


# CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES—9

# HIMACHAL PRADESH

**Paper 1 of 1991**

## PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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## FIGURES AT A GLANCE

### Census of India, 1991—Provisional Population Totals

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. POPULATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH | Total | 5,111,079 |
| | Males | 2,560,894 |
| | Females | 2,550,185 |
| B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981-91 | | |
| (1) Absolute | | 830,261 |
| (2) Percentage | | 19.39 Percent |
| C. DENSITY OF POPULATION | | 92 Per Sq. Km. |
| D. SEX RATIO | | 996 females per 1,000 males |
| E. LITERACY RATE | Total | 63.54 percent |
| | Males | 74.57 percent |
| | Females | 52.46 percent |

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

| States/Union Territories | Population 1991 | | | Sex Ratio | | Density | | Growth rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 1981 | 1991 | 1981 | 1991 | 1971-81 | 1981-91 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **INDIA** | **843,930,861** | **437,597,929** | **406,332,932** | **934** | **929** | **216** | **267** | **24.66** | **23.50** |
| **States** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 66,304,854 | 33,623,738 | 32,681,116 | 975 | 972 | 195 | 241 | 23.10 | 23.82 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 858,392 | 461,242 | 397,150 | 862 | 861 | 8 | 10 | 35.15 | 35.86 |
| 3. Assam | 22,294,562 | 11,579,693 | 10,714,869 | N.A. | 925 | 230 | 284 | 23.36 | 23.58 |
| 4. Bihar | 86,338,853 | 45,147,280 | 41,191,573 | 946 | 912 | 402 | 497 | 24.06 | 23.49 |
| 5. Goa | 1,168,622 | 593,563 | 575,059 | 975 | 969 | 272 | 316 | 26.74 | 15.96 |
| 6. Gujarat | 41,174,060 | 21,272,388 | 19,901,672 | 942 | 936 | 174 | 210 | 27.67 | 20.80 |
| 7. Haryana | 16,317,715 | 8,705,379 | 7,612,336 | 870 | 874 | 292 | 369 | 28.75 | 26.28 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh | 5,111,079 | 2,560,894 | 2,550,185 | 973 | 996 | 77 | 92 | 23.71 | 19.39 |
| 9. Jammu & Kahsmir | 7,718,700 | 4,014,100 | 3,704,600 | 892 | 923 | 59 | 76 | 29.69 | 28.92 |
| 10. Karnataka | 44,817,398 | 22,861,409 | 21,955,989 | 963 | 960 | 194 | 234 | 26.75 | 20.69 |
| 11. Kerala | 29,011,237 | 14,218,167 | 14,793,070 | 1,032 | 1,040 | 655 | 747 | 19.24 | 13.98 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | 66,135,862 | 34,232,048 | 31,903,814 | 941 | 932 | 118 | 149 | 25.27 | 26.75 |
| 13. Maharashtra | 78,706,719 | 40,652,056 | 38,054,663 | 937 | 936 | 204 | 256 | 24.57 | 25.36 |
| 14. Manipur | 1,826,714 | 931,511 | 895,203 | 971 | 961 | 64 | 82 | 32.46 | 28.56 |
| 15. Meghalaya | 1,760,626 | 904,308 | 856,318 | 954 | 947 | 60 | 78 | 32.04 | 31.80 |
| 16. Mizoram | 686,217 | 356,672 | 329,545 | 919 | 924 | 23 | 33 | 48.55 | 38.98 |
| 17. Nagaland | 1,215,573 | 643,273 | 572,300 | 863 | 890 | 47 | 73 | 50.05 | 56.86 |
| 18. Orissa | 31,512,070 | 15,979,904 | 15,532,166 | 981 | 972 | 169 | 202 | 20.17 | 19.50 |
| 19. Punjab | 20,190,795 | 10,695,136 | 9,495,659 | 879 | 888 | 333 | 401 | 23.89 | 20.26 |
| 20. Rajasthan | 43,880,640 | 22,935,895 | 20,944,745 | 919 | 913 | 100 | 128 | 32.97 | 28.07 |
| 21. Sikkim | 403,612 | 214,723 | 188,889 | 835 | 880 | 45 | 57 | 50.77 | 27.57 |
| 22. Tamil Nadu | 55,638,318 | 28,217,947 | 27,420,371 | 977 | 972 | 372 | 428 | 17.50 | 14.94 |
| 23. Tripura | 2,744,827 | 1,410,545 | 1,334,282 | 946 | 946 | 196 | 262 | 31.92 | 33.69 |
| 24. Uttar Pradesh | 138,760,417 | 73,745,994 | 65,014,423 | 885 | 882 | 377 | 471 | 25.49 | 25.16 |
| 25. West Bengal | 67,982,732 | 35,461,898 | 32,520,834 | 911 | 917 | 615 | 766 | 23.17 | 24.55 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

| States/Union Territories | Population 1991 | | | Sex Ratio | | Density | | Growth rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 1981 | 1991 | 1981 | 1991 | 1971-81 | 1981-91 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Union Territories** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. A & N Islands | 277,989 | 152,737 | 125,252 | 760 | 820 | 23 | 34 | 67.93 | 47.29 |
| 2. Chandigrah | 640,725 | 357,411 | 283,314 | 769 | 793 | 3,961 | 5,620 | 75.55 | 41.88 |
| 3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 138,542 | 70,927 | 67,615 | 974 | 953 | 211 | 282 | 39.78 | 33.63 |
| 4. Daman & Diu | 101,439 | 51,452 | 49,987 | 1,062 | 972 | 705 | 906 | 26.07 | 28.43 |
| 5. Delhi | 9,370,475 | 5,120,733 | 4,249,742 | 808 | 830 | 4,194 | 6,319 | 53.00 | 50.64 |
| 6. Lakshadweep | 51,681 | 26,582 | 25,099 | 975 | 944 | 1,258 | 1,615 | 26.53 | 28.40 |
| 7. Pondicherry | 789,416 | 398,324 | 391,092 | 985 | 982 | 1,229 | 1,605 | 28.15 | 30.60 |

*Notes:* 1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.

2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.

3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66.

