचल प्रदेश में विलय	1966
25	पालमपुर में कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना	1966
26	इन्डो-जर्मन प्रोजैक्ट का आरम्भ	1967
27	टूरिस्ट बगलो का बनना	1968
28	डी० ए० वी० कन्या महाविद्यालय की स्थापना	1970
29	म्यूनिसिपल पार्क की स्थापना	1970

जिला मण्डी

(करसोग व सुन्दरनगर को छोड कर)

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
1	मुल्की लाट एलगिन का मण्डी आना	1863
2	मण्डी भावला सडक का बनना	1881
3	दरिया ब्यास पर मण्डी में पुल लगना	1887
4	राजा विजय सैन की गद्दी	1891
5	सरकाघाट मे श्री ससार चन्द द्वारा पहली दुकान बनाना	1898
6	मण्डी घट्टा मोटर सडक	1900
7	राजा विजय सैन की मृत्यु	1902
8	कायड़ा का मशहूर भूचाल	1005
9	दरबार हाल मण्डी का बनना	1906
10	सरकाघाट में पहला प्राईमरी स्कूल	1910
11	मण्डी रियास्त में पहला बन्दोबस्त माल का आरम्भ होना	1911
12	राजा भवानी सैन की मृत्यु	1912
13	राजा जोगिन्द्र सैन का गद्दी पर बैठना	1913
14	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
15	सरकाघाट तहसील का बनाना	1916
16	सुकैती पुल का बनाना	1920–21
17	मण्डी कुल्लू रोड का निर्माण कार्या	1920–21
18	बैजनाथ से जोगिन्द्रनगर तक रेलवे लाइन का बनना	1929
19	जोगिन्द्रनगर बिजली घर का निर्माण	1926–31
20	टैक्निकल स्कूल मण्डी का खुलना	1938
21	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
22	भारत का स्वतन्त्र होना	1947
23	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
24	भारत का पहला आम चुनाव	1952
25	ब्यास सतलुज लिंक कार्य पडोह व खियूरी में काम शुरु होना	1962–63
26	मण्डी जिला में जर्मन पैकेज प्रोग्राम का आरम्भ होना	1962–63
27	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
28	प्रधान मन्त्री पडित जवाहर लाल नैहरु की मृत्यु	1964
29	भारत पर पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण	1965
30	प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
31	पजाब पुनर्गठन—पहाडी क्षेत्रो का हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिलना	1966
32	मण्डी शहर में कुसुम थियेटर का चालू होना	1967–68
33	मण्डी से कोटली–तुगल मोटर रोड का चालू होना	1967–68
34	औट-पनारसा से नाऊ पनाऊ मोटर रोड का चालू होना	1969–70
35	मण्डी जिला के मुख्य कार्यालय मे नया न्यायालय भवन तैयार होना	1969–70
36	मनुष्य की चान्द पर विजय	1969

करसोग-सुन्दरनगर (रियास्त सुकेत)

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	राजा बिक्रम सैन की मृत्यु	1838
2	राजा उग्रसैन की मृत्यु	1876
3	राजा दुस्कत निहादन सैन की गद्दी	1879
4	सुन्दरनगर मे डाक-तार घर का खुलना	1900
5	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
6	राजा भीमसैन का सुकेत में गद्दी पर बैठना	1907
7	डैहर पुल का खुलना	1914
8	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
9	दोफा जगल में आग लगना	1919
10	राजा लक्ष्मण सैन सुकेत की ताजपोशी	1919
11	अकाल	1921
12	करसोग का माल बन्दोबस्त	1924–25
13	सुकेत में राजबिद्रोह (गदर)	1924
14	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
15	भारी बर्फबारी	1945
16	भारत का स्वतन्त्र होना]	1947
17	सुकेत सत्याग्रह	1948
18	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
19	भारत का पहला आम चुनाव	1952
20	सुन्दरनगर में पौलीटैक्निक कालेज का खुलना	1960
21	सुन्दरनगर में भारी वर्षा से बाढ़ का आना	1960

जिला मण्डी—समाप्त

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय	क्रमाक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3	1	2	3
22	ब्यास सतलुज लिक प्रोजैक्ट कार्य पडोह व खियुरी में काम का चालू होना	1962–63	27	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
23	सुन्दरनगर में नई तहसील भवन का निर्माण	1962	28	सुन्दरनगर तहसील में दुसरा बन्दोबस्त माल	1965
24	मण्डी जिला में जर्मन पैकेज प्रोग्राम का आरम्भ होना	1962–63	29	प्रधान मत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
25	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962	30	पंजाब पुर्नगठन तथा पजाब के पहाड़ी इलाको का हिमाचल में मिलना	1966
26	प्रधान मन्त्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु की मत्यु	1964	31	मनुष्य की चान्द पर विजय	1969

जिला कुल्लू

क्रमांक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
1	पहला बन्दोबस्त माल	1868
2	दूसरा बन्दोबस्त माल	1891–92
3	कांगड़ा का भूचाल	1905
4	तीसरा बन्दोबस्त माल	1911–12
5	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
6	कुल्लू में बस सेवा का आरम्भ होना	1926
7	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
8	भारी बर्फबारी	1945
9	भारत का स्वतन्त्र होना	1947
10	चौथा बन्दोबस्त माल	1945–52
11	कुल्लु में भारी बाढ़	1950
12	भारत का पहला आम चुनाव	1952
13	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
14	कुल्लू का अलग जिला बनना	1963
15	प्रधान मन्त्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
16	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
17	प्रधान मन्त्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
18	पंजाब का पुर्नगठन—कुल्लू का हिमाचल में मिलना	1966
19	मनुष्य की चान्द पर विजय	1969

जिला बिलासपुर

क्रमांक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
1	राजा जगत चन्द की मृत्यु	1860
2	राजा हीरा चन्द की मृत्यु	1882
3	बिलासपुर मे पहली एलोपैथिक डिस्पैंसरी का खुलना	1886
4	राजा प्रभर चन्द की राजगद्दी	1888
5	पहला माल बन्दीबस्त	1905–08
6	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
7	पहले हाई स्कूल का खुलना	1913
8	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
9	दूसरा माल बन्दोबस्त	1928–32
10	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
11	ग्राम गेहरवी के सिपाही भण्डारी का दूसरे विश्व युद्ध मे विक्टोरिया क्राम का जीतना	1939–45
12	भारत का स्वतन्त्र होना	1947
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
14	बिलासपुर का पार्ट सी स्टेट मे बदलना	1948
15	भाखडा बाध के निर्माण कार्य का आरम्भ	1952
16	भारत का पहला आम चुनाव	1952
17	बिलासपुर मे पहला सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड योजना का उद्घाटन	1952
18	बिलासपुर का हिमाचल मे मिलना	1954
19	गोविन्द सागर झील मे पानी का एकत्रित होना	1958
20	नये बिलासपुर शहर के निर्माण कार्य का उद्घाटन	1959
21	बिलासपुर मे विद्युत कार्य का उद्घाटन	1959
22	विश्व के दूसरे सब से ऊचे कन्दरौर पुल का निर्माण	1959
23	इन्टर कालेज का डिग्री कालेज में परिवर्तन	1959
24	देवली के स्थान पर सबसे बडी मिर्र कार्य हैचरी का उद्घाटन	1960
25	भारत पर चीन का आक्रमण	1962
26	प्रधान मत्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
27	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
28	प्रधान मत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
29	मनुष्य की चान्द पर विजय	1969

