

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

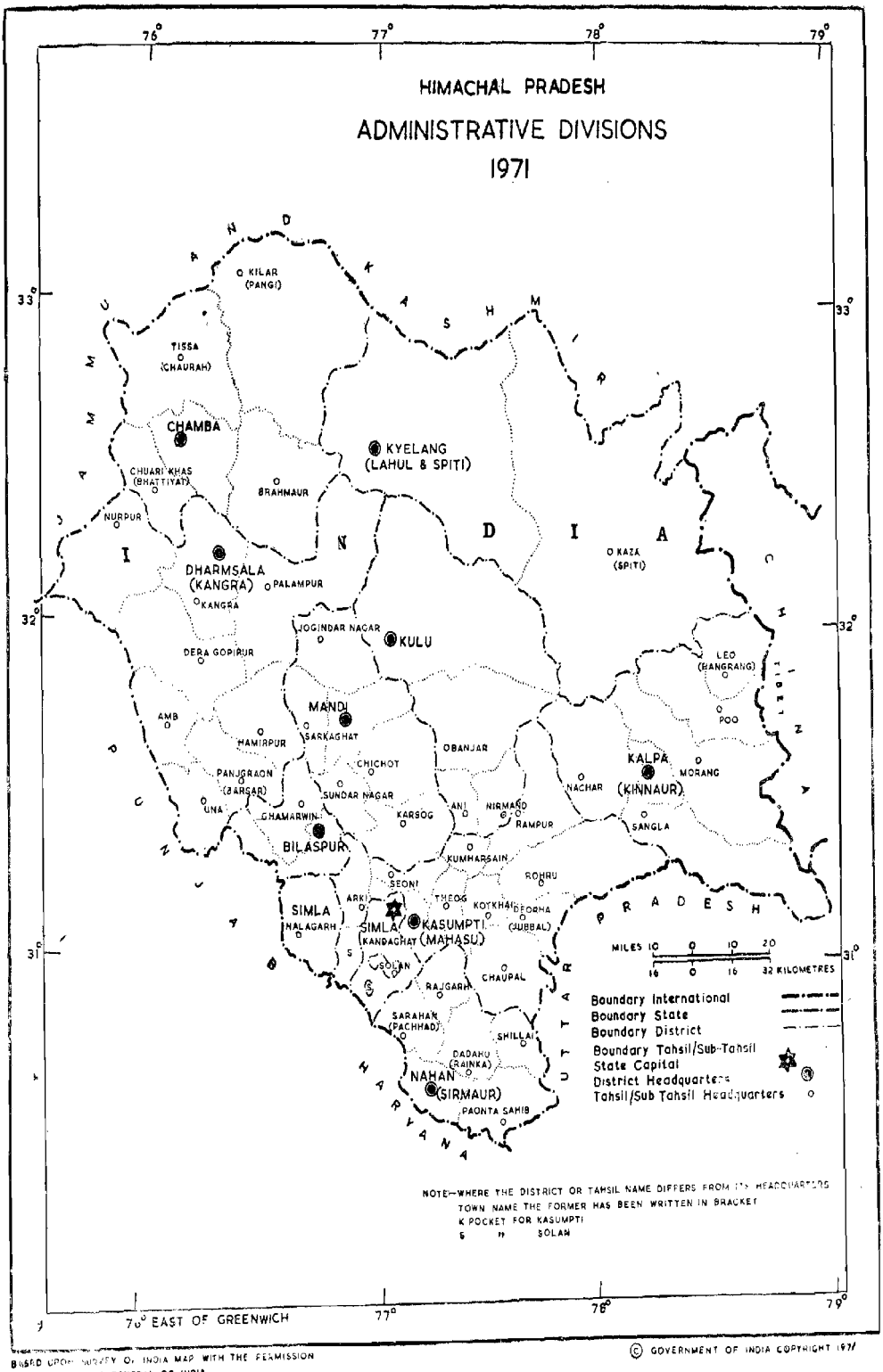
SERIES—7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PART VI—A

TOWN DIRECTORY

ATTAR SINGH
of the Indian Administrative Service
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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CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part Number	Subject covered
I-A	General Report.
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., Bilingualism.
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 (Present Volume).
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 Handbook 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 Parts X-C are being brought out independently).

FOREWORD

One of the special features of 1971 Census is a compilation of directory of all the towns of India. It includes seven statements giving the status, growth history and functional category of towns, physical aspects and location; municipal finance; civic and other amenities, medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities; trade, commerce, industry and banking, population by religion and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Primary Census Abstract of each town will also be presented in this directory.

The rationale for providing wide range of other information along with the primary census data of each town derives from the fact that the demographic data of the census are on the one hand the products of the inter-play of a number of economic, cultural and social factors; on the other hand, the demographic situation in its totality influences the economic, social and cultural developments of villages, towns and areas of higher order. It is this dynamic inter-relationship which is intended to be highlighted, by bringing together census and non-census statistics and other data in the town directory.

Along with the qualitative and quantitative data, suitable maps have also been included in the directory. One map proposes to bring out the spatial relations of the towns of different size-groups and functional categories. Another one intends to bring out in visual focus, the spatial pattern of distribution of functional areas inside the towns of different size groups and functional categories. In the context of these two sets of visual presentation, one important demographic character of the town, the gradience of the distribution of the population in different densities, is proposed to be brought out in a third map.

It is hoped that the town directory will stimulate considerable research in the various associated disciplines in the country.

The planning of the project has been done in the Social Studies Division in the Office of the Registrar General, India, under the guidance of my colleague Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies). The data have been compiled in the offices of the Directors of Census Operations. In the compilation of the data a large number of sources had to be taped. I avail of this opportunity to thank all my colleagues associated with the project, and also the various official and non official agencies without whose cooperation it would not have been possible to collect the manifold data for all the towns of the Country.

New Delhi.

January, 31, 1972.

(A. CHANDRA SEKHAR)

Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

Prior to 1971 Census only village directory found place within the District Census Handbooks. It is for the first time that some useful information relating to the towns have been included in the District Census Handbooks. In order to present the data for all the towns in the Pradesh at one place, the present publication is being brought out. In this volume the towns have been arranged in alphabetical order and the users may utilize the data keeping in view this aspect.

Attempts have also been made to give details on the growth of towns having a population of more than 50,000. Incidently only one town viz. Simla falls under this category in respect of which rural and urban components have been given in Appendix-IV of this publication.

Though, there were certain limitations to the exact measurement/size of area etc. in respect of wards etc. even then for the facility of the readers some related maps adding suitably to the study of towns have also been included in the present publication. How far the information given in this volume serves the purpose, the data users are the best judges.

I am extremely grateful to Shri A. Chandrasekhar, Ex-Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India and his worthy successor Shri R. B. Chari for their consideration and guidance which they gave at every stage. I wish to record my thanks to Shri C.D. Bhatt, Asstt; Director of Census Operations and his dedicated team of officials consisting of Sarv Shri S. P. Shabi, Investigator; D. R. Khanna and S. R. Kaushal Junior Investigators for assisting me in bringing out this volume. The credit for the preparation of such beautiful maps goes to Sarv Shri Kaul Singh, Cartographer; Tuka Ram and Parma Nand, Draftsmen. The manuscript has been accurately typed out by Sarv Shri Gian Chand, Diwakar Dutt Sharma and Sanam Dev Negi and the Proof-readers Shri Jagdish Chander Gautam and Shri Sohan Lal have taken pains in correcting the proof.

BOSWELL SIMLA-5.

ATTAR SINGH

the 12th July, 1976.

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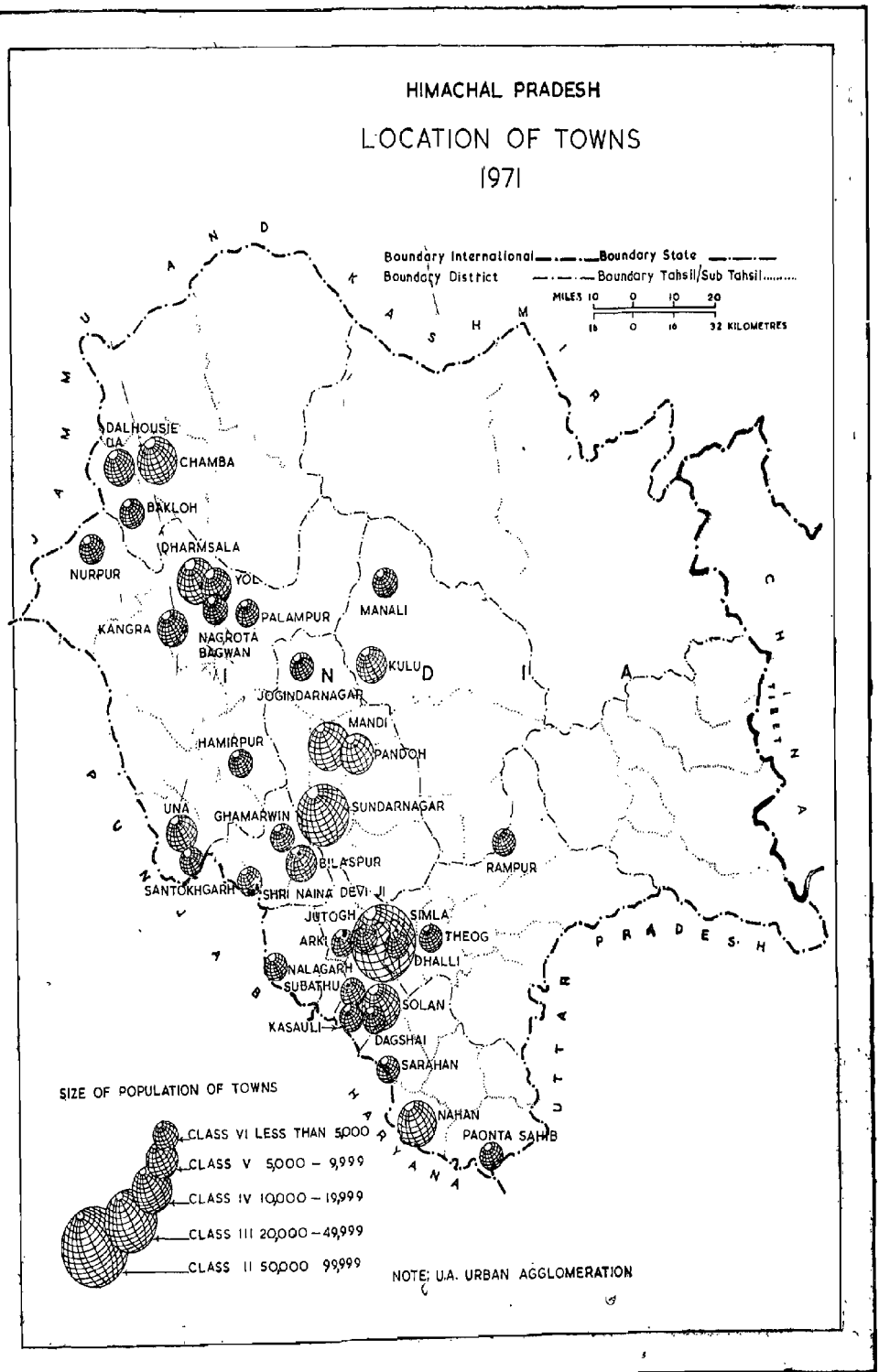

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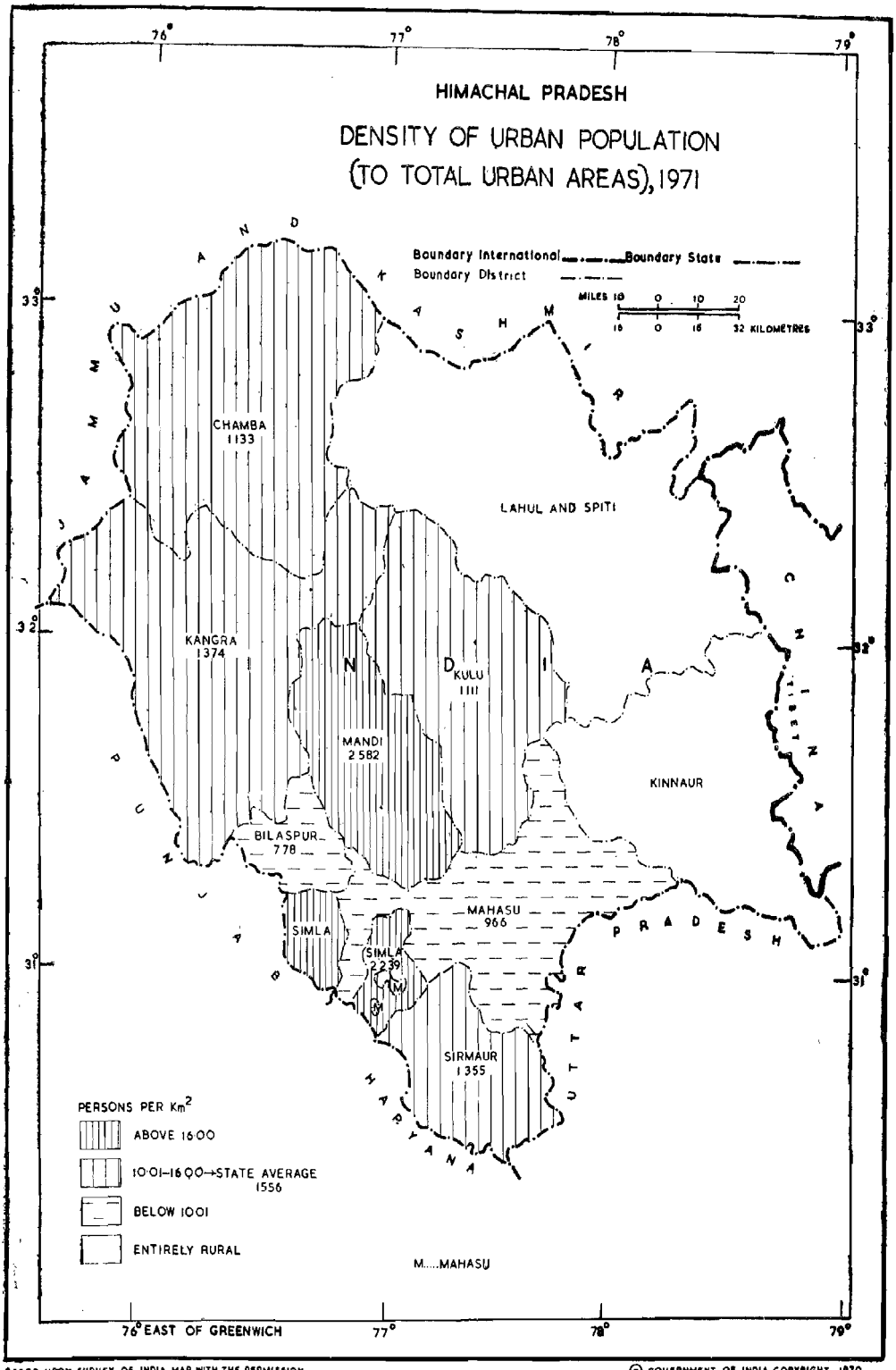

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The importance of growing urbanisation and its impact on demographic, social, economic and cultural situation has induced deep study and interest. The recognition of this fact has led to the compilation of this volume. Apart from providing the relevant data districtwise in each of the district census handbooks, it has been decided to include them in a single state volume so as to serve as a convenient source of information for the administrators, scholars and planners.

Scope

The Town Directory, a first of its kind in the census tradition deals with certain important statistics (census and non-census) pertaining to each one of the urban areas in Himachal Pradesh. It consists of eight tabular statements including the primary census abstract of towns and maps of as many of the towns as possible. The statements deal with the growth history, locational data, municipal finance, amenities and services available in towns and composition of population by religion as well as the economic composition as revealed by the 1971 census.

Referring to the 1901 census in the context of urbanisation in Himachal Pradesh, it will be seen that there were only 19 towns whereas in the 1971 census the number of towns rose to 36. Looking to the location of towns in Himachal Pradesh, a peculiar feature emerges out that barring 5 towns, namely, Dhalli, Nagrota, Pandoh, Santokhgarh and Shri Naina Devi Ji, the remaining 31 towns are either the headquarters of district/tahsil or cantonment board areas.

The percentage of urban population to total population in the state is fairly low, i.e., 6.99 per cent which is the lowest in comparison to the other states, with an exception of Arunachal Pradesh, and a little less than one third of the all India figures, whereas the growth rate of urban population during the last decade is almost of the same order as that of the urban population of the entire country.

Census Concept of Urban Area

It is customary in every country to classify the population as rural and urban. Such a classification is helpful for assessing the differential in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. Urbanisation is the result of economic, social and migrational processes. The identification of rural and urban areas and the distribution of population by urban and rural is a great service rendered by the census for the proper understanding of the interplay of various forces. There was no uniform criterion adopted for distinguishing urban areas from rural areas in our country till the census of 1951. For the purpose of the 1961 census 'town' was defined as a place having a municipality or a cantonment or a place with a population of 5,000 and over, if at least 75 per cent of its male working population pursued non-agricultural activities.

The 1971 census definition of a town is broadly based on the 1961 Census concept and runs as follows:

(a) All places having their civic affairs administered by a statutory urban local body like a Municipal Corporation, a Municipal Committee, a Town Committee, a Notified Area Committee or a Cantonment Board.

(b) If a place did not have any of these urban local bodies to administer the civic affairs, the following empirical tests were applied:

(i) A minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) A density of not less than 400 persons per square kilometre (1,000 persons per sq. mile).

(iii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population should follow non-agricultural pursuits.

The Directors were, however, given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases in consultation with the state government, to include some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude undeserving cases.

In Himachal Pradesh, one of the towns of the 1961 census, namely, Narkanda has been declassified for the 1971 census as it does not fulfil the above conditions, whereas seven new towns, viz. Dhalli, Ghamarwin, Hamirpur, Manali, Pandoh, Santokhgarh and Sarahan have appeared for the first time on the urban segment.

Urban Agglomeration

In the 1961 census the concept of Town group was introduced with an intention to ensure identification of functionally linked urban areas which would bring out such towns close to one another and behaved as one unit though these were served by separate local bodies.

The concept of Town group was found to be of a limited use in the 1971 Census as in many cases the Town group constituted of towns falling within the limits of 2 to 4 miles of the main

town, without accounting for the intervening rural areas. Moreover, there was not a complete uniformity in adopting the definition of the Town group in all the states.

Considering these shortcomings, the concept of Town group was given up in the 1971 census and instead the concept of 'Urban Agglomeration' was adopted. Broadly speaking, the concept of Urban Agglomeration encompasses a main town with adjoining urban growth being treated as one urban spread, the population covered by such a spread being treated as urban. An Urban Agglomeration may thus be constituted of more than one statutory town adjoining one another together with their urban outgrowths, even though they did not qualify to be treated as urban areas independently. In other words, an Urban Agglomeration forms a continuous spread comprising of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more contiguous towns having a common boundary together with contiguous urban outgrowths, if any. Thus the area constituting an Urban Agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census depending upon the changing statutory jurisdiction of the main urban unit as well as of other urban outgrowths.

Applying the above criteria to different towns of Himachal Pradesh, it was decided to recognize one Urban Agglomeration constituted of two towns viz. Dalhousie Municipal Committee and Dalhousie Cantonment Board.

Standard Urban Area

The concept of Standard Urban Area has been developed for the 1971 census. It takes into account the contiguous rural and urban areas which have close mutual socio-economic links with a core town that has a minimum population of 50,000 and above. The purpose is to provide a comparable data for a defined area which is urbanised or holds the potentiality of being urbanised in a period of the next two to three decades. To determine the standard urban area, the following characteristics are broadly kept in view:

(a) Predominant urban land use.

(b) Intensive interaction with urban centres as reflected in commutations for the purpose of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service, sale of commodities like milk and dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck haul) and purchase of food-grains, cloth and general provision etc. by consumers directly.

(c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of location and decision relating to industry, market, transport and communications, administration and servicing functions and

(d) Existence of big villages with a large population of working force engaged in non-agricultural sector.

In short the Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or a town as it would be in the year 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Thus it will include all extra-municipal urban growth such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of those villages and towns which are likely to be urbanized by the year 1991.

Only one Standard Urban Area namely Simla, has been formed in Himachal Pradesh. The details of the Standard Urban Area are not being given here. These are given in Table A-V, included in Part II-A of the census report of this state. It may however, be mentioned here that the Standard Urban Area of Simla is comprised of three urban and 208 rural units of Simla sub-tahsil and Kasumpti tahsil of Simla and Mahasu districts, respectively. The urban units are Simla, Jutogh and Dhalli whereas the rural segment consists of 116 villages of Simla sub-tahsil and 92 villages of Kasumpti tahsil as given in appendix IV.

Appendices

The directory includes four appendices showing (i) the location of the town in the state, i.e. district and tahsil and the geographical coordinates, (ii) towns arranged in the order of population size and the alphabetical order shown against each, (iii) towns arranged districtwise and within it in the order of population size; and (iv) urban and rural components of the Standard Urban Area.

Maps

With a view to facilitate clear and quick understanding of the various aspects of urban statistics discussed in the town directory, various maps as indicated below have also been included.

(i) A map of the state showing administrative boundaries upto tahsil/sub-tahsil level and location of towns by population size.

(ii) Schematic maps of towns showing functional areas such as administrative, commercial, industrial, educational, residential and agricultural.

All these maps have been prepared on impressionistic basis by consulting knowledgeable persons. The geographical areas represented against each functional area are only approximate and may not be suitable for finer statistical analysis. (iii) Notional maps of towns showing the density of population by wards.

The density maps in respect of 7 towns, namely Dalhousie cantonment, Bakloh, Santokhgarh, Dhalli, Subathu, Jutogh and Dagshai have not been prepared as these towns comprised of a single ward each. The maps in respect of four towns, viz. Chamba, Pandoh, Bilaspur and Kasauli could not be prepared due to non-availability of ward-wise area figures.

INTRODUCTORY ANALYSIS

Analysis of the Statements

There are seven statements to the town directory giving demographic, administrative and socio-economic data. Besides, the Primary Census Abstract of the totals for each town has also been included in the directory. The first five statements are based on non-census data, whereas the other two statements and the Primary Census Abstract are based on census statistics. The information for each town has been furnished in these statements (appended with this write-up). The description of the data included in these statements alongwith the analysis thereof, in brief, is given below.

Statement—I Status, growth history and functional Category of towns:

This statement is comprised of 15 columns and is basically intended to give a picture of population trend for each town over the period, 1901 to 1971. The civic administration status of each town is recorded in column 5 in abbreviations as below:

Col. No.	Abbreviation	Description
5	CB	Cantonment Board
	M	Municipal Committee
	MC	Municipal Corporation
	NAC	Notified Area Committee

The last two columns of the statement (cols. 14 & 15) dealing with Functional category according to 1961 census and 1971 census need to be elucidated. The method adopted for determining the functional character of a particular town is as follows:

The working population according to the 1971 census was classified into 9 broad industrial categories, viz. 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; VI-Construction; VII-Trade and Commerce; VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications and IX-Other Services. For working out the functional character of a town, these 9 categories were combined into five broad functional classifications as below:—

(i) Primary activities—Industrial categories I to IV.

(ii) Industry—Industrial categories V and VI.

(iii) Trade and Commerce—Industrial category VII.

(iv) Transport—Industrial category VIII.

(v) Other Service—Industrial category IX.

The percentage of workers under each of these five classes of economic activity to total workers in a particular town was calculated and the functional character of the town determined according to these percentage values. If workers under one of the five occupations accounted for 40 per cent or more of the total workers the town was considered as mono-functional, e.g. primary activities; Service or Industry etc. However, in case the percentage so worked out turned to be less than 40, the next predominant occupation was taken into account, so that the total of the two came to 60 per cent or above. Such a town was designated as bi-functional, e.g., Service-cum-Industrial; Service-cum-Trade and Commerce; Industrial-cum-Trade and Commerce. Further, if by combining two predominant occupations, the total did not come up to 60 per cent the third predominant occupation was also taken into consideration and such a town was designated as multi-functional, e.g., Service-cum-Industrial-cum-Primary activities; Service-cum-Primary activities-cum-Trade and Commerce.

Pace of Urbanization

Table 1 shows percentage-decadal-variation in the rural and urban population of the state vis-a-vis all India.

It shall be seen that barring the decades 1911—21 and 1941—51 the all-India growth rate of urban population has been higher than that experienced by Himachal Pradesh. Physical constraints and the mountainous terrain of the state may be some of the important reasons for this situation. Even the 35.68 per cent growth of urban population during the last decade as against 38.23 per cent for the country as a whole may be attributed to a transitory factor associated with the towns of Sundar Nagar and Pandoh, (both located in Mandi district). This factor, in fact, relates to the implementation of the Beas-Sutlej Link Project, due to which a large number of immigrants associated with this development project were induced in both these places. The population of Sundar Nagar shot up from 5,782 in 1961 to 21,304 in 1971 census

TABLE I

Growth of Population

Census Year	Himachal Pradesh						All India					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
	Total population	Percentage decade variation	Rural population	Percentage decade variation	Urban population	Percentage decade variation	Total population	Percentage decade variation	Rural population	Percentage decade variation	Urban population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901	1,920,294	..	1,842,962	..	77,332	..	238,396,327	..	212,544,454	..	25,851,873	..
1911	1,896,944	—1·22	1,837,751	—0·28	59,193	—23·46	252,093,390	+5·75	226,151,757	+6·40	25,941,633	+0·35
1921	1,928,206	+1·65	1,861,688	+1·30	66,518	+12·37	251,321,213	—0·31	223,235,046	—1·29	28,086,167	+8·27
1931	2,029,113	+5·23	1,955,461	+5·04	73,652	+10·72	278,977,238	+11·00	245,521,249	+9·98	33,455,989	+19·12
1941	2,263,245	+11·54	2,177,146	+11·34	86,099	+16·90	318,660,580	+14·22	274,507,283	+11·81	44,153,297	+31·97
1951	2,385,981	+5·42	2,232,154	+2·53	153,827	+78·66	361,088,090	+13·31	298,644,156	+8·79	62,443,934	+41·43
1961	2,812,463	+17·87	2,634,188	+18·01	178,275	+15·89	439,234,771	+21·51	360,298,108	+20·64	78,936,603	+26·41
1971	3,460,434	+23·04	3,218,544	+22·18	24,890	+75·68	548,159,652	+24·80	439,045,675	+21·86	109,113,977	+38·23

N.B.—Rural, Urban break-up of population is as per definition adopted at each Census.

whereas Pandoh, a new town having a population of 6,048, which is not even administered by a statutory urban local body, was treated as an urban area by virtue of the pattern of industrial affiliations of its working force being outside the primary sector. It is doubtful if these two towns would be able to maintain their present population levels in the long run, because with the completion of the project a decline in the population is expected. The other towns which were in existence in the previous census have thus not shown any abnormal growth during the decade 1961—71.

Another noteworthy feature of this table is that urban population increased by 78.66 per cent in this state during the decade 1941—51. The most important single factor for this abnormal growth of urban population was the swelling of population of Simla from a bare 18,348 in 1941 to 46,150 in 1951. This was owing to setting up of the capital of the Government of Punjab in this town. Secondly after partition of the country in the year 1947 a large number of displaced persons settled in Simla. In 1941, the population of Simla acounted for 21.31 per cent of the total urban population of Himachal Pradesh whereas in 1951 this percentage rose steeply to 30 per cent.

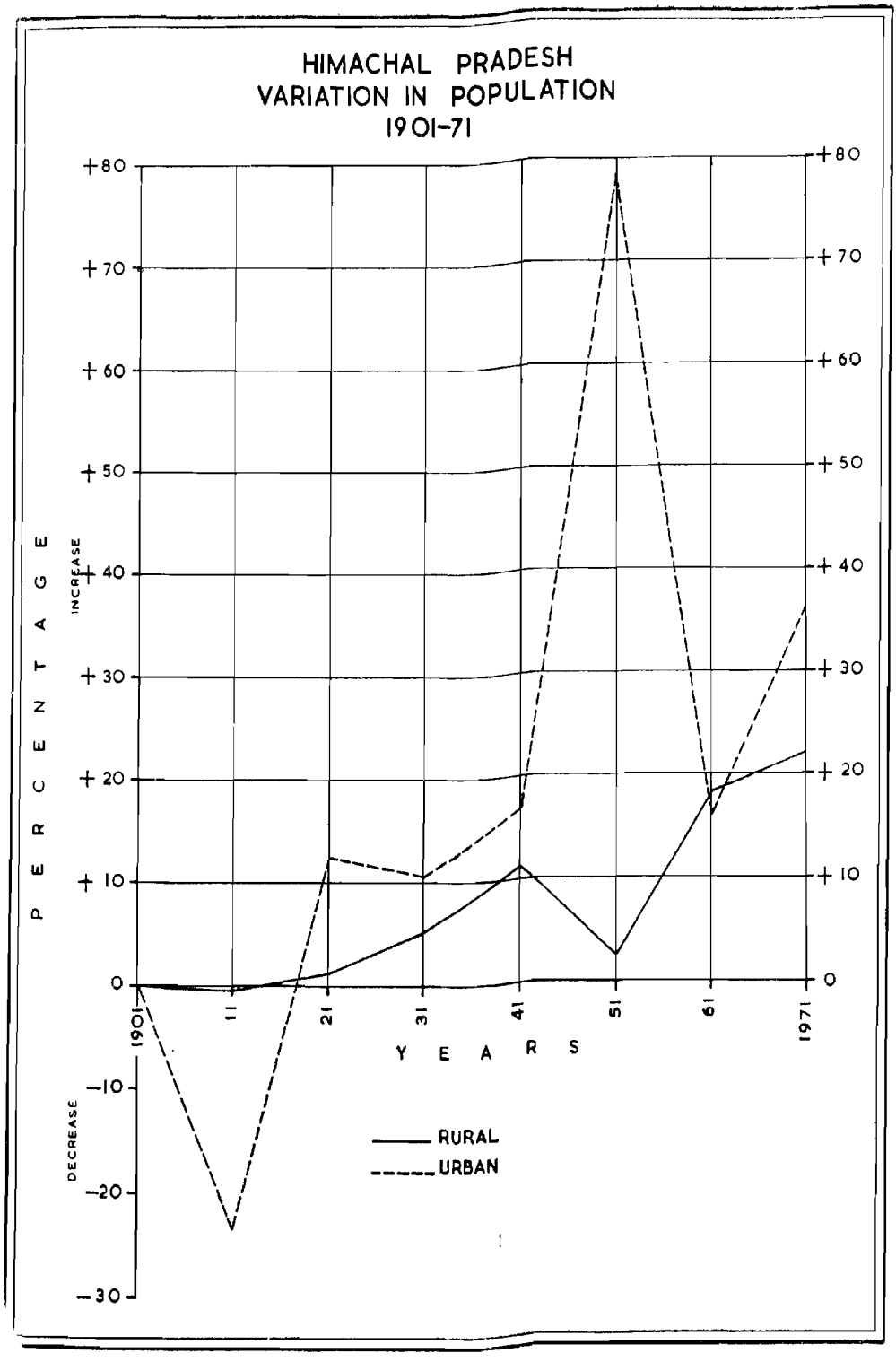
The pace of urbanisation has been rather slow in this state as compared to all India which is clearly borne out by Table 2, which depicts growth of urban population in Himachal Pradesh from 1901 to 1971.

TABLE 2

Growth of Urban Population from 1901 to 1971

Census Year	Himachal Pradesh			All India		
	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,920,294	77,332	4·03	238,396,327	25,851,873	10·84
1911	1,896,944	59,193	3·12	252,093,390	25,941,633	10·29
1921	1,928,206	66,518	3·50	251,321,213	28,086,167	11·18
1931	2,029,113	73,652	3·63	278,977,238	33,455,989	11·99
1941	2,263,245	86,099	3·80	318,660,580	44,153,297	13·86
1951	2,385,981	153,827	6·45	361,088,090	62,443,934	17·29
1961	2,812,463	178,275	6·34	439,234,771	78,936,603	17·97
1971	3,460,434	241,890	6·99	548,159,652	109,113,977	19·91

Source—Part II-A 1961 (Revised) and Paper No. 2 of 1971—Census.


HIMACHAL PRADESH
VARIATION IN POPULATION
1901-71
PERCENTAGE
INCREASE
DECREASE
+80
+70
+60
+50
+40
+30
+20
+10
0
-10
-20
-30
1901
11
21
31
41
51
61
1971
YEARS
RURAL
URBAN

Although 7 new towns were recognised in the 1971 census as against declassification of only 1, yet the percentage of urban population to total population which declined from 6.45 in 1951 to 6.34 in 1961, increased to only 6.99 in 1971. These percentages exhibit near stagnation in this sphere in the state. Similar, percentages for the entire country are 17.29, 17.97 and 19.91, for the three census years starting from 1951. It is thus evident that, as said earlier, the process of urbanisation has been extremely slow as compared to the overall situation in the country. This is the situation about the recent past. Peeping into still earlier period viz. 1901 to 1941 it would be noticed that the proportion of urban population to total population actually declined. The urban population which constituted 4.03 per cent of the total population of Himachal Pradesh in 1901 decreased to 3.80 per cent over the forty year period. As against this, the percentage of urban population to total population for the entire country increased steadily from 10.84 in 1901 to 13.86 in 1941, notwithstanding a slight set-back during the decade 1901—11.

The main reason for decline in the proportion of urban population to total population in Himachal Pradesh during this period can be ascribed to the fact that two towns namely Kangra and Nurpur with a population of 9,208 remained declassified throughout this period and were treated as rural areas. As regards the cause of slow growth of urban population during the period 1901—1931 we notice that three more towns namely Nalagrah, Rampur and Solan with a total population of 5,245 remained declassified during the census of 1911 to 1931. Further, the towns of Bilaspur and Una having a total population of 7,938 did not have urban status in the censuses of 1911 and 1921.

Table 3 gives the proportion of urban population in each state and union territory according to 1971 census.

TABLE 3

Proportion of Urban Population in each state (Arranged in descending order of percentage of urban population), 1971 census

State/Union Territories	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
ALL INDIA	548,159,652	109,113,977	19·91
States—			
Maharashtra	50,412,235	15,711,211	31·17
Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	12,464,834	30·26
Gujarat	26,697,475	7,496,500	28·08
West Bengal	44,312,011	10,967,033	24·75
Mysore	29,299,014	7,122,093	24·31
Punjab	13,551,060	3,216,179	23·73
Andhra Pradesh ..	43,502,708	8,402,527	19·31
Jammu and Kashmir ..	4,616,632	858,221	18·59
Haryana	10,036,808	1,772,959	17·66
Rajasthan	25,765,806	4,543,761	17·63
Madhya Pradesh ..	41,654,119	6,784,767	16·29
Kerala	21,347,375	3,466,449	16·24
Meghalaya	1,011,699	147,170	14·55
Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	12,388,596	14·02
Manipur	1,072,753	141,492	13·19
Tripura	1,556,342	162,360	10·43
Bihar	56,353,369	5,633,906	10·00
Nagaland	516,449	51,394	9·95
Sikkim	209,843	19,668	9·37
Assam*	14,957,542	1,326,981	8·87
Orissa	21,944,615	1 845,395	8·41
Himachal Pradesh ..	3,460,434	241,890	6·99
Union Territories:—			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115,133	26,218	22·77
Arunachal Pradesh ..	467,511	17,288	3·70
Chandigarh	257,251	232,940	90·55
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74,170	..	..
Delhi	4,065,698	3,647,023	89·70
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	857,771	226,774	26·44
Laccadiv, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands ..	31,810	..	..
Pondicherry	471,707	198,288	42·04

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

If the states are considered, it is observed that the percentage of urban population is as high as 31.17 in Maharashtra against an all-India average of 19.91. Apart from Maharashtra, 5 other states viz., Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Mysore and Punjab have higher proportions of urban population than that of the country as a whole. However, the fact that catches attention at once is that Himachal Pradesh occupies the position at the bottom, with a percentage of only 6.99.

Number of Towns:

All but one of the 30 towns of the 1961 census retained their urban status in the 1971 census also. The exception is Narkanda of Mahasu district which relapsed into rural status during the inter-censal period of 1961—71. Particulars about this declassified town appear in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Towns in 1961 declassified in 1971 census

Serial No.	District	Town	Population	
			1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mahasu	Narkanda	360	416

As would be revealed by Statement-I, 36 places were considered as urban in the 1971 census. The number of towns in the 1901 census was 21 in this state (19 of these occur in Statement I), and it has very steadily risen to 36 in 1971 census.

It may be of interest to note that only 9 out of these 19 places retained the urban status in all censuses that were taken since 1901. The rest were either declassified in one or more censuses or they were merged into adjoining towns for certain periods of time.

7 of these towns are those that have appeared on the urban horizon of the state for the first time in 1971 (Table 5). The basis for classifying these places as urban was their having been declared as notified areas to be administered by Notified Area Committees, excepting Pandoh in the district of Mandi. Pandoh acquired urban status by virtue of its measuring upto the other standards such as population size and industrial affiliations of the working force etc., laid down for recognising places as urban, notwithstanding the absence of any statutory urban local body for administering the civic affairs.

Of these new towns, Manali in Kulu district has acquired a certain level of importance in the field of tourism. Pandoh is the biggest amongst these new towns by virtue of its having a largest population of 6,048, while all other new towns have a population less than 5,000. Dhalli in Mahasu district is a small urban centre which is acquiring some importance as a trade centre. A few industrial units including road transport workshop is also located there. Ghamarwin, the only new town in Bilaspur district, is the headquarter of the tahsil having that name.

Information in respect of these new towns is furnished in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Towns added in the 1971 Census and their population

District	Town	Population
1	2	3
Kangra ..	.. 1. Hamirpur	3,671
	2. Santokhgarh ..	4,010
Mandi ..	.. 1. Pandoh	6,048
Kulu ..	.. 1. Manali	1,800
Bilaspur ..	.. 1. Ghamarwin	1,967
Mahasu ..	.. 1. Dhalli	664
Sirmaur ..	.. 1. Sarahan	1,006

Districtwise Distribution of Urban Population

Table 6 gives percentage of urban population to total population in each district.

TABLE 6

Districtwise proportion of urban population in descending order 1971 Census

State/District	Total population	Urban population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	241,890	6·99
Simla	217,129	69,132	31·84
Mandi	515,180	42,205	9·36
Sirmaur	245,033	20,715	8·45
Chamba	255,233	18,844	7·38
Kulu	192,371	10,758	5·59
Bilaspur ..	194,786	9,498	4·88
Kangra ..	1,327,211	48,651	3·67
Mahasu ..	440,118	16,087	3·66

NOTE—Districts Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur are entirely rural.

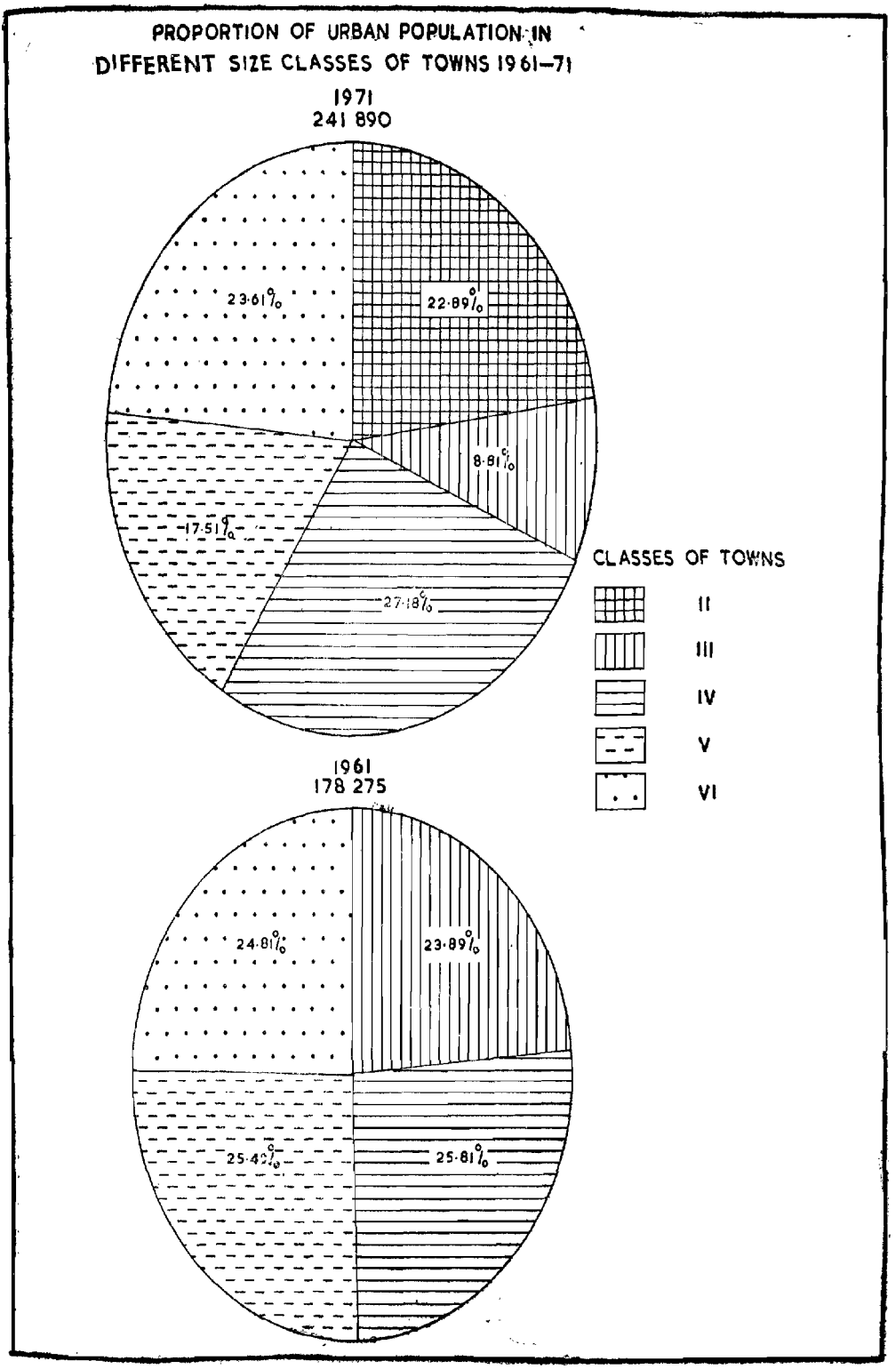
The urban population constitutes 6.99 per cent of the total population of the state. The districtwise distribution of urban population given in the table shows that Simla, Mandi, Sirmaur and Chamba districts have higher proportion of urban population as compared to the state average of 6.99 per cent. The rest of the districts viz., Kulu, Bilaspur, Kangra and Mahasu fall below the state average. Lahul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts are entirely rural. Leaving out Simla district which has about one third of its population living in towns with the highest percentage of 31.84, the variation among most of the districts is not very wide. The reason for the highest percentage of urban population in Simla district is that includes Simla, the largest town which is also the capital of the state.

Table 7 shows a comparative picture of 1961 and 1971 census figures pertaining to distribution of Towns by size-class and percentage share of urban population in each size-class.

TABLE 7

Distribution of Towns by Population Size Class, 1961 and 1971

Size-class of towns	No. of towns in 1961	Population	Percentage of Urban population to total population	No. of towns in 1971	Total Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	..	..	..	1	55,368	22·89
III 20,000 to 49,999	1	42,597	23·89	1	21,304	8·81
IV 10,000 to 19,999	4	46,020	25·81	5	65,739	27·18
V 5,000 to 9,000	7	45,436	25·49	6	42,362	17·51
VI Below 5,000	18	44,222	24·81	23	57,117	23·61
Total ..	30	178,275	100·00	36	241,890	100·00


PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION IN
DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES OF TOWNS 1961–71
1971
241 890
23·61%
22·89%
8·81%
17·51%
27·18%
1961
178 275
24·81%
23·89%
25·42%
25·81%
CLASSES OF TOWNS
II
III
IV
V
VI

A cursory glance on the above table reveals that in Himachal Pradesh there is preponderance of small towns; the number of class VI towns is 23 in 1971, as compared to 18 in the 1961 census. The variation between the two figures is attributed to the emergence of 6 new towns in this class. However the percentage share of urban population claimed by this class fell slightly from 24.81 in 1961 to 23.61 in the 1971 census. Although the number of towns in the size-classes III, IV and V differed widely from each other in the 1961 census when these classes claimed 1, 4 and 7 towns respectively, yet the percentage of urban population to total population in these classes of towns did not differ much i.e. 23.89 in Class III, 25.81 in class IV and 25.49 in class V towns. The situation was completely altered in the 1971 census; Simla town has been upgraded to Class II. This class alone claims 22.89 per cent of the entire urban population. Sundar Nagar has similarly been upgraded from Class V to Class III and it is the only town in this class and covers 8.81 per cent of the urban population. The number of towns as well as population in Class IV towns has also increased in 1971 over 1961, from 4 to 5 and 25.81 per cent to 27.18 per cent respectively. This change has obviously been at the cost of class V, in which the number of towns stands reduced from 7 in 1961 to 6 in 1971, and the percentage of total urban population has gone down from 25.49 to 17.51, which is quite heavy. Another noteworthy feature is that there is no class I town in the state.

Civic Status

Table 8 shows cross classification of towns according to population size and civic administration status.

TABLE 8

Towns classified according to their civic administration status 1970

Population size class of towns	Number of towns having					
	Total No. of towns in 1971	Municipal corporation	Municipal committee	Notified Area Committee	Cantonment Board	Other Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1	1	..	..	..	..
III 20,000 to 49,999	1	..	1	..	..	..
IV 10,000 to 19,999	5	..	5	..	..	..
V 5,000 to 9,999	6	..	4	..	1	1
VI Below 5,000	23	..	9	8	6	..
Total	36	1	19	8	7	1

The only town falling in class II (Simla) has a Municipal Corporation; 19 of the towns have Municipal Committees out of which 9 fall in class VI, 5 in class IV, 4 in class V and 1 in Class III. The towns whose civic affairs are administered by Notified Area Committees are 8 in number and they all belong to Class VI. Apart from these, there are 7 Cantonment Board Areas of which only 1 is claimed by Class V whereas the other 6 are class VI towns. Pandoh (a class V twon) does not have any statutory local body; it is administered by the Beas Sutlej Link Project authorities.

Functional Categories

To study the shifting pattern of economy the towns have been classified by their functional characteristics as explained earlier. A comparative picture for 1961 and 1971 with regard to number of towns having various functional categories is depicted in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Functional Categories of Towns 1961 and 1971

Functional category	No. of towns in 1961 Census	No. of towns in 1971 Census
1	2	3
1. Primary activities	1	2
2. Primary activities-*cum*-service	2	..
3. Service	24	18
4. Service-*cum*-Primary activities	..	2
5. Service-*cum*--industry-*cum*-Primary activities	1	..
6. Service-*cum*-trade and commerce	..	3
7. Service-*cum*-industry	1	4
8. Industry	..	2
9. Industry-*cum*-Trade and commerce	..	1
10. Service-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-trade and commerce	..	1
11. Trade and commerce-*cum*-industry-*cum*-service	..	1
12. Service-*cum*-industry-*cum*-trade and commerce	..	1
13. Service-*cum*-industry-*cum*-trade and commerce-*cum*-primary activities	..	1
14. Industry-*cum*-service-*cum*-primary activities	1	..
Total	30	36

Striking difference in the situation as prevailing in the two censuses are observed, from Table 9. Two towns viz., Jogindar Nagar and Nagrota having primary activities-cum-service as their functional category in 1961 under-went a change in the occupational structure of their working populations that service came to occupy the principle position in the 1971 census. Against 24 service towns reported in the 1961 census there are only 18 towns in 1971. Further, various functional categories which were non-existent in the 1961 census have appeared on the occupational horizon of the 1971 census; the functional category Service-**cum**-Trade and commerce which claims 3 towns in the present

census, had non in the 1961 census. Similar other additions are Industry (2 towns); and Industry-**cum**-trade and commerce, Service-**cum**-primary activities-**cum**-Trade and commerce, Trade and commerce-**cum**-industry-**cum**-service, Service-**cum**-industry-**cum**-trade and commece, and Service-**cum**-industry-**cum**-trade and commerce-**cum**-primary activities (1 town each). All these figures highlight the adversification in the matter of occupational structures of the urban centres. A further analysis of towns in 1971 by the functional category shows that of the 36 towns, 22 are mono-functional, 10 are bi-functional and 4 are multi-functional.

In order to have still a deeper insight into the functional categories of the various towns, data relating to functional categories has been cross-classified by size-classes of towns in Tabel 10.

TABLE 10

Functional categories and number of Towns in different size classes, 1971

Functional category	No. of towns size class						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Primary activities ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
2. Service ..	..	1	..	4	1	12	12
3. Industry ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
4. Service-*cum*-primary activities	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
5. Service-*cum*-trade and cummerce.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
6. Service-*cum*-industry ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
7. Industry-*cum*-trade and commerce.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. Service-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Service-*cum*-industry-*cum*-trade and commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10. Trade and commerce-*cum*-industry-*cum*-service	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11. Service-*cum*-industry-*cum*-trade and commerce-*cum*-primary activities ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	..	1	1	5	6	23	36

The table shows that the only one town each in size classes II and III has one functional characteristics, viz., service and industry respectively. Out of 5 class IV towns 4 have one characteristic and the ramaining one has two characteristic. Out of 5 class V towns, 2 have a single characteristic and 3 have two characteristics. Out of 23 class VI towns, 14 have one characteristics 6 have two characteristics and 3 have three characteristics. It would be seen that service is the single dominant characteristic of most of the towns, the reason being that barring a few exceptions most of the towns in Himachal Pradesh are the headquarters of tahsils or districts. All other characteristics have only a nominal importance.

Statement II—Physical aspects and location of towns, 1969:

This statement deals with the physical aspects and location of towns. The reference year for the information contained in this statement is 1969 excepting for the information relating to sub-divisional head-quarters, i.e., column 9. Particulars for this column have been updated till the year 1971. This was considered important in view of the creation of certain new sub-divisions by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The statement runs into thirteen columns. Columns 2 to 5 deal with physical aspects of the towns whereas the remaining columns relate to the name of the town and its road distance (in kilometres) from the State Headquarters, District Headquarters; Sub-Divisional Headquarters/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil Headquarters, Railway Station, Bus Route; Navigable river/canal (if within 10 Kms.) and seaport (if within 50 Kms.)

Physical aspects

Data pertaining to columns 3—5, i.e. annual rainfall and temperature have been obtained from the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona. The only exception in Col. 3 is in respect of Yol, the source of information for which is local Cantonment Board authorities. Annual rainfall figures are based on average of at least 10 years. These data are not available for 11 towns. However, assuming the climatic conditions to be similar and keeping in view the proximity of Simla to Jutogh and Dhalli and of Una to Santokhgarh, figures for Simla have been repeated against Jutogh and Dhalli and those for Una have been repeated against Santokhgarh.

It shall be seen that Yol receives the highest average annual rainfall of 3,120.0 mm. in this state, closely followed by Dharamsala, which is situated barely 16 Kms away from this town and where the average annual precipitation is of the order of 2944.1 mm. This area is prone to very heavy rainfall on account of its favourable physiography of the region. This pocket of Kangra district is flanked in the north-west and north-east by the colossal Dhaula Dhar Range. Here the mountains rise from the valley which lies at about 1,000 metres above the main sea level, steeply upto over 4,000 metres. It is this feature of the hills that is responsible for the heavy rainfall. Out of the places for which information is available, Rampur receives the lowest average yearly rainfall (817.7 mm).

Particulars relating to temperature in columns 4 and 5 are available only for 5 towns. In this case also data relating to Simla have been utilized for Dhalli and Jutogh.

There is not much to be said on this aspect. However, with the help of the meagre available data it may be observed that this state experiences severe and prolonged winters with temperature dropping down below the freezing point in certain areas, as is the case in towns, like, Simla followed by comparatively moderate summers so that even in places like Yol the temperature may be expected to rise upto a maximum of 36°C to 37°C. In places like Simla the mercury goes barely upto about 28°C to 29°C.

Location of towns

Figures shown in brackets in columns 6 to 13 relate to distance of the town in kilometres from various important places; like State Headquarters, District Head-quarters, etc. In column 9, the name of the Sub-division and Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil has been separated from each other by putting an 'oblique' between the two. These particulars have been obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. Himachal Pradesh.

Table 11 gives the distribution of towns, class-wise by distance from the nearest city having a population of one lakh or more.

TABLE 11

Distance of Towns from the nearest City

Name of City	Size class of towns to which it is the nearest city	No. of towns which are within a distance of					
		Total No. of towns	10 Kms	11-25 Kms	26-50 Kms	51-100 Kms	100 Kms and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	1	..	..	..	..	1
	III	1	..	..	..	..	1
	IV	2	..	..	..	1	1
	V	3	..	..	..	..	2
	VI	14	..	..	..	6	8
Amritsar ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	2	..	..	..	..	2
	V	2	..	..	..	..	2
	VI	6	..	..	..	..	6
Ambala Cantt.	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	1	..	..	..	1	..
	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jullundur ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V	1	..	..	..	1	..
	VI	2	..	..	..	..	2
Dehradun	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VI	1	..	..	..	1	..

Before analysing the data compiled in this table, it must be noted that in Himachal Pradesh there is no city with a population of one lakh or above. Consequently distances of towns from the nearest cities located in the neighbouring states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have been furnished in this table. It would be seen from the table, Chandigarh is the nearest city for 21 towns. Out of these 21 towns, 14 lie at a distance of more than 100 Kms. and 7 lie between 51—100 Kms. Amritsar in Punjab, is the nearest city for 10 urban areas. Jullundur, in Punjab is the nearest city for 3 urban areas. Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh and Ambala Cantt. in Haryana, are the nearest cities for one town each.

The distribution of towns by distance from the nearest city shows that out of the total of 36 towns in Himachal Pradesh, 10 towns are located within a distance of 51 to 100 Kms. and 26 towns are at a distance of 100 Kms. and above. It would be seen that none of the towns is located within a distance of 50 Kms. from the nearest city.

Table 12 giving the distribution of towns by distance from the district head-quarters is furnished below:

TABLE 12

Distribution of towns by distance from the District headquarters

Name of District headquarter with name of district in brackets	Number of towns within					
	10 Kms	11-25 Kms	26-50 Kms	51-100 Kms	100 Kms and above	Total No. of towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasumpti (Mahasu) ..	1	..	2	1	1	5
Chamba (Chamba) ..	1	..	1	2	..	4
Bilaspur (Bilaspur)	1	..	1	1	:	3
Simla (Simla) ..	2	..	..	4	..	6
Dharamsala (Kangra) ..	2	1	1	2	3	9
Mandi (Mandi)	1	2	..	1	..	4
Sultanpur (Kulu)	1	..	1	..	..	2
Nahan (Sirmaur)	1	..	2	..	..	3
Total ..	10	3	8	11	4	36

In the above table, it is found that 10 towns are located within a distance of 10 Kms. from their respective district headquarters. It may be noted that out of these 10 towns 8 are, in fact the district headquarters. Three towns are located within a distance range of 11—25 Kms. whereas 8 towns are situated within the range of 26—50 Kms. 11 towns, the largest number, are located within the range of 51—100 Kms., out of which 4 belong to Simla district. The remaining 4 towns are located at a distance of 100 Kms. and above from their respective district headquarters. It brings out that the livelihood patterns of the people, the physical constraints, etc. have acted as a hinderance to the growth of satellite towns to become independent urban centres in Himachal Pradesh.

Means of Transport

Two railway lines, both of which are narrow gauge, connect parts of Himachal Pradesh to the neighbouring states. One of these, is the 163 Kms. (102 miles) long Pathankot-Jogindar Nagar railway line which has its course in the picturesque Kangra valley. The other connects Kalka, a broad gauge railway terminus in Haryana with the state capital, Simla, and is 96 Kms. (60 miles) in length.

Table 13 shows towns classified according to their distances from the nearest rail head.

TABLE 13

Towns classified by Distance from the nearest Rail Head

Distance from nearest rail head	No. of towns
1	2
Upto 1 Km.	8*
2 to 5 Km.	1
6 to 10 Km.	2
11 to 15 Km.	3
16 to 25 Km	2
26 Km. and above	20
Total ..	36

*Includes Jutogh, the Railway Station of which is situated at a distance of 2 Kms. from the town and lies outside the limits of this Cantonment.

