

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—17

PUNJAB

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PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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"Census 1981 Operations in the Punjab will commence from February 9, and conclude on February 28, alongwith all other States. Besides being a massive operation, it will highlight certain vital data and unique characteristics of Indian nationhood.

"The census data which will include varied information pertaining to households and individuals will serve manifold objectives. It will project the pace of development during the last decade and will also provide much needed ingredients to the planners, public policy makers and scholars. The census figures will particularly reveal the extent of unemployment, housing needs and other socio-economic requirements of the people at large. These revelations will be of immense value while formulating future development plans from the village level upwards to the national level.

"Census is acknowledged a great national task but its success will largely depend on the committed work and performance of the census staff, particularly the enumerators, and the co-operation of the people. In this State, a large body of Government officers and officials in the districts have been involved in the project by assigning them different supervisory duties. As many as 35,000 employees have been trained to work as enumerators during the census operations. Realising the technicality and arduous nature of work, all employees engaged in this work will be paid honoraria. Those doing exemplary work will be awarded medals, commendation certificates and special reports.

"I am confident that all employees deputed to carry out census work will perform their duties with a sense of pride and devotion to duty. I shall also urge upon the people to extend their whole-hearted co-operation to the census staff. They must provide factual and correct information to the enumerators as accurate data alone would mirror the true picture of present day India and invigorate the efforts of the Union and State Governments for a brighter tomorrow for all our fellow-citizens of our great country."

Spellings for names of districts/places have been adopted from the revised and updated list now circulated by the Survey of India—the authority that determines them.

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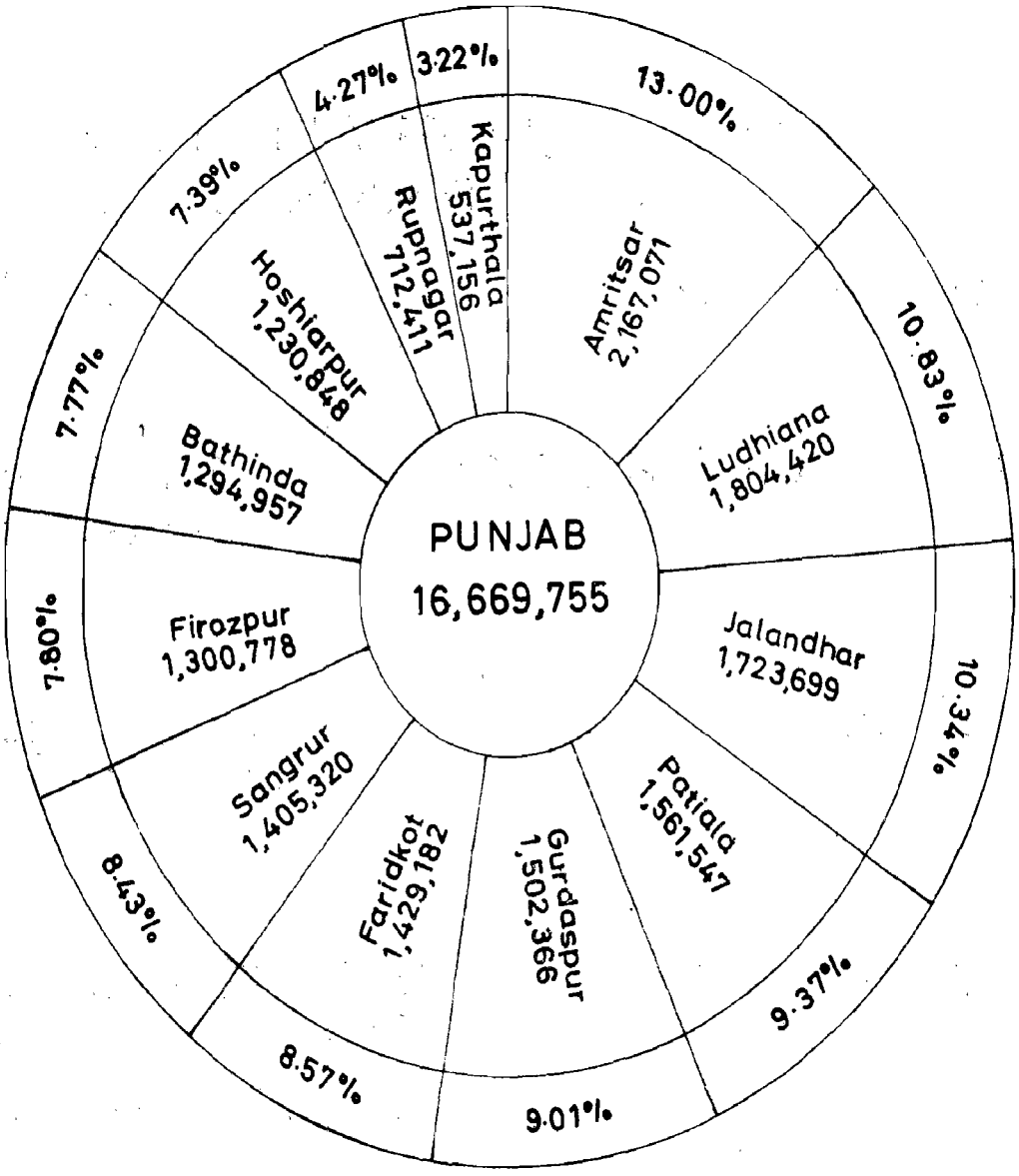
Census of India, Punjab 1981—Provisional Population Totals

