

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES–7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Paper 1 Of 1971—Supplement

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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IMPORTANT FIGURES—A GLIMPSE

A. Population		Total	3,424,332
		Rural	3,182,703
		Urban	241,629
B. (i) Proportion of Urban Population to Total Population			7·06%
(ii) Proportion of Rural Population to Total Population			92·94%
C. Workers	All Areas .	Total	1,260,806
		Males	898,334
		Females	362,472
	Rural Areas .	Total	1,177,724
		Males	823,033
		Females	354,691
	Urban Areas	Total	83,082
		Males	75,301
		Females	7,781
D. Non-Workers	All Areas	Total	2,163,526
		Males	836,772
		Females	1,326,754
	Rural Areas	Total	2,004,979
		Males	774,004
		Females	1,230,975
	Urban Areas	Total	158,547
		Males	62,768
		Females	95,779
E. Work Participation Rate (i.e. Proportion of Economically Active Workers)	All Areas	Total	36·82%
		Males	51·77%
		Females	21·46%
	Rural Areas	Total	37·00%
		Males	51·53%
		Females	22·37%
	Urban Areas	Total	34·38%
		Males	54·54%
		Females	7·51%

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The 1971 Census Provisional Population Totals—First Phase—for Himachal Pradesh, were released in the form of a small mimeographed booklet on the 14th of April, 1971, which was, Paper No. 1 of the 1971 Census. The basic provisional population figures were incorporated in this paper. The data related to the sex-wise break-up of total population and of literate population down to district level. The following tables were included in Paper No. 1:

1. Statement showing ranking of States/Union Territories in population size.
2. Provisional Population Table I—Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts.
3. Provisional Population Table II—Decadal variation in Population since 1901.
4. Provisional Population Table III—Literacy.

Besides an account of the organizational aspect of the 1971 Census, a brief analysis of the figures was also incorporated in that booklet.

The present publication is the Supplement to Paper No. 1, released earlier, and it is designed to make available certain more detailed provisional data relating to the 1971 Census. Besides the aspects already covered in Paper No. 1, emphasis has been laid on presenting statistics in respect of (a) rural and urban components of the population and (b) the various categories of workers and non-workers. The study of this Supplement would be really rewarding if this is done side by side with that of Paper No. 1.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely grateful to Shri S. Chakravarti, Governor of Himachal Pradesh, who evinced a keen interest in Census and was pleased to issue a message to the people of the Pradesh on the eve of Census.

I must also place on record my respectful gratitude to the Honourable Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Dr. Y.S. Parmar from whom I have received many favours and for his message to the people of the state which he was pleased to broadcast on the eve of Census. I am thankful to Chief Secretary Shri K. N. Channa IAS, for gearing up the State Govt. machinery to extend their fullest co-operation for the success of Census.

I also take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of gratitude to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India, from whom we constantly received guidance and inspiration during all the phases of Census. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Shri K.D. Ballal, Deputy Registrar General and Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Central Tabulation Officer for their able advice and assistance which was forthcoming whenever I worried them with my problems.

To the Deputy Commissioners I owe a great deal for carrying out the various Census Operations, from time to time, in a highly commendable manner assisted by dedicated District Census Officers in their respective Districts. My gratitude is also due to the Sub-divisional Census Officers, the Charge Officers and the Assistant Charge Officers, who handled the Census Operations very competently.

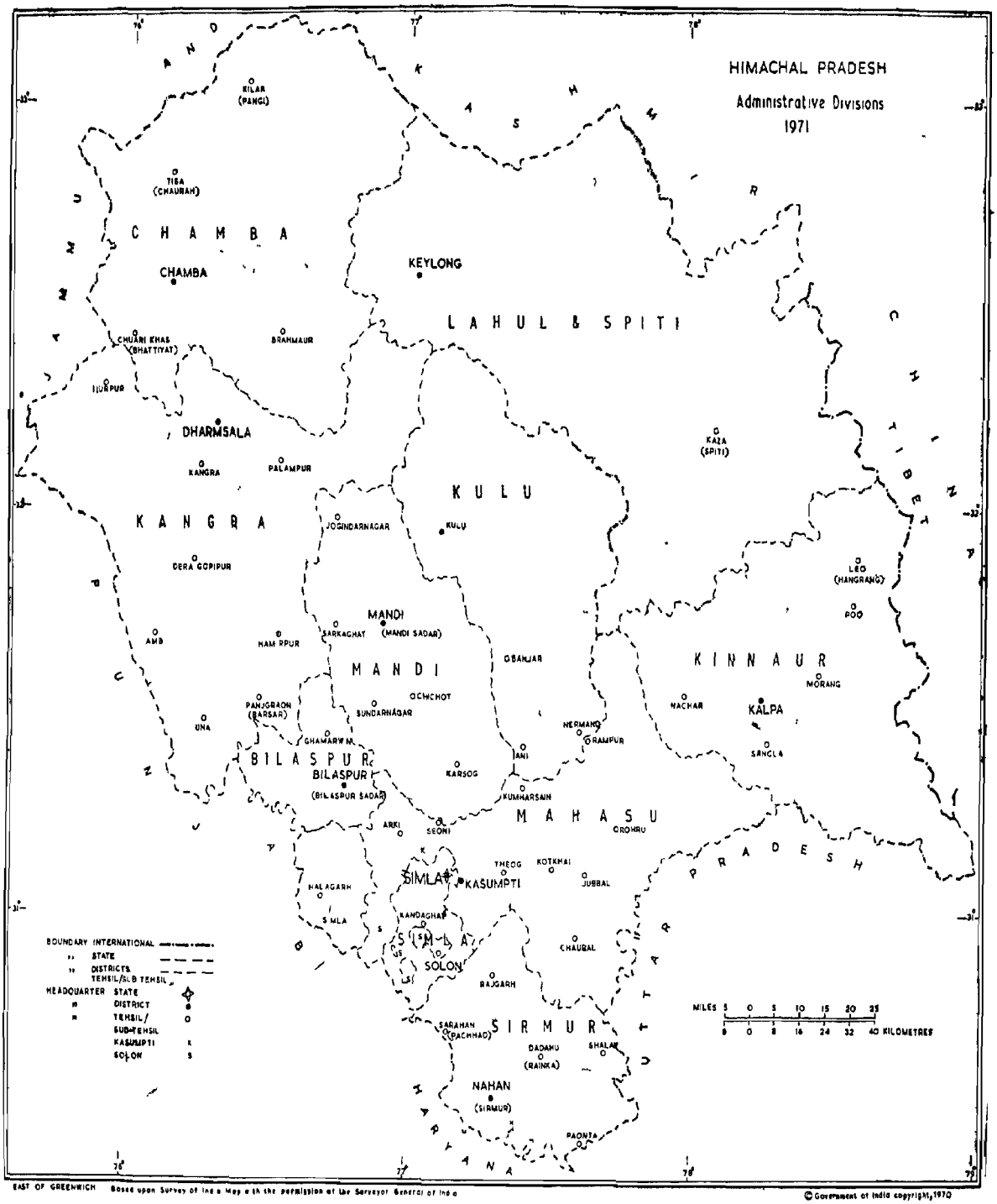
Shri C.D. Bhatt, my Assistant Director, has been, as usual, most helpful in making arrangements for the timely communication and compilation of the Provisional Population Totals.