4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J & K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRICTWISE COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATE

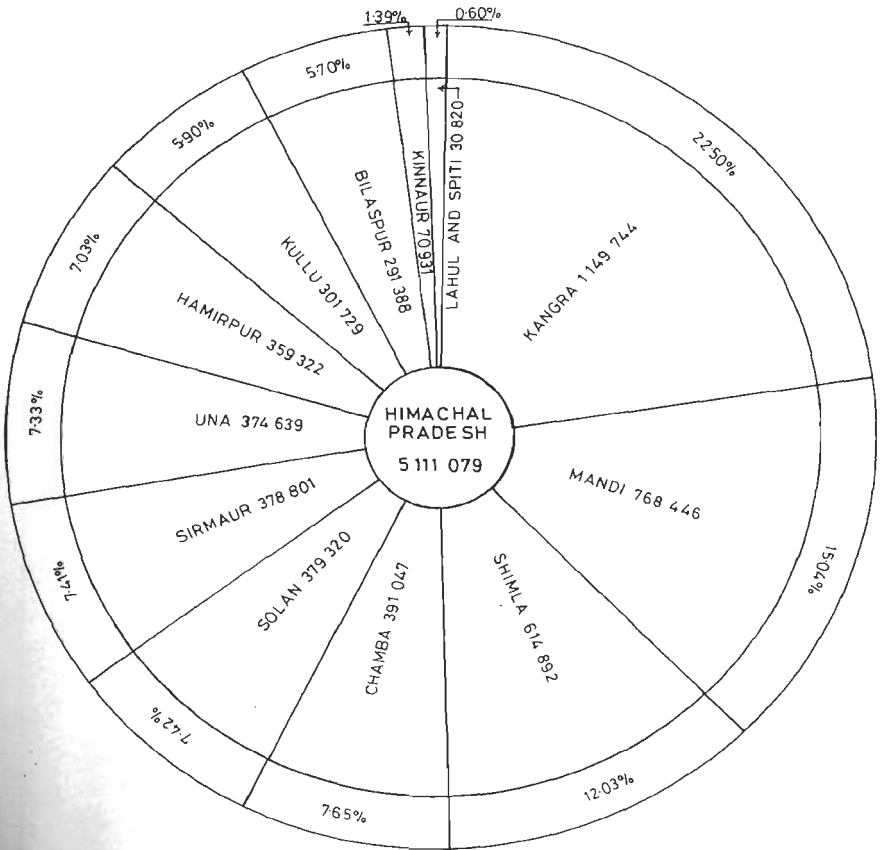
1991—Census (Provisional Figures)

| State/District | Total Population | | Decennial growth rates (Percentage) | | Density of population 1991 (per Km$^2$.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population in 1981 (and rank) | Population in 1991 (and rank) | 1971—81 | 1981—91 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **HIMACHAL PRADESH** | **42,80,818** | **5,111,079** | **+23.71** | **+19.39** | **92** |
| 1. Chamba | 311,147(6) | 391,047(4) | +23.86 | +25.68 | 60 |
| 2. Kangra | 990,758(1) | 1,149,744(1) | +23.71 | +16.05 | 200 |
| 3. Hamirpur | 317,751(4) | 359,322(8) | +19.91 | +13.08 | 321 |
| 4. Una | 317,422(5) | 374,639(7) | +21.45 | +18.03 | 243 |
| 5. Bilaspur | 247,368(9) | 291,388(10) | +26.99 | +17.80 | 250 |
| 6. Mandi | 644,827(2) | 768,446(2) | +25.17 | +19.17 | 195 |
| 7. Kullu | 238,734(10) | 301,729(9) | +24.10 | +26.39 | 55 |
| 8. Lahul & Spiti | 32,100(12) | 30,820(12) | +16.44 | —3.99 | 2 |
| 9. Shimla | 510,932(3) | 614,892(3) | +21.70 | +20.35 | 120 |
| 10. Solan | 303,335(8) | 379,320(5) | +27.71 | +25.05 | 196 |
| 11. Sirmaur | 306,897(7) | 378,801(6) | +25.30 | +23.43 | 134 |
| 12. Kinnaur | 59,547(11) | 70,931(11) | +19.49 | +19.12 | 11 |