A	POPULATION OF PUNJAB	Total 16,669,755 Males 8,840,234 Females 7,829,521
B	DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971—81	
	(1) Absolute	3,118,695 (Addition over 1971 Population of 13,551,060)
	(2) Percentage	23.01 per cent
C	DENSITY OF POPULATION	331 persons per Sq. Km.
D	SEX RATIO	886 females per 1,000 males
E	LITERACY RATE	Total 40.74 per cent Males 46.59 per cent Females 34.14 per cent

PUNJAB

Districts By Size Of Population

(1981 CENSUS - PROVISIONAL TOTALS)



PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

1981 CENSUS

India/States/Uts	Total Population 1981			Total Literates 1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA ..	**683,810,051**	**353,347,249**	**330,462,802**	**237,991,932**	**158,837,215**	**79,154,717**
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	53,403,619	27,035,531	26,368,088	15,989,266	10,578,388	5,410,878
2. Assam* ..	19,902,826	10,472,712	9,430,114	..	..	..
3. Bihar ..	69,823,154	35,865,467	33,957,687	18,163,410	13,551,736	4,611,674
4. Gujarat ..	33,960,905	17,484,540	16,476,365	14,858,075	9,534,470	5,323,605
5. Haryana ..	12,850,902	6,846,153	6,004,749	4,605,649	3,271,047	1,334,602
6. Himachal Pradesh ..	4,237,569	2,131,312	2,106,257	1,777,201	1,115,973	661,228
7. Jammu & Kashmir*	5,981,600	3,062,200	2,919,400	..	..	..
8. Karnatka	37,043,451	18,869,494	18,173,957	14,228,947	9,171,677	5,057,270
9. Kerala ..	25,403,217	12,487,961	12,915,256	17,571,819	9,244,609	8,327,210
10. Madhya Pradesh ..	52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965	14,502,063	10,574,919	3,927,144
11. Maharashtra ..	62,693,898	32,341,115	30,352,783	29,695,721	19,046,963	10,648,758
12. Manipur ..	1,433,691	727,108	706,583	601,943	385,123	216,820
13. Meghalaya ..	1,327,874	678,883	648,991	441,077	251,056	190,021
14. Nagaland ..	773,281	414,231	359,050	324,700	203,643	121,057
15. Orissa ..	26,272,054	13,253,523	13,018,531	8,964,625	6,216,037	2,748,588
16. PUNJAB ..	**16,669,755**	**8,840,234**	**7,829,521**	**6,791,547**	**4,118,415**	**2,673,132**
17. Rajasthan ..	34,102,912	17,749,282	16,353,630	8,201,615	6,350,945	1,850,670
18. Sikkim ..	315,682	171,959	143,723	106,780	75,066	31,714
19. Tamil Nadu ..	48,297,456	24,420,228	23,877,228	22,111,593	13,965,132	8,146,461
20 Tripura ..	2,060,189	1,057,714	1,002,475	856,688	539,932	316,756
21. Uttar Pradesh ..	110,858,019	58,780,640	52,077,379	30,358,013	22,845,887	7,512,126
22. West Bengal ..	54,485,560	28,505,151	25,980,409	22,271,867	14,391,808	7,880,059
Union Territories						
1 A & N Islands ..	188,254	106,889	81,365	96,520	62,470	34,050
2. Arunachal Pradesh ..	628,050	335,941	292,109	126,185	94,002	32,183
3. Chandigarh ..	450,061	254,208	195,853	291,091	174,953	116,138
4. D & N Haveli ..	103,677	52,514	51,163	27,578	19,007	8,571
5. Delhi ..	6,196,414	3,422,550	2,773,864	3,783,611	2,325,804	1,457,807
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	1,082,117	546,260	535,857	604,489	353,832	250,657
7. Lakshadweep ..	40,237	20,367	19,870	22,018	13,233	8,785
8. Mizoram ..	487,774	251,988	235,786	290,241	166,296	123,945
9. Pondicherry ..	604,136	304,342	299,794	327,600	194,792	132,808

Note.—As per 1981 Census, Punjab ranks 14th among all the States of India in terms of the population size.