Out of 36 towns only 8 towns of Himachal Pradesh, viz., Jogindar Nagar, Jutogh, Kangra, Nagrota, Nurpur, Palampur, Simla and Solan are connected by rail and as many as 28 lack this facility. Out of 28 towns which are not connected by rail head, 20 are situated at a distance of more than 26 Kms. from the nearest rail-head whereas 8 lie between 2 to 25 Kms.

As far as availability of road transport is concerned all the towns excepting Dagshai Cantonment are directly linked by regular bus service. A steep ascent of 2 Kms. from Kumarhati on the Simla-Kalka highway, leads to this cantonment. Till 1969, Kumarhati was the bus-head for this cantonment but recently a regular bus service has been extended to this place also.

Since independence Himachal Pradesh has made great strides in this field and a net work of roads has been laid, making even some of the remotest areas approachable. According to the State Director of Economics and Statistics, in 1973, there were 9,338 Kms. of motorable roads in the state.

Statement III—Municipal Finance, 1968-69 :

This statement deals with civic finance for the year 1968-69 and shows figures for each town individually. Break-up of the total receipts by sources such as taxes, municipal property and powers apart from taxation, government grant loan, advance and other sources is given under columns 3 to 9. Columns 10 to 16 are devoted to the expenditure side, wherein break up of the total expenditure is shown under the heads of general administration, public work, public safety, public health and conveniences, public institutions and others. Because five towns, viz., Nagrota, Santokhgarh, Jogindar Nagar, Ghamarwin and Sarahan were notified after the year 1968-69 the period to which this statement relates, no data are shown against them. Pandoh is another Urban area for which no figures are recorded in this statement, as no statutory local body exists there.

Per Capita Receipt and Expenditure

Table 14 shows per capita receipt and expenditure by size-class of towns relating to the sources of municipal finance and heads of expenditure respectively.

TABLE 14

Per Capita Receipt and Expenditure by size class of Towns, 1968-69

Size class of towns	No. of towns		Per Capita						
			Receipt (Rs.)			Expenditure (Rs.)			
	Total	For which data are available	Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	On Public health and conveniences	On Public Institutions	On all other aspects
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1	1	87·20	16·76	70·44	82·09	1·17	11·46	69·46
III 20,000 to 49,999	1	1	16·19	14·86	1·33	14·15	3·26	0·23	10·66
IV 10,000 to 19,999	5	5	39·79	31·97	7·82	36·39	11·45	0·95	23·99
V 5,000 to 9,999	6	5	34·08	16·81	17·27	29·73	9·83	3·14	16·76
VI Below 5,000	23	18	70·24	19·44	50·80	72·19	21·14	3·34	47·71
Total ..	36	30	34·37	21·61	32·76	51·57	9·74	4·33	37·60

NOTE :—Per capita figures have been worked out by taking into account population figures of only those towns for which data on public receipt and expenditure are available.

The table shows that there is no relation between the size class of towns and the per capita total receipt and total expenditure. For instance, the highest per capita receipt of Rs. 87.20 has been recorded in the class II towns followed by Rs. 70.24 in the class VI towns.

Class III towns come at the bottom with only Rs. 16.19 per capita receipt. On the per capita expenditure side also, a similar pattern emerges out. The highest per-capita expenditure (Rs. 82.09) has been reported in the class II towns followed by class VI towns with per capita total expenditure of Rs. 72.19. Class III towns are at the bottom with only Rs. 14.15.

If the per capita receipt by different sources is considered separately, it is found that in the case of per capita receipt through taxes, leaving out class IV towns which has the highest per capita receipt (Rs. 31.97), the variation among the different classes of towns is not very wide. In the case of the per capita receipt from other sources, the trend is almost the same as that of the per capita total receipt. If the per capita receipt from all sources are considered together it is found that the major portion of receipt (60.25 per cent) is received from other sources whereas only 39.75 per cent are received through taxes.

Turning to levels of per capita expenditure it is noticed that the pattern, broadly speaking, has a relationship with the per capita income. The town classes which have higher per capita income have higher per capita expenditure and **vice-versa.** Further the per capita expenditure is a little less than per capita receipt, excepting for Class VI in which case the per capita expenditure is little more as against per capita receipt. This situation is the result of the endeavour of even the smaller civic bodies to provide for certain basic civic needs of the town dwellers.

If the per capita expenditure incurred under different heads is considered separately it is found that the variation among the different classes of towns is very wide. Considering the per capita expenditure under all heads together it is found that the overwhelming part of expenditure (72.72 per cent) is spent on other aspects while 18.89 per cent is spent on public health and conveniences and only 8.39 per cent on public institutions.

Statement IV—Civic and Other Amenities, 1969:

Civic and other amenities available to the town dwellers of Himachal Pradesh are given in this statement. The selected indicators are road length in kilometres with break-up by **Kutcha** and **Pucca,** system of sewerage/drainage, provision of public latrines mode of disposal of nightsoil, source and capacity of the protected water supply, availability of fire fighting service, and number of various kinds of elecrticity connections in each town. The information pertains to the year 1969 and is in accordance with the reports received from the civic authority of each town.

The abbreviations have been adopted for presenting different items of information. These abbreviation are explained hereunder:—

Column No.	Abbreviation	Description
3	KR	Kutcha Road
	PR	Pucca Road
4	OSD	Open Surface Drains
	S	Sewer
	ST	Septic Tank
3	B	Basket
	BKT	Bucket
	HL	Headload
	S	Sewer
	ST	Septic Tank
	WB	Wheel Barrow
9	SW	Spring Water
	TK	Tank
	T	Tap
	W	Well
10	N.A.	Not available

Roads

Because total road length in different towns may not give an exact idea to indicate the facility of roads, other parametres like road length per 100 sq. km. and road length per 1,000 inhabitants of the urban areas have been adopted. Separate figures for **Kutcha and Pucca** roads have been worked out alongwith the total road length. The data are presented in Table 15.

TABLE I5

Road length (Km.) by Area and Population

Size class of towns	Per 100 Km			Per 1000 population		
	Pucca road	Katcha road	Total	Pucca road	Katcha road	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	291.09	367.82	658.91	1.03	1.30	2.33
III 20,000 to 49,999	87.26	78.53	165.79	0.47	0.42	0.89
IV 10,000 to 19,999	332.29	117.43	449.72	1.54	0.54	2.08
V 5,000 to 9,999	195.03	79.93	274.96	1.37	0.56	1.93
VI Below 5,000	264 33	81.62	345.95	2.97	0.92	3.89
All Towns	254.68	124.09	378.77	1.04	0.80	2.44

There does not apear to be any definite relationship between the size-class of towns and road length per 100 sq. km. of area in Himachal Pradesh. It would be seen that the total road length per 100 sq. km. as compared to the state average of 378.77 kms. is 658.91 km. in Class II towns, which is the highest. But the lowest position is claimed by Class III towns i.e., the next smaller class with a figures of 165.79 kms. Considering the smaller classes of towns it is found that no particular trend is discernible, because the figures which are as high as 449.72 km. for class IV, decline to 274.96 for Class V and rise again to 345.95 in the case of Class VI towns. Mountaineous terrain of this state is one of the important factors contributing to this situation.

So far as **kutcha** road length per 100 sq. km. is concerned it is roughly half of the **pucca** road length per 100 sq. km. if the entire urban area of the state is considered. As against 254.68 kms. of **Pucca** road per 100 sq. km. of area the length of **kutcha** road per 100 sq. km. area is only 124.09. But it may be noted that in the case of the highest size class II, the length of **kutcha** road per 100 sq. km. of area (367.82 kms.) is more than that of black-topped roads (291.09 kms.).

The other set of data, i.e., road length per 1,000 persons also do not exhibit any particular trend when viewed in relation to the different size classes of towns. Against the state average of 2.44 kms. of roads per 1,000 urban population, class III has only 0.89 kms., which is the lowest for all classes. In the two classes preceding and succeeding it, i.e., class II and class IV have 2.33 and 2.08 kms. of total road length per 1,000 population respectively. The figure drops to 1.93 in case of class V but again rises steeply to 3.89 for class VI. Similarly, the break-up of road length per 1,000 population, by **pucca** and **kutcha** roads does not show any secular-trend-as we consider the data for the various classes of towns.

System of Sewerage

The system of sewerage in the various urban centres may be studied with the help of table 16 which gives number of towns in each size-class by system of sewerage.

TABLE 16

Distribution of Towns by System of Sewerage and size class of Towns

System of Sewerage/ Drainage	No. of towns in each size class						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Open surface Drains	..	..	..	2	3	13	18
Sewers ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Open Surface Drains/ Septic Tanks ..	..	..	..	2	..	10	12
Sewers/Open surface Drains ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sewers/Open Surface Drains/Septic Tanks	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Total ..	..	1	1	5	6	23	36

An important feature of this table is that the system of open surface drains independently or in combination with other methods, is still prevalent in all but two of the urban areas, i.e., excepting in one town each of classes IV and V. These two towns which have the distinction of being served exclusively with a net-work of sewers, are Bilaspur, (a newly built town, the old town having been submerged in the Gobind Sagar) and Nahan (an erstwhile princely state capital that had already an efficient underground drainage system since long past). The two towns in the larger size classes II (Simla) and III (Sundar Nagar) have the facilities of using open surface drains and septic tanks. 18 towns, 13 of which fall in class VI alone, use open surface drains for disposal of waste water. Similarly, out of the 12 towns using open surface drains and septic tanks, 10 belong to class VI. It brings out that there is extremely poor sanitation in the smaller size classes of towns, though much remains to be accomplished in this field in the larger classes too.

Service latrines

Provision of latrines for public use has a great bearing upon the maintenance of sanitation in a town. Table 17 shows distribution of towns classwise by service latrines.

TABLE 17

Service latrines by size class of Towns, 1969

Size class of towns	No. of towns having no service latrines	No. of towns having service latrines	No. of towns not having any kind of latrines	Total number of towns
1	2	3	4	5
I 100,000 and over ..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	..	1	..	1
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	1	..	..	1
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	1	4	..	4
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	3	3	..	6
VI Below 5,000 ..	7	10	6	23
Total ..	12	18	6	36

NOTE—(i) Information given under column 2 is exclusive of that given under column 4.

(ii) Number of towns recorded under column 3 may include those towns which have latrines of other types in addition to service latrines.

In 6 towns there are no latrines for public use, while 11 of the towns have only water borne public latrines. There are 18 towns which still face the problem of conversion of service latrines.

It would be observed that out of 18 towns having service latrines 1 is a class II town (Simla), 4 are class IV towns and 3 are class V towns. The remaining 10 towns belong to class VI.

It needs to be pointed out here that although 12 towns do not have any public service latrines, yet if the facility as available to the household is considered, the overall position is rather dismal. There are only two towns, viz., Pandoh and Bilaspur where the intensity of the problem of service latrines is the minimum as these towns have been planned recently.

Disposal of Night Soil

The desirability of having an efficient and proper method of disposal of the night soil needs hardly to be emphasized. Could there be anything more distressing than the sight of some one carrying human excreta on the head? But then, this is one of the accepted forms of carrying the night soil for disposal in the towns of Himachal Pradesh, as elsewhere in the country. The following table gives the distribution of towns by various methods of disposal of night soil and size-class of towns :

TABLE 18

Distribution of Towns by methods of disposal of night soil and size class of towns

Method of disposal of night soil	Size class of towns						Total number towns
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Head Load ..	..	..	..	1	1	6	8
Head Load Wheel Barrows	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Head Load/ Septic Trank ..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6
Basket ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wheel Barrows	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Buckets ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Buckets/ Septic Tank ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Sewer ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sewer/Septic Tank ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Septic Tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
No method of disposal of any kind ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	..	1	1	5	6	23	36

NOTE : Where there are more than one method of disposal of night soil prevalent in a town, they have been shown upto two places in order of importance, one followed by the other.

The above table shows that out of 36 towns, in 16 towns the night soil is carried on head loads; in 6 towns, it is carried in buckets, in 4 towns, the sewerage facility is available, in 3 towns the night soil is carried in wheel barrows, in 3 towns the septic tanks facility is available, in 1 town, it is carried in baskets and in the remaining 3 towns no method of any kind is used.

It should thus be noticed that a big effort is required for achieving a breakthrough in so far as liberation of the sanitary workers from this squalid part of the job is concerned.

Protected Water Supply

Table 19 shows distribution of towns by size-class having protected water supply.

TABLE 19

Protected water supply by size class of Towns, 1969

Size class of towns	No. of towns having protected water supply	No. of towns not having protected water supply	Total number of towns
1	2	3	4
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1 (100%)	..	1(100%)
III 20,000 to 49,999	1 (100%)	..	1(100%)
IV 10,000 to 19,999	5 (100%)	..	5(100%)
V 5,000 to 9,999	5 (83·4%)	1 (16·6%)	6(100%)
VI Below 5,000	21 (91%)	2 (9%)	23 (100%)
Total	33 (91·7%)	3 (8·3%)	36 (100%)

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total number of towns in each size class.

Protected water supply exists in all the towns excepting Sarahan, Shri Naina Devi Ji and Una. One of these 3 towns belongs to class V while the other two belong to class VI. In Una, wells are the source of drinking water; in Sarahan, drinking water is available from the nearby springs, and in Shri Naina Devi Ji, which suffers from acute water scarcity, tank is the only source of drinking water supply. Sarahan which is a new town, may also be expected to have a protected water supply scheme in the future. But both Una and Shri Naina Devi Ji are to be considered on a different plane. Una lies in the area adjoining the plains of Punjab, Shri Naina Devi Ji is an important place of pilgrimage visited by thousands of pilgrims annually. The importance of having protected and assured water supply in these towns therefore needs hardly to be emphasized.

Fire Fighting Service

Table 20 displays information on fire fighting service by size class of towns.

TABLE 20

Fire Fighting Service by size class of Towns

Size class of towns	No. of towns having fire fighting service	No. of towns not having fire fighting service	Total numbers of town
1	2	3	4
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1 (100%)	..	1(100%)
III 20,000 to 49,999	1 (100%)	..	1(100%)
IV 10,000 to 19,999	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	5(100%)
V 5,000 to 9,999	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	6(100%)
VI Below 5,000	7 (43·7%)	16 (56·3%)	23(100%)
Total	16(44·4%)	20(55·6%)	36(100%)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total number of towns in eachsize class.

Of the 36 towns, only 16 are provided with fire fighting service. Thus, there are 20 such urban centres where this facility is not available. It may be noted that only the comparatively bigger towns and the cantonment board areas are provided with this facility.

Electricity

All the towns, big and small, in Himachal Pradesh have electricity. It may be noted that Santokhgarh, a new town in Kangra district, is not having the street lights.

Statement V—Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities in towns:

The extent of availability of medical facilities by type of institutions and number of beds provided in each instiution; educational facilities by various levels or courses offered; and recreational and cultural facilities covering stadia, cinemas, auditoria and public libraries including reading rooms are depicted in this statement. Although the year of reference for these data is 1969, yet for the towns of Ghamarwin, Jogindar Nagar, Nagrota, Santokhgarh and Sarahan information relating to the year 1971 has been furnished because these places acquired urban status after the year 1969. Different sets

of data have been collected from various sources. Particulars about medical institutions were gathered from the State Director of Health Services, whereas information pertaining to educational facilities, excepting technical education, were furnished by the State Director of Education. Statistics on technical education were collected from the Director of Industries and the Director of Employment and Training, Himachal Pradesh. The source for all other information is the respective civic body.

The following abbreviations have been adopted in presenting of data in this statement:

Column No.	Abbreviation	Description
3	D	Dispensary
	FC	Family Planning Centre
	H	Hospital
	HC	Health Centre
	TBC	T.B. Clinic
	O	Other Medical Institutions
5	A	Arts College
	AS	Arts & Science College
	ASC	Arts, Science & Commerce College
9	CTC	Craft Training Centre
	IS	Industrial School
	ITI	Industrial Training Institute
	PVTC	Pre-Vocational Training Centre
	RITI	Rural Industrial Training Institute
	TC	Tailoring Centre
	O	Others
13	Ag. C	College of Agriculture
	B.Ed	College of Education
	F.A.	College of Fine Arts
	IIAS	Indian Institute of Advanced Study
	JBT	Junior Basic Training School
	LS	Institute of Library Science
	PGC	Post Graduate Centre
	P.Pr	Pre-Primary School
	SC	Sanskrit College
	ST	Sanskrit Teaching Institute

Medical Facilities

Table 21 brings out the salient features of health services as available in the towns in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 21

Medical Facilities by size, class of towns

Type of Medical Institution	No. of towns having Medical facilities in each size class of towns						Total No. of Towns
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hospital	..	1	1	5	6	11	24
Dispensary	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Health Centre	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Other Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Medical Facility	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total number of towns	..	1	1	5	6	23	36

The medical amenities have been arranged in discending order of importance and a town is accounted for against only one i.e. the most important amenity in each case. Thus if there is one or more hospitals in a town it will be accounted for against hospital, though it may have one or more dispensaries, health centre, etc. also. The table reveals that 24 of the towns, i.e., 66.6 per cent have hospitals, 5 have dispensaries and other 5 have health centres. Two of the towns are devoid of any medical institution.

Table 22 gives number of beds in medical institutions per 1,000 population by size class of towns.

TABLE 22

Nuumber of beds per 1000 Population

Size class of towns	No. of towns	No. of beds in medical institutions	No. of beds per 1,000 population
1	2	3	4
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1	548	0·99
III 20,000 to 49,999	1	120	0·56
IV 10,000 to 19,999	5	892	13·57
V 5,000 to 9,999	6	303	7·15
VI Below 5,000	23	959	16·79
Total ..	36	2,822	11·67

A mere glance on the above table brings out that the smaller towns are endowed with many times more number of beds per 1,000 persons than the big urban centres in Himachal Pradesh. Class VI claims 959 beds, which is almost one-third of the total of 2,822 beds available in the medical institutions in the urban areas. Because all the towns in this class have a population of less than 5,000 each, the number of beds available per 1,000 persons comes to 16.79, which is quite high as compared to the state average of 11.67 beds per 1,000 urban population. Class IV and Class V towns possess 13.57 and 7.15 beds respectively per 1,000 population. But in the case of larger size classes viz., classes II and III, the number of beds per 1,000 population works out to less than 1, the actual figures being 0.99 and 0.56 respectively. As stated earlier, the smaller towns have a larger share of this amenity. But it must not be forgotten that all the urban medical institutions cater to the needs of the adjoining rural areas also. Therefore, the study of mere statistical figures without knowing the nature and area covered may not yield

a complete insight into the problem of provision of medical care. However, so far as the urban areas are concerned, the broad conclusion as given above would still be valid.

Educational Facilities

(a) Primary and Secondary Schools

Table 23 shows secondary and primary schools per 1,000 population in the different size classes of towns.

TABLE 23

Primary and Secondary schools per 1,000 population

Size class of towns	No. of towns	Number per 1,000 population	
		Primary School	Secondary School
1	2	3	4
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..
II 50,0000 to 99,999	1	0.11	0.29
III 20,000 to 30,999	1	0.09	0.19
IV 10,000 to 19,999	5	0.56	0.17
V 5,000 to 9,999	6	0.17	0.26
VI Below 5,000	23	0.28	0.54
Total	36	0.28	0.30

It must be made clear in the beginning that the secondary schools also run primary classes. Therefore, the school level facilities may be viewed in their totality by those who may be interested in looking at the problem. However, the fact remains that the provision of schools upto various levels has certain other bearings on the lives of the people. For example, it is highly desirable in a welfare state, like ours, to have distribution of primary level schools in such a manner that the school going children have to cover the minimum distance.

Reverting back to table 23 it will be seen that there are 0.28 primary schools per 1,000 population in the urban areas of the state. Class IV towns have the highest number of schools (0.56) per 1,000 population. There are 5 towns in this class. Second position is occupied by class VI (0.23) which is also at par with the state average, followed by class V with 0.17 primary schools per 1,000 population. These classes constitute 23 and 6 towns respectively. The lowest number of schools has been recorded in class III towns (0.09).

If the secondary schools per 1,000 population are considered, it is found that the highest number of schools (0.54) are in class VI towns, as compared to the state average (0.30). This is evidently due to extremely small population of these towns which is the denominator for working out this rate. The second place is occupied by class II where 0.29 secondary schools are available per 1,000 persons. It is significant to note that class IV towns which have the highest number of primary schools per 1,000 population, comes at the bottom with only 0.17 secondary schools per 1,000 persons.

As is evident from the above table that there is no relation between the size class of towns and the number of primary and secondary schools per 1,000 population. Generally speaking, the schools located in the towns also cater to educational needs of the rural population in the surrounding areas. Keeping this fact in view, establishment of a relation between town-size and the number of schools of a particular type may not indicate exactly the sufficiency or deficiency of such educational facilities.

(b) Colleges:

There are 14 degree colleges imparting general education in the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh. Further, no urban area other than Simla has more than one such institutions of higher studies. Apart from Simla the facility of college education is available in the towns of Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala, Hamirpur, Mandi, Nahan, Rampur, Solan, Sultanpur (Kulu) and Una. Three of these towns, viz., Dharamsala, Solan and Simla are also having a college of education (teachers training) each. The colleges of agriculture are located in two towns viz., Palampur and Solan. The only medical college is located at Simla. As for engineering degree college, none of the towns in Himachal Pradesh has this facility. An important institution, i.e., a mountaineering institute is functioning at Manali.

Table 24 shows distribution of towns by size class having various types of colleges.

TABLE 24

Non-technical Colleges and other institutions of higher studies by size class of towns

Size class of towns	Total No. of towns	Number of towns not having any type of college	Number of towns having Arts/ Science/ Commerce College	Number of towns having institutions of higher studies other than Arts/ Science/ Commerce colleges
1	2	3	4	5
I 100,000 and over ..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	1	..	1 (4)	..
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	1	1	..	..
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	5	..	5(5)	..
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	6	3	3(3)	..
VI Below 5,000 ..	23	20	2(2)	1(1)
Total ..	36	24	11	1

NOTES:—*N*—(*i*) Figures given in brackets indicate number of units.

(*ii*) Each town is accounted for under one column of the table only. Existance of arts/science/commerce collage takes precedence over other institution of higher studies in matter of taking account of a particular town.

It would be seen from the above table that Simla, the only town in class II, has 4 colleges. Apart from these, the Indian Institute of Advance Studies whose scholars are making valuable contribution by way of research in various fields, is also located in this town. The only town in class III has no college of any type. There are 5 towns in class IV and each one is having a college. Out of 6 towns of class V, 3 are having colleges. Out of 23 towns of class VI, the smallest size class, only 2 towns have colleges. However, one of the class VI towns is having an institution of miscellaneous character. It brings out that the small-sized towns have very few facilities for higher education.

Technical Institutions

Table 25 gives distribution of towns by size-class having technical institutions, like engineering colleges, polytechnics and industrial training institutes.

TABLE 25

Technical Institutions by size class of Towns

Size class of towns	No. of towns having technical Institutions	Number of technical institutions: Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Industrial training Institutes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I 100,000 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1 (Simla)	..	..	1	1
III 20,000 to 49,999	1 (Sunder-Nagar)	..	1	..	1
IV 10,000 to 19,999	4 (Chamba, Mandi, Nahan and Solan)	..	..	4	4
V 5,000 to 9,999	2 (Kulu and Una)	..	..	2	2
VI Below 5,000	1 (Hamirpur)	..	1	..	1
Total	9	..	2	7	9

As mentioned earlier, there is no engineering college in any of the urban centres of this state. The above table, however, reveals that there are 9 other technical institutions located in different towns. Of these 2 are polytechnics, one each in Sundar Nagar (class III town) and Hamirpur (class VI town) which run various diploma courses, and the remaining 7 are Industrial training institutes offering diploma courses in technical trades, such as fitter, welder, motor mechanic, carpenter etc. One of these is located in the only class II town of Simla, 4 in class IV towns, viz., Chamba, Mandi, Nahan and Solan, and 2 in class V towns, viz., Kulu and Una. There is no such Industrial training institute in class III and class VI towns. Of late, these technical institutes have been attracting a large number of students. With the adoption of an economic policy of having a bias in favour of industrialization especially the small scale sector, it is to be hoped that such technical institutions would go a long way in meeting the demands for technical and skilled personnel.

Recreational and cultural facilities

Table 26 gives numberof towns having stadia, cinema and public libraries including reading rooms.

TABLE 26

Number of Towns having Stadia Cinemas and public Libraries including Reading Rooms by size class of Towns

Size class of towns	Total No. of towns	Stadia		Cinemas		Public libraries including reading rooms	
		Towns having	Towns not having	Towns having	Towns not having	Towns having	Towns not having
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
II 50,000 to 99,999	..	1	..	1	1 (4) ..	1 (7)	..
III 20,000 to 49,999	..	1	1 (1)	..	1 (1) ..	1 (1)	..
IV 10,000 to 19,999	..	5	..	5	5 (7) ..	5 (17)	..
V 5 000 to 9,999	..	6	1 (1)	5	3 (3) 3	6 (12)	..
VI Below 5,000	..	23	1 (1)	22	6 (6) 17	17 (17)	6
Total	..	36	3 (3)	33	16 (21) 20	30 (54)	6

Note :– Figures given in brackets indicate number of units.

While analysing column 3 of this table, it would be evident that only three towns, namely, Palampur, Sultanpur (Kulu) and Sundar Nagar are provided with one stadium each. Considering cinemas it is noticed that only 16 towns out of 36 enjoy this facility. There are only 3 towns which have more than one cinema hall. Simla (Class II) tops in this respect by claiming 4 cinemas.

As for public libraries including reading rooms are concerned it may be seen that barring a few towns, namely, Bakloh, Ghamarwin, Hamirpur, Manali, Santokhgarh, Sarahan, all others have this facility. There are 8 towns which have more than one public library including reading rooms. Further, although the number of towns in the size classes IV and VI is 5 and 23 respectively yet the number of public libraries including reading rooms is 17 in all the towns in each of these size classes.

It may be noted that there are four such towns which are having the facility of auditoria/ drama halls. These are Dalhousie M.C., Kasauli, Simla and Sultanpur (Kulu).

Statement VI—Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1969 :

The economic portrait of each town is drawn in this statement. The statement is composed of four distinct sections. The first three of these sections give names of three most important commodities imported, exported and manufactured as shown against each town. Extent of availablity of banking and credit facilities is shown in terms of number of banks, agricultural credit societies/non-agricultural credit societies functioning in each town. The information was furnished by the respective civic bodies and the year of reference is 1969 excepting for the towns of Ghamarwin, Jogindar Nagar, Nagrota, Santokhgarh and Sarhan which attained urban status after the year 1969. In these cases the information pertains to the year 1971. The data have also been supplemented by observations of the investigators.

Three most important commodities imported

Tables 27, 28 and 29 have been compiled to indicate the three most important commodities imported, occupying first, second and third important place.

TABLE 27

Important Commodities imported by size class of towns and Industrial category (First important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial category	Size class of towns						Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
600	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses	..	1	1	5	6	19	32
601	Wholesale trade in Food-stuff other than cereals and pulses	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
632	Wholesale trade in Transport and storage equipment	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
649	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Total ..	..	1	1	5	6	23	36

TABLE 28

Important Commodities imported by size class of towns and Industrial category (Second important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial Category	Size class of towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
600	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
601	Wholesale trade in Food-stuff other than cereals and pulses	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
602	Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirtings, suitings, hosiery goods	..	1	1	4	5	20	31
	Total ..	..	1	1	5	6	23	36

TABLE 29

Important Commodities exported by size class of towns and Industrial category (Third important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial category	Size class of towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
600	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
601	Wholesale trade in Food-stuff other than cereals and pulses	..	1	..	4	5	19	29
613	Wholesale trade in metal, porcelain and glass utensil, crockery and chinaware ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
643	Wholesale trade in building-materials ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
649	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
	Total	..	1	1	5	6	23	36

It would be seen from above tables that food-grains occupy the first important place as a commodity of import in all but four towns, which fall in the size class VI.

Textiles, such as all kind of fabrics, garments, suitings and hosiery goods, have been reported as the second important commodity imported in 31 towns. Out of the remaining 5 towns, food stuffs other than cereals and pulses occupy the second important place. In the three towns, 2 falling in category VI and 1 in category IV. Cereals and pulses have been reported as the second commodity of import in the remaining 2 towns, one each of them falling under size class V and VI respectively.

In 29 towns, out of 36, the third place goes to the group of food stuffs other than cereals and pulses, which are generally sugar, vegetables, vegetable ghee and milk, etc. In the rest of the towns the commodities, such as shoes, cement, general merchandise and metal and metalwares have been reported as occupying the third important place.

Three most important commodities exported

Three tables, 30—32 given below, depict the information with regard to the three most important commodities exported from the towns of Himachal Pradesh by size class of towns and industrial category.

TABLE 30

Important Commodities exported by size class of towns and Industrial category (First important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial category	Size class of towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
600	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
601	Wholesale trade in Food stuff other than cereals and pulses	..	1	..	4	1	11	17
608	Wholesale trade in straw and fodder ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
610	Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
621	Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
640	Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
643	Wholesale trade in building materials ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
649	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Total ..	..	1	1	5	6	17	30

TABLE 31

Important Commodities exported by size class of towns and Industrial category (Second important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial category	Size class of towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
600	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
601	Wholesale trade in Food stuff other than cereals and pulses	..	1	..	2	5	9	17
602	Wholesale trade in toxtiles and textile products like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirtings, suitings, hosiery goods	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
604	Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
610	Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
621	Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
631	Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
649	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Total ..	..	1	..	5	5	16	27

TABLE 32

Important Commodities exported by size class of towns and Industrial category (Third important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial category	Size class of towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
601	Wholesale trade in Food stuff other than cereals and pulses	..	1	..	1	2	8	12
611	Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
612	Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
621	Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches etc.	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
623	Wholesale trade in skin, leather and fur etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
643	Wholesale trade in building materials ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
646	Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
649	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	2	1	2	5
	Total ..	..	1	..	5	4	15	25

A striking feature of these data is that there are 6 such towns in Himachal Pradesh from where no commodities are exported. All these towns, viz., Bakloh, Dalhousie Cantt., Hamirpur, Jutogh, Nurpur and Shri Naina Devi Ji, are in the size class VI. Vegetables, fruits and potatoes etc. form one important group of commodities that occupies first position in 17 towns out of the 30 towns from where commodities are exported. Building material like wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, stone, slate and sand, resine, turpentine and furniture are some of the other important items of export occupying first important position in 7 towns.

The number of towns covered in table 31 is reduced to 27 as the second important commodity of export has not been reported in respect of 3 towns apart from 6 towns where even the first commodity has not been reported. It would be seen that foodstuffs other than cereals and pulses, such as fruits, vegetables, **gur**, ginger and potatoes occupy the second important place in the export economy of 17 towns. Timber has been reported as the second important commodity of export in three towns. Of these one falls in class IV and 2 in class VI towns. Two towns (both in class VI) have reported cereals and pulses as the second commodity of export. In the rest of the towns, textiles, intoxicants, medicines and electrical machinery occupy the second place of importance in export.

Considering the third important commodity of export (table 32), it is found that two of the exporting towns have no third important commodity of export. These towns are Yol and Dhalli. The group of foodstuffs other than cereals and pulses predominates in 12 towns having one or the other commodity included in this broad group. Various fruits such as, pears, apples etc. and vegetables like potatoes, ginger etc., are covered under this broad group. In three towns, all belonging to class VI have reported wood, cane, bamboo etc. as the third important commodity of export.

Three most important Commodities Manufactured

Himachal Pradesh has yet to make a break through in the manufacturing sector of the economy. Most of the requirements for manufactured products are met by resorting to import from other states. The state is, at present, industrially so backward that all the important industrial establishments can be counted on the finger tips. In the first place, till recently, the basic problem of transport and communication was so acute that this proved to be an important bottleneck in the process of industrialisation. Secondly,

there was no local market. Besides, there were snags like paucity of skilled labour, raw material and lack of other requisite infra-structure. Only three big industrial units were established some decades ago and they still happen to form the back-bone of the industrial sector of this state. These units are Mohan Meakin Breweries, Solan, the Kasauli Distillery, Kasauli; the Nahan Foundry and the three gun factories at Mandi, etc. Besides, there are now three resine and turpentine factories which were established in the recent past, a few saw mills, tea blending units (in the rural tract of Kangra Valley) and a few industrial units, manufacturing instruments, like, thermometers, metalwares and potteries, etc. which have come up in and around Solan (Mahasu district) and Paonta Sahib (Sirmaur district).

Table 33 to 35 have been devised to bring out the broad pattern of distribution of manufacturing industries in the various towns of Himachal Pradesh. These three tables represent three most important commodities arranged in order of their importance.

TABLE 33

Important Commodities Manufactured by size class of towns and Industrial category (First important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial category	Size class of towns						Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
212	Tea processing	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
221	Wine Industries	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
261	Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage ropes, twines, nets etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
263	Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments, including wearing apparel	..	..	1	..	2	2	5
269	Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified like linoleum, padding, wadding upholstering, filling	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
279	Manufacture of wood and reed, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
291	Manufacture of foot wear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic foot wear	..	..	..	1	..	3	4
312	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
313	Manufacture of drugs and medicines ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
314	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
316	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene, except glass	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
323	Manufacture of China-ware and porcelain ware	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
326	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone-dressing and stone crushing, stone-ware ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
359	Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and assessories not elsewhere classified, (such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armaments, etc.) ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Total ..	..	1	1	5	5	14	26

TABLE 34

Important Commodities Manufactured by size class of towns and Industrial category (Second important commodity)

Minor group	Industrial category	Size class of towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
202	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
261	Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage ropes, twines, nets etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
263	Weaving carpets. rugs and other similar textiles products	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
266	Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
272	Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers. baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow.	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
279	Manufacture of wood and reed, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
291	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
303	Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
314	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressing, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
326	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing, stone crushing, stone-ware ..	..	..	..	.	1	..	1
340	Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enamelled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled, sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
345	Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchen ware	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
349	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified like type-founding	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
360	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts(such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electro-magnetic clutches and brakes etc.)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
361	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables ..	..	..	..	..	.	1	1
387	Manufacture of stationery articles liko fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags etc., not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	..	1	1	5	5	10	22

TABLE 35

Important Commodities Manufactured by size class of towns and Industrial category (Third important commodity)

inor Group	Industrial category	Size class of towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
212	Tea Processing	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
263	Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
272	Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow-wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
303	Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
314	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressing, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
316	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
319	Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitized films and paper)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
328	Manufacture of asbestos, cement, and other cement products	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
340	Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne-plate or enamelled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled, sanitary and other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
345	Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
380	Manufacture of medical, surgial and sciontific equipment	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
383	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Total ..	..	1	1	5	4	5	16

It shall be seen from table 33 that only 26 of the 36 towns have manufacturing industrial units. In other words, 10 urban areas do not have even a single manufacturing industrial unit; all these towns fall in the size class VI and all but a few of these are cantonments. The products relating to the group of textiles and garments commands first important position as a manufacturing industry in 5 towns. To be precise, four of these towns, viz., Nurpur, Rampur, Sultanpur (Kulu) and Sundar Nagar are reported to be manufacturing woollen shawls, etc. as the most important item. The fifth town is Kangra where the first important manufactured commodity is silk fabrics. Of these, Sundar Nagar is a class III town whereas the rest fall either in class V or in class VI. In 4 towns, 1 in class IV and 3 in class VI, the first important manufactured product is leather footwear. All other industries reported in the table claim one to two towns each.

Considering the second important manuafctured commodity it will be seen that 4 towns have only one important commodity of manufacture. Thus, only 22 towns are covered in table 34. Eighteen industries are spread over these 22 towns. Obviously there is no such industry which may be considered as having a special status in this context.

The data pertaining to the third most important commodity manufactured (table 35) shows that only 16 towns have reported the manufactured commodity occupying third place in order of importance. Here also, it is noticed as in the case of the second important commodity that there are 14 broad groups of products which are being manufactured in 14 different towns. There are only two towns which claim two groups of product each.

From the preceding paragraphs, it would be clear that the urban areas of this state are extremely backward in the matter of industrialisation. The state policies are now directed at achieving a higher rate of industrial growth and various incentives in the form of credit facilities, subsidies, provision of raw materials and establishment of industrial estates with provisions of power and necessary infrastructure facilities, are being offered to the entrepreneurs opting to come forward for setting up industries in Himachal Pradesh.

Banking and credit facilities

Table 36 shows number of towns by size class having as well as those not having banking service, agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 36

Towns having Agricultural and non-agricultural Credit Societies and Banking service by size class of Towns

Size class of towns	Banking service			Agricultural credit societies			Non-agricultural credit societies		
	No. of towns having	No. of towns not having	Total towns	No. of towns having	No. of towns not having	Total towns	No. of towns having	No. of towns not having	Total towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1
III 20,000 to 49,999	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1
IV 10,000 to 19,999	5	..	5	1	4	5	5	..	5
V 5,000 to 9,999	5	1	6	2	4	6	5	1	6
VI Below 5,000	19	4	23	11	12	23	13	10	23
Total ..	31	5	36	14	22	36	25	11	36

All but 5 towns in this state have banking facilities. Simla claims the top position with regard to the number of banks and non-agricultural credit co-operative societies numbering 7 and 21 respectively. As many as 6 towns, namely, Dharamsala, Mandi, Nahan, Nalagarh, Palampur and Sultanpur (Kulu) have 4 banks each. There are five towns, viz., Chamba, Jogindar Nagar, Solan, Sundar Nagar and Una, having 3 banks each. Availability of better banking facilities in Nalagarh, Palampur and Jogindar Nagar in comparison with other towns of similar population size is a pointer towards the extent of business and commercial activities carried on in these places as compared to other places. Another important point to be noted is that one town in class V, viz., Pandoh and 3 towns in class VI, viz., Dalhousie Cantt., Dhalli, Jutogh and Manali are devoid of this facility.

Out of 36 towns 14 have agricultural credit societies and out of these 5 have more than one agricultural credit co-operative society. This indicates the role of primary sector in the urban economy. 11 of these towns are in class VI, 2 in class V and 1 in class IV. The bigger towns have no agricultural credit society.

The number of towns having non-agricultural credit societies is 25 and these are inclusive of all the towns in the size classes II, III and IV and all but one of the 6 towns in the size class V. Out of the 23 towns in class VI, 10 are devoid of non-agricultural credit societies. This is a pointer towards the small measure in which non-agricultural credit facilities are available, especially in the small towns.

Statement VII—Population of towns by religion:

This statement displays distribution of population of each town by religion according to the 1971 census. For six major religions, viz., Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Jainism, Islam and Sikhism, figures are shown individually, whereas those following all other religions and persuations have been shown combined. The number of persons who failed to report their religion has also been given.

Distribution of urban population by religion

Table 37 shows percentage distribution of population by religion and size class of towns.

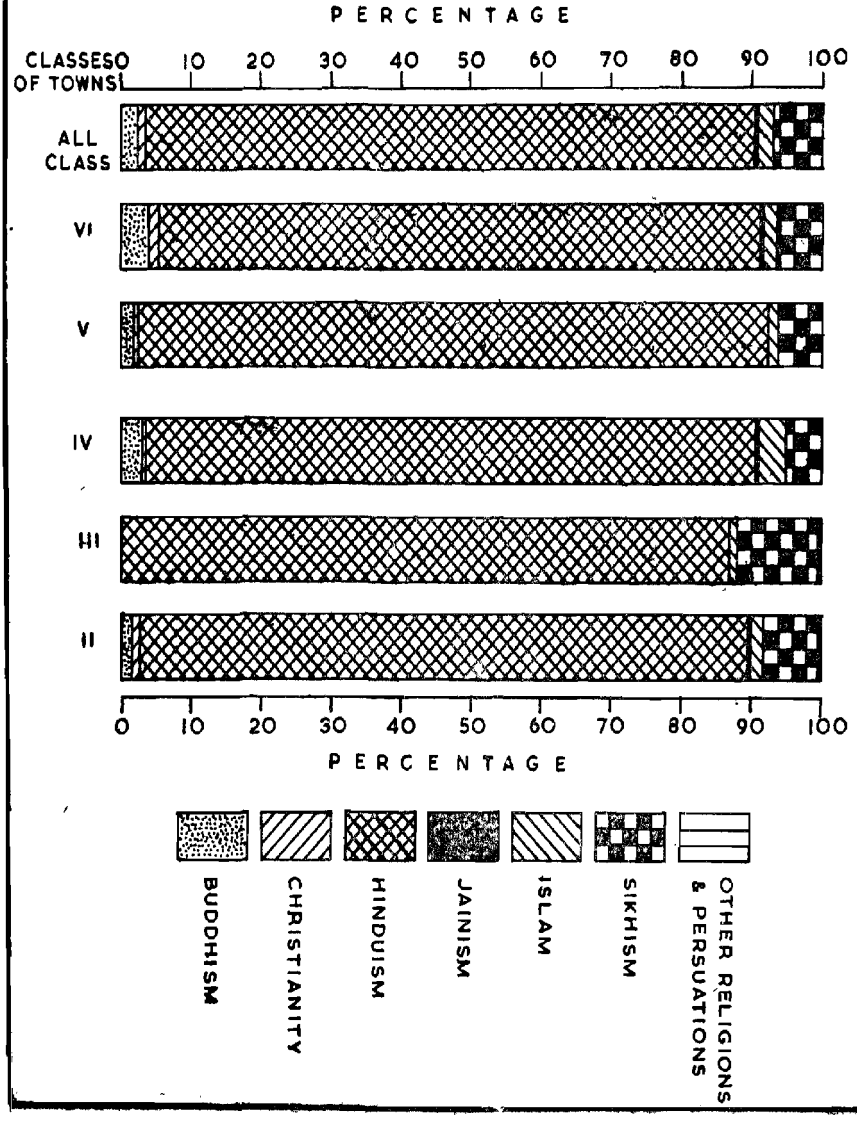
TABLE 37

Percentage distribution of Population by Religion and size class of towns

Size class of towns	No. of towns	Religion						Other religions and persuations	Religion not stated	Total
		Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Jainism	Islam	Sikhism			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I 100,000 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	1	846 (1·53)	561 (1·01)	48,324 (87·27)	108 (0·20)	1,006 (1·82)	4,415 (7·97)	107 (0·20)	1 (N)	55,368 (100·00)
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	1	11 (0·05)	53 (0·25)	18,497 (86·82)	14 (0·07)	249 (1·17)	2,480 (11·64)	..	..	21,304 (100·00)
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	5	2,065 (3·14)	369 (0·56)	57,202 (87·01)	106 (0·16)	2,601 (3·96)	3,374 (5·13)	22 (0·04)	..	65,739 (100·00)
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	6	725 (1·71)	205 (0·49)	38,139 (90·03)	22 (0·05)	626 (1·48)	2,643 (6·24)	2 (N)	..	42,362 (100·00)
VI Below 5,000 ..	23	2,342 (4·10)	719 (1·26)	49,239 (86·21)	111 (0·19)	1,040 (1·82)	3,615 (6·33)	51 (0·09)	..	57,117 (100·00)
All classes	36	5,989 (2·48)	1,907 (0·79)	211,401 (87·40)	361 (0·15)	5,522 (2·28)	16,527 (6·83)	182 (0·07)	1 (N)	241,890 (100·00)

NOTE:—Figures in brackets indicate percentage with in a size class.
N=Negligible.

COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES OF TOWNS 1971



Hindus constitute, numerically, the largest community in the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh. Out of the total urban population of 241,890 as many as 211,401 (87.40 per cent) are Hindus. The Sikh community occupies second position with a percentage of 6.83, whereas Buddhists and Muslims have 2.48 and 2.28 per cent share respectively. Some of the salient features of this table are as under:

In the first place, it stands out that Jains do not form a significant proportion of population in any size class of towns. Their share, in fact, does not approach a percentage higher than 0.20 in any size class. Secondly, the proportion of the Christian community varies between 0.25 in class III towns and 1.26 in class VI towns. Thirdly, class IV towns have the highest percentage of 3.96 of the followers of Islam, whose percentage share in other size classes is less than 2. Fourthly, for Sikhs excepting size class III, in which they constitute 11.64 per cent of the population, their proportion in all other size classes varies between 5 and 8 per cent. In brief, it is pertinent to record that excepting the Sikh community the other small communities, are concentrated only in a few towns, e.g., the Buddhists are concentrated in Dharamsala and Dalhousie. They are mostly the Tibetan refugees who have settled down at these two places. Manali is yet another town where their population is quite significant. But here it is the immigrants (from the adjoining district of Lahul and Spiti) who make up the bulk of the Buddhist community.

As for Muslims, they have main concentration in Nahan. Chamba is yet another town having Muslims in good numbers. Nalagarh and Paonta Sahib are important from the point of view of proportion of the followers of Islam. The Jain community however, does not command significant concentration in any particular town.

The percentage distribution of population by religion in six different classes in the urban areas by size class have been given in table 38.

TABLE 38

Distribution of towns by size class and percentage of population by Religion

Size class of towns	Total No. of towns	Percentage distribution of population by religion	Distribution of towns by religion							
			Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I										
100,000 and over	..	(a) 75% and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 51%—74%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 26%—50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 11%—25%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(e) 10% and less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(f) Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II										
50,000 to 99,999	1	(a) 75% and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 51%—74%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 26%—50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 11%—25%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(e) 10% and less	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
		(f) Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III										
20,000 to 49,999	1	(a) 75% and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 51%—74%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 26%—50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 11%—25%	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		(e) 10% and less	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
		(f) Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
IV										
10,000 to 19,999	5	(a) 75% and above	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 51%—74%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 26%—50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 11%—25%	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(e) 10% and less	3	5	..	3	4	5	3	..
		(f) Nil	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	5
V										
5,000 to 9,999	6	(a) 75% and above	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 51%—74%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 26%—50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 11%—25%	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		(e) 10% and less	4	5	..	4	6	4	1	6
		(f) Nil	2	1	..	2	..	..	5	6

Table 28—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VI Below 5,000	23	(a) 75% and above	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 51%—74%	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 26%—50%	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 11%—25%	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..
		(e) 10% and less	6	15	..	7	21	19	6	..
		(f) Nil	15	7	..	16	2	..	17	17
All classes	36	(a) 75% and above	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 51%—74%	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 26%—50%	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 11%—25%	1	1	..	..	1	7	..	..
		(e) 10% and less	15	27	..	16	33	29	11	1
		(f) Nil	18	8	..	20	2	..	25	35

It would be seen that in the size class II towns, barring the followers of Hinduism, who constitute over 75 per cent of the population, all other communities form less than 10 per cent. The same is the case with regard to class III excepting that the percentage of Sikhs is between 11 per cent to 25 per cent.

Considering the lower size-classes it would be seen that adherents of some of the faiths which are specified in the table, are totally absent there in some of the towns of these classes. Thus Buddhists, Christians and Jains are only found in 2, 1 and 2 towns, respectively in class V towns although Hindus constitute over 75 per cent of the population in all these six towns.

The picture obtaining in class VI towns is slightly different, in as much as some of the religious communities other than Hindus, are also represented in a few of these towns in substantial numbers, though Hindus occupy the predominant position there also.

It would be observed that out of the 23 urban areas in class VI, Hindus account for 75 per cent or more of population in 19 and between 51 and 74 per cent in the other 4 towns. In other words, they account for over 51 per cent of populatioin in all class VI towns. Buddhists emerge as another important community with a percentage between 26 and 50 in two of the towns in this class. A significant feature of this size-class is that the Sikhs account for between 11 and 25 per cent of total population, in four of the urban areas.

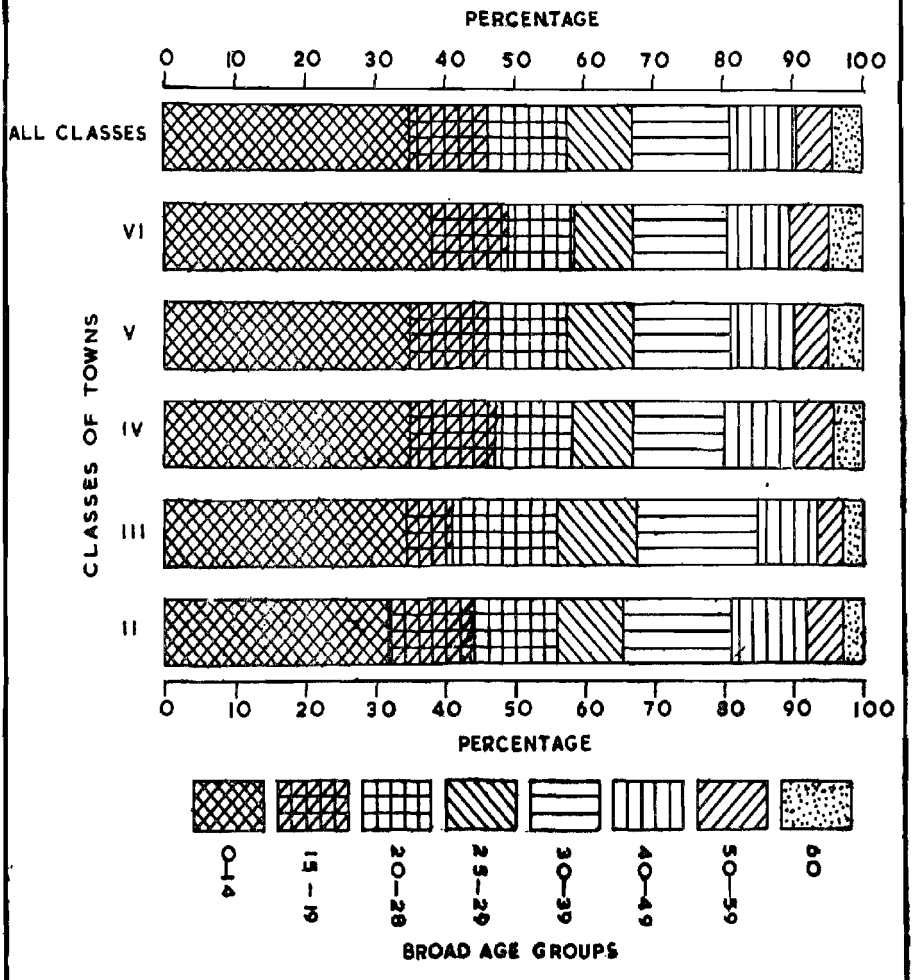
Apart from these particular instances the adherents of vairous religions account for either less than 10 per cent of the population in the towns falling in class VI or their contribution is absolutely nil. Thus Buddhists are absent in 15, Christians in 7, Jains in 16, and Muslims in 2 towns in this class.

It is to be understood that when we talk of proportion of each religious community in each size class of towns, the percentage classes discussed with the help of table 38 give out a generalised picture of the situation obtaining in different size-classes of towns. As shall be seen, when we consider a particular range of percentage, e.g. "less than 10 per cent", we gather only a broad idea of the situation. Therefore, for deeper study table 37 discussed earlier may be referred to.

Primary Census Abstract

Basic and important statistics revealed by the 1971 census in respect of each town have been presented in 38 columns of Primary Census Abstract. These data pertain to are in Sq. Kms. (as furnished by the respective civic bodies), occupied residential houses, households, population with sexwise break-up, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and literacy. Total population is further classified according to main activity of each person, by workers and non-workers. Data on distribution of workers by nine broad categories according to the industrial affiliations, are also incorporated in the Primary Census Abstract.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES OF TOWNS 1971



Testing of hypothesis

(a) Density of population

It is hypothesised that large the town-size larger is the density of population. To test this hypothesis, table 39 which shows distribution of towns by size-class and density of population, has been prepared as follows:

TABLE 39

Distribution of towns by size class and Density of population

Size class of towns	Total No. of towns	Population	Area in Hectares	Density per Hectare	Density per Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I 100,000 and over	.	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	1	55,368	1,955	28·32	2832
III 20,000 to 49,999	1	21,304	1,140	18·59	1859
IV 10,000 to 19,999	6	65,739	3,047	21·58	2158
V 5,000 to 9,999	5	42,762	2,979	14·22	1422
VI Below 5,000	23	57,117	6,415	8·90	890
All towns ..	36	241,890	15,542	15·56	1556

The hypothesis seems valid to a considerable extent. It may be noticed from the above table that a sort of direct relationship exists between the size of towns and the density of population. The density of population is 8.90 per hectare in class VI, 14.22 in class V, 21.58 in class IV and then increases to 28.32 in class II except a little deviation in the size-class III where it is 18.59. There is only one town in class III having a big area. This fact alone may offer some explanation for the deviation.

(b) Number of Houses and Households per census house

In the 1971 census, a Census house is defined as a building or a part of a building inhabited or vacant and having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be used for 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 entrance of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they are considered as separate Census Houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings then each such building is also considered as a separate House. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance is treated as separate Census House.

Similarly, a Household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. A Household may be of related or un-related persons.

The hypothesis is that towns with higher density of population have proportionately larger number of households per census house. To test this hypothesis table 40 which shows number of households per census house according to different ranges of density of population in different houses has been prepared as follows:

TABLE 40

Number of households per census house by Density range per hectare

Density range per hectare	No. of towns	Census Houses	Census Households	Average No. of households per Census house
1	2	3	4	5
Upto 10·0	14	9,064	9,333	1·030
10·1—20·0	11	17,680	19,262	1·089
20·1—30·0	3	11,241	16,589	1·476
30·1—40·0	2	3,035	3,074	1·013
40·1—50·0	2	4,791	5,378	1·123
50·1 and above .	4	6,024	6,315	1·048
Total ..	36	51,835	59,951	1·157

Taking into consideration the average number of households per census house maximum level of congestion is noticed in three towns which fall in the density range of 20.1 to 30.0 persons per hectare. In these urban areas the number of households per census house is as high as 1.476 against the state average of 1.157. These towns are no other than Hamirpur, Nalagarh and Simla, first two of which belong to size class VI whereas the last viz, Simla belongs to size class II. It shall further be observed that it is the next density range of 30.1 to 40.0 persons per hectare in which the ratio of households per census house is the lowest i.e. only 1.013. A mere glance at the table 40 would reveal that no particular relationship can be established between the density range of population and the average number of households per census house in this state. The hypothesis can not stand the test. The possible explanation for such a situation may be offered by different terrains, industrial backwardness and lack of employment opportunities.

(c) Household size

Analysis of average size of a household in the different size classes of towns may be made with the help of table 41.

TABLE 41

Household size by size class of towns

Size class of towns	Population	No. of households	Household size
1	2	3	4
I 100,000 and above			
II 50,000 to 99,999 .. . 55,968		14,751	3·76
III 20,000 to 49,999	21,304	6,187	3·44
IV 10,000 to 19,999 . ..	65,739	14,685	4·48
V 5,000 to 9,999	42,362	11,266	3·76
VI Below 5,000	57,117	13,082	4·37
All Towns	241,890	59,951	4·05

The average household in the urban areas of the state comprises of 4.03 members against the overall average household size of 5.29 and the rural average household size of 5.42. It is much lower than the all-India urban average household size of 5.23 members. Further, the average household in the urban areas is a smaller unit as compared to the rural one within the state. This may be attributed to the factors like gradual disintegration of the joint family system in the urban areas and mostly migration of adult males to urban areas in search of employment, etc. The later factor is indeed prominent in towns such as Pandoh, which is a project township and where the average number of members per family is only 2. This is probably owing to predominance of single member household of the workmen engaged in the various occupations connected with the Beas-Sutlej Link Project.

Considering the average household size in the different size classes of towns, it is observed that curiously enough, it is class IV towns where the household size is the biggest, with 4.48 members on the average. This is closely followed by class VI where the average household consists of 4.37 members. Size classes II and V have equal average number of persons per household i.e. 3.76, whereas class III occupies the lowest position with 3.44 members per household.