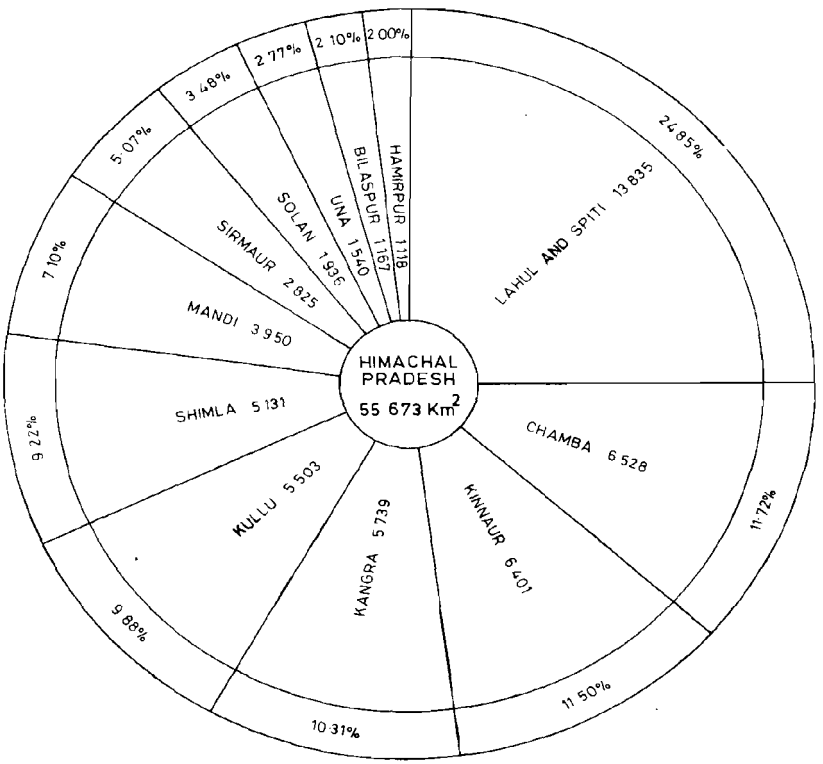
# CHARTS & MAPS

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
Provisional Results

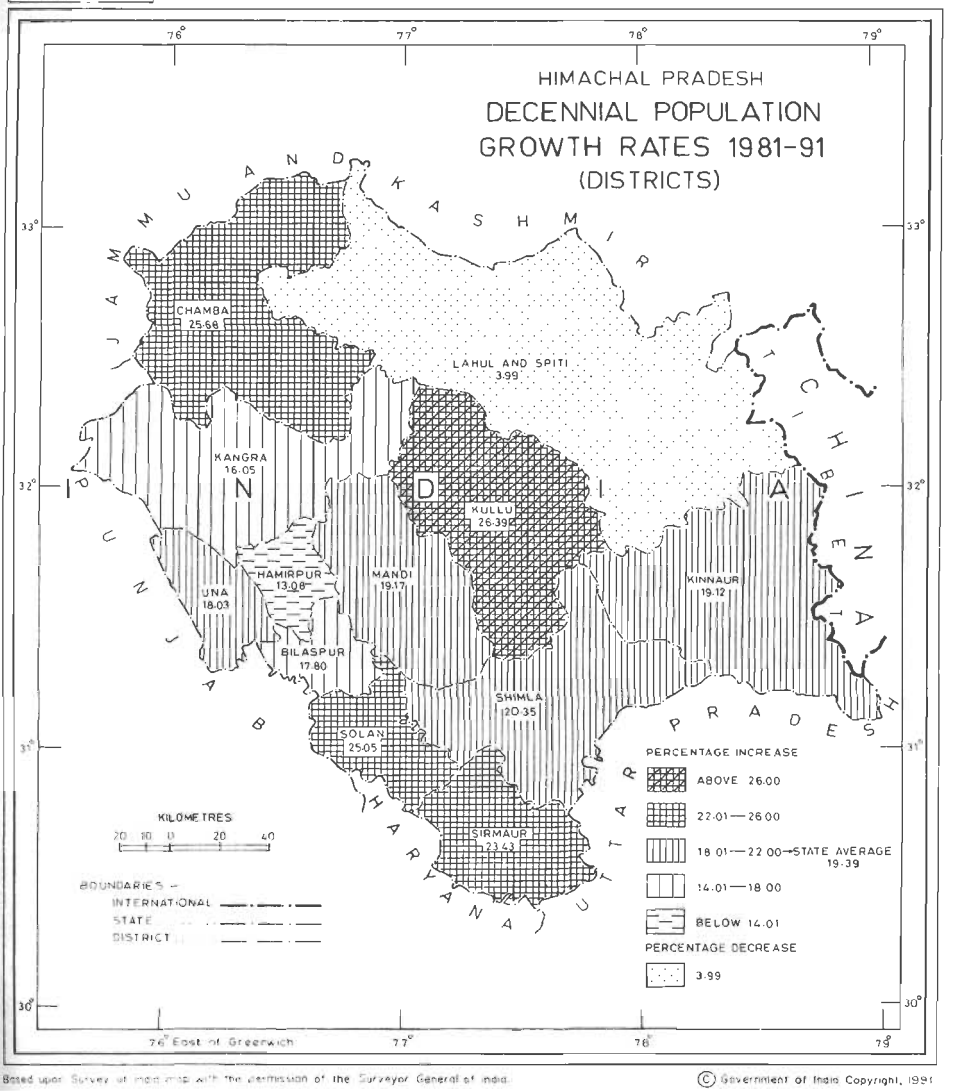
# POPULATION SIZE BY DISTRICTS
# 1991



# COMPARATIVE AREA BY DISTRICTS
## 1991



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
Provisional Results

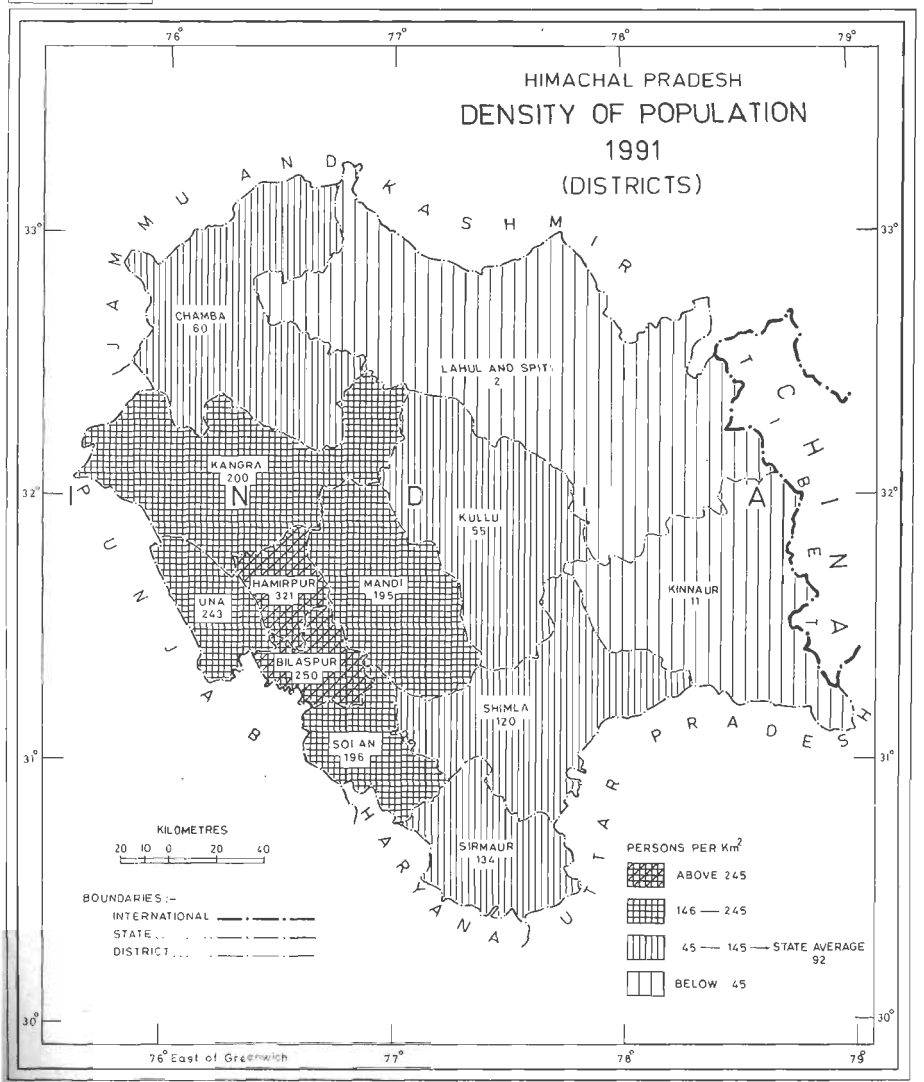



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CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
Provisional Results