***Projected figures**

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

State/District	Population 1981			Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)		Density of Population per Sq. Km.		Decennial growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1971	1981	1961-71	1971—81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB . . .	**16,669,755**	**8,840,234**	**7,829,521**	**865**	**886**	**269**	**331**	**+21·70**	**+23·01**
Gurdaspur . . .	1,502,366	782,669	719,697	890	920	345	422	+25.34	+22.20
Amritsar . . .	2,167,071	1,156,085	1,010,986	856	874	361	426	+19·64	+18·06
Firozpur . . .	1,300,778	687,814	612,964	875	891	178	221	+19·75	+24·48
Ludhiana . . .	1,804,420	967,859	836,561	846	864	368	468	+28·28	+27·07
Jalandhar . . .	1,723,699	907,988	815,711	883	898	428	507	+18·62	+18·51
Kapurthala . . .	537,156	279,406	257,750	889	922	263	329	+24·94	+25·06
Hoshiarpur . . .	1,230,848	634,730	596,118	899	939	271	317	+20.66	+17.10
Rupnagar . . .	712,411	381,637	330,774	854	867	264	342	+15.32	+29·69
Patiala . .	1,561,547	836,184	725,363	847	867	264	341	+26.76	+28·95
Sangrur . . .	1,405,320	753,682	651,638	840	865	225	275	+20.16	+22.56
Bathinda . . .	1,294,957	693,698	601,259	851	867	185	233	+23.76	+26.30
Faridkot . . .	1,429,182	758,482	670,700	865	884	201	249	+17.15	+23·87

TABLE 2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population							
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUNJAB	—10·78	+6·26	+12·02	+19·82	—4·58	+21·56	+21·70	+23·01
Gurdaspur	—11·44	+1·99	+13·26	+18·99	—0·45	+15·24	+25·34	+22·20
Amritsar	—13·98	+5·52	+20·20	+25·16	—15·68	+12·26	+19·64	+18·06
Firozpur	+3·57	+23·15	+4·25	+23·42	—12·07	+24·21	+19·75	+24·48
Ludhiana	—22·99	+9·78	+18·69	+22·15	+0·62	+25·95	+28·28	+27·07
Jalandhar	—12·59	+2·59	+14·77	+19·45	—6·46	+16·32	+18·62	+18·51
Kapurthala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+16·51	+24·94	+25·06
Hoshiarpur	—7·22	+0·99	+11·30	+13·46	—7·46	+9.60	+20·66	+17·10
Rupnagar	—13·36	—0·78	+9·83	+13·89	+5·91	+24·61	+15·32	+29·69
Patiala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+36·90	+26·76	+28·95
Sangrur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+24·42	+20·16	+22·56
Bathinda	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+33·68	+23·76	+26·30
Faridkot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+31.23	+17·15	+23·87

*N.A.—Stands for not available.

TABLE 3

LITERACY (INCLUDING POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 0—4)

State/District	Total Population—1981			Literate Population—1981			Percentage of Literates to Total Population						State/District
							1971			1981			
	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	1
PUNJAB ..	**16,669,755**	**8,840,234**	**7,829,521**	**6,791,547**	**4,118,415**	**2,673,132**	**33·67**	**40·38**	**25·90**	**40·74**	**46·59**	**34·14**	**PUNJAB**
Gurdaspur	1,502,366	782,669	719,697	625,863	365,810	260,053	34·22	41·37	26·19	41·66	46·74	36·13	Gurdaspur
Amritsar ..	2,167,071	1,156,085	1,010,986	880,091	533,718	346,373	35·32	40·95	28·74	40·61	46·17	34·26	Amritsar
Firozpur ..	1,300,778	687,814	612,964	423,303	271,676	151,627	27·36	34·31	19·42	32·54	39·50	24·74	Firozpur
Ludhiana ..	1,804,420	967,859	836,561	932,665	552,503	380,162	42·61	48·70	35·42	51·69	57·09	45·44	Ludhiana
Jalandhar ..	1,723,699	907,988	815,711	851,315	497,502	353,813	41·30	48·29	33·38	49·39	54·79	43·37	Jalandhar
Kapurthala	537,156	279,406	257,750	247,391	138,500	108,891	35·70	42·56	27·99	46·06	49·57	42·25	Kapurthala
Hoshiarpur	1,230,848	634,730	596,118	611,156	363,572	247,584	40·90	50·24	30·52	49·65	57·28	41·53	Hoshiarpur
Rupnagar	712,411	381,637	330,774	338,431	209,795	128,636	37·24	45·90	27·10	47·51	54·97	38·89	Rupnagar
Patiala ..	1,561,547	836,184	725,363	619,585	382,404	237,181	31·46	37·89	23·87	39·68	45·73	32·70	Patiala
Sangrur ..	1,405,320	753,682	651,638	411,290	264,874	146,416	24·23	30·29	17·01	29·27	35·14	22·47	Sangrur
Bathinda ..	1,294,957	693,698	601,259	366,477	238,502	127,975	22·38	29·02	14·57	28·30	34·38	21·28	Bathinda
Faridkot ..	1,429,182	758,482	670,700	483,980	299,559	184,421	28·20	34·40	21·03	33·86	39·49	27·50	Faridkot