(d) Literacy

According to the census concept, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not taken as literate. It is not, however, necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

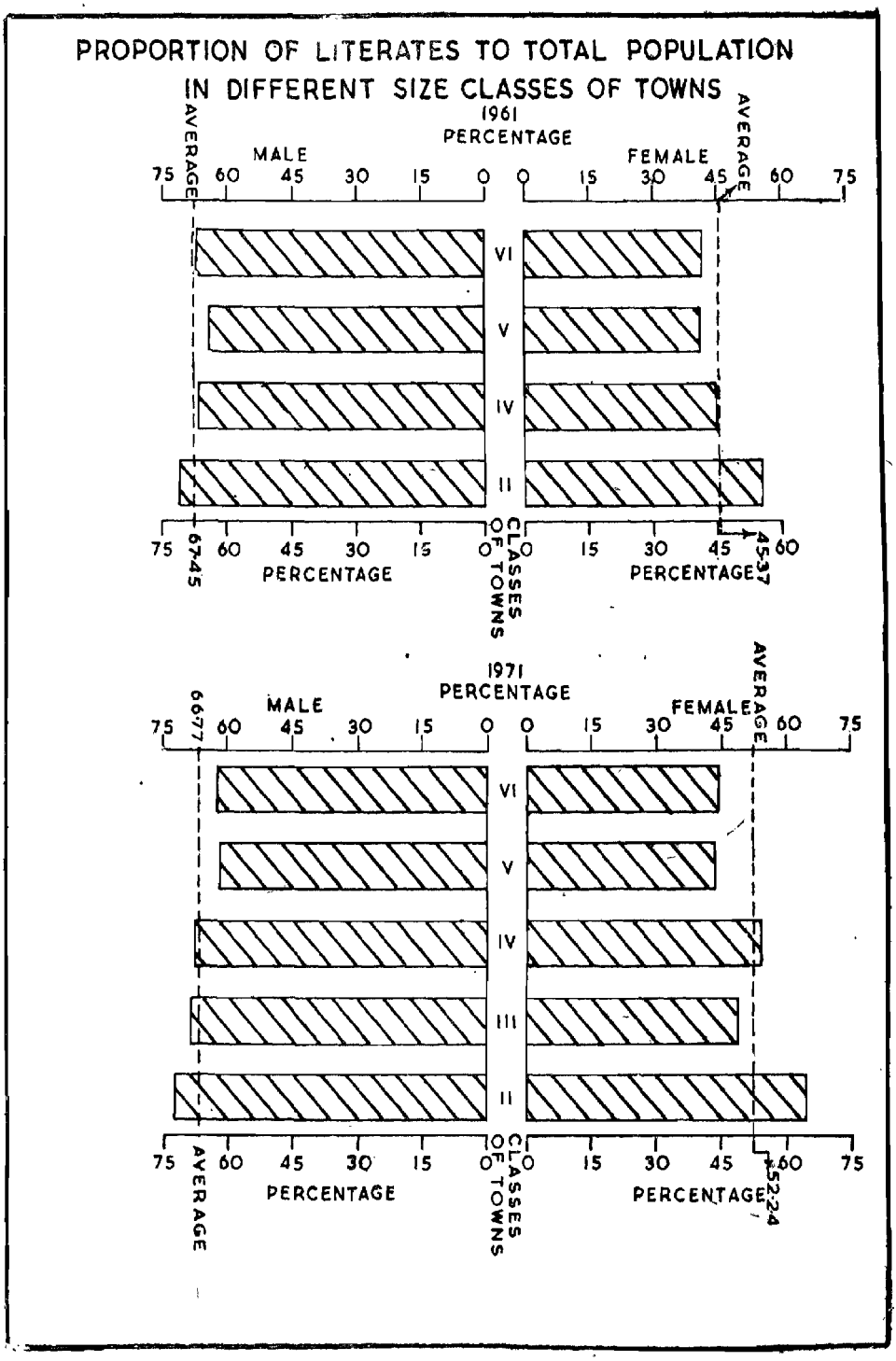
Literacy rate of the urban population of Himachal Pradesh is 60.54 per cent which is much higher than the all-India urban literacy rate of 52.49 per cent. It is generally hypothesised that literacy is said to be directly related to the population size of a town or in other words higher the population size of a size class, higher the literacy rate of that size class of towns.

Table 42 has been compiled with a view to study the incidence of sexwise literacy in relation to population size of the various towns and to test this hypothesis.

TABLE 42

Proportion of Literates by Sex and size class of towns

Size class of towns	Population			Literates			Percentage of literates to total population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I 100,000 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 . ..	55,368	33,246	22,122	38,313	24,015	14,298	69·20	72·23	64·63
III 20,000 to 49,999	21,304	12,935	8,369	12,928	8,823	4,105	60·68	68·21	49·05
IV 10,000 to 19,999	65,739	36,819	28,920	40,426	24,916	15,510	61·49	67·67	53·63
V 5,000 to 9,999	42,362	23,942	18,420	22,949	14,924	8,025	54·17	62·33	43·57
VI Below 5,000	57,117	31,392	25,725	31,834	19,678	12,156	55·73	62·68	47·25
All classes	241,890	138,334	103,556	146,450	92,356	54,094	60·54	66·76	52·24


PROPORTION OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION
IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES OF TOWNS
1961
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
AVERAGE
75 60 45 30 15 0 0 15 30 45 60 75
VI
V
IV
II
67-45
45-37
PERCENTAGE
CLASSES OF TOWNS
1971
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
AVERAGE
66-77
VI
V
IV
III
II
52-24

Examining the above hypothesis in the context of urban units of Himachal Pradesh, it is found that this postulate is not exactly proved but its essence is surely reflected. As would be seen from table 42, the size class constituted of highest populated towns enjoys the supermacy of literacy rate over other classes of towns. This literacy rate comes to 69.20 per cent. No doubt the proportion of literates to total population is observed to be decreasing in other size classes of towns, which are comprised of towns with smaller populations, yet the trend is not strictly according to the premise as referred to above. The lowest percentage of literacy should be claimed by class VI of towns but actually the position is retained by class V though the difference in the proportion of literates to total population between the two size classes is very little. Similar is the position with size-classes IV and III, because in their case the literacy rate of the later class (61.49 per cent) is marginally higher than that of the former (60.68 per cent). However the proportion of literate males offers a better picture and is in keeping with the above postulate because in this case the downward trend, starting from the literacy rate of 72.23 per cent in class II, continues right upto class V in which case the percentage of literates to total population is 62.33. A marginal increase of 0.35 per cent is observed, as we move on to class VI. The trend in case of females follows a course similar to the one which is observed in case of the composite literacy rate of the two sexes. Starting from 64.63 per cent in class II, it declines to 47.25 per cent in class VI towns, but in each alternate size class the course of movement of the trend is reversed. It may well be inferred that the deviation in the trend of the overall literacy rate of the entire population of the two sexes in different size classes of towns is due to the fluctuations in the literacy rate of females.

It is hypothesised that literacy is directly related to the density of population in a town. Table 43 is intended to test the hypothesis. The table gives literacy rates with reference to different ranges of density of population.

TABLE 43

Literacy by density

Density range per hectare	No. of towns	Total population	Total litrates	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Upto 10·0	14	39,838	21,332	53·55
10·1—20·0	11	78,981	44,614	56·49
20·1—30·0	3	62,710	42,858	68·34
30·1—40·0	2	12,659	8,334	65·83
40·1—50·0	2	23,177	14,814	63·92
50·1 and above ..	4	24,525	14,498	59·12
Total ..	36	241,890	146,450	60·54

L/1(N)6DCOHP—6

It is observed from the above table that the percentage of literacy consistently increases from 53.55 in those towns which have a density of less than 10.0 persons per hectare to 68.34 in those where the density is between 20.1 and 30.0 persons per hectare. Thereafter it gradually falls to 65.83 in the next higher density range of 30.1 to 40.0 ultimately dipping down to 59.12 in the density range of 50.1 and above persons per hectare. Thus, the hypothesis does not stand the test.

(e) **Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population**

The castes and tribes listed as scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in Himachal Pradesh under the Government of India, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List modification Order, 1956, constitute the population in the census. It is relevant to note here that, in fact, two different lists have been adopted in different areas of Himachal Pradesh. Such a course was necessitated owing to the annexation of certain areas from the erstwhile composite state of Punjab to Himachal Pradesh on 1st November, 1966, when the three states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union territory of Chandigarh were re-organised. The lists pertaining to the composite state of Punjab (list II given below) were utilised in the newly merged areas as far as these were applicable where as the lists pertaining to Himachal Pradesh were utilised in the old areas of the state. These lists are given hereunder:—

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. Bhanjrá.
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.

15. Chanal.
16. Chhimba.
17. Chuhre.
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) and 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

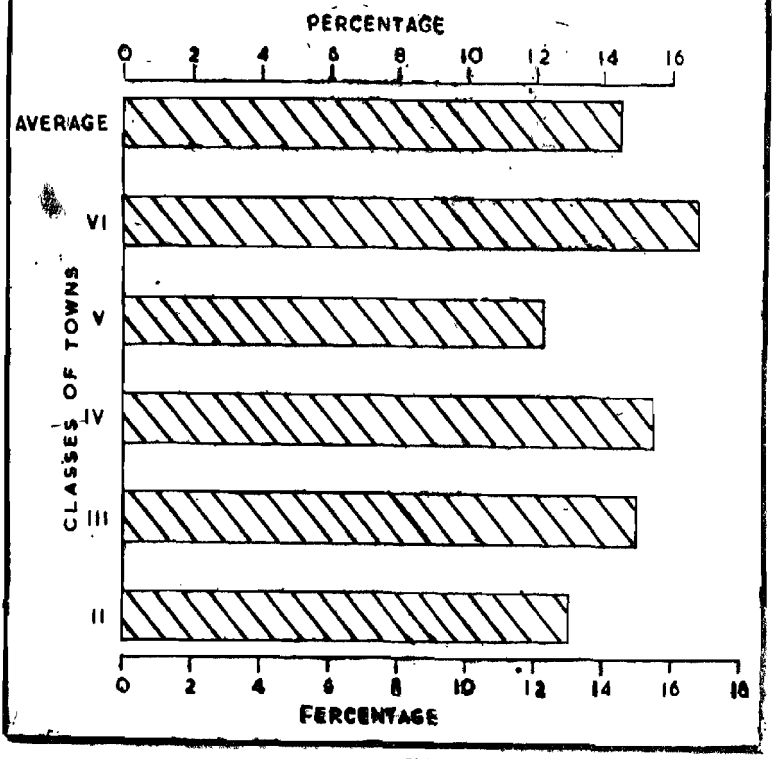
1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
3. Bangali.
4. Barar, Burar or Berar.
5. Batwal.
6. Bauria or Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Sanhai.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh.
30. Sapela.
31. Sarera.
32. Sikligar.
33. Sirkiband.
34. Derain.
35. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi.
36. Sansoi.

List of Scheduled Tribes for the entirely rural district of Lahul and Spiti district 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.

PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES OF TOWNS 1971



Scheduled caste communities constitute 14.67 per cent of the urban population of Himachal Pradesh. The proportion of scheduled castes in the entire state i.e. including rural areas works out at 22.24, which is much higher than the corresponding figures for urban areas.

It is hypothesised that larger the size of a town by population, smaller is the proportion of Scheduled castes as the services rendered by the scheduled castes are mechanised. Table 44 shows percentage of scheduled castes to total population in different size-classes of towns.

TABLE 44

Proportion of scheduled castes to total population by size class of towns

Size class of towns and population range	Total Population	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population
1	2	3	4
I 100,000 and over ..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	55,368	7,294	13·17
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	21,304	3,214	15·09
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	65,739	10,269	15·62
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	42,362	5,158	12·18
VI Below 5,000 ..	57,117	9,557	16·73
All classes	241,890	35,492	14·67

If we test the above hypothesis from table 44, it may be observed that the proportion of scheduled castes in the total urban population bears, in broad terms, an indirect relationship with the size class of towns. Bigger the size-class lower the percentage of scheduled castes. The scheduled castes constitute 13.17 per cent of the population in size-class II, rising steadily to 15.62 in class IV. Thereafter the percentage records a decline to 12.18 in class V, but again rises to 16.73 in class VI. Class V is the only one where the fluctuation is too much.

Urbanisation among scheduled tribes is generally found to be lower as compared to scheduled castes. Table 45 shows percentage of scheduled tribes in the different size classes of towns in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 45

Proportion of scheduled tribes to total population by size class of towns

Size class of towns and population range	Total Population	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
1	2	3	4
I 100,000 and above ..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	55,368	..	..
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	21,304	39	0·18
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	65,739	322	0·49
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	42,362	54	0·13
VI Below 5,000 ..	57,117	140	0·25
All classes	241,890	555	0·23

The porportion of scheduled tribes in the urban segment of the state is only 0.23 which is insignificant. Their proportion, in fact, varies only between 0.13 in class V and 0.49 in class IV towns.

Table 46 is intended to give townwise comparison of scheduled tribe population. This table provides a deeper picture of the situation.

TABLE 46

Town-wise proportion of scheduled tribes to total population

Sr. No.	Name of town	Total population	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bilaspur	7,037	2	0·03
2	Chamba	11,814	287	2·43
3	Ghumarwin ..	1,967	8	0·41
4	Jogindar Nagar ..	4,004	38	0·95
5	Mandi	16,849	6	0·04
6	Nahan	16,017	9	0·06
7	Paonta Sahib ..	3,692	7	0·19
8	Pandoh (B.B.L. township)	6,048	52	0·86
9	Rampur	2,623	72	2·74
10	Solan	10,120	20	0·20
11	Sundar Nagar ..	21,304	39	0·18
12	Theog	1,328	15	1·13

All the towns having scheduled tribe population are covered in the above table. It shall be observed that the highest concentration of the tribals is in Rampur where they constitute 2.74 per cent of the total population. This is closely followed by Chamba with a percentage of 2.43. Theog with a percentage of 1.13 is the only other town where the scheduled tribes form more than 1 per cent of the population. The proportrion of scheduled tribes in towns like Bilaspur, Mandi and Nahan is less than even 0.1 per cent.

(f) Workers and Non-Workers

In the 1971 census a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity is treated as a worker. Main activity is that in which one engages oneself mostly. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person has participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and that work is returned as his main activity the person is categorised accordingly. Further, the main activity in case of seasonal work such as cultivation, livestock keeping etc., is ascertained with reference to such work in the preceding one year. Total population having been divided into the two groups, workers and non-workers. The workers have further been classified by 9 broad categories according to their main activities. The 9 broad categories are briefly described here under:—

I. Cultivator :

For the purposes of census, a person is considered as a cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by his or herself or by supervision or direction in his or her capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from the 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 of cereals and other crops such as wheat, paddy, jawar, bajra, ragi, pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, sugarcane, groundnuts, topioca 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 plants.

II. Agricultural Labourer :

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. Such a person has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works for wages in another persons land. The labourer can have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities :

Those engaged in livestock rearing, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging, fishing, plantations, orchards etc., are included in this category.

IV. Mining and quarrying :

This category includes all those who are working in only mining or quarrying activities.

V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:

This category has two sub-categories as below:—

(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. Further, according to the census concept a household industry relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.

(b) *Other than Household industry* : This subcategory includes manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, other than household industry as described above.

VI. Construction :

Those engaged in any type of construction and allied activities are included in this category.

VII. Trade and commerce:

This category includes all those persons who are engaged in wholesale or retail trade in any goods. Those working in restaurants and hotels, banking, financing, insurance, real estate and business services are also classified under this category.

VIII. Transport, storage and communications:

This category includes land, water and air transport. All activities connected with storage and ware-housing and communications like postal, telegraph and telephone etc., are also included in this category.

IX. Other services:

Those engaged in community, social and personal services, including public administration, medical and health services, recreational and cultural services and community services are included in this category. Persons who do not adequately describe their activities or those whose services are not classified elsewhere also form part of this category of workers.

X. Non-workers :

This group consists of those persons whose main activity is returned as one of the following:—

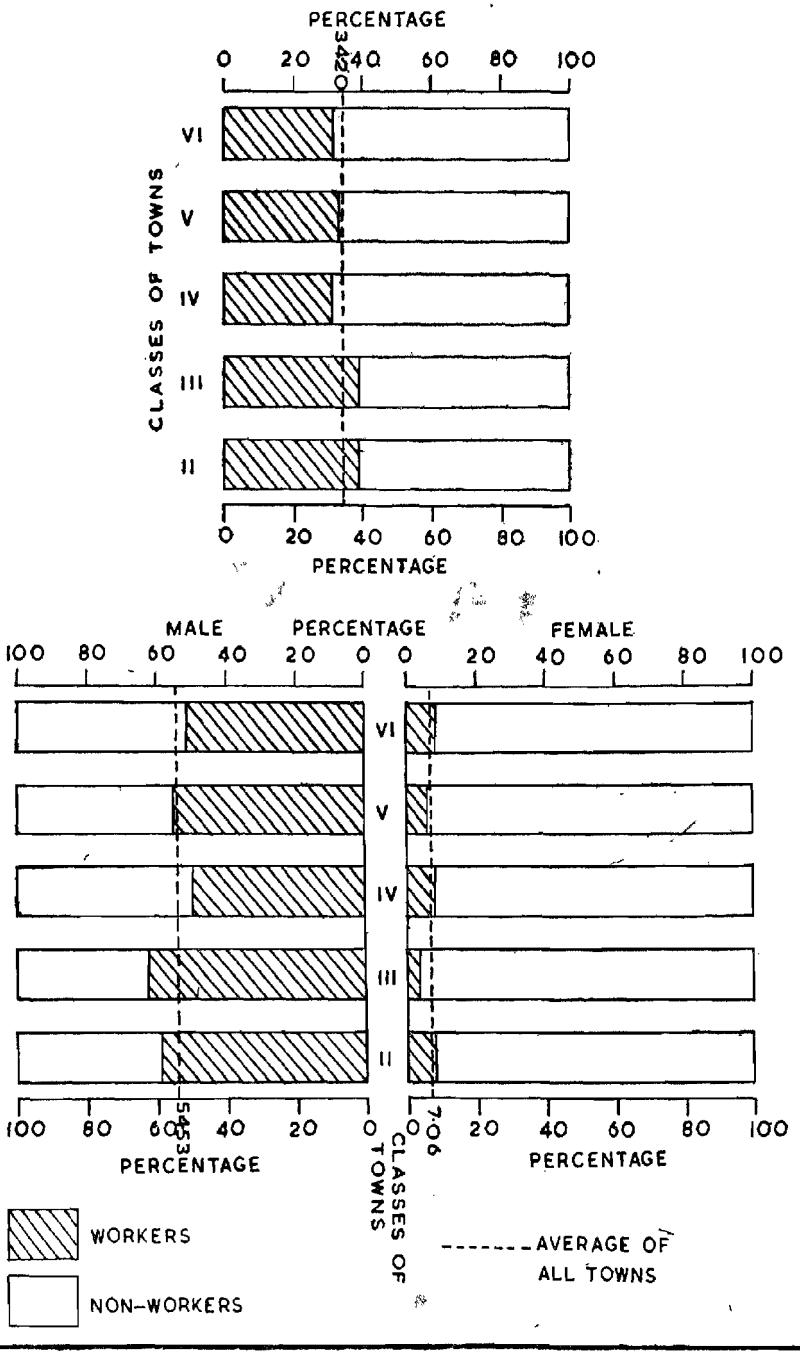
(i) Household duties.

(ii) Students.

(iii) Retired persons or rentiers.

(iv) Dependants.

PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES OF TOWNS, 1971



(v) Beggars etc.

(vi) Institutions inmates of.

(vii) Other Non-workers (those seeking work).

Table 47 indicates the work participation rates in respect of total population as well as individually for the two sexes, in the different size classes of towns.

TABLE 47

Percentage distribution of workers and non-workers by size class of towns

Size class of towns	Percentage of Workers and Non-workers					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999	38·55	61·45	59·19	40·81	7·53	92·47
III 20,000 to 49,999	39·32	60·68	62·36	37·64	3·70	96·30
IV 10,000 to 19,999	30·98	69·02	49·49	50·51	7·42	92·58
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	33·81	66·19	55·26	44·74	5·92	94·08
VI Below 5,000 ..	32·09	67·91	51·71	48·29	8·14	91·86
Total ..	34·20	65·80	54·53	45·47	7·06	92·94

It shall be seen that 34.20 per cent of the urban population constitutes the working force of Himachal Pradesh. The two bigger size classes III and II have shown much higher work participation rates of 39.32 per cent and 38.55 per cent, respectively. The lowest percentage of workers i.e. 30.98 is reported in case of class IV towns. Looking into the sexwise work participation rates it is noticed that 54.53 per cent of the males are classified as workers and the positions occupied by the various size classes of towns in their case are the same as in the case of total population. Thus class III with a percentage of 62.36 occupies the top position, closely followed by class II with a percentage of 59.19. The position at the bottom again goes to class IV towns, where only 49.49 per cent of the male population is classified as workers. But as we consider the data in respect of females we find the situation to be drastically different. In this case it is the smallest towns of class VI which show the highest percentage of 8.14, closely followed by size classes II and IV, with 7.53 and 7.42 per cent of the females being classified as workers. These rates are, in fact, quite comparable with the over-all urban work participation rate of females, which is 7.06 per cent. The lowest percentage of female workers i.e. 3.70 is reported for class III.

Inter-Sectoral distribution of working force

It is hypothesised that larger the town by population size smaller is the primary sector, the secondary and tertiary sectors will vary according to the functional category of the town. This can be examined by table 48 which gives percentage distribution of workers in the different size-classes of towns and table 49 which shows percentage of workers employed in each of the three sectors in differernt size-classes of towns.

TABLE 48

Percentage distribution of workers by size class of towns

Industrial Category	Size class of towns						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Cultivators	..	(0·53)	(4·69)	(2·29)	(8·12)	(10·43)	(4·89)
		112	393	465	1,163	1,911	4,044
II Agricultural Labourers	..	(0·41)	(0·37)	(1·58)	(1·03)	(1·88)	(1·13)
	..	87	31	322	148	345	933
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	..	(3·14)	(1·52)	(3·79)	(3·37)	(2·85)	(3·11)
		672	127	771	483	523	2,575
IV Mining and Quarrying	..	..	..	(0·10)	(0·03)	(0·05)	(0·04)
	..	..	..	20	4	9	33
V (a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in Household industry	..	(1·24)	(2·30)	(2·74)	(3·91)	(3·77)	(2·74)
	..	265	193	558	559	691	2,266
V (b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in industry other than household industry ..	..	(7·15)	(3·45)	(14·15)	(8·00)	(9·38)	(9·14)
	..	1,526	289	2,884	1,146	1,718	7,563
VI Construction	..	(5·10)	(58·77)	(6·99)	(25·66)	(7·79)	(16·16)
	..	1,088	5,760	1,424	3,675	1,428	13,375
VII Trade and Commerce	..	(16·67)	(5·87)	(16·32)	(14·76)	(18·43)	(15·55)
	..	3,559	492	3,325	2,114	3,378	12,868
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications ..	..	(10·59)	(1·83)	(8·25)	(5·33)	(5·76)	(7·15)
	..	2,260	153	1,681	764	1,055	5,913
IX Other Services	..	(55·17)	(11·20)	(43·79)	(29·79)	(39·66)	(40·09)
	..	11,774	938	8,919	4,266	7,269	33,166
Total Workers	..	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)
	..	21,342	8,376	20,369	14,322	18,327	82,736

Note:—The figures in brackets indicate percentage to total workers in each size class.

TABLE 49

Inter-sector distribution of working force by size class of towns

Size class of towns	No. of towns	Population	No. of workers as percentage to total workers in		
			Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
I 100,000 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	1	55,368	4·08	13·49	82·43
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	1	21,304	6·58	74·52	18·90
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	5	65,739	7·76	23·88	68·36
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	6	42,362	12·55	37·57	49·88
VI Below 5,000 .. .	23	57,117	15·21	20·04	63·85
Total ..	36	241,890	9·17	28·04	62·79

(1) Primary Sector includes industrial categories—I, II, III and IV (as given in Table 48).

(2) Secondary Sector includes industrial categories—V(*a*) and (*b*) and VI.

(3) Tertiary Sector includes industrial categories—VII, VIII and IX.

The hypothesis stands proved as these tables bring out an inverse relationship between the size-class of towns and the number of workers employed in the primary sector i.e. the bigger the size-class the smaller the proportion of workers economically active in the primary sector; only 4.08 per cent of the workers are engaged in activities included in the primary sector in class II, this percentage shows a continuously rising trend and is about four times (15.21 per cent) in case of class VI urban areas (Table 49). This is exactly as could be expected, because it is generally found that the smaller towns do not exhibit significant development in the fields of manufacturing industries, construction and trade and commerce etc. Especially, in this hill state most of the smaller towns are just over-grown villages. No wonder that almost one eighths of the working force is composed of cultivators and agricultural labourers in class VI towns. As against this, in case of the size class II, it shall be seen from table 48 that the percentage of workers engaged in cultivation (including agricultural labourers) is 0.94, which is insignificant.

Coming to the secondary sector represented by those who are engaged in manufacturing (including household industry) and construction activities, it shall be seen that size class III shows an enormous proportion of 74.52 per cent of workers in this sector. This is owing to the presence of an army of workmen employed in the execution of the prestigious Beas-Sutlej Link Project. Wereas the towns of size classes IV to VI have recorded various proportions, from 20.94 to 37.57 per cent of workers in the secondary sector, class II (which includes only Simla town) has only 13.49 per cent of its working force engaged in this sector. Simla being the administrative capital of the state, the activities included in the tertiary sector which composes of industrial categories of trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services, have preponderance in matters of occupations of the people. No wonder that 82.43 per cent of the working force is directly linked with the tertiary sector. Class III is represented by Sundar Nagar town alone. It has a very small proportion i.e. only 18.90 per cent of the working force employed in the tertiary sector. Size class V is yet another class which has less than 50 per cent of its workers engaged outside the tertiary sector.

(g) *Female Workers*:

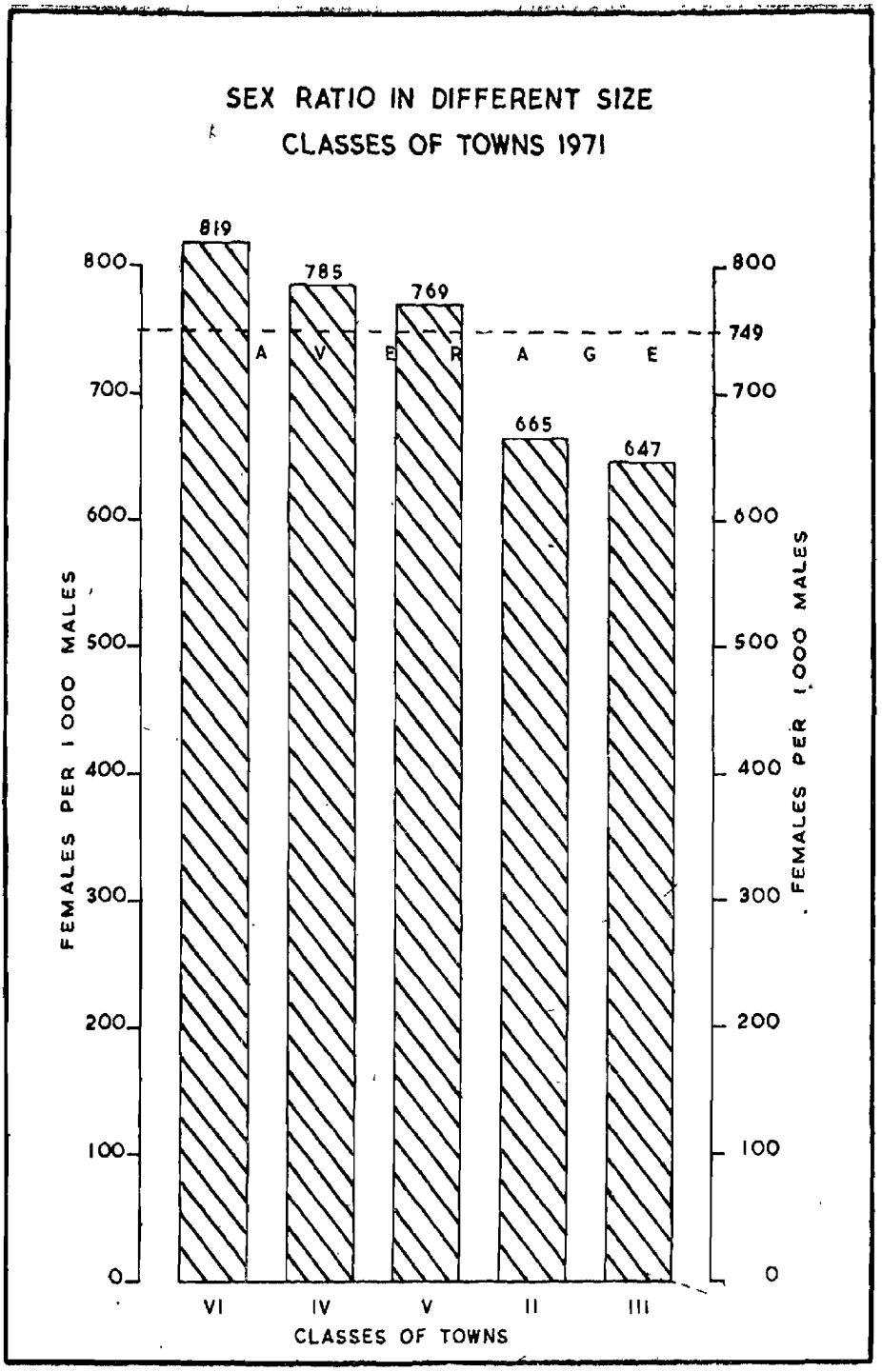
It is hypothesised that larger the size of population in a town larger is the participation rate of females in the working force particulary in the tertiary sector. This may be tested from the data given in table 50 showing sector-wise participation rates for females only in various size classes of towns.

TABLE 50

Participation rate of females

Size class of towns	Total number of towns	Female workers as percentage of total female population in			
		All industrial categories	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
I 100,000 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	1	7·52	0·29	0·39	6·84
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	1	3·70	0·67	1·00	2·03
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	5	7·42	0·55	0·69	6·18
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	6	5·92	0·85	1·06	4·01
VI Below 5,000	23	8·14	2·35	0·87	4·92
Total ..	36	7·06	1·01	0·76	5·29

The above table disproves the hypothesis as the female participation rate of working force (as given in col. 6 of the table) has got no particular trend. However, there are some other points which may be observed from the table. Firstly, a broad inverse relationship of female workers in primary sector and size classes of towns may be noted, although there is a slight fall in the proportion of female workers as we move from class III to class IV. No relationship can be established between the two variables in so far as the secondary and tertiary sectors are concerned. Secondly an interesting fact requiring special attention is that in the over-all tertiary sector, female work participation rate


SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT SIZE
CLASSES OF TOWNS 1971
819
785
769
665
647
749
AVERAGE
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
VI
IV
V
II
III
CLASSES OF TOWNS

is 5.29 per cent, which is much more than other sectors; in primary and secondary sector, it is 1.01 and 0.76 per cent respectivey.

Sex Ratio

It is hypothesised that larger the size of population of a town, smaller is the number of females per 1,000 males. This may be tested with the help of the following table 51 which gives data on sex ratio for each size class of towns.

TABLE 51

Sex ratio by population size of towns

Size class of towns	Total No. of towns	Total Population	Male	Female	No. of females per 1000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6
I 100,000 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..
II 50,000 to 99,999 ..	1	56,368	33,246	22,122	665
III 20,000 to 49,999 ..	1	21,304	12,935	8,369	647
IV 10,000 to 19,999 ..	5	65,739	36,819	28,920	785
V 5,000 to 9,999 ..	6	42,362	23,942	18,420	769
VI Below 5,000	23	57,117	31,302	25,725	819
Total ..	36	241,890	138,334	103,556	749

From the above table it may be observed that sex ratio i.e. number of females per 1,000 males increases with the decrease in the population size of towns. In other words, an inverse relationship is usually observed between the population size and the number of females per 1,000 males in the urban areas. The hypothesis is, therefore, considered to be broadly true in case of Himachal Pradesh, although in two cases instead of falling the sex ratio has increased (first in class V it is 769 and it increases to 785 in class IV and second, in class III it is 647 and it increases to 665 in class II). There is a special reason for it as given below. If the two distortions are ignored it may be said that on the whole, the sex ratio has fallen from 819 in class VI to 665 in class II (as may be seen from column 6 of the table). The distortion of the trend in the case of class III which includes only Sundar Nagar town, is attributable to the induction of a large number of workmen employed in the Beas-Sutlej link project. The similar situation prevails in Pandoh a class V town.

(h) *Sex Ratio* :

It is hypothesised that sex ratio is inversely related to the density of population of a town. This may be tested with the help of the density and the sex ratio data given in table 52.

TABLE 52

Sex ratio by density

Density range per hectare	No. of towns	Total population	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto 10·0	14	39,838	21,562	18,275	848
10·1–20·0	11	78,981	44,758	34,223	765
20·1–30·0	3	62,710	37,446	25,264	675
30·1–40·0	2	12,659	7,611	5,048	663
40·1–50·0	2	23,177	12,828	10,349	807
50·1 and above ..	4	24,525	14,128	10,397	736
Total ..	36	241,890	138,334	103,556	749

On examining table 52 it is noticed that the data do not indicate any pronounced relationship between the density of population and sex ratio. The hypothesis does not stand the test. Starting from the lowest range of density of less than 10 persons per hectare the sex ratio which is 848 in this case declines sharply to 765, 675 and 663 over the next three ranges of 10.1—20, 20.1—30 and 30.1—40 persons respectively. Thereafter it experiences a substantial rise to 807 over the next higher range of density of 40.1 to 50 persons. In the towns where the density of population is reported to be 50.1 and above per hectare, the sex ratio again registers a steep decline to 736.

STATEMENT I

Status, Growth History and Functional Category of towns

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil Sub.Tahsil	Civic Administration Status in 1970	Population of the town at the censuses of								Functional Category	
					1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1961 Census	1971 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Arki	7/I	Arki	NAC	..	..	..	..	..	1,048	1,221	1,352	Service	Service
2	Bakloh	1/IV	Bhattiyat	CB	3,042	3,566	3,430	3,239	4,061	Declassified.	3,141	1,907	Service	Service
3	Bilaspur	6/I	Bilaspur Sadar	M	3,192	Declassified	Declassified	2,387	2,873	3,745	7,424	7,037	Service	Service
4	Chamba	1/I	Chamba	M	6,000	5,523	5,665	6,219	6,597	6,858	8,609	11,814	Service	Service
5	Dagshai	8/V	Kandaghat	CB	2,159	2,032	1,745	1,469	1,047	1,445	2,783	2,161	Service	Service
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration.							(See Constituent Units)						
6	Dalhousie	1/II	Bhattiyat	M	1,316	1,582	2,405	1,030	1,319	1,097	2,739	4,296	Service	Service
7	Dalhousie Cantonment	1/III	Bhattiyat	CB	(Included in Dalhousie)			852	1,357	Declassified.	2,699	827	Service	Service
8	Dhalli	7/IV	Kasumpti	NAC	(Notified as town for the first time in 1971 Census)							664	..	Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Service
9	Dharamsala	2/II	Kangra	M	6,971	6,923	4,904	6,359	9,653	9,933	10,255	10,939	Service	Service
10	Ghamarwin	6/III	Ghamarwin	NAC	(Notified as town for the first time in 1971-Census)							1,967	..	Primary Activities
11	Hamirpur	2/VII	Hamirpur	NAC	——Do.——							3,671	..	Service
12	Jogindar Nagar	3/I	Jogindar Nagar	NAC	..	..	..	5,963	2,749	2,002	2,719	4,004	Primary Activities-*cum*-Service.	Service-*cum*-Primary Activities
13	Jutogh	8/II	Simla	CB	375	(Included in Simla Town)		470	634	(Included in Simla Town)	1,487	1,291	Service	Service
14	Kangra	2/III	Kangra	M	4,746	—Declassified—				4,928	5,775	5,999	Service	Service-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
15	Kasauli	8/IV	Kandaghat	CB	2,192	3,194	3,212	2,852	3,749	4,007	4,102	3,757	Service	Service
16	Manali	4/II	Kulu	NAC	(Notified as town for the first time in 1971 Census)							1,800	..	Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
17	Mandi	3/II	Mandi Sadar	M	8,144	7,896	6,870	7,538	9,033	8,909	13,034	16,849	Service	Service
18	Nagrota	2/V	Kangra	M	..	..	..	..	..	2,503	2,592	2,922	Primary-Activities-*cum*-Service	Service-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
19	Nahan	9/I	Nahan	M	6,256	6,341	5,756	7,808	7,939	9,431	12,439	16,017	Service	Service
20	Nalagarh	8/VI	Nalagarh	M	4,027	—Declassified—			3,615	2,547	3,096	3,671	Service	Service-*cum*-Industry
21	Nurpur	2/I	Nurpur	M	4,462	—Declassified—				3,200	3,405	4,251	Service	Service-*cum*-Industry

22	Palampur	2/VI	Palampur	M	..	..	..	..	..	4,672	6,116	2,539	Service	Service-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
23	Pandoh	3/III	Mandi Sadar	B.S.L. Township	(Notified as town for the first time in 1971 Census)							6,048	..	Industry
24	Paonta Sahib	9/II	Paonta Sahib	M	..	..	..	..	..	946	1,833	3,692	Service	Service-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
25	Rampur	7/II	Rampur	M	1,157	—Declassified—			1,787	1,458	2,079	2,623	Service	Service-*cum*-Trade and Commerce
26	Santokhgarh	2/IX	Una	NAC	(Notified as town for the first time in 1971 Census)							4,010	..	Primary Activities
27	Sarahan	9/III	Pachhad	NAC	(Notified as town for the first time in 1971 Census)							1,006	..	Service
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji	6/II	Bilaspur Sadar	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	494	Service	Service
29	Simla	8/I	Simla	MC	13,960	19,405	27,213	18,144	18,348	46,150	42,597	55,368	Service	Service
30	Solan	7/V	Solan	M	ol	—Declassified—			2,142	4,603	6,564	10,120	Service	Service-*cum*-Industry
31	Subathu	8/III	Kandaghat	CB	2,177	1,847	1,581	1,327	2,181	2,585	3,216	2,884	Service	Service
32	Sultanpur (Kulu)	4/I	Kulu	M	..	..	..	..	..	3,694	4,886	8,958	Service-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities	Service-*cum*-Industry
33	Sundar Nagar	3/IV	Sundar Nagar	M	2,179	Declassified	2,554	2,401	1,725	5,257	5,782	21,304	Primary Activities	Industry
34	Theog	7/III	Theog	M	..	..	..	..	..	889	1,536	1,328	Service	Service
35	Una	2/VIII	Una	M	4,746	—Declassified—		4,398	5,394	5,407	5,166	6,328	Industry-*cum*-Service-*cum*-Primary Activities	Service-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities
36	Yol	2/IV	Kangra	CB	..	..	..	..	..	13,520	10,292	7,992	Service	Service-*cum*-Primary Activities

NOTE:—

(*i*) B.S.L. Township Pandoh (Sl. No. 23 is administered by the Beas-Sutlej Link Project authorities). There is no statutory Urban Local Body in this urban area.
(*ii*) Dalhousie and Dalhousie Cantonment are the two constituent units of Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration.

STATEMENT II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1969

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road distance (Kms.) from							
		Annual rainfall in mm.	Temperature (in centigrade)		Nearest city with population 1 lakh or more	State H.Q.	District H.Q.	Sub-divisional H.Q. / Tahsil H.Q./Sub-Tahsil H.Q.	Railway Station	Bus route	Navigable river/ canal (if within 10 Kms.)	Sea port (if within 50 Kms.)
			Maximum	Minimum								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Arki	1214·3	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (125)	Simla (44)	Kasumpti (48)	Solan/Arki (56) (0)	Simla (44)	Arki (0)	..	..
2	Bakloh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Amritsar (172)	Simla (411)	Chamba (82)	Dalhousie/Chowari (16) (36)	Pathankot (66)	Bakloh (0)	..	..
3	Bilaspur	1276·5	N.A.	N.A.	Chand'garh (132)	Simla (86)	Bilaspur (0)	Bilaspur/Bilaspur (0) (0)	Kiratpur (55)	Bilaspur (0)	Satlej (R) (0)	..
4	Chamba	1263·7	N.A.	N.A.	Amritsar (232)	Simla (477)	Chamba (0)	Chamba/Chamba (0) (0)	Pathankot (122)	Chamba (0)	..	.
5	Dagshai	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (57)	Simla (70)	Simla (70)	Kandaghat/Kandaghat (30) (30)	Dharampur (5)	Dharampur (5)	..	..
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration.						(See Constituent Units)					
6	Dalhousie	2290·6	32·5	−3·0	Amritsar (188)	Simla (437)	Chamba (52)	Dalhousie/Chowari (0) (50)	Pathankot (70)	Dalhousie (0)	..	.
7	Dalhousie Cantonment	2290·6	32·5	−3·0	Amritsar (185)	Simla (435)	Chamba (50)	Dalhousie/Chowari (2) (50)	Pathankot (68)	Dalhousie (0)	..	..
8	Dhalli	1508·4	28·6	−4·3	Chandigarh (123)	Simla (8)	Kasumpti (5)	Kasumpti/Kasumpti (6) (5)	Simla (8)	Dhalli (0)	..	..
9	Dharamsala	2944·1	36·7	2·0	Amritsar (200)	Simla (310)	Dharamsala (0)	Kangra/Kangra (29) (29)	Kangra (29)	Dharamsala (0)	..	..
10	Ghamarwin	1422·4	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (165)	Simla (119)	Bilaspur (33)	Bilaspur/Ghamarwin (33) (0)	Kiratpur (88)	Ghamarwin (0)	..	..
11	Hamirpur	1372·4	N.A.	N.A.	Jullundur (143)	Simla (217)	Dharamsala (102)	Hamirpur/Hamirpur (0) (0)	Jawalamukhi Road (37)	Hamirpur (0)	..	..
12	Jogindar Nagar	2327·0	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (253)	Simla (215)	Mandi (56)	Jogindar/Jogindar Nagar (0) Nagar (0)	Jogindar Nagar (0)	Jogindar Nagar (0)	..	..
13	Jutogh	1508·4	28·6	−4·3	Chandigarh (122)	Simla (8)	Simla (8)	Simla/Simla (8) (8)	Jutogh (2)	Jutogh (0)	..	..
14	Kangra	1960·7	N.A.	N.A.	Amritsar (195)	Simla (294)	Dharamsala (29)	Kangra/Kangra (0) (0)	Kangra (0)	Kangra (0)	..	..
15	Kasauli	1647·1	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (52)	Simla (77)	Simla (77)	Kandaghat/Kandaghat (43) (43)	Dharampur (13)	Kasauli (0)	..	..

STATEMENT II—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	Manali	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (305)	Simla (268)	Kulu (40)	Kulu/Kulu (40) (40)	Jogindar Nagar (165)	Manali (0)	..	..
17	Mandi	1677·3	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (197)	Simla (159)	Mandi (0)	Mandi/Mandi (0) (0)	Jogindar Nagar (56)	Mandi (0)	..	..
18	Nagrota	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Amritsar (210)	Simla (333)	Dharamsala (23)	Kangra/Kangra (12) (12)	Nagrota (0)	Nagrota (0)	..	..
19	Nahan	1447·3	N.A.	N.A.	Ambala Cantt. (76)	Simla (133)	Nahan (0)	Nahan/Nahan (0) (0)	Barara (32)	Nahan (0)	..	..
20	Nalagarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (59)	Simla (95)	Simla (95)	Nalagarh/Nalagarh (0) (0)	Bharatgarh (11)	Nalagarh (0)	..	..
21	Nurpur	1520·6	N.A.	N.A.	Amritsar (129)	Simla (342)	Dharamsala (74)	Nurpur/Nurpur (0) (0)	Nurpur (0)	Nurpur (0)	..	..
22	Palampur	2681·3	N.A.	N.A.	Amritsar (232)	Simla (254)	Dharamsala (56)	Palampur/Palampur (0) (0)	Palampur (0)	Palampur (0)	..	..
23	Pandoh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (217)	Simla (178)	Mandi (19)	Mandi/Mandi (19) (19)	Jogindar Nagar (75)	Pandoh (0)	..	..
24	Paonta Sahib	1990·5	N.A.	N.A.	Dehradun (77)	Simla (177)	Nahan (44)	Paonta Sahib/Paonta Sahib (0) (0)	Jagadhri (41)	Paonta Sahib (0)	..	..
25	Rampur	817·7	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (249)	Simla (132)	Kasumpti (128)	Rampur/Rampur (0) (0)	Simla (132)	Rampur (0)	..	..
26	Santokhgarh	1017·2	N.A.	N.A.	Jullundur (101)	Simla (187)	Dharamsala (156)	Una/Una (17) (17)	Nangal (5)	Santokhgarh (0)	..	..
27	Sarahan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (95)	Simla (94)	Nahan (39)	Sarahan/Sarahan (0) (0)	Kumarhatti (29)	Sarahan (0)	..	..
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (98)	Simla (152)	Bilaspur (66)	Bilaspur/Bilaspur (66) (66)	Kiratpur (54)	Shri Naina Devi Ji (0)		..
29	Simla	1508·4	28·6	—4·3	Chandigarh (117)	Simla (0)	Simla (0)	Simla/Simla (0) (0)	Simla (0)	Simla (0)	..	..
30	Solan	1443·8	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (69)	Simla (48)	Kasumpti (52)	Solan/Solan (0) (0)	Solan (0)	Solan (0)	..	..
31	Subathu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (91)	Simla (72)	Simla (72)	Kandaghat/Kandaghat (46) (46)	Dharampur (10)	Subathu (0)	..	..
32	Sultanpur (Kulu)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (205)	Simla (228)	Kulu (0)	Kulu/Kulu (0) (0)	Jogindar Nagar (125)	Kulu (0)	..	..
33	Sundar Nagar	1764·6	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (173)	Simla (135)	Mandi (24)	Sundar Nagar/Sundar Nagar (0) (0)	Jogindar Nagar (84)	Sundar Nagar (0)	..	..
34	Theog	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh (147)	Simla (30)	Kasumpti (23)	Theog/Theog (0) (0)	Simla (30)	Theog (0)	..	..
35	Una	1017·2	N.A.	N.A.	Jullundur (82)	Simla (184)	Dharamsala (139)	Una/Una (0) (0)	Nangal (15)	Una (0)	..	..
36	Yol	3120·0	36·7	2·0	Amritsar (200)	Simla (320)	Dharamsala (10)	Kangra/Kangra (17) (17)	Kangra (17)	Yol (0)	..	..

NOTE :—

(i) Rainfall data in respect of certain towns are not available. In some cases the data in respect of the nearest town have been shown as per details given below :—

(1) For Dhalli and Jutogh—Simla.

(2) For Santokhgarh—Una.

(ii) Temperature data in respect of cols. 4 and 5 are not available in respect of a number of towns. It is not possible to show the data in respect of the nearby towns because of the mountainous terrain of this state. Such cases are indicated by N.A. which stands for "Not available.". However data in respect of Simla town have been shown against Dhalli and Jutogh keeping in view similar climate conditions prevailing in these three towns. Similarly data pertaining to Dharamsala has been shown against Yol.

(iii) There is no railway station at Jutogh. However nearest railway station falling to Jutogh is named after this town.

STATEMENT III

Municipal Finance 1968-69

Sl. No	Name of Town	Receipt (Rs. '000)							Expenditure (Rs. '000)							
		Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal properties and powers apart from taxation	Government Grant	Loan	Advance	Other Sources	Total Receipt	General Administration	Public Safety	Public health and conveniences	Public Work	Public Institution	Others	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Arki	162	..	..	..	..	..	162	34	12	45	3	3	42	139
2	Bakloh	143	1,012	1,831	..	36	53	3,075	134	104	991	1,029	434	187	2,879
3	Bilaspur	1,455	37	319	..	..	65	1,876	771	229	419	60	..	181	1,060
4	Chamba	2,619	111	532	..	..	30	3,292	1,579	207	813	258	66	..	2,923
5	Dagshai	102	312	2,001	..	..	30	2,445	230	267	1,150	615	6	209	2,477
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration							(See constituent Units)							
6	Dalhousie	1,175	258	414	..	4	505	2,356	419	112	515	126	..	498	1,670
7	Dalhousie Cantonment	770	61	1,290	..	..	1,674	3,795	173	211	1,099	827	184	895	3,389
8	Dhali	49	192	373	..	..	21	635	160	34	58	167	2	5	426
9	Dharamsala	2,941	168	10	..	..	696	3,815	1,193	429	1,354	499	150	273	3,898
10	Ghamarwin	This place has been notified as N.A.C. after 1968-69. No data are available.													
11	Hamirpur	5	..	196	..	..	614	815	120	..	..	204	..	6	330
12	Jogindar Nagar ..	This place has been notified as N.A.C. after 1968-69. No data are available.													
13	Jutogh	70	581	1,754	..	..	34	2,439	178	105	866	758	341	139	2,387
14	Kangra	830	180	17	..	5	115	1,147	665	80	286	219	122	7	1,379
15	Kasauli	1,021	553	1,841	..	..	22	3,437	274	323	1,250	971	299	504	3,621
16	Manali	270	..	200	..	..	10	480	180	18	200	..	..	30	428
17	Mandi	6,890	66	173	..	..	426	7,555	1,423	654	2,053	906	..	630	5,666
18	Nagrota	This place has been notified as N.A.C. after 1968-69. No data are available.													
19	Nahan	3,818	716	160	..	..	654	5,348	1,817	243	1,812	974	..	645	5,491
20	Nalagarh	446	108	331	..	22	73	980	3,362	61	121	162	7	28	3,741
21	Nurpur	334	3	549	..	..	33	919	182	236	92	545	3	21	1,079
22	Palampur	765	66	335	..	129	119	1,414	542	317	410	259	29	129	1,695
23	Pandoh	No statutory Local Body exists in this Urban area. Administration is carried out by the Beas Sutlej Link project Authorities. No data are therefore available.													
24	Paonta Sahib ..	807	69	308	..	..	41	1,225	106	48	152	86	18	432	842
25	Rampur	1,224	151	238	3	56	214	1,886	667	81	620	98	117	364	1,947
26	Santokhgarh	This place has been notified as N.A.C. after 1968-69. No data are available													
27	Sarahan	This place has been notified as N.A.C. after 1968-69. No data are available													
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji ..	67	383	..	..	..	14	463	..	..	134	87	..	273	494
29	Simla	9,279	2,338	8,205	..	..	28,460	48,282	3,621	1,547	649	4,113	6,344	29,180	45,454
30	Solan	4,754	525	160	..	..	711	6,150	1,603	847	1,496	581	411	1,012	5,950
31	Subathu	272	844	1,892	..	43	12	3,063	127	156	1,074	990	13	255	2,615
32	Sultanpur (Kulu) ..	1,801	94	400	..	167	231	2,693	904	55	872	192	38	148	2,209
33	Sundar Nagar ..	3,166	283	..	..	..	..	3,449	991	27	694	663	49	591	3,015
34	Theog	782	83	90	..	..	36	991	438	76	418	254	..	87	1,273
35	Una	636	16	497	..	..	13	1,162	314	..	105	186	5	45	655
36	Yol	1,384	1,234	2,710	..	114	56	5,498	230	85	1,888	1,089	975	627	4,894

Note : (i) : Stands for 'Nil'

(ii) Chamarwin, Jogindar Nagar, Nagrota, Santokhgarh and Sarahan have been notified as towns after 1968-69. However data in respect of latest years i.e. 1969-70, 1970-71 are also not available.

(iii) No local body exists at Pandoh. It is being administered by the BSL authorities. Such data are not available with the BSL authorities.

STATEMENT IV

Civic and Other Amenities, 1969

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Road Length (in Kms.)	System of sewerage/ drainage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of night soil	Protected Water Supply		Fire fighting Service	Electrification (Number of Connections)				
				Water borne	Service	Others		Source	Capacity		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Arki	PR=2·00 KR=3·00	OSD	13	3	7	WB	T	10,000 gallons	..	217	11	101	47	..
2	Bakloh	PR=12·30 KR=8·11	OSD/ST	38	12	3	ST	T	64,000 gallons	..	107	..	58	56	..
3	Bilaspur	PR=17·00 KR=6·00	S	10	..	..	S	T	1,50,000 gallons	..	1,487	8	451	359	..
4	Chamba	PR=30·26 KR=3·24	OSD	4	2	..	BKT	T	1,60,000 gallons	Yes	2,865	35	790	372	..
5	Dagshai	PR=15·66 KR=1·36	OSD/ST	8	..	..	HL/ST	T	4,000,000 gallons	Yes	221	2	84	73	..
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	..					(See Constituent Units)								
6	Dalhousie	PR=13·56 KR=20·00	OSD/ST	4	10	..	HL/ST	T	6,00,000 gallons	..	656	3	210	422	4
7	Dalhousie Cantonment	PR=18·45 KR=0·55	OSD/ST	18	9	2	ST	T	1,00,000 gallons	Yes	123	..	83	84	..
8	Dhalli	PR=1·50	OSD/ST	6	..	..	HL/ST	T	..	..	95	9	129	15	..
9	Dharamsala	PR=4·60 KR=8·00	OSD/ST	3	16	13	BKT/ST	T	94,000 gallons	..	2,707	17	612	393	..
10	Ghamarwin	PR=5·00 KR=2·00	OSD	..	..	..	..	T	14,000 gallons	..	498	4	52	8	..
11	Hamirpur	PR=2·30 KR=0·60	OSD	..	..	..	B	T	15,000 gallons	..	631	4	376	32	..
12	Jogindar Nagar	PR=5·00	OSD	..	..	..	HL	T	50,000 gallons	..	947	14	341	32	..
13	Jutogh	PR=8·04 KR=1·39	OSD	..	5	..	HL	T	10,000,000 gallons	Yes	83	..	41	33	..
14	Kangra	PR=6·40 KR=9·06	OSD	2	2	2	WB	T	N.A.	..	836	18	417	182	..
15	Kasauli	24·56	OSD/ST	17	2	46	HL/ST	T	9,900,000 gallons	Yes	749	20	293	178	..
16	Manali	PR=3·00	OSD/ST	5	..	..	ST	T	41,000 gallons	..	1,039	16	290	42	..
17	Mandi	PR=10·00 KR=2·50	OSD/ST	4	..	3	HL/ST	T	1,88 000 gallons	Yes	2,663	51	903	547	.
18	Nagrota	PR=2·00 KR=1·25	OSD	5	..	..	HL	T	15,000 gallons	..	340	6	240	85	..
19	Nahan	PR=37·81 KR=15·28	S	6	1	..	HL	T	330,000 gallons	Yes	2,080	25	847	100	2
20	Nalagarh	PR=5·75 KR=1·00	OSD	..	..	..	HL	T	60,000 gallons	..	477	12	226	105	2
21	Nurpur	PR=2·91	OSD	2	..	..	BKT	T	64,000 gallons	..	651	9	219	143	..
22	Palampur	PR=5·40 KR=2·00	OSD	2	8	1	HL	T	35,000 gallons	..	395	3	300	116	..
23	Pandoh	PR=3·30 KR=0·25	S/OSD	196	..	..	S	T	N.A.	Yes	2,374	13	60	375	..
24	Paonta Sahib	PR=5·90 KR=0·75	OSD	2	2	..	HL/WB	T	20,000 gallons	..	657	28	104	82	8

STATEMENT IV—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25	Rampur	PR=4·00 KR=4·85	OSD/ST	7	..	..	BKT/ST	T	27,500 gallons	Yes	613	3	251	141	..
26	Santokhgarh	PR=2·00 KR=4·00	OSD	..	..	..	..	T/W	N.A.	..	432	7	162	..	6
27	Sarahan	PR=2·00	OSD	..	..	..	HL	SW	0·012 cusecs	..	130	3	116	16	1
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji		OSD	10	..	..	..	TK	9,000 gallons	..	61	..	7	38	..
29	Simla	PR=56·908 KR=71·908	S/OSD/ST	81	50	..	BKT/ST	T	4,278,125 gallons	Yes	14,473	67	1,221	3,260	..
30	Solan	PR=18·58 KR=6·76	OSD	9	14	..	WB	T	1,200,000 gallons	Yes	2,521	76	807	445	..
31	Subathu	23·74	OSD/ST	44	14	..	HL/ST	T	3,264,000 gallons	Yes	326	1	175	112	..
32	Sultanpur (Kulu)	PR=9·15 KR=2·75	OSD	3	..	..	HL/WB	T	60,500 gallons	Yes	2,192	52	545	274	..
33	Sundar Nagar	PR=10·00 KR=9·00	S/OSD/ST	90	..	..	S/ST	T	1,410,800 gallons	Yes	4,470	19	550	794	48
34	Theog	PR=4·50 KR=1·50	OSD/ST	2	8	..	BKT/ST	T	90,000 gallons	Yes	210	4	222	150	..
35	Una	PR=4·00 KR=2·25	OSD	..	2	..	HL	W	..	..	773	29	455	84	..
36	Yol	PR=18·25 KR=3·50	S/OSD/ST	7	10	..	S/ST	T	900,000 gallons	Yes	184	4	129	40	..