जिला महासू

तहसील अर्की

क्रमांक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
1	अकाल	1900
2	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
3	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
4	अर्की मे बगावत	1922
5	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
6	भारत का स्वतंत्र होना	1947
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
8	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
9	डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की मृत्यु	1963
10	पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
11	भारत पर पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण	1965
12	ताशकन्द सम्मेलन	1966
13	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
14	विशाल हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1966
15	श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी का प्रधान मंत्री बनना	1969
16	मनुष्य की चान्द पर विजय	1.69

उप-तहसील सूनी

1	राजा दुर्गा सिह का गद्दी पर बैठना	1875
2	तत्तापानी पुल का बनना	1890
3	अकाल	1900
4	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
5	भज्जी जगलात का बन्दोबस्त	1907
6	चाबा बिजली घर का बनना	1910
7	दिल्ली दरबार	1911
8	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914–18
9	भज्जी रियास्त का बन्दोबस्त	1922
10	राणा वीर पाल सिह का विवाह	1925
11	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
12	राणा रामचन्द्रपाल सिह का गद्दी पर बैठना	1940
13	बडी बर्फबारी	1945
14	भारत का स्वतत्र होना	1947
15	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
16	शिमला तत्तापानी बस-सेवा कार्यारम्भ	1955
17	सूनी मे विद्युतीकरण	1960
18	सूनी पुल निर्माण आरम्भ	1961
19	सूनी हायर सकैण्डरी स्कूल का खुलना	1961
20	खेग प्राइमरी स्कूल की स्थापना	1961
21	पल्याड मे मशीनो का लगना	1964
22	डी० जो० बी० आर० रोड निर्माण आरम्भ	1967
23	हिवण प्राइमरी स्कूल की स्थापना	1969
24	बतूना स्कूल का हाई स्कूल मे परिवर्तित होना	1970

उप-तहसील कुमारसैन

1	बडा गाव (शागरी) का शनचा मेला शुरु	1874
2	प्राइमरी स्कूल कुमारसैन का खुलना	1881
3	नारकण्डा मे डाक बगले का बनना	1890
4	बडा गाव (शागरी) मे भुण्डा यज्ञ	1898
5	राणा विद्याधर सिह कुमारसैन का पहला विवाह	1901
6	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
7	राजा रघुवीर सिह (शागरी) का जन्म	1910
8	कोटगढ मे सत्यानन्द स्टोक्स का आगमन	1910
9	राणा हीरा सिह कुमारसैन की मृत्यु	1914
10	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
11	इफ्लूजा का फैलना	1914
12	राणा विद्याधर सिह कुमारसैन की गद्दी	1917
13	शागरी क्षेत्र मे अकाल	1921
14	शागरी मे प्राइमरी स्कूल का खुलना	1922
15	राजा रघुवीर सिह (शागरी) की शादी	1927
16	इलाका शागरी, कोटगढ और कुमारसैन मे पशुओ का मरना	1928–29
17	कुमारसैन रियासत मे दफ्तर का जलना	1938
18	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
19	कोटगढ मे शमाधला मेले का आरम्भ होना	1945
20	श्री सत्यानन्द स्टोक्स की मृत्यु	1945
21	भारत का स्वतत्र होना	1947
22	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
23	भारत के पहले आम चुनाव	1952
24	भारत के दूसरे आम चुनाव	1957
25	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962

क्रमांक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
26	प्रधान मत्री पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
27	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
28	प्रधान मत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
29	मनुष्य की चाँद पर विजय	1969

तहसील रामपुर

1	बन्दोबस्त माल डिप्टी श्यामलाल ने शुरू किया	1855
2	टीका रघुनाथ सिंह की शादी मण्डी से	1885
3	बुशहर रियास्त का पहला बन्दोबस्त माल	1890–92
4	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
5	टीका गढवाल को राजा बुशहर ने गोद लिया	1909
6	रामपुर बाजार मे आग लगना	1910
7	राजा पद्मसिंह की ताजपोशी (गद्दी)	1914
8	अढाल मे मिडल स्कूल का खुलना	1913
9	बन्दोबस्त माल	1913–14
10	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
11	इन्फलून्जा	1915
12	जग भूण्डा मझोली	1923
13	जग भूण्डा शोली	1923
14	जग भूण्डा खडाण	1924
15	जग भूण्डा डणसा	1926
16	चीनी की तरमीमी बन्दोबस्त माल	1926
17	जग भूण्डा शोली	1928
18	जग भूण्डा देवठी	1928
19	परगना भम्बूराय की शान्त	1928
20	रामपुर बाजार मे दोबारा आग लगना	1930
21	राजा बीरभद्र सिंह का जन्म	1934
22	देवी साहिबा चन्दालिया कोठी वाली का हगरग वादी का आखिरी दौरा	1935
23	शान्त जदोग परगना पन्द्रा-बिश	1936
24	जग भूण्डा खड़ाण	1938
25	शान्त परगना बठोलीगढ	1939
26	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
27	जग भूण्डा दत्त नगर	1940
28	शाण्त गूम्मा परगना सुरखीगढ़	1945
29	देई साहिबा की शादी मासवाल को	1946
30	राजा पद्मसिंह की मृत्यु	1947
31	भारत का स्वतत्र होना	1947
32	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
33	कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का दनावली मे खुलना	1954
34	पचायत का खुलना	1954
35	खडाहन मे पुलो का खुलना (निर्माण)	1956
36	मिडल स्कूल ननखरी का खुलना	1956
37	डिस्पैसरी ननखरी का खुलना	1958
38	दस्तकारी स्कूल (सीना, बुनना) का खुलना (नावली)	1959
39	अडू मे पुलो का निर्माण	1960
40	शिला मे पुलो का निर्माण	1960
41	बर्फ का गिरना	1961
	हल्का 2 खुनी पनोली	
42	पचायत का खुलना	1954
43	डिस्पैसरी का खुलना	1948
44	पैदल रास्तो का बनना	1958
45	मिडल स्कूल खुनी का खुलना	1959
46	दस्तकारी स्कूल का खुलना	1960
47	कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का खुलना	1960
	हल्का 3 शाकला	
48	जिले का बनना	1949
49	डिस्पैसरी का खुलना	1954
50	पचायत का बनना	1954
51	कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का खुलना	1960
	हल्का 4 मझोली	
52	मौजा मझोली मे पैदल रास्तो का बनना	1958
53	पचायत का खुलना	1954
54	कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का बनना	1957
55	मझेवटी मे पुल का निर्माण	1957
56	भंडोली मे आग लगना	1960