TABLE 4

STATEMENT SHOWING CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE

1981—Census

(Provisional figures)

Sl. No.	Name of City	Provisional population 1981			Sex Ratio	Total Literates			Literacy Rates			Growth Rates	
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ludhiana ..	606,250	335,074	271,176	809	398,075	232,861	165,214	65·66	69·50	60·93	+64·39	+51·12
2	Amritsar* ..	589,229	320,562	268,667	838	334,552	195,861	138,691	56·78	61·10	51·62	+14·26	+29·56
3	Jalandhar** ..	405,709	219,218	186,491	851	241,937	140,298	101,639	59·63	64·00	54·50	+33·04	+37·01
4	Patiala*** ..	205,849	109,901	95,948	873	132,376	75,593	56,783	64·31	68·78	59·18	+20·61	+36·29
5	Bathinda@ ..	124,540	68,479	56,061	819	64,147	39,456	24,691	51·51	57·62	44·04	+25·00	+90·67
6	Pathankot£ ..	108,777	57,298	51,479	898	58,828	34,044	24,784	54·08	59·42	48·14	+42·66	+39·12
7	Batala$ ..	100,790	53 384	47,406	888	54,659	32,260	22,399	54·23	60·43	47·25	+49·10	+31·77
	*Amritsar Cantt.	8,882	3,980	4,902		4,760	2,271	2,489					
	(Forms a part of Amritsar Urban Agglomeration, it is not included in the figures of Amritsar City, which is now coterminus with municipal corporation jurisdiction).												
	**Jalandhar Cantt.	33,945	16,534	17,411		20,235	10,441	9,794					
	(Surrounded by municipal corporation. Figures in (3) above only indicate municipal corporation figures).												
	***Punjabi University Patiala	2,204	1,354	850		1,889	1,229	660					
	(Forms an urban pocket of Patiala ; not included in (4) above).												
	@Model Town Bathinda	2,910	1,599	1,311		1,575	952	623					
	(Awaits notification for inclusion within municipal limits ; not added to the figures of the city above).												
	£Pathankot	(Includes civil population in special charges stretching out of municipal limits).											
	$Batala	(Indicates population of Batala Urban Agglomeration and includes the population of a number of outgrowths around the town which have still to be included in municipal limits).											
	Twin cities of Firozpur and Firozpur Cantt are situated cheek by jowl. Their formation of an urban agglomeration is under determination. The relative figures in 1981 Census are :												
	Firozpur (City) ..	60,890	32,209	28,681	890	34,502	19,654	14,848	56·66	61·02	51·77	+ 8·56	+19·18
	Firozpur Cantt. ..	42,544	22,558	19,986	886	24,169	14,604	9,565	56·81	64·74	47·86	—10·27	+ 2·34
		103,434	54,767	48,667	889	58,671	34,258	24,413	56·72	62·55	50·16	— 0·78	+11·63

BACKGROUND NOTE

The figures presented herein give some basic characteristics of the population of the State as on sun rise of 1st March, 1981. These are compiled from enumerators' abstracts (numbering 27,000 odd) and are purely provisional. After the final tabulation, now being done at the Regional Tabulation Offices, it will be possible in due course of time to publish primary census data down to the level of individual villages in the rural and the wards in the urban areas and further present the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in a meaningful way such as by sex, literacy, broad-age groups, educational levels and the like.

Twelfth in the unbroken series of the decadal censuses of India, this gigantic exercise of 'head count' was conducted from 9th to 28th February, 1981, followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March. It is our anxiety to make available the provisional results, to the Government and the people, as quickly as possible, and this urge has impelled us to compile and present this Paper.