# HIMACHAL PRADESH
# DENSITY OF POPULATION
# 1991
# (DISTRICTS)



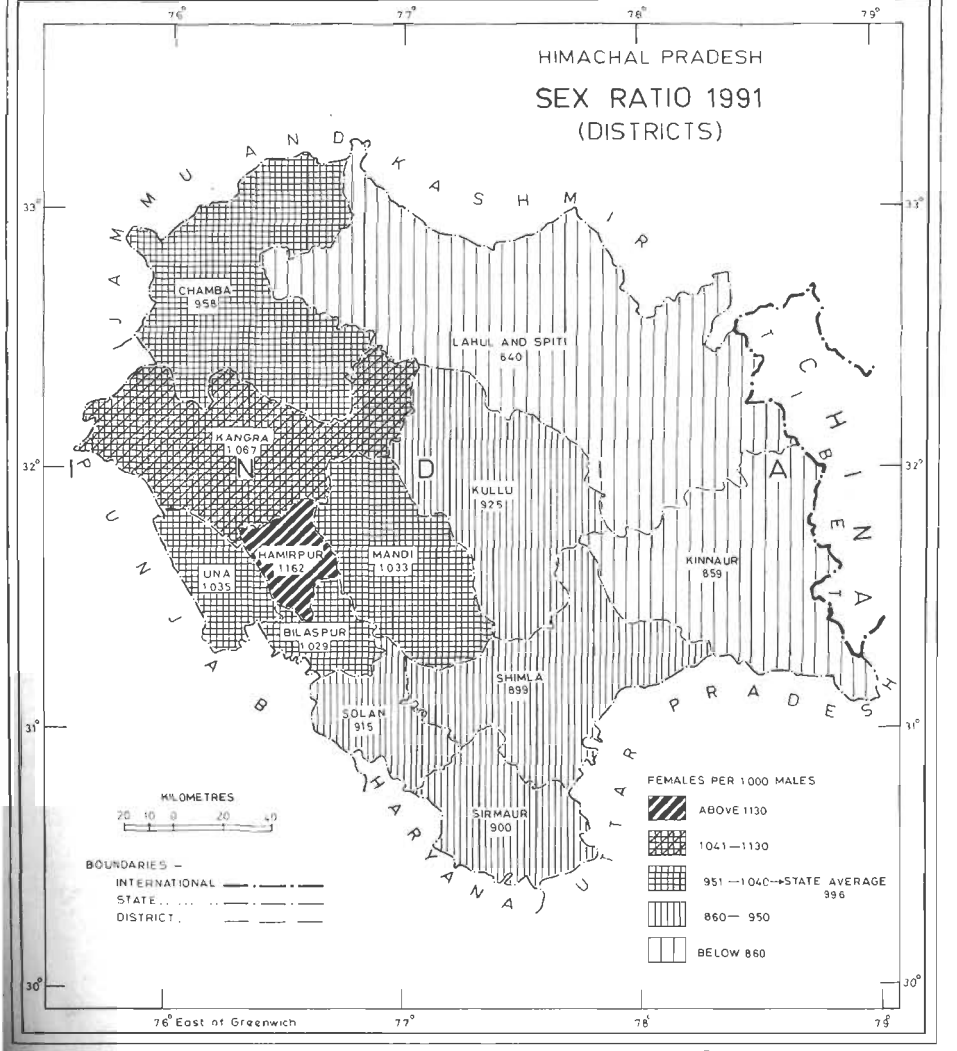

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
Provisional Results

# HIMACHAL PRADESH

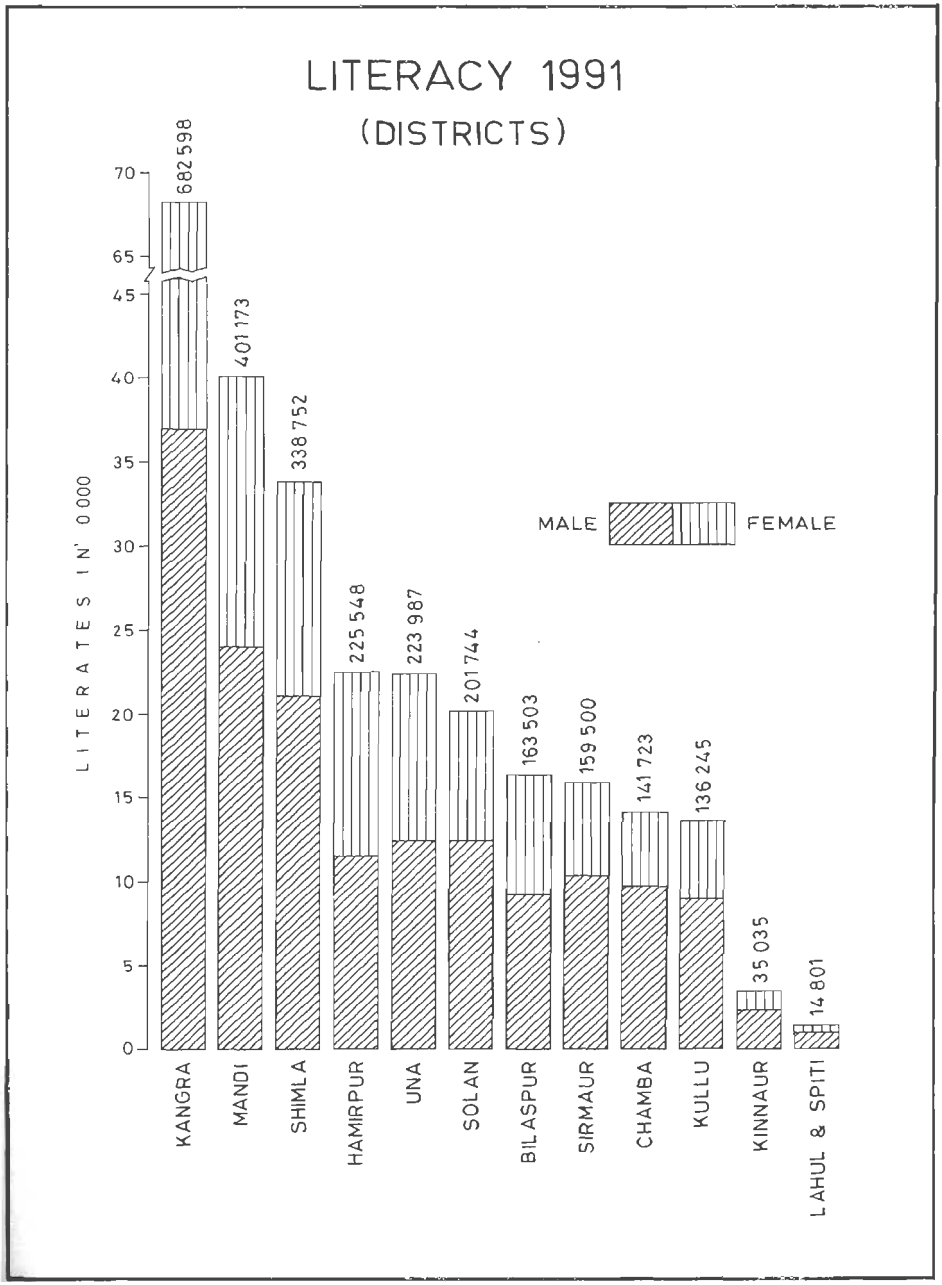
## SEX RATIO 1991
## (DISTRICTS)