क्रमांक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
	हल्का 5 वाहली	
57	नेहरा मे डिस्पैसरी का खुलना	1953
58	कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी वाहली का खुलना	1954
59	कुरनू पुल का निर्माण	1958
60	डिवैल्पमेट कमिश्नर का वाहली का दौरा	1960
61	दलोग मे गलेशियर से मकानों का गिरना, माली व जानी नुकसान	1961
	हल्का 6 कुसमु	
62	मोटर-सडक भैरा खड्ड से नोगडी तक 10 मील का बनना	1951–52
63	नोगडी खड्ड के पुल का बनना	1951–52
64	सरकारी फार्म दत्तनगर का खुलना	1952–53
65	ग्राम पंचायत दत्तनगर का खुलना	1952–53
66	पैदल रोड नोगडी से वाहली का बनना	1956–57
	हल्का 7 तकलेच	
67	मिडल स्कूल तकलेच का खुलना	1960
	हल्का 8 दलेठ	
68	पचायत का खुलना	1954
69	पुलो का बनना	1961
	तहसील रोहडू	
1	बन्दोबस्त माल डिप्टी श्यामलाल ने शुरू किया	1855
2	टीका रघुनाथ सिंह की शादी मण्डी से	1885
3	बुशहर रियासत का पहला बन्दोबस्त माल	1890–92
4	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
5	टीका गढवाल को राजा बुशहर का गोद लेना	1909
6	रामपुर बाजार मे आग लगना	1910
7	राजा पद्म सिंह की ताजपोशी (गद्दी)	1914
8	अडाल मे मिडल स्कूल खुलना	1913
9	बन्दोबस्त माल	1913–14
10	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
11	इन्फलून्जा	1915
12	जग भूण्डा मझोली	1923
13	जग भूण्डा शैली	1923
14	जग भूण्डा खडाण	1924
15	जग भूण्डा डणसा	1926
16	चीनी का तरमौमी बन्दोबस्त माल	1926
17	जग भूण्डा शोली	1928
18	जग भूण्डा देवठी	1928
19	परगना भाम्बूराय की शान्त	1928
20	रामपुर बाजार मे दोबारा आग का लगना	1930
21	राजा बीर भद्रा सिंह का जन्म	1934
22	देवी साहिबा चन्दालिया कोठी वाली का हगरग वादी का आखिरी दौरा	1935
23	जग भूण्डा नन्डला	1936
24	शान्त जदोग परगना पद्रह वीश	1936
25	जग भूण्डा कुलगाव	1937
26	जग भूण्डा खडाण	1938
27	शात परगना बठोली गढ	1939
28	द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध	1939
29	जग भूण्डा सपैल	1940
30	जग भूण्डा दत्तनगर	1940
31	शान्त गूमा परगना सुरखीगढ	1945
32	देई साहिबा की शादी मासवाल को	1946
33	राजा पद्म सिंह की मृत्यु	1947
34	भारत को स्वतत्रता मिलना	1947
35	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
36	भारत का गणतन्त्र होना	1950
37	अढाल मे हाई स्कूल का खुलना	1950
38	टिक्कर मे हाई स्कूल खुलना	1958
39	जग भूण्डा पुजारली समरेटी	1961
40	जागला मे हाई स्कूल का खुलना	1961
41	रोहडू मे बस का आना	1961
42	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
43	समौली पुल का निर्माण	1964
44	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
45	डोडरा क्वार मे हाई स्कूल का खुलना	1966
46	विशाल हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1966

क्रमांक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना का समय
47	रोहडू बाजार मे आग का लगना	1967
48	जग भूण्डा कूई	1967
49	चढगाव मे हाई स्कूल खुलना	1968
50	चढगाव से बस का आना	1969
	तहसील जुब्बल	
1	बन्दोबस्त रावी पुदर	1901
2	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
3	दयोरा जुब्बल मे 30 बिस्तरो वाले अस्पताल का खुलना	1908
4	राणा भगत चन्द की गद्दी	1911
5	बन्दोबस्त जगलात	1915
6	ताप और ज्वर की बीमारियो का फैलना	1920
7	भारी बरसात और बाढ का आना जिससे बहुत नुकसान होना तथा जल विद्युत् प्लाट की दयोरा मे स्थापना	1927
8	राजा जुब्बल का ससार का दौरा	1933
9	राजा भगत चन्द जुब्बल की सिल्वर जुबली	1935
10	चौपाल तहसील मे हैजा फैलना	1938
11	राजा भगत चन्द द्वारा गद्दी छोडना	1946
12	लोक प्रिय सरकार का बनना	1947
13	जुब्बल मे पशु चिकित्सालय का खुलना	1951
14	मोटर सडक बनना	1954
15	जुब्बल मे हाटकोटी सडक का चालू होना	1956–57
16	जुब्बल मे विद्युत् सब-डिवीजन का खुलना	1959
17	हाई स्कूल जुब्बल का माडल तकनीकी हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूल मे बदलना	1959
18	सार्वजनिक विभाग के डिविजन का जुब्बल मे खुलना	1960
19	पुराने जुब्बल मे भगत चन्द पब्लिक स्कूल का खुलना	1968
20	गर्ल्ज स्कूल का हाई स्कूल मे परिवर्तित करना	1968
21	वर्तमान अस्पताल का 41 बिस्तरो वाले हस्पताल मे परिवर्तित करना तथा एक नई शाखा का खुलना	1968
22	जुब्बल के राजमहल का आग लगने से राख हो जाना	1969