The State, as it is today, was created as a result of reorganisation of the composite Punjab State on 1st November, 1966. Roughly triangular in shape, Punjab covers an area of 50,357 sq. kms. It extends between 29°33′ N to 32°31′ N latitude and 73°53′ E to 76°56′ E longitude. The present reconstituted state is comprised of 3 divisions made up of 12 districts which are further divided into 45 sub-divisions (all tahsils in the state have been raised to the status of sub-divisions). For the purpose of this census, the administrative set up and urban frame as on 30th September, 1980 have been taken into account.

Census Hierarchy and Field Operations:

After the determination of urban and rural frame of the state, the census charges were delineated. Each local body in urban areas was treated as a separate charge. In the rural areas these charges coincided with the jurisdiction of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. In addition, for sizeable institutions like universities, railway colonies etc., special charges were created. Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) were brought into the hierarchy for full superintendence and control of the operations under their jurisdiction as Sub-divisional Census Officers.

The magnitude and requirement of the three Municipal Corporations of Amritsar, Ludhiana and Jalandhar made it necessary to treat them as individual entities separate from the district in which they are located. Each of them was divided into a number of charges. The Charge Officers nominated therein were to function under the Assistant Commissioner(s)/Executive Officer(s) of the Municipal Corporations who were notified as City Census Officers.

The General Asistants to Deputy Commissioners were designated as District Census Officers for the twin purpose of coordinating the activities at various level within the districts and simultaneously assisting the Deputy Commissioners as well as this Directorate. They in turn were assisted by District Statistical Officers notified as Additional District Census Officers.

The overall charge in the district/municipal corporation vested with the Deputy Commissioner/Commissioner, who were notified as Principal Census Officers.

The field operations were conducted by 35,000 odd enumerators and supervisors drawn from the various departments. The bulk of them was from Education (Primary and Secondary) Department and local bodies.

The field activities included two operations, namely, 'Houselisting' and 'Enumeration'. Houselisting was carried out in April 1980. It provided the frame for a systematic division of the whole State into 27,018 enumerators' blocks grouped into 5,385 supervisory circles (one for every five blocks) and the enumeration was carried out in February-March 1981.

Analysis of Results

i) Size, Distribution and Density of Population

As per 1981 census, the population of Punjab stands at 16,669,755 as compared to 13,551,060 in 1971 (Pie Chart and Table 1). This makes 2.44 per cent of country's population.

Among the districts, Amritsar is the most populous accounting for 13.0 per cent of the total population of the state. The ranking of other districts is : Ludhiana

(10.8%), Jalandhar (10.3%), Patiala (9.4%). Gurdaspur (9.0%), Faridkot (8.6%). Sangrur (8.4%), Firozpur (7.8%), Bathinda, (7.8%), Hoshiarpur (7.4%) Rupnagar (4.3%) and Kapurthala (3.2%).

Punjab now has a density of 331 persons per sq. km. as compared to 269 in 1971. Jalandhar district with 507 persons per sq. km. ranks the highest, followed by Ludhiana (468), Amritsar (426) and Gurdaspur (422). Firozpur with 221 persons per sq. km. is at the tail end.

Of all the districts, Ludhiana has added the most to its density which has increased from 368 in 1971 to 468 in 1981 (an addition of 100 persons per sq. km.).

ii) Growth Rate

The state registered the highest ever growth rate of 23.01 per cent since 1901 (Table 2). Though still below all India growth rate of 24.75 per cent, the rising trend in state's growth rate may cause anxiety. Deeper probe into the causes of such statistical behaviour would be necessary at the appropriate level in the coming years.

The biggest surprise has been thrown by Rupnagar district where the growth rate rose from the bottom 15.32 per cent in 1961—71 to the top 29.69 per cent during 1971—81. This highest growth rate can be partly attributed to the emergence of industrial complex at S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) and the proximity of Kharar sub-division (Rupnagar district) to Chandigarh.

Other districts which recorded growth rate above 25 per cent include Patiala (28.95%), Ludhiana (27.07%), Bathinda (26.30%) and Kapurthala (25.06%). To some extent, faster growth rate in all these districts appears to be the result of net in-migration associated with industrial development as well as reclamation of agricultural land particularly in flood plain areas of these districts.

On the contrary growth rate was below 20 per cent in Hoshiarpur (17.10%), Amritsar (18.06%) and Jalandhar (18.51%) districts.