NOTE :—

(*i*) : Stands for 'Nil.'

(*ii*) N.A. =Not available.

(*iii*) There is no independent water supply maintained by N.A.C. Dhalli. The water is supplied to this town by the Municipal Corporation, Simla.

(*iv*) In Col. 3 Data pertaining to Road Length in (K.M.) by break up Pucca and Kutcha roads are not available in respect of Kasauli and Subathu Towns.

(*v*) Information indicated in Cols. 5—7 relates to public latrines only.

STATEMENT V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities in Towns, 1969

(Figures indicate number of Units)

		Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities								Recreational and Cultural Facilities			
Sl. No.	Name of Town	Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. Clinics/ Health Centres/ Nursing homes	Beds in medical institutions noted in Col. 3	Arts/Science/ Commerce Colleges	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand typewriting & other vocational training institutes	Higher Secondary/ Secondary Schools	Junior Secondary/ Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Others	Stadia	Cinemas	Auditoria/ Drama Halls	Public libraries including reading-rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Arki	HC (1) FC (1) O (3)	13	..	..	..	..	TC (1)	2	..	1	P.Pr. (1)	..	..	..	1
2	Bakloh	D (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
3	Bilaspur	H (1) TBC (1) FC (1) O (4)	104 20	AS (1)	..	..	..	CTC (1) RTTI (1)	2	..	3	P. Pr. (1)	..	..	..	2
4	Chamba	H (1) TBC (1) FC (1) O (5)	153 60 .. 37	AS (1)	..	..	..	TTI (1) CTC (1) O (3)	2	..	8	P.Pr. (1)	..	1	..	9
5	Dagshai Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	D (1) H (1) FC (1)	3 20	..	..	..	..	..	1 3	1 1	.. 3	..	..	..	..	1 2
6	Dalhousie	H (1) FC (1)	20 ..	..	..	..	..	TC (1)	3	1	2	..	..	1	2	1
7	Dalhousie Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
8	Dhalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Dharamsala	H (2) TBC (1) FC (1) O (2)	110 12	ASC (1)	..	..	..	CTC (1)	2	..	5	B. Ed. (1) P. Pr. (1)	..	1	..	1
10	Ghamarwin	H (1) FC (1) O (1)	16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	SI (1)	..	..	..	..
11	Hamirpur	HC (1) FC (1)	28 ..	AS (1)	..	..	1	CTC (1) RITI (1)	2	..	1	JBT (1)	..	..	..	..
12	Jogindar Nagar	H (1) FC (1) O (3)	38	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	P.Pr 1	..	1	..	1
13	Jutogh	D (1)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	Kangra	H (1) HC (1) FC (1)	80 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	3
15	Kasauli	H (2) HC (1) O (1)	119 .. 250	..	..	..	..	CTC (1)	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
16	Manali	H (1) D (1) TBC (1) O (1)	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT V—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	Mandi	H (1) TBC (1) FC (1) O (5)	165 85 30	ASC (1)	..	..	..	ITI (1) CTC (1) TC (1) O (1)	2	..	10	JBT (1) SI (1) P.Pr. (1)	..	2	..	2
18	Nagrota	HC (1)	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	Nahan	H (1) TBC (1) FC (1) O (5)	150 20 .. 30	AS (1)	..	..	..	ITI (1) CTC (1)	2	1	10	SC (1) JBT (1) P.Pr. (1)	..	2	..	2
20	Nalagarh	HC (1) D (1) FC (1) O (1)	18	..	..	..	..	CTC (1) RITI (1)		..	2	..	..	..	..	1
21	Nurpur	H (1) FC (1) O (2)	12	..	..	..	.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.	1
22	Palampur	H (1) FC (1) O (1)	16 .. 110	.	..	..	..	CTC (1)	3	..	1	Ag. C (1)	1	1	..	1
23	Pandoh	H (1) D (1)	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
24	Paonta Sahib	H (1) FC (1) O (3)	46	..	..	.	..	RITI (1) TC (1)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
25	Rampur	H (1) TBC (1) FC (1) O (4)	50	AS (1)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	P.Pr. (1)	..	..	..	1
26	Santokhgarh	D (1) O (1)	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	.	..	..	..	..
27	Sarahan	HC (1) FC (1) O (1)	6	..	..	..	..	TC (1)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji	D (1)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	SI (1)	..	..	..	1
29	Simla	H (4) D (16) TBC (1) FC (2) O (9)	546 .. 2	A (1) AS (3)	1	..	..	ITI (1) TC (1) CTC (1)	16	8	6	B.Ed. (1) P.A. (1) S.C. (1) PGC (1) AS (1)	..	4	3	7
30	Solan	H (1) FC (1) O (2)	40	AS (1)	..	..	..	ITI (1) TC (1)	3	1	4	B.Ed. (1) AgC (1) SC (1) LS (1)	..	1	..	3
31	Subathu	H (1) O (2)	9 150	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	P.Pr. (1)	..	..	..	1
32	Sultanpur (Kulu)	H (1) TBC (1) FC (2) O (3)	24 3	AS (1)	..	..	..	PVTC (1) IS (1) ITI (1) CTC (1)	1	..	3	JBT (1)	1	1	1	4
33	Sundar Nagar	H (2) FC (1) O (3)	120	..	..	..	1	TC (1)	4	1	2	SC (1) P.Pr. (1)	1	1	..	1
34	Theog	H (1) TBC (1) FC (1) O (3)	25	..	..	..	..	RITI (1)	2	..	..	P.Pr. (1)	..	..	..	1
35	Una	H (1)	26	AS (1)	..	..	..	ITI (1) RITI (1)	3	..	1	P.Pr. (1)	..	..	..	1
36	Yol	H (1)	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1

NOTE:— : Stands for 'Nil'.

STATEMENT VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1969

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Names of three most important commodities imported			Names of three most important Commodities exported			Names of three most important commodities manufactured			No. of Banks	No. of Agricultural credit societies	No. of Non-agricultural credit societies	Remarks
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Arki	Foodgrains	Cloth	Pulses	Plums	Mangoes	Potatoes	Shoes	..	..	2	2	..	..
2	Bakloh	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3	Bilaspur	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Resin and Turpentine	Fish	Washing Soap	Resin and Turpentine	Washing Soap	Wooden Furniture	2	..	1	..
4	Chamba	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Timber	Potatoes	Slate	Chamba *Chappals* and other Footwears	Shawls and Blankets	Dhoop (incense)	3	..	9	..
5	Dagshai Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration.	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Grass	Tomatoes	Pears	..	..	..	1	—	2	—
					(See Constituent Units)									
6	Dalhousie	Foodgrains	Cloth	Vegetable Ghee	Potatoes	Timber	Apples	Shoes	Tibetan Carpets	Woollen Blankets	2	..	2	..
7	Dalhousie Cantonment	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Dhalli	Motor Spare Parts	Foodgrains	Sugar	Stone Concrete	P.V.C. Copper Wire	..	Stone Concrete	P.V.C. Copper Wire, Woollen Carpets	..	..	1	..	—
9	Dharamsala	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Tea	Woollen Carpets	"Gudmas" & Shawls	Tea	"Gudmas" & Shawls		4	..	10	—
10	Ghamarwin	Foodgrains	Cloth	Vegetable Ghee	Wooden Furniture	..	..	Wooden Furniture	Iron Sheet Trunks	..	2	2	..	—
11	Hamirpur	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	..	..	..	Washing Soap	..	..	2	1	..	—
12	Jogindar Nagar	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Potatoes	Ayurvedic Medicines	Tea	Ayurvedic Medicines	Agricultural Implements and Steel Furniture	Tea	3	1	1	—
13	Jutogh	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
14	Kangra	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Paddy	"Gur"	"Ampapar" (A Condiment prepared from mango pulp)	Silk Fabrics	Bamboo Handicrafts (baskets etc.)	..	2	..	5	..
15	Kasauli	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Antirabic Cholera & T.B. Vaccines	Ginger	Capsicum	Wine and Beer	Ink	Plastic Water Covers	1	..	2	..
16	Manali	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Apples	Potatoes	Timber	Chappals Pencils Slates	Packing cases for Apples	Kulu Shawls	—	1	1	..
17	Mandi	Foodgrains	Cloth	Vegetable Oil & Ghee	Fruits and Potatoes	Timber	Resin	Guns	Shawls, "Namdas" and "Gudmas"	Iron Sheets articles	4	..	7	—
18	Nagrota	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Potatoes	Rice	Linseed	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
19	Nahan	Foodgrains	Sugar	Vegetable Oil & Ghee	Ginger	Potatoes	Lemons, Tomatoes	Resin and Turpentine	Foundry goods like Electric Motors & Crushers	Metal Utensils	4	..	16	—

STATEMENT VI—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	Nalagarh	Groceries	Vegetable Ghee	Sugar	Stone and Sand	Bamboo and Grass	Charcoal, Resin, "Katha"	..	..	..	4	..	6	..
21	Nurpur	Foodgrains	Cloth	Shoes	..	..	..	Shawls	Bed Sheets	..	2	1	2	..
22	Palampur	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Tea	Wool	Hides	Carpets	Wooden Toys	..	4	..	..	..
23	Pandoh	Foodgrains	Pulses	Vegetables	Slate	..	..	Sand	Shingle	R.C.C. Battens	..	2	1	..
24	Paonta Sahib ..	Groceries	Sugar	Pulses	Foodgrains (Wheat, Maize)	"Gur"	Timber	Pottery	Shody Yarn	..	2	1	..	..
25	Rampur	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Apples	Potatoes	Herbs	Woollen Handloom products	..	..	2	..	..	..
26	Santokhgarh ..	Vegetable Ghee	Cloth	Cement	Vegetables	Foodgrains	Fruits	Strings (Ropes)	Leather Shoes	Bamboo Goods	1	2	6	..
27	Sarahan	Foodgrains	Cloth	Vegetable Ghee	Tomatoes	Potatoes	Ginger	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	..	..	..	Quilts and Pillows	..	..	1	..	1	..
29	Simla .. .	Foodgrains	Cloth	Milk	Potatoes	Apples	Vegetables	Wooden Toys, Sticks	Fruit Juice	Washing Soap	7	..	21	..
30	Solan	Foodgrains	Textiles & Ready-made Garments	General Merchandise	Vegetables & Fruits	Alcoholic products & Soft drinks	Scientific apparatus and Plastic goods	Wine and Beer	Stainless Steel Utensils	Thermometres	3	1	2	..
31	Subathu . ..	Foodgrains	Cloth	Ghee	Tomatoes	Ginger	Wooden beams	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
32	Sultanpur (Kulu) ..	Foodgrains	Cloth	Metal and Metal Wares	Timber	Fruits, Potatoes	Herbs	Kulu Caps & Kulu Shawls	Packing Cases for apples	Jewellery	4	..	6	..
33	Sundar Nagar ..	Foodgrains	Cloth	Hardwares-building materials	Shoes & boots	..	..	Shawls	Wooden Furniture	Iron Sheet articles	3	..	3	..
34	Theog	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Potatoes	Apples	Vegetables	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
35	Una	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Sugarcane	Calocacia	Vegetables	Paints & Varnish	Polythene bags	Resin & Turpentine	3	2	..	..
36	Yol	Foodgrains	Cloth	Sugar	Slate	Potatoes	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

STATEMENT VII

Population of Towns by Religion, 1971

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Buddhists		Christians		Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions and persuasions		Religion not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Arki	..	..	1	..	649	593	..	..	46	45	10	8	..	..	..	..
2	Bakloh	..	..	15	16	357	900	..	..	1	..	54	64	..	..	..	..
3	Bilaspur	..	..	10	8	3,637	2,682	3	2	240	223	115	117	..	..	..	..
4	Chamba	..	..	112	117	5,908	5,045	..	..	178	181	140	133	..	..	..	..
5	Dagshai	..	..	8	10	950	923	..	..	6	9	174	75	1	..	..	..
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	954	586	87	134	1,628	1,342	..	..	46	6	143	197	..	..	..	..
6	Dalhousie	954	586	13	68	1,292	1,062	..	..	7	6	118	175	..	..	..	..
7	Dalhousie Cantonment	..	..	74	66	336	260	..	..	39	..	30	22	..	..	..	..
8	Dhalli	..	..	..	..	401	183	..	..	2	..	43	35	..	..	..	..
9	Dharamsala	1,129	899	11	10	4,863	3,669	..	..	4	3	179	164	7	1	..	..
10	Ghamarwin	..	..	..	..	1,019	855	..	..	31	33	17	12	..	..	..	..
11	Hamirpur	..	..	..	..	2,201	1,435	..	..	9	..	18	10	..	..	..	..
12	Jogindar Nagar	30	28	3	3	2,112	1,616	..	..	34	25	87	76	..	..	..	..
13	Jutogh	..	3	12	25	617	530	1	..	2	8	47	46	..	..	..	..
14	Kangra	6	19	9	48	3,011	2,858	..	..	6	12	21	9	..	..	..	..
15	Kasauli	6	13	62	77	1,786	1,430	8	9	12	12	183	177	2	..	..	..
16	Manali	430	244	11	8	601	464	..	..	3	..	23	15	..	1	..	..
17	Mandi	14	10	15	16	8,659	6,845	1	1	19	18	686	561	3	1	..	..
18	Nagrota	..	..	..	..	1,474	1,402	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..
19	Nahan	4	2	33	25	7,053	5,736	56	38	1,086	989	537	458	..	..	..	..
20	Nalagarh	..	..	85	51	1,531	1,359	37	30	161	159	151	86	7	5	..	..
21	Nurpur	..	..	1	1	2,173	2,012	..	..	6	5	33	30	..	..	..	..
22	Palampur	..	6	47	27	1,761	973	5	..	33	1	43	43	..	..	..	..
23	Pandoh	80	72	6	2	3,666	1,392	1	.	45	15	493	276	..	..	..	..
24	Paonta Sahib	..	..	5	11	1,515	1,200	5	2	133	82	393	347	..	..	..	..
25	Rampur	18	12	4	3	1,554	901	1	3	38	33	21	23	7	5	..	..
26	Santokhgarh	..	..	..	..	1,639	1,559	..	..	22	15	419	356	..	..	..	..
27	Sarahan	..	..	..	..	513	409	1	..	9	8	24	20	11	12	..	..
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji	..	..	2	1	274	213	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
29	Simla	505	341	251	310	29,096	19,228	56	52	840	166	2,437	1,978	60	47	1	..
30	Solan	5	2	18	12	5,687	3,737	6	4	115	8	286	230	5	5	..	..
31	Subathu	..	..	2	7	1,329	1,453	..	..	9	4	45	35	..	..	..	..
32	Sultanpur (Kulu)	329	218	3	12	4,704	3,282	6	8	21	1	211	166	2	..	..	..
33	Sundar Nagar	6	5	32	21	11,198	7,299	7	7	140	109	1,552	928	..	..	..	..
34	Theog	6	6	..	..	798	503	..	..	1	1	10	3	..	..	..	..
35	Una	..	..	..	..	3,000	2,497	..	..	1	..	430	400	..	..	..	..
36	Yol	..	1	36	71	3,616	3,794	4	3	24	38	206	196	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,522	2,467	881	1,026	121,079	90,323	198	163	3,313	2,209	9,235	7,212	105	77	1	..

TOWN-WISE PRIMARY

Location Code Number	Name of Town	Area of Town in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**155·42**	**51,835**	**59,951**	**241,890**	**138,334**	**103,556**
7/I	Arki	1·45	334	342	1,352	706	646
1/IV	Bakloh	2·58	361	387	1,907	927	980
6/I	Bilaspur	8·88	1,673	1,734	7,037	4,005	3,032
1/I	Chamba	2·35	2,122	2,301	11,814	6,338	5,476
8/I	Dagshai	3·31	387	396	2,161	1,139	1,022
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	**11·70**	**902**	**920**	**5,123**	**2,858**	**2,265**
1/II	Dalhousie	7·58	686	704	4,296	2,379	1,917
1/III	Dalhousie Contoment	4·12	216	216	827	479	348
7/IV	Dhalli	0·07	212	212	664	446	218
2/II	Dharamsala ..	10·63	2,365	2,577	10,939	6,193	4,746
6/III	Ghamarwin ..	2·89	499	506	1,967	1,067	900
2/VII	Hamirpur ..	1·38	964	1,017	3,671	2,228	1,443
3/I	Jogindar Nagar ..	2·63	987	999	4,004	2,256	1,748
8/II	Jutogh	1·41	239	239	1,291	679	612
2/III	Kangra	1·12	1,198	1,211	5,999	3,053	2,946
8/IV	Kasauli	2·61	448	1,011	3,757	2,039	1,718
4/II	Manali ..	3·00	419	439	1,800	1,068	732
3/II	Mandi	4·00	3,495	4,076	16,849	9,397	7,452
2/V	Nagrota	1·50	606	619	2,922	1,497	1,425
9/I	Nahan	10·36	3,217	3,292	16,017	8,769	7,248
8/VI	Nalagarh	1·60	702	841	3,671	1,972	1,699
2/I	Nurpur	4·75	888	934	4,251	2,213	2,038
2/VI	Palampur	0·67	616	635	2,539	1,489	1,050
3/III	Pandoh	0·58	2,492	2,591	6,048	4,291	1,757
9/II	Paonta Sahib ..	2·53	843	864	3,692	2,050	1,642

Location Code Number	Name of Town	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing Processing, (a) Household Industries	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**2,496**	**79**	**33**	**..**	**2,104**	**162**
7/I	Arki	14	..	..	..	36	2
1/IV	Bakloh	6	..	6	..	15	..
6/I	Bilaspur	107	2	..	..	88	11
1/I	Chamba	162	2	2	..	186	3
8/I	Dagshaie	28	8	..	..	24	..
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	**58**	**2**	..	..	**2**	**2**
1/II	Dalhousie	54	2	..	..	21	2
1/III	Dalhousie Contonment	4	..	..	..	..	..
7/IV	Dhalli	8	..	..	..	14	1
2/II	Dharamsala ..	104	1	1	..	53	3
6/III	Ghamarwin ..	12	..	..	..	53	..
2/VII	Hamirpur	36	..	..	..	64	4
3/I	Jogindar Nagar ..	28	1	..	..	29	4
8/II	Jutogh	5	1	..	..	2	..
2/III	Kangra	52	..	..	..	32	4
8/IV	Kasauli	8	..	..	..	24	..
4/II	Manali	38	..	..	..	39	3
3/II	Mandi	198	3	14	..	172	12
2/V	Nagrota	17	2	..	..	24	6
9/I	Nahan	162	5	1	..	70	15
8/VI	Nalagarh .. .	27	..	..	..	37	2
2/I	Nurpur	66	8	..	..	81	32
2/VI	Palampur	55	..	..	..	10	..
3/III	Pandoh	1	1	..	..	36	..
9/II	Paonta Sahib ..	32	1	3	..	28	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT

KERS

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		Location Code Number
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
19,864	**15,628**	**338**	**217**	**92,356**	**54,094**	**75,429**	**7,307**	**3,197**	**847**	**815**	**118**	
109	109	..	..	518	337	331	58	42	..	2	..	7/I
160	158	..	..	554	449	421	64	1	..	..	..	1/IV
617	531	2	..	2,799	1,566	2,066	228	48	5	21	6	6/I
1,205	1,042	177	110	4,384	2,816	3,011	350	90	7	9	2	1/I
311	277	..	..	717	445	466	88	5	1	1	..	8/I
241	**216**	..	..	**1,643**	**1,245**	**1,301**	**187**	**24**	**2**	**3**	..	
203	183	..	..	1,345	1,097	1,031	146	23	2	3	..	1/II
38	33	..	..	298	148	270	41	1	..	..	..	1/III
59	24	..	..	301	87	303	4	6	..	..	..	7/IV
448	336	..	..	3,367	2,210	3,182	599	120	54	199	53	2/II
282	233	5	3	627	301	564	252	153	213	9	1	6/III
239	201	..	..	1,656	804	1,218	106	89	25	8	..	2/VII
527	484	18	20	1,390	675	1,312	279	231	200	22	8	3/I
110	99	..	..	465	300	328	26	2	..	..	..	8/II
129	132	..	..	2,016	1,341	1,382	160	84	3	10	..	2/III
707	575	..	..	1,230	870	1,179	119	1	..	..	..	8/IV
123	105	..	..	621	286	607	77	25	5	8	1	4/II
1,171	1,098	6	..	7,208	4,698	4,745	517	71	15	17	5	3/II
158	140	..	..	926	759	723	118	109	36	49	2	2/V
1,798	1,495	5	4	5,712	3,445	4,059	437	68	1	15	1	9/I
186	172	..	..	1,232	853	977	85	37	3	6	..	8/VI
246	224	..	..	1,225	941	1,027	142	26	..	57	..	2/I
164	139	..	..	1,074	674	825	62	19	1	4	..	2/VI
546	227	23	29	2,782	771	3,323	83	1	..	1	..	3/III
317	272	5	2	1,274	789	1,137	103	121	4	35	2	9/II

KERS

Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers		Location Code Number
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
7,367	**196**	**12,945**	**430**	**12,614**	**254**	**5,779**	**134**	**28,079**	**5,087**	**62,905**	**96,249**	
4	..	22	..	56	2	8	..	147	54	375	588	7/I
46	3	94	19	44	..	9	..	200	42	506	916	1/IV
153	5	202	1	358	11	206	..	883	187	1,939	2,804	6/I
247	3	186	7	588	6	229	8	1,312	312	3,327	5,126	1/I
38	..	48	3	62	1	20	1	240	74	673	934	8/I
132	**48**	**181**	**8**	**164**	**3**	**125**	**5**	**593**	**117**	**1,557**	**2,078**	
115	48	143	8	125	3	75	2	472	79	1,348	1,771	1/II
17	..	38	..	39	..	50	3	121	38	209	307	1/III
52	..	12	..	86	..	57	..	68	3	143	214	7/IV
307	21	222	52	503	22	168	6	1,505	385	3,011	4,147	2/II
12	..	26	1	99	4	11	..	189	33	503	648	6/III
124	..	103	1	259	5	70	..	465	71	1,010	1,337	2/VII
90	1	59	..	271	4	117	1	465	60	944	1,469	3/I
21	..	15	1	45	..	13	2	225	22	351	586	8/II
195	9	93	2	419	2	124	3	373	137	1,671	2,786	2/III
80	..	73	3	124	2	146	1	723	113	860	1,599	8/IV
55	..	111	32	183	6	24	3	124	27	461	655	4/II
466	15	388	9	983	34	616	9	1,820	415	4,652	6,935	3/II
88	2	7	..	188	..	68	..	173	70	774	1,307	2/V
1,010	15	328	15	560	8	311	2	1,534	375	4,710	6,811	9/I
144	1	84	..	250	1	77	..	315	78	995	1,614	8/VI
67	6	130	3	228	6	71	1	301	86	1,186	1,896	2/I
102	4	73	..	261	..	32	..	269	57	664	988	2/VI
34	..	2,771	61	156	5	19	..	304	16	968	1,674	3/III
161	12	97	..	200	2	55	..	345	31	913	1,539	9/II

TOWN-WISE PRIMARY

Location Code Number	Name of Town	Area of Town in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7/II	Rampur	8·00	709	720	2,623	1,643	980
2/IX	Santokhgarh ..	2·83	765	778	4,010	2,080	1,930
9/III	Sarahan	2·40	248	255	1,006	557	449
6/II	Shri Naina Devi Ji ..	0·44	79	92	494	278	216
8/I	Simla	19·55	9,575	14,731	55,368	33,246	22,122
7/V	Solan	3·13	2,419	2,439	10,120	6,122	3,998
8/III	Subathu	2·40	461	461	2,884	1,385	1,499
4/I	Sultanpur (Kulu) ..	6·68	2,320	2,382	8,958	5,276	3,682
3/IV	Sundar Nagar ..	11·46	5,589	6,187	21,304	12,935	8,369
7/III	Theog	4·00	411	415	1,328	815	513
2/VIII	Una	1·57	1,296	1,302	6,328	3,431	2,897
2/IV	Yol	10·96	1,994	2,046	7,992	3,886	4,106

Location Code Number	Name of Town	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, (a) Household Industries	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
7/II	Rampur	9	1	..	..	32	3
2/IX	Santokhgarh ..	7	..	..	..	41	1
9/III	Sarahan	22	..	..	..	23	1
6/II	Shri Naina Devi Ji ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
8/I	Simla	641	30	..	..	253	12
7/V	Solan	129	5	2	..	41	3
8/III	Subathu	7	..	..	..	5	..
4/I	Sultanpur (Kulu) ..	268	4	4	..	266	11
3/IV	Sundar Nagar ..	126	1	..	..	177	16
7/III	Theog	15	..	..	..	23	2
2/VIII	Una	34	1	..	..	73	6
2/IV	Yol	13	..	..	..	30	2

CENSUS ABSTRACT

KERS

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (1—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		Location Code Number
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1$	16	17	18	19	20	1
290	235	47	25	1,170	524	940	114	81	57	6	1	7/II
412	318	..	..	1,022	599	994	17	303	2	109	..	2/IX
84	80	..	..	412	260	317	44	25	2	1	..	9/III
48	35	..	..	180	91	132	7	28	5	1	..	6/II
4,366	2,928	..	..	24,015	14,298	19,677	1,665	88	24	76	11	8/I
1,025	651	17	3	4,245	2,341	3,226	243	37	2	16	5	7/V
264	249	..	..	849	585	620	81	2	1	..	1	8/III
574	496	..	..	3,767	1,946	2,966	344	104	15	10	7	4/I
1,840	1,374	23	16	8,823	4,105	8,066	310	341	52	28	3	3/IV
94	81	10	5	592	282	510	62	17	7	7	1	7/III
320	302	..	..	1,822	1,086	1,629	128	244	50	32	1	2/VIII
694	590	..	..	1,738	1,315	1,865	148	554	55	53	7	2/IV

KERS

Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers		Location Code Number
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
96	..	77	..	232	5	33	1	374	46	703	866	7/II
164	..	56	..	147	1	40	..	127	13	1,086	1,913	2/IX
15	2	20	..	71	5	22	..	118	34	240	405	9/III
4	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	80	2	146	209	6/II
1,512	14	1,028	60	3,482	77	2,211	49	10,386	1,388	13,569	20,457	8/I
786	14	205	12	617	4	329	1	1,064	197	2,896	3,755	7/V
86	3	30	5	131	4	18	..	341	67	765	1,418	8/III
182	5	347	71	585	16	236	28	964	187	2,310	3,338	4/I
285	4	5,696	64	479	13	148	5	786	152	4,869	8,059	3/IV
54	1	22	..	161	1	23	1	188	49	305	451	7/III
237	5	101	..	359	3	100	..	449	62	1,802	2,769	2/VIII
318	3	26	..	199	1	43	5	629	75	2,021	3,958	2/IV

APPENDIX I

Location of towns and their Geographical Coordinates

Sl. No.	Name of town	District	Tahsil Sub-Tahsil	Geographical coordinates	
				Longitude	Latitude
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arki	Mahasu	Arki	76°58′	31°09′
2	Bakloh ..	Chamba	Bhattiyat	75°56′	32°28′
3	Bilaspur ..	Bilaspur.	Bilaspur Sadar	76°46′	31°20′
4	Chamba ..	Chamba	Chamba	76°07′	32°13′
5	Dagshai ..	Simla	Kandaghat	77°02′	30°53′
	Dalhouse .. Urban Agglomeration.	Chamba	Bhattiyat	75°58′	32°32′
6	Dalhousie M.C.	Chamba	Bhattiyat	75°58′	32°32′
7	Dalhousie .. Cantonment	Chamba	Bhattiyat	75°58′	32°32′
8	Dhalli ..	Mahasu	Kasumpti	77°13′	31°06′
9	Dharamsala ..	Kangra	Kangra	76°19′	32°12′
10	Ghamarwin	Bilaspur	Ghamarwin	76°42′	31°27′
11	Hamirpur ..	Kangra	Hamirpur	76°31′	32°07′
12	Jogindar Nagar	Mandi	Jogindar Nagar	76°47′	32°59′
13	Jutogh ..	Simla	Simla	77°56′	30°06′
14	Kangra ..	Kangra	Kangra	76°15′	32°05′
15	Kasauli ..	Simla	Kandaghat	76°58′	30°54′
16	Manali..	Kulu	Kulu	77°11′	32°16′
17	Mandi ..	Mandi	Mandi Sadar	76°56′	31°42′
18	Nagrota ..	Kangra	Kangra	76°22′	32°06′
19	Nahan ..	Sirmaur	Nahan	77°18′	30°33′
20	Nalagarh ..	Simla	Nalagarh	76°44′	31°02′
21	Nurpur ..	Kangra	Nurpur	75°53′	32°18′
22	Palampur ..	Kangra	Palampur	76°33′	32°07′
23	Pandoh ..	Mandi	Mandi Sadar	77°03′	31°40′
24	Paonta Sahib ..	Sirmaur	Paonta Sahib	77°37′	30°26′
25	Rampur ..	Mahasu	Rampur	77°38′	31°27′
26	Santokhgarh	Kangra	Una	76°19′	31°22′
27	Sarahan ..	Sirmaur	Pachhad	77°12′	30°43′
28	Shri Naina Devi Ji	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	76°32′	31°18′
29	Simla ..	Simla	Simla	77°10′	30°06′
30	Solan ..	Mahasu	Solan	77°00′	30°55′
31	Subathu ..	Simla	Kandaghat	76°59′	30°58′
32	Sultanpur .. (Kulu)	Kulu	Kulu	77°06′	31°57′
33	Sundar Nagar..	Mandi	Sundar Nagar	76°54′	31°32′
34	Theog ..	Mahasu	Theog	77°22′	31°07′
35	Una ..	Kangra	Una	76°16′	31°27′
36	Yol	Kangra	Kangra	76°25′	32°11′

APPENDIX II

Town arranged in order of population size and the alphabetical order shown against each

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Population	Alphabetical order
1	2	3	4
1	Simla	55,368	29
2	Sundar Nagar	21,304	33
3	Mandi	16,849	17
4	Nahan	16,017	19
5	Chamba	11,814	4
6	Dharamsala	10,939	9
7	Solan	10,120	30
8	Sultanpur (Kulu)	8,958	32
9	Yol	7,992	36
10	Bilaspur	7,037	3
11	Una	6,328	35
12	Pandoh	6,048	23
13	Kangra	5,999	14

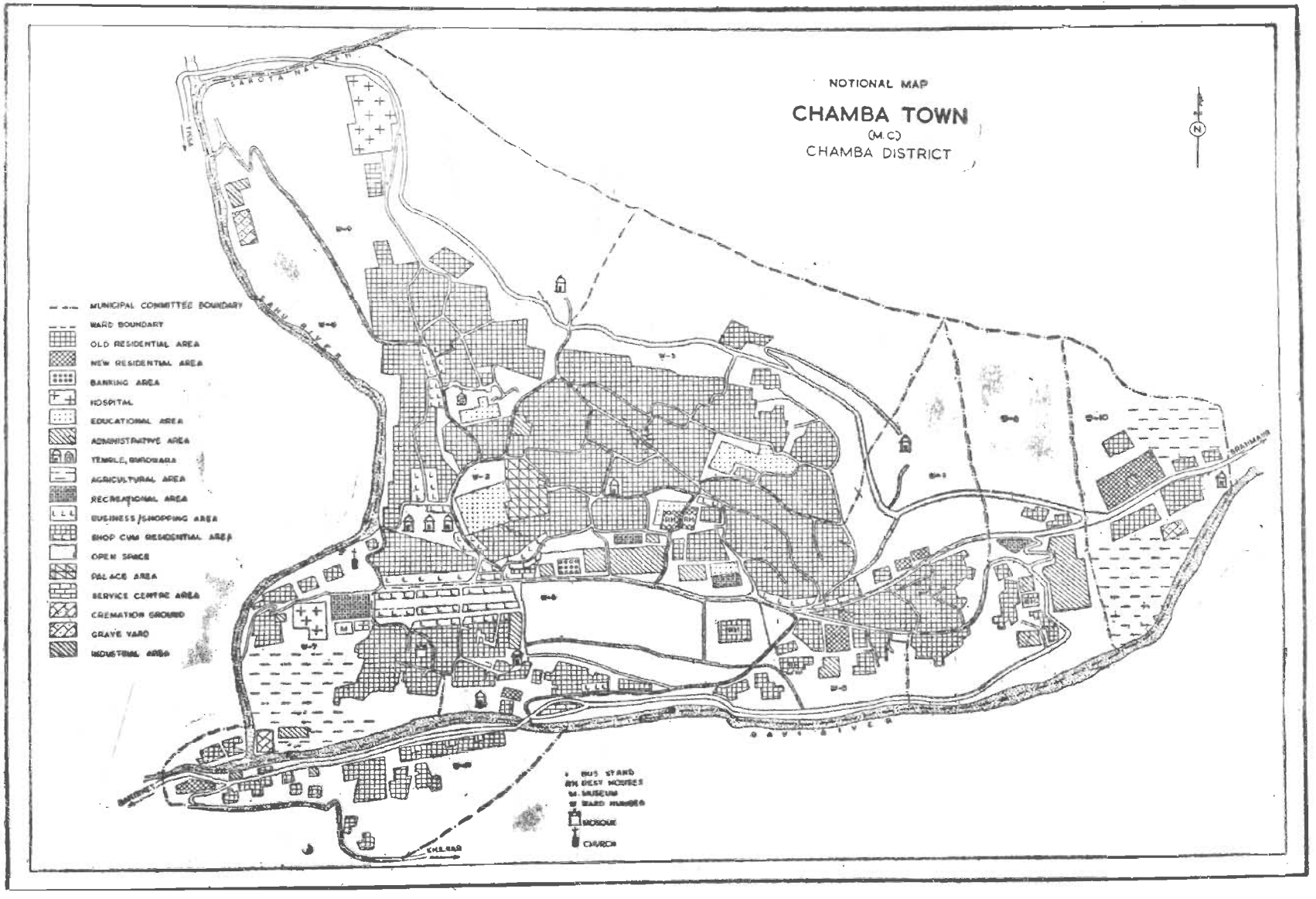
APPENDIX II—contd.

1	2	3	4
	Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	5,123	..
14	Dalhousie M.C.	4,296	6
15	Nurpur	4,251	21
16	Santokhgarh	4,010	26
17	Jogindar Nagar	4,004	12
18	Kasauli	3,757	15
19	Paonta Sahib	3,692	24
20	Nalagarh	3,671	20
21	Hamirpur	3,671	11
22	Nagrota	2,922	18
23	Subathu	2,884	31
24	Rampur	2,623	25
25	Palampur	2,539	22
26	Dagshai	2,161	5
27	Ghamarwin	1,967	10
28	Bakloh	1,907	2
29	Manali	1,800	16
30	Arki	1,352	1
31	Theog	1,328	34
32	Jutogh	1,291	13
33	Sarahan	1,006	27
34	Dalhousie Cantonment	827	7
35	Dhalli	664	8
36	Shri Naina Devi Ji	494	28

APPENDIX III

Towns arranged district-wise and within it in the order of population size

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Population
1	2	3
CHAMBA DISTRICT		
1	Chamba	11,814
2	Dalhousie M.C.	4,296
3	Bakloh	1,907
4	Dalhousie Cantoment	827
KANGRA DISTRICT		
1	Dharamsala	10,939
2	Yol	7,992
3	Una	6,328
4	Kangra	5,999
5	Nurpur	4,251
6	Santokhgarh	4,010
7	Hamirpur	3,671
8	Nagrota	2,922
9	Palampur	2,539
MANDI DISTRICT		
1	Sundar Nagar	21,304
2	Mandi	16,849
3	Pandoh	6,048
4	Jogindar Nagar	4,004
KULU DISTRICT		
1	Sultanpur (Kulu)	8,958
2	Manali	1,800
BILASPUR DISTRICT		
1	Bilaspur	7,037
2	Ghamarwin	1,967
3.	Shri Naina Devi Ji	494
MAHASU DISTRICT		
1	Solan	10,120
2	Rampur	2,623
3	Arki	1,352
4	Theog	1,328
5	Dhalli	664
SIMLA DISTRICT		
1	Simla	55,368
2	Kasauli	3,757
3	Nalagarh	3,671
4	Subathu	2,884
5	Dagshai	2,161
6	Jutogh	1,291
SIRMAUR DISTRICT		
1	Nahan	16,017
2	Paonta Sahib	3,692
3	Sarahan	1,006

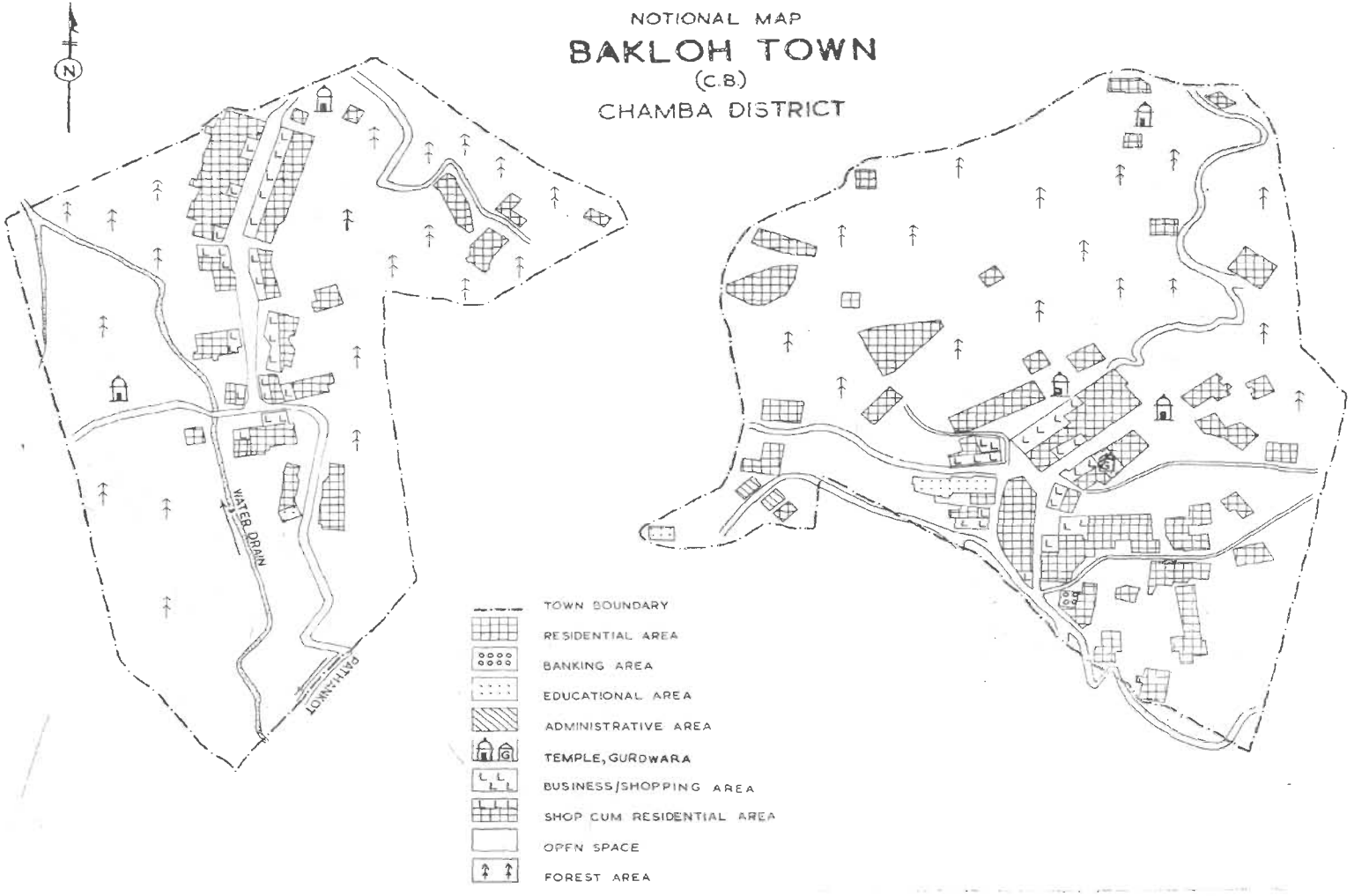

NOTIONAL MAP
CHAMBA TOWN
(M.C)
CHAMBA DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOP CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
PALACE AREA
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
CREMATION GROUND
GRAVE YARD
INDUSTRIAL AREA
BUS STAND
REST HOUSES
MUSEUM
WARD NUMBER
MOSQUE
CHURCH
SAHU RIVER
RAVI RIVER
BRAHMAUR
KHILKAR

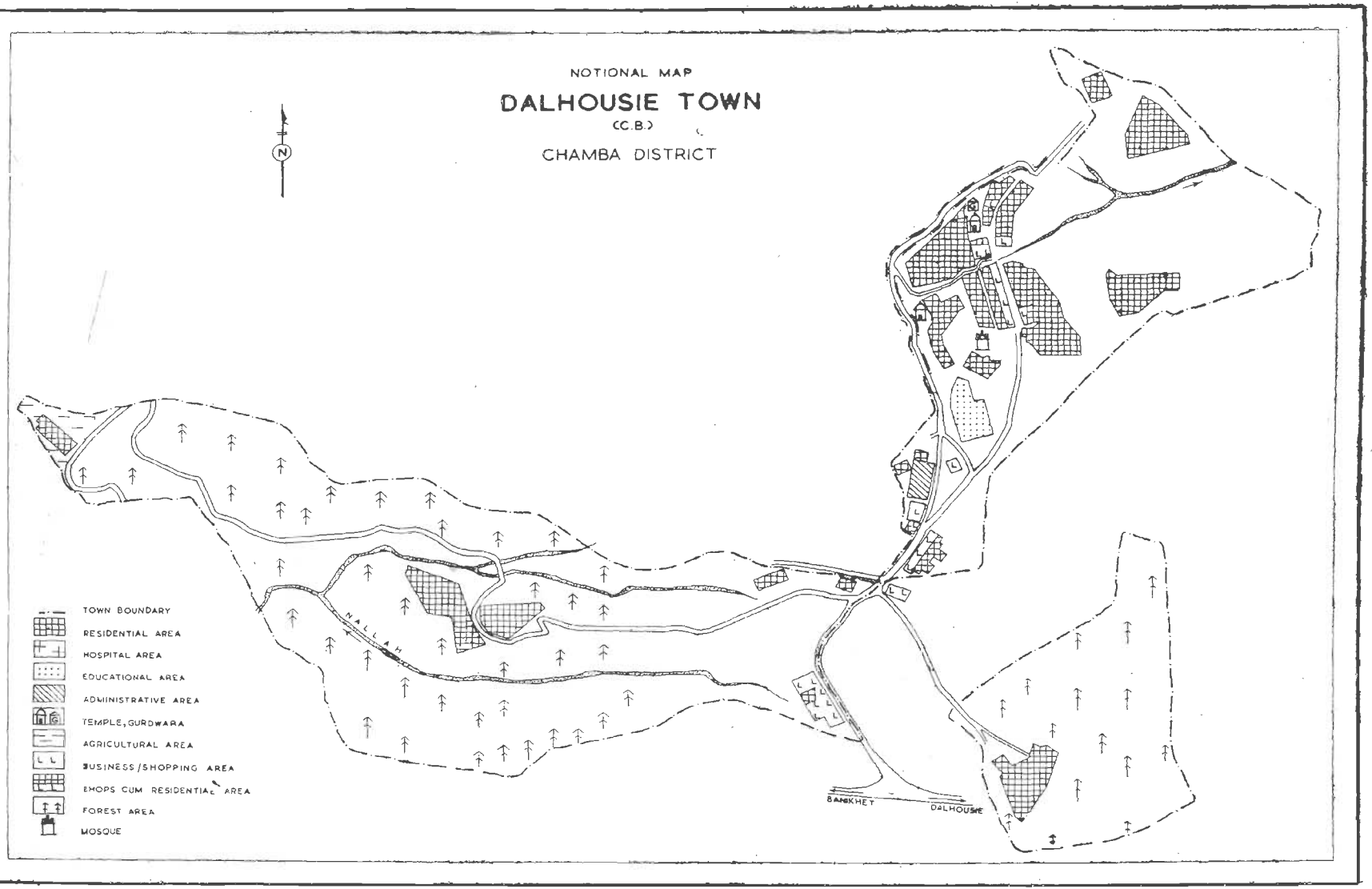
NOTIONAL MAP

BAKLOH TOWN

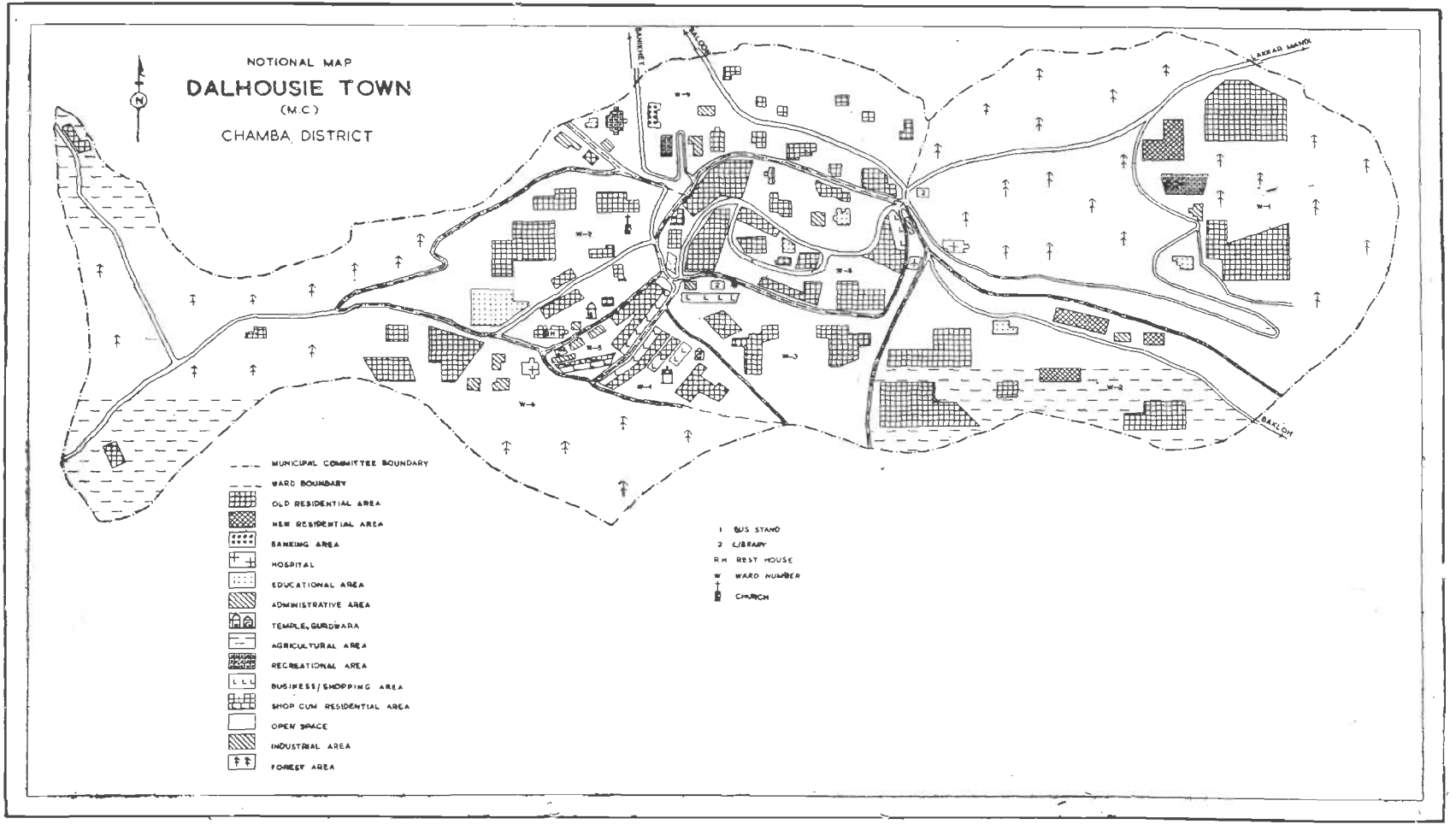
(C.B.)