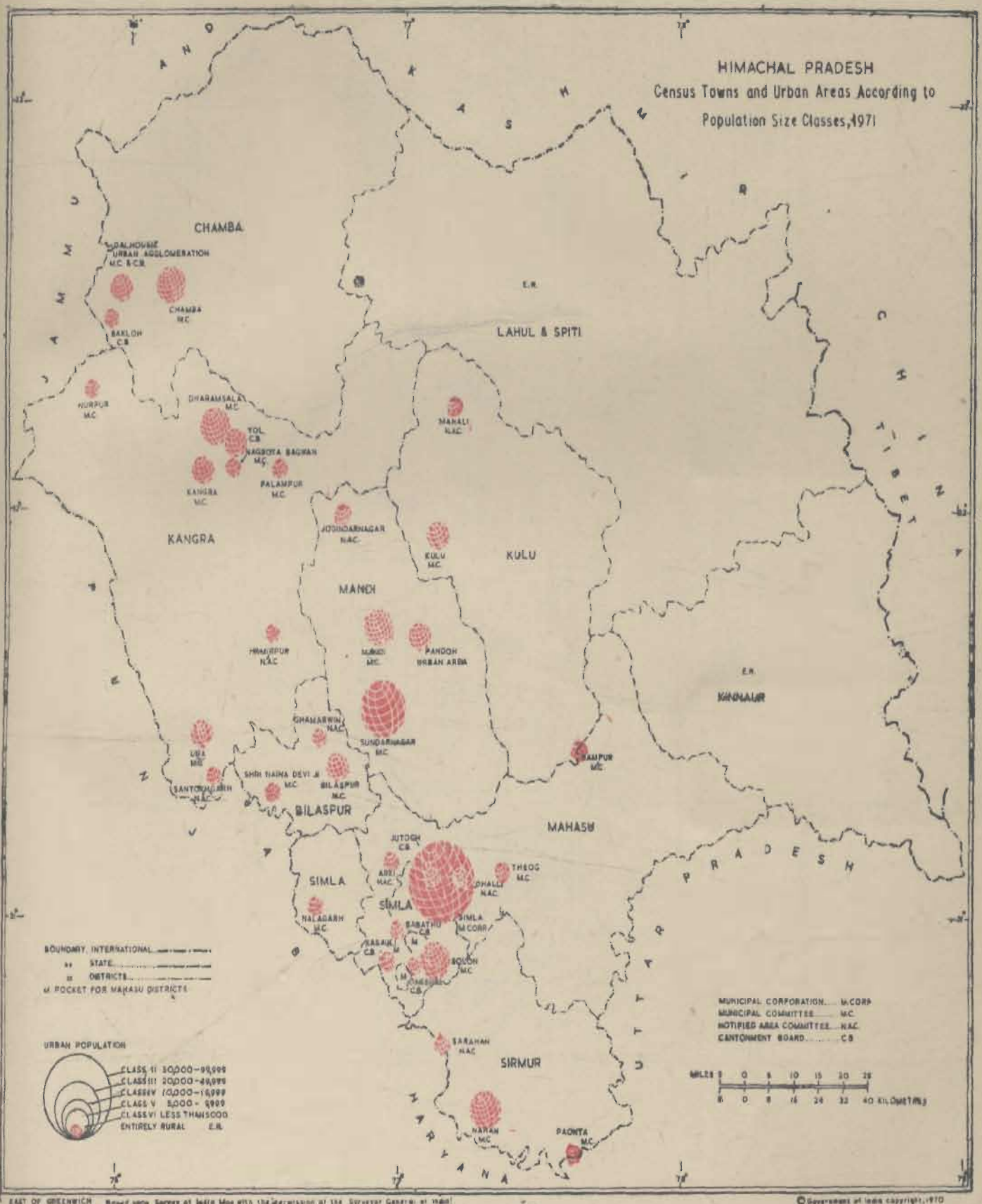
I must also acknowledge my gratitude to my office colleagues with whose willing co-operation and untiring efforts it has been possible to compile and bring out this supplement to paper I—Provisional Population Totals. I cannot obviously forget the dedicated work done by all the enumerators and supervisors who, at great personal inconvenience to them, discharged their duties in a creditable manner and collected all the data which forms the basis of all Census publications. My sincere thanks to them all.