क्रमांक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना के समय
	उप-तहसील कोटखाई	
1	राजा भगवान सिंह का राजपाट अग्रेजों को सौंपना	1828
2	कोटखाई का पहला बन्दोबस्त	1882
3	कोटखाई प्राइमरी स्कूल भवन का बनना	1892
4	कोटखाई स्कूल के छात्रावास का बनना	1899
5	कोटखाई में अस्पताल का खुलना	1899
6	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
7	पुडग में प्राइमरी स्कूल का खुलना	1912
8	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
9	कोटखाई का दूसरा बन्दोवस्त माल	1915–16
10	खनेटी के ठाकुर अमोग चन्द को गद्दी से उतारा जाना	1925
11	कुमारसैन का बन्दोबस्त माल	1925
12	खनेटी का बन्दोबस्त माल	1928–29
13	क्यारी प्राइमरी स्कूल के भवन का निर्माण	1929
14	कोटखाई में नई तहसील के भवन का निर्माण	1936
15	कुमारसैन में सरकारी दफ्तर का जलना	1938
16	द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध	1939
17	शबाल मेले की लडाई ग्राम चोर व ग्राम टाहू	1943
18	भारी बर्फबारी	1945
19	भारत को स्वतन्त्रता मिलना	1947
20	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
21	कोटखाई में गर्ल्ज हाई स्कूल का खुलना	1957
22	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
23	कोटखाई तहसील यूनियन के भवन का बनना	1964
24	कोटखाई में स्टेट बैंक का खुलना	1965
25	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
26	विशाल हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1966

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
	तहसील ठियोग	
1	राणा जगराज सिह का गोरखो के साथ लडाई लडना	1878
2	देवी का मदिर धार गाव में बनना	1886
3	रिशी की फासी	1899
4	ठियोग में लोगो की बगावत	1901
5	राणा अतर सिह बलसन की गद्दी	1901
6	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
7	छैला पुल का बनना	1910
8	रियास्त में बन्दोवस्त माल	1910–11
9	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
10	धूपड में बन्दोबस्त माल	1917–18
11	ठियोग में बन्दोबस्त माल	1928–29
12	राणा रपा बहादुर सिह की गद्दी	1936
13	ठाकुर कर्म चन्द ठियोग की गद्दी	1936
14	राणा कुमारसैन की मृत्यु	1938
15	ठाकुर धूपड को गोली से मारना	1939
16	द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध	1939
17	मत्याना में अस्पताल का खुलना	1942–43
18	हिन्दुस्तान तिब्बत रोड पर मोटर का चलना	1943
19	भारी बर्फबारी	1945
20	भारत का स्वतन्त्र होना	1947
21	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
22	भारतीय सविधान का लागू होना	1950
23	पहला आर्म चुनाव	1952
24	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
25	अति विष्णु महायज्ञ देवरी घाट	1962
26	भारी बर्फबारी	1964
27	प्रधान मन्त्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
28	प्रधान मन्त्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
29	चौथा आम चुनाव	1967
30	मनुष्य की चाद पर विजय	1969

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
	तहसील कसुम्पटी	
1	चिरोट पानी पम्प का चालू होना	1882
2	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
3	कालका-शिमला रेलगाडी का चलना	1912
4	चाबा में बिजली के कार्य का शुरू होना	1912
5	अशनी खड का पुल	1912
6	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
7	बन्दोबस्त माल कोटी स्टेट बिहारी लाल द्वारा	1915–16
8	राणा हरी सिह का धामी का बन्दोबस्त माल	1915–16
9	मिया दुर्गा सिह का किथोथल स्टेट का बन्दोबस्त माल	1915–16
10	धामी गोली काड	1939
11	द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध	1939
12	भारत को स्वतत्रता मिलना	1947
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
14	भारतीय सविधान की स्थापना	1950
15	स्नोडन अस्पताल, शिमला का नव-निर्माण	1960–61
16	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
17	प्रधान मन्त्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु की मृत्यु	1964
18	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
19	बलदेया आल इण्डिया रेडियो स्टेशन, शिमला का नव निर्माण	1970
	तहसील सोलन	
1	सोलन में शराब का कारखाना चलना	1855
2	राजा दुर्गा सिह साहिब सोलन का जन्म	1901
3	रेवले लाइन का तैयार होना	1905
4	कुठार के राणा श्री कृष्ण चन्द का जन्म	1905
5	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
6	बघाट स्टेट का बन्दोबस्त माल	1910
7	चण्डी का बन्दोबस्त माल	1911

क्रमांक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
8	महारानी शारदा कुमारी कुठार की नैपाल मे शादी	1
9	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
10	कृष्णगढ में प्राइमरी स्कूल का खुलना	1917
11	जगजीतनगर का बनना	1920
12	पट्टा में प्राइमरी स्कूल का खुलना	1929
13	महलोग के राणा दुर्गा चन्द की मृत्यु	1930
14	ठाकुर जगजीत चन्द कुठार वाले की मृत्यु	1931
15	सोलन मे बिजली का आना	1934
16	द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध	1939
17	देवठी में राजा दुर्गा सिंह साहिब का अस्पताल का खोलना	1942
18	रानी साहिबा बघाट की मृत्यु	1944
19	भारी बर्फबारी	1945
20	भारत को स्वतन्त्रता मिलना	1947
21	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
22	भारत का गणतन्त्र होना	1950
23	भारत के पहले आम चुनाव	1952
24	भारत के दूसरे आम चुनाव	1957
25	सोलन राजगढ सडक का खुलना	1959–60
26	अष्टग्रही	1962
27	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
28	प्रधान मत्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
29	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
30	सोलन सुबाठू सडक का खुलना	1965
31	प्रधान मत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
32	बटोरीवाला सोलन सडक का खुलना	1968
33	मनुष्य की चाद पर विजय	1969

जिला शिमला

क्रमाक	घटनाओ का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
1	भारत क कमाण्डर-इन-चीफ का शिमला का पहला दौरा	1825
2	भारत के गवर्नर जनरल का शिमला का पहला दौरा	1827
3	सनावर में लारेन्स स्कूल का खुलना	1847
4	शिमला मे नगर निगम का बनना	1851
5	सोलन में सोलन ब्रूरी की स्थापना	1855
6	कालका-शिमला सडक का निर्माण	1856
7	शिमला में विशप काटन स्कूल का खुलना	1868
8	शिमला में पहली बार पजाब सरकार के कार्यालयो का आना	1871
9	शिमला में रिपन अस्पताल का खुलना	1885
10	कालका से शिमला के लिए पहली रेल-गाडी का चलना	1912
11	कागडा का भूचाल	1905
12	तहसील कण्डाघाट में माल बन्दोबस्त	1908
13	शिमला मे विद्युत का आना	1913
14	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
15	लडी रीडिग अस्पताल का खुलना	1924
16	नालागढ में बन्दोबस्त माल	1926–27
17	पटियाला के महाराजा भूपिन्दर सिह की मृत्यु	1938
18	कण्डाघाट में स्कूल का खुलना	1938
19	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
20	भारत छोडो आन्दोलन	1942
21	नालागढ के राजा जोगिन्द्र सिह की मृत्यु	1945
22	शिमला मे भारी बर्फबारी	1945
23	भारत का स्वतन्त्र होना	1947
24	पैप्सू राज्य का बनना	1948
25	कसौली सुबाठू का पैप्सू राज्य से पजाब राज्य में मिलना	1950
26	पहले आम चुनाव	1952
27	कण्डाघाट सब-डिविजन का बनना	1953
28	पैप्सू का पजाब में मिलना	1956
29	हिमाचल प्रदेश सैक्रिटेरियेट का जलना	1957
30	पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का चैल का पहला दौरा	1958
31	कण्डाघाट सब-डिवीजन का पटियाला जिला से शिमला जिला में मिलना	1969
32	नालागढ-सब-डिवीजन का पटियाला जिला से अम्बाला जिला में मिलना	1959
33	अष्टग्रही	1962
34	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
35	प्रधान मन्त्री पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
36	पाकिस्तान पर भारत का अक्रमण	1965
37	प्रधान मन्त्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
38	पजाब का पुनर्गठन--शिमला, नालागढ का हिमाचल में मिलना	1966
39	मनुष्य की चाद पर विजय	1969