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CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
Provisional Results



# BACKGROUND NOTE

## BACKGROUND NOTE

The Census taking in India is one of the biggest administrative operations in the country which aims at enumerating one of the largest population of the world just next to China. The 1991 Census, that we have just completed, is the 13th decennial census of the country in the series of the modern census introduced by the British India Government in 1871 in the country. However, the Census in Himachal Pradesh as a separate unit was introduced in 1961, thus the present census happens to be 4th in the series.

2. The modern Census is not merely a head count, but now, it covers much wider sphere of human activities *i.e.* demographic, social, cultural and economic aspects. In the context of planning, the census data plays a vital role and serves as an important link between the planners and the people. It also serves as a data bank for the future requirement of the planners, scholars, administrators as well as for the appraisal of the past performances.

3. The Census Organisation assumed its permanence with the creation of a permanen post of the Registrar General and Ex-officio Census Commissioner, India in 1958 under the overall administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Subsequently, the activities of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India hav expanded their scope as well as complete monitoring of Civil Registration and Sample Registration dat in addition to the taking-up of the various Social and Anthropological Studies through the length and breadth of the country. The size of the organisation expands to cope-up with the increasing work lo·d at various levels at the time of decadal censuses, and thereafter it shrinks to its normal size and there fter it works to complete, analyse and publish various types of census data and also to carry out certain continuing schemes.

4. Organisationally the office is headed by the Registrar General and Ex-officio Census Commissioner, India at the apex. In each State/Union Territory there is a Census Directorate headed by the Director of Census Operations invariably an IAS Officer of the rank of a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India or a senior officer of the State or Union Territory. In the intercensal period, the Directorate in the State is headed by the Joint Director/Deputy Director belonging to the organisation.

5. The Directorate of Census Operations is completely a headquarter based office and the field operations relating to census are carried out through the State Government machinery at various levels. However, the technical know-how is provided by the census staff and various other surveys are being got conducted by deputing staff from the Directorate.

6. For census purposes a revenue village in the rural areas and a ward in the urban areas, is the smallest administrative unit for presenting census data and the higher units had so far been the tahsil/sub-tahsil/town and then the district and State. However, C.D. blockwise data will also be generated this time. Hence, the state revenue set-up plays a vital role in getting the census conducted in the field, as big chunk of population is returned from the rural areas. After the notification of the census taking by the Government of India, the census mechanism is mobilised by the appointment of Registrar General of India as the Census Commissioner for the entire country and the appointment of Directors of Census Operations for the States/Union Territories. Consequently the machinery at the State level responsible for the conduct of the Census is got notified by the State Government under the Census Act, 1948. Accordingly, the State Government notified the Deputy Commissioners in respect of each District and the Commissioner of Municipal Corporation, Shimla as the Principal Census Officers for 1991 Census whose main function was to coordinate and over-see the conduct of census in their Districts/Corporation. To assist them in the routine day to day working of the census either the Additional District Magistrate/Assistant Commissioner in the district and Municipal Corporation were notified as District Census Officer/City Census Officer. The District Statistical Officers were notified as Additional District Census Officers for the Houselisting Operations and the district Revenue Officers were notified as Additional District Census Officers for the enumeration in each district. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates were designated as Sub-Divisional Census Officers to supervise the census work in their respective jurisdictions. Below the district, the Sub-divisions and then Tahsils/Sub-tahsils and Towns/Cantonment Boards/Notified Area Committees are the field census units. Accordingly, the Tahsildars/Naib-Tahsildars and Office Kanungoes were appointed as Charge Officers/Additional Charge Officers/Assistant Charge Officers etc. and in the urban areas the Secretaries of the Municipal Committees/Notified Area Committees and Executive Officers of the Cantonment Boards were appointed as Charge Officers. The Principal Census Officers and Charge Officers were provided clerical assistance to attend to the day to day working of the census in their respective areas of operations. In all there were 103 charges in the rural areas and 58 charges for the urban areas in the State.

7. Apart from the civil set-up as discussed in the preceding paragraph there was a parallel set-up for the military/para military organisations in the State.

8. At the time of 1991 Census Himachal Pradesh comprises of 3 divisions, 12 districts, 45 sub-divisions, 67 tahsils, 36 Sub-tahsils. As per census data the total number of revenue villages comes to 19,387 as against 18,721 villages during 1981 Census. The increase in the number of villages is due to the completion of settlement operations in some districts of the State. The number of statutory towns in the State increased from 45 to 57 in 1991. In addition Pandoh was treated as census town both at 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The preparations for census 1991 were initiated about two years ago. The first step was to finalise the list of villages and towns and also to get the jurisdictional changes freezed. The lists of villages and towns were completed and maps for all these units and tahsils were prepared. The State Government issued notification freezing the jurisdiction in October, 1989.

9. The next major prepafatory step was to proceed from the village/ward level to the smaller unit of enumeration block for the purpose of enlisting all the buildings/census houses and also to collect some other

important data about census houses and their use, number of households and various facilities available to them *i.e.* water, electricity, toilet, fuel used and the type of material used in the construction of houses. For this purpose, the houselisting operations were carried out from 2nd May, 1990 to 16th May, 1990 in the synchronous areas and June to July, 1990 in the non-synchronous areas of the State. Apart from above the houselisting operations also provided data about rough estimates of population, with a view to carve out the enumeration blocks for the main census operation. In addition, the Economic Census Schedule *i.e.* Enterprise List on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India was also canvassed which envisaged the collection of data about the enterprises and establishments of all types alongwith the information like number of persons employed, type of activity, social group and type of ownership and fuel used in operating the enterprises.