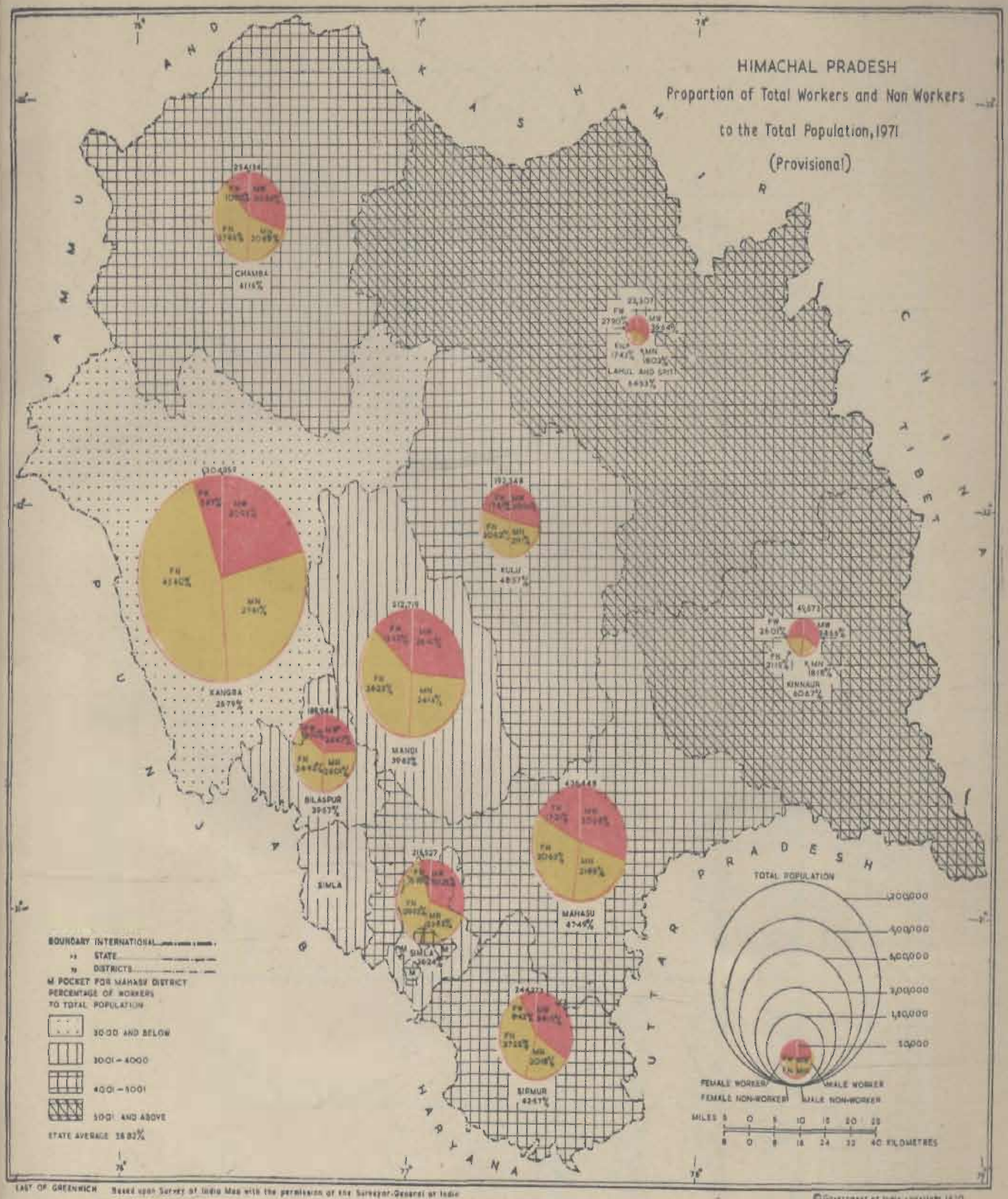
I am thankful to Shri V. P. Khosla, Manager, Govt. of India Press who has shown a great interest in this Supplement as well as in Paper No. I. As I record this, I realize that what it must have meant to him and to his staff because they have had to meet a set deadline for this job. I acknowledge his generosity with deeps sense of gratitude.