जिला सिरमौर

क्रमांक	घटनाओं का विवरण	घटना का समय
1	2	3
1	महाराजा शमशेर प्रकाश का गद्दी पर बैठना	1856
2	हिन्दुस्तान का पहला स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम	1857
3	महाराजा सुरेन्द्र विक्रम प्रकाश का जन्म	1867
4	नाहन में पहली डिस्पेन्सरी का खुलना	1872
5	नाहन फाउण्डरी का चालू होना	1872
6	पहला बन्दोबस्त माल	1878
7	टिक्का सुरेन्द्र विक्रम प्रकाश की शादी	1872
8	जिला बोर्ड सिरमौर का बनना	1884
9	राजकुमार विक्रम सिंह की शादी	1855
10	बृज राज हाथी की मृत्यु	1885
11	नाहन में हाई स्कूल का खुलना	1887
12	नाहन नगर पालिका का बनना	1887
13	दूसरा बन्दोबस्त माल	1887
14	महाराज अमर प्रकाश का जन्म	1887
15	महाराजा शमशेर प्रकाश की मृत्यु	1898
16	महाराजा सुरेन्द्र विक्रम प्रकाश का गद्दी पर बैठना	1898
17	कांगड़ा का भूचाल	1905
18	महाराजा सुरेन्द्र विक्रम प्रकाश की मृत्यु	1905
19	महाराजा अमर प्रकाश की शादी	1910
20	महाराजा अमर प्रकाश का गद्दी पर बैठना	1911
21	महाराजा राजेन्द्र प्रकाश का जन्म	1913
22	प्रथम विश्व युद्ध	1914
23	बाढ़ का आना	1924
24	महाराजा अमर प्रकाश की मृत्यु	1933
25	महाराजा राजेन्द्र प्रकाश की राज गद्दी	1933
26	दूसरा विश्व युद्ध	1939
37	भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन	1942
28	पझोता विद्रोह	1943
29	भारी बर्फबारी	1945
30	भारत का स्वतन्त्र होना	1947
31	हिमाचल प्रदेश का बनना	1948
32	प्रथम आम चुनाव	1952
33	पावटा व नाहन तहसीलों में चकबन्दी का होना	1955–62
34	द्वितीय आम चुनाव	1957
35	गोआ, दमन व दिव उप-द्वीपों का स्वतन्त्र करवाना	1961
36	अष्टग्रही	1962
37	चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण	1962
38	पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मृत्यु	1964
39	महाराजा राजेन्द्र प्रकाश की मृत्यु	1964
40	पाकिस्तान का भारत पर आक्रमण	1965
41	श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु	1966
42	मनुष्य की चांद पर विजय	1969

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-8-1970

Station	Sl 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	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest)
	4	Asa Ram Baldav Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur . ..	(Rest)
AHMEDABAD	5	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road . .	(Rest)
	6	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	7	New Order Book Co , Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
	8	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
	9	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath .	(Rest.)
	10	Mahajan Bros Opp Khadia Police Gate .. .	(Rest.)
	11	Himanshu Book Co , 10 Mission Market, Nr Gujarat College .	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR	12	V T Jorkar, Prop Rama General Stores, Navi Path .	(Rest.)
AJMER	13	Book Land, 663, Madar gate	(Reg)
	14	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH	15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
	16	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest)
ALLAHABAD	17	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg)
	18	Law Book Co , Sardar Patel Marg P. Box 4	(Reg)
	19	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)
	20	Universal Book Co , 20 M G Road	(Reg)
	21	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road . .	(Reg.)
	22	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg . ..	(Rest)
	23	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony ..	(Rest (
	24	Ram Narian Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road ..	(Rest (
AMBALA CANTT	25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt .. .	(Reg)
AMBLA CITY	26	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly Road, Ambala City .	(Reg)
AMRITSAR	27	Amar Nath & Sons, Near PO Majith Mandi .. .	(Reg.)
	28	Law Book Agency, G T Road, Putiligarh	(Reg)
	29	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg)
ANAND	30	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest)
BANGALORE	31	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore, Road P O H No 507 ..	(Reg.)
	32	International Book House P. Ltd , 4F M G Road . .	(Reg.)
	33	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira. Gandhinagar . .	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
	34	S S Book Emporium, 118, Munt Joy Road Harnumant Nagar	(Reg.)
	35	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg)
	36	Vichara Sahitya Ltd , Balepet ..	(Reg)
	37	Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram	(Rest)
BAHEILLY	38	Agarwal Bros, Bara Bazar	(Reg)
BARODA ..	39	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road .	(Rest)
	40	Sh Chanderkant Mohal Lal Shah Gaini Shankar Bldg Diwanji's Wada D Udia Bazar	(Rest)
BHAGALPUR . ..	41	Paper Stationery Stores, D N Singh Road	(Reg)
	42	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg Sultania Road	(Reg.)
	43	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road .	(Rest)
BHUBANESHWAR	44	Prabhat K Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	(Reg)
BHAVANAGAR	45	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M G Road .	(Rest)
BOLAPURA ..	46	Balpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P O Bolpur, Birbhum (W B)	(Rest)
BIJAPUR	47	Sh D V Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk . .	(Rest)
BELGARIA ..	48	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W B .	(Rest)
BIKANER	49	Bhandari Bros Goga Gate.	(Rest)
BOMBAY ..	50	Charles Lambert & Co , 101, M G Road	(Reg)
	51	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Silor Bldg Dadar	(Reg)
	52	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg)
	53	Current Technical Literature Co , P Ltd , India House, Ist Floor	(Reg)
	54	C Jamnadas & Co , Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St	(Reg)
	55	Indo Nath & Co , Office No 8, Ist Floor, 257 Frase Road	(Reg)
	56	International Book House Ltd , 9, Ash Lane, M G Road .	(Reg)
	57	Kothrai Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg)
	58	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum ..	(Reg)
	59	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
	60	N M Tripathi, P Ltd Princess Street . ..	(Reg)
	61	New Book Co , 188-190 Dr Dadabhai Naroji Road	(Reg)
	62	P P H Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg)
	63	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road .	(Rest)
	64	Swastik Sales Co , Scientific & Technical Book-Sellers ..	(Rest)
	65	M & J Services 2-A, Bahri Building P B 6007 . ..	(Rest)
	66	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg)
	67	Sunderdas Gain Chand 601, Girgaum Road Near Princess Street	(Reg)
	68	Thacker & Co , Rampart Row ..	(Reg)
	69	All India Supply Co , 342, Kalbedevi Road	(Reg.)
	70	Amalga Meted Press, 41 Hamam Street	(Reg.)
	71	Asian Trading Co , 310 to Miraballe P M 1505	(Rest)
	72	Secretary, Salestax Practioner Association Room No 8, Palton Road	(Rest)