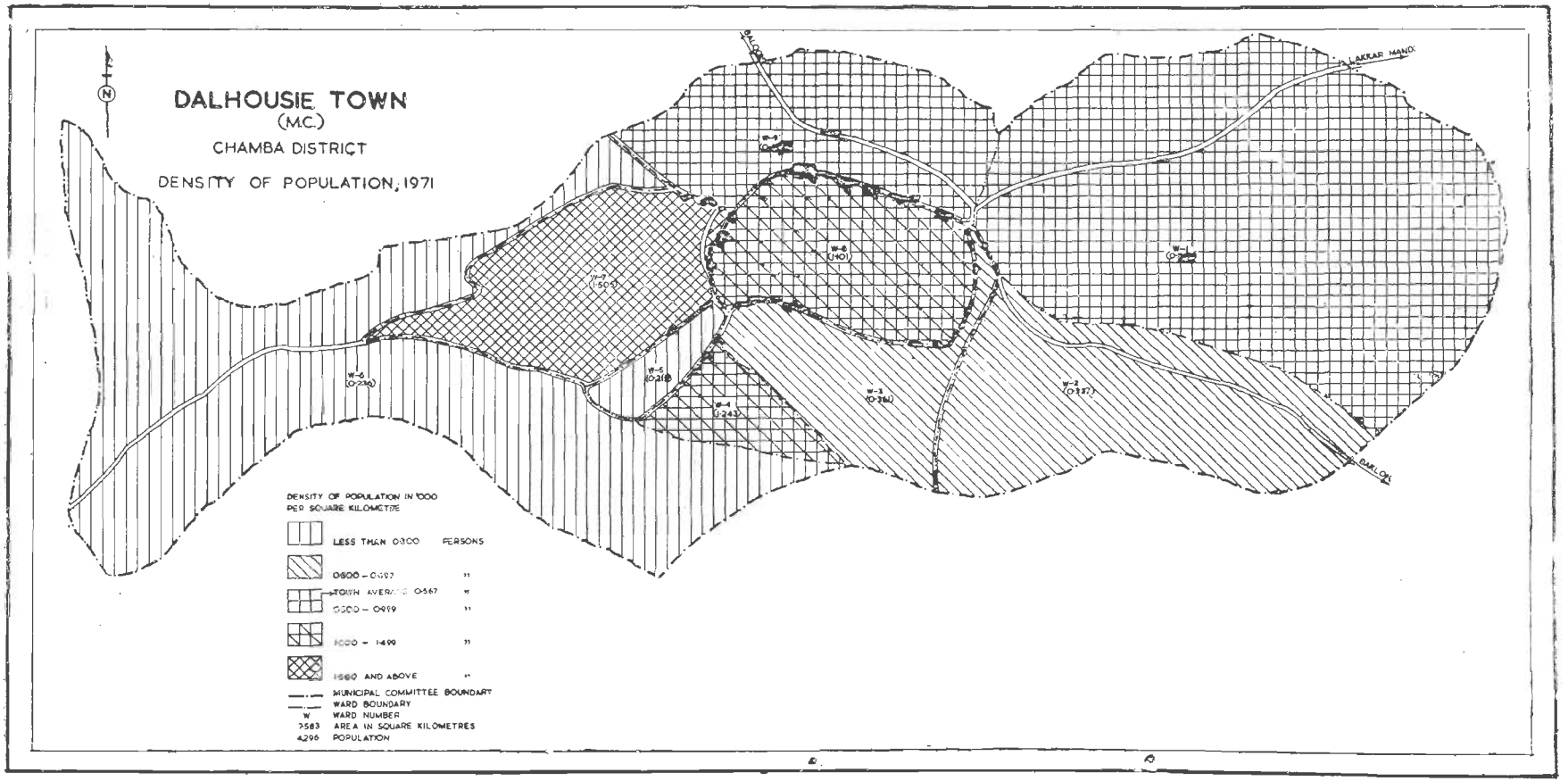
CHAMBA DISTRICT

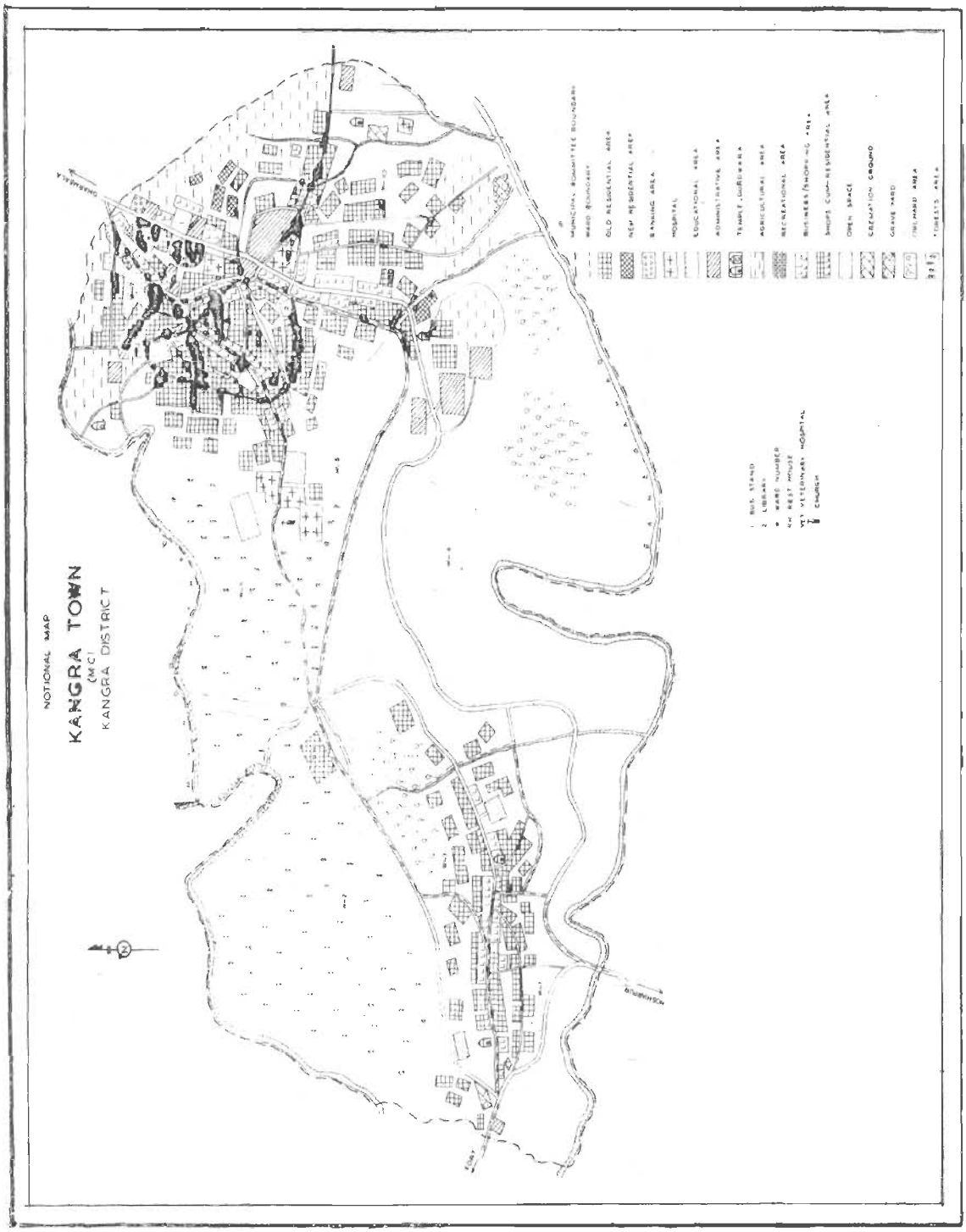



NOTIONAL MAP
DALHOUSIE TOWN
(C.B.)
CHAMBA DISTRICT
N
TOWN BOUNDARY
RESIDENTIAL AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
FOREST AREA
MOSQUE
NALLAH
BANKHET
DALHOUSIE

54(3)

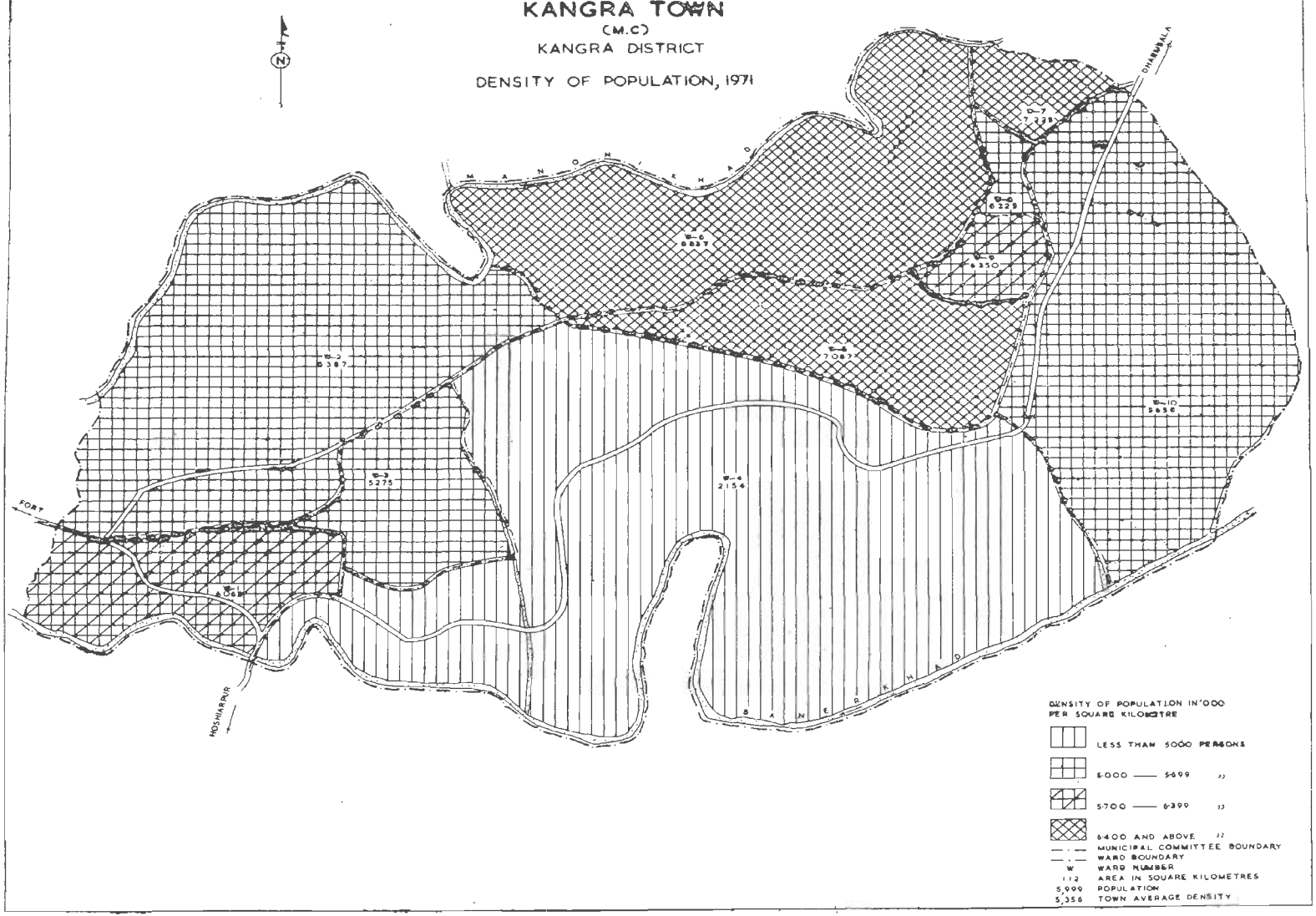

NOTIONAL MAP
DALHOUSIE TOWN
(M.C)
CHAMBA DISTRICT
BANIKHET
BALOON
LAKKAR MANDI
BAKLOH
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOP CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA
FOREST AREA
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
RH REST HOUSE
W WARD NUMBER
CHURCH


DALHOUSIE TOWN
(M.C.)
CHAMBA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
LAKKAR MANDI
BAKLOK
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
W-6
W-7
W-8
W-9
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 0·300 PERSONS
0·600 – 0·997 "
TOWN AVERAGE 0·567 "
0·500 – 0·999 "
1·000 – 1·499 "
1·500 AND ABOVE "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
7·583 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
4,296 POPULATION


NOTIONAL MAP
KANGRA TOWN
(M C)
KANGRA DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM-RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
CREMATION GROUND
GRAVE YARD
ORCHARD AREA
FORESTS AREA
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
3 WARD NUMBER
4 REST HOUSE
VET VETERINARY HOSPITAL
CHURCH

KANGRA TOWN
(M.C)
KANGRA DISTRICT

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971

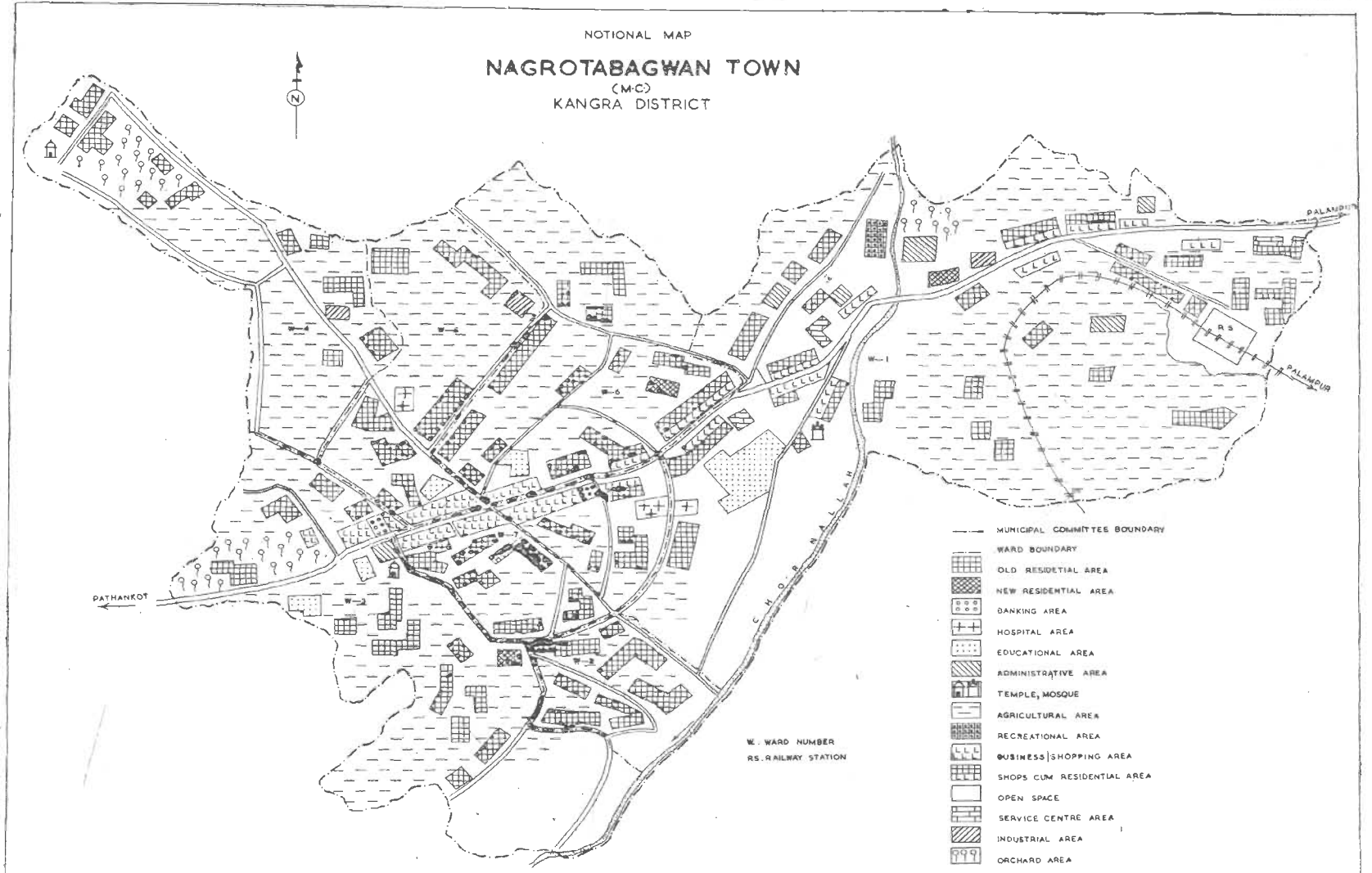


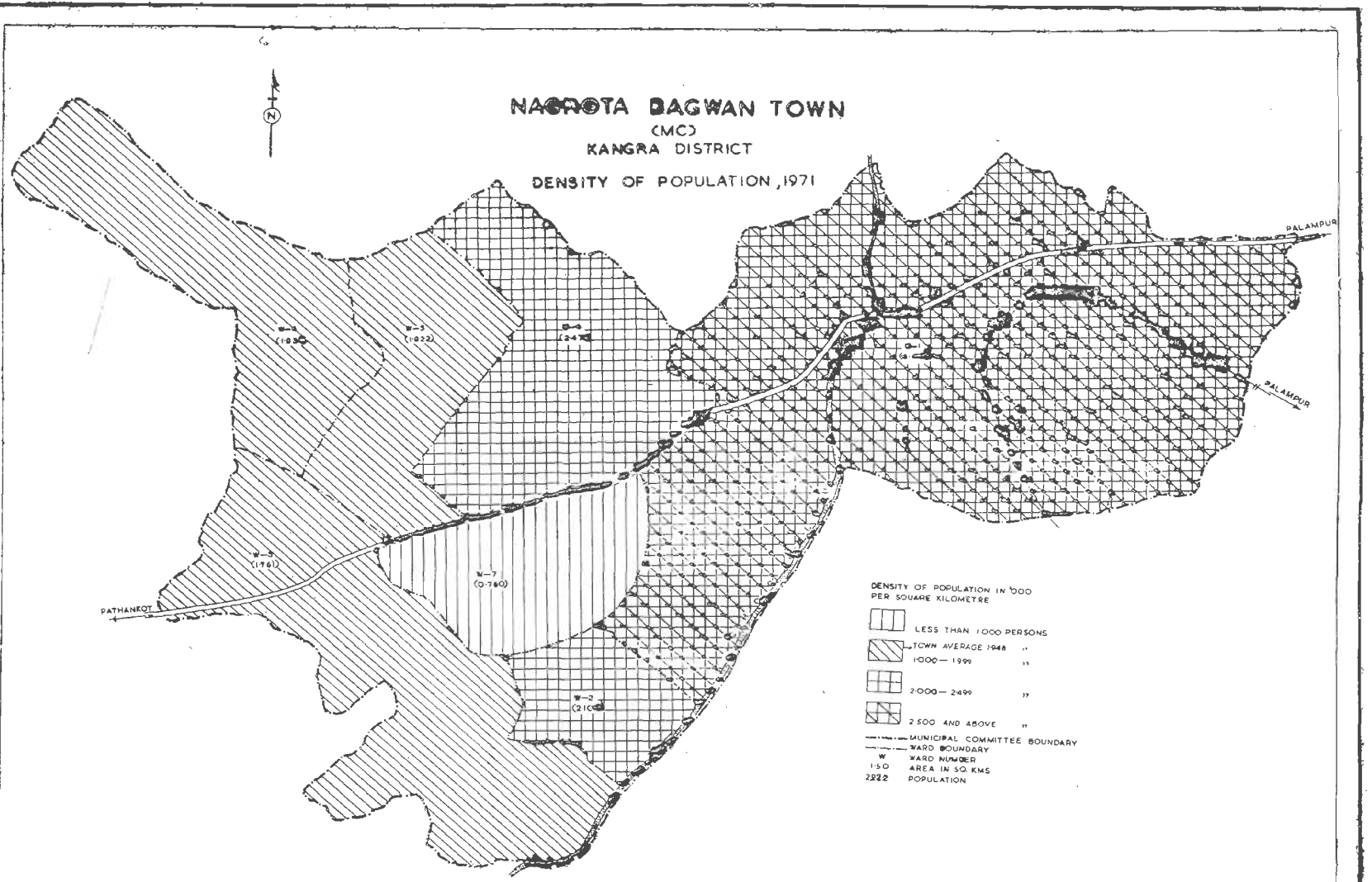
NOTIONAL MAP

NAGROTABAGWAN TOWN

(M·C)

KANGRA DISTRICT

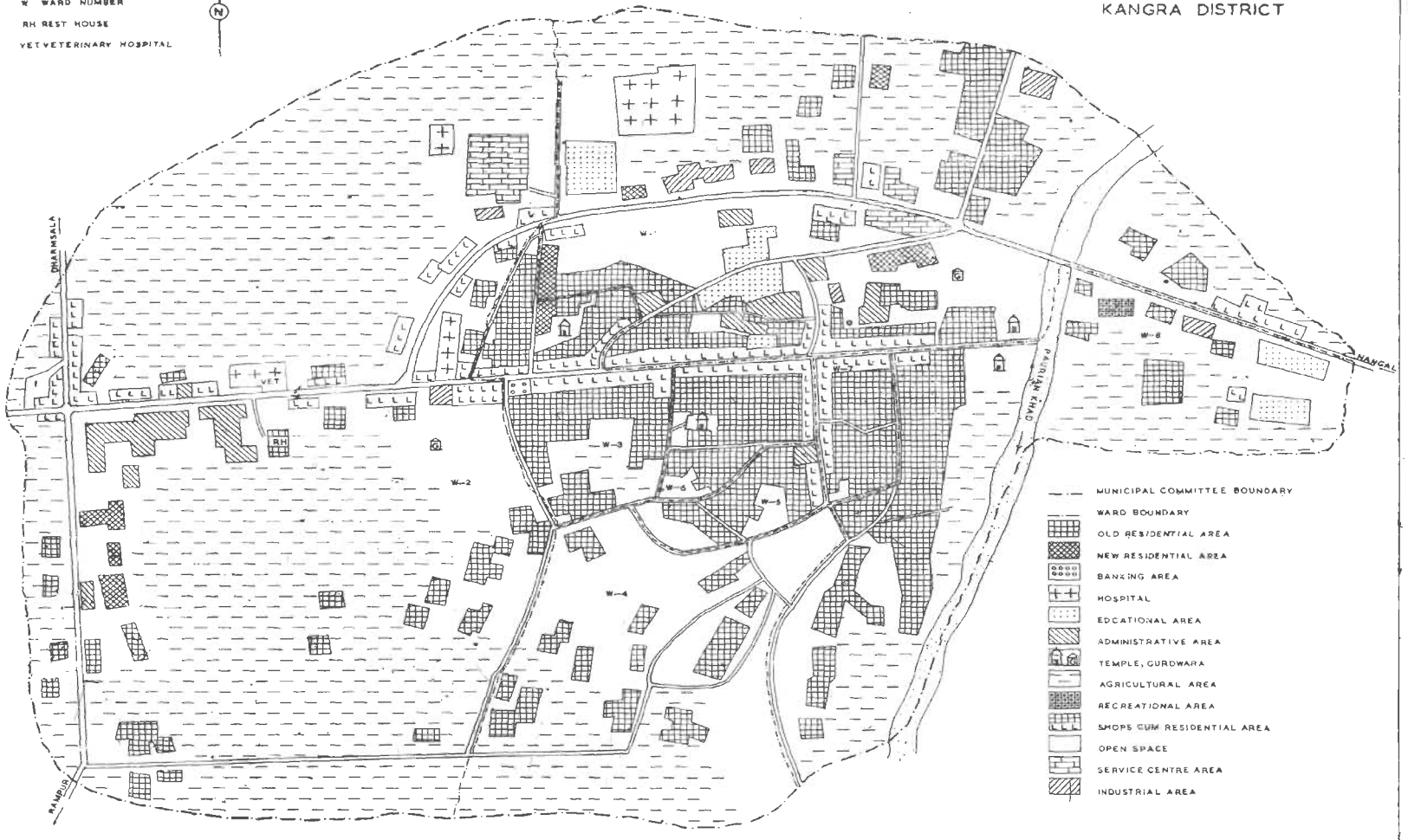


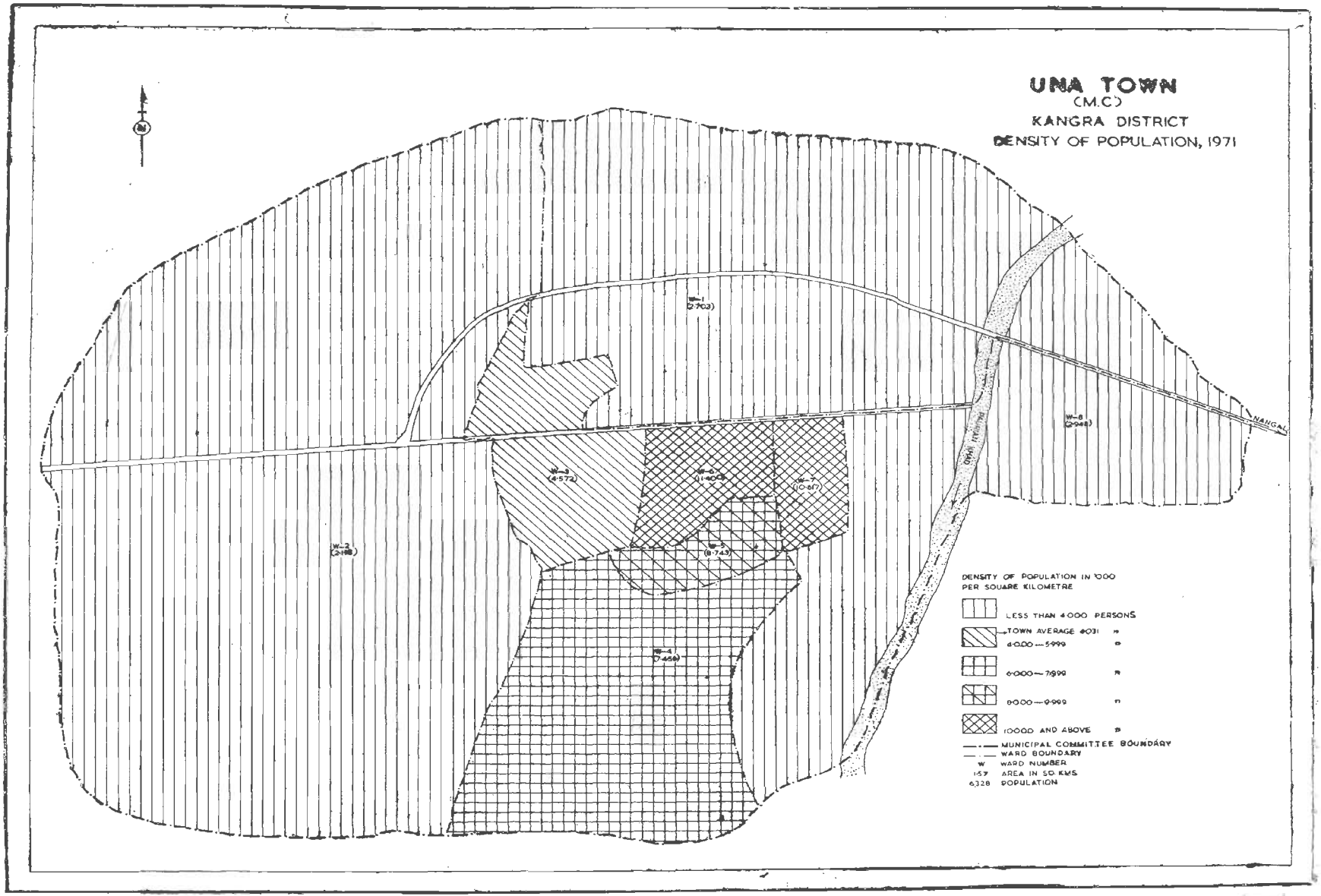

NAGROTA BAGWAN TOWN
(MC)
KANGRA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
PALAMPUR
PALAMPUR
PATHANKOT
W-5
(1·022)
W-7
(0·760)
W-2
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 1·000 PERSONS
TOWN AVERAGE 1·948 ,,
1·000 — 1·999 ,,
2·000 — 2·499 ,,
2·500 AND ABOVE ,,
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
1·50 AREA IN SQ. KMS
2922 POPULATION

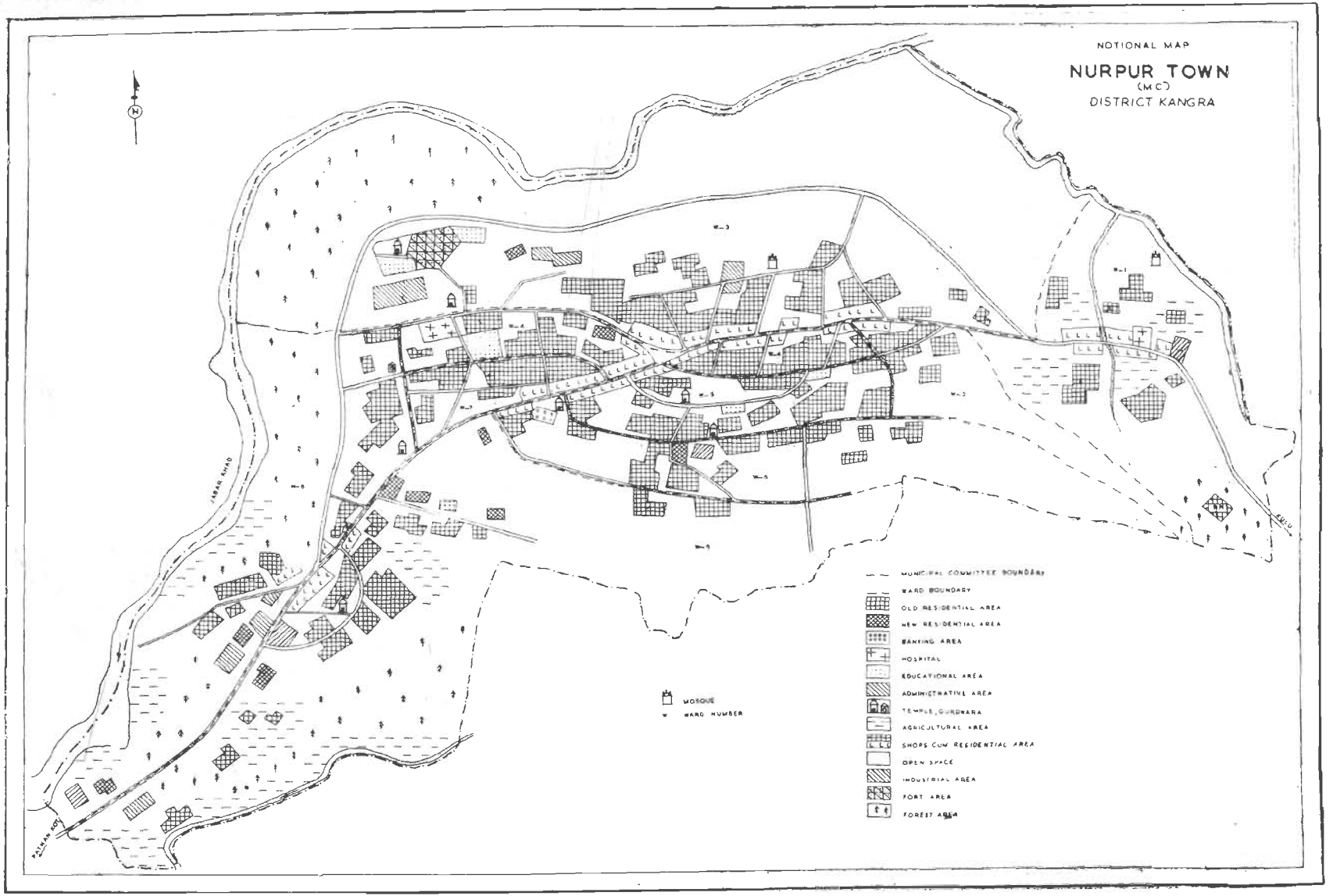
NOTIONAL MAP

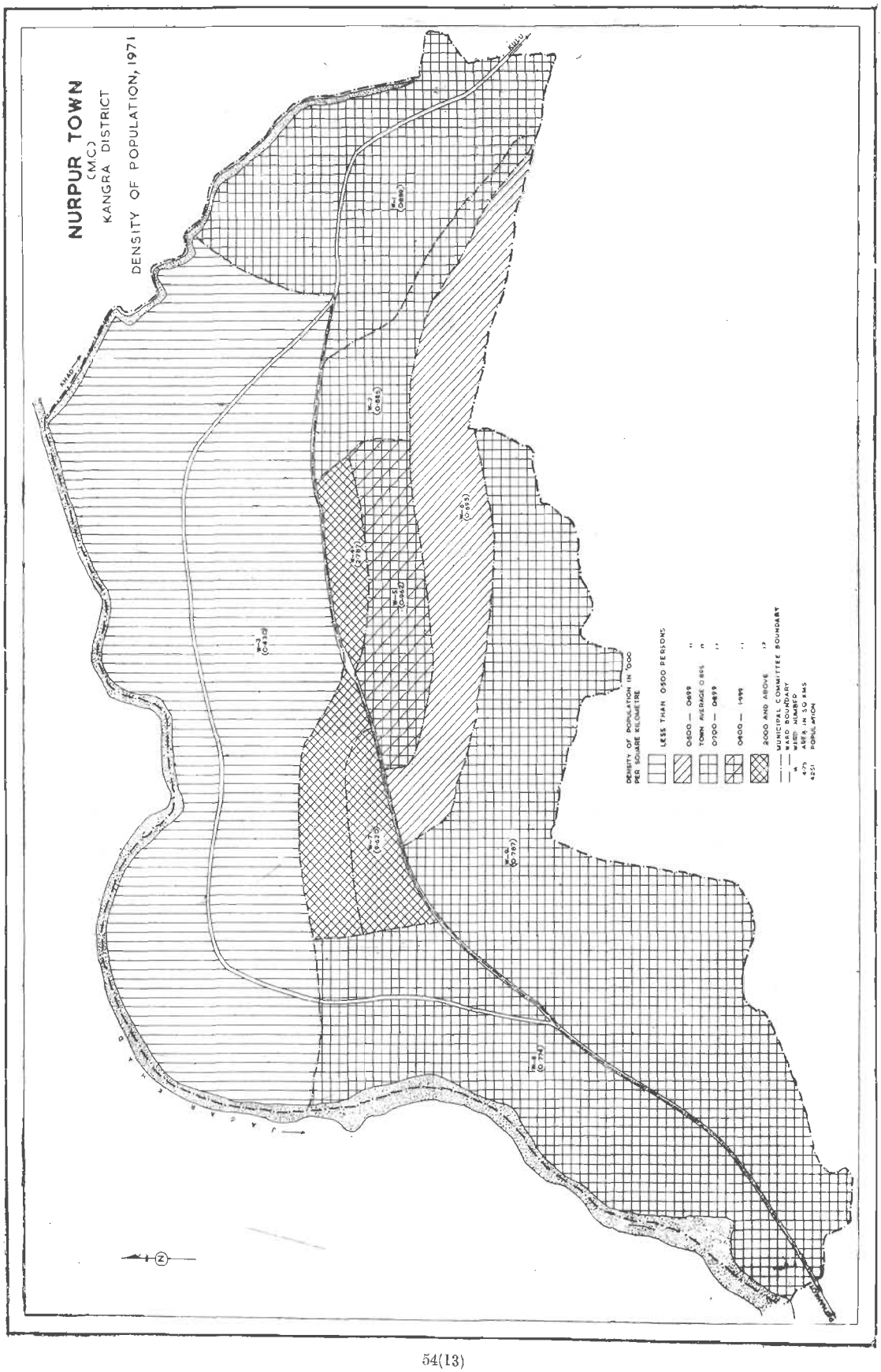
UNA TOWN
(M.C.)
KANGRA DISTRICT

B BUS STAND
W WARD NUMBER
RH REST HOUSE
VET VETERINARY HOSPITAL




UNA TOWN
(M.C)
KANGRA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
W-1
(2·703)
W-2
W-3
(4·572)
W-4
W-5
(8·743)
W-6
W-7
(10·617)
W-8
NANGAL
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 4·000 PERSONS
TOWN AVERAGE 4·031 "
4·000 — 5·999 "
6·000 — 7·999 "
8·000 — 9·999 "
10·000 AND ABOVE "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
1·57 AREA IN SQ. KMS
6,328 POPULATION


NOTIONAL MAP
NURPUR TOWN
(MC)
DISTRICT KANGRA
JABAR KHAD
PATHAN KOT
KULU
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA
FORT AREA
FOREST AREA
MOSQUE
W WARD NUMBER

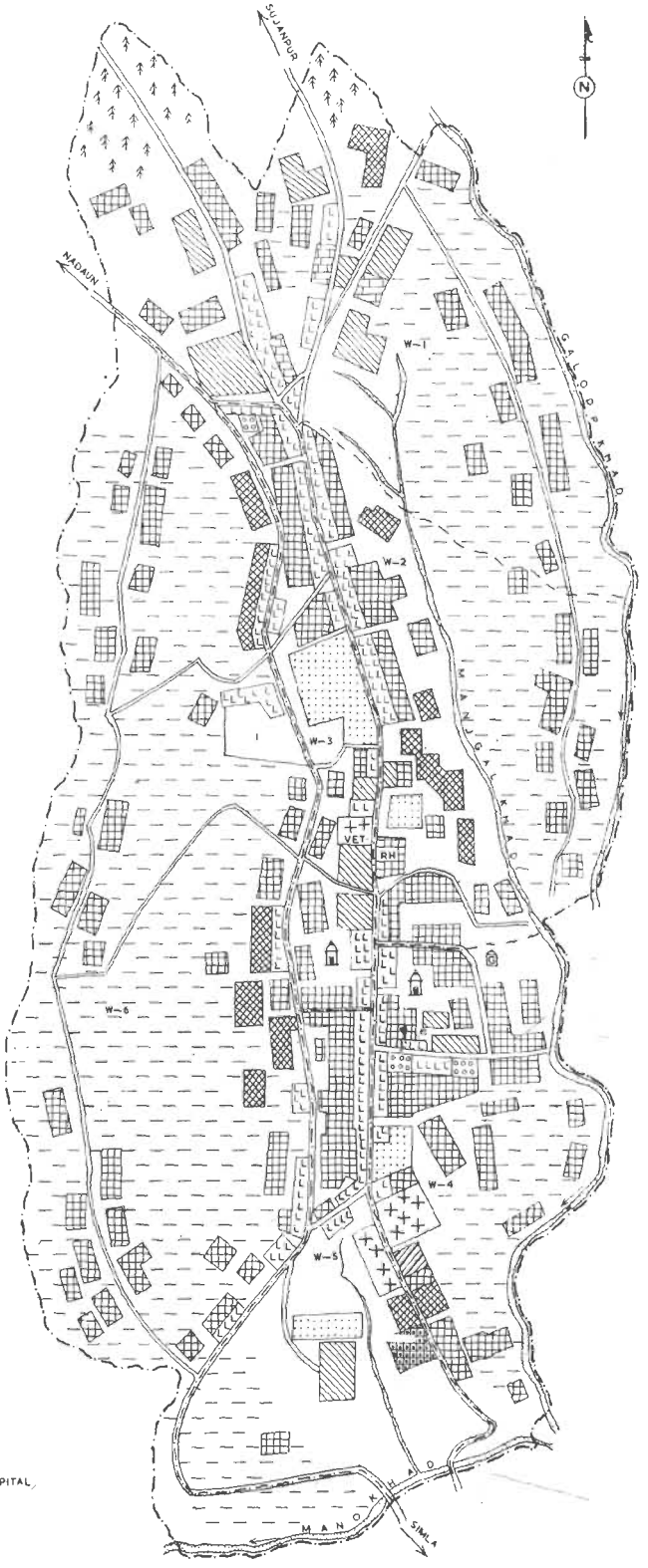

NURPUR TOWN
(M.C)
KANGRA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 0500 PERSONS
0500 — 0699 "
TOWN AVERAGE 0.895 "
0700 — 0899 "
0900 — 1999 "
2000 AND ABOVE "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD NUMBER
AREA IN SQ KMS
POPULATION
KHAD
KULU
W-1 (0.880)
W-2 (0.885)
W-3 (0.430)
W-4 (2.787)
W-5 (0.962)
W-6 (0.695)
W-7 (0.420)
W-8 (0.787)
W-9 (0.774)

NOTIONAL MAP

HAMIRPUR TOWN

(N·A·C)

KANGRA DISTRICT

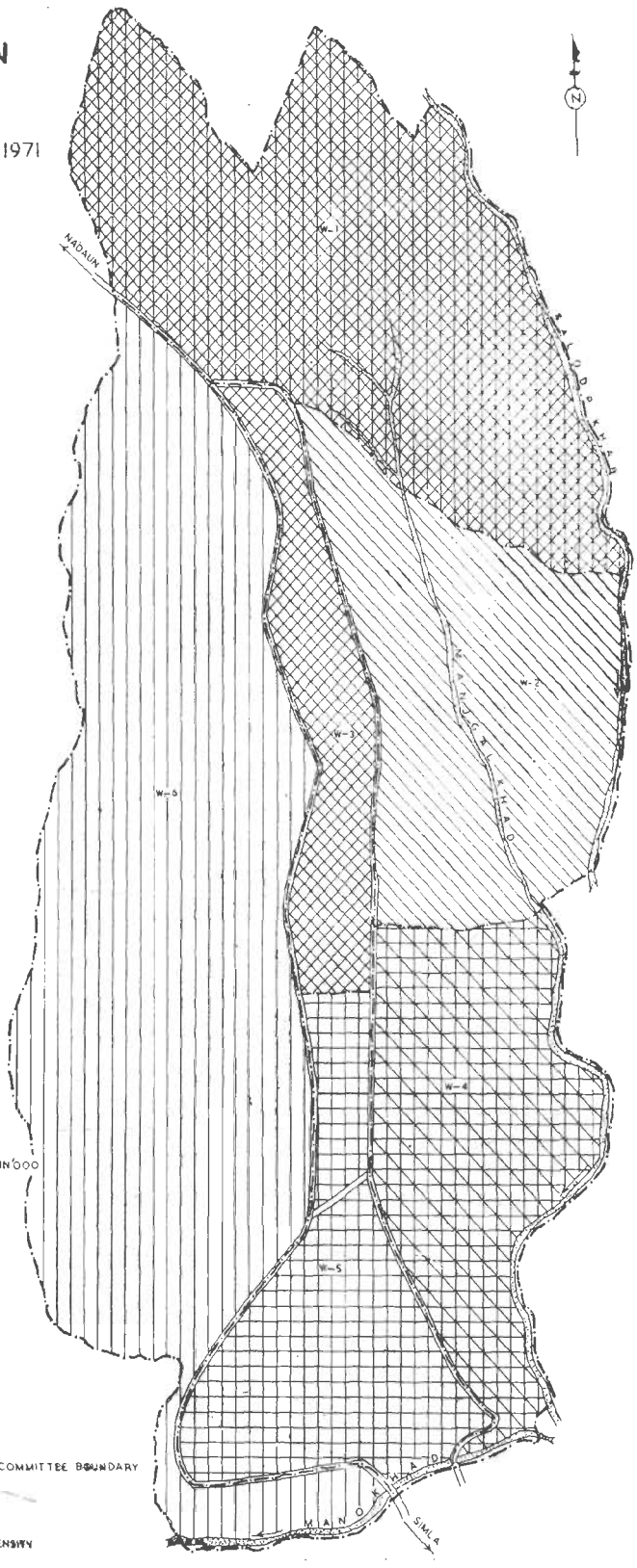


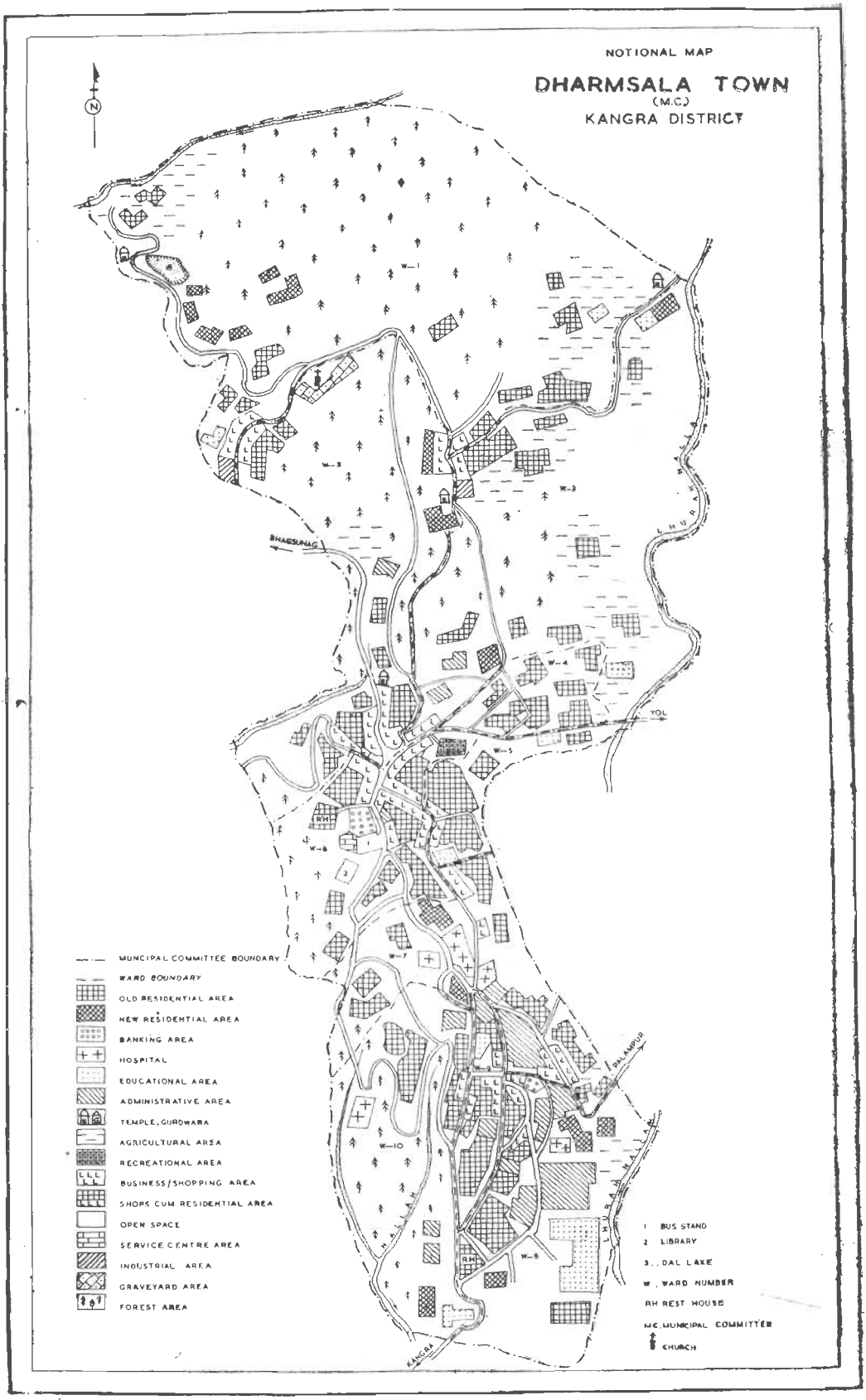
- NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
- NEW RESIDETIAL AREA
- BANKING AREA
- HOSPITAL
- EDUCATIONAL AREA
- ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
- TEMPLE, GURDWARA
- AGRICULTURAL AREA
- BUSINESS / SHOPPING AREA
- SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
- OPEN SPACE
- SERVICE CENTRE AREA
- INDUSTRIAL AREA
- FOREST AREA
- RECREATIONAL AREA

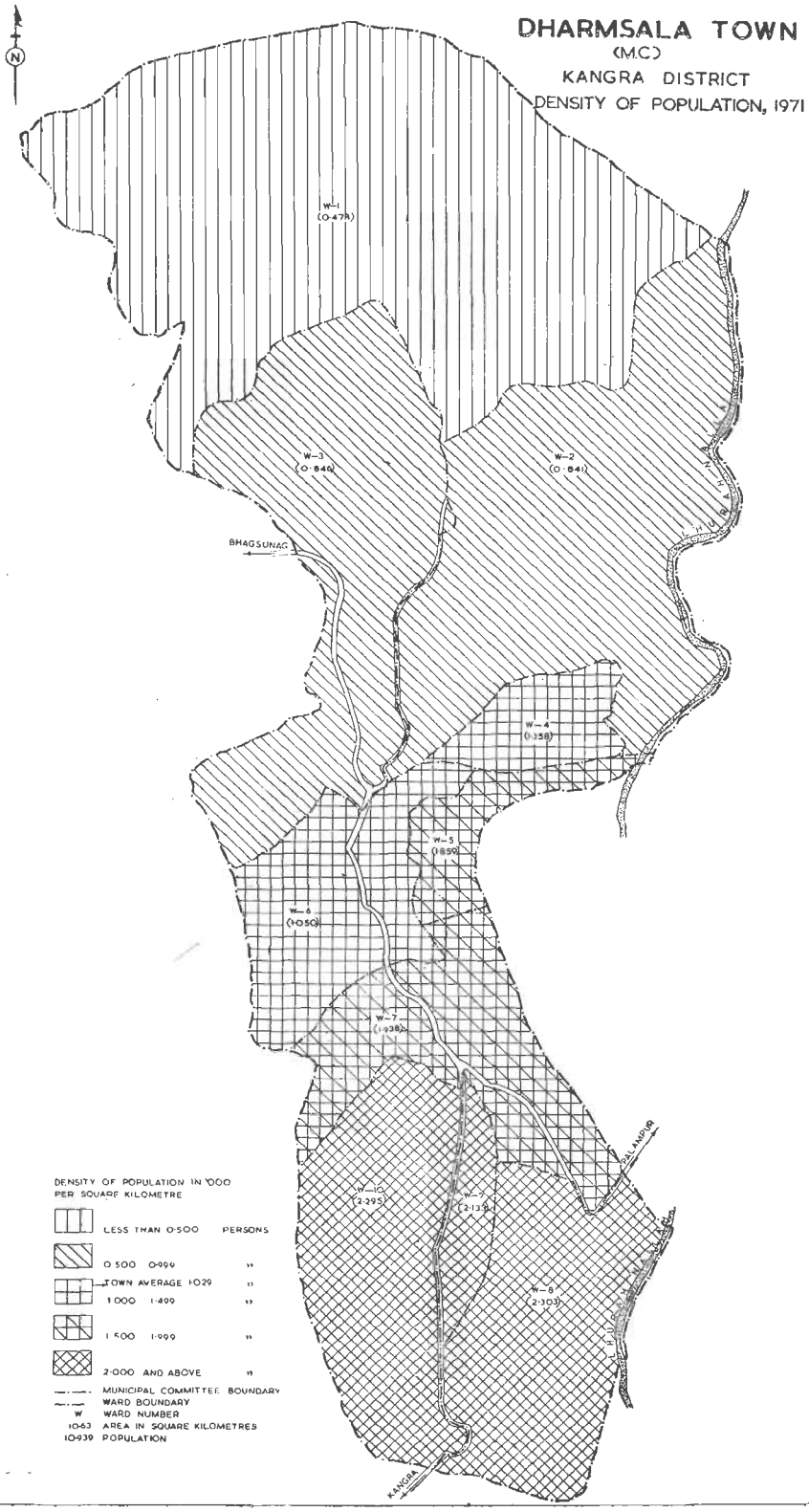
1... BUS STAND
W. WARD NUMBER
RH. REST HOUSE
VET. VETERINARY HOSPITAL

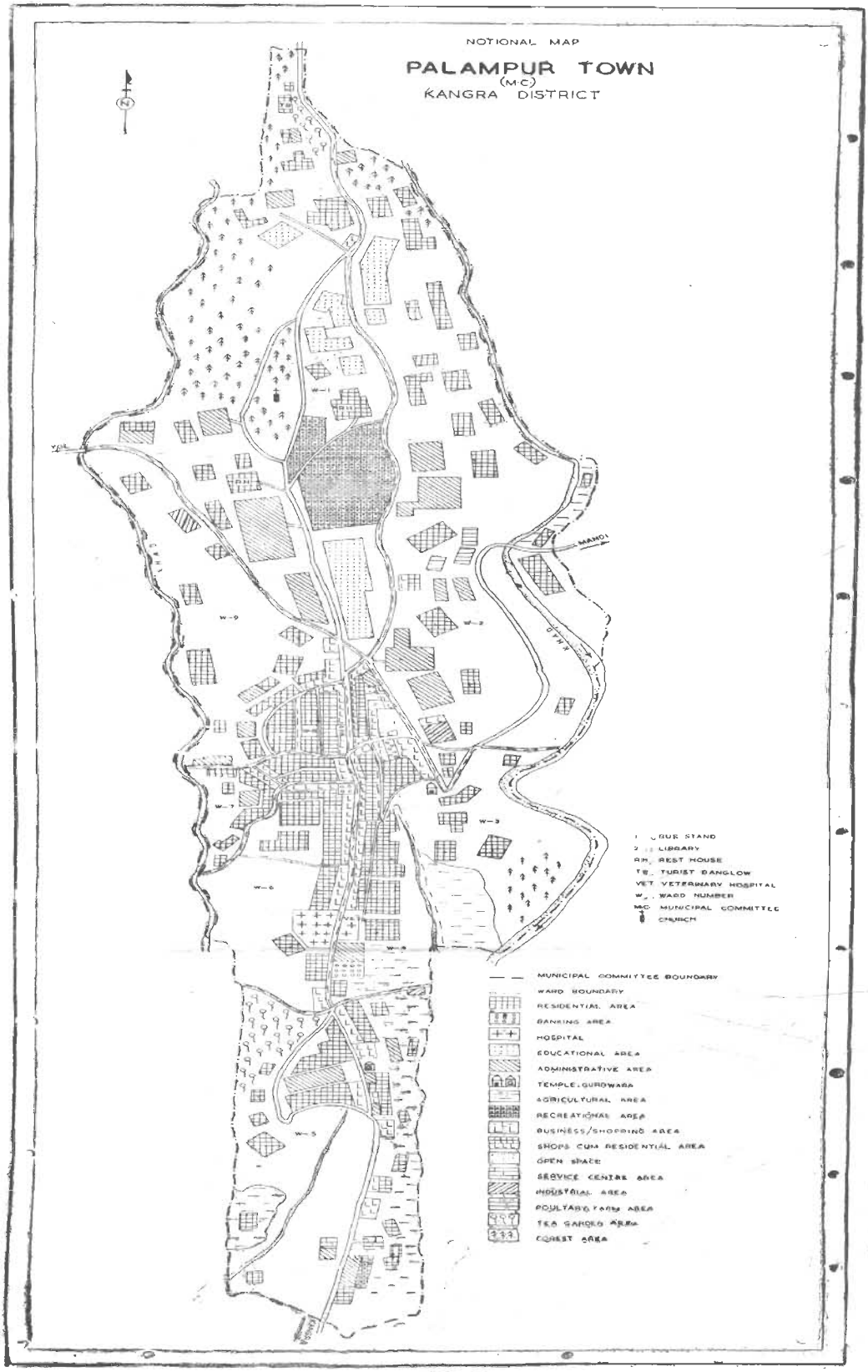
HAMIRPUR TOWN
(N.A.C)
KANGRA DISTRICT

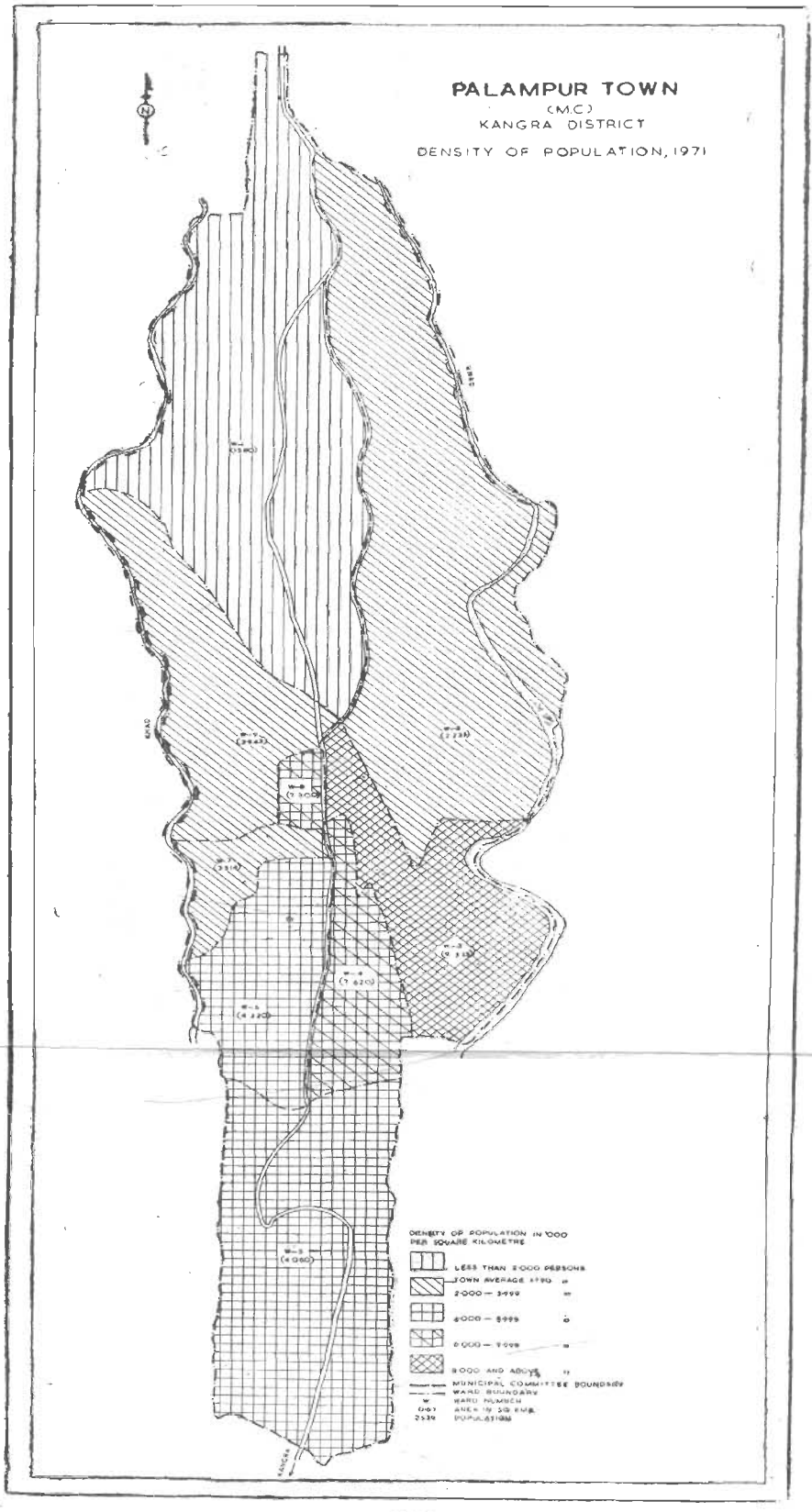
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971

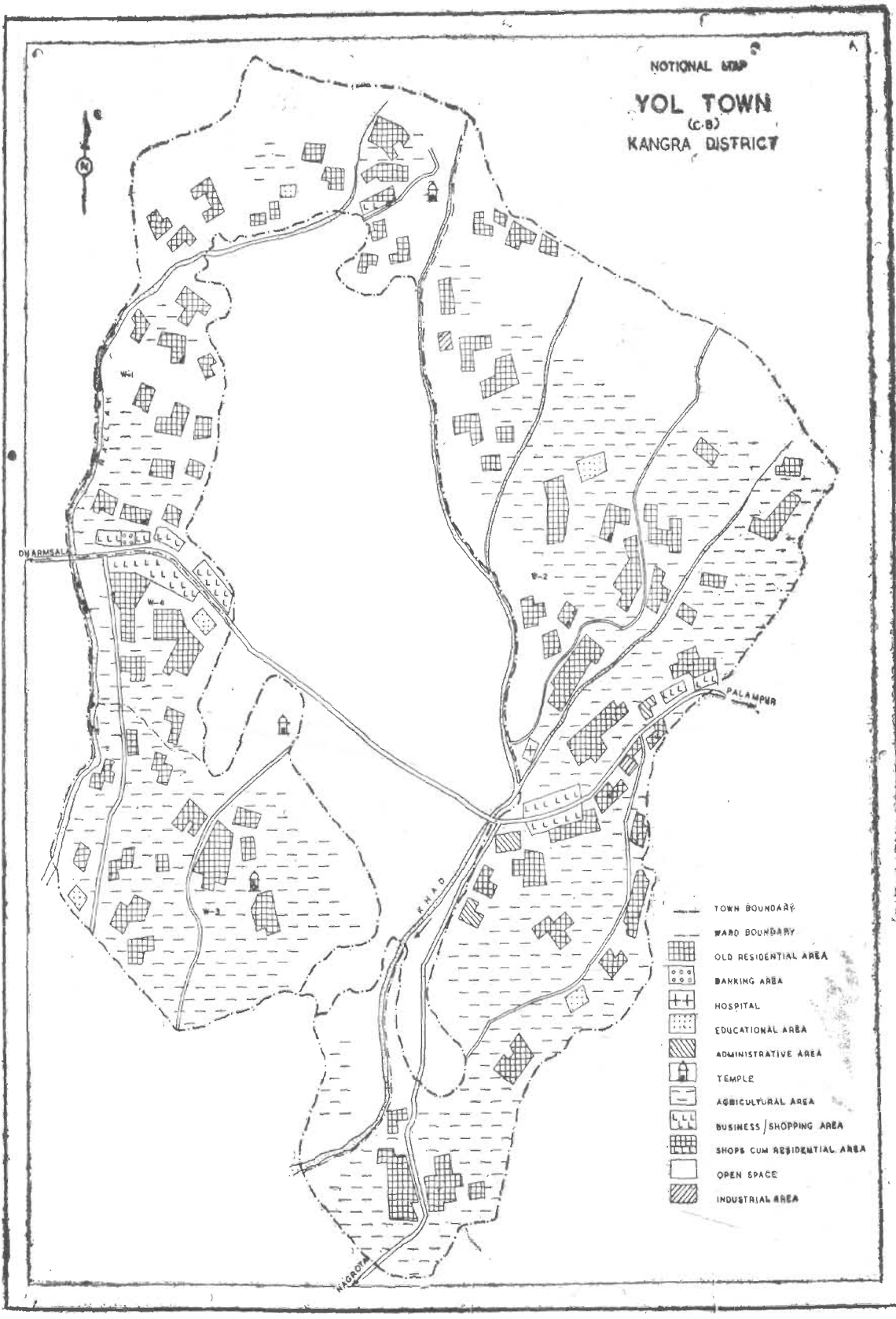


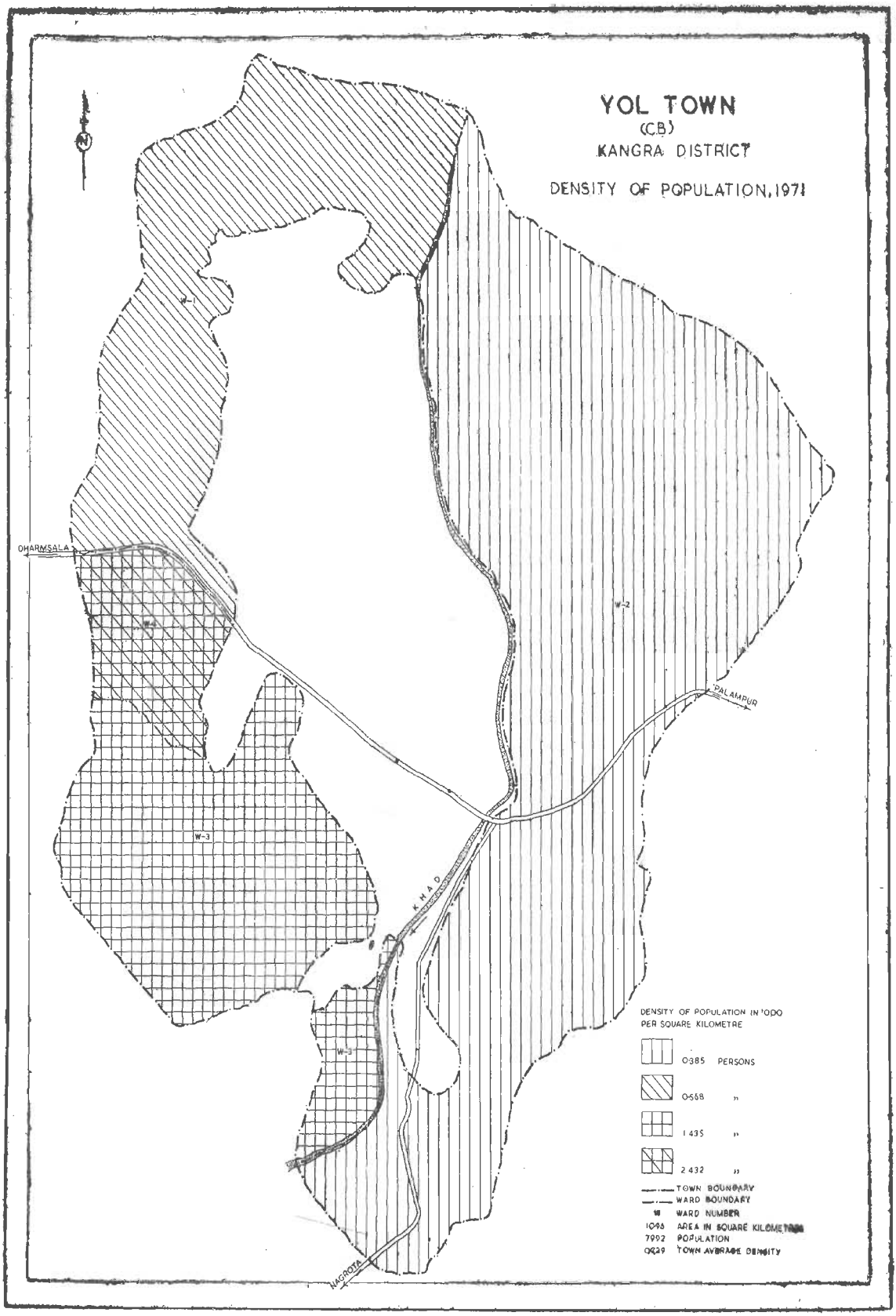

NOTIONAL MAP
DHARMSALA TOWN
(M.C.)
KANGRA DISTRICT
N
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
W-6
W-7
W-8
W-10
BHAGSUNAG
YOL
PALAMPUR
KANGRA
RH
MUNCIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
GRAVEYARD AREA
FOREST AREA
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
3 . . DAL LAKE
W . WARD NUMBER
RH REST HOUSE
MC. MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
CHURCH