ATTAR SINGH

MAPS AND CHARTS


HIMACHAL PRADESH
Administrative Divisions
1971
CHAMBA
KEYLONG
LAHUL & SPITI
DHARMSALA
KANGRA
PALAMPUR
KULU
MANDI
BILASPUR
BILASPUR (BILASPUR SADAR)
MAHASU
SIMLA
KASUMPTI
SOLON
SIRMUR
KINNAUR
KALPA
NAHAN (SIRMUR)
KILAR (PANGI)
TISA (CHAURAH)
CHURAH KHAS (BHATTIYAT)
BRAHMAUR
UDAIPUR
KAZA (SPITI)
JOGINDARNAGAR
KULU
DERA GOPIPUR
LEO (HANGRANG)
POO
SARKAGHAT (MANDI SADAR)
AMB
HAMIRPUR
BANJAR
MORANG
NACHAR
PANJGRAON (BARSAR)
SUNDARNAGAR
UNA
NIRMAND
RAMPUR
SANGLA
GHAMARWIN
KARSOG
ANI
KUMHARSAIN
ARKI
SEONI
OROHRU
THEOG
KOTKHAI
JUBBAL
NALAGARH
SMLA
KANDAGHAT
CHAURAL
RAJGARH
SARAHAN (PACHHAD)
DADAHU (RAINKA)
SHALAI
PAONTA
BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICTS
TEHSIL/SUB TEHSIL
HEADQUARTER STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL/SUB-TEHSIL
KASUMPTI
SOLON
MILES 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
KILOMETRES 0 8 16 24 32 40
EAST OF GREENWICH
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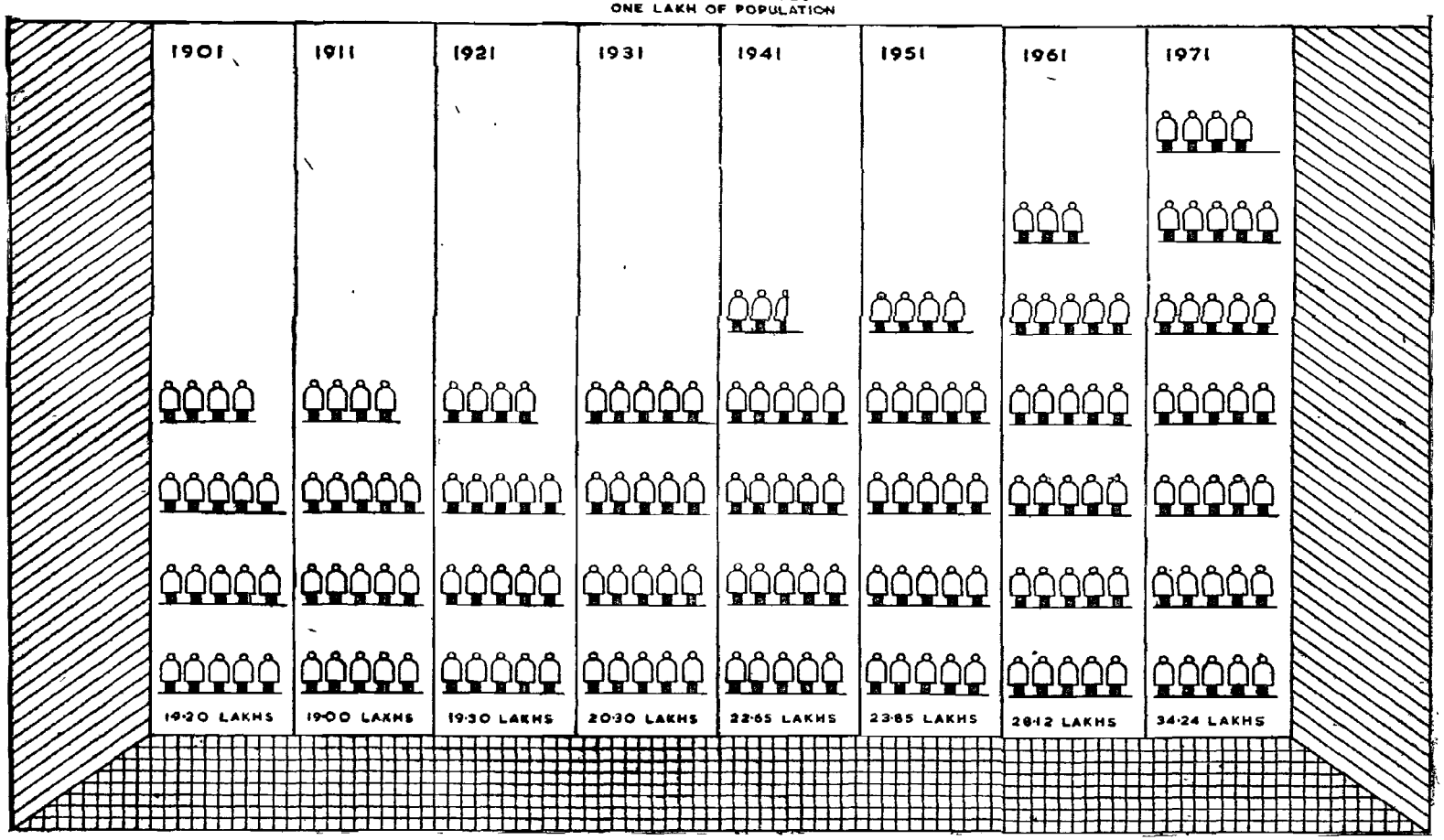