1	2	3	4
	73	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar	(Reg)
CALCUTTA	74	Chatterjee & Co , 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg)
	75	Current Literature Co 208, M G Road .	(Rest)
	76	Dass Gupta & Co , Ltd , 54/3 , College Street ..	(Reg)
	77	Firma K L Mukhopadhya, 6/1A , Banchharam Akrur Lane	(Reg)
	78	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street . .	(Reg)
	79	M C Sarkar & Sons P Ltd , 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane ..	(Reg)
	80	Oxford Book Stationery Co , 17 Park St.	(Reg)
	81	R Chambrary & Co. Ltd , Kant House, P 33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg)
	82	S C Sarkar & Sons , P Ltd , 1C College .. .	(Reg)
	83	S K Lahiri & Co , Ltd , College Street	(Reg)
	84	Thacker Spink & Co , (1933) P Ltd , 3, Esplanade East	(Reg)
	85	W Newman & Co Ltd , 3, Old Court House St . .	(Reg)
	86	Indian Book Dist Co C-52 M G Road	(Rest)
	87	K K Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P Box No 10210 .. .	(Rest)
	88	Manimala, 123, Bow, Bazar Street	(Reg)
	89	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre ..	(Rest)
	90	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg)
	91	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M G Road	(Reg)
	92	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest)
	93	S Bhattachar & Co 49, Dharamtalla Street . ..	(Rest)
	94	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road	(Rest)
	95	Smt P D Updhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lance .	(Rest)
	96	Universal Book Dist 8/2, Hastings Street . ..	(Rest)
	97	Manisha Granthalaya P Ltd , 4/3, B Bankim Chatterji Street	(Rest)
	98	N M Roy Chowdhury Co , P Ltd , 72 M G Road	(Rets)
CHANDIGARH	99	Jain Law Agency Shop No 5, Sector 22 D . .	(Reg)
	100	Mehta Bros , 1933, Sector 22 B	(Reg)
	101	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No 22	(Reg)
	102	Universal Book Store, Booth No 25, Sector No 22D . ..	(Reg)
CALICUT	103	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest)
	104	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22 D	(Rest)
CUTTACK	105	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg.)
	106	D P Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest)
	107	New Students Store	(Reg)
DEHRADUN	108	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ..	(Reg)
	109	Jugal Kishore & Co , Rajpur Road	(Reg)
	110	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg)
	111	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	112	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
	113	Natraj Publishers, 52 Rajpur Road	(Reg·)

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DELHI ..	114	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg)
	115	Bahri Bros 243, Lajpat Rai Market .. .	(Reg)
	116	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency Delhi Ahata Kodara Chamalian Road	(Reg)
	117	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P B 1565, Delhi-9 . ..	(Reg
	118	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market .	(Reg)
	119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmeri Gate .. .	(Reg)
	120	Imperial Publishing Co , 3, Faiz Bazar, D Ganj .	(Reg)
	121	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D Ganj .. .	(Reg)
	122	J M Jaina & Bros , More Gate	(Reg)
	123	Ktiab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P Ltd , 28, Faiz Bazar .	(Reg)
	124	K L Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar Ganeshpura .	(Reg)
	125	Metropolition Book Co , I, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg)
	126	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp Birla Mills	(Reg)
	127	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd Ali Bazar, M Gate	(Reg.)
	128	Universal Book & Stationery Co , 16, Nataji Subash Marg	(Reg.)
	129	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg)
	130	Youngman & Co , Nai Sarak	(Reg)
	131	Adrash Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj	(Rest)
	132	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	133	All India Educational Supply Co , Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest)
	134	B Nath & Bros, 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest)
	135	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak .	(Rest)
	136	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak	(Rest)
	137	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran .	(Rest.)
	138	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P B No 1165, Nai Sarak .	(Rest.)
	139	Premier Book Co , Printers, Publishers and Bookeseller, Nai Sarak	(Reg)
	140	Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj-9	(Reg)
	141	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak . .	(Rest.)
	142	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri, Gate	(Rest.)
	143	Saini Law Publishing Co , 1899, Chandni Chowk	(Rest)
	144	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawaharnagar	(Reg)
	145	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
	146	Summer Bros , P O Birla Lines .. .	(Rest)
	147	University Book House 15, U B Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	148	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound .	(Reg.)
DHANBAD .	149	New Sketch Press Post Box 26	(Rest)
DHARWAR ..	150	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	151	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road ..	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM ..	152	South India traders, C/O Constitutional Law Journal	(Reg.)
	153	Pai & Co , Broadway	(Rest)