For low growth rate in Jalandhar, which is at the top of density tally for the state, investigations will have to pend till we analyse data on migration, mortality and fertility.

iii) Sex Ratio

At the 1981 census count, Punjab has returned a sex ratio of 886 (Table 1) as against 865 in 1971, considerably reducing the gap from 135 to 114 females per 1000 males. Though, over the past few decade sex ratio has been consistently increasing, it is still significantly lower than the national average of 935 as per 1981 census.

Hoshiarpur district which was at the top in sex ratio in 1971 continues to occupy the same position in 1981 with a sex ratio of 939 as against 899 in 1971.

iv) **Literacy**

There has been a significant rise in the literacy rate of Punjab from 33.67 per cent in 1971 to 40.74 per cent in 1981 (Table 3). The increase in female literacy rate from 25.90 per cent to 34.14 per cent is more remarkable (male literacy rate went up from 40.38% to 46.59%). There has been a considerable reduction in differentials in literacy. It is a sure indicator of the fact that the society is awakening to the erstwhile neglected female education.

Among the districts, Ludhiana (51.69%) and Bathinda (28.30%) occupy the first and the last position respectively. The biggest leap forward in the field of literacy has been taken by Kapurthala and Rupnagar districts. Kapurthala recorded a literacy level of 46.06 per cent as against 35.70 per cent at the 1971 census, while Rupnagar recorded a literacy level of 47.51 per cent as against 37.24 per cent in 1971.

A noteworthy feature with regard to enhancement of literacy level in Kapurthala is that it took the biggest stride as far as female literacy is concerned excelling Rupnagar. As against a literacy level of 27.99 per cent for females at the 1971 count, it now has a literacy level of 42.25 per cent

Even though Ludhiana ranks first in the overall literacy (51.69%) Hoshiarpur has stolen the march over Ludhiana in terms of male literacy. The male literacy rates are 57.28 and 57.09 per cent respectively. Ludhiana, however, continues to occupy the top position in female literacy with a level of 45.44 per cent.

All the districts have shown a substantial increase in literacy rate over 1971 ranging between 5.04 per cent in Sangrur to 10.36 per cent in Kapurthala. Bathinda district continues to be at the tail in literacy level. The district recorded a literacy level of 28.30 per cent as against 22.38 per cent of 1971. The improvement is, however, in pace

with similar improvement in other districts.

v) Cities

All urban areas (whether constituted by separate local bodies or comprising of outgrowths to form urban agglomerations) with a population of 100,000 and above are classified as Class I towns (cities).

In the state, as compared to 1971 census when there were four cities of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Patiala, the number has now increased to seven, with the addition of Pathankot, Bathinda and Batala according to 1981 census. (The twin cities of Firozpur and Firozpur cantonment, if accepted as an urban agglomeration shall also qualify to be included in this list).

Table 4 shows population by sex, sex-ratio, literacy rates and growth rates for 1961—71 and 1971—81, of these cities, arranged in descending order.

Ludhiana city that had recorded a growth rate of 64.39 per cent in the decade 1961—71 has further recorded an increase of 51.12 per cent during this decade and tops the list in population size. Amritsar which was languishing with a growth rate of 14.26 per cent during 1961—71 has grown up by 29.56 per cent now. Jalandhar more or less has maintained the growth rate, recording 37.01 per cent during 1971—81 as against 33.04 per cent during 1961—71, while Patiala has substantially increased from 20.61 per cent during 1961—71 to 36.29 per cent during 1971—81.

The literacy return of Ludhiana at 65.66 per cent with Patiala close at hand with 64.31 per cent should be comparable to the best literacy rate in the country.

Sex ratio is fairly comparable to the state average of 886 females per 1000 males except in the industrial cities of Ludhiana and Bathinda where there is substantial population of industrial workers living away from their homes.

The unmistakable conclusion is that this state, otherwise famous for farming and small scale industries, has shown a fast rate of urbanisation and pull towards the cities on account of industrialisation and commercial and trade activities. This will form an absorbing subject of study and analysis when fuller data is tabulated.

NOTE: *Spellings for the names of districts/places have been adopted from the revised and updated list now circulated by the Survey of India—the authority that determines them.*

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The successful completion of the census was due to the whole hearted co-operation extended by the public in this great and important national task. The various links in the census hierarchy extended full assistance and co-operation and I have acknowledged their debt separately on the third-title cover.

The selfless exertion of my Deputy/Assistant Directors, namely, S/Shri J. C. Kalra, R. P. Tomar, R. K. Singh, S. P. Grover, G. S. Pabla and G. S. Gill, their firm determination to face the challenge of the stupendous task and the infectious enthusiasm they created around went a long way for the success of the operation.