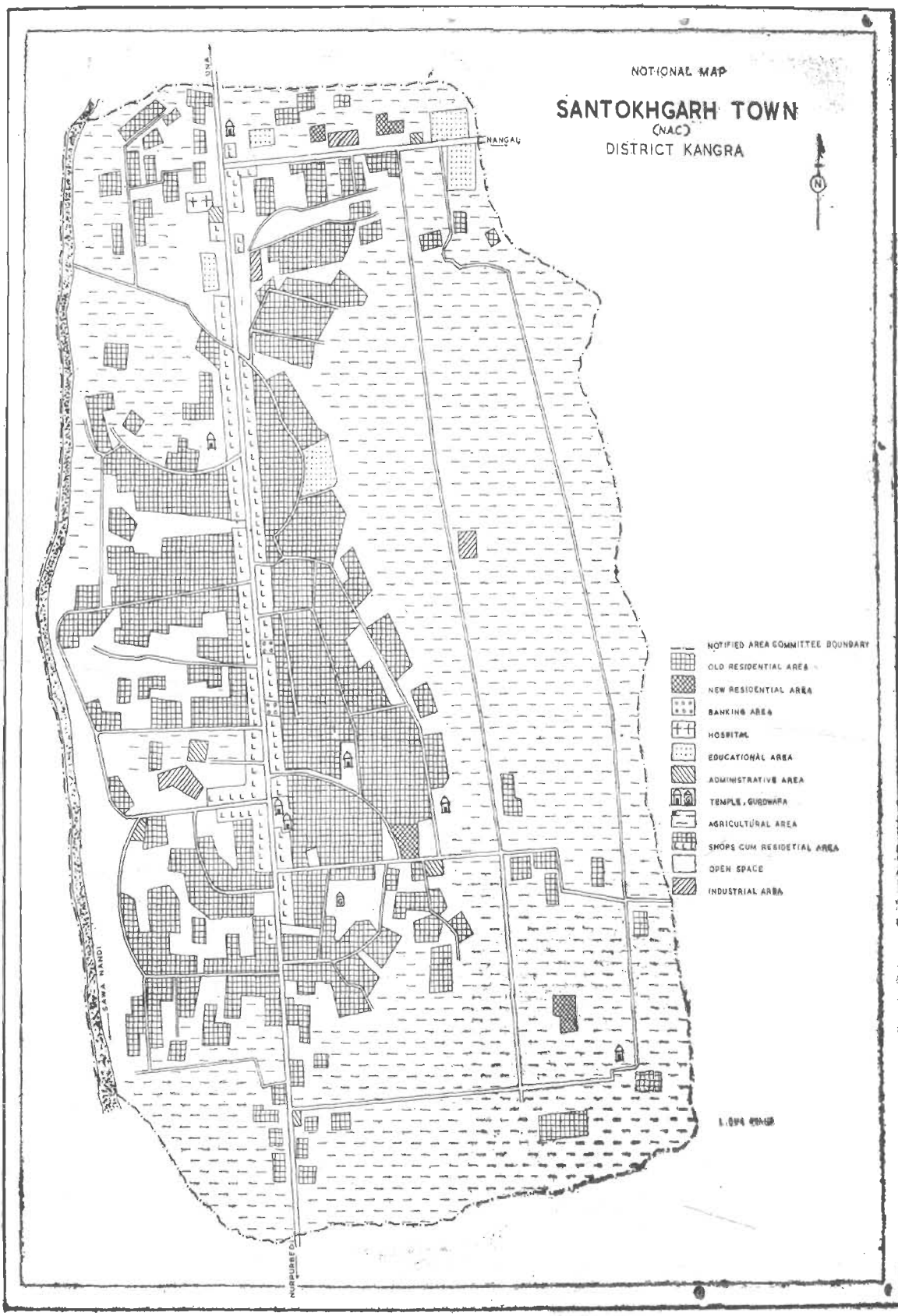

DHARMSALA TOWN
(M.C.)
KANGRA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
W-1
(0·479)
W-2
(0·841)
W-3
(0·849)
W-4
(0·338)
W-5
(1·859)
W-6
(1·050)
W-7
(1·938)
W-8
(2·303)
W-9
(2·133)
W-10
(2·295)
BHAGSUNAG
DALHOUSIE
KANGRA
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 0·500 PERSONS
0·500 0·999 ,,
TOWN AVERAGE 1·029 ,,
1·000 1·499 ,,
1·500 1·999 ,,
2·000 AND ABOVE ,,
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
10·63 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
10·939 POPULATION


NOTIONAL MAP
PALAMPUR TOWN
(M.C)
KANGRA DISTRICT
MANOJ
KHAD
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
W-6
W-7
W-8
W-9
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
RH REST HOUSE
TB TURIST BANGLOW
VET VETERINARY HOSPITAL
W WARD NUMBER
MC MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
CHURCH
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
POULTARY FARM AREA
TEA GARDEN AREA
FOREST AREA


PALAMPUR TOWN
(M.C.)
KANGRA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 2·000 PERSONS
TOWN AVERAGE 17·90
2·000 — 3·999
4·000 — 5·999
6·000 — 7·999
8·000 AND ABOVE
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD NUMBER
AREA IN SQ KMS.
POPULATION
KANGRA

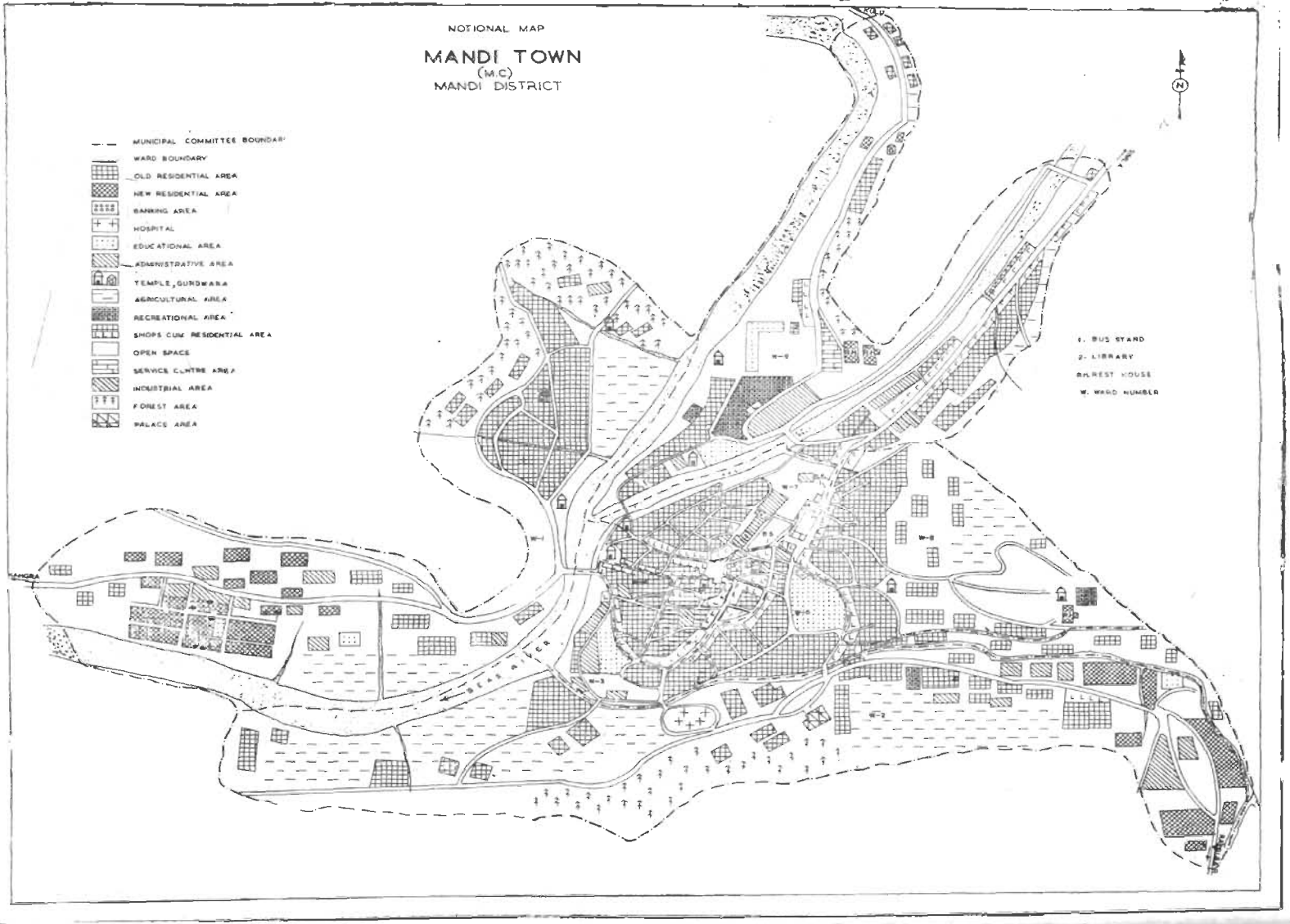

NOTIONAL MAP
YOL TOWN
(C.B)
KANGRA DISTRICT
N
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
DHARMSALA
PALAMPUR
KHAD
NAGROTA
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE
AGRICULTURAL AREA
BUSINESS / SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA


YOL TOWN
(C.B)
KANGRA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
DHARMSALA
PALAMPUR
KHAD
NAGROTA
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
0·385 PERSONS
0·568 "
1·435 "
2·432 "
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD NUMBER
10·95 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
7992 POPULATION
0·729 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY

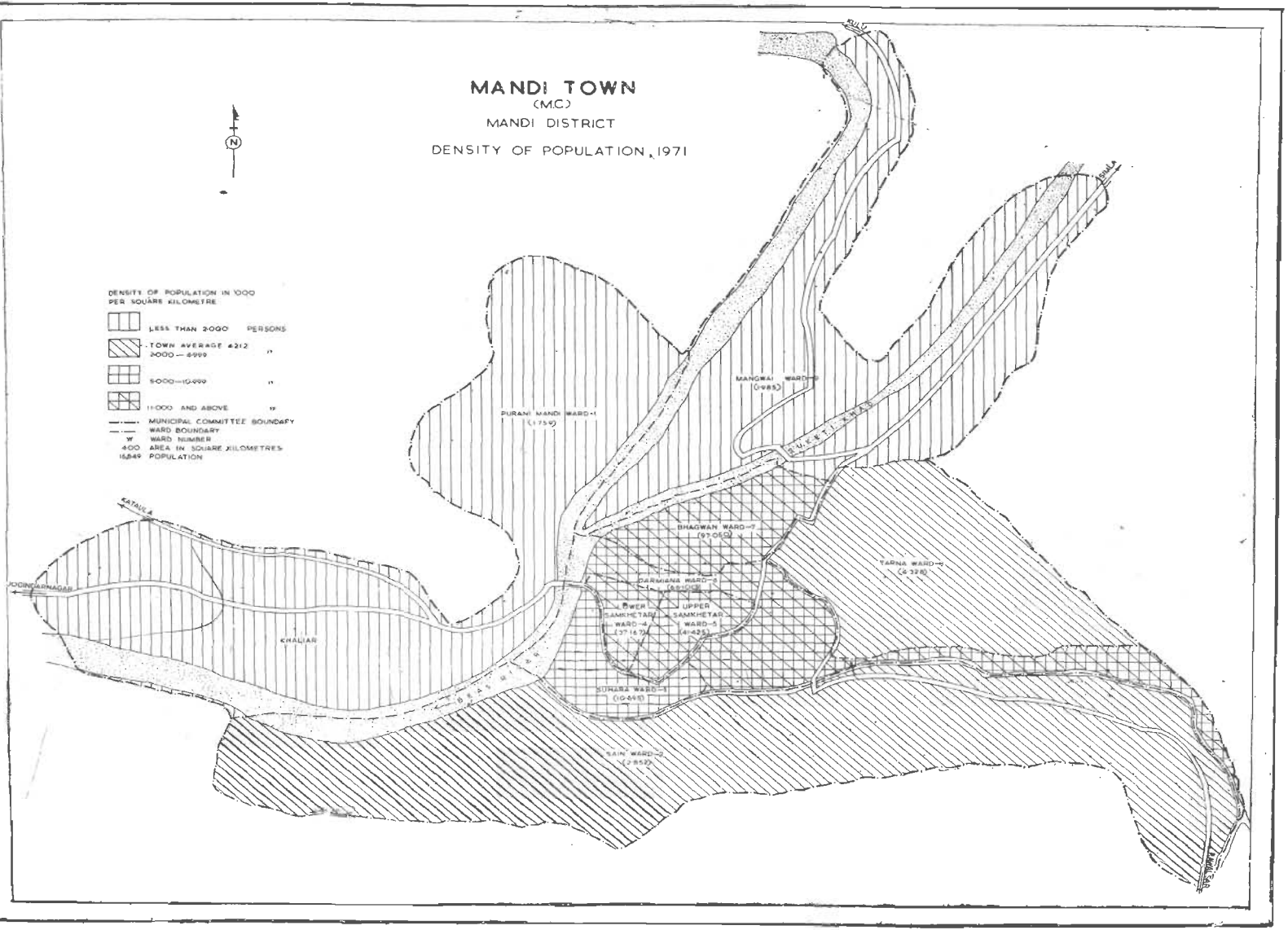

NOTIONAL MAP
SANTOKHGARH TOWN
(NAC)
DISTRICT KANGRA
N
UNA
NANGAL
SAWA NANDI
NURPURBED
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDETIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA

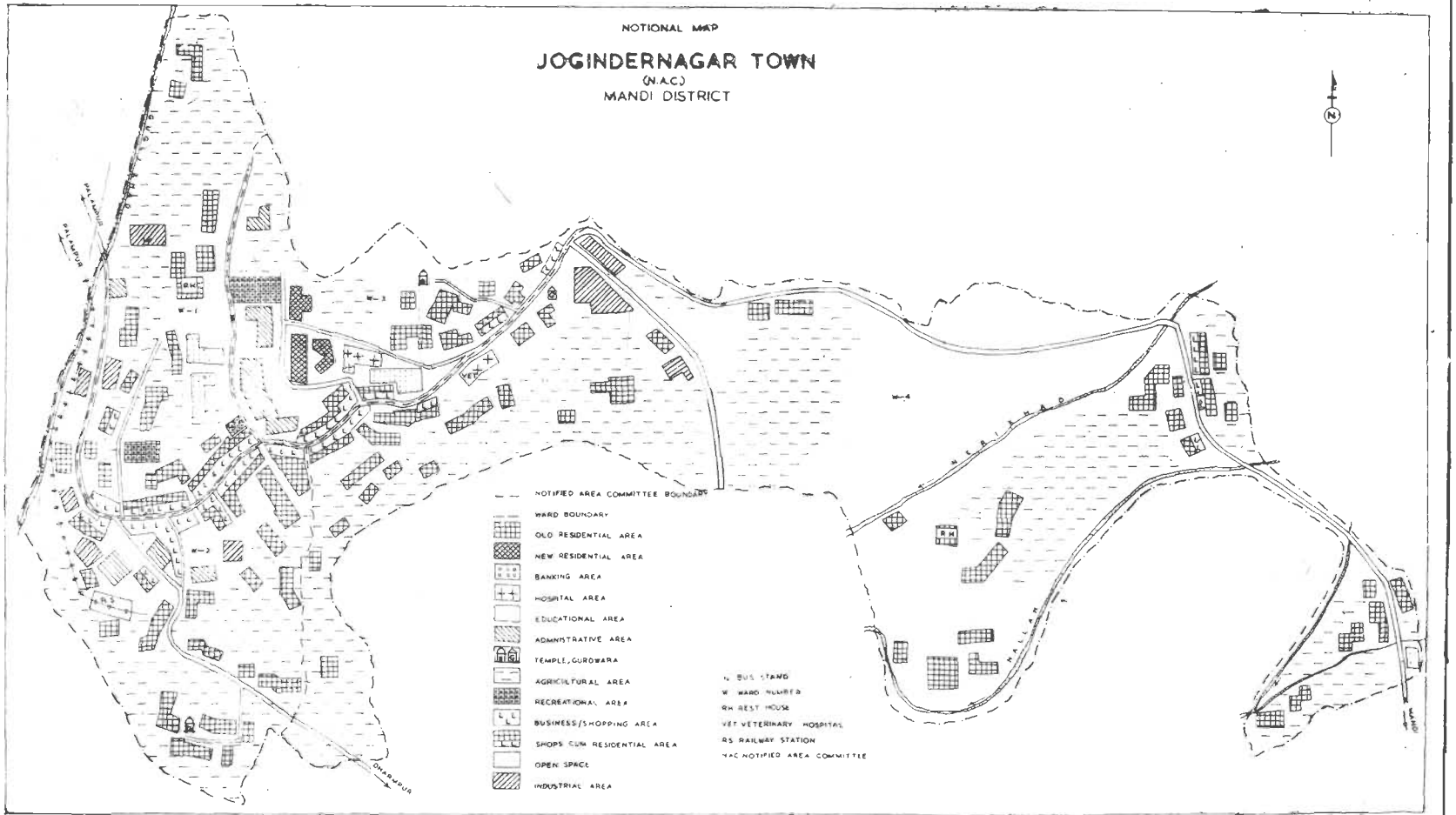
NOTIONAL MAP

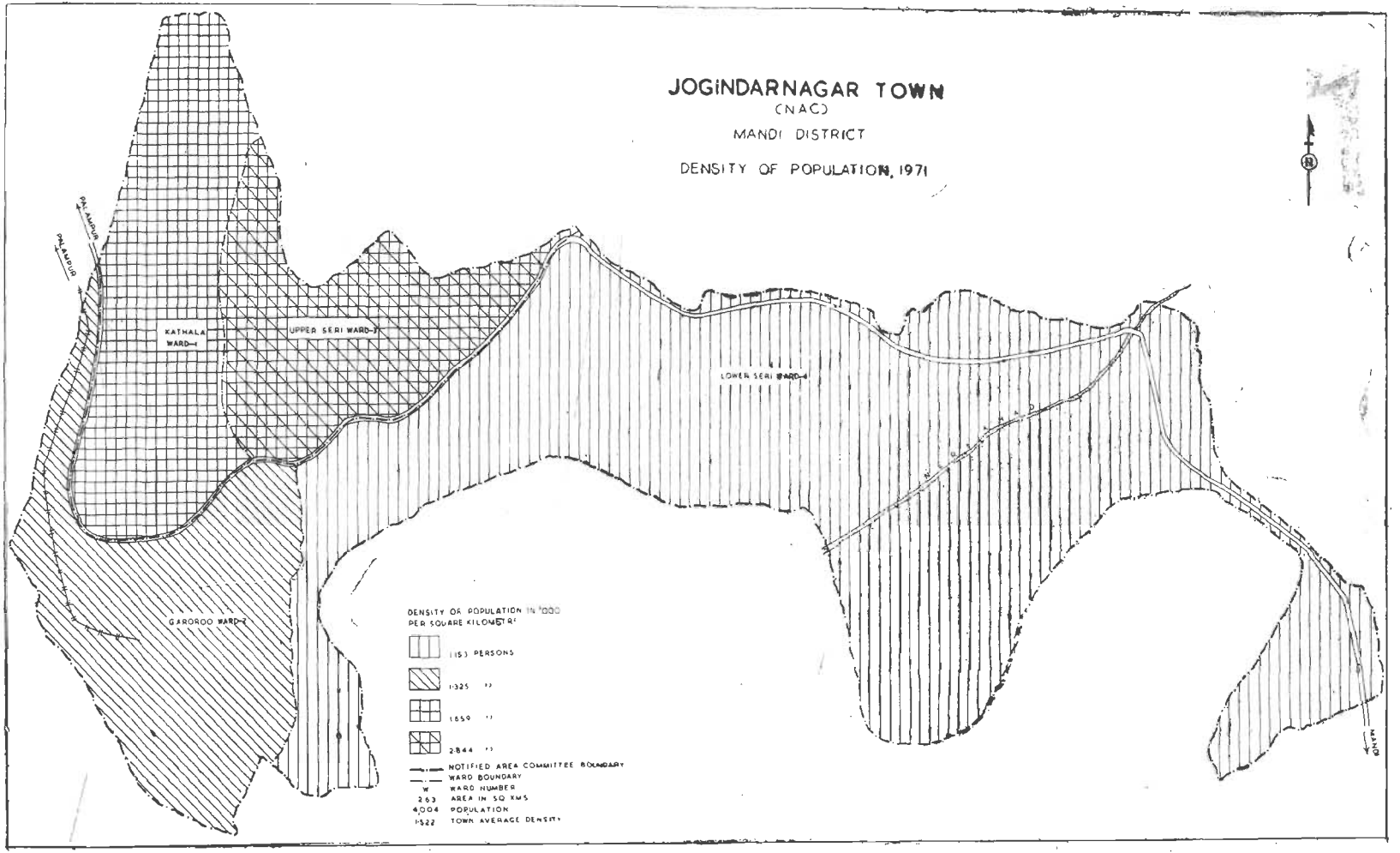
MANDI TOWN
(M.C)
MANDI DISTRICT

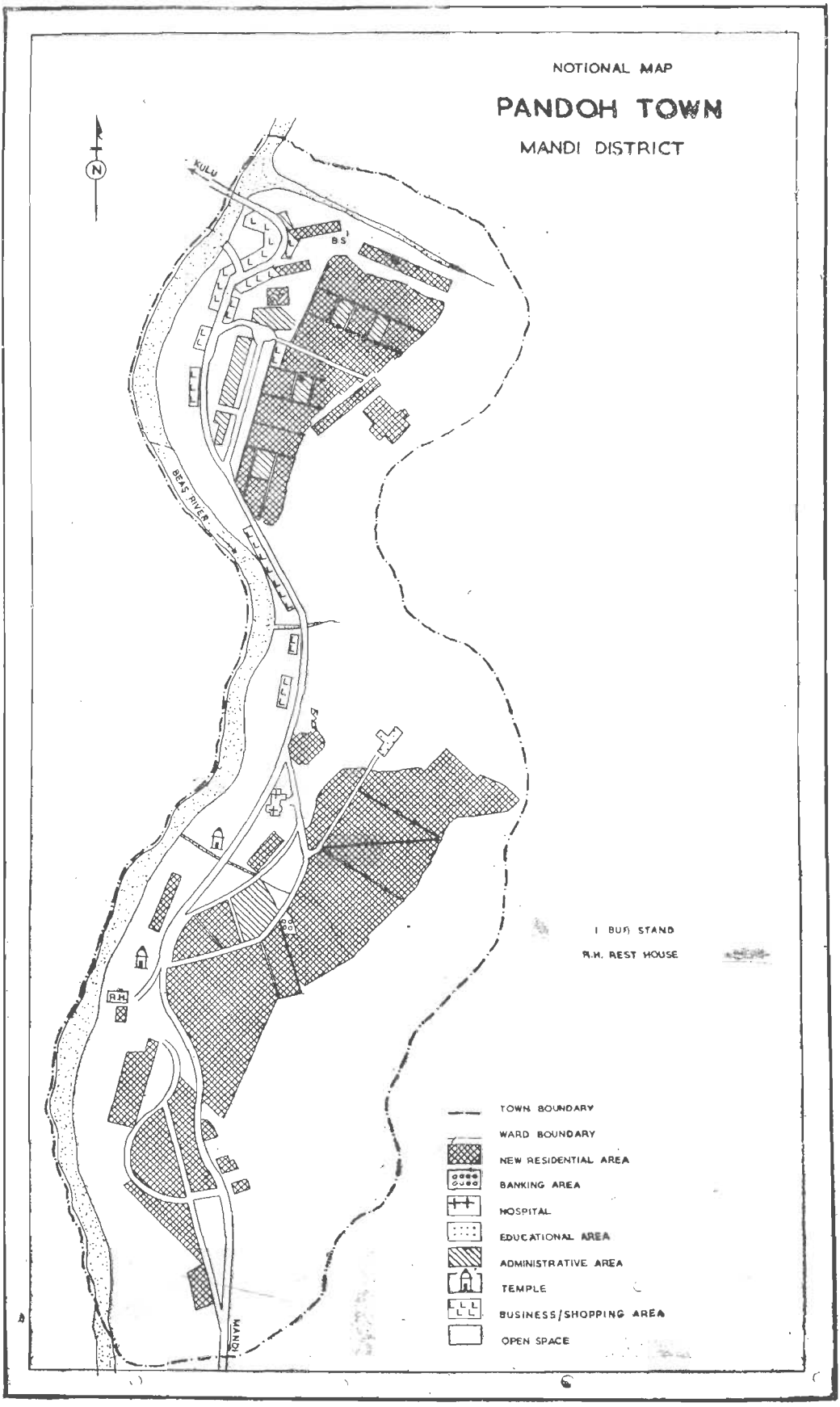


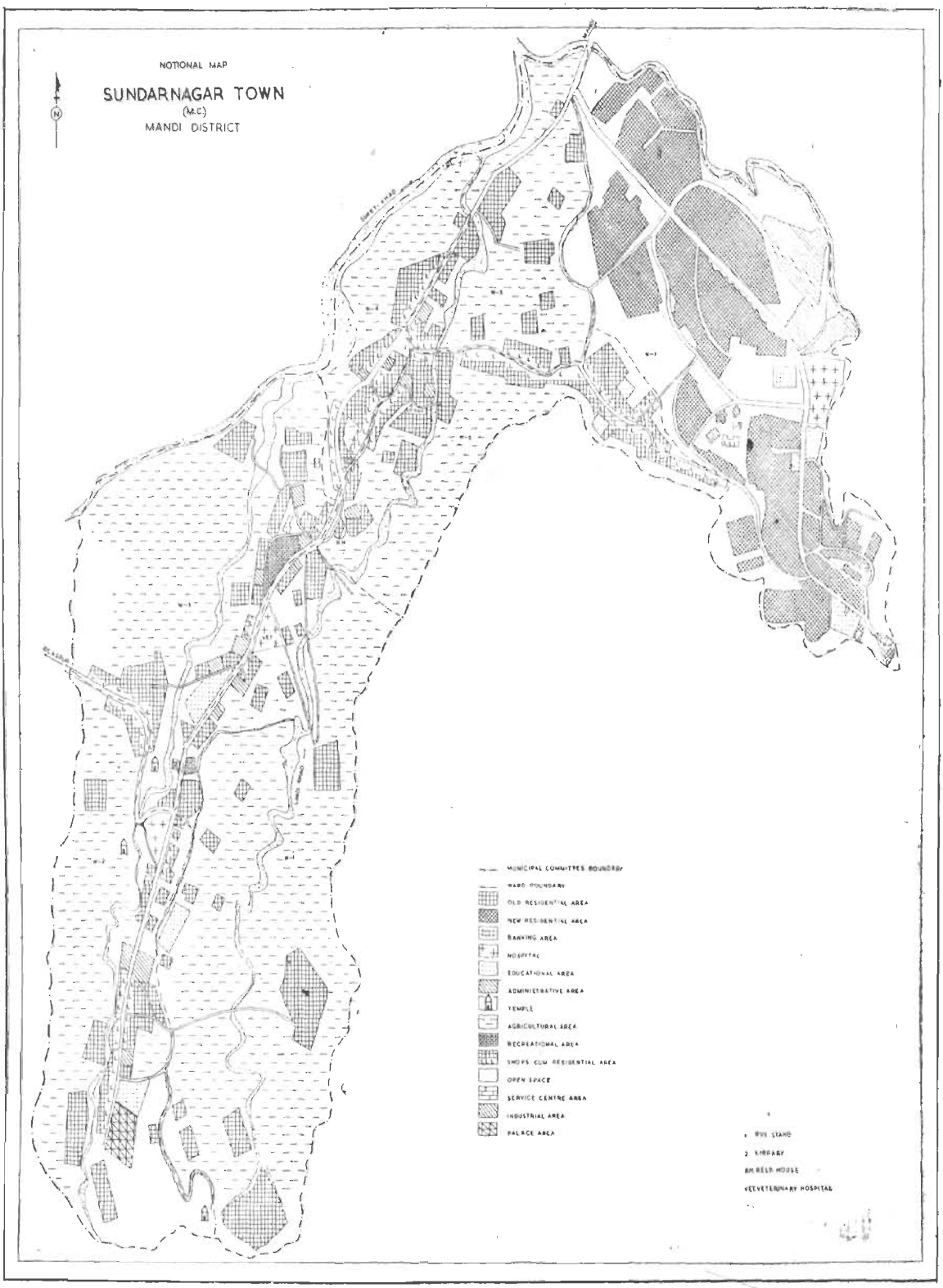
54(23)

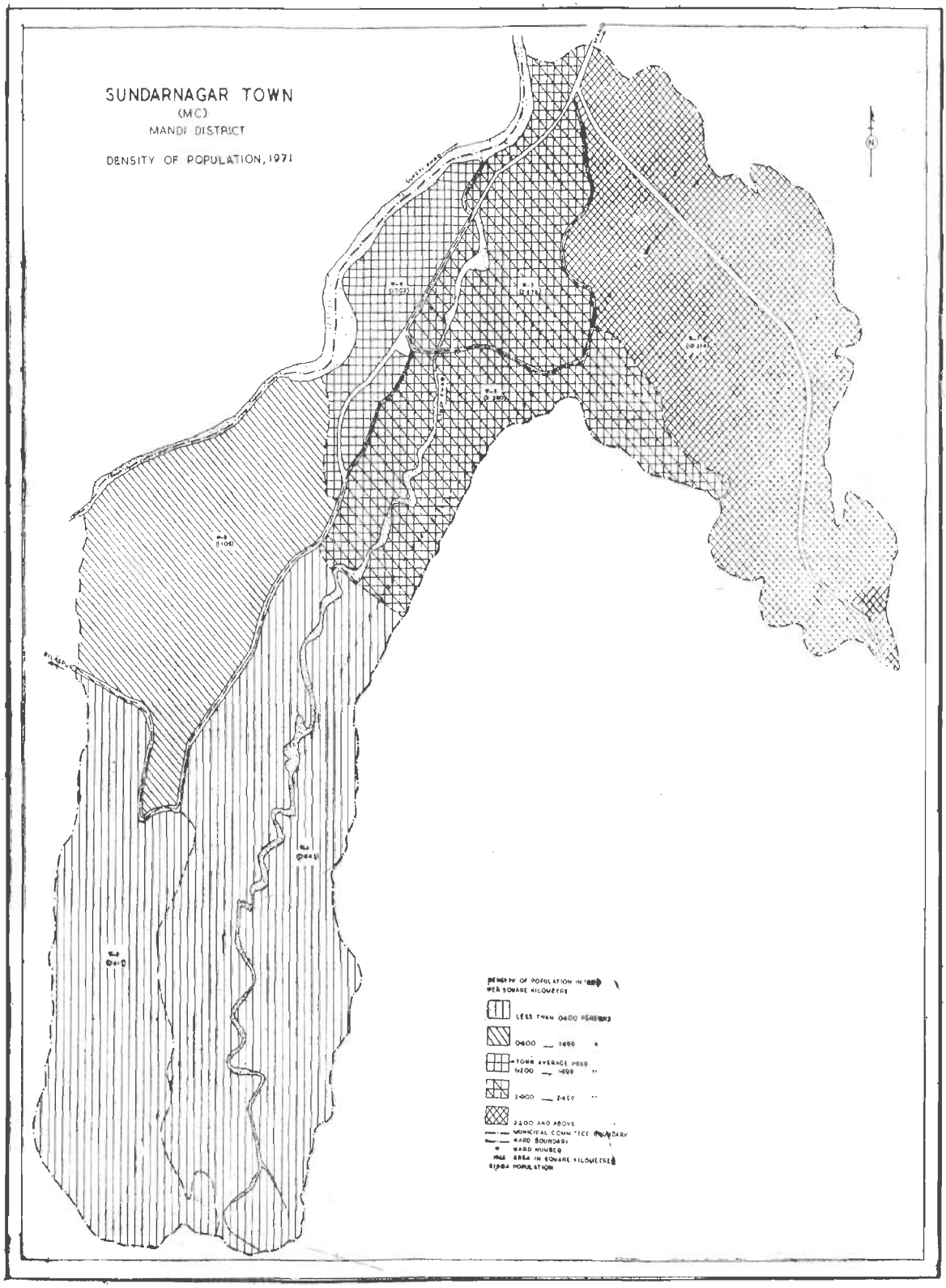

MANDI TOWN
(M.C.)
MANDI DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 2000 PERSONS
TOWN AVERAGE 4212
2000 — 4999 "
5000—10999 "
11000 AND ABOVE "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
400 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
16,849 POPULATION
KULU
SIMLA
KATAULA
JOGINDARNAGAR
KHALIAR
PURANI MANDI WARD-1
(1759)
MANGWAI WARD-9
(1985)
SUKETI KHAD
BHAGWAN WARD-7
(97050)
TARNA WARD-6
(4328)
DARMIANA WARD-6
LOWER SAMKHETAR WARD-4
(37167)
UPPER SAMKHETAR WARD-5
(41425)
SUHARA WARD-3
(10695)
SAIN WARD-2
(2852)
BEAS RIVER

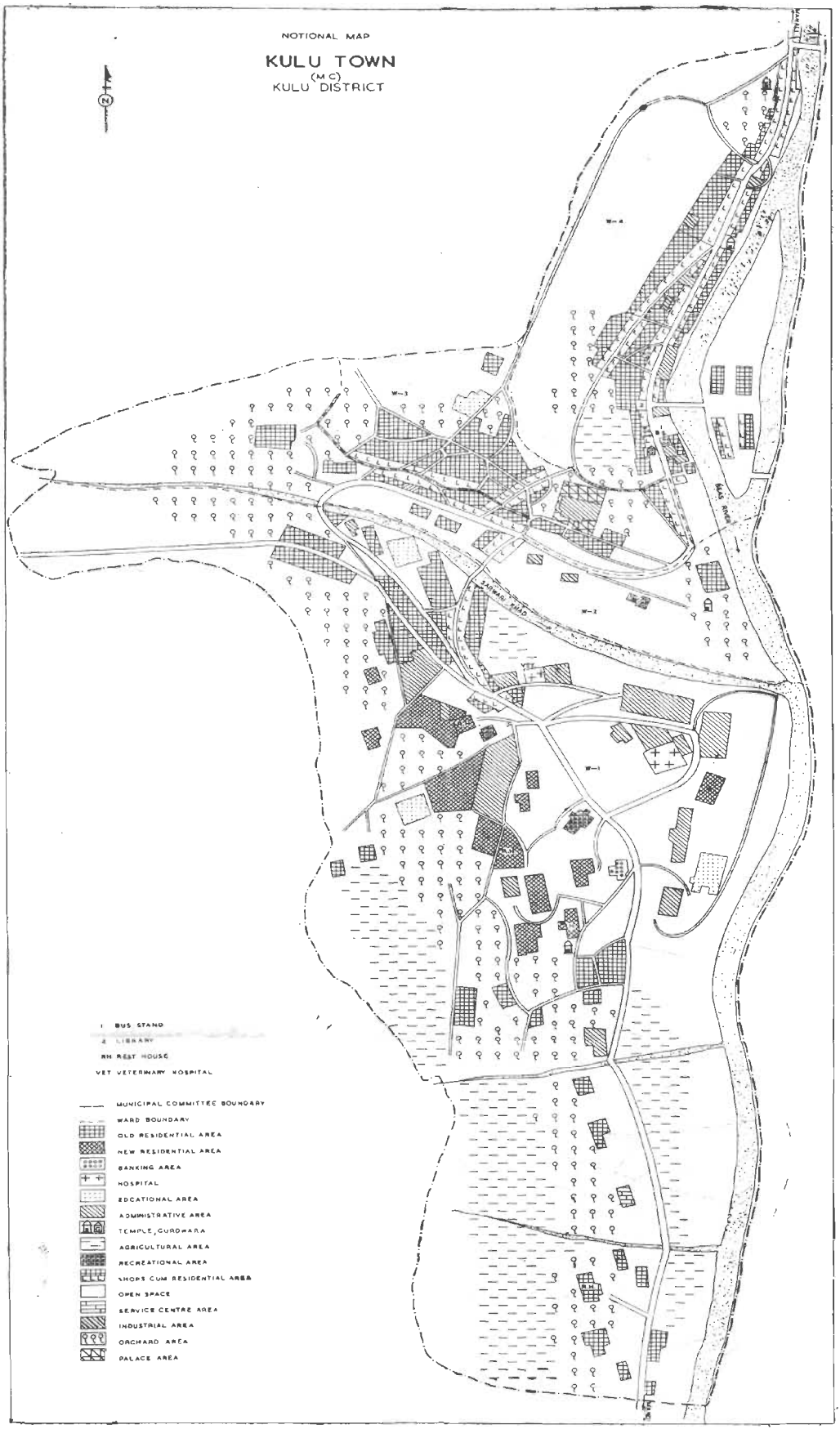

NOTIONAL MAP
JOGINDERNAGAR TOWN
(N.A.C.)
MANDI DISTRICT
N
PALAMPUR
PALAMPUR
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
RH
RS
VET
NERIAHAD
HALLAH
DHARMPUR
MANDI
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA
N BUS STAND
W WARD NUMBER
RH REST HOUSE
VET VETERINARY HOSPITAL
RS RAILWAY STATION
NAC NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

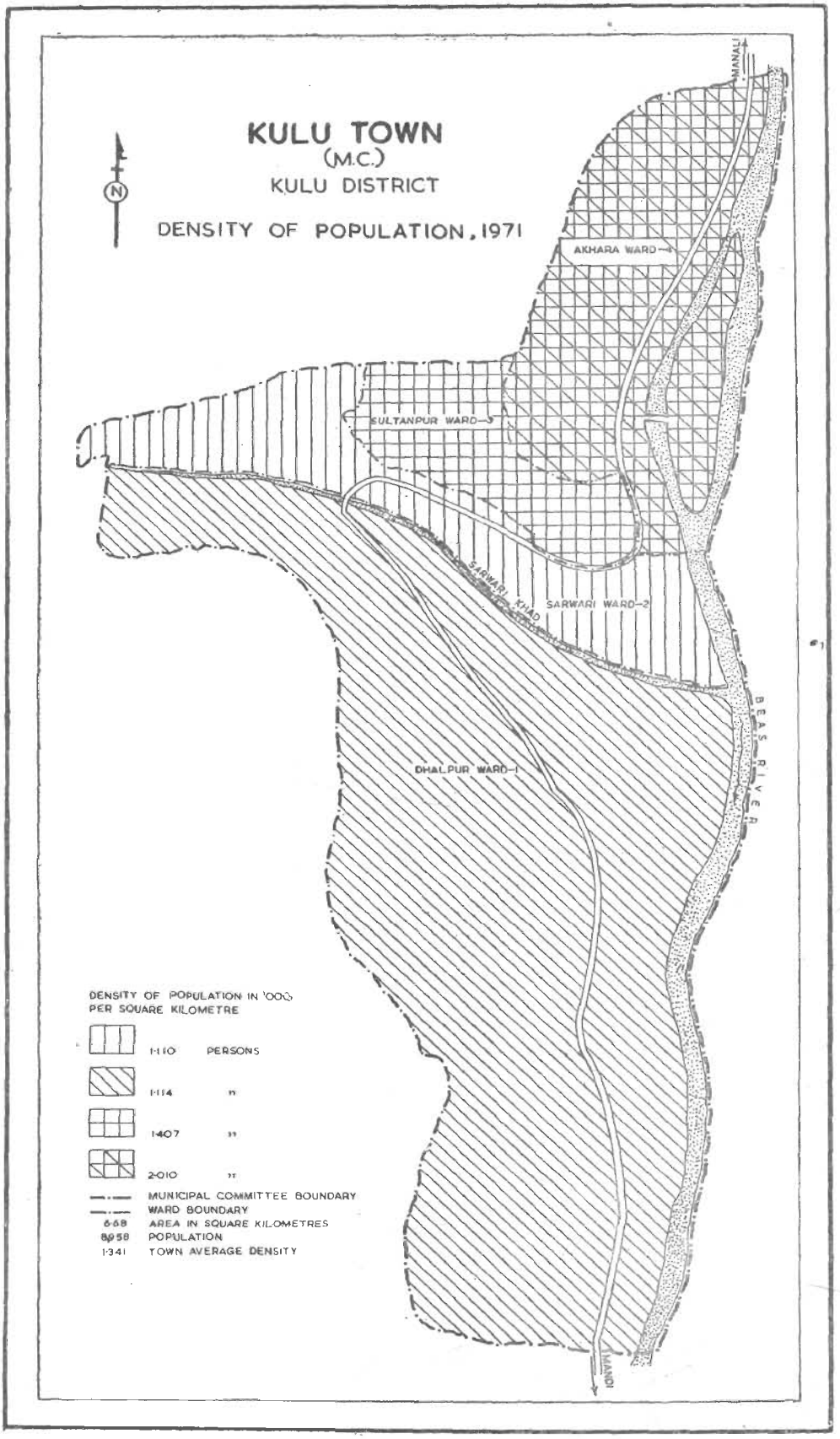

JOGINDARNAGAR TOWN
(NAC)
MANDI DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
PALAMPUR
PALAMPUR
KATHALA WARD-I
UPPER SERI WARD-II
LOWER SERI WARD-III
GARORDO WARD-IV
MANDI
DENSITY OR POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
1153 PERSONS
1325 "
1859 "
2844 "
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
2.63 AREA IN SQ KMS
4,004 POPULATION
1522 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY

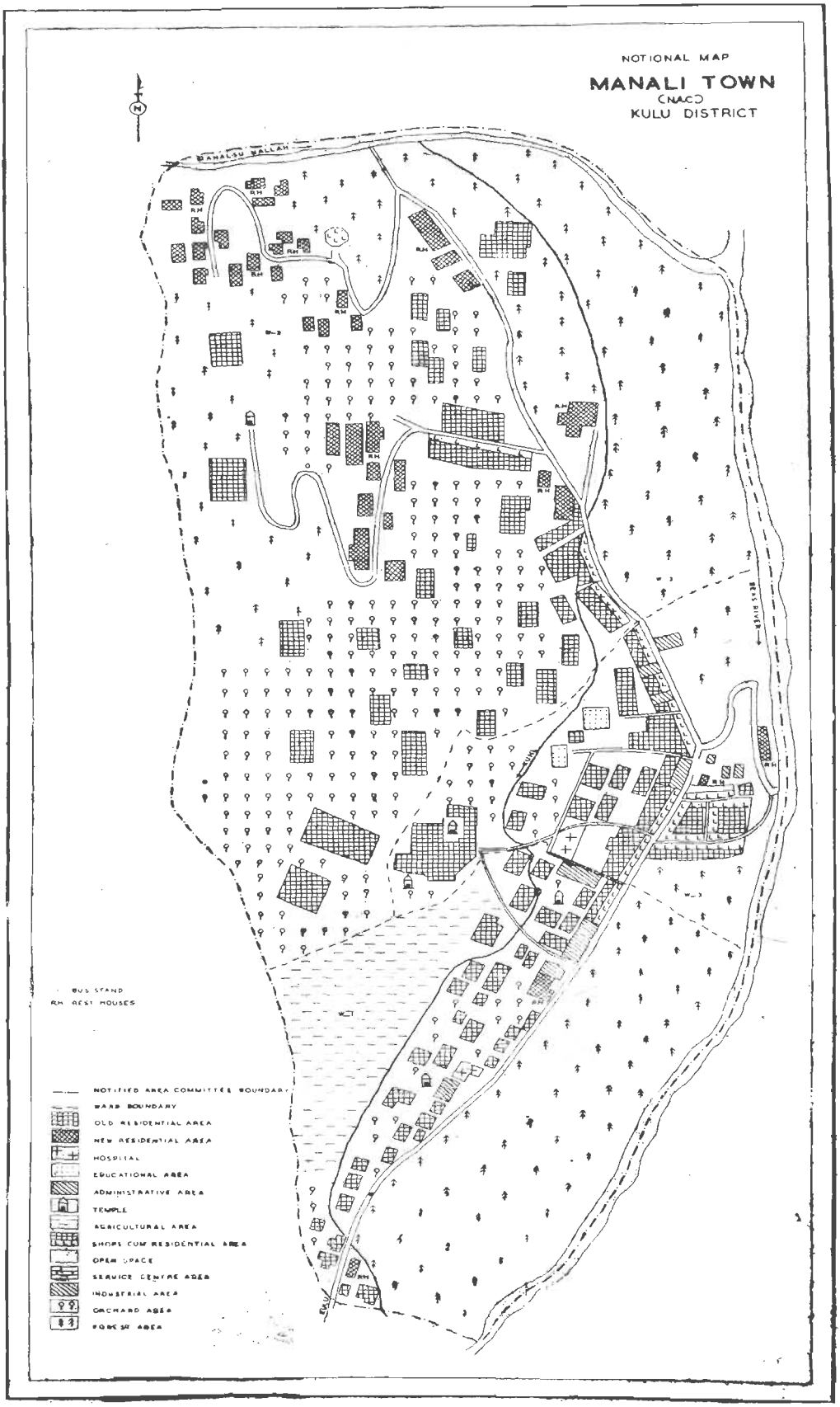

NOTIONAL MAP
PANDOH TOWN
MANDI DISTRICT
N
KULU
BS
BEAS RIVER
R.H.
MANDI
I BUS STAND
R.H. REST HOUSE
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
OPEN SPACE

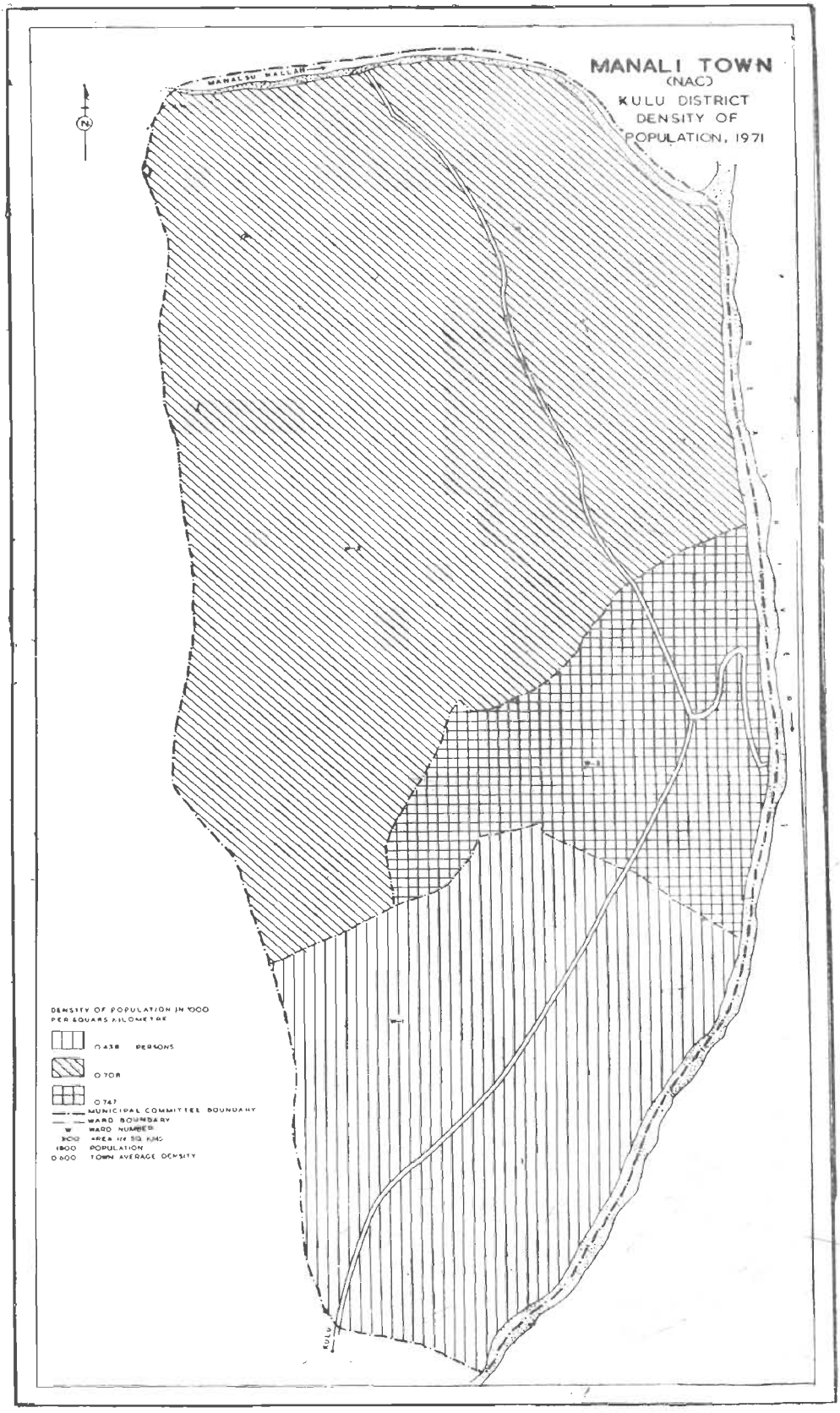

NOTIONAL MAP
SUNDARNAGAR TOWN
(M.C)
MANDI DISTRICT
N
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PALACE AREA
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
RED HOUSE
VETERINARY HOSPITAL


SUNDARNAGAR TOWN
(MC)
MANDI DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
LESS THAN 0400 PERSONS
0400 — 1499
TOWN AVERAGE PESS
1200 — 1499
2000 — 2499
2500 AND ABOVE
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD NUMBER
AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
POPULATION


NOTIONAL MAP
KULU TOWN
(M C)
KULU DISTRICT
N
W-4
W-3
W-2
W-1
SARWARI ROAD
BEAS RIVER
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
RH REST HOUSE
VET VETERINARY HOSPITAL
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
ORCHARD AREA
PALACE AREA


KULU TOWN
(M.C.)
KULU DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
MANALI
AKHARA WARD—4
SULTANPUR WARD—3
SARWARI KHAD
SARWARI WARD—2
DHALPUR WARD—1
BEAS RIVER
MANDI
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
1·110 PERSONS
1·114 "
1·407 "
2·010 "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
6·68 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
8,958 POPULATION
1·341 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY


NOTIONAL MAP
MANALI TOWN
(NAC)
KULU DISTRICT
N
MANALSU NALLAH
RH
BUS STAND
RH REST HOUSES
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
ORCHARD AREA
FOREST AREA

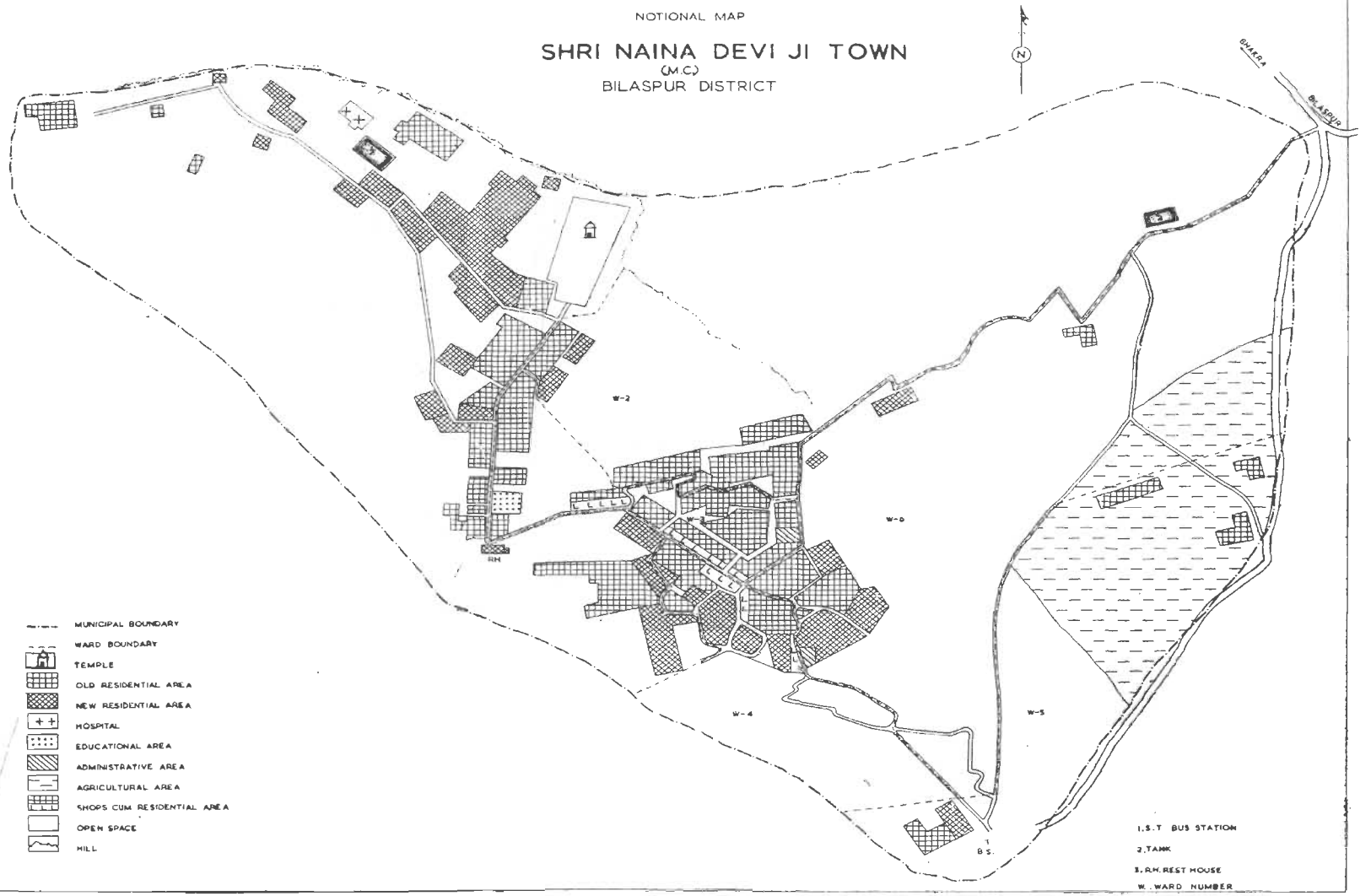

MANALI TOWN
(NAC)
KULU DISTRICT
DENSITY OF
POPULATION, 1971
MANALSU NALLAH
N
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
0·438 PERSONS
0·708
0·747
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD NUMBER
AREA IN SQ. KMS.
POPULATION
TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY

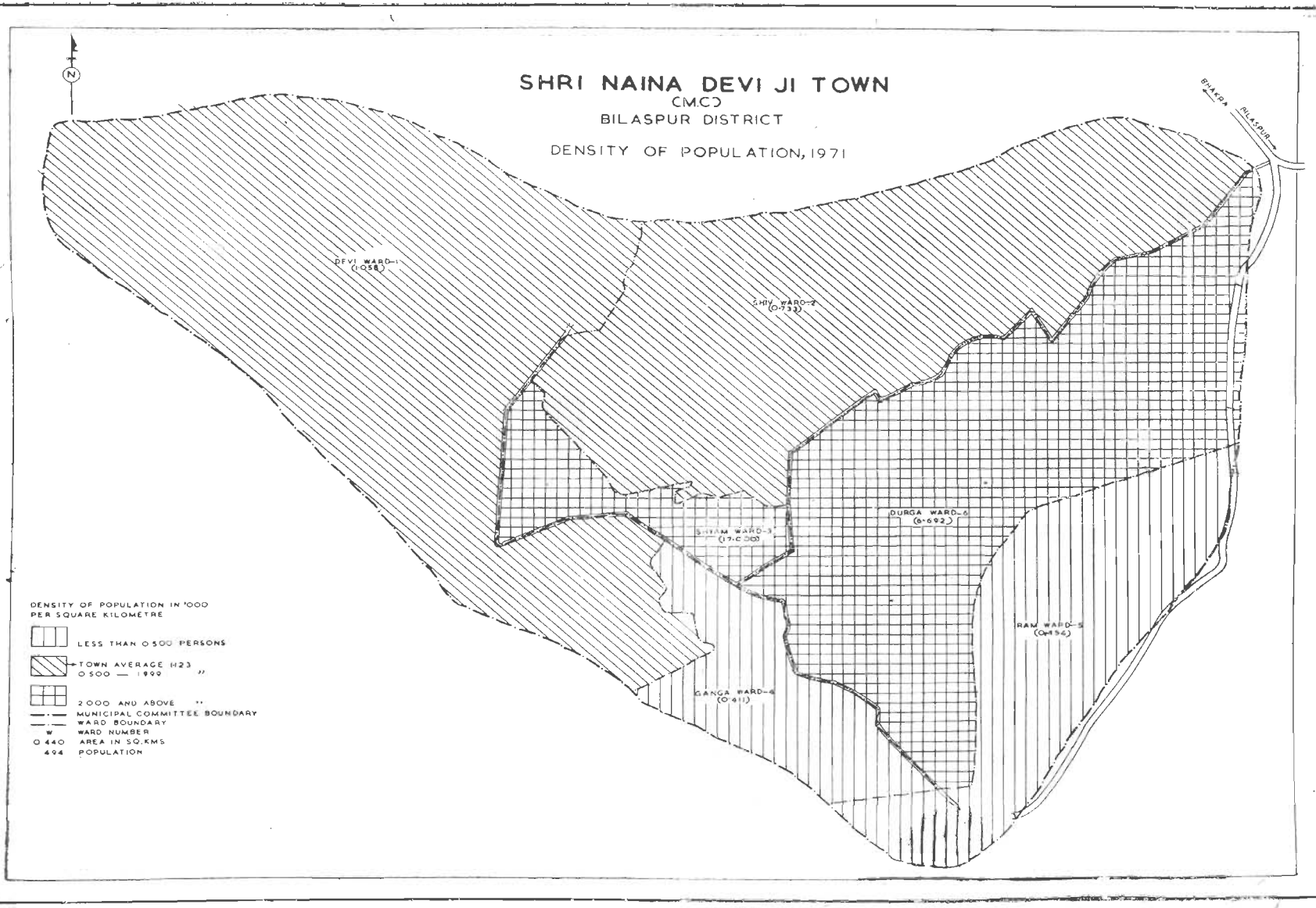
NOTIONAL MAP

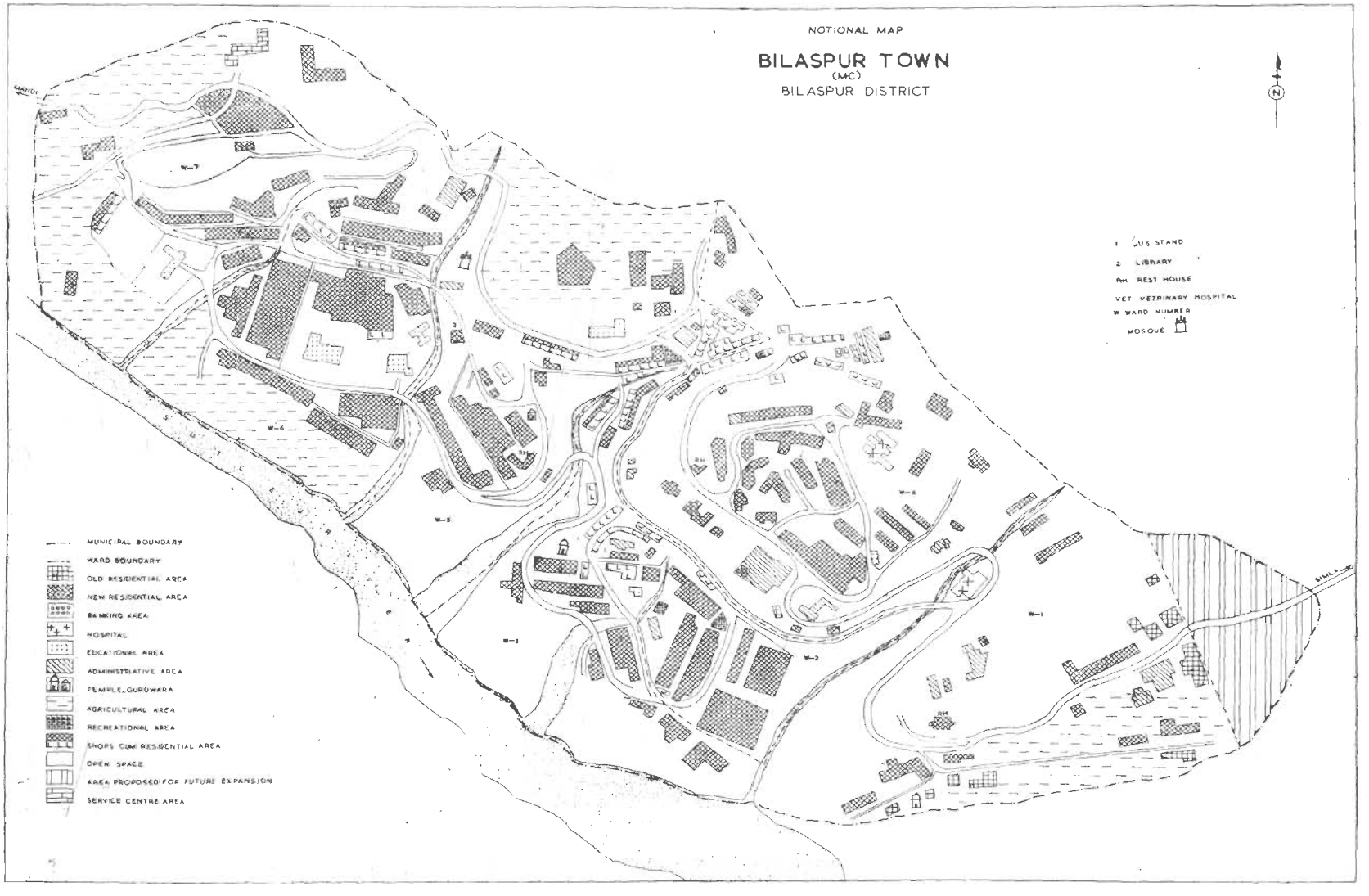
SHRI NAINA DEVI JI TOWN

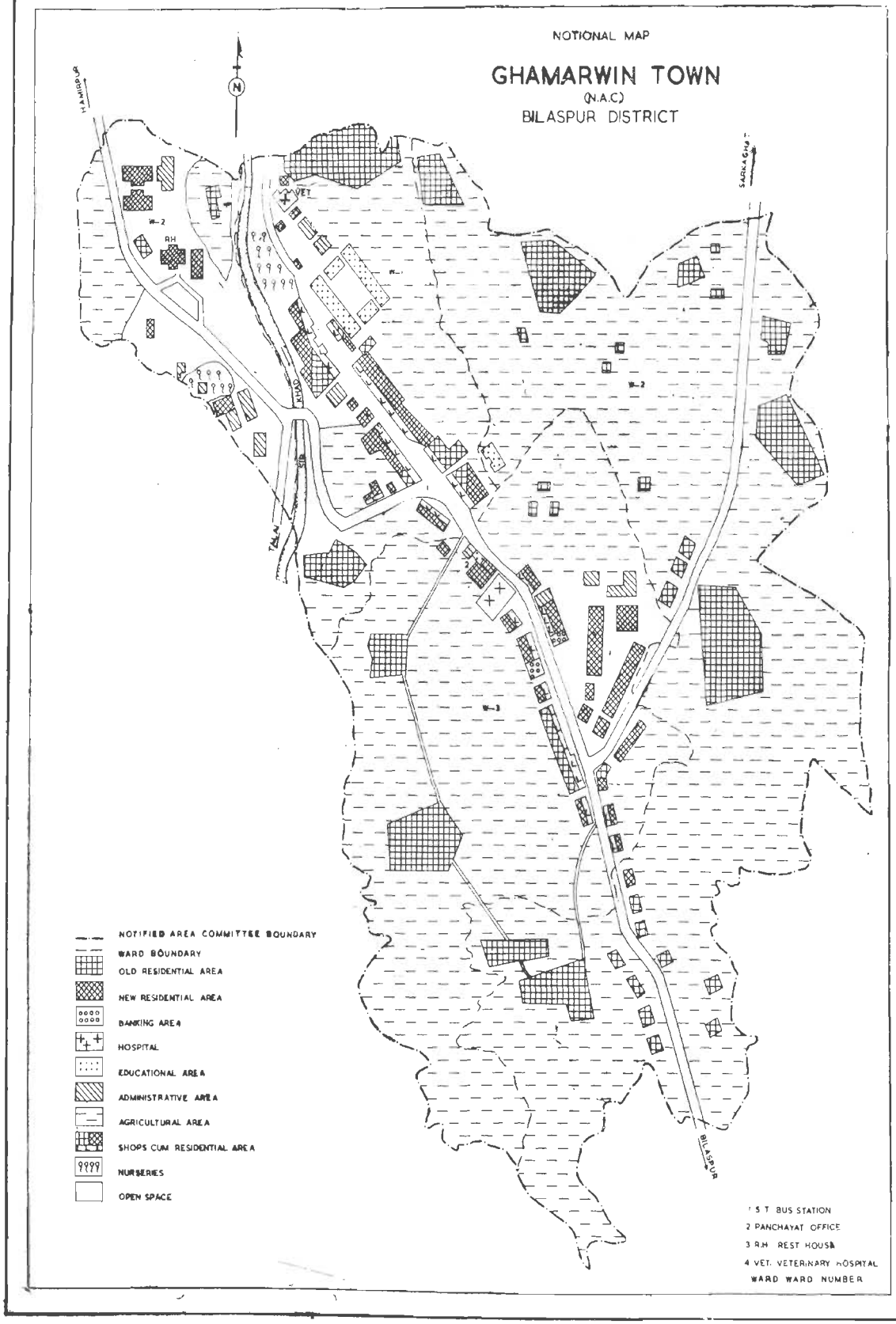
(M.C.)

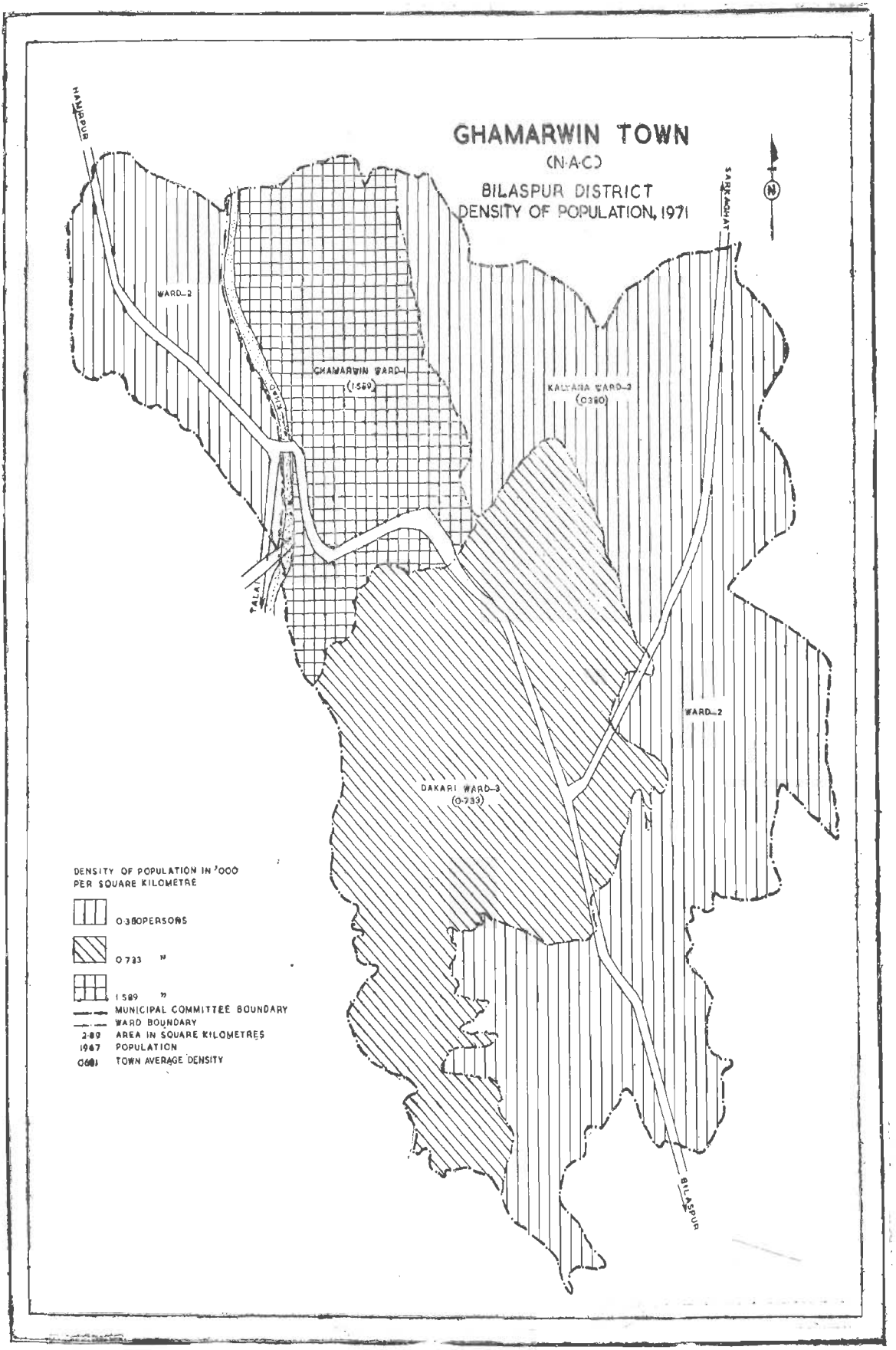
BILASPUR DISTRICT

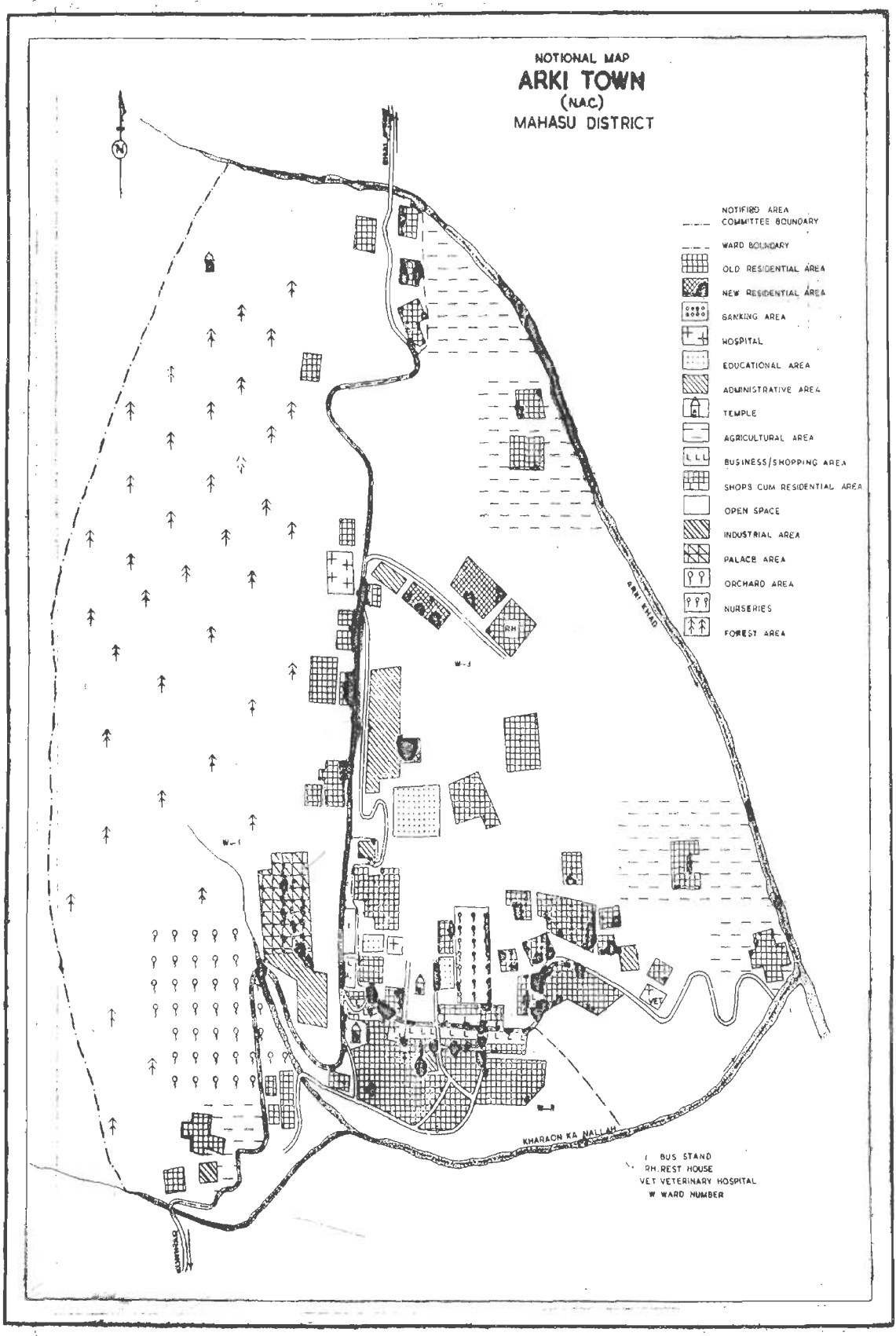


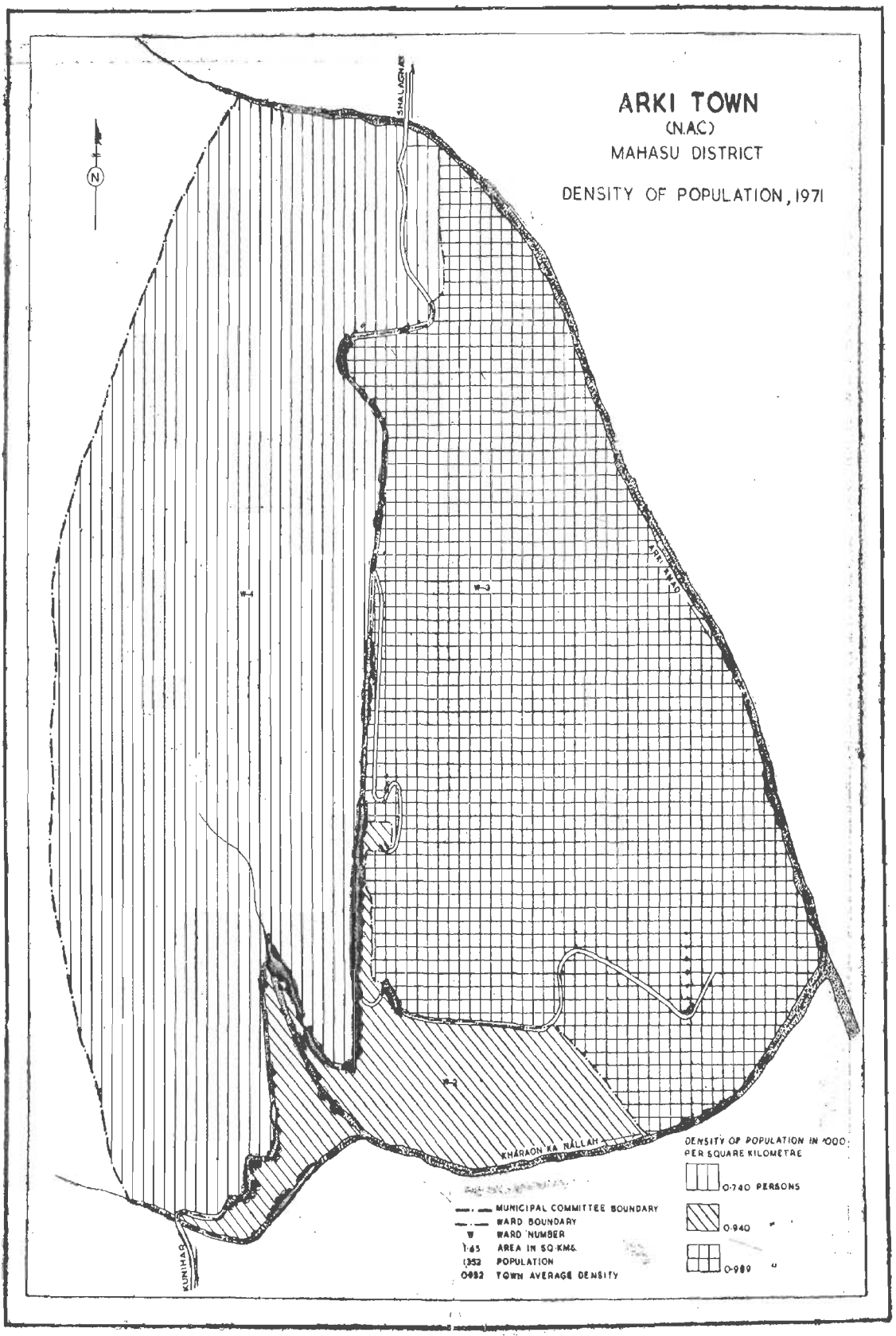

SHRI NAINA DEVI JI TOWN
(M.C.)
BILASPUR DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
BHAKRA
BILASPUR
DEVI WARD-1 (1·058)
SHIV WARD-2 (0·733)
SHYAM WARD-3 (17·000)
DURGA WARD-6 (8·692)
RAM WARD-5 (0·454)
GANGA WARD-4 (0·411)
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 0·500 PERSONS
TOWN AVERAGE H23 0·500 — 1·999 "
2·000 AND ABOVE "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
0·440 AREA IN SQ.KMS
494 POPULATION


NOTIONAL MAP
BILASPUR TOWN
(MC)
BILASPUR DISTRICT
N
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
RH REST HOUSE
VET VETRINARY HOSPITAL
W WARD NUMBER
MOSQUE
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
AREA PROPOSED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
MANDI
SIMLA
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
W-6
W-7


NOTIONAL MAP
GHAMARWIN TOWN
(N.A.C)
BILASPUR DISTRICT
HAMIRPUR
SARKAGHAT
BILASPUR
VET
RH
W-1
W-2
W-3
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
NURSERIES
OPEN SPACE
1 S T BUS STATION
2 PANCHAYAT OFFICE
3 R.H. REST HOUSE
4 VET. VETERINARY HOSPITAL
WARD WARD NUMBER


GHAMARWIN TOWN
(N.A.C.)
BILASPUR DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
HAMIRPUR
SARKAGHAT
WARD-2
GHAMARWIN WARD-1
(1.589)
KHAD
KALYANA WARD-2
(0.380)
TALA
WARD-2
DAKARI WARD-3
(0.733)
BILASPUR
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
0.380 PERSONS
0.733 "
1.589 "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
2.89 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
1967 POPULATION
0.681 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY


NOTIONAL MAP
ARKI TOWN
(N.A.C.)
MAHASU DISTRICT
N
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE
AGRICULTURAL AREA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PALACE AREA
ORCHARD AREA
NURSERIES
FOREST AREA
ARKI KHAD
RH
VET
KHARAON KA NALLAH
BUS STAND
RH. REST HOUSE
VET VETERINARY HOSPITAL
W WARD NUMBER


ARKI TOWN
(N.A.C.)
MAHASU DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
SHALAGHAR
ARKI NALA
KHARAON KA NALLAH
KUNHAR
W-1
W-2
W-3
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000' PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
0-740 PERSONS
0-940 "
0-989 "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
1·65 AREA IN SQ·KMS.
(352 POPULATION
0·952 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY

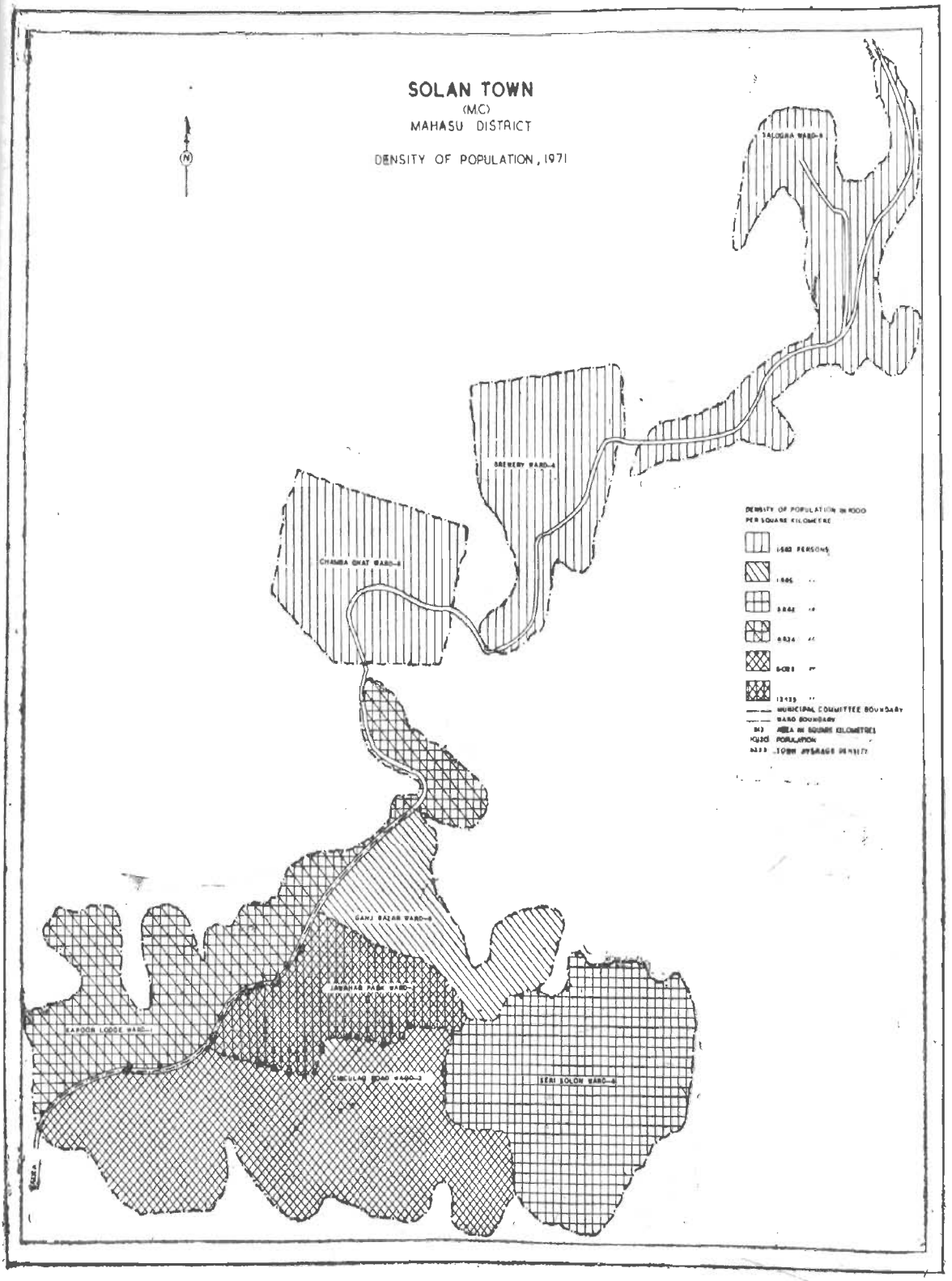
NOTIONAL MAP

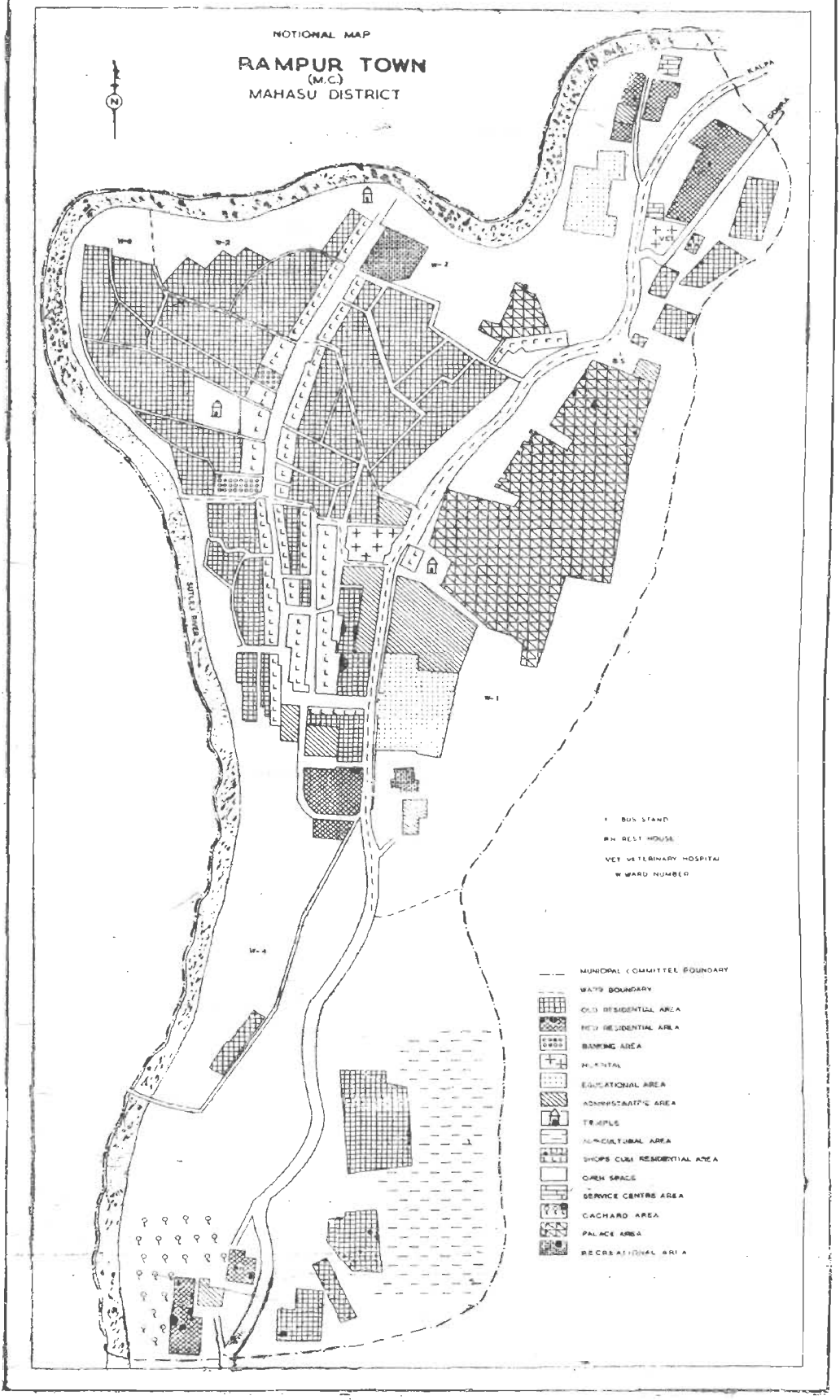
SOLAN TOWN

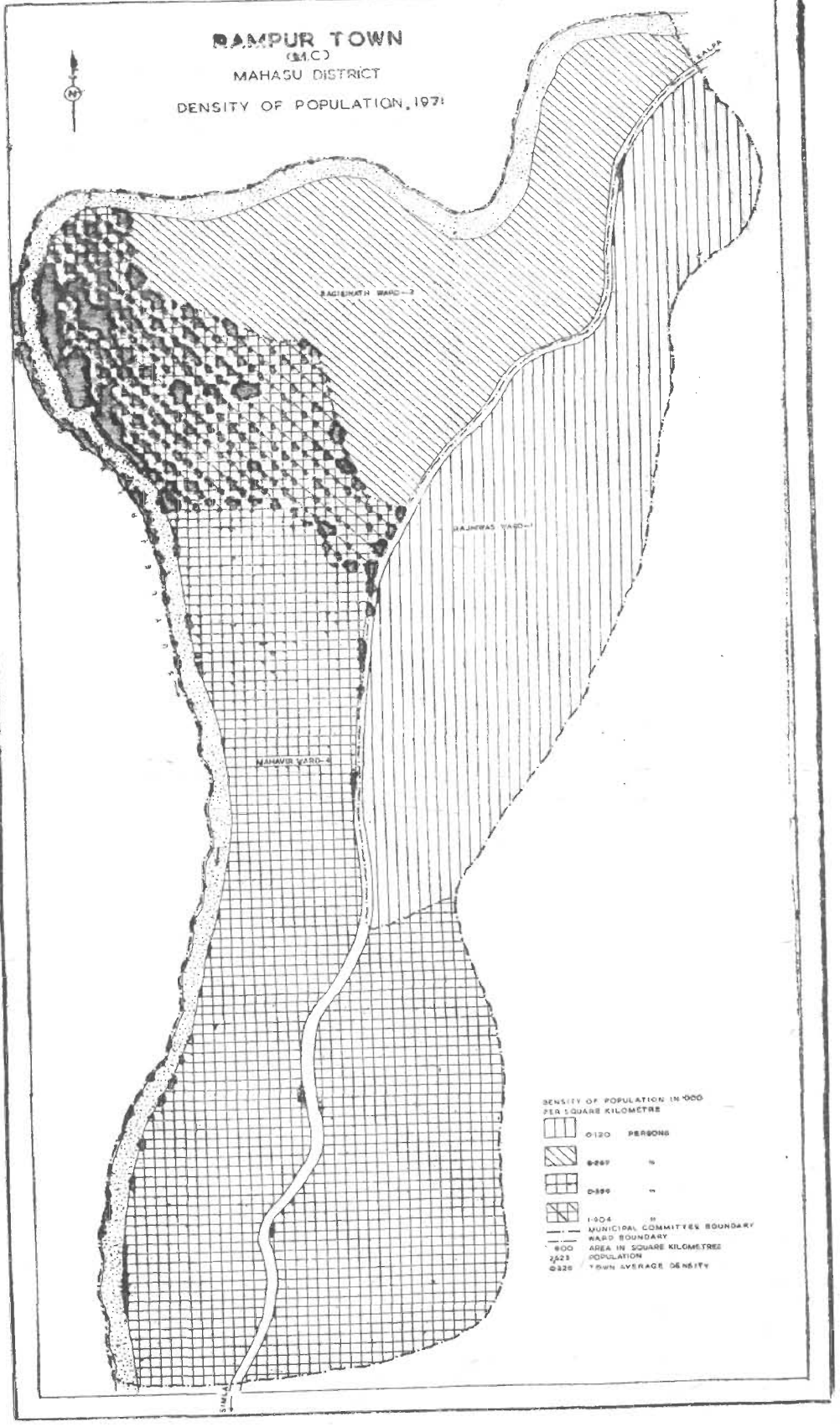
(MC)

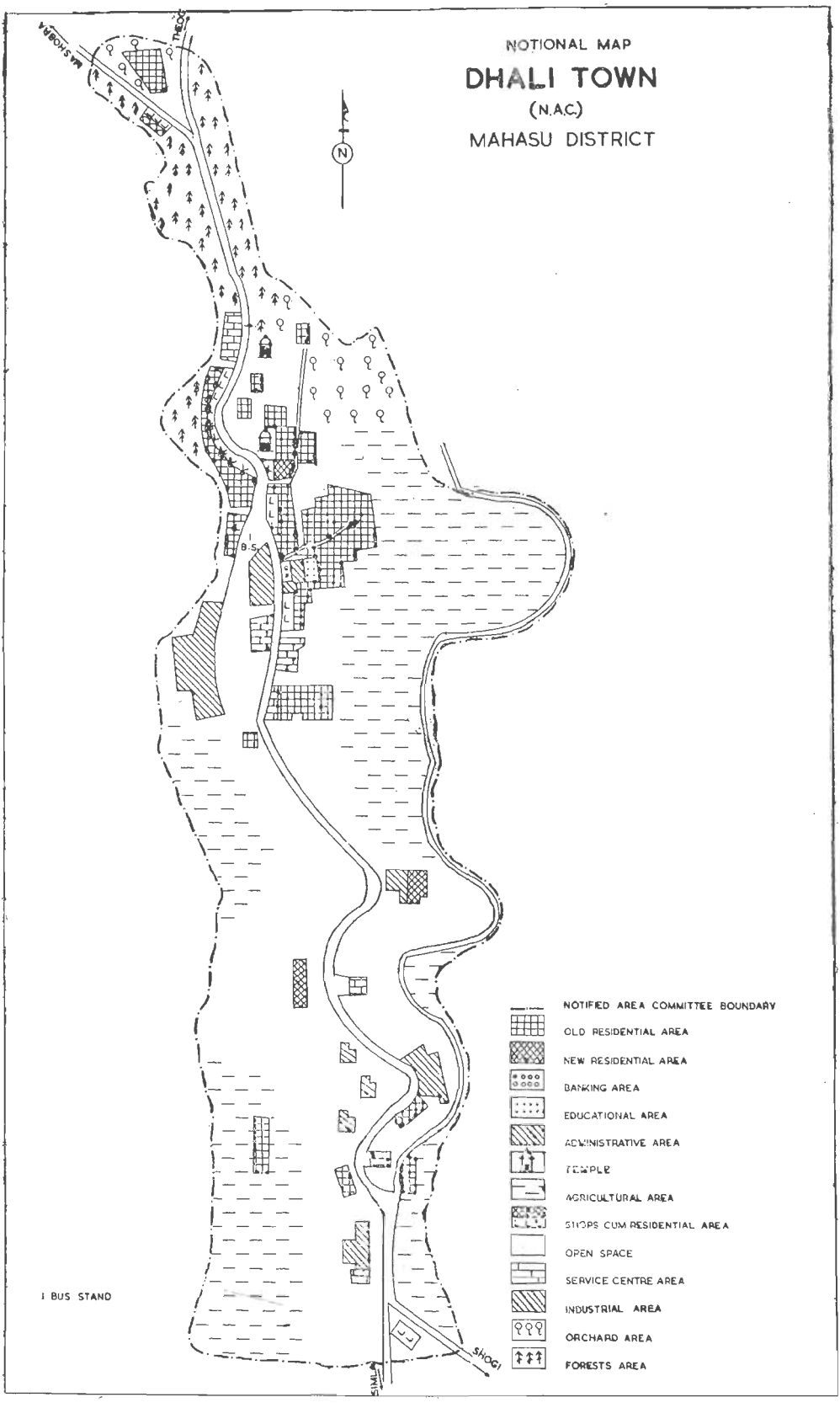
MAHASU DISTRICT




SOLAN TOWN
(M.C)
MAHASU DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
BREWERY WARD-4
CHAMBA GHAT WARD-3
GANJ BAZAR WARD-6
JAWAHAR PARK WARD-2
KAPOON LODGE WARD-1
CIRCULAR ROAD WARD-2
SERI SOLON WARD-4
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN 1000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
PERSONS
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
POPULATION
TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY


NOTIONAL MAP
RAMPUR TOWN
(M.C.)
MAHASU DISTRICT
N
KALPA
SUTLEJ RIVER
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
BS BUS STAND
RH REST HOUSE
VET VETERINARY HOSPITAL
W WARD NUMBER
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
CACHARD AREA
PALACE AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA


RAMPUR TOWN
(M.C)
MAHASU DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
KALPA
RAGHUNATH WARD-2
RAJMWAS WARD-1
MAHAVIR WARD-4
SIMLA
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
0·120 PERSONS
0·267 "
0·399 "
1·904 "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
800 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
2,623 POPULATION
0·328 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY

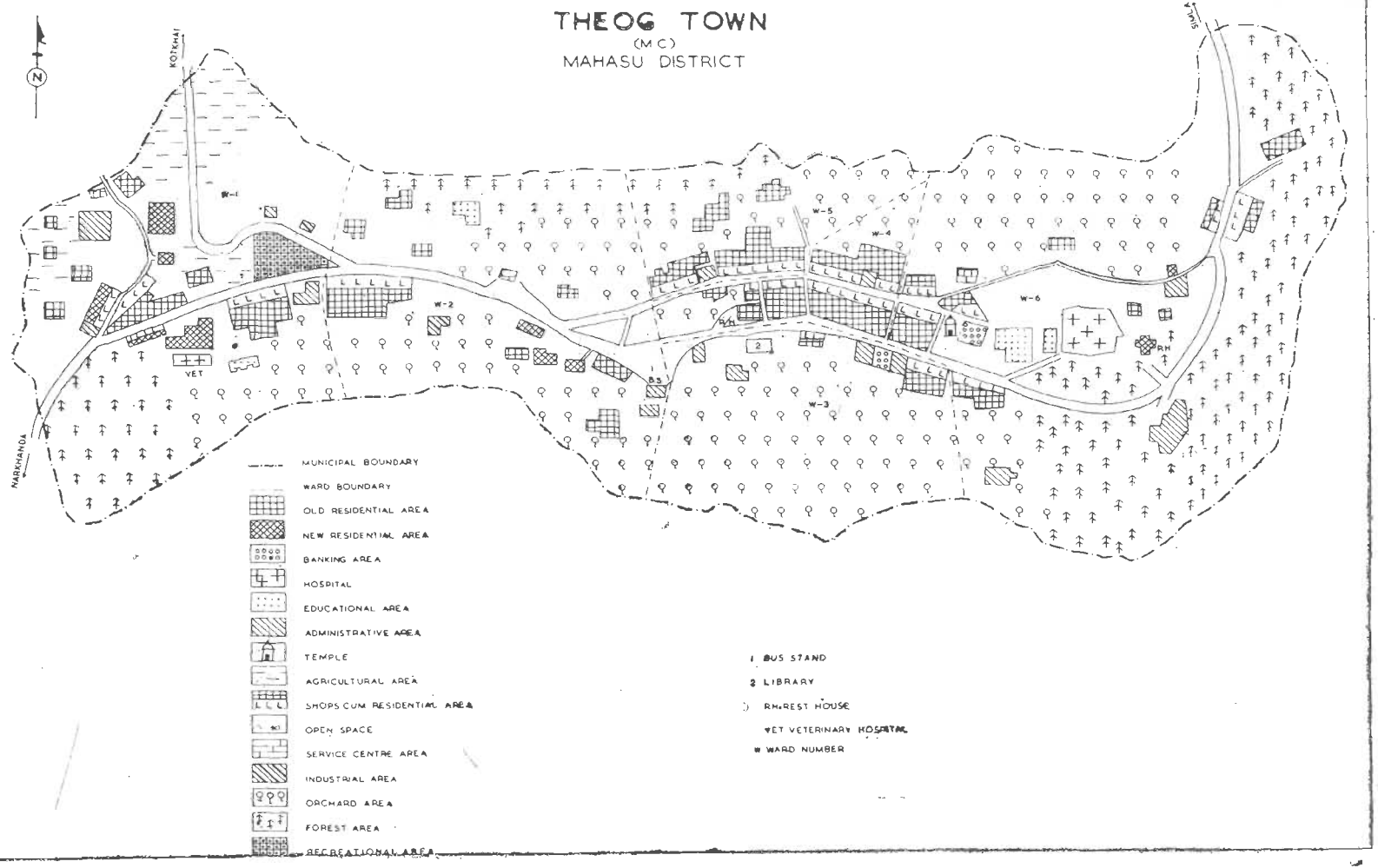

NOTIONAL MAP
DHALI TOWN
(N.A.C.)
MAHASU DISTRICT
N
B.S.
1 BUS STAND
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
SERVICE CENTRE AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
ORCHARD AREA
FORESTS AREA

NOTIONAL MAP

THEOG TOWN

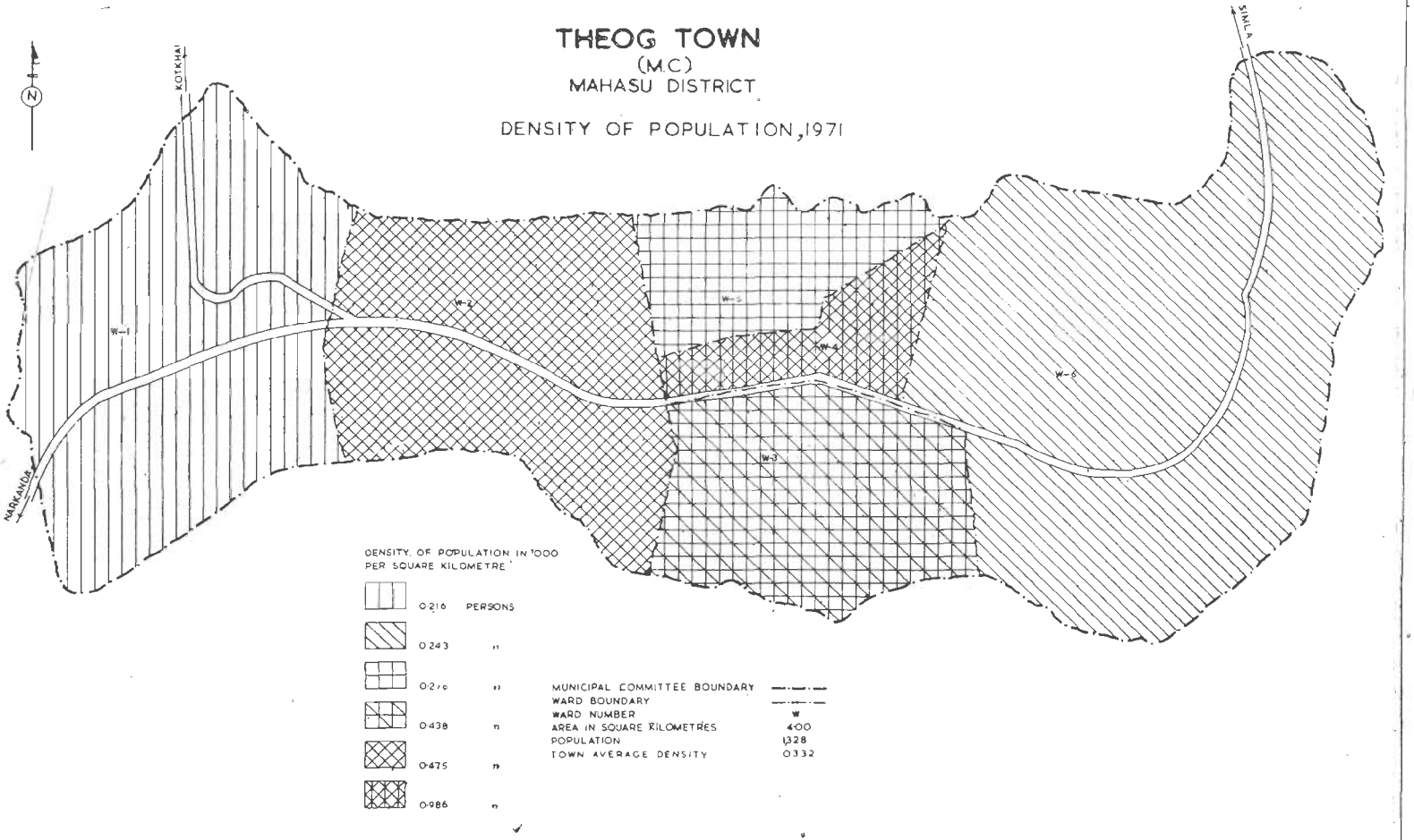
(M C)

MAHASU DISTRICT

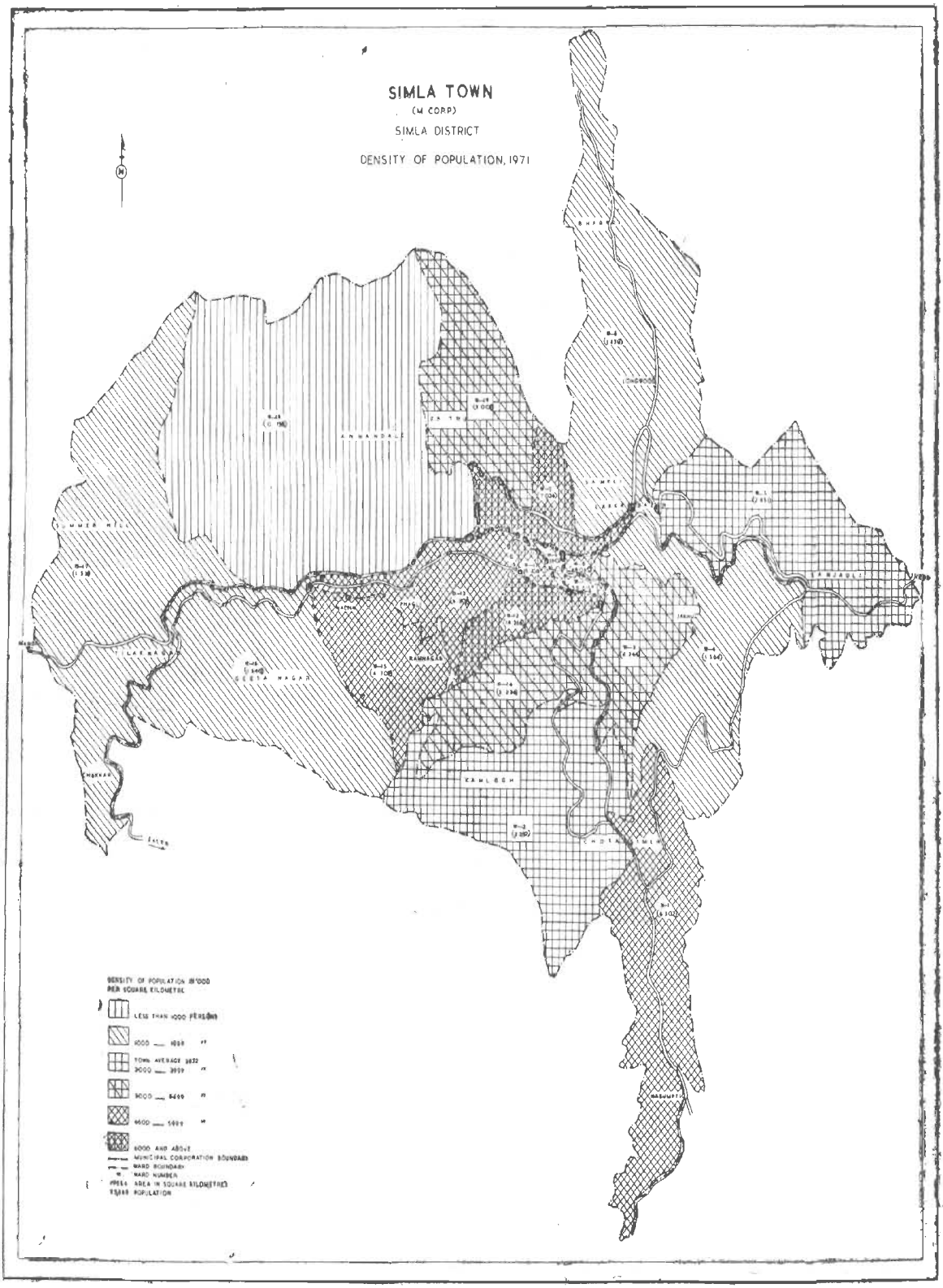


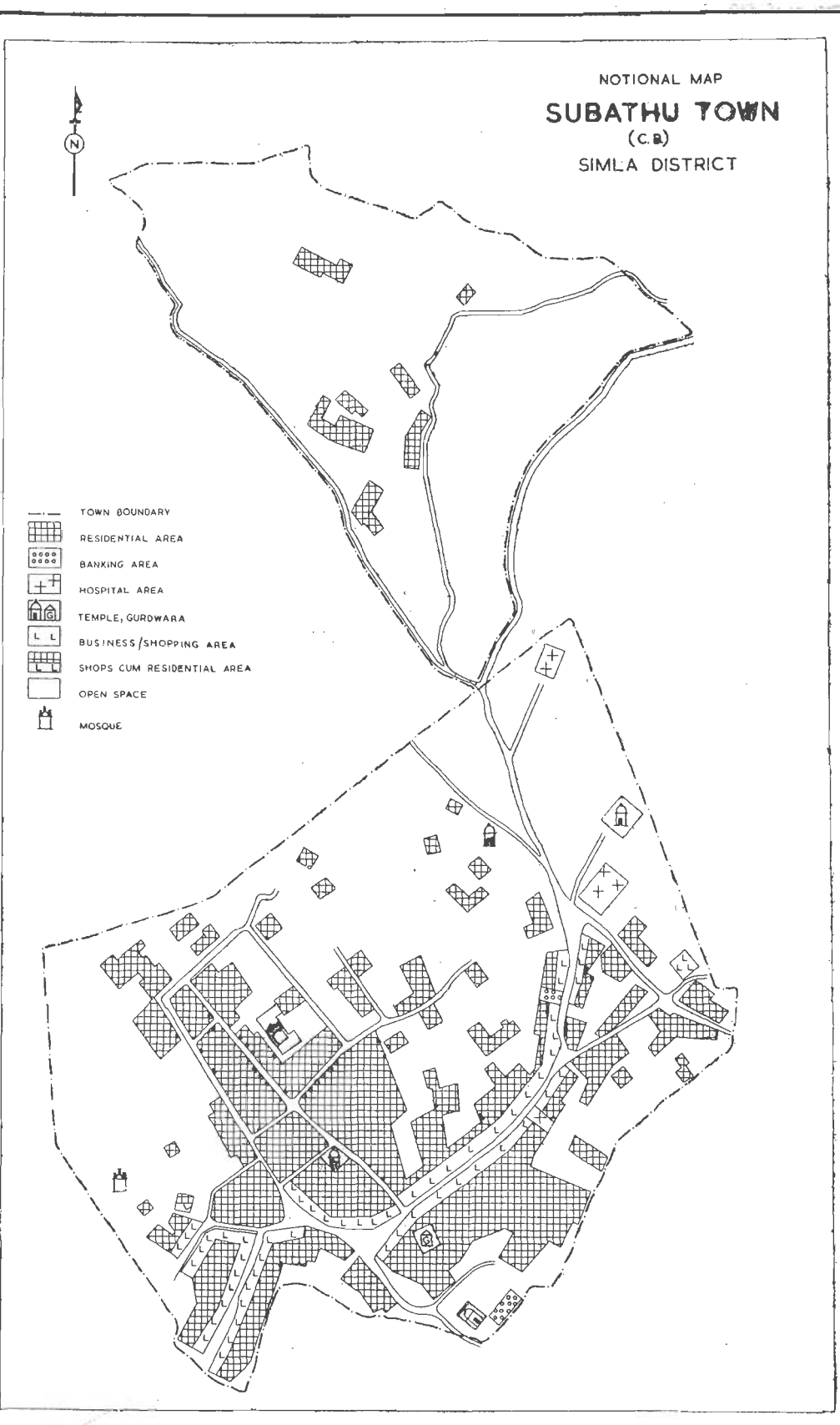
THEOG TOWN
(M.C)
MAHASU DISTRICT

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971



SIMLA TOWN
(M. CORP)
SIMLA DISTRICT


SIMLA TOWN
(M CORP)
SIMLA DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
ANNANDALE
SUMMER HILL
GEETA NAGAR
RAMNAGAR
KAMLOGH
LONGWOOD
SANJAULI
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 1000 PERSONS
1000 — 1999 "
TOWN AVERAGE 3832
3000 — 3999 "
5000 — 5999 "
6000 AND ABOVE
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD NUMBER
AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
POPULATION