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FEROZEPUR CANTT	154	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg)
GAYA	155	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg . ..	(Reg)
GOA	156	Singhal's Book House, P O B NO 70 Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON	157	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest)
GUNITUR	158	Book Lovers P Ltd , Aurndelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg)
GWALIOR	159	Loyal Book Depot Patankar Bazar Lashmar	(Rest)
	160	Tatar Bros. Sarafe . .	(Rest)
	161	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M L B. Marg.	(Rest)
	162	M C Daftari, Prop M B Jain & Bros , Booksellers, Sarafe, Lashkar .	(Rest)
	163	Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali	(Rest)
	164	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Reg)
GHAZIABAD	165	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S D Inter College G.T. Road ..	(Rest)
	166	S Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg)
HYDERABAD	167	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg)
	168	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest)
	169	Booklovers, P Ltd , Kachiguda Chowrasta	(Rest)
	170	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg)
	171	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg)
	172	Book Links Corporation Narayangoda .	(Reg)
HARDWAR	173	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri ..	(Rest)
HUBLI	174	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg)
INDORE	175	Wadhwa & Co , 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road .. .	(Reg)
	176	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura . ..	(Rest)
	177	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace ..	(Rest)
	178	Swarup Bros , Khajuri Bazar	(Reg)
	179	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest)
JAIPURCITY	180	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Op Prem Prakash Cinema ..	(Reg)
	181	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg)
	182	Vani Mandir Swami Mansing Highway . ..	(Reg)
	183	Raj Books & Subs. Agancy, 16 Nehru Bazar ..	(Rest)
JAMSHEDPUR	184	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd P B No. 78	(Reg)
	185	Gupta Stores, Dhakidih	(Reg)
	186	Sanyal Bros Booksellers & News Agents 26 Main Road .	(Rest)
JAMNAGAR	187	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road ..	(Reg)
JODHPUR	188	Chopra Bros Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
	189	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
	190	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
	191	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road . .	(Rest)
JUBBALPUR	192	Modern Book House, 286, Jwaharganj	(Reg)

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	193	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P O	(Rest)
JULLUNDER- . .	194	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	(Reg)
CITY	195	Hazoorma Bros , Mai Hiran Gate	(Rest)
	196	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest)
JHUNIHUNUCRAI	197	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Rest)
KANPUR .	198	Advani & Co , P Box 100, The Mall	(Reg)
	199	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
	200	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg)
KAPSAN . ..	201	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90 Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg	(Reg)
KOLAPUR	202	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road,	(Rest)
KUMTA . .	203	S V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S Kanara)	(Reg)
LUCKNOW . .	204	Balkrishana Book Co , Ltd Hazaratgans	(Reg)
	205	British Book Depot, 34, Hazaratganj	(Reg)
	206	Eastern Book Co , 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg)
	207	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P V 154 ..	(Reg)
	208	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd , Hazaratganj	(Reg)
	209	Acquarium Supply Co 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest)
	210	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest)
LUDHIANA ..	211	Lyall Book Depot Chaura Bazar	(Reg)
	212	Mohindra Bros , Katchori Road ..	(Rest)
	213	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Rest)
	214	The Pharmacy News, Pindi St	(Rest.)
MADURAI	215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St	(Reg)
	216	Vivlekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg)
MATHURA ..	217	Rath & Co., Tilohi Beldg. Bengali Ghat	(Rest)
MADRAS	218	Account Test Institute, P O 760, Emgora	(Reg)
	219	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62 Big Street, Triplicane	(Reg)
	220	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 ..	(Reg)
	221	P. Vardhachary & Co , 8 Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg)
	222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 23, Royapttach High Road	(Reg)
	223	M Sachechalem & Co , 14 Bankuram Chetty Street	(Rest)
	224	Madras Book, Agency	(Rest)
	225	The Rex Trading Co P B 5049, 31 & 32 James St	(Rest.)
	226	Nav Bharat Agencies 18, Andiappa St Sadhana Sadan	(Rest)
	227	Mohan Pathippageam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance	(Rest)
	228	Naresh Co. 3, Dr. Rangachari Ro , Mylapore	(Rest)
	229	Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das St	(Reg)
MANGALORE ..	230	U R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128	(Reg)
	231	K. Bhoga Rao & Co , Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MEERUT	232	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg)
	233	Prakash Educatinal Stores, Subhash Bazar	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR ..	234	B.S., Jain & Co , 71 Abupura	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
	235	Gargya & Co , 139, G New Market	(Rest)
MUZAFFERPUR	236	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE	237	H Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle	(Reg)
	238	People Book House Opp Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg)
	239	Geeta Book House New State Circle	(Reg)
	240	Indian Mercantile Corpn Ramvilas	(Rest)
MANDSAUR	241	Nahta Bros , Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	242	Hind Traders, N A A Centre, Dick Road	(Rest)
NAGPUR	243	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg)
	244	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All Inda Radio Square	(Rest)
NILIGIRIS	245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris Madras States	(Rest)
NAINITAL	246	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg)
NADIAD	347	R S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest)
NEW DELHI	248	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg)
	249	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar	(Reg)
	250	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place	(Reg)
	251	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg)
	252	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B. No 328	(Reg)
	253	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place	(Reg)
	254	Jayana Book Depot, P B. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg)
	255	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath P O Box 553	(Reg)
	256	Mehra Bros , 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg)
	257	Navyug Traders, Dash Bandhu Gupta Road, Devnagar	(Reg)
	258	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty P B 96, Connaught Place	(Reg)
	259	Oxfor Book & Stationery Co , Scindia House	(Reg)
	260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd Ranjhansi Road	(Reg.)
	261	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 116/B, Connaught Place	(Reg)
	262	R.K Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg)
	263	Sharma Bros , 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg)
	264	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	Reg.)
	265	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	266	Sunoja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	267	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg)
	268	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest)
	269	N.C Kaunchal & Co , 40, Model Basti, P.O Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5	(Rest.)
	270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Rest)
	271	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony	(Rest)
	272	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No 111, Central Market Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
	273	The Secy Federation of Association of small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)

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	274	Glob Publications, C-33 Nizamudin East	(Rest)
	275	Standard Booksellers, Stationers, Palam Enclave	(Rest)
	276	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355 New Rajender Nagar	(Rest)
	277	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Smaj Road	(Rest)
PATIALA . .	278	Jain & Co , 17 Shah Nashin, Bazar .	(Reg)
PATNA .. .	279	Luxmi Trading Co Padri Ki Haveli . .	(Reg)
	280	J N P Agarwal & Co , Padri Ki Haveli . ..	(Reg.)
	281	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co , Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg)
	282	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
POONA	283	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gyamkhana . . .	(Reg.)
	284	Imperial Book Depot, 266,MG Road, .	(Reg)
	285	Sarswat 67, Patel Flats, 2 Bombay Poona Road	(Rest)
	286	International Book Service , Deccan Ghyam Khana	(Reg)
	287	Raka Book Agency, Opp, Natu's Chawal, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg)
	288	Secy, Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path .	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY ..	289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix . .	(Rest)
PUDKUKKOTTAI .	290	Meeakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main St , . . .	(Rest)
	291	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co , East Main Road ..	(Rest)
RAJKOT	292	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs & Advt Agent	(Restg)
RAIPUR . ..	293	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest)
RANCHI . ..	294	Grown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . ..	(Reg.)
REWARI .. .	295	Tika Ram Singh Lal	(Rest)
SAUGAR . ..	296	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers, Market Street	(Rest)
SECUNDERABAD .	297	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street ..	(Rest)
SIVAKASI	298	Genesh Stores, South Car street . .	(Rest)
SIMLA .	299	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
SURAT	300	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg)
	301	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg Abwa Lines	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN	302	Sh. K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY ..	303	S Krishnaswami & Co , 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Rest.)
TRIPURA	304	G R Dutta & Co , Scientific Equipments Supplers	(Rest)
TRIVANDRUM .	305	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Reg)
. .. ..	306	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P B No 4 .	(Rest)
TEZPUR . ..	307	Jyoti Prakahan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest)
UDAIPUR .. .	308	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer, Co Up Society Ltd ,	(Rest)
..	309	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest)
UJJAIN . ..	310	Rami Bros , 41, Mallipura	(Rest)
VARANASI .. .	311	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot .	(Reg)
	312	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P B No 8	(Reg)
	313	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	(Reg.)
	314	Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg	(Reg.)
	315	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University	(Rest.)