10. On the basis of the data collected during the Houselisting Operations a total number of 21,876 enumeration blocks were carved out for enumeration purpose. The enumeration block consists either of a village/ward or a part of the village/ward depending upon the size of population. In other words the blocks were not to cut accross the boundaries of the village/ward. In these blocks 8,702 enumerators and 2,078 supervisors were appointed.

11. For the successful conduct of the Census Operations, it was ensured, that the census heirarchy should be fully conversant with the methodology to be adopted as well as the clear vision about the concepts and definitions involved in the census count. The officers down to the charge level were imparted thorough training at the district level, whereas for the enumerators and supervisors, two rounds of training of two days each were organised at the charge level and other convenient centres. The training was imparted in the state by well trained officers/officials of this organisation to bring home the concepts, definitions and importance of the census with the help of illustrated charts before embarking upon the field operations. In order to create a climate of awareness among the masses, the intensive publicity measures such as Press, All India Radio, Doordarshan and posters were utilised. During the actual enumeration the State Government provided most of the Charge Officers with vehicles to facilitate their mobility to supervise the work of enumerators and supervisors for ensuring the complete coverage as well as reliability of data.

12. Due to the hilly topography and severity of the climate in certain parts of the State during the winter, like earlier censuses, the State was divided into two parts *i.e.* (*i*) Synchronous areas and (*ii*) Non-synchronous areas. The non-synchronous areas were the complete districts of Shimla, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti, and Pangi, Churah and Bharmaur tahsils and Holi Sub-tahsil of Chamba district, Sainj Sub-tahsil of Kullu district, Thunag tahsil of Mandi district and parts of Nermand, Kullu and Banjar tahsils and Ani sub-tahsil of Kullu district, Jogindernagar, Karsog and Chachyot tahsils and Balichowki, Padar & Nihri sub-tahsils of Mandi district, Baijnath tahsil of Kangra district, Chamba, Bhattiyat and Saluni tahsils and Bhalai sub-tahsil of Chamba district. The enumeraion was done from 11th September, 1990 to 5th October, 1990 with reference date as sunrise of 1st October, 1990, in the snowbound areas and the rest of the areas of the State which were treated as synchronous, the enumeration was done along with the rest of the country from 9th February, 1991 to 5th March, 1991 including the revisional round with reference date as sunrise of the 1st March, 1991.

13. In 1991 Census, two schedules *i.e.* the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip were canvassed. The Household Schedule facilitated firstly netting al members of the households and secondly for recording information for preparing certain tables quickly. The Individual Slip gives the details of demographic, cultural, soccial, economic, migration and fertility characteristics of the individual. Besides, the "Post-graduates Degree Holder and Technical Personnel" Cards were also canvassed on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

14. The challenging task of 1991 Census could only be accomplished successfully due to able guidance of Shri A. R. Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, and Shri N. Rama Rao, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) who were ever willing to lend their kind guidance and support as and when sought for. I am grateful to them for their generous help and inspiration in tackling the various problems. The success of field operations could only be achieved with the active participation, cooperation and assistance extended by the State Government. I must place on record my respectful gratitude to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh, Shri Shanta Kumar, for his blessings and the message to the people of Himachal Pradesh which he was pleased to broadcast on the eve of the census operations. I am grateful to the Chief Secretary Shri M.S. Mukherjee, I.A.S. and Shri Attar Singh, Financial Commissioner (Revenue) who inspite of their heavy pre-occupations had readily obliged in issuing timely directions to the Departments and Heads of Departments for extending the co-operation for the success of Census. I am also thankful to the Deputy Commissioners in the State as well as Commissioner Municipal Corporation Shimla for making this gigantic task of national importance a success. I owe a special debt to the vast army of enumerators and supervisors from various State Government departments especially drawn from Education and Revenue departments who formed the backbone of the census operations.

15. I am fortunate to have a set of dedicated and loyal officers and staff at the Directorate. My grateful thanks are also due to them. I must make particular mention of Shri K. C. Suri, Joint Director, Shri G. S. Pabla, Deputy Director, Shri D. N. Sharma, Asstt. Director and Sarv/Shri D. R. Khanna and C. L. Sharma, Asstt. Directors (T) and the staff under them who worked day and night to ensure the complete success of the Census Operations in the State.

16. After the Census Enumeration, there is always curiosity to know "How Many Are We ?". Paper-I of the 1991 Census is the 1st in series of publications of the present census data to meet the requirement of the data users. The figures provided herein are provisional and it is quite likely that after the final tabulation there may be slight variations in the figures and Paper-I will be shortly followed by a supplement which will provide the additional data down to the tahsil/sub-tahsil and town level.

# ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

## ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONAL RESULTS

### Size, Distribution and Growth of Population :

Himachal Pradesh comprises of 12 districts, 103 tahsils/sub-tahsils and 58 urban areas (including 2 Urban Agglomerations and one Census Town). On the basis of snap results compiled from the Enumerator's Abstracts, the Provisional Population of Himachal Pradesh on the sunrise of 1st March, 1991 stood at 5,111,079 persons, 2,560,894 males and 2,550,185 females. The population of the State accounts for 0.61 percent of the total population of the country. During the decade 1981-91 the population of Himachal Pradesh registered an increase of 830,261 persons, thus, yielding a growth rate of 19.39 percent against 23.71 percent registered during the preceding decade. Of the total population, the males constitute 50.10 percent and females 49.90 percent. The decline in the growth rate at the current census requires further probing for which the data has to be analysed in depth.