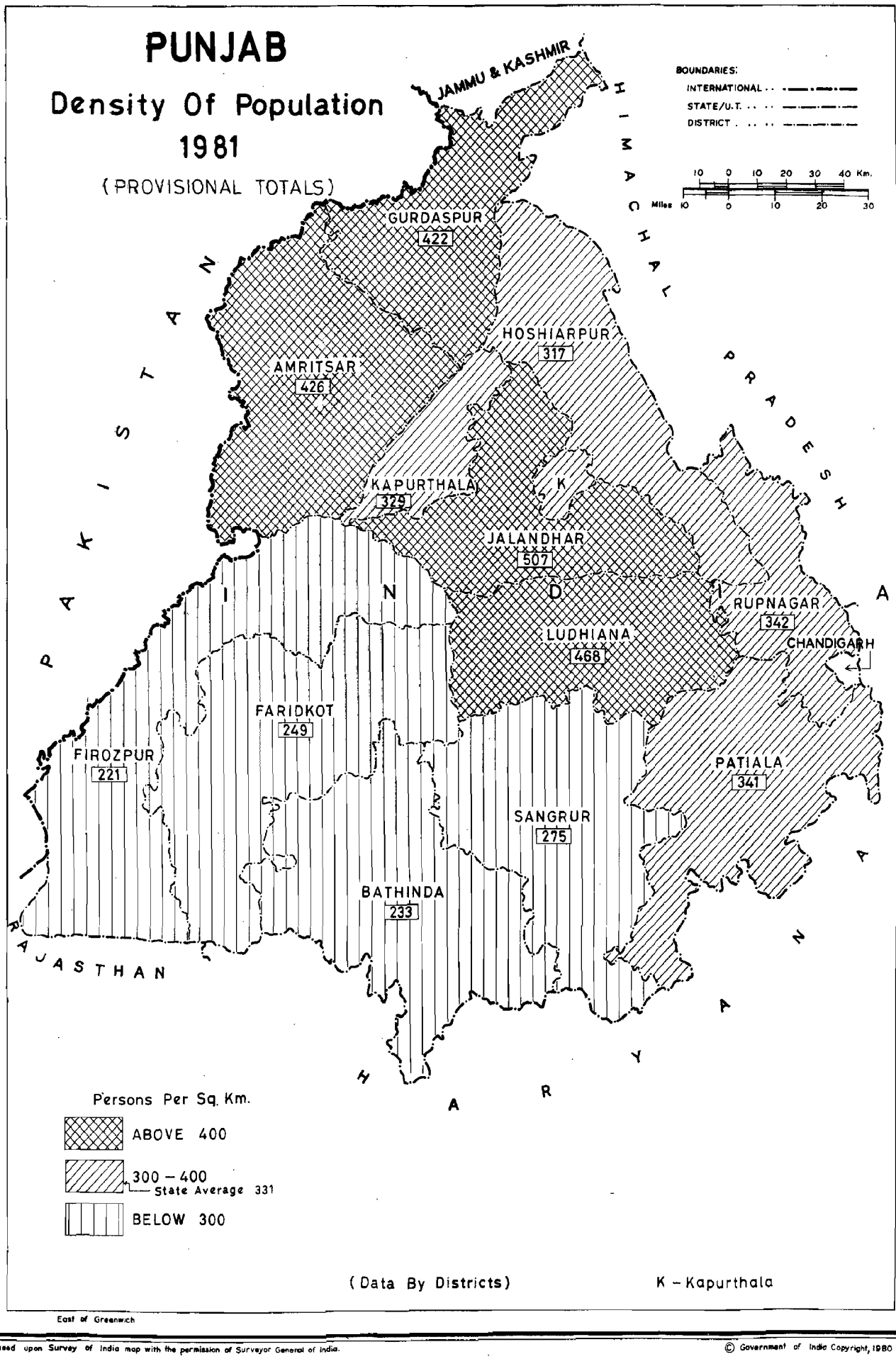
It will be unfair to specifically mention any one for distinctive work in the field, since all the technical staff in the directorate. at one time or the other, contributed its full mite for success of the operations, but I may make a exception in the case of Raghbir Singh, Tarsem Lal Garg and Pawan Kumar Bansal, Statistical Assistants who assisted their Deputy Directors posted at the Divisions in adequately bearing the first brunt of teething troubles of the field set up.