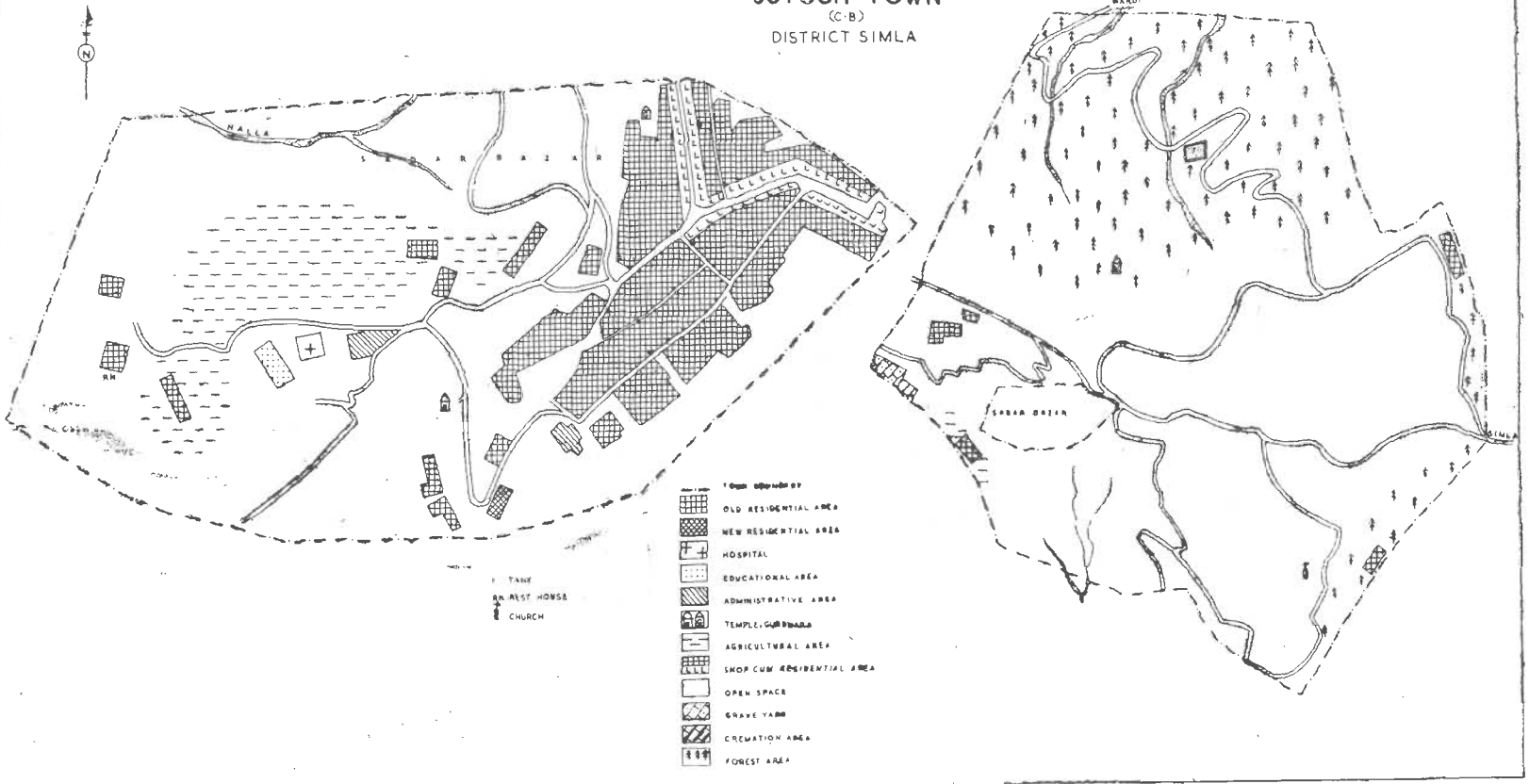

NOTIONAL MAP
SUBATHU TOWN
(C.B)
SIMLA DISTRICT
N
TOWN BOUNDARY
RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
BUSINESS/SHOPPING AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
MOSQUE

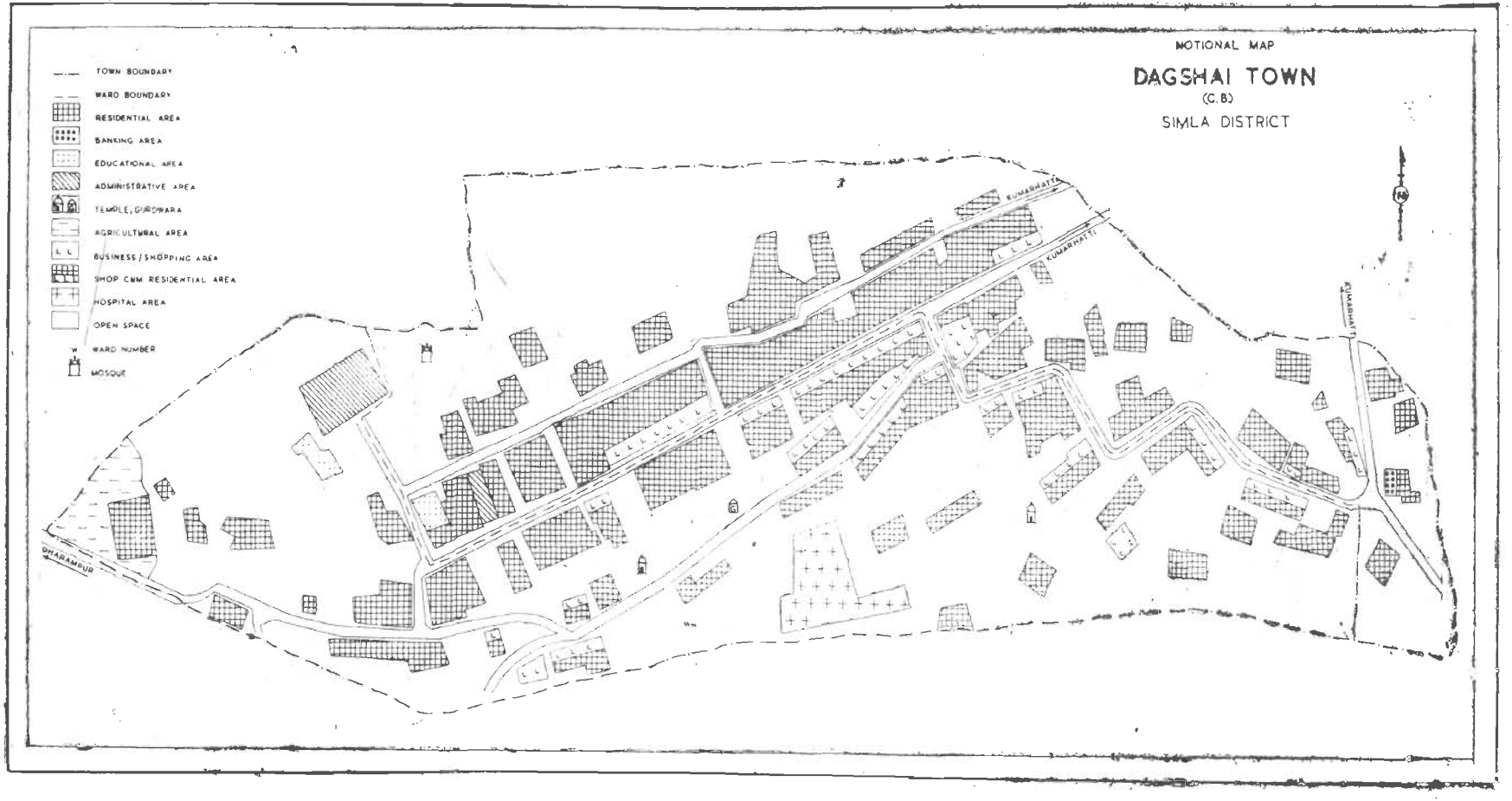
NOTIONAL MAP

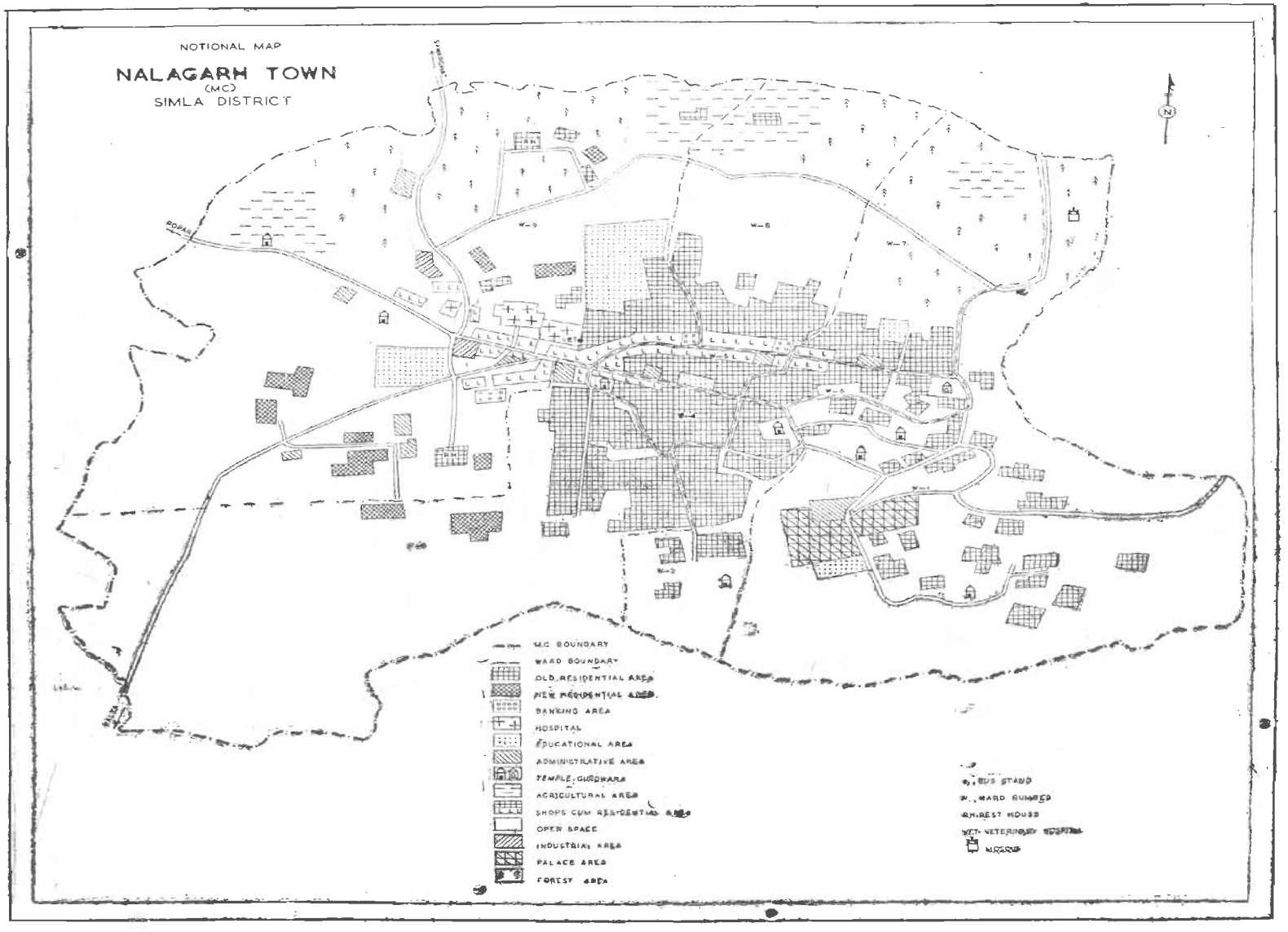
JUTOGH TOWN

(C·B)

DISTRICT SIMLA




NOTIONAL MAP
DAGSHAI TOWN
(C.B)
SIMLA DISTRICT
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
BUSINESS / SHOPPING AREA
SHOP CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
HOSPITAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
WARD NUMBER
MOSQUE
KUMARHATTI
KUMARHATTI
KUMARHATTI
DHARAMPUR
N

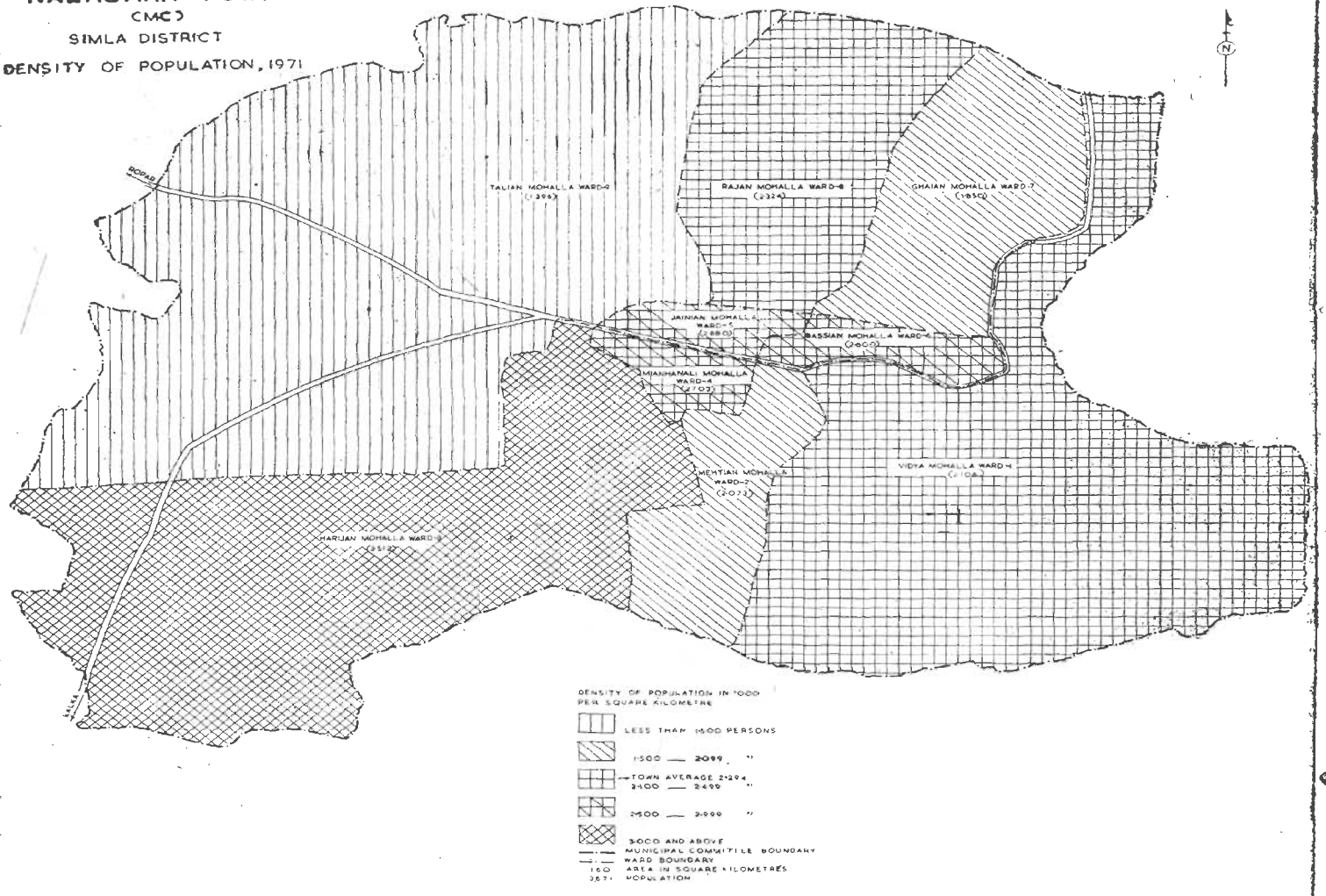

NOTIONAL MAP
NALAGARH TOWN
(MC)
SIMLA DISTRICT
ROPAR
W-9
W-8
W-7
W-4
W-2
W-1
MC BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PALACE AREA
FOREST AREA
BUS STAND
WARD NUMBER
REST HOUSE
VET. VETERINARY HOSPITAL
MOSQUE

NALAGARH TOWN

(MC)

SIMLA DISTRICT

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971

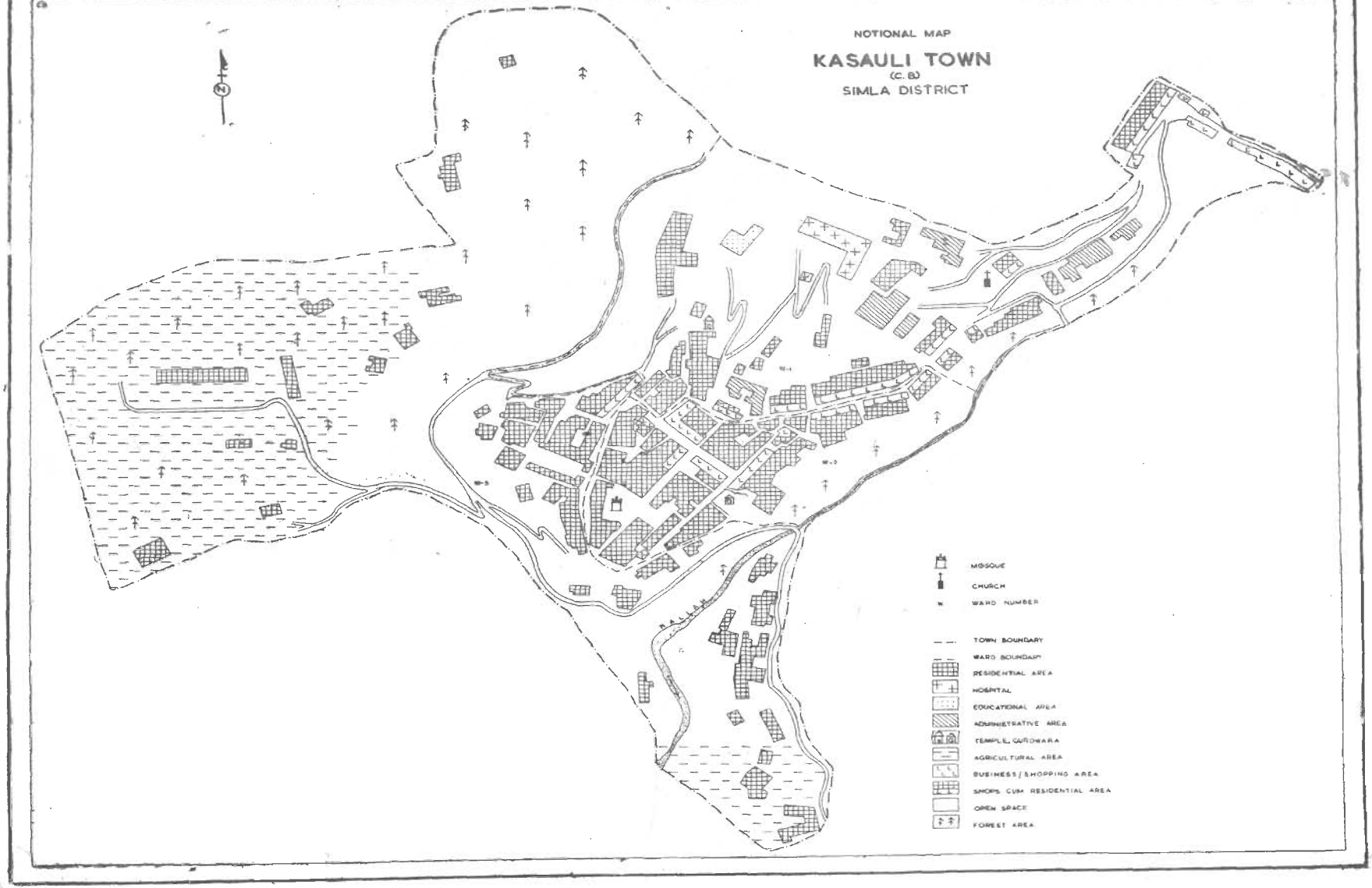


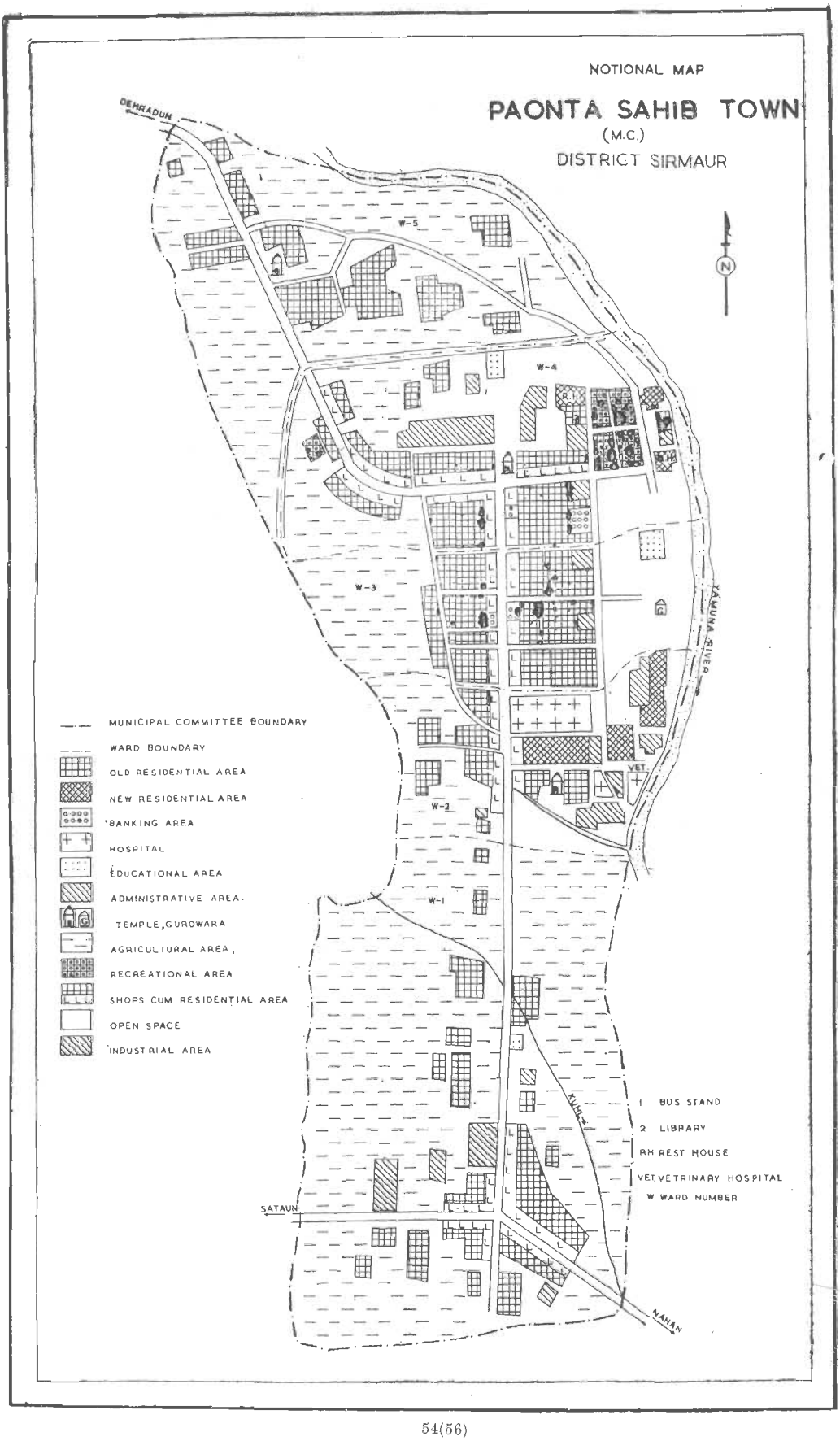
NOTIONAL MAP

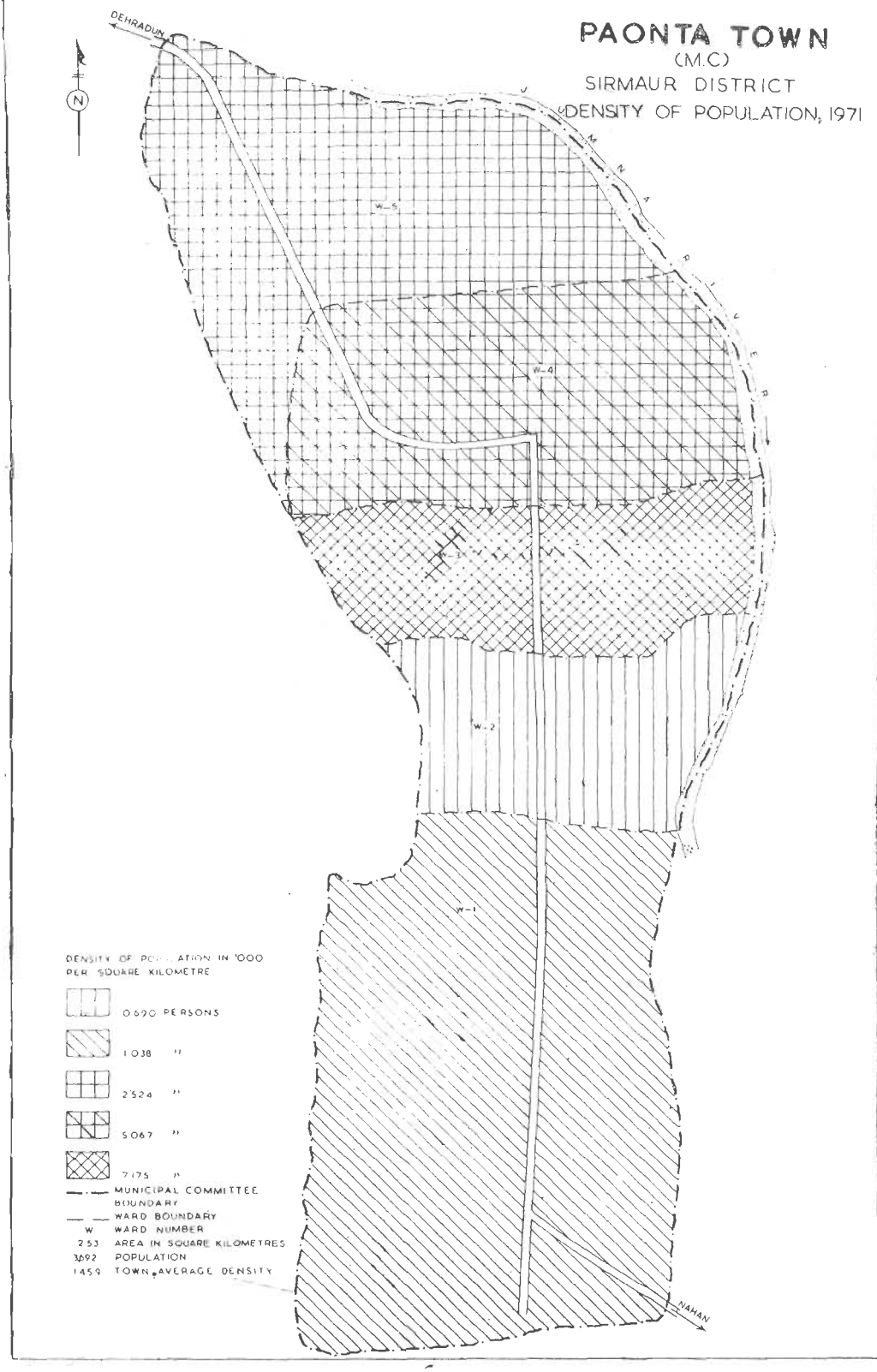
KASAULI TOWN

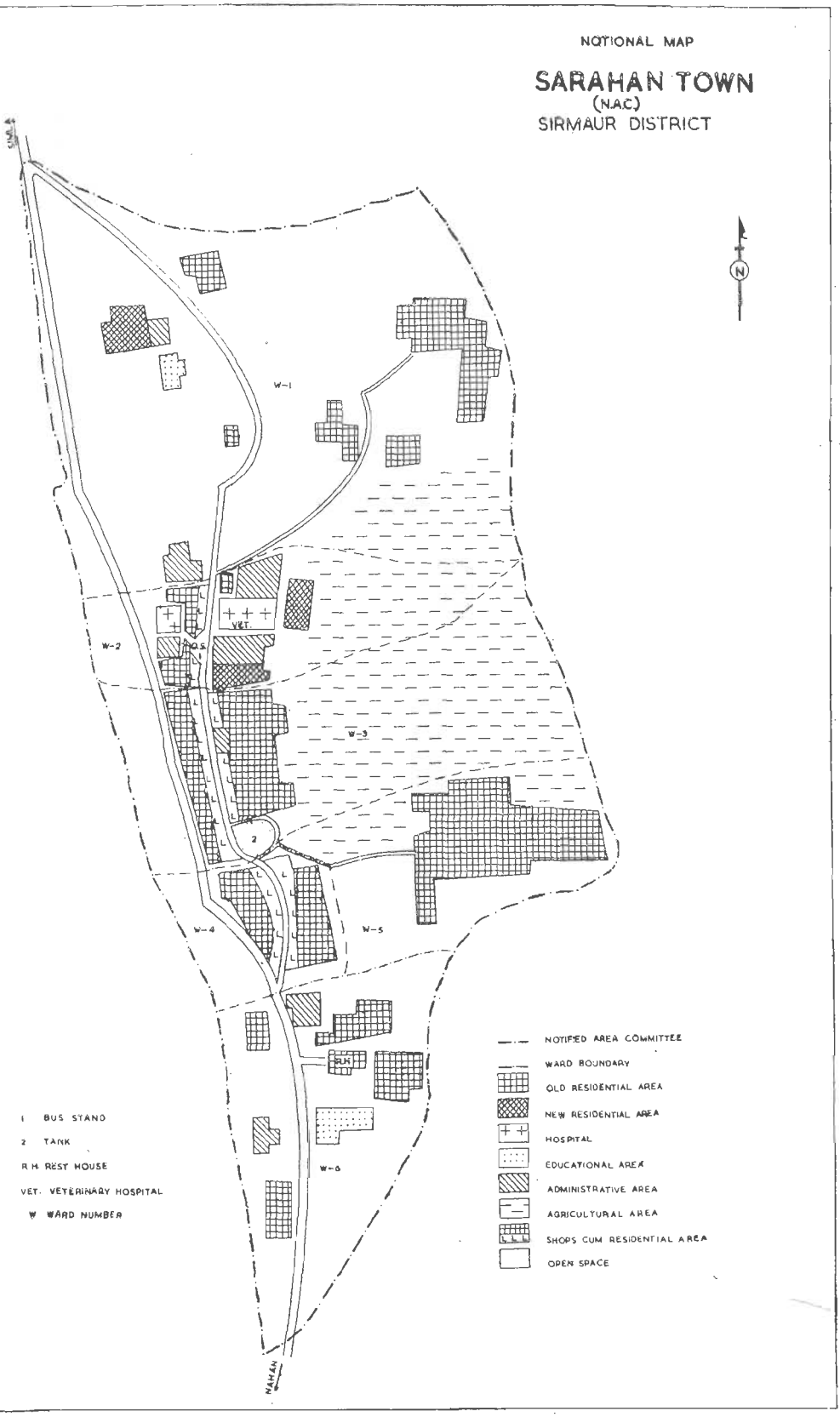
(C. B)

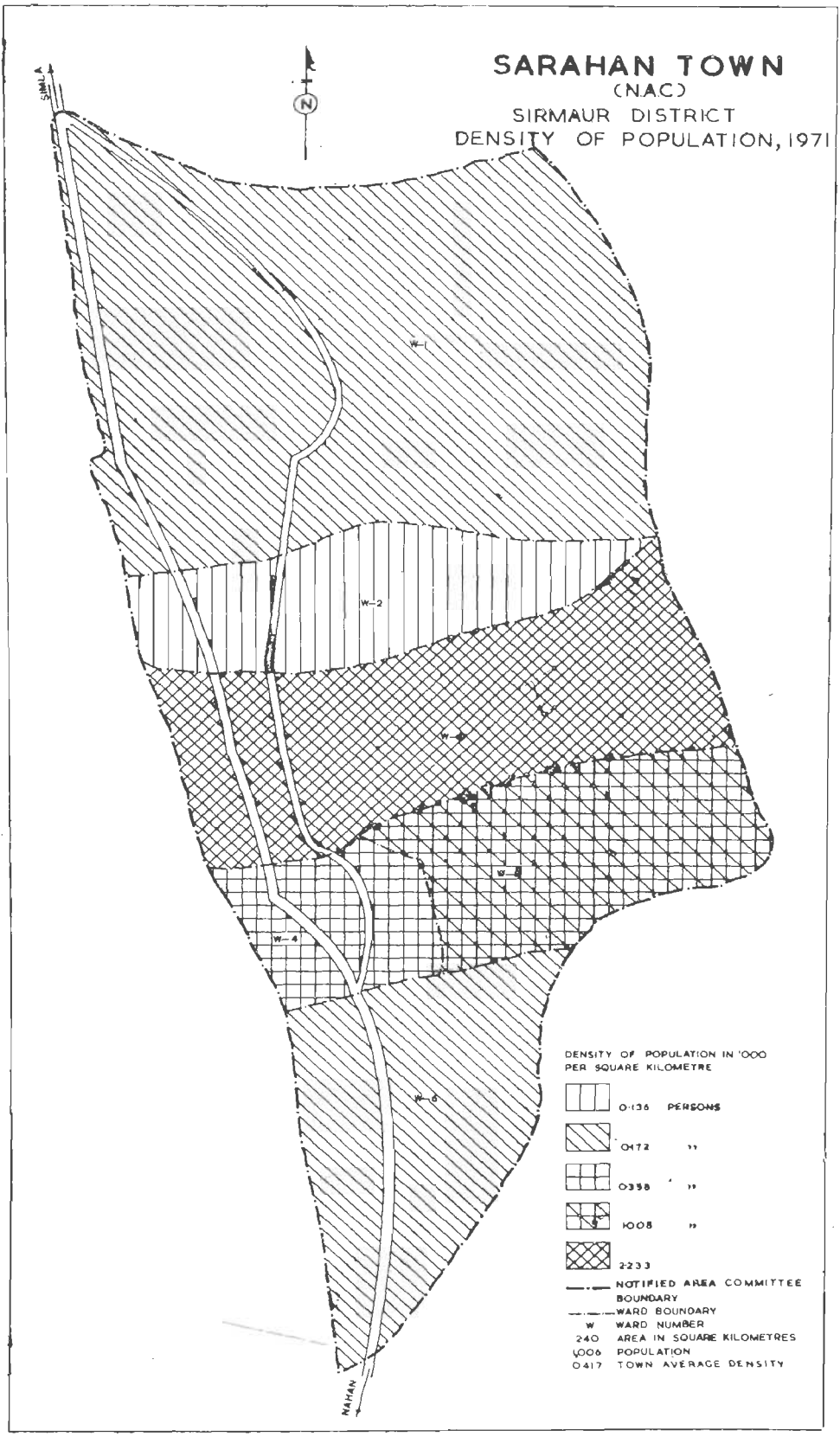
SIMLA DISTRICT




NOTIONAL MAP
PAONTA SAHIB TOWN
(M.C.)
DISTRICT SIRMAUR
DEHRADUN
W-5
W-4
W-3
W-2
W-1
YAMUNA RIVER
VET.
KUHL
SATAUN
NAHAN
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
BANKING AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.
TEMPLE, GURDWARA
AGRICULTURAL AREA,
RECREATIONAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE
INDUSTRIAL AREA
1 BUS STAND
2 LIBRARY
RH REST HOUSE
VET. VETRINARY HOSPITAL
W WARD NUMBER


PAONTA TOWN
(M.C)
SIRMAUR DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
DEHRADUN
N
W-5
W-4
W-3
W-2
W-1
YAMUNA RIVER
NAHAN
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
0·690 PERSONS
1·038 "
2·524 "
5·067 "
7·475 "
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
2·53 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
3692 POPULATION
1459 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY


NOTIONAL MAP
SARAHAN TOWN
(N.A.C)
SIRMAUR DISTRICT
N
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
W-6
VET.
R.H.
SARAHAN
1 BUS STAND
2 TANK
R.H. REST HOUSE
VET. VETERINARY HOSPITAL
W WARD NUMBER
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE
WARD BOUNDARY
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
HOSPITAL
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
SHOPS CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE


SARAHAN TOWN
(N.A.C.)
SIRMAUR DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
N
SIMLA
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
W-6
NAHAN
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
0·136 PERSONS
0·472 ,,
0·358 ,,
1·008 ,,
2·233
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
2·40 AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
5,006 POPULATION
0·417 TOWN AVERAGE DENSITY

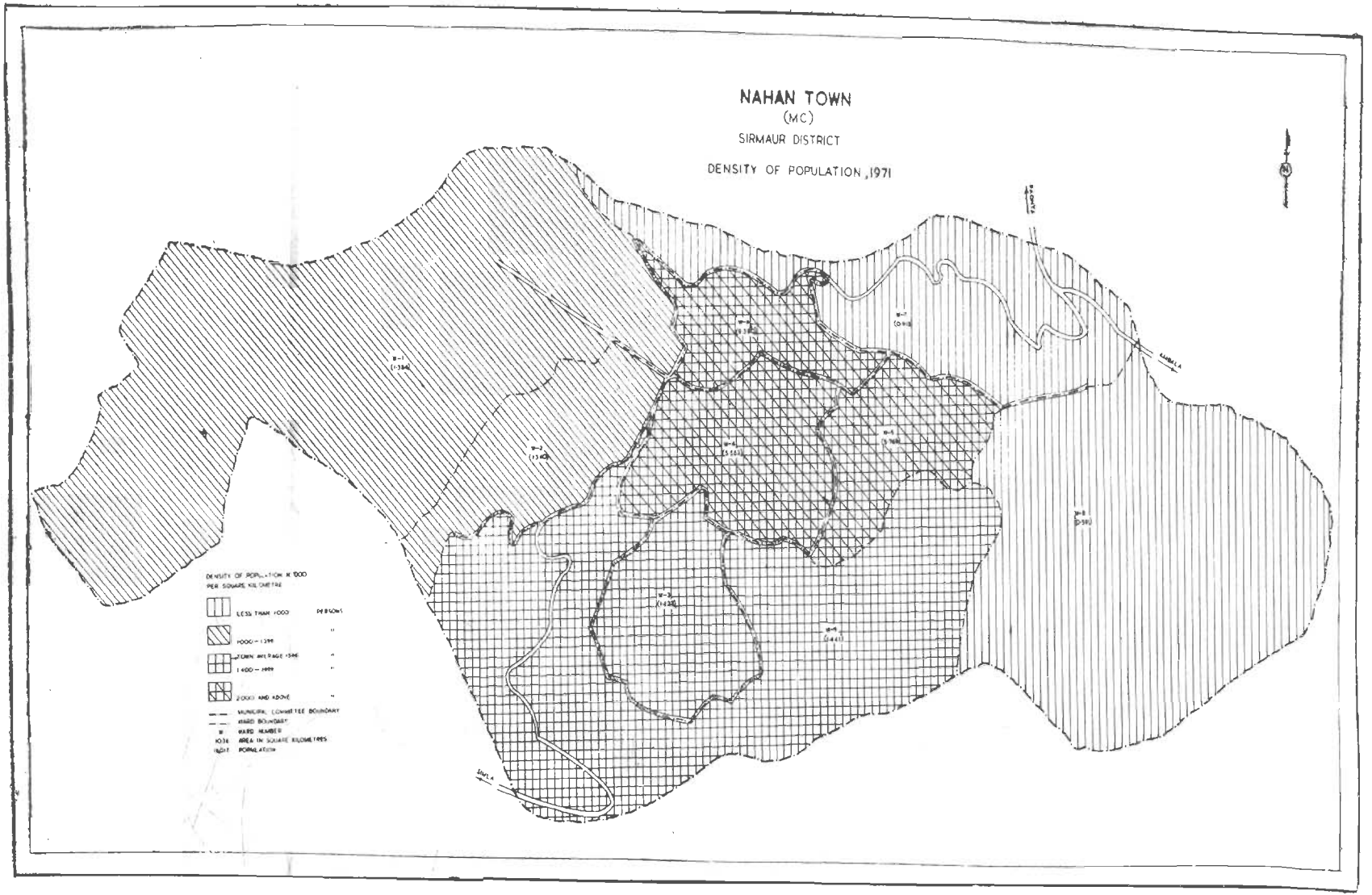
NOTIONAL MAP

NAHAN TOWN

(M C)

DISTRICT SIRMAUR




NAHAN TOWN
(MC)
SIRMAUR DISTRICT
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN '000 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
LESS THAN 1000 PERSONS
1000 - 1399
1400 - 1999
2000 AND ABOVE
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
W WARD NUMBER
AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
POPULATION

APPENDIX—IV

Standard Urban Area

Standard Urban Area, Simla

(i) Urban Components:

Simla District:—1. Simla Municipal Corporation

2. Jutogh Cantonment Board

Mahasu District:—3. Dhalli N.A.C.

(ii) Rural Components

Simla District

1. Sangti .. (39)
2. Sanog-Upla (38)
3. Karog .. (37)
4. Kialoo .. (35)
5. Chaman (36)
6. Naog .. (28)
7. Gulcha (34)
8. Kair .. (29)
9. Tud .. (27)
10. Karanda (30)
11. Manla .. (31)
12. Bhong .. (33)
13. Batol .. (23)
14. Lohri .. (32)
15. Bhakoo (22)
16. Niun .. (21)
17. S. F. Nerl (20)
18. Bharech (47)
19. Panti .. (46)
20. Ishhuser (48)
21. Barchi .. (49)
22. Jablog .. (50)
23. Fatechi (51)
24. Meri .. (60)
25. Grrb Khurd (62)
26. Grrb Kalan (61)
27. Rahal . (59)
28. Sarhog (58)
29. Dhannil (55)
30. Kalawat (52)
31. Klargirl (54)
32. Hiun .. (53)
33. Nalail .. (56)
34. Anji .. (57)
35. Chahli Khurd (66)
36. Chahli Kalan (67)
37. Chanari (65)
38. Gadog S. F. (68)
39. Kair .. (63)
40. Dhenda (64)
41. Totu .. (159)
42. Dwat .. (160)
43. Ghurshali (166)
44. Mandlioonj (171)
45. Jamlog (167)
46. Manjtail (164)
47. Mararal (165)
48. Rehal Baichari (89)
49. Fatenchi (88)
50. Jaog .. (90)
51. Khanit (93)
52. Badhwani (95)
53. Gag .. (96)
54. Phogla (101)
55. Katasni (97)
56. Ner .. (92)
57. Panaiola (141)
58. Dhadot (142)
59. Rauri .. (140)
60. Kharoon (144)
61. Dhamun (143)
62. Chaog .. (98)
63. Raura .. (87)
64. Shilangra (94)
65. Kater .. (91)
66. Dhalla .. (80)
67. Kanda . (79)
68. Kharol (81)
69. Ladvi .. (82)
70. Rampur (181)
71. Balaog (168)
72. Bhawana (173)
73. Shllu .. (169)
74. Kalimoo (162)
75. Jadeni . (161)
76. Bagagli (163)
77. Badot .. (170)
78. Shlli Bagi (179)
79. Najhillu (180)
80. Kurgi .. (175)
81. Bagna .. (172)
82. Panti .. (174)
83. Danokhar (176)
84. Dooh .. (192)
85. Hiun .. (189)
86. Shamleg (190)
87. Jadehal (191)
88. Dhanul (188)
89. Kharog (187)
90. Bijli .. (186)
91. Shangin (185)
92. Matholi (184)
93. Phall .. (193)
94. Dhari Bagari .. (194)
95. Dul .. (198)
96. Jadaina (195)
97. Dhari Ghat (196)
98. Lagru .. (197)
99. Bari .. (199)
100. Ganpari (200)
101. Jalel .. (201)
102. Shadiala (202)
103. Batlana (203)
104. Ganheri (204)
105. Shal .. (25)
106. Jamati (206)
107. Jaog .. (207)
108. Tarari .. (208)
109. Kotla .. (209)
110. Baln .. (210)
111. Laga .. (211)
112. Shakoh.. (212)
113. Bathun (213)
114. Johara (214)
115. Panog .. (215)
116. Gowani (216)

MAHASU DISTRICT

117. Rajhollya (88)
118. Kolu Ki Kwall (89)
119. Parhech (90)
120. Dharath (91)
121. Dafawag (92)
122. Manghech (93)
123. Shogi .. (94)
124. Mahauri (95)
125. Patlud .. (97)
126. Shalgaon (98)
127. Nal .. (99)
128. Chadoli (100)
129. Chadau (101)
130. Bhad .. (102)
131. Banari .. (103)
132. Bharob.. (104)
133. Bhog .. (105)
134. Arghaun (110)
135. Kot .. (111)
136. Ayan .. (112)
137. Malog .. (113)
138. Barhai . (114)
139. Jangal Tutl Kandi (115)
141. Bihar .. (116)
142. Jangal Khalini .. (117)
143. Khalini (118)
144. Patewag (119)
145. Nahra .. (120)
146. Rajana (121)
147. Patti Rahana .. (122)
148. Kasumpti Junga (123)
149. Mahili .. (124)
150. Sarheon (125)
151. Koara .. (126)
152. Pujarli (127)
153. Guran .. (128)
154. Kawalag Majhar (129)
155. Kufri Koti (315)
156. Shohya (316)
157. Garhech (317)
158. Koni .. (318)
159. Thathrog (319)
160. Purani Koti (320)
161. Kanda (321)
162. Mulkoti (323)
163. Jangal Mool Koti (324)
164. Rachhol (325)
165. Jangal Chhrabra (326)
166. Chhrabra (327)
167. Retreat (328)
168. Jangal Sipur (329)
169. Sipur .. (330)
170. Mashobra (331)
171. Jangal Mashobra (332)
172. Doji Dhar (333)
173. Chanarri (334)
174. Decthi (335)
175. Phogla (336)
176. Behag .. (339)
177. Gharrh (340)
178. Jangal Janog (243)
179. Maron .. (244)
180. Bhawana (245)
181. Jangal Pagog (246)
182. Pagog .. (247)
183. Sharawag (248)
184 Jangal Sharawag (249)
185 Jangal Anu (250)
186. Anu .. (251)
187. Cheri .. (252)
188. Rug .. (253)
189. Nihari . (254)
190. Jangal Godi Ka Nal (255)
191. Barmu (256)
192. Jangal Barmu (257)
193. Banreru (258)
194. Jangal Badafar (I) (259)
195. Badfar (260)
196. Kuftn (261)
197. Undi Dhar (262)
198. Jangal Badfar (II) (263)
199. Sarulla Barulla (264)
200. Shilru .. (265)
201. Panjog (266)
202. Dhanhen (267)
203. Dhani (268)
204. Mashech (269)
205. Ajdhar (270)
206. Lambi Dhar (273)
207. Mangar (240)
208. Shilru .. (235)

NOTE—Figures (within brackets) of each rural component indicate *1971 Location Code No.*

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970

Station	Sr. 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 Baldev 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, 603, 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	Bhart Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)
	23	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony	(Rest.)
	24	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT	25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt	(Reg.)
AMBALA 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, Putligarh	(Reg.)
	29	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
ANAND	30	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
BANGALORE	31	Baugalor 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.)
	34	S.S. Book, Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road Hanumant Nagar	(Reg.)
	35	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
	36	Vichara Sahitya Ltd. Belepet.	(Reg.)
	37	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram	(Res.)
BAREILLY	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 Dhodia 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, Bhubneshwar Marg.	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR	45	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
BOLAPURA	46	Bolpur 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.)
BELGARIRA	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 Sailor 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.)

1	2	3	4
BOMBAY	57	Kothari 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., Rampurt Row	(Reg.)
	69	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road	(Rest.)
	70	Amalga Mated Press, 41 Hamam Street	(Rest.)
	71	Asian Trading Co.: 310, the Miraballe P.M. 1505	(Rest.)
	72	Secretary, Salestax Practioner Association Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
	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. Chamorery & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P. 33 Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
	82	S.C. Sarkar & Sons., P. Ltd., IC College	(Reg.)
	83	S.K. Lahiri & Co., Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) P. Ltd ., 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
CALCUTTA	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, 133, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)
	89	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringee 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. Bhattachary & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)
	94	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subash Road	(Rest.)
	95	Smt. P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sadaruddin Lane	(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	(Rest.)
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. 22-D	(Reg.)
CALICUT	103	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D	(Rest.)
	104	Touring Book Stall, Court Rood	(Rest.)
CUTTACK	105	Cuttack Law Times Cuttack	(Reg.)
	106	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
	107	New Students Store	(Rest.)
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.)
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 Ahath Kodara Chamlian Road)	(Reg.)
	117	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9	(Reg.)
DELHI	118	Dhanwant Medical and Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market	(Reg.)
	119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere 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	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	124	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura ..	(Reg.)
	125	Metropoliton Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
	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, Netaji Subhash 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	Muhsni Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest)
	139	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Bookseller, Nai Sarak	(Reg)
	140	Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj—9	(Reg)
	141	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest)
	142	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Rest)
	143	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk	(Rest)
	144	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Banglow Road, Jawaharnagar.	(Reg)
	145	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg)
	146	Summer Bros., P. O. Birla Lines	(Rest)
	147	University Book House I5, U.B. Banglow Road Jawahar Nagar	(Rest)
	148	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound	(Reg)
DHANBAD	149	New Skotch Press Post Box 26	(Rest)
DHARWAR	150	Bharat Book Depot ; & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest)
	151	Aklawadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest)
ERNAKULAM	152	South India Traders, C/O Constitutional Law Journal	(Reg)
	153	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest)
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)
GUNTUR	158	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg)
GWALIOR	159	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashmar	(Rest)
	160	Tater Bros. Sarafe	(Rest)
	161	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M. L. B. Marg	(Rest)
	162	M.C. Daftri, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafe, Lashkar	(Rest)
	163	Grover Law House, Nr. 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	G. 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)
JAIPUR CITY	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. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	(Rest)
JAMSHEDPUR	184	Amar Kitab Ghar, Digaonal Rd. P.B. No. 68	(Reg)
	185	Gupta Sotres, Dhagkidith	(Reg)
	186	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Angents 26 Main Road	(Rest)
JAMNAGAR ..	187	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road	(Reg)

1	2	3	4
JODHPUR	188	Ghopra Bros, Tripolia Bazar	(Reg)
	189	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg)
	190	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Rest.)
	191	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest)
JABALPUR	192	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg)
	193	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest)
JULLUNDUR CITY	194	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	(Reg)
	195	Hazoorina Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	(Rest)
	196	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest)
JHUNJHUNU RAJ	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	Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd. Hazaratganj	(Reg)
	205	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj	(Reg)
	206	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg)
	207	Ram Advani Hazratganj, P.B. 154	(Reg)
	208	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj	(Reg)
	209	Acquarim 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 Street	(Rest)
MADURAI	215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St.	(Reg)
	216	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg)
MATHURA	217	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg. Bengali Ghat	(Rest)
MADRAS	218	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgora	(Reg)
	219	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62 Big Street, Triplicance	(Reg)
	220	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg)
	221	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg)
	222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	(Reg)
	223	M. Sachechalam & 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 Pathippgam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance	(Rest)
	228	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, 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 Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR	234	R.S. Jain & Co., 71 Anupura	(Reg.)
	235	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market	(Rest)
MUZAFFERPUR	236	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest)
MYSORE	237	H. Venkatarmiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle	(Reg.)
	238	Poople 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 India Radio Square	(Rest)

1	2	3	4
NILGIRIS	245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris Madras States	(Rest.)
NAINITAL	246	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD	247	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 Stores, 72, Janpath P.O. Box 553	(Reg.)
	256	Mehra Bros., 50—G, Kalkaji, New Delhi—19	(Reg.)
	257	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Devnagar	(Reg.)
	258	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	259	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
	260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Ranijhansi Road	(Reg.)
	261	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/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	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	267	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
	268	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Rajarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	269	N.C. Kunnchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5	(Rest.)
	270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
	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.)
NEW DELHI	274	Glob Publications, C-33 Nizamuddin East	(Reg.)
	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	233	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gyamkhana	(Reg.)
	284	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	285	Sarswat 67, Patel Flats, 2 Bombay Poona Road	(Rest.)
	286	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana	(Reg.)
	287	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
	288	Secy. Bharat Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY	289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTAI	290	Menakashi 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	(Reg.)
RAIPUR	293	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RANCHI	294	Crown 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	Ganesh 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. Athwa Lines	(Rest.)
TUTIKORIN	302	Sh. K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	303	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
TRIPURA	304	G.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM ..	305	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Reg.)
	306	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	307	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR	308	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer, Co. Op. Society Ltd.	(Rest.)
	309	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	310	Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
VARANASI	311	The Mnager, 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	Viswavidhyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg	(Reg.)
	315	Globe Book Centre, P. O. Hindu University	(Rest.)
VIZEGAPATAM ..	316	Gupta Bros. Vizia Building	(Reg.)
	317	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co-Operative. Stores	(Rest.)
VELLORE	318	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
WARDHA	319	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)
		Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi Phone No. 312561	For Local Sale
		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.	

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, Kapileshwar 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. Drector, (Industral Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, In-charge, S.I.S.I.C/O Chief Civil Amn. 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. do. Gopal Bhavan, Morena,
14. do. 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 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 OI/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.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O.I/C, S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Banipur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, 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. Bracourne 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, 1st 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, Punjab, 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.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I.B. 14-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 & Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.
88. The Director, I/C S.I.S.I., 107 Industria. 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, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director I/C, S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.

95. The Director of Inspection, Dte. of G&S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.

96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.

97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.

98. The Admn. Officer, Tarrif Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.

99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.

100. The Director, Ministry of I and H 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. Road, Jaipur.

104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.

105. National Building 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 Officer, Sending Commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi.
The Officer-in-charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.

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Controller of Aerodrums, Calcutta.

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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.

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

2. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khushro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.

3. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1.

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

5. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.

6. The Director of Census Operations, Harayana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.

7. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh Boswell, Simla-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.

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

13. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nongrim 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, Chandi Chouk, Cuttack-1.

17. The Director of Census Operation, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5B, Chandigarh.

18. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.

19. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-6.

20. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.

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

22. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian 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. Broker 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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