Statement given below shows the distribution of population by Districts in the State and the percentage share of each district to the State population size :

| State/District | Total Population | Percentage to total Population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | **5,111,079** | **100.00** |
| 1. Chamba | 391,047 | 7.65 |
| 2. Kangra | 1,149,744 | 22.50 |
| 3. Hamirpur | 359,322 | 7.03 |
| 4. Una | 374,639 | 7.33 |
| 5. Bilaspur | 291,388 | 5.70 |
| 6. Mandi | 768,446 | 15.04 |
| 7. Kullu | 301,729 | 5.90 |
| 8. Lahul & Spiti | 30,820 | 0.60 |
| 9. Shimla | 614,892 | 12.03 |
| 10. Solan | 379,320 | 7.42 |
| 11. Sirmaur | 378,801 | 7.41 |
| 12. Kinnaur | 70,931 | 1.39 |

The above statement shows that Kangra district is at the top with regard to the ranking of districts according to the population size followed by Mandi and Shimla districts. Lahul & Spiti district continues to be the smallest district and the second smallest is Kinnaur. In terms of percentages Lahul & Spiti district accounts for the lowest with 0.60 percent of the State population. It would be seen that Kangra, Mandi and Shimla districts account for about half of the total population of the State.

Una district which ranked 5th in 1981 Census slipped to 7th position, whereas Solan which ranked 8th during the preceding census, has improved its position to 5th in ranking.

### Growth of Population :

In terms of decennial growth rate, the population of the State increased by 19.39 percent during 1981-91 as compared to 23.71 during the preceding decade. The highest growth rate *i.e.* 26.39 percent has been registered in district Kullu followed by Chamba district (25.68), Solan (25.05), Sirmaur (23.43) and Shimla (20.35). In the remaining districts of the State the growth rate is less as compared to the State figures. The negative growth rate has been recorded in respect of Lahul & Spiti district for which the reasons have to be studied in depth. It is interesting to observe, that most of the districts that have returned the lower growth rate as compared to the State growth rate during 1971-81 have also maintained the same pattern during the current decade also.

### Density of Population :

The increasing trend of population is visibly making an impact on the density of population in the State. Thus, the myth of the sparseness of the population is no longer holding ground to the hill state. In 1981 Census, the State had a density of 77 persons per sq. km. and after a decade *i.e.* in 1991 it has risen to 92 persons per sq. km. The highest density of population has been registered in respect of Hamirpur district (321) followed by Bilaspur (250) and Una (243). Lahul & Spiti district continues to be the sparsely populated district maintaining the lowest position with 2 persons per sq. km. as in 1981. The 2nd lowest district with regard to the density is Kinnaur (11 persons per sq. km.). There is no change in the ranking of the districts except Mandi and Solan as compared to 1981 Census.

### Sex Ratio :

The sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh gives a mixed trend. There are 5 districts which have higher sex ratio as compared to the State ratio whereas in the remaining districts the sex ratio is lower than the State average. The districts which returned a higher sex ratio in 1981 have retained the same trend in 1991 also. In 1981 Census the female population per 1,000 males was 973 for the State and this ratio has been further narrowed down to 996 in 1991. This reveals a very ideal ratio as far as the State figures are concerned. Hamirpur district is at the top with regard to the sex ratio and has returned 1,162 females per 1,000 of males in 1991 followed by Kangra (1,067), Una (1,035), Mandi (1,033) and Bilaspur (1,029). While on the other hand Lahul & Spiti district (840) and Kinnaur (859) continues to be at the tail end with regard to the sex ratio.

### Decadal Variation in Population since 1901 :

Table-2 gives percentage variation in population beginning from 1901 onwards. The population of the State decreased by 1.22 percent during the decade

1901-11. In the succeeding decades the population increased steadily till 1951. During the decade 1951-61 the population of the State increased by 17.87 percent, whereas the growth rate touched the highest level *i.e.* 23.71 percent at 1981 Census. Now, it has slipped to 19.39 percent in 1991. The analysis of the figures shows, that at 1981 Census Hamirpur, Una, Lahul & Spiti, Shimla and Kinnaur districts returned a lower growth rate as compared to the State figures while in 1991 Census as many as 7 districts have registered a lower growth rate as compared to the State. Lahul & Spiti district which has shown a negative growth rate according to the present census is the only exception which requires further probing. It may further be mentioned that except for 1961 Census the growth rate of Lahul & Spiti district from 1941 onwards is less than the State growth. During 1961 Census the district has returned the highest growth rate in the State which was due to the creation of the district which resulted into a higher growth rate.

**Literacy :**

Table-3 depicts the absolute figures in respect of literate population with males and females break-up. Out of the total population of 5,111,079 as many as 2,724,609 persons have been recorded as literates, males and females break-up being 1,602,266 and 1,122,343 respectively. It may, however, be mentioned that for arriving a the figures of literate population children in the age-group of 0—5 have been treated as illiterates.

A statement showing literacy rate from 1961 onwards is given below :

**Literacy rate 1961—1991**

HIMACHAL PRADESH

| Year | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1961 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1971 | 37.30 | 50.32 | 23.67 |
| 1981 | 51.17 | 64.27 | 37.72 |
| | (48.74) | (61.04) | (36.10) |
| 1991 | 63.54 | 74.57 | 52.46 |

N.A. stands for Not Available.

*Note*—1: Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 and above. The rates for the year 1981 and 1991 relate to population 7 and above. The literacy rates for population aged 5 and above in 1981 have been shown in brackets.

*Note*—2: In 1991 Census all children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterates. In 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses the children below age 5 years were treated as illiterates. The population aged 7 and above in 1991 is not based on actual census count but is based on estimated proportion and is therefore, provisional. The final population aged 7 and above will be available when the Primary Census Abstract is finalised later.

# TABLES

**TABLE-1**

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

1991-Census (*Provisional Figures*)

| State/District | Population 1991 | | | Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) | | Density of population per $Km^2$ | | Decennial Growth Rate of population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 1981 | 1991 | 1981 | 1991 | 1971-81 | 1981-91 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **HIMACHAL PRADESH** | **5,111,079** | **2,560,894** | **2,550,185** | **973** | **996** | **77** | **92** | **+23.71** | **+19.39** |
| 1. Chamba | 391,047 | 199,681 | 191,366 | 936 | 958 | 48 | 60 | +23.86 | +25.68 |
| 2. Kangra | 1,149,744 | 556,298 | 593,446 | 1,016 | 1,067 | 173 | 200 | +23.71 | +16.05 |
| 3 Hamirpur | 359,322 | 166,180 | 193,142 | 1,149 | 1,162 | 284 | 321 | +19.91 | +13.08 |
| 4. Una | 374,639 | 184,100 | 190,539 | 1,028 | 1,035 | 206 | 243 | +21.45 | +18.03 |
| 5. Bilaspur | 291,388 | 143,638 | 147,750 | 1,002 | 1,029 | 212 | 250 | +26.99 | +17.80 |
| 6. Mandi | 768,446 | 378,060 | 390,386 | 999 | 1,033 | 163 | 195 | +25.17 | +19.17 |
| 7. Kullu | 301,729 | 156,771 | 144,958 | 918 | 925 | 43 | 55 | +24.10 | +26.39 |
| 8. Lahul & Spiti | 30,820 | 16,749 | 14,071 | 767 | 840 | 2 | 2 | +16.44 | — 3.99 |
| 9. Shimla | 614,892 | 323,815 | 291,077 | 878 | 899 | 100 | 120 | +21.70 | +20.35 |
| 10. Solan | 379,320 | 198,080 | 181,240 | 929 | 915 | 157 | 196 | +27.71 | +25.05 |
| 11. Sirmaur | 378,801 | 199,374 | 179,427 | 873 | 900 | 109 | 134 | +25.30 | +23.43 |
| 12. Kinnaur | 70,931 | 38,148 | 32,783 | 885 | 859 | 9 | 11 | +19.49 | +19.12 |