HIMACHAL PRADESH
Census Towns and Urban Areas According to
Population Size Classes, 1971
CHAMBA
DALHOUSIE URBAN AGGLOMERATION M.C. & C.B.
CHAMBA M.C.
BAKLOH C.B.
LAHUL & SPITI
NURPUR M.C.
DHARAMSALA M.C.
TOL C.B.
NAGROTA BAGWAN M.C.
KANGRA M.C.
PALAMPUR M.C.
MANALI N.A.C.
KANGRA
JOGINDARNAGAR N.A.C.
KULU M.C.
KULU
MANDI
HAMIRPUR N.A.C.
MANDI M.C.
PANDOH URBAN AREA
KINNAUR
SUNDARNAGAR M.C.
SAMPUR M.C.
UNA M.C.
SHRI NAINA DEVI JI M.C.
BILASPUR M.C.
BILASPUR
MAHASU
JUTOGH C.B.
THEOG M.C.
SIMLA
KOTGARH N.A.C.
SIMLA M.CORP.
SABATHU C.B.
SOLON M.C.
SIMLA
SARAHAN N.A.C.
SIRMUR
NAHAN M.C.
PAONTA M.C.
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICTS
POCKET FOR MAHASU DISTRICTS
URBAN POPULATION
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 5000
ENTIRELY RURAL E.R.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION M.CORP.
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE M.C.
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE N.A.C.
CANTONMENT BOARD C.B.
MILES
KILOMETRES
EAST OF GREENWICH
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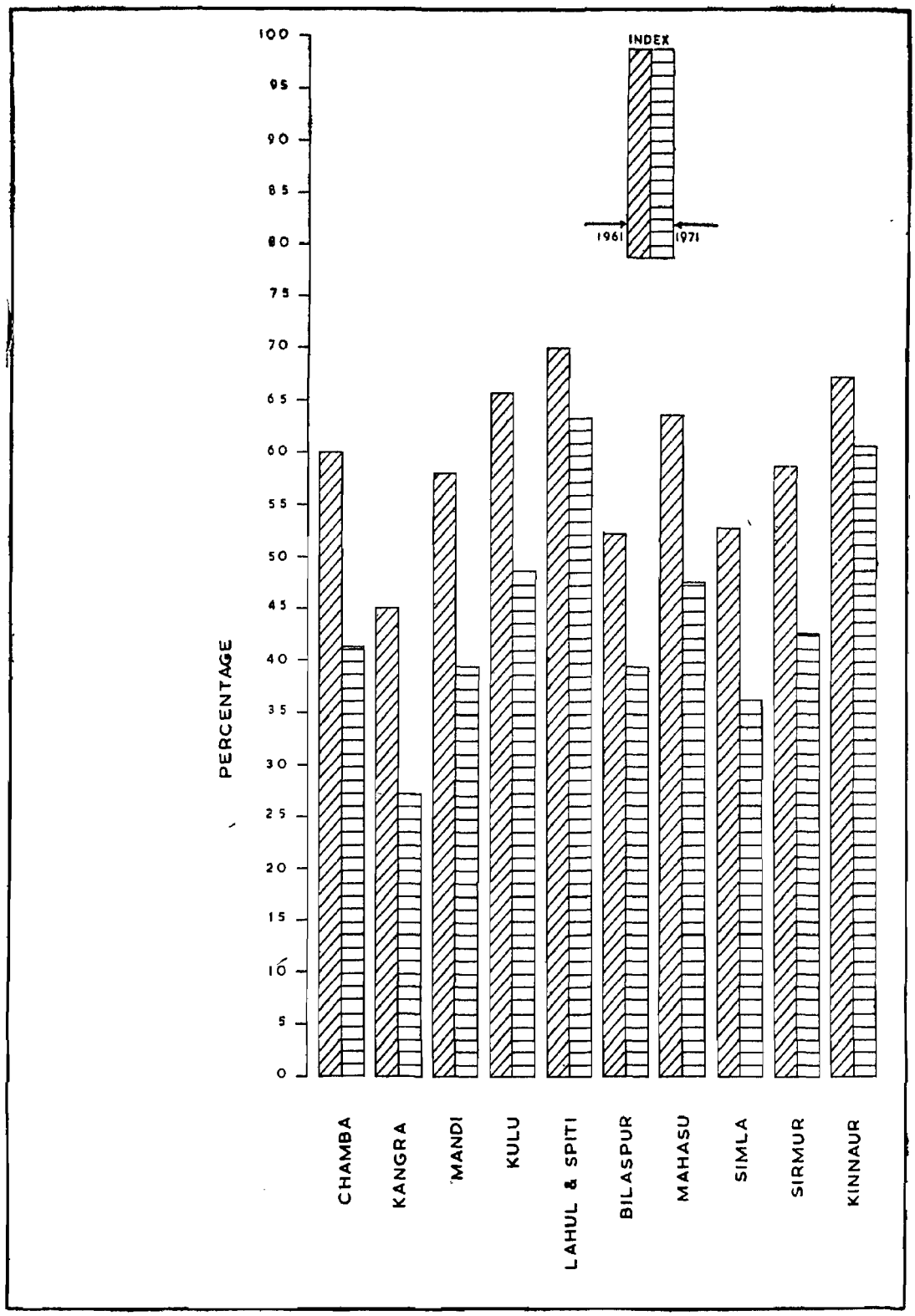
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POPULATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
1901 TO 1971

EACH FIGURE DENOTES
ONE LAKH OF POPULATION



Changes in Labour Participation Ratio 1961-71
Districts of Himachal Pradesh



A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

The present review contains only four tables i.e. Tables V to VIII relating to Provisional Population Totals. Table I to III appeared in Paper No. 1. As there is no city of population size of 100,000 or more in Himachal Pradesh, the prescribed Table No. III was dropped and the prescribed Table IV was numbered as Table III. But to ensure comparability of the Tables with those of the other states, the numbering of Tables in this supplement has been done from V to VIII.