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VZEGAPATAM	316	Gupta Bros Vizia Building	.. (Reg.)
	317	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co , Opp Stores	.. (Rest)
VELLORE	318	A Venkatasubban, Law Book sellers	. (Reg)
VARDHA	319	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	. (Reg)
Govt of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath Opp India Coffee House, New Delhi Phone No 44561 Govt of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street Calcutta, Phone No 23-3813 High Commissioner for India in London India House, London W C 2		*For Local Sale*	

S&R AGENTS AS ON 31-3-72

1. The Asstt Director Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2 The Asstt Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18
3 The Asstt Director, Govt of India, S I S I Ministry of C&I Extension Centre, Kapilwshwar Road, Belgaum
4. The Asstt Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No I , Jodhpur
5 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt (A I)
6 The Asstt Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujn)
7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8 The Dy. Director, Incharge, S I S I C C/O Chief Civil Admn Goa, Panjim
9 The Director, Govt Press Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau, of Mines, Govt. of India Ministry of Steel. Mines & Fuel Nagpur.
11 The Director, S I S I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat
12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue.
15. The Head Clerk Govt Book Depot, Ahmedabad
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona
17 The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Govt B.D. Shillong.
18. The O I/C , Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
19 The O/I/C , Extension Centre, Industrial Esa 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, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. The O.I/C , University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O.I/C , S I S I Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/I, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25 The O I/C , S.I.S O. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O.I/C, S I.S.I , Model Corpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Commpanies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura Shillong.

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31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
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, Gwalior (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
38 The Registrar of Companies, M G Road. West Cott Bldg , P B 334, Kanpur
39 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg Baracourne Road, Calcutta
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan, & Ajmer, Sh Kumta Prasad, House, Ist Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg , Jaipur
44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow
47 Supdt Bhupendra State Press, Patiala
48 Supdt Govt Press & Book Depot, Nagpur
49 Supdt Govt Press, Mount Road, Madras
50 Supdt. Govt State, Stores and Pubs P O Gulzenbagh Patna.
51. Supdt Govt Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
53 Supdt Govt Printing & Stationery, Panjab, Chandigarh
54. Supdt Govt State Emporium, V.P Rewa
55 Dy Controller, Printing & Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh Simla.
56 Supdt Printing & Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
57. Supdt Printing & Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior
58. Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay
59 Supdt. State Govt Press, Bhopal.
60 The Asstt Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1
61 Supdt Govt Press, Trivandrum
62 Asstt Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar
63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P)
65 The Director, Regional Meterological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta
66. The Asstt Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I C. Bldg , New Delhi.
69 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I & E Madras Harbour, Madras-I.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax , Kerala, T. Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.

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73 Controller of Imports & Exports 7, Porlland Park, Visakhapatnam
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers Sir P M. Road, Bombay
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I B I4-P, Pondicherry.
76 Dy Director Incharge, S.I S I , Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Begicha Rajkot
77. The Publicity and Liaision Officer, Forest Research Institute, & College, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun
78 The Asstt Controller of Imports & Exports, Govt of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Dy Director General (S D) 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta
80. The Director, Govt of India, S I S.I Ministry of I & S Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81 The Govt Epigraphist for India
82 The Asstt Director, Incharge, S.I S.I Extension Centre, Varanasi
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84 The Asstt Director (Admn) Office of the Dte of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay.
85 The Chief Controller of Imports & Exsports, Ministry of International Trade , Madras.
86 The Dy Collector of Customs, Customs House, Visakhapatnam.
87 The Principal Officer, Merantile Marine Department, Calcutta
88 The Director, I/C S I S I , 107 Industrial Estate, Kanpur
89 The Director, S I S I Karan Nagar, Srinagar
90 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1
91 The Dy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T D. Road, Ernakulam
92 The Asstt Director, Govt Stationery & Book Depot, Aurángabad
93 The Asstt Director I/C, S I.S I Club Road, Hubli
94 The Employmet Officer, Talcher
95 The Director of Inspection, Dte C&S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Aveneue, Calcutta
96 The Controller of Customs , New Customs House, Bombay
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore
98. The Admn Officer, Tarrif Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commssioner of Income Tax, Patiala
100 The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt of Industry) Cuttack
101 The Dy Director of Public Relations State Information, Centre, Patna.
102 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras
103 The Asstt Director S I S I M I Road Jaipur
104 The Collector of Customs, Madras
105 National Bulding Org , Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi
106 The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay
107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar

The Principal Publications Officers, Sending Commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology. UGC, Bu lding, New Delhi

The Officer-in-charge, Informat on Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.

The Director General of Civil Aviation , New Delhi.
Controller of Aerodrums, Delhi
Controller of Aerodrums, Delhi. Calcutta.
Controller of Aerodrums, Bombay.
Controller of Aerodrums, Madras.

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The Registrar, Punjab Agri, University, Ludhiana
The Land & Development Officer, M of Health Family Planning W H & U D , Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi
Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.

1 Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11
2 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusto Manzil, Hyderabad-4
3 The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1
4 The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boarig Canal Road, Panta
5 The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis, Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
6. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi, No 1 Sector 10-A, Chandigarh
7 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswell, Silma-5
8 The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar
9 The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3
10 The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M P)
11 The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-I (BR)
12 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal
13 The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3
14 The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1
15 The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima
16 The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni, Chouk, Cuttack-1
17 The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No 72 Sector -5, Chandigarh
18 The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palance, Jaipur
19 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86
20 The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala
21 The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Praesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow
22. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British India Street, Calcutta-1.
23 The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair
24. The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong
25. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi, No 1012-Sector -8-C, Chandigarh.
26. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
27. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6
28 The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr A Brokar Road, Panaji.
29. The Director of Census Operations, L M & A Islands, Kavaratti
30. The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, Madras.

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