## TABLE-2

### DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

1991-Census (Provisional Figures)

| State/District | Percentage decadal variation in population | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1971-81 | 1981-91 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **HIMACHAL PRADESH** | **—1.22** | **+1.65** | **+5.23** | **+11.54** | **+5.42** | **+17.87** | **+23.04** | **+23.71** | **+19.39** |
| 1. Chamba | +6.68 | +4.74 | +3.48 | +15.81 | +0.08 | +23.72 | +16.34 | +23.86 | +25.68 |
| 2. Kangra | —1.95 | +0.04 | +5.41 | +13.85 | +1.33 | +15.17 | +21.85 | +23.71 | +16.05 |
| 3. Hamirpur | —1.95 | +0.04 | +5.41 | +13.85 | +1.33 | +15.17 | +20.26 | +19.91 | +13.08 |
| 4. Una | —1.95 | +0.04 | +5.41 | +13.85 | +1.33 | +15.17 | +15.29 | +21.45 | +18.03 |
| 5. Bilaspur | +2.46 | +5.26 | +3.06 | +9.25 | +14.29 | +25.94 | +22.66 | +26.99 | +17.80 |
| 6. Mandi | +3.20 | +1.41 | +11.07 | +14.22 | +2.29 | +23.70 | +34.07 | +25.17 | +19.17 |
| 7 Kullu | +4.36 | —2.22 | +7.70 | +4.40 | +6.19 | +4.97 | +25.79 | +24.10 | +26.39 |
| 8. Lahul & Spiti | +4.75 | —1.12 | +6.99 | +6.27 | +5.10 | +54.40 | +16.41 | +16.44 | —3.99 |
| 9. Shimla | —2.80 | +1.98 | +4.45 | +8.97 | +10.19 | +19.35 | +22.96 | +21.70 | +20.35 |
| 10. Solan | —20.73 | +11.52 | —5.70 | +8.31 | +31.54 | +14.50 | +23.28 | +27.71 | +25.05 |
| 11. Sirmaur | +2.09 | +1.39 | +5.78 | +5.02 | +6.44 | +18.93 | +24.02 | +25.30 | +23.43 |
| 12. Kinnaur | +4.55 | —0.98 | +8.00 | +9.17 | +3.72 | +18.87 | +21.61 | +19.49 | +19.12 |

TABLE-3

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

1991-Census
(Provisional Figures)

| Sl. No. | Name of City/ U.A. | Provisional Population 1991 | | | Sex ratio | Total Literates* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Shimla U. A. | 1,09,860 | 63,326 | 46,534 | 735 | 85,602 | 51,676 | 33,926 |

*Note.—Excludes children in the age group 0—6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

## TABLE-4

### LITERACY-

1991-Census
(Provisional Figures)

| State/District | Total Population 1991 | | | Literate Population 1991* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **HIMACHAL PRADESH** | **5,111,079** | **2,560,894** | **2,550,185** | **2,724,609** | **1,602,266** | **1,122,343** |
| 1. Chamba | 391,047 | 199,681 | 191,366 | 141,723 | 97,164 | 44,559 |
| 2. Kangra | 1,149,744 | 556,298 | 593,446 | 682,598 | 359,697 | 312,901 |
| 3. Hamirpur | 359,322 | 166,180 | 193,142 | 225,548 | 115,807 | 109,741 |
| 4. Una | 374,639 | 184,100 | 190,539 | 223,987 | 124,497 | 99,490 |
| 5. Bilaspur | 291,388 | 143,638 | 147,750 | 163,503 | 92,454 | 71,049 |
| 6. Mandi | 768,446 | 378,060 | 390,386 | 401,173 | 239,369 | 161,804 |
| 7. Kullu | 301,729 | 156,771 | 144,958 | 136,245 | 90,541 | 45,704 |
| 8. Lahaul & Spiti | 30,820 | 16,749 | 14,071 | 14,801 | 10,295 | 4,506 |
| 9. Shimla | 614,892 | 323,815 | 291,077 | 338,752 | 210,598 | 128,154 |
| 10. Solan | 379,320 | 198,080 | 181,240 | 201,744 | 124,690 | 77,056 |
| 11. Sirmaur | 378,801 | 199,374 | 179,427 | 159,500 | 103,554 | 55,946 |
| 12. Kinnaur | 70,931 | 38,148 | 32,783 | 35,035 | 23,600 | 11,435 |

*Literates excludes children in the age group 0—6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

## APPENDIX—I

## OFFICIALS WHO WORKED IN THE "PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS 1991-CENSUS PROJECT"

### COMPILATION

Shri S. K. Bhandari
Shri Harbans Singh
Smt. Usha Kumari
Shri R. C. Chandel

### MAPPING

Shri J. P. Purohit
Smt. Veena Thakur
Shri Tuka Ram
Shri Parma Nand
Shri Het Ram
Shri Shankar Lal

### PRINTING

Shri J. C. Gautam
Shri Sohan Lal

### TYPING

Shri Piare Lal
Shri Gian Chand
Shri Virender Singh



SHRI A.R. NANDA, REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA, ON HIS VISIT TO HIMACHAL PRADESH.



A TRAINING TEAM ON WAY TO LAHAUL & SPITI DISTT.



A TRAINING CLASS AT BILASPUR.



ANOTHER GROUP OF TRAINEES IN CHAMBA DISTRICT.



AN ENUMERATOR AT WORK.



FIELD CHECKING BY A DISTT. CENSUS OFFICER.