Rural and Urban Composition of Population

Rural and Urban composition of the Provisional Population is shown in Provisional Population Table V. A comparative study of the percentage of urban to total population in 1961 and 1971 census and of the decennial growth rate during 1961—71 of total, rural and urban population has also been done in this table. For the purposes of 1971 Census certain conditions were laid down for places to qualify to be treated as urban areas. These criteria were, broadly speaking, as follows:

> "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) 3/4th 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."

Total number of Towns/Urban Areas in the 1971 Census is 35 (including one Urban Agglomeration). The term Urban Agglomeration pertains to situations where a core Town has certain out-growths which are outside its strictly statutory jurisdictions but are otherwise intimately linked with it. Such core Towns and the urban spreads or the out-growths have been grouped together and treated as Urban Agglomerations. There is only one such case in Himachal Pradesh viz. that of Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration which is made up of the Dalhousie Municipal Committee and Dalhousie Cantonment Board.

A study of the composition of the 1971 provisional population of Himachal Pradesh reveals that the urbanites constitute 7.06 percent of it, as against 6.34 per cent in 1961 census. The pace of urbanization has thus been very slow. The Districts of Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur which were completely rural in 1961 census have not shown any change in the situation in the 1971 census also. Of the other Districts only Mandi showed a marked increase in its urban population during the decade 1961—71. The percentage of urban population to total population in this district was 5.60 in 1961 but now, it stands at 9.38. This growth of the urban component of the population of Mandi District is primarily due to the presence of a large number of people and their dependents in the new urban area of Pandoh and the town of Sundarnagar, who are associated with the execution of the Bias Sutlej Link Project in that District and those who are present there incidentally rendering commercial and other services to the population Kulu is yet another district which has registered a comparatively more discernible in crease in its urban population which is basically the result of the change in the status of Manali from rural in 1961 to that of a town in 1971 census. The proportion of urban population in the total population in all other districts is more or less identical to that in 1961 census.

Comparing the growth rate of urban population with that of rural population during 1961—71 it is noted that these show a marked disparity. The growth rate of rural population is 20.82, against 35.54 of the urban population which is on higher side. One important factor responsible for this wide difference in the urban and rural growth rates is that 6 new towns viz. Santokhgarh, Pandoh, Manali, Ghamarwin, Dhalli and Sarahan have emerged in the 1971 census. Chamba, Kangra and Simla districts have recorded lower growth rates for urban population as compared to rural population. But the districts of Mandi and Kulu show spectacular disparities between urban and rural growth rates. The growth rates of urban population in these two districts are 123.25

and 120.34 as against 28.10 and 22.66 for the rural population, respectively. The primary factor, responsible for high urban growth rate in Mandi District is, as said earlier in these lines, the execution of the Beas-Sutlej Link project and the change in the status of Pandoh from rural to urban. Similarly the high growth rate of urban population in Kulu district is explained primarily by the change in the status of Manali from rural in 1961 to urban in 1971 Census.

Population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns

The data relating to population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns is shown in Table VI. Figures in respect of Towns having a population of 20,000+ have been shown independently whereas for others the data is displayed by size classes of Towns. There is no town in the size class I (100,000+) in Himachal Pradesh. The biggest town of the State viz. Simla falls in the size class II (50,000—99,999) having registered a population of 55,326 and a growth rate of 29.88% during 1961—71. We may add here that there was no town of this category in 1961 Census. Again, there is one town viz. Sundarnagar in Class III (20,000—49,999), which has a population of 21,251. As a consequence of the change from Class III in 1961 to Class II in 1971 census of Simla Town, the proportion of population in class III Towns to total population has registered a marked decrease from 23.89% to 8.79%. Size Class VI (less than 5,000) claims 21 towns out of 35.

The Working Force

Table VII—Distribution of population by workers and Non-workers and Table VIII—Distribution of working population by Agricultural and Other Workers, are intended to throw some light on the economic aspect of the population *viz-a-viz* the main activity of the individuals. In 1971 census a worker is defined as "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." The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in case of regular work and the last one year for activities which are not carried on throughout the year.

A substantial drop is noticed in the percentage of workers to total population in 1971 Census as compared to 1961 census. The percentages in the two censuses are 53.90 and 36.82, respectively. It will take some time to identify the possible causes of this big drop in the work participation rate of the population in Himachal Pradesh. For this purpose the statistics will have to be compiled and tabulated in details. An off hand assessment and evaluation may not throw up the real picture. Yet, as it is, we have endeavoured to go deep into this matter, to the extent possible, and have tried to identify the facts that might possibly have contributed towards this marked drop in the percentage of the Labour force in the State.

Firstly, there is the difference in the manner and sequence of eliciting information for the economic activity from the respondents, between the censuses of 1961 and 1971. 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. This leads us to the clue, because a pointed question i.e., whether a particular person was engaged in cultivation or not was not asked in 1971 census, as was the case in 1961, many persons who in fact contributed towards the agricultural persuits 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 is studied. Generally speaking the drop in case of males is not as marked as in case of females. Thus the large decrease in the percentage of female workers alone appears to have affected the overall percentage of workers also. It is highly probable that certain groups of females returned themselves as workers (cultivators) when they were confronted with a specific question in 1961 census, but ignored to return likewise in 1971 because they were not specifically asked only about being engaged in cultivation or not.

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 the 1971 census concept of a 'worker' it is envisaged that "...A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity...".

Reasons other than those enumerated above may perhaps come to light when the detailed tabulations for both workers and non-workers, especially their classifications by broad age-groups, have been completed.

However it would be absolutely wrong to conclude that all the remaining 63.18% of the population who are non-workers are unemployed. The non-workers, in fact, include the students, those engaged in household duties, the retired and rentiers etc., the dependents including infants and those who are infirm, beggars etc. and the inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.

For the present it is possible to classify workers into only three broad categories: (a) Cultivators (b) Agricultural Labourers and (c) Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers (Table VIII). The percentage of cultivators has dropped from 80.68 in 1961 to 71.60 in 1971 whereas that of the Agricultural Labourers has increased from 1.41 in 1961 to 4.25 in 1971 census. In Kangra District the increase in the percentage of Agricultural Labourers from 1.58 in 1961 to 7.07 in 1971 is, perhaps a pointer to the seriousness of the nature of the problem of landless agricultural workers. Generally speaking also this increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers may be considered as an index of deterioration of the size of agricultural land holdings and of the economy of the agricultural classes as a whole. Another factor for this increase to some extent may be attituted to the change in family pattern i.e. from joint family to individual family pattern. There has been a corresponding rise in the percentage of workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers. The decrease in the percentage of cultivators is noticed in all the Districts. Simla District forms a class by itself in as much as 46.19, percent of the workers in this district belong to categories of Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

TABLE V

1971-Census
(Provisional Figures)

Rural and Urban Composition of Population

State/District	Population 1971			Percentage of Urban to Total Population		Decennial Growth Rate 1961—71		
	Total	Rural	Urban	1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HIMACHAL PRADESH . .	**3,424,332**	**3,182,703**	**241,629**	**6.34**	**7·06**	**21·76**	**20·82**	**35·54**
Chamba	254,134	235,312	18,822	7·84	7·41	15·96	16·51	9·51
Kangra	1,304,959	1,256,323	48,636	3·95	3·73	18·17	18·45	11·55
Mandi	512,719	464,643	48,076	5·60	9·38	33·43	28·10	123·25
Kulu	192,348	181,582	10,766	3·20	5·60	25·78	22·66	120·34
Lahaul & Spiti . . .	23,307	23,307	..	..	..	13·95	13·95	..
Bilaspur	189,944	180,481	9,463	4·88	4·98	19·61	19·48	22·07
Mahasu	436,448	420,370	16,078	3·28	3·68	21·58	21·07	36·72
Simla	216,527	147,436	69,091	32·71	31·91	23·66	25·15	20·62
Sirmur	244,273	223,576	20,697	7·22	8·47	23·65	21·99	45·02
Kinnaur	49,673	49,673	..	..	..	21·21	21·21	..

TABLE VI

1971-Census
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns

Total of each size Class/Towns of Population Size 20,000+	Population 1971			Proportion of population in each size Class to Total Urban Population		Growth Rate		Sex Ratio
	P	M	F	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL CLASSES								
(No. of Towns 35 including 1 Urban Agglomeration)	**241,629**	**138,069**	**103,560**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**18·19**	**35·54**	**750**
A-Total Class I (100,000+) (No. of Towns Nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B-Total Class II (50,000—99,999) (No. of Towns 1).	55,326	33,203	22,123	..	22·90	..	..	666
Simla	55,326	33,203	22,123			-7·70	29·88	666
C-Total Class III (20,000—49,999) (No. of Towns 1) . . .	21,251	12,887	8,364	23·89	8·79	—7·70	..	649
Sundarnagar	21,251	12,887	8,384			+9·99	267·54	649
D-Total Class IV (10,000—19,999) (No. of Towns 5) . . .	65,656	36,721	28,935	25·81	27·17	240·38	42·67	788
E-Total Class V (5,000—9,999) (No. of Towns 7 including 1 Urban Agglomeration) .	47,479	26,775	20,704	25·11	19·65	—2·26	6·13	773
F-Total Class VI (less than 5,000) (No. of Towns 21) . . .	51,917	28,483	23,434	25·19	21·49	—1·03	15·63	823

TABLE VII

1971-Census
(Provisional Figures)

Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-workers

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Workers	Percentage of Workers to Total Population	
				1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	P	3,424,332	1,260,806	53.90	36·82
	M	1,735,106	898,334	59·32	51·77
	F	1,689,226	362,472	48·12	21·46
Chamba	P	254,134	104,589	59·91	41·16
	M	130,231	77,150	66·35	59·24
	F	123,903	27,439	52·56	22·15
Kangra	P	1,304,959	349,594	45·16	26·79
	M	633,225	272,948	52·20	43·10
	F	671,734	76,646	38·06	11·41
Mandi	P	512,719	203,148	58·11	39·62
	M	259,171	135,381	58·20	52·24
	F	253,548	67,767	58·02	26·73
Kulu	P	192,348	93,417	65·70	48·57
	M	100,163	59,551	66·74	59·45
	F	92,185	33,866	64·60	36·74
Lahaul & Spiti	P	23,307	15,041	70·18	64·53
	M	12,741	8,539	71·15	67·02
	F	10,566	6,502	68·92	61·54
Bilaspur	P	189,944	75,167	52·24	39·57
	M	95,873	46,480	57·30	48·48
	F	94,071	28,687	46·93	30·50
Mahasu	P	436,448	207,264	63·70	47·49
	M	227,666	132,170	65·77	58·05
	F	208,782	75,094	61·39	35·97
Simla	P	216,527	78,475	52·86	36·24
	M	117,084	65,492	64·54	55·94
	F	99,443	12,983	38·07	13·06
Sirmur	P	244,273	103,975	58·75	42·57
	M	132,706	83,406	67·49	62·85
	F	111,567	20,569	48·19	18·44
Kinnaur	P	49,673	30,136	67·17	60·67
	M	26,246	17,217	67·49	65·60
	F	23,427	12,919	66·85	55·15

TABLE VIII

1971-Census
(Provisional Figures)

Distribution of Working Population by Agricultural and Other workers

State/District	Persons Males/ Females	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Workers other than cultivators or Agricultural Labourers	Percentage of Agricultural and Other Workers to Total Workers					
						Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers Other than Cultivators or Agricultural Labourers	
						1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HIMACHAL PRADESH	P	1,260,806	902,767	53,569	304,470	80·68	71·60	1·41	4·25	17·91	24·15
	M	898,334	588,354	38,305	271,675	71·50	65·49	1·72	4·27	26·78	30·24
	F	362,472	314,413	15,264	32,795	92·74	86·74	1·01	4·21	6·25	9·05
Chamba	P	104,589	84,354	1,964	18,271	83·96	80·65	0·36	1·88	15·68	17·47
	M	77,150	60,810	1,567	14,773	78·40	78·82	0·45	2·03	21·15	19·15
	F	27,439	23,544	397	3,498	91·98	85·80	0·24	1·45	7·78	12·75
Kangra	P	349,594	233,029	24,716	91,849	79·91	66·66	1·58	7·07	18·51	26·27
	M	272,948	171,487	18,212	83,249	70·07	62·83	2·04	6·67	27·89	30·50
	F	76,646	61,542	6,504	8,600	93·53	80·29	0·95	8·49	5·52	11·22
Mandi	P	203,148	149,161	3,826	50,161	87·57	73·43	0·94	1·88	11·49	24·69
	M	135,381	88,121	2,099	45,161	80·16	65·09	0·87	1·55	18·97	33·36
	F	67,767	61,040	1,727	5,000	95·04	90·07	1·01	2·55	3·95	7·38
Kulu	P	93,417	75,930	2,706	14,781	86·67	81·28	1·13	2·90	12·20	15·82
	M	59,551	45,203	1,757	12,591	81·83	75·91	1·22	2·95	16·95	21·14
	F	33,866	30,727	949	2,190	91·95	90·73	1·03	2·80	7·02	6·47
Lahaul & Spiti	P	15,041	8,664	275	6,102	64·66	57·60	3·28	1·83	32·06	40·57
	M	8,539	3,495	96	4,948	50·06	40·93	2·43	1·12	47·51	57·95
	F	6,502	5,169	179	1,154	84·10	79·50	4·42	2·75	11·48	17·75
Bilaspur	P	75,167	59,362	2,346	13,459	80·02	78·97	1·01	3·12	18·97	17·91
	M	46,480	33,108	1,329	12,043	72·88	71·23	1·24	2·86	25·88	25·91
	F	28,687	26,254	1,017	1,416	89·17	91·52	0·73	3·54	10·10	4·94
Mahasu	P	207,264	159,036	7,816	40,412	82·25	76·73	2·17	3·77	15·58	19·50
	M	132,170	90,246	6,090	35,834	71·54	68·28	3·07	4·61	25·39	27·11
	F	75,094	68,790	1,726	4,578	95·02	91·60	1·09	2·30	3·89	6·10
Simla	P	78,475	39,885	2,346	36,244	62·16	50·82	0·66	2·99	37·18	46·19
	M	65,492	30,909	2,054	32,529	49·79	47·19	0·82	3·14	49·39	49·67
	F	12,983	8,976	292	3,715	88·75	69·14	0·30	2·25	10·95	28·61
Sirmur	P	103,975	74,368	5,842	23,765	79·33	71·52	1·71	5·62	18·96	22·86
	M	83,406	56,881	4,601	21,924	73·19	68·20	2·13	5·52	24·68	26·28
	F	20,569	17,487	1,241	1,841	89·74	85·02	0·98	6·03	9·28	8·95
Kinnaur	P	30,136	18,978	1,732	9,426	66·46	62·97	3·57	5·75	29·97	31·28
	M	17,217	8,094	500	8,623	51·90	47·01	1·96	2·90	46·14	50·09
	F	12,919	10,884	1,232	803	81·62	84·25	5·26	9·54	13·12	6·21

LIST OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS WHO ORGANISED 1971 CENSUS OPERATIONS IN DISTRICTS

Sl. No.	District	Name of Deputy Commissioner	Name of District Census Officer
1.	Chamba	Shri S. K. Chauhan	Shri M. C. Padam
		Shri A. N. Vidyarthi	
2.	Kangra	Shri Y. L. Rajwade	Shri J. C. Thapar
3.	Mandi	Shri S. M. Kanwar	Shri Karam Singh
4.	Kulu	Shri P.T. Wangdi	Shri T. R. Sharma
5.	Lahaul-Spiti	Shri P. T. Wangdi	Shri C. R. Shandil
			Shri B. K. Puri
6.	Bilaspur	Shri S. S. Guleri	Shri Jawala Prasad
			Shri Kashmir Singh
7.	Mahasu	Shri Anang Pal	Shri Romesh Kumar
		Shri S. K. Alok	Shri R. K. Sharma
8.	Simla	Shri A. K. Chandra	Shri B. R. Lakhanpal
9.	Sirmur	Shri O. P. Yadav	Shri Surinder Pal Singh
			Shri R. S. Chopra
10.	Kinnaur	Shri O. P. Yadav	Shri A. J. S. Sawhney
		Shri Nihal Singh	Shri Nathu Ram