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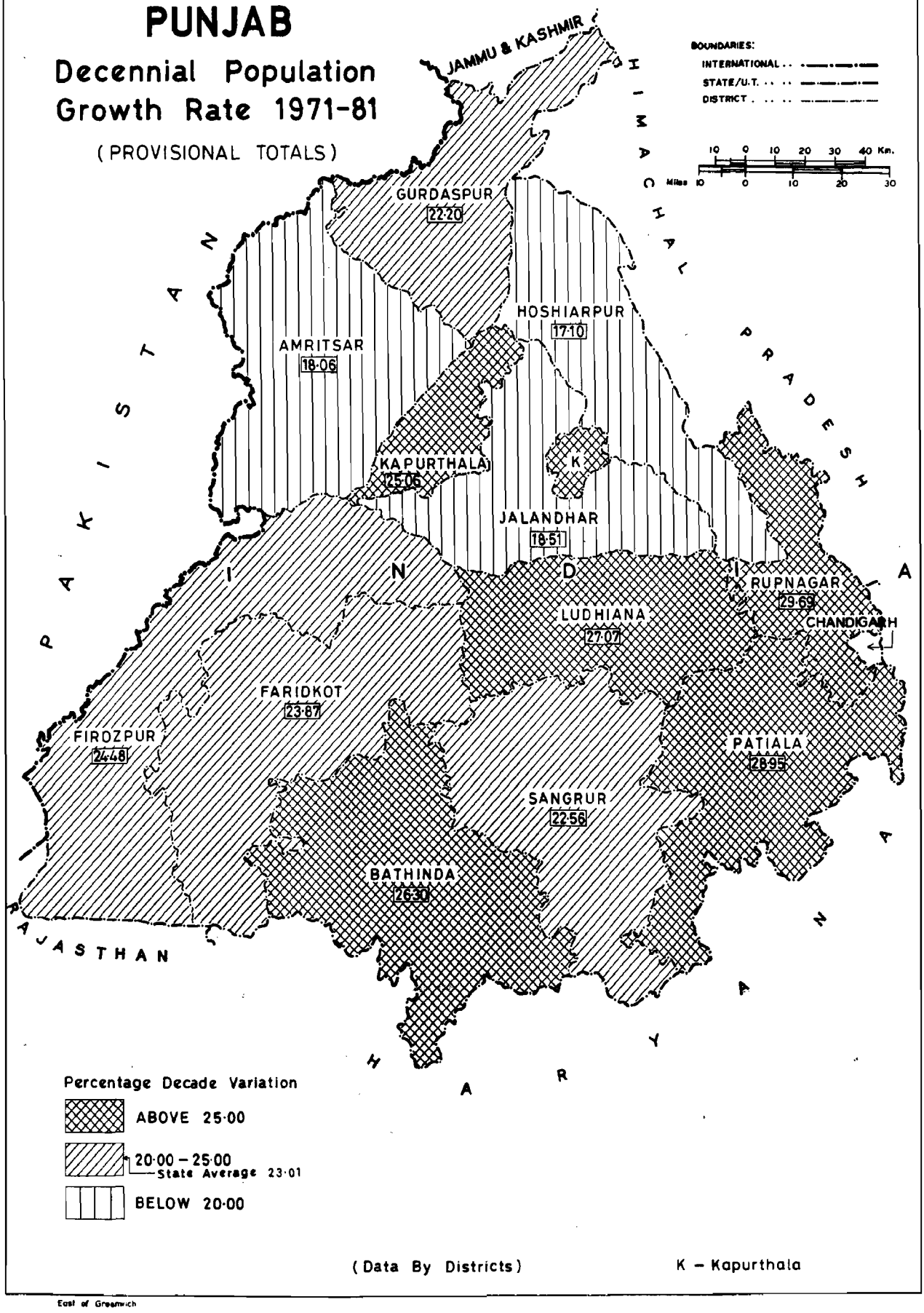
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D. N. Dhir,
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CENSUS 1981 PUNJAB

Those who made it a success

The thirty-five thousand odd employees in the State from the various departments that have field hierarchies, particularly Education (Primary and Secondary) and Local Government Departments,

who as enumerators and supervisors, covered the entire State. The brunt of field work was borne by them. No words would suffice to thank them. They performed their arduous duties with excellent missionary zeal.

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for enthusiastically and successfully acquitting their charges as Census Charge Officers for total implementation of field work.

Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil), and Assistant Commissioner(s)/Executive Officer(s) of municipal corporations,

who during July, 1979 to March, 1981, as Sub-Divisional/City Census Officers very successfully controlled and supervised the field operations in their respective jurisdictions.

All District Statistical Officers in the State,

who as Additional District Census Officers rendered very useful co-operation and assistance particularly in imparting training to the enumerators and supervising the operations.

All the General Assistants to Deputy Commissioners in the State,

who as District Census Officers co-ordinated the activities at various levels in the districts and actively assisted the Deputy Commissioners and Census Directorate during this period, to make the operations successful.

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March, 